

JIGMECHHOELING GEWOG

NINTH PLAN

(2002-2007)



SARPANG DZONGKHAG
ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. CURRENT SITUATION	1
2. SUMMARY OF GEWOG PLAN OUTLAY	1
3. GEWOG DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.....	1
AGRICULTURE PROGRAMME	1
LIVESTOCK PROGRAMME	6
FORESTRY PROGRAMMES	8
EDUCATION PROGRAMMES	8
HEALTH PROGRAMMES	9
GEWOG ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT	11
4. BUDGET ESTIMATES	12
5. PLAN IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	16
PLAN IMPLEMENTATION	16
MONITORING AND EVALUATION	17

1. CURRENT SITUATION

Jigmechhoeling gewog is the biggest gewog of the dzongkhag. It comprises of 26 villages with 513 households. The total area of the gewog is 471.5 Sq. Km and total arable land is about 1927 acres only. The forest coverage in the gewog is about 90% of the total area (*LUPP Data*). Around 80 % of the villages are located in the remote areas.

Farmers in the gewog grow orange and cardamom as the main source of cash income. These two cash crops occupy about 191 acres of arable land. The main field crops grown are paddy, maize, millet and other minor cereals like finger millet, foxtail and little amount of buckwheat. The present annual production of cereals in the gewog is about 964.678 metric tones (*RNR Census 2000*).

The gewog has following infrastructure and service centers to facilitate development: One each of AEC and LEC, 31.5 Km of Irrigation Channel, One BHU, One Community School, One Patshala, four RWSSs, 11 sanitation facilities, five kilometers of internal access road and three bridges.

2. SUMMARY OF GEWOG PLAN OUTLAY

#	Program/Activity	Outlay	Remarks
1.	Agriculture	7.945	
2.	Livestock	0.124	
3.	Forestry	0.085	
4.	Education	1.700	
5.	Health	1.896	
6.	Gewog Administration	1.465	
	Total	13.215	

3. GEWOG DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Agriculture Programme

Paddy Improvement Program

The agriculture in Jigmechhoeling is rice based, but the production of rice through use of local varieties is only 675.131 metric tones with an average yield of 859 Kg/Acre that hardly meet the requirement of the farmers in general. Under this improvement program, new varieties like IR-64, BR-153, Bajo-Kaap and Bajo-Maap that are released by the RNRRCs would be tried and promoted to increase production level to 800 metric tones by the end of ninth plan.

To support the above improvement programs, extension intervention activities include two demonstrations, imparting of training on improved technologies to 30 households and one on-farm trial. Moreover, crop cuts and survey on seasonal production would be carried out to assess the production level involving all stakeholders.

Maize improvement program

New varieties like Yangtsipa and Suwan would be promoted in the gewog as these varieties have not been promoted. The present level of production of local maize is only 250.894 metric tones with average yield of 260 Kg/Acre. Under this improvement program, the above new varieties that have been released by the RNRRCs would be tried and promoted to increase production level to 300 metric tones by the end of ninth plan.

To support the above improvement programs, extension intervention activities include two demonstrations, imparting of training on improved technologies to 30 households and one on-farm trial. Moreover, crop cuts and survey on seasonal production would be carried out to assess the production level involving all stakeholders.

Wheat Improvement Program

New varieties like Sonalika would be promoted in the gewog since it was not promoted earlier. The present level of production of wheat is only 1.56 metric tones with average yield of 150 Kg/Acre. Under this improvement program, the above new variety that have been released by the RNRRCs would be tried and promoted to increase production level to 10 metric tones by the end of ninth plan.

To support the above improvement programs, extension intervention activities include 1 demonstration, imparting of training on improved technologies to 10 households and one on-farm trial. Moreover, crop cuts and survey on seasonal production would be carried out to assess the production level involving all stakeholders.

Oil Seed Improvement Program

Oil seed production in Hilley is very minimal where the farmers mostly buy from the market for their domestic consumption. Hence, there is a need to explore and promote oil crops cultivation to meet their requirement at household level. Therefore, under its improvement program, new varieties like M-27 that are released by the RNRRCs would be tried and promoted in the ninth plan to increase production level.

To support the above improvement programs, extension intervention activities to be carried out include two demonstrations, imparting of training on improved technologies to 35 households and one on-farm trial. Moreover, crop cuts and survey on seasonal production would be carried out to assess the production level involving all stakeholders.

