



ANNUAL REPORT

FY 2025-26

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“TOWARDS THRILLING TRASHIGANG”

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CHAPTER I

PREFACE



I. Tribute to His Majesty The King

The Dzongkhag Administration, Trashigang offers deepest gratitude, profound reverence, and unwavering loyalty to His Majesty The King and the revered Wangchuck Dynasty. The peace, stability, and progress that Bhutan continues to enjoy bear the unmistakable imprint of His Majesty's compassion, wisdom, and selfless service. Under the blessings of the Golden Throne, the nation has moved forward with confidence while remaining firmly rooted in its enduring values.

Behind these blessings lies His Majesty's tireless devotion to the welfare of the people. His Majesty has spent countless days and nights travelling through rugged mountains, remote villages, and difficult terrain, often enduring harsh weather and personal hardship to understand the aspirations and challenges of every Bhutanese. By placing the welfare of the people above personal comfort, His Majesty has carried the hopes and responsibilities of the entire Kingdom with extraordinary resolve. This example reminds us that the peace and progress we enjoy can never be taken for granted.

His Majesty's visionary leadership is reflected across every dimension of Bhutan's development. The country continues to enjoy peace, political stability, social harmony, and balanced socio-economic progress while preserving its cultural heritage and pristine environment. His Majesty's unwavering commitment to the well-being of the people has strengthened national resilience and inspired confidence in a future founded on unity, sustainability, and shared prosperity.

Of particular significance is His Majesty's vision for the Gelephu Mindfulness City. This bold national endeavour creates a new pathway for economic transformation, innovation, entrepreneurship, and meaningful employment while remaining anchored in the principles of Gross National Happiness. It offers renewed hope to every Bhutanese, including the people of Trashigang, that future generations will inherit a nation that is stronger, more resilient, and better prepared for a rapidly changing world.

For public servants, His Majesty's life of service is both an inspiration and a constant reminder of the responsibilities entrusted to us. True leadership is defined not by authority alone, but by humility, selflessness, and an unwavering commitment to the well-being of the people. Every decision we make, every resource we manage, and every service we deliver must ultimately serve the interests of the people and the nation. We honour His Majesty's devotion by carrying out our responsibilities with integrity, professionalism, accountability, and compassion.

Inspired by His Majesty's noble example, the Trashigang Dzongkhag Administration solemnly reaffirms its commitment to serve the Tsa-Wa-Sum with dedication and the highest standards of public service. We pledge to uphold good governance, exercise prudent stewardship of public resources, and translate national aspirations into meaningful results for the people. With profound gratitude and unwavering loyalty, we offer our heartfelt prayers for the continued good health, long life, and happiness of His Majesty The King, and for the enduring peace, prosperity, and sovereignty of the Kingdom of Bhutan under the glorious Wangchuck Dynasty.

II. Acknowledgements

The Trashigang Dzongkhag Administration humbly offers its deepest gratitude and highest reverence to His Majesty The King, the Royal Government of Bhutan, national agencies, and all distinguished dignitaries whose guidance and support have contributed to the Dzongkhag's progress. His Majesty's farsighted vision and compassionate leadership continue to inspire public servants to uphold integrity, dedication, and service to the Tsa-Wa-Sum. The strategic direction of the Royal Government has likewise strengthened local governance and enabled the implementation of programmes and policies in alignment with national priorities and Bhutan's enduring values.

The Dzongkhag Administration extends its profound gratitude to His Majesty The King and The Royal Family for gracing the 2nd Edition of Rhododendron Week at Sheytemi in Merak. Their presence elevated the significance of the event and reaffirmed the importance of preserving Bhutan's natural and cultural heritage. The occasion showcased the distinctive traditions of the indigenous Brokpa community, including its attire, performing arts, traditional craftsmanship, and the ecological richness of more than forty native rhododendron species. The Dzongkhag Administration also offers its deepest gratitude and highest reverence to His Royal Highness the Gyaltshab for gracing the 1st Edition of the Tragopan Pheasant Festival at Kholdung in Khaling Gewog. The national attention generated through these engagements strengthened community-based tourism, supported local livelihoods, and further established Eastern Bhutan as a destination for sustainable cultural and eco-tourism.

Sincere appreciation is extended to the Hon'ble Minister for Health, the Members of Parliament, and officials from the Prime Minister's Office and the Ministry of Finance for conducting the Mid-Term Review of the 13th Five-Year Plan. Their guidance enabled the Dzongkhag and Gewog administrations to review implementation progress, address emerging challenges, strengthen coordination, and align local priorities more closely with national development objectives. The technical expertise and policy direction provided during the review have enhanced the capacity of Local Governments to improve service delivery and accelerate the achievement of the Plan's intended outcomes.

The Dzongkhag Administration acknowledges the visit and continued support of the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock in promoting sustainable rural livelihoods. Interventions such as community-based fisheries management plans and livestock insurance programmes have strengthened food security, supported agricultural diversification, encouraged local entrepreneurship, and advanced community-led conservation. The visit of the Hon'ble Finance Minister similarly underscored the Government's commitment to development priorities, fiscal discipline, and effective financial planning. It also enabled Local Government members to seek clarification on the 13th Five-Year Plan resource envelope, performance-based grants, annual block grants, property tax, and the Goods and Services Tax.

The visit of the Hon'ble Education Minister provided valuable guidance on improving the quality of education and strengthening cooperation between the Ministry and the Dzongkhag. These engagements enhanced institutional coordination, informed planning and implementation, and supported the continued delivery of responsive and effective public services.

The Dzongkhag Administration also extends its sincere appreciation to the Hon'ble Chairperson of the Anti-Corruption Commission and accompanying officials for their visit and engagement with civil servants, stakeholders, and members of the public. The visit strengthened awareness of integrity, transparency, and accountability in public service. Through the awareness sessions, the Commission provided valuable guidance on ethical conduct, corruption-prevention measures, good governance practices, and the responsibility of citizens to report corrupt practices. The engagement contributed to strengthening public trust and promoting a culture of integrity and accountability across the Dzongkhag.

The Dzongkhag Administration was also privileged to receive the Hon'ble Chief Election Commissioner of Bhutan during the reporting period. The visit strengthened coordination on electoral preparedness and reinforced the importance of democratic participation and responsible citizenship.

The Dzongkhag Administration also offers its heartfelt appreciation to the Hon'ble Chairperson of the Royal Civil Service Commission, Dasho Tashi Pem, and Commissioner Dasho Lobzang Dorji for their extensive engagement with the civil servants of Trashigang Dzongkhag, including visits to the remote communities of Merak and Sakteng. Through these interactions, they shared the Commission's vision of an Enlightened Entrepreneurial Bureaucracy and provided important updates on reforms aimed at strengthening leadership, innovation, accountability, and citizen-centred service delivery. Their engagement encouraged civil servants serving in remote areas and reinforced a shared commitment to professional excellence and public service.

The guidance and support of His Majesty and the national leadership remain a profound reminder of our shared responsibility for the nation's progress. Trashigang Dzongkhag Administration reaffirms its commitment to work with dedication, discipline, and unity in delivering public service excellence and fulfilling the noble visions of our Monarchs and the Royal Government of Bhutan. We offer our humble prayers for the good health, long life, and happiness of His Majesty The King, Her Majesty The Gyaltsuen, and the Royal Family, and for the continued peace and prosperity of the Kingdom of Bhutan.

