



Voluntary National Survey for Monitoring of Progress in Asia and the Pacific towards the Implementation of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

Background

This voluntary national survey will provide information on progress regarding the implementation of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development¹ and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Asia and the Pacific.² Results from the survey will be reported and discussed at the Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference, in 2023.

The ICPD Programme of Action provides an invaluable framework to guide Member States in enhancing the quality of life and well-being of every individual and promoting human development by underscoring the interrelationship between development policies and programmes, human rights, and economic and social development. At the 20-year Asia-Pacific regional review of the Programme of Action, in 2013, ESCAP member States adopted the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development. This Declaration serves as region-specific guidance on population and development in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

During the 2018 intergovernmental meeting for the Midterm Review of the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration, a monitoring framework was presented to ESCAP members and associated members to monitor progress in implementing the recommendations of both documents in the region. This framework was based on existing SDG indicators and targets to reduce the reporting burden on member States. The ESCAP Committee on Social Development, during its sixth session in 2020, endorsed the monitoring framework, noting that it would serve as an essential tool for voluntary, regular assessment and reporting of progress of implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action and the 2013 Ministerial Declaration.³

At the Committee session, several member States recognized existing data gaps and lack of capacity at the national level in collecting, generating and disseminating reliable sex- and age-disaggregated data. In preparation for the Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference, in 2023, ESCAP, with support from UNFPA, has developed a survey based on the monitoring framework to assist member States in collecting data and monitoring the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action and the 2013 Ministerial Declaration. The survey is highly qualitative in nature, aiming to understand countries' progress and achievements in all priority action areas, along with key challenges and lessons learned. Additionally, ESCAP has compiled quantitative information on the SDG indicators identified in the monitoring framework and is providing this information to member States along with the survey. The data are sourced from the Global SDG Indicators Database maintained by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

³ ESCAP/CSD/2020/3.

¹ https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Report%20of%20APPC%202013.pdf.

² Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

Suggestions for completing the Asia-Pacific voluntary national survey

The survey should be completed by countries, through their national focal points on population and development. The survey and attached monitoring framework⁴ are structured according to the priority actions identified in the Report of the Sixth Asian and Pacific Population Conference.⁵ As the Programme of Action of ICPD is a multi-dimensional framework, it is recommended that completion of the survey involves a consultative process with ministries and departments responsible for implementing the priority action areas and reporting the associated SDG indicators, and with the involvement of non-governmental stakeholders.

ESCAP is sending the survey to member States as a Word document and as a PDF document. Member States are invited to respond to it directly in the Word document. For the check boxes, please double click on them to insert a check mark.

The survey and associated documents can be downloaded from the ESCAP website at: www.unescap.org/events/2023/seventh-asian-and-pacific-population-conference.

The survey should be completed (and submitted/returned), together with relevant attachments by 31 March 2023, by email, to: escap-sdd@un.org Please do not hesitate to contact escap-sdd@un.org should you have any questions.

I. Contact information

Please identify the office responsible for coordinating the responses to this survey and completing it and include its contact information.

completing it and include its contact information	•		
Country			
Bhutan			
Ministry/Office/Agency			
Office of the Cabinet Affairs and Strategic Coordinat	ion		
Name contact persons (First and Last)	Title/Position		
	·		
Email	Telephone		
Mailing address			
Trashichhodzong			
	. 1 .1		
Please indicate whether the completed survey may be	-	**	
ESCAP public website of the Seventh Asian and Pac	ific Population	Yes:	\boxtimes
Conference.			
		No:	

⁴ SeeESCAP/CSD/2020/3 (see Annex IV).

⁵ https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Report%20of%20APPC%202013.pdf.

II. National coordination mechanism for implementation of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development, and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

1.1	Is there a national coordination mechanism to support implementation of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development, and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development? If "yes", please provide information for the question below. If "no", please skip section III below.				
1.2	Name of the coordination mechani <i>Please elaborate</i> :	sm and website link if available:			
1.3	Year of establishment: Please elaborate:				
1.4	What level does the coordination mechanism operate at: Prime minister or highest level of government Minister Director Other: Please elaborate:				
1.5	Are civil society organizations incl mechanism?	luded as members of the coordination	ı Yes 🗌	No 🗌	
1.6	Does the coordination mechanism Agreement or other formal operation of the function of the fun	ng agreements?	Yes 🗌	No 🗌	
1.7	How often does the coordination mechanism meet?	Yearly Ad-hoc, as needed The committee has not yet met	Other (plant):		
1.8	Contact information, including mambers of the coordination mech please elaborate:	ailing address, telephone/fax, email anism:	and website	link for	

III. Challenges and successes in achieving progress concerning priority action areas outlined in the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development

The following sections cover the 11 priority action areas outlined in the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development. Please answer the questions in regard to the specific priority area mentioned in the text. This is to help measure which priority areas are characterized by **challenges** and by **progress**, as well as identify any **achievements**, **good practices** and **lessons learned** that can be shared with other countries regarding specific areas.

A. Poverty eradication and employment

Overall polic	y environment	
1.A.	Are any priority actions for poverty eradication and employment	
	included in your National Development Strategy or other development	Yes 🔀
	plans? please elaborate	
	The poverty eradication and employment continue to be top	No
	development priority. Both 11 th Five Year Plan (FYP) and 12 th FYP	
	have identified poverty reduction and employment creation as	
	important development theme. Further, poverty eradication and	
	employment generation targets are integrated into Local Government	
	(LGs) Development Plans.	
	If "yes", please provide:	
	(a) the strategy name/link:	
	• 11 th FYP and 12 th FYP	
	(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan:	
	• 11 th FYP (2013-2018)	
	• 12 th FYP (2018-2023)	
	(c) page number that references this action area	
	• 11 th FYP (p.375, Volume I)	
	• 12 th FYP (p.92, Volume I)	
	(d) main elements of the action area	
	During 11 th FYP, the following programs are specifically implemented	
	towards poverty eradication and employment generation:	
	 Rural Economy Advancement Program (REAP) 	
	 National Rehabilitation Program (NRP) 	
	 Targeted Household Poverty Program (THP) 	
	 Rapid Investment in Selected Enterprises (RISE): Tourism, 	
	trade, industries, and mines, and FDI	
	 Improving enabling working conditions 	
	 Entrepreneurship and skills development programs 	
	Additionally, the 12 th FYP, poverty reduction and employment creation	
	continue to be top development agenda. The flagship program is	
	currently being implemented are all geared towards employment	
	creation.	
	(d) its impact:	
	Bhutan was successful in reducing poverty from 12% in 2012 to 8.2%	
	in 2018	