Millet Improvement Program

Farmers preferably grow Finger millet (locally called as Kodo) as an important millet crop basically for preparation for local wines. The present level of production of local millet is only 20.598 metric tones with average yield of 172 Kg/Acre. With this production level, the farmers are just self-sufficient in millet. So, to bring about further improvement in production to about 100 metric tones, improved varieties released by the RNRRCs would be tried and promoted.

To support the above improvement programs, extension intervention activities include two demonstrations, imparting of training on improved technologies to 25 households and one on-farm trial. Moreover, crop cuts and survey on seasonal production would be carried out to assess the production level involving all stakeholders.

Horticulture Crops Promotion

Increasing the purchasing power of the farmers has become very important aspect of socio-economic development of the rural population. Horticulture development is one of the programmes that could help in increasing cash income of the farmers. However, the farmers of the gewog do not have adequate accessibility in terms of knowledge and skills on horticulture. Therefore, during ninth plan, horticulture crops like orange seedlings, cardamom, potato and ginger rhizome would be supplied to the potential farmers supplemented by training on new packages, establishment of demonstration plots and on-farm trial on ginger rhizome at field. Crop cuts and seasonal production survey would be continued to set a baseline for future planning and monitoring.

Marketing Support

With respect to marketing support to the farmers, one number community based farmers' cooperative society would be formed. The main aim is to streamline the sale and disposal of marketable farm produces to the nearest market or to other agencies. The dzongkhag would monitor and keep necessary records on the sale of produces and it would also initiate the cooperative formation and impart necessary training to the members.

Private Nursery Establishment

The gewog has the potential to establish mandarin nursery, as the venture on these horticulture crops has now become a lucrative business for the farmers. Moreover, consumption of oranges is very high throughout the country. Establishment of such nurseries would not only help the farmers to sustain local supply to the farmers both within and outside the gewogs and dzongkhag but also generate cash income to the operators. Hence, establishment of one nursery at Chunshing village has been proposed. For this establishment, the dzongkhag would initially support the operators with supply of locally adaptable varieties and provide technical guidance through training on nursery management practices.

Mushroom Production

Shitaki mushroom production has been identified as a new venture for the farmers. Farmers would be trained on new packages using the locally available materials like paddy straw and 30 Kgs of spawn and 4000 billets supplied by the dzongkhag to 20 households locally identified by the extension agent and Gup. The outstanding 4 mushroom growers would be sent on study tour to National Mushroom Center and RNRRCs for enhancing their knowledge and skills. Thus, this would enable the farmers to generate cash income and increase their nutritional intake level.

Apiculture Program

Apiculture has been identified as one of the sources for cash income generation for the farmers. Four households would be identified and supplied with materials for the first time, imparted with training and sent on study tour to RNRRCs. Apiculture on *Apis cerena indica* would be explored with proper management practices.

Construction of Five kilometers of Irrigation Channel

The aim of the program is to have assured irrigation facilities round the year basically for wet land cultivation thereby increasing the productivity and production of rice with further expansion of wet land cultivation.

Hence, the public of the gewog proposed for the construction of five-kilometer irrigation channel from Souneykhola to the villages like Sirangaon (125 Hhs with 58.07 acres), Daragaon (39 hhs with 8.31 Acres), Bichgaon-A (19 Hhs with 22.16 acres), Bichgaon-B (25 Hhs with 22.63 acres) and Soundalay (16 Hhs with 19.15 Acres) in the ninth plan.

This irrigation channel would benefit a total of 224 households having catchments area of 130.32 acres of wetland. Also, this irrigation channel would benefit the nearby villages for other farming purposes like kitchen gardening and livestock purposes. Further, through such assured irrigation facilities there is a scope to increase the production area and yield level of rice. Thereafter, the beneficiary public through formation of Water User Association, following national irrigation policy, would look after the said irrigation channel.

For this, a sum of Nu.1.5 million is provisioned. Further, future maintenance and minor repair works, called as put right activities, would be carried out by the community with a technical guidance from the dzongkhag.

