



GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND

**A QUICK EVALUATION STUDY REPORT
ON
SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAMME
IN
ZUNHEBOTO DISTRICT, NAGALAND.**

Directorate of Evaluation
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Kohima.

PREFACE.

The Department of Soil and Water Conservation Government of Nagaland has been concentrating their efforts to solve the problems of soil erosion and water losses by taking up programmes such as terracing counter banding, orchard Development, agro-forestry, protection and control of land slide etc. since last part of the Third Five Year Plan. In spite of the efforts made by the Govt. the success appears to be limited. The Zunheboto District Planning and Development Board has therefore considered it necessary to undertake an Evaluation Study (or assessing the progress made in this field as well as the short-comings and problems, if any so that corrective measures to be taken for achieving the desired level of objectives.

The District Evaluation Office, Zunheboto under the technical guidance from the Directorate has conducted the study and the present report is the outcome of this study Shri. Shinito Sema, the District Evaluation Officer, Zunheboto has carried out the task right from the collection of raw data and till the writing of this report. The assistance rendered by the research staff at Zunheboto deserves much appreciation.

It is hope that the information contained in the present report particularly the findings and suggestions will be found useful to the implementing Department as well as Planners.

The Evaluation Department gratefully acknowledge the help and cooperation received from officials of the Department particularly the District level officer Zunheboto and the individual beneficiaries.

Dated, Kohima,
The th Sept'97

Sd/-
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CONTENTS.

Preface.

Chapter.

1. Main Findings and Suggestions.
2. Introductions.
3. Activities of the Department in Zunheboto District.

LIST OF TABLE CONTAIN.

1. Under (IWMPT) Land Development (State Sponsored Scheme Granted Subsidy During 1993-94)
2. Beneficiaries Interview and Respondents.
3. List of Beneficiaries Granted Subsidy under (Counter Bending) Scheme (State Sponsored).

CHAPTER -1.

MAIN FINDINGS ASSUGGESTIONS.

1. As per record 15 (fifteen) beneficiaries were given subsidy during 1993-94 amounting to Rs.13, 500/- for development of 5.62 hectares of land in Zunheboto Town. Most of the town dwellers are from other villages and area that they normally does not have enough land for taking up such projects. Moreover not a single address or identification of the 15 beneficiaries are recorded that the Evaluation team in spite of the best efforts could not locate or trace out a single beneficiary for interview. A doubt has therefore arisen whether the scheme is actually implemented on ground as whether the benefit really goes to the deserved people.

1.2 Maintenance of records are as poor that no systematic evaluation could be conducted. Even the most important record on number of scheme implemented, numbers of people benefited with their address amount of subsidy distributed to each beneficiaries etc. are not available in the office- In future the Department should ensure that such important information are recorded properly.

1.3 In Sukhalu Village a subsidy amount of Rs.20, 000/- was granted to 7(seven) beneficiaries against development of 8 hectares of land. It is reported that all the 7(seven) beneficiaries were one family only. No other villagers were selected for grant of subsidy under this scheme in the village. The special reasons why the 7(seven) members of one family alone is considered for grant of subsidy is best known to the Department. Such practice as far possible should be discourage for the interest of the scheme.

1.4 As per the official record 6{six} persons from Aghunato was given the subsidy. However, in practice only 4 (four) persons were actually selected from the town. It is said that the office put 2(two) fictitious name viz. Director and Katika as beneficiaries and had drawn the money against their name and utilised it (by the office) for payment of charcoal bill which the office is said to have not get the sanction from the Government during 1993-94. Such practice is highly irregular and must not be allow to do it in future.

1.5 A scrutiny of records, it is found that an amount of" Rs. 40,000/- was sanctioned by the Government for Aghunalo area under counter bending scheme during 1993-94. The entire sanctioned amount was already drown from the Treasury. But out of this drawal only Shri Kauhito of Tsukoms village was paid Rs. 10,000/- against the sanctioned amount of Rs.12, 000/- in his name. No record on who are the beneficiaries of the remaining amount of Rs. 18,000/-should he made available to the evaluation team. No one from the office could give any indication how the money was utilised or to whom the money was paid. It is reported that only the officer in-charge who was transfer out from the office alone could give the information on the amount of R\$. 3 2,000/-. A doubt has therefore arisen whether the amount drawn from the treasury actually distributed to the beneficiaries. The matter was therefore, has to be left to the Government for decision.