III.Executive summary

As required under Section 256(e) of the Local Government Act of Bhutan 2009, the Annual Report 2025–26 of Trashigang Dzongkhag Administration presents the status of finance, achievements of plans and programmes, and the shortcomings encountered during the financial year.

Financial Year 2025–26 marked the second year of implementation of the 13th Five-Year Plan and recorded measurable progress across the economic, social, infrastructure, and governance priorities of the Dzongkhag. The Dzongkhag Administration managed a current expenditure of Nu. 1,176.216 million and an approved capital budget of Nu. 360.538 million. Capital expenditure reached Nu. 358.814 million, representing a utilisation rate of 99.522 percent. Across the 15 Gewogs, Nu. 509.997 million was utilised from a total allocation of Nu. 523.125 million, achieving an aggregate utilisation rate of 97.49 percent.

Under Economic Development and Livelihood Enhancement, investments focused on reducing production risks, strengthening food security, and creating income opportunities. Chain-link fencing protected **2,104.2 acres** of farmland and benefited at least **687 households**, while irrigation interventions covered approximately **301.2 acres** and benefited **146 households**. Livestock programmes supported dairy development, pasture rehabilitation, animal health services, and highland livelihoods. Tourism initiatives attracted **41,116 visitors** and generated income for local vendors, accommodation providers, artisans, transporters, and communities.

Health programmes strengthened disease prevention, maternal and child health, surveillance, emergency preparedness, and outbreak response. Education investments improved infrastructure, digital resources, teacher development, sports, scouting, and learning opportunities. Infrastructure and governance interventions strengthened waste management, roads, drainage, water supply, bridges, streetlighting, civil registration, land services, digital connectivity, environmental clearances, and disaster preparedness.

The year was also marked by major religious, cultural, national, and community events, which promoted spiritual heritage, cultural pride, volunteerism, social cohesion, and public-service well-being.

Implementation was affected by human-resource shortages, technical-capacity gaps, increasing workloads, inadequate infrastructure, regulatory non-compliance, and manual systems. These challenges were addressed through capacity development, prioritisation, stronger coordination, regulatory enforcement, digital transformation, and improved monitoring.

For FY 2026–27, priorities are aligned with the Annual Deliverables endorsed by the Office of the Cabinet Affairs and Strategic Coordination and will focus on climate-resilient agriculture, livestock development, rural enterprise and tourism, education and health facilities, municipal services, connectivity, disaster preparedness, cultural preservation, and improved public service delivery.

CHAPTER II

OVERVIEW OF THE DZONGKHAG



I. Vision and Mission



VISION

The vision **“Towards Thrilling Trashigang”** reflects the Dzongkhag’s aspiration to become a vibrant, progressive, and resilient region founded on inclusive development, innovation, and community well-being. It embodies a commitment to strengthening rural livelihoods, improving public service delivery, promoting sustainable eco-tourism, and creating meaningful social and economic opportunities for the people. Through collaborative governance, responsible development, and citizen-centred initiatives, Trashigang seeks to build a prosperous and inspiring future while preserving its unique cultural and natural heritage for generations to come.

MISSION

The mission is to foster an entrepreneurial mindset, promote result-oriented approaches, and sustain consistent efforts across all areas of public service and development. The Dzongkhag Administration is committed to encouraging innovation, strengthening accountability, and delivering measurable outcomes that enhance the well-being and prosperity of the people of Trashigang.

II. Dzongkhag Profile

Trashigang Dzongkhag is located in eastern Bhutan and shares its borders with Mongar Dzongkhag to the west, Samdrup Jongkhar and Pemagatshel Dzongkhags to the south, Trashigang Dzongkhag to the north, and the Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh to the east. Situated approximately 551 kilometres from Thimphu, Trashigang is one of the largest Dzongkhags in the country.

The Dzongkhag is traversed by the Dangme Chhu, one of Bhutan's major river systems. Its topography is characterised by significant variations in elevation, ranging from approximately 600 metres above sea level at Deno in Lumang Gewog to around 4,500 metres in Merak Gewog. The climate is predominantly temperate, with average annual rainfall ranging between 1,000 mm and 2,000 mm. The wide variation in altitude and climatic conditions supports diverse ecological zones, settlements, and livelihood activities across the Dzongkhag.

The Dzongkhag Administration is headquartered at Mithidrang under Samkhar Gewog. Both the Dzongkhag Administration and the Rabdhey are housed within the historic Trashigang Dzong. Administratively, Trashigang Dzongkhag comprises three Dungkhags, 15 Gewogs, 78 Chiwogs, and one Thromde.

All 15 Gewogs are connected by motorable roads, contributing significantly to improved accessibility, administrative coordination, public service delivery, and socio-economic development throughout the Dzongkhag.

<u>1. GENERAL</u>	2026			
<i>Geographical Characteristics</i>				
Area (sq. km)	3306 sq Km			
Altitude Range (masl.)	600m-4500m			
<i>Administrative Tiers (Nos.)</i>				
Dungkhags	3			
Gewogs	15			
Chiwogs	78			
Villages	410			
Gungtong	1469			
<u>2. POPULATION</u>	2023	2024	2025	2026
Total	42299	41723	41123	40501
Male	21710	21428	21135	20833
Female	20589	20295	19988	19668
Population density (per sq. km)	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.3
<u>3. POVERTY RATE (TERMINAL)</u>				
Consumption poverty rate Head count (%)	20.6			

III. Administrative Profile



**Ugyen Dorji
Dzongdag**



**Kesang Jamtsho
Sakteng Drungpa**



**Dorji Rinchen
Dzongrab**



**Tashi Tenzin
Wamrong Drungpa**



**Dorjee
Chief DAO**



**Karma Tenzin
Chief DLO**



**Thinley Dorji
Chief DEO**



**Ugyen Tshering
Asst. Planning Officer**



**Ugyen Penjor
Asst. Finance Officer**



**Sherab Singye
Offtg District
Engineer**



**Sonam Wangdi
DSO/PEDS**



**Dendup Tshering
Civil Registration &
Census Officer**



**Yeshi Chedrup
Asst. Human
Resource Officer**



**Kuenlag Gyeltshen
Asst.EDMO**



**Mindu Wangmo
Asst. DDMO**



**Shacha Dema
Offtg CDHO**



**Sonam Tobgay
Asst. Culture Officer**



**Dezom
Asst. Environment
Officer**



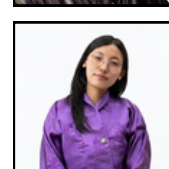
**Tenzin Lhendup
Election Officer**



**Tashi Tshoki
Asst. Procurement
Officer**



**Norbu Zangmo
Asst. Land Registrar**



**Chimi Yangzom
Offtg ICT Officer**

CHAPTER III

PERFORMANCE & KEY ACHIEVEMENTS FOR FY 2025–26



I. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

1. Current Expenditure

Comparative Statement of Current Expenditure, FY 2024–25 vs FY 2025–26 – Trashigang Dzongkhag		
	(Nu. in Million)	
Expenditure Type	2025-26	2024-25
1. Mandatory Expenditure		
Pay and Allowance	919.101	835.196
Retirement Benefits	28.071	8.909
Provident Fund	51.016	44.703
Stipend	117.96	52.525
Total Mandatory Expenditure (A)	1116.148	941.333
2. Controllable Expenditure		
Maintenance of Property – Vehicles	13.96	9.314
Travel – In-country	11.39	9.574
Utilities – Fuelwood	6.414	5.584
Operating Expenses – In-country Meetings & Celebrations	6.010	5.487
Supplies & Materials – Textbooks, Library Books, Stationery & Sports Items	5.669	5.310
Utilities – Electricity, Water, Sewerage & Waste	4.472	3.726
Supplies & Materials – Office Supplies, Printing & Publications	2.996	2.638
Maintenance of Property – Buildings	2.857	2.726
Other Expenditures	6.300	5.236
Total Controllable Expenditure (B)	60.068	49.595
Total Current Expenditure (A+B)	1176.216	990.928

