

SAVING  
LIVES

CHANGING  
LIVES



# Bhutan

## Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2023



World Food  
Programme

# Table of contents

<b>2020 Overview</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Context and operations &amp; COVID-19 response</b>	<b>4</b>
Risk Management	5
<b>Partnerships</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>CSP Financial Overview</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Programme Performance</b>	<b>9</b>
Strategic outcome 01	9
Strategic outcome 02	12
<b>Cross-cutting Results</b>	<b>15</b>
Progress towards gender equality	15
Environment	16
<b>Data Notes</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Figures and Indicators</b>	<b>18</b>
WFP contribution to SDGs	18
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	20

## 2020 Overview

The COVID-19 pandemic is described by the Secretary-General as a “global health crisis unlike any in the 75-year history of the United Nations”. In response to the outbreak, the Royal Government of Bhutan took swift and decisive measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19. As a result, Bhutan has managed to avert a public health crisis until now. But the pandemic has had a severe impact upon the country’s ability to achieve its sustainable development targets.

The COVID-19 pandemic has effectively exposed structural issues in societies across the globe. In Bhutan, it demonstrated the fragility of the country’s food systems, where limited arable land and constraints in commercial farming, marketing and post-harvest management mean that Bhutan imports about half its food from neighbouring countries. The temporary closure of its borders, higher food prices and concerns about a shift in diets to more affordable and less nutritious foods, have put pressure on the food and nutrition security situation in the country.

The economy has been so severely impacted that the Government is reconsidering Bhutan’s planned graduation to lower middle-income status by 2023. In response to COVID-19 compounded impacts, the Government developed an Economic Contingency Plan to support economic recovery. More than 70 percent of the plan’s budget was allocated to an Agriculture Stimulus Plan, reflecting a deep national commitment to find long-term and transformative solutions to Bhutan’s food systems and lack of food self-sufficiency.

In the second year of implementing its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023, WFP continued to expand its strong partnership with the Government and adapted the CSP to national priorities for COVID-19 response. In 2020, WFP focused on capacity strengthening initiatives, engaging in policy dialogue and advocacy, generating evidence, and developing innovative approaches to food systems, nutrition and disaster risk management.

WFP worked with the Government to ensure national food security during the pandemic through assistance to import and maintain the quality of food for half of the population for six months. WFP supported the development of the National Food Security Emergency Action Plan, provided mobile storage units for food storage and provided national food safety and quality assistance. With the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), WFP assisted the Ministry of Education in the formulation and implementation of the “safe re-opening of schools” protocols.

To support the national Agriculture Stimulus Plan, WFP rolled out its strategy for climate resilient food systems in partnership with the World Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The strategy promoted sector transformation through assistance across the entire agriculture value chain, boosting demand for local food, building production capacity, and enhancing post-harvest management, marketing, knowledge management and coordination.

Bhutan is located in one of the most seismically active zones in the world and is prone to multiple natural disasters. A disaster hitting Bhutan today, with the country already under pressure due to the pandemic, could have a devastating impact on Bhutan and its people. In response, WFP has intensified its capacity strengthening assistance to the Government with focus on five areas: governance and coordination, data preparedness, logistics, emergency telecommunications and food security.

In partnership with Durham University, WFP completed an Earthquake Impact Assessment Modelling Study, which for the first-time produced quantifiable numbers about the impact of earthquakes in Bhutan. More than 100 scenarios were developed, with the worst-case scenario resulting in 9,000 fatalities, 10,000 people with serious injuries and 45,000 people displaced nationally. Earthquake sector preparedness has started and will be tested in a simulation exercise in 2021.

WFP also completed the 72-hour Rapid Assessment Approach (RAA) in Bhutan, enabling a disaster response within 72 hours based on real-time data and a spatial database with geo-referenced vulnerability layers. As 2020 ended, the World Health Organization called for better readiness for the next pandemic, warning that COVID-19 was “not necessarily the big one”. The Government has also called for stronger preparedness for a possible future multi-hazard scenario with a pandemic and disaster hitting the country simultaneously. Moving forward, WFP and the Government are planning to expand the 72-hour RAA as a platform for future pandemic and multi-hazard disaster response.



# Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Bhutan is prone to earthquakes, floods, glacial lake outburst floods, landslides and forest fires, and is in a region where the level of risk from climate variability and climate change varies from “extreme” to “very high”. Climate change is a significant concern given its intensifying effects on hazard impact and frequency. Average temperatures, precipitation patterns and the incidence of hydro-meteorological hazards have already increased over the past decades, which have had severe implications to the agricultural sector [1]. With the increased risk of multiple natural hazards, capacity strengthening of the national disaster management readiness with better coordination is a priority for the Government - along with upgraded data systems and increased awareness.

Bhutan is at a crossroads of a triple burden of malnutrition, brought about by modern lifestyle and its related health issues. Hunger is no longer a public issue; wasting has been brought down to 4 percent, underweight to 9 percent and stunting at 21 percent. Micronutrient deficiencies, though, remain a major public health issue with anaemia rates at 44 percent for children aged 6-59 months and 31 percent for adolescent girls [2], while non-communicable diseases are responsible for 69 percent of Bhutan’s disease burden and 71 percent of the deaths [3]. Dietary diversity has worsened with 86 percent of the Bhutanese who did not consume adequate vegetables and fruits in 2019, up from 67 percent in 2014 [4].

As COVID-19 hit Bhutan, the Government took swift and decisive measures to seal its borders, quarantine Bhutanese returning from abroad, and prevent community transmission by putting strict preventive measures in place. As a result, less than 700 people tested positive for COVID-19 in Bhutan in 2020. While Bhutan has managed to avert a public health crisis until now, the country has not been able to escape the pandemic’s crippling economic impacts. Economic growth is estimated to have decelerated from 3.8 percent to 1.5 percent in one year. Exports and imports have decreased significantly, in line with weak foreign and domestic demand and disruptions to trade [5].

COVID-19 demonstrated the fragility of the country’s food systems. Limited movement of farm laborers, erratic supply of agriculture inputs, and supply chain disruptions have resulted in higher food prices and put extra pressure on the food and nutrition security situation in the country. Concerns about a shift in diets to more affordable, pre-packaged and less nutritious foods contributed to growing worries about the nutrition situation of Bhutan’s children. Additionally, with primary schools closed due to COVID-19, 62,000 children did not receive a nutritious meal at school in 2020.

In response to these crises, the Government rolled out a social protection cash transfer programme for vulnerable households, launched monetary response measures and developed an Economic Contingency Plan (ECP) to mitigate the socio-economic impact of the pandemic. The ECP detailed both immediate and longer-term response actions to support economic recovery and is focused on the agriculture, construction and tourism sectors. More than 70 percent





of the ECP budget is allocated to the agriculture sector, including improving food self-sufficiency and nutrition security, reflecting a strong national commitment to finding long-term and transformative solutions to Bhutan's food systems.

