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Bhutan

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2024 - 2028

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Overview

Key messages

- WFP developed Strategic Investment Plans on agriculture and livestock attracted new capital into agriculture which increased income, and generated employment opportunities for women and youth, leading to improved food security.
- WFP's nationwide training on School Meal Planner (SMP) PLUS tool and integrated training supported over 60 percent of school-aged children in receiving healthier, more nutritious and diversified meals as part of government's National School Feeding and Nutrition Programme, which was handed over by WFP.
- The nationwide Emergency Logistic Capacity Assessment mapped critical infrastructure and essential service providers, helping government plan an effective response during emergencies, improving disaster responses in Bhutan.

For food secure and disaster ready Bhutan

WFP Bhutan programme is aligned to the country's 13th five year which is the first step of the 21st Century Economic Roadmap that was launched in 2025, which aims to achieve tenfold economic growth by 2050. This transformative roadmap planned to redesign Bhutan's economic landscape, played a major role in many planning and important decisions made across all sectors, within the governments.

The economic roadmap provided a clear pathway for Bhutan to transform into a knowledge and innovation driven economy, excelling in key sectors such as renewable energy, agriculture, tourism, digital technology, and financial services. These sectors are expected to position Bhutan as a globally competitive economy based on the enduring values of sustainability and equity.

The roadmap recognized agriculture as one of the key sectors and highlighted plans to transform agriculture from subsistence farming to high-value production. At the core of the strategy is transforming the sector into a high-value, export-oriented sector to enhance export capacity and improve income of the farmers.

One of the important aspects of the Vision 2050 is complementing the Gelephu Mindfulness City (GMC) project. While the initiative is aimed at opening new opportunities for Bhutan, it is also emerging as an important opportunity for the government, private sectors and industries in Asia region. WFP Bhutan continued to engage and support such emerging initiative through Building Resilient Commercial Smallholder Agriculture (BRECSA) project. Agriculture Resilience Plans (ARP) were developed for three neighboring districts of Gelephu Mindfulness City: Trongsa, Tsirang and Zhemgang, as an innovative and knowledge driven initiative that could be replicated in other parts of Bhutan, including in the Gelephu Mindfulness City.

However, Bhutan's agriculture sector struggles to achieve expected growth, challenged by low productivity and limited arable land, increased climate-related risks, rising food imports and growing case of malnutrition among children. Agriculture sector employs 39.9 percent of Bhutan's workforce and only 7 percent of land is arable.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, one of the key partners of WFP Bhutan, also launched the 13th Five Year Plan, a long-term plan that aims to transform Bhutan's agri-food system for economic growth and sustainable development. The long-term plan provided a renewed focus on agri-food sector as key to economic growth and food secure Bhutan.

The Ministry adopted a two-pronged approach of upscaling large commercialization to enhance economies of scale and building resilience of smallholder farmers to ensure sustainability, one of the key focus areas of WFP Bhutan.

As Bhutan's agriculture sector take renewed focus, WFP Bhutan's increased efforts in building smarter and climate resilient food systems, improving market access for farmers, nutrition for human capital development play a vital role in positioning the sector as the cornerstone of Bhutan's sustainable development strategy.

In 2025, WFP Bhutan made continued efforts in capacity strengthening, nutrition sensitive agriculture, and value chain development, making a significant progress across all the strategic and programmatic areas of enhancing food security

and built on the long-term efforts of preparing Bhutan for unexpected weather events and shocks.

Notable results were achieved in the following important areas:

- WFP Bhutan achieved more than double the target for people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives, driven by intensive efforts in nutrition-sensitive agriculture and commercial value chains.
- Nutrition education materials and campaigns targeting women and youth groups were developed as part of nutrition-specific programmes and supported school-based programmes by linking nutrition sensitive farming with schools. Nutrition model gardens were established as demonstration sites to promote diversified production and improve access to nutritious foods.
- To strengthen Bhutan's emergency response capacity, WFP conducted nationwide Logistic Capacity Assessment (LCA) in addition to 14 other manuals developed to enhance disaster response in Bhutan.
- Multi Stakeholder Platforms (MSP) were developed to improve market access for the smallholder farmers. This initiative served as a timely platform and tools to address growing challenges concerning the agri-food sector in Bhutan.
- Developed Strategic Investment Plans (SIP) for potential value chain commodities such as dairy, poultry, piggery, species and coffee, outlining investment areas, funding needs, and implementing strategies to achieve long-term results.
- 300 value chain actors, including private sector entrepreneurs and market actors were supported with MSP development, SIP discussions for major commodities and value chain development workshop.
- 100 smallholder farmer groups in four districts were supported through community mobilization, agriculture resilience planning, nutrition-sensitive agriculture, MSP creation, SIP establishment, technical assistance across all project components.

These activities implemented in 2025 helped WFP Bhutan provide essential support required to strengthen the capacities of the national and local government institutions responsible for empowering the farmers group and engage them in climate resilient and nutritious food production.

The support for value chain development including formation of MSP and SIP for potential commodities were significant steps made towards realizing WFP's objective of providing technical assistance to national and local government institutions to strengthen the capacities of producers, small enterprises and other value chain actors, with focus on women and youth groups.

The Ministry of Agriculture and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) as the implementing partner and the supervising entity for BRECSA project, funded by Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) played a vital role in advancing WFP Bhutan's food and nutrition security efforts in Bhutan. The project also allowed WFP Bhutan to work with four district administrations in south and central Bhutan.

WFP Bhutan continued working with Tarayana Foundation (National Civil Society Organisation with presence in all areas WFP is working) deploying community mobilisers in sub-district level to develop nutrition garden and to educate rural farmers on nutrition education.

WFP Bhutan completed the national and district level LCA supporting the government of Bhutan better understand logistic readiness and worked with *De-Suung* volunteers (frontline responders) to enhance their readiness for emergency response. The LCA findings enabled national authorities to identify key gaps, including information gaps on domestic logistics service providers.

These were an important progress made towards achieving Activity 5 of the Country Strategic Plan: Providing technical assistance and innovative solutions to government institutions for the expansion of people-centred disaster risk reduction programmes that integrate nutrition considerations and foster preparedness for effective response to emergency and disaster situations.

With frequent flash floods and erratic monsoons posing recurring threats on the livelihoods and public infrastructure in Bhutan, WFP Bhutan strengthened collaboration with key government agencies such as the Department of Local Governance and Disaster Management, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the Disaster Communication Helpline Unit, and the *De-Suung* national volunteers.

Efforts to bring in additional support and resources were explored as the programme and project interventions remained under-funded despite the rising need.

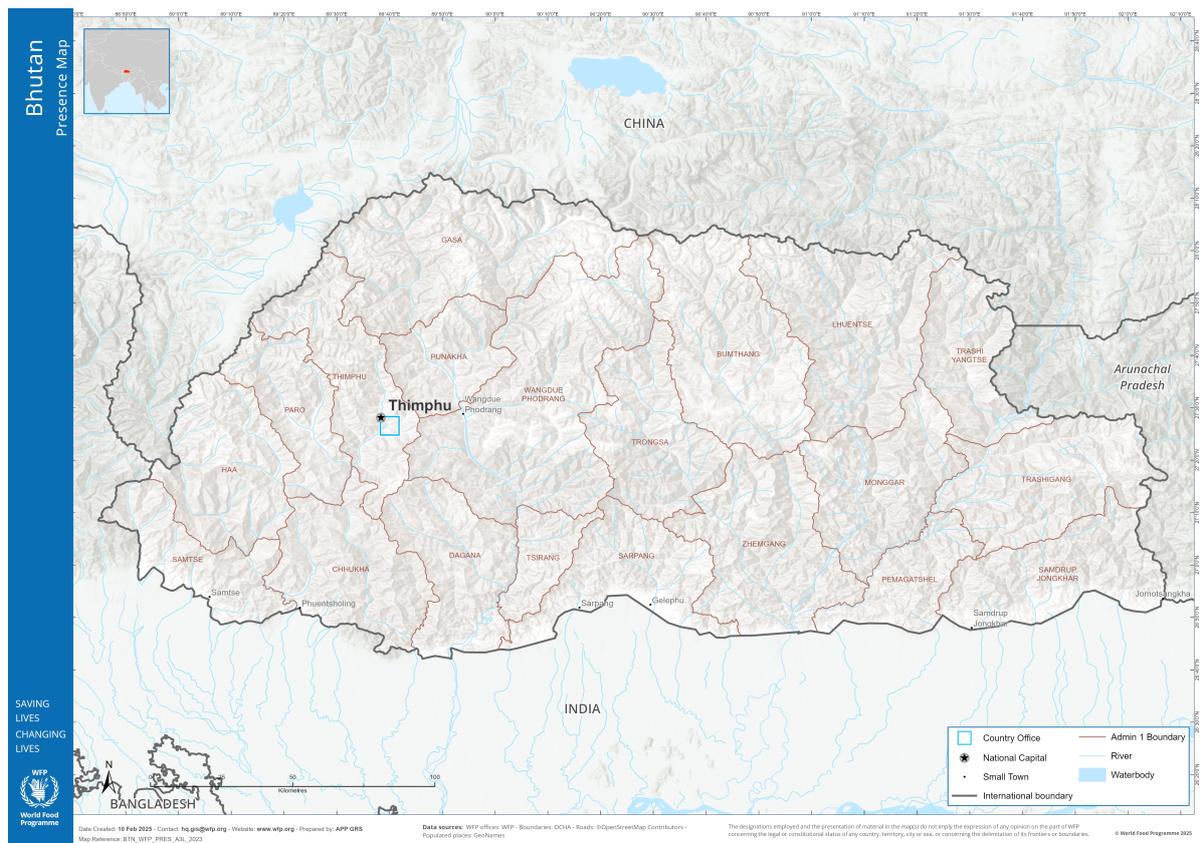
The development of Strategic Investment Plan for potential commodities and multi stakeholder platforms in south and central Bhutan to improve resilient commercial farming and nutrition model garden that helped increase access to food

among smallholder farmers contributed to realizing Zero Hunger (SDG Goal 2)

WFP Bhutan fully integrated gender and age considerations while implementing project activities with communities and project partners, making project implementation gender responsive.