CHAPTER- II.

INTRODUCTION.

2.1. The District Soil and Water Conservation Office for Zunheboto District was established during the year 1976 with Head Quarter at Zunheboto. Prior to this establishment Zunheboto District was under District Soil Conservation Officer (D.S.C.O.) Mokokchung. At present the office is headed by D.S.C.O. under him there are two (2) Sub-Division namely Aghunato and Pughaboto headed by an S.D.O. These two SDO's are looking after their own areas and the rest of the District are looking after by the district head quarter office. The Soil and Water Conservation scheme of the State are implemented through the above network of staff in the District.

Objection of the Programme.

2.2 In short the objective of the program is to protect and preserve the Soil & Water Resource from degradation. Among men's action which contributes more soil erosion is the various resources exploitation. The most important destructive factor is our harmful Shifting/Jhum cultivation. This shifting cultivation destroys the forests and brought land erosion, loss of soil fertility, low productivity etc. The main causes of soil and water resources degradation in our State is the Jhum Cultivation. Hence, with a view to protect the agriculture the land and retain the nutrients soil for productive agriculture the land and retain the nutrients soil for productive agriculture through proper use and treatment of land the Government has launched this programme in the State.

Need of the Study.

2.3 The Soil Conservation Department has been functioning in the District for the last many years. With a view to ascertain the progress made in the District and to assess the impact of the programme on the people, this study was entrusted to the Department by the Planning & Coordination Department, Government of Nagaland.

Objective of the Study.

1. To Study the working of Programme in the District.
2. To Study the impact of the programme on the people.
3. To suggest measures for effective implementation of the programme.

2.4 Out of the eight areas in the District, three areas have been selected to conduct the Evaluation Study, Aghunato, Akuluto and Zunheboto Headquarter, in each area one village or town has been selected by adopting random sampling method. This selection of sample villages has been done keeping in view that the programme is implemented in the village/town during the period of study. Two small questionnaires one each at the District level and beneficiary level were used for collection of data. In order to have a meaningful assessment of the progress already made, it was considered necessary to interview the 1993-94 beneficiaries instead of the current year beneficiaries.

Limitation.

2.5 The period of the study covers for the year 1993-94. The shortage of staff compelled us to cover only three areas. Due to non-availability of records/ data, collection was unduly delayed. Moreover, with the transfer out of the concerned officers, the data collection was suspended for sometime till another officer was posted as no other officials are in a position to furnish the required data. Hence the report could not be completed as per schedule.

CHAPTER- III.

ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT IN THE DISTRICT.

3.1 The following activities are being implementing by the Soil and Water Conservation Department in the District: -

(A) Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Area (WDPSCA)

1. Watershed harvesting pond.
2. Nursery (Forest)
3. Burst Wood Dam.
4. Boiler Sausage Dam.
5. Counter Bending.
6. Orchard.
7. Afforestation.

(B) State Sponsored Schemes.

Integrated Water shed Management Project (IWMP)

1. Land Development.
2. Embankment.
3. Drinking Water Resource Development Project.
4. Irrigation.
5. Orchard
6. Waiting shed in the Project.

(C) Extension Scheme (Stale Sponsored Scheme).

1. Embankment.
2. Counter Bending.
3. Land Development.

3.2 In spite of the beat effort made by the Evaluation Deptt., no records on year-wise information on list of beneficiaries, Departmental physical and¹ financial target and achievement etc. on any of the above programme could be made available to the Evaluation Department excepting a haphazard list of beneficiaries on land development during 1993-94. As such no meaningful evaluation study could be attempted. The only available record on grant of subsidy under land development (State Sponsored Scheme) during the year 1993-94 in Zunheboto District is presented in Table No. I at the next page.

TABLE NO. I

PARTICULARS ON GRANT OF SOBSIDV UNDER UND DEVELOPMENT.

