

# **DOBAN GEWOG**

## **NINTH PLAN**

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



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

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## 1. CURRENT SITUATION

Doban is the remotest gewog of the dzongkhag. It comprises of 21 villages with 425 households. The total area of the gewog is about 251 Sq. Km. Total arable land of the gewog is about 1731 acres. The forest coverage of the gewog is about 80 % of the total gewographical area (*LUPP Data*).

The soil types found in the gewog are sandy, clay, loam, sandy loam and clayey loam. Because of the location of the dzongkhag in the foothills, generally the soil in the gewog is fertile with adequate moisture, which makes the ideal condition for agricultural development in the gewog.

There are about 267 acres of wetland, 996 acres of dry land and 491 acres of tsheri land in the gewog. Rice is the main cereal crop grown by the farmers in the gewog and other crops include maize, millet, mustard, cardamom and orange in agro-climatically suitable areas. Presently, cardamom is the main cash-generating crop of the farmers.

The annual cereal production in the gewog is about 543.644 metric tones (*RNR Census 2000*). All efforts will be made to at least double this annual production during the ninth plan.

In the health sector, the gewog has about 88% immunization coverage, and there are four RWS schemes and seven sanitation facilities in the gewog. Most of the farmers in the villages use natural spring water sources for domestic purposes round the year.

The gewog has no road access and interconnectivity within the gewog is only through mule tracks. However, the four existing suspension bridges greatly help in the movement of the people.

## 2. SUMMARY OF GEWOG PLAN OUTLAY

#	Program/Activity	Outlay	Remarks
1.	Agriculture	1.110	
2.	Livestock	0.258	
3.	Education	1.400	
4.	Health	0.880	
5.	Road	3.090	
6.	Gewog Administration	1.465	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8.203</b>	

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

#### **Agriculture Programmes**

##### *Paddy Improvement Program*

The agriculture practice in Doban is rice based, but the production of rice through use of local varieties is only 215.343 metric tones with average yield of 679 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 the production level to 400 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 40 households and one on-farm trial. Crop cuts and survey on seasonal production would be carried out as an indicator to assess the production level involving all stakeholders.

##### *Maize Improvement Programme*

New varieties like Yangtsipa and Suwan would be promoted in the gewog, as these varieties have not been promoted in the gewog so far. The present level of production of local maize is only 280.688 metric tones with 239 Kg/Acre. Under its improvement program, the above new varieties that have been released by the RNRRCs would be tried and promoted to bring about increased production level to 400 metric tones by the end of ninth plan, thereby securing food self-sufficiency level.

To support the above improvement programme, extension intervention activities planned are two demonstrations, imparting of training on improved technologies to 60 households and one on-farm trial. 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. This variety was not promoted in the gewog 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 ten metric tones by the end of ninth plan.

To support the above improvement programs, extension intervention activities to be carried out include one demonstration, imparting of training on improved technologies to 20 households and one on-farm trial. 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 Doban is very minimal where the farmers mostly buy from the market for their consumption. Hence, there is a need to explore and promote oil crops cultivation to meet their requirement. Under this improvement programme, new varieties like M-27 that are released by the RNR-RCs would be tried and promoted in the ninth plan to increase the production level.

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

### *Millet Improvement Programme*

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 16.235 metric tones with average yield of 137 Kg/Acre. So, to bring about further improvement to increase the production level to about 100 metric tones, improved varieties released by the RNRRCs would be tried and promoted.

To support the above improvement programme, extension intervention activities include two demonstrations, imparting of training on improved technologies to 40 households and one on-farm trial. Moreover, crop cuts and survey on seasonal production would be carried out to assess the production level involving all stakeholders.

### *Horticulture Crops Promotion*

Increasing the purchasing power of the farmers has become very important aspect of socio-economic development of the rural population. Horticulture development is one of the strategies to increase cash income of the farmers. However, the farmers of the gewog do not have adequate accessibility in terms of knowledge and skills on horticulture

Therefore, horticulture crops like cardamom and potato would be supplied to the potential farmers with training on new packages, establishment of demonstration plots and on-farm trial on ginger rhizome at field. Crop cuts and seasonal production survey would be continued to build a baseline for future planning and monitoring.

