

Bhutan and FAO

Achievements and success stories

FAO Representation in Bhutan
May 2011



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) concerning the legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The mention of specific companies or products of manufacturers, whether or not these have been patented, does not imply that these have been endorsed or recommended by FAO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned.

All rights reserved. Reproduction and dissemination of material in this information product for educational or other non-commercial purposes are authorized without any prior written permission from the copyright holders provided the source is fully acknowledged. Reproduction of material in this information product for resale or other commercial purposes is prohibited without written permission of the copyright holders. Applications for such permission should be addressed to:

Chief

Electronic Publishing Policy and Support Branch

Communication Division

FAO

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy

or by e-mail to:

copyright@fao.org

© FAO 2011

Introduction

In recent years, Bhutan has made steady progress toward meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Poverty has been substantially reduced from 32 to 23 percent during a short span of four years (2004-2007). Life expectancy has steadily increased, from 47 years in 1985 to 66 years in 2005. Bhutan experienced a successful and smooth transition to democracy in 2008.

Bhutan's economy grew an average of 8.75 percent a year in real terms from 2000-2008, raising annual per capita income to US\$1 900. Strong growth is expected to continue. A key driver of growth is the energy sector, and in particular hydro-electricity, which brings in revenues and helps power a nascent industrial sector. Tourism is another major source of revenue for Bhutan.

Bhutan is vulnerable to natural disasters. Located in the Himalayas, a region of powerful tectonic activity, Bhutan has suffered from earthquakes throughout its history, with a quake registering 6.3 on the Richter scale as recently as 2009. Glacial floods have damaged development structures in the recent past.

The availability of land and steady growth in the agricultural work force provide hope that basic nutrition and quality of life will continue to improve. Bhutan has also registered a steady rise in permanent crops suggesting that with support and training the country can increase its own food security.

Bhutan became a member of FAO in 1981, and an FAO Representative Office was opened in the capital, Thimphu, in April 1985. However, FAO had been providing development assistance to Bhutan since 1972. FAO support to the country grew and expanded with the establishment of the country office.

FAO's support to Bhutan has focused mainly on two areas – sustainable forest management and food security, including food quality and safety. Increased food production was supported by projects that built the capacities of Bhutanese officials and farmers, and encouraged the rational use of fertilizers and chemical pesticides. Operational and management plans, information generation, and forest classifications were developed for the forestry sector. Today FAO is assisting Bhutan through 21 projects. Bhutan also benefits from FAO regional and global programmes, including the *Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS)* and the *Regional Programme for Food Security (RPFS)*.

1. Analytical summary

1.1 Reducing hunger and poverty in rural areas

Bhutan is also vulnerable in the area of food security. Almost all food is imported, mostly from India, and the price of every food item has gone up as international food prices have risen. The price of rice rose 16 percent in the last 12 months. Food security is high on the list of the government's priorities. The main focus of its Tenth Five Year Plan, which was launched in 2008, is poverty reduction. This aligns well with FAO's poverty reduction initiatives. In 2005 the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests asked FAO for support in formulating the Bhutan National Food Security Strategy Paper, which formed the basis of the ministry's Tenth Five Year Plan.

Though strong economic growth has reduced poverty rates from 32 percent in 2004 to 23 percent in 2007, poverty and food insecurity still pose major social and economic challenges. About a third of all poor households are in rural areas. These poor households consume less than the daily minimum requirement of calories.

Over the last 15 years a number of complementary programmes and projects have been implemented aimed at the rural hungry and poor. In 1997 the Royal Government of Bhutan asked to participate in the FAO-led *Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS)*. The SPFS project *Assistance in Improving Food Security and Rural Income by Increasing Pig Production*, began operations in 2001. A second phase of this project was implemented under the same name in 2006.



