

National Mediation Report 2017



Bhutan National Legal Institute
Motithang, Thimphu
Bhutan

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Acronym

ADA	Austrian Development Agency
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
BNLI	Bhutan National Legal Institute
CCPC	Civil and Criminal Procedure Code of Bhutan, 2001
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
GNH	Gross National Happiness
ICT	Information & Communication Technology
LG	Local Government
NSB	National Statistics Bureau
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

Glossary

Bardum/Dumdrig	Customary mediation of disputes
Chiwog	Administrative unit consisting of few villages in a Gewog
Chhuzhing	Wetland
Dolley	A type of hot Chilli grown in Southern Bhutan
Drangpon	A judge of the Royal Court of Justice
Dungkhag	A sub-division of a Dzongkhag
Dzong	Head Quarter of the Local Government and Monk Body
Dzongkhag	An administrative unit, one of the 20 Districts
Gewog	An administrative unit in a Dzongkhag
Gup	The head of the Gewog
Jersey	A breed of small dairy cattle
Kamzhing	Dry land
Kishuthara	Women's dress with beautiful patterns made of silk
Lhakhang	A Buddhist temple or monastery
Mangmi	Deputy head of a Gewog
Monpa	A tribe of people in the Black Mountain area of Trongsa
Nangkha Nangdrig	Mediation of disputes, synonym of Bardum/Dumdrig
Pangzhing	Scrubland
Thromde	City Council or a Municipality
Tseri	Shifting or slash and burn cultivation
Tshachhu	A hot spring
Tshechu	A religious festival marked by mask dances
Tshogpa	Head of a Chiwog, elected village headman
Yartsa Guenbup	Cordyceps
Yenlag Thromde	Sub-Thromde, a satellite town
Zo/Zom	A cross breed between Yak and Cow
Zoetay	Fermented Cheese

Foreword

Bhutan National Legal Institute is the Training and Research arm of the Royal Court of Justice, the Judiciary of Kingdom of Bhutan. It was established by Her Royal Highness, Princess Sonam Dechan Wangchuck on 25 February 2011 as per the *Judicial Service Act of Bhutan, 2007*. The Act mandates the Institute to create a forum for legal and judicial discourses, as well as provide research and support services to the judicial personnel for greater efficiency, fairness, access and productivity. It also includes improvements in court administration and management for litigant-friendly justice system. Further, the Institute provides mediation trainings to the relevant stakeholders, especially the Local Government Leaders for the effective mediation of disputes in the communities.

As much as it is undesirable, litigations are inevitable and often stressful. It is a costly, lengthy, public exhibition of differences, leading to a great deal of ill-will between the litigants. In contrast, Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) processes are usually faster, less expensive, less time-consuming and more conclusive than litigation. Given its rugged terrain and isolated communities, Bhutan has used mediation to resolve the disputes informally and amicably, as long as its recorded history - much long before modern courts were established in the 1960s. Therefore, the mediation was the primary tool used by our communities for the informal and pacific resolution of disputes. For its advantages of confidentiality and privacy of not having to 'wash dirty linen in public', it is called *Nangkha Nangdrig* - literally, 'internal or confidential treatment' or 'cure the wounds created by the disputes' - settlement of the disputes within the confines of the villages and communities. Therefore, the resolution of disputes in the courts is in fact the 'alternative' means or forum for the dispute resolution in Bhutan - the ADR or mediation, being the main system. Being the 'people's court' the mediators lacked definition - they came from all walks of life - monks, retired civil and military officers, village elders - but mostly those whose words carried weight in the society.

The importance and the utility of the mediation is proved by the laws passed from time to time, beginning as far back as the *Thrimzhung Chhenmo* to the latest special law on the ADR - *Alternative Dispute Resolution Act, 2013*.

The *Local Government Act of Bhutan, 2009* requires the community leaders to mediate the civil disputes which are referred to the Gewogs by the people. Similarly, provisions in the *Civil and Criminal Procedure Code, 2001* echo such importance - giving people opportunities to settle disputes out of courts, even after the cases are registered in the courts.

However, lately the increasing literacy of the population and slackening of the social sanction and values put the age-old amicable system of dispute resolution system at the risk of decline, disuse and loss. It was at this juncture that Her Royal Highness, Princess Sonam Dechan Wangchuck, the President of the Institute stepped in with the timely intervention of revitalizing and insitutionalising the mediation system in the country, with a series of trainings of the key community and LG Leaders on the skills and techniques of the professional community dispute mediation. The nation-wide program trained the LG leaders of 205 Gewogs and 1044 Chiwogs since the first Local Government election.

Building the capacity of the relevant stakeholders and mediators is one thing; and the periodic assessment of the utility and impact of the training, another. No proper study and collection of data and compilation of report of the number and types of cases mediated in the communities has been carried out. In fact, no official record of the number and types of the cases being mediated in the communities is maintained in the communities and Local Government offices. Therefore, the Institute has designed forms and registers (*Community Disputes Mediation Register*) to maintain record of the cases being mediated in the communities and submission of the annual report to the Institute for compilation and studies. Thus, the present work is an attempt to study the impact of the nation-wide mediation of the disputes in preserving the social harmony and strengthening the community vitality. This also serves to assess the efficacy of the trainings as well as the efficiency of the LG leaders in the mediation of disputes in their communities.

The Institute is pleased to publish the report with the financial assistance of the Royal Government of Bhutan. It is hoped that the report will help deepen the understanding of the benefits of mediation, and revive and strengthen the age-old customary system. By weaning some cases off the litigation system, it is hoped that the judiciary is spared of scarce judicial time and resources in adjudicating

trivial, frivolous, and minor civil cases. Ultimately, it is expected to help preserve the relationship and social harmony in the communities.

Harmony is the need of our country for all times to come. The crux of the *Gross National Happiness* (GNH), the alternative development paradigm proclaimed by His Majesty the Fourth Druk Gyalpo is the need of a harmonious society with balanced development in the areas of culture, economy, environment and governance. What might disrupt this harmony or the balance is the disputes and differences between our people - as more and more of us share or compete for the same or lesser amount of national resources. This calls for the effective and efficient resolution of the disputes by the court of justice, primarily. However, we must provide people with alternative means of preventing or resolving the disputes - that includes strengthening of the age-old customary, amicable disputes settlement system. That is where the Institute comes - promotion of mediation for GNH, to strengthen the community vitality and harmony.

What mediation does is amply symbolized by the painting or the picture of the *Thuenpa Puenzhi*, the 'Four Harmonious Friends' - the elephant, the monkey, the rabbit and the bird. While at a glance, the image symbolizes peace, harmony and unity in our homes, offices and society, the deeper significance is that it epitomizes respect, interdependence, friendship, cooperation, collaboration, generosity, compromise and accommodation in spite of our hierarchy, background, power, strength and size - as depicted by the four different types, sizes and colors of animals. Like the linkages between the four pillars for the achievement of the common goals of GNH - if we, the Bhutanese people live in friendship, cooperation and independence under the guidance of our enlightened Monarchs - like the co-existence of the four different animals in the Buddhist fable, there will never be discord, separation, tragedy and calamities in the country. Like the amicable resolution of the dispute over the ownership of the tree between the 'four friends', we hope that our people will settle their disputes and differences amicably and be hailed as the beacon of peace and harmony in the communities. We hope that, the mere sight of the 'portrait of the four harmonious friends' on the cover page of this report will calm our minds and pacify the conflicts.

Director General

Executive Summary

Mediation or the amicable or informal resolution of disputes in the communities with the intervention or involvement of neutral and trusted community leaders is an age-old customary practice in Bhutan. Albeit minor differences in practices, procedures and methods of mediation, the disputes are mediated throughout the country aiming at the same objective of inexpensive and effective resolution of simple disputes which erupt between people as they navigate daily life and eke out their livelihoods, especially in the rural areas.

Above all, without the divisive effect of the court litigations; and segregation of the people into ‘winners and losers’ the parties could indulge in the comfort of ‘win-win’ results honouring the solutions tailored to suit their needs and interests. For all the reforms and access to the courts, it is in fact still ‘better to lose in the communities than win at the courts.’ Mediation of disputes is the panacea for a small country like Bhutan where people share a small space and live interdependently. Mediation has the potential to strengthen community vitality for Gross National Happiness.

In order to ensure uniformity in practices and procedures of mediation, the Institute began training community and LG leaders. Records reveal that 1663 Gups, Mangmis and Tshogpas have been trained on mediation skills and techniques from 2012 - 2017. This figure does not include other stake holders, such as civil servants, labour officers, Paralegal Service Providers and Gewog Administrative Officers who have also been imparted mediation skills.

In order to study the efficacy of the mediation training, the Institute published *Mediation Training Impact Assessment* in 2016 covering January 2012 - June 2015. The present report is an update on the dispute mediated by the LG leaders from July 2015 - December 2017. The report assesses the types and number of disputes mediated in the community. The report also analyses the effect and the impact of the mediation trainings, and the trends in the types of disputes based on the context of the Gewogs, Dzongkhags and the pace of national development.

The disputes are classified into nine categories viz., (1) matrimonial, (2) land, (3) inheritance, (4) monetary, (5) irrigation channels and walls, (6) drinking water and irrigation, (7) footpath and access road, (8) child maintenance and (9) miscellaneous matters. The present report covers three different periods from July - December 2015, January - December 2016, and January - December 2017. However, from 2018, the Institute hopes to compile and publish the report on an annual basis.

The brief profile of the Dzongkhags, Gewogs and the local Courts provided in the report is expected to throw light on the background and context of the places which has bearing on the number and the types of the cases being mediated and litigated.

The report reveals that Paro Dzongkhag has the highest number of disputes (895) mediated in the country, followed by Trashigang (723) and Mongar (650) respectively. However, Gasa Dzongkhag has the least number of disputes (46) mediated in the country. Regarding the types of disputes, Matrimonial-related disputes (1817) is the highest number of disputes mediated in the country followed by Land (1183) and Miscellaneous matters (1145) respectively. Child maintenance-related disputes is the lowest number of disputes (340) mediated in the country.

Overall, 7530 disputes were mediated by the LG leaders in their communities. Mediation has helped in strengthening relationships, promoting harmony and peace in our communities. Similarly, the courts have been spared of the burden of litigation and adjudication of 7,530 cases in the study period.

1. Introduction

Alternative Dispute Resolution is considered a new way of resolving disputes in many countries. Its roots run deep in human history, and it has long played a crucial role in cultures across the globe. There is no question that conflict resolution, through the processes of negotiation, mediation and arbitration has become an acceptable and, indeed, inevitable part of creative dispute resolution system. Among the ADR systems, mediation is the most popular; the others being conciliation and consensus building.

Mediation is a non-binding process in which an impartial third party called the mediator facilitates the negotiation process between the disputants. As the mediator has no decision-making power, the disputants maintain control over the substantive outcome of the mediation. However, the mediator controls the process with the help of the disputants. With the consent of the disputants, the mediator sets and enforces the ground rules for the mediation process.

Bhutan has a long history of resolving disputes through *Nangkha Nangdrig* which literally connotes 'internal settlement' or mediation. The process is based on the principle of compassion and peaceful co-existence, which are important facets of the community-oriented Bhutanese society. Mediation is also known as *Dhum Drig* which has its origin in the *Thrimzhung Chhenmo*, the *Supreme Law of Bhutan* which comprised one of the sources of the Constitution of Kingdom of Bhutan. It is referred as *Bardum* in the *Alternative Dispute Resolution Act of Bhutan, 2013*. It is generally understood as an intervention from a third party mediator '*Nang Drigpa*' who assumes the role of advisor and tries to make the parties understand the benefits of settling disputes internally, without going to the courts.

The law on mediation in the *Thrimzhung Chhenmo* was later replaced by provisions in the *Civil and Criminal Procedure Code, 2001*. In principle, all the disputes, which are civil in nature could be resolved through mediation. However, despite a plethora of laws advocating mediation of disputes, gauging from the large number of cases which reach courts, including those which can be mediated, the age-old practice of informal and amicable settlements of disputes is declining, mainly due

to lack of trained mediators and the institutions patronizing the system. Therefore, a need for an appropriate intervention was strongly felt to revitalize, invigorate and institutionalize the system so that justice is delivered in the communities and judicial service is taken to the doorsteps of the people - thereby enhancing access to justice. In the pursuit of this objective, the BNLI has been organizing a series of trainings on mediation procedures and skills since 2012. In the inaugural address to the 65 Mangmis of the 7 Western Dzongkhags at Punakha on 22 February 2012, the Hon'ble President of the Institute, Her Royal Highness, Princess Sonam Dechan Wangchuck said that:

I am concerned that the age-old culture and practice of Nangkha Nangdrig is declining. Disputes are bound to arise when we interact with each other. But I don't believe we must compulsorily go to courts to resolve them. Our elderly and wise citizens have been helping people resolve minor cases in the communities since time immemorial, which saved time and resources as well as preserved social relationship and harmony. Therefore, you have been chosen to be trained to fulfill this role now. I hope you will use the knowledge and skills you gain in this training to resolve the community disputes and enhance the community vitality and the happiness of our people thereby fulfilling the noble vision of His Majesty the Druk Gyalpo and His Majesty the Fourth King.

It was with urgency and genuine concern that Her Royal Highness invited the attention of the nation on the need to strengthen the age-old system of informal and amicable system of dispute resolution. She desired that we continue to value, preserve and uphold our cultural tradition of amicable disputes resolution - so that justice is dispensed expeditiously and inexpensively in the community itself, without resorting to the court of law. The trainings are being received with great appreciation and gratitude by the communities, leaders, government and law makers, to the extent of meriting laudatory mention in the Speaker's Address to the Nation in the parliament. The Government has consistently provided fund to disseminate mediation knowledge and skills to the relevant stake holders, in the arts and science of mediation.

The capacity-building trainings certainly supplemented the judiciary in resolution of disputes by strengthening ADR (Mediation) system, which eliminates minor disputes in the communities, and the people are spared of the time and resources. Above all, mediation in the communities is expected to mitigate the divisive effect of the litigations and preserve the age-old culture of inter-dependence and harmonious co-existence of people in the communities.

2. Objectives

Unity is one of the main national goals repeatedly reminded by His Majesty the King. Disputes have the potential to disrupt relationship, peace and unity. We cannot just leave the work of dispute resolutions to the courts and the judiciary alone. But what are the alternative forums available for the people? Are there institutions to supplement dispute resolution, reconciliation and peace-making in the society? Successive monarchs have sought to keep medical and justice service free of charge for the people. His Majesty the King has commanded that the people must not return as enemies, even though they may not go back as friends from the dispute resolution forums – thereby stressing on the need to adjust, comprise, accommodate and mediate the differences and disputes arising among and between people, and live as family, friends and neighbours.

Moreover, as people-friendly as the courts may become, the increasing complexity of modern courts and legal systems, the litigations in the august forums such as courts, remain or become expensive and intimidating for the common men. Therefore, mediation of disputes can provide the much-needed alternative relief to the people of lesser means to access justice inexpensively and expeditiously. Thus, the primary objective of the compilation of a report such as this, is to educate, inform and guide people to use mediation, save resources and preserve relationship - and promote peace and happiness in the country.

In response to the the need of the hour, mediation is being revived and strengthened in the country. With the increase in the number and types of disputes which come up for mediation, the roles of mediators are expanding and becoming more challenging.

With the increasing trust reposed by the public in mediation services, the study and assessment of the importance and effectiveness of mediation becomes important. The periodic assessment of mediation of disputes provides information on the success of the mediation as well as the efficiency, skills and attitude of the mediators. This also gives empirical evidence of the types and number of cases mediated, and the interventions and reforms required as the system deepens and strengthens.

3. Methodology

Most of the mediation takes place in the communities - in the villages, Chiwogs and Gewogs - the building blocks of our country. With no central mediation institution and authority for the guidance and regulation, the mediators maintained no official or standard record. Therefore, it is difficult to obtain the necessary information and data on the exact number and nature of cases mediated. In order to collect the required information and data, a Form was designed and distributed to the Gewogs (*see Annexure*). The data collected were compiled to study the number and types of cases mediated in the Gewogs first, and then at the Dzongkhag level, and finally at the national level. This report, therefore, is the assessment of the number and the types of disputes mediated in the community in the 1044 Chiwogs, 205 Gewogs and 20 Dzongkhags of the country, i.e., the report presents the findings of the disputes mediated in the whole country - though many Chiwogs have not maintained written record of the cases. The number of cases that are mediated in the communities will increase once the proper system of record-keeping and documentation is instituted in the country. Moreover, the compilation of the data and study of the mediation will be easier and systematic.

The first set of the tables (Table 1) and the graphs (Graph 1) show the number of disputes mediated in the various Gewogs of the Dzongkhags. The second set of tables (Table 2) and the graphs (Graph 2) show the different types and nature of disputes mediated in the different Gewogs and Dzongkhags. The report acknowledges the use of facts and information of the different Gewogs and Dzongkhags from the respective website of the Dzongkhags, including the maps.



Her Royal Highness, Princess Sonam Dechan Wangchuck, the Hon. President of Bhutan National Legal Institute with the 65 Local Government Leaders (Mangmis) of the 7 Western Dzongkhags at Punakha on 9 March 2012 during the Consultative ADR (Mediation) Training.

1. Bumthang Dzongkhag

Bumthang Dzongkhag lies in central Bhutan with an area of 2,667.76 sq. km. It has a total population of 17,262 in 2017.¹ The altitude ranges from 2,000 - 6,000 meters above the sea level. Most of the people in the Dzongkhag depend on agriculture and livestock for livelihood. The favorable climatic conditions and diverse agro-ecological features make the Dzongkhag favorable for the cultivation of various types of cereal crops as well as fruits. Buckwheat is the main cereal crop while Potato is the principal cash crop.



Source: <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/GIS/map/BUMTHA/BUMTHANG%20GEOG.pdf>

Livestock-rearing is an important economic activity for both domestic consumption and income generation. The sale of Cordyceps (*Yartsa Goenbup*), Masutake mushroom, medicinal plants and tourism are other major sources of income. It experiences cold climatic conditions with warm summers and cold winters.

Bumthang Dzongkhag Court

Bumthang Dzongkhag Court was established in 1962. The new court was constructed in 2013 with the financial assistance of Austrian Development Agency (ADA) and the Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC), Government of Austria and Denmark respectively. The new court building has separate detention room for men, women and children, ramps for persons with disabilities, and lobby with benches for the litigants. It provides judicial services to the people of four Gewogs. The court settles over 200 cases in a year.

¹ NSB, *2017 Population & Housing Census of Bhutan: National Report* (RGoB 2018), <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/publication/files/PHCB2017_national.pdf> accessed 2 July 2018

The four Gewogs of Bumthang

Chhoekhor Gewog is located in the Northern part of the Dzongkhag and is the biggest of the four Gewogs. The total area of the Gewog is approximately 1,533 sq. km with an altitude range of 2,600 - 5,800 meters above the sea level. The cereal crops cultivation for domestic consumption include Paddy, Buckwheat, Wheat and Barley. The main cash crop is Potato. The Gewog also grows Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum and Walnut.

Chummy Gewog is located in South-Western part of the Dzongkhag with an area of approximately 404 sq. km. Its altitude ranges from 2,200 - 4,485 meters above the sea level. The main cereal crops are Wheat, Barley and Buckwheat. The Gewog also produces Potato, Mustard and Carrot. Livestock farming is one of the sources of income for the farmers.

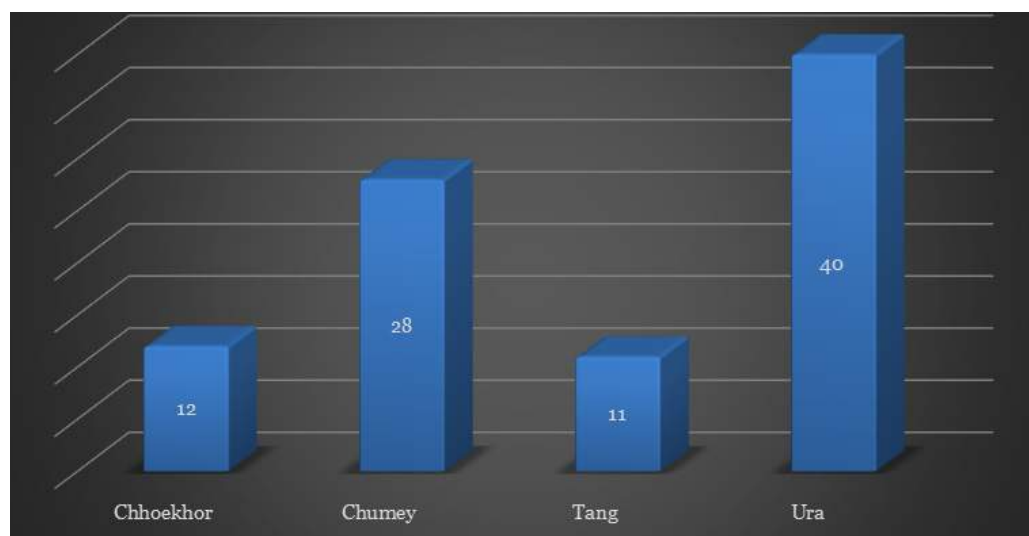
Tang Gewog is located in the Eastern part of the Dzongkhag and has an area of about 511 sq. km. The altitude ranges from 2,800 - 5,000 meters above the sea level. The main crops include Buckwheat, Paddy, Wheat and Potato. Potato is the main cash crop cultivated in the Gewog.

Ura Gewog has an area of 265.6 sq. km with an altitude of 3,101 meters above the sea level. The Gewog is located in the South-Eastern part of the Dzongkhag. The main crops grown in the Gewog are Potato and Buckwheat. Farmers largely depend on the sale of Potato for the cash income.

Table 1: Number of disputes mediated in the four Gewogs of Bumthang Dzongkhag

Sl. No.	Gewog	Disputes mediated (July 2015 - December 2017)
1	Chhoekhor	12
2	Chummy	28
3	Tang	11
4	Ura	40
	Total	91

Graph 1: Number of disputes mediated in the four Gewogs of Bumthang Dzongkhag



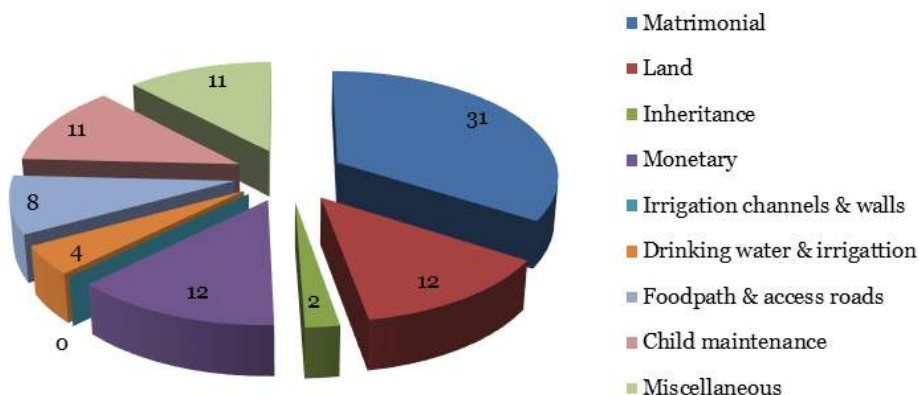
Findings

The above table and the graph shows the number of disputes mediated in the four Gewogs of Bumthang. The highest number of disputes (40) were mediated by Ura Gewog and the lowest by Chhoekhor Gewog (11).

Table 2: Types of disputes mediated in Bumthang Dzongkhag

Sl. No.	Types of disputes	Disputes mediated (July - Dec. 2015)	Disputes mediated (2016)	Disputes mediated (2017)	Total disputes mediated
1	Matrimonial	4	5	22	31
2	Land	4	4	4	12
3	Inheritance	1	1	0	2
4	Monetary	2	5	5	12
5	Irrigation channels & walls	0	0	0	0
6	Drinking water & irrigation	1	0	3	4
7	Footpath & access roads	1	3	4	8
8	Child maintenance	0	5	6	11
9	Miscellaneous	0	3	8	11
	Total	13	26	52	91

Graph 2: Types of disputes mediated in Bumthang Dzongkhag



Findings

Bumthang Dzongkhag has mediated a total of 91 disputes from July 2015-December 2017. The matrimonial disputes (31) stands at the top, followed by land (12) and monetary disputes (12) respectively. It is revealed that, not a single dispute related to drinking water and irrigation was mediated in the Dzongkhag, indicating that little or no transplantation of Paddy exists in the Dzongkhag. In the miscellaneous category, issues related to crops damaged by the cattle, minor disputes, theft, etc. were mediated.



2. Chhukha Dzongkhag

Chhukha Dzongkhag lies in the Southern belt of Bhutan. It is located within the altitude range of 160 - 4,480 meters above the sea level and spans over an area of about 1,882.38 sq. km. It has a total population of 62,926 in 2017.² Majority of the people depends on livestock and subsistence agricultural farming. Mandarin, Potato and Cardamom are the principal cash crops. Despite favorable climatic conditions, farm productivity is low due to rugged terrain and limited farming infrastructure and facilities.



Chhukha Dzongkhag Court

Chhukha Dzongkhag Court was established in 1982. The present court house of Chhukha Dzongkhag was built in 1970s for the Chhukha Hydropower Project Office. The court delivers judicial services to the people of eight Gewogs. The court settles more than 300 cases on an average, annually.

Source: <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/GIS/map/CHUKHA/CHUKHA%20GEWOG.pdf>

Phuentsholing Dungkhag Court

Phuentsholing Dungkhag Court was established in 1971. The new Court Building was constructed in 2003. In response to the development and increase in population, an additional Bench was established in 2006. The two Benches deliver judicial services to the people of three Gewogs and the Thromde. The court settles more than 800 cases annually.

² NSB, *2017 Population & Housing Census of Bhutan: National Report* (RGoB 2018), <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/publication/files/PHCB2017_national.pdf> accessed 2 July 2018

The eleven Gewogs of Chhukha Dzongkhag

Bjabchhog Gewog has an area of 140.60 sq. km and is located at an altitude range of 1,400 - 2,400 meters above the sea level. The forest is mainly covered with Blue Pine and cool broad-leaved forest. The summer is moderately hot with adequate monsoon rain. The soil texture is predominantly sandy-clay and sandy-loam, favoring primarily growing of tubers. The main cereal crops grown in the Gewog are Paddy, Wheat and Buckwheat.

Bongo Gewog has an area of 396 sq. km consisting of 6 Chiwogs. Though largely scattered, all the Chiwogs are connected by feeder roads. The most popular cereal crop cultivated in the Gewog is Paddy. Vegetables and cash crops are also cultivated in the Gewog.

Chapchha Gewog is located at an altitude range of 1,597 - 2,805 meters above the sea level. It is mainly covered with Blue Pine forest. The summer is hot with monsoon rain and winter is dry and snowy. The soil texture is predominantly sandy-clay and sandy-loam, which favor primarily growing tubers. The Gewog has an area of about 112 sq. km. Paddy, Wheat, Buckwheat, Maize and Finger Millet are the main cereal crops cultivated in the Gewog.

Darla Gewog has an area of about 139.7 sq. km. It falls at an altitude range of 500 - 1,800 meters above the sea level with warm broad-leaved forest. The summer is moderately hot with monsoon rain, while winter is dry and moderately cool. The soil texture is predominantly sandy-clay and sandy-loam, which favors agriculture. The main cereal crops grown in the Gewog are Paddy, Maize, Wheat and Buckwheat.

Doongna Gewog has an area of 165.5 sq. km with the altitude range of 1,100 - 2,400 meters above the sea level. Its soil texture varies from sandy-clay to clay loam. The main crops grown in the Gewog are Cardamom, Paddy, Maize and Potato. The dairy and poultry products are also a significant source of income for the people.

Geling Gewog has an area of about 247 sq. km consisting of 5 Chiwogs. The main cereal crops grown in the Gewog are Paddy, Maize, Wheat, Barley, Buckwheat, and Millet. Livestock-rearing is also a source of livelihood for the people in the Gewog.

Getena Gewog lies at an altitude range of 650 - 2,000 meters above the sea level. The Gewog has an area of 214.9 sq. km consisting of 5 Chiwogs. The villages are scattered and far flung from the Gewog Center with no farm road connection. The main cereal crops include Paddy, Maize and Buckwheat. Some of the subsidiary cereal crops grown are Barley and Wheat.

Loggchina Gewog falls at an altitude range of 600 - 1,200 meters above the sea level. It is mainly covered with full broad-leaved forest. The summer is hot with heavy monsoon rain and winter is warm and dry. The soil texture is predominantly clayey. The Gewog has an area of about 33,954.76 sq. km consisting of 5 Chiwogs. Maize, Paddy and Buckwheat are the staple cereal crops grown in the Gewog.