Renovation of Six and Half Kilometer Irrigation Channel

The aim of the program is to have assured irrigation facilities round the year basically for wet land cultivation thereby increasing the productivity and production of rice with further expansion of wet land cultivation. The said irrigation channel located at Samkhara and Jigmechhoeling Khamae and Daragaon that was constructed during late 80s has been washed away by heavy monsoon rainfall. Since then, renovation of the said channel could not be taken up owing to anti-national activities in the region. The details of beneficiaries and other information is given hereunder:

#	Village	Name of Channel	Source of Irrigation	Length (Km)	Beneficiary (hhs)	Catchments Area (WL in Acres)
1	Samkhara	Samkhara Channel	Betinikhola	3	30	150
2	Khamae	Khamae Channel	Jaitikhola	1.5	25	130
3	Daragaon	Daragaon Channel	Jaitikhola	2	30	151
	Total			6.50	85	431

Hence, the public of the gewog proposed for the renovation of the channel in the ninth plan. This irrigation channel would benefit a total of 85 households having catchments area of 431 acres of wetland. Also, this irrigation channel would benefit the nearby villages for other farming purposes like kitchen gardening and livestock purposes. Further, through such assured irrigation facilities there is a scope to increase the production area and yield level of rice. Thereafter, the beneficiary public through formation of Water User Association, following national irrigation policy, would look after the said irrigation channel.

For this, a sum of Nu.0.975 million is provisioned. Further, future maintenance and minor repair works, called as put right activities, would be carried out by the community with a technical guidance from the dzongkhag.

Construction of Four Kilometer Farm Road

Construction of four kilometer farm road in the gewog would be taken up connecting BHU and Sanskrit in the ninth plan. The activity would render easy movement of vehicles and thus increase the mobility of farmers for marketing their produces and transportation of farm products like oranges. For this, a sum of Nu.5.000 million is provisioned during the ninth plan.

Assistance to Small Farmers

The main aim of the program is to assist farmers in generating cash income for domestic purposes. For the above activity, asparagus slips would be supplied to the farmers of the villages locally identified by the extension agents.

Farm Mechanization

As per the demand from the farmers, farm machineries and other tools and implements would be supplied on cash payment as indicated in the budget estimate. Training and study tour to AMC on farm mechanization to five households would be given.

Training on Reduction of Post Harvest Losses

Lack of training on post harvest losses has become a major impediment in the gewog in general in addition to the loss already incurred during pre-harvest time. So, in order to mitigate such unwarranted losses from pests and diseases' infestation and infection, the public expressed the need to have them trained on new technologies and skills. Hence, farmers training to 15 Households on better storage methods would be given after carrying out trials and survey on post harvest losses.

Plant Protection Program

Presently, the gewog does not have any commission agent and the farmers have difficulty in availing timely supply of chemicals from the dzongkhag. So, streamlining of timely deposit of money and supply of chemicals to the farmers has become an important element both for the gewog and dzongkhag. At gewog level, farmers' organization on plant protection would be formed. The objective is to have them organized and coordinate in procuring plant protection chemicals through the Dzongkhag Agriculture Officer. A jointly operated bank account would be opened where they will withdraw the money as and when required for the procurement. The extension agent in the gewog will monitor and keep strong vigilance on judicious utilization of the chemicals. Moreover, farmers training on Integrated Pest Management would be given to the farmers in order to reduce total dependence on chemicals

Soil Fertility Development

Under Soil Fertility Development Program, Dhiancha seeds as a green manure fertilizer would be promoted after imparting proper training to the farmers. Moreover, training on organic farming would be given to them.

Soil Conservation

In the soil erosion prone areas of the villages, 40,000 numbers of vetiver grass slips would be supplied to the farmers initially, where the farmers shall multiply and grow in the soil erosion areas. This would also prevent the fertile soil especially in the sloppy areas being washed away by heavy rain during the monsoon season. Growing vetiver grasses in the sloppy areas can make contour bunds. For this, farmers training with on the spot demonstration would be given initially.

Livestock Programme

Establishment of Piggery Backyard Units

Though piggery farming in the gewog is not a new enterprise, yet the public expressed their need to have improved piglets to substitute their existing local breeds. Moreover, the gewog has a very low population of pigs numbering around 75 (RNR Census 2000) of both local and improved pigs. Hence, in order to further increase the population of pigs to enhance income generation and increase in nutritional uptake level, establishment of more piggery backyard units initially by about 40 households has been proposed by the public. Such initiation of backyard units would not only help the farmers to generate cash income and improve their nutritional intake level but also enjoy its advantage in terms of availing bio-manure for their agricultural farming purposes, which is eco-friendly. The modality for establishment of such backyard would be through extension intervention where the Livestock Sector on cash payment basis would supply the piglets.