2.A.	Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or	Yes 🔀						
	new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific							
	Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area							
	"poverty eradication and employment" since 2013? please elaborate							
	Bhutan has formulated National Employment Policy (NEP) 2013 and							
	its being implemented through various programs such as guaranteed							
	employment scheme, entrepreneurship and start-ups, and skills							
	development programs amongst others							
	de velopment programs amongst others							
	If "yes", please provide:							
	(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website							
	link:							
	National Employment Policy, 2013							
	(b) date of implementation and time frame:							
	• 11 th FYP (2013-2018)							
	• 12 th FYP (2018-2023)							
	(c) its main elements							
	The main elements of NEP 2013 include:							
	Employment creation							
	Employability of the labor force							
	Aligning the employment market							
	Improving working conditions							
	Equal employment opportunities							
	(d) its impact							
	Besides employment creation and poverty reduction, the NEP 2013 also							
	improved coordination amongst various government agencies							
	responsible for employment, entrepreneurship and skills development							
Achievement	ts and good practices							
3.A.	Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the	area of						
	poverty eradication and employment in the country since 2013?							
	please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and the	eir impact:						
	During the 11 th FYP, following were key achievement:	1						
	 Population living below income poverty line reduced to 8.2% in 2 	018 from						
	12% in 2012.							
	 Likewise, people living below subsistence poverty line reduce to 3 	1.5% in						
	2018 from 2.8% in 2018							
	• The RISE created over 60,000 jobs in various economic sectors							
	Many youths were benefited from various employment and skills							
	development programs							
4.A.	Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing	ng poverty						
	eradication and employment programmes that other countries may find us							
	please elaborate and provide specific examples:	octur.						
	Rural Economy Advancement Program							
		norridin o						
	Targeted Household Poverty Program. The program focused on program to the desired to the de	_						
	housing, toilet and water supply and benefited close to 75 villages	s, and						
	benefited 2678 households.							
	National Rehabilitation Programme - Land rehabilitation land to p							
	households, housing for senior citizens, education of poor children	n, and						
	commercial farming support to youths							
Challenges								

In implementi	ng priority actions for poverty eradic	ation	and	emplo	oyment, has the Government
	ny of the following challenges?				
I = never, 2 =	sometimes, 3 = always]	1	2	3	<i>K</i>
Challenges		I	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge?
Charrenges					please elaborate:
5.A.	Lack of human resources dedicated to				
	poverty eradication and employment				
6.A.	Lack of financial resources dedicated				Poverty eradication
	to poverty eradication and				measures and employment
	employment				were accorded highest
					priority in terms of budget allocation
7.A.	Lack of capacity development for			\Box	Poverty eradication and
	implementation of programmes on				employment were key
	poverty eradication and employment				national concern, so it
					involved people from all
					levels of government
8.A.	Lack of data on poverty eradication				including CSOs For decision making, our
o.A.	and employment, particularly				data particularly annual
	disaggregated data				employment data is found
					less useful, so data
					ecosystem is being
					improved
9.A.	Lack of overall political support	\square	Ш	Ш	
	related to poverty eradication and				
10.A.	employment Lack of cross-ministerial				Re-structuring of whole-of-
10.A.	coordination related to poverty				government systems
	eradication and employment				government systems
11.A.	Lack of international support related				
	to poverty eradication and				
	employment				
12.A.	Lack of development partner			Ш	
	coordination related to poverty				
13.A.	eradication and employment Lack of public awareness and		П	\Box	
13.71.	understanding of poverty eradication				
	and employment				
14.A.	A bottom-up approach to poverty	\boxtimes			
	eradication and employment not				
	followed (e.g., involvement of				
	persons in the lowest wealth				
15.A.	quintiles, the unemployed, etc.) COVID-19 and other disasters,				If "2" or "3", please also
13.A.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented				name the disaster (s),
	implementation of programmes on				emergency, etc.
	poverty eradication and employment				COVID-19

16.A.		major challenges in implementation of poverty							
		mmes? please elaborate and provide specific							
	examples:								
	Resource constraint continue to be significant challenge, so prioritization is								
	critical to implementing anti-p	overty measures							
Lessons lear	ned								
17.A.		area of poverty eradication and employment not s could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and</i>							
	provide specific examples:								
	The collaboration with the civil	il society organizations including stakeholder							
	who has grassroot experience is	is critical to success of anti-poverty measures							
	The anti-poverty programs mu	st support enhancing capabilities of the poor to							
	make income and sustain their	long-term livelihood opportunities							
Future need	s: means of implementation and i	monitoring							
18.A.	Please select any needs the country	☐ Capacity-building							
	may have in order to implement the	Advocacy and awareness raising							
	priority actions for poverty	Resource mobilization							
	eradication and employment. Please	Engagement with high-level politicians							
	check as many as apply.	Engagement with non-governmental							
		stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc.							
		South-South cooperation							
		□ Public-private partnerships							
		□ Data for monitoring and planning							
		Other (please elaborate):							
19.A.	Please select any needs the country	Capacity-building – data collection							
	may have in order to report on	Capacity-building – data analysis							
	progress regarding the priority	Lack of monitoring frameworks							
	actions for poverty eradication and	Resource mobilization							
	employment. Please check as many	Engagement with high-level politicians							
	as apply to your country.	Engagement with non-governmental							
		stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc.							
		Advocacy/engagement with data							
		collection entities							
		South-South cooperation							
		Public-private partnerships							
		Other (please elaborate):							

B. Health

Overall policy environment 1.B. Are any priority actions for health included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? please elaborate Yes 🔀 The Constitution mandates free access to basic public health services No and health continues to be one of the priority development agenda. During the 12th FYP, Ministry of Health was allocated Nu.3,580 million, the second highest share of budget allocation in the entire government. If "yes", please provide: (a) the strategy name/link: 11th FYP and 12th FYP (b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan: • 11th FYP (2013-2018) • 12th FYP (2018-2023) (c) page number that references this action area • 11th FYP (p.149, Volume I) 12th FYP (p.130, Volume II (d) main elements of the action area: The preventative and promotive healthcare services, and curative and rehabilitative health services continue to dominate health sector plans. Both 11th FYP and 12th FYP has focused on strengthening health governance, health workforce, and improving medical infrastructures among others (d) its impact Bhutan has made significant progress in the following areas: • Life expectancy: 70.2 years Institutional delivery: 93.4% Maternal Mortality Rate: 89 Under-5 mortality rate (Per 1000): 34.1 Neonatal Mortality Rate (Per 1000): 21 • Poverty Rate: 8.2% Safe drinking water: 98% Access improved sanitation: 66.3% Sources: National Health Bulletin, PHCB, 2017

2.B.	Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or Yes							
	new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific							
	Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area No							
	"health" since 2013? please elaborate							
	The National Health Policy is currently being revised with the vision							
	to establish a sustainable, resilient and	i peop	le-cei	nterec	health system			
	in the country.							
	If "yes", please provide: (a) the name of the legislation, policy	and/a	r acti		n and wahaita			
	link:	and/0	i acii	on pra	iii alid website			
	Draft National Health Policy							
	(b) date of implementation and time fi	rame:	NA					
	(c) its main elements	unic.	1 12 1					
	Key elements of draft national health	policy	inch	ide st	rengthening			
	health governance, improving service							
	in health sector, and synergizing tradit			-				
	wellness services.							
	(d) its impact							
	Bhutan is yet to implement the revised	d Nati	onal I	Healtl	ny Policy, so			
	it's difficult to determine impact of the	e poli	cy					
Achievements	s and good practices							
3.B.	Aside from what is listed above, what	are so	ome k	ey ac	hievements in t	he area of		
	health in the country since 2013?			•				
	please elaborate on achievements, by	provid	ding s	pecif	ic examples and	their		
	impact:							
	 Success stories of outreach hea 	alth pr	ograi	ns				
	 Success stories of mass COVI 	D-19 1	vaccii	nation	1			
4.B.	Are there any good practices the cour	ntry ha	as dev	elope	ed in operational	izing health		
	programmes that other countries may			?				
	please elaborate and provide specific	-						
	Bhutan has shown exemplary limits a shown exemplary limits.	leader	ship t	o rest	of the world in	fighting		
	COVID-19 pandemic							
Challenges								
_	g priority actions for health, has the Go	vernn	nent e	encou	ntered any of th	e following		
challenges?								
[1 = never, 2 = set]	ometimes, 3 = always]				l -a -	2.1		
GI II		1	2	3	If answer 2 or			
Challenges					addressed the	_		
5 D	T 1 61 11' 41				please elabora			
5.B.	Lack of human resources dedicated			\bowtie	The short-term			
	to health				requirements as			
					through recruit			
					people on contra			
					including forei	gn experts		

