

NAHI GEWOG NINTH PLAN (2002-2007)



**WANGDUE PHODRANG DZONGKHAG
ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Current Situation	3
2. Summary of Gewog Plan Outlay	3
3. Gewog Development Programs	4
Agriculture Program	4
Livestock Program	5
Forestry Program	5
Health Program	6
Education Program	6
Roads Programs	6
Gewog Administration and Management	7
4. Budget Estimates	7
5. Plan implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation	8
Plan implementation	9
<i>Annual and Quarterly Plans</i>	9
Monitoring and Evaluation	9
<i>Monitoring</i>	9
<i>Evaluation</i>	9

1. Current Situation

Nahi gewog is located in the south-western part of Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag. The total area of Nahi gewog is approximately 64.7 Sq. Km. (LUPP, 1995). The gewog consists of seven Villages namely, Nabesa, Yuesagom, Yuesagum, Halli, Hebasa, Khojula and Pangsho with 138 households.

Thei gewog has a total of 220 acres of wetland, 60 acres of dryland, eight acres of Tshesa with each household owning on average, about two to four langdos of land.

The main crops grown in the gewog are rice, wheat, mustard, barley, and maize. Potato and vegetable dominates other cash crops as the main source of cash income with asparagus and walnut gaining importance in focal areas.

Nahi Gewog enjoys a cool sub-tropical to temperate climate with altitude ranging from 1000 to 3400 metres above sea level. The average mean temperature for the warmest months of June and July is about 26 degree Celsius, while the mean temperature for the coldest months of January and February is below 5°C. The soil types found in the Gewog are Sandy, Sandy Loam to clay and are in general fertile and good for agriculture. The Gewog has rugged terrain with pockets of gentle slopes which are under agricultural cultivation. The settlements are widely scattered hampering the developmental programs.

The gewog has one primary school, one RNR extension centre and one out reach clinic. The gewog is also connected by 11.20 km farm road from the Wangdue-Tsirang highway. This has helped enhance farm productivity and access to market.

Although the terrain is mostly rugged, there is potential for expansion of area under cultivation as it was reported that there are new areas, which could be opened up for cultivation.

There is also possibility for farm mechanisation as some of the agriculture lands are on gentle to moderate slopes. With the opening of Nahi farm road, there is a lot of potential for improvement of cash crops to enhance income generation capacity of the households.

The number one constraint is the wildlife depredation of crops as most farms are located within the forest or nearby forest.

2. Summary of Gewog Plan Outlay

#.	Sector		Outlay		Remarks
		Current	Capital	Total	
1	Agriculture		1.750	1.750	
2	Livestock		0.088	0.088	
3	Forestry		0.281	0.281	
4	Health		0.460	0.460	
5	Education		0.720	0.720	
6	Road (Mule track & Suspension bridges)		1.970	1.970	
7	Gewog Administration	0.470	-	0.470	
	Total	0.470	5.269	5.739	

3. Gewog Development Programs

Agriculture Program

Food Security Program

The following crop improvement programs were identified as priority crops by the farmers in the gewog:

- Maize improvement
- Oilseed improvement

Following are the activities identified to enhance farmers' knowledge on crop management for higher productivity:

- Farmers training
- Demonstration
- Field day
- On-farm trial
- Supply of improved HYV seeds

Income Generation Program

Under this program, a number of horticulture crops are identified as the prioritized crops by the farmers in the gewog based on the potentials for each of the crops. Hence the following sub-programs are identified under this program:

- Walnut improvement
- Vegetables improvement
- Potato improvement

The specific sub-programs are as follows:

1. To introduce walnut by establishing walnut orchard covering 11 household at Khujula village
2. To introduce asparagus by establishing asparagus garden covering one acre
3. To increase and improve vegetable production by supplying improved seeds.
4. To continue providing basic services for the present subsistence level of potato production in the gewog.

As per the need expressed by the farmers, under each sub-program the following activities are incorporated in order to enhance the farmers' knowledge on crop management for higher productivity:

- Farmers training in crop management, post-harvest and marketing.
- Demonstration of new varieties/technologies.
- On-Farm trial of improved varieties/technologies
- Supply of improved HYV seeds/seedlings

Rural Livelihood Support Program

Under this program, the farmers in the gewog have identified a number of rural livelihood support activities on priority basis, which are as follows:

- To mechanise the farm in order to reduce the labour shortage problem
- Farm mechanisation
- Irrigation Improvement
- To construct farm roads to market agriculture produces

The specific sub-programs under this program are as follows:

- To Improve irrigation facilities to irrigate crops for higher yields
- To Encourage mechanisation of farm activities to meet farm labour shortage and to ease the burden of the farm work

The prioritised activities under each sub-program are as follows.