Under this program, 40 households would be imparted with training on piggery husbandry and management and out of which, three outstanding farmers locally identified by extension agent would be sent on study to various Research centers, Center Farms and other dzongkhags.

Establishment of Dairy Backyard Units

The gewog has a local cattle population of 2865 and 118 improved breeds. Hence, in order to further increase the population of improved breeds to enhance income generation and increase in nutritional uptake level, establishment of more dairy backyard units on improved breeds initially by about 40 households has been proposed by the public. Such initiation of backyards would not only help the farmers to generate cash income and improve their nutritional intake level but also enjoy its advantage in terms of availing bio-manure for their agricultural farming purposes that are eco-friendly. The modality for establishment of such backyard would be through extension intervention where the Livestock Sector on cash payment basis would supply the improved Jersey cows. Under this program, 40 households would be imparted with training on dairy husbandry and management out of which, four outstanding farmers locally identified by extension agent would be sent on study to various Research centers, Center Farms and other dzongkhags..

Establishment of Poultry Backyard Units

In order to further increase the population of improved poultry breeds to enhance income generation and increase in nutritional uptake level, establishment of more poultry backyard units on improved ones initially by about 40 households has been proposed by the public. Such initiation of backyards would not only help the farmers to generate cash income and improve their nutritional intake level but also enjoy its advantage in terms of availing bio-manure for their agricultural farming purposes that are eco-friendly. The modality for establishment of such backyard units would be through extension intervention where the Livestock Sector on cash payment basis would supply the improved poultry birds.

Under this program, 40 households would be imparted with training on dairy husbandry and management and out of which, 3 outstanding farmers locally identified by extension agent would be sent on study to various Research centers, Center Farms and other dzongkhags.

Cattle Breed Improvement Program

The gewog do not have either pure Jersey or Jersey-X bulls for cross breeding with their local ones. In order to bring about increased improved cattle population, the farmers have proposed for supply of one pure Jersey bull. This would enable the farmers to have enough dairy products for their livelihood through progenies born for high production capacity. To encourage the farmers further, progeny born allowances to the owners would be awarded with a sum of Nu.50/progeny as an incentive. For this, a sum of Nu.0.014 million is provisioned in the ninth plan.

Feed and Fodder Development

Although the forest cover of Jigmechhoeling gewog is over 80%, there is need to develop pasture for maintaining adequate supply of fodder for cattle round the year. For this program, the farmers of the gewog have proposed to develop 10 acres of pastureland in the gewog. The dzongkhag would supply 2857 numbers of fast growing fodder tree species to the farmers. Moreover, the farmers would be trained on urea treatment of paddy straw as a supplementary fodder during the winter months.

Milk Cooperative Society

In order to regularize the marketing system of livestock products there is a need to form a cooperative society where milk and its related products would be disposed to the consumers collectively.

Forestry Programmes

Establishment of Private Forestry

The aim of the program is to promote interested farmers to grow timber species on their registered land so that their basic needs for forest products could be met. The forest sector will assist the local communities to develop and implement private forest management plans and provide inputs like forest seedlings. For this, 16000 numbers of seedlings will be distributed to cover an area of about 4 hectares, and 147 numbers certificates would be printed and awarded to the operators. Hence, a sum of Nu.0.200 million is provisioned.

Establishment of Community Forest

The main objective of this program is to handover the government reserve forest to the local community to plant trees and manage on their own to reduce the pressure on reserve forest and to meet their need for timber, fodder and fuel wood. So one community forestry would be established covering over 6 hectares on pilot basis. The Dzongkhag Forestry extension service along with TFD, Land Record and the farmers will identify the site proposed and demarcate the boundaries. The dzongkhag would provide technical guidance supported with input supply for the establishment. This would enable them not only to avail necessary forest produces but also help them in generating cash income through sale of timbers. For this, a sum of Nu.0.250 million is proposed.