### *Marketing Support*

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

### *Apiculture Program*

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

### *Construction of Two Kilometers of Irrigation Channel*

The aim of the program is to have assured irrigation facilities round the year basically for wet land cultivation to increase 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 kilometers of irrigation channel at Maogaon in the ninth plan. The details of beneficiaries and other information is given hereunder:

#	Village	Name of Channel	Source of Irrigation	Length (Km)	Beneficiary (hhs)	Catchments in Acres) Area(WL
1	Maogaon	Maogaon Channel	Thutneykhola	2	96	150
	Total			2	96	150

This irrigation channel would benefit a total of 96 households having catchments area of 150 acres of wetland. Also, this irrigation channel would benefit the other farming purposes like conventional kitchen gardening and livestock fodder development purposes. Further, through such assured irrigation facilities there is a scope to increase the production area and yield level from 679 Kg/Acre to 1,000 Kg/Acre. Thereafter, the beneficiary public through formation of Water User Association would look after the said irrigation channel in accordance with the provision of national irrigation policy.

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.

### *Assistance to Small Farmers*

The main aim of the program is to assist farmers in generating cash income. For the above activity, asparagus slips would be supplied to the farmers of the villages as 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.

### *Reduction of Post Harvest Losses*

Lack of training on reduction of post harvest loss of crops 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 imparted with training on new technologies and skills. Hence, farmers training to 20 Households on better storage methods would be given after carrying out trials and survey on post harvest losses.

### *Plant Protection Program*

Presently, the gewog do not have any commission agent and the farmers have difficulty in availing timely supply of chemicals from the dzongkhag. So, streamlining of timely deposit of money and supply of chemicals to the farmers has become an important element both for the gewog and dzongkhag. At gewog level, farmers' organization on plant protection would be formed. The objective of the organization 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 Programme, 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, 40000 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 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 population of pigs which number around 124 (RNR Census 2000) of both local and improved pigs inclusive of piglets. Hence, in order to further increase the population of pigs to help income generation and increase in nutritional uptake level, establishment of more piggery backyard units initially to about 13 households has been proposed by the public. Such initiation of backyards units would not only help the farmers to generate cash income and improve their nutritional intake level but also enjoy its advantage in terms of availing bio-manure for their agricultural farming purposes, which is eco-friendly. The modality for establishment of such backyard units would be through extension intervention where the Livestock Sector on cash payment basis would supply the piglets.

Under this program, 20 households would be imparted with training 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 1,610 and 105 improved breeds. Hence, in order to further increase the population of improved breeds to help income generation and increase in nutritional uptake level of the people, establishment of more dairy 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, which 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, 40 households would be imparted with training on dairy husbandry and management and out of which, four outstanding farmers locally identified by extension agent would be sent on study to various Research centers, Center Farms and other dzongkhags.

### *Establishment of Poultry Backyard Units*

In order to further increase the population of improved breeds to enhance income generation and increase in nutritional uptake level, establishment of more poultry backyard units on improved ones initially to about 20 households has been proposed by the public. Such initiation of backyard units would not only help the farmers to generate cash income and improve their nutritional intake level but also enjoy its advantage in terms of availing bio-manure for their agricultural farming purposes, which is eco-friendly. The modality for establishment of such backyard would be through extension intervention where the Livestock Sector on cash payment basis would supply the improved poultry birds.

Under this program, 20 households would be imparted with training 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 Program*

The gewog do not have either pure Jersey or Jersey-X bulls for cross breeding with their local ones. In order to bring about increase in improved cattle population, the farmers have proposed for one each of pure and cross Jersey bulls. Besides, 1 Haflinger and 10 rams would be supplied to the gewog. This would enable the farmers to have enough dairy products for their livelihood through progenies born of 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.0.041 million is provisioned in the ninth plan.

### *Feed and Fodder Development*

Though the forest cover of Doban gewog is over 80%, there is a need to develop pasture for maintaining adequate supply of fodder for cattle round the year. The dzongkhag would supply 400 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.

### *VAWH Training*

30 farmers as identified by the gup and the extension agent would be imparted with training on livestock management and minor clinical cases since the gewog being remotest cannot be covered from the dzongkhag.