- Construction of four km irrigation channel at Yuse-Wom
- Construction of one km irrigation channel for Lhading
- Construction of two km irrigation channel for Nabesa
- Supply of two power tillers, four paddy hullers and four knapsack sprayers.
- Construction of 5 km farm road from Nazing Zam to Tashitsawanea

Institutional and Capacity Development

Farmers study tours within and outside the dzongkhag is proposed to give exposure to the farmers and to share and learn from other dzongkhags experience.

Livestock Program

The gewog is situated at an elevation of about 1800m above sea level and enjoys sub-tropical climatic condition. The lower portion of Nahi is more populated than the upper portion. Upper portion of Nahi is about 2000m above sea level with dense forest cover near the Thimphu border. According to the RNR Census 2000, the gewog has 967 cattle, 85 horses, 122 pigs and 530 poultry birds.

Income Generation Program

Under this program the farmers will be encouraged to establish small-scale backyard farms. This is aimed to generate additional income for the family and at the same time achieve self-sufficiency level in livestock products at least at the gewog level. The Dzongkhag livestock sector will provide the necessary training, technical support, help to acquire loan from the BDFC, procurement of input supply etc. For the plan period at least three dairy backyard farms, five backyard poultry farms and two backyard piggery farms will be established.

Rural Livelihood Support Program

Under this program the sector will lay more emphasis to increase the improved breeds and at the same time reduce the number of local cattle. As proposed by the farmers, a new artificial insemination Center will be opened at the RNR-Centre in Peyigang and necessary competent staff will be deployed. For areas that are not accessible to motorable roads, two jersey bulls will be provided. Provision will also be kept for supply of two Mithun bulls as per the demand of the public.

Farmers interested in pasture development will be supported by the sector in terms of seed supply and technical support. Farmers will be encouraged to develop pastures in their own lands. A total area of 20 acres of sub tropical pastures will be established. To overcome feed scarcity during the winter months, a total of 12 acres of oat pasture will be cultivated and 1,500 numbers of fodder tree seedlings will be distributed, promotion of Napier rootstocks will also be continued under the regular promotional program of RNRRC Bajo.

Forestry Program

Nahi gewog lies in the sub-tropical and alpine region that has warm broad leaf, chirpine, cool broad leaf and mixed conifer species of forest. The Nahi gewog has abundant forest and forest product with a vast natural pastureland, which has high potential for livestock development.

Community Forestry

The principle behind this program is to hand a piece of forest over to the villagers who will manage, conserve and use that piece of forest for their own timber and firewood requirements, thereby reducing the pressure on the Government Reserved Forest. The other objective is to involve the community to participate in sustainable forest management and educate them about nature conservation. This will be carried out on the basis of a community forest management plan prepared by the users group with assistance from Dzongkhag Forestry Office. In order to ease the timber constraints in future and to maintain healthy environment, Lhaling and Hebasa proposed 140 acres of community forest in ninth plan out of which 25 acres of the proposed area are degraded and barren which needs to rehabilitated and afforested. To rehabilitate and afforest the area, a sum of Nu. 0.281 million is proposed for procuring seedlings, fencing, inventory for planning purpose.

Watershed Management

The area as a whole is the watershed for Nahi Rongchu which irrigates large paddy fields of Rinchhengang, Gasetsho Gom and Gasetsho Om. Before it joins with Punatsangchu it runs into a mini hydropower in Hesothangkha supplying electricity to the localities near by. The communities will make every effort to conserve the watershed for sustained flow of water in the Rongchu.

Health Program

Nahi gewog has one ORC constructed during the eighth plan period. In addition to this, the services are also extended from the Gaselo BHU-II, which is about two hours walk from the gewog.

The gewog has nine RWSS and three spring source protection covering approximately 111 households of the total 138 households.

Maintenance of Out Reach Clinic

The existing ORC will be renovated and maintained by the community without any budgetary support from the government.

