

Evaluation Study of Government Projects in Few Districts

2018 - 19

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**SPONSORED UNDER TRI
DEPARTMENT OF ART AND CULTURE
GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND**

Contents

1.	Kohima District	1
2.	Phek District	2
3.	Mon District	4
4.	Longleng District.....	6
5.	Kiphire District	12
6.	Zunheboto District	14

KOHIMA DISTRICT

Successful government implemented project

Khonoma village is the first 'Green village' in India. The 'Green Village project' is a Rs. 3 crore project sponsored by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of Nagaland. Since its inauguration by Nagaland Chief Minister Neiphiu Rio on the 25th October 2005 it has become a model for all villages for Nagaland and other states to follow. The Village lies 20 km west of the capital Kohirna. The beautiful terraces which are carved out of the hill slopes surrounding the village are a sight to behold. These terraces grow over 40 types of paddy at different elevation. The Khonoma people fought a series of battles with the British intruders during the WWI. In the final battle of Khonoma in 1879 their resistance fell and they made peace with the British.

The Blyth's Tragopan, An endangered pheasant of the state is protected by Khonoma Nature Conservation and Tragopan Sanctuary. The Sanctuary which covers an area of over 30 sq.km now comes under Khonoma Green Village Project.

PHEK DISTRICT

Government Polytechnic Tsunazho

The Government Polytechnic Tsunazho, Chetheba under Phek district was established in the year 2018 with Central Financial Assistance under the scheme of Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under the Coordinated Action for Skill Development.

The institute is located near Cliesezu village and is about 56 kms away from the state capital Kohima. It covers an area of about 30.40 acres of land.

It is a state run institute affiliated to State Council for Technical Education under the Department of Technical Education, Government of Nagaland. It has been approved by the All India Council for Technical Education.

Currently the institute offers a three years Diploma Programme in Electrical and Electronics (EEE).

There are 9 teaching staff and 6 non teaching staff with a total of 23 students, 13 students in the First year and 10 students in the Second year as of 2019.

Shilloi lake tourist lodge project by the department of Tourism, Government of Nagaland.

The Tourist Department started the construction of the lodge building in 2005 and was completed and inaugurated in 2006 by the then Tourism Parliamentary Secretary, Shri. Kaito Aye. The building consists of 12 rooms with bathroom attachment. It also has two VIP rooms with proper facilities and dormitory rooms. The lodge provides facilities like blankets, pillow, bedspreads and utensils etc. All facilities are on rental basis. The Tourist Lodge is run and managed by the local community called Shilloi Lake Management Committee which consists of the Chairman, members and a chowkidar who works full-time in the lodge. The Management Committee was set-up in 2002 and for the duration of 3 (three) years tenure.

Tourist and other visitors planning to visit Shilloi Lake can make booking for rooms and fooding directly to the Shilloi management committee in advance. The travelling distance from Kohima, the State capital to Shilloi Lake is 255 Kms and nearly 12 hours drive and 108 kms from Meluri town. The best season to visit the Lake is between November to April as in other months road conditions are not favorable due to monsoon rain. Other than fooding and lodging, the lodge provides other activities like Boating and angling of fishes in the lake. One can also witness migratory birds like amur falcon and Siberian crane in the lake. The visitors can also explore and trek in and around the lake where one can witness splendid scenery of nature with the help of the local guide. The Avakhung International Trade Centre is 26 kms away from Shilloi Lake where one can go visit the centre and return back in a day. The Lashi town of Myanmar is 65 kms away from Shilloi Lake and one can visit the town and explore the markets of Myanmar and return back in a day.

The Shilloi Lake tourist lodge has been a successful project of the Tourism department. It has boosted the tourism potential in Nagaland in recent years. The lodge has being visited by host of government officials, trekkers, bikers union and others tourist for camping and meeting. It has also generated the income of the local community through maintenance and rents from the lodge. The Shilloi Lake still has a vast potential in eco-tourism spot and many infrastructure and facilities can be upgraded and promoted by various agencies and department in order to boost Tourism in the region.