Maetabkha Gewog has a total area of 130 sq. km consisting of 5 Chiwogs. The agriculture and livestock farming are the main source of income for the people in the Gewog. Paddy, Maize and Buckwheat are the main food crops, while Cardamom and Mustard are cultivated for the commercial purposes.

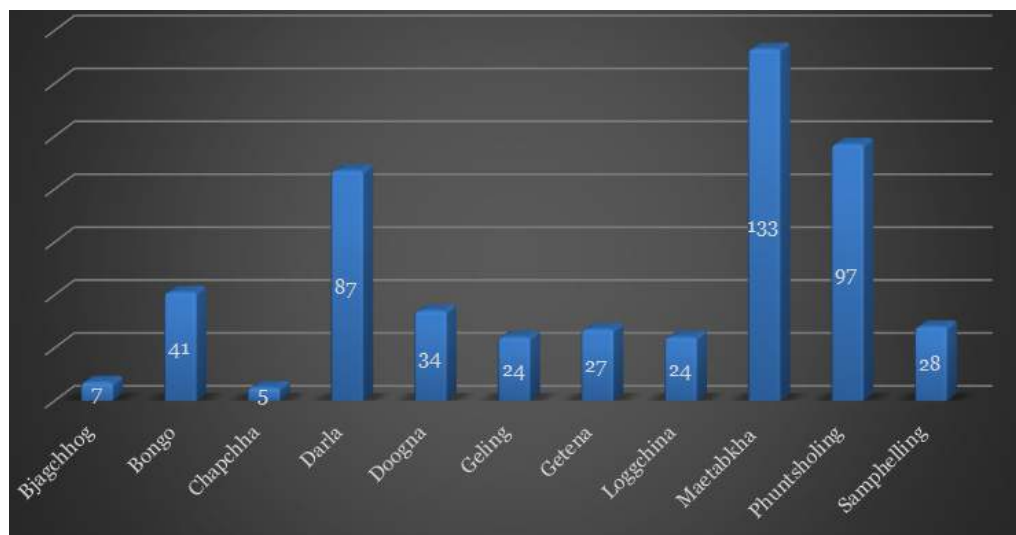
Phuntsholing Gewog has an area of 139.8 sq. km. There are five Chiwogs consisting of 19 villages. The Gewog is part of Phuntsholing Dungkhag along with Darla, Loggchina and Shampheling Gewogs. It is one of the most densely populated Gewogs in the Dzongkhag. The food crops cultivated in the Gewog are Paddy and Maize. Various vegetables grown in the Gewog includes Chilli, Spinach, Raddish and Ginger.

Sampheling Gewog has an area of 73 sq. km. The Gewog lies within the altitude range of 300 - 1,200 meters above the sea level. It receives an annual average rainfall of 1,200 mm. Its soil texture varies from sandy-loam to clay-loam. The main cash crops grown in the Gewog are Areca nut, Orange and Ginger. Rice, Maize and Millet are the main cereal crops cultivated by the farmers.

Table 1: Number of disputes mediated in the eleven Gewogs of Chhukha Dzongkhag

Sl. No.	Gewog	Disputes mediated (July 2015-December 2017)
1	Bjabchhog	7
2	Bongo	41
3	Chapchha	5
4	Darla	87
5	Doongna	34
6	Geling	24
7	Getena	27
8	Loggchina	24
9	Maetabkha	133
10	Phuntsholing	97
11	Samphelling	28
	Total	507

Graph 1: Number of disputes mediated in the eleven Gewogs of Chhukha Dzongkhag



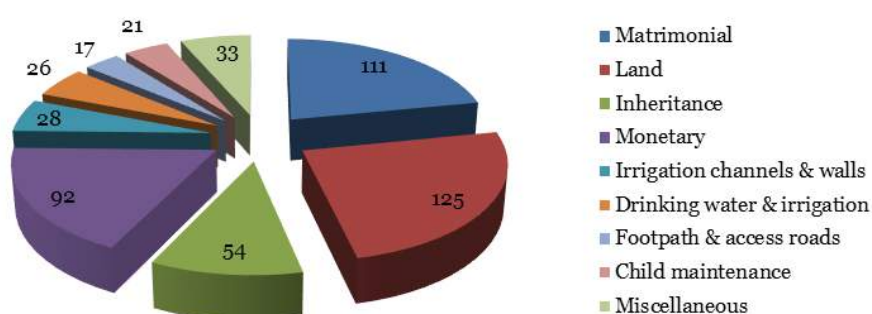
Findings

Maetabkha Gewog has mediated the highest number of disputes (133) followed by Phuntsholing Gewog (97). Bjabchhog Gewog has mediated 7 disputes and is the fewest number of disputes mediated in the Dzongkhag.

Table 2: Types of disputes mediated in Chhukha Dzongkhag

Sl. No.	Types of disputes	Disputes mediated (July - Dec. 2015)	Disputes mediated (2016)	Disputes mediated (2017)	Total disputes mediated
1	Matrimonial	21	29	61	111
2	Land	24	40	61	125
3	Inheritance	14	12	28	54
4	Monetary	16	22	54	92
5	Irrigation channels & walls	8	7	13	28
6	Drinking water & irrigation	8	5	13	26
7	Footpath & access roads	3	5	9	17
8	Child maintenance	5	6	10	21
9	Miscellaneous	1	4	28	33
	Total	100	130	277	507

Graph 2: Types of disputes mediated in Chhukha Dzongkhag



Findings

Chhukha Dzongkhag has mediated a total of 507 disputes. This consists of 125 land disputes which is the highest number of disputes mediated in the Dzongkhag, followed by matrimonial disputes (111). The least number of disputes (17) mediated in the Dzongkhag pertains to footpath and access road.



3. Dagana Dzongkhag

Dagana Dzongkhag has an area of about 1,723 sq. km. It lies at an altitude of 600 - 3,800 meters above the sea level. The Dzongkhag is in the South-East part of the country. It has a total population of 24,247 in 2017.³ About 87% of the total area is under forest cover, comprising mainly of Sal, Pine, and Teak. The Dzongkhag is hot and humid in summers and moderately cold in winters. In spite of having vivid business opportunities in the areas of agriculture and horticulture, heavy rain during



monsoons often limit access to the market. The Mandarin and Cardamom are the main sources of cash income for the people of Dagana. Due to its favorable climatic conditions, vegetables such as Broccoli, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Potato, Chillies, Tomatoes and horticulture crops such as Banana, Passion fruit, Pear, and Avocado are grown. Pipla, Thysolinia and Cinnamom are some of the popular non-wood forest products available in the Dzongkhag.

Dagana Dzongkhag Court

The new court building was constructed in 2014 with the financial assistance of the ADA, Government of Austria. It has sufficient space for judicial personnel and the litigants as well. It provides judicial services to the people of eleven Gewogs. On an average, the court settles over 300 cases in a year.

³ NSB, *2017 Population & Housing Census of Bhutan: National Report* (RGoB 2018), <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/publication/files/PHCB2017_national.pdf> accessed 2 July 2018

Lhamoi Dzingkha Dungkhag Court

Lhamoi Dzingkha Dungkhag court was established in 2005. The new court building was constructed in 2011 with the financial assistance of the DANIDA, Government of Denmark. It has sufficient space for judicial personnel as well as the litigants. It provides judicial services to the people of 3 Gewogs. The court settles over 50 cases in a year.

The fourteen Gewogs of Dagana Dzongkhag

Dorona Gewog has 5 Chiwogs. The main food crops of the Gewog are Maize and Paddy, while Mandarin and Cardamom are the main cash crops. Various cereals such as Wheat, Buckwheat, Millet, Mustard, Ginger, Potato, Raddish, Chilli are also cultivated on a small scale. People also rear cattle, poultry, Pigs, Goats, Sheep and Horses.

Drukjeygang Gewog is located in the Eastern part of the Dzongkhag with the elevation range of 1,050 - 1,170 meters above the sea level. The total area of the Gewog is approximately 5,829 sq. km. The Gewog receives average annual rainfall of about 93.9 mm and has an average temperature of 19.22 °C. The soil texture is predominantly sandy-loamy black soil which favor growing Paddy and vegetables.

Gesarling Gewog has an area of about 3,882 sq. km. The summer is hot with monsoon rain and winter is dry and cold. It is one of the most fertile Gewogs in the Dzongkhag, and various types of food crops and cash crops are grown such as Paddy, Maize, Buckwheat, Mandarin and Cardamom.

Gozhi Gewog lies at an altitude of 1,000 - 2,500 meters above the sea level. It is mainly covered with sub-tropical forest. The summer is hot and wet, while the winter is dry and cold. The climatic conditions are favorable for growing different types of crops such as Paddy, Maize, Millet, Mandarin, Cardamom, Banana, Passion fruit, Pear, Avocado, and vegetables such as Broccoli, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Potato, Chillies, and Tomatoes. Mandarin is the main source of income.

Karmaling Gewog consisting of five Chiwogs is situated opposite Nichula Gewog. The two Gewogs are separated by Sankosh River. The Gewog grows vegetables such as Cauliflower, Spinach, Tomato, Raddish, Broccoli, Cabbage, Beans, Potato and Pumpkin.

Karna Gewog has an area of approximately 80 sq. km with an altitude range of 1,400 - 2,200 meters above the sea level. It is mainly covered with the sub-tropical forest. The summer is warm and wet and the winter is cold and dry. The main cereal crops grown in the Gewog are Paddy, Maize, Wheat, Barley, Buckwheat and Millet. Various fruit crops such as Mandarin, Peach, Walnut, Banana, Tomato and Passion fruit are also grown in the Gewog.

Khebisa Gewog is located at an altitude range of 1,000 - 2,200 meters above the sea level. The Gewog experiences warm and wet summer, and cold and dry winter. The soil texture varies between sandy-clay and loam. The main cereal crops grown in the Gewog are Buckwheat and Ginger, while Cardamom and Mandarin are the main source of income.

Lajab Gewog is located at an altitude range of approximately 1,000 - 2,400 meters above the sea level. It is mainly enveloped by the sub-tropical forest. The summers are warm and wet, while the winters are cold and dry. The people of the Gewog depend on mixed farming, i.e., agriculture and livestock farming. The main cereal crops grown are Paddy, Wheat, Buckwheat, Maize, Bitter-guard, Buckwheat and Finger Millet. Besides cultivation of crops, people also rear livestock on subsistence scale such as cattle, Goats, Sheep and poultry.

Lhamoi Dzingkha lies in the Southern part of the Dzongkhag in the sub-tropical zone. It has hot and wet summers and cool and dry winters. A larger part of the Gewog is under forest cover, sharing its borders with Sankosh Wildlife Sanctuary and has trees like Arguray and Sal. Paddy and Maize are the principal cereal crops grown in the Gewog.

Nichula Gewog is situated within the premises of Phibsoo Wildlife Sanctuary. Its altitude ranges from 200 - 1,600 meters above the sea level. It is covered with Sal forest and abundant wildlife. The people are basically cow herders and cultivate

little agriculture. The main cereal crops grown in the Gewog are Paddy and Maize. The farmers also cultivate Mandarin, Mango, Areca nut, Banana and other fruits. Vegetables such as Potato, Chilli, Raddish and Broccoli are also grown in the Gewog.

Tashiding Gewog falls at an altitude of 890 meters. Approximately 70% of the Gewog is under forest cover comprising mainly broad-leaved vegetation. The summer is hot with monsoon rain, while the winter is cold. The main crops grown in the Gewog are Paddy, Maize, Wheat and Millet. The main cash crop includes Cardamom, Chilli, Carrot, Pea, Turnip, Raddish and Beans.

Tsangkha Gewog is located in the Southern part of the Dzongkhag. The main cereal crops grown in the Gewog are Paddy, Wheat, Millet and Maize. Mandarin is the main cash crop.

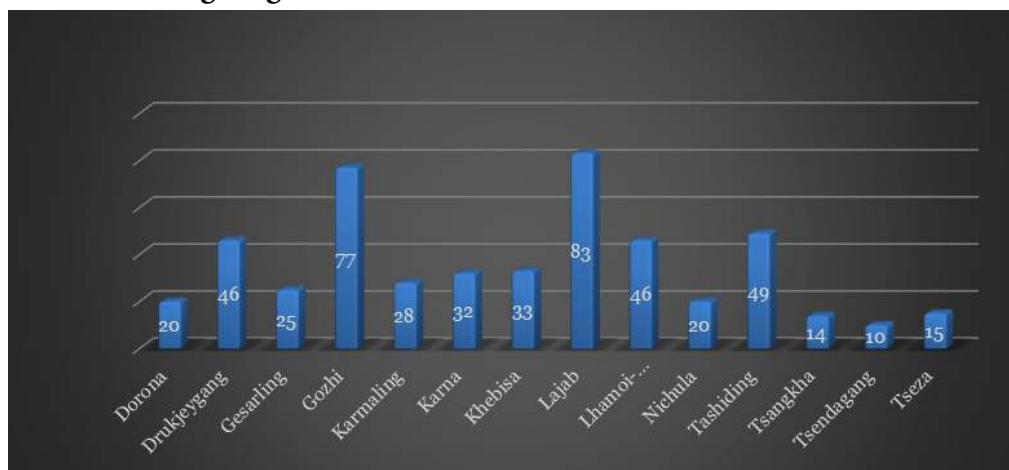
Tsendagang Gewog falls at an altitude range of 100 - 2,000 meters. It is mainly covered with dry sub-tropical forest. The total area of the Gewog is 95.84 sq. km. The climate is warm and wet summer and cold and dry winter. The people in the Gewog mostly depend on cash crops such as Mandarin and Cardamom. They also depend on dairy products. The main cereal crops grown are Paddy and Maize.

Tseza Gewog falls at an altitude range of 2,000 - 5,000 meters and has the sub-tropical forest. It is the largest Gewog in the Dzongkhag. The summer is warm and wet, while the winter is cold and dry. The cereal crops grown are Paddy, Maize, Buckwheat, while vegetables such as Potato, Chilli and Asparagus are also grown in the Gewog.

Table 1: Number of disputes mediated in the fourteen Gewogs of Dagana Dzongkhag

Sl. No.	Gewog	Disputes mediated (July 2015 - December 2017)
1	Dorona	20
2	Drukjeygang	46
3	Gesarling	25
4	Gozhi	77
5	Karmaling	28
6	Karna	32
7	Khebisa	33
8	Lajab	83
9	Lhamoi Dzingkha	46
10	Nichula	20
11	Tashiding	49
12	Tsangkha	14
13	Tsendagang	10
14	Tseza	15
Total		277

Graph 1: Number of disputes mediated in the fourteen Gewogs of Dagana Dzongkhag

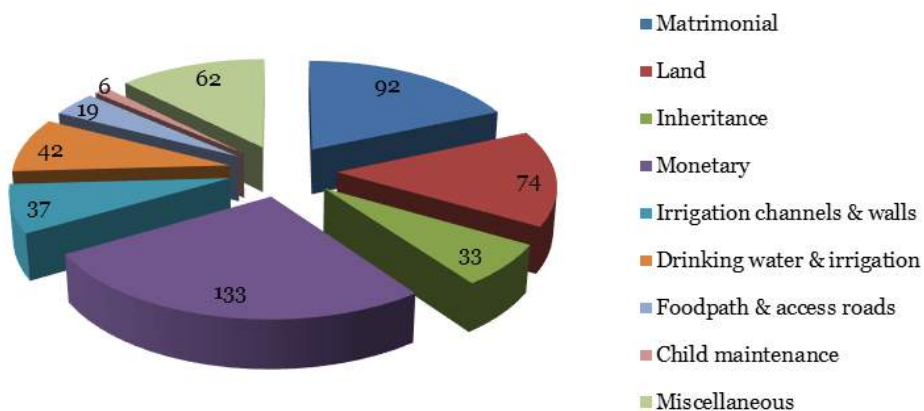


Findings

The table and the graph shows that Lajab Gewog has mediated the highest number of disputes (83), followed by Goshi Gewog (77). Tsendagang Gewog has the fewest number of disputes (10) mediated in the Dzongkhag.

Table 2: Types of disputes mediated in Dagana Dzongkhag

S I . No.	Types of disputes	Disputes mediated (July - Dec. 2015)	Disputes mediated (2016)	Disputes mediated (2017)	Total disputes mediated
1	Matrimonial	17	25	50	92
2	Land	19	22	33	74
3	Inheritance	7	8	18	33
4	Monetary	24	26	83	133
5	Irrigation channels & walls	7	9	21	37
6	Drinking water & irrigation	9	11	22	42
7	Footpath & access roads	1	5	13	19
8	Child maintenance	2	3	1	6
9	Miscellaneous	26	7	29	62
	Total	112	116	270	498

Graph 2: Types of disputes mediated in Dagana Dzongkhag**Findings**

Out of 498 disputes, the monetary disputes (133) is the highest number of disputes mediated in the Dzongkhag. Almost 27% of the disputes mediated relates to monetary issues. The minimum number of disputes mediated pertains to child maintenance (6).



4. Gasa Dzongkhag

Gasa Dzongkhag is situated in the extreme North-West of the country. It has a total area of 3,117.74 sq. km, with a total population of 3,865 in 2017.⁴ The altitude ranges from 1,500 - 4,500 meters above the sea level. The climatic condition ranges from temperate to alpine with extremely cold winters, and short pleasant summers. During winters, upper Gasa, Laya and Lunana



Source: http://www.nsb.gov.bt/GIS/map/GASA/GASA_EDUCATION.pdf

experience heavy snowfall becoming inaccessible. It receives an average annual rainfall of 2,000 mm. People speak local dialects and wear their own unique dresses. Gasa occupies a significant place in the socio-political history of Bhutan. Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyel, the patron and the unifier of Bhutan, first came to Bhutan via Gasa.

Gasa Dzongkhag Court

Gasa Dzongkhag Court has no independent court building. Currently, the judicial service is delivered from the residence of the judge which was constructed in 2016 with the financial assistance of the Government of India. It delivers judicial services to the people of four Gewogs. The court settles over 50 cases in a year.

The four Gewogs of Gasa Dzongkhag

Laya Gewog has an area of 981.5 sq. km and is located in the North-Western part of the Dzongkhag. It is the second largest of the four Gewogs. It has international border with Tibet in the North. Laya Gewog has 5 Chiwogs.

⁴ NSB, 2017 *Population & Housing Census of Bhutan: National Report* (RGoB 2018), <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/publication/files/PHCB2017_national.pdf> accessed 2 July 2018

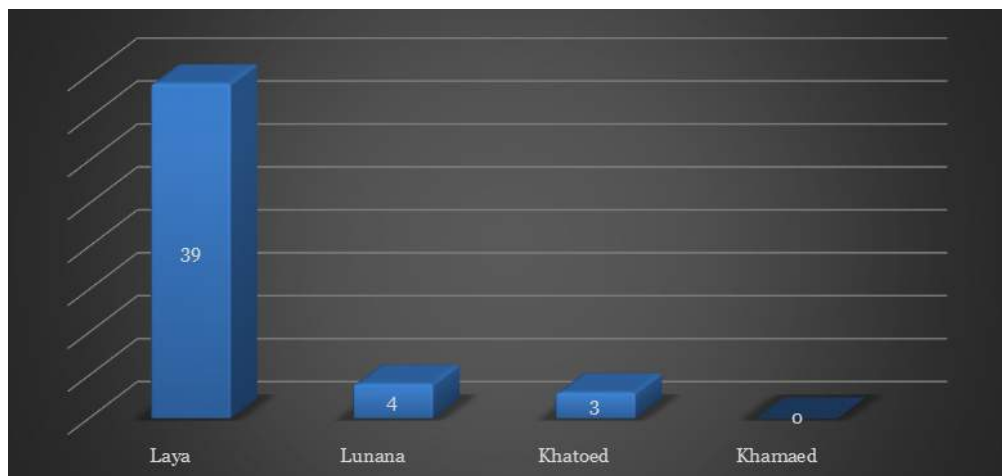
Lunana Gewog lies in the extreme North-West of the country with a total area of 1,716.26 sq. km and is located at an altitude range of 3,400 meters above the sea level. It experiences climatic conditions ranging from temperate to alpine with extremely cold winters, and short pleasant summers. During winters, Lunana experience heavy snowfalls which keep them snow bound as the mountain passes become inaccessible. It receives an average annual rainfall of 2,000 mm. The farmers entirely depend on Cordyceps and livestock productions.

Khamaed Gewog covers an area of 149 sq. km. The Gewog experiences heavy rain in summer season and snow in winter. It has black loamy soil. The farmers practice both wetland and dry land cultivation though wetland cultivation is dominant in the Gewog. The Paddy and Chilli are the main staple food crops grown in the Gewog, while vegetables and Potatoes are other cash crops. The people also collect Cordyceps.

Khatoed Gewog extends over 326 sq. km with an elevation of 2,000 - 2,800 meters above the sea level. The summer season is rainy and cold with an average temperature of 23 °C and the winter temperature drops to 1 °C. The annual rainfall ranges from 700 - 900 mm approximately. It has more dry land and hence dry land cultivation is prominent. The soil type is black loam. The Potato, mixed vegetable and Garlic are the main staple crops grown in the Gewog. Cordycep is the main source of income besides vegetables.

Table 1: Number of disputes mediated in the four Gewogs of Gasa Dzongkhag

Sl. No.	Gewog	Disputes mediated (July 2015 - December 2017)
1	Laya	39
2	Lunana	4
3	Khamaed	0
4	Khatoed	3
	Total	46

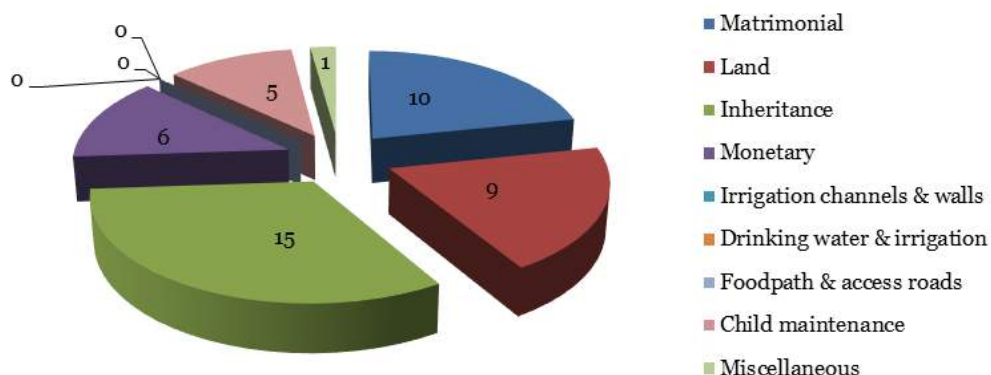
Graph 1: Number of disputes mediated in the four Gewogs of Gasa Dzongkhag**Findings**

Laya Gewog has mediated the highest number of disputes (39) in the Dzongkhag. However, Khamaed Gewog has not mediated any dispute between July 2015 - December 2017.

Table 2: Types of disputes mediated in Gasa Dzongkhag

S l . No.	Types of disputes	Disputes mediated (July - Dec. 2015)	Disputes mediated (2016)	Disputes mediated (2017)	Total disputes mediated
1	Matrimonial	0	7	3	10
2	Land	0	6	3	9
3	Inheritance	0	7	8	15
4	Monetary	0	2	4	6
5	Irrigation channels & walls	0	0	0	0
6	Drinking water & irrigation	0	0	0	0
7	Footpath & access roads	0	0	0	0
8	Child maintenance	0	3	2	5
9	Miscellaneous	0	0	1	1
	Total	0	25	21	46

Graph 2: Types of disputes mediated in Gasu Dzongkhag



Findings

Gasu Dzongkhag has mediated the lowest number of disputes (46) in the country. Inheritance-related matters (15) were the main disputes in the Dzongkhag. However, not even a single dispute related to irrigation channels, walls, drinking water, footpath and access roads were mediated in the Dzongkhag. Although Gasu Dzongkhag has 11% of the total area of Bhutan, its geographical area is mountainous in nature, villages are scattered and therefore, less population owing to which the number of disputes is few.



5. Haa Dzongkhag

Haa Dzongkhag is located at an elevation ranging from 1,000 - 5,600 meters above the sea level and has an area of 1865 sq. km. The Dzongkhag has one Dungkhag (Sombaykha) and 6 Gewogs. The Dzongkhag is bordered by Samtse, Chukha and Paro to the South-West, South-East and East and Tibet in the North. Haa Dzongkhag has a total population of 12,324 in 2017.⁵



Haa Dzongkhag Court

Source: <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/GIS/map/HA/HAA%20GEWOG.pdf>

Currently, the judicial service is provided from the old traditional Bhutanese house located near the Dzongkhag Administration. It provides judicial services to the people of four Gewogs. The new court building is under construction at the moment. On an average, the court settles over 200 cases in a year.

Sombaykha Dungkhag Court

Sombaykha Dungkhag Court was established in 2009. It provides judicial services to the people of two Gewogs - Gakiling and Sombaykha. The Judge is assisted by three Bench Clerks. On an average, the court settles over 60 cases in a year.

The six Gewogs of Haa Dzongkhag

Bji Gewog has an area is 802.2 sq. km. It falls within pure alpine region and altitude ranges from 2,750 - 3,300 meters above sea the level. It experiences cold and dry winter and wet and warm summer. The temperature in winter drops as

⁵ NSB, 2017 Population & Housing Census of Bhutan: National Report (RGoB 2018), <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/publication/files/PHCB2017_national.pdf> accessed 2 July 2018

low as -7°C and receives snowfall several times in a year. Most people of the Gewog are nomadic and are yak herders. Main income sources are livestock and they are economically better off. Main cereal crops cultivated in the Gewog are Wheat, Buckwheat and Barley.

Esu Gewog has total area of 67.7 sq. km with 5 Chiwogs comprising of 14 villages. The Gewog is a cool temperate zone with altitude ranging from 2,200 - 3,000 meters above the seal level. Wheat is the main cereal crop cultivated in the Gewog and Potato is the main cash crop.

Gakiling Gewog has an area of 192.22 sq. km with an altitude ranging from 1,000 - 2,750 meters above the sea level. The vegetation ranges from broad-leaved forest and mixed coniferous towards the North. Most of the people depends on livestock-rearing for their livelihood. Cardamom is the main source of income.

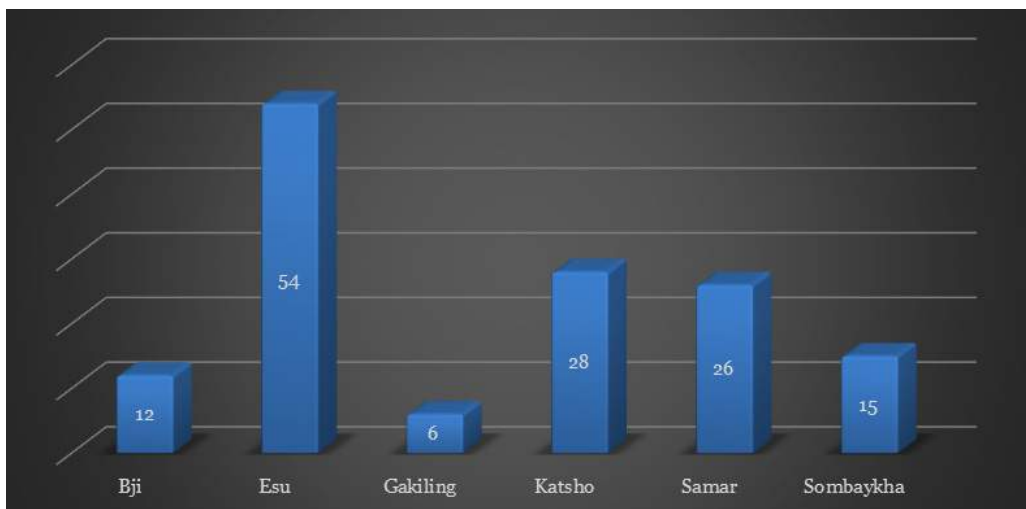
Katsho Gewog is located at an altitude of 2,850 - 3,100 meters above the sea level. People largely depend on dairy products. The nomadic culture, migrating to higher altitude during summer and descending to lower altitude during winter, is still widely practiced today. Thus, raising of livestock is inevitable and soul to the people of the Gewog. They also cultivate Barley, Buckwheat and Wheat; however, Apple, Potatoes, Peas and other vegetables are the main crops grown for both cash income and personal consumption.

Samar Gewog with an area of 361.7 sq. km is bordered by Naja Gewog (Paro) and Esu Gewog with altitude ranging up to 2,800 meters above the sea level. The Gewog has 5 Chiwogs and all the Chiwogs are connected by farm road. Cereal crops cultivated in the Gewog are Wheat and Buckwheat; Wheat is the principal cereal crop.

