



PEOPLE'S SCORECARD REPORT, BHUTAN



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Executive Summary

In 2015, world leaders adopted a series of agreements to begin a critical shift away from the current unsustainable and unjust development model to a more just, equal and sustainable world under the 2030 Agenda and Paris Agreement. To ensure effective delivery of the 2030 Agenda, governments committed to follow-up and review the process that should be “robust, voluntary, effective, participatory, transparent and integrated.” To ensure that these objectives are achieved, there was a critical need to engage a wide range of civil society organizations in the process and to find innovative ways to enable all voices to be heard.

On the Fifth Anniversary of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Civil Society Groups introduced the People's Scorecard in 20 Countries. The People's Scorecard means People (CSOs) giving a score for each SDG implemented by the government and tracking its progress. The progress on each goal is rated from 1 (no progress) to 5 (implementation on track).

Tarayana Foundation worked on the “People's Scorecard” for the Sustainable Development Goals with support from Action for Sustainable Development (A4D). In Bhutan, there is no separate platform for civil society organizations to discuss the process and progress of the sustainable development goals. Therefore, the People's Scorecard is the first of its kind in Bhutan and an opportunity to validate the government's reporting mechanism. Bhutan has integrated SDGs well into its Five-Year Plan and is committed to achieving it.

Tarayana's holistic approach to achieve the goals is in pursuit of the Gross National Happiness (GNH), the guiding principle philosophy for the long term journey of the country. Therefore, the SDGs find a natural and spontaneous place within the framework of GNH, sharing a common vision of prosperity, peace and harmony leaving no one behind. GNH is an ideal to be pursued and a practical tool, so do the SDGs inspire and guide sustainable action.

Guided by the development paradigm of GNH, Bhutan is committed to realizing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Accordingly, it intends to graduate from the list of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) by 2023, with the 12th FYP as the transition plan and the first major step towards implementing the SDGs.

Tarayana Foundation organized a two-day virtual consultation workshop on SDG and People's Scorecard with the Civil Society Organizations on 22nd and 23rd June, 2021. A total of 17 participants from 12 Civil Society Organizations representing different thematic areas such as livelihood, caregiving & rehabilitation, youth, good governance, environment and LGBTQI, took part in the two-day workshop. All 16 SDGs were aligned with the National Key Result Areas (NKRAs) except Goal 14 “Life Below Water,” and the joint scoring was 637 out of 850

Introduction

The People's Scorecard is basically to measure the performance for comparative analysis. CSOs give a score for each of the SDG goal implemented by the government and keep track of its progress. The Civil Society Groups introduced the People's Scorecard on the Fifth Anniversary of SDGs to assess SDGs progress in 20 countries with the objective:

- To provide an opportunity for the civil society organizations to review the delivery of the 2030 Agenda in their respective countries
- To enable CSOs around the globe to take active part in the SDG progress
- To raise voices of the voiceless (marginalized communities)



The progress on each goal is rated from 1 (no progress) to 5 (implementation on track) within the timeline of January – July 2020. According to Action for Sustainable Development (A4SD), this analysis represents the first overview by major CSO coalitions of country-level SDG progress. In each country assessed, a national coalition convened stakeholders and held local consultation with community groups.

Tarayana Foundation & People's Scorecard

Tarayana Foundation worked on the “People's Scorecard” for the Sustainable Development Goals with support from Action for Sustainable Development (A4D). A4D is a global platform supporting civil society and citizen action to deliver the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. A4D came into being in April 2016 to raise voices and ensure that the key principles of the 2030 Agenda are to deliver a more just and sustainable world, leaving no one behind, and providing a model of economic development within our planetary boundaries.

A4D mobilizes civil society to play an active role in keeping the spotlight on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. They organize citizen action to support the implementation and hold leaders to account for their promises. While the CSOs in the participating countries around the globe have been taking an active part in this process for the last five years, this will be Bhutan's first engagement in the process. The Foundation organized a two-day consultation workshop for Civil Society Organizations to share the People's Scorecard with the Civil Society Sector, its processes, benefits, and gather inputs for this important assessment. In addition, the Foundation carried out a general and literature review prior to the consultation workshop.

Formation of Civil Society Coalition on the 2030 Agenda

Civil society platform for sustainable development goals (SDGs) does not exist in the country at the moment. The CSOs in Bhutan carry out respective organizational mandates and have not paid due attention to SDGs due to time and resource constraints and lack of a relevant platform. The other reason could be that the SDGs are not very popular among the CSOs as of now. The Gross National Happiness Commission (GNHC) is the apex agency responsible for the central planning and coordination of all socio-economic development plans and programs in Bhutan. Thus, GNHC is also the central agency responsible for the successful implementation of SDGs. The GNHC members consist of the Prime Minister as the Chair, the Finance Minister as the Vice-Chair, the Secretaries of each of the 10 ministries, the Cabinet Secretary and the Secretary of the National Environment Commission (NEC). The Secretary to the GNHC also functions as the High-Level SDG Committee member.

The GNHC Secretariat is the Lead Coordinating Agency, and has the responsibility to coordinate, advise, monitor, evaluate and report progress on the implementation of the SDGs in Bhutan. **The GNHC reviews and changes the SDG Working Committee members** as required by the circumstances. Furthermore, the Committee meets every quarter, and based on global developments around SDGs, the terms of reference are updated/revised. Since 2019, SDG focal points have been nominated across all ministries and agencies at the central level.

SDGs and 12 Five Year Plan

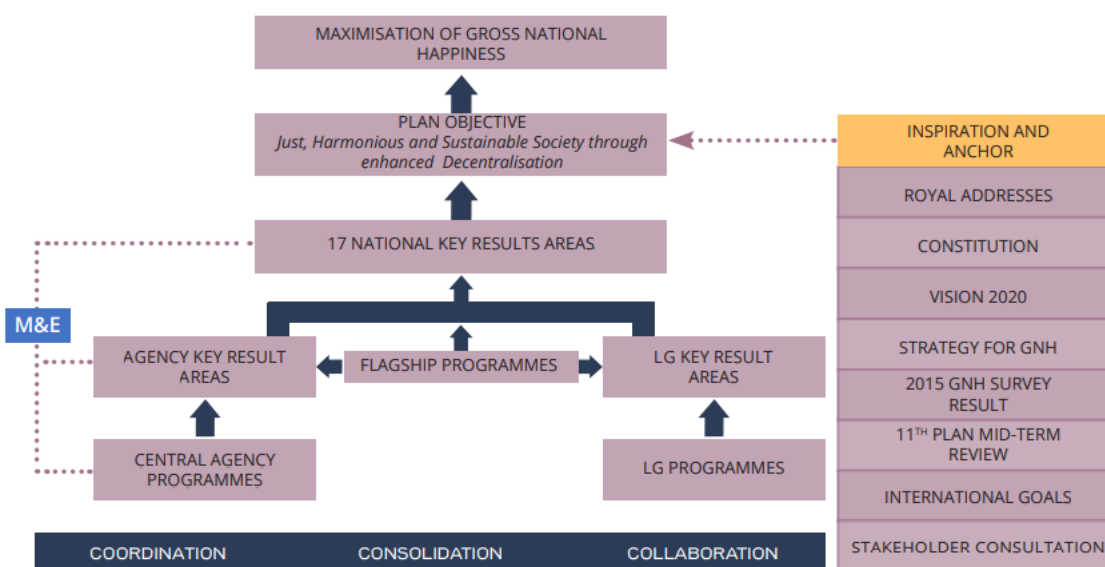
SDGs are referred to when formulating the 12th FYP Objectives and the NKRAs. The preliminary assessment of 12th FYP and NKRAs vis-à-vis the SDGs reveal that 16 SDG goals, its targets and indicators have been integrated into the 17 NKRAs (except for SDG 14: Life Under Water). The 12th FYP was formulated following extensive consultations with all relevant stakeholders. The Plan aspires to fulfill the current government, Druk Nyamrup Tshogpa's pledges to create a

stronger, united and self-reliant country. The 12th FYP has taken into consideration the pledges made by the other three political parties.

