

KAZHI GEWOG NINTH PLAN (2002-2007)



**WANGDUE PHODRANG DZONGKHAG
ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN**

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1. Current Situation

Kazhi gewog is located in the northeastern part of Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag. The total area of Kazhi gewog is approximately 622.4 sq. Km. (LUPP, 1995). The gewog consists of seven Villages namely, Kazhi, Komathang, Chagey, Lingbe, Balap, Baldog and Gaydun with 235 households.

The gewog has 224.82 acres of wetland, 175.7 acres of dry land and 28.92 acres of Tshesa (Kitchen Garden). The main crops found in the gewog are rice, wheat, barley, mustard, and potatoes. Potato and chilli dominates other cash crops as the main source of cash income with vegetable production gaining importance in focal areas. The gewog is known for its Sha Ema (chilly) variety and has high potential to grow chilly as cash crop. There is also possibility for farm mechanisation as some of the agriculture lands are on gentle to moderate slopes.

Kazhi gewog enjoys a cool sub-tropical to temperate climate with altitude ranging from 2200 to 5000 meters above sea level. The soil types found in the gewog are Sandy-loam and clayey loam and are in general fertile and best for agriculture. The topography of the gewog is predominantly rugged with pockets of gentle northeast facing slopes that are already under agricultural cultivation or have potential for agriculture. The settlements are widely scattered hampering any developmental activities. The river Bey Chhu runs alongside the gewog's eastern border draining it into the Tsang Chhu.

The gewog has 1,144 cattle, 155 horses, 156 pigs and 196 poultry (RNR Census 2000). Besides producing dairy products, the livestock also play very important role in the farming community by providing draught power.

The gewog has one community school and internal access of 15-km feeder road leading to the Sha slate mine.

One of the major constraints faced by the gewog is the sparse settlement due to rugged terrain. If the road to slate mine at Bey is improved it will go a long way in enhancing the income generation capacity of the households as it has the potential to grow cash crops.

2. Summary of Gewog Plan Outlay

#.	Sector	Current	Outlay Capital	Total	Remarks
1	Agriculture		1.657	1.657	
2	Livestock		0.162	0.162	
3	Forestry		0.153	0.153	
4	Health		1.160	1.160	
5	Education		0.620	0.620	
6	Road (Mule track & Suspension bridges)		0.165	0.165	
7	Gewog Administration	0.550	0.700	1.250	
	Total	0.550	4.617	5.167	

3. Gewog Development Programs

Agriculture Program

Income Generation Program

Under this Program, the farmers in the gewog prioritized vegetable production and improvement as the most important sub-Program with emphasis on high altitude vegetable production.

The specific objectives of the sub-Program are:

1. To increase and improve vegetable production by supplying improved seeds.
2. To continue providing basic services for the present subsistence level of potato production in the gewog.

As per the need expressed by the farmers, 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 seeds/seedlings

Rural Livelihood Support Program

Under this Program, the farmers in the gewog have identified a number of rural livelihood support programs, which are as follows:

- To mechanize the farm in order to reduce the labour shortage problem
- To minimize the pest incidence and disease outbreak
- Farm mechanization
- Construction of common RNR Center for Phangyuel and Kazhi gewogs
- To improve the efficiency of the irrigation channels

The prioritized activities under each sub-Program are as follows:

- Construction of a new RNR center common for Phangyuel and Kazhi gewogs.
- Three kilometers and eight kilometers irrigation channel renovation at Lenkhebbi and Sibjana villages respectively.
- Supply of 15 power tillers, two paddy hullers, two flour mills, one oil expeller, six paddle threshers and two knapsack sprayers.

Institutional and Capacity Development

Farmers study tours within and outside the dzongkhag is proposed to learn and share experiences.

Livestock Program

The people of Kazhi are self sufficient in terms of cereals and livestock products as compared to other gewogs. Livestock play a very important role in the production system. It provides milk and milk products, draught power for ploughing the fields and farmyard manure for fertilizing the fields etc. The use of machinery is very limited due to the sloping terrain of the gewog.