Education Programmes

Establishment of Community School

Jigmechhoeling has 515 households where the children of the goeg attend school at Jigmechhoeling Primary School that is very far away from the villages. The gross primary enrollment in the gewog is low at 40.7 %. Moreover, the gewog is located at a remote place both from Dungkhag and Dzongkhag. Hence, in to mitigate the problems faced by the growing population of school going children, one number community school would be established basically to provide primary education within the gewog.

In order to achieve the above aim, a community school at Gongdara would be built, which would accommodate an estimated number of 361 students encompassing all the children from different villages within a radius of 2-3 hours walking distance. A resource center at Gelephu would be established to monitor and devise resource management programmes. For this, a sum of Nu.0.700 million is provisioned for construction of 3 classrooms and head teacher's quarters and purchase of furniture.

Rehabilitation of Jigmechhoeling CPS

The gewog has a total of 515 households where the gross primary enrollment in the gewog is low at 40.7 %. The children of the gewog, besides attending school at Jigmechhoeling Community Primary School, also attend schools in the other gewogs. The existing school cannot accommodate the growing population of school going children of the gewog and with the objective of providing primary education within the gewog, expansion of infrastructure like construction of extra buildings and other supportive facilities as reflected hereunder have become a felt necessity. For devising a system of resource management, resource center at Gelephu Higher Secondary School (Presently High School) would be established. For the construction of infrastructure, the dzongkhag would assist in providing leadership, planning construction and providing construction materials that are within the budget limit granted by the government. Other extra expenditure that would incur for the construction shall be borne by the beneficiary community.

Hence, a sum of Nu. 1.000 million is provisioned during the ninth plan as mentioned hereunder:

- Construction of 6 additional class rooms (Nu.0.500 million)
- Water supply (0.100 million)
- Furniture and Equipment (0.200 million)
- Purchase of Library Books (0.200 million)

Health Programmes

Construction of Two ORCs

In order to cater basic primary health care to the public of Samkhara and adjoining village that have 81 households with a population of 510, construction of two ORCs are proposed. For this, a sum of Nu.0.220 million is provisioned.

Construction of Nine RWSSs

In order to cater clean drinking water supply to the public of the gewog, nine RWSSs construction is proposed at Batasay, Gong, Birgaon, Asiney, Gongdara, Dungay, Mongargaon, Sukumbasi & Bichgaon-B. The need has been felt as these villages do not have access to safe drinking water supply and presently depend on streams and spring water for their domestic purpose. The details are as follows:

#	Village	Length (Km)	Source	Beneficiary (hhs)	Tap Posts (Nos)	Remarks
1	Batasay	5	Hatikhola	25	15	
2	Gong	3	Rangaykhola	17	8	
3	Birgaon	1	Majuwakhola	15	10	
4	Asiney	2	Toribaritar	8	4	
5	Gongdara	3	Devikhola	15	10	
6	Dungay	4	Darapanikhola	18	12	
7	Mongargaon	4	Boothkhola	16	10	
8	Sukumbasi	3	Kapraykhola	12	8	
9	Bichgaon-B	4	Jaitikhola	40	25	
	Total	29		166	102	

Hence, a sum of **Nu.1.118 million** is provisioned for the purpose.

Rehabilitation of Four RWSSs

The present RWS scheme constructed earlier need to be rehabilitated in order to have adequate and safe drinking water supply to the public of Chungshing, Samkhara, Daragaon and Bazaar. The details are as follows:

#	Village	Length (Km)	Source	Beneficiary (Hhs)	Existing Posts(Nos)	Additional Posts(Nos)	Maintenance Required on	Remarks
1	Chungshing	1.5		20	5	10	Intake tank & Additional Posts	Washed away by flood & inadequate
2	Daragaon	2	Jaiti-khola	25	8	10	Intake Tank	Washed away by flood
	Bazaar			20	7	10	& post	
	School	3		1				
	RNR			1				
3	Samkhara	2	Beini-khola	35	7	10	Intake Tank posts	Landslide affected
	Total	5.50		82	20	30		

Hence, a sum of **Nu.0488 million** is proposed for the rehabilitation works.