Consistent efforts were made to strengthen partnerships and collaboration with district level administration, engaging with them on important project discussions. WFP Bhutan worked with Tarayana Foundation on nutrition sensitive project supports, furthering partnerships from central to local government administrations, an important contribution to securing commitment to SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals.

Operational context



Major events in 2025 influenced planning and implementation. Climate-related shocks and stresses, including increasingly unpredictable weather patterns, disrupted agricultural productivity, while seismic instability heightened the urgency of disaster preparedness. Rising malnutrition trends, such as stunting among 17.9 percent of children in 2023, anaemia among women and children, and obesity affecting 33.3 percent of the population, demanded urgent responses. Economic pressures, particularly rural poverty rates of 23.9 percent compared to 8.2 percent in urban areas, further shaped priorities and interventions.

Needs were prioritized by focusing first on nutrition, addressing the triple burden of malnutrition through school feeding, nutrition-sensitive agriculture, and behaviour change strategies. Support for smallholder farmers was emphasized to strengthen food systems, while emergency preparedness was advanced through investments in logistics capacity assessments and disaster preparedness. Gender inclusion was a key priority, ensuring women farmers and adolescent girls were central to interventions, and rural households were targeted due to their higher vulnerability to poverty and malnutrition.

The needs of several vulnerable groups in Bhutan were addressed in 2025. Smallholder farmers, mainly women, benefited from training, capacity-building, and improved market access. Cooperative members also received enhanced support, while children and adolescents were reached through strengthened school feeding programmes that improved the nutritional quality of meals. Women and girls, particularly those affected by anaemia, were targeted through nutrition interventions, and vulnerable rural households received support to mitigate the impacts of poverty and malnutrition. In addition, government agencies such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the Ministry of Education and Skills Development, and the Department of Local Governance and Disaster Management had their capacities strengthened to better respond to the needs of the country.

WFP's planning and implementation aligned closely with both national and international frameworks. At the national level, interventions were integrated with Bhutan's 13th Five-Year Plan (2024-2029), which emphasizes expanding economic opportunities and advancing progress on SDG 13 (Climate Action). Programmes also strengthened the National School Feeding and Nutrition Programme and supported climate-resilient agriculture initiatives. Internationally, WFP's work contributed directly to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 13, while promoting gender equality and inclusion consistent with UN development frameworks.

Several risk management measures outlined in the CSP were implemented with tangible results. Climate-resilient farming practices were promoted through the introduction of new crops, the agriculture resilience plan and the introduction of the index-based insurance of farmers. These measures collectively increased farmer income, improved nutrition outcomes in schools, and enhanced Bhutan's national capacity to respond to disasters effectively.

Important lessons emerged from these efforts. Integrated approaches that link agriculture, nutrition, and disaster preparedness proved most effective in building resilience. Community engagement, particularly involving students, parents, and teachers in nutrition research, was essential for sustainable behaviour change. Gender inclusion strengthened household resilience, while investments in preparedness, including emergency logistics, reduced vulnerability to climate and seismic shocks. Overall, these initiatives strengthened food systems, improved nutrition outcomes, enhanced disaster preparedness, and advanced Bhutan's progress toward achieving SDGs 2 and 13.

Risk management

To meet the funding requirements of the Country Strategic Plan (2024-2028), WFP has demonstrated measurable results and strong value for money to its existing donor base, while simultaneously pursuing diversification opportunities among non-traditional funding partners. Significant resources have already been mobilized to support food systems and resilience initiatives, and efforts are ongoing to secure financing for its nutrition and emergency preparedness activities.

Bhutan's reclassification as a lower middle-income country has reduced the likelihood of receiving support from donors who previously funded WFP's operations in the country, thereby intensifying the resource mobilization challenges faced by the CO. In response, the CO is actively working to enhance the visibility of its programmes. While limited visibility was previously identified as a risk, the appointment of a Communications Officer has significantly mitigated this challenge.

In parallel, WFP has strengthened its internal accountability and compliance framework. Staff have received training to raise awareness and prevent fraud, corruption, harassment, and abuse of authority. Employees are now better equipped to identify and respond to risks affecting health, safety, and security.

Lessons learned

WFP observed that strong partnerships with government institutions, farmers, cooperatives, and Non Government Organizations or Civil Society Organizations were critical to effective service delivery. Collaboration fostered knowledge sharing and strengthened community participation. Key challenges included limited engagement of women and youth, largely due to household responsibilities, and the need for consistent follow-ups after training to ensure sustainability of outcomes.

In the area of nutrition, government confidence in WFP's nutrition expertise has waned, driven by delays in revising the national school feeding manual following a prolonged vacancy in the CO nutritionist role. While the introduction of the School Menu Planner Plus has been a success, its long-term impact depends on ensuring that users are adequately trained and familiar with the tool to guarantee sustained application.

Regarding emergency preparedness and response, the overarching lesson is the continued need to strengthen national readiness for all types of emergencies.

Country Office Story

Addressing Bhutan's malnutrition and food security concerns



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Kinzang, 42, from Trongsa, central Bhutan has been earning her living from small farming for decades

At Kuenga Rabten village in Trongsa district, central Bhutan, Kinzang, a 42-year-old woman farmer, has started nutrition garden located right next to her courtyard with renewed purpose - to provide her family with better food options round the year.

Only the surplus produce is sold to nearby schools and local markets today. She is selected as a lead farmer to promote home garden in her village with support from the Building Resilient Commercial Agriculture (BRECSA) project.

Kuenga Rabten village is more than four-hour drive away from the district's main town, the most sought-after marketplace for farmers in Trongsa districts. Considering the long distance and uncertain buyers of her farm produce, Kinzang, has been supplying her vegetables and farm produce to nearby Samcholing School.

The 42-year-old tried growing vegetables on bigger scale for a long time. Growing vegetables for better nutrition has kept her interest in farming alive, recently. "It's important that we consume local produce for better health. I learned about this while working on the home garden," said Kinzang.

With more farmers engaged in home gardens, the 42-year-old gained important skills required to grow a variety of vegetables in different weather conditions.

The community mobilisers from Tarayana Foundation were deployed to support farmers establish and maintain home gardens. Select gardens will be used as demonstration sites to promote diversified production and improve household access to nutritious foods. WFP Bhutan established nutrition model garden in Trongsa and three other target districts. The initiative helped build capacity of small farmers, especially women and youth groups who were vulnerable to rising climate related risk that threatened their food and nutrition security, and resilience capacities.

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for the farmers in Bhutan. The sector employs the highest percentage of Bhutanese with majority being women to date.

Over the past few years, the agriculture sector in central region observed a gradual change in central and southern Bhutan. Small farmers were engaged in revitalizing the practice of home gardens: a practice of growing variety of vegetables and livestock on small-scale for self-consumption.

Bhutan has made a steady progress in addressing stunting among children and undernutrition concerns. However, micro-nutrient deficiencies remain a growing concern in Bhutan.

As Bhutan tackles growing challenges of malnutrition in all forms, nutrition-sensitive support in farming proved to be an effective solution to preventing micronutrient deficiencies, which is common among the young children. The prevalence of anemia amongst the children 6-59 months has slightly increased to 47 percent in 2023 from 43.8 percent in 2025, according to Bhutan National Health Survey 2023.

Before training and supports from the community mobilizers, Kinzang shared that she had less understanding on nutritional values of diverse food sources. "We grew vegetables, but without much thought about variety or nutrition. I didn't realize how important it was to include different types of vegetables in our diet," she said.

Today, she grows at least six varieties of vegetables, ensuring her family of four - including two school-going children - have access to healthy, balanced meals.

"It's important that we consume nutritious local produce. I realized this after working on the nutrition garden," said Kinzang.

Scaling up the impact

Since the start of nutrition garden, more smallholder farmers in Tsirang, Trongsa, Zhemgang, and Sarpang started establishing nutrition garden; mostly living away from towns and local markets. The farmers working on nutrition garden will be upscaled into commercial farming and linked with schools and local markets for better market access.

The farmers are selected based on their capacity and potentials to start venturing into high value production and commercial farming, which will be supported by investment strategies and stakeholder platforms developed by BRECSA project to support large-scale farming, value addition, address market and financial challenges facing the potential farmers.