The objective of the 12th FYP is “A Just, Harmonious and Sustainable Society through Enhanced Decentralization.” It drew inspiration from the Royal Addresses and is anchored on the provisions of the Constitution; lessons from the review of the 11th FYP; extensive stakeholder consultations including Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and political parties, and regional and international commitments including the SDGs. The 12th FYP is guided by the development philosophy of GNH and its nine domains.

The strategic planning framework for the 12th FYP as illustrated below outlines the key deliverables of the Plan, defined as the National Key Result Areas (NKRAs) at the national level, Agency Key Result Areas (AKRAs) at agency level and Local Government Key Result Areas (LGKRAs) at local government level. These results will contribute to achieving the 12th FYP’s objectives. To measure the progress of these results, each NKRA, AKRA and LGKRA has corresponding Key Point Indicators (KPIs) with baseline and targets for the Plan period.

Strategic Framework



Assessing National Implementation and Engagement

CSO Consultation Workshop for the People's Scorecard Report

Tarayana Foundation organized a two-day virtual consultation workshop on SDGs and People's Scorecard with Civil Society Organizations on 22nd and 23rd June, 2021. A total of 17 participants from 12 civil society organizations took part in the two days workshop. The participants represents different thematic areas such as livelihoods, caregiving & rehabilitation, youth, good governance, environment and LGBTQI community.

Day One

The Sustainable Development Goals' Focal Point Mr. Phurba from Gross National Happiness Commission was invited to present on SDGs and VNRs in Bhutan. The workshop started with a welcome address by the Coordinator, Ms. Wangmo from Tarayana Foundation. She provided briefing about the workshop and acknowledged each participant's roles and contributions in spite of their busy schedule. This was followed by opening remarks by Ms. Sonam Pem, Executive Director of Tarayana Foundation.

The People's Scorecard is similar to alternative reports prepared by the CSOs to validate the government reports to the international conventions. In the past, Tarayana Foundation got the opportunity to prepare such alternative reports like CEDAW and Universal Periodic Report (UPR) along with RENEW & BENEW in 2016 and 2018 respectively.

The Royal Government of Bhutan is committed to achieving the recommendations and there were more progressive results to report in the past. The Government has integrated SDGs well into its Five Year Plan and it's easier for the CSOs to track the achievements of the SDG goals. However, if no other voices are validating Government's reports, these reports might not meet the requirements.

Apart from alternative reports, Tarayana has also organized grassroots dialogues for High Level Political Forum (HLPF). Such initiatives have been taken to help create awareness among CSOs on all the processes and allow CSOs to engage in the near future meaningfully.

Presentation on Sustainable Developments Goals & VNR in Bhutan

The presenter from the GNHC highlighted how SDGs are implemented in Bhutan. The SDG goals were endorsed by global leaders, including Bhutan in 2015. Since 1973, Bhutan has been following GNH as our development PHILOSOPHY. He also mentioned that it is difficult to segregate the

GNH from the SDGs since they are indivisible. Both seek to enhance people's wellbeing and happiness. GNH has three dimensions: Cultural, Emotional and Psychological like the three dimensions of SDGs: Social, Economic and Environment.

Even long before the adoption of SDGs in 2015, Bhutan was represented in the SDGs Open Working Group in 2013 and our philosophy of GNH contributed a lot towards endorsing SDGs. In September, Bhutan became one of the early mover countries in the Asia Pacific region for SDGs localization identified by the United Nations Development Programme. +

The SDGs were implemented in 2015 while Bhutan reached mid-way in implementing its 11 FYP. During the 11 FYP, three goals were prioritized: Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere, Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

Soon after the endorsement of SDGs in 2015 at the global level, the Government of Bhutan carried out a sensitization workshop on SDGs at both national and local government levels. The Government integrated SDGs well into the Five-Year Plan with the objective that the ultimate outcome that we need to achieve is to maximize GNH. The philosophy of SDGs and the philosophy of GNH are guiding principles from which the 12 FYP was derived. SDGs are referred to when formulating the 12th FYP Objective and the NKRA's. The preliminary assessment of NKRA's vis-à-vis the SDGs reveal that the 16 SDGs have been integrated into the 17 NKRA's (except for SDG 14: Life Underwater).

The GNHC Secretariat is the Lead Coordinating Agency, and has the responsibility to coordinate, advise, monitor, evaluate and report progress on the implementation of the SDGs in Bhutan. **The GNHC reviews and changes the SDG Working Committee members** as required by the circumstances. Going forward, the Committee will meet on a quarterly basis, and based on global developments around SDGs, the terms of reference will be updated/revised. Since 2019, SDG focal points have been nominated across all ministries and agencies at the central level.

GNHC have oversight bodies like the Royal Audit Authority who carry out auditing on SDGs related activities and how SDGs are carried out in Bhutan. The Parliamentary National Assembly (NA) and National Council (NC) are dedicated to monitor and evaluate the SDGs' performance and also call the government for presentations on how the SDGs are implemented in the country.

When it comes to the monitoring and evaluation part at the **National level**, it is integrated into the Annual Performance Agreement (APA). During the Mid-Term Review (MTR) of 12 FYP, they have also reviewed SDGs and also submitted annual reports, as and when required. **At the South Asian level**, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), they update on how the SDGs are implemented in our country during the time of planning with Prime Ministers or

Secretaries meetings. In **Asia Pacific Region**, there is a particular forum dedicated to SDGs called Asia Pacific Forum, which is conducted annually and progress reports are submitted on SDGs led by senior government officials. The highest is the **Global level**, which is at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF). During the HLPF, GNHC has to present a Voluntary National Review (VNR). Bhutan presented our first VNR in July, 2018 and the 2nd VNR will be presented in July 2021.

The **Voluntary National Review** is a process through which the countries assess and present progress made in achieving the global goals and the pledge to leave no one behind. The purpose of VNRs is to present a snapshot of where the country stands in SDGs implementation, to help accelerate progress through experience sharing, peer-learning, identifying gaps and good practices, and mobilizing partnerships. The VNR is a part of the follow-up and review 2030 agenda on sustainable development. This review by HLPF is carried out annually as a part of the UN General Assembly. The HLPF meets annually in July for eight days under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The VNR is voluntary in nature led by state or government, undertaken by both developed and developing countries. The VNR provides a platform for partnerships, including through the participation of major groups and other stakeholders. It also makes the sharing of experiences possible, including success, challenges and lessons learned, with a view to accelerating the implementation of the 2030 agenda. A total of 205 VNRs has been conducted (22 in 2016, 43 in 2017, 46 in 2018, 47 in 2019 and 47 in 2020). 44 countries including Bhutan will present their VNRs in July, 2021.

