

# **CHHUZAGANG GEWOG**

## **NINTH PLAN**

### **(2002-2007)**



**SARPANG DZONGKHAG**  
**ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN**

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## 1. CURRENT SITUATION

Chhuzagang gewog comprises of nine villages with 420 households. The gewog has an area of 57.6 Sq. Km. The forest coverage in the gewog is about 80% of the total geographical area (*LUPP Data*).

The soil types found in the gewog are sandy clay, clay, loam, sandy loam and clay loam. The general soil fertility and moisture conditions are good for agriculture and farming.

Of the total of 2558.88 acres of arable land in the gewog, about 1,510 acres (59%) are dry land and 974 acres (38%) are wetland. The gewog has good potential for agricultural development warm sub-tropical climate and good amounts of rainfall.

About 16% of the arable wetland is presently under rice cultivation. Other crops grown by the farmers are maize, buckwheat, barley, millet and mustard. The present annual production level of cereals is about 1,856.639 metric tones. Presently, orange is the main cash-generating crop of the farmers.

The households in the gewog are also rear livestock including Jersey, goat, pig and local cattle to meet their domestic requirement for livestock products. Any excess product they are able to generate, they take it to Gelephu market to sell and buy other necessities.

The gewog has one RNR Centre, eight kilometers of access road, 18.65 km of irrigation channel, one BHU, one malaria Center, one RWSS and a community school located in the gewog.

## 2. SUMMARY OF GEWOG PLAN OUTLAY

#	Program/Activity	Outlay	Remarks
1.	Agriculture	2.123	
2.	Livestock	0.118	
3.	Forestry	0.068	
4.	Education	1.000	
5.	Health	0.386	
6.	Gewog Administration	1.465	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5.160</b>	

### **3. GEWOG DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES**

#### **Agriculture Programmes**

##### *Paddy Improvement Program*

Even though, agriculture in Chuzagang is rice based, the production of rice through use of local varieties is only 1,337.785 metric tones with yield of 1,134 Kg/Acre, which is just sufficient to meet the households' need. Under the paddy 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 bring about increased production level to 2,500 metric tones by the end of ninth plan, thereby securing food self-sufficiency in the gewog.

To substantiate the above improvement programs, extension intervention activities like two demonstration programmes, imparting of training on improved technologies to 40 households and an on-farm trial would be carried out. Moreover, as a mandatory and routine work, crop cuts and survey on seasonal production would be carried out to assess the production level involving all stakeholders.

##### *Maize Improvement Program*

New varieties of maize like Yangtsipa and Suwan would be promoted in the gewog, as in other gewogs. These varieties have not been promoted so far in the gewog. The present level of production of local maize is only 482.233 metric tones with average yield of 477 Kg/Acre. With these new varieties, it is expected that total production of maize in the gewog would be increased to 800 metric tons by the end of ninth plan.

To support the above improvement programs, extension interventions would include two numbers of demonstrations, training on improved technologies to 50 households and one number on-farm trial. As a mandatory routine work, 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, as in other gewogs, where these varieties have not been promoted. The present level of production of wheat is only 7.364 metric tones with 1571 Kg/Acre. Under this improvement program, the above new varieties that have been released by the RNRRCs would be tried and promoted to bring about increased production level of 20 metric tones by the end of ninth plan, thereby securing food self-sufficiency.

To support the above improvement programme, following extension interventions will be carried out:

- One demonstration;
- Training for 20 households on improved technologies;
- One on-farm trial; and
- Crop cuts and survey on seasonal production to assess the production level involving all stakeholders.

### *Oil Seed improvement program*

Oil seed production in Chhuzagang 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 released by the RNRRCs would be tried and promoted in the ninth plan to increase production level of oil seeds.

To support the above improvement programme, following extension interventions will be carried out:

- Two demonstrations;
- Training for 30 households on improved technologies;
- One on-farm trial; and
- Crop cuts and survey on seasonal production to assess the production level involving all stakeholders.

### *Millet Improvement Program*

Farmers preferably grow Finger millet (locally called Kodo) as an important millet crop basically for preparation of Bangchang (Fermented wine) and Ara (Locally prepared wine). The present level of production of local millet is only 18.356 metric tones with the average yield of 154 Kg/ Acre. So, to bring about further improvement and increase the production to about 100 metric tones, improved varieties released by the RNRRCs would be tried and promoted.