6.B.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to health				Health is priority development agenda. Bilateral and multi-lateral donors have been supportive of our efforts. Bhutan Health Trust Fund also supports procurement of essential medicines
7.B.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on health				Short-term targeted trainings are being provided to both program implementers and health professionals
8.B.	Lack of data on health, particularly disaggregated data				Besides major programs on building data system, electronic patient information system is a major program
9.B.	Lack of overall political support related to health	\boxtimes			
10.B.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to health		\boxtimes		Re-structuring of whole of government system
11.B.	Lack of international support related to health	\boxtimes			
12.B.	Lack of development partner coordination related to health				Occasional coordination hiccups are being resolved through meetings
13.B.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of health				Advocacy and public awareness are one of the mandatory activities in most public health programs.
14.B.	A bottom-up approach to health not followed (e.g., involvement of persons with lowest access to health care, etc.)				
15.B.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on health				If "2" or "3", please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc. COVID-19
16.B.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of health programmes? please elaborate and provide specific examples: • Health system must be resilient to future public health emergencies • Robust social protection system is essential during public health emergencies				
Lessons learne	ed				
17.B. Are there any lessons learned in the area of health not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? please elaborate and provide specific examples: • Leadership, unity and clarity of information during public health emergencies is critical lesson rest of the world could look up to us Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring					

18.B.	Please select any needs the country	☐ Capacity-building
	may have in order to implement the	Advocacy and awareness raising
	priority actions for health. Please	Resource mobilization
	check as many as apply.	Engagement with high-level politicians
		Engagement with non-governmental
		stakeholders, civil society organizations,
		etc.
		South-South cooperation
		□ Public-private partnerships
		☐ Data for monitoring and planning
		Other (please elaborate):
19.B.	Please select any needs the country	Capacity-building – data collection
	may have in order to report on	Capacity-building – data analysis
	progress regarding the priority	Lack of monitoring frameworks
	actions for health. Please check as	Resource mobilization
	many as apply to your country.	Engagement with high-level politicians
		Engagement with non-governmental
		stakeholders, civil society organizations,
		etc.
		Advocacy/engagement with data
		collection entities
		South-South cooperation
		□ Public-private partnerships □
		Other (please elaborate):

C. Sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights

Overall policy	y environment	
1.C.	Are any priority actions for sexual and reproductive health and	🖂
	reproductive rights included in your National Development Strategy or	Yes 🔀
	other development plans? please elaborate	NT-
	If "yes", please provide:	No L
	(a) the strategy name/link • 11 th FYP and 12 th FYP	
	• 11" FYP and 12" FYP	
	(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan	
	• 11 th FYP (2013-2018)	
	• 12 th FYP (2018-2023)	
	(c) page number that references this action area	
	• 11 th FYP (p. p.141, 268, 275, Volume II)	
	• 12 th FYP (p.138, 141, 145, Volume II)	
	(1)	
	(d) main elements of the action area	
	 Both the plan focuses on continuous prevention and control of STI and HIV 	
	 Case detection, treatment, and care for people living with STIs and HIV 	
	 Prevention and care of teenage pregnancies or unwanted any 	
	pregnancies	
	 Early identification and proper management of on high-risk 	
	pregnancies	
	(e) its impact	
	Early detection of pregnancies, and its proper management	
	People living with HIV are taken good care and enjoys normal	
	health	
	Increase awareness on teenage pregnancies and related	
	challenges	
2.C.	Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or	Yes
	new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific	🖂
	Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area	No 🖂
	"sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights" since 2013?	
	please elaborate	
	If "yes", please provide: (a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website	
	link	
	(b) date of implementation and time frame	
	(c) its main elements	
	(d) its impact	
	s and good practices	
3.C.	Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the	
	sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights in the country sin	
	please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and the	neir
	impact:	

4.C.	Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights programmes that other countries may find useful? please elaborate and provide specific examples:						
Challenges							
Government end	g priority actions for sexual and reproduction of the following challenge cometimes, $3 = always$]	es?		th and	d reproductive rights, has the		
Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:		
5.C.	Lack of human resources dedicated to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights				The short-term requirements are met through recruitment of people on contract including foreign experts		
6.C.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights				Bilateral and multi-lateral donors have been supportive of our efforts towards reducing SRH issues		
7.C.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights				Short-term targeted trainings are being provided to both program implementers and health professionals		
8.C.	Lack of data on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, particularly disaggregated data				Besides major programs on building data system, electronic patient information system is a major program		
9.C.	Lack of overall political support related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	\boxtimes					
10.C.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights				Re-structuring of whole of government system		
11.C.	Lack of international support related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights						
12.C.	Lack of development partner coordination related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights				Occasional coordination hiccups are being resolved through meetings		
13.C.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights				Advocacy and public awareness are one of the mandatory activities in most public health		

14.C.	A bottom-up approach to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights not followed (e.g., involvement of persons with lowest access to				
	sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, etc.)				
15.C.	COVID-19 and other disasters,				If "2" or "3", please also
	emergencies and crises prevented				name the disaster (s),
	implementation of programmes on				emergency, etc.
	sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights				COVID-19
16.C.	Has the country experienced any other	major	chall	lenge	s in implementation of sexual
	and reproductive health and reproduct provide specific examples:	ive rig	ghts p	rogra	mmes? please elaborate and
Lessons learn	ed				
17.C.	Are there any lessons learned in the				-
	reproductive rights not already mention please elaborate and provide specific of			ther c	ountries could benefit from?
Future needs	: means of implementation and m			,	
18.C.	Please select any needs the country				ilding
	may have in order to implement the		_	-	nd awareness raising
	priority actions for sexual and				obilization
	reproductive health and reproductive				t with high-level politicians
	rights. Please check as many as				t with non-governmental
	apply.	etc.	HOIGE	ers, cr	vil society organizations,
		South-South cooperation			
					ite partnerships
					nitoring and planning
					se elaborate):
19.C.	Please select any needs the country				ilding – data collection
	may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority		_	_	ilding – data analysis nitoring frameworks
	actions for sexual and reproductive				obilization
	health and reproductive rights.				t with high-level politicians
	Please check as many as apply to				t with non-governmental
	your country.	stake			vil society organizations,
		etc.		,	
					ngagement with data
		ı		entiti	es n cooperation
					ite partnerships
				_	se elaborate):