MON DISTRICT

Social Welfare Department/Evaluation of Govt Scheme

ICDS is a flagship program GoI and is world's largest unique program for early childhood care, protection and development. It is a holistic approach to the physical, mental, and social development of the child from 0-6 years. ICDS was launched on 2nd October 1975. On the 106th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, Nagaland with 60 ICDS PROJECTS covers 3.50 lakhs beneficiaries: Mon district with around 399 Angawadi centers consists of around 42,731 beneficiaries.

Recently, Rastriya pochan abhiyan (National Nutrition Mission) was launched which is a nationwide program to improve the nutritional status of women and children.

Beti bachao Beti padao (save girl child educate girl child) is implemented by district administration in coordination with social welfare.

Swarch bharat (clean India) is organised in rural and village level

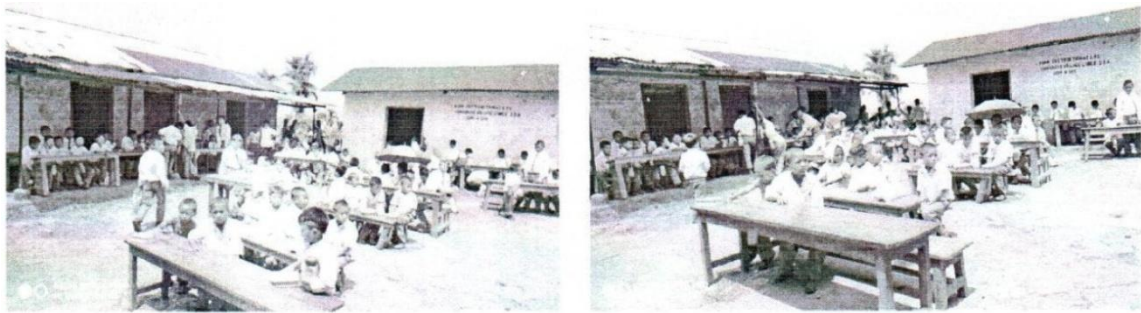
-SAG: SCHEME FOR ADOLESCENT GIRL (11-14 years) for school going and schools dropouts.

-SMP: SUPPLEMENTARY NUTRITION PROGRAM (ENCLOSED IN TEXT)

All these programs are carried out in 399 Angawadi centers in 6 ICDS projects annually Mon, Tizit, Wakching, Phomching, Toby, Ahoi. The focal point, the Angawadi centre. Hence, the dept. under constructional and up gradation program carry out improvement of Angawadi centers. These programs are jointly implemented. Departments like Medical, PHED, Education and RD are also involved under convergencies program. The grassroot functionaries are the A. workers and A. Helper. They are paid honorary salary. Many educated women/girls are appointed as A. Worker and A. Helper. Smokeless chollas/android mobile are issued to A. Workers. They are given job training at AWTC Diphupar and Referral course.

Hence, the DEPT. in Mon district are reaching out to all villages. Much awareness are given on child care, hygiene, sanitation,

pregnancy/nursing, General Public esp. Village elders, community leaders are given awareness about the program and that community participation are mobilised in the rural level.



LONGLENG DISTRICT

A successfully implemented NSRLM Self Help Group project in Longleng District.

The project forecasts the success of the three individuals under the NSRLM project at Bhumnyu village, Yachem village and Tangha village under Longleng Block, headed by the Block Programme manager and the Area Co-ordinators. These three case study was conducted by the concerned department. *it is the copy paste of the same.*

(i) Citation of success story presented as case study on Mrs. Wanlem of Bhumnyu village.

Mrs.Wanlem is a single parent, 40 years old widow living in Bhumnyu village with her four children 2 female and 2 Male and she is the only bread earner of her family. She is a member of HONLUNGLA Self Help Group joined on 10-5-2013, UNDER LONGLENG BLOCK of LONGLENG. Her Husband passed away in the year 2011 leaving four childrens to her. In order to meets their daily needs, she started a small business on clothing after being in NSRLM SHG fold.

