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II. FOREWORD AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

As the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Bhutan, I am pleased to present the results detailed in this report.

The Royal Government of Bhutan (RGoB) and the United Nations (UN) have been key partners in the country’s development since 1971. In 2008, Bhutan adopted the approach of enhancing UN coherence on a voluntary basis, known as Delivering as One (DaO) using the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) as the key instrument for enhancing coherence at the country level. The UNDAF is the strategic document of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in its actions to contribute more effectively to national development priorities and it details the collective response of the UNCT to the priorities laid out in the Five Year Plans (FYP) of the RGoB.

In 2016, the UNCT successfully mobilized USD16,147,446 or 100% of the required budget for the year. This report outlines the UN’s contributions to Bhutan’s national development priorities which are focused on effective support for Bhutan’s national development goals and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which have a central theme of ‘Leaving No One Behind’.

The UN system in Bhutan will remain a relevant, critical, and committed partner of the RGoB and its citizens, and going forward we will continue to provide innovative solutions to the challenges that face the country. Increasingly this will entail working on upstream policy work. We will pursue this work through the use of global and regional expertise enhancing local capacity to collect, generate and analyse relevant and reliable strategic data and information, while using limited resources more efficiently by leveraging and prioritizing investments for sustained development. With respect to innovation, we will bring best-case practices from the international arena and help with their contextualization to the needs of Bhutan.

The UN in Bhutan (and those agencies and entities located outside the country) are grateful to the RGoB for its commitment and shared vision for the future of the country and the world. The UN wishes to thank all of its development partners and donors for their unwavering support and generosity to the people of Bhutan. None of these achievements would be possible without the tireless efforts of our implementing partners and communities.

In conclusion, the UNCT reaffirms its on-going commitment to Bhutan as we support the implementation of the 11th Five Year Plan, and the formulation process of the 12th Five Year Plan and its implementation through the DaO approach.

Gerald Daly
UN Resident Coordinator in Bhutan

1 8 resident agencies: FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNODC, and UN Women; and 12 non-resident agencies: IFAD, UNAIDS, UNCDF, UNCTAD, UNDESA, UNEP, UNESCO, UNHABITAT, UNIDO, UNOCHA, UNOPS, and UNV.
III. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Following the achievements made in 2015, the UNCT has made great progress in 2016 under the Bhutan UNDAF One Programme (2014–2018).

OPERATING AS ONE

The UNCT’s Operating as One approach achieved a 90% success rate against planned activities. 19% (USD 65,820.79) from the total planned budget of USD 342,155.83 was saved by using this cost-efficient approach.

JOINT PROGRAMME/PROGRAMMING

In January 2016, the RGoB initiated its government planning process for the 12th Five Year Plan. In parallel to this, the UNCT initiated a joint programme, ‘Support to the 12th Five Year Plan Formulation’. Three additional joint programmes/programming namely ‘Promoting Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment’, ‘Disability’ and ‘Emergency Preparedness and Response’, are still at the stage of either securing resources or drafting programme concepts.

KEY OUTCOME RESULTS

Outcome 1: Sustainable Development

- The UNCT achieved targeted results in three areas – livelihoods, energy and community resilience – to support progress towards sustainable development, helping to suspend poverty levels at 12% against a backdrop of rising youth unemployment.
- The UNCT, Gross National Happiness Commission (GNHC) and Ministry of Agriculture and Forests (MoAF) developed two fully integrated projects: a USD 13.9 million Global Environment Facility/Least Developed Countries Fund (GEF/LDCF); and a USD 42 million Green Climate Fund (GCF) project – which emphasized the relationship between people’s lives and environmental conservation, especially for remote communities.

Outcome 2: Essential Social Services

Education

- The UNCT promoted gender sensitive school management and pedagogical practices, multi-grade teaching strategies, life skills education, promotion of positive discipline practices and better psychological support through resilience building programmes. Standards for Inclusive Education were developed and endorsed by the Ministry of Education (MoE) for implementation in schools across the country, and preparatory work for the introduction of Post Graduate Diploma in Inclusive Education at Paro College of Education has been completed. Professionalization of Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) facilitators was achieved through introduction of an ECCD Diploma programme. Two teacher training colleges and a college of language and cultural studies instituted comprehensive sexuality education as compulsory non-credited modules in their training curriculum, thereby integrating sexuality education in the national education system. The UNCT focused increasingly on nutrition, including the introduction of fortified rice and nutritional related studies.

Health

- UN’s contribution to reproductive maternal, newborn and child health included development of the National Zika Virus guidelines, National Neonatal Resuscitation Training, common birth defects training, birth defects surveillance and registration training, and Early Essential Newborn Care and Kangaroo Mother Care training to over 120 health workers.
- UNCT continued support to RGoB to improve water, sanitation and hygiene promotion service reach and quality to rural household and children in school and monastic institutions. Key achievements include i) 20 blocks (14 in Mongar and 6 in the Samdrup Jongkhar districts) certified
as open defecation free; ii) mass (group) handwashing stations in 20 schools benefitting 12,000 schoolchildren; and iii) training of 200 (100 male, 100 female) school health coordinators to promote key hygiene behaviours among schoolchildren and their communities.

- UNCT supported RGoB to increase awareness on health and wellbeing through various activities in 2016. Key achievements include i) launch of National Health Promotion Strategic Plan 2015–2023 with financial commitments from the key ministries; ii) dissemination of Village Health Worker (VHW) Programme Policy and Strategic Plan and monitoring and supervision tools; and iii) Sensitization of 69 VHW, 177 religious persons and traditional local healers and 173 local government leaders on key family health practices.

Outcome 3: Gender Equality and Child Protection

- With completion of the research on violence against children, Bhutan for the first time has robust data on violence against children. This critical evidence will be crucial to shape the national child protection policy, especially the National Child Protection Strategy as well as the Plan of Action on Child Protection. This will also be a useful tool for increased investments in child protection in the next five-year plan.