D. Education

Ou and I malian aminous mant	
Overall policy environment	

1.D.	Are any priority actions for education included in your National	
	Development Strategy or other development plans? please elaborate	Yes 🖂
	Education continues to be a top development priority, and receives	
	major share of FYPs budget. In current plan, Ministry of Education	No 🗌
	has been allocated Nu.4000 million, the highest allocation from the	
	entire government agencies.	
	If "yes", please provide:	
	(a) the strategy name/link:	
	• 11 th FYP and 12 th FYP	
	(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan:	
	• 11 th FYP (2013-2018)	
	• 12 th FYP (2018-2023)	
	(f) page number that references this action area	
	• 11 th FYP (p.73, Volume II)	
	• 12 th FYP (p.73, Volume II)	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	(d) main elements of the action area	
	The 11 th FYP focused on improving access to education, improving	
	health and wellbeing of students, school infrastructure development,	
	and SEN education programs amongst others. The plan also targeted	
	enrolling at least 10% of children in ECCD centres.	
	Likewise, the 12 th FYP is centred around improving quality of both	
	school and tertiary education, health and wellbeing of students,	
	professional development of teaching workforce, SEN and	
	ICTization of schools.	
	(d) its impact	
	Among others, Bhutan has made significant progress in the following	
	parameters (BLSS, 2022 and AES, 2022):	
	• Literacy rate: 70%	
	• Net Attendance Rate (Primary): Close to 90%	
	 Net Attendance Rate (Secondary): Over 42% 	
	 Completion Rate (Primary): Close to 80% 	
	 Completion Rate (Secondary): Close to 99% 	
	 Gross Enrolment Rate in Tertiary within Bhutan: Close to 	
	23.3%	
	 Net Enrolment Rate in ECCD: Close to 38.6% 	
	• 21% increased enrolment in TVET institutes (AES, 2022)	

2.D.	Have there been any amendments	or impro	veme	ents to	legislation, or	Yes 🔀		
	new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific							
	Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area							
	"education" since 2013? please elaborate							
	If "yes", please provide:							
	(a) the name of the legislation, po	licy and/	or act	ion pl	lan and website			
	link:							
	The most significant policy shift i				_			
	basic education to 13 years of sch							
	new policy, all those who passed							
	continue until 13th year. Bhutan a							
	Blueprint 2014-2024. Besides, the	e followii	ng lor	ig-teri	m policies are			
	in draft stage of formulation:	D. 11						
	Draft National Education							
	(b) date of implementation and tin		:					
	Education Blueprint: 2014	1-2024						
	(c) its main elements:	1 11 1						
	The main elements of new propos	-						
	Develop nationally rooted	_		_	etent youth			
	Enhance access to and qua		lucati	on				
	Promote and protect child	rights						
	(d) its impact	C	1	12	4 1 4			
	With basic education raised to 13							
	have opportunity to choose different							
	It also benefited economically disafford to support children's education							
4 - 1:		ation in 1.	2 &:	13 y	zai.			
	and good practices	_1_4		1	-1:	1		
3.D.	Aside from what is listed above, when the country since 200		some	кеу а	cnievements in t	ne area or		
	education in the country since 2013? please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their							
	impact:	s, by prov	iaing	speci	jic examples ana	ineir		
	-	1 sabaals	with		avad facilities to i	naranga		
	Establishment with centra access to and quality of access to and quality of access to and quality of access to an access to access to an access to access to a		with	шргс	oved facilities to i	ncrease		
	access to and quality of edEvery district and municip		harra (ot 1000	st one CEN schoo	1		
	1							
	ICTization of school through Education Plan I (2014, 10) and	_				Master		
	Plan I (2014-19) and Educ					t		
	Curriculum reform and me based assessment	ove towa	ras m	ore no	onsue and compe	tency-		
4 D		001101101111111	and de		ad in appropriate	ligina		
4.D.	Are there any good practices the education programmes that other	•		_	-	nzing		
	please elaborate and provide spec				iserur!			
	Global Citizenship Educate	-		-	CNH)			
Challonges	• Global Chizenship Educat	uon (Euu	Cation	1 101 (JIVII)			
Challenges	ai ai da a adi ana Canada a da a di ana da a d	C			41 C41-	- C-11i		
In implementing p challenges?	priority actions for education, has the	ie Goveri	ment	епсо	untered any of th	e ionowing		
_	netimes, 3 = always]							
LI never, 2 - som	ounies, s uiwuysj	1	2	3	If answer 2 or	3 have vou		
Challenges		1			addressed the			
				1	please elaborat			

5.D.	Lack of human resources dedicated to education				Contract recruitment of teachers, teacher replacement, recruitment	
					of caregivers and other support staffs	
6.D.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to education				Education receives major share of national budget.	
7.D.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on education				Short-term targeted professional developments	
8.D.	Lack of data on education, particularly disaggregated data				Revamping Education Management Information System	
9.D.	Lack of overall political support related to education	\boxtimes				
10.D.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to education				Overall re-structing of whole of government system	
11.D.	Lack of international support related to education	\boxtimes				
12.D.	Lack of development partner coordination related to education		\boxtimes		Coordination mechanism are being improved	
13.D.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of education	\boxtimes				
14.D.	A bottom-up approach to education not followed (e.g., involvement of persons with lowest access to education, etc.)					
15.D.	COVID-19 and other disasters,		\boxtimes		If "2" or "3", please also	
	emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on education				name the disaster (s), emergency, etc. COVID-19 pandemic	
16.D.	Has the country experienced any of education programmes? <i>please elabora</i>					
Lessons learne	d					
17.D.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of education not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? please elaborate and provide specific examples: • Our education system is not resilient to emergencies such as COVID-19 pandemic					
Entonologica	Technology adoption is key to enhance education quality and provide education in emergencies magns of implementation and monitoring					

18.D.	Please select any needs the country	☐ Capacity-building
	may have in order to implement the	Advocacy and awareness raising
	priority actions for education. Please	Resource mobilization
	check as many as apply.	Engagement with high-level politicians
		Engagement with non-governmental
		stakeholders, civil society organizations,
		etc.
		South-South cooperation
		☐ Public-private partnerships
		□ Data for monitoring and planning
		Other (please elaborate):
19.D.	Please select any needs the country	☐ Capacity-building – data collection
	may have in order to report on	☐ Capacity-building – data analysis
	progress regarding the priority	☐ Lack of monitoring frameworks
	actions for education. Please check	Resource mobilization
	as many as apply to your country.	Engagement with high-level politicians
		Engagement with non-governmental
		stakeholders, civil society organizations,
		etc.
		Advocacy/engagement with data
		collection entities
		South-South cooperation
		Public-private partnerships
		Other (please elaborate):

E. Gender equality and women's empowerment

Overall policy	y environment	
1.E.	Are any priority actions for gender equality and women's	
	empowerment included in your National Development Strategy or other	Yes 🔀
	development plans? please elaborate	
	If "yes", please provide:	No
	(a) the strategy name/link:	
	• 11 th FYP and 12 th FYP	
	(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan	
	• 11 th FYP (2013-18)	
	• 12 th FYP (2018-23)	
	(c) page number that references this action area	
	• 11 th FYP (p.71 in Volume II)	
	• 12 th FYP (p.402 in Volume II)	
	(d) main elements of the action area	
	 Women empowerment and gender equality in 11th FYP 	
	(d) its impact	