Bhutan tried to be as participatory as possible and inclusive in the VNR stakeholder consultation for 2021. GNHC consulted agencies such as government, local government, parliamentary, academia, CSOs, private sectors, development partners, media houses, and oversight bodies like Royal Audit Authority (RAA), Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC), Judiciary and all the political parties.

The presenter also gave a brief summary of the VNR 2021. It was found that the broad-based progress has been made for SDGs under the implementation of 12th Five Year Plan. Bhutan completed its mid-term review recently for the 12th FYP, and its result will aid with its timely and effective implementation. The Dashboard to Enhance Wellbeing for All (DEWA) has been developed as an integrated platform to monitor GNHC, SDGs and FYP progress, policy and decision making. Bhutan is set to graduate from LDC countries status by 2030 and a recent UN CDP review notes Bhutan's graduation to be on track.

Summary of Key Messages from Bhutan's Second VNR Report on the SDGs

While Bhutan's progress towards implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, it has handled the situation well—given strong preventative and inclusive response measures in place since early 2020. A total of 1111 positive cases were recorded as of 2nd May 2021, of which 117 were active, and only one related death.

More than 93% of the eligible population have been vaccinated and efforts to ensure administration of the second dose are underway. An Economic Contingency Plan of Nu. 4.492 billion provides priority support to the tourism and construction sectors, agriculture and livestock production, and towards stocking essential food and non-food items. The Druk Gyalpo's Relief Kidu—an important social protection prerogative of His Majesty the King—has helped sustain livelihoods of about 52,644 individuals, besides supporting interest payment of more than 139,096 loan account holders. Several monetary and fiscal measures are also in place. Meanwhile—with Bhutan's Gross National Happiness (GNH) philosophy resonating strongly with the SDGs and forming the basis of its Five-Year Plans (FYP)—priority concerns identified in its first Voluntary National Review (VNR) report continue to be addressed through the 12th FYP (November 2018-October 2023). The Dewa Platform, an integrated dashboard to monitor GNH, SDGs and FYP progress, has also been developed. Towards ensuring quality and inclusiveness of key social outcomes, a health flagship programme is under implementation. National policies on gender equality, disabilities, and mother and child health have been endorsed. Flagship programmes on sustainable tourism, organic agriculture, cottage and small industries, and digital transformation are being implemented to enhance the productive capacity of the economy. Bhutan's smooth transition strategy for graduation from the Least Developed Country (LDC) category by 2023 is being prepared; and a 21st Century Economic Roadmap is currently under formulation. Meanwhile, emphasis on improved efficiency and sustainable use of natural resources will be reinforced by the recently developed Sustainable Consumption and Production Strategy. A national climate change policy, REDD+ strategy, and updated environment strategy, among others, have been adopted as part of efforts to manage climate change impacts. Bhutan has submitted its Third National Communication to the UNFCCC and is developing its second Nationally Determined Contribution alongside sectoral low-emission strategies. Gender Climate analyses have been initiated; and a roadmap for disaster risk management is in place. However, impacts of the pandemic have been deep and far-reaching. While GDP had grown from 3% in 2018 to 5.46% in 2019, and was projected at 6.9% in 2020, growth projection decelerated to -6.1% by year-end given containment measures. A large number of people dependent on tourism and allied sectors were displaced, and many Bhutanese working overseas returned home. Overall unemployment reached 5% in 2020 as compared to 2.7% in 2019; and youth unemployment, a long-standing concern, has reached an all-time high of 22.6% as compared to 11.9% in 2019. Domestic violence and protection issues form an integral part of the COVID-19 mitigation and response framework. Issues of online safety, cyber security and the digital divide were highlighted, as education and public services went online. Concerns over food and nutrition security were amplified as weaknesses in value chain management and distribution became apparent. The health system's capacity to deal with a prolonged pandemic is an additional concern—with epidemiological changes already placing pressure on the sustainability of free healthcare services. Meanwhile, Bhutan remains highly vulnerable to climate change impacts and natural disasters, which pose serious threats to its nature-dependent livelihoods and hydropower- and agriculture-based economy. As it maintains its carbon neutral status in the face of mounting pressure to accelerate economic growth, the additional burden of adaptation and mitigation entail huge costs. Going forward, Bhutan is drawing important lessons from the pandemic—including the need and possibilities for long-term, transformative and green solutions for its food system, local economy, public services delivery, approaches to learning, data ecosystem, and preparedness for disasters and future pandemics. Therefore, while working to “build back better”, Bhutan remains committed to

accelerating the SDGs so that progress towards an inclusive, low-carbon and resilient development pathway—as envisioned by its GNH approach—is sustained.

Presentation on People’s Scorecard by Ms. Wangmo, Programme Coordinator.

The People’s Scorecard basically means giving each SDG score on its progress and is supported by Action for Sustainable Development (A4SD). Civil Society Groups introduced the “People’s Scorecard” model on the fifth anniversary of the SDGs’ adoption to assess SDGs’ progress in 20 countries. The objective of the People’s Scorecard is to provide an opportunity for CSOs to review the 2030 Agenda in their respective countries, enable CSOs around the globe to take active part in the SDGs process, and raise the voices of the voiceless (marginalized communities). The coalition of active civil society groups on the SDGs worldwide has **scored** the progress on each SDGs within their country with support from A4SD.

The action for sustainable development is a global platform supporting civil society and citizen action to deliver the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. The A4SD- has been facilitating this process since 2016, and has supported 15 to 20 national SDG CSO coalitions every year to submit an independent report at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF). This is our first engagement and through this, we hope to assist the government in making the SDGs process more inclusive by creating awareness among CSOs and providing constructive feedback on different thematic areas CSOs are engaged in. The process of the People’s scorecard are as follows:

1. Form a broad CSO coalition

Form a Civil Society Coalition if we do not have one. While forming the CSO platform, strictly follow the principle of “leaving no one behind.” The national coalition includes different sectors and constituency groups, including precise geographic (urban and rural), age, disability and gender balance.

2. Assess national implementation & engagement (include key expert groups)

Assessment of mainstreaming and integration of the 2030 agenda and the 17 SDGs across national policies and implementation, focusing on the three dimensions of sustainable development: social, economic and environmental. Assessment should be carried out on how far the ‘whole of government’ approach is carried out for SDGs implementation. Key cross-cutting principles as “leaving no one behind” and “respecting planetary boundaries” should be included in all the policies, and gaps should be identified.

3. Convene CSO Dialogues

Convene CSO dialogues at national and sub-national levels, also considering the thematic groups of poverty, food, biodiversity, water and sanitation, and equality. To convene dialogues across civil society to identify shared priorities, there should be at least one national meeting, if possible and at least three sub-national meetings bringing together a cross-section of organizations working on the key topics of the SDGs.

4. Score Progress on 17 Goals (1-5)

Conduct evidence-based assessments using disaggregated data and citizen-generated evidence on the progress and challenges of the 17 SDGs. Consider availability of data as well as potential gaps in evidence, including identifying existing official data and cross-reference with citizen-generated data sources where possible. Look at goals, principles and potential clusters around key issues for your country's context.