- Professionals who come in contact with children, including welfare staff, teachers, counsellors, police, and judicial officers have improved knowledge and skills to deal with children. Focused interventions such as the women and child friendly policing curriculum for police has enabled police to deal sensitively and effectively with women and children. Additionally, engagement with girls working in drayangs (entertainment clubs) has led to improved understanding of their vulnerabilities among programme implementation and monitoring officials. The work on protection of children with disabilities led to better knowledge among service providers about the protection needs of children with disabilities.

- The 8th and 9th Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) periodic report was submitted to the CEDAW Committee by the RGoB.

- Following recommendations made in the Gender Responsive Budget Analysis Report of Three Sectors (education, health and agriculture), the RGoB with the UNCT’s support has included a section on gender in the Mid-Term Appraisal of the 11th Five Year Plan.

Outcome 4: Good Governance

- In partnership with Parliament, the UNCT developed a Public Hearing Manual which was presented in the 9th Session of the second parliament of Bhutan. The manual provides guidance to Parliamentarians and various committees in performing their legislative, oversight and representational roles to further build and sustain the relatively nascent democracy.

- In the context of the democratic set up, and towards enhancing capacity of key stakeholders and policy makers to analyse, understand, and influence social policies, a certificate course on Social Policy was introduced for the first time, by the Sherubtse College, Royal University of Bhutan. 2 cohorts of 55 participants, including parliamentarians, civil servants and CSO representatives, have been trained in 2016.

- The National Key Result Area (NKRA) for the Justice Sector was integrated in the 12 Plan Guideline which will allow justice sector development to be inclusive, accessible and fair. The UNCT will continue to support the development of a comprehensive justice sector strategy in 2017.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

The UNCT has successfully mobilized USD 16,147,446 or 100% of the required budget for the year, as summarized in the section VII.
IV. DELIVERING AS ONE

Common Business Operations

The quality of support to business operations is critical to the quality of programme delivery. Operating as One is a business model that provides UNCTs with an outline for common operational support of the One Programme. This strategic and cost-effective model capitalizes on existing agency operational capacities and consolidates service provision. Common operations are based on local capacity and needs, allowing for a localized, realistic and scalable approach that matches specific country needs and requirements. The Business Operations Strategy (BOS) outlines the outcomes and the outputs expected from the Operations Management Team (OMT) for a given period endorsed by the UNCT. The budget for each year is drafted in line with the BOS with the final endorsement made by the UNCT.

The approved 2016 budget for premises, security and communication was USD 342,155. The actual amount spent in 2016 was USD 276,335 approximately 81% of planned budget – leaving a surplus of approximately 19% (Chart 1). The key achievements were:

**Long Term Agreements**

New Long Term Agreements (LTA) were signed in 2016 with the Bhutan Post for postal services and Kuensel (a newspaper company) for printing, adding to the LTAs for hotel, travel, stationery and vehicles made in prior years. LTAs do not only save money for UN agencies, but also improve the quality and timeliness of goods and services procurement.

**Business Continuity Plan**

The Security Management Team conducted regular Business Continuity Plan (BCP) testing and updated the BCP, enhancing the UNCTs readiness and preparedness in case of disasters.

**Greening UN House Initiative**

The solar corridor was installed (Picture below). Power from the 10kWp Solar Micro Grid supplements natural light in the building during the daytime; provides continuous power for corridor and external lights; provides power for emergencies and serves as a backup to the diesel generators.
V. JOINT PROGRAMME/ PROGRAMMING

Joint Programmes help to achieve greater system-wide coherence that supports national priorities and needs. The strategic intent of joining efforts is to help countries coordinate development programmes themselves. Benefitting from the UN development system and UNCT, such development should be inclusive and sustainable. The UNCT in Bhutan currently engages the following four joint Programme/Programming:

SDGs, Data and Support to the 12th Five Year Plan Formulation

Programme aim: The programme aims to support the government to develop a result-oriented, inclusive and financially sustainable 12th Five Year Plan based on data for evidence-based decision making through three outcomes: the 12th Five Year Plan is inclusive and results-oriented, mapping progress to advance Gross National Happiness (GNH) while also measuring SDG impact where relevant; a data ecosystem is in place in Bhutan that supports evidence-based decision-making; and the public and sectors are familiar with SDGs and how to leverage them as a tool to achieve GNH.

Status: This programme was initiated in 2016. The most significant achievement for this joint work so far is its support to the formulation of the Guidelines for Preparation of the 12th Five Year Plan. With this programme support, the guideline has a high level of integration of the SDGs into the National Key Result Areas (NKRA) of the 12th Five Year Plan and their Key Performance Indicators (KPI). The 16 NKRAs are closely related to 16 of the 17 SDGs, and close to 100 targets and indicators of SDGs have been integrated into the NKRAs and KPIs.

Implementation period: Jan 2016–Dec 2018
Participating UN organizations: UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women and WFP
Managing agent: UNDP
National implementing partners: GNHC and National Statistics Bureau (NSB)

Promoting Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment

Programme aim: To support gender equality in Bhutan, this joint programme aims to address fragmented support and enhance transparency for greater synergy to increase support effectiveness, not only amongst UN agencies, funds and programmes but also together with development partners who are committed to supporting gender equality in Bhutan.

Status: The programme document was prepared but actual implementation has not yet been initiated due to lack of funding.

Implementation period: July 2014–June 2018
Participating UN organizations: UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and UN Women
Managing agent: UNDP
National implementing partners: GNHC, National Centre for Women and Children (NCWC), Government Agencies and NGOs
Total budget: USD 1,995,500.
Available: USD 426,390 / Shortfall: USD 1,569,110
Disability

Programme aim: In 2016, the government put an inter-ministerial taskforce in place to prepare the groundwork for Bhutan to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD). This programme aims to create an enabling environment for UNCRPD ratification by enhancing evidence-based policy-making supported with appropriate data/analysis, and to foster behaviour change by raising the awareness of duty bearers and service providers to ensure no-one is left behind.

Status: The Disability IATT prepared an expression of interest to apply for the third UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD) funding round. The expression of interest was accepted, and the Disability IATT is currently developing a full proposal. The project, if approved, will be implemented based on each agency’s (UNDP, UNICEF and WHO) mandate and comparative advantage, with joint implementation wherever possible.