## **Education Programmes**

### *Establishment of Two Community Schools*

Doban has 425 households where the children of the goeg attend school in other gewogs. Moreover, the gewog is located at a remote place both from Dungkhag and Dzongkhag. Hence, to address the problems faced by the growing population of school going children, two community schools would be established basically to provide primary education within the gewog.

In order to achieve the above aim, a community school at Pangkhay and Maogaon villages would be built, which would accommodate an estimated number of 400 students including all the children from all villages located within two to three hours walking distances. A resource center at Sarpangr would be established to monitor through devising of resource management.

For this, a sum of Nu.0.700 million for Maogaon and Nu.0.7 million for Pangkhay (total Nu.1.400 million) is provisioned for construction of three classrooms and head teacher's quarters and purchase of furniture.

### *Construction of Two ORCs*

In order to cater basic primary health care to the public of Maogaon and Pathivara village comprising of 96 households with a population of 850, one ORC construction is being proposed. The village is located at a remote place where primary health facilities are not reached to the village. Moreover, the village being located at a far-flung area, public has difficulty even to go to Pangkhay ORC center.

For this, a sum of Nu.0.220 million is provisioned.

### *Construction of Five RWSS s*

In order to cater clean drinking water supply to the public of the gewog, five RWSSs construction are proposed at Rameyey, Pangkhay, Bichkhola, Mongargaon and Maokhola as detailed below:

#	Village	Length (Km)	Source	Beneficiary (hhs)	Tap Posts (Nos)	Remarks
1	Rameytay	4.5	Jandaykhola	24	11	
2	Pangkhay	3	Pangkhaysir	26	15	
3	Bichkhola	3	Khopikhola	12	6	
4	Monggargaon	2.5	Kharaykhola	21	12	
5	Maokhola	2.5	Daraykholchi	15	9	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15.5</b>		<b>98</b>	<b>53</b>	

Hence, a sum of **Nu.0.660 million** for the construction of RWSSS.

## **Roads Programmes**

### *Construction of Three Suspension Bridges*

Transportation and communication is substantial part of the rural areas and the public of the gewog continue to depend on foot trails and mule tracks. Thus, in the ninth plan, the public of Doban has placed high priority for the construction of suspension bridges. This would greatly help our farmers to have free movements within and outside the gewogs especially during the peak monsoon seasons without having to remain cut off from rest of the gewogs.

The implementation of the program would be carried out as per the following schedule:

- First Year: Survey, design, preparation of estimate and tender documents
- Second Year: Steel fabrication and procurement of other construction materials
- Third Year: Execution of the construction works by Dzongkhag and joint inspection

A sum of Nu.2.85 million is provisioned for the construction of three suspension bridges in the following locations of Doban gewog.

### Thutneykhola (Span-50 Meters)

This is a valley where the river flows perennially and is located at the foot of Maogaon village, which is approximately 45 Kms away from the National Highway. The river flows from Deonidap and joins Maokhola River. This river flows in the deep gorges where it swells in the monsoon season thereby making the public of Doban difficult in crossing. Since the main mule track connecting to Doban villages, Gong and even some part of Tsirang public passes through this valley, there is a need to construct a bridge to solve problems faced by the public as the river is unfordable during the monsoon. Moreover, during the ninth plan, there is proposal for the construction of new road to Doban connecting from Dekiling gewog. Hence, the bridge constructed in the area have to be motorable instead of just constructing a suspension bridge.

In terms of potentiality, the gewog has got a scope to increase productivity of agriculture crops inclusive of cardamom production. Moreover, Doban has the highest production capacity in terms of Livestock products. In general, the bridge would benefit a total of 425 households of the gewog.

#### Tirkhola (Span-45 Mts)

The proposed bridge construction is located about 60 Kms away from the highway at Dekiling gewog. The bridge would benefit the public of Tirkhola (54 Households), Pangkhay Chiog (69 Households), Bichkhola (33 Households), Gungring (55 Households) of Doban gewog and even some part of the public of Tsirang Dzongkhag. The river is un-fordable especially during the monsoon season hence there is a need to construct one suspension bridge to solve the problems faced by the beneficiary public.