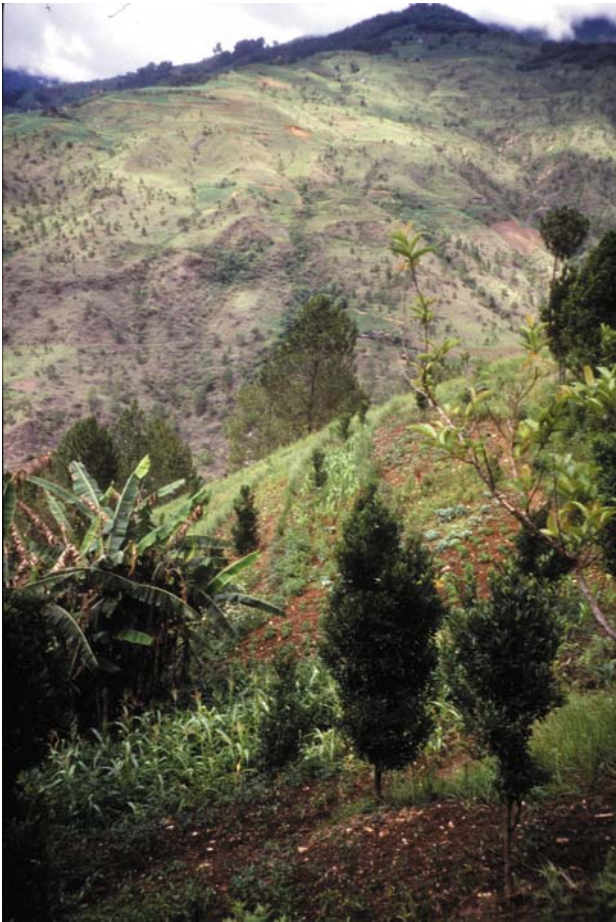
Under cover of a Regional Programme for Food Security project prepared for Botswana, a member of the Southern African Development Community, Bhutan is receiving assistance to develop household food security and nutrition monitoring systems. This South-South Cooperation project is also helping to establish cross border quality livestock export trade and to strengthen the country's agriculture marketing information systems.

FAO provided technical support to prepare a regional strategy and programme for food security for countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). The SAARC Secretariat and FAO initiated this joint exercise in response to the high priority SAARC member states attach to meeting the World Food Summit and Millennium Development Goals on halving hunger and poverty by 2015. In addition to Bhutan, the SAARC members are Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan.

1.2 Developing the tools to reduce food insecurity and poverty

Food insecurity and poverty are predominantly a rural phenomenon with higher concentrations in the Eastern and Southern parts of Bhutan. The national average calorie intake is estimated to be 2 555 kilocalories per day per person, which is above the minimum requirement for Bhutan of 2 124 kilocalories per day. Bhutan imports grains, livestock and dairy products, mostly from India, to meet its food gap.





FAO supported the preparation of the Bhutan National Food Security Strategy Paper (BNFSSP), which helped the country develop its Tenth Five Year Plan 2008-2013. While preparing the strategy paper, the need for detailed and disaggregated data became apparent.

Under the FAO-Netherlands Partnership Programme (FNPP) and FAO-Multidonor Partnership Programme (FMPP), chain analyses on key commodities – maize, rice, potatoes, citrus, potatoes, chillies, oil crops, mushrooms, apples and yaks – were carried out and investment plans were developed.

1.3 Forestry – learning to manage valuable renewable resources

Bhutan is endowed with a rich heritage of renewable natural resources and past government policies and practices have successfully protected this heritage. Rural

people in Bhutan, who make up about 70 percent of the population, depend heavily on forests for fuelwood, construction timber, leaf litter for animal bedding and other subsistence items. Pressures are mounting on the forests as people are seeking to extract from them an increasing range of goods and services.

Forest management is relatively more centralized than agriculture and livestock. Vigorous efforts are needed to make forest governance more people-centred. Promoting a strong poverty reduction agenda needs to be coupled with working toward the sustainable use of forests by the local custodians. This change in management concept will impact many aspects of forest planning and development.

Perhaps the greatest change has been brought about by the country's constitution. Article Five proclaims: *"Every Bhutanese is a trustee of the Kingdom's natural resources and environment."* The Constitution further charges the government to ensure that a minimum of 60 percent of the country's land should be forest for all time. In addition, Bhutan is increasingly interfacing with the globalized world and, among other things, has taken on international treaty obligations. Some of these obligations, for instance, are United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification [UNCCD] (1994), Convention on Biological Biodiversity (1992), UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992), International Declaration on Nutrition, The World Food Summit (1996), International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (2007), Millennium Development Declaration (MDD).

FAO's interventions in the area of forestry included developing guidelines for harvesting and management of non-wood forest products. The forest provides a food safety net for most rural people in between harvests. FAO is supporting development of the National Forest Policy to encompass issues such as decentralized management, protection through sustainable use, and climate change impacts on forestry. FAO's forestry initiatives are building the capacity of the Bhutanese in payment schemes for environmental services, while supporting the government's participation in regional and international fora, including the Climate Change Summit in Copenhagen.