BRECSA project supported the establishment of 500 nutrition garden in 2025, with a potential to benefit 3,166 smallholder farmers. The community mobilisers working with farmers on nutrition gardens have also started developing their own home gardens.

Providing an equal opportunity to Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), three-member family living with disabilities from Nubi, Trongsa, were supported with necessary tools and assets required to set up nutrition garden. The support helped the family with adequate access to vegetables with home gardens located right next to their home.

BRECSA project aims to provide such critical support to 600 PWDs in four target districts with the same support to improve their capacities and enhancing access to better food and nutritional diets. The project is funded by Global Agriculture and Food Security Program and IFAD with technical support from WFP.

Back in Kuenga Rabten, Kinzang's nutrition garden, right in front of her home is a series of raised bed garden, full of green and fresh vegetables. Her dream of starting vegetable farming on a bigger scale is not so far.

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Rural populations in Bhutan, particularly women smallholder farmers, young people and persons with disabilities, achieve climate-resilient livelihoods and increased food security and nutrition by 2030



1,435 national stakeholders benefitted from capacity strengthening initiatives in smallholder agricultural market support activities



9,055 beneficiaries supported by WFP technical assistance programme value addition to local products and sustainable access to markets



679 farmers from farmer-based organizations supported by WFP



297 other value chain actors supported by WFP in smallholder agricultural market support activities



101 smallholder farmer groups supported by WFP to produce and market, reduce post-harvest losses, improve access to markets and linkages to schools



17 national institutions engaged in skills and knowledge transfer of producer groups, small-scale agro-enterprise and value chain actors via WFP

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP Bhutan worked towards strengthening the capacities of producer groups, small-scale agro-enterprises, and other value chain actors, focusing on empowering women and youth within targeted value chains.

WFP implemented a food systems approach and collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MoAL), local governments, and farmer-based organizations to mitigate risks in agricultural production, promote nutrition-sensitive production, and improve post-harvest management and marketing for smallholder farmers.

Most of the activities planned under CSP Activity 1 were postponed to 2026 due to the Government's request to re-align the Adaptation Fund's Index-based Insurance Project to the new National Crop and Livestock Insurance Scheme (NCLIS) following a meeting between WFP, delegation from AF and the Royal Government of Bhutan.

The Building Resilient Smallholder Agriculture (BRECSA) project under CSP activity 2 caught momentum and achieved many important milestones. Overall, 2025 marked a transition from foundational setup to tangible field-level results, positioning BRECSA project as a catalyst for resilient, inclusive, and nutrition-sensitive agriculture in Bhutan.

WFP's Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analyzing Resilience (CLEAR) was fully rolled out in all 37 *Gewogs* (sub-district administrations) of Trongsa, Sarpang, Zhemgang and Tsirang districts. CLEAR outcomes will provide a vital support in BRECSA's value-chain investments and also in broader resilience planning in the project areas.

WFP carried out Agriculture Resilience Plans (ARPs) for four target districts. The plans, including detailed crop suitability, priority value chain commodities, anticipated climate actions, and action budgets will be integrated into local government's annual work plans.

WFP strengthened capacity of project stakeholders and beneficiaries through enhanced community level awareness and dietary diversity practices. WFP rolled out nutrition model gardens showcasing climate-smart and nutrition-focused farming.

A training of trainers' manual for nutrition education was finalized in consultation with key stakeholders including the Ministry of Health. The manual helped 37 *Sanam Jabchorpas* (community mobilizers) in 37 *Gewogs* guide farmers develop nutrition gardens. The community mobilizers guided field-level planning on climate-smart agriculture and value-chain integration, focused on improving the income and nutritional status of vulnerable people in target districts.

WFP launched district multi-stakeholder platforms (MSP) for key commodities (e.g. Trongsa dairy sector) to foster collaboration among farmers, traders, and service providers. The MSPs strengthened national and local coordination for inclusive agricultural growth.

WFP developed Strategic Investment Plans (SIP) for potential value chains such as dairy, poultry, piggery, spices and coffee. The SIP is a comprehensive, forward-looking document that outlines priority investment areas, funding needs, and implementing strategies to achieve long-term impacts in agri-food sector. It serves as both a policy guide and a resource mobilization tool. The SIP will guide investment decision, attract co-funding, and enhance resilience, productivity and competitiveness.

BRECSA is funded by the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), with WFP providing technical assistance and implementation support. The funds were directed towards supporting smallholder farmers in adopting climate-resilient production systems and market-driven value chains. The available resources helped implement and complete the planned activities in 2025.

Outputs

WFP's strategic focus on capacity strengthening, nutrition-sensitive agriculture, and value chain development, led to surpassing multiple targets. This also helped women, men, and youth groups receive important skills, tools and support that helped increase resilience of small farmers to climate-related risks, unexpected weather events, and other stress.

WFP achieved **more than double the target** for people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives, the success of which was driven by intensive efforts in nutrition-sensitive agriculture and commercial value chains.

WFP Trained **Community Mobilizers and District Stakeholders** on community facilitation, behavior change messaging, and household-level hands-on practices. Conducted nutrition education through development of materials and training sessions for women and youth groups. Established 25 nutrition model gardens as demonstration sites to promote diversified production and improve household access to nutritious foods.

District-level training on nutrition-sensitive agriculture, dietary diversity, and household nutrition for extension officers and farmers training on climate-smart agriculture, livestock management, and mushroom cultivation were completed.

Established district-level Multistakeholder Stakeholder Platforms to facilitate enterprise **development around major value chains**. Empowered stakeholders with knowledge and legal frameworks to formalize MSPs as sustainable entities. Developed SIPs for coffee, spices, dairy, piggery, and poultry, creating better commercial opportunities. Farmer groups and cooperatives gained practical insights into production, processing, and market linkage.

Achieved twice the membership target of smallholder **farmer groups**. Support included, group formation, marketing and business skills training, MSP creation and SIP development and Spice sector studies and focus group discussions.

Supported over **300 value chain actors**, including private sector entrepreneurs and market actors from Thimphu, Phuentsholing, and Paro. More than 100 **smallholder farmer groups** were supported in the target districts.

Outcome:

In 2025, 50 percent of the targeted smallholder farmers reported increased production of nutritious crops and the value of smallholder farmers' sales through WFP supported aggregation systems increased in 2025. With an achievement of 650 metric tons (mt) of agricultural produce sold in 2025, WFP exceeded the target of 500 MT set in 2024, reflecting the effectiveness of WFP supported market linkage interventions.

This improvement was achieved through a series of targeted capacity building interventions, including trainings and workshops on priority value chain commodities such as dairy, poultry, vegetables, spices, and piggery. Key activities included extensive community mobilization for ARP across 37 *gewogs*, the establishment of Multi-Stakeholder Platforms in all target districts, and awareness programmes on Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SECAP) and permaculture.

In addition, farmer groups were **trained** in all districts with focus on dairy, poultry, piggery, and vegetable production, supported by value chain consultations.

The integration and promotion of nutrition-sensitive agriculture during the ARP development process in the four target districts further contributed to strengthening sustainable and diversified food production systems.

Youth groups, organic farmer groups, and other women’s collectives played an active role in aggregating commodities for market sales, leading to improved market access and increased sales volumes.

Partnerships

WFP continued to strengthen existing partnerships with government agencies such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Education and Skills Development, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Home Affairs, and other agencies at the National level and with local government.

The GAFSP and IFAD funded BRECSA project, continued implementing activities in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, targeting smallholder farmers in four economically disadvantaged districts of Zhemgang, Tsirang, Trongsa, and Sarpang.

WFP’s partnership with Tarayana Foundation was strengthened through deployment of 37 *Sanam Jabchorpas* and joint implementation of activities for community mobilization, nutrition sensitive agriculture and market linkages for smallholder farmers.

WFP carried Agriculture Resilience Plans (ARPs) development exercise in consultation with local governments and stakeholders. Local stakeholders prioritized commodities based on climate resilience, market potential, and community interest.

Lessons Learned

While implementing BRECSA project, WFP learned that strong partnership with various government institutions such as districts, departments, regional centers, and stakeholders such as farmers, cooperatives and NGOs helped deliver the services effectively.

Inter-agency collaboration among stakeholders enhanced knowledge sharing and community involvement played an equally important role in project implementation.

The main challenges were with difficulty in getting the engagement of women and youth due to their overwhelming family chores and daily duties. There is need to ensure regular follow ups after capacity strengthening training workshops to ensure sustainability of activities and ensure achievement of programme objectives.

Gender and Age Marker

With a Gender and Age Marker score of 4, WFP Bhutan fully integrated gender and age considerations while implementing BRECSA project under CSP Activity 2. The project interventions focused on enhancing collaboration and coordination among the project participants and worked towards advancing gender equality and women’s empowerment. These activities helped farmers and project partners better adapt to climate-related risks that threaten food and nutrition status.