## Operations

In Bhutan, WFP continued to develop its portfolio under its CSP 2019-2023 and adapted it to the Government's priorities for COVID-19 response. WFP's operations fall under the addressing root causes and resilience-building focus areas, in line with the key objectives of building livelihoods, strengthening institutional capacities and systems across nutrition, food systems and disaster risk management in Bhutan.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP supported the Government in building human capital through the prevention and management of malnutrition, while promoting agriculture sector transformation and enhanced food self-sufficiency. Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP assisted the Government in building greater national resilience to natural disasters and climate change.

At an early stage after the outbreak, the Government expressed concerns about the food security situation in Bhutan and started importing food from India for half the population for a six-month period. Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP supported the Government response with the development of a policy paper on the Impact of COVID-19 on Food and Nutrition Security and assistance to the development of the National Food Security Emergency Action Plan for COVID-19, which both guided the Government in its initial response. To support the Government's substantial investment in food import under the National Food Security Reserve, WFP rolled-out a series of food safety and quality projects, such as running social media awareness campaigns, providing infrastructural and financial assistance, developing national guidance and delivering training for government partners and retailers. This was complemented by the provision of eight mobile storage units for the storage of food and emergency supplies.

In response to the Government's priority to support the agriculture sector as the main pillar in their economic recovery plan, WFP has under Strategic Outcome 1 rolled out its strategy for climate-resilient food systems in Bhutan in partnership with the World Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Under the strategy, WFP helped strengthen livelihoods and enhance Bhutan's food self-sufficiency, through assistance across the agriculture value chain.

WFP strengthened its role as a technical assistance provider through support to the national nutritional strategy action plan, development of national standards for school kitchens and stores and with the formulation of a management protocol for public health issues such as glossitis. With the United Nations Children's Fund, WFP supported the Ministry of Education in the formulation and implementation of the "safe re-opening of schools" protocols.

Despite the closure of schools, WFP worked with its partners to advance its CSP commitments on fortification through standards setting, blending unit installation, analytical capacity strengthening, advocacy, communications and institutionalizing food safety and quality within the fortified food value chain.

[1] Disaster Risk Reduction in Bhutan, UNDRR, 2020

[2] National Nutrition Survey, 2015

[3] Annual Health Bulletin, 2019

[4] Bhutan STEPS Survey Report, 2019

[5] Bhutan Development Update, World Bank, 2020

## Risk Management

The COVID-19 pandemic compounded many of the existing risks identified in the Country Strategic Plan, such as the strategic risks of disasters reversing recent development gains and insufficient funding and the programmatic risk of slow transition of the school feeding programme into a school nutrition programme. Some of the additional COVID-19 related risks included limited access to nutritious food as a result of disruptions to markets, misconceptions about safe and nutritious food and higher food prices.

To mitigate natural disaster risks, WFP worked closely with the Department for Disaster Management to enhance national disaster data preparedness and response capacities, coordination and contingency planning while relying on already existing government response tools. WFP continued its donor outreach and advocacy to mobilize sufficient financing for pandemic response and longer-term resilience building. Despite the pandemic and school lockdown, WFP could support the transition to a school nutrition programme through development of advocacy materials, such as brochures for children on healthy eating during COVID-19 and social media campaigns.



# Partnerships

In 2020, two years into the implementation of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023, WFP focused on brokering new South-South partnerships with government partners and private sector, expanding partnerships for coordinated assistance to Bhutan's agriculture sector, while deepening its established partnerships with host government entities and international partners.

## Host Government

WFP continued to implement programmes primarily through its government partners. WFP worked closely with various departments under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, including the Department of Agriculture Marketing and Cooperatives, the Department of Agriculture, and the statistical division as part of developing the agriculture sector's statistical and monitoring and reporting system. Other partners included the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, Bhutan's Agriculture and Food Regulatory Authority (BAFRA), the Department for Disaster Management (DDM) under the Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs and selected districts as part of WFP's assistance to strengthen the country's food systems and disaster risk management (DRM). Finally, WFP deepened its collaboration with the Gross National Happiness Commission, the Government's planning body.

Under South-South cooperation, WFP developed a new partnership between the Bhutan Chamber of Commerce and Industries and the Confederation of Indian Industries. The partnership focused on capacity strengthening, policy dialogue and exchange of best practices in agriculture, post-harvest management, nutrition and food safety. This included training in food safety and quality for the government and private sector, delivered with the Confederation of Indian Industry's Food and Agriculture Centre for Excellence and with industry experts from companies such as Big Bazaar, Spencer's and Cargill. A partnership was also brokered between BAFRA and the Association of Official Analytical Collaboration, India section, to gradually build Bhutan's own food analytical capacity.

## Cooperating Partners and Academia

WFP signed a new partnership agreement with the Tarayana Foundation, Bhutan's biggest civil society organisation, to carry out nutrition community outreach to promote the consumption of local and nutritious food while building community-level resilience. Under DRM, WFP continued deepening its relationship with the universities of Newcastle and Durham in the United Kingdom for the completion of the Earthquake Impact Assessment Modelling Study and for the continuation of research on Glacial Lake Outburst Floods in Bhutan.

## United Nations and International Financial Institutions

Following the COVID-19 outbreak, WFP partnered with the World Bank to support the Government in its food security response and the Economic Contingency Plan (ECP). This included sharing analysis and recommendations to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on food and nutrition security through WFP's policy paper on the impact of COVID-19 and the World Bank's policy brief "COVID-19 and Food Security in Bhutan: How to Respond?" WFP also took part in the mid-term review of the World Bank's Food Security and Agriculture Productivity Project and in coordinating assistance to the agriculture sector under the ECP.

Under DRM, WFP deepened its partnership with the Japan International Cooperation Agency and with a Japanese private company. WFP also reinforced its partnership with the World Bank in building resilience to climate change and disasters. Both entities co-employed a disaster management specialist on a part-time basis, which facilitated closer collaboration.

To further support agriculture sector transformation and enhanced food and nutrition security, WFP has partnered with the International Trade Centre (ITC) in capacity building of rural enterprises in agriculture trade and marketing as well as in the Agriculture Management Information System. WFP continues to collaborate with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in the agriculture sector. WFP partnered with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in advocating for the continued delivery of critical services such as school meals, adapting food-based social safety nets and for safe re-opening of schools.

## Government and Private Sector Contributions

WFP has received confirmation of the first contribution from the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation to implement a three-year regional project entitled "Scaling up fortified rice through social safety net programs across Nepal, Sri Lanka and Bhutan". Together with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), WFP mobilized funds under UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) for assistance to the agriculture sector under the ECP.