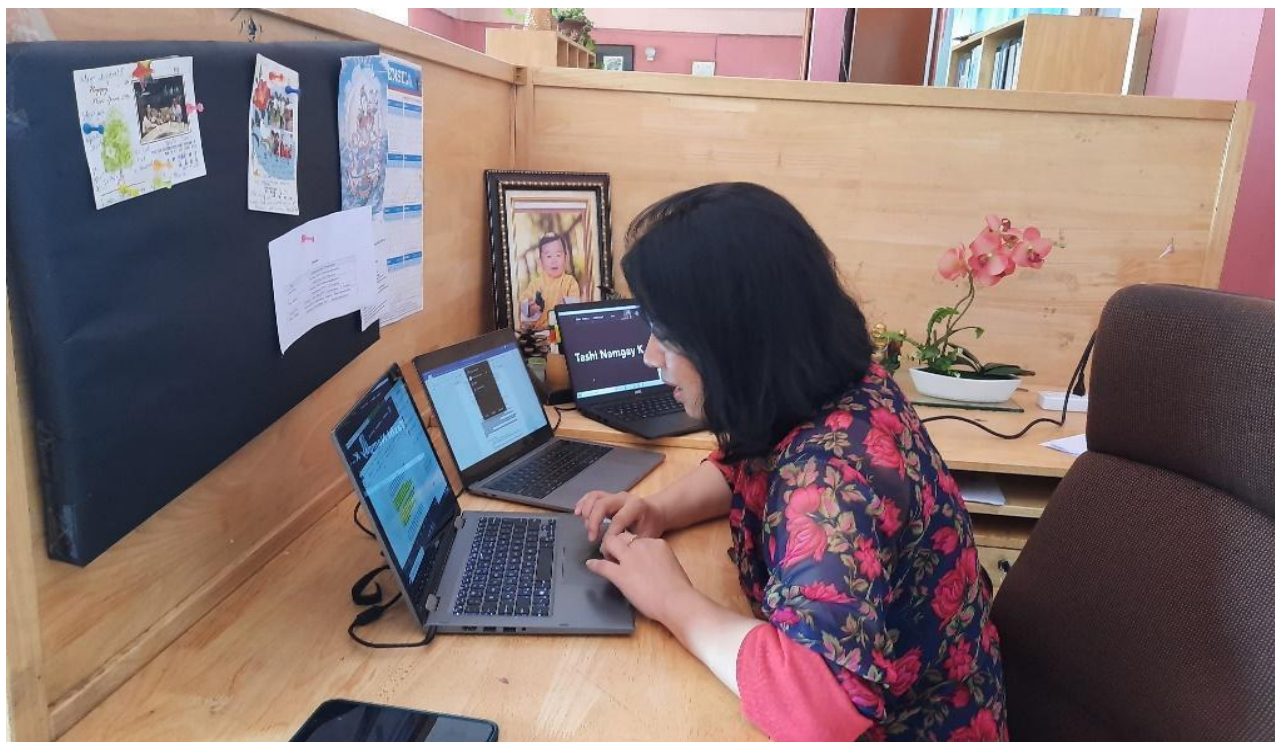
Rating 1-5: No-action or very low initiative taken (1. RED), Initial planning (2. Orange), Actions started (3. Yellow), Delivery underway (4. Light green) and High level of success (5. Green)

5. Validation and summary report

Based on the goal-by-goal analysis, a draft summary report should be shared, including interlinkages. Share the draft report with your national partners in the first instance to enable a final chance for feedback and validation by civil society partners. Once you have a consensus, the report can be shared with the government and used for wider advocacy. A launch event to feature a dialogue with key government officials ahead of the HLPF meeting is a good way to ensure accountability in the process.

6. Follow up post-VNR

In order to keep a consistent momentum, consider quarterly meetings of the national multi-sectoral coalition, and organize regular engagements with relevant ministries, parliamentary committees, national and development planning, and budgetary processes. Outline action plan on delivery of the 2030 agenda and develop an independent, evidence-based process. If possible, focal persons should engage with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office and be updated about the national planning processes.



Day 1

The floor was open for discussion and everyone took active participation in the question and answer session. The participants were divided into three groups based on the thematic areas and provided with the necessary documents to do self-study for the next day.

Day 2

Day two resumed with a brief recap from day one. The participants were asked to discuss and work on the overview of SDGs' progress in the country and fill up the questionnaires shared (People's Scorecard toolkits shared in the google doc). Participants were also asked to give scores on the 17 SDGs within their groups.

The groups resumed back to the main group around 12 pm and group leaders gave a brief presentation on progress on SDGs in our country and their score on 17 Goals. After the presentation, the coordinator had an overview and feedback session from the participants. As a conclusion and output from the two days workshop, the participants were given an opportunity to share their final scoring, question and answer sessions online. The two days workshop ended with the closing remarks by Ms. Wangmo, Programme Coordinator. Tarayana Foundation supported the participants with their data package and refreshments for the two-day online workshop.

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| 1. | Email address: wangmoc505@gmail.com |
| 2. | Country: Bhutan |
| 3. | Name of national coalition: Tarayana Foundation |
| 4. | Contact details for national coalition: wangmoc505@gmail.com |
| 5. | Website for national coalition: www.tarayanafoundation.org |
| 6. | Name of respondent: Wangmo (Ms) |
| 7. | Respondent's job title: Programme Officer |

Overview of SDG progress *

- 1. How far has progress on the SDGs come since 2015? What are the areas that need the most attention? Which of the Goals might we achieve by 2030, and what has helped make progress in those areas? Please provide data or links when available and fill in your answer in 150 words or fewer.**

Bhutan has come a long way in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals since their adoption in 2015. Except for targets linked to SDG 14 on life below water, 134 of the 143 relevant SDG targets were aligned with the indicators of the 11th Five Year Plan.

Three goals were prioritized in the implementation in the 11th five-year plan;

1. Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
3. Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Bhutan still faces challenges, such as enhancing social outcomes, economic resilience, coping with climate change consequences, and developing collaborations. Bhutan has, however committed to remaining carbon neutral and has effectively implemented the National Adaptation Programme of Action to address immediate requirements. In addition, national and local disaster management programs are undertaken to strengthen disaster preparedness and response.

One of the acts in The Constitution of The Kingdom of Bhutan mandates Bhutan to maintain at least 60% forest coverage of its total land area. Bhutan has far exceeded it with more than 70% forest coverage. There are also various laws regarding businesses using forest-based resources. Every year, 2nd June is observed as Social Forestry Day in Bhutan, whereby all the citizens are

involved in planting trees in the country. Green Tax was introduced in 2012 in Bhutan to reduce the rate of vehicle import and make the people sensitive towards the environment. Electric and hybrid vehicles are levied less tax compared to normal vehicles. Bhutan also implemented a scheme whereby the taxi drivers can opt for electric vehicles and the government to pay a certain percentage of the cost of the vehicle. All these changes, initiatives, schemes, laws and acts came from one national vision introduced five decades ago. Thus, goal 15 may be achievable by 2030 as well as help in the reduction of climate change (Goal 13) and poverty in all its forms (Goal 1).