Implementation period: N/A
Participating UN organizations: UNICEF, UNDP and WHO
Managing agent: UNDP
National implementing partners: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, civil society organizations/CSOs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and GNHC
Funding: Up to USD 400,000

Emergency Preparedness and Response

Programme aim: Considering Bhutan’s risk profile, there is an urgency to develop an earthquake contingency to immediate response plans such as logistics during and after an earthquake. Responding to this need, the programme aims to hold consultations with the RGoB and other development partners and stakeholders to: align national and international emergency response; develop a UN Inter-agency Contingency Plan for Earthquakes that clearly delegates the roles and responsibilities of various partners and actors; conduct earthquake simulation exercises to test contingency plans and coordinate mechanisms to identify possible gaps in the plan.

Status: The Emergency Preparedness and Response IATT has made a good start on the process of developing the UN Inter-Agency Earthquake Contingency Plan in collaboration with the RGoB, and humanitarian and developments partners. The Resident Coordinator, with the support of the Emergency Preparedness and Response IATT, prepared the concept note, ‘United Nations Support to Earthquake Preparedness in Bhutan’, to engage in a meaningful dialogue with the RGoB, prior to and as the first step for the development of the Inter-Agency Earthquake Contingency Plan. This plan will help in effectively coordinating emergency response through a clear delegation of the roles and responsibilities of different actors as spelled out by the Disaster Management Rules and Regulations, 2014.

Implementation period: N/A
Participating UN organizations: WHO, WFP, UNICEF and UNDP
Managing agent: WHO
National implementing partners: Department of Disaster Management
Funding: N/A
VI. OUTCOME RESULTS

OUTCOME 1: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (FAO and UNDP)

By 2018, sustainable and green economic growth that is equitable, inclusive, climate and disaster resilient, and promotes poverty reduction and employment opportunities, particularly for vulnerable groups enhanced.

Relevant SDGs

Key Development Trends

Over the past decade, Bhutan has achieved a strong economic performance becoming the third fastest growing economy in the world with an 8.4% gross domestic product growth rate (International Monetary Fund’s World Economic Outlook, 2016). Bhutan is now graduating from the group of the Least Developed Countries according to the triennial review conducted by the Committee for Development Policy at the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) based on the Income and Human Asset Index criteria. Bhutan also displays an impressive record in poverty reduction dropping from 31.7% in 2003 to 12% in 2012 (National Statistics Bureau (NSB), 2012). Despite its reduction, regional disparities persist as poverty is still considerably higher in rural areas – 16.7% compared to 1.8% in urban areas (NSB, Poverty Analysis Report 2012). This is of deep concern to the RGoB since 61.35% of people live in rural areas (as of 2015). Youth unemployment and underemployment have been on the rise from 9.4% in 2015 to 10.7% in 2016, while at the same time the overall unemployment slightly declined from 2.6% in 2015 to 2.5% in 2016 (Labour Force Survey, Ministry of Labour and Human Resources, 2016).

Poverty Reduction

Addressing these challenges, the UNCT targeted support to rural communities to contribute to poverty reduction on results from CSO partnership in rural areas. The formation of self-help groups with high women representation and the adoption by 1,096 households of water harvesting systems generated spin-off health and education benefits addressing multi-dimensional poverty. The UNCT will scale these results through the FAO-Food Security and Agricultural Productivity Project (FSAPP), GEF/LDCF and GCF projects. A new ‘Access and Benefit Sharing Policy’ was implemented, creating sustainable medicinal plant cultivation livelihoods for 226 people (13% women), benefitting an additional 8,209 men and 7,848 women. With the same practices replicated by other vulnerable villages outside the project, there is a high potential of improving the scale of results. The UNCT trained over 30 senior planners from GNHC, RUB and MOAF in policy impact analysis. As part of this capacity building training, irrigation and farm roads impact studies have been completed, and impact studies on rice and maize programs are underway. The impact studies also helped to generate related information. While the Constitution mandates perpetually maintaining 60% of the country under forest cover, the new forestry policy...
emphasizes that conservation must benefit people. The UNCT helped the forestry department in analysing and interpreting the national forestry inventory (NFI) data and make them available for plans and programs. Further national capacity has been built to calculate carbon emissions using the NFI data. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forests (MOAF) has developed eAgriculture Strategy for enhancing efficiency in farming and attracting educated youths to take up farming as career option. Further, two small projects have started, focusing on the increasing yield rice productivity and reducing maize post-harvest losses using improved technologies. One of the primary reasons for under achieving plan-targets was the doubtful data used for plans and program development. This problem was hi-lighted in early 2016 during the mid-term review of the sector's 11th five-year plan, chaired by the Prime Minister. The UNCT helped in reviewing the annual survey methodologies adopted by the livestock and agriculture departments, aligning them with global practices. The UNCT confirmed supporting MOAF in preparing their 12FPY and preparing for the sector’s Third Census.

**Employment**

The UNCT contributed to employment creation for 226 people, and provided self-employment opportunities for a further 16,057. The RGoB has now prioritized farmers’ groups, co-operatives, commercial farming and agri-business enterprises targeting job creation, which will be supported through FSAPP, the GCF and GEF/LDCF projects.

**Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction**

The UNCT provided financial support to place 111 hectares of degraded land under sustainable fuelwood plantation, and 66,934 hectares of forest under community forest management – overall 1,988,357 hectares under sustainable in-situ conservation. With the UNCT’s support, national institutions are also now better prepared to forecast and provide climate-related risk data. With regards to energy, 1,122 additional remote households shifted from using smoky open fires to clean cook stoves. While the interventions were designed to tackle emissions (CPD 1) through effective monitoring and evaluation, the UNCT also noted improvements in women’s health – a reduction in Acute Respiratory Infection by 3.7% and nasal problems by 7.8%. Results will be scaled up through the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Project with a women’s empowerment focus. On community resilience, the UNCT technical support with USAID, saw improved disaster resilient settlements with seismic resilient construction standards applied on 75 new houses to-date, while a new line of community defences were put in place to tackle the forest fires that razed 22,000 acres of Bhutan during the last fire season, with the establishment of six new Community Forest Fire groups in 2016.

**Progress**

![Chart 2: Progress Against Output Indicators](chart2.png)

11 indicators have exceeded targets, 3 have met targets, 6 have missed targets and 3 are without data.