2.E.	Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or	Yes 🔀					
	new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific	_					
	Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area	No 🗌					
	"Gender equality and women's empowerment" since 2013? please						
	elaborate						
	If "yes", please provide:						
	(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website						
	link						
	• The Revised National Gender Equality Policy 2022						
	(b) date of implementation and time frame The reliev is currently being revised and cannot determine the						
	• The policy is currently being revised and cannot determine the implementation time frame.						
	implementation time frame.						
	(c) its main elements						
	The policy is focused on promoting gender equality in the following						
	five domains:						
	 Political 						
	 Social 						
	• Health						
	• Education						
	• Economic						
	(d) its impact:						
	Practical and strategic						
Achievement	s and good practices						
3.E.	Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the	area of					
	gender equality and women's empowerment in the country since 2013?						
	please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and the	eir impact:					
	Political participation and decision making in parliament, local government						
	service. There is about 15 percent women's representative in the parliame						
	there is an increased number of women <i>Gups</i> (Block leaders) in recent Lo	ocal					
1 E	Government elections (2 in 2016 to 7 in 2021) Are there any good practices the country has developed in appreciantizing	na aandar					
4.E.	Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizi equality and women's empowerment programmes that other countries may						
	useful?	ly IIIId					
	please elaborate and provide specific examples:						
	French Commercial Comm						
	Educating adolescent, parents and caregivers on addressing Gender based	l violence					
	practices. In addition, advocating for gender equality, diversity and inclus	sion in the					
	private sector for the private sector is one of the good practices to contrib	ute towards					
	women's empowerment. Further, educating parents, caregivers, teachers	and					
	members of community on positive parenting to address gender equality	is one of					
	Bhutan's do able good practices to address gender equality and women's						
	empowerment.						

Challenges	Challenges					
	ng priority actions for gender equality an	d wor	nen's	empo	werment, has the Government	
encountered any of the following challenges? [I = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]						
[1 = never, 2 =]	sometimes, 3 = always f	1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you	
Challenges			2	3	addressed the challenge?	
Chairenges					please elaborate:	
5.E.	Lack of human resources dedicated to	\Box	$\dagger \Box$	\boxtimes	Every public and private	
	gender equality and women's				organizations have gender	
	empowerment				focal points and they	
					supported implementation	
			1_		of programs.	
6.E.	Lack of financial resources dedicated			\boxtimes	NCWC rather focuses more	
	to gender equality and women's				on policy drive and various agencies were made to	
	empowerment				implement the programmes	
					in their organizations.	
7.E.	Lack of capacity development for		\boxtimes		NCWC provided a short-	
	implementation of programmes on				term targeted training	
	gender equality and women's				programmes to officials	
	empowerment				including gender focal	
0.5	T 1 C14 1 14 1				points	
8.E.	Lack of data on gender equality and women's empowerment, particularly					
	disaggregated data					
9.E.	Lack of overall political support	\boxtimes	$\dagger \Box$	\Box		
	related to gender equality and					
	women's empowerment					
10.E.	Lack of cross-ministerial			\boxtimes	Despite cross-ministerial	
	coordination related to gender				challenges, programmes	
	equality and women's empowerment				were implemented through annual work of the	
					Ministries/Agencies	
11.E.	Lack of international support related	\boxtimes	$\dagger \Box$	\Box	Willistries/Tigeneres	
	to gender equality and women's					
	empowerment					
12.E.	Lack of development partner				Donor coordination issues	
	coordination related to gender				are largely resolved largely	
	equality and women's empowerment				by charting out process in the project charter	
13.E.	Lack of public awareness and		+		The gender focal points	
13.L.	understanding of gender equality and				championed gender equality	
	women's empowerment				promotion in organizations	
14.E.	A bottom-up approach to gender		\boxtimes			
	equality and women's empowerment					
	not followed (e.g., involvement of					
	women, particularly those most					
1	marginalized, etc.)	1	1	I	i	

15.E.	COVID-19 and other disasters, \square \boxtimes \square If "2" or "3", please also
	emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on gender equality and women's empowerment in a mame the disaster (s), emergency, etc.
16.E.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of gender equality and women's empowerment programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples</i> :

Lessons lea	Lessons learned							
17.E.		the area of gender equality and women's that other countries could benefit from? <i>please</i> les:						
Future need	Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring							
18.E.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for gender equality and women's empowerment. Please check as many as apply.	 ☐ Capacity-building ☐ Advocacy and awareness raising ☐ Resource mobilization ☐ Engagement with high-level politicians ☐ Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. ☐ South-South cooperation ☐ Public-private partnerships ☐ Data for monitoring and planning ☐ Other (please elaborate): 						
19.E.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for gender equality and women's empowerment. Please check as many as apply to your country.	 ☐ Capacity-building – data collection ☐ Capacity-building – data analysis ☐ Lack of monitoring frameworks ☐ Resource mobilization ☐ Engagement with high-level politicians ☐ Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. ☐ Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities ☐ South-South cooperation ☐ Public-private partnerships ☐ Other (please elaborate): 						

F. Adolescents and young people

Overall policy environment

1.F.	Are any priority actions for adolescents and young people included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans?	Yes 🔀
	please elaborate	
	If "yes", please provide:	No 🗌
	(a) the strategy name/link	110
	• 10 th FYP and 11 th FYP	
	(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan	
	• 10 th FYP (2013-2018)	
	• 11 th FYP (2018-2023)	
	11 111 (2010 2023)	
	(c) page number that references this action area	
	• 11 th FYP (p.273, 279, 284, 398 of Volume I)	
	• 12 th FYP (p. 57, 75 of Volume I, p.138, 143, 147, of Volume	
	II)	
	(d) main elements of the action area	
	Key focus areas of both 11 th FYP and 12 th FYP	
	Strengthening health services for Adolescent Reproductive	
	Sexual Health including youth friendly health services,	
	reducing prevalence of tobacco users amongst adolescents and	
	youth	
	Strengthening education, and TVET system, and	
	entrepreneurship programmes	
	Creating productive and gainful employment opportunities	
	Improving youth development and rehabilitation services and	
	sporting facilities for youths	
	• Engaging youth and students in civic and voter education in	
	schools, colleges, training institutes, etc.	
	Dissemination of legal awareness on youth related crimes	
	(d) its impact	
	Improved access to education, training, and health and	
	rehabilitative services	
	Productive and gainful employment amongst youths	

2.F.	Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or Yes	\boxtimes
	new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific	
	Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area No	
	"Adolescents and young people" since 2013? please elaborate	
	If "yes", please provide:	
	(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website	
	link	
	 Draft National Youth Policy 	
	Draft National Child Policy	
	(b) date of implementation and time frame: NA	
	(c) its main elements	
	 Draft National Youth Policy focuses on mental health and 	
	well-being, education, employment, social culture,	
	environment, youth participation amongst others	
	 Draft National Child Policy focuses on protecting 	
	fundamental child rights including access health, education,	
	nutrition, legal rights amongst	
	(d) its impact:NA	