Gewog Administration And Management

Construction of Gup Office

The need to strengthen gewog administration has become crucial programme in keeping with process of decentralization. With the clear-cut bifurcation of the goeg and Dzongkhag programs in the ninth plan as a separate entity, gewog level administration system need to be strengthened further. The program activities that are to be implemented in the gewog have to be transparent and accountable to al the concerned. In doing so, it's mandatory that the Gup should maintain proper records and files and pass on to the successors. Proper filing and records keeping in a manner workable to local institutions at par with Dzongkhag system is a felt necessity, as most of the programs in the ninth plan are decentralized to the gewog institutions.

Hence, the public of Jigmechhoeling gewog requested for construction of Gup's office in the ninth plan that would be carried out by themselves with technical support and guidance from the Dzongkhag in terms of modality and prototype models.

In order to strengthen and supplement the gewog administration, the following stationery and office equipment are provisioned:

- Construction of Office (Nu. 0.300 million)
- Stationery (Nu. 0.050 million)
- Office furniture (Nu. 0.040 Million)
- Electricity (0.015 million)
- Equipment like Type Writers (Both English and Dzongkha) (Nu.0.040 million)
- Telephone Installation (0.150 million)
- Establishment Cost -For Gup, Mangmi and Dungyig's salary (Nu.0.870 million)

A sum total of Nu.1.465 million is provisioned for gewog administration and management.

5. BUDGET ESTIMATES

#.	Program/Activity	Unit	Target	Unit Cost (Nu)				Remarks
					Rec	Cap	Total	
1	Rice Improvement							
	Promotion	Kg	1660	18		0.030	0.030	
	Farmers Training	Hhs	30	150		0.005	0.005	
	On-farm trial	Nos	1	1000		0.001	0.001	
	Demonstration	Nos	2	5000		0.010	0.010	
	Crop cut	Nos	15					
	Survey on production	Nos	5					
	Sub Total				0.050	0.045	0.045	
2	Maize Improvement							
	Promotion	Kg	500	14.5		0.007	0.007	
	Farmers Training	Hhs	30	150		0.005	0.005	
	On-farm trial	Nos	1	1000		0.001	0.001	
	Demonstration	Nos	2	5000		0.010	0.010	
	Crop cut	Nos	15					
	Survey on production	Nos	5					
	Sub Total				0.000	0.023	0.023	
3	Wheat Improvement							
	Promotion	Kg	1200	16		0.019	0.019	
	Farmers Training	Hhs	10	150		0.002	0.002	
	On-farm trial	Nos	1	1000		0.001	0.001	
	Demonstration	Nos	1	5000		0.005	0.005	
	Crop cut	Nos	15					
	Survey on production	Nos	5					
	Sub total				0.000	0.027	0.027	
4	Mustard Improvement							
	Promotion	Kg	700	37.5		0.026	0.026	
	Farmers Training	Hhs	35	150		0.005	0.005	
	On-farm trial	Nos	1	1000		0.001	0.001	
	Demonstration	Nos	2	5000		0.010	0.010	
	Crop cut	Nos	15					
	Survey on production	Nos	5					
	Sub Total				0.045	0.043	0.043	
5	Millet Improvement							
	Promotion	Kg	400	14.5		0.006	0.006	
	Farmers Training	Hhs	25	150		0.004	0.004	
	On-farm trial	Nos	1	1000		0.001	0.001	
	Demonstration	Nos	2	5000		0.010	0.010	
	Crop cut	Nos	15					
	Survey on production	Nos	5					