![Chart 3: Financial Progress](chart3.png)

Outcome 1 achieved the highest delivery of all the outcome groups amounting to USD 6.6 million or 63% of the 2016 planned budget.
Our Stories:

“Every monsoon, landslides eat deeper into the community land, because of which I am left with little land. It was an investment before and now it is a liability.”

Finding adaptive solutions to new problems: supporting land stabilization works in Rinchending, one of the most landslide-prone areas in the country, as part of the ongoing National Adaptation Programme of Action II project under UN support.

“I often left most of my land fallow as nothing could be grown due to poor soil. The Dzongkhag gave me the option to grow quinoa and it is now doing well. I have quinoa for meals and expect to sell some as it has good price in Thimphu.”

Quinoa is native to the Andes in South America but agricultural researchers have identified quinoa varieties which will grow in all altitudes in Bhutan. It is a hardy crop which can be planted in harsher soil and weather conditions – ideally suited to Bhutanese farming where terrain and climate limit intensification. Full of micronutrients, quinoa is of high demand in local and global markets. The UN imported 10 varieties of quinoa seeds from Peru for the MoAF in Bhutan. Cultivation can be year-round and farmers have started growing it across the country.
OUTCOME 2: ESSENTIAL SOCIAL SERVICES (UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP and WHO)

By 2018, increased and equitable access, utilization and quality of inclusive essential social services for all, with a focus on sustaining the MDGs and addressing emerging challenges.

EDUCATION

Relevant SDGs

Key Development Trends

The net enrolment ratio for basic education stands at 96.2% in 2016, up from 94% in 2013. The basic completion rate in 2016 was 94%, a major achievement against the 2013 baseline of 74% (Annual Education Statistics). With this strong progress, the RGoB is now focussing on improving the quality of education, allocating 20.05% of the total budget for the fiscal year 2016–2017 to the education sector. The adult literacy rate remained the same as the baseline at 55.3% with the literacy rate of women (45.2%) lower than men (66%). Gender parity was achieved for basic education and for the first time both the basic enrolment and completion figures for girls was higher than that of boys in 2015. In secondary education, gender disparity gaps have closed and 115 girls are in secondary school for every 100 boys. The gender parity index for secondary schools in Bhutan is 0.82 and elsewhere 0.78.

Strengthening the Education Systems Capacity

The UNCT promoted gender sensitive school management and pedagogical practices, multi-grade teaching strategies, life skills education, promotion of positive discipline practices and better psychological support provided through resilience building programmes. Standards for Inclusive Education were developed, a Post Graduate Diploma in Inclusive Education was introduced at Paro College of Education and professionalization of ECCD facilitators was achieved through the introduction of an ECCD Diploma. Two teacher-training colleges, and a college of language and cultural studies introduced comprehensive sexuality education as compulsory non-credited modules in their training curriculum, thereby integrating sexuality education in the national education system. A priority has been the capacity development of government counterparts to ensure a sustainable school feeding programme. The focus has increasingly been on nutrition, including the introduction of fortified rice and nutritional related studies. While acute malnutrition rates have dropped significantly over the past decade, stunting rates still remain unacceptably high, equally so in the micro-nutrient deficiency rates among school going children.

Enhancing Capacity to Effectively Coordinate, Plan, Implement and Monitor the Provision of Quality and Inclusive Education Services

Children in project communities (including recipient schools and feeder schools) continue to access quality and inclusive education in a safe and protective environment. The UNCT supported the MoE in identifying additional schools catering for special educational needs, thereby contributing to the national target of identifying 15 schools in the 11th Five Year Plan. More than 500 children with disabilities were able to avail inclusive education as of December 2016 in 12 Special Education Needs and two specialized schools. Financial and technical support was also provided to most of the community-based ECCD centres. ECCD besides its inherent benefits, is expected to further contribute to achieving 100% enrolment, school readiness, better learning outcomes, sustained retention rates and higher completion rates.
Improving Preparedness and Response Plans for Disaster and Emergencies, Outbreaks and Health Security Threats

All schools in the country have at least one person trained in disaster management and education in emergencies and most schools have school-based disaster management and contingency plans in place. The Department of Disaster Management was supported in prepositioning emergency supplies for Education, Health and WASH in three key regions (western, central, eastern) serving as strategic nodal points for easy distribution across the country, capacity building of district officials, and the establishment of a National Emergency Operation Centre along with provision of telecommunication equipment.

Enhancing the Management of School Feeding and Promoting WASH in Schools

While the MoE facilitates boarding, the National School Feeding Programme focuses on ensuring that food insecure day-scholars regularly attend classes. In 2016, the UNCT supported the provision of meals to 19,092 students (9,534 girls and 9,558 boys) in 167 schools across the country. School-based WASH facilities contributed to making schools more child-friendly, particularly for girls (through separate toilet facilities), resulting in an increase in girls’ attendance.

Youth Friendly Services

To create an enabling environment and encourage vibrant youth participation, the Department of Youth and Sports (DYS) in the MoE was supported to organize five participatory and interactive capacity building programmes for adolescents and youth in one district (Gelephu), using a comprehensive service delivery plan that was finalized in 2015. The NGO capacity was strengthened to deliver youth-friendly and vocational educational services, empowering children and youth with disabilities. The Bhutan Youth Development Fund developed a curriculum on resilience building of vulnerable adolescents and youth aimed at increasing emotional resilience to avoid risky/self-harm behaviour. It was piloted in Thimphu and Samtse for over 60 out-of-school adolescents and youth. The national framework for Life-Skills-Education implementation was developed, and institutional linkages were established between the MoE/DYS and the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development. A knowledge sharing platform for youth was created through joint observation of international days such as World Population Day, and Y-PEER networks were established in two youth centres and six institutions.

Progress

Chart 4: Progress Against Output Indicators

11 indicators have exceeded or met the targets. This slow progress is because a lot of school-related activities were implemented just after this review took place. One third of the planned activities for 2016 are still ongoing.