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 one dairy backyard farms, three 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 Livestock Extension center at *Gayshingsawa*, and necessary competent staff will be deployed. For areas that are not accessible to motorable roads, a jersey bull will be provided. Provision will also be kept to supply two Mithun bulls as per the demand of the public. Two yak bulls and a Haflinger stallion will be provided to Beldrock, which is a livestock priority area, comprising about 37 households.

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 70 acres of temperate pastures will be established. To overcome feed scarcity during the winter months, 1400 numbers of fodder tree seedlings will be distributed.

Forestry Program

Kazhi Gewog falls within the sub-tropical and alpine region which comprises of warm broad-leaved forest, cool broad-leaved forest, fir, mixed conifers and rhododendrons. About 53% of the gewog are under forest cover. The gewog comparatively has the least forest coverage. The major forest types are Blue pine, Fir and mix conifer at the higher elevation and broadleaf mixed with conifer at the lower elevation. Blue pine is most preferred Species for house construction. Wild mushrooms are collected for household consumption.

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 the Lhenkebjhi village proposed 90 acres of community forest out of which 27 acres are degraded and barren. The community has already started with the plantation work, seven acres of plantation was done during 2000-2001 fiscal year and seven acres will be done in 2001-2002 fiscal year. In the ninth plan people will continue to plant rest of the barren land of 13 acres and protect the natural forest earmarked for community forest. To rehabilitate and afforest the area a sum of Nu. 0.086 million is proposed for procuring seedlings, fencing materials, inventory and CFM planning purposes.

Health Program

Kazhi gewog has one ORC and no BHU. The BHU services are rendered from the Samtengang BHU.

There are nine RWSS and five water source protection covering 164 households of the total 235 households.

Construction of Out Reach Clinics

It is proposed to construct two ORC at Bae-Langdra and Damchu Thangkha to reach health services to the unreached pockets of the gewog. It would also overcome the inconvenience faced by the health workers while carrying out the MCH clinics.

Construction of ORC at Bae-Langdra

This village is situated about two days walking distance from the health center. About one acre of community land is already identified for the proposed structure. It would benefit more than 74 households. The coverage is as follows:

Benefiting Village	Households	Distance from health center
1. Baedo	37	45 km
2. Tshem-sha	10	
3. Yosagang	20	3 hours walk
4. Hangkha-chu	07	
Total	74	

Construction of ORC at Damchu-Thangkha

Damchu-Thangkha is located about 30 km from the Samtengang BHU. About two acres of government land is identified for the construction. The coverage of the proposed structure is as follows:

Benefiting Village	Households	Distance from Health Centre
1. Damchu-Thangkha	3	30 km
2. Gane Shakha	7	
3. Ri-Phakha	11	
4. Yomea Nga	12	1 day walk
5. Bell	10	
6. Sil	9	
7. Lul	10	
Total	62	

Construction and Rehabilitation of RWSS

Three new RWSS is proposed at Khatoe, Sil and Wachepharkha. This would benefit about 28 households. Four existing schemes will also be renovated and maintained. The details are presented in the budget estimate table.

Education Program

Kazhi Community School is the only existing school within the gewog. It was established in 2001 with classes till class II. The existing coverage is as follows:

Name of village	No. of households	Walking distance to school (km)	School
1. Kazhi	37	2	Kazhi Community School
2. Khomathang	22	2	
3. Gyendey	15	1	
4. Chegina	14	1	
5. Lyenkhivi	49	5	
6. Baydo	45	2	
Total	182		

The intake rate at PP stands at 104% during the academic year 2001. The gross primary enrolment rate is only 22%. At present students from classes II onwards are accommodated in the Samtengang Jr. High School.