During FY 2025-26, Dzongkhag had incurred a total current expenditure of Nu. 1,176.216 million. This represented an increase of Nu. 185.288 million, or 18.7 percent, from Nu. 990.928 million in FY 2024-25.

Mandatory expenditure accounted for the largest share at Nu. 1,116.148 million, representing 94.9 percent of total current expenditure. This primarily comprised Pay and Allowances, Provident Fund, Retirement Benefits, and Stipend. The increase was mainly attributed to the integration of the Health Sector under the Dzongkhag Administration, higher retirement-benefit obligations, and the revision of stipend rates during the financial year.

Controllable expenditure amounted to Nu. 60.068 million, an increase of Nu. 10.473 million, or 21.1 percent, over the previous financial year. The increase was driven mainly by the integration of the Health Sector, escalation in fuel prices, and higher vehicle-maintenance costs arising from increased operational requirements. Despite these pressures, expenditure continued to be managed judiciously in accordance with the approved budget and prevailing financial rules and regulations.

2. Capital Expenditure

The approved capital budget for FY 2025-26 amounted to Nu. 360.538 million. Of this total, Nu. 121.644 million was provided through the Annual Grant allocated directly to the Dzongkhag, while Nu. 238.894 million was supported through external funding sources.

Total capital expenditure reached Nu. 358.814 million, leaving an unspent balance of Nu. 1.724 million representing an over all budget utilisation of 99.522 percent. This performance reflects timely procurement, close implementation follow-up, and effective completion of planned activities across the principal administrative sectors.

Agriculture received the largest share of capital budget at Nu. 100.397 million and recorded a utilisation rate of 99.393 percent. This allocation included a Government of India grant of Nu. 77.22 million for the chain-link fencing project. Religion and Culture received Nu. 60.298 million and recorded the highest utilisation rate at 99.995 percent. A major component was Nu. 51.427 million provided for the construction of the Ugyen Dongak Chholing Shedra at Yonphula.

Capital allocations for Civil at Nu. 72.13 million, Education at Nu. 53.715 million, Urban Development and Engineering at Nu. 45.887 million, Livestock at Nu. 20.724 million, and Health at Nu. 7.387 million all recorded utilisation rates exceeding 99 percent. These resources supported public infrastructure, essential services, and local-administration initiatives across the Dzongkhag.

Statement of Sector-wise Capital Budget Utilization					
(Nu. in Million)					
SL.NO	SECTOR	BUDGET	EXPENDITURE	BALANCE	UTILIZATION (%)
1	CIVIL	72.13	71.416	0.714	99.010%
2	RELIGION & CULTURE	60.298	60.295	0.003	99.995%
3	EDUCATION	53.715	53.508	0.207	99.615%
4	HEALTH	7.387	7.369	0.018	99.756%
5	AGRICULTURE	100.397	99.788	0.609	99.393%
6	LIVESTOCK	20.724	20.601	0.123	99.406%
7	URBAN DEVELOPMENT & ENGINEERING	45.887	45.837	0.05	99.891%
	Total	360.538	358.814	1.724	99.522%

3. Financial Performance of Gewogs

Gewog Budget Utilization Statement for FY 2025-26, Trashigang Dzongkhag (Nu. in Million)					
Sl.No	Gewogs	Expentiture Type	Budget	Expenditure	Utilization (%)
1	Bartsham	Current	4.493	4.465	99.38%
		Capital	26.587	26.523	99.76%
2	Bidung	Current	4.144	4.131	99.69%
		Capital	26.937	26.934	99.99%
3	Kanglung	Current	4.517	4.495	99.51%
		Capital	26.824	25.473	94.96%
4	kangpar	Current	4.414	4.302	97.46%
		Capital	43.491	43.479	99.97%
5	Khaling	Current	5.076	5.036	99.21%
		Capital	29.053	29.043	99.97%
6	Lumang	Current	4.723	4.72	99.94%
		Capital	25.814	25.799	99.94%
7	Merak	Current	4.484	4.461	99.49%
		Capital	26.804	26.794	99.96%
8	Phongmey	Current	4.408	4.387	99.52%
		Capital	28.236	28.134	99.64%
9	Radhi	Current	4.46	4.399	98.63%
		Capital	32.37	29.033	89.69%
10	Sakteng	Current	4.176	4.172	99.90%
		Capital	27.376	19.855	72.53%
11	Samkhar	Current	4.741	4.698	99.09%
		Capital	26.537	26.528	99.97%
12	Shongphu	Current	4.428	4.212	95.12%
		Capital	30.651	30.624	99.91%
13	Thrimshing	Current	4.685	4.682	99.94%
		Capital	30.172	30.157	99.95%
14	Udzorong	Current	4.614	4.581	99.28%
		Capital	43.192	43.177	99.97%
15	Yangnyer	Current	4.762	4.751	99.77%
		Capital	30.956	30.952	99.99%
Total			523.125	509.997	97.49%

Across the 15 Gewogs, the total budget allocation for FY 2025-26 amounted to Nu. 523.125 million. This comprised Nu. 67.925 million for current operational expenditure and Nu. 455.200 million for capital development. Total expenditure reached Nu. 509.997 million, resulting in an aggregate utilisation rate of 97.49 percent.

The capital-budget utilisation recorded in few Gewogs were lower than the rest due to operational and technical constraints. For instance Radhi Gewog recorded capital utilisation of 89.69 percent after work was temporarily halted because of bitumen-price escalation resulting from rising fuel costs. As the activity is a High Impact Community Development Project and a spillover project, it is scheduled for completion in FY 2026-27.

Similarly, Sakteng Gewog recorded capital budget utilisation of 72.53 percent as the bridge construction could not commence due to a lack of technical expertise. The Dzongkhag Administration and the Gewog are expected to complete the construction during the coming financial year.

II. PERFORMANCE AGAINST ANNUAL DELIVERABLES

Financial Year FY 2025-26 marked the second year of implementation of the 13th Five-Year Plan. The Plan provides the overall direction for Bhutan's journey towards becoming a high-income, sustainable Gross National Happiness economy and sets out the national priorities, policy directions, and programme outlays that guide development over the five-year period.

Annual Deliverables translate these national priorities into measurable annual results through institutional mechanisms such as the Annual Performance Agreement and the Annual Work Plan. Formally endorsed with the Hon'ble Prime Minister, these instruments align activities and budgets with agreed outputs, Key Performance Indicators, and implementation milestones. They therefore provide an important link between national policy and local implementation while strengthening accountability, coordination, and the efficient use of public resources.