Bhutan ranks in the top 10 percent of countries with the highest species density on earth, and it has the highest fraction of land in protected areas as well as the highest proportion of forest cover of any Asian nation.

1.4 Getting bird flu under control.

Bhutan has been on guard for H5N1 Avian Influenza (AI), commonly known as bird flu, since the disease first emerged in Asia in 2003. Since February 2004, FAO has put in place country-specific and regional projects to help curb outbreaks of AI in parts of Asia. The projects address several issues, among them the improvement of surveillance, wildlife issues, laboratory diagnostics, and the development of contingency plans. A regional approach has been chosen. Appropriate international support is also necessary because of the regional and international dimensions of this crisis.

Bhutan is a beneficiary under the *Emergency assistance for the control and prevention of AI* project, which covers AI activities in Asia, the Middle East and North Africa. Swedish funding for the project aims to contribute to the global programme on AI control and eradication.

Bhutan also participates in the regional coordination of AI control and prevention in Asia, a project to improve control of AI in countries where outbreaks have occurred and to enable the rapid detection of the disease in countries at risk. The project also helps Bhutan strengthen its diagnostic and surveillance activities and its understanding of the epidemiology of the disease.

2. Selected successful FAO programmes

2.1 Bhutan National Food Security Strategy Paper (BNFSSP)

Since 1994, when it developed the Comprehensive National Food Security Programme (CNFSP), food security has been an explicit and formal objective of the Royal Government of Bhutan. Bhutan's Ninth Five Year Plan highlighted food security as a main objective. However, a comprehensive approach to food security was missing.

FAO was asked to help prepare the *Bhutan National Food Security Strategy Paper*. The strategy paper helped the ministry by highlighting the important actions that need to be taken by other sectors of the economy. The paper constructs a framework to guide decentralized food security planning at the district and sub-district levels. It was produced by analyzing data generated by the Renewable Natural Resources Census 2000.

The Food Security Strategy Paper is based on the principles of pro-poor growth, employment generation, environmental sustainability and economic viability. It is regularly revised and updated to keep up with changes in, and a deeper understanding of, the causes and status of the country's food security situation.

The overall objective of the strategy is to increase food security in Bhutan in a sustainable way. Since there is no single measure of food insecurity, this objective will be measured by achieving the following targets by 2015:

- Reduce stunting among children under five years old to 28 percent
- Reduce the poverty rate to 20 percent, or less
- Reduce by half the proportion of people who consume less than 2 124 kilocal/day
- Reduce the prevalence of anaemia among children and women.



2.2 Capacity building – providing the tools to fight hunger

Capacity building is an important initiative of FAO that will help Bhutan develop the tools needed to reduce hunger and poverty.

Developing the institutional capacity of the Agriculture Ministry in data generation and sharing included establishing CountryStat-Bhutan in line with FAO's CountryStat Network. Key managers of CountryStat Bhutan were trained in Rome and FAO experts trained stakeholders at all levels on uploading and accessing information from CountryStat-Bhutan.

Under Technical Cooperation Programme Facility, several effective consultancies were undertaken based on government requests. The FAO report on *Strengthening national seed programme for food security and poverty alleviation* helped the government change its policy on the seed sector. The government dissolved the Druk Seed Corporation (DSC) in 2010, following a decade of dismal performance; it was mandated to spearhead the seed industry development in the country. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forests is now mandated to lead the development of seed industry, including research and development, in the country.

2.3 Using Bhutan's forestry resources sustainably

FAO's support for the formulation of National Forest Policy of Bhutan has proven successful. In 2007, Bhutan asked FAO to review the effectiveness of current forest policies and legislation in Bhutan and to advise on the formulation of a new forestry strategy. Bhutan is one of the most forested countries in the world, with forests covering 72.5 percent of the country.

The sustainable use and conservation of forest resources is a high national priority from the perspective of rural development as well as environmental protection and management.

FAO support helped lay down a clear protocol for future policy development. It started by identifying key officials to lead and form a Core Group. The Core Group drafted a discussion paper, or preliminary policy draft, which was widely vetted by bureaucrats, private enterprises and community leaders. The government broadly adopted the protocols, mandating that all policy development pursue the same process.

Past attempts to revise the 1974 Forest Policy all failed. This National Forest Policy is new, and based on conservation through utilization and benefits derivation. People are taking the lead role in forest management with facilitation by the government through policy, legislation, and research and development.

