

NINTH PLAN (2002-2007)



SARPANG DZONGKHAG
ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN

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1. CURRENT SITUATION

Sarpangtar gewog comprises of 9 villages with 233 households. The total area of the gewog is about 22 Sq. Km and total arable land is about 1215 acres. The forest coverage accounts to about 38 % of the total geographical area of the gewog (*LUPP Data*).

The main agricultural crops grown by the farmers in the gewog are paddy, maize, millet, mustard and orange in agro-climatically suitable areas. Orange being the most important cash crop occupies about 31 acres of arable land. It is estimated that the gewog presently, produces about 368.889 metric tones (*RNR Census 2000*), of cereal annually.

The gewog almost 100% immunization coverage and there are seven RWSS schemes and ten sanitation facilities. In the education sector, the gewog has one High School and one Primary School located at Sarpangtar village. However, owing to the enrollment pressure from the growing population of children, it is necessary to up-gradation of the existing schools. The RNR sector is serviced through one AEC and one LEC. The gewog also has five and half kilometers of irrigation channel to facilitate agricultural development.

Because of the gewog's proximity to the Sarpang town, about 260 rural households have received electricity.

Interconnectivity and mobility within the villages like Pakhaygaon, Chaar and Tinjurey is only through mule tracks.

2. SUMMARY OF GEWOG PLAN OUTLAY

#	Program/Activity	Outlay	Remarks
1.	Agriculture	3.810	
2.	Livestock	0.089	
3.	Health	0.254	
4.	Gewog Administration	1.465	
	Total	5.618	

3. GEWOG DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Agriculture Programmes

Paddy Improvement Program

The agriculture in Sarpangtar is rice based, but the production of rice through use of local varieties is only 219.283 metric tones with an average yield of 858 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 five 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 114.668 metric tones with average yield of 243 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. 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 20 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 Sarpangtar 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 support the above improvement programs, extension intervention activities include two numbers demonstrations, imparting of training on improved technologies to 2\15 households and one number on-farm trial. Moreover, as a mandatory routine work, 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 of local wines. The present level of production of local millet is only 32.235 metric tones with 173 Kg/Acre. With this production level, the farmers are just self-sufficient in millet. So, to bring about further improvement with increased 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 numbers demonstrations, imparting of training on improved technologies to 20 households and one on-farm trial. Moreover, as a mandatory routine work, 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 is one of the programmes that could help improve cash income of farmers. However, the farmers of the gewog do not have adequate accessibility in terms of knowledge and skills on horticulture

Horticulture crops like orange seedlings and ginger rhizome would be supplied to the potential farmers supplemented by imparting of farmers training on new packages, establishment of demonstration plots and on-farm trial on ginger rhizome at farmers 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, 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 would also initiate the cooperative formation and impart necessary training to the members.

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 20 households locally identified by the extension agent and Gup. The outstanding three 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. Six 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 Two 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.

Hence, the public of the gewog proposed for the construction of two kilometer irrigation channel at Kharpanitar in the ninth plan. This irrigation channel would benefit a total of 46 households having catchments area of 60 acres of wetland and 72.94 acres of dry land. Also, this irrigation channel would benefit the nearby villages like Patabari (35 Hhs with 60 acres wetland) in 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 level from 219.283 metric tones with 858 Kg/Acre to 1200 Kg/Acre. 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.0.600 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 One 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 Sarpangtar need to be repaired at its source, Kamikhola.

Hence, the public of the gewog proposed for the renovation of the irrigation channel in the ninth plan. This irrigation channel would benefit a total of nine households having catchments area of 45 acres of wetland and 58.48 acres of dry land. Also, this irrigation channel would benefit the nearby villages in 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. 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.0.225 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 Two Kilometer Farm Road

The public of Kharpanitar village has proposed for construction of approximately two kilometers of farm road linking the village from the highway near Patabari. This road would benefit a total of 20 households and other villages like Kharaypakhay (6 Hhs), Tinjurey (49 Hhs), and Pakhaygaon (18 hhs). Kharpanitar and the aforementioned villages have the potential of producing horticulture crops like aerecanut, oranges at Tinjurey and Pakhaygaon villages. This would greatly benefit the farmers in transportation of all farm produces without having to transport on foot and using mules. Hence, a sum of Nu.2.500 million is provisioned during the ninth plan. However, minor maintenance works if arose would be done by the beneficiaries themselves.

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, seeds like sunflower, banana suckers and papaya seedlings 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 reduction of 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 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 dependence on chemicals.

Soil Fertility Development

Under Soil Fertility Development Program, Dhiancha seeds as a green manure fertilizer would be promoted to 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 Programmes

Establishment of Piggery Backyard Units

Though piggery 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 118 (RNR Census 2000) of both local and improved pigs. Hence, in order to further increase the population of pigs to enhance the public's income generation and increase in nutritional uptake level, establishment of more piggery backyard units initially by about 13 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 piglets.

Under this program, six households would be trained on piggery husbandry and management and 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 1194 and 80 improved breeds. Hence, in order to further increase the population of improved breeds to improve income generation and increase in nutritional uptake level, establishment of more dairy backyard units on improved ones initially by about ten 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 Jersey cows. Under this program, ten households would be trained on dairy husbandry and management and out of which, four 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 poultry breeds to enhance the public's income generation and increase in nutritional uptake level, establishment of more poultry backyard units on improved birds initially by about 17 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, 17 households would be trained on dairy 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.

Cattle Breed Improvement Programme

The gewog does 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 each of pure and cross Jersey bulls. 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.0.021 million is provisioned in the ninth plan.