For Trashigang Dzongkhag Administration, activities and sectoral capital investments for FY 2025-26 were organised under four thematic areas.

A. Economic Development and Livelihood Enhancement

Increasing household incomes, strengthening food security, improving agriculture and livestock production, expanding rural enterprises, and promoting tourism.

B. Social Development and Public Well-being

Improving education and healthcare, developing human capital, and preserving the cultural, religious, and spiritual heritage of the Dzongkhag.

C. Infrastructure Development

Constructing, improving, and maintaining roads, bridges, water-supply systems, urban amenities, and other essential public infrastructure.

D. Governance and Public Service Delivery

Strengthening land administration, civil registration, human-resource management, environmental regulation, digital connectivity, construction approvals, and disaster preparedness.

A. Economic Development and Livelihood Enhancement.

• Agriculture

Agriculture remains central to rural livelihoods, household income, and food security in Trashigang Dzongkhag. During the year, interventions focused on the persistent constraints faced by farmers, including wildlife-related crop damage, inadequate irrigation, limited market access, land degradation, and seasonal production challenges.

Human-wildlife conflict is being addressed through the construction of approximately **47.8 kilometres** of chain-link fencing across seven Gewogs. The intervention protected **2,104.2 acres** of agricultural land and benefited at least **687 households**, reducing the risk of crop loss and enabling farmers to cultivate their land with greater confidence.

To improve access to reliable irrigation, a total of **7.7 kilometres** of irrigation channels were constructed or renovated, and a drip irrigation system was installed for high-value fruit cultivation. These interventions benefited **146 households** and expanded irrigation coverage to approximately **301.2 acres** of farmland. **Five Water User Associations** involving **224 households** were also strengthened to manage water distribution, undertake routine maintenance, and coordinate irrigation schedules during the paddy cultivation season.

Protected and climate-resilient agriculture was promoted through **10 functional greenhouses**, benefiting **10 farmers** and supporting off-season vegetable production. A mega greenhouse was supported with an expected production capacity of **5 to 6 metric tonnes** of tomatoes. Orchard-management demonstrations reached **500 households**, trellising systems were introduced at three sites, and **15 households** received support for onion-curing sheds to reduce post-harvest losses, extend storage periods, and improve marketing opportunities.

Sustainable land management and agricultural land development covered **48.143 acres** and benefited **73 households**, bringing degraded and underutilised land into productive use. These measures contributed to soil-erosion control, land restoration, and the expansion of cultivable area. The Khaimanma-Doriju farm road benefited **257 households** and reduced travel time from **one hour to 30 minutes**, enabling farmers to transport inputs and farm produce more efficiently and access markets and services at lower time and transportation costs.

Collectively, these investments protected farmland, expanded irrigation, improved production technologies, reduced post-harvest losses, strengthened market access, and created better conditions for sustainable farming. They contributed to stronger rural livelihoods, greater agricultural resilience, and improved local food security.

• Livestock

Livestock development remains important for rural livelihoods, household income, nutrition, and food security in Trashigang Dzongkhag. During the reporting period, **309 farmers**, comprising **180 men** and **129 women**, received training on clean milk production. Other capacity-development programmes reached **747 participants** across Kangpar, Yangneer, Udzorong, Radhi, and other targeted areas. Dairy cows were supplied to **29 households**, improved cattle to **10 households**, and **30 piglets** were provided to support livestock production. **9 households** were supported to establish subsistence piggery farms, while **five commercial poultry** farms were strengthened with bio-security facilities.

To improve dairy production and product quality, **754 cow mats** were supplied to **196 households** across **9 Gewogs**. Clean milk-production and value-addition equipment, including milking buckets and milk cans, was provided to **190 households** across **7 Gewogs**. **Five deep freezers** were supplied to cooperatives and individual producers. **Two milk-collection** sheds were established at Dalingphama and Beinang, benefiting **45 households** and improving animal comfort, milk hygiene, collection, storage, and market access.

Feed shortages and the needs of highland communities were addressed through the reseedling or rehabilitation of **250 acres** of Tsamdro in Merak and Sakteng, benefiting **346 households**. Pasture-fencing support was extended to **104 households** in Shongphu, Udzorong, and Yangneer. During winter, **445 bags** of commercial feed were supplied to **133 yak-herding households**. Rainwater-harvesting facilities benefited **36 herder households**, while climate and livelihood initiatives supported **four sheep and yak groups** comprising **79 members**. A Tsamdro Management Plan involving **508 households** was completed and endorsed to guide sustainable grazing and pasture management.

Animal health and veterinary services were strengthened to reduce production losses. A total of **112 scrub bulls** belonging to **71 livestock-owning households** were sterilised to improve breeding management. Under animal-disease prevention programmes, **146 dogs** were sterilised and **626 were vaccinated** across **12 Gewogs**. Veterinary service delivery was further supported through the procurement of a veterinary ambulance, laboratory equipment, and essential consumables.

The combined effect of these measures has been to strengthen livestock health, dairy and meat value chains, household livelihoods, and the supply of locally produced livestock products in the Dzongkhag.

• Tourism

Tourism continues to create income opportunities, support rural enterprises, and promote the natural and cultural heritage. During the reporting period, the **2nd Edition of Rhododendron Week**, the **1st Edition of Great Yeti Quest**, and the **1st of Edition Tragopan Festival** collectively attracted **41,116 visitors**. These events increased visitor movement to remote communities and strengthened the participation of local households in tourism-related activities.

The 2nd Edition of Rhododendron Week recorded **18,483 visitors**, including **66 international** and **14 regional** guests. The opening day was graced by Their Majesties The King and The Gyaltsuen, accompanied by Members of the Royal Family. Their presence bestowed immense honour upon the event and reaffirmed the importance accorded to environmental conservation, highland culture, and sustainable tourism development. A total of **62 vendors** generated **Nu. 3.132 million** in sales, while accommodation providers earned an estimated **Nu. 0.5 million** to **Nu. 1 million**. The festival created income opportunities for women, artisans, food vendors, homestay operators, and local communities while promoting the ecological and cultural heritage of Merak and Sakteng.

The 1st Edition of the Great Yeti Quest, organised by Sakteng Drungkhag Administration, attracted **8,196 visitors** and generated **Nu. 1.719 million** through vendors, homestays, cultural programmes, and hot-stone bath services. Similarly, the Tragopan Festival, organised by Wamrong Drungkhag Administration, attracted **14,437 visitors** and generated **Nu. 2.949 million** through stalls, hotels, guesthouses, roadside cafeterias, and village accommodation. These events enabled tourism income to reach local households through food, accommodation, handicrafts, transportation, cultural performances, and other visitor services.

During the reporting period, the Dzongkhag Administration completed a comprehensive field assessment of the emerging Great Yeti Trail, a high-altitude route from Sakteng through Merak to Samcholing Goenpa under Samkhar Gewog. The assessment confirmed the trail's strong tourism potential, bringing together mountain passes, alpine meadows, glacial lakes, forested valleys, sacred sites, biodiversity, Brokpa culture, highland livelihoods, and local Migoï folklore within a single trekking experience. It also identified the need for trail widening and maintenance, improved drainage, vegetation clearing, directional signage, water management, campsite development, and enhanced safety measures before the route can be promoted for regular tourist use. The findings will guide the development of the Great Yeti Trail as a safe and sustainable tourism product while safeguarding the cultural traditions of Merak and Sakteng and the sensitive ecology of the eastern highlands.