Sombaykha Gewog has an area of about 432.8 sq. km with an altitude ranging from 1,400 - 2,100 meters above the sea level. The climatic condition varies from warm summer with heavy rainfall and hailstorms and cold dry winter. Cardamom is the most critical and primary livelihood cash crop for the households in the Gewog.

Table 1: Number of disputes mediated in the six Gewogs of Haa Dzongkhag

Sl. No.	Gewog	Disputes mediated (July 2015 - December 2017)
1	Bji	12
2	Esu	54
3	Gakiling	6
4	Katsho	28
5	Samar	26
6	Sombaykha	15
	Total	141

Graph 1: Number of disputes mediated in the six Gewogs of Haa Dzongkhag

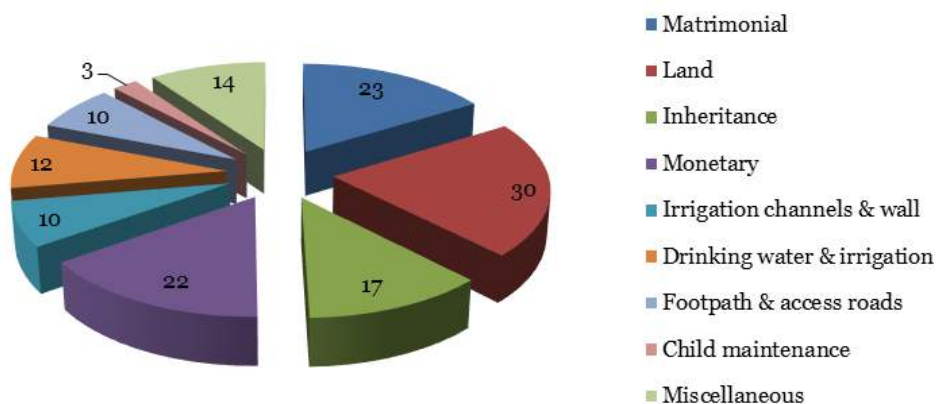
Findings

Esu Gewog has mediated the maximum number of disputes (54), followed by Katsho (28) and Samar Gewog (26) respectively. The other Gewogs have almost similar number of disputes mediated ranging from 5 - 15. Gakiling Gewog has the lowest number of disputes (5) mediated in the Dzongkhag.

Table 2: Types of disputes mediated in Haa Dzongkhag

S l . No.	Types of dispute	Disputes mediated (July - Dec. 2015)	Disputes mediated (2016)	Disputes mediated (2017)	Total disputes mediated
1	Matrimonial	4	4	15	23
2	Land	4	5	21	30
3	Inheritance	2	1	14	17
4	Monetary	5	3	14	22
5	Irrigation channels & wall	3	3	4	10
6	Drinking water & irrigation	5	4	3	12
7	Footpath & access roads	3	2	5	10
8	Child maintenance	1	0	2	3
9	Miscellaneous	0	1	13	14
	Total	27	23	91	141

Graph 2: Types of disputes mediated in Haa Dzongkhag



Findings

Haa Dzongkhag has mediated a total of 141 disputes. The land-related disputes (30) is the maximum number of disputes mediated in the Dzongkhag, while child maintenance-related matters (3) is the minimum number of disputes mediated.



6. Lhuentse Dzongkhag

Lhuentse Dzongkhag covers an area of approximately 2,888 sq. km with an altitude range of 600 - 5,800 meters above the sea level. It has the total population of 14,240 in 2017.⁶ The Dzongkhag has warm summers and cold winters with annual average temperature ranging from 16 - 23 °C while the temperature drops as low as 5 °C in the winter. The annual rainfall ranges from 1000 - 1500 mm. With around 83% of the total land area under forest cover, Lhuentse is home to many species of flora and fauna. All the Gewogs are accessible by farm roads. The Dzongkhag is home to the

famous Singye Dzong blessed by Guru Rinpoche. Besides, the Dzongkhag also takes pride in being the ancestral home of our beloved Kings with splendid Jigme Namgyel Nagtshang restored to its original grandeur. *Kishuthara*, the most coveted Bhutanese women's attire is produced at Khoma.



Source: <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/GIS/map/LHUMENTSE/LHUMENTSE%20GEWOG.pdf>

Lhuentse Dzongkhag Court

Lhuentse Dzongkhag Court was established in 1964. The new court building was constructed in 2013. It provides judicial services to the people of eight Gewogs. It has separate detention room for men, women, children and differently-abled people. There are also separate Registry, Finance and Administrative Sections. The court settles over 200 cases in a year.

⁶ NSB, *2017 Population & Housing Census of Bhutan: National Report* (RGoB 2018), <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/publication/files/PHCB2017_national.pdf> accessed 2 July 2018

The eight Gewogs of Lhuentse Dzongkhag

Gangzur Gewog has 5 Chiwogs and 34 villages spread across the total area of 536 sq. km. The Gewog lies within the sub-tropical altitude range of 1,350 - 2,100 meters above the sea level. Paddy and Maize are the main crops grown in the Gewog, followed by Potato and Cabbage. Orange is the most important fruit grown in the Gewog. The farmers also depend on dairy and poultry farming as a source of their livelihood.

Jarrey Gewog has 5 Chiwogs spread over an area of 137.61 sq. km with the elevation ranging from 1,500 - 2,400 meters above the sea level. The Gewog lies in the range of temperate and sub-tropical climatic zone and experiences dry and cold winters and warm and humid summers. Due to the rugged and mountainous topography, most arable land lies on the sloppy area. Maize is the main cereal crop followed by Wheat and Mustard.

Khoma Gewog has an area about 652 sq. km with an altitude range of 1,400 - 2,600 meters above the sea level. The forest cover consists of mixed Chir Pine and broad-leaved forest with dry and cold winters and warm and humid summers. The soil is mostly sandy-loam. The main crops grown in the Gewog are Paddy, Maize and Millet. Dairy and poultry products are also a significant source of income for the people. Orange is the most dominant fruit available amongst many others.

Kurtoe Gewog has 5 Chiwogs and has a total area of 1,076 sq. km. The Gewog lies within the sub-tropical altitude range of 1,500 - 3,500 meters above the sea level. The soil texture in the Gewog is generally sandy-loam. The main cereal crops are Maize and Paddy along with Potato and Chilli.

Menbi Gewog has an area of 88.89 sq. km with elevation ranging from 2,060 - 2,600 meters above the sea level. It has 5 Chiwogs. The Gewog lies in the sub-tropical climatic zone and experiences dry and cold winters and warm and humid summers with annual average rainfall of 400 mm. The main cereal crops grown in the Gewog are Paddy and Maize. The farmers also grow vegetables such as Potato, Cabbage, Broccoli, Brinjal, Raddish and green leaves.

Metsho Gewog has 5 Chiwogs and 26 villages spread within the total area of 216.6 sq. km. The Gewog lies within the sub-tropical altitude range of 3,600 - 4,500 meters above the sea level. It experiences annual rainfall of 1,000 - 1,500 mm. Main cereal crops grown in the Gewog are Maize, Paddy, Mustard and Wheat, while the main vegetables produced are Potato, Chilli and Cabbage.

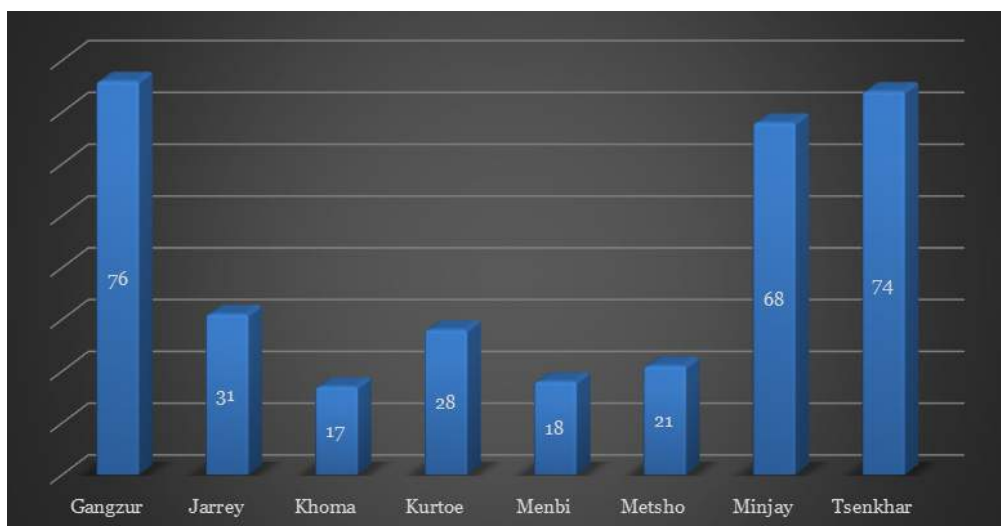
Minjay Gewog has an area about 137.63 sq. km with altitude ranging from 1,100 - 2,500 meters above the sea level. The forest cover consists mainly of the cool broad-leaved forest with dry and cold winters and warm and humid summers. The annual rainfall ranges from 650 - 1,200 mm. The soil texture is mostly sandy-loam to loamy. Farmers in the Gewog grow Paddy and Maize as main cereal crops. They also grow variety of vegetables such as Potato, Chilli, Raddish, Cabbage and Cauliflower. The dairy and poultry farming are also a significant source of income for the people.

Tsenkhar Gewog has a total area of about 129 sq. km with altitude ranging from 600 - 2,500 meters above the sea level. The Gewog has a forest cover consisting mainly of Chir Pine with dry and cold winters and hot and humid summers. The main cereal crops grown in the Gewog are Maize and Paddy. The Gewog also produces variety of vegetables such as Potato, Chilli, Garlic, Cabbage, Broccoli, Cauliflower and Raddish. Dairy and poultry farming is also an important source of income for the people.

Table 1: Number of disputes mediated in the eight Gewogs of Lhuentse Dzongkhag

Sl. No.	Gewog	Disputes mediated (July 2015 - December 2017)
1	Gangzur	76
2	Jarrey	31
3	Khoma	17
4	Kurtoe	28
5	Menbi	18
6	Metsho	21
7	Minjay	68
8	Tsenkhar	74
	Total	333

Graph 1: Number of disputes mediated in the eight Gewogs of Lhuentse Dzongkhag



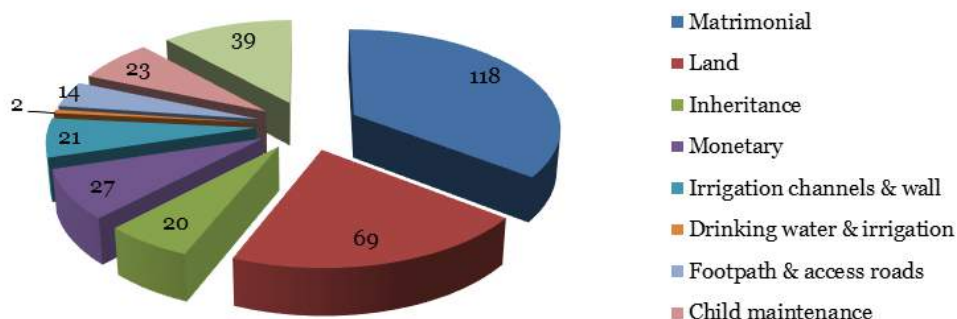
Findings

Gangzur Gewog (76) has mediated the highest number of disputes in the Dzongkhag followed, by Tsenkhar (74) and Minjay Gewog (68) respectively. Khoma Gewog has mediated the lowest number of disputes (17) in the Dzongkhag.

Table 2: Types of disputes mediated in Lhuentse Dzongkhag

S I . No.	Types of disputes	Disputes mediated (July - Dec. 2015)	Disputes mediated (2016)	Disputes mediated (2017)	Total disputes mediated
1	Matrimonial	31	37	50	118
2	Land	21	27	21	69
3	Inheritance	9	7	4	20
4	Monetary	6	11	10	27
5	Irrigation channels & walls	5	8	8	21
6	Drinking water & irrigation	0	1	1	2
7	Footpath & access roads	3	5	6	14
8	Child maintenance	6	10	7	23
9	Miscellaneous	12	14	13	39
	Total	93	120	120	333

Graph 2: Types of disputes mediated in Lhuentse Dzongkhag



Findings

A total of 333 disputes were mediated in Lhuentse Dzongkhag. Almost half of the total disputes mediated (118) pertains to matrimonial-related issues which is the highest in the Dzongkhag. Matters relating to drinking water and irrigation were the fewest number of disputes (2) mediated in the Dzongkhag.



7. Mongar Dzongkhag

Mongar dzongkhag is spread over an area of about 1,940.26 sq. km with elevation ranging from 400 - 4,000 meters above the sea level. It has a population of 36,255 in 2017.⁷ The Dzongkhag has 18 Gewogs and is highest in the country. It has one Dungkhag, Weringla which covers two of the remotest Gewogs of Gongdue and Silambi. Majority of the people depend their livelihood on agriculture. Maize is the main cereal crop grown in all the Gewogs. Apart from agricultural activities, the people also depend on dairy products.



Source: <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/GIS/map/MONGAR/MONGAR%20GEWOG.pdf>

Mongar Dzongkhag Court

The new court building was constructed in 2011 with the financial assistance of the DANIDA, Government of Denmark. It provides judicial services to the people of fifteen Gewogs. The new court has adequate space for judicial personnel as well as the litigants. There are separate detention room for men, women and children. It has also facilities for differently-abled people. The court settles over 400 cases in a year.

Weringla Dungkhag Court

The Weringla Dungkhag Court was established in 2009. It renders judicial services to the people of two Gewogs - Gongdue and Silambi. The court settles over 70 cases in a year.

⁷ NSB, *2017 Population & Housing Census of Bhutan: National Report* (RGoB 2018), <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/publication/files/PHCB2017_national.pdf> accessed 2 July 2018

The seventeen Gewogs of Mongar Dzongkhag

Balam Gewog has 5 Chiwogs spread over an area of 27 sq. km with elevation ranging from 2,800 - 2,900 meters above the sea level. Maize is the principal cereal crop cultivated in the Gewog for domestic consumption. The farmers also cultivate Paddy and Chilli. Potato is the main source of income. Fruits such as Orange, Mango and Walnut are also grown.

Chali Gewog has 5 Chiwogs spread across an area of 72 sq. km. Maize is the main cereal crop grown in the Gewog although Paddy is also being cultivated. Maize is cultivated three times a year. The farmers also grow a variety of vegetables such as Potatoes, Chillies, Cabbages and other green leaves, which form a significant part of income besides the sale of Oranges.

Chaskhar Gewog has 5 Chiwogs spread across 51.2 sq. km with elevation ranging from 800 - 2,400 meters above the sea level. Maize is the main cereal crop grown in the Gewog. Varieties of vegetables such as Spinach, Cabbage, Cauliflower and Raddish are cultivated.

Drametse Gewog has 5 Chiwogs spread across 79 sq. km. Potato and Maize are the main cereal crops grown in the Gewog. The farmers also grow varieties of vegetables such as Cabbage, Broccoli, Raddish, Pumpkin and Brinjal.

Drepong Gewog has 5 Chiwogs spread across an area of 52 sq. km with elevation ranging from 20 - 1,500 meters above the sea level. Farmers widely grow Maize, Barley, Wheat and vegetables such as Cabbage, Cauliflower, Raddish, Potato, Turnip, Onion, Garlic, etc. Amongst all crops, Potato and varieties of vegetables are abundantly grown in the Gewog which forms the main source of income.

Gongdue Gewog is one of the remotest Gewogs in the Dzongkhag. It is located near Kuri Chu and Drangmi Chu. The Gewog has 5 Chiwogs spread across an area of 187 sq. km. Maize is the principal cereal crop grown in the Gewog. Farmers also grow varieties of vegetables such as Ginger, Chilli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Raddish for self-consumption.

Jurmey Gewog has 5 Chiwogs spread across 55 sq. km with elevation ranging from 1,050 - 2,000 meters above the sea level. Mandarin and Beans are the main cereal crops cultivated in the Gewog. Farmers also grow Maize, Potato and other vegetables.

Kengkkhar Gewog covers 105 sq. km. It has 6 Chiwogs and 41 villages. Farmers mainly cultivate Maize, Potato and other vegetables. In the horticulture sector, the main source of income is Mandarin.

Mongar Gewog has 6 Chiwogs with an area of 77 sq. km. Maize is the main cereal crop grown in the Gewog. Farmers also grow Paddy, Barley and Buckwheat in minimal quantities. In addition, they also grow varieties of vegetables which are the main source of income. Dairy farming is also a major farming activity practised in the Gewog.

Narang Gewog has 5 Chiwogs spread across 49.91 sq. km with elevation ranging from 700 - 3,000 meters above the sea level. Maize is cultivated in the Gewog and Potato is widely grown in large quantities. In addition, people also grow Paddy and Beans on a small scale. Potato is the main source of income for the farmers in the Gewog.

Ngatshang Gewog has 5 Chiwogs spread across an area of 71 sq. km with elevation ranging from 850 - 2,500 meters above the sea level. Maize is the principal cereal crop. Farmers also grow Paddy and Barley in smaller quantities. People mainly earn income from selling vegetables. Dairy farming is also a major farming activity in the Gewog.

Saling Gewog has 6 Chiwogs spread across an area of 479.5 sq. km. Maize and Paddy are the main cereal crops grown in the Gewog. The farmers also grow varieties of vegetables such as Potatoes, Ginger, Cabbages, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Garlic, Onion and Groundnut. The dairy farming is also a significant source of income for the people.

Sherimuhung Gewog has 5 Chiwogs spread across an area of 304 sq. km with elevation ranging from 977 - 2,455 meters above the sea level. Potato and Mandarin are the main sources of income for the people.

Silambi Gewog is one of the remotest Gewogs in the Dzongkhag. The Gewog has 5 Chiwogs spread across 145.21 sq. km with elevation ranging from 1,200 - 1,859 meters above the sea level. People are mostly dependent on Mandarin and Mango. Farmers also cultivate Buckwheat for self-consumption. Vegetables such as Ginger, Chilli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Raddish are also grown in the Gewog.

Thangrong Gewog has 5 Chiwogs spread across an area of 69 sq. km. Potato, Maize and Beans are the main cereal crops cultivated in the Gewog. Livestock-rearing is also a part of agriculture farming in the Gewog.

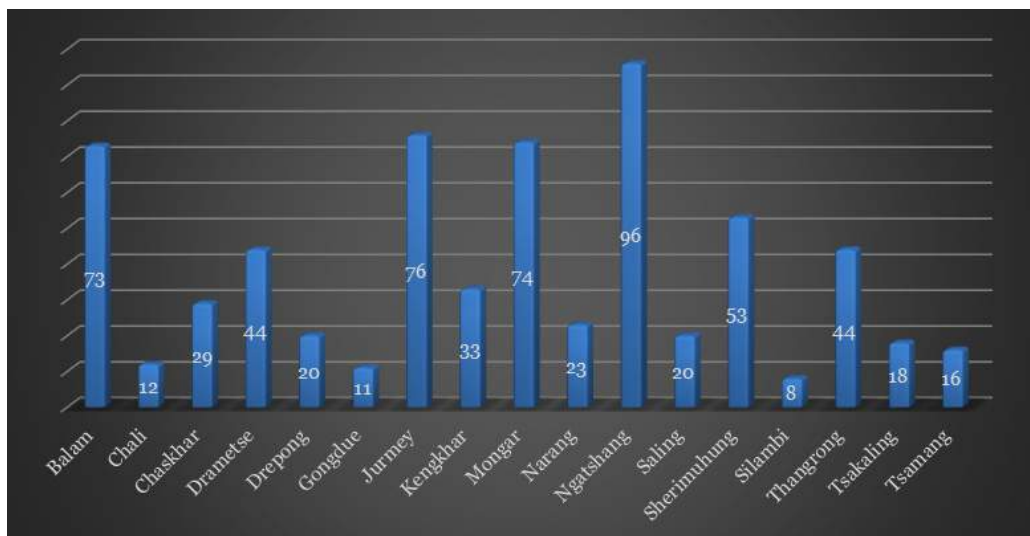
Tsakaling Gewog has an area of about 72 sq. km with altitude range of 800 - 1,650 meters above the sea level. The forest cover mainly consists of broad-leaved mixed with coniferous forest. The climatic condition ranges from warm sub-tropical in the South to cool temperate climate in the North. Maize and Paddy are the main cereal crops grown in the Gewog. The farmers also grow a variety of vegetables such as Potato, Chilli, Raddish, Cabbage, Broccoli and Cauliflower. Dairy farming is also a major farming activity and a significant source of income for the people.

Tsamang Gewog has 5 Chiwogs spread over an area of about 144 sq. km. Maize is the main cereal crop. The farmers also grow varieties of vegetables such as Potato, Chilli, Cabbage, Broccoli and Rajma Bean.

Table 1: Number of disputes mediated in the seventeen Gewogs of Mongar Dzongkhag

Sl. No.	Gewog	Disputes mediated (July 2015 - December 2017)
1	Balam	73
2	Chali	12
3	Chaskhar	29
4	Drametse	44
5	Drepong	20
6	Gongdue	11
7	Jurmey	76
8	Kengkhar	33
9	Mongar	74
10	Narang	23
11	Ngatshang	96
12	Saling	20
13	Sherimuhung	53
14	Silambi	8
15	Thangrong	44
16	Tsakaling	18
17	Tsamang	16
	Total	650

Graph 1: Number of disputes mediated in the Seventeen Gewogs of Mongar Dzongkhag



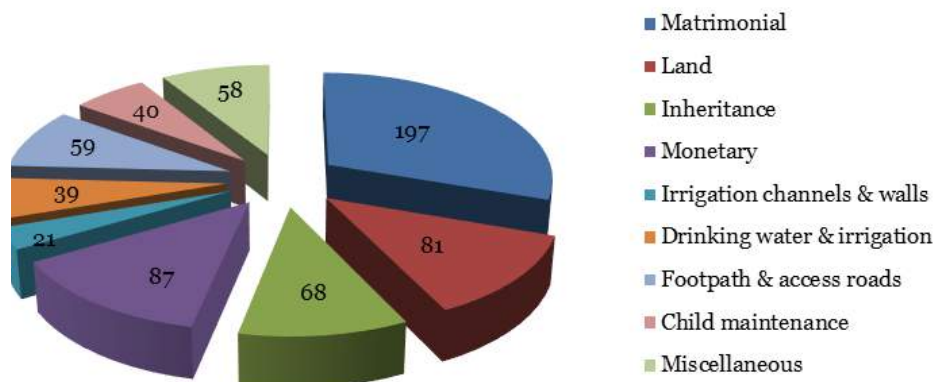
Findings

Ngatshang Gewog has mediated the highest number of disputes (96) in the Dzongkhag, followed by Jurmey (76), Mongar (74) and Balam (73) Gewogs. While, Silambi Gewog has mediated the lowest number of disputes (8).

Table 2: Types of disputes mediated in Mongar Dzongkhag

S I . No.	Types of disputes	Disputes mediated (July - Dec. 2015)	Disputes mediated (2016)	Disputes mediated (2017)	Total disputes mediated
1	Matrimonial	68	57	72	197
2	Land	27	30	24	81
3	Inheritance	18	21	29	68
4	Monetary	18	23	46	87
5	Irrigation channels & walls	10	5	6	21
6	Drinking water & irrigation	17	7	15	39
7	Footpath & access roads	22	13	24	59
8	Child maintenance	15	11	14	40
9	Miscellaneous	15	16	27	58
	Total	210	183	257	650

Graph 2: Types of disputes mediated in Mongar Dzongkhag



Findings

A total of 650 disputes were mediated in Mongar Dzongkhag, which is the third highest in the country, after Trashigang (723) and Paro Dzongkhag (895) respectively. Matrimonial disputes (197) is the maximum number of disputes mediated, while irrigation channel and wall-related disputes (21) is the minimum number of disputes mediated in the Dzongkhag. Mongar Dzongkhag has mediated 40 disputes on child maintenance, which is highest in the Country.



8. Paro Dzongkhag

Paro Dzongkhag is situated in the North-Western part of the country. It has an altitude ranging from 400 - 2,000 meters above the sea level. The Dzongkhag has an area of 1,251 sq. km with a total population of 43,362 in 2017.⁸ Agriculture is one of the main sources of income for the people as the valley has a very fertile land with alluvial soil and suitable terrain. The favorable climatic condition and diverse agro-ecological features provides the Dzongkhag with potential for cultivation of various types of cereal crops, horticulture crops and



Source: <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/GIS/map/PARO/PAROGUP%20OFFICE.pdf>

seasonal vegetables. Rearing of livestock is also emphasized in the Dzongkhag. Tourism is another important source of income as the only international airport is located in the Dzongkhag. It also has many historical monuments. The influx of tourists has boosted the business activities like hotel industry and traditional handicrafts.

Paro Dzongkhag Court

The Paro Dzongkhag Court provides judicial services to the people of ten Gewogs. It has no independent court building. Paro Dzongkhag Court is one of the busiest courts in the country and it has two Benches. The court settles over 700 cases in a year.

⁸ NSB, 2017 *Population & Housing Census of Bhutan: National Report* (RGoB 2018), <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/publication/files/PHCB2017_national.pdf> accessed 2 July 2018

The ten Gewogs of Paro Dzongkhag

Dogar Gewog is located below Chuzom-Haa national highway. The Gewog has 5 Chiwogs spread across an area of 106.1 sq. km with an elevation ranging from 2,100 - 4,700 meter above the sea level. Dry land cultivation dominates agricultural land use followed by wetland. Paddy and Wheat are the main cereal crops grown in the Gewog. Vegetables such as Chilli, Cabbage, Potato, Spinach and Broccoli are also cultivated by the people.

Dopshari Gewog has a total area of 36.7 sq. km. Wetland cultivation is the dominant agricultural land use followed by dry land which is used mostly as apple orchards. The principal crops are Paddy, Wheat, Barley and Potato. Apple and Potato are the most important cash crops grown in the Gewog. Livestock-rearing is also an important economic activity which supplements the income through the sale of dairy products.

Doteng Gewog, located North-East of Rinpung Dzong has an area of 194.76 sq. km with the altitude rising to 2,300 meters above the sea level. The major portion of the arable land falls under wetland. Predominant and the only cereal crop cultivated in the Gewog is Paddy. Wheat is alternative cereal crop favorable to cultivate in the Gewog.

Hungrel Gewog has 5 Chiwogs spread over an area of about 3.6 sq. km. Paddy is a main cereal crop being grown in the Gewog while Apple is the main cash crop. The Gewog also grows variety of vegetables such as Potato, Chilli, Bean, Cabbage, Brinjal and Turnip.

Lamgong Gewog comprising of 5 Chiwogs has a total area of 48.8 sq. km. The major portion of arable land falls under wetland followed by apple orchards. The main crops are Potato and Apple. People also sell dairy and poultry products.

Lungnyi Gewog has 6 Chiwogs. Though the Gewog is centrally located, agricultural land use is dominated by dry land followed by wetland cultivation. Paddy and Wheat are the principal cereal crops, while Apples and Potatoes are the main cash crops cultivated in the Gewog.

Naja Gewog has 5 Chiwogs spread across 151.80 sq. km of land with an elevation ranging from 2,290 - 2,700 meter above the sea level. Wheat, Millet and Buckwheat are principal cereal crops cultivated by the people. Vegetables such as Potatoes and Cabbage are also cultivated on a large scale.

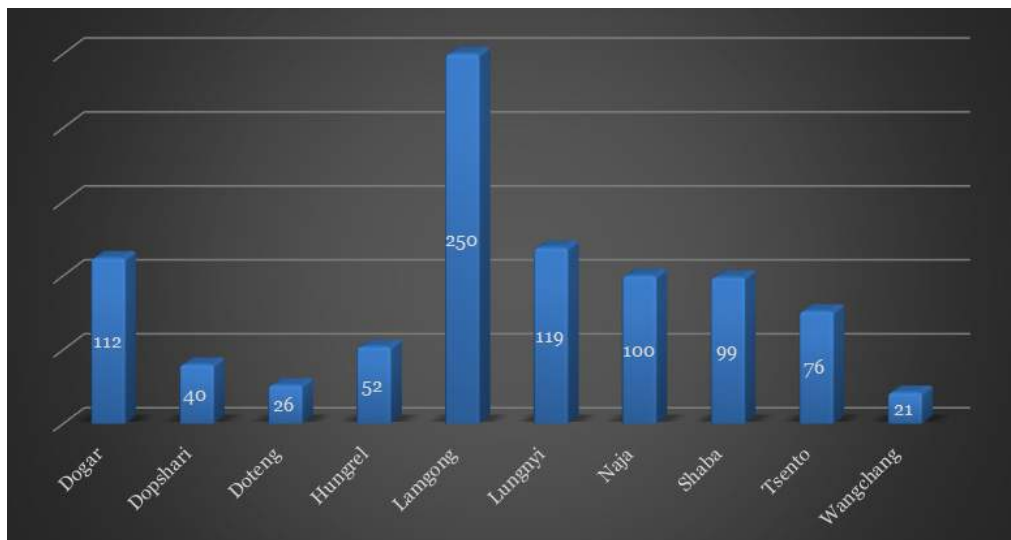
Shaba Gewog comprises of 5 Chiwogs and has a total area of 76.4 sq. km. Its elevation ranges from 2,200 - 2,850 meters above the sea level. The agricultural land is dominated by Paddy cultivation. The Gewog's main source of income is generated from the sale of vegetables such as Potato, Chilli, Cabbage, Asparagus and Tomato

Tsento Gewog lies in the Northern part of the Dzongkhag comprising of 5 Chiwogs. It has a total area of 575.1 sq. km and the elevation ranges from 2,000 - 5,210 meters above the sea level. The agriculture land is dominated by wetland and Paddy is the main crop. The dry land mostly has Apple orchards. The farmers rear livestock such as Yak, Jersey and local breeds.