HER JOURNEY TOWARDS SELF RELIANCE

Like any other village women she too could not think beyond the four walls of her house, until she became a member of SHG. On being a part of SHG fold she received trainings concepts on livelihood which enhance her skill, knowledge, personal growth and even under financial growth. She was confident she too can do something within her household premises in her day to day household chores. Clothing business is something she opted for as she perceive that she can do it with ease and interest, and can help her to support family income .

The SHG of which she is a member received RF, CIF with regular saving and interlending, the SHG member were able to contribute a good amount in the SHG account. Her business started when she managed to get loan from CIF, an Amount of Rs.25,000/- where she bring clothes in bulk or in pieces from Dimapur and sell it in village as well outside.

She attended different trainings like MCP and Fund Management imparted by the NRLM and through this she was inspired to take another Loan from her Group. She took second loan an amount of Rs.30,000/- to expand her business. Her channel of business is going well as her price is reasonable but in profitable way. Through this, their livelihood is sustaining and she is able to give a good education to her children which for her it's a big achievement being in SHG fold. In a future, she is planning to open a Clothing shop at a town with the thought that it will get her more profit. Though she is a widow, raising four children, since then, now she is confident that this livelihood option will keep sustaining, giving her a profitable business and she is more determined to keep continuing and make it a bigger one.

PHOTO OF MRS. WANLEM AT HER CLOTHING SHOP



(ii) The success story of Mrs. Nyamong of Yachem Village.

Name	-	Nyamong.
Husband name	-	Yimtong.
Children	-	3 sons.
SHG name	-	Melangla SHG.
Village	-	Yachem.

Mrs. Nyamong Phom was born in a very poor family who belong to Yachem village from Phom community. She was married at the age of 24 where she was at 8 standard at that time. She is living with her father-in-law and her 3 Sons.

HER JOURNEY BEFORE SHG

Before SHG their living was very poor, they had a life of hand to mouth. They have 3 Sons where they cannot afford to give them a good education because of their poverty. Both husband and wife are uneducated and just a mere labourer where husband can only earn Rs.150 and herself earn Rs. 50 in a day. She wanted to start up a small business, so that she can able to look after her family and can also give good education to her children as well. But there was no source of income for her to start up a business

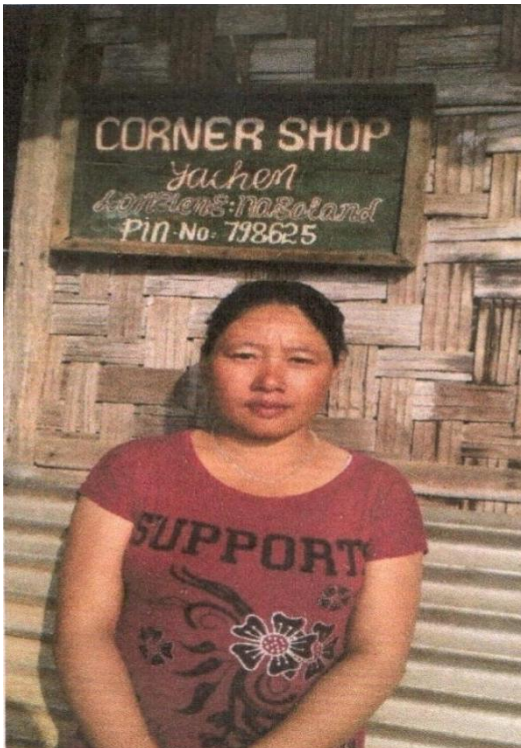
They lived a very miserable life. Sometimes they used to eat food only once in a day whenever the owner of the field provide them. And whenever there was out of Rice they used to eat Yam for dinner instead of food. To borrow money, there was no place for them since the rate of interest was too high and also they don't have enough land or some valuable things that can be kept in a mortgage. There was no peace in her family since it was quite hard for her family to meet their daily needs. The price of food, Clothing and living style was becoming higher in the society and their earning was much more behind. So, they had a life of disappointment.

AFTER JOINING SHG

In the year 2014, National Rural Livelihood Mission Program came to their village and advised the poor women to join in the SHG although they have lots of short coming. At first she was not willing to join in any group with a thought that she will be no use in the group since she is illiterate and poor. But NRLM Block staffs and some SHG leaders motivated her to join in the group. So, she joined in Melangla Self Help Group.