Together, these initiatives strengthened the preservation and promotion of Brokpa culture, traditional cuisine, indigenous knowledge, local crafts, biodiversity, and highland folklore. The continued development of the Bhutan Glory Trail and birding activities has further diversified the tourism products of the Dzongkhag. Through these efforts, tourism continues to strengthen rural livelihoods, increase community participation, and support sustainable destination development in Trashigang.

B. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC WELL-BEING.

• Health

Health services remain essential to the well-being and productivity of the people of Trashigang Dzongkhag. During the reporting period, **25 health workers** from hospitals and Primary Health Care Centres received capacity development on non-communicable diseases. The programme strengthened early detection, follow-up, and management of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) risk factors through Services with Care and Compassion Initiatives screening. It also included Sorig Zhiney training, home-based follow-up care for bedridden patients, supportive supervision, and follow-up of high-risk individuals identified during the 2024 mass NCD screening programme.

Another **25 health workers** were trained to strengthen maternal and child health services, including implementation of the revised vaccination schedule. These programmes improved preventive care, early detection, referral, immunisation, and maternal and child health services.

Community-level healthcare was strengthened through the training of **57 Village Health Workers** in two batches. The trained volunteers are supporting health promotion, early detection of health risks, and timely referral. Annual household health surveillance covered **9,240 households** across all Gewogs, supporting the monitoring of community health conditions.

Outreach programmes and health camps provided care to **151 patients**, particularly elderly people who faced difficulty travelling to health facilities. Supportive supervision was conducted in **11 health facilities**, while WASHFIT assessments covered **25 health facilities**, strengthening sanitation, waste management, hygiene, infection prevention, and facility safety.

Electrical safety was also improved in collaboration with Bhutan Power Corporation and the Dzongkhag Engineering Sector. Earthing systems in **16 health centres** were inspected, and GEE slab earthing systems were installed in **14 health centres**. These improvements enhanced grounding performance, protected electrical equipment, and supported uninterrupted health service delivery.

Emergency preparedness was strengthened through mock drills in **6 hospitals** involving **221 health personnel**. The Health Sector also responded to and contained **10 disease outbreaks** across **7 Gewogs**, including influenza, chickenpox, and diarrhoeal diseases. Health information management was further strengthened through the provision of essential ICT equipment.

These interventions improved community healthcare, NCD prevention, disease surveillance, infection prevention, electrical safety, emergency response, and access to reliable health services across the Dzongkhag.

• Education

Education remains the foundation of human development and the future prosperity of Trashigang Dzongkhag. During the year, the Primary School Sports and Physical Activity Carnival engaged **796 participants**, while the Regional Sports Meet brought together **163 students** from Trashigang, Pemagatshel, Samdrup Jongkhar, and Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde. The scouting programme involved **210 students** and **65 teachers**, promoting physical development, discipline, teamwork, leadership, and confidence.

School safety and learning conditions were improved through the installation of heating and cooling systems at Sakteng Middle Secondary School and Merak Lower Secondary School, benefiting **491 students** and **55 teachers**. Merak School was also upgraded from a primary to a lower secondary school, allowing students to continue their education up to Class VII, with Class VIII to be introduced from the next academic session. The upgrade enables children from the remote highland community to remain closer to their families for a longer period.

The upgrade increased enrolment from **157 to 174 students**, including **53 boarders** supported by **9 teachers**. Renovation works, including roofing improvements, electrical rewiring, and the installation of air conditioners and heaters, further improved the learning environment. These interventions are particularly important for yak-herding families whose livelihoods require parents and guardians to spend extended periods in distant highland pastures. However, students will still need to leave Merak after Class VIII to pursue higher grades.

Access to early childhood care and development services was strengthened through the establishment of an ECCD Centre in Kanglung, benefiting **30 children**.

School infrastructure, including water and sanitation facilities, academic blocks, dining facilities, kitchens, and staff quarters, was improved in Rangjung, Kanglung, Merak, Yangneer, Radhi, Saling, and other schools. Digital devices and furniture provided to Trashigang Middle Secondary School benefited **527 students** and **34 teachers**, while office equipment was supplied to all **55 schools**.

Teaching quality was strengthened through two professional-development programmes involving **450 teachers**. In addition, **66 well-being** focal persons received training in social and emotional learning, while **55 teachers** participated in the fourth phase of action research. Community Learning Centres at Rangjung and Thrimshing supported **18 learners**. Investments in digital learning resources, school-feeding facilities, and educational equipment further contributed to inclusive and conducive learning environments.

Particular emphasis was placed on meaningful student exposure beyond the classroom. Speakers and Deputy Speakers of Student Parliaments from 11 secondary schools visited Thimphu and witnessed live deliberations of the Fifth Session of Parliament, gaining first-hand understanding of parliamentary proceedings, democratic institutions, leadership, public debate, and civic responsibility. Two national-level examination toppers from Moshi Primary School and Gongthung Middle Secondary School were also provided an exposure visit to Thimphu and Paro in recognition of their academic excellence.

• Culture and Spiritual Heritage

Culture and spiritual heritage remain central to the identity, social harmony, and community life of Trashigang Dzongkhag. During the reporting period, the Dzongkhag Administration implemented initiatives to promote Bhutanese values and improve essential facilities associated with religious and funeral rites.

A comprehensive Driglam Namzha training programme was conducted for civil servants, personnel from regional offices and the Royal Bhutan Police, members of the public, and local business staff. The training covered proper attire, formal seating arrangements, speaking etiquette, ceremonial protocols, and the correct handling of Khadar and Ngowa. A total of **229 participants** attended the programme, comprising **117 officials** from the Dzongkhag Administration and **112 participants** from regional offices, the Royal Bhutan Police, and the public. The initiative strengthened the understanding and consistent practice of Bhutanese etiquette while reinforcing national identity, discipline, and social harmony.

Major maintenance of the Lamai Zimchung at Godi Crematorium was also completed during the financial year. The maintenance improved the safety and overall condition of the facility, providing a suitable space for Lamas and religious practitioners to conduct funeral prayers and rituals. The improvement has supported the proper conduct of cremation ceremonies and continued to serve bereaved families and the wider community during times of loss.

Together, these interventions contributed to the preservation of Bhutanese values, strengthened respect for cultural practices, and supported the dignified performance of important rites and traditions in Trashigang Dzongkhag.

C. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Engineering and municipal services remain fundamental to public safety, connectivity, sanitation, and the quality of life of the people of Trashigang Dzongkhag. During the reporting period, the landfills at Buna and Satsalo were developed to serve 8 Gewogs, Rangjung Town, Rangjung Dratshang, and the Rangjung Technical Training Institute. The facility strengthened waste collection and safe disposal while reducing the risks associated with illegal dumping and open burning.