Achievements	and good practices					
3.F.	Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of adolescents and young people in the country since 2013? please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:					
4.F.	Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing adolescent and young people programmes that other countries may find useful? please elaborate and provide specific examples: • Police Youth Partnership in combating community drugs and crimes issues.					
Challenges						
any of the following	priority actions for adolescents and you ing challenges? netimes, 3 = always]	ıng pe				
Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:	
5.F.	Lack of human resources dedicated to adolescents and young people				The short-term requirements are met through recruitment of people on contract including foreign experts	
6.F.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to adolescents and young people				Bilateral and multi-lateral donors have been supportive of our efforts towards improving lives of adolescents and youths	
7.F.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on adolescents and young people				Short-term targeted trainings are being provided to enhance capacity of the program implementers	
8.F.	Lack of data on adolescents and young people, particularly disaggregated data				Reliable data continue to be significant challenge for decision making, but efforts but data ecosystem enhanced at the national level	
9.F.	Lack of overall political support related to adolescents and young people					
10.F.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to adolescents and young people				Re-structuring of whole of government system	
11.F.	Lack of international support related to adolescents and young people					
12.F.	Lack of development partner coordination related to adolescents and young people				Occasional coordination hiccups are being resolved through meetings	

13.F.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of adolescents and young people				Advocacy and public awareness are one of the key activities in most public health programs.
14.F.	A bottom-up approach to adolescents and young people not followed (e.g., involvement of adolescents and young people, particularly those most marginalized, etc.)	\boxtimes			
15.F.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on adolescents and young people	\boxtimes			If "2" or "3", please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc. COVID-19
16.F.	Has the country experienced any of adolescent and young people program examples:				
Lessons learne	ed				
17.F.	Are there any lessons learned in the already mentioned that other countries <i>provide specific examples:</i>				
Future needs:	means of implementation and mo	onito	ring		
18.F.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for adolescents and young people. Please check as many as apply.	Stake etc.	Capac Advoc Cesou Engag Engag Couth- Outh- Outher	eacy a ree men emen ers, circles South or mo (please	nilding nd awareness raising obilization t with high-level politicians t with non-governmental vil society organizations, n cooperation ate partnerships onitoring and planning se elaborate):
19.F.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for adolescents and young people. Please check as many as apply to your country.	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	Capac Lack of Lesou Engage Engage Cholde Advocation Couth-	of more ree men emen ers, ci cacy/e entiti Soutl	ailding – data collection ailding – data analysis aitoring frameworks obilization t with high-level politicians t with non-governmental avil society organizations, angagement with data ties a cooperation ate partnerships are elaborate):

G. Ageing

Overall 1	policy environment	

1.G.	Are any priority actions for ageing included in your National	
	Development Strategy or other development plans? please elaborate Yes [
	If "yes", please provide:	
	(a) the strategy name/link	
	• 11 th FYP and 12 th FYP	_
	(h) data antima funna aftha atmata andulan	
	(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan	
	• 11 th FYP (2013-2018)	
	• 12 th FYP (2018-2023)	
	(g) page number that references this action area	
	• 11 th FYP (p.176, Volume II)	
	• 12 th FYP (p.145, Volume II)	
	(h) main elements of the action area	
	• 11 th FYP: Access to adequate, sustainable and inclusive public	
	transport	
	• 12 th FYP: Community based care services for older persons	
	12 111. Community bused cure services for older persons	
	(d) its impact	
	 Old age home for elderly monks 	
	 Health screening of older persons 	

2.G.	Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or	Yes 🔀
	new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific	
	Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area	No _
	"Ageing" since 2013? please elaborate	
	If "yes", please provide:	
	(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link	
	Draft Senior Citizen Policy of Bhutan	
	Draft National Strategy and Action Plan on Healthy Ageing	
	Draft National Strategy and Action I fail on Healthy Ageing	
	(b) date of implementation and time frame: NA	
	(c) its main elements	
	Draft Senior Citizen Policy of Bhutan focuses on:	
	 Family and social support, safety and security and multi- 	
	generational bonding	
	Economic and financial security	
	Health and wellbeing including mental health	
	 Productivity and engagement including participation in 	
	decision making process	
	 Access to infrastructure such as housing and public 	
	infrastructures	
	Access to media and information	
	Draft National Strategy and Action Plan on Healthy Ageing focuses	
	on:	
	Developing legal framework	
	Promoting healthy ageing	
	 Enabling older persons to be independent and productive 	
	Institute appropriate social security scheme	
	Developing supportive environment	
	Long-term care	
	HRD and research	
	Z D. Z. Z. A. D. A.	
A alai an am anta	(d) its impact: NA	
	and good practices	
3.G.	Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the ageing in the country since 2013?	ie area oi
	please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and	thair
	impact:	ineir
	 Health services and care for senior citizen or elderly people is g 	iven high
	priority at all levels of health facilities	iven mgn
	Health screening of older persons is a high priority	
	Most public services and infrastructures are now older person fit	riendly
4.G.	Are there any good practices the country has developed in operational	
1.0.	programmes on ageing that other countries may find useful?	.emg
	please elaborate and provide specific examples:	
	Preference for older persons (65+ years) to avail public services	in person
	including public transports	- I
	Informal support system: Strong social support and family care	system for
	older persons	
	Old age and destitute care services by CSOs	
Challenges	,	

In implementing priority actions for ageing, has the Government encountered any of the following					
challenges?					
11 = never, 2 = son	metimes, 3 = always]	1	1 2	2	10 2 2 1
Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:
5.G.	Lack of human resources dedicated to ageing				We do not have geriatric specialists in the country. However, the geriatric services are integrated in the health system.
6.G.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to ageing				We do not have geriatric specialists in the country. However, the geriatric services are integrated in the health system.
7.G.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on ageing				We do have capacity development for the implementation of programmes however need consistent and necessary programs
8.G.	Lack of data on ageing, particularly disaggregated data				The Bhutan Vaccine system and Annual screening has helped in gathering the data on ageing. However, having the accurate data is a challenge
9.G.	Lack of overall political support related to ageing				Although there are political commitments, prioritization have not been commensurate with commitments
10.G.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to ageing				The issue of older people came into the main agenda recently only and with the development of National Senior Citizen Policy with the relevant stakeholders, there is an opportunity to strengthen the coordination and collaboration among the ministries
11.G.	Lack of international support related to ageing				International agencies support government priorities. Until recently the support towards older people was not the main priority.

12.G.	Lack of development partner coordination related to ageing	\boxtimes			
13.G.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of ageing			\boxtimes	Considering the family values, social network, ageing has not been a major issue until recently.
14.G.	A bottom-up approach to ageing not followed (e.g., involvement of older persons, particularly those most marginalized, etc.)				The development of the policy and the guidelines are developed in consultation with the older persons
15.G.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on ageing				If "2" or "3", please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc. Covid-19 pandemic has affected the implementation of the programs. However, it also helped in prioritizing the services and in the institution of the elderly services in the health facilities.
16.G.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of programmes on ageing? please elaborate and provide specific examples:				
Lessons learne					
17.G.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of ageing not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? please elaborate and provide specific examples: • Informal social support system for senior citizens				

Future needs:	Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring				
18.G.	Please select any needs the country	Capacity-building			
	may have in order to implement the	Advocacy and awareness raising			
	priority actions for ageing. Please	Resource mobilization			
	check as many as apply.	Engagement with high-level politicians			
		Engagement with non-governmental			
		stakeholders, civil society organizations,			
		etc.			
		South-South cooperation			
		□ Public-private partnerships			
		□ Data for monitoring and planning			
		Other (please elaborate):			
19.G.	Please select any needs the country	Capacity-building – data collection			
	may have in order to report on	Capacity-building – data analysis			
	progress regarding the priority	☐ Lack of monitoring frameworks			
	actions for ageing. Please check as	Resource mobilization			
	many as apply to your country.	Engagement with high-level politicians			
		Engagement with non-governmental			
		stakeholders, civil society organizations,			
		etc.			
		Advocacy/engagement with data			
		collection entities			
		South-South cooperation			
		Public-private partnerships			
		Other (please elaborate):			