Gender and age commitments were not made for Activity 1 due to the delay in the inception of the index-based crop insurance project.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance to national and local government institutions with the aim of strengthening the capacities of producer groups, small-scale agro-enterprises and other value chain actors that empower women and young people in targeted value chains	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 02: The citizens of Bhutan, particularly vulnerable population groups, benefit from enhanced human capital and a food system that is resilient to climate and other crises and shocks by 2030



165 government staff participated in school-based capacity strengthening initiatives



Mobile Storage Unit tents to strengthen emergency preparedness and assets required during emergencies



45 government staff supported in emergency preparedness training and technical assistance initiatives



4 government institutions engaged in school-based capacity strengthening programmes

This strategic outcome aims to strengthen national systems to deliver safe, nutritious and consistent diets for school-aged children, while reinforcing school feeding as a nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection programme in Bhutan. In 2025, WFP supported the government of Bhutan to consolidate quality improvement within the National school feeding and nutrition programme (NSFNP) through system strengthening and capacity development. Support focused on the nationwide rollout and practical application of the School Meal Planner (SMP) PLUS, with targeted trainings for school administrators, principals, cooks and district nutritionists across all 20 districts. These efforts improved menu planning, food safety and hygiene practices, adherence to standardized operating procedures, and strengthened linkages with locally sourced foods, contributing to improved meal quality and nutritional value.

In alignment with the Royal Government of Bhutan's 13th Five-Year Plan (2024-2029), which underscores a proactive and people-centered approach to emergency preparedness and response (EPR), WFP continued to tailor its support to advance these national priorities. This work is directly linked to Activity 5 of WFP Bhutan's Country Strategic Plan (2024-2028), which focuses on strengthening government capacities through technical assistance and innovative solutions to enhance emergency preparedness and response (EPR), including the integration of nutrition considerations during crises.

WFP's support contributed to strengthened national capacity for emergency preparedness and response. Completion of the national and district-level Logistics Capacity Assessment improved the government's understanding of logistics readiness and equipped De-Suung volunteers with enhanced data-collection skills.

The LCA findings enabled national authorities to identify key gaps, including limited information on domestic logistics service providers. In response, WFP facilitated initial government engagement on a Logistics Service Market Assessment and began building a cadre of national experts who will be able to conduct such assessments independently, supporting more sustainable emergency logistics systems.

Despite the activity being un-resourced, certain key initiatives were successfully implemented with financial support from multilateral funds. The total expenditure incurred for these activities amounted to US\$ 21,000.

Activity 3

In 2025, WFP continued to support the Royal government of Bhutan to strengthen the implementation of the School Meal planner (SMP) PLUS under the National School Feeding and Nutrition Programme (NSFNP). Building on the earlier expansion of the tool, WFP supported capacity strengthening of school administrators and principles through targeted SMP PLUS trainings, alongside integrated food preparation training for school cooks, conducted in the remaining three districts, thereby completing all 20 districts.

These efforts focused on improving the practical application of the tool, enhancing menu planning, food safety and hygiene practices, and strengthening standardized operating procedures. As a result, the quality, safety, and nutritional value of school meals were further improved, while reinforcing linkages with locally sourced foods. Following the

increase in the following the increase in the student meal stipends, all district nutritionists were trained on the use of SMP PLUS and supported schools in menu preparation.

Drawing the findings of the SABER assessment conducted in 2024, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Education and skills development (MoESD) and relevant stakeholders to strengthen the practical application of nutrition and food safety standards within school feeding operations. Support in 2025 focused on improving the quality and consistency of menu planning, food preparation practices, and adherence to standardized operating procedures across schools.

Through these efforts, WFP's support in 2025 contributed to strengthening the institutional capacity of government systems to deliver safe, nutritious, and consistent school meals, reinforcing the role of the NSFNP as a nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection programme.

Activity 4

In 2025, Activity 4 was not directly implemented due to limited funding. However, WFP contributed indirectly to advancing Social and Behaviour change (SBC) objectives related to healthy diets and improved nutrition outcomes through complementary interventions under other CSP activities. Key nutrition messages and information on Bhutan's nutrition situation were integrated into capacity strengthening activities conducted under activity 3, including trainings for districts nutritionists, school mess in-charges, cooks, and school administrators as part of the SMP PLUS rollout.

Through these engagements, WFP supported school-level stakeholders to better understand the importance of nutritious diets, food safety, and healthy eating behaviors, fostering a more enabling environment for improved dietary practices among students. While these actions did not constitute full implementation of Activity 4, they contributed to strengthening foundational awareness and behavioral enablers in schools through a collaborative and multisectoral approach.

Activity 5

WFP collaborated closely with *De-Suung* national volunteers, the Department of Local Governance and Disaster Management (DLGDM), and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock to assess Bhutan's emergency logistics readiness through a comprehensive Logistics Capacity Assessment (LCA). To ensure accuracy and contextual relevance, the assessment was conducted at the district level, resulting in 20 district-level LCAs in addition to the national assessment. *De-Suung* volunteers played a key role by collecting data within their respective districts, following two rounds of training provided by WFP on data collection methodologies.

Upon completion of the LCA, the Country Office reviewed the identified gaps to further strengthen national disaster response capacities. One critical gap related to the limited information on logistics services available in the domestic market to support emergency operations. Leveraging its expertise in emergency logistics, WFP initiated discussions with the DLGDM and the Ministry of Finance to undertake a Logistics Service Market Assessment (LSMA). This initiative is currently in its early stages, and WFP will provide training to a designated group of government experts to enable them to independently conduct future assessments.

Through the government's strengthened capacities resulting from the LCA, WFP has advanced its outcome-level targets related to improved coordination mechanisms and more efficient business processes that support progress toward Zero Hunger. Both the LCA and the forthcoming LSMA contribute to national policies and programmes focused on food security and emergency response. By improving visibility of logistics capacities and market services, the government will be better equipped to plan and respond to emergencies in a timely and efficient manner, ensuring that resources are used effectively and interventions achieve maximum impact.

The Country Office continued to strengthen its collaboration with established partners, including the Department of Local Governance and Disaster Management, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the Disaster Communication Helpline Unit, and the *De-Suung* national volunteers. In addition, WFP initiated discussions with the Government of Switzerland to explore joint efforts in emergency preparedness and response in Bhutan. The Japan International Cooperation Agency has also engaged with WFP Bhutan to share its expertise in deploying drones for humanitarian operations within the country.

The floods in Bhutan in October 2025 underscored the urgent need to strengthen the country's emergency preparedness and response capacities. With the looming risk of a major earthquake, the floods have demonstrated the vulnerability of critical infrastructure, particularly the disruption of road networks, which poses significant logistical challenges during crises. The flashfloods triggered by two hours of rain caused USD 22 million worth damage on public and private infrastructure. These events highlighted the need to strengthen mechanisms to safeguard food security and ensure effective emergency response in times of emergencies.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Provide technical assistance to government and other stakeholders aimed at improving social protection provision, including by linking national school feeding programmes to farmers and suppliers, in order to facilitate the consumption of safe, healthy and nutrient-dense diets</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>
<p>Provide technical assistance and innovative solutions to government institutions for the expansion of people-centred disaster risk reduction programmes that integrate nutrition considerations and foster preparedness for and effective response to shocks and stressors</p>	<p>3 - Fully integrates gender</p>

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Bhutan's gender gap ranking improved from 124 to 199 in 2025, marking a positive trend to improve gender disparities in the country, according to the Global Gender Report 2025. The report analyzed efforts made by 148 countries to reduce gender gaps in the four areas: economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment. Bhutan was ranked 124 in 2024.

In 2025, the BRECSA project, implemented with technical support from WFP, supported more smallholder women farmers than their counterparts. A total of 1,113 smallholder women were supported through various capacity-strengthening initiatives against 1,036 men smallholder farmers in four target districts of Trongsa, Zhemgang, Sarpang and Tsirang in south and central Bhutan.

However, Bhutan and Maldives are the only two countries with parity scores under 5 percent at the parliamentary level from the seven countries in the Southern Asia block. The report highlighted Bhutan's longstanding scenario of poor women representation in decision- and law-making bodies.

Of more than *30,025 civil servants in the country, there are only 12,390 female civil servants, a relatively balanced gender representation in the bureaucracy. However, there are only 9 women representing in local government and 3 in politics. Bhutan's 13th Five Year Plan also focuses on increasing women's participation in leadership and public administration, education and digital inclusion, climate action, and social protection and health. Bhutan aims to increase women's representation in civil service to 45 percent and decision-making roles to 30 percent by the end of 2029.

In private and corporations, women account for 42 percent of the workforce with substantial earning gaps. Women are systematically concentrated in lower-paying sectors such as accommodation, retail and occupational roles. Furthermore, women are overrepresented in informal working sectors, which offers little job security or less benefits. Agriculture sector employed the highest percentage of Bhutanese with 42.7 percent by the third quarter of 2025 with more females engaged in the sector. Females earned lesser than the employed male counterparts in both rural and urban areas.

In 2025, Bhutan continued to advance its commitment to gender equality and women's empowerment as a cornerstone of holistic development policy guided by Gross National Happiness philosophy. Key achievements include the launch of the National Strategy and Framework of Action to Eliminate Gender-Based Violence, and the implementation of the National Action Plan to Promote Gender Equality in Public Administration, setting ambitious targets for women's representation in leadership roles.