Now, she realised that joining SHG was just a turning point for her life as well as for her family. Her SHG help her to take loans with a very low interest and always give her the first privilege. Her group received Revolving fund and CIF and from that, She took an amount of Rs.30,000/- and open a small petty shop. By that small petty shop, today, she can able to send her children at private school, and built a house and shop of their own and managing her family well. She said that joining SHG has changed her life completely. She is also thankful to the NSRLM for continuous support and love towards the poor women.

Photo of Mrs. Nyamong at her shop



(iii) Success story of Mrs. Juimei Phom of Tangha Village, Longleng Block

Brief Bio-Data of Mrs. Joimei Phom

Name	-	Joimei Phom
Husband	-	Henshak
Children	-	2 Boys, 1 Girl
Edu.Qualification	-	8th Standard.
Village	-	Tangha
SHG	-	Ejoila SHG
VLO	-	Echemla VLO

Mrs. Joimei age of 32 years born in a very poor family. Her father passed away when she was in 8th standard. She wanted to study in a good private school but her mother couldn't able to send her at private school since, her two brothers were send abroad for study. She was the only daughter in her family but everyone wants her to stay along with her mother when her brothers are sent abroad for study. So, she decided to get married at the age of 20 to one local men who was a labourer and elder to her. She is living with her father-in-law, mother-in-law her 3 Children and her Husband.

Her Journey Before joining NSRLM SHG

Mrs. Joimei and her husband were farmers and their family condition was very poor. There was no financial support that could effort her children's education and also to look after her elderly father and mother in laws. Her source of income was only daily wages and even that she was unable to work daily because she was looking after her family and thus faced many problems to run her family. She used to take loans at very high rate of interest and at many times she was unable to repay it. She wanted to help her family but it was very difficult to find any opportunity.

Before joining NSRLM SHG, their group was already formed way back in 2012. During that time they had no knowledge about SHG and they did not function properly. There was no income in their group. Their group members thought it was just a wastage of their time and it was only a burden for them.

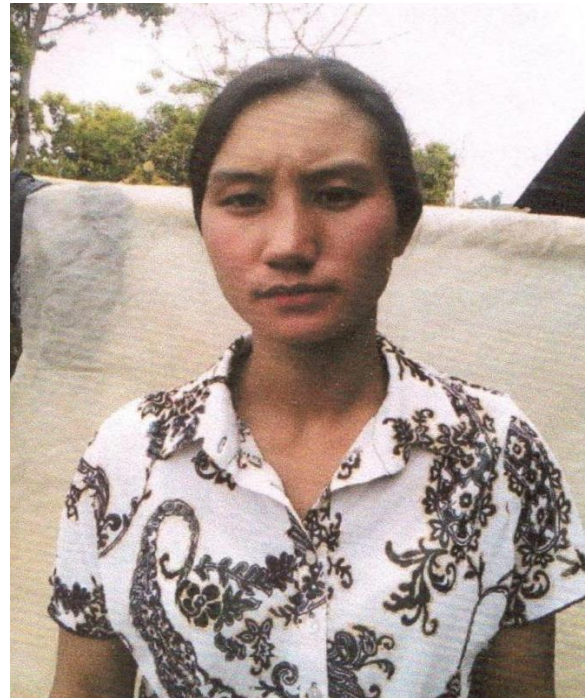
After joining NSRLM SHG

It was in Tangha Village in 2014, after the intervention of NSRLM, she also joined the NSRLM SHG hoping it will benefit her needs and means. They named their group as Ejoila Self Help Group. Through NSRLM staffs they received various trainings and learned the Five Principles (Panchashutra). Their group received RF and CIF and through that they started inter- lending among themselves at very low rate of interest. From the CIF she took loan an amount Rs.20,000/- and started her Income Generating Activities such as petty shop, biscuits making, pickle making etc. She owns a small petty shop at the village and thus she could able to support the basic needs of her family.