To support the above improvement programme, following extension interventions will be carried out:

- Two demonstrations;
- Training for 30 households on improved technologies;
- One on-farm trial; and
- Crop cuts and survey on seasonal production 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 by improving the sources of cash income to the farmers. The farmers of the gewog do not have adequate knowledge and skills on horticulture

Horticulture crops like arecanut, mango and ginger rhizome would be supplied to the potential farmers with training on new packages, establishment of demonstration plots and on-farm trials the field. Crop cuts and seasonal production survey would be continued to establish a baseline for future planning and monitoring

### *Marketing Support*

With respect to marketing support to the farmers, a community-based farmers' cooperative society would be formed. The main aim is to streamline the sale of marketable farm produces to the nearest market or to other agencies. All efforts would be made to involve all the households in the gewog in organizing and managing the cooperative. The dzongkhag would involve only to monitor and keep necessary records on the sale of produces. However, initially the dzongkhag would initiate the cooperative formation and impart necessary training to the members.

### *Establishment of Private Nursery*

Chhuzagang gewog has the potential to establish arecanut nursery, as the venture on these horticulture crops has now become a lucrative business for the farmers. Moreover, consumption of arecanut 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 a nursery each in Shawapong village has been proposed. For the 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*

Paddy straw 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 15 Kgs of spawn supplied by the dzongkhag to 30 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.

### *Construction of Distribution Irrigation Channels*

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 new distribution channels from Pangzor to Karbithang (2 Km) and Pangzor to Dawathang (2 Km) areas in the ninth plan. This irrigation channel would benefit a total of 20 households having catchments area of 95 acres of wetland. Also, this irrigation channel would benefit the nearby villages like in terms of utilizing for other farming purposes like conventional kitchen gardening and livestock purposes. Further, through such assured irrigation facilities there is a scope to increase the production area and yield of rice. Thereafter, the existing Water User Association called as Lothuen Chuyur Tshogpa, following national irrigation policy would look after the maintenance of irrigation channel.

For this, a sum of Nu.1.200 million is provisioned. Further, future maintenance and minor repair works, called put right activities, would be carried out by the community with technical guidance from the dzongkhag.

### *Maintenance of Farm Road*

During the ninth plan the existing ten kilometers of farm road within the gewog connecting from village to village need to be maintained in order to help the farmers in mobilizing farm machinery and transporting of farm produce for market. For this, an amount of **Nu.0.500 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 the above activity, seeds like sunflower, banana suckers and papaya seedlings would be supplied to the farmers of the villages 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 5 households would be given.

### *Training on Post Harvest Management of Crops*

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 25 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 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 coordinated 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 mitigate total dependence on chemicals.

### *Soil Fertility Development*

Under Soil Fertility Development Program, Dhiancha seeds as a green manure fertilizer would be promoted with 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, 40000 numbers of vetiver grass slips would be supplied to the farmers initially, where the farmers shall multiply and grow in the soil erosion prone 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 help make contour bunds. For this, farmers training with on the spot demonstration would be given initially

## **Livestock Programmes**

### *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 as a substitution to their existing local breeds. Moreover, the gewog has a very low pig population, which are 222 (RNR Census 2000) of both local and improved pigs inclusive of piglets. Hence, in order to further increase the population of pigs for income generation and increase in nutritional uptake level, establishment of more piggery backyard units initially to about 40 households has been proposed by the public. Such initiation of backyard units would not only help the farmers generate cash income and improve their nutritional intake level but also enjoy its advantage in terms of availing bio-manure for agricultural farming purposes. 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 out of which, three outstanding farmers 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 1,718 and 145 improved breeds. Hence, in order to further increase the population of improved breeds for the income generation and increase in nutritional uptake level, establishment of more dairy backyard units on improved ones initially to about 40 households has been proposed by the public. Such initiation of backyard unit 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, 4 outstanding farmers 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 breeds for income generation and increase in nutritional uptake level, establishment of more poultry backyard units on improved ones initially to 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 that is 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 out of which, 3 outstanding farmers identified by extension agent would be sent on study to various Research centers, Center Farms and other dzongkhags

### *Cattle Breed Improvement Programme*

The gewog does not have either pure Jersey and Jersey-X bulls for cross breeding with their local ones. In order to bring about increased improved cattle population, the farmers have proposed for one number 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*

Though the forest cover of Chhuzagang gewog is over 80%, there is need to develop pasture for maintaining coherent 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.

## **Forstry Programmes**

### *Establishment of Community Forest*

The main objective of this program is to handover a certain area of 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 the need for basic forest products like timber, fodder and fuel wood. So one community forestry would be established covering area of over 10 acres 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 with input supply for the establishment of 8 hectares of community forestry. 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.0.213 million is proposed.