Strengthening of Kazhi Community School

Since the PP intake rate is already 104% within an academic year, it is expected that there will be accommodation problem. Therefore, it is proposed to strengthen the school with the following components:

- Construction of two additional classrooms
- Construction of 2-unit staff quarter
- Electrification of the school building, quarters and office

Roads Programs

Maintenance of Mule Track

The existing 33-km mule track from Belgang (Damchu-Thang) to Beyngal will be repaired and maintained by the community.

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 at Choedhey Pang.

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.

Renovation of Chayghi Lhakhang

The community will be renovating Chayghi lhakhang during the ninth plan period. For the purchase of CGI sheets, skilled manpower payment, etc. a sum of Nu.0.200 million have been proposed from the government.

4. Budget Estimates

#.	Program/Activity	Unit	Target	Budget			Remarks
				Current	Capital	Total	
	Agriculture Program						
1	Horticulture Development:						
	- Improved Seeds:						
	- Radish seed (SPTN)	Pkt	37				
	- Turnip (white flesh)	Pkt	37				
	- Saag	Pkt	37				
2	Plant Protection Equipment:						
	- Knap-sack-sprayer	HH	2				
3	I.P.M						
	- Chilly blight mgt. Trg.	HH	46		0.007	0.007	
4	Farm machineries:						
	- Paddle thresher	Nos.	6				
	- Rice huller & ata chaki	Nos.	2 each				
	- Power tillers	Nos.	15				
	- Oil Expeller	No.	1				
5	Irrigation:						
	- Renovation:						
	a) Lenkhebjhi Lachu Yuwa	Km	3		0.450	0.450	
	b) Kazhi Yuwa Wom	Km	8		1.200	1.200	
	Sub-total				1.657	1.657	
	Livestock Program						
6	Establishment of backyard farms:						
	- Diary backyard farms	Nos	1				
	- Poultry backyard farms	Nos	3				
	- Piggery backyard farms	Nos	2				
7	Breed Improvement:						
	- Jersey cross bull	Nos	1		0.010	0.010	
	- Mithun bull	Nos	2		0.024	0.024	
	- Yak bull	Nos	2		0.024	0.024	
	- AI (mithun/jersey)	Nos	75		0.008	0.008	
8	Feed & Fodder Development:						
	- Temperate pasture dev.	Acres	70		0.077	0.077	
	- Fodder tree seedlings	Nos	1400		0.007	0.007	
9	Equine Production						
	- Half linger cross stallion	Nos	1		0.012	0.012	
	Sub-total				0.162	0.162	
	Forestry Program						
10	Community forestry:						
	- Gyelshigong/lhenkebjji	Acre	90		0.153	0.153	
	Sub-total				0.153	0.153	
	Health Program						
11	Construction of ORC	Nos	2		0.400	0.400	
12	Rural water supply:						
i.	New schemes:	Nos	3		0.360	0.360	
	- Khatoe						11 HH
	- Sil						9 HH
	- Wachepharkha						8 HH

ii.	Rehabilitation:	Nos	4		0.400	0.400	
-	Kazhi						12 HH
-	Womnang						12 HH
-	Jakha Tokha & Gewog centres						9 HH
-	Cheginang Lhakhang						12 HH
	Sub-total				1.160	1.160	
	Education Program						
13	Strengthening of Kazhi CS:						
-	2 unit classrooms	No	1		0.150	0.150	
-	Library books				0.200	0.200	
-	Duplicating machine	No	1		0.020	0.020	
-	Const. of staff qrts.	No	1		0.250	0.250	
	Sub-total				0.620	0.620	
	Mule track & Suspension bridges Program						
14	Maintenance of mule track	Km	33		0.165	0.165	
	Sub-total				0.165	0.165	
	Gewog Administration Program						
15	Const. of Gup's office	No	1	0.550	0.500	1.050	
16	Repair of Chayghi lhakhang	No	1		0.200	0.200	
	Sub-total			0.550	0.700	1.250	
	Total			0.550	4.617	5.167	

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.