Chart 5: Financial Progress

USD 1.8 million, or 52% of the 2016 budget was utilized, with USD 0.87 million or 25% of the planned budget remaining.
Our Stories:

“We identify students’ requirements and depending on the severity of the case, we provide pull-out and push-in classrooms just so students get special attention and care”

The Special Education Needs Programme helps children join the mainstream by learning differently. These two pupils – now in Class III – bonded when they joined Mongar Lower Secondary School as pre-primary students some four years ago.

The school feeding programme has been an important incentive for children from poor families, especially girls, to attend school. The focus is now shifting towards nutrition and changing dietary habits.

Primary school students having a UN-supported hot and nutritious lunch. In order not to miss breakfast, children come to school very early.
HEALTH

Relevant SDGs

Key Development Trends

Results of the National Nutrition Survey, 2015, showed a decrease from 33 to 21% in stunting or chronic undernutrition. The Annual Health Bulletin, 2016 reported an institutional delivery rate of 81%, hence 19% of pregnant women are still delivering at home – half of them without the assistance of a skilled birth attendant. It is critical to focus on care during delivery and the immediate postnatal period as new-born deaths account for 70% of the infant mortality rate and 56% of the under-five mortality rate. Prematurity is one of the most common causes (41%) of new-born deaths in Bhutan. To address this, the UNCT supported the Ministry of Health (MoH) to develop the ‘Kangaroo Mother Care’ and ‘National Neonatal Resuscitation Training’ guidelines, to assist health workers in dealing effectively with preterm babies and those born after prolonged labour. A high level advocacy tour by Her Majesty the Queen Mother Ashi Sangay Choden Wangchuck, UNFPA Goodwill Ambassador, helped to create awareness among communities and students on health related issues.

Providing Quality Maternal, NewBorn and Child Health Care, Nutrition, Reproductive Health and STI/ HIV Services

In 2016 as a response to the mumps endemic, the UNCT supported the introduction of the combined mumps, measles and rubella vaccine. The UNCT also supported regular reviews and revision of micro plans for immunization to increase access and coverage in difficult-to-reach nomadic communities in six districts (Gasa, Dagana, Trongsa, Bumthang, Lhuentse and Trashigang). The UNCT supported the development of Adverse Event Following Immunization Crisis Communication guidelines for the Vaccine Preventable Disease Programme, to improve crisis management and communication and to reduce barriers. To complement the MoH’s commitment to new born health, survival, growth monitoring, improvement of nutrition status and reduction of anaemia among adolescent girls, the National Multi-Sectoral Committee for Nutrition was created and an ‘accelerated plan for nutrition’ was developed. For reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent programmes, the UN’s contribution to key achievements included: development of the Kangaroo Mother Care and National Zika Virus guidelines, common birth defects training, birth defects surveillance and registration training, and the early essential newborn care training of over 120 health workers. In adolescent health, the fragmented approach of different stakeholders was discussed during the 2016 Adolescent Health Stakeholders Consultation, and workshops for the incorporation of adolescent health into the non-formal education curriculum have been implemented. 20 supervisors from all districts were trained on supportive supervision for Integrated Management of Childhood and Newborn Illnesses. Newborn Action and Birth Defect Action plans were developed in 2016. Currently a plan for Quality Improvement for Maternal and Child Health is being drafted with the MoH, aiming to reach major points of care across the country. The UNCT assisted the RGoB with the procurement of a PIMA machine for the management of HIV patients, and consultants were identified and funds released to the government to conduct the training. The MoH is developing the National Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS 2017–2023 and has updated treatment protocols in line with WHO global guidance.
Promoting WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) in Monastic Schools and Nunneries

Global Handwashing Day was celebrated at the Dechenphodrang Monastic School with 150 monks and nuns showcasing innovative handwashing facilities and ‘Make Handwashing a Habit’ posters. The day was also celebrated by more than 5,000 schoolchildren across the country to encourage and reinforce the importance of handwashing with soap. Construction of mass handwashing stations in 20 schools (one in each district) has benefited 12,000 children and encouraged them to wash their hands with soap at critical times (after defecation and before eating), and to share key hygiene messages with their families and communities. Using a three-star approach, 24 school health coordinators (from the 20 schools and four large municipalities) were awarded cash prizes and certificates for their efforts. Proper use and maintenance of water supplies were ensured by training 126 (including 24 female) school water caretakers. Key hygiene behaviours among schoolchildren and their communities were promoted through 200 (100 male, 100 female) trained school health coordinators. Water supply schemes were installed in two monastic schools and one nunnery, benefitting 60 monks and 120 nuns, and 133 hair clippers were supplied to 61 monastic schools and nunneries benefitting 2,500 child monks and nuns. Health and hygiene workshops were conducted in 15 monastic schools and nunneries, and water caretakers were trained in 10 monastic schools and nunneries.

Enhancing Knowledge and Skills to Adopt Behaviours and Practices for Improved Health, Nutrition and Well-Being

The National Health Promotion Strategic Plan 2015–2023 was launched on World Health Day 2016 and an action plan developed. This resulted in commitments from the ministries of Education, Health, Works and Human Settlements, Road Safety and Transport Authority and the Royal Bhutan Police to incorporate health promotion in their sector specific plans. The Village Health Worker (VHW) Programme Policy and Strategic Plan along with monitoring and supervision tools were disseminated across sectors and local government. 69 VHWs were trained on interpersonal communication skills and provided with job aids to facilitate community dialogue on key family health practices. 177 religious persons and traditional local healers, and 173 local government leaders from two districts were also sensitized on key family health practices. During World Breastfeeding Week, 230 nurses working in the birthing centre, maternity unit and new-born ward of the national referral hospital were trained on counselling breastfeeding mothers. In all other hospitals, health staff’s awareness was reinforced to support mothers on the right way to breastfeed their babies. To increase community engagement for open defecation free initiative, the UNCT supported a Rural Sanitation and Hygiene Programme, with the MoH and the SNV Netherlands Development Organization. Nearly all rural households and institutions in Mongar and Samdrup Jongkhar districts and about 95% (142 communities) in Wangdiphodrang district have been reached through the initiative, resulting in increased access to improved sanitation from 25% to 95%, covering 25,000 people. During World Toilet Day, 20 blocks (14 in Mongar and 6 in the Samdrup Jongkhar districts) were certified as open defecation free. In the field of quality sexual and reproductive health including maternal health, the UNCT supported studies on the prevalence of gestational diabetes, episiotomy practices and factors influencing contraceptive choices to improve midwifery practices. Under the nutrition programme, the MoH, is currently focusing on accelerating actions for reducing under nutrition and micronutrient deficiencies among women and children. A national task force was formed, and a two-year national action plan was developed.