WFP is thankful for generous support to the CSP from the Republic of Korea, Canada, Australia, Japan Association of WFP, the RS Group (River Star Foundation) and the UN COVID-19 MPTF.



# CSP Financial Overview

In 2020, WFP had sufficient funds for Strategic Outcome 1 – nutrition, food systems and fortification. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, many of the activities could not be implemented. A major activity planned was the development of a national social behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategy to promote improved dietary and health practices for Bhutan's school children, but, due to quarantine restrictions, experts could not be deployed to Bhutan and the development was delayed. School infrastructure construction was another major activity, which due to movement restrictions and school closures also got hampered. However, with the reprioritization of planned activities, WFP managed to reappropriate funds to agriculture and food safety activities that could be implemented following the Government's focus to increase local agricultural production as part of the COVID-19 response. With the redirection of resources, WFP spent 81 percent of the funds available for Strategic Outcome 1 activities.

Although the annual needs-based plan of Strategic Outcome 2 was only funded at 55 percent in 2020, WFP was able to allocate funds to address and support both WFP's planned disaster risk management priorities and the Government's COVID-19 priorities. Specifically, WFP supported national food security through assistance to food safety and quality needs, and to the National Food Security Reserve.













WFP also received an endorsement for funding support for rice fortification from the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) together with Nepal and Sri Lanka, a major achievement for the year. With WFP's in-house food technologist capacity, hired to advance fortification in Bhutan, this funding will enable WFP to roll-out rice fortification to the benefit of Bhutan and its people.

This year, WFP benefited from a Multi-Partner Trust Fund allocation for activities undertaken jointly with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to mitigate the socio-economic impact of COVID-19. The joint project, "Protecting livelihoods and reinforcing the tourism and agriculture sectors in Bhutan," applied an integrated approach to enhance agriculture production and assist citizens who lost their jobs in the tourism sector. Aligned to the Agricultural Stimulus Plan under the Economic Contingency Plan, WFP's assistance supported livelihoods of smallholder farmers by increasing their production of nutritious crops, enhancing market linkages, and identifying successful agricultural and entrepreneurial models for scale-up. The assistance went to smallholder farmers in the districts of Zhemgang and Samtse, of which 80 percent are women.

WFP continues to seek partnerships with other bilateral agencies to mobilize resources for government priorities for climate-resilient food systems and in building national resilience to climate change and disasters.



## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: School-age children, women and vulnerable groups in Bhutan have improved nutrition in line with national targets by 2023	 1,387,255	 1,315,421	 1,644,008	 1,339,158
02: Government has strengthened capability to address food security and nutrition challenges and prepare for and respond to crises, including those resulting from climate change, by 2023.	 282,259	 276,614	 154,659	 134,865
Total:	 1,669,514	 1,592,035	 1,798,667	 1,474,023

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.



# Programme Performance

## Strategic outcome 01: School-age children, women and vulnerable groups in Bhutan have improved nutrition in line with national targets by 2023



Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP supported the Government in building human capital through the prevention and management of malnutrition. Investing in the first 8,000 days of a child's life from conception to 21 years of age, WFP supported the transformation of the school feeding programme into a national school nutrition programme through an intersectoral approach of education, agriculture and health. WFP also worked with government partners in creating an enabling ecosystem for food fortification in the country.

WFP promoted agriculture sector transformation and enhanced food self-sufficiency in support of the national Agriculture Stimulus Plan and livelihoods. WFP rolled out its strategy for climate-resilient food systems in partnership with the World Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The strategy promoted sector transformation through assistance across the entire agriculture value chain, boosting demand for local food, building production capacity, and enhancing post-harvest management, marketing, knowledge management and coordination across the sector.

### Overview of Activities

Strategic Outcome 1 is implemented through two key activities, (1) building human capital through nutrition interventions, as well as promoting agriculture sector transformation and linking farmers to schools and (2) promoting fortification through advisory services, technical and infrastructure assistance.

Under Activity 1, WFP supported nutrition outcomes and the transition of the school feeding programme to the national school nutrition programme. This was done through an integrated approach covering national policy and strategy development, school meal design and training of cooks, nutrition curriculum development, nutrition messaging and development of national standards for improved school kitchen and stores for enhanced food safety, nutrition and health outcomes in schools. In the agriculture sector, WFP supported government partners and farmers to increase production and income, while providing fresh local foods for schools and other markets.

Under Activity 2, WFP supported the development of standards for fortified rice and strengthened capacities of the national food control laboratory to support compliance during regulations' enforcement. WFP also carried out advocacy and communication activities on nutrition and food safety to educate the public.

### Resources to Results

Strategic Outcome 1 was fully funded in 2020 which allowed WFP to plan for implementation of its entire programme portfolio. However, the Government's adoption of strict preventive measures to curb the COVID-19 pandemic affected the implementation of various capacity strengthening activities. Training and workshops could not be carried out because of travel and gathering restrictions, import limitations affected the availability of raw materials for infrastructure development and re-prioritization of developmental activities to support the COVID-19 response delayed

the implementation.

By mid-year, the Government requested UN agencies to re-align activities to support the COVID-19 response. WFP reprioritized funds for the safe re-opening of schools and to support agriculture production, post-harvest management and marketing, capacity building of local farmers, monitoring and reporting under the Agriculture Stimulus Plan.

### **Outputs**

The implementation of activities was greatly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. However, WFP adapted and innovated to work within the restrictive protocols to achieve its set goals.

Under Activity 1, as part of the transformation to a national school nutrition programme, the Food and Dietary Guidelines for School Children in Bhutan was published with the Ministry of Education with technical and financial support by WFP and distributed to every school in the country. Although the food preparation and programme management training for school staff could not be carried out due to COVID-19 restrictions, a manual for the management of the National School Nutrition Programme was developed and will be published in 2021. WFP also finalized the improved kitchen and store standards layout which are critical to bring about good health and hygiene at schools and better storage facilities which can accommodate three months' food stocks. Translating these standards into actual construction of kitchen and store could not materialize due to import restrictions and will be continued in 2021.

Responding to the Government's Agriculture Stimulus Plan, WFP provided budgetary support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests to increase the production of farmers in Zhemgang and Trongsa districts, through the provision of high-quality seeds, farming tools and improved farm practices. This support also augmented water efficiency in the country through the provision of efficient systems such as sprinklers and drips.

WFP started working with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests to strengthen and digitize the agriculture sector statistical and monitoring and reporting (M&R) system, based on a diagnostic review to determine gaps. The digital M&R system will improve agricultural statistics, market related data, and data on rural livelihoods including farmer income. This will help to provide sector-wide agriculture data for better production planning, targeting of agriculture services and for stronger feedback and learning across the sector.