2. National planning, implementation and budget commitments

How far has your government delivered a plan for implementation? What budget commitments have been agreed? Please provide data or links when available and fill in your answer in 150 words or fewer.

As of now there is no separate national plan for funding 2030 Agenda. The resources allocated for 12th FYP will serve as funding for SDG implementation which are well embedded within the 12th FYP. However, plans are there to carry out costing exercises in collaboration with MoF to SDG implementation.

Bhutan aims to keep unemployment under 2.5 per cent, increase share of national revenue from non-hydro sectors to over 75 per cent and attract approximately Nu. 10 billion (\$150 m) in FDI into non-hydro sectors in the 12th FYP period (Bhutan NSDGR, 2018).

Bhutan for Life project was launched in 2017 and is dedicated to permanently protect Bhutan's network of protected areas, which constitutes 51% of the country. It is a USD \$43 million fund and is/will be combined with USD \$75 million from the Royal Government of Bhutan, which will be contributed over a 14-year period, to properly manage Bhutan's protected areas.

3. Progress since last VNR

If your country has already delivered a previous VNR, please set out progress made on the agreed priorities. Please set out areas for follow up from the last VNR. Is there a national action plan? How does this connect with national government policies and implementation? Please provide data when available and fill in your answer in 150 words or fewer.

The government has started with the initial plan however there is no national action plan developed for the follow up activities.

- 1st VNR – HLPF 2018 (July)
- 2nd VNR – HLPF 2021 (July)

When Bhutan undertook its first VNR in 2018, all the SDGs with the exception of SDG 17 were reported to be on track. Since the 1st VNR, progress was made in terms of engaging more CSOs in the consultation process. The GNHC had also carried out sensitizations for CSOs during the formulation of the reports and workshops for the local government at the district level.

The SDGs are in line with GNHC policy and 12th Five Year Plan.

Examples:

As per the last Bhutan's Voluntary National Review Report 2018

Climate Action- On Track

- Political commitment to remain carbon neutral
- Nationally Determined Contribution in place
- Successful implementation of the National Adaptation Programme of Action tackling urgent climate needs
- National Adaptation Plan under formulation
- Disaster management initiatives underway at national and local levels

However:

- 30 percent of Bhutan's economic activity is highly susceptible to impacts of climate change
- Cost of recovery from post-monsoon infrastructure damage is rising
- The road arteries that enable farmers' access to market and the importation of fuel, rice, and medicine are increasingly vulnerable to landslides
- The threat of hydro-meteorological and geological disasters due to climate risks are increasing.
- Technical and academic capacities to generate and use climate information is low, while data gaps and needs are high
- Limited awareness and behavioral change on the impact of climate change at the community level.

Life on Land- On track

- 70.46 per cent of the country under forest cover
- Constitutional commitment to maintaining at least 60 percent forest cover for all time
- More than half of the country is protected in the form of national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and biological corridors
- Bhutan is home to a recorded 928 species of mammals and birds, 45 of which are globally threatened
- Bhutan is committed to achieving land degradation neutrality by 2030 through sustainable land management practices¹⁸
- Access Benefit Sharing Policy (2015) under implementation

- Pharmaceutical and bio-prospecting resources are under sustainable exploration for cottage, small and medium enterprise

However:

- Annually, an average of 48 forest fires cause forest degradation and biodiversity loss
- Close to eight million cubic feet of wood is harvested each year to meet the growing needs of rural and commercial sector
- Limited capacity to practice sustainable farming cause pressure on biodiversity

4. Key communities who face being left behind *

Please outline which communities are most often subject to marginalisation or discrimination in your context, if it is safe for you to do so. You may consider the following list or suggest others that are relevant in your country: Women & Girls; Children & young people; Indigenous peoples; older persons; Persons with disabilities; People discriminated by caste, work and descent; People discriminated by geographic area: eg. Urban slums/rural areas; People from the LGBTQI community; Small scale farmers; Ethnic & Religious minority groups; Migrants or undocumented persons; Refugees and asylum seekers. Is data available on these key communities and does your government include this in planning & policy-making?

1. Persons recovered from Covid-19 positive (Data: Available)
2. Victims of rape and domestic violence (Women, children & young adults).
3. Persons with disabilities
4. People from LGBTQI community (Data: Available)
5. Marginalized population affected due to NCD's (Data: Not Available, P&P: Not included).
6. Older Persons (Data: Available)
7. Marginalized Farmers
8. Urban / rural poor (Data: Not available)

5. How have you engaged across communities? *

Please specify how you are engaging with communities are most often subject to marginalization or discrimination in your context, as listed above. Please outline your regional and/or national dialogue process and the groups you have involved in them. Please set out any challenges you may have face

- **Persons recovered from Covid-19:** At an organization level, relevant organizations sensitize the general public not to discriminate if anyone gets infected with Covid-19. And even for those suspected cases where for contact tracing purposes the names of the location, shops, restaurants etc. has to be announced in the public forums.
- **Victims of rape and domestic violence** (Women, children & young adults): In case of domestic violence survivors and rape cases, if they are in need of shelter, Respect Educate Nurture Empower Women(RENEW) provides them with shelter at Gawaling Happy Home, Wangsisina, Thimphu. Moreover, they have Community Base Support System (CBSS) volunteers in 20 districts, who render any kind of support such as referral and basic

counseling to those survivors. For the school students, they have Druck Adolescents Initiative for Sexual Awareness (DAISAN) in 29 schools that advocate on behalf of RENEW and also act as young ambassadors. RENEW also provide numerous livelihood skill programs such as tailoring, weaving, baking and waste management training to women and children and the survivors of the domestic and sexual violence to reintegrate them back as independent citizen of the country. RENEW saw 53% increase in reported domestic violence cases in the year 2020. Recently a 24x7 toll free **Women and Child Helpline** was also launched to help improve access to counselors and also lodge grievances. Phone no: 17126353(RENEW)

- The National Commission for Women and Children (NCWC) takes the lead role to promote and protect the rights of women and children in Bhutan. Under the leadership of NCWC, Child Care and Protection Rules and Regulations of Bhutan 2015 and Domestic Violence (DV) Prevention Rules and Regulations 2015 are framed. NCWC coordinates the Women and Child Protection Unit (WCPU) with the police, RENEW and medical services to respond to the issues of women and children.
- **Persons With Disability** (Data: Available, P&P: included): -
The Government endorsed the Ministerial Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities: 2013-2022. Currently, there are CSO's providing specific services to special groups of PWDs. They are also actively advocating for policy changes and decisions through advocacy, lobby and awareness programmes.
- **People from LGBTQI community** (Data: Available, P&P: included)
The Government has strongly acknowledged their existence by way of amending acts that have direct implications on this group.
The group operates openly in the public as LGBTI group and has not faced any objections from any authority of the state. However, the members of the group experience suppression and harassment from the society due to lack of understanding and knowledge about LGBTI, indirectly forcing the community underground.

The other vulnerable groups includes:

- Marginalized population affected due to Non-convertible debentures (NCDs)
- Providing facilitation to the NCDs infected populations by providing them basic needs and taking care of those NCDs infected populations who are abandoned by their families.
- Older Persons
- Marginalized Farmers (Data not available)
- Urban / rural poor (Data: Not available, P&P: Not-included)

6. Overview of climate change

How is climate change affecting people in your country? To what degree is your country sticking to the Paris Agreement? Which policies must be adopted to address the climate emergency? Please provide data when available and keep your answer to 150 words or fewer.