Wangchang Gewog comprises of 5 Chiwogs. Its total area is 34.2 sq. km and elevation ranges from 2,200 - 2,340 meters above the sea level. The Gewog has plain area with agricultural land use dominated by wetland and dry land cultivation. Farmers grow Paddy and Wheat in the wetland and Apple in the dry land. Yak and local cattle dominate the livestock population.

Table 1: Number of disputes mediated in the ten Gewogs of Paro Dzongkhag

Sl. No.	Gewog	Disputes mediated (July 2015 - Dec. 2017)
1	Dogar	112
2	Dopshari	40
3	Doteng	26
4	Hungrel	52
5	Lamgong	250
6	Lungnyi	119
7	Naja	100
8	Shaba	99
9	Tsento	76
10	Wangchang	21
	Total	895

Graph 1: Number of disputes mediated in the ten Gewogs of Paro Dzongkhag

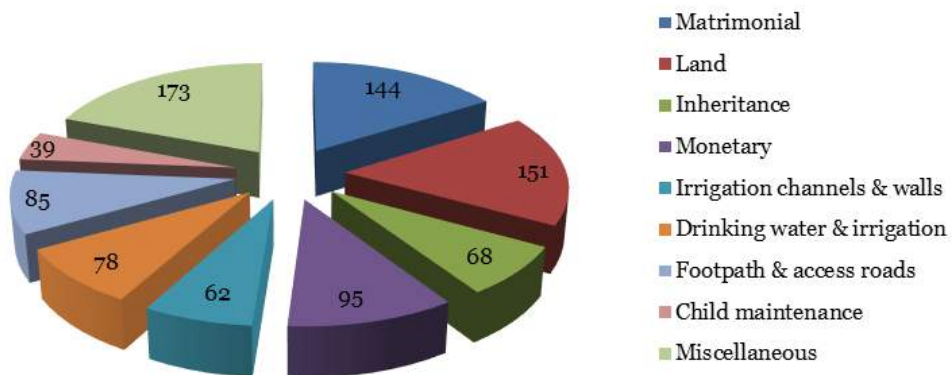
Findings

Lamgong Gewog has mediated the highest number of disputes (250), which is even more than a total number of disputes mediated in other 8 Dzongkhags. Wangchang Gewog has mediated the lowest number of disputes (21) in the Dzongkhag.

Table 2: Types of disputes mediated in Paro Dzongkhag

S I . No.	Types of disputes	Disputes mediated (July - Dec. 2015)	Disputes mediated (2016)	Disputes mediated (2017)	Total disputes mediated
1	Matrimonial	25	55	64	144
2	Land	21	52	78	151
3	Inheritance	7	31	30	68
4	Monetary	13	36	46	95
5	Irrigation channels & walls	19	21	22	62
6	Drinking water & irrigation	16	37	25	78
7	Footpath & access roads	13	27	45	85
8	Child maintenance	5	19	15	39
9	Miscellaneous	35	61	77	173
	Total	154	339	402	895

Graph 2: Types of disputes mediated in Paro Dzongkhag



Findings

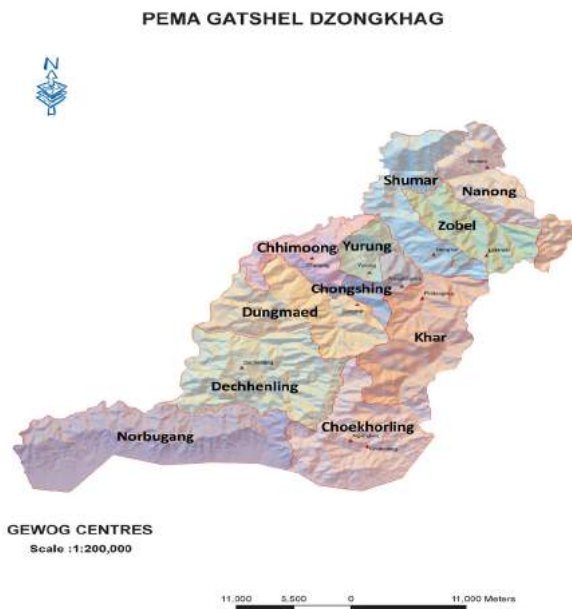
Paro Dzongkhag has mediated the highest number of disputes (895) among all the Dzongkhags. Miscellaneous disputes (173) is the maximum number of disputes mediated in the Dzongkhag, followed by land disputes (151). Child maintenance is the minimum number of disputes (39) mediated in the Dzongkhag.

Paro Dzongkhag has also mediated the highest number of disputes on irrigation channels and walls (62), drinking water (78), and footpath and access roads (85) in the country.



9. Pemagatshel Dzongkhag

Pemagatshel is located in the South-Eastern part of Bhutan. It has a total area of about 1,022.11 sq. km with elevation ranging from 1,000 - 3,500 meters above the sea level. The total population of the Dzongkhag is 22,952 as of 2017.⁹ The Dzongkhag receives an average annual rainfall of 1,500 - 3,000 mm. The forest cover mainly comprises of coniferous and broad-leaved species. The climate is hot and humid during the wet season and moderately cold during the dry season. Land holdings are dominated by *kamzhing*.



Source: <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/publication/files/pub6zw1450le.pdf>

Pemagatshel Dzongkhag Court

The Pemagatshel Dzongkhag Court was established in 1974. The new court building was constructed in 2014 with the financial support of the DANIDA, Government of Denmark. It has adequate space for judicial personnel as well as the litigants. There are separate Registry, Finance and Administrative Sections. It provides judicial services to the people of eight Gewogs. On an average, the court settles over 200 cases in a year.

Nganglam Dungkhag Court

The Nganglam Dungkhag Court was constructed in 2011 with the financial assistance of the Government of India. The new court building has sufficient space for judicial personnel as well as the litigants. It provides judicial services to

⁹ NSB, 2017 Population & Housing Census of Bhutan: National Report (RGoB 2018), <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/publication/files/PHCB2017_national.pdf> accessed 2 July 2018

the people of three Gewogs - Choekhorling, Dechhenling and Norboogang. The court settles approximately 150 cases in a year.

The eleven Gewogs of Pemagatshel Dzongkhag

Chhimoong Gewog is the smallest Gewog with an area of approximately 52.8 sq. km. It is located at an altitude range of 800 - 1,850 meters above the sea level. Except the low-lying regions where the summer is hot and humid, the Gewog has moderate climatic conditions. The vegetation coverage is warm broad-leaved forest and the soil texture is clayey and sandy-loam. Maize is the main cereal crop cultivated in the dry land. Oranges, Banana and Ginger are also cultivated in the Gewog.

Choekhorling Gewog with an area of approximately 126.47 sq. km is located in the Southern foothills of the Dzongkhag. The altitude ranges from 300 - 700 meters above the sea level and temperature ranges from 23 - 37 °C. The vegetation is wet sub-tropical broad-leaved forest with sandy-loam soil. Maize is the staple crop, while Orange is the main cash crop.

Chongshing Gewog has an area of about 31.1 sq. km with an altitude range of 100 - 3,500 meters above the sea level. The soil texture is predominantly sandy-clay and sandy-loam. Maize is the main staple crop while Oranges and Potatoes are cultivated for cash income. Paddy cultivation is limited to low lying areas where water supply is perennial. Other types of cereal crops cultivated on a smaller scale includes Barley, Wheat, Buckwheat and Millet. Altitudinal variation also favors cultivation of vegetables such as Raddish, Chilli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Beans, Eggplant, Pumpkin, Squash, Gourds and other green leafy vegetables.

Dechhenling Gewog covers an area of 154.60 sq. km. The altitude ranges from 500 - 1,600 meters above the sea level. The climate varies from sub-tropical to cool temperate seasons. The type of soil is sandy and clayey-loam which is favorable for agriculture and horticulture. Topography of the Gewog varies from steep cliffs in some parts to gentle slopes and narrow valleys to low mountain ranges in others. The dominant forest type is cool broad-leaved forest. The main cereal crops grown in the Gewog are Maize, Millet and Buckwheat.

Dungmaed Gewog has 5 Chiwogs. It covers 122.5 sq. km and lies at an altitude of 1,000 - 3,500 meters above the sea level. The Gewog generally experiences hot and wet summers and cold and dry winters. The topography of the Gewog is rugged and the settlements are sparsely located. The main cereal crop grown in the Gewog is Maize. Besides Maize, farmers also grow Buckwheat, Paddy and Foxtail Millet. Vegetables such as Raddish, Potato and Ginger are also cultivated.

Khar Gewog is located at an altitude range of 1,050 - 2,300 meters above the sea level. The Gewog has an area of approximately 114.08 sq. km consisting of 5 Chiwogs. The Gewog experiences moderate climate with rainy season from May till September. The annual rainfall is approximately 1,700 mm. The staple crops include Maize, Millet, Sweet Buckwheat, Spring Wheat and Soya Beans.

Nanong Gewog has an altitude range of 750 - 1,194 meters above the sea level. The Gewog has an area of approximately 81.7 sq. km consisting of 5 Chiwogs. The vegetation is Chir Pine and associated small patches of warm broad-leaved species with sandy loam soil. The main cereal crops grown in the Gewog are Paddy, Maize, Orange, Cabbage, Raddish, Foxtail, Mustard, Beans and other green leafy vegetables.

Norbugang Gewog in Nganglam Dungkhag is the largest Gewog located in the Southern part of the Dzongkhag. The total area of the Gewog is approximately 181.7 sq. km. Kamzhing and Chuzhing are dominant land type in the Gewog. The type of soil is sandy and clayey loamy. Maize, Paddy, Millet and Buckwheat are the main cereal crops cultivated in the Gewog.

Shumar Gewog lies at an altitude range of 630 - 1,900 meters above the sea level. The total land area of the Gewog is 92.2 sq. km. The predominant soil texture found in the Gewog is red clay and sandy-loam. Gypsum mining, which is one of the largest mineral mining areas in the East, falls under the jurisdiction of the Gewog. They also grow various vegetables such as Cabbage, Raddish and Beans. Potato is the main cash crop.

Yurung Gewog has an area of 28.42 sq. km with the elevation ranging from 1,275 - 2,975 meters above the sea level. The vegetation is cool and warm broad-leaved forest with sandy loam soil which maintains stable forest floor and favors growth

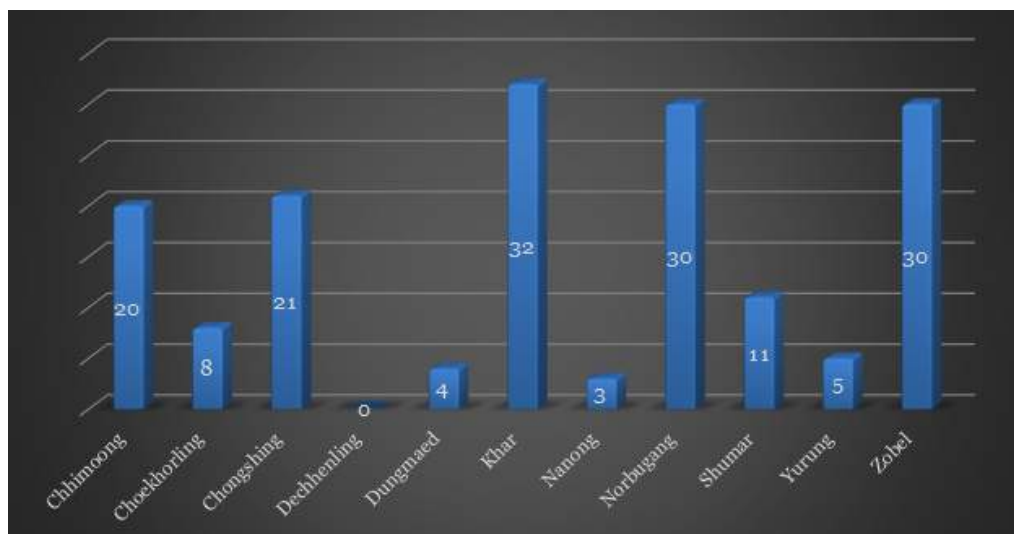
of thick vegetation. The Gewog is favorable for the cultivation of sub-tropical crops. The staple crops include Maize, Millet, Sweet Buckwheat, Spring Wheat and Soya Beans. A variety of vegetables are grown in smaller quantities which includes Chilli, Turnip, Raddish, Beans, Rajma Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Garlic, Carrots and other green leafy vegetables. The principal cash crop are Oranges and Potatoes.

Zobel Gewog has an area of 67 sq. km and is located at an altitude range of 700 - 2,400 meters above the sea level. It has the vegetation of sparsely distributed Blue Pine and cool broad-leaved forest. The Gewog is favorable for the cultivation of Maize, vegetables, Groundnut and Sugar cane. The staple crop grown in the Gewog is Maize. A variety of vegetables grown in smaller quantities includes Chilli, Turnip, Raddish, Beans, Rajma Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Garlic, Carrot and other green leafy vegetables. Oranges and Potatoes are the principal cash crops.

Table 1: Number of disputes mediated in the eleven Gewogs of Pemagatshel Dzongkhag

Sl. No.	Gewog	Disputes mediated (July 2015 - December 2017)
1	Chhimoong	20
2	Choekhorling	8
3	Chongshing	21
4	Dechhenling	0
5	Dungmaed	4
6	Khar	32
7	Nanong	3
8	Norbugang	30
9	Shumar	11
10	Yurung	5
11	Zobel	30
	Total	164

Graph 1: Number of disputes mediated in the eleven Gewogs of Pemagatshel Dzongkhag



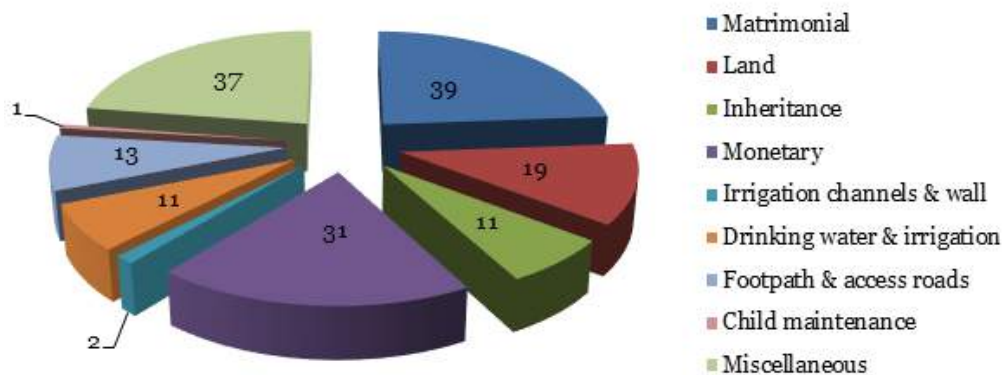
Findings

Khar Gewog has mediated the highest number of disputes (32) in Pemagatshel Dzongkhag, followed by Norbugang and Zobel Gewog with 30 disputes each. However, Dechhenling Gewog has not mediated a single dispute.

Table 2: Types of disputes mediated in Pemagatshel Dzongkhag

S l . No.	Types of disputes	Disputes mediated (July - Dec. 2015)	Disputes mediated (2016)	Disputes mediated (2017)	Total disputes mediated
1	Matrimonial	8	14	17	39
2	Land	2	7	10	19
3	Inheritance	1	4	6	11
4	Monetary	6	12	13	31
5	Irrigation channels & walls	0	0	2	2
6	Drinking water & irrigation	1	2	8	11
7	Footpath & access roads	0	4	9	13
8	Child maintenance	0	1	0	1
9	Miscellaneous	5	14	18	37
	Total	23	58	83	164

Graph 2: Types of disputes mediated in Pemagatshel Dzongkhag



Findings

A total of 164 disputes were mediated in Pemagatshel Dzongkhag. Matrimonial disputes (39) is the highest number of disputes mediated, while child maintenance (1) is the lowest number of disputes mediated in the Dzongkhag.



10. Punakha Dzongkhag

Punakha Dzongkhag is located in Western Bhutan at an altitude range of 1,200 - 4,800 meters above the sea level. The Dzongkhag spreads over an area of 1,110 sq. km and has a population of 27,360 in 2017.¹⁰ The Punakha Dzong is situated at the confluence of the two rivers, Phochu and Mochu, which forms Puna Tsangchhu. Punakha Dzong was constructed by Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyel and it was the winter capital of Bhutan until 1955, when the capital was moved to Thimphu. The Dzong serves as the winter residence of the Central Monastic Body.



Source: <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/GIS/map/PUNAKHA/PUNAKHA%20GEWOG.pdf>

Punakha Dzongkhag Court

The Punakha Dzongkhag Court was established in 1974. The new court building was constructed in 2017. It has separate room for detainees, litigants and the judicial personnel. It provides judicial services to the people of eleven Gewogs. On an average, the court settles over 400 cases in a year.

¹⁰ NSB, 2017 *Population & Housing Census of Bhutan: National Report* (RGoB 2018), <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/publication/files/PHCB2017_national.pdf> accessed 2 July 2018

The eleven Gewogs of Punakha Dzongkhag

Barp Gewog covers an approximate area of 24.65 sq. km with elevations ranging from 1,400 - 1,800 meters above the sea level. The Gewog experiences an annual rainfall of 500 – 1,500 mm approximately with temperature ranging from 5 - 30 °C. The Gewog lies in the sub-tropical region and experiences hot and humid summer with heavy rainfall while the winter is moderate. Paddy is the main cereal crop cultivated in the Gewog followed by Spring Wheat. Most households generate income from the sale of fruits, vegetables and Rice.

Chhubu Gewog is one of the largest Gewogs and it stretches over an area of 91.3 sq. km. It has 5 Chiwogs and is located between Phochu and Mochu, the two main rivers that flow through the Dzongkhag. Paddy and Wheat are the main cereal crops. The farmers also grow Mandarin.

Dzomi Gewog stretches over an area of 21.92 sq. km. The altitude ranges from 1,200 - 2,400 meters above the sea level. The Gewog has high potential for production of Paddy, Wheat, Mustard and horticultural crops. The farmers also rear local breed and improved breed livestock such as Jersey, Mithun cross, and hybrids of poultry and piggery.

Goenshari Gewog stretches over an area of 88.4 sq. km. The Gewog falls at an altitude range of 1,400 - 4,000 meters above the sea level. The Gewog is well known for a hot spring (*Koma Tshachu*) which is effective for curing joints and muscle pains. The Gewog has cold winter while the summer is humid and warm. The average temperature ranges from 4 - 30 °C and the annual rainfall ranges from 500 - 1,500 mm. The Gewog falls in the Jigme Dorji National Park range and has a wide variety of flora and fauna. The soil type is generally sandy-loam with high humus content. Paddy and Wheat are the primary cereal crops grown in the Gewog. A wide range of vegetables such as Chilli, Raddish, Turnip, Bean and Potato are also grown in the Gewog. Potato is the main cash crop.

Guma Gewog stretches over an area of 37 sq. km with altitude ranging from 1,200 - 2,200 meters above the sea level. The Gewog falls under the sub-tropical zone and the forests are covered by Chir Pine at the lower altitude and mixed warm

broad-leaved at the higher altitude. Summers are hot with temperature reaching almost as high as 32 °C, while the minimum temperature in winter fall as low as 12 °C. Almost all varieties of crops are grown in the Gewog, however cultivation of Paddy is dominant in the Gewog. Various vegetables and fruits are also grown. Popular vegetable includes Chilli, Spinach, Raddish, Potato, Brinjal, Cabbage, Turnip and Onion. Fruits such as Orange, Banana, Maize, Pear, Beach and Walnut are also grown in the Gewog.

Kabjisa Gewog covers over an area of 206.1 sq. km with altitude range from 1,300 - 1,800 meters above the sea level. Settlements are mostly concentrated on the right bank of the Mo Chu where the land is fertile and suitable for all varieties of cereal crops. The landscape and river current also opened Kabjisa as an adventurous tourists' destination for sports related to river rafting and Canoeing. International hotel chains like the *Aman* and *Uma* have also been established in the Gewog. Cash crops such as Sweet Potato and Oranges are found in abundance. The sub-tropical climate and favorable terrain offer tremendous opportunity for farm mechanization.

Lingmukha Gewog occupies an area of about 33.8 sq. km and lies at an altitude range of 1,200 - 3,000 meters above the sea level. The Gewog with its sub-tropical climate experiences cool winter and warm and humid summer. The annual rainfall ranges from 500 - 1,500 mm, while the temperature ranges from 5 - 30 °C. The main crops grown in the Gewog are Paddy, Wheat, Mustard and Maize.

Shenga Bjemi Gewog is known for its rice production. It stretches over an area of 62.43 sq. km in the altitude range of 1,480 - 3,800 meters above the sea level. It has warm and humid summers with temperatures reaching up to 30 °C and experiences cold and dry winters. Paddy is the main cereal crop cultivated in the Gewog. The farmers also dominantly depend on local-breed cattle.

Talo Gewog covers an area of 25.51 sq. km with altitude ranging from 1,300 - 1,500 meters above the sea level. It is one of the smallest Gewogs in the Dzongkhag. The Gewog has perennial sub-tropical and temperate improved pasture species of 5.05 as well as fodder trees and Oat species. Main cereal crops grown in the Gewog are Paddy, Wheat and Mustard. Besides cereal crops, varieties of vegetables such as Potato, Beans, Raddish, Pea and Tomato are also grown.

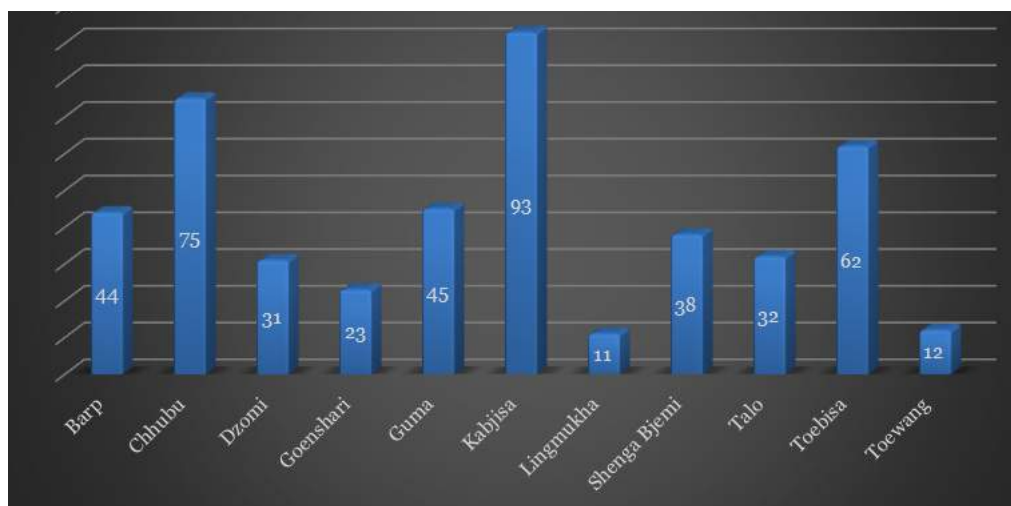
Toebisa Gewog has an area of approximately 102.8 sq. km with the elevation ranging from 1,709 - 3,200 meters above the sea level. About 92% of the forest in the Gewog is covered with Chir Pine and broad-leaved mixed with Conifers. Since the Gewog lies in the sub-tropical region, it experiences hot and humid summers and cold winters. During the monsoon, the Gewog receives heavy rainfall. Paddy is the common staple cereal crop grown in the Gewog followed by Spring Wheat, Maize and Barley. Other crops such as Mustard, Asparagus and Potato are also grown.

Toewang Gewog stretches over an area of 415.65 sq. km with an altitude range of 1,250 - 3,700 meters above the sea level. It is also well known for a hot spring (*Chubu Tshachu*) which attracts huge crowd during the winter seasons. The Gewog experiences cool winters with warm and humid summers. The cooking oil *Pangtse Makhu* is produced in the Gewog. The farmers cultivate more Paddy and Wheat in terms of cereal production. They also depend on livestock for living.

Table 1: Number of disputes mediated in the eleven Gewogs of Punakha Dzongkhag

Sl. No.	Gewog	Disputes mediated (July 2015 - December 2017)
1	Barp	44
2	Chhubu	75
3	Dzomi	31
4	Goenshari	23
5	Guma	45
6	Kabjisa	93
7	Lingmukha	11
8	Shenga Bjemi	38
9	Talo	32
10	Toebisa	62
11	Toewang	12
	Total	468

Graph 1: Number of disputes mediated in the eleven Gewogs of Punakha Dzongkhag



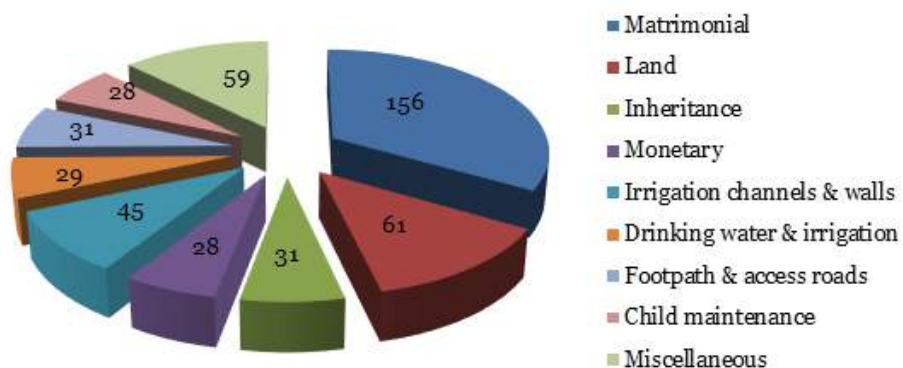
Findings

Kabjisa Gewog has mediated the highest number of disputes (93) in the Dzongkhag, followed by Chhubu (75) and Toebisa Gewogs (62) respectively. Lingmukha Gewog has mediated the lowest number of disputes (11) in the Dzongkhag.

Table 2: Types of disputes mediated in Punakha Dzongkhag

Sl. No.	Types of disputes	Disputes mediated (July - Dec. 2015)	Disputes mediated (2016)	Disputes mediated (2017)	Total disputes mediated
1	Matrimonial	39	53	64	156
2	Land	16	24	21	61
3	Inheritance	6	10	15	31
4	Monetary	5	10	13	28
5	Irrigation channels & walls	17	13	15	45
6	Drinking water & irrigation	9	13	7	29
7	Footpath & access roads	7	7	17	31
8	Child maintenance	8	8	12	28
9	Miscellaneous	10	24	25	59
	Total	117	162	189	468

Graph 2: Types of Disputes mediated in Punakha Dzongkhag



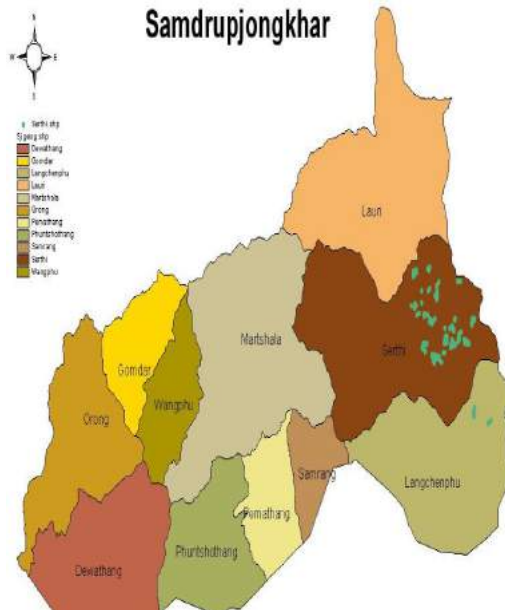
Findings

Punakha Dzongkhag has mediated a total of 468 disputes. Almost 50% of the disputes mediated relates to matrimonial issues (156). The fewest number of disputes (28) mediated in the Dzongkhag pertains to Child maintenance issue.



11. Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag

Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag is situated in the South-Eastern corner of the country. It has a total population of 33,427 in 2017.¹¹ The Dzongkhag is located in the sub-tropical climate zone, extending from an altitude range of 200 - 3,600 meters above the sea level with major portion of the land within 600 - 1,200 meters above the sea level. Its southern strip extending across four Gewogs consists of fertile plains. The temperature ranges from a minimum of 14 °C to a maximum of



Source: <http://www.samdrupjongkhar.gov.bt/dzongkhag-profile>

36 °C. The Dzongkhag has two Dungkhags - Jomotsangkha and Samdrup Choeling. In addition, there is one Thromde - Samdrup Jongkhar and 2 Yenlag Thromdes - Samdrupcholing and Jomotshangkha.

Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag Court

Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag Court was established in 1971. The new court building was constructed in 2007. It was funded by the DANIDA, Government of Denmark. It has sufficient space for judicial personnel as well as the litigants. There are separate detention rooms for men, women, children and differently-abled people. It provides judicial services to the people of eleven Gewogs. On an average, the court settles over 300 cases in a year.

Jomotsangkha Dungkhag Court

Jomotsangkha Dungkhag Court was constructed in 2011 with the financial support of the DANIDA, government of Denmark. It provides judicial services to the people of three Gewogs - Langchenphu, Lauri and Serthi. The new court

¹¹ NSB, 2017 *Population & Housing Census of Bhutan: National Report* (RGoB 2018), <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/publication/files/PHCB2017_national.pdf> accessed 2 July 2018

has separate room for detainees, litigants and judicial personnel. The court settles over 100 cases in a year.

Samdrup Choling Dungkhag Court

The new court building was constructed in 2011 with the financial support of the DANIDA, Government of Denmark. It delivers judicial services to the people of four Gewogs - Martshalla, Pemathang, Phuntshothang and Samrang. It has adequate space for judicial personnel as well as the litigants. There is a separate detention room for men, women, children and differently-abled people. It has also separate Registry, Finance and Administrative Sections. On an average, the court settles over 100 cases in a year.

The eleven Gewogs of Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag

Dewathang Gewog has an area of 174.883 sq. km. Maize is the staple crop and it is widely cultivated in dry land. Orange is the main cash crop which significantly contributes to the economic development of the Gewog followed by Ginger cultivation.

Gomdar Gewog has an area of 80.87 sq. km. It consists of mainly dry-land. Maize is the staple food and is widely cultivated in *Kamzhing*. Orange is the main cash crop cultivated in the Gewog.

Langchenphu Gewog has a total area of 222.43 sq. km. It falls in the sub-tropical climatic zone and the cultivable lands are mostly wetland. The summer is hot and humid and the Gewog receives heavy rainfall from June till September. Winter is cold and dry. The soil is fertile and clayey making it suitable for agriculture. Paddy is the dominant staple crop and cash crops consist of Mandarin, Areca nut and Ginger.

Lauri Gewog is the remotest Gewog in the Dzongkhag. It has a total area of 273.4 sq. km lying at an altitude range of 1,800 - 2,600 meters above the sea level. The Gewog has mostly dry-land which favors Maize cultivation as the main crop. The other crops such as Paddy, Upland Paddy, Millets, Mustard, Legumes, Buckwheat and Potato are grown on a small scale.

Martshalla Gewog has the total area of 308.49 sq. km. The undulating nature of topography and the sparse settlement has been one of the constraints in bringing up the developmental activities. The Gewog is situated on sloppy areas under the sub-tropical climate with altitude ranging from 280 - 2,500 meters above the sea level. Since the Gewog falls within the Chirapunji Mountain Range, it gets an annual average rainfall of 1,500 mm. The soil is dominantly sandy-loam type. Maize is cultivated as the staple crop in the Gewog in *Kamzhing* and *Tseri*. The other crops such as Paddy, Millet, Mustard, Legumes and Buckwheat are cultivated in the Gewog on a small scale.

Orong Gewog has a total area of 179.03 sq. km with elevation ranging from 900 - 2,500 meters above sea level. It experiences a sub-tropical climate and is covered with broad-leaved evergreen forest. The topography of the Gewog is rugged and vulnerable to surface erosion. Maize is cultivated as the staple food crop in the Gewog. In the lower part of the Gewog, double cropping of Maize is usually practiced. The other crops such as Paddy, Millet, Mustard, Legumes, Buckwheat, Beans and Ginger are grown on a small scale.

Pemathang Gewog has a total area of 76.54 sq. km and is located at an altitude range of 600 - 1,200 meters above the sea level. It is a hanging plateau of Southern foothills and it drops down to the Assam plains. The Gewog experiences sub-tropical climate and heavy monsoon rains during June to September. It consists of mainly wetland in terms of land use pattern. The soil type is mainly sandy and clayey-loam which is good for agriculture. Paddy is the staple crop widely cultivated in the Gewog.

Phuntshothang Gewog with an area of 130.2 sq. km consists of 35 villages. The Gewog has sub-tropical climate; wet and humid summer, cool and dry winter. The altitude ranges from 350 - 450 meters above the sea level with heavy rainfall in summer. Paddy is cultivated as staple food crop in the Gewog. Maize and Millet are also cultivated extensively. The Gewog has potential for double cropping of Paddy and Maize. The farmers cultivate Ginger, Citrus and Areca nut as cash crops.

Samrang Gewog is a remote and the least populated Gewog in the Dzongkhag with an area of 51.25 sq. km. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood and income. The main crops include Paddy, Maize and vegetables. The farmers also rear livestock.

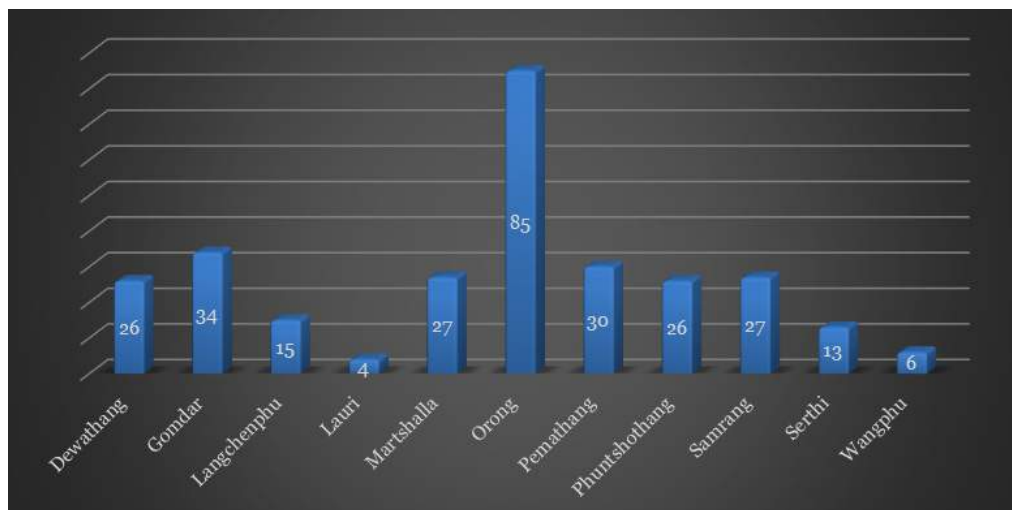
Serthi Gewog with 14 villages covers an area of 303 sq. km and lies in the altitude range of 600 - 2,200 meters above the sea level. The Gewog is located in sub-tropical climatic zone. Since the Gewog is within the Chirapunji Mountain Range, it receives heavy rainfall from June - August. The average temperature is 30 °C in summer and 10 °C in winter. Maize is the staple crop and it is widely cultivated in *Kamzhing* and *Tseri*.

Wangphu Gewog has a total area of 79.8 sq. km comprising of 5 Chiwogs. The Gewog consists of mainly dry-land. Maize is widely cultivated as staple food crop and Oranges is the main cash crop.

Table 1: Number of disputes mediated in the eleven Gewogs of Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag

Sl. No.	Gewog	Disputes mediated (July 2015 - December 2017)
1	Dewathang	26
2	Gomdar	34
3	Langchenphu	15
4	Lauri	4
5	Martshalla	27
6	Orong	85
7	Pemathang	30
8	Phuntshothang	26
9	Samrang	27
10	Serthi	13
11	Wangphu	6
	Total	293

Graph 1: Number of disputes mediated in the eleven Gewogs of Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag



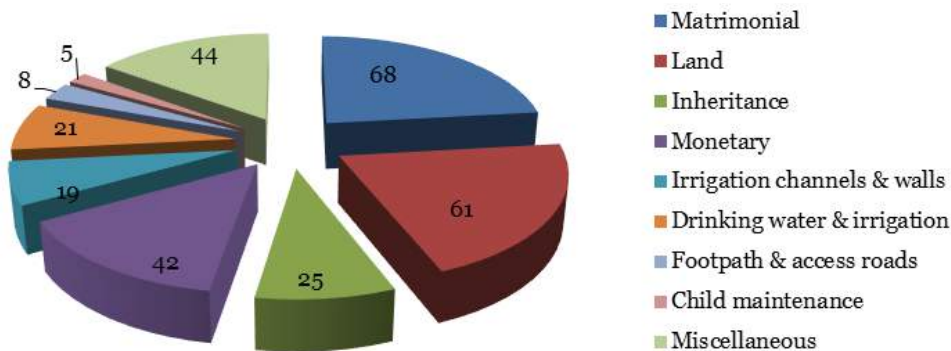
Findings

Orong Gewog has mediated the highest number of disputes (85), while Lauri Gewog has mediated the lowest number of disputes (4) in the Dzongkhag.

Table 2: Types of disputes mediated in Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag

Sl. No.	Types of disputes	Disputes mediated (July - Dec. 2015)	Disputes mediated (2016)	Disputes mediated (2017)	Total disputes mediated
1	Matrimonial	9	18	41	68
2	Land	15	18	28	61
3	Inheritance	4	9	12	25
4	Monetary	9	13	20	42
5	Irrigation channels & walls	4	5	10	19
6	Drinking water & irrigation	6	4	11	21
7	Footpath & access roads	1	2	5	8
8	Child maintenance	0	1	4	5
9	Miscellaneous	10	15	19	44
	Total	58	85	150	293

Graph 2: Types of disputes mediated in Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag



Findings

Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag has mediated a total of 293 disputes. The matrimonial disputes (68) is the highest number of disputes mediated in the Dzongkhag, followed by land disputes (61). Child maintenance (5) is the lowest number of disputes mediated in the Dzongkhag.



12. Samtse Dzongkhag

Samtse Dzongkhag lies in the South-West of Bhutan. It is located at an altitude ranging from 180 - 4,200 meters above the sea level in the sub-tropical monsoon climatic zone. The temperature ranges between 15 °C in winter to 30 °C in summer. Samtse Dzongkhag has a population of 61,023 in 2017.¹² The Dzongkhag has two Dungkhags - Dorokha and Sipsoo. In the foothill of Yoeseltse, Ugyentse, Norboogang, Samtse, Tashichholing, and Tendruk Gewogs, Paddy is the main staple crop. Farmers also cultivate

Mustard. In the Northern part of the Dzongkhag, the people grow Cardamom as main cash crop. Apart from this, people also generate income by selling dairy and poultry products.



Samtse Dzongkhag Court

The new court building was constructed in 2006 with the financial support of the DANIDA, Government of Denmark. It has sufficient space for judicial personnel as well as the litigants. It provides judicial services to the people of seven Gewogs. On an average, the court settles over 500 cases in a year.

Dorokha Dungkhag Court

The new court building was constructed in 2015. It was funded by the ADA, Government of Austria and the Royal Government of Bhutan. It has sufficient space for judicial personnel as well as the litigants. There are separate detention

12 NSB, 2017 Population & Housing Census of Bhutan: National Report (RGoB 2018), <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/publication/files/PHCB2017_national.pdf> accessed 2 July 2018

room for men, women, children and differently-abled people. It provides judicial services to the people of three Gewogs - Denchukha, Doongtoed and Dophuchen. The court settles over 100 cases in a year.

Sibsoo Dungkhag Court

Sibsoo Dungkhag Court was constructed in 2011. It was funded by the Government of India. There are separate Registry, Finance and Administrative Sections. It provides judicial services to the people of five Gewogs - Namgaychoeling, Norgaygang, Pemaling, Tashichholing and Tendruk. On an average, the court settles over 100 cases in a year.

The fifteen Gewogs of Samtse Dzongkhag

Denchukha Gewog has an area of about 102.05 sq. km. It lies in the sub-tropical type of climate and experience hot and humid summer; cold and dry winter with annual rainfall ranging from 1,500 - 4,000 mm. The Gewog has alluvial, sandy and clayey-loam types of soils. The cereal crops include Paddy, Maize, Wheat, Barley and Millet. The cash crops such as Potato, Chilli, Carrot and Pea are grown in the Gewog. The farmers also grow Mandarin, Mango, Areca nut, Guava and Banana.

Doongtoed Gewog has an area of about 48.8 sq. km and is located at an altitude range of 1,500 - 4,000 meters above the sea level. It lies in sub-tropical monsoon climatic zone and experience hot and humid summer, cold and dry winter with annual rainfall ranging from 1,500 - 4,000 mm. The soil type is brownish red, black and sandy soil. The farmers cultivate varieties of cereal crops such as Paddy, Maize, Wheat, Barley and Millet. Besides cereal crops, they also grow vegetables such as Potato, Chilli and Cauliflower.

Dophuchen Gewog is located in Dorokha Dungkhag. The Gewog has an area of 104.56 sq. km. It has an elevation of 200 - 2,200 meters above the sea level and lies in sub-tropical monsoon climatic zone with good forest cover. The temperature ranges between 15 °C in winter to 32 °C in summer and receives an annual rainfall between 1,200 - 3,000 mm. The type of soil is alluvial-sandy clay loam. The farmers grow Paddy, Maize, Wheat, Barley and Millet. Besides cereal crops, they also grow vegetables such as Potato, Chilli, Cabbage and Cauliflower. The main horticulture produce includes Mandarin, Areca nut and Mango.

Namgaychoeling Gewog with an area of 128.49 sq. km is located to the North-West of the Dzongkhag. It experiences annual rainfall ranging from 1,200 - 3,000 mm. The Gewog has hot and humid summer, dry and cool winter with snowfall in the Northern part of Gewog and falls in the sub-tropical monsoon zone. The Gewog has red, alluvial and black types of soil. The farmers cultivate Paddy, Maize, Wheat and other cereal crops in small quantities for domestic consumption.

Norboogang Gewog has an area of 115.09 sq. km and is located at an altitude range of 500 - 2,400 meters above the sea level. It experiences warm summer and cold winter with an annual rainfall ranging from 1,200 - 3,000 mm that occurs within the monsoon months. The Gewog has mostly black sandy type of soils, however, red soils are found at the foothills of the Gewog. Mandarin is an important cash crop in the Gewog. They also cultivate Cardamom.

Norgaygang Gewog has an area of about 188.86 sq. km. It is located at an altitude range of 500 - 2,400 meters above the sea level. It experience warm summer and cold winter. The annual rainfall ranges from 1,200 - 3,000 mm. The Gewog has mostly black sandy type of soil; however, red soil is found at the foothills. The farmers cultivate Paddy and Maize as the cereal crops, and Cardamom as the main cash crop.

Pemaling Gewog has an area of 492 sq. km and is located at an elevation of 2,500 meters above the sea level. The annual rainfall ranges from 1,200 - 5,500 mm. The soil texture is predominantly sandy-clay and sandy-loam, which primarily favor growing tubers. The cereal crops grown in the Gewog are Paddy, Maize, Wheat, Barley and Millet. Cardamom and Ginger are also cultivated by the farmers.

Phuentshogpelri Gewog has an area of 114 sq. km. It is located at an altitude range of 300 - 2,500 meters above the sea level. It experiences annual rainfall ranging from 1,500 - 4,000 mm. The Gewog cultivates cereal crops such as Maize, Paddy, Buckwheat and Millet. Ginger and Areca nut are primary income generating crops in the Gewog.

Samtse Gewog has an area of about 105.48 sq. km and is located at an altitude range of 200 - 400 meters above the sea level. It lies in the sub-tropical monsoon climatic zone with large area of intact vegetation. It experiences hot and humid

summer, cold and dry winter with annual rainfall ranging from 1,500 - 4,000 mm. The temperature ranges from 15 - 30 °C in summer. The vegetation is a mixture of deciduous and evergreen broad-leaved plants. The soil texture is sandy-clay and sandy-loam. Paddy, Maize, Wheat, Barley and Millet are the main cereal crops cultivated in the Gewog. The cash crops such as Potato, Chilli, Carrot and Pea are also cultivated on a small scale.

Sangngag Chhoeling Gewog has an area of 39.37 sq. km and lies at an altitude of 1,500 - 4,000 meters above the sea level. It experiences sub-tropical climate. The annual rainfall ranges from 1,500 - 4,000 mm. It has clayey-loam soil in the North and Sandy soil in the South. Paddy, Maize, Potato, Chilli, Tomato and Cabbage are cultivated by the farmers. They also cultivate Cardamom, Areca nut, Mandarin and Ginger.

Tading Gewog has an area of 108.27 sq. km with 5 Chiwogs and 24 villages. It experiences sub-tropical climate with annual rainfall ranging from 400 - 1,500 mm. The Gewog has sandy and loamy type of soils. Maize, Millet and Paddy are the staple crops grown in the Gewog. Farmers also grow Mandarin, Cardamom, Ginger, Areca nut, Mango, Jack fruit and Pineapple.

Tashichholing Gewog has a geographical area of 27.67 sq. km and is located at an altitude range of 400 - 1,400 meters above the sea level. The vegetation is mainly Blue Pine forest. The Gewog experiences hot and humid summers and pleasant winters. The farmers cultivate Paddy, Maize and vegetables such as Potato, Chilli, Tomato and Cabbage.

Tendruk Gewog has an area of 112 sq. km and is located at an altitude range of 500 - 1,700 meters above the sea level. It falls in the sub-tropical zone with warm summers and cold winters. The annual rainfall ranges from 1,200 - 3,000 mm. The Gewog has brown, sandy and clayey loam type of soils. Paddy is the main cereal crop cultivated in the Gewog. Mustard and Buckwheat are also cultivated on a small scale. Areca nut, Mandarin and Banana are the common fruits grown.

Ugyentse Gewog has an area of about 112 sq. km and is located at an altitude range of 1,500 - 4,000 meters above the sea level. The summer is hot and humid while winter is cold. It experiences heavy showers with annual rainfall ranging

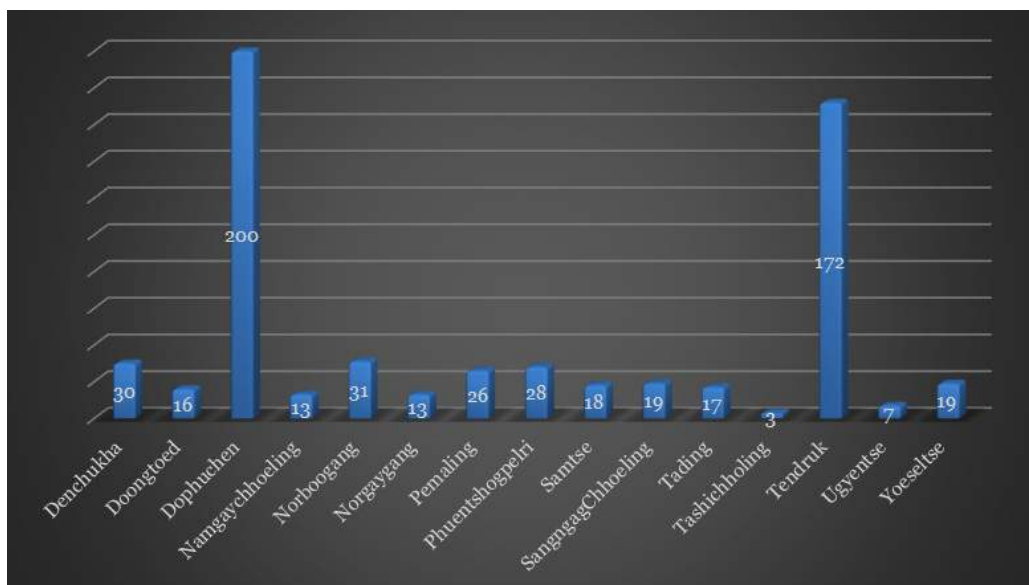
from 1,500 - 4,000 mm. Maize and Paddy are the main cereal crops. Various vegetables such as Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Raddish and Chilli are also grown in the Gewog.

Yoeseltse Gewog has an area of 22.95 sq. km with the altitude ranging from 600 - 2,000 meters above the sea level. It receives an annual rainfall ranging from 1,500 - 4,000 mm. The Gewog is located in the sub-tropical monsoon zone with hot, humid summer and dry cold winter. Almost all parts of the Gewog is dominated by red and brown soil. Maize and Paddy are the staple crops, while Areca nut and Ginger are the main cash crop.

Table 1: Number of disputes mediated in the fifteen Gewogs of Samtse Dzongkhag

Sl. No.	Gewog	Disputes mediated (July 2015 - December 2017)
1	Denchukha	30
2	Doongtoed	16
3	Dophuchen	200
4	Namgaychhoeling	13
5	Norboogang	31
6	Norgaygang	13
7	Pemaling	26
8	Phuentshogpelri	28
9	Samtse	18
10	Sangngag Chhoeling	19
11	Tading	17
12	Tashichholing	3
13	Tendruk	172
14	Ugyentse	7
15	Yoeseltse	19
	Total	612

Graph 1: Number of disputes mediated in the fifteen Gewogs of Samtse Dzongkhag



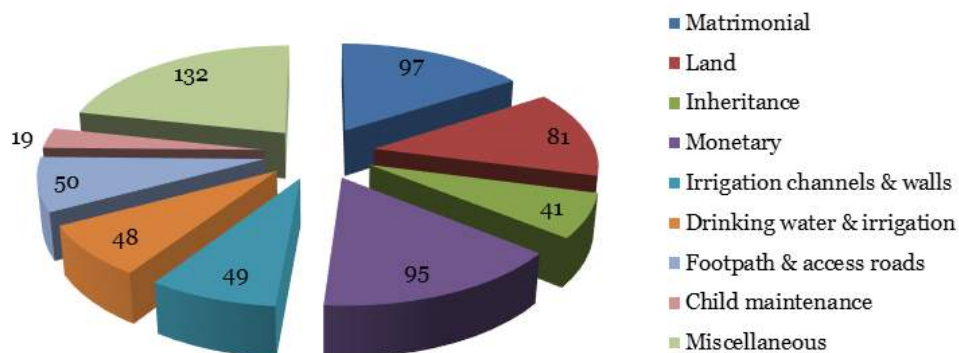
Findings

Dophuchen Gewog has mediated the highest number of disputes (200) followed by Tendruk Gewog (172). The other Gewogs have mediated an average of 20 - 30 disputes. Tashichholing Gewog has mediated the fewest number of disputes (3) in the Dzongkhag.

Table 2: Types of disputes mediated in Samtse Dzongkhag

S l . No.	Types of dispute	Disputes mediated (July - Dec. 2015)	Disputes mediated (2016)	Disputes mediated (2017)	Total disputes mediated
1	Matrimonial	15	26	56	97
2	Land	25	28	28	81
3	Inheritance	12	16	13	41
4	Monetary	21	26	48	95
5	Irrigation channels & walls	11	18	20	49
6	Drinking water & irrigation	10	17	21	48
7	Footpath & access roads	13	17	20	50
8	Child maintenance	7	6	6	19
9	Miscellaneous	43	37	52	132
	Total	157	191	264	612

Graph 2: Types of disputes mediated in Samtse Dzongkhag



Findings

A total of 612 disputes were mediated in Samtse Dzongkhag. The highest disputes were mediated in the Miscellaneous category (132) which includes disputes related to family, vehicle, crops damaged by the cattle, extra-marital affairs, quarrels, exchange of abusive words, harassment etc. The least number of disputes mediated is on child maintenance-related issues (19).



13. Sarpang Dzongkhag

Sarpang Dzongkhag has an area of 1,655 sq. km in its geographical area. It is located in the Central-Southern foothills with an elevation ranging from 200 - 3,600 meters above the sea level. The Dzongkhag consists of 12 Gewogs and 61 Chiwogs. It has a population of 42,977 in 2017.¹³ The people cultivate Paddy, Maize, Wheat, and Millet. Orange, Areca nut and Ginger are grown as the principal cash crops. The fertile arable land along with



Source: <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/publication/files/pub3ff6004bh.pdf>

favorable climatic conditions offers possibilities for farm mechanization and commercial horticulture in the Dzongkhag.

Sarpang Dzongkhag Court

The new court building was constructed in 2018. It has sufficient space for judicial staff as well as the litigants. The court also has separate detention and record rooms. It provides judicial services to the people of twelve Gewogs. On an average, the court settles over 200 cases in a year.

Gelephu Dungkhag Court

The new court building was constructed in 2008 with the financial support of the DANIDA, Government of Denmark. It has sufficient space for judicial personnel as well as the litigants. There is a separate detention room for men, women,

¹³ NSB, 2017 *Population & Housing Census of Bhutan: National Report* (RGoB 2018), <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/publication/files/PHCB2017_national.pdf> accessed 2 July 2018

children and differently-abled people. It provides judicial services to the people of four Gewogs. On an average, the court settles over 400 cases in a year.

The twelve Gewogs of Sarpang Dzongkhag

Chudzom Gewog has an area of 251 sq. km. The Gewog is located at an altitude range of 800 - 1,800 meters above the sea level. It has sub-tropical to temperate climate. The summer is moderately hot with monsoon rains and comparatively dry and cold winter. The soil texture is sandy loam and clay loam with adequate moisture which favor agricultural activities. Paddy, Maize and Millet are the main cereal crops grown in the Gewog. Cardamom, Orange, Peach, Pears and Plums are also cultivated.

Chhuzanggang Gewog has an area is 57.6 sq. km. The farmers solely depend on agriculture. In wet land, they grow a variety of Paddy and in dry land, they grow Betel nut, Ginger, Maize and some vegetables. The main cash crops are Areca nut and Ginger.

Dekiling Gewog covers an area of about 115.21 sq. km with an altitude range of 230 - 815 meters above the sea level. The Gewog has cool winter and hot and humid summer with heavy precipitation. The people of the Gewog are mainly agriculture and livestock-based. They cultivates Paddy and Maize as the main cereal crops.

Gakiling Gewog has an area of 141 sq. km consisting of five Chiwogs. Farmers cultivate mainly Paddy, Maize, Ginger, Areca nut, Millet, Oranges, and vegetables. They also rear livestock such as cattle, Pigs, Chicken and Goats.

Gelephu Gewog has an area of 54.44 sq. km. The Gewog is located at an altitude range of 200 - 500 meters above the sea level with sub-tropical climate. The people depend mainly upon agricultural farming and rearing of livestock. Paddy, Maize and Millet are the main crops grown in the Gewog. The people also cultivates vegetables such as Chilli, Tomato, Raddish, Beans, Broccoli and Cabbage.

Jigmecholing Gewog has a total area of 472 sq. km and is located at an altitude range of 1,000 - 1,600 meters above the sea level which is suitable for the production

of variety of cereal crops, cash crops and vegetables. There are 6 Chiwogs in the Gewog. The Gewog has a potential in the production of Paddy, Orange and Cardamom.

Samtenling Gewog has a total area of 55.4 sq. km and is centrally located in the Dzongkhag. It has an altitude range of 190 - 380 meters above the sea level and experiences warm sub-tropical climate. There are 5 Chiwogs in the Gewog. Major crops grown in the Gewog are Paddy, Maize and Millet. Mustard, Ginger, Potato and Chilli are also cultivated.

Serzhong Gewog with approximate area of 42.4 sq. km is located in the sub-tropical region and has a good opportunity to produce vegetables. The farmers emphasis on the production of Orange and dairy products. Paddy, Maize and Millet are the main crops cultivated by the farmers.

Shompangkha Gewog has a total area of 22 sq. km. It is warm and dry in winter and hot and humid in summer. Agriculture farming is a prime means of livelihood in the Gewog. Livestock-rearing is also important. The Gewog has a potential to grow cereal crops, vegetable and horticulture crops. Main crops include Paddy, Maize and Millet. Vegetables such as Chilli, Raddish, Turnip and Tomato are also grown in the Gewog.

Singye Gewog has an area of 215 sq. km and the climatic condition is hot and humid in summer and warm and dry in winter. The Gewog has a fertile land suitable for cultivation of cereal crops, vegetables, fruits and cash crops. People in the Gewog cultivate Paddy, Areca nut, Maize, Millet and various vegetables such as Chilli, Cabbage, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Ginger and Onion.