As a member of the inter-agency gender working group chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator, WFP worked closely with other UN agencies to advocate on challenges facing women and girls and supported integration of gender in SDG processes

WFP is committed to integrating gender equality into all aspects of its operations, from activity planning to implementation. WFP introduced mandatory sessions on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and Harassment (PSEAH) in all the training and workshops funded by WFP. This practice was followed and adapted by other UN agencies. All forms of sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse and Harassment (PSEAH) are unacceptable and are prohibited in WFP, whether perpetrated against a recipient of assistance or a co-worker. WFP participated in the Gender Marker application, aimed at strengthening the UN collective understanding and capacity to apply gender markers effectively in Joint Annual Workplans (JAWP). This helped identify where investment in gender equality is concentrated and the gaps.

WFP's capacity-strengthening support in the areas of nutrition, health, and agriculture emphasized gender equality, highlighting recognizing the gender roles in breaking the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition. This included focus on bringing about behaviour change, not only improved nutrition and health practices, but also in transformed gender

norms and roles to achieve nutrition goals.

As part of the Building Resilient Commercial Smallholder Agriculture project, women participants were included on training and discussions meeting while developing project interventions such as multi-stakeholder platforms and strategic investment plans. This project interventions takes into consideration the challenges facing women and provides women with important skills and knowledge required to transform farming practices for better income and livelihoods.

Through multi-stakeholder platforms and strategic investment planning, women and youth groups are provided platform in shaping agricultural priorities and policies. And engaged youth and women in developing a reliable agriculture value chain system. Focus group discussions (FGDs) provided a safe space for women to share challenges and influence solutions, while nutrition education improved knowledge and practices at the household level, promoting shared responsibilities for food and care.

Additionally, nutrition-sensitive agriculture interventions created opportunities for women to access resources, adopt climate-smart technologies, and participate in farmer groups, strengthening their leadership roles and economic resilience. These efforts went beyond normal ways of analyzing data and information between male and female participants for reporting purpose and made concerted efforts to address structural barriers, fostering inclusive participation.

In 2025, the BRECSA project supported more smallholder women farmers than the men farmers. A total of 1,113 smallholder women were supported through various capacity-strengthening initiatives against 1,036 men smallholder farmers in four target districts of Trongsa, Zhemgang, Sarpang and Tsirang in south and central Bhutan.

Protection and accountability to affected people

Affected people are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected people are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

A significant positive development occurred on 8 December 2025, when the Bhutan National Assembly (NA) adopted amendments to its reservation under the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). This amendment reinforced Bhutan's commitment to ensuring PWDs enjoy equal rights and fundamental freedoms, guaranteeing fair treatment and dignity. While no major protection incidents have been reported, ongoing monitoring highlights the need for continued advocacy and inclusive practices in policy implementation.

The Royal Government of Bhutan, in partnership with UN agencies, launched the National Strategy and Framework of Action to Eliminate Gender-Based Violence in 2025. The strategy provides a comprehensive roadmap for coordinated and sustained actions to combat Gender Based Violence and promote a violence-free Bhutan, with a particular focus on ensuring that women and girls are free from all forms of violence.

The National Assembly of Bhutan also adopted amendment of reservation on the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). The convention obliges signatory states to ensure that the PWDs enjoy the same rights and fundamental freedoms as others, upholding principles of equality, fair treatment and dignity.

Guided by the Country Strategic Plan (2024 - 2028), WFP Bhutan continued to standardize measures required to ensure safety, dignity, and well-being of affected people in daily operations and programme planning and implementation. The CSP mandates WFP's capacity strengthening initiative to prioritize the inclusion of gender and protection considerations to improve Bhutan's institutional safeguard for protection.

In 2025, WFP continued to maintain the practice of incorporating a mandatory session on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (PSEAH) in all WFP-supported workshops and events. Working closely with other UN agencies in Bhutan.

In collaboration with the Ability Bhutan Society (ABS), WFP Bhutan conducted a consultation meeting to assess local interest and the feasibility of oyster mushroom cultivation among farmers as part of the Building Resilient Smallholder Agriculture (BRECSA) project. The consultation highlighted that the communities faced multiple vulnerabilities beyond disability, particularly among women and out of school youth.

These socio-economic challenges stressed the urgent need for inclusive and sustainable livelihood interventions. Based on the assessment, three-day training was provided on oyster mushroom cultivation and was conducted to provide people facing socio-economic challenges with practical agricultural skills. The training also promoted social inclusion, ensuring the highest standards of protection, accountability and inclusivity are in place, especially among Person with Disabilities (PWDs), their family, women, and youth.

The activity aimed to create a platform where everyone, regardless of capacity or background, could actively participate in building an independent and better livelihood. Recognizing the urgent need for support, civil society organizations such as Ability Bhutan Society (ABS) and Respect, Educate, Nurture, and Empower Women (RENEW) initiated efforts to intervene and assist these vulnerable populations.

By promoting inclusive agricultural practices, the BRECSA project is fostering a sense of belonging and empowerment, creating meaningful opportunities for self-employment, and contributing to both improved household income and food security. It stands as a strong example of how inclusive development can drive resilience and transformation at the grassroots level.

In alignment with these national commitments, UN Bhutan conducted an integrated training on disability equality, gender equality and women's empowerment, and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (PSEAH). The training targeted both UN personnel and service providers including hoteliers and vehicle rental operators to strengthen awareness and promote inclusive, safe and accountable practices.

UN Bhutan provided capacity building workshop on integration of Gender Transformative Social Protection, Leaving No One Behind principles, and Human Right Base Approach into United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and programming, which helped support the UNCT-SWAP Scorecard Action Plan, a standard assessment of UN country-level gender mainstreaming practices and performance.

In Bhutan, WFP's operations focus primarily on strengthening national systems and institutions rather than cash or in-kind assistance. Therefore, the programme doesn't require the collection of information of individual direct beneficiaries. However, in partnership with government, WFP systematically collects the gender-disaggregated and disability-inclusive data for all support delivered through capacity strengthening trainings and workshops.

WFP Bhutan through the BRECSA project in collaboration with the Ability Bhutan Society (ABS) conducted a consultation meeting to assess local interest and the feasibility of oyster mushroom cultivation among farmers. A total of 9 PWD, 7 Female and 12 Male participated in the mushroom training. This initiative not only encourages economic self-reliance but also reinforces dignity, independence, and social inclusion for individuals who are often left on the margins of development.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Nearly 70 percent of Bhutan is covered by forests, making it one of the few carbon-neutral countries in the world today. However, the nation is facing increasing threats from various environmental challenges and extreme weather events, including cyclone-induced storms, flash floods, landslides, earthquakes, glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs), and droughts.

Smallholder farmers who are at the heart of Bhutan's agriculture and farming systems are among the most affected by such unexpected weather events and shocks. Crop loss due to untimely or erratic rain or windstorms is common, forcing people to depend on welfare schemes.

As this community plays a vital role in building a resilient and sustainable food systems in Bhutan, the country's agriculture sector, which is challenged by limited arable land and limited capacity, is becoming more vulnerable to recurring extreme weather events.

In October 2025, severe flooding struck significant parts of Bhutan, causing widespread damage to infrastructure, isolating villages, schools, and healthcare facilities, and disrupted livelihoods in almost all parts of Bhutan.

The flash floods swept away nine bridges, left ten others partially damaged, and completely damaged four major road networks. The southern and central part of Bhutan experienced the most severe impact. The estimated total cost of the damage is USD 22 million.

WFP's work in Bhutan on logistic capacity assessment came as a timely support for the officials and the government agencies working on the frontline, studying the damage and coordinating the response efforts during such unexpected natural hazards.

A continued effort to improve the capacity of the key stakeholders and works to establish better response measure in Bhutan is underway.

WFP Bhutan's consistent effort on improving environmental and social sustainability outcomes of programme implementation and in daily operations aligns well with Bhutan's constitutional mandate to keep at least 60 percent of its land under forest cover. Moreover, all projects implemented by UN agencies follow standard government environmental screening process that is backed by the country's Environment Assessment Act 2000, Regulation for Strategic Environmental Assessment 2002, and other bylaws.

A holistic Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment for the project activities under the strategic outcome 1 was conducted by the Project Management Unit for Building Resilient Commercial Smallholder Agriculture project, which was followed by field visit to target districts for consultations with key sectors. The CO also implements and follows ESS requirements and tools as required by donors in collaboration with implementing partners, and as required by WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework established in 2021.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Bhutan launched Environmental Management System (EMS) in 2023. Since then, WFP Bhutan implemented measures to ensure daily operations cause very limited environmental impacts. The Country Office is in the UN house, which runs on a solar photovoltaic system and has installed rainwater collection system as part of UN House's Greening the Blue Initiative.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

WFP made an increased efforts to consider and integrate ways to address malnutrition challenges facing Bhutan in 2025. Nutrition initiatives were integrated in national programmes and in critical areas of climate resilience, food security, and disaster & emergency response, aligning with the Country Strategic Plan 2024-2028.

As part of the Country Strategic Plan (2024-2028), WFP supported the Government's effort to prevent and manage malnutrition through continued support and collaboration in national school feeding and nutrition programme, rice fortification initiatives, and food system transformation.