- The impact of climate change is felt by people at various levels across the different sectors. For instance, drying up of water sources, dealing with invasive plants in the agriculture field and the change in cultivation and harvest periods for different crops led by the change in the temperature and rainfall pattern is a common impact felt by all the farming communities. For the nomads dwelling up in the mountains, change in the snow fall pattern is increasing the mortality of their yaks as they go through the natural course of shedding their coats, and this impacts their livelihoods severely. Most of the household chores are done by women and girls in general and as water becomes scarce it impacts their efficiency. Health and hygiene is compromised with water scarcity, especially feminine hygiene. Water scarcity also impacts food production, the kitchen garden initiative for every rural household to meet the nutritional requirements of the family is also negatively impacted. Heavy rainfall and hailstones destroying crops has also become a common scene as a result of climate change leaving many farmers with very little to harvest from their field, apart from pests and diseases. This has direct impacts on the food securities of the rural communities.
- Since the Paris Agreement, where Bhutan pledged to keep our country carbon neutral, the country so far has and is living up to that pledge. With our environment being highly protected, Bhutan is still carbon negative.

7. Civil society priorities

What have you identified as civil society's most crucial demands to the government and other stakeholders at the moment? What kind of action needs to be taken to enable your work to make progress on sustainable development? Please make a list of 100 words or fewer, feel free to provide links to wider materials.

From the CSO sector, the following are the proposals for the government:

- a. Develop an inclusive national Steering committee for SDGs
- b. Develop a mechanism to retrieve and update data for better impact assessment
- c. Strengthen the capacity of the CSOs to further enhance their effectiveness and engagement in the SDG processes
- d. Development of a guideline for CSOs to work with the Government towards achieving SDG (Currently a generic Government- CSO collaboration guideline is being developed upon the command of His Excellency The Prime Minister)
- e. Development of an Effective implementation plan of National Youth Policy and National Child Policy towards addressing the needs of vulnerable groups of the society
- f. To have funds allocated for the implementation of SDGs esp. the goals that need more attention.
- g. Strengthen coordination and collaboration between various agencies
- h. Need to have contingency plans

8. Civil society engagement

- 9. Has your organization/coalition had a regular policy dialogue with relevant government ministries during the preparation and since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda? Has civil society been invited to supply and/or review evidence and data? If yes please provide details. Please keep your answer to 100 words or fewer.**

In general the CSO sector in Bhutan has not been very active in advocating for the implementation of the agenda 2030. Only a few of the CSOs in their own capacity have tried to create awareness on the SDGs, engage with the relevant agencies in the government to align its contribution to the goals and identify the gaps. Regular policy dialogue specifically on Agenda 2030 was not initiated, however, Tarayana Foundation has organized a 'National Dialogue between Mountain Communities & the Government' focusing on 5 key SDGs-Goals :6, 7, 11, 12 and Goal 15, where representatives of the communities sat across the table with the decision makers from the government like the : Minister, Secretaries, Directors General, Directors and other Sr.Officers to discuss on issues that directly impacts them. This was part of the side events for the High Level Political Forum (HLPF). There are similar dialogues being planned by other CSOs on different issues.

There were also dialogues organized by International Organizations in the country where all were invited to take part.

CSOs were invited for consultations during the preparation of the national VNR report where different thematic groups were asked to bring out issues that are not adequately addressed by the government, and to provide suggestions on the way forward.

10. Public awareness *

Are there materials related to the 2030 Agenda that have been translated to local languages? Which languages? Are local governments actively engaged in the SDGs? If so, how? Are educational bodies and researchers actively seeking to analyse and share the SDGs? Are civil society organisations using the 2030 Agenda for framing their work? Please keep your answer to 100 words or fewer.

Bhutan's official correspondences are mostly carried out through English language; however, there are information brochures and pamphlets on SDGs developed in the national language. English is not only used as a medium of instruction in schools, but it has also become a lingua franca amongst the younger generations. Therefore, there is little use of translating the text of Agenda 2030

Local governments are thoroughly engaged by the government; the civil servants & policy makers are familiar with the SDGs. The GNH and SDGs both seek to enhance People's wellbeing and Happiness. The SDGs are integrated with the National Key Result Area (NKRA) and SDGs are referred to when formulating the 12th FYP Objective and the NKRA. Further, unlike in the past, 12th FYP formulation will be done through two stages after the issuance of the guideline. The first stage shall be purely focused on the formulation of Agency Key Results Areas(AKRAs) and Local

Government Key Results Areas (LGKRAs) and corresponding Key Performance Indicators. There has been an increasing interest in SDGs in our educational and research institutions over the years.



Full Template of a *People's Scorecard (PSC)* on National Delivery of the 2030 Agenda

Country	Bhutan
National CSO Coalition/focal point	Tarayana Foundation
Website and/or FB link	www.tarayanafoundation.org
Name of respondent	Wangmo
Contact Email	Wangmoc505@gmail.com
Contact phone number	00 975 02 32933/ 00 975 17618467
List of Panel/Core Members	

- Introduction- about your coalition:
 - Is there any CSO national platform or network focusing on the SDGs?
 - If YES, is the coalition inclusive of organisations that are working on all topics of the SDGs?
 - Are there national platforms that work on specific goals or targets? If YES Please list them

The Scorecard considers a number of key categories and offers an overview of the level of delivery in each area. **Please use the People's Scorecard (PSC) Toolkit to assist you in organising an inclusive national dialogue process.**

1. The first part aims to assess the overall delivery of the 2030 Agenda, including a consideration of policies and strategies for implementation, assessment of delivery and mechanisms for engagement; including with civil society, local governments, donors and wider stakeholders in realizing the SDGs.
2. The second part aims to assess progress on each of the 17 SDGs in turn

At the end of each section, you should agree on a score of progress: 1-5

Grade	1	2	3	4	5	
	Very low	Low	Medium	High	Very high	
Scale	Very low level of commitment / achievement	Low level of commitment / achievement	Medium level of commitment / achievement	High level of commitment / achievement	Very high level of commitment / achievement	No Info Available

Overview of current implementation of the 2030 Agenda

Before you finalise the scores, please consider a narrative report on the questions below for each area:

Areas for monitoring and assessment	1	2	3	4	5	Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available including commitment to the international agreements						17 SDGs implemented through 12 Five Year Plans as incorporated in national development plans of GNH.
2. National implementation mechanisms, action plans and strategies ('whole-of-government' approach)						SDGs implemented and incorporated in 12 Five Year Plans, GNHC as a core agency for the planning and implementation of the SDGs
3. Progress since the last VNR						
4. Leaving no one behind ('whole-of-society' approach)						The government could engage more with the LGBTIQ group now that they are organized and have networks established.
5. Planetary boundaries						
6. Inter-linkages and mainstreaming of cross-cutting goals ('whole-of-SDGs' approach)				4		While the linkages exists in most of the policy documents, the government can do better in terms of implementation on the ground
7. Public awareness and education				4		While a lot of effort is made from the government's side to educate and create awareness within the government sectors, there is still a need to emphasize on the awareness and education part of the general public, CSOs and the private sector. Due to the limited awareness and education, there is less engagement from these sectors.
8. Localizing SDGs (sub-national)					5	

9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships				4		The Government could enhance the partnership esp.for the CSO and Pvt. Sector
10. Data, Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure				4		While there is a good monitoring protocol in place,some of the datas for different goals are still not available
11. Civic space, citizen participation and civil society engagement				4		The government can create more space
12. Delivery by the private sector / business community				4		More awareness needed for the sector to enable them to participate and engage meaningfully
13. Delivery by CSOs						
14. Capacity development			3			The government can invest more in this field for better engagement from the different sectors
Total			3	4 4	5	53

Financing for SDGs !!!!