Under Activity 2, through a multi-sectoral committee, the national standards for fortified rice and fortified rice kernels have been developed. WFP also worked to strengthen capacities amongst government stakeholders on the regulatory and compliance aspects. To carry out training during lockdowns, WFP designed a hybrid training module with online and in-person sessions on food safety, analysis and laboratory management. Additionally, WFP supported the Ministries of Education and Health in developing protocols to manage glossitis outbreaks among school children.

### **Outcomes**

Through Activity 1, WFP partnered with the United Nations Children's Fund in the ongoing revision of the National Health Policy (2020-30) and in the continuing development of the National Nutrition Strategy (2020-25). These policies aim to increase national goals and multi-sectoral collaboration required for effective health and nutrition programmes and services.

Strengthening the food systems in Bhutan, the technical assistance and infrastructural inputs to smallholder farmers allowed 50 percent of the supported farmers in the remote districts of Zhemgang and Trongsa to increase their production and be linked to schools and institutions.

Under Activity 2, in partnership with Bhutan's Agriculture and Food Regulatory Authority (BAFRA) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, WFP strengthened Bhutan's Food Fortification Programme with the national standards for fortified rice and fortified rice kernels, a first step towards the development of a national regulatory and compliance system. The standards ensure Bhutanese get multiple vitamins through the consumption of fortified rice and address the increasing micronutrient deficiencies prevalence in the Bhutanese population.

### **Partnerships**

The large majority of interventions under this Strategic Outcome were carried out jointly with the Ministries of Education, Health and Agriculture and Forests. WFP established new partnerships for its fortification agenda through first-time collaboration with the Confederation of Indian Industry and Association of Official Analytical Collaboration, in addition to BAFRA.

WFP's partnership with the World Bank, IFAD, FAO, the International Trade Center and the Japan International Cooperation Agency, enabled joint assistance and synergies to cross-learnings and better programme results for the agriculture sector. Timely collaboration with the Gross National Happiness Commission facilitated coordination with government agencies in support of rural livelihoods and resilience.

### **Lessons Learned and Next Steps**



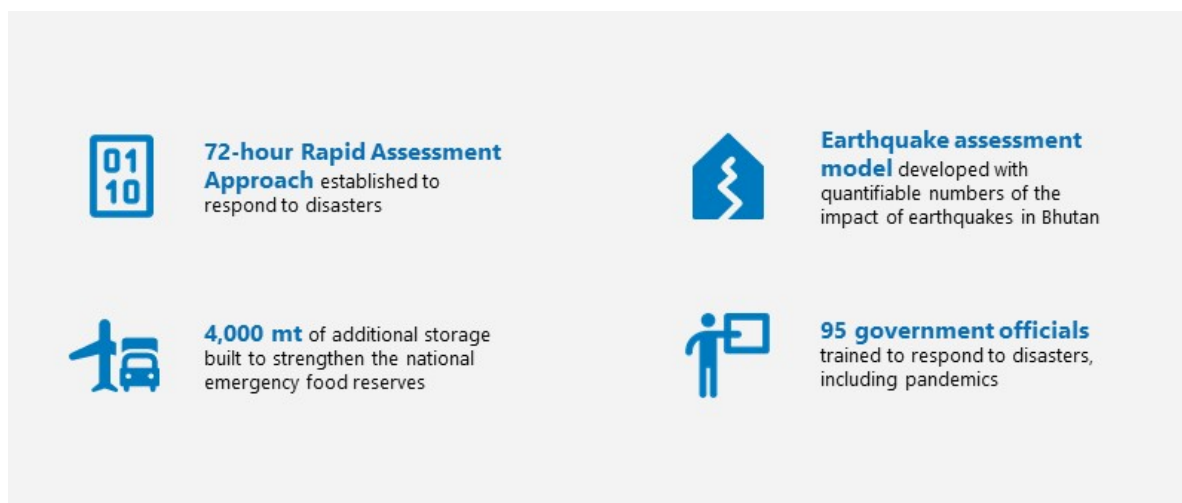
In 2020, several activities had to be halted or slow down due to COVID-19 related restrictions. In consultation with the Government, WFP realigned its CSP to new national priorities and focused its efforts on activities that could be implemented despite the restrictions, such as activities which did not require field presence. This allowed WFP to make significant progress in several areas despite the pandemic, such as strengthening the agriculture statistical and M&R system, finalizing the PLUS menu optimizer, providing support to agriculture production and marketing through the local government agencies, and further partner with other projects and development partners to document lessons learnt and to complement ongoing project activities. As soon as the situation allows, WFP will be able to build upon these achievements to rapidly resume and advance on the activities that were hampered in 2020.

### Gender and Age Marker (GAM)

With a GAM score of 4, WFP fully integrated gender and age into the implementation of strategic outcome 1. In 2020, all training on food safety and quality saw 49 percent women participants while 80 percent of the farmers supported were women.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Activity 2: Provide technical assistance to the Government and the national food production and trade sectors to ensure that sound policies are in place and ensure quality and safety of fortified foods, especially rice, throughout their supply chains.	4
Activity 1: Assist the Government in its transition to a national school nutrition programme based on an integrated approach to school feeding that connects school feeding with nutrition education, school health and school agriculture and embeds gender, environmental and social safeguards across all activities, strengthened supply chains and school nutrition infrastructure optimization.	4

## Strategic outcome 02: Government has strengthened capability to address food security and nutrition challenges and prepare for and respond to crises, including those resulting from climate change, by 2023.



Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP is supporting the Government in building greater national resilience to natural disasters and climate change. In close partnership with the Department for Disaster Management (DDM), WFP has mobilized a broad coalition of government and development partners to strengthen national readiness to disasters and pandemics. In the aftermath of COVID-19, partners worked together to ensure national food security through food import, infrastructure provision and technical assistance.

In 2020, WFP intensified its effort to strengthen national capacities in its five focus areas: governance and coordination, data preparedness, logistics, emergency telecommunications and food security.

### Overview of Activities

WFP supported the Government's food security response to COVID-19 through impact analysis, development of national action plans, technical logistical and food safety and quality guidance, training and provision of infrastructure.

Despite COVID-19 containment measures put in place by the Government, WFP could complete most of the planned activities, such as the Earthquake Impact Assessment Modelling Study and sector preparedness, the 72-hour rapid assessment approach (RAA) and disaster risk management (DRM) partnership mapping. Following a review of districts' capacity to plan and implement disaster management contingency plans (DMCP), WFP has started working with DDM and districts to strengthen the DMCP planning process, budgeting and linkages to national plans.

### Resources to Results

The annual needs-based plan of activities under Strategic Outcome 2 were funded by 55 percent and received additional resources outside of the Country Portfolio Budget such as the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals Fund and WFP internal funds. Approximately 87 percent of the available resources were spent, with most of the activities taking place in the third and fourth quarters of 2020. This allowed WFP Bhutan to recruit three additional staff and build a broad partnership base with government and development partners, as well as universities, to jointly advocate and raise additional resources to enable WFP to strengthen national disaster capacities.