H. International migration

Overall policy	environment				
1.H.	Are any priority actions for international migration included in your				
	National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please</i>				
	elaborate				
	If "yes", please provide:	No 🖂			
	(a) the strategy name/link				
	(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan				
	(c) page number that references this action area				
	(d) main elements of the action area				
	(d) its impact				
2.H.	Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or	Yes			
	new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific				
	Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area				
	"International migration" since 2013? please elaborate				
	If "yes", please provide:				
	(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website				
	link				
	(b) date of implementation and time frame				
	(c) its main elements				
	(d) its impact				

Achievements	and lessons learned				
3.H.	Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of				
	international migration in the country since 2013?				
	International inigration in the country since 2013:				
	please elaborate on achievements,	by m	rovid	ing s	pecific examples and their
	impact:	oy P.			pecyte champies and men
	impaci.				
4.H.	Are there any good practices the cour	ntry h	as de	velone	ed in operationalizing
	international migration programmes the	•		-	•
	please elaborate and provide specific			, carrer	
Challonges	pieuse eiuboraie una provide specific	елит	ores.		
Challenges					
	priority actions for international migrat	ion, h	as the	e Gov	rernment encountered any of
the following cha					
[1 = never, 2 = son	netimes, 3 = always]				
		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you
Challenges					addressed the challenge?
					please elaborate:
5.H.	Lack of human resources dedicated				
	to international migration				
6.H.	Lack of financial resources dedicated				
	to international migration				
7.H.	Lack of capacity development for		\Box	\vdash	
7.11.	implementation of programmes on				
	international migration				
8.H.	Lack of data on international			\vdash	
о.п.					
	migration, particularly disaggregated				
0.77	data			<u> </u>	
9.H.	Lack of overall political support				
	related to international migration				
10.H.	Lack of cross-ministerial				
	coordination related to international				
	migration				
11.H.	Lack of international support related				
	to international migration				
12.H.	Lack of development partner				
	coordination related to international				
	migration				
13.H.	Lack of public awareness and		\Box		
10.11.	understanding of international				
	migration				
14.H.	A bottom-up approach to		\vdash	\vdash	
14.11.	international migration not followed				
	(e.g., involvement of international				
15.11	migrants, etc.)				TC ((2)) ((2)) 1 1
15.H.	COVID-19 and other disasters,			$ \sqcup $	If "2" or "3", please also
	emergencies and crises prevented				name the disaster (s),
	implementation of programmes on				emergency, etc.
	international migration				
16.H.	Has the country experienced any ot				
	international migration programmes	? ple	ease	elabo	orate and provide specific
	examples:				

17.H.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of international migration not already					
	mentioned that other countries could benefit from? please elaborate and provide					
	specific examples:					
Future needs:	means of implementation and mo	onitoring				
18.H.	Please select any needs the country	Capacity-building				
	may have in order to implement the	Advocacy and awareness raising				
	priority actions for international	Resource mobilization				
	migration. Please check as many as	Engagement with high-level politicians				
	apply.	Engagement with non-governmental				
		stakeholders, civil society organizations,				
		etc.				
		South-South cooperation				
		Public-private partnerships				
		Data for monitoring and planning				
		Other (please elaborate):				
19.H.	Please select any needs the country	Capacity-building – data collection				
	may have in order to report on	Capacity-building – data analysis				
	progress regarding the priority	Lack of monitoring frameworks				
	actions for international migration.	Resource mobilization				
	Please check as many as apply to	Engagement with high-level politicians				
	your country.	Engagement with non-governmental				
		stakeholders, civil society organizations,				
		etc.				
		Advocacy/engagement with data				
		collection entities				
		South-South cooperation				
		☐ Public-private partnerships				
		Other (please elaborate):				

I. Urbanization and internal migration

Overall policy environment

1.I.	Are any priority actions for urbanization and internal migration							
	included in your National Development Strategy or other							
	development plans? please elaborate							
	If "yes", please provide:							
	(a) the strategy name/link							
	• 11 th FYP and 12 th FYP							
	(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan							
	• 11 th FYP (2013-2018)	piui						
	• 12 th FYP (2018-2023)							
	12 111 (2010 2020)							
	(c) page number that references this		area					
	• 11 th FYP (p.90 of Volume II)		_					
	• 12 th FYP (p.92 of Volume I a	nd p.2	25 of	Volu	ne II)			
	(d) main elements of the action area							
	Sustainable human settlement	t plans						
	 Enhance rural infrastructures 	such a	s road	l, agri	culture,			
	schools, health centres as pos	itive d	eterre	nt of	forced internal			
	migration							
	(d) its impact							
	• The migrant population are of	nioldy	ro_int	agrata	ad into urban			
	areas	шскіў	re-mi	egraid	ed into tiroan			
2.I.	Have there been any amendments or	impro	veme	nts to	legislation, or	Yes		
	new policies or action plans relating	_			_			
	Ministerial Declaration on Population					No 🖂		
	"Urbanization and internal migration	" since	2013	3? plea	ase elaborate			
	If "yes", please provide:							
	(a) the name of the legislation, polic	and/o	r acti	on pla	n and website			
	link							
	(b) date of implementation and time	frame						
	(c) its main elements							
4 -1-:	(d) its impact							
	and good practices	4	1		h:			
3.I.	Aside from what is listed above, who urbanization and internal migration					ie area of		
	please elaborate on achievements, b					their		
	impact:	provi	uing s	speciji	с ехитрієз ини і	ineir		
4.I.	Are there any good practices the co	ıntrv h	as de	velope	ed in operational	zing		
	urbanization and internal migration programmes that other countries may find							
	useful?							
	please elaborate and provide specifi	c exam	ples:					
Challenges								
_	priority actions for urbanization a	nd inte	ernal	migra	ation, has the C	Government		
	of the following challenges? netimes, 3 = always]							
L^{1} – never, L – som	ieumes, s – uiwaysj	1	2	3	If answer 2 or	3 have you		
Challenges		1			addressed the			
					please elaborat			
		-	-		_			

5.I.	Lack of human resources dedicated to urbanization and internal migration				Normally, inadequate human resources are met through programme specific contract requirements, and outsourcing and delegation of implementation works	
6.I.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to urbanization and internal migration			\boxtimes	The human settlement development often suffers from financial scarcity, prioritization has reduced financial burden.	
7.I.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on urbanization and internal migration				The capacity constraint is major issue toward delivery of quality programme results, so	
8.I.	Lack of data on urbanization and internal migration, particularly disaggregated data				The data ecosystem is currently being improved	
9.I.	Lack of overall political support related to urbanization and internal migration					
10.I.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to urbanization and internal migration				Re-structuring of the whole-of-government system	
11.I.	Lack of international support related to urbanization and internal migration					
12.I.	Lack of development partner coordination related to urbanization and internal migration				The occasional coordination issues are solved from time to time	
Т	Lack of public awareness and understanding of urbanization and internal migration					
14.I.	A bottom-up approach to urbanization and internal migration not followed (e.g., involvement of urban migrants, etc.)					
15.I.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on urbanization and internal migration				If "2" or "3", please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc. COVID-19	
16.I.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of urbanization and internal migration programmes? please elaborate and provide specific examples:					
Lessons learne	ed					
17.I.	Are there any lessons learned in the aralready mentioned that other countries <i>provide specific examples:</i>	es cou	ld be	nefit		
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring						