Through NSRLM, she got opportunity for exposure trip in Meghalaya at Shillong where she learned Honeybee rearing, Fish rearing, pickle making etc. She now says that she gets loan at very low interest and so she is able to repay it

too. Before she had no idea about savings etc, but now she has a good knowledge of income and expenditure, Bank transaction etc.

Mrs. Joimei says after joining NSRLM, she understands what the real SHG is all about. She is now able to come out of her financial problems and her social life improved and she is able to support her children's education and the basic needs of her family.



Mrs. Joimei at her petty shop

She is now working as a secretary of Echemla Village Level Organization She took Rs.50,000/- CIF loan from the VLO and bought land at the town to construct a small shop and start her business in the future. And with the help of VLO, her Father-in-law and her Mother-in-law are getting their old age pension since from 2016 only. So, today, She gained self-confidence and says joining NSRLM helped her developed personality and good attitude towards life and work and she is very thankful to NSRLM for showing her the right path.

KIPHIRE DISTRICT

THE IDENTIFIED AND ASSESSED REPORT ON A SUCCESSFUL GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTED PROJECT IN KIPHIRE DISTRICT.

PISCICULTURE AND LIVELIHOOD AT TETHUYO

Tethuyo, a model village in Kiphire district has success stories on implementation of various work programmes. The newly adopted Pisciculture or practice of fish farming has not only generated the income for farmers but has also given lot of health benefit to the farmers who rear fishes. This beautiful village is situated over viewing the river Zungki, one of the main tributaries of Chindwin River. Blessed with abundant fertile valley and rivers for irrigation, the traditional jhum farming is gradually getting replaced by the paddy field but fish farming has significantly made its progress in this village farming.

The Department of Land Resources have trained, assisted and created awareness on mix farming thus, the village has picked this concept and constructed few water harvesting structures in the village project areas. Taking advantage of water source availability, the village introduces fish fingerlings to these water harvesting structures. Today the village has constructed 44 water harvesting structures with an average of 1 acre per structure where each structure is estimated to have 100-150 kilos of fishes. Of the 44 structures in that area, 16 structures are constructed by the department of Land Resources, some by the Fishery department and others by private individual venture. These structures hold fishes, frogs and snails which act as an alternative livelihood generation farming.

The products of these water harvesting structures has not hit Kiphire market due to high demand in the village itself and neighbouring locality, however, the fishes has fetched a lot of economic returns to the farmer in reducing the dependence on imported fish. The churches, marriage party, social gatherings, etc are the main customers of the products. Fish for sale will be available to visitors for local consumption anytime from November to February till new fingerlings are replaced. It is said that rearing period of April-November; a full grown fish weight upto 500 grams. Narrating the

indigenous way farmers said, '*grass carp*' which is supplied by the Land resource department is reared along with 'Sapean' a local fish variety which they catch from Zungki River. They observe that '*grass carp*' comes to the top of the water to feed but 'Sapean' lives below and feed mostly on the droppings of '*grass carp*' which is an additional benefit, disclosed the farmer.

Some of the predators of the fisheries are kingfisher, crane, beaver and snakes. The problem with the fisheries is, getting insufficient fingerlings because of the lack of nursery in the locality, otherwise for the fish feeds; cabbage and maize are grown in abundance. The rearing of fish has helped farmers to pay their children educational fees and meeting various family needs. The other prospect, the farmers wish to try in these water harvesting structures is to rear prawn.

The farmer purchase fingerlings at subsidized rate but also receives free distribution from the department. Few selected farmers get monetary beneficiaries from the department of LRD for digging new pond and maintenance. It was affirmed that the harvest will fetch an average income of Rs 10000-12000 surplus over expenditure while assuring their diet of regular fish proteins.

ZUNHEBOTO DISTRICT

SUCCESSFUL GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTED PROJECT IN ONE VILLAGE IN ZUNHEBOTO DISTRICT

DEPARTMENT OF SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION (DSWC) IMPLEMENTED RKVY PROJECT IN NIZHEVI VILLAGE

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yoyana (RKVY) erstwhile known as Remunerative Approach for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RAFTAAR) was launched in 2007 as part of the 11th Five Year Plan by the Government of India. RKVY seeks to achieve 4% annual growth in agriculture through development of agriculture and its allied sectors.