1. Policy Framework or Action Plan

- Does your government have a policy framework on SDG implementation? How does this relate to existing or other policy frameworks, such as national development plans, national water/transport/education plans, etc? Have there been any revisions of the existing policy frameworks in light of the policy on SDGs implementation?
- How far do you see effective policy coherence and a coordinated national SDG framework? Does the policy approach include a recognition of the inter-related nature of the three dimensions of sustainable development (social, environmental & economic)? Is there any “cherry-picking” or do you see all SDGs are equally covered?
- Is there any parliamentary/congressional scrutiny of the framework? If so please list the relevant committee and its activity, and any policy positions developed by elected members.

2. National Implementation & Governance mechanism

- Which ministry (or other institution e.g. in the Prime Minister’s office) is leading the planning for the domestic implementation of the SDGs in your country?
- How far is implementation already underway on the 2030 Agenda?
- Is there any clear national plan in terms of funding the delivery of the 2030 Agenda? Is the national budget in line with the 2030 Agenda? What is the role of international donors/development partners?

3. Progress since last VNR

- If your country is now presenting a second or subsequent VNR, how have the gaps identified in the previous VNR been addressed?
- Has there been any follow up since the previous VNR was presented?
- If “YES”, how have civil society bodies been involved in engagement since the previous VNR?

4. Leaving no one behind

- In your experience, how far have the poorest, most vulnerable, and those furthest behind, been a focus for the national strategy of the 2030 Agenda?
- How would you assess the opportunities for these marginalised groups to engage in setting the national priorities and in review processes?
- We are interested in learning more about groups that are marginalised in your country context, by which we mean groups of people that are more likely than others to experience poverty, exclusion, discrimination, lack of participation, or violence. Which groups of people do you understand to be the most marginalised in the country where you work? (You may choose more than one and add more if relevant in your country)

Women & Girls	
Children & young people	
Indigenous peoples	
Older persons	
Persons with disabilities	
People discriminated by caste, work and descent	
People discriminated by geographic area: eg. Urban slums/rural areas	
People from the LGBTQI community	
Small scale farmers	
Ethnic & Religious minority groups	
Migrants or undocumented persons	
More	

5. Planetary Boundaries

- Are there policies in place to protect the environment? In particular does the plan include sustainable management of resources (eg. water, soil, air) or Sustainable Consumption and Production?
- Is agricultural production carried out in a sustainable way (considering eg. organic farming, non-GMO, animal welfare)?
- Are investments made towards sustainable and public transport?
- Are there clear national commitments to cut CO2-emissions and move towards a just transition of energy?
- Is the country reliant on extractive industries? How are those industries behaving towards

their workers and the environment? Where are the profits of those industries going?

6. Interlinkages and mainstreaming of cross-cutting goals ('whole-of-SDGs' approach)

- How far have you considered the interlinkages between the different goals?
- Is there a holistic approach from the government that connects different ministries and supports an inter-connected response?

7. Public Awareness

- Is the full text of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and SDGs available in your local languages? Which language(s)? Who translated it?
- Are civil servants and policy makers in the national and sub-national governments getting more familiar with the 2030 Agenda / SDGs? If so, how? If not, why?
- Is the 2030 Agenda / SDGs getting more popular among the general public? If so, how? If not, why?
- Are educational bodies and researchers actively seeking to analyse and share the SDGs?
- Are civil society organisations using the 2030 Agenda for framing their work?

8. Localizing the SDGs (sub-national level)

- Are sub-national or local governments (state, province, district, municipality, town, village, etc.) in your country actively engaged in the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If so, how? If not, why?
- Are there sub-national / local governments that have developed sub-national action plans on SDGs?
- Is there any voluntary local review (VLR) initiative or mechanism about SDGs in your country?
- Give good examples of local implementation and monitoring

9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships and engagement

- What is the engagement of stakeholders in the national implementation plan? Is there a broad partnership across sectors for implementation?
- How would you assess the partnership among different actors, is there mutual accountability? Have any challenges or opportunities been identified in terms of broader partnerships?

10. Data, monitoring and accountability mechanisms

- Is there progress on bringing together evidence with disaggregated data to demonstrate progress in your country? What data is disaggregated?
- Has civil society been invited to supply and/or review evidence and data 'disaggregated by income, gender, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts' - If YES please provide details
- Has your government invited CSO representatives to be a member of its delegation to participate in the HLPF and/or make a presentation at the VNR?

- If “YES”, has your government provided financial support for this participation?

11. Civic space and engagement / citizen participation and CSOs

- Have you had a regular policy dialogue with relevant government ministries during the preparation and since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda?
- Have there been any other ways in which civil society has been able to contribute to the implementation, monitoring or review, including national reporting of the Agenda?
- Was there any invitation to a public consultation on the Voluntary National Review in your country? If so, how is the invitation done and who was invited?

12. Delivery by the private sector/ business community

- How far has the 2030 Agenda been integrated into private sector business plans?
- Are there examples of effective delivery by the private sector?
- Are there challenges to guarantee an ethical and sustainable approach to business planning in your country?

13. Delivery by CSOs

- How far are CSOs developing their own plans on raising awareness about; and implementation of; the agenda
- Are there particular case studies of effective delivery by CSOs already underway?
- Are there challenges to prevent CSO delivery of this agenda in your country? If YES please describe them

14. Capacity development (main for CSOs)

- What support exists for capacity development on the SDGs in your country?
- Are there opportunities for partnership on capacity with other CSOs and/or UN agencies?
- Have you identified specific gaps in CSO skill development?

Areas for monitoring and assessment	1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available including commitment to the international agreements							
2. National implementation mechanisms, action plans and strategies (‘whole-of-government’ approach)							
3. Progress since the last VNR							
4. Leaving no one behind (‘whole-of-society’ approach)							
5. Planetary boundaries							

6. Inter-linkages and mainstreaming of cross-cutting goals ('whole-of-SDGs' approach)							
7. Public awareness and education							
8. Localizing SDGs (sub-national)							
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships							
10. Data, Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure							
11. Civic space, citizen participation and civil society engagement				'[
12. Delivery by the private sector / business community							
13. Delivery by CSOs							
14. Capacity development							
Total				5 6			

Review of the 17 Goals

PLEASE FILL THIS IN ONLINE [HERE](#)

The second part of the Scorecard provides a detailed review of each of the Goals to enable a broad vision of the current level of implementation, follow up and review on each Goal.

You should consider the following areas to provide a score of 1-5 for each Goal.