Construction and Rehabilitation of RWSS

Three new RWSS is proposed for construction at Lhakhagchen, Nakpawsar and Yusawoma benefiting 39 households. One existing scheme at Lhading will also be renovated and maintained.

Education Program

Strengthening of Nahi Primary School

In the ninth plan period, the Nahi Primary School will have to be strengthened and necessary equipment shall have to be supplied for the smooth functioning.

Roads Programs

Construction of Mule Track

For better communication between the villages, it is proposed to construct five kilometers of mule track from Nazing zam to Nakpaisa and one kilometer from Yusagom to school.

Construction of Suspension Bridges

In the ninth plan period, two new bridges called Nazing Zam and Hamchi Zam will be constructed for easy transportation and communication.

Gewog Administration and Management

Construction of Gup's Office

With the increased role and responsibilities of the gups from the ninth plan the communities and the GYT members feel that it is necessary to have a proper office for the gup. Therefore, construction of a gups office is proposed as a high priority programme.

As discussed during the GYT, communities will contribute labour, while the dzongkhag is requested to provide technical support and material inputs like CGI sheets and cements.

4. Budget Estimates

#.	Program/Activity	Unit	Target	Budget			Remarks
				Current	Capital	Total	
	Agriculture Program						
1	Maize Development						
-	Improved seed	Kg	105				21 HH
2	Mustard Development						
-	Improved mustard seed	Kg	20				10 HH
3	Horticulture Development						
-	Potato	Kg	150000				30 HH
-	Walnut seedling	Nos	330				11 HH
4	Farm machineries						
-	Power tiller	Nos	2				BDFC
-	Rice Huller	Nos	4				BDFC
5	P.P. Equipment						
-	Knap-sack sprayer	Nos	5				BDFC
6	Construction of new irrigation channels	Km	7		1.750	1.750	
7	Construction of farm roads	Km	5				Nazing Zam to Tashitsawanea
	Sub-total				1.750	1.750	
	Livestock Program						
7	Estb.of Backyard Farms:						
-	Diary backyard farm units	Nos	3				
-	Poultry backyard farm	Nos	5				
-	Piggery backyard farms	Nos	2				
8	Breed Improvement:						
-	Jersey cross bull	Nos	2		0.020	0.020	Yusagom & Yusawom
-	Purchase of Mithun bull	Nos	2		0.024	0.024	Nabisa & Yusawom
-	Provision of AI (mithun/jersey)	Nos	50				
9	Feed and Fodder Dev.:						
-	Sub-tropical pasture Dev.	Acre	20		0.022	0.022	
-	Napier planting	Nos	1000		0.002	0.002	

-	Fodder tree seedling	Nos	1500		0.008	0.008	
-	Winter fodder development	Acre	12		0.012	0.012	
	Sub-total				0.088	0.088	
	Forestry Program						
10	Community forestry:						
-	Hebesa community forestry	acres	90		0.203	0.203	
-	Lhaling community forestry	acres	50		0.078	0.078	
	Sub-total				0.281	0.281	
	Health Program						
11	Maintenance of ORC	No	1				
12	Rural water supply						
i.	New Schemes:	Nos	3		0.360	0.360	
-	Lhakhangchen						18 HH
-	Nakpawsar Gangkhar						11 HH
-	Yusawoma						10 HH
ii.	Rehabilitation:	No	1		0.100	0.100	
-	Lhading						9 HH
	Sub-total				0.460	0.460	
	Education Program						
13	Strengthening of Nahi PS:						
-	3 unit classrooms	Block	1		0.500	0.500	
-	Duplicating machine	No	1		0.020	0.020	
-	Furniture				0.200	0.200	
	Sub-total				0.720	0.720	
	Mule track & Suspension bridges Program						
14	Construction of mule track:						
-	Nazing zam to Nakpaise	km	5		0.050	0.050	
-	Yusagom to school	km	1		0.010	0.010	
15	Const. of suspension bridge:	Nos	2				
-	Nazing zam				0.955	0.955	
-	Hamchi zam				0.955	0.955	
	Sub-total				1.970	1.970	
	Gewog Administration Program						
16	Establishment cost			0.470	-	0.470	
	Sub-total			0.470	-	0.470	
	Total			0.470	5.269	5.739	

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 *Tshogpas* 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.