	Sub Total				0.000	0.021	0.021	
6	Horticulture Promotion							
	Supply of Mandarin Seedlings	Nos	1300	16		0.021	0.021	
	Supply of Cardamom	slips	8000	2		0.016	0.016	
	Supply of Potato	Kg	1300	10		0.013	0.013	
	Farmers Training	Hhs	60	150		0.009	0.009	
	On Farm Trial	Nos	1	1000		0.001	0.001	
	Demonstration	Nos	2	5000		0.010	0.010	
	Crop Cut	Nos	25					
	Survey on Production	Nos	5					
	Sub Total				0.000	0.070	0.070	
7	Marketing Support							
	Formation of Cooperative society	Nos	1	5000		0.005	0.005	
	Farmers Training	Hhs	40	150		0.006	0.006	
	Sub Total				0.000	0.011	0.011	
8	Private Nursery							
	Mandarin	Nos	2	2000		0.004	0.004	
	Training	Nos	2	150		0.000	0.000	
	Sub total				0.000	0.004	0.004	
9	Mushroom Production							
	Supply of Shitaki Spawn	Kgs	30	100		0.003	0.003	
	Supply of Billets	Nos	4000	10		0.040	0.040	
	Farmers Training	Hhs	20	150		0.003	0.003	
	Study Tour	Hhs	4	5000		0.020	0.020	
	Sub Total				0.000	0.066	0.066	
10	Apiculture							
	Supply of Materials	Sets	4	500		0.002	0.002	
	Farmers training	Hhs	4	150		0.001	0.001	
	Study tour	Hhs	4	5000		0.020	0.020	
	Sub Total				0.000	0.023	0.023	
11	Construction							
	Constr of Irrigation channel	Km	5	300000		1.500	1.500	
	Sub total				0.000	1.500	1.500	
12	Reno of irrigation channel							
	Renovation of Irrigation Channel	Km	6.5	150000		0.975	0.975	
	Sub Total				0.000	0.975	0.975	
13	Construction of Farm road							
	Farm road	Km	4	1250000		5.000	5.000	
	Sub total				0.000	5.000	5.000	
14	Assistance to small farmers							
	Supply of Asparagus	Slips	500	4		0.002	0.002	
	Sub Total				0.000	0.002	0.002	
15	Farm Mechanization							
	Supply of Power Tiller	Nos	1					

	Supply of rice Huller	Nos	2					
	Supply of corn Flake Machine	Nos	1					
	Supply of Paddy Thresher	Nos	10					
	Supply of gator machine	Nos	10					
	Supply of Knap Sack sprayer	Nos	10					
	Supply of Improved Plough	Nos	15					
	Supply of secateurs	Nos	50					
	Supply of tools and implements	Sets	50					
	Farmers Training	Hhs	5	150		0.001	0.001	
	Study tour	Hhs	5	5000		0.025	0.025	
	Sub Total				0.000	0.026	0.026	
16	Post Harvest							
	Farmers Training	Hhs	15	150		0.002	0.002	
	Trial on Storage Methods	Nos	1	1000		0.001	0.001	
	Survey on Storage Loses	Nos.	15	1000		0.015	0.015	
	Sub Total				0.000	0.018	0.018	
17	Plant Protection							
	Farmers organization	Nos	1	5000		0.005	0.005	
	IPM Training	Hhs	8	150		0.001	0.001	
	Sub Total				0.000	0.006	0.006	
18	Soil Fertility							
	Promotion of Dhiancha	Kgs	1500	20		0.030	0.030	
	Organic farming Training	Hhs	30	150		0.005	0.005	
	Sub Total				0.000	0.035	0.035	
19	Soil conservation							
	Supply of Vetiver Grass	Slips	40000	1		0.040	0.040	
	Farmers Training	Hhs	80	150		0.012	0.012	
	Sub Total				0.000	0.052	0.052	
20	Estb of more Piggery backyard							
	Backyard unit	Nos	40					
	Farmers Training	Hhs	40	150		0.006	0.006	
	Study Tour	Hhs	3	5000		0.015	0.015	
	Sub Total				0.000	0.021	0.021	
21	Estb of more Dairy backyard							
	Backyard unit	Nos	40					
	Farmers Training	Hhs	40	150		0.006	0.006	
	Study Tour	Hhs	4	5000		0.020	0.020	
	Sub Total				0.000	0.026	0.026	
22	Estb of more Poultry backyard							
	Backyard unit	Nos	40					
	Farmers Training	Hhs	40	150		0.006	0.006	
	Study Tour	Hhs	3	5000		0.015	0.015	
	Sub Total				0.000	0.021	0.021	
23	Breed Improvement							