Feed and Fodder Development

There is urgent need to develop pasture for maintaining continued supply of fodder for cattle round the year in Sarpangtar gewog since the gewog do not have enough forest areas to graze. 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.

Health Programmes

Construction of One RWSS

In order to cater clean drinking water supply to the public of the gewog, one RWSS construction is proposed at Pakhaygaon that would serve around 23 households. The details are as follows:

#	Village	Length(Km)	Source	Beneficiary(hhs)	Tap Posts(Nos)	Remarks
1	Pakhaygaon	2.5	Jaidhankholchi	23	9	
	Total	2		23	9	

Hence, a sum of Nu.0.132 million is provisioned for the purpose.

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 Kharaypakhay village. The details are as follows:

#	Village	Length (Km)	Source	Beneficiary (Hhs)	Existing Posts(Nos)	Additional Posts(Nos)	Maintenance Required on	Remarks
1	Kharaypakhay	1.5	Kharay-khola	17		10	Intake tank & Additional Posts	Washed away by flood & inadequate
	Total	1.5		17		10		

Hence, a sum of Nu.0.110 million is proposed for the rehabilitation works.

Gewog Administration And Management

Construction of Gup's Office

The need to strengthen gewog administration has become a crucial programme in keeping with the process of decentralization. With the clear-cut bifurcation of the gewog 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 all 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 Sarpang Tar 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.

4. BUDGET ESTIMATES

#	Program/Activity	Unit	Target	Unit Cost (Nu)	Budget			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	5	5000		0.025	0.025	
	Crop cut	Nos	15					
	Survey on production	Nos	5					
	Sub Total				0.000	0.060	0.060	
2	Maize Improvement							
	Promotion	Kg	1000	14.5		0.015	0.015	
	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	0.030	0.030	
3	Wheat Improvement							
	Promotion	Kg	2500	16		0.040	0.040	
	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					
	Sub total				0.000	0.049	0.049	
4	Mustard Improvement							
	Promotion	Kg	700	37.5		0.026	0.026	
	Farmers Training	Hhs	15	150		0.002	0.002	
	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	0.040	0.040	
5	Millet Improvement							
	Promotion	Kg	400	14.5		0.006	0.006	
	Farmers Training	Hhs	20	150		0.003	0.003	
	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	0.020	0.020	
6	Horticulture Promotion							
	Supply of Mandarin Seedlings	Nos	1300	16		0.021	0.021	
	Supply of Ginger Rhizomes	Nos	500	25		0.013	0.013	
	Farmers Training	Hhs	10	150		0.002	0.002	
	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	0.046	0.046	
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	Mushroom Production							
	Supply of paddy straw Spawn	Kgs	15	90		0.001	0.001	
	Farmers Training	Hhs	20	150		0.003	0.003	

	Study Tour	Hhs	3	5000		0.015	0.015	
	Sub Total				0.000	0.019	0.019	
9	Apiculture							
	Supply of Materials	Sets	6	500		0.003	0.003	
	Farmers training	Hhs	6	150		0.001	0.001	
	Study tour	Hhs	6	5000		0.030	0.030	
	Sub Total				0.000	0.034	0.034	
10	Const of Irrigation channel	Km	2	300000		0.600	0.600	
	Sub total				0.000	0.600	0.600	
11	Renovation of irrigation channel	Km	1.5	150000		0.225	0.225	
	Sub Total				0.000	0.225	0.225	
12	Construction of Farm road	Km	2	1250000		2.500	2.500	
	Sub total				0.000	2.500	2.500	
13	Assistance to small farmers							
	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	
	Sub Total				0.000	0.039	0.039	
14	Farm Mechanization							
	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 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	
15	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	
16	Plant Protection							
	Farmers organization	Nos	1	5000		0.005	0.005	
	IPM Training	Hhs	40	150		0.006	0.006	
	Sub Total				0.000	0.011	0.011	
17	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	

18	Soil conservation							
	Supply of Vetiver Grass	Slips	40000	1		0.040	0.040	
	Farmers Training	Hhs	55	150		0.008	0.008	
	Sub Total				0.000	0.048	0.048	
19	Estb of more Piggery backyard							
	Backyard unit	Nos	13					
	Farmers Training	Hhs	6	150		0.001	0.001	
	Study Tour	Hhs	3	5000		0.015	0.015	
	Sub Total				0.000	0.016	0.016	
20	Estb of more Dairy backyard							
	Backyard unit	Nos	10					
	Farmers Training	Hhs	10	150		0.002	0.002	
	Study Tour	Hhs	4	5000		0.020	0.020	
	Sub Total				0.000	0.022	0.022	
21	Estb of more Poultry backyard							
	Backyard unit	Nos	10					
	Farmers Training	Hhs	17	150		0.003	0.003	
	Study Tour	Hhs	3	5000		0.015	0.015	
	Sub Total				0.000	0.018	0.018	
22	Breed Improvement							
	Supply of Jersey Bull	Nos	1	12000		0.012	0.012	
	Supply of Jersey Cross	Nos	1	10000		0.010	0.010	
	Progeny Born Allowances	Nu.	35					
	Sub Total				0.000	0.022	0.022	
23	Feed and Fodder development							
	Purchase of Urea	Kgs	100	5.5		0.001	0.001	
	Supply of FTS	Nos	2857	4		0.011	0.011	
	Sub Total				0.000	0.012	0.012	
24	Construction of RWSS	Nos	1	132000		0.132	0.132	
	Sub Total				0.000	0.132	0.132	
25	Rehabilitation of RWSS	Nos	1	122000		0.122	0.122	
	Sub Total				0.000	0.122	0.122	
26	Cons & 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				1.125	4.493	5.618	

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 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.