Bhutan has made a steady progress in addressing stunting among children and undernutrition concerns. However, micro-nutrient deficiencies remain a growing concern in Bhutan today. Food insecurity remains a threat, more notably among low-income households, households with more than five members, and those living in rural areas.

WFP Bhutan has embedded nutrition integration across other multiple programme areas, including continued support to strengthen national programmes and systems for better nutrition, health and education outcomes. Within the BRECSA project, all the activities such as home gardens, community mobilisers training, community mobilization, value chain development have included nutrition outcomes, ensuring nutrition integration into agriculture and resilience work.

In 2025, WFP Bhutan strengthened the ability of vulnerable communities, especially women, youth and person with disabilities to protect and improve their diets and nutrition status. This was an important step made amid rising threats from fluctuating food prices, increased climate-related risks and remoteness.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP Bhutan's effort to work with small farmers in rural areas made required impacts. Nutrition sensitive agriculture helped establish nutrition gardens. This helped small farmers have increased access to diverse food sources and helped them learn to manage home gardens efficiently. They also explored ways to make farming practice more resilient to climate risks. This support helped the farmers with year-round access to vegetables, pulses and small live stocks, even when the market remained inaccessible.

Expanding WFP's support further to the communities and vulnerable section, the district extension staff and community mobilizers were trained on community mobilization, nutrition sensitive agriculture, social behaviour change communication (SBCC) and nutrition garden promotion. The project intervention created a community of nutrition advocates who could guide the farmers groups and households in the target districts in the future too.

In partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock WFP Bhutan also linked small farmers with schools and hospitals, increasing access to markets. This helped schools and hospitals have access to nutrient dense foods and increased market demand for local produce.

To strengthen household awareness and knowledge, community nutrition education and mobilization sessions, social media campaigns and community consultations meetings were organized. This helped increased awareness on dietary diversity, nutritious food and food hygiene, women's nutrition and feeding practices.

Strategic Outcome 2 integrated key nutrition messaging into emergency preparedness, climate adaptation activities and community mobilization. This ensured that the affected household maintained healthy eating patterns and food safety practices during the period of stress and lean seasons.

Together, these interventions helped households sustain better dietary habits and practices and help withstand shocks without compromising nutritional needs.

School feeding is an important nutrition integration platform. WFP Bhutan provides technical assistance to the Ministry of Education and Skill development (MoESD) to strengthen the national school feeding programme, including fortified rice integration, menu planning, the school meal planner (SMP) digital tool, and capacity-building of cooks and mess in-charges on safe, accessible, affordable and nutritious meals.

WFP supported the government enhance social protection schemes with nutrition elements, including standards for fortified rice, dietary guidelines, and awareness campaigns that promote healthy, nutrient dense diets for vulnerable

households.

WFP Bhutan provided vital supports to integrate social behaviour change in national programmes and in strategic programme interventions. This includes applying the concepts in agriculture for long-term impacts, school feeding programmes and in emergency and social protection. Information Education Communication materials, community awareness on promotion of diverse food production and consumption, food safety, women and children nutrition were organized. Social Behaviour Change Communication is included into agriculture, school feeding, social protection and emergency response programmes and daily operations.

WFP supported the national rice fortification initiatives that ensured schoolchildren received micronutrient-rich meals daily, reducing nutrient deficiencies among children and adolescents. The rice fortification plant operated by the Food Corporation of Bhutan Limited has started supplying rice to public following a successful result at school feeding programme. The rice fortification plant was supported by WFP Bhutan. The partnership with the Food Corporation of Bhutan continued to play significant role in addressing nutrient deficiencies in Bhutan.

WFP also conducted nutrition education to women, youth and Person with Disabilities (PWDs) with support from 37 community mobilizers in four districts in central and southern Bhutan. The nutrition education focused on micronutrient intake, dietary diversity, food preparation and women's nutrition. The initiative strengthened platform for growth monitoring, referral and early identification of nutrition issues through school and community system.

Partnerships

WFP has deepened its strategic partnerships with government agencies at both policy and local levels, notably with the Government of South Korea through Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA). Joint field missions with KOICA to vulnerable communities identified critical gaps in school feeding and nutrition.

WFP Bhutan will also pioneer index-based insurance with the Adaptation Fund—the first initiative of its kind in Bhutan. The project was showcased at the Bhutan SDG Impact Finance Forum, earning strong interest from global angel investors, social enterprises, microfinance institutions, and blended finance actors.

To expand donor engagement, the WFP Country Director visited embassies in New Delhi, meeting ambassadors from Slovenia, Finland, Denmark, Switzerland, Germany, and Japan. These discussions opened new avenues for collaboration, with follow-up meetings scheduled to advance opportunities.

WFP Bhutan further strengthened its collaboration with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) on drone technology. As the first development agency to introduce drone initiatives in Bhutan, WFP continues to be recognized for its technical leadership, with JICA consistently seeking its expertise.

The donor mission from KOICA, representing the Government of South Korea, has resulted in the development of a US\$9.5 million initiative, focused on school feeding, nutrition, and environmentally sustainable practices. The proposal is in its final stages of approval by the Government of Korea. Once endorsed, it will fully fund Activities 4 and 5 of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), enabling schools and monastic institutions across Bhutan to provide students with healthy, nutritious meals. This will be achieved through the refurbishment of kitchens and storage facilities, as well as the installation of electric cookers in more than 15 institutions.

WFP has secured US\$4.9 million from the Adaptation Fund, fully resourcing Activity 2 of the CSP. This funding will extend index-based insurance coverage to smallholder farmers—particularly women—in four districts of Bhutan. The policy provides payouts based on predetermined indicators such as rainfall, crop yield, and vegetation health, offering a reliable safety net against climate-related risks. This initiative complements the Government of India-funded insurance scheme, which focuses on compensating farmers for crop failures and livestock losses, thereby creating a more comprehensive risk management framework for Bhutan's agricultural sector.

WFP continues to collaborate closely with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) through the BRECSA project and is currently implementing the Agriculture Resilience Plan. This initiative is designed to assess Bhutan's diverse land types to determine optimal crop suitability, while simultaneously enhancing agricultural productivity and strengthening market linkages. By aligning crop production with market opportunities, the plan aims to improve farmers' incomes and promote sustainable rural development.

WFP has consistently collaborated with United Nations agencies, including active participation in the Bhutan SDG Impact Finance Forum. In partnership with the Government of Bhutan, WFP co-chaired the UN Results Group on Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness and Response.

WFP has also served as a key member of the UN Programme Monitoring and Evaluation Group, as well as thematic groups on gender equality, disability inclusion, and the Operations Management Team. Furthermore, WFP has upheld its commitment to accountability and safeguarding by actively advocating for the Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment.

WFP Bhutan, in partnership with the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), has developed a US\$9.5 million proposal aimed at strengthening school nutrition and promoting local agriculture through a home-grown school feeding initiative.

The program is designed to deliver direct benefits to approximately 104,000 individuals—including students, school staff, smallholder farmers, and members of monastic institutions—while extending its impact to more than 175,000 indirect beneficiaries. By enhancing child nutrition and building the production capacity of smallholder farmers, the initiative seeks to create a sustainable link between education and local food systems.

This marks the second phase of the project, with a planned third phase to be implemented bilaterally in collaboration with the government of Bhutan.

WFP continues to collaborate closely with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) through the BRECSA project and is currently serves as the overall supervising entity for the project. This initiative is designed to assess Bhutan's diverse land types to determine optimal crop suitability, while simultaneously enhancing agricultural productivity and strengthening market linkages. By aligning crop production with market opportunities, the plan aims to improve farmers' incomes and promote sustainable rural development.

Focus on localization

WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the Ministry of Education and Skills Development, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Home Affairs, collaborating in all levels of governance and programme implementation towards building a food secure and disaster ready Bhutan.

In partnership with the key government agencies, WFP facilitated meeting and engagement with donor and the Royal Government of Bhutan, creating opportunities for partnership and investment focus areas.

WFP Bhutan, including senior management, works in close collaboration with national and local government counterparts, ensuring regular field visits to districts where WFP activities are implemented. These missions have involved direct engagement with smallholder farmers - particularly women - as well as schoolteachers and cooks responsible for delivering nutritious meals to students.

Workshops and trainings are consistently designed to include the participation of local leaders and representatives, ensuring that data and insights feeding into WFP programmes are grounded in grassroots realities. For instance, during the Logistics Capacity Assessment training and data collection, frontline staff from the districts - those directly engaged in emergency preparedness and response - were actively involved, strengthening both the accuracy and relevance of the information gathered.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP has consistently collaborated with United Nations agencies, including active participation in the Bhutan SDG Impact Finance Forum. In partnership with the Government of Bhutan, WFP co-chaired the UN Results Group on Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness and Response.

WFP has also served as a key member of the UN Programme Monitoring and Evaluation Group, as well as thematic groups on gender equality, disability inclusion, and the Operations Management Team. Furthermore, WFP has upheld its commitment to accountability and safeguarding by actively advocating for the Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment.

Financial Overview

The Country Strategic Plan (2024 - 2028) commenced from March 2024 and ends in December 2028. A total budget of USD 14.6 million is planned, of which USD 8.7 million is for CSP outcome 1 and USD 5.87 million for CSP outcome 2. By the end of 2025, WFP- Bhutan mobilized 54.4 percent of its Country Portfolio Needs for CSP (2024-2028) through donor contributions and internal funding.

With multi-year funding from Adaption Fund (AF) and Global Agriculture Food Security Programme (GAFSP), WFP made a considerable progress in its CSP implementation. However, for outcome 2, the budget constraints remained challenging, especially for Activity 5 EPA-Disaster risk management and Activity 4 NPA- Malnutrition prevention programme under strategic outcome 2.

For Activity 1, funds have been approved by the Adaptation Fund. This enabled WFP to enhance the technical assistance to national and local government institutions with the aim of strengthening the capacity of farmer-based organizations to manage climate shocks and introduce innovative risk management solutions for climate resilient and nutritious food production. The project implementation is expected to start from March 2026 and at least 70 percent of the earmarked activities would be implemented in 2026.

For Activity 2, funds are available from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme that funded "Building Resilient Commercial Smallholder Agriculture (BRECSA) project in Bhutan. The project is aimed at strengthening the capacities of producer groups, small-scale agro-enterprises and other value chain actors that empower women and young people in targeted value chains. The activities were started in March 2024, and the activities implemented as planned.

Although no new external funding was mobilized under Activity 3 (disaster risk management), with financial support from the Global Logistics Cluster - Field Based Preparedness Project and other internal fundings, WFP made progress in supporting the Government in areas of emergency coordination, logistics, and data management.

The Country Portfolio Needs for 2025 was USD 3.3 million with implementation plan of USD 1.9 million. Overall, WFP utilized only USD 0.76 million of the total available resources in 2025, mainly due to delay in implementation of Adaptation Fund and signing of letter of Agreement (LOA).

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	1,616,409	1,405,133	6,826,640	443,889
SO01: Rural populations in Bhutan, particularly women smallholder farmers, young people and persons with disabilities, achieve climate-resilient livelihoods and increased food security and nutrition by 2030	1,616,409	1,405,133	6,826,640	443,889
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance to national and local government institutions with the aim of strengthening the capacity of farmer-based organizations to manage climate shocks and introduce innovative risk management solutions for climate resilient and nutritious food production.	1,276,350	995,654	4,588,434	35,396
Activity 02: Provide technical assistance to national and local government institutions with the aim of strengthening the capacities of producer groups, small-scale agro-enterprises and other value chain actors that empower women and young people in targeted value chains.	340,059	409,478	2,238,206	408,493
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	1,320,566	319,751	577,309	161,236
SO02: The citizens of Bhutan, particularly vulnerable population groups, benefit from enhanced human capital and a food system that is resilient to climate and other crises and shocks by 2030	1,320,566	319,751	577,309	161,236

Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to government and other stakeholders aimed at improving social protection provision, including by linking national school feeding programmes to farmers and suppliers, in order to facilitate the consumption of safe, healthy and nutrient-dense diets.	748,480	202,729	234,866	89,350
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance, including in relation to social behaviour change, in support of government and private sector efforts to promote fortified food products, and ensure that all school feeding programme beneficiaries and the public consume safe, healthy, and nutrient-dense diets.	141,290	0	0	0
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance and innovative solutions to government institutions for the expansion of people-centred disaster risk reduction programmes that integrate nutrition considerations and foster preparedness for and effective response to shocks and stressors.	430,796	117,022	342,443	71,885
Total Direct Operational Costs	2,936,976	1,724,884	7,403,949	605,125
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	147,445	141,652	654,054	130,068
Total Direct Costs	3,084,421	1,866,536	8,058,003	735,193
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	200,487	121,325	29,717	29,717

Grand Total	 3,284,908	 1,987,861	 8,087,720	 764,910
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Data Notes

Overview

*District: District administration plays an important role in governance structure serving as a bridge between the state and local governments in Bhutan.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

* Civil Service Statistics 2025

Annex

«No data» function in outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Rural populations in Bhutan, particularly women smallholder farmers, young people and persons with disabilities, achieve climate-resilient livelihoods and increased food security and nutrition by 2030				Resilience Building	
Other Output					
Activity 02: Provide technical assistance to national and local government institutions with the aim of strengthening the capacities of producer groups, small-scale agro-enterprises and other value chain actors that empower women and young people in targeted value chains.					
Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools					
CSP Output 02: 2.1 Small-scale agro-enterprises and other value chain actors receive skills, assets and other government support that enables them to add value to local products and gain sustainable access to smallholder agriculture markets (Tier 2)					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	15	17
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	600	1,435
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	30	39
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	150	287
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	150	392
F.23: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.23.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	40	63
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	30	101
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.6: Number of processors supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	500	297

O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	9,000	9,055
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Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide technical assistance to national and local government institutions with the aim of strengthening the capacities of producer groups, small-scale agro-enterprises and other value chain actors that empower women and young people in targeted value chains.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Farmers - Location: Bhutan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
4.3.31: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	0	≥80	≥50	50	50	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	200,000	≥2,000,000	≥750,000	750,000	600,000	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	200	≥1,000	≥650	650	650	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: The citizens of Bhutan, particularly vulnerable population groups, benefit from enhanced human capital and a food system that is resilient to climate and other crises and shocks by 2030	Resilience Building
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Other Output

Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to government and other stakeholders aimed at improving social protection provision, including by linking national school feeding programmes to farmers and suppliers, in order to facilitate the consumption of safe, healthy and nutrient-dense diets.

Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 03: 3.1 Beneficiaries of national school feeding programmes have sustainable access to nutrient-dense foods and safe, healthy, and diversified meals all year-round (Tier 3)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	3	4
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	150	165
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	8	6
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	1

Activity 05: Provide technical assistance and innovative solutions to government institutions for the expansion of people-centred disaster risk reduction programmes that integrate nutrition considerations and foster preparedness for and effective response to shocks and stressors.

Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened

CSP Output 05: 5.1 Populations facing shocks and stressors benefit from enhanced government services including the integration of nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection mechanisms in national and sub-national disaster risk management policies, programmes and systems (Tier 3)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	50	45
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2	2

C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	US\$	50,000	50,000

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to government and other stakeholders aimed at improving social protection provision, including by linking national school feeding programmes to farmers and suppliers, in order to facilitate the consumption of safe, healthy and nutrient-dense diets.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Government official working for School Feeding - **Location:** Bhutan - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** School Based Programmes (CCS)

5.4.80: Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Female	0	≥80	≥65	88	65	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥65	70	65	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥65	77	65	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: School Feeding Recipients - **Location:** Bhutan - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** School Based Programmes (CCS)

5.4.43: SABER school feeding index	Overall	3	≥3	≥3	3.2	3	WFP programme monitoring
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Target Group: School feeding recipients - **Location:** Bhutan - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** School Based Programmes (CCS)

5.4.41: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥2	≥1	1	0	WFP programme monitoring
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Activity 05: Provide technical assistance and innovative solutions to government institutions for the expansion of people-centred disaster risk reduction programmes that integrate nutrition considerations and foster preparedness for and effective response to shocks and stressors.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: EPR - **Location:** Bhutan - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)

5.4.77: Number of coordination meetings contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥8	≥5	5	5	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.81: Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2	≥2	2	2	WFP survey

Target Group: General - **Location:** Bhutan - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)

5.4.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2	≥1	2	1	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female	0			372,813	46,563	Secondary data
	Male	0			404,411	43,290	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥777,224	≥777,224	777,224	89,853	Secondary data

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: Provide technical assistance to national and local government institutions with the aim of strengthening the capacities of producer groups, small-scale agro-enterprises and other value chain actors that empower women and young people in targeted value chains.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SHF - Location: Bhutan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	63	≥50	≥50			WFP survey
	Male	63	≥50	≥50			WFP survey
	Overall	63	≥50	≥50	Not applicable	Not applicable	WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	Joint survey
CC.1.6: Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable		-

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	Joint survey

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance to national and local government institutions with the aim of strengthening the capacity of farmer-based organizations to manage climate shocks and introduce innovative risk management solutions for climate resilient and nutritious food production.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SHF - Location: Bhutan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=0	Not collected	Not collected	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	5	≥7	≥6	8	Not applicable	WFP survey

Cover page photo © WFP/Nima Nima

WFP supported supply of 20,000 tea seedlings to the green tea cooperative managed by all women in Trongsa, central Bhutan, has doubled production.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