## Education Programmes

### *Rehabilitation of Chhuzagang CPS to PS*

The gewog has a total of 420 households where the gross primary enrollment in the gewog is fairly good. The existing school has to accommodate the primary section of the proposed Norbuling High School, which in turn also have to accommodate children from 172 households from Trashiphu, Pemaling and Norbuling as it is located near to the gewog center with a walking distance of only ten minutes to one hour. Besides, the proposed school would have to accommodate the growing population of school going children from its own villages. Thus, its rehabilitation has become a necessity 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 been proposed. For devising a system of resource management, resource center will be established at Gelephu Higher Secondary School (Presently High School). For the construction of infrastructure, the dzongkhag would assist in 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.1million is provisioned during the ninth plan for activities as mentioned hereunder:

- Construction of 12 additional class rooms with 6 rooms block (Nu.0.5 million)
- Water supply (0.100 million)
- Furniture and Equipment (0.2 00 million)
- Purchase of Library Books (0.200 million)

## Health Programmes

### *Construction of Two RWSSs*

In order to cater clean drinking water supply to the public of the gewog, 2 RWSS constructions are proposed at Chaskhar and Dawathang that would serve around 122 households as shown below:

#	Village	Length (Km)	Source	Beneficiary (hhs)	Tap Posts (Nos)	Remarks
1	Chaskhar	1.75	Masineykhola	42	15	Will benefit 11 Hhs of Kaphong village. 5 posts
2	Dawathang	5.00	Jangkhurungkhola	80	16	Will benefit 40 Hhs of Karbithang village. 8 posts
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6.75</b>		<b>122</b>	<b>31</b>	

A sum of **Nu.0.264 million** budgets is provisioned for the above RWSS activity.

## Rehabilitation of One RWSS

The present RWS scheme constructed earlier need to be rehabilitated in order to have adequate and safe drinking water supply to the public of Chhuzagang.

#	Village	Length (Km)	Source	Beneficiary (Hhs)	Existing Posts(Nos)	Additional Posts(Nos)	Maintenance Required on	Remarks
1	Chhuzagang	5	Jangkhrung-khola	300	42	5	New Intake tank, CWR & Additional Posts	Inadequate. Will benefit, School, RNR, BHU and Lhakhang
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>300</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>5</b>		

Hence, a sum of **Nu.0.122 million** is proposed for the rehabilitation works.

## Gewog Administration And Management

### *Construction of Gup's Office*

The need to strengthen gewog administration has become crucial program with the process of decentralization. With the clear-cut bifurcation of the goeg and Dzongkhag programs in the ninth plan as separate entities, 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 all concerned. In doing so, it's mandatory that the Gup should maintain proper records and files and pass it 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 Chhuzagang 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 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.

#### 4. BUDGET ESTIMATES

#	Program/Activity	Unit	Target	Unit Cost (nu)	Budget		Total	Remarks
					Rec	Cap		
<b>1</b>	<b>Rice Improvement</b>							
	Promotion	Kg	1000	18		0.018	0.018	
	Farmers Training	Hhs	40	150		0.006	0.006	
	On-farm trial		1	1000		0.001	0.001	
	Demonstration	Nos	2	5000		0.010	0.010	
	Crop cut	Nos	15					
	Survey on production	Nos	5					
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.035</b>	<b>0.035</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>Maize Improvement</b>							
	Promotion	Kg	1000	14.5		0.015	0.015	
	Farmers Training	Hhs	50	150		0.008	0.008	
	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					
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.033</b>	<b>0.033</b>	
<b>3</b>	<b>Wheat Improvement</b>							
	Promotion	Kg	500	16		0.008	0.008	
	Farmers Training	Hhs	20	150		0.003	0.003	
	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					
	<b>Sub total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.017</b>	<b>0.017</b>	
<b>4</b>	<b>Mustard Improvement</b>							
	Promotion	Kg	1000	37.5		0.038	0.038	
	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					
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.053</b>	<b>0.053</b>	
<b>5</b>	<b>Millet Improvement</b>							
	Promotion	Kg	400	14.5		0.006	0.006	
	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					
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.021</b>	<b>0.021</b>	