Access to Adolescent, Sexual and Reproductive Health Services and Young People

The UNCT supported the institutionalization of life-skills based comprehensive sexuality education as compulsory non-credited modules in their teacher-training curriculum. The UNCT also supported the national symposium on combating sexual violence for a happy society, in its operational research in the college to promote the culture of research and data use among the young trainees.
Improving Access to Medical Supplies and Health Services by Strengthening the National Public Health Procurement System and the Legal and Policy Environment

In 2016, the UNCT supported national capacity building of health staff on procurement and supply chain management, both in-country and ex-country. The MoH has also requested the UNCT’s support in the procurement of non-quoted medical supplies – the request is still being processed. The UNCT supported the MoH to conduct an ‘HIV and the Law Review’, the first in the country, and also developed an action plan based on the results. The UNCT also supported the MoH to review the existing IP law and Bhutan’s ongoing international negotiations (WTO and other trade and investment agreements) for safeguarding public health. This is ongoing and will be completed in 2017.

The UNCT supported the annual Non-Drug Committee meeting attended by 29 officials from Jigme Dorji Wangchuck National Referral Hospital, Central Medical Store, National Institute of Traditional Medicine, Essential Medicines and Technology Division, Royal Centre for Disease Control and Medical Supplies Procurement Division resulting in an updated standard non-drug list. Pharmacy technicians from 17 Dzongkhag were updated with the latest practices in pharmaceuticals and Essential Medicine Technology Division streamlined standard pharmaceutical services.

Progress

Chart 6: Progress Against Output Indicators

- No Data: 8%
- Below 50%: 15%
- On Track: 33%
- Above 27%

Of the 26 output indicators of the 2016 targets, 11 indicators have either exceeded or met targets, 13 indicators have missed targets, and two indicators are without data.

Chart 7: Financial Progress

- No Funding: 6%
- Transferred: 33%
- Utilized: 61%
- Balance: 0%

The health sub-group of Outcome 2 disbursed USD 0.91 million or 61% of the 2016 planned budget.
Our Stories:

“Before I had to walk to a distant stream to fetch water, now I can drink water straight from the tap.”

- Young monks in Pagar Monastery

Innovative ‘Medical Camp Kit’ ensures continued healthcare services following a natural disaster.

The UN presented its concept note on earthquake preparedness to the Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs, and included a demonstration of the Medical Camp Kit in the Royal Bhutan Police Ground.
OUTCOME 3: GENDER EQUALITY and CHILD PROTECTION (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNWomen)

By 2018, communities and institutions strengthened at all levels to achieve enhanced gender equality, empowerment and protection of women and children.

Relevant SDGs

Key Development Trends

On 17 July 1980, Bhutan signed the Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women and ratified it on 31 August 1981. In addition to adhering to the convention, every policy in Bhutan must be screened using the GNH policy tool which has gender equality as one of the parameters to determine policy rating and implementation. Despite these positive efforts, Bhutan still faces emerging gender challenges. The 2016 World Economic Forum Report noted that Bhutan’s rank on the Global Gender Gap Index fell from 93rd out of 136 countries in 2013, to 121st amongst 144 countries in 2016. Women’s participation in politics and governance at local and national levels is still low. The RGoB has put promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls as one of its national priorities for the upcoming 12th Five Year Plan.

Strengthening the Legal and Policy Environment to Advance the Rights and Protection of Women and Children.

The UNCT supported the RGoB to develop a research study on violence against children. This critical evidence will be crucial to shape the national child protection policy, especially the National Child Protection Strategy as well as the Plan of Action on Child Protection. In addition, the NCWC conducted its first review of policies to increase gender equality in governance and decision-making, education, employment and agriculture. 15 out of the 29 sectoral policies integrated gender concerns. The UNCT will continue its support to the next phase to assist the formulation of the Gender Equality Policy. With the UNCT’s support, the Standard Operation Procedure on case management and referral system for women and children in difficult circumstances adopted strengthening the implementation mechanism of the Domestic Violence Prevention Act and Child Care Protection Act. The 8th and 9th CEDAW periodic report was submitted to the CEDAW Committee by the RGoB. In addition, the Tarayana Foundation (a local NGO) submitted the Alternative/Shadow Report on the 8th and 9th CEDAW periodic report. The UNCT submitted the UNCT Confidential CEDAW report.

Gender Mainstreaming in Key Ministries, Autonomous Bodies and Non-Governmental Organizations with Resourced Gender Mainstreaming Strategies.

With the UNCT’s support, the HeForShe campaign was successfully conducted in 18 schools in 18 districts. More than 2,900 people took the HeForShe online pledge and 5,000 trained on gender equality issues. The Prime Minister and Speaker of Parliament also took the online pledge, and 18 Members of Parliament (MPs) have taken the pledge and committed to becoming advocates for gender equality. A Gender Expert Group led
by the NCWC was instituted. Following the recommendation given as part of the gender budget analysis of three sectors (education, health and agriculture), the RGoB with the UNCT’s support has included a section on gender in the Mid-Term Appraisal of the 11th Five Year Plan. The section draws substantially from the Gender Responsive Budget analysis report.

**Increasing Awareness of and Positive Attitudes Towards Preventing and Eliminating Gender-Based Violence.**

Increased engagement with youth groups/adolescent groups as well as community-based volunteers is contributing to enhancing the capacity of girls and boys to prevent and respond to violence. Additionally, improved dialogue with child monks and nuns has led to increased awareness about their rights. With the UNCT’s support, the child protection interventions with child nuns were streamlined and have become an integral part of the work with the Bhutan Nuns’ Foundation.