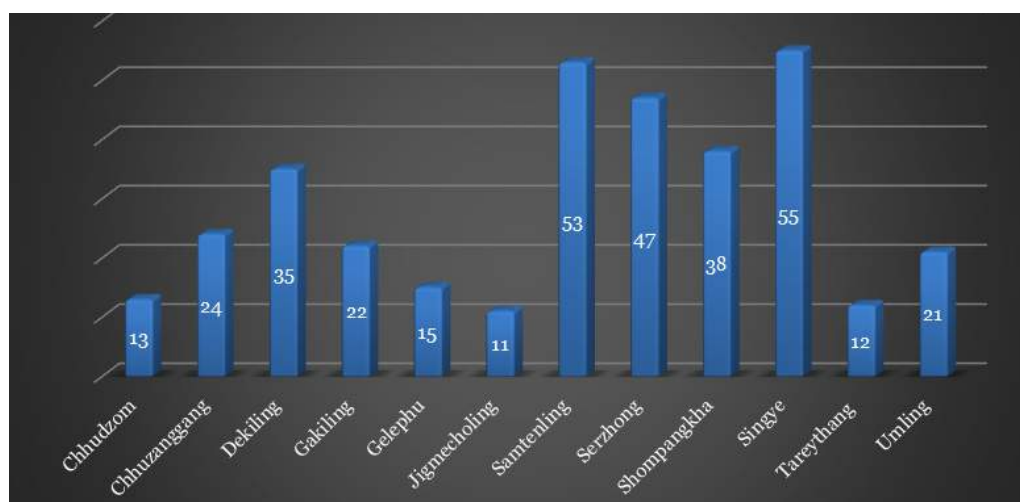
Tareythang Gewog has an area of about 399 sq. km consisting of 5 Chiwogs and 5 villages. The farmers cultivate Paddy, Millet, Maize and vegetables for their consumption. Livestock products such as milk, butter and cheese are produced in smaller quantities. They also cultivate Areca nut and Ginger as cash crops.

Umling Gewog has an area of 122 sq. km and is situated in the Central-Southern foothills of the Dzongkhag. It has warm and humid climate in winter and is hot and rainy in summer. Areca nut and Ginger are grown as the principal cash crops while Paddy and Maize are cultivated as the main cereal crops. Farmers also rear domestic animals such as Cows, Goats, Sheeps, etc. which supplement their livelihood.

Table 1: Number of disputes mediated in the twelve Gewogs of Sarpang Dzongkhag

Sl. No.	Gewog	Disputes mediated (July 2015 - December 2017)
1	Chhudzom	13
2	Chhuzanggang	24
3	Dekiling	35
4	Gakiling	22
5	Gelephu	15
6	Jigmecholing	11
7	Samtenling	53
8	Serzhong	47
9	Shompangkha	38
10	Singye	55
11	Tareythang	12
12	Umling	21
	Total	346

Graph 1: Number of disputes mediated in the twelve Gewogs of Sarpang Dzongkhag



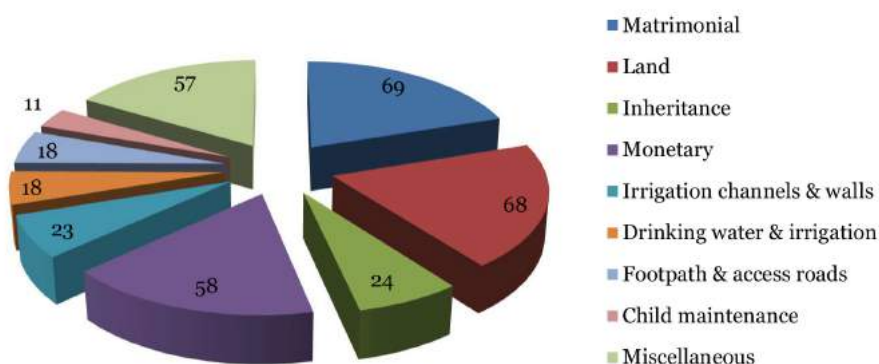
Findings

Singye Gewog has mediated the highest number of disputes (55) in the Dzongkhag, followed by Samtenling Gewog (53). Jigmecholing Gewog has mediated the fewest number of disputes (11) in the Dzongkhag.

Table 2: Types of disputes mediated in Sarpang Dzongkhag

S I . No.	Types of disputes	Disputes mediated (July - Dec. 2015)	Disputes mediated (2016)	Disputes mediated (2017)	Total disputes mediated
1	Matrimonial	17	12	40	69
2	Land	15	16	37	68
3	Inheritance	8	6	10	24
4	Monetary	14	15	29	58
5	Irrigation channels & walls	6	5	12	23
6	Drinking water & irrigation	1	8	9	18
7	Footpath & access roads	3	4	11	18
8	Child maintenance	1	2	8	11
9	Miscellaneous	15	19	23	57
	Total	80	87	179	346

Graph 2: Types of disputes mediated in Sarpang Dzongkhag



Findings

Out of 346 disputes mediated in Sarpang Dzongkhag, matrimonial disputes (69) is the highest, followed by land disputes (68). The child maintenance related-matters is the fewest number of disputes (11) mediated in the Dzongkhag.



14. Thimphu Dzongkhag

Thimphu Dzongkhag is located in the Western part of the country. Its geographical area is approximately 2,067 sq. km with an altitude ranging from 1,300 - 7,300 meters above the sea level. The Dzongkhag has eight Gewogs and one Dungkhag (Lingzhi). It has a population of 128,207 in 2017.¹⁴ Thimphu Dzongkhag is the capital city and is also the largest city in the country. It is the country's Administrative Center and many head offices are located in the Dzongkhag. The rural-urban migration rate is very high resulting in high unemployment

rates. Paddy and Wheat are the main cereal crops grown for both consumption and commercial purposes. Various vegetables are also grown in the Dzongkhag - Chilli and Apple are cultivated on a large scale for commercial purposes. Livestock rearing is another income generating source for the people in the Dzongkhag. The Dzongkhag is very rich in non-wood forest products such as Cordyceps, medicinal plants, Matsutake and many other mushrooms. The urban explosion has led to the conversion of agricultural fields into commercial, institutional and housing apartments.

Thimphu Dzongkhag Court

Thimphu Dzongkhag Court has specialized Benches for Criminal, Commercial, Civil and Family and Child-related cases. It provides judicial services to the people of five Gewogs and the Thromde. The court also provides public services such as attestation, notarization and Marriage Certificates. Each of the five Benches settles over 300 cases in a year.



Source: <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/GIS/map/THIMPHU/THIMPHU%20GEWOG.pdf>

¹⁴ NSB, 2017 *Population & Housing Census of Bhutan: National Report* (RGoB 2018), <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/publication/files/PHCB2017_national.pdf> accessed 2 July 2018

Lingzhi Dungkhag Court

Lingzhi Dungkhag Court was established in 2009. It provides judicial services to the people of three Gewogs - Lingzhi, Naro and Soe. The court settles over 15 cases in a year.

The eight Gewogs of Thimphu Dzongkhag

Chang Gewog has an area of about 194 sq. km with an elevation ranging from 2,320 - 4,278 meters above the sea level. The Gewog is the most urban and falls under Thimphu municipality. Paddy and Oats are the main cereal crops grown in the Gewog. The people also grows varieties of vegetables such as Potato, Cabbage, Broccoli, Beans, Spinach, Carrot, Cauliflower and Raddish.

Dagala Gewog has an area of about 85 sq. km with an elevation ranging from 2,280 - 4,713 meters above the sea level. Most of the households are scattered over Dagala range and the people move from place to place as they derive their livelihood mostly from herding and rearing cattle. No cereal crops are produced in the Gewog. The people maintain only a small plot as kitchen garden for their self consumption.

Geney Gewog with an area of about 144 sq. km consists of 5 Chiwogs. The elevation ranges from 2,023 - 4,533 meters above the sea level. Paddy, Wheat and Barley are the main cereal crops grown in the Gewog. The people also grows a variety of vegetables such as Potato, Peas, Carrot, Chilli, Asparagus and Cabbage. Potato is most widely grown and is a significant source of income. Besides the agricultural products, non-wood forest products like *Sangay Shamu* (Matsutake), *Sisi Shamu* and *Sew Shamu* also generate income for the farmers.

Kawang Gewog has an area of 298 sq. km with an elevation ranging from about 2,300 - 4,769 meters above the sea level. There are 5 Chiwogs in the Gewog. The main cereal crop grown in the Gewog is Paddy. Varieties of vegetables such as Potato, Spinach, Beans, Carrot and Cabbage are widely grown for the commercial purposes.

Lingzhi Gewog has an area of 386 sq. km. Along with Soe and Naro Gewogs, Lingzhi Gewog is also a part of Lingzhi Dungkhag. The people in the Gewog depend on livestock rearing.

Mewang Gewog has 5 Chiwogs spread across an area of 230 sq. km with an elevation ranging from about 2,120 - 4,572 meters above the sea level. All the settlements are electrified and all the villages are connected with farm road. The cereal crops grown in the Gewog are Paddy, Maize and Wheat. Varieties of vegetables such as Garlic, Spinach, Cabbage, Ginger, Cauliflower, Beans and Chilli are widely grown at commercial scale.

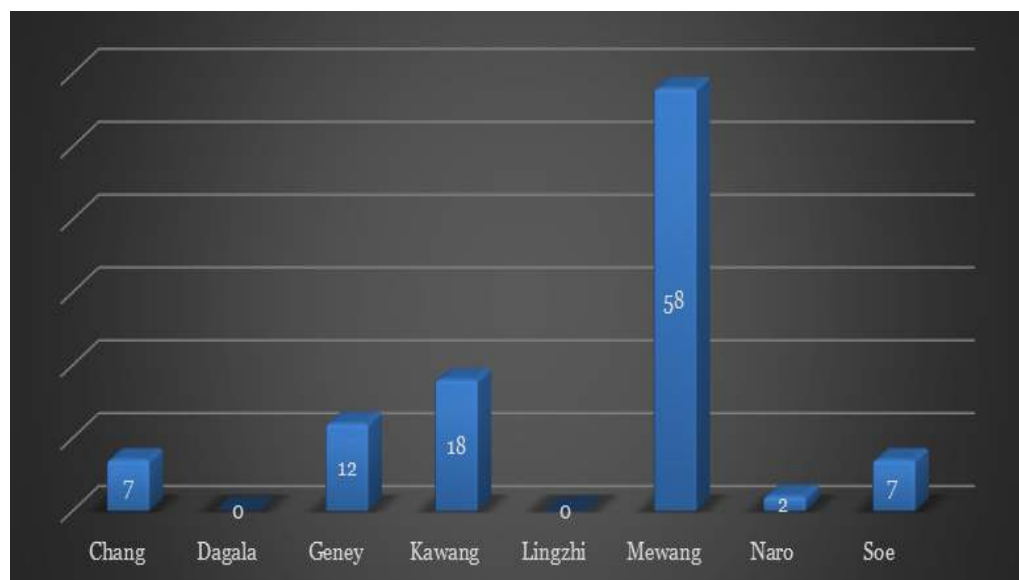
Naro Gewog along with Lingzhi and Soe Gewogs is the part of Lingzhi Dungkhag. It is one of the remotest Gewogs in Thimphu Dzongkhag. The people largely depend on livestock rearing. There are five Chiwogs in the Gewog.

Soe Gewog along with the Lingzhi and Naro Gewogs form Lingzhi Dungkhag. It has an area of 210 sq. km. There are 5 Chiwogs in the Gewog and the people depend on livestock rearing.

Table 1: Number of disputes mediated in the eight Gewogs of Thimphu Dzongkhag

Sl. No.	Gewog	Disputes mediated (July 2015-December 2017)
1	Chang	7
2	Dagala	0
3	Geney	12
4	Kawang	18
5	Lingzhi	0
6	Mewang	58
7	Naro	2
8	Soe	7
	Total	104

Graph 1: Number of disputes mediated in the eight Gewogs of Thimphu Dzongkhag



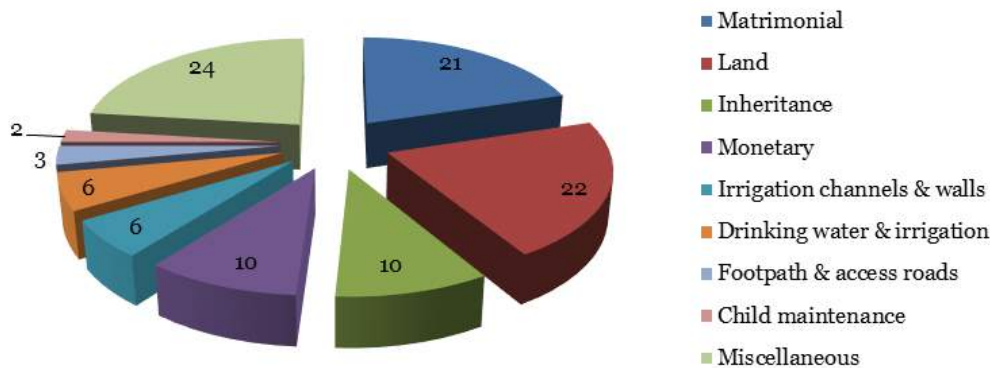
Findings

Mewang Gewog has mediated the highest number of disputes (58) in Thimphu Dzongkhag, while Dagala and Lingzhi Gewogs have not mediated any disputes.

Table 2: Types of disputes mediated in Thimphu Dzongkhag

Sl. No.	Types of disputes	Disputes mediated (July - Dec. 2015)	Disputes mediated (2016)	Disputes mediated (2017)	Total disputes mediated
1	Matrimonial	0	3	18	21
2	Land	0	0	22	22
3	Inheritance	1	1	8	10
4	Monetary	1	1	8	10
5	Irrigation channels & walls	0	0	6	6
6	Drinking water & irrigation	0	0	6	6
7	Footpath & access roads	1	0	2	3
8	Child maintenance	0	0	2	2
9	Miscellaneous	0	3	21	24
Total		3	8	93	104

Graph 2: Types of disputes mediated in Thimphu Dzongkhag



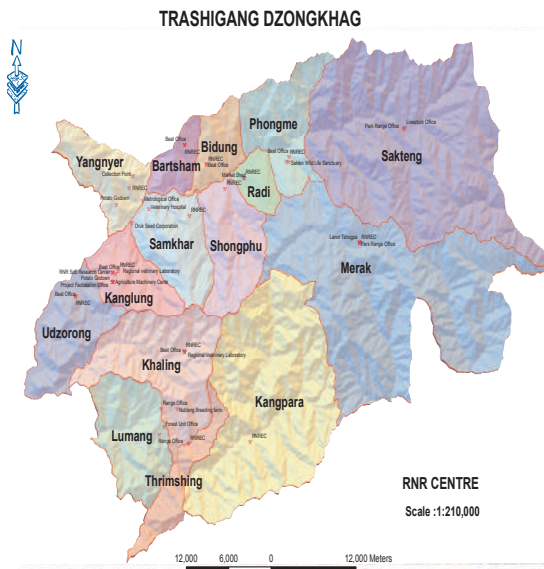
Findings

A total of 104 disputes were mediated in Thimphu Dzongkhag. The miscellaneous disputes relating to the house rent, alcohol, vehicle, etc. were the highest number of disputes (24) mediated in the Dzongkhag, while child maintenance-related issue is the fewest number of disputes (2) mediated in the Dzongkhag.



15. Trashigang Dzongkhag

Trashigang Dzongkhag with the elevation ranging from 600 - 4,500 meters above the sea level is located in the Eastern part of the country. It is one of the largest Dzongkhags in the country with a total area about 3,066.90 sq. km. The Drangme Chu, one of the largest rivers in the country passes through the Dzongkhag. The climate is mainly temperate with an annual rainfall ranging from 1,000 - 2,000 mm. Trashigang Dzongkhag has a population of 43,741 in 2017.¹⁵ The Dzongkhag has 3 Dungkhags - Sakteng, Wamrong and Thrimshing.



Source: <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/publication/files/pubovi3174ml.pdf>

Trashigang Dzongkhag Court

Trashigang Dzongkhag Court was established in 1952. The new court building was constructed in 2011 with the financial support of the DANIDA, Government of Denmark. It provides judicial services to the people of nine Gewogs. The court building has separate detention room for men, women and children. It has separate offices for the judge and judicial staff, ramps for person with disabilities, furnished lobby for the litigants, etc. On an average, the court settles over 300 cases in a year.

Thrimshing Dungkhag Court

Thrimshing Dungkhag Court was established in 1978. The new court building was constructed in 2011 with the financial assistance of the Government of India. It has sufficient space for judicial personnel as well as the litigants. It provides judicial services to the people of two Gewogs - Kangpara and Thrimshing. The court settles over 60 cases in a year.

15 NSB, 2017 Population & Housing Census of Bhutan: National Report (RGoB 2018), <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/publication/files/PHCB2017_national.pdf> accessed 2 July 2018

Sakteng Dungkhag Court

Sakteng Dungkhag Court was established in 2009. It provides judicial services to the people of two Gewogs - Merak and Sakteng. The Court settles over 40 cases in a year.

Wamrong Dungkhag Court

Wamrong Dungkhag Court was established in 1986. The new court building was constructed in 2012. It was funded by the Government of India. It has separate detention room for men, women and children. It also has separate Registry, Finance and Administrative Sections. It provides judicial services to the people of two Gewogs - Khaling and Lumang. The court settles over 100 cases in a year.

The fifteen Gewogs of Trashigang Dzongkhag

Bartsham Gewog has a total area of 35.10 sq. km and lies within the altitude range of 1,080 - 3,020 meters above the sea level. The Gewog experiences hot and humid summers and cold and dry winters. The soil texture is mainly clay and sandy-loam. The main cereal crops grown in the Gewog are Paddy and Maize.

Bidung Gewog has an area of 47 sq. km and lies within the altitude range of 1,920 meters above the sea level. It experiences rainy summer and favorable winter. The soil texture is mainly clay. Main cereal crops cultivated in the Gewog are Paddy and Maize. The Gewog also produces agricultural products such as Beaten Maize, Puffed Rice, Red Chilli Pickle, etc.

Kanglung Gewog has an area of 63.30 sq. km and lies within the altitude range of 1,400 meters above the sea level. The Gewog experiences hot and rainy summers and cold and dry winters. The soil texture is mainly sandy loam. Maize, Paddy and Potatoes are common crops cultivated in the Gewog. Varieties of vegetable cultivated includes Broccoli, Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Raddish, Carrot and Chilli. Potato is the main cash crop.

Kangpara Gewog in Thrimshing Dungkhag has an area of 341.9 sq. km and lies within an altitude range of 2,000 meters above the sea level. The Gewog experiences hot and rainy summers and cold and dry winters. The soil texture is

mainly clay and sandy-loam. Cereal crops such as Maize, Paddy and upland Paddy are cultivated in the Gewog. Walnut, Hazelnut, Mandarin, Pear and Persimmon are common fruits grown in the Gewog.

Khaling Gewog has 6 Chiwogs scattered within its 154.5 sq. km area. The Gewog is located at an elevation range of 1,240 - 2,300 meters above the sea level. It experiences temperate climate. The soil texture is mostly clay loam. Depending on the altitude and the soil texture attributes, the Gewog is suitable for cultivation of Maize and Potatoes. Vegetables such as Cauliflower, Raddish, Beans and Broccoli are also grown in the Gewog.

Lumang Gewog has a total area of 102.9 sq. km and is located towards South-East of the Dzongkhag lying within an altitude range of 1,400 - 2,800 meters above the sea level. The climate is mainly temperate in the Northern part of the Gewog and sub-tropical in the Southern part with an annual rainfall between 1,000 - 2,000 mm. People cultivate Maize as a principal cereal crop, while Potato is the main cash crop.

Merak Gewog is situated in the North of the Dzongkhag and has an area of 867 sq. km. It lies within an altitude range of 11,000 - 12,000 meters above the sea level. The main source of income is dairy products associated with nomadic culture. Farmers grow some vegetables on a small scale for their self consumption. They raise Yaks, Sheep, Goats, Pigs and Horses.

Phongmey Gewog is situated towards the East of the Dzongkhag. It has a total area of 101.3 sq. km with altitude ranging from 1,200 - 2,060 meters above the sea level. It experiences temperate climate. The soil texture of the Gewog is mostly clay and sandy-loam. It is one of the Rice producing areas with large Paddy fields. The main products are Rice, Wheat, Soya-Bean and Walnut. Butter, cheese and egg form the main livestock products.

Radhi Gewog covers 29 sq. km within an altitude ranging from 1,080 - 3,220 meters above the sea level. It experiences hot and humid summer and cold and dry winter. The average temperature varies between 12 - 22 °C and the average annual rainfall is 1,353 mm. The soil texture is mainly clay and sandy-loam. It is partly a dry Chir Pine belt in its lower part and the upper part is covered with a

cool broad-leaved forest. The main cereal crops grown in the Gewog are Paddy and Maize. Potato and Chilli are the main vegetables cultivated in the Gewog.

Sakteng Gewog has an area of 910.9 sq. km located within the flat valley. The people are dependent on livestock products. Though some bitter Buckwheat and vegetables are grown, no other cereal crops are grown due to the high altitude. Sakteng and Merak Gewog have semi-nomadic culture and the livelihood depends on livestock. The important livestock products are butter, cheese, *Zoetey* or *Yithpa* (fermented cheese), Yak meat, wool, etc.

Samkhar Gewog has a total area of 90.1 sq. km with the altitude range of 900 meters above the sea level. It is one of the largest Gewogs in the Dzongkhag consisting of 6 Chiwogs. It includes Trashigang Throm and the Dzongkhag Administration. The climate is mostly moderate in the summer and cold in the winter. It also receives heavy continuous rainfall during summer. The farmers mainly rely on the agricultural products such as Paddy, Maize, Potato and Mandarin. Vegetables such as Raddish, Beans and Cabbage are also produced in large quantities. Paddy is followed by Wheat in wetland, while dry land is dominated by Maize and Potato cultivation.

Shongphu Gewog has an area of 92.4 sq. km and it lies within the altitude range of 2,400 meters above the sea level. The Gewog experiences hot and humid summers and cold and dry winters. The main cereal crops cultivated in the Gewog are Maize and Paddy. The farmers also grow Apple, Mandarin, Peach and Pear.

Thrimshing Gewog has an area of 55 sq. km and is situated in the South of Trashigang. It lies within the altitude range of 600 - 1,400 meters above the sea level. The Gewog is mostly a mountainous terrain with steep slopes. Cereal crops such as Maize, Paddy and upland Paddy are cultivated in the Gewog. Walnut, Hazelnut, Mandarin, Pear and Persimmon are common fruits grown.

Udzorong Gewog has an area of 102.1 sq. km and is located to the South-West of the Dzongkhag. It is situated along the altitude range of 1,500 meters above the sea level with its foothills rising from the banks of the Drangme Chu. The Gewog experiences rainy summers and cold and dry winters. Maize is the principal

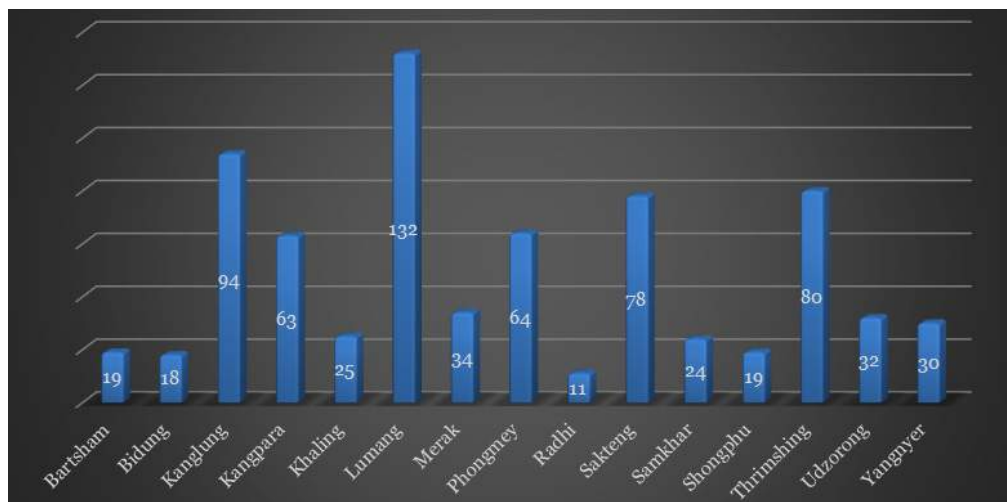
cereal crop cultivated in the Gewog. Income-generating vegetables cultivated in the Gewog include Chilli and Rajma Beans. The farmers also grow fruits such as Mandarin, Mango, Apple, Walnut, Hazelnut and Guava.

Yangnyer Gewog is situated in the North-West of the Dzongkhag and has an area of 75 sq. km. The Gewog experiences temperate climate except for the lower valleys which experiences sub-tropical climate. The main cereal crops cultivated in the Gewog are Paddy and Maize which are primarily cultivated for domestic consumption. The farmers also cultivate varieties of vegetables including Chilli, Cabbage, Raddish, Cauliflower and Beans. The fruits such as Mango, Walnut and Mandarin are also grown in the Gewog.

Table 1: Number of disputes mediated in the fifteen Gewogs of Trashigang Dzongkhag

Sl. No.	Gewog	Disputes mediated (July 2015 - December 2017)
1	Bartsham	19
2	Bidung	18
3	Kanglung	94
4	Kangpara	63
5	Khaling	25
6	Lumang	132
7	Merak	34
8	Phongmey	64
9	Radhi	11
10	Sakteng	78
11	Samkhar	24
12	Shongphu	19
13	Thrimshing	80
14	Udzorong	32
15	Yangnyer	30
	Total	723

Graph 1: Number of disputes mediated in the fifteen Gewogs of Trashigang Dzongkhag



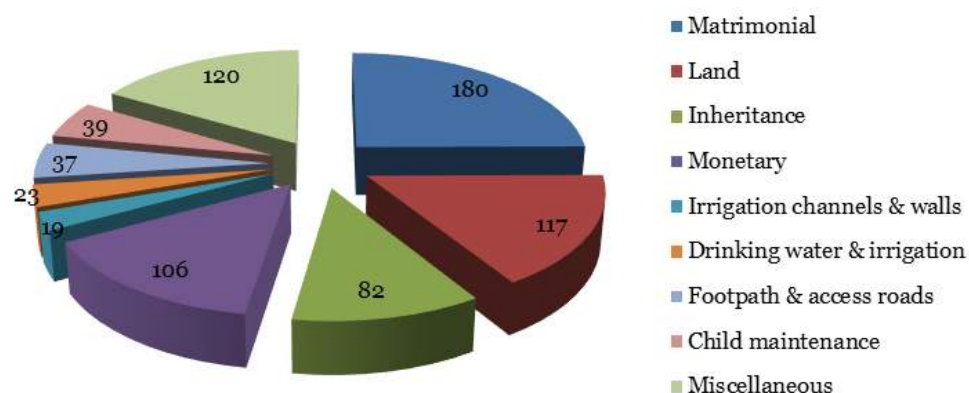
Findings

Lumang Gewog has mediated the highest number of disputes (132) in the Dzongkhag, followed by Kanglung Gewog (63). Radhi Gewog has mediated the fewest number of disputes (11) in the Dzongkhag.

Table 2: Types of disputes mediated in Trashigang Dzongkhag

Sl. No.	Types of disputes	Disputes mediated (July - Dec. 2015)	Disputes mediated (2016)	Disputes mediated (2017)	Total disputes mediated
1	Matrimonial	41	43	96	180
2	Land	29	33	55	117
3	Inheritance	26	21	35	82
4	Monetary	35	22	49	106
5	Irrigation channels & walls	6	3	10	19
6	Drinking water & irrigation	6	4	13	23
7	Footpath & access roads	16	7	14	37
8	Child Maintenance	12	10	17	39
9	Miscellaneous	21	34	65	120
	Total	192	177	354	723

Graph 2: Types of disputes mediated in Trashigang Dzongkhag



Findings

Trashigang Dzongkhag has mediated a total of 723 disputes, which is the second highest in the country, after Paro (895). Matrimonial disputes (180) is the highest number of disputes mediated in the Dzongkhag, followed by land disputes (117). However, irrigation channel and wall-related issues (19) is the fewest number of disputes mediated in the Dzongkhag.

Trashigang Dzongkhag has mediated the highest number of land disputes (117) and Inheritance disputes (82) in the Country.



16. Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag

Located in the North-Eastern part of the country, Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag has an area of 1,438 sq. km and altitude ranging from 600 - 5,400 meters above the sea level. The Dzongkhag is known for pilgrimage sites such as Gomphu Kora, Chorten Kora and Rig-Sum Goenpa. The Dzongkhag has a population of 16,930 in 2017.¹⁶ The people produce traditional wooden bowls which are prized throughout the country.



Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag Court

Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag Court was established in 1991. The court building is being constructed with the financial support of the SDC, Government of Switzerland. It provides judicial services to the people of eight Gewogs. On an average, the court settles over 200 cases in a year.

The eight Gewogs of Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag

Bumdeling Gewog has an area of 851 sq. km and it is the home of the endangered Black-necked Cranes in Bhutan. The Gewog is also known for its religious landmarks such as Rig-Sum-Goenpa and Dechen Phodrang. The farmers grow Paddy and Finger Millet as the staple cereal crops. Potato and Chilli are also grown for cash income.

Jamkhar Gewog is the gateway to the Dzongkhag. Paddy, Maize and Potatoes are common crops cultivated in the Gewog. The farmers also grow vegetables and fruits besides livestock-rearing.

¹⁶ NSB, *2017 Population & Housing Census of Bhutan: National Report* (RGoB 2018), <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/publication/files/PHCB2017_national.pdf> accessed 2 July 2018

Khamdang Gewog has an area of 44.5 sq. km. People are dependent on agriculture. The staple crop cultivated in the Gewog is Maize. Besides maize, the farmers also grow cash crops such as Potatoes, Oranges, Groundnuts, Chillies, etc.

Ramjar Gewog is sandwiched between Yallang Gewog and Bartsham Gewog (Trashigang). Common cereal crops grown in the Gewog are Maize and Paddy. Of the vegetables cultivated, Potato and Chilli are income generating vegetables cultivated on large scale by the people. Rearing cattle and poultry are common in the Gewog.

Toetsho Gewog has an area of 47.12 sq. km. People in the Gewog predominantly cultivate Potatoes, Paddy, Maize, Groundnut and Chillies. Fruits grown include Mandarin, Guava, and Banana. The farmers also rear cattle and poultry.

Tongzhang Gewog has 5 Chiwogs with the elevation ranging up to 2,500 meters above the sea level. Gomphu Kora is one of the most renowned land marks in the Gewog. The main cereal crops cultivated are Maize and Paddy. Other fruit crops include Peach, Plum, Persimmon, Pomegranate and Walnut.

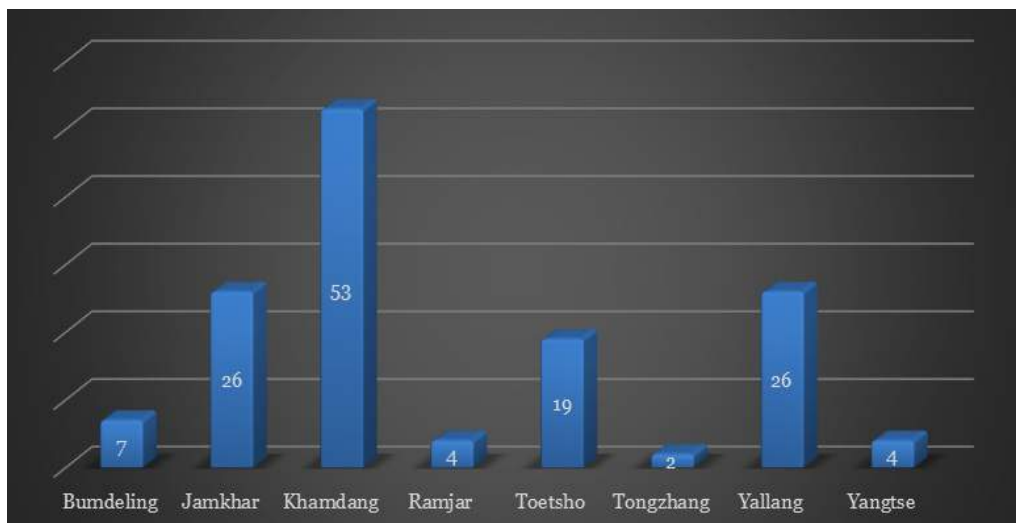
Yallang Gewog has 5 Chiwogs. Paddy and Maize are common cereal crops grown in the Gewog. The people also cultivate Potatoes, Mandarin, Garlic, early season Chilli and Pepper as cash crops.

Yangtse Gewog has 5 Chiwogs. The common cereal crops cultivated in the Gewog are Maize and Paddy. Millet is also cultivated but on a small scale. Chilli, Cabbage, Cauliflower and Potatoes are the most common vegetables cultivated in the Gewog.

Table 1: Number of disputes mediated in the eight Gewogs of Trashiyangtse Dzongkhag

Sl. No.	Gewog	Disputes mediated (July 2015 - December 2017)
1	Bumdeling	7
2	Jamkhar	26
3	Khamdang	53
4	Ramjar	4
5	Toetsho	19
6	Tongzhang	2
7	Yallang	26
8	Yangtse	4
	Total	141

Graph 1: Number of disputes mediated in the eight Gewogs of Trashiyangtse Dzongkhag



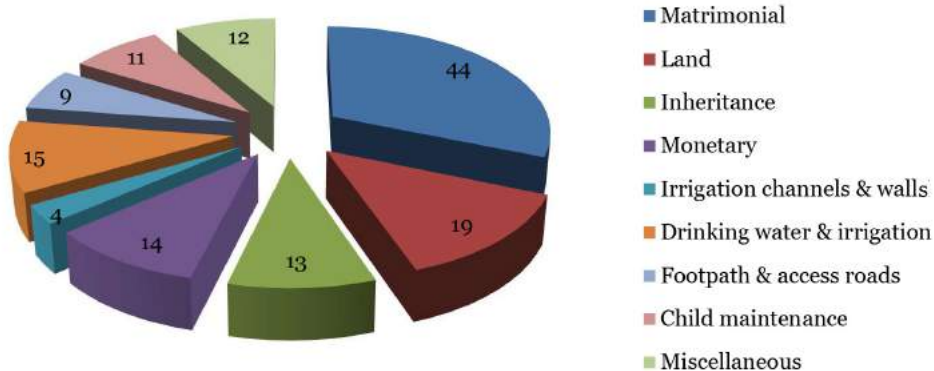
Findings

Khamdang Gewog has mediated the highest number of disputes (53), while Tongzhang Gewog has the lowest number of disputes (2) mediated in the Dzongkhag. Yangtse Gewog has mediated (4), Ramjar (4) and Bumdeling (7).

Table 2: Types of disputes mediated in Trashy Yangtse Dzongkhag

Sl. No.	Types of disputes	Disputes mediated (July - Dec. 2015)	Disputes mediated (2016)	Disputes mediated (2017)	Total disputes mediated
1	Matrimonial	16	14	14	44
2	Land	6	5	8	19
3	Inheritance	6	3	4	13
4	Monetary	8	3	3	14
5	Irrigation channels & walls	1	1	2	4
6	Drinking water & irrigation	8	5	2	15
7	Footpath & access roads	4	3	2	9
8	Child maintenance	7	3	1	11
9	Miscellaneous	8	3	1	12
	Total	64	40	37	141

Graph 2: Types of disputes mediated in Trashiyantse Dzongkhag



Findings

Matrimonial disputes (44) is the maximum number of disputes mediated in Trashiyantse Dzongkhag, while irrigation channel and wall-related-disputes are the fewest number of disputes (4) mediated in the Dzongkhag. A total of 141 disputes were mediated in Trashiyantse Dzongkhag.



17. Trongsa Dzongkhag

Trongsa Dzongkhag holds a historical significance in the transformation of Bhutan. It is centrally located and covers an area of 1,807 sq. km. There are 87 villages spread over 5 Gewogs. It has a population of 16,054 in 2017.¹⁷ The Dzongkhag has an elevation ranging from 800 - 4,800 meters above the sea level. The people largely depend on agriculture farming and livestock for their livelihood. The ongoing Hydro-Power Projects of Mangde Chu and Nika Chu have driven the business activities in the Dzongkhag. Potato, Green Tea, Chilli, Cardamom and Paddy are the main income generating crops grown in the Dzongkhag.



Source: <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/GIS/map/TRONGSA/TRONGSA%20GEWOG.pdf>

Trongsa Dzongkhag Court

Trongsa Dzongkhag Court was constructed in 2013 with the financial support of the ADA and SDC, Government of Austria and Switzerland respectively. The new court building has ramps for person with disabilities, lobby furnished with benches for the litigants, separate rooms for the detainees, litigants, etc. It provides judicial services to the people of five Gewogs. The court settles over 200 cases in a year.

¹⁷ NSB, 2017 *Population & Housing Census of Bhutan: National Report* (RGoB 2018), <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/publication/files/PHCB2017_national.pdf> accessed 2 July 2018

The five Gewogs of Trongsa Dzongkhag

Drakteng Gewog has an area of about 84.8 sq. km with an altitude range of 1,000 - 2,000 meters above the sea level. Kuengarabten Palace, the winter Royal Palace of His Majesty, the Second King of Bhutan is located in the Gewog. The Gewog experiences a warm climate with sandy loam soil type. The Trongsa-Gelegphu highway passes through the Gewog and it serves as a main economic route. Paddy, Maize, Green Tea and Wheat are the main crops grown.

Korphu Gewog falls under sub-tropical region and the altitude ranges from 1,045 - 1,590 meters above the sea level. The Gewog experiences a warm climate with clayey-loam soil type, with an altitude ranging from about 1,070 - 1,300 meters above sea level. Crops such as Paddy, Wheat, Maize and vegetables of all kinds are grown. The sacred monuments like Nabji Lhakhang where tapering stone still exists, Kubdra, which are believed that Guru Padmasambhava has visited and meditated in this sacred site on his way back from Bumthang to India in the 8th century, are located in the Gewog.

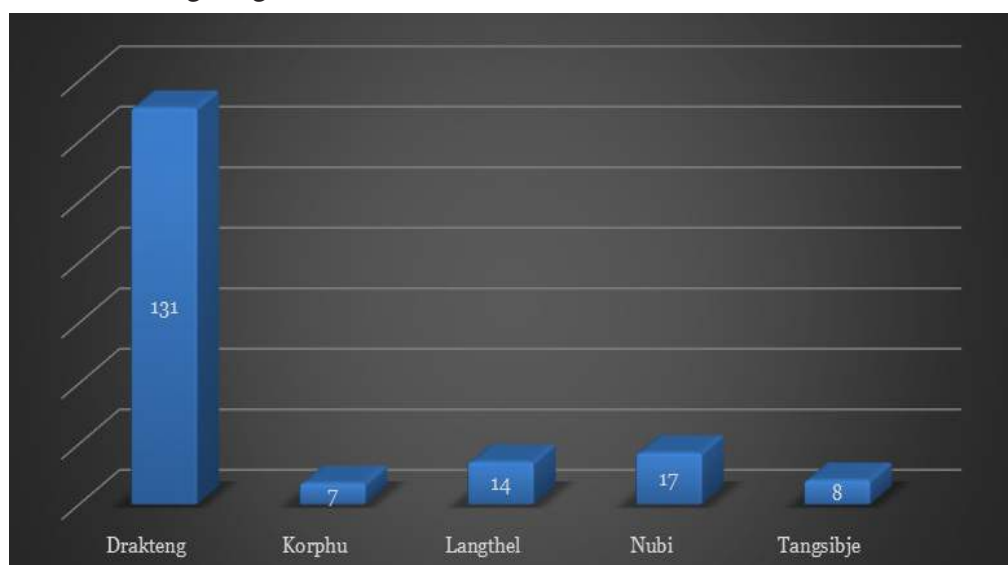
Langthel Gewog covers an area of 508.4 sq. km. Paddy, Maize, Wheat and vegetables are grown in the Gewog. Cash crops such as Orange, Banana and Guava are also grown. There are 13 villages out of which 3 villages namely Jangbi, Womling and Phungzor are resided by *Monpas*. They are believed to be the first inhabitants of Bhutan.

Nubi Gewog is located in the Northern part of the Dzongkhag covering an area of 554.4 sq. km and is the largest Gewog in the Dzongkhag. Trongsa Dzongkhag headquarter is located in Nubi Gewog. Various crops are grown in the Gewog; Potato and Chilli are mostly grown and is considered to be one of the main sources of income for the farmers.

Tangsibje Gewog covers an area of 371.6 sq. km and has 7 villages. The altitude ranges from 1,550 - 2,600 meters above the sea level and lies in the sub-temperate zone. The summer is cool and winter is cold and snowy. The soil texture is predominantly sandy-clay and loam. The East-West highway serves as the main transportation road for every economic activity in the Gewog. Paddy, Maize and vegetables are the main cereal crops grown in the Gewog. Chendebji Chorten is very popular and it draws many visitors.

Table 1: Number of disputes mediated in the five Gewogs of Trongsa Gewog

Sl. No.	Gewog	Disputes mediated (July 2015 - December 2017)
1	Drakteng	131
2	Korphu	7
3	Langthel	14
4	Nubi	17
5	Tangsibje	8
	Total	177

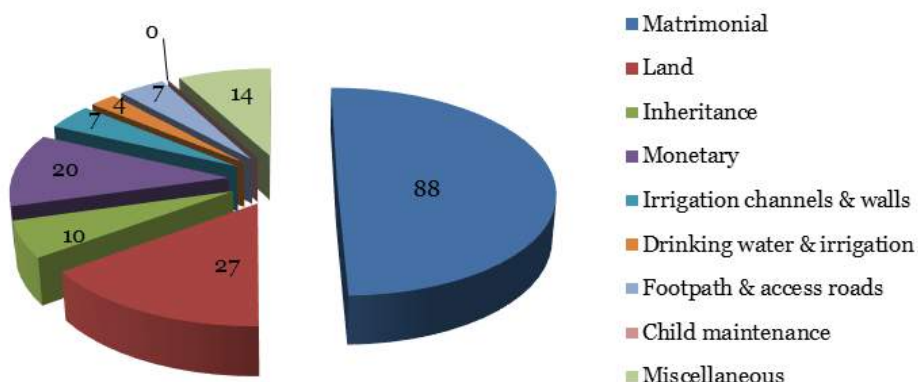
Grap 1: Number of disputes mediated in the five Gewogs of Trongsa Dzongkhag**Findings**

Drakteng Gewog has mediated the highest number of disputes (131), which is 74% of the total disputes mediated in the Dzongkhag, while Korphu Gewog has the least number of disputes (7) mediated in the Dzongkhag. The remaining Gewogs have mediated 8 - 18 disputes on an average.

Table 2: Types of disputes mediated in Trongsa Dzongkhag

Sl. No.	Types of disputes	Disputes mediated (July - Dec. 2015)	Disputes mediated (2016)	Disputes mediated (2017)	Total disputes mediated
1	Matrimonial	26	15	47	88
2	Land	5	7	15	27
3	Inheritance	6	1	3	10
4	Monetary	1	6	13	20
5	Irrigation channels & walls	0	3	4	7
6	Drinking water & irrigation	0	0	4	4
7	Footpath & access roads	0	0	7	7
8	Child maintenance	0	0	0	0
9	Miscellaneous	1	3	10	14
	Total	39	35	103	177

Graph 2: Types of disputes mediated in Trongsa Dzongkhag



Findings

A total of 177 disputes were mediated in Trongsa Dzongkhag. Matrimonial disputes (88) alone constitutes 50% of disputes mediated in the Dzongkhag. However, not a single dispute related to child maintenance was mediated in the Dzongkhag.



18. Tsirang Dzongkhag

Tsirang Dzongkhag lies in the South-central part of the country with an area of 38.3 sq. km. The altitude ranges from 400 - 2,000 meters above the sea level. The Dzongkhag has a population of 21,514 in 2017.¹⁸ Most of the people depend on agriculture and livestock rearing. The favorable climatic condition and diverse agro-ecological features provides the dzongkhag with potential for cultivation of various types of cereals and horticulture crops. Paddy, Maize and Millet

are the main cereal crops grown while Orange, Cardamom and vegetables are the principal cash crops. The main source of cash income for farmers is through the sale of Oranges besides vegetables. Livestock-rearing is also an important economic activity contributing to both subsistence consumption and income generation. The main produce in the Dzongkhag are Oranges, Paddy, Ginger, Cabbage, Cauliflower, and *Dollay* Chilli.



Source: <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/GIS/map/TSIRANG/TSIRANG%20GEWOG.pdf>

Tsirang Dzongkhag Court

The new Tsirang Dzongkhag Court was constructed in 2011. It was funded by the ADA, Government of Austria. It renders judicial services to the people of twelve Gewogs. The court settles over 300 cases on an average, annually.

¹⁸ NSB, 2017 *Population & Housing Census of Bhutan: National Report* (RGoB 2018), <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/publication/files/PHCB2017_national.pdf> accessed 2 July 2018

The twelve Gewogs of Tsirang Dzongkhag

Barshong Gewog, located in the Western part of the Dzongkhag has an area of 21.2 sq. km with the altitude ranging from 700 - 1,500 meters above the sea level. The summer is very hot with heavy monsoon and winter is warm. The soil consists of sandy-clay and sandy-loam that favor Paddy and vegetable cultivation. Paddy, Maize, Oilseed and Wheat are the main cereal crops grown while Orange dominates other cash crops as the main source of cash income for the farmers.

Doonglagang Gewog has an area of 45.9 sq. km with the altitude ranging from 1,300 - 1,500 meters above the sea level. The summer is very hot with heavy monsoon rain and winter is cold. The soil texture is sandy, loamy-black soil that favors growing of cereal crops and vegetables. The farmers mainly grow Maize, Wheat and Rice.

Gosarling Gewog has an area of 9.9 sq. km with the altitude ranging from 700 - 1,300 meters above the sea level. The summer is very hot with heavy monsoon rain and winter is cold. The soil texture is sandy-loamy black favorable for cultivation of Paddy and vegetables. Agriculture land use is, therefore, dominated by wet land cultivation followed by dry land. The principal crops grown are Maize and Paddy. Mandarin is grown as the dominant cash crop.

Kilkhorthang Gewog is located in the heart of the Dzongkhag with an area of 17.80 sq. km and has an altitude ranging from 900 - 1,600 meters above the sea level. The summer is very hot with heavy monsoon rain and winter is cold. The soil texture is predominantly sandy-loamy black soil, which favors Paddy, Maize and vegetables cultivation. Mandarin dominates other cash crops as the main source of income for the farmers.

Mendrelgang Gewog is located in the South-East of the Dzongkhag and has an area of 15.5 sq. km. The altitude ranges from 700 - 1,400 meters above the sea level. The summer is very hot with heavy monsoon rain and winter is warm. The soil texture consists of sandy, clay and loamy-black soil which favor growing Paddy and vegetables. Farmers grow Oranges, Cardamom and various fruits as main cash crops besides various vegetables.

Patshaling Gewog is located in the South-East of the Dzongkhag and has an area of 170.70 sq. km. The altitude ranges from 600 - 1,900 meters above the sea level. The summer is very hot with heavy monsoon rain and winter is cold. The sandy, loamy-black soil favors Paddy and vegetables cultivation. Agriculture land use is dominated by dry land in the upper region of the Gewog where mostly Maize, Wheat and Mustard are grown. The lower part of Gewog has more wet land with Paddy and Wheat as main crops. Cardamom and vegetables are the principal cash crops grown in the Gewog.

Pungtenchu Gewog has an area of 136.5 sq. km with the altitude ranging from 700 - 1,300 meters above the sea level. The summer is very hot with heavy monsoon rain and the winter is cold. The soil texture is predominantly sandy and loamy-black soil which favor, primarily growing Paddy and vegetables. Agriculture and livestock farming are the predominant occupation in the Gewog. Paddy, Millet and Maize are the main cereal crops grown while Citrus is the major cash crop.

Rangthangling Gewog has an area of 24.5 sq. km with the altitude ranging from 600 - 1,600 meters above the sea level. The summer is warm with heavy rain and winter is cold. The soil texture is predominantly of sandy, loamy-black soil which favors growing Paddy, Maize and vegetables. The main crops cultivated in the Gewog are Maize, Paddy, Millet and Orange.

Semjong Gewog has an area of 14.5 sq. km with the altitude ranging from 1,200 - 1,800 meters above the sea level. The summer is warm with heavy monsoon rain and winter is cold. The soil texture is sandy, loamy-black soil which favors cultivation of Paddy, Maize and vegetables.

Sergithang Gewog has an area of 137.6 sq. km with the altitude ranging from 550 - 1,600 meters above the sea level. The summer is very hot with heavy monsoon rain and winter is warm. The soil texture consists of sandy, loamy-black soil which favors Paddy and vegetables cultivation. The sale of cash crops such as Orange and Cardamom constitutes main source of income for the farmers. Livestocks-rearing is also important in terms of supplementing the income.

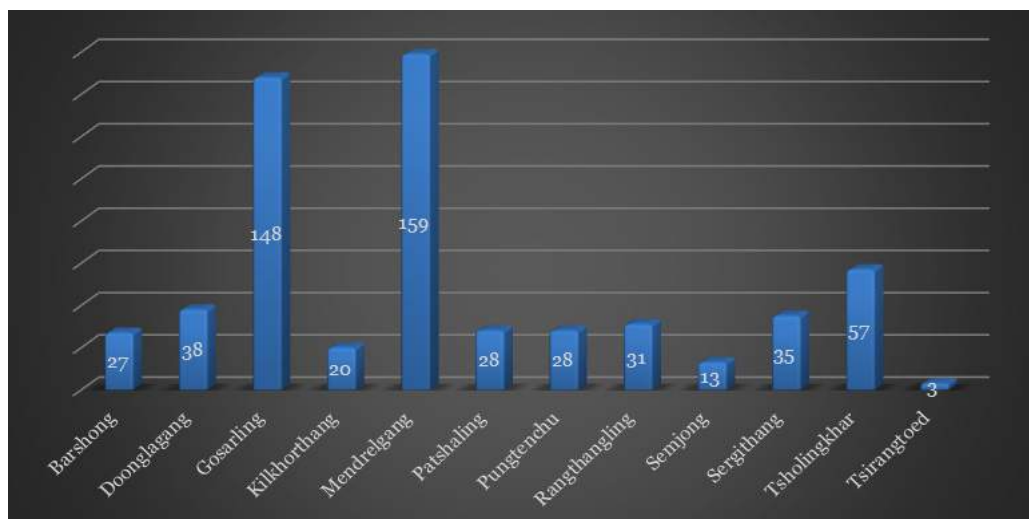
Tsholingkhar Gewog has an area of 13.7 sq. km with the altitude ranging from 500 - 1,400 meters above the sea level. The summer is very hot with heavy monsoon rain while winter is cold. The Gewog has sandy-loamy black soil favoring Paddy and vegetable cultivation.

Tsirangtoed Gewog has an area of 30.3 sq. km with an altitude range of 800 - 1,000 meters above the sea level. The summer is very hot with heavy monsoon rain and winter is cold. The soil consists of sandy, loamy-black soil. Paddy, Maize, Miller, Oilseed and Pulses are the main cereal crops grown in the Gewog. The farmers also grow vegetables such as Cabbage, Ginger, Raddish, Spinach, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Onion and Garlic.

Table 1. Number of disputes mediated in the twelve Gewogs of Tsirang Dzongkhag

Sl. No.	Gewog	Disputes mediated (July 2015 - December 2017)
1	Barshong	27
2	Doonglagang	38
3	Gosarling	148
4	Kilkhorthang	20
5	Mendrelgang	159
6	Patshaling	28
7	Pungtenchu	28
8	Rangthangling	31
9	Semjong	13
10	Sergithang	35
11	Tsholingkhar	57
12	Tsirangtoed	3
	Total	587

Graph 1: Number of disputes mediated in the twelve Gewogs of Tsirang Dzongkhag



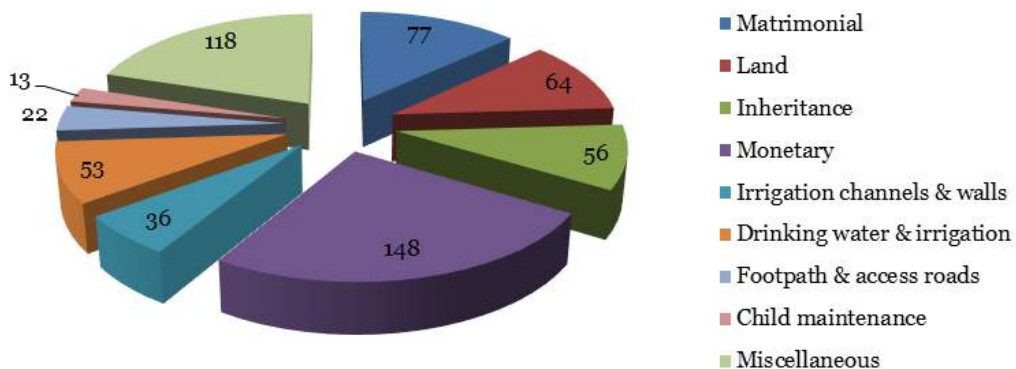
Findings

Mendrelgang Gewog has mediated the highest number of disputes (159) followed by Gosarling Gewog (148). The two Gewogs alone have mediated around 52% of the disputes in the Dzongkhag. The lowest number of disputes (3) in the Dzongkhag were mediated by Tsirangtoed Gewog.

Table 2: Types of disputes mediated in Tsirang Dzongkhag

Sl. No.	Types of disputes	Disputes mediated (July - Dec. 2015)	Disputes mediated (2016)	Disputes mediated (2017)	Total disputes mediated
1	Matrimonial	28	20	29	77
2	Land	22	17	25	64
3	Inheritance	10	9	37	56
4	Monetary	57	31	60	148
5	Irrigation channels & walls	16	11	9	36
6	Drinking water & irrigation	19	21	13	53
7	Footpath & access roads	6	9	7	22
8	Child maintenance	3	4	6	13
9	Miscellaneous	41	23	54	118
	Total	202	145	240	587

Graph 2: Types disputes mediated in Tsirang Dzongkhag



Findings

Monetary matter is the highest number of disputes (148) mediated in Tsirang Dzongkhag which is highest in the country as well. The lowest number of disputes (13) mediated in the Dzongkhag pertains to Child maintenance. A total of 587 disputes were mediated in the Dzongkhag.



19. Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag

Wangduephodrang Dzongkhag lies in the North-West part of the country with an area of 4308 sq. km. The altitude ranges from 800 - 5,500 meters above the sea level. It has a population of 35,928 in 2017.¹⁹ Most of the people in the Dzongkhag depend on agriculture and livestock farming. The favorable climatic condition and diverse agro-ecological features provides the Dzongkhag with potential for cultivation of various types of cereal crops as well as horticulture crops. Paddy, Maize and Millet are the main cereal crops grown while Orange, Persimmon and vegetables are the principal cash crops. Paddy,

Chilli and Potato cultivation is very famous in the Dzongkhag. The main source of income are Potato, Cordyceps in the North, and Paddy and vegetables in the South. Livestock-rearing is also important income for the people.



Source: <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/GIS/map/WANGDI/WANGDUE%20GEWOG.pdf>

Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag Court

Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag Court was constructed in 2017 with the financial support of the ADA and SDC, Government of Austria and Switzerland respectively. There are two Benches. The new court is spacious with separate detention rooms for men, women, children and differently-abled people. It provides judicial services to the people of fifteen Gewogs. On an average, the court settles over 600 cases in a year.

¹⁹ NSB, 2017 *Population & Housing Census of Bhutan: National Report* (RGoB 2018), <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/publication/files/PHCB2017_national.pdf> accessed 2 July 2018

The fifteen Gewogs of Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag

Athang Gewog has an area of 785 sq. km and consist of 5 Chiwogs. The terrain is mostly rugged. Paddy is the main cereal crop cultivated in the Gewog. Potato is the main source of income in the Gewog.

Bjena Gewog is located at an altitude range of 1,500 - 3,000 meters above the sea level, falling in the warm temperate agro-ecological zone. The soil texture is sandy-loam to sandy-clay. The favorable diverse agro-ecological features provide the Gewog with a high potential for the cultivation of many different types of cereal grains as well as horticulture crops. Paddy, Wheat, Millet, Barley and Maize are the main cereal crops grown.

Daga Gewog is located at an altitude range of 800 - 2,700 meters above the sea level and is covered with the broad-leaved and Pine forest. The soil texture is predominantly clay-loam. The primary cereal crops are Paddy, Wheat, Maize, and Mustard. Ginger, Potato Chilli, Raddish, Beans, and Carrot are the various vegetables cultivated by the farmers. The horticulture produce includes Orange, Sugarcane, Guava and Avocado.

Dangchu Gewog is at an altitude range of 2,000 - 5,000 meters above the sea level, falling under warm temperate to alpine agro-ecological zone. The pre-dominant soil texture is sandy-loam to sandy-clay which is favorable for the cultivation of crops. Potato is the main cash crop. This is supplemented by the sale of livestock products such as cheese and butter.