### Outputs

WFP completed most of the planned activities; a total of seven capacity strengthening programs under disaster risk management were planned for 2020 and four of the programs were completed despite the lockdowns due to the COVID-19 pandemic. WFP handed over eight mobile storage units to the Government and trained 50 officials from the DDM and De-Suong (royal civil guard) on handling and setting-up the units. WFP also completed the groundwork to establish a humanitarian staging area in southern Bhutan but could not complete the work due to the COVID-19 lockdowns. Further, to strengthen DDM's capacity in disaster data management, WFP started training DDM officials in data preparedness and vulnerability assessment mapping as planned for 2020.

However, several planned activities were delayed due to the pandemic. This included setting up a logistic cluster and telecommunication cluster. While Bhutan has been selected to be part of the Global Logistic Cluster, pandemic restrictions prevented the deployment of a Global Logistic Cluster scoping mission to initiate logistics assessment and corporate support. Similarly, emergency logistics and telecommunication training had to be postponed with social distancing and movement restrictions in place.

## **Outcomes**

In 2020, WFP continued to strengthen national capacities in disaster risk management. WFP, DDM and Durham University disseminated the findings from the Earthquake Impact Assessment Modelling Study to government officials in all relevant sectors who initiated sector preparedness by identifying preparedness and mitigation measures across eight clusters, namely Public Order, Food Security, Health, Logistics, WASH, Housing, Emergency Telecommunications, Power and Energy. Given COVID-19 travel restrictions, the earthquake simulation exercise was postponed from 2020 to 2021.

For data preparedness, WFP completed the development of the 72-hour RAA with DDM to estimate the likely impact of a disaster and enable a response within 72 hours. This includes a spatial database with geo-referenced vulnerability layers including demographics, poverty, food insecurity and access to roads, health stations and schools. As part of a second phase development of the 72-hour RRA, WFP has started working with the Government and partners on using the platform for pandemic response targeting and for the national social protection cash transfer programme. The 72-hour RAA will be incorporated into DDM's Disaster Management Information System in early 2021.

Moreover, WFP went beyond its annual plan and carried out a review of the districts' capacity to plan and implement disaster management contingency plans (DMCP). On that basis, WFP has started working with DDM to train district management officers and other officials in crafting and budgeting DMCP and linking them to district development plans and national sector plans.

## **Partnerships**

With the increasing frequency and severity of natural hazards and climate change-related risks to Bhutan, WFP has, as the UN lead for DRM, built a national coalition of DRM partners to help to build greater national resilience to natural disasters, pandemics and climate change. This includes DDM and the Gross National Happiness Commission (the Government's planning body) from the Government's side, while the World Bank, the Japan International Cooperation Agency, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund and the Red Cross Society are the most critical development partners.

Additionally, with the successful technical cooperation with Durham and Newcastle universities on earthquake impact modelling and in integration of the model into the 72-hour RRA, WFP continues its partnership with Newcastle University on earthquake impact planning and with a research project on Glacial Lake Outburst Floods.

## **Lessons Learned**

Both WHO and the Government have called for stronger pandemic and disaster preparedness given the risk for future more severe pandemics, potentially occurring simultaneously with a natural disaster.

Against this backdrop, WFP and the Government have started exploring how the 72-hour RAA and its spatial database can be expanded and merged with the Government's platform to serve as the national platform for effective targeting of social protection cash transfers in response to disasters or pandemics. The 72-hours RAA platform would enable a both faster and more targeted and refined social protection response than the Government's current analogue targeted social protection programme.

## **WFP Gender and Age Marker (GAM)**

Gender and age were not integrated in the activities under Strategic Outcome 2, resulting in a Gender and Age Marker for Monitoring of 0. Efforts will be made in 2021 to systematically integrate gender, age and disability and to identify the groups of people most at risk of being left behind.



**WFP Gender and Age Marker**

<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Activity 3: Provide the Government with gender-informed and vulnerability-focused capacity strengthening relevant to its management of national emergency resources, development, enhancement and testing of national emergency response plans and coordination systems, through WFP's leadership of the emergency logistics and communications sectoral working group.	0

# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality: Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Bhutan ranks 99 out of 162 countries on the 2019 Gender Inequality Index. The country has sought to reach equal representation of women in the civil service, with a gradual increase of women's representation from 35 percent in 2015 to 37 percent in 2019. The proportion of women in the executive level has also increased from 10 percent in 2015 to 12.5 percent in 2019 [1].

However, Bhutan still faces challenges in achieving gender equality, such as the gender distribution of unpaid domestic labour, gender-based violence and early marriage, especially in the rural areas. Female labour force participation declined in recent years, falling to 56 percent in 2018. Although this figure is higher than in most other South Asian countries, it is 14 percentage points lower than male participation, suggesting that women's opportunities and career choices are limited. Women are more likely to work in low-paying sectors and as unpaid family workers, which results in large earnings gaps (women's earnings average 75 percent of men's) [2].

WFP continued reinforcing gender equality and women's empowerment throughout 2020. WFP increased its number of staff from 12 to 17. With the office expansion, the proportion of female staff grew from 33 to 41 percent, in line with WFP's target to reach at least 40 percent of women in 2020.

As a member of the inter-agency Gender Working Group under the United Nations (UN) Resident Coordinator, WFP worked with other UN entities to better understand the specific challenges faced by women and girls in the Bhutanese context. WFP provided funding to support the 16 days of activism campaign for ending violence against women and collaborated with the other UN agencies and national institutions on improving gender equality. With the funding provided, UN agencies developed a campaign to raise awareness on gender-based violence across various platforms, such as television and radio, social media, print media, and through local governments and front-line workers.

WFP supported the Government in drafting the manual for the National School Feeding and Nutrition Programme in 2020, which advocates for equal representation of male and female students in the school feeding management committees. The committees are responsible for providing school meals, supporting women's empowerment and providing leadership and decision-making opportunities. The equal participation of women in the committees has been highlighted as a good example in the education sector and has been replicated in other sectors.

In its nutrition and health behaviour change communication activities, WFP emphasized the importance for both women and men to have a role in breaking the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition.

Under its assistance to the agriculture sector, WFP is working with farmer groups with at least 80 percent of female members to support female smallholder farmers engaged in agriculture production and marketing. Through this programme, WFP provided farmers with supplies, transport support, storage facilities as well as technical training on production and business skills.

[1] National Review Report on the Implementation of Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, 2019

[2] Country Partnership Framework for the Kingdom of Bhutan FY2021-2024, World Bank, 2020

## **Environment: Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment**

Bhutan is classified as the only carbon-neutral country in the world and environmental sustainability is one of the four pillars in Bhutan's pursuit of Gross National Happiness. WFP's operation in the country is supporting Bhutan's high standards for safeguarding the environment.