RKVY is essentially a state plan scheme that seeks to provide the state and territories of India with the autonomy to draw up plans for increased public investments in agriculture by incorporating information on local requirement, geographical/climatic conditions, available natural resources/technology and cropping patterns in their districts so as to significantly increase productivity of agriculture and eventually maximize the returns of farmers.

In Nagaland, RKVY is being implemented by the Department of Agriculture and allied Departments. Under RKVY, the Department of Soil and Water Conservation has been implementing the project named 'Ecosystem Based Adoption to Water Security and Ground Water Recharge in the Foothill Catchment Areas of Zunheboto District'.

Studies reveal that due to lack in the adoption of soil and water conservation technology in the state, rain water is being lost annually into streams and rivers as runoffs. This quantum of runoffs is also causing top soil loss. It is also revealed that the land that is exposed is able to retain on 20% of rain water as stored soil moisture by means of percolation and infiltration and remaining 80% of rain water is lost as surface runoffs. Therefore, it is imperative that an effective soil and water conservation measures are adopted to contain both runoff and soil loss. Adoption of soil and water conservation measures can reduce surface runoff from 80% to 40% and thereby accrued to 60% conservation of rain water and top soil in the state. Conservation of rain water renders numerous advantages to mankind and its environment. it can directly serve the purpose of potable drinking water and other

domestic uses, facilitate irrigation water for agriculture, pisciculture and hydro power generation apart from other indirect advantages such as reduction in velocity of runoff, improvement of soil moisture regime, ground water recharge, mitigation of flood and river bank erosion downstream, ecological balance and response to climate change impact.

Taking the above case into consideration, the Department of Soil and Water Conservation proposes adoption of various soil and water conservation measures in the catchment areas of Zunheboto district as it is reported to be in the top list of vulnerability index of ground water depletion. Some of the works being implemented by the department in Nizhevi village in Zunheboto district are shown below:-

Contour Trenching

The land that is exposed to the impact of rain drops are prone to initial stages of sheet erosion and therefore, contour trenching serves the best purpose to contain initial stages of erosion. It helps in retention of runoff and soil loss in the excavated pits and improves soil moisture regime and soil fertility. It involves excavation of soil along the contour and heaping to form embankment.

CONSERVATION BUND

Land treatment by developing small embankments along the contour is desirable for uniform conservation of moisture. The practice of conservation bunding is found to increase crop yield by about 15-20 percent. Therefore, conservation bund is developed in the feasible catchment areas to intercept the runoff flowing down the slope with embankment of either open or closed ends. The project envisages conservation bunds either in continuous or staggered form with locally available materials to insure creation of various bund, bamboo split bund, log wood bund, etc.

GABION SAUSAGE STRUCTURE

The gabion structures are constructed at the lower reaches along the main streams in series of small retaining wall/spur to control stream bank erosion and to protect developed agricultural lands. Gabion structures are constructed with stones and boulders of size not less than 200mm packed closely in wire mesh cage.

LOOSE BOULDER CHECK DAM

Basing on physical observation, the average cross-section of drainage lines is determined and the dimension of the structure so as to construct are fixed. The thickness of the dam is derived on the basis of average cross-section of the gullies. Loose boulder check dams is constructed where adequate quantities of stone are available. It is desirable that a series of check dams can be placed in such a way that the top of one should be on level of the one upstream of it. Loose boulder check dams is constructed in series at an interval of 10 to 20 m distance.

GULLY PLUG

Gully plug is constructed in the first order stream having gully depth less than 2m and bed slope less than 10% having facility for side spillway. It is constructed out of boulders/bamboo structures across the gullies to check soil erosion and flow velocity of water. Gully plug is proposed for development in places where there is scope for holding the embankments.

WATER HARVESTING STRUCTURE

The excess rain water that escapes as runoff from the catchment areas into rivers and streams can be blocked and diverted into water harvesting structures as impounded water for use to meet various purposes. This water harvesting structure imparts not only as a purpose for harnessing and harvesting runoff but also act as a percolation tank to enhance soil moisture availability in the surrounding areas and thereby recharge ground water.