2.4 Guarding against Avian Influenza

Since the first outbreak of Bird Flu came to light in 2003, Bhutan prepared to prevent outbreaks in the country. However, despite the country's concerted efforts, it could not prevent H5N1 Avian Influenza from eventually reaching Bhutan on 14 February 2010. The initial outbreak occurred at Rinchendeng followed by outbreaks at Pasakha on 19 February 2010 and Burkhey on 14 March 2010. Over 30 backyard poultry died, leading to the culling of 5 379 poultry and disposal of 921 eggs. Villagers had to burn 578 coops – backyard poultry pens constructed with low cost materials. Compensation was paid to 517 poultry owners.

The southern border with India is long and porous, and preventing illegal movement of goods, including poultry and poultry products, is an unthinkable task. However, a system is in place to prevent and contain outbreaks; the system was put into test when it successfully prevented the spread of the bird flu of February 2010.

Success stories

1. Successful containment of HPAI outbreak 2010

The FAO support amongst others prevented which could easily have become a national crisis due to a Bird Flu outbreak. One could not imagine the economic loss and the social and psychological chaos the outbreak could have entailed. If the Bird Flu had spread into the interior country, it would not have been possible to contain it since transportation and mobility is harsh, and carrying PPE, chemicals and medicines in the mountain terrains would have been rough. In contrast, the success of the fight against bird flu is highlighted by the efficient coordination by the government and the public to contain the crisis with minimal resources.

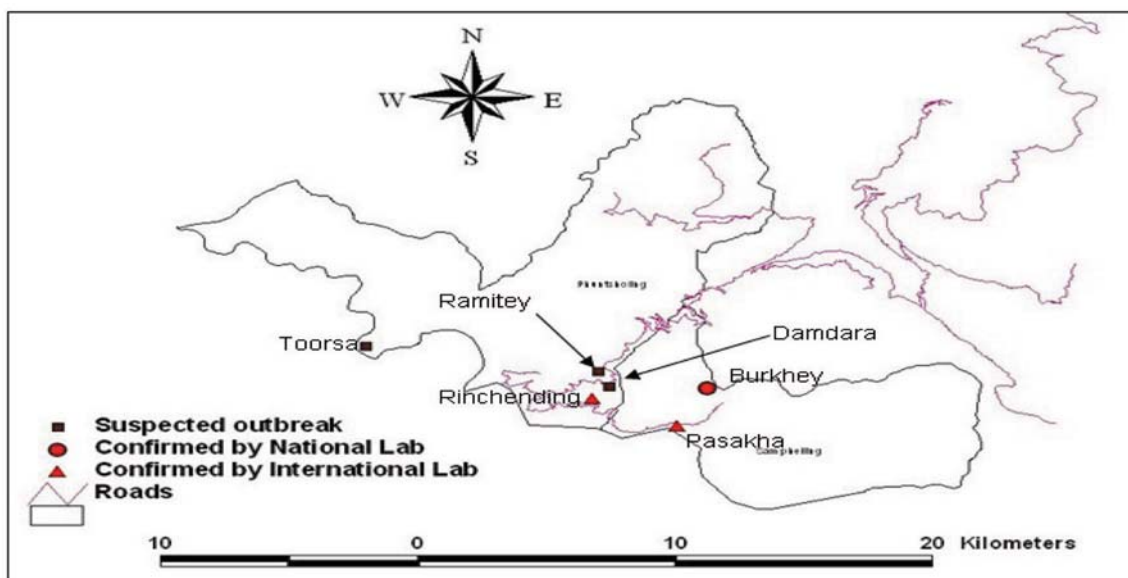
Background

Since the first outbreak of Bird Flu in Viet Nam during 2004, Bhutan successfully kept vigilance and prevented outbreak in the country. The formation and activation of