WFP's strategy for climate-resilient food systems is supporting the goal on "enhancing food self-sufficiency and spurring renewable natural resources sector transformation while ensuring sustainable natural resource management" in Bhutan's 12th-year plan.

In 2020, WFP supported the agriculture stimulus plan through appropriate climate adaptation farming systems. This included the distribution of green technologies such as drip kits, sprinklers, flexible pipes, mulching plastic, low-cost polyhouses, water storage tanks, water harvesting materials, electric fencing, and high-quality seeds to over 2,000 small holder farmers in the two districts of Trongsa and Zhemgang. In addition to saving cost and time for farmers, these measures helped to safeguard Bhutan's biodiversity and reduce the pressure on Bhutan's natural resources. Also, WFP has started reviewing the national school feeding supply chain with the aim of reducing transport distances and increasing transport efficiency.

As part of the One UN House, WFP participated in office greening efforts, such as engaging private firms to regularly collect recyclable paper materials and participating in community cleaning campaigns. The One UN House has also installed solar panels for heating purposes in winter, ensuring considerable energy savings. Further, as a part of greening WFP's car park, WFP has purchased an all-electric car for representation and local mobility in Bhutan.

# Data Notes

## Strategic outcome 01

Dietary diversity score: With the majority of the schools remaining closed throughout the year, the dietary diversity score for school meals was not collected in 2020.


This section includes not only outcomes achieved in 2020 but also progress towards intended outcomes.

Further information on the Gender and Age Marker can be found here:

<https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>


# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight			3.9	2015	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number				74,177
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (overweight programmes)	Number				88,320
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number				74,177
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			4.3	2015	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (overweight programmes)	Number				88,320
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number				74,177



						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number				74,177
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			21.2	2015	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number				88,320

 **SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development**

WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs				WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)			
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$	25,784,900	2018	Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$		1,363,922

# Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : School-age children, women and vulnerable groups in Bhutan have improved nutrition in line with national targets by 2023					- Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Assist the Government in its transition to a national school nutrition programme based on an integrated approach to school feeding that connects school feeding with nutrition education, school health and school agriculture and embeds gender, environmental and social safeguards across all activities, strengthened supply chains and school nutrition infrastructure optimization.						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered						
Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed						
Output Category L: Infrastructure and equipment investments supported						
Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Targeted primary and secondary schoolchildren, including adolescent girls, benefit from healthy diets consisting of diverse foods, gender transformative nutrition education and health services provided to boys and girls in order to improve their nutrition, combat non-communicable diseases and enhance school performance.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	175	70
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Targeted primary and secondary schoolchildren, including adolescent girls, benefit from healthy diets consisting of diverse foods, gender transformative nutrition education and health services provided to boys and girls in order to improve their nutrition, combat non-communicable diseases and enhance school performance.	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	7	7
	<b>C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					

C: Targeted primary and secondary schoolchildren, including adolescent girls, benefit from healthy diets consisting of diverse foods, gender transformative nutrition education and health services provided to boys and girls in order to improve their nutrition, combat non-communicable diseases and enhance school performance.	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	4	3
	<b>C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					
C: Targeted primary and secondary schoolchildren, including adolescent girls, benefit from healthy diets consisting of diverse foods, gender transformative nutrition education and health services provided to boys and girls in order to improve their nutrition, combat non-communicable diseases and enhance school performance.	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	US\$	350,000	0
	<b>E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches</b>					
E*: Targeted primary and secondary schoolchildren, including adolescent girls, benefit from healthy diets consisting of diverse foods, gender transformative nutrition education and health services provided to boys and girls in order to improve their nutrition, combat non-communicable diseases and enhance school performance.	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	2,250	0
E*: Targeted primary and secondary schoolchildren, including adolescent girls, benefit from healthy diets consisting of diverse foods, gender transformative nutrition education and health services provided to boys and girls in order to improve their nutrition, combat non-communicable diseases and enhance school performance.	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	2,250	0
	<b>E*.5*: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media</b>					
E*: Targeted primary and secondary schoolchildren, including adolescent girls, benefit from healthy diets consisting of diverse foods, gender transformative nutrition education and health services provided to boys and girls in order to improve their nutrition, combat non-communicable diseases and enhance school performance.	E*.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	12,000	0

E*: Targeted primary and secondary schoolchildren, including adolescent girls, benefit from healthy diets consisting of diverse foods, gender transformative nutrition education and health services provided to boys and girls in order to improve their nutrition, combat non-communicable diseases and enhance school performance.	E*.5.4: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using social media (i.e. twitter, facebook)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	4,500	0
	<b>F.1*: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained</b>					
F: Targeted primary and secondary schoolchildren, including adolescent girls, benefit from healthy diets consisting of diverse foods, gender transformative nutrition education and health services provided to boys and girls in order to improve their nutrition, combat non-communicable diseases and enhance school performance.	F.1.27: Number of farmers that benefit from farmer organizations ' sales to home-grown school meals programme and other structured markets		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	2,500	502
F: Targeted primary and secondary schoolchildren, including adolescent girls, benefit from healthy diets consisting of diverse foods, gender transformative nutrition education and health services provided to boys and girls in order to improve their nutrition, combat non-communicable diseases and enhance school performance.	F.1.62: Number of government counterparts trained		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	20	15
	<b>L.1*: Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type</b>					
L: Targeted primary and secondary schoolchildren, including adolescent girls, benefit from healthy diets consisting of diverse foods, gender transformative nutrition education and health services provided to boys and girls in order to improve their nutrition, combat non-communicable diseases and enhance school performance.	L.1.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	10	0
	<b>M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported</b>					
M: Targeted primary and secondary schoolchildren, including adolescent girls, benefit from healthy diets consisting of diverse foods, gender transformative nutrition education and health services provided to boys and girls in order to improve their nutrition, combat non-communicable diseases and enhance school performance.	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	2
Activity 02: Provide technical assistance to the Government and the national food production and trade sectors to ensure that sound policies are in place and ensure quality and safety of fortified foods, especially rice, throughout their supply chains.						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output Category L: Infrastructure and equipment investments supported						
Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported						
<b>Output</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Beneficiary Group</b>	<b>Sub Activity</b>	<b>Unit of measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>	<b>Actual</b>