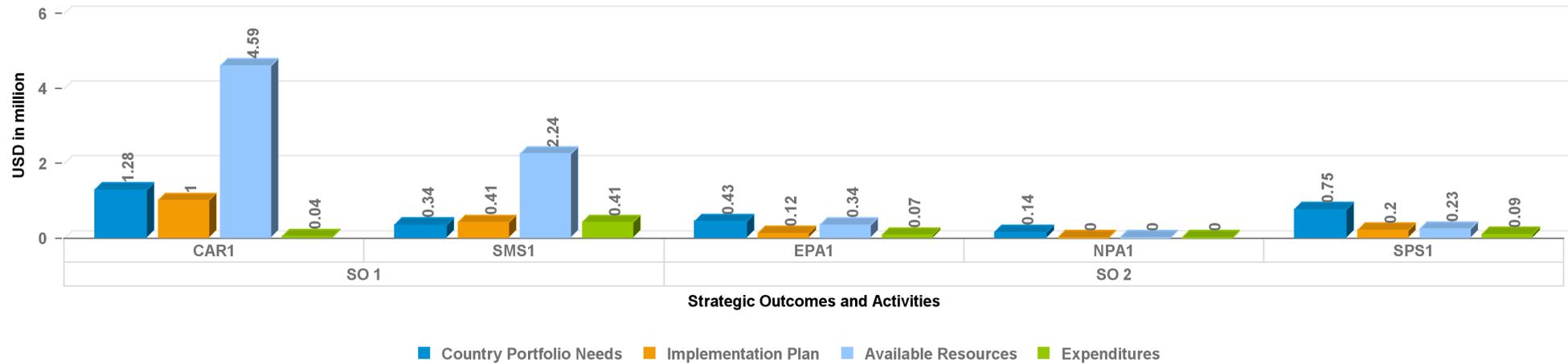
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Bhutan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Rural populations in Bhutan, particularly women smallholder farmers, young people and persons with disabilities, achieve climate-resilient livelihoods and increased food security and nutrition by 2030
SO 2		The citizens of Bhutan, particularly vulnerable population groups, benefit from enhanced human capital and a food system that is resilient to climate and other crises and shocks by 2030
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	CAR1	Provide technical assistance to national and local government institutions with the aim of strengthening the capacity of farmer-based organizations to manage climate shocks and introduce innovative risk management solutions for climate resilient and nutritious food production.
SO 1	SMS1	Provide technical assistance to national and local government institutions with the aim of strengthening the capacities of producer groups, small-scale agro-enterprises and other value chain actors that empower women and young people in targeted value chains.
SO 2	EPA1	Provide technical assistance and innovative solutions to government institutions for the expansion of people-centred disaster risk reduction programmes that integrate nutrition considerations and foster preparedness for and effective response to shocks and stressors.
SO 2	NPA1	Provide technical assistance, including in relation to social behaviour change, in support of government and private sector efforts to promote fortified food products, and ensure that all school feeding programme beneficiaries and the public consume safe, healthy, and nutrient-dense diets.
SO 2	SPS1	Provide technical assistance to government and other stakeholders aimed at improving social protection provision, including by linking national school feeding programmes to farmers and suppliers, in order to facilitate the consumption of safe, healthy and nutrient-dense diets.

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Bhutan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	Rural populations in Bhutan, particularly women smallholder farmers, young people and persons with disabilities, achieve climate-resilient livelihoods and increased food security and nutrition by 2030	Provide technical assistance to national and local government institutions with the aim of strengthening the capacity of farmer-based organizations to manage climate shocks and introduce innovative risk management solutions for climate resilient and nutritious food production.	1,276,350	995,654	4,588,434	35,396
		Provide technical assistance to national and local government institutions with the aim of strengthening the capacities of producer groups, small-scale agro-enterprises and other value chain actors that empower women and young people in targeted value chains.	340,059	409,478	2,238,206	408,493
2.4)	Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)		1,616,409	1,405,133	6,826,640	443,889

Annual Country Report

Bhutan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	The citizens of Bhutan, particularly vulnerable population groups, benefit from enhanced human capital and a food system that is resilient to climate and other crises and shocks by 2030	Provide technical assistance and innovative solutions to government institutions for the expansion of people-centred disaster risk reduction programmes that integrate nutrition considerations and foster preparedness for and effective response to shocks and stressors.	430,796	117,022	342,443	71,885
		Provide technical assistance, including in relation to social behaviour change, in support of government and private sector efforts to promote fortified food products, and ensure that all school feeding programme beneficiaries and the public consume safe, healthy, and nutrient-dense diets.	141,290	0	0	0
		Provide technical assistance to government and other stakeholders aimed at improving social protection provision, including by linking national school feeding programmes to farmers and suppliers, in order to facilitate the consumption of safe, healthy and nutrient-dense diets.	748,480	202,729	234,866	89,350
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,320,566	319,751	577,309	161,236
Total Direct Operational Cost			2,936,976	1,724,884	7,403,949	605,125
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			147,445	141,652	654,054	130,068
Total Direct Costs			3,084,421	1,866,536	8,058,003	735,193
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			200,487	121,325	29,717	29,717
Grand Total			3,284,908	1,987,861	8,087,720	764,910

Michael Hemling
Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch



Michael Hemling
CHIEF, CFORC

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

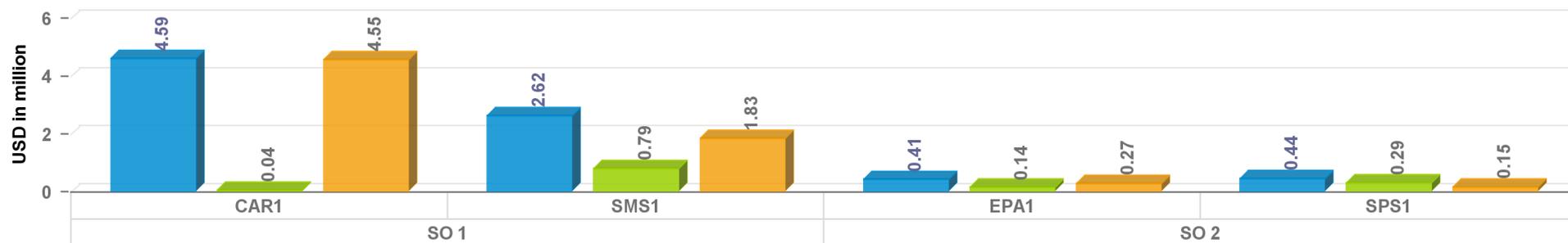
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Bhutan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources
 ■ Expenditures
 ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Rural populations in Bhutan, particularly women smallholder farmers, young people and persons with disabilities, achieve climate-resilient livelihoods and increased food security and nutrition by 2030	
SO 2	The citizens of Bhutan, particularly vulnerable population groups, benefit from enhanced human capital and a food system that is resilient to climate and other crises and shocks by 2030	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	CAR1	Provide technical assistance to national and local government institutions with the aim of strengthening the capacity of farmer-based organizations to manage climate shocks and introduce innovative risk management solutions for climate resilient and nutritious food production.
SO 1	SMS1	Provide technical assistance to national and local government institutions with the aim of strengthening the capacities of producer groups, small-scale agro-enterprises and other value chain actors that empower women and young people in targeted value chains.
SO 2	EPA1	Provide technical assistance and innovative solutions to government institutions for the expansion of people-centred disaster risk reduction programmes that integrate nutrition considerations and foster preparedness for and effective response to shocks and stressors.
SO 2	SPS1	Provide technical assistance to government and other stakeholders aimed at improving social protection provision, including by linking national school feeding programmes to farmers and suppliers, in order to facilitate the consumption of safe, healthy and nutrient-dense diets.

Annual Country Report

Bhutan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	Rural populations in Bhutan, particularly women smallholder farmers, young people and persons with disabilities, achieve climate-resilient livelihoods and increased food security and nutrition by 2030	Provide technical assistance to national and local government institutions with the aim of strengthening the capacities of producer groups, small-scale agro-enterprises and other value chain actors that empower women and young people in targeted value chains.	1,955,293	2,616,902	0	2,616,902	787,188	1,829,714
		Provide technical assistance to national and local government institutions with the aim of strengthening the capacity of farmer-based organizations to manage climate shocks and introduce innovative risk management solutions for climate resilient and nutritious food production.	2,353,976	4,592,739	0	4,592,739	39,702	4,553,037
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			4,309,269	7,209,641	0	7,209,641	826,890	6,382,751

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Annual Country Report

Bhutan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	The citizens of Bhutan, particularly vulnerable population groups, benefit from enhanced human capital and a food system that is resilient to climate and other crises and shocks by 2030	Provide technical assistance and innovative solutions to government institutions for the expansion of people-centred disaster risk reduction programmes that integrate nutrition considerations and foster preparedness for and effective response to shocks and stressors.	764,627	412,938	0	412,938	142,380	270,558
		Provide technical assistance, including in relation to social behaviour change, in support of government and private sector efforts to promote fortified food products, and ensure that all school feeding programme beneficiaries and the public consume safe, healthy, and nutrient-dense diets.	283,115	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide technical assistance to government and other stakeholders aimed at improving social protection provision, including by linking national school feeding programmes to farmers and suppliers, in order to facilitate the consumption of safe, healthy and nutrient-dense diets.	1,551,780	437,873	0	437,873	292,357	145,516
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			2,599,522	850,811	0	850,811	434,737	416,074

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Annual Country Report

Bhutan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Total Direct Operational Cost	6,908,791	8,060,452	0	8,060,452	1,261,627	6,798,825
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	283,650	919,678	0	919,678	395,692	523,986
		Total Direct Costs	7,192,441	8,980,130	0	8,980,130	1,657,320	7,322,811
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	467,509	414,393		414,393	414,393	0
		Grand Total	7,659,949	9,394,523	0	9,394,523	2,071,713	7,322,811

This donor financial report is interim

Michael Henling
 Michael Henling CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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