#### Kharkhola (Appr.60 Metrs)

The bridge is about 55 Km from the road head located at Khargaon village in Doban Gewog. The bridge constructed over this river would benefit the public of Khargaon (35 households), Pathivara (38 Households), Mongargaon (29 Households) some villages of Jigmechhoeling gewog. This would also benefit the cow herders of Trongsa Dzongkhag who usually bring down their cattle for ranching during winter seasons.

#### *Maintenance of Three Suspension Bridges*

The details for the maintenance of suspension bridges located at Feydi, Akharey and Pathivara villages are as follows:

#	Name of Bridge	Span (Mts)	Village/ Location	Name of River	Existing Structures	Maintenance sought	Remarks
1	Rateysir Zam	45	Feydi	Rataykhola	Steel tower with wooden deck	Replace with Steel Decking	Main route to Doban Gewog
2	Doban Zam	40	Akharay	Akharay-khola	Steel Tower with wooden deck	Steel decking	Benefits Pangkhay, Bichkhola, Tirkhola, Doban villages and Tsirang
3	Gungring Zam	45	Pathivara	Guring-khola deck	Iron Tower with wooden	Steel Deck, Tower repair	Benefits, Kharkhola, Mongargaon & Gungring villages

Hence, for the maintenance work a sum of **Nu.0.120 million** is provisioned.

### *Maintenance of 40 km Mule Track*

The public of the gewog proposed for maintenance of mule track from Chepchepe to Gungring village. The aim of the program is to have safe and accessible mule track facilities for the far-flung and remote areas of the gewog that do not have access to farm-feeder road network.

Hence, during the 9th Five Year plan, the public of Doban Gewog has proposed for the maintenance of 40 Km mule track, as they are far flung from the gewog center and the nearest commercial area. Hence, a sum of Nu.0.120 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 in keeping with the process of decentralization. With the clear-cut bifurcation of the goeg and Dzongkhag programs in the ninth plan as a separate entity, gewog level administration system need to be strengthened further. The program activities that are to be implemented in the gewog have to be transparent and accountable to 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 9th Five Year plan are decentralized to the gewog institutions.

Hence, the public of Doban 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	1660	18		0.030	0.030	
	Farmers Training	Hhs	40	150		0.006	0.006	
	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>0.047</b>	<b>0.047</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>Maize Improvement</b>							
	Promotion	Kg	1000	14.5		0.015	0.015	
	Farmers Training	Hhs	60	150		0.009	0.009	
	On-farm trial	Nos	1	1000		0.001	0.001	
	Demonstration	Nos	2	5000		0.010	0.010	
	Crop cut	Nos	6					
	Survey on production	Nos	5					
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.035</b>	<b>0.035</b>	
<b>3</b>	<b>Wheat Promotion</b>							
	Promotion	Kg	1000	16		0.016	0.016	
	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					
	<b>Sub total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.030</b>	<b>0.030</b>	
<b>4</b>	<b>Mustard Improvement</b>							
	Promotion	Kg	700	37.5		0.026	0.026	
	Farmers Training	Hhs	35	150		0.005	0.005	
	On-farm trial	Nos	1	1000		0.001	0.001	
	Demonstration	Nos	2	5000		0.010	0.010	
	Crop cut	Nos	15					
	Survey on production	Nos	5					
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.043</b>	<b>0.043</b>	
<b>5</b>	<b>Millet Improvement</b>							
	Promotion	Kg	400	14.5		0.006	0.006	
	Farmers Training	Hhs	40	150		0.006	0.006	
	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>0.023</b>	<b>0.023</b>	
<b>6</b>	<b>Horticulture Promotion</b>							
	Supply of Mandarin Seedlings	Nos	8000	16		0.128	0.128	
	Supply of Potato	Kg	1300	10		0.013	0.013	
	Farmers Training	Hhs	40	150		0.006	0.006	
	On Farm Trial	Nos	2	1000		0.002	0.002	
	Demonstration	Nos	4	5000		0.020	0.020	
	Crop Cut	Nos	15					
	Survey on Production	Nos	5					
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.169</b>	<b>0.169</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>Apiculture</b>							
	Supply of Materials	Sets	4	500		0.002	0.002	
	Farmers training	Hhs	4	150		0.001	0.001	
	Study tour	Hhs	4	5000		0.020	0.020	
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.023</b>	<b>0.023</b>	
<b>9</b>	<b>Const of irrigation channel</b>							
	Construction of Irrigation Channel	Km	2	300000		0.600	0.600	
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.600</b>	<b>0.600</b>	
<b>10</b>	<b>Assistance to small farmers</b>							
	Supply of Asparagus	Slips	500	4		0.002	0.002	
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.002</b>	<b>0.002</b>	
<b>11</b>	<b>Farm Mechanization</b>							
	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	
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.026</b>	<b>0.026</b>	
<b>12</b>	<b>Post Harvest</b>							
	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.	5	1000		0.005	0.005	
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.008</b>	<b>0.008</b>	
<b>13</b>	<b>Plant Protection</b>							
	Farmers organization	Nos	1	5000		0.005	0.005	