Score	1	2	3	4	5	
Level and quality of Commitment/achievement	Very low (no policy/plan in place)	Low (Initial planning phase)	Medium (Plans/ actions started)	High (Delivery underway)	Very high (Successful implementation)	Info unavailable

Areas for monitoring and assessment	1	2	3	4	5	
Level and quality of Commitment/achievement	Very low	Low	Medium	High	Very high	Info. unavailable
1. Policy or legal framework including commitment to international agreements available						
2. National action plan, budget & strategy development						
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate available and operational						
4. Substantial implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis						
5. Substantial Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the <i>sub-national / local level</i>						
6. Public awareness, education and capacity building mechanisms and activities available and operational						
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational						
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational						
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships available and operational						

10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement available						
Overall progress on the Goal				40		/50

Goal 1 End Poverty in all its forms everywhere

Areas for Assessments	1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available							
2. National action plan, budget & strategy							
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate available and operational							
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis							
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the <i>sub-national / local level</i>							
6. Public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational							
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational							
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational							
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships available							
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement							
Overall progress on the Goal 1 (score max. 50)	40/50						

Goal 2 End Hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Areas for Assessments	1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available							

2. National action plan, budget & strategy						
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate available and operational						
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis						
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the <i>sub-national / local level</i>						
6. Public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational						
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational						
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational						
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships			4			
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement						
Overall progress on the Goal 1 (score max. 50)	40/ 50					

Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Areas for Assessments	1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available							
2. National action plan, budget & strategy							
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate							
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis							
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the <i>sub-national / local level</i>							
6. Public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational			4				
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational							
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational							
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships							
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement							
Overall progress on the Goal (score max. 50)	36 / 50						

Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Areas for Assessments	1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available							
2. National action plan, budget & strategy							
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate							
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis							

5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the <i>sub-national / local level</i>							
6. Public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational							
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational							
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational							
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships							
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement available							
Overall progress on the Goal (score max. 50)	40 / 50						

Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Areas for Assessments	1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available							
2. National action plan, budget & strategy							
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate available and operational							
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis							
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the <i>sub-national / local level</i>							
6. Public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational							
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational							
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational							

9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships available							
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement							
Overall progress on the Goal (score max. 50)	39 / 50						

Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Areas for Assessments	1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available							
2. National action plan, budget & strategy							
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate available and operational				4			
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis				4			
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the <i>sub-national / local level</i>				4			
6. Public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational				4			
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational				4			
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational				4			
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships							
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement							
Overall progress on the Goal (score max. 50)	41 / 50						

Goal 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Areas for Assessments	1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available							
2. National action plan, budget & strategy							
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate available and operational							
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis							
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the <i>sub-national / local level</i>							
6. Public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational							
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational							
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational							
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships available							
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement							
Overall progress on the Goal (score max. 50)	40/ 50						

Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Areas for Assessments	1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available							
2. National action plan, budget & strategy							
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate available and operational							
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis							

5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the <i>sub-national / local level</i>							
6. Public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational							
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational							
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational							
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships							
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement							
Overall progress on the Goal (score max. 50)	44 / 50						

Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Areas for Assessments	1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available							
2. National action plan, budget & strategy							
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate available and operational							
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis							
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the <i>sub-national / local level</i>							
6. Public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational							
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational							
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational							

9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships available							
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement							
Overall progress on the Goal (score max. 50)	40 / 50						

Goal 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries

Areas for Assessments	1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available							
2. National action plan, budget & strategy							
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate available and operational							
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis							
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the <i>sub-national / local level</i>							
6. Public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational							
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational							
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational							
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships							
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement							
Overall progress on the Goal (score max. 50)	34 / 50						

Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Areas for Assessments	1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available							
2. National action plan, budget & strategy							
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate available and operational							
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis							
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the <i>sub-national/local level</i>							
6. Public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational							
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational							
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational							
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships available							
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement							
Overall progress on the Goal (score max. 50)	40 / 50						

Goal 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Areas for Assessments	1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available							
2. National action plan, budget & strategy							
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate available and operational							
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis							

5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the <i>sub-national / local level</i>							
6. Public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational							
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational							
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational							
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships							
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement							
Overall progress on the Goal (score max. 50)	40 / 50						

Goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Areas for Assessments	1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available							
2. National action plan, budget & strategy							
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate available and operational							
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis							
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the <i>sub-national / local level</i>							
6. Public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational							
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational							
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational							

9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships available							
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement							
Overall progress on the Goal (score max. 50)	41 / 50						

Goal 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Areas for Assessments	1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available							
2. National action plan, budget & strategy							
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate available and operational							
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis							
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the <i>sub-national / local level</i>							
6. Public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational							
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational							
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational							
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships							
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement							
Overall progress on the Goal (score max. 50)	43/ 50						

Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Areas for Assessments	1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available							
2. National action plan, budget & strategy							
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate available and operational							
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis							
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the <i>sub-national / local level</i>							
6. Public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational							
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational							
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational							
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships available							
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement							
Overall progress on the Goal (score max. 50)	45/ 50						

Goal 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Areas for Assessments	1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available							
2. National action plan, budget & strategy							
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate available and operational							

4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis							
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the <i>sub-national / local level</i>							
6. Public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational							
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational							
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational							
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships							
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement							
Overall progress on the Goal (score max. 50)	40/ 50						

Goal 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Areas for Assessments	1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available							
2. National action plan, budget & strategy							
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate available and operational							
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis							
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the <i>sub-national / local level</i>							
6. Public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational							
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational							

8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational							
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships available							
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement							
Overall progress on the Goal (score max. 50)	40/ 50						

Score	1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50		Comments
Goal	1-20	21-40	41-60	61-80	81-100		
1.		40					
2.		40					
3.		36					
4.		40					
5.		39					
6.			41				
7.		40					
8.			41				
9.		40					
10.		34					
11.		40					
12.		40					
13.			41				
14.		43					
15.			45				
16.		40					

17.			40				
		429	208				637
Total	680 / 850 (17 goals x 50) 0000 / 1,700 (17 goals x 100)						

Once you have completed an analysis of each goal, it is useful to consider the interlinkages between the goals and any potential risks of one goal undermining another goal. At this stage you should refer back to your earlier assessment of the key cross-cutting themes and provide a qualitative analysis of the whole agenda in your country.

For more information on the Goals and access to the SDG icons, please visit the UN website here:

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>

Participants List

Day 1 and Day 2.



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Date: 23rd June, 2021
Venue: Zoom id: tarayana2003@gmail.com



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Logo on the left: Emblem of the National Award of Merit (Gold) received from His Majesty The King on the 100th National Day
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References & useful links

- <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/bhutan>
- Bhutan 12 Five Year Plan <https://www.gnhc.gov.bt/en/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/02fyp.pdf>
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- United Nation Human Right Summary, UPR Summary (<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/BTindex.aspx>)
- Bhutan National Human Right (10 Years of Democracy(<http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/nhdr-2019ii.pdf>)
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