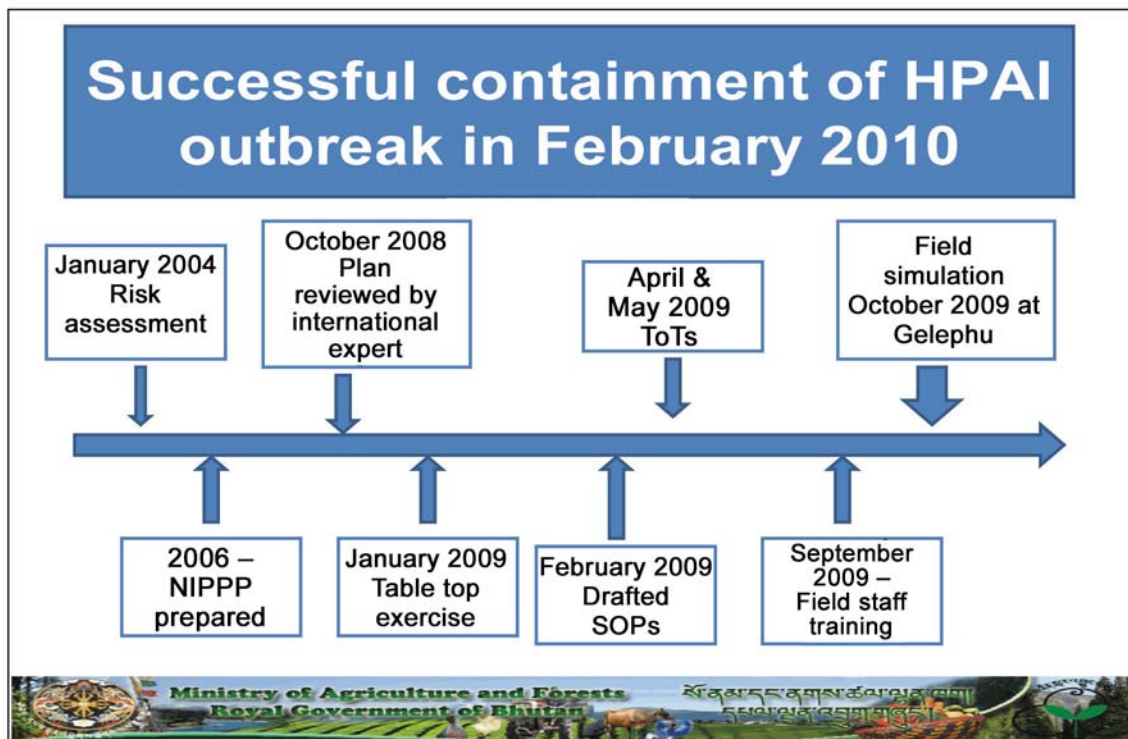
the Veterinary Vigilance Team (VVT) by the Department of Livestock and Border Vigilance Team (BVT) by BAFRA under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forest through the support of other ministries, agencies and the public of the respective districts contributed to the success.

The country's concerted efforts alone could not contain the bird flu outbreaks. Bhutan experienced the first outbreak on 14 February 2010 at Rinchending followed by outbreaks at Pasakha and Burkhey on 19 February and 14 March 2010 respectively with total death of 33 poultry in backyard scavenging premises of 36 villages. These outbreaks led to culling of 5 379 poultry, disposal of 921 eggs and burning of 578 cooperative backyard poultry pens constructed with low cost materials. Compensation was paid to 517 poultry owners with a total amount of Nu 698 851.

As the southern border with India is long and porous, manning it for illegal movement of goods including poultry birds and products is a mammoth task. Illegal movement of poultry products across the border through hand bags had led to the outbreaks.



Interventions – Pre-outbreak (in the figure below)



Interventions – during outbreak

With timely support from FAO and the World Bank, the risks for a spread of outbreaks leading to a potentially national crisis were successfully contained. The activation of an Incident Operation Centre (IOC) in Phuentsholing on 23 February 2010 took the outbreak as a challenge. With the mobilization of manpower from different units under the Department of Livestock and BAFRA, around 55 officers and staff along with hired labourers worked tirelessly day and night for around two months to contain the outbreak.

Along with depopulation, decontamination and disposal tasks, the fencing of 44 poultry carcass disposal sites in 36 villages was undertaken: 18 sites were fenced with iron poles and barbed wire while 26 disposal pits were fenced with wooden poles and barbed wire.

Interventions – after outbreak

As part of continued efforts for prevention, FAO's support amounting to Nu 3.305 million allowed for the provision of 36 power sprayers, 600 sets of personal protection equipment (PPE), 300 rapid test kits, 100 colloidal gold tests for H5N1, and disinfectant chemicals. In addition, a 3D expert visited the country and the outbreak sites.