	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Vulnerable populations benefit from the Government's increased capacity to monitor the safety and quality of fortified foods and thus to ensure that their basic food and nutrition needs are met.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	50	78
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Vulnerable populations benefit from the Government's increased capacity to monitor the safety and quality of fortified foods and thus to ensure that their basic food and nutrition needs are met.	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	5	3
	<b>C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					
C: Vulnerable populations benefit from the Government's increased capacity to monitor the safety and quality of fortified foods and thus to ensure that their basic food and nutrition needs are met.	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	4	4
	<b>C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					
C: Vulnerable populations benefit from the Government's increased capacity to monitor the safety and quality of fortified foods and thus to ensure that their basic food and nutrition needs are met.	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	US\$	15,000	0
	<b>L.1*: Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type</b>					
L: Vulnerable populations benefit from the Government's increased capacity to monitor the safety and quality of fortified foods and thus to ensure that their basic food and nutrition needs are met.	L.1.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	0
	<b>M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported</b>					



M: Vulnerable populations benefit from the Government's increased capacity to monitor the safety and quality of fortified foods and thus to ensure that their basic food and nutrition needs are met.	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit		1	2
---	---	--	---	------	--	---	---

## Outcome Results

Activity 01: Assist the Government in its transition to a national school nutrition programme based on an integrated approach to school feeding that connects school feeding with nutrition education, school health and school agriculture and embeds gender, environmental and social safeguards across all activities, strengthened supply chains and school nutrition infrastructure optimization.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>School-age children, women and vulnerable groups; Bhutan; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
Dietary Diversity Score	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female	5.2	≥6	≥5.4			5.3	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	5.2	≥6	≥5.4			5.3	
		<b>Overall</b>	5.2	≥6	≥5.4			5.3	
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	=8	=6	6	5		WFP programme monitoring
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥5	=2	2	2		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Smallholder Farmers; Bhutan; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female	0	≥80	≥15	55			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	≥80	≥15	55			
		<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80	≥15	55			
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female	0	≥100	≥40	50			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	≥100	≥40	50			
		<b>Overall</b>	0	≥100	≥40	50			
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Value (USD)</i>	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female	0	≥16,200	≥5,700	5,430			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	≥10,800	≥3,800	3,620			
		<b>Overall</b>	0	≥27,000	≥9,500	9,050			
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Volume (MT)</i>	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female	0	≥24	≥9	7.98			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	≥16	≥6	5.32			
		<b>Overall</b>	0	≥40	≥15	13.3			

**Output Results**

Activity 03: Provide the Government with gender-informed and vulnerability-focused capacity strengthening relevant to its management of national emergency resources, development, enhancement and testing of national emergency response plans and coordination systems, through WFP's leadership of the emergency logistics and communications sectoral working group.

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category G: Linkages to financial resources and insurance services facilitated

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output Category L: Infrastructure and equipment investments supported

Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Food-insecure and other vulnerable people benefit from the Government's enhanced knowledge of vulnerability, emergency logistics and best practices for supply chain systems (including storage and decentralized strategic grain reserves) and enhanced ability to minimize losses and improve food security in times of need.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	115	95
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Food-insecure and other vulnerable people benefit from the Government's enhanced knowledge of vulnerability, emergency logistics and best practices for supply chain systems (including storage and decentralized strategic grain reserves) and enhanced ability to minimize losses and improve food security in times of need.	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	6	3
	<b>C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					
C: Food-insecure and other vulnerable people benefit from the Government's enhanced knowledge of vulnerability, emergency logistics and best practices for supply chain systems (including storage and decentralized strategic grain reserves) and enhanced ability to minimize losses and improve food security in times of need.	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	4	3

	<b>C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					
C: Food-insecure and other vulnerable people benefit from the Government's enhanced knowledge of vulnerability, emergency logistics and best practices for supply chain systems (including storage and decentralized strategic grain reserves) and enhanced ability to minimize losses and improve food security in times of need.	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	1	1
	<b>C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					
C: Food-insecure and other vulnerable people benefit from the Government's enhanced knowledge of vulnerability, emergency logistics and best practices for supply chain systems (including storage and decentralized strategic grain reserves) and enhanced ability to minimize losses and improve food security in times of need.	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	US\$	30,000	189,000
	<b>G.7*: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action</b>					
G: Food-insecure and other vulnerable people benefit from the Government's enhanced knowledge of vulnerability, emergency logistics and best practices for supply chain systems (including storage and decentralized strategic grain reserves) and enhanced ability to minimize losses and improve food security in times of need.	G.7.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	%	33	16
	<b>H.2*: Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type</b>					
H: Food-insecure and other vulnerable people benefit from the Government's enhanced knowledge of vulnerability, emergency logistics and best practices for supply chain systems (including storage and decentralized strategic grain reserves) and enhanced ability to minimize losses and improve food security in times of need.	H.2.1: Number of WFP-led clusters operational		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	0
	<b>L.1*: Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type</b>					

L: Food-insecure and other vulnerable people benefit from the Government's enhanced knowledge of vulnerability, emergency logistics and best practices for supply chain systems (including storage and decentralized strategic grain reserves) and enhanced ability to minimize losses and improve food security in times of need.	L.1.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	3
	<b>M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported</b>					
M: Food-insecure and other vulnerable people benefit from the Government's enhanced knowledge of vulnerability, emergency logistics and best practices for supply chain systems (including storage and decentralized strategic grain reserves) and enhanced ability to minimize losses and improve food security in times of need.	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	3	2

### Outcome Results

Activity 03: Provide the Government with gender-informed and vulnerability-focused capacity strengthening relevant to its management of national emergency resources, development, enhancement and testing of national emergency response plans and coordination systems, through WFP's leadership of the emergency logistics and communications sectoral working group.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>People vulnerable to disasters; Bhutan; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	=7	=4	3	3		WFP programme monitoring

## **World Food Programme**

### **Contact info**

Svante Helms

[svante.helms@wfp.org](mailto:svante.helms@wfp.org)

Cover page photo © WFP/Kencho Wangmo

Students from Sakteng school in Trashigang where WFP assists the Government in its transition to a national school nutrition programme.