**Enhancing Knowledge, Skills, Resources and Mechanisms to Prevent and Respond to Violence Against Children.**

With the UNCT’s support, professionals who come in contact with children, including welfare staff, teachers, counsellors, police and judicial officers have improved knowledge and skills to deal with children. Focused interventions such as the women and child friendly curriculum for police has enabled police to deal sensitively and effectively with women and children. Additionally, engagement with girls in Drayangs has led to improved understanding of their vulnerabilities among programme implementation and monitoring officials, as has the work on the protection of children with disabilities led to better knowledge among service providers. With the UNCT’s support, the Royal Bhutan Police initiated implementation of the women and child friendly police training for in-service police personnel.

**Progress**

Of the 10 output indicators of the 2016 targets, 4 indicators have either exceeded or met the targets, and 6 have missed the targets.

The 2016 budget for Outcome 3 was the lowest of all the outcome groups at USD 0.4 million. Of this planned budget, 66% or USD 0.26 million was disbursed.
The UN worked in collaboration with the Respect, Educate, Nurture and Empower Women organization, specifically with volunteers from the community-based support system and the Druk Adolescents Initiative for Sexual Awareness Network, on various programmes to sensitize people to the importance of promoting gender equality and ending violence against women. More than 70 taxi drivers in Paro, for example, took part in an awareness-raising campaign that also touched on sexual and reproductive health issues.

Our Stories:

Taxi drivers were encouraged to become champions for gender equality by taking the HeForShe pledge.
OUTCOME 4: GOOD GOVERNANCE (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNWomen)

By 2018, governance institutions and communities exercise the principles of democratic governance at the national and local levels with a focus on inclusiveness, transparency, accountability and evidence-based decision making.

Relevant SDGs

Key Development Trends

Bhutan is one of the world’s youngest democracies which offers unique opportunities and challenges for promoting good democratic governance within the government and society. The 11th Five Year Plan (2013–2018) specifies six national key result areas to achieve good governance: improving public service delivery; strengthening democracy; promoting gender equality; reducing corruption; enhancing safety and addressing the needs of vulnerable groups. The continued UN support on governance has resulted in modest outcomes in terms of improving female representation in elected offices. The 2016 Local Governance Election saw a 48.96% turnout of women voters. Of 1,423 elected candidates, women represented 11.39% compared to 5.1% in 2011.

Effective Public Finance Management and Evidence-Based Decision-Making Based on Harmonized National Statistics and Information.

The inclusion of the justice sector as one of the National Key Result Areas in the 12th Plan is expected to bring justice reform, addressing cases related to economic and social development that will be inclusive of all social groups. Furthermore, this will provide an opportunity for the sector to interlink justice between agencies and institutions in the justice system. Capacity enhancement of government counterparts on the analysis of existing national data and dissemination of equity profiles generated among relevant stakeholders, has resulted in a greater understanding of how data, if presented properly, can guide evidence-based policymaking and targeted programming. In the Financial Budget Call Notification 2016–17, the Department of National Budget issued detailed guidelines, for the first time, to the three pilot sectors for gender responsive planning and budgeting. This in turn has led to the health sector submitting gender sensitive proposals.

Enhancing Women and Youth Active Participation in Leadership as well as in the Policy Making, Planning and Implementation of Development Plans.

Prior to initiating a social work education programme at the Royal University of Bhutan (RUB), a two-day consultative workshop on social work education was conducted in April 2016 with 30 participants from key government, civil society and UN agencies to discuss the opportunities and needs for social work education in Bhutan. A Bachelors’ programme and a tailored programme for existing untrained social workers will be designed and rolled out over two years.
Promoting the Participation of People, in Particular Youth, in Democratic Processes, Public Dialogue and Discourse.

The UN in partnership with Parliament, developed a Public Hearing Manual. The manual provides guidance to Parliamentarians and various committees to perform its legislative, oversight and representational roles to further build and sustain the relatively nascent democracy. In 2016, the Public Accounts Committee held six public hearings on audit irregularities with five ministries and one corporation. A Social Policy Certificate Course was introduced at Sherubtse in collaboration with the RUB. Targeted at parliamentarians, civil servants and CSO representatives, two cohorts – totalling 55 participants – have been trained, resulting in a better understanding of the importance of social policies and the capacity to analyse and influence social policies. More than 300 Drayang employees were educated on their rights and provided with knowledge on sexual harassment at the workplace, the available complaint mechanisms and counselling services, as well as continuing education opportunities and vocational trainings. Representatives of 10 youth groups (for 13–24 year olds) developed strategic guidelines and streamlined the function of youth groups. Youth participation through Bhutan’s Children’s Parliament (BCP), which is operational as a result of UN support, is expected to increase girls’ participation in democracy in the long run. In the 2016 BCP election, 16 girls were elected from the 63 seats – the election was contested in 153 democracy clubs across Bhutan for in-school youth. The Virtual Zomdu programme was scaled up to cover 89 community centres connecting all constituencies. 22 MPs have used these facilities and interacted with their constituents. Issues discussed during these meetings cover areas such as farm roads, drinking water, electricity, telecom networks etc. Community members’ feedback on the facilities have been encouraging.

Raising Awareness on Rights and Increased Access to Formal and Informal Justice Redressal Mechanisms.

The RGoB has established the Rules of Procedure on Treaty Making to address the human rights situation and participation of vulnerable groups in accordance with international standards. A concept policy note was approved by the government for persons with disabilities based on international standards such as the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Awareness was also created on lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender issues resulting in the review of relevant laws by Parliament’s Committee for Women, Children and Youth with a recommendation for the removal of sections 213 and 214 from the Penal Code of Bhutan, which criminalizes ‘unnatural’ sex and sodomy.

Progress

Of the 29 output indicators of the 2016 targets, 11 indicators have either exceeded or met the targets, 5 have missed the targets, and 13 indicators do not have a regular update – this is the largest data gap of all the Outcome Groups.

The 2016 budget for Outcome 4 was USD 0.96 million. Out of this planned budget 75% or USD 0.72 million was disbursed – this was the highest disbursement of all the Outcome Groups.
The Office of the Attorney General, Jigme Singye Wangchuck School of Law, the Supreme Court and the GNHC, set out to map and integrate a justice sector plan for Bhutan’s 12th Plan at the Justice Sector Strategy Workshop on the 25th of July 2016. Bringing the various agencies from across the justice sector together, the consultative workshop encouraged all actors to work collaboratively rather than solo, so as to enhance the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the justice system.