Gangtey Gewog is known for the Black-necked Cranes. It has an area of 49.90 sq. km and falls at an altitude range of 2,800 - 3,500 meters above the sea level. It is covered with coniferous forests. In summer, it is usually hot with monsoon rain and winter is normally dry. The soil texture is pre-dominantly sandy-loam. The alpine climatic feature provides the Gewog with very less potential for the cultivation of various cereal grains as well as the horticulture crops. Wheat and Buckwheat are the main cereal crops, while Potato forms the staple cash crop in the Gewog.

Gasetsho Gom Gewog has an area of 46.8 sq. km and comprises of 5 Chiwogs. The Gewog lies at an altitude of 1,200 - 1,500 meters above the sea level. It experiences hot and humid summers and dry and cold winters. Its climatic condition ranges from sub-tropical to sub-temperate with an annual rainfall of 727 - 2,000 mm. The soil texture is predominantly clay-loam that favors growing of crops such as Paddy, Wheat and Mustard. Vegetables such as Spinach, Onion and Beans are also grown in the Gewog. Oranges, Peach, Pear, Apple and Sugarcane are the horticulture products cultivated on a small scale.

Gasetsho Wom Gewog has an area of 207.85 sq. km and is mainly rugged with pockets of gently facing slopes. It falls at 1,540 - 1,848 meters above the sea level, covered mainly by the broad-leaved and Chir Pine forest. The summer is warm and humid and winter is cold and dry. The soil texture is predominantly clay loamy, sandy-loam and red soil. Paddy is the main cereal crop grown in the Gewog. Vegetables such as Chilli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Onion and Beans are also grown.

Kazhi Gewog has an area of 622 sq. km. It falls at an altitude range of 1,600 – 4,000 meters above the sea level. Due to its diverse ecological features, the forest in the South are dominated by Chir Pine, Blue Pine and evergreen Oak trees, whereas in the North the forest is covered with Fir trees. The soil texture is predominantly sandy-clay in the South which is favorable for growing tubers, Chilli and Paddy. In the North, farmers are mostly Yak herders. They engage in collection of Cordyceps.

Nahi Gewog falls at 1,000 - 3,400 meters above the sea level and is covered mainly by Chir Pine, Oak trees and mixed conifers. The summer is hot and winter is cool. The soil texture is predominantly sandy, sandy-loam to clay and are generally fertile. The main cereal crops grown are Paddy, Wheat and Buckwheat. Vegetables such as Chilli, Asparagus, Cabbage, Beans, Onion and Potatoes are also grown in the Gewog.

Nyisho Gewog has an area of 111.5 sq. km with the altitude range of 1,500 – 3,000 metres above the sea level. The Gewog has sub-tropical climatic condition and the vegetation comprises of cool-broad leaved trees and Chir Pine. Rice is the main

staple food in the Gewog. Almost all the households grow Paddy and remain self sufficiency in the food grains whole round the year. Wheat, Buckwheat, Mustard and Soya been are also grown on a small scale. The vegetables grown in the Gewog are Potatoes, Chillies, Turnip, Radish, Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower and Garlic. Garlic and Potatoes are grown on a large area for commercial purposes while Orange, Persimmon and Sugarcane are grown for the domestic consumption. The people in the Gewog also raise cattles for some cash income and for their self consumptions as well.

Phangyul Gewog lies at an altitude range of 1,500 - 3,000 meters above the sea level with cool winter and hot summer with moderate rainfall. It falls in between cool-temperate to warm-temperate agro-ecological zone, with annual rainfall of 650 - 850 mm. The soil texture is sandy-clay to sandy-loam, which is favorable for the cultivation of varieties of vegetables, cereal crops and oil seeds. Paddy, Wheat, Finger Millet and Barley are the main cereal crops grown in the Gewog.

Phobjikha Gewog has an area of about 138.20 sq. km with an altitude range of 2800 - 4000 meters above the sea level. It is mostly covered with Blue Pine forest. The soil texture is predominantly sandy-loam, which favors growing tubers. While summer is hot with monsoon rain, winter is mostly dry and snowy. It is known as winter roosting ground for Black-necked Cranes due to abundant dwarf Bamboos. It has alpine vegetations with snow in winter. The alpine climate do not favor the cultivation of cereal grains and horticulture crops. However, Wheat and Buckwheat are grown on a small scale.

Rubesa Gewog falls at an altitude range of 900 - 2,400 meters above the sea level. The Gewog vegetation is mainly Blue Pine forest. The summer is hot with monsoon rain while winter is dry and temperate. The soil is predominantly sandy-loam and clay loam. It consists of 6 Chiwogs with an estimated area of 163.60 sq. km. The most common crops grown in the Gewog is Paddy. Vegetables such as Spinach, Cabbage, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Chilli, Potato, Raddish and Turnip are also grown in the Gewog.

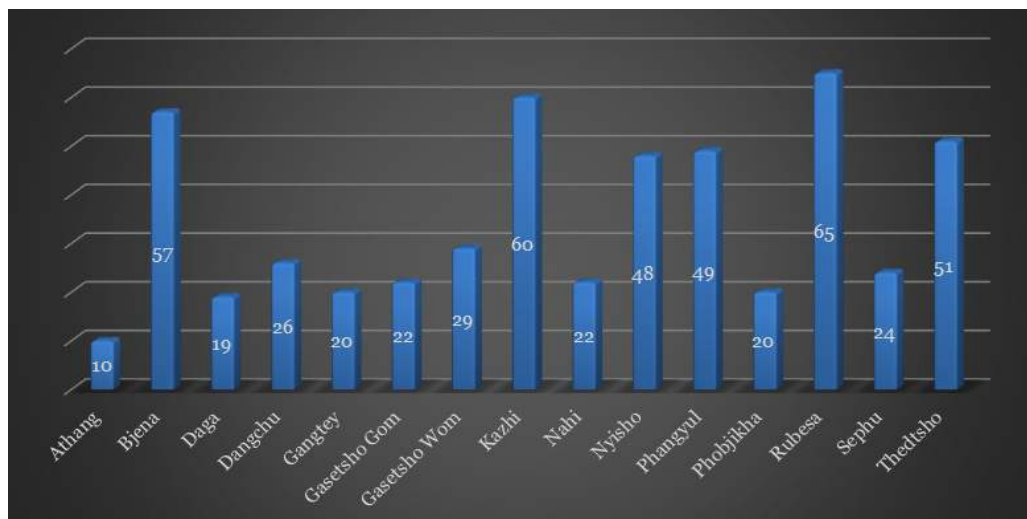
Sephu Gewog has an area of about 1,105.996 sq. km with an altitude ranging from 2,600 – 4,000 meters above the sea level. It is mainly covered by Blue Pine forest. The summer is hot with monsoon rain and winter is dry and snowy. The soil is predominantly sandy-clay and sandy-loam, which favor primarily growing of tubers. Wheat and Buckwheat are the main cereal crops cultivated by the farmers. Fruits such as Apples, Peach and Plum are also cultivated in the Gewog.

Thedtsho Gewog has an area of 614.93 sq. km with an altitude ranging from 1,100 - 1,400 meters above the sea level. The summer is hot with monsoon rain and winter is dry and temperate. The soil is predominantly sandy-clay and sandy-loam. Paddy, Wheat and Maize are the main cereal crops. The farmers also grow Onion, Spinach, Cabbage, Garlic and Chilli.

Table 1: Number of disputes mediated in the fifteen Gewogs of Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag

Sl. No.	Gewog	Disputes mediated (July 2015 - December 2017)
1	Athang	10
2	Bjena	57
3	Daga	19
4	Dangchu	26
5	Gangtey	20
6	Gasetsho Gom	22
7	Gasetsho Wom	29
8	Kazhi	60
9	Nahi	22
10	Nyisho	48
11	Phangyul	49
12	Phobjikha	20
13	Rubesa	65
14	Sephu	24
15	Thedtsho	51
	Total	522

Graph 1: Number of disputes mediated in the fifteen Gewogs of Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag



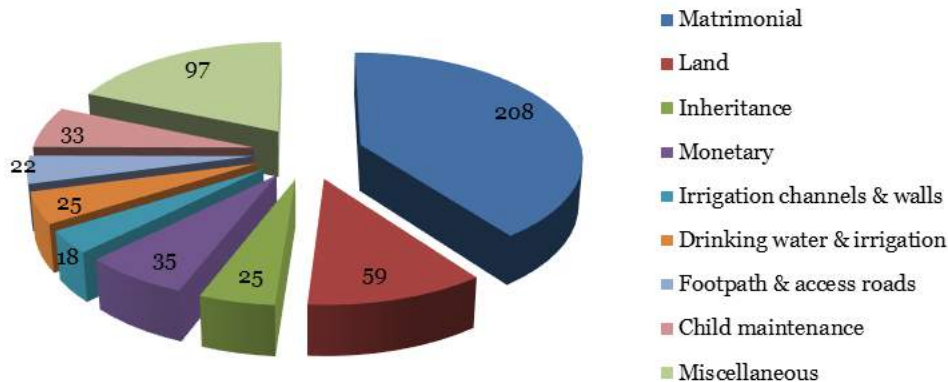
Findings

Rubesa Gewog has mediated the highest number of disputes (65), followed by Kazhi Gewog (60). Athang Gewog has the fewest number of disputes (10) mediated in the Dzongkhag.

Table 2: Types of disputes mediated in Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag

Sl. No.	Types of disputes	Disputes mediated (July - Dec. 2015)	Disputes mediated (2016)	Disputes mediated (2017)	Total disputes mediated
1	Matrimonial	13	25	170	208
2	Land	8	12	39	59
3	Inheritance	1	4	20	25
4	Monetary	3	8	24	35
5	Irrigation channels & walls	0	1	17	18
6	Drinking water & irrigation	3	8	14	25
7	Footpath & access roads	5	3	14	22
8	Child maintenance	2	5	26	33
9	Miscellaneous	6	19	72	97
	Total	41	85	396	522

Graph 2: Types of disputes mediated in Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag



Findings

Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag has mediated a total of 522 disputes. Matrimonial disputes (208) is the maximum disputes mediated in the Dzongkhag, followed by Miscellaneous related-issues (97). The minimum number of disputes (18) mediated in Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag pertains to irrigation channels and wall-related issues.



20. Zhemgang Dzongkhag

Zhemgang Dzongkhag is located in the Central-Southern region of the country with an area of approximately 2,421.74 sq. km. It has a population of 17,126 in 2017.²⁰ The Dzongkhag is also a part of the wild life corridor of the Royal Manas National Park, Jigme Singye Wangchuck National Park and Thrimshingla National Park. The Dzongkhag experiences both temperate and tropical climate owing to its significant altitudinal variations. The average annual rainfall varies from 1,200 - 2,500 mm with the southern foothills receiving the maximum rainfall. People cultivate mainly Maize followed by Paddy, Buckwheat, Millet, Barley, Wheat, Foxtail Millet, Potato, etc. Mandarin is the main source of cash income for the Southern and Central Gewogs, while the Northern Gewogs depend on livestock products for income.



Source: <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/publication/files/pub5nd3714cz.pdf>

Zhemgang Dzongkhag Court

Zhemgang Dzongkhag Court was constructed in 2014 with the financial assistance of the ADA, Government of Austria. It has separate detention rooms for men, women and children, ramps for person with disabilities and lobby furnished with benches. It provides judicial services to the people of three Gewogs. The court settles over 100 cases in a year.

²⁰ NSB, 2017 *Population & Housing Census of Bhutan: National Report* (RGoB 2018), <http://www.nsb.gov.bt/publication/files/PHCB2017_national.pdf> accessed 2 July 2018

Panbang Dungkhag Court

Panbang Dungkhag Court was established in 2009. The new court building was constructed in 2013 with the financial support of the Government of India. It renders judicial services to the people of five Gewogs - Panbang, Bjoka, Goshing, Ngangla and Phangkhar. The court has sufficient space with separate detention rooms for men, women and children. There are also separate Registry, Finance and Administrative Sections. On an average, the court settles over 50 cases annually.

The eight Gewogs of Zhemgang Dzongkhag

Bardo Gewog has a total area of 210 sq. km and it lies within the altitude range of 900 - 4,000 meters above the sea level. The Gewog is dissected by steep slopes, deep gorges and narrow valleys. It receives annual rainfall of 1,350 mm. Agriculture and livestock are the main source of income for the people. The dry land mostly grows staple food crops such as Maize, Wheat, Millet, Buckwheat, Paddy, Millet, etc. Owing to wide range of climatic conditions and different soil textures, farmers also grow variety of vegetables such as Beans, Chillies and other vegetables.

Bjoka Gewog is located in the South-East of the Dzongkhag and has an area of 196 sq. km. It lies within the altitude range of 150 - 1,600 meters above the sea level. The climatic condition is hot and wet in summer and dry and warm in winter. The Gewog is popular for the Cane and Bamboo handicraft product which is the main source of income besides, Mandarin and Potato. In addition, people also raise cattle and Horses in order to supplement income for their livelihood.

Goshing Gewog is located in the Southern part of the Dzongkhag with an area of 99.11 sq. km. It lies within the altitude range of 150 - 2,000 meters above the sea level. The climate is moderate and has sandy, loamy-black soil which is favorable for cultivation of different varieties of food crops, vegetables and fruits. The climate is very hot in the summer and cool in winter. The main source of income is Mandarin and Ginger. The farmers cultivate staple food crops such as Maize, Wheat, Millet, Buckwheat, upland Paddy, Foxtail Millet, etc. They also raise cattle and poultry.

Nangkor Gewog is located in the Central part of Zhemgang Dzongkhag and has an area of 209 sq. km. It lies within the altitude range of 900 - 4,000 meters above the sea level. Therefore, the climatic condition is cool and pleasant in summer and dry and cold in winter. The Gewog is popular for Ginger and it is the major source of cash income. Farmers grow staple food crops such as Maize, Paddy and Wheat. They also raise cattle and poultry.

Ngangla Gewog has a total area of 312 sq. km. It lies within the altitude range of 100 - 500 meters above the sea level. Therefore, the climatic condition is hot and humid in summers and dry and warm in winters. The Gewog is popular for Mandarin production and it is the main source of cash income besides poultry. In addition, people also raise cattle for dairy products. The dry land is mainly used for cultivating staple crops such as Maize, Wheat, Millet, Paddy and Millet.

Phangkhar Gewog has an area of 248 sq. km. and is located in the Royal Manas National Park. The Gewog falls in the sub-tropical zone with altitude range of 238 - 1,500 meters above the sea level. It experiences hot and humid weather. The livelihood of the people depends upon the agricultural practices. The main source of income is Citrus production and other crops such as Cardamom and Ginger.

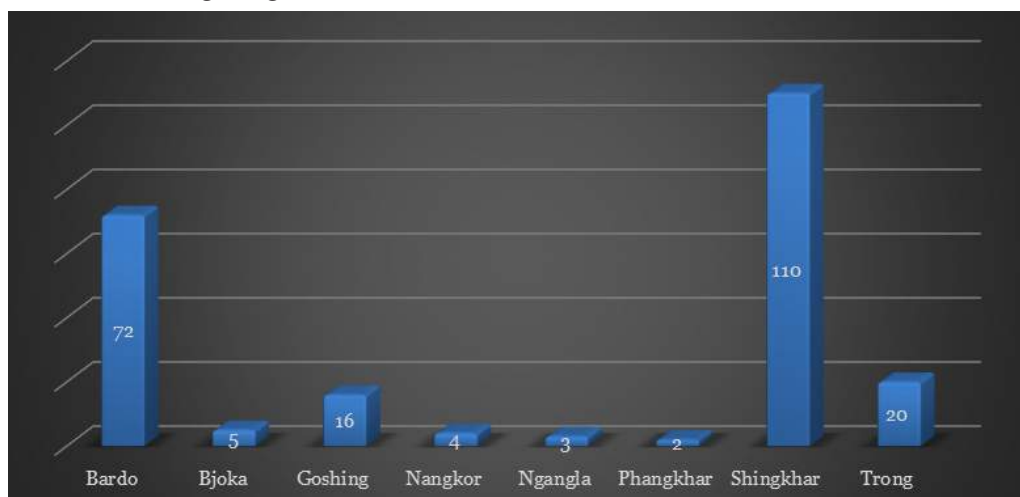
Shingkhar Gewog has an area of 309 sq. km. It lies within the altitude range of 500 - 2,500 meters above the sea level. The climatic condition is tropical with moderate winter and warm summer. The source of income are Mandarin and Potato. In addition, people also raise cattle and Horses. The dry land is mainly cultivated to grow staple food crops such as Maize, Wheat, Millet, Buckwheat, upland Paddy, Foxtail Millet, etc.

Trong Gewog has an area of 350 sq. km. It lies within the altitude range of 150 - 2,000 meters above the sea level. It experiences varied climatic conditions. The Gewog is popular for Cane and Bamboo handicrafts and is the major source of cash income besides Mandarin and Potato. In addition, the farmers also raise cattle and Horses in order to generate cash income. They also grow Maize and Paddy.

Table 1: Number of disputes mediated in the eight Gewogs of Zhemgang Dzongkhag

Sl. No.	Gewog	Disputes mediated (July 2015 - December 2017)
1	Bardo	72
2	Bjoka	5
3	Goshing	16
4	Nangkor	4
5	Ngangla	3
6	Phangkhar	2
7	Shingkhari	110
8	Trong	20
	Total	232

Graph 1: Number of disputes mediated in the eight Gewogs of Zhemgang Dzongkhag

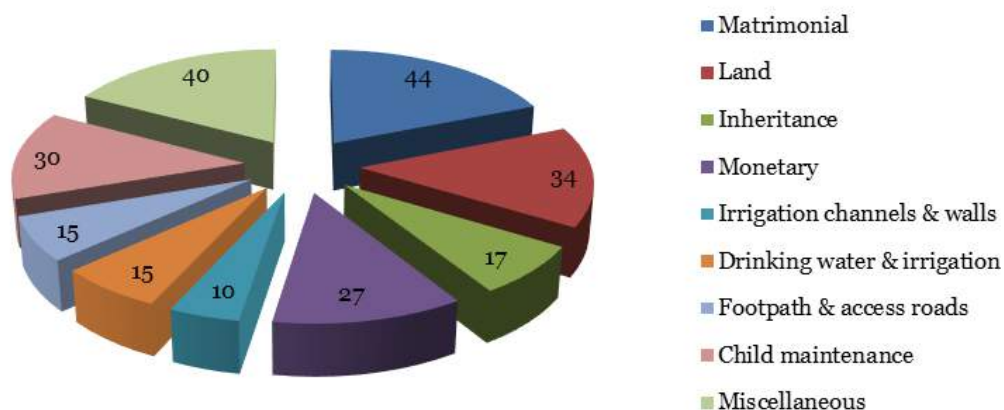


Findings

Shingkhari Gewog has mediated the highest number of disputes (110) in the Dzongkhag, followed by Bardo Gewog (72). The two Gewogs alone have mediated about 78% of the total number of disputes in Zhemgang Dzongkhag. Phangkhar Gewog (2) has mediated the fewest number of disputes in the Dzongkhag.

Table 2: Types of disputes mediated in Zhemgang Dzongkhag

Sl. No.	Types of disputes	Disputes mediated (July - Dec. 2015)	Disputes mediated (2016)	Disputes mediated (2017)	Total disputes mediated
1	Matrimonial	15	9	20	44
2	Land	9	11	14	34
3	Inheritance	4	4	9	17
4	Monetary	8	8	11	27
5	Irrigation channels & walls	8	1	1	10
6	Drinking water & irrigation	5	5	5	15
7	Footpath & access roads	2	5	8	15
8	Child maintenance	12	7	11	30
9	Miscellaneous	7	10	23	40
Total		70	60	102	232

Graph 2: Types of disputes mediated in Zhemgang Dzongkhag

Findings

A total of 232 disputes were mediated in Zhemgang Dzongkhag. The highest number of disputes was mediated on matrimonial issues (44), followed by inheritance (40) and land (34) respectively. The lowest number of disputes mediated in the Dzongkhag pertain to irrigation channel and wall-related issues (10).



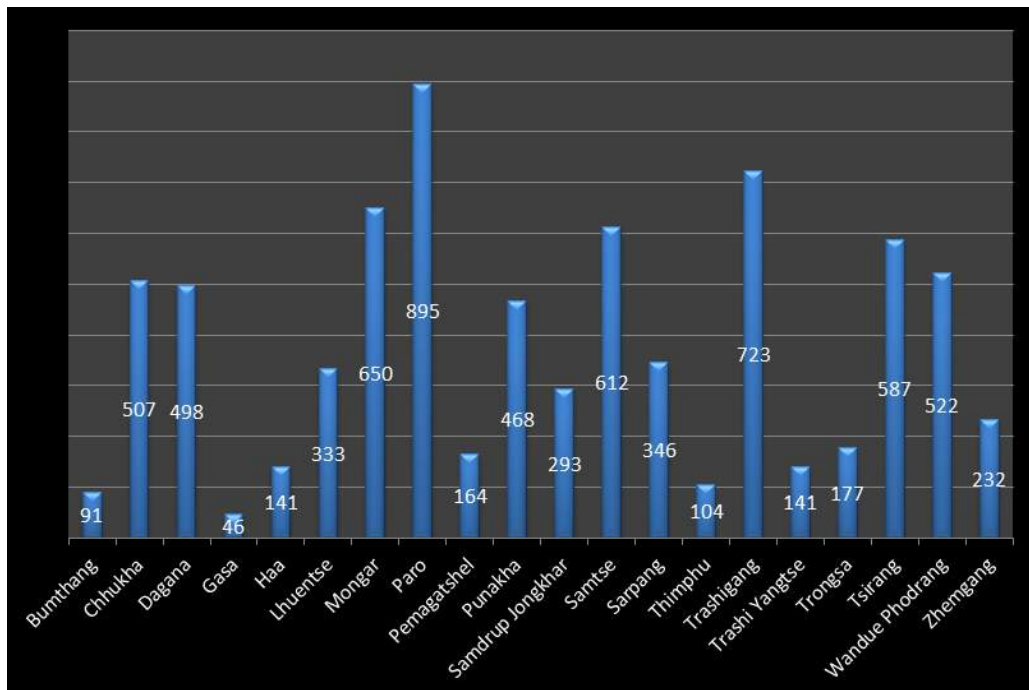
4. Findings (National Level)

Due to lack of proper records maintained by many Chiwogs, the number of cases mediated could not be ascertained comprehensively. From the available records and reports, it is revealed that a total of 7,530 disputes were mediated in the 20 Dzongkhags from July 2015 - December 2017:-

Table1: Number of disputes mediated in the Twenty Dzongkhags

Sl. No.	Dzongkhag	Types of disputes									Total
		Matri-monial	Land	Inheri-tance	Mon-etary	Irrigation channel	Drinking water	Foot-path	Child mainte-nance	Miscel-laneous	
1	Bumthang	31	12	2	12	0	4	8	11	11	91
2	Chhukha	111	125	54	92	28	26	17	21	33	507
3	Dagana	92	74	33	133	37	42	19	6	62	498
4	Gasa	10	9	15	6	0	0	0	5	1	46
5	Haa	23	30	17	22	10	12	10	3	14	141
6	Lhuentse	118	69	20	27	21	2	14	23	39	333
7	Mongar	197	81	68	87	21	39	59	40	58	650
8	Paro	144	151	68	95	62	78	85	39	173	895
9	P/gatshel	39	19	11	31	2	11	13	1	37	164
10	Punakha	156	61	31	28	45	29	31	28	59	468
11	S/Jongkhar	68	61	25	42	19	21	8	5	44	293
12	Samtse	97	81	41	95	49	48	50	19	132	612
13	Sarpang	69	68	24	58	23	18	18	11	57	346
14	Thimphu	21	22	10	10	6	6	3	2	24	104
15	T/gang	180	117	82	106	19	23	37	39	120	723
16	T/Yangtse	44	19	13	14	4	15	9	11	12	141
17	Trongsa	88	27	10	20	7	4	7	0	14	177
18	Tsirang	77	64	56	148	36	53	22	13	118	587
19	Wandue	208	59	25	35	18	25	22	33	97	522
20	Zhemgang	44	34	17	27	10	15	15	30	40	232
Total		1817	1183	622	1088	417	471	447	340	1145	7530

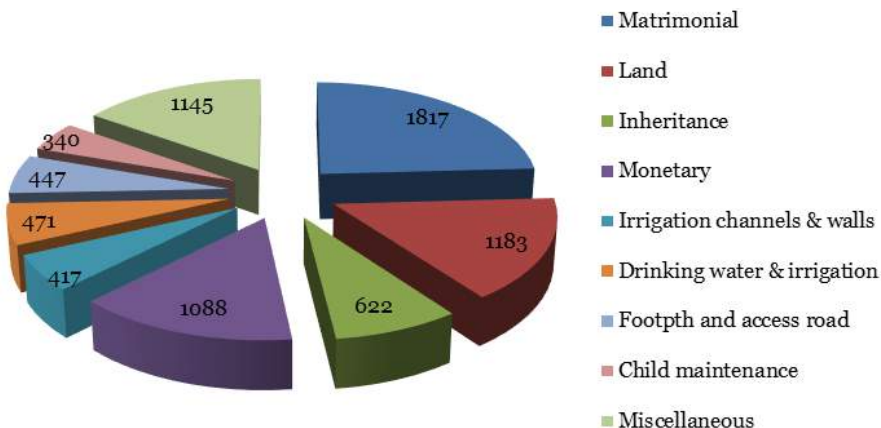
Graph 1: Number of disputes mediated in the twenty Dzongkhags



Findings

A total of 7,530 disputes were mediated in the 20 Dzongkhags. Paro Dzongkhag (895) has mediated the highest number of disputes, followed by Trashigang (723) and Mongar Dzongkhag (650) respectively. Gasa Dzongkhag (46) has the lowest number of disputes mediated in the country, followed by Bumthang (91) and Thimphu Dzongkhag (104) respectively.

Graph 2: Types of disputes mediated in the twenty Dzongkhags



Findings

Out of 7,530 disputes mediated in the country, matrimonial disputes (1,817) is the highest, followed by Land (1,183) and Miscellaneous related-disputes (1,145). Child maintenance related-issues (340) is the minimum number of disputes mediated in the country, followed by Irrigation channel and wall-related issues (417).



5. Adjudication of Civil Cases by the Courts

As per the record of the Information and Communication Technology Department of the Supreme Court of Bhutan, the Courts have decided a total of 4,897 civil cases in 2017 excluding the marriage certificates and notary services. It may be inferred that several cases were settled through the mediation in the communities before reaching the courts; implying that the number of civil cases reaching courts every year could be higher, excluding the pending cases. Therefore, mediation services played a important role in reducing the number of civil cases reaching the courts. More importantly, mediation saved time and resources of the people and gave opportunity to live happily as families, friends and neighbours - ensuring a free, fair and a content civil society. Although mediation or any alternative dispute resolution systems will never replace or substitute the comprehensive adjudication of the cases by professional judges, it will mitigate the flood of litigation, especially those which are trivial, frivolous, protracted and cantankerous civil disputes.

6. Conclusion.

Nangkha Nangdrig is an age-old customary practice of informal dispute resolution in the country. It is advantageous to the parties, courts and the communities. Mediation of disputes reduce the burden on the courts, allowing the judiciary to allocate its resources on a smaller docket of cases requiring serious attention. Mediation has also minimized the divisive effects of the litigation, and preserved the age-old culture of inter-dependence and harmonious co-existence of people in the communities. Further, the time and the cost savings to the disputants from informal mediation processes reduces the burden on the individuals and communities.

The Institute created increased awareness of the mediation of disputes in the country through a series of trainings, workshops and advocacy programs. By imparting mediation skills and techniques to the local government and community leaders, the Institute has tried to take justice to the doorsteps of the people in the communities, and enhance access to justice.

The Bhutan National Legal Institute acknowledges the support and cooperation of the Gups, Mangmis, Tshogpas and other stakeholders who assisted us in the compilation and publication of the report. The Institute is also grateful to the Royal Government of Bhutan for the financial support for this project.

(Annexure)

Alternative Dispute Resolution (Mediation) Report Form

GEWOG:..... DZONGKHAG:.....

Sl. No.	Types of disputes	Disputes mediated (July - Dec. 2015)	Disputes mediated (2016)	Disputes mediated (2017)	Remarks
1	Matrimonial				
2	Land				
3	Inheritance				
4	Monetary				
5	Irrigation channels & walls				
6	Drinking water & irrigation				
7	Foot path and access roads				
8	Child maintenance				
9	Miscellaneous (Other disputes that are not mentioned above) 1. 2. 3.				

Signature of Gup

Signature of Mangmi