Also field simulation exercises on bird flu were held in Samtse, Gelephu and Samdrupjongkhar during the months of October and November 2010 based on actual outbreak experiences at Rinchendeng, and involving government staff involved in the containment programme and also from RLDCs and NCAH S/thang. A total of approximately 100 extensions livestock and BAFRA staffs received training on the simulation exercise through the World Bank project.

Lessons learnt from the first Bird Flu outbreak led to revamping the National Influenza Pandemic Preparedness Plan (NIPPP).

2. Successful development of the National Forest Policy of Bhutan

The formulation of the National Forest Policy of Bhutan laid down a protocol for future policy development work. The process started with identifying key officials to lead and form the Core Group. The Core Group drafted discussion papers and a preliminary draft which were widely discussed at national level and in the regions with bureaucrats, private enterprises and community leaders. In addition, the government broadly adopted and made mandatory the same protocol and process for other policy work in the future.

In addition, the new policy is based on conservation through utilization and benefits derivation. People are central and take the lead role in forest management with facilitation by the government through policy, legislation, research and development.

Crafting of National Forest Policy

In 2007, FAO was requested to review the effectiveness of current forest policies and legislation in Bhutan, and to advise on the formulation of a new forestry strategy.

The request drew upon a long history of collaboration between Bhutan and FAO in the forest sector, dating back to the 1970s.

Bhutan is one of the most forested countries in the world, with forests covering 72.5 percent of the land area of the country. The sustainable utilization and conservation of forest resources is one of the highest national priorities from the perspective of rural development as well as environmental protection and management.

Main features of the National Forest Policy 2011

- i. Integrated landscape-level approach to sustainable forest management
- ii. All GRF land must be brought under management schemes focused on the sustainable supply of forest products or ecosystem services
- iii. Emphasis on poverty reduction

- iv. Promotion of forest-based industries through sound resource assessment
- v. Balanced and sustainable use and conservation of forest and natural resources with emphasis on efficient and environment friendly technology for value addition and waste minimization
- vi. Enabling conservation of a significant representation of the country's biodiversity
- vii. Science-based and participatory approach to forest governance and management that respects the cultural values of the forests
- viii. Integration of climate change, disaster management and new challenges and opportunities in forest governance and management
- ix. Enabling payment of environmental services.

Principles of the National Forest Policy

Several principles have been considered while framing the National Forest Policy. These are:

- i. Equity and justice in terms of access, optimal utilization, conservation of forest resources and its ecosystem services
- ii. Contribution of forest products and services to poverty reduction through integrated approach
- iii. Deregulation and devolution through people-centred forest management practices and decision making
- iv. Application of good science and indigenous knowledge through integrated research and development in all aspects of forest planning and management
- v. Allowing imports of logs and sawn timber to enhance availability of timber materials within the country while export of round logs and sawn timber shall not be allowed to encourage value-addition.

National Forest Policy Goal

Bhutan's forest resources and biodiversity are managed sustainably to produce a wide range of social, economic and environmental goods and services for the equitable

benefit of all citizens and natural environment while still maintaining a minimum of 60 percent of the land under forest cover, thereby contributing to Gross National Happiness.

3. Honouring a model highland farmer from Bhutan – Kaka Dema

Twenty-two year old Kaka Dema comes from the tiny village of Remi in Bhutan. Her parents eked out an existence by herding livestock and growing a few simple



vegetables for their own consumption, a way of life that hadn't changed for centuries. Although Kaka Dema has just a primary school education, she is blessed with curiosity and an open mind to try something new that might improve her life and the lives of her family.

With the aid of a pamphlet on new farming methods, access to seed and, most of all, her own hard work, she found success raising a variety of new vegetables such as potatoes, chilies and pumpkins, along with wheat and other cereals. She also grows costas root, a medicinal plant widely used in Bhutan. Aside from feeding her family, the sale of these cash crops have allowed her to buy 12 cows and 10 hens. She's even been able to save money in the hope that one day she will be able to buy her own bullock to plow her fields.

This young mother of a 3-year-old boy has shown that she has the strength, the heart and the intelligence to not just survive, but to prosper from working the land more than 3 000 metres above sea level. Her success has served as a model and inspiration for other farming families high in her Himalayan community. Following in her footsteps, many have seen their lives improve. By leading the way for others, Kaka Dema has proven that she is a true pioneer, and she is thus awarded by FAO for outstanding achievement in highland farming.