Urban roads and drainage infrastructure were improved in Trashigang Town. Internal roads in the core town area were resurfaced and improved, benefiting approximately **1,200 residents**, while road and drainage works were carried out at Mithidrang. Storm-water drainage was constructed along plot boundaries, benefiting approximately **3,037 residents** and reducing risks to roads, properties, and businesses. **2 Bailey bridges** were constructed at Rebalingmi and Brumiri, connecting Thrimshing Gewog with Gomdar Gewog under Samdrup Jongkhar and improving the movement of people, goods, and essential services.

Water and sanitation services were strengthened through the development of the Wamrong Town water supply, benefiting **695 people** from **149 households**, Reserbu Hospital, and the surrounding community. The Phomshing water supply serves **12 households**, Doethjung Resort, the Royal Bhutan Police colony, and the crafts market. Water Safety Plans were implemented in Trashigang and Rangjung, benefiting approximately **5,061 residents**. Sewerage-pipeline maintenance improved services for **50 households** in the upper market area, while septic-tank desludging services benefited around **1,200 residents** in the core town.

Public safety and municipal services were further strengthened through the replacement of solar streetlights in Trashigang and Rangjung, benefiting approximately **5,061 residents**. CCTV facilities were installed in Trashigang Town, covering around **3,037 residents**, while road markings and signage were improved.

The combined effect of these investments was improved regional connectivity, urban water and sanitation services, waste management, public safety, local enterprise, and the overall livability of settlements across the Dzongkhag.

D. GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY

Public service delivery was improved through strengthened civil registration, census, land-administration, and Kidu services. **13,122 civil registration** and census services were delivered, including **11,563 CID services**, **309 birth registrations**, **99 death registrations**, and **444 census move-in and move-out cases**. In addition, **1,571 land transactions** were submitted to the National Land Commission Secretariat through the eSakor system.

The Dzongkhag Kidu Office disbursed **Nu. 2.214 million** in Kidu assistance, including Gyensho Zhabtog Allowances for **53 senior citizens**, Gyalpoi Tozay support for **8 college students** and **91 school students**, and **Nu. 110,000** as Kidu Semso. Semso support included assistance to motor vehicle accident victims, families affected by three house fires, and families of two deceased Gyensho Kidu beneficiaries.

Digital connectivity was expanded across schools, health centres, Gewog offices, courts, and institutions. The ICT Sector served **31 agencies** and institutions through **34 visits**, restoring networks and installing internet, LAN, Wi-Fi, and fibre-optic connections. Underground fibre-optic infrastructure was installed in Merak, connecting the Gewog Office with the Primary Health Care Centre, Forest Office, and Merak Lower Secondary School. The Human Resource and Administration Sector also handled **6 grievance cases**.

To ensure safe and orderly development, **10 construction approvals** and **nine occupancy-certificate cases** were processed. Compliance inspections were conducted for **21 cases**, while action was taken on **5 unauthorised constructions** and **15 entertainment-licensing cases**. Environmental governance was supported through **61 new environmental clearances**, while **4 proposal** was not approved following regulatory assessment. CCTV installation, World Water Day, and Zero Waste Hour further supported environmental monitoring and awareness.

Disaster preparedness and response were enhanced through community-based disaster-risk-management programmes involving **205 participants** in Merak and Phongmey. **4 De-suups** received basic search-and-rescue training, while **42 officials** were trained in the Disaster Risk Management Portal. Disaster-awareness programmes were conducted in four schools, and a stakeholder meeting addressed preparedness and mitigation measures in core Trashigang town. Following a windstorm affecting eight households, response and reporting were coordinated, with **Nu. 101,000** provided for disaster relief and response.

These measures improved citizen services, strengthened social protection and regulatory oversight, expanded digital connectivity, and enhanced institutional preparedness across the Dzongkhag.

III. MAJOR EVENTS AND SPECIAL INITIATIVES

70th Birth Anniversary of His Majesty the Fourth Druk Gyalpo

The 70th Birth Anniversary of His Majesty the Fourth Druk Gyalpo was commemorated on 11 November 2025 through a series of ceremonial and community events in Trashigang. The observance began with the offering of butter lamps and Trashi Khadar at Lamai Lhakhang within Trashigang Dzong, where officials, monks, and members of the public gathered to offer prayers for His Majesty's continued good health, long life, and happiness.

The celebration continued with the hoisting of the national flag, cultural performances, science exhibitions, quizzes, and singing competitions. A major highlight was the inauguration of the Garden of Gratitude at Lungtenzampa, established in honour of His Majesty's enduring legacy of compassion, environmental stewardship, and nation-building. The celebration reaffirmed the deep gratitude, respect, and unwavering loyalty of the people towards His Majesty the Fourth Druk Gyalpo, whose visionary leadership continues to guide Bhutan's peace, progress, and national unity.

Annual Moenlam Chenmo

The 15th Great Global Prayer for World Peace, or Moenlam Chenmo, was conducted from 1 to 5 March 2026 during the sacred month of Chotrul Dawa under the spiritual guidance of Lama Neten. Monks of the Trashigang Dratshang, devotees, volunteers, and members of the public gathered to offer prayers and butter lamps and dedicate merits for the well-being of all sentient beings and lasting peace across the world.

The Moenlam Chenmo reaffirmed Bhutan's enduring spiritual heritage and the values of peace, compassion, and harmony. Prayers were also offered for the continued success of the Gelephu Mindfulness City and its vision of development founded on mindfulness and Bhutanese values. The gathering strengthened unity, community participation, and the spiritual foundations that continue to guide the nation towards a more peaceful and harmonious future.

Annual Dzongkhag Tshechu

The 251st Annual Trashigang Dzongkhag Tshechu commenced on 29th November with the traditional Thruel ceremony, marking the beginning of one of the most important religious and cultural events in the Dzongkhag. The festival featured sacred mask dances portraying the life and teachings of Guru Rinpoche and other revered Buddhist masters. Traditional performances by local women further enriched the celebrations and reflected the living cultural heritage of the communities.

The Tshechu attracted thousands of devotees and visitors, including people from neighbouring Dzongkhags. It provided an important occasion for people to receive spiritual blessings, accumulate merit, and renew their faith. The festival also brought communities together in celebration, strengthened social bonds, and promoted unity, cultural pride, and the continued preservation of Bhutan's religious traditions.

Dzongkhag Strongman Selection

The Dzongkhag-level Strongman Competition was conducted on 18 November 2025 by the Bhutan Broadcasting Service in collaboration with the Trashigang Dzongkhag Administration. The event featured physically demanding challenges, including log lifting, sandbag carrying, and tyre lifting, celebrating Bhutan's tradition of strength, endurance, resilience, and perseverance.

A total of 19 competitors from different Gewogs participated in the Druk-gi Nya-goe Dendhur challenge. Pema Rinchen, aged 26, from Sakteng Gewog, emerged as the winner with a completion time of 3 minutes and 28 seconds and secured the opportunity to represent Trashigang Dzongkhag at the national competition. The participation of Brandon Jackson, a student of Sherubtse College from the United States, further added to the spirit of inclusiveness and reflected growing interest in Bhutan's traditional sporting events.