	Supply of Jersey Bull Progeny Born Allowances	Nos Nu.	1 40	12000		0.012	0.012	
	Sub Total				0.000	0.012	0.012	
24	Feed and Fodder development							
	Purchase of Urea	Kgs	1000	5.5		0.006	0.006	
	Supply of FTS	Nos	2857	4		0.011	0.011	
	Pasture development	Ac	20	1100		0.022	0.022	
	Sub Total				0.000	0.039	0.039	
25	Establ of Milk Cop society	Nos	1	5000		0.005	0.005	
	Sub total				0.000	0.005	0.005	
26	Establishment of Private forestry							
	Establishment of PF	Ha	4	8500		0.034	0.034	
	Sub total				0.000	0.034	0.034	
27	Estab of Community Forestry							
	Establishment of CF	Ha	6	8500		0.051	0.051	
	Sub total				0.000	0.051	0.051	
28	Establishment of CS							
	Construction of School & Quarter	Nos	1	500000		0.500	0.500	
	Purchase of Furniture	Sets	1	200000		0.200	0.200	
	Sub Total				0.000	0.700	0.700	
29	Rehab of Jigmechhoeling CPS							
	Const of additional classrooms	Nos	1	500000		0.500	0.500	
	Water supply	Nos	1	100000		0.100	0.100	
	Furniture and Equipment	Sets	1	200000		0.200	0.200	
	Purchase of Library books	Sets	1	200000		0.200	0.200	
	Sub total				0.000	1.000	1.000	
30	Construction of ORC	Nos	2	110000		0.220	0.220	
	Sub Total				0.000	0.220	0.220	
31	Construction of RWSS	Nos	9	132000		1.188	1.188	
	Sub Total				0.000	1.188	1.188	
32	Rehabilitation of RWSS	Nos	4	122000		0.488	0.488	
	Sub Total				0.000	0.488	0.488	
33	Constr & estb. of Gup Office							
	Construction of Office	Nos	1	300000		0.300	0.300	
	Purchase of Furniture	Sets	1	40000		0.040	0.040	
	Electricity	Nos	1	15000	0.015		0.015	
	Purchase of Stationery	Sets	1	50000	0.050		0.050	
	Office Equipment	Sets	1	40000	0.040		0.040	
	Telephone	Nos	1	150000	0.150		0.150	
	Establishment cost	Nos	3	290000	0.870		0.870	
	Sub Total				1.125	0.340	1.465	
	Grand Total				1.220	12.090	13.215	

6. PLAN IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The GYT Chathrim 2002 delineates specific roles and responsibilities to all functionaries involved in development administration and management in the Gewog. It is, however, deemed necessary to underscore some essential processes that must be observed in executing the above roles and responsibilities.

The financial powers and authority of the Gewog Administration for the implementation of the planned activities are also enshrined in the GYT Chathrim 2002.

Plan Implementation

The Gup, GYT *Tshopas* and the community as a whole will take on full accountability and ownership of gewog development activities. The clear delineation of implementation time frames, responsibilities and contributions from the community should be developed for the effective implementation of gewog activities.

Annual and Quarterly Plans

Based on the Five-Year Plan, the Gup will prepare Annual Plans and Budgets (AP&B) in consultation with the gewog sectoral staff and submit it to GYT. After the GYT discusses and approves the Draft AP&B, it will be put up for approval to the DYT.

Once the DYT approves the AP&B, the GYT will develop a Quarterly Work Plan and Budget in consultation with the sectoral staffs and other functionaries in the gewog such as Mangmi, Chimi and Tshopas. The implementation of the Quarterly Work Plan will be the responsibility of the Gup and the Tshopas with technical support from the staff of the concerned sectors.

Based on the Quarterly Work Plan, the concerned sectoral staff responsible for the implementation of any planned activity will elaborate a detailed implementation plan and budget for approval and budget release by the Gup. Copy of this plan will be sent for information to the concerned sectoral heads and relevant agencies. Upon completion of the activity, the responsible person will submit a report to the Gup and the concerned sectoral heads and relevant agencies.

Monitoring And Evaluation

Monitoring

The GYT in the Gewog will be responsible for progress and performance monitoring of the planned activities. The GYT should convene monthly meetings with technical staff and other responsible persons for implementation to review the progress in the implementation of every activity and to take timely corrective actions when required. The Gewog will seek technical back-up services from the Dzongkhag Administration when necessary.

Based on the received reports and monthly meetings the Gup will submit a quarterly report to the Dzongkhag administration. Technical reports from the different sectors will be attached to the Gup's quarterly report.

The Gup will verify the travel claims of all sectoral personnel in the gewog so that the performance of the Gewog staff can be monitored.

Evaluation

To assess the impact and benefit of development programs and projects in the Gewogs, the Government will launch periodic evaluation missions in coordination with the Dzongkhag Administration.