<b>6</b>	<b>Horticulture Promotion</b>							
	Supply of Arecanut	Nos	500	17.5		0.009	0.009	
	Supply of Mango	Nos	400	26		0.010	0.010	
	Supply of Ginger Rhizomes	Nos	500	25		0.013	0.013	
	Farmers Training	Hhs	100	150		0.015	0.015	
	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					
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.058</b>	<b>0.058</b>	
<b>7</b>	<b>Marketing Support</b>							
	Formation of Cooperative society	Nos	1	5000		0.005	0.005	
	Farmers Training	Hhs	40	150		0.006	0.006	
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.011</b>	<b>0.011</b>	
<b>8</b>	<b>Private Nursery</b>							
	Arecanut	Nos	1	2000		0.002	0.002	
	Training	Nos	1	1000		0.001	0.001	
	<b>Sub total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.003</b>	<b>0.003</b>	
<b>9</b>	<b>Mushroom Production</b>							
	Supply of paddy straw Spawn	Kgs	15	90		0.001	0.001	
	Farmers Training	Hhs	30	150		0.005	0.005	
	Study Tour	Hhs	4	5000		0.020	0.020	
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.026</b>	<b>0.026</b>	
<b>10</b>	<b>Irrigation</b>							
	Constr of distribution Irri Channel	Km	4	300000		1.200	1.200	
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>1.200</b>	<b>1.200</b>	
<b>11</b>	<b>Farm Road</b>							
	Maintenance of Farm Road	Km	10	50000		0.500	0.500	
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.500</b>	<b>0.500</b>	
<b>12</b>	<b>Assistance to small farmers</b>							
	Supply of sunflower seeds	Kgs	200	20		0.004	0.004	
	Supply of banana Suckers	Nos	2000	11		0.022	0.022	
	Supply of Papaya Seedlings	Nos	1000	13		0.013	0.013	
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.039</b>	<b>0.039</b>	
<b>13</b>	<b>Farm Mechanization</b>							
	Supply of Power Tiller	Nos	5					
	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 & implements	Sets	50					

	Farmers Training	Hhs	5	150		0.001	0.001	
	Study tour	Hhs	5	5000		0.025	0.025	
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.026</b>	<b>0.026</b>	
<b>14</b>	<b>Post Harvest</b>							
	Farmers Training	Hhs	25	150		0.004	0.004	
	Trial on Storage Methods	Nos	1	1000		0.001	0.001	
	Survey on Storage Loses	Nos.	5	1000		0.005	0.005	
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.010</b>	<b>0.010</b>	
<b>15</b>	<b>Plant Protection</b>							
	Farmers organization	Nos	1	5000		0.005	0.005	
	IPM Training	Hhs	12	150		0.002	0.002	
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.007</b>	<b>0.007</b>	
<b>16</b>	<b>Soil Fertility</b>							
	Promotion of Dhiancha	Kgs	1500	20		0.030	0.030	
	Organic farming Training	Hhs	40	150		0.006	0.006	
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.036</b>	<b>0.036</b>	
<b>17</b>	<b>Soil conservation</b>							
	Supply of Vetiver Grass	Slip	40000	1		0.040	0.040	
	Farmers Training	Hhs	60	150		0.009	0.009	
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.049</b>	<b>0.049</b>	
<b>18</b>	<b>Estb of more Piggery backyard</b>							
	Backyard unit	Nos	40					
	Farmers Training	Hhs	40	150		0.006	0.006	
	Study Tour	Hhs	3	5000		0.015	0.015	
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.021</b>	<b>0.021</b>	
<b>19</b>	<b>Estb of more Dairy backyard</b>							
	Backyard unit	Nos	40					
	Farmers Training	Hhs	40	150		0.006	0.006	
	Study Tour	Hhs	4	5000		0.020	0.020	
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.026</b>	<b>0.026</b>	
<b>20</b>	<b>Estb of more Poultry backyard</b>							
	Backyard unit	Nos	40					
	Farmers Training	Hhs	40	150		0.006	0.006	
	Study Tour	Hhs	3	5000		0.015	0.015	
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.021</b>	<b>0.021</b>	
<b>21</b>	<b>Breed Improvement</b>							
	Supply of Jersey Bull	Nos	1	12000		0.012	0.012	
	Progeny Born Allowances	Nu.	40			0.000	0.000	
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.012</b>	<b>0.012</b>	
<b>22</b>	<b>Feed and Fodder deve</b>							
	Purchase of Urea	Kgs	1000	5		0.005	0.005	
	Supply of FTS	Nos	2857	4		0.011	0.011	
	Pasture development	Ac	20	1100		0.022	0.022	

	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.038</b>	<b>0.038</b>	
<b>23</b>	<b>Estab of Community Forestry</b>							
	Establishment of CF	Ha	8	8500		0.068	0.068	
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.068</b>	<b>0.068</b>	
<b>24</b>	<b>Construction of RWSS</b>	Nos	2	132000		0.264	0.264	
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.264</b>	<b>0.264</b>	
<b>25</b>	<b>Rehabilitation of RWSS</b>	Nos	1	122000		0.122	0.122	
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.122</b>	<b>0.122</b>	
<b>26</b>	<b>Rehab of Chhuzagang CPS</b>							
	Constr of additional classroom	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	
	<b>Sub total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>1.000</b>	
<b>27</b>	<b>Constr &amp; estb. of Gup Office</b>							
	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	
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>1.125</b>	<b>0.340</b>	<b>1.465</b>	
	<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>1.125</b>	<b>4.036</b>	<b>5.160</b>	

## **5. 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 Tshogpas. The implementation of the Quarterly Work Plan will be the responsibility of the Gup and the Tshogpas 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.