Volunteering with Heart & Serving with Purpose At GMC

As part of the Fifth Batch of the Gelephu Mindfulness City Volunteer Service, a total of 50 officials of the Trashigang Dzongkhag Administration participated in a five-day voluntary service initiative. Conducted in conjunction with the celebration of the Birth Anniversary of His Majesty The King, the programme demonstrated the officials' shared commitment to nation-building, public service, responsibility, unity, and volunteerism.

Inspired by His Majesty's vision, symbolised through the construction of 108 stupas in a single day, the initiative reaffirmed the importance of collective effort in advancing national priorities. The programme served as a reminder that meaningful and lasting progress is achieved through the dedication, cooperation, and contribution of every citizen.

From Service to Self: The Day Civil Servants Choose to Heal

On 25 April 2026, the Trashigang Dzongkhag Administration observed Civil Service Wellness Day through activities aimed at promoting the physical, mental, and emotional well-being of civil servants. The programme commenced with a theme-based service walk, symbolising unity, teamwork, and the shared responsibility of public service. This was followed by a stress-mapping exercise, enabling civil servants to identify and reflect on workplace challenges and sources of stress.

Participants also undertook a personal commitment exercise by writing letters to themselves, reaffirming their commitment to a healthy work-life balance, personal growth, and overall well-being. The programme concluded with a community potluck, fostering fellowship, mutual support, and stronger interpersonal relationships. The observance underscored the importance of investing in the well-being of public servants as a foundation for an effective, resilient, and people-centred civil service.

IV. CHALLENGES AND MITIGATION MEASURES

1. Human Resource and Capacity Constraints

Limited human resources and varying levels of technical capacity continued to affect operational efficiency and service delivery during the reporting period. Staff shortages, particularly at field and supervisory levels, increased workloads and required officials to undertake multiple responsibilities. Limited ICT knowledge among some users also resulted in frequent requests for technical assistance and placed additional pressure on the available technical personnel.

To address these constraints, responsibilities were prioritised according to urgency, and multitasking was adopted where necessary to ensure the continuity of essential services. Regular capacity-development programmes were also encouraged to strengthen the knowledge and skills of officials. Greater emphasis will be placed on timely reporting of ICT issues with complete information to support faster diagnosis and resolution.

2. Regulatory Compliance and Enforcement

Compliance with applicable laws, regulations, guidelines, and agreements remained a challenge during the reporting period. Cases of unauthorised activities and non-compliance with established requirements affected orderly development and increased the need for regular monitoring and enforcement. The implementation of activities under the Cost-Sharing Mechanism also faced difficulties, particularly where beneficiaries were unable or reluctant to provide the required contribution or did not fully understand the eligibility criteria and responsibilities associated with the support.

To address these challenges, the Dzongkhag strengthened public consultation and awareness, issued notifications, conducted inspections, and initiated enforcement measures in accordance with the relevant legal provisions. Greater emphasis will be placed on clearly communicating the conditions of support and the responsibilities of beneficiaries before activities are approved. Matters requiring further policy guidance will be raised with the relevant authorities to support consistent and effective implementation.

3. Operational and Resource Constraints

An Increasing workloads, limited manpower, and inadequate infrastructure continued to constrain operational efficiency. Frequent public complaints relating to construction activities and building permits, the growing incidence of illegal and unauthorised construction, and limited capacity to conduct regular monitoring across all Gewogs remained major concerns. These constraints affected the timely delivery of services and increased the need for stronger coordination and regulatory oversight.

The Dzongkhag responded by prioritising activities based on urgency, strengthening coordination with Gewog Administrations, and introducing regular inspection and monitoring schedules. Grievance-redress mechanisms and enforcement of building regulations were also strengthened. Payments were collected before the distribution of goods and services where applicable to improve accountability and resource management. These measures will continue to be reinforced to improve compliance and ensure the efficient use of limited resources.

4. Institutional Strengthening and Service Delivery

Resource limitations, manual systems, and institutional capacity gaps continued to affect the timely and efficient delivery of some public services. These challenges also constrained monitoring, revenue collection, regulatory enforcement, and the effective use of information for decision-making.

To improve institutional performance, greater priority will be placed on digital transformation, improved resource allocation, stronger monitoring systems, and more effective regulatory enforcement. These measures are expected to reduce dependence on manual processes, improve transparency and operational efficiency, and strengthen the overall quality of public service delivery.

5. Organizational Coordination and Oversight

The limited availability of qualified personnel in key positions affected coordination, supervision, and the effective delegation of responsibilities. As a result, senior officials were often required to assume additional operational duties while also guiding junior staff. These increased workloads limited the time available for strategic planning, monitoring, and institutional oversight.

Strengthening human resources through the deployment of competent personnel in critical positions remains important for improving organisational effectiveness. Adequate staffing will enable clearer delegation of responsibilities, stronger supervision, and more effective coordination in the implementation of programmes and delivery of public services.

CHAPTER IV

DZONGKHAG PLANS AND PRIORITIES FOR FY 2026–27



For FY 2026-27, the Trashigang Dzongkhag Administration has aligned its budgetary resources and capital projects with the Annual Performance Agreements signed with the Hon'ble Prime Minister. The planned interventions cover entire 15 Gewogs and connect national development priorities with the practical needs of local communities.

Priority will be placed on rural self-reliance, climate resilience, improved public services, local enterprise, cultural preservation, and infrastructure that directly supports the well-being and economic opportunities of the people.

1. Agriculture and Livestock Enhancement

Climate-resilient agriculture and irrigation

The Dzongkhag will prioritise climate-resilient farming, sustainable land development, and measures to mitigate the impacts of El Nino. Crop security will be strengthened through smart irrigation systems in Dungmanma and the renovation of critical water channels, including Yemkhar to Saling Daza, Yabrang Zoe, and Muithang.

Farmland protection and land development

Farmland protection will continue through large-scale chain-link fencing in Yomde under Bartsham Gewog and Drewoong under Khaling Gewog, portable electric fencing for isolated farming clusters. Sustainable Land Management interventions will include wetland consolidation, dryland terracing, surface-stone collection, and other measures to protect productive land from wildlife and environmental degradation. The sector will encourage winter cropping in areas where chain-link fencing is provided.

Inputs and crop productivity

Crop productivity will be supported through automated greenhouses, syntax tanks, and high-yielding replacement seed potatoes. In Yangneer Gewog, native fodder seedlings will cover 30 acres to strengthen livestock feed security.

Livestock production and cost sharing

A 60:40 Cost-Sharing Mechanism will support eligible farmers with high-breed dairy cows and Artificial Insemination equipment. Cow mats will be provided under a 70 percent cost-sharing mechanism, while barbed wire will support pasture management.

Highland livelihoods and animal health

Pastoral communities in Merak and Sakteng will receive rangeland-management assistance, winter-feed support for yak herds, and support to participate in the Royal Highland Festival. Standardised cage-free egg units will be established in Kangpara and Lumang. Poultry and piggery biosecurity inputs will be supplied, and disease-control programmes will include scrub-bull sterilisation, mass vaccination, rabies control, and routine dairy-herd health campaigns.

2. Local Economy, Tourism and SME Value Addition

Rural enterprise and value addition

Local producers will receive capacity development on standardised processing, packaging, and labelling for priority One Gewog One Product items, including Samkhar mustard oil, Radhi rice, Khaling buckwheat, Lumang soyabean, and local wool items. Youth entrepreneurship, business incubation, and micro-enterprise development will be supported through the establishment of a dedicated Startup Centre at Trashigang Throm.