List of selected projects

Title	Symbol	EOD	NTE	Budget (\$)
Carp Aquaculture	BHU/80/007/ /01/12	1981	1990	192 890
Horticulture	BHU/80/003/ /01/12	1981	1994	787 760
Re-Orientation Training of Extension Workers for the Fifth Five-Year Development Plan	TCP/BHU/0103	1982	1982	48 000
Irrigation in Southern Bhutan	BHU/80/020/ /01/12	1982	1992	261 624
Assistance to Forestry School at Taba	TCP/BHU/2201	1983	1983	73 242
Mushroom Development	BHU/82/025/ /01/12	1983	1993	727 614
Pork Marketing	BHU/82/013/ /01/12	1984	1990	133 207
Forestry Development	BHU/83/022/ /01/12	1984	1990	439 590
Central Poultry Breeding Farm	BHU/82/012/ /01/12	1984	1990	101 492
Forest Industries Complex	BHU/80/014/ /01/12	1984	1993	4 530 973
Crop Forecasting and Agricultural Data Collection	GCPS/BHU/007/JPN	1985	1991	309 958
Managerial and Operational Capability of Food Corporation	GCPS/BHU/006/NOR	1985	1993	719 044
Animal Genetics	TCP/BHU/4501	1985	1986	53 349
Assistance to Agricultural Census	TCP/BHU/4503	1985	1987	126 294
Inoculant Production and Bacteria Collection	TCP/BHU/4504	1985	1987	154 977
Workshop on the Design and Implementation of Rural Development Strategies and Projects	TCP/BHU/4502	1986	1986	33 037
Grassland Survey and Integrated Pasture Development in the High Mountain Region	TCP/BHU/4505	1986	1987	143 420
Feed Mixing Plant	BHU/84/020/ /01/12	1986	1990	264 136
Fertilizers Supply No. 1	IFS/BHU/001/IFS	1986	1992	311 578
Yield Increase Through Use of Fertilizers and Related Inputs	GCPF/BHU/004/AGF	1986	1994	171 518
Reduction of Post-Harvest Losses in Maize	TCP/BHU/6651	1986	1988	180 000
Pilot Mobile Timber Treatment Plant	TCP/BHU/6652	1986	1988	139 997
Horticulture Produce Processing and Storage	UNO/BHU/001/CDF	1986	2000	113 127
Emergency Assistance in Controlling Forest Destruction by Bark Beetles	TCP/BHU/6654	1986	1987	100 899
Alternatives to Shifting Cultivation	TCP/BHU/6653	1987	1988	119 921
Forest Management	BHU/85/016/ /01/12	1987	1994	3 381 293
Fish Production	BHU/87/002/ /06/12	1988	1995	390 145
Food Production	BHU/89/001/ /01/12	1988	1992	292 550
Warm Water Fisheries	BHU/89/010/ /01/12	1988	1995	221 450
Yield Increase Through Use of Fertilizers and Related Inputs	IFS/BHU/001/IFS	1988	1992	0
Development of Post-Production Systems	PFL/BHU/001/PFL	1988	1994	51 685
Agriculture Manpower	BHU/81/021/ /01/12	1988	1992	475 982