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/bhutan>



# Financial Section

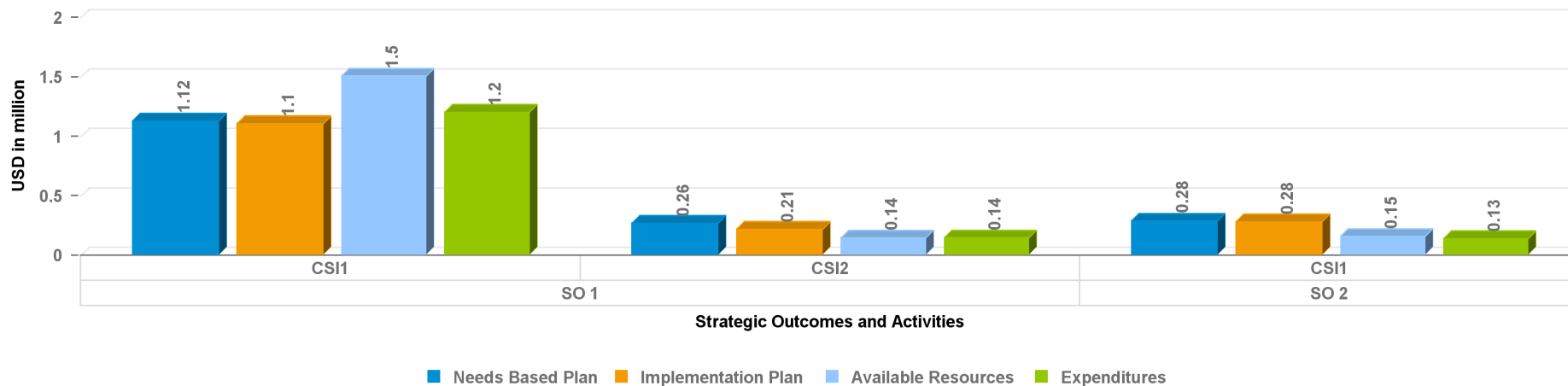
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Bhutan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	School-age children, women and vulnerable groups in Bhutan have improved nutrition in line with national targets by 2023
SO 2	Government has strengthened capability to address food security and nutrition challenges and prepare for and respond to crises, including those resulting from climate change, by 2023.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CSI1	Assist the Government in its transition to a national school nutrition programme based on an integrated approach to school feeding that connects school feeding with nutrition education, school health and school agriculture and embeds gender, environmental and social safeguards across all activities, strengthened supply chains and school nutrition infrastructure optimization.
CSI1	Provide the Government with gender-informed and vulnerability-focused capacity strengthening relevant to its management of national emergency resources, development, enhancement and testing of national emergency response plans and coordination systems, through WFP's leadership of the emergency logistics and communications sectoral working group.
CSI2	Provide technical assistance to the Government and the national food production and trade sectors to ensure that sound policies are in place and ensure quality and safety of fortified foods, especially rice, throughout their supply chains.

# Annual Country Report

## Bhutan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	School-age children, women and vulnerable groups in Bhutan have improved nutrition in line with national targets by 2023	Assist the Government in its transition to a national school nutrition programme based on an integrated approach to school feeding that connects school feeding with nutrition education, school health and school agriculture and embeds gender, environmental and social safeguards across all activities, strengthened supply chains and school nutrition infrastructure optimization.	1,124,134	1,101,652	1,502,775	1,197,993
		Provide technical assistance to the Government and the national food production and trade sectors to ensure that sound policies are in place and ensure quality and safety of fortified foods, especially rice, throughout their supply chains.	263,121	213,770	141,234	141,166
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>1,387,256</b>	<b>1,315,421</b>	<b>1,644,009</b>	<b>1,339,159</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Bhutan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	Government has strengthened capability to address food security and nutrition challenges and prepare for and respond to crises, including those resulting from climate change, by 2023.	Provide the Government with gender-informed and vulnerability-focused capacity strengthening relevant to its management of national emergency resources, development, enhancement and testing of national emergency response plans and coordination systems, through WFP's leadership of the emergency logistics and communications sectoral working group.	282,260	276,615	154,659	134,865
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>282,260</b>	<b>276,615</b>	<b>154,659</b>	<b>134,865</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	79,204	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>79,204</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>1,669,515</b>	<b>1,592,036</b>	<b>1,877,871</b>	<b>1,474,024</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>152,983</b>	<b>152,983</b>	<b>126,518</b>	<b>60,727</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>1,822,498</b>	<b>1,745,019</b>	<b>2,004,390</b>	<b>1,534,751</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>118,462</b>	<b>113,426</b>	<b>10,050</b>	<b>10,050</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>1,940,961</b>	<b>1,858,445</b>	<b>2,014,440</b>	<b>1,544,801</b>

  
Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

---

### Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Bhutan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	School-age children, women and vulnerable groups in Bhutan have improved nutrition in line with national targets by 2023
SO 2	Government has strengthened capability to address food security and nutrition challenges and prepare for and respond to crises, including those resulting from climate change, by 2023.

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CSI1	Assist the Government in its transition to a national school nutrition programme based on an integrated approach to school feeding that connects school feeding with nutrition education, school health and school agriculture and embeds gender, environmental and social safeguards across all activities, strengthened supply chains and school nutrition infrastructure optimization.
CSI1	Provide the Government with gender-informed and vulnerability-focused capacity strengthening relevant to its management of national emergency resources, development, enhancement and testing of national emergency response plans and coordination systems, through WFP's leadership of the emergency logistics and communications sectoral working group.
CSI2	Provide technical assistance to the Government and the national food production and trade sectors to ensure that sound policies are in place and ensure quality and safety of fortified foods, especially rice, throughout their supply chains.

# Annual Country Report

## Bhutan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	School-age children, women and vulnerable groups in Bhutan have improved nutrition in line with national targets by 2023	Assist the Government in its transition to a national school nutrition programme based on an integrated approach to school feeding that connects school feeding with nutrition education, school health and school agriculture and embeds gender, environmental and social safeguards across all activities, strengthened supply chains and school nutrition infrastructure optimization.	2,351,641	1,815,717	0	1,815,717	1,510,935	304,782
		Provide technical assistance to the Government and the national food production and trade sectors to ensure that sound policies are in place and ensure quality and safety of fortified foods, especially rice, throughout their supply chains.	604,354	183,509	0	183,509	183,440	68
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

01/02/2021 14:48:37




# Annual Country Report

## Bhutan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>2,955,995</b>	<b>1,999,226</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,999,226</b>	<b>1,694,376</b>	<b>304,850</b>
5	Government has strengthened capability to address food security and nutrition challenges and prepare for and respond to crises, including those resulting from climate change, by 2023.	Provide the Government with gender-informed and vulnerability-focused capacity strengthening relevant to its management of national emergency resources, development, enhancement and testing of national emergency response plans and coordination systems, through WFP's leadership of the emergency logistics and communications sectoral working group.	584,232	236,824	0	236,824	217,031	19,794
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>584,232</b>	<b>236,824</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>236,824</b>	<b>217,031</b>	<b>19,794</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	79,204	0	79,204	0	79,204
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>79,204</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>79,204</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>79,204</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>3,540,227</b>	<b>2,315,254</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,315,254</b>	<b>1,911,407</b>	<b>403,847</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>347,750</b>	<b>210,520</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>210,520</b>	<b>144,728</b>	<b>65,792</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>3,887,977</b>	<b>2,525,774</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,525,774</b>	<b>2,056,135</b>	<b>469,639</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>252,719</b>	<b>176,004</b>		<b>176,004</b>	<b>176,004</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>4,140,696</b>	<b>2,701,778</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,701,778</b>	<b>2,232,139</b>	<b>469,639</b>

  
 This donor financial report is interim  
 Brian Ah Poe  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

---

### Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures