

RAPID INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT – BHUTAN SDG PROFILE

UNDP conducted a rapid integrated assessment of Bhutan's 11th Five Year Plan (Volume I and II) against the SDG targets. The assessment provides a gap analysis of the SDG targets that are not prioritized in the current plan and the targets that have been prioritized by multiple sectors. Sectors indicated are those listed in the 11th Five Year Plan.

Template 1 provides a quick snapshot of integration/gap analysis and the SDG targets that are prioritized by multiple sectors. For SDG targets prioritized by multiple sectors – it is expected that joint planning is conducted or an assessment of impact and potential results be conducted with concerned sectors (to understand if cross-sectoral interventions are mutually reinforcing).

RAPID INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT – BHUTAN SDG PROFILE (93 targets prioritized out of 102 – excluding SDG-17 on MoI and SDG-14 on Oceans)

#	Policy Area/ Sector	SDG-1: Poverty					SDG-2:Hunger					SDG-3: Health									SDG-4: Education							SDG-5: Gender					SDG-6: Water and Sanitation							
		1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6
1.	Education	X ¹					X ²	X ³				X ¹⁸	X ¹⁹	X ²⁰	X ²¹	X ²²	X ²³	X ²⁴	X ²⁵			X ⁴	X ⁵	X ⁶	X ⁷	X ⁸	X ⁹	X ¹⁰	X ¹¹			X ¹²		X ¹³	X ¹⁴					
2.	Health	X ¹⁵					X ¹⁶	X ¹⁷				X ¹⁸	X ¹⁹	X ²⁰	X ²¹	X ²²	X ²³	X ²⁴	X ²⁵															X ²⁶	X ²⁷	X ²⁸	X ²⁹			
3.	HR Development& Management	X																																						
4.	Employment	X ³⁰																																						
5.	Renewable Natural Resources	X ³¹					X ³²	X ³³		X ³⁴	X ³⁵	X ³⁶																												
6.	Tourism						X ³⁷																		X ³⁸															
7.	Trade, Industries & Mines						X ³⁹													X ⁴⁰					X ³⁸												X ⁴¹			
8.	Hydropower, Renewable Energy and <u>Hydrosect</u>																																							
9.	ICT and Media																																							
10.	Transport																																							
11.	Roads & Bridges																																							
12.	Construction																												X ⁴⁴				X ⁴³		X ⁴²		X ⁴¹			
13.	Human Settlement and Housing																																		X ⁴²	X ⁴¹				
14.	Emerging Social Challenges	X ⁴⁰		X ⁴¹	X ⁴²					X ⁴³	X ⁴⁴															X ⁴⁵		X ⁴⁶	X ⁴⁷	X ⁴⁸		X ⁴³	X ⁴²	X ⁴¹	X ⁴⁰	X ³⁹				
15.	Sports																																							
16.	Preservation and Promotion of Culture		X ⁴⁷																			X ⁴⁸				X ⁴⁵	X ⁴⁶							X ⁴³	X ⁴²					
17.	Conservation of Environment																																				X ⁴⁰		X ³⁹	X ³⁸
18.	Good Governance																								X ⁴⁵				X ⁴⁴											

SDG targets prioritized by multiple sectors in Bhutan's 11th NDP

SDG targets prioritized by one sector in Bhutan's 11th NDP

SDG targets not prioritized in Bhutan's 11th NDP

Template 2 provides further details, including targets included in the government plan and corresponding indicators for monitoring.