Title	Symbol	EOD	NTE	Budget (\$)
Strengthening Forestry Education and Training	GCP/BHU/003/NOR	1988	1992	535 554
Essential Oils Production by Small Holders in Remote Areas	TCP/BHU/8851	1988	1990	242 000
Crop Forecasting Improvement and Agricultural Statistics	TCP/BHU/8952	1990	1991	184 000
Cold Chain for Vaccines	TCP/BHU/8953	1990	1991	167 000
Field Programme Review and Development Mission	TCP/BHU/0051	1990	1991	77 000
Integrated Horticultural Development (Phase I)	BHU/87/016/ /01/12	1991	1994	990 754
Agricultural Planning and Policy Development	TCP/BHU/0152	1991	1992	192 000
Forest Resources Management	BHU/91/002/ /09/12	1992	1997	263 033
Forest Management and Conservation	BHU/91/002/ /01/99	1992	1997	1 553 190
Wood and Wood Products Marketing and Pricing Policy Study	TCP/BHU/1251	1992	1992	63 000
Forestry Conservation and Development	BHU/92/01T/ /08/12	1992	1993	56 295
National Food Security	TCP/BHU/2252	1993	1995	255 449
Essential Oils Development	BHU/92/008/ /09/12	1993	1997	73 694
Essential Oils Development	BHU/92/008/ /01/99	1993	1997	58 731
Integrated Horticultural Development	BHU/87/016/ /01/99	1994	1995	150 015
Review/Update of Programme Framework	BHU/94/01T/ /08/12	1994	1995	40 000
Integrated Horticultural Development	BHU/87/016/ /09/12	1994	1995	130 419
Human Resources Development	BHU/87/004/ /01/01	1994	1995	339 092
Support to Agricultural Marketing	TCP/BHU/4551	1995	1997	289 000
Broadening the Range of Financial Services in BDFC	TCP/BHU/4552	1995	1996	128 000
Kitchen Gardens for Better Nutrition	TCP/BHU/6611	1996	1998	264 400
Forest Resources Management and Institutional Capacity Development (BHU/96/G82)	UNTS/BHU/001/C21	1996	1998	261 585
SPFM Bhutan	SPFM/BHU/6701	1997	1997	0
Third Forestry Development, Bhutan	UTF/BHU/008/BHU	1999	2001	2 415 590
Providing and setting up of five small oil expellers/ attachaki and rice huller	TFD-99/BHU/001	2000	2001	10 000
National Strategy for Use of Stoves and Other Alternative Energy Saving Technologies/Sources	BHU/99/005/ /08/12	2000	2000	57 398
Strengthening National Capacities for Food Control and Effective Participation in Codex	TCP/BHU/0065	2000	2002	200 939
Beekeeping in Paro Dzongkhag	TFD-00/BHU/001	2001	2002	9 277
Assistance for Flood Affected Areas	TCP/BHU/0167	2001	2002	133 466
Assistance for Flood Affected Areas (Recoded from TCP/BHU/0167)	TCP/BHU/9167	2001	2002	94 925
Assessment of Agro-processing Industries as a Part of the Private Sector Development in Bhutan	BHU/01/004/ /08/12	2001	2002	29 440
Assistance in Improving Food Security and Rural Income by Increasing Pig Production	TCP/BHU/0166	2002	2003	215 566
SPFS in Bhutan: Trust Fund Formulation Mission	SPFM/BHU/2201	2002	2003	26 680

Title	Symbol	EOD	NTE	Budget (\$)
Development and Strengthening of the Quality Control and Regulatory Services Division of the Ministry of Agriculture	TCP/BHU/2901	2003	2004	378 008
Rural Enterprise Development (RED)	BHU/02/002/ /01/99	2003	2007	355 000
Control of Citrus Greening and Citrus Tristeza Virus	TCP/BHU/3001	2004	2007	273 914
Strengthening National Capacities for Food Control and Effective Participation in Codex – Phase II of TCP/BHU/0065	TCP/BHU/3002	2004	2005	69 820
Assistance in Improving Food Security and Rural Income by Increasing Pig Production – Phase II of TCP/BHU/0166	TCP/BHU/3003	2004	2006	40 799
Establishment of a Virtual Extension, Research and Communication Network (VERCON)	TCP/BHU/3004	2005	2007	275 215
Promotion of Income-Generation Activities for the Rural Poor in Khamdang and Jangphu Villages	TFD-04/BHU/001	2005	2006	9 998
Establishment of a Virtual Extension, Research and Communication Network in Bhutan (VERCON)	GCP/BHU/009/AGF	2006	2009	90 000
TCP Facility	TCP/BHU/3101	2007	2007	38 964
TCP Facility	TCP/BHU/3201	2008	2009	180 843
Input supply to vulnerable populations under ISFP	TCP/BHU/3202	2009	2010	500 000
Support to School Agriculture Programme in schools	TFD-07/BHU/001	2009	2009	10 000
Mustard Oil Expelling	TFD-07/BHU/002	2009	2010	9 740
Risk based strategies for the control of emerging strains of Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) virus in Bhutan	TCP/BHU/3301	2010	2011	256 000
TCP Facility	TCP/BHU/3302	2010	2011	116 815
Support for Central Green House and Plant Protection Chemical Store at Semtokha for Improved Service Delivery	UNJP/BHU/010/UNJ	2010	2011	25 743

FAO Representation in Bhutan

FAO Representative: Bui Thi Lan (Residing in Nepal)

United Nations House
Thimphu
Bhutan

Mailing address: P.O. Box 162, United Nations House, Thimphu

Tel: (+975-2) 334 570

Fax: (+975-2) 323 006

E-mail: FAO-BT@fao.org

Website: <http://www.undp.org.bt/agencies/FAO/INDEX.HTM>