SI. No	Name of the Town/ Villages.	No. Of beneficiaries granted subsidy.	Land developed in hector.	Amount of Subsidy granted.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Zunheboto	15	5.62	Rs. 13,800/-
2.	Sukhalu	7	8.00	Rs.20,000/-
3.	Surumi	4	2.80	Rs. 7,000/-
4.	Akuluio	4	2.40	Rs. 6,000/-
5.	Sheipu	1	.40	Rs. 1,000/-
6.	Naghuto	1	.28	Rs, 700/-
7.	Tichiba	1	.16	Rs. 400/-
8.	Lizu Old	1	.24	Rs. 600/-
9.	Yemishi	1	.20	Rs. 500/-
10.	Viyixe	5	2.50	Rs. 6,250/-
11.	Nihoshe	3	1.50	Rs. 3,750/-
12.	Aghunato	6	5.00	Rs. 12,500/-
13	Khetci	1	1.00	Rs. 2,500/-
14.	Aehunato Village	2	2.00	Rs. 5,000/-
	14	52	32.10	Rs.80,000/-

As can be seen from Table No. I above, that during the year 1993-94 a total subsidy amount of Rs.80, 000/- granted to 52 beneficiaries. It covered 3 towns and 11 villages. This subsidy amount was granted for the development of 32.10 hector of land in the District. Out of a total 52 beneficiaries in the District 15 are from Zunheboto Town. No proper address or identification is recorded that it could not locate nor trained out any beneficiaries from Zunheboto Town. As such no one could be interviewed for the purpose of this study in Zunheboto town.

TABLE NO.II

VIEWS OF RESPONDENTS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME.

Sl. No.	Name of town/village.	No. of Beneficiaries interviewed.	Whether received subsidy in full.		Whether or not satisfied with system of implementation of programme.		How did you know about the programme.	
			Yes	No	Yes	No	From Deptt.	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Muluto	4	4	4	2	2	1	3
2.	Aghunato	5	6	2	2	4	2	4
3.	Sukhalu	7	7	-	2	5	2	5
	Total: -	19	17	6	6	11	5	12

(Source: Field investigation)

As seen from the table No, II above, out of 19 beneficiaries 17 respondents received subsidy amount in full. But payment was made against the 2(two) beneficiaries. It is reported that against two beneficiaries from Aghunato town, the office simply put fictitious name (as Director and Katika) and drawn the money and utilised it for payment of Charcoal bill to suppliers, which the office could not get the sanction from government during the year 1993-94. It is highly irregular and suggested that this system should no longer be allowed to practice in future. It is also learnt that in Sukhalu Village 7(seven) beneficiaries have been granted subsidy. These seven beneficiaries are all from one family.

3.3 While going through the official records by the evaluation team, it is observed that an amount of Rs. 40,000/- (Rupees Forty thousand) only was sanctioned for Tsukomi village in Aghunato Division under the Scheme 'Counter Bunding' during 1993-94. The entire amount was drawn from the Treasury but to whom the money were disbursed could not be traced out. The Evaluation Team has, therefore, visited the Tsukomi Village and ascertained the position on the spot and the findings are presented in Table No. III below: -

TABLE NO. III.

**LIST OF BENEFICIARIES ERANTED SUBSIDY AGAINST [GOUKTER
BBHDIHG1 STATE SPONSORED SCHEME AT AGHUNATO DURING 1993-94.**

SI. No.	Name of Beneficiary.	Name of Village	Developed land in hector	Amount received	Received in short.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kashito	Tsukotni	4 hectares	10,000/-	2.000/-

(Source: - Field Investigation)

3.4 It was confirmed from the villagers of Tsukomi that only one person by name Shri Kashito got the benefit under the scheme Counter bunding during 1993-94. Thus as against the above drawal of Rs.40, 000/-for Tsukomi village only Rs. 10,000/- was paid to Shri Kashito for taking Counter Bunding of 4 Hectares of land. The balance amount of Rs.30, 000/- was not paid to any of the villagers. They could only said that the officer in-charge who was transferred out from the office alone can clarify the position.