Tourism branding and infrastructure

The Dzongkhag will develop a unified promotional brand for Trashigang and construct the Yomdee Eco Lodge to accommodate increasing visitor numbers. The Dzongkhag will also publish a biodiversity booklet to showcase the rich and diverse flora and fauna of the Dzongkhag.

Signature events and product development

Destination promotion will continue through the 2nd Edition of the Tragopan Pheasant Festival, the 3rd Rhododendron Week in coordination with the Department of Tourism, and the 2nd Edition of the Great Yeti Quest. A feasibility study will also be conducted for a Tragopan Conservation and Education Aviary.

Sustainable site management

Eco-tourism sites such as Chenla Nye will receive route improvements, signage, and waste facilities to strengthen visitor experiences while protecting sacred and natural sites.

3. Education Outcomes and Facility Upgrades

School infrastructure

Priority infrastructure includes a dedicated kitchen and food store at Radhi Middle Secondary School as a spillover project, a seven-unit girls' toilet block at Jampeling Higher Secondary School, and heating installations at Merak Lower Secondary School. Facilities at the Phekpari ECCD Centre will be upgraded, and play materials will be distributed to early-childhood centres across the Dzongkhag.

WASH, safety, and digital learning

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene facilities and school kitchens will be renovated across primary and secondary schools. CCTV cameras, solar streetlights, interactive smart boards, computers, and workstations for teachers and principals will be installed to strengthen campus security, administration, and modern learning.

Human-capital development

Physical investments will be complemented by Dzongkhag-level professional-development programmes for teachers, specialised training for school leaders, expanded STEM and co-curricular programmes, and scouting leadership camps.

4. Healthcare Coverage and Disease Prevention

Health infrastructure

Capital works will include the new Sakteng Primary Health Care Centre and a specialised Mother and Child Health and Drug Store Unit at Tsangpo Hospital. Renovation works will be undertaken at Riserboo Hospital, hospital parking facilities at Khaling, and health staff quarters in Bartsham and Khaling.

Utilities and equipment

Hospitals and Primary Health Care Centres will receive internal electrical rewiring, office furniture, and IT-equipment upgrades to strengthen the basic infrastructure required for service delivery.

Preventive and outreach services

Health teams will expand adult non-communicable-disease screening, palliative-care services, and traditional wellness practices through Sorig Zhiney. Mobile outreach camps and specialised health services will bring care directly to elderly residents in remote Chiwogs.

Quality assurance and emergency readiness

Service quality across all 25 health facilities will be maintained through the 5S-CQI framework and WASHFIT standards. These measures will be reinforced by annual household surveillance, disease-outbreak monitoring, and regular emergency-simulation drills across the Dzongkhag's seven hospitals.

5. Infrastructure, Connectivity, Culture and Safety

Municipal water, sanitation, and waste services

Municipal works will include a sustainable long-term water-supply system for Trashigang Town from **Bomri Drang** to Gimiti, replacement of transmission pipelines, relocation of the Rangjung water intake, stormwater drainage upgrades, and improvement of sewerage treatment plants in Trashigang and Rangjung. Waste services will be strengthened through a waste drop-off centre, further landfill development at Buna in Rangjung, procurement of a dedicated garbage truck, gender-inclusive public toilets, and a cafeteria near the DT Hall.

Transport and digital connectivity

Motorable Bailey bridges will be constructed at Godi Drang at the Samkhar Chiwog junction, Brumiri as a spillover project, and Reebalingmi as a spillover project. Government-office connectivity will be improved through fibre-optic line shifting, internet expansion, and biometric-attendance installations.

Disaster preparedness

Preparedness will be strengthened through the procurement of fire hydrants and specialised emergency equipment, including equipment for Sakteng Drungkhag. A dedicated emergency water reservoir tank will be constructed in Trashigang Town, and community-response drills will be conducted.

Cultural and environmental heritage

Cultural preservation activities will include repainting the historic Trashigang Dzong; constructing Sangmari Lhakhang and Shingkhartse Tshamkhang; renovating Jadrung Lhakhang and the Sakteng Royal Guest House; procuring sacred artefacts, Ku Sung Thugten, and dance attire, Chamchey; and conducting Driglam Namzha courses for school administrators and teachers.

Conclusion

Financial Year FY 2025-26 marked the second year of implementation of the 13th Five-Year Plan and a period of measurable progress across the economic, social, infrastructural, and governance priorities of Trashigang Dzongkhag. The Dzongkhag Administration managed a current expenditure of Nu. 1,176.216 million and recorded capital-budget utilisation of 99.522 percent, even as it assumed significant new responsibilities through the integration of the Health Sector.

Across the four thematic areas of Economic Development and Livelihood Enhancement, Social Development and Public Well-being, Infrastructure Development, and Governance and Public Service Delivery, the Dzongkhag delivered tangible results for its people. Chain-link fencing and irrigation protected farmland and reduced production risks. Livestock and dairy interventions supported rural incomes and food security. Rhododendron Week, the Great Yeti Quest, and the Tragopan Festival collectively attracted more than 41,000 visitors and enabled tourism income to reach remote communities.

Education and health investments improved infrastructure, professional capacity, preventive services, and access to essential public services. Roads, bridges, water supply, drainage, waste management, streetlighting, CCTV, civil registration, land administration, and digital connectivity brought practical improvements to communities across all 15 Gewogs.

The year was also marked by occasions of profound spiritual, cultural, and national significance. The gracing of Rhododendron Week by Their Majesties The King and The Gyaltsuen, the 251st Annual Trashigang Dzongkhag Tshechu, the 15th Moenlam Chenmo, and the commemoration of the 70th Birth Anniversary of His Majesty the Fourth Druk Gyalpo renewed the Dzongkhag's commitment to its cultural and spiritual heritage while it continued to pursue modernisation and economic development.

At the same time, human-resource constraints, technical-capacity gaps, regulatory non-compliance, manual systems, and the pace of digital transformation continued to affect implementation. The Dzongkhag responded through practical and adaptive measures, including multitasking, capacity development, prioritisation, stronger Gewog coordination, regulatory enforcement, improved monitoring, and digital transformation. These challenges remain areas requiring sustained attention. Looking ahead to FY 2026-27, the Dzongkhag has aligned its priorities with the Annual Deliverables endorsed by Office of the Cabinet Affairs and Strategic Coordination. The planned programme covers climate-resilient agriculture and highland rangeland management, local enterprise and eco-tourism, school and health-facility improvement, the Trashigang Town water supply, motorable Bailey bridges, disaster preparedness, cultural preservation, and stronger public service delivery.

As we move forward under the vision of **“Towards Thrilling Trashigang”** the Dzongkhag Administration reaffirms its solemn pledge to serve the Tsa-Wa-Sum with integrity, accountability, and dedication. With deep gratitude for the guidance of His Majesty The King, the Royal Government, and the national leadership, and with the continued trust and participation of the people of Trashigang, the Dzongkhag looks ahead with confidence to sustained progress, resilience, and shared prosperity.

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TOWARDS THRILLING TRASHIGANG

Contact us:

<http://www.trashigang.gov.bt>
trashigang@trashigang.gov.bt