Demographic dividend – window of opportunity: The economic benefit that can arise when a population has a relatively large proportion of working age people, and effectively invests in their empowerment, education and employment.

Household level data collection: The UN supports the systematic institution and management of databases, as well as the use of population dynamics including demographic and household surveys, qualitative research and the capacity to disseminate information.
In 2016, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) engaged in a wide range of development programmes in Bhutan. ESCAP has been supporting the RGoB to operationalize the Incheon Strategy Indicators through improving the reliability and comparability of disability data across the country. ESCAP has also been providing support to trade and transport facilitation monitoring mechanisms to enable the country to more effectively monitor trade and transport facilitation.

The United Nations Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development as a part of ESCAP, has been supporting the RGoB in promoting the use of social media for development and governance after the government adopted a social media policy in January 2016. Online Public-Private Partnership (PPP) portals were launched as part of a United Nations Development Account funded project, implemented by the ESCAP secretariat, to assist the government in building capacity and facilitating private sector involvement for infrastructure development. ESCAP also engaged in organizing several regional capacity building workshops including Disaster Risk Reduction, PPP and Gender-Responsive Budgeting and published and updated important documents including the Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific, 2016 and Analysis of the Broadband Infrastructure in Asia Pacific. ESCAP conducted several regional workshops on the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs, and has been monitoring and updating the SDG progress of member states.
VII. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

The UNCT mobilized USD 45,769,811 by the end of 2016, or 53% of the required budget (USD 86,437,134) estimated during the One Programme planning in 2013. In 2016, the UNCT successfully mobilized USD 16,147,446 or 100% of the required budget for the year (USD 16,201,511), as shown in the table below.

COMMON BUDGETARY FUND (YEARLY)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>(A) Total Planned Budget</th>
<th>(B) Regular Resources</th>
<th>(C) Other Resources</th>
<th>Total Mobilized (D) = B+C</th>
<th>Gap (to be mobilized) (E) = A-D</th>
<th>Gap (F) = E/A %</th>
<th>Progress (G) = 1 – (E/A) %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>19,486,815</td>
<td>5,338,438</td>
<td>8,772,988</td>
<td>14,111,426</td>
<td>5,375,389</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>18,539,682</td>
<td>4,338,644</td>
<td>10,765,404</td>
<td>15,104,047</td>
<td>3,435,635</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>16,201,511</td>
<td>3,930,723</td>
<td>12,216,723</td>
<td>16,147,446</td>
<td>54,065</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>17,140,477</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17,140,477</td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>15,068,649</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15,068,649</td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>86,437,134</td>
<td>14,014,696</td>
<td>31,755,115</td>
<td>45,769,811</td>
<td>40,667,323</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graph 6 (below) represents the accumulated result of the outcome resource mobilization. By the end of 2016, Outcome 1, Outcome 2, Outcome 3 and Outcome 4 had achieved 88%, 103%, 46% and 41% respectively against the planned budget (2014–2016). The resource mobilization gap is most significant under outcomes 3 and 4.

Graph 7 (below) represents the accumulated result of agency level resource mobilization. UNDP has achieved 100%, UNICEF 87.5% and WFP 90.3%.
In 2016, the Outcome Groups achieved 117%, 123%, 44% and 33% respectively. Like the accumulated results presented above, Outcomes 3 and 4 had the largest resource gaps of 56% and 67% respectively.

### OUTCOME 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Total Planned Budget</th>
<th>Regular Resources</th>
<th>Other Resources</th>
<th>Gap (to be mobilized)</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>1,085,000</td>
<td>550,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>485,000</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCDF</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>950,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCTAD</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>85,000</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>4,252,200</td>
<td>140,438</td>
<td>6,711,147</td>
<td>(2,599,385)</td>
<td>161%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>194,000</td>
<td>114,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Habitat</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIDO</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>(50,000)</td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>6,651,200</td>
<td>869,438</td>
<td>6,891,147</td>
<td>(1,109,385)</td>
<td>117%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OUTCOME 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Total Planned</th>
<th>Regular Resources</th>
<th>Other Resources</th>
<th>Gap (to be mobilized)</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>47,000</td>
<td>78,395</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(125,395)</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>(70,000)</td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>486,997</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13,003</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>3,420,000</td>
<td>388,509</td>
<td>2,632,441</td>
<td>399,050</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNODC</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Women</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>21,390</td>
<td>(21,390)</td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>1,623,511</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,623,511</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>1,326,687</td>
<td>243,984</td>
<td>(1,570,671)</td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>5,623,511</td>
<td>2,249,193</td>
<td>4,648,331</td>
<td>(1,274,013)</td>
<td>123%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OUTCOME 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Total Planned</th>
<th>Regular Resources</th>
<th>Other Resources</th>
<th>Gap (to be mobilized)</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>89,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>111,000</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>1,106,000</td>
<td>158,429</td>
<td>347,321</td>
<td>600,250</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNODC</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>111,500</td>
<td>(61,500)</td>
<td>223%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Women</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>67,720</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>182,280</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1,746,000</td>
<td>315,149</td>
<td>458,821</td>
<td>972,030</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*UNODC’s contribution (223%) includes activities outside of the One Programme. This table does not, therefore, include this amount as contributing to Outcome 3.*

### OUTCOME 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Total Planned</th>
<th>Regular Resources</th>
<th>Other Resources</th>
<th>Gap (to be mobilized)</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNCDF</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>847,800</td>
<td>53,500</td>
<td>129,600</td>
<td>664,700</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>9,090</td>
<td>9,500</td>
<td>(18,590)</td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>170,000</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>588,000</td>
<td>166,221</td>
<td>79,324</td>
<td>342,455</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Women</td>
<td>345,000</td>
<td>88,132</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>256,868</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>2,180,800</td>
<td>496,943</td>
<td>218,424</td>
<td>1,465,433</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UN COUNTRY TEAM

Representatives of the eight resident UN agencies: FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNODC, and UN Women.