	IPM Training	Hhs	24	150		0.004	0.004	
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.009</b>	<b>0.009</b>	
<b>14</b>	<b>Soil Fertility</b>							
	Promotion of Dhiancha	Kgs	1500	20		0.030	0.030	
	Organic farming Training	Hhs	30	150		0.005	0.005	
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.035</b>	<b>0.035</b>	
<b>15</b>	<b>Soil conservation</b>							
	Supply of Vetiver Grass	Slips	40000	1		0.040	0.040	
	Farmers Training	Hhs	80	150		0.012	0.012	
	<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.052</b>	<b>0.052</b>	<b>1.110</b>	
<b>16</b>	<b>Estb of more Piggery backyard</b>							
	Backyard unit	Nos	13					
	Farmers Training	Hhs	20	150		0.003	0.003	
	Study Tour	Hhs	3	5000		0.015	0.015	
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.018</b>	<b>0.018</b>	
<b>17</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>18</b>	<b>Estb of more Poultry backyard</b>							
	Backyard unit	Nos	20					
	Farmers Training	Hhs	20	150		0.003	0.003	
	Study Tour	Hhs	3	5000		0.015	0.015	
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.018</b>	<b>0.018</b>	
<b>19</b>	<b>Breed Improvement</b>							
	Supply of Jersey Bull	Nos	1	12000		0.012	0.012	
	Supply of Jersey Cross	Nos	1	10000		0.010	0.010	
	Supply of Half Linger	Nos	1	12000		0.012	0.012	
	Supply of Rams	Nos	10	1000		0.010	0.010	
	Progeny Born Allowances	Nu.	40					
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.044</b>	<b>0.044</b>	
<b>20</b>	<b>Feed and Fodder development</b>							
	Purchase of Urea	Kgs	100	5.5		0.001	0.001	
	Supply of FTS	Nos	400	4		0.002	0.002	
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.002</b>	<b>0.002</b>	
<b>21</b>	<b>Training for VAHW</b>							
	Training	Nos	30	5000		0.150	0.150	
	<b>Sub total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.150</b>	<b>0.150</b>	
<b>22</b>	<b>Establishment of CS</b>							
	Constrof School & Quarter	Nos	2	500000		1.000	1.000	
	Purchase of Furniture	Sets	2	200000		0.400	0.400	
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>1.400</b>	<b>1.400</b>	
<b>23</b>	<b>Construction of ORC</b>	Nos	2	110000		0.220	0.220	

	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.220</b>	<b>0.220</b>	
<b>24</b>	<b>Construction of RWSS</b>	Nos	5	132000		0.660	0.660	
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.660</b>	<b>0.660</b>	
<b>26</b>	<b>Constr of Suspension Bridge</b>	Nos	3	950000		2.850	2.850	
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>2.850</b>	<b>2.850</b>	
<b>27</b>	<b>Maint of Suspension bridge</b>	Nos	3	40000		0.120	0.120	
	<b>Sub total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.120</b>	<b>0.120</b>	
<b>28</b>	<b>Maintenance of Mule Track</b>	Km	40	3000		0.120	0.120	
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.120</b>	<b>0.120</b>	
<b>29</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>7.079</b>	<b>8.204</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.