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REGION	ASIA & PACIFIC
HDI/Rank	136 (2014)
Inequality adjusted HDI	0.465
Nationally established MPI	
Income Level	Lower middle income
GDP Per capita growth	US\$ 2,069.8 (2014)
Population size	765,000 (2014)

SDGs Goals/Targets		Thematic Area/Sector, as Identified in Key Government Planning Documents	National Development Plan Identify closest Goal/Target presented in Document addressing the issues in the corresponding SDG Goal/Target	Identify National Indicators for the Specific Targets	Institution Responsible for Target implementation (line ministries)	Any relevant comment related to this priority target area in the National Development Plan?
People	Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere					
	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	Emerging Social Challenges	Basic amenities developed ¹	✓ HHs with CGI Sheets for roofing (%) ✓ HHs with access to piped drinking water (%) ✓ HHs with access to sanitation (%) ✓ HHs with access to Electricity (%)	Gross National Happiness Commission	
			Increased Income ²	✓ HHs income greater than Nu. 46000 per year (%)		
			Skills developed ³	✓ HHs with income generating skills (%)		
			Enhance food and nutrition security ⁴	✓ Egg production (million Nos/annum) ✓ Milk production (mt/annum) ✓ Vegetable production (mt/annum)		

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Following are key observations drawn from the assessment:

- There is a **high level of integration of the SDG targets into the 11th national plan. 93 SDG targets have been prioritized out of 102**, excluding targets related to SDG 14 on Oceans and SDG 17 on Means of Implementation. This is testament to the philosophy behind Bhutan's National Vision 2020 and the GNH approach which are closely in tune with the principles expressed in the 2030 SD Agenda.
- The assessment showed gaps related to the following SDG targets:
 - SDG 5.4:** Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
 - SDG 6.4:** By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
 - SDG 8.10:** Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
 - SDG 10.5:** Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations
 - SDG 10.6:** Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
 - SDG 10.7:** Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
 - SDG 11.7:** By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

- SDG 12.3: By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
 - SDG 15.4: By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development
- 3) Overall, while **gender is well addressed in the NDP, an important gap is the recognition and value of unpaid care and domestic work** through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies as nationally appropriate (SDG 5.4). The feminization of agriculture has been identified as one of the main challenges to agriculture growth. However, the NDP (vol I and Vol II) does not include targets to improve agricultural production that focus on technological empowerment, unmediated control and ownership of land, enhancing of agricultural management skills and knowledge of women in agriculture.
 - 4) The NDP does not appear to contain explicit **reference to ‘mountain ecosystems’** (SDG 15.4). As Bhutan is a mountainous country, the work on ecosystems and biodiversity (reflected in the NDP) most likely also relates to mountain ecosystems. This would perhaps need to be discussed.
 - 5) There is **no mention of promoting safe and secure working environments for migrants** and those in precarious employment. This may need to be discussed to better align the NDP with SDG 8 on inclusive growth and employment (target 8.8).
 - 6) Regarding **social protection** (SDG 1.3), there is only a mention of developing a social protection policy for private sector employees. Given that 12% of Bhutan’s population is poor and mostly concentrated in rural areas, this may need to be looked into.
 - 7) **The NDP notes several challenges in increasing the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets** (SDG 9.3). Challenges include limited access to finance by the Cottage and Small Industries, difficulty to access viable markets, limited industrial infrastructure, limited entrepreneurial talent/skills, use of outmoded technology, high transportation costs, low economy of scale and, poor R&D and innovation culture among enterprises.
 - 8) Given the complexity, **the assessment did not cover most of the targets related to SDG 17 on Means of Implementation, with the exception of the targets related to Trade**. SDG 17 on means of implementation will need to be looked into more carefully on areas related to finance (ODA and domestic resources), technology (transfer of technology, North-South and South-South Collaboration), capacity-building, partnerships (public-private and civil society partnerships), and data, monitoring and accountability issues.
 - 9) The assessment identified various **cross-sectoral linkages and these have been detailed in template 2**. It may be good to discuss whether there is collaboration between these sectors in their planning and implementation of actions and how their interventions complement each other’s plan. While the assessment tried to identify as many cross-sectoral linkages, there may be additional linkages that may need to be identified for effective SDG implementation. This would need to be discussed.
 - 10) **Bhutan’s Mainstreaming Reference Group** is tasked with strengthening and facilitating the integration of all cross cutting issues (Climate Change, Environment, Disaster, Gender and Poverty) into the government’s decision-making processes and development policies, plans and programmes. What is their envisioned role in implementation of the SDG’s? Would they also cover other areas?