18.I.	Please select any needs the country	☐ Capacity-building
10.1.	may have in order to implement the	Advocacy and awareness raising
	priority actions for urbanization and	Resource mobilization
	internal migration. Please check as	Engagement with high-level politicians
	many as apply.	Engagement with non-governmental
	many as appry.	stakeholders, civil society organizations,
		etc.
		South-South cooperation
		Public-private partnerships
		☐ Data for monitoring and planning
		Other (please elaborate):
19.I.	Please select any needs the country	☐ Capacity-building – data collection
	may have in order to report on	Capacity-building – data analysis
	progress regarding the priority	☐ Lack of monitoring frameworks
	actions for urbanization and internal	Resource mobilization
	migration. Please check as many as	Engagement with high-level politicians
	apply to your country.	Engagement with non-governmental
		stakeholders, civil society organizations,
		etc.
		Advocacy/engagement with data
		collection entities
		South-South cooperation
		□ Public-private partnerships
		Other (please elaborate):

J. Population and sustainable development

Overall 1	policy environment	
o , c, titl p	powey environment	

		1
1.J.	Are any priority actions for population and sustainable development	
	included in your National Development Strategy or other	Yes 🔀
	development plans? please elaborate	
	If "yes", please provide:	No L
	(a) the strategy name/link	
	• 11 th FYP and 12 th FYP	
	(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan	
	• 11 th FYP (2013-2018)	
	• 12 th FYP (2018-2023)	
	12 111 (2010 2020)	
	(c) page number that references this action area	
	• 11 th FYP (p.273 of Volume II)	
	• 12 th FYP (p. 99,132 etc. of Volume I)	
	12 111 (p. 55,152 etc. 61 volume 1)	
	(d) main elements of the action area	
	• In both 11 th and 13 th FYP, population dynamics are	
	mainstreamed across many development fields including	
	health, education, infrastructure and human settlement	
	(including water and sanitation), environment and productive	
	and gainful employment amongst others	
	• In the 12 th FYP, population was used as important criteria for	
	budget allocation for local government development plans.	
	(d) its impact	
	(d) its impact	
	The population is at the heart of the development, both as	
	beneficiary and first responder to any spillover impact of	
	development	
2.1	TT 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	37
2.J.	Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or	Yes
	new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific	. .
	Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area	No 🖂
	"Population and sustainable development" since 2013? <i>please</i>	
	elaborate	
	If "yes", please provide:	
	(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website	
	link	
	(b) date of implementation and time frame	
	(c) its main elements	
	(d) its impact	
Achievements a	and good practices	
3.J.	Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the	he area of
	population and sustainable development in the country since 2013?	
	please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and	their
l	impact:	

	I							
Challenges In implementing	Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing population and sustainable development programmes that other countries may find useful? *please elaborate and provide specific examples: Bhutan has considered population as primary budget allocation criteria for local development plans. For example, in the 12 th FYP, Bhutan used district population as important decision criteria priority actions for population and sustainable development, has the Government							
	f the following challenges?	, tulliu	010 0		pinent, has the Government			
	netimes, 3 = always]							
Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:			
5.J.	Lack of human resources dedicated to population and sustainable development				The short-term requirements are met through recruitment of people on contract including foreign experts			
6.J.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to population and sustainable development				Bilateral and multi-lateral donors have been supportive of our efforts towards improving lives of adolescents and youths			
7.J.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on population and sustainable development				Short-term targeted trainings are being provided to enhance capacity of the program implementers			
8.J.	Lack of data on population and sustainable development, particularly disaggregated data				Reliable data continue to be significant challenge for decision making, but efforts but data ecosystem enhanced at the national level			
9.J.	Lack of overall political support related to population and sustainable development	\boxtimes						
10.J.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to population and sustainable development		\boxtimes		Re-structuring of whole of government system			
11.J.	Lack of international support related to population and sustainable development							
12.J.	Lack of development partner coordination related to population and sustainable development				Occasional coordination hiccups are being resolved through meetings			
13.J.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of population and sustainable development				Advocacy and public awareness are one of the key activities in most public health programs.			

14.J.	A bottom-up approach to population	\boxtimes			
	and sustainable development not				
	followed (e.g., involvement of those				
	most affected, or most marginalized				
	populations, etc.)				
15.J.	COVID-19 and other disasters,				If "2" or "3", please also
	emergencies and crises prevented				name the disaster (s),
	implementation of programmes on				emergency, etc.
	population and sustainable				COVID-19
	development				
16.J.	Has the country experienced any of	her n	najor	chall	enges in implementation of
	population and sustainable develop	ment	prog	gramı	mes? please elaborate and
	provide specific examples:				
Lessons learned	d				
17.J.	Are there any lessons learned in	the	area	of	population and sustainable
	development not already mentioned th		ner co	untri	es could benefit from? <i>please</i>
	elaborate and provide specific examp	les:			
Future needs: 1	neans of implementation and mo	nito	ring		
18.J.	Please select any needs the country	\boxtimes	Capac	ity-b	uilding
	may have in order to implement the	\boxtimes	Advo	cacy a	and awareness raising
	priority actions for population and	X]	Resou	irce n	nobilization
	sustainable development. Please	X]	Engag	gemer	nt with high-level politicians
	check as many as apply.		Engag	gemer	nt with non-governmental
	,	stak	ehold	ers, c	ivil society organizations,
		etc.			
			South	-Sout	h cooperation
		<u> </u>	Public	-priv	ate partnerships
			Data f	or mo	onitoring and planning
					se elaborate):
19.J.	Please select any needs the country	\boxtimes	Capac	ity-b	uilding – data collection
	may have in order to report on				uilding – data analysis
	progress regarding the priority				nitoring frameworks
	actions for population and	_			nobilization
	sustainable development. Please				nt with high-level politicians
	check as many as apply to your		_		nt with non-governmental
	country.	l	ehold	ers, c	ivil society organizations,
		etc.			
				-	engagement with data
				entit	
					h cooperation
		_		_	ate partnerships
			Other	(nlea	se elaborate):

K. Data and statistics

Overall policy	environment	
1.K.	Are any priority actions for data and statistics included in your	
	National Development Strategy or other development plans? please	Yes 🖂
	elaborate	
	If "yes", please provide:	No L
	the strategy name/link:	
	• 11 th FYP (2013-2018)	
	• 12 th FYP (2018-2023)	
	(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan:	
	• 11 th FYP (2013-2018)	
	• 12 th FYP (2018-2023)	
	National Strategy for Development of Statistics (2019-23)	
	(c) page number that references this action area:	
	• 12 th FYP (p.432 in Volume II)	
	(d) main elements of the action area:	
	Enhance the quality and timely statistics	
	(d) its impact	
	Conducted the surveys and censuses and strengthened administrative	
	data, developed statistical standards for quality assurance, leverage	
	on the use of new technologies for statistical purposes.	
2.K.	Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or	Yes 🗌
	new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific	
	Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area	No 🖂
	"Data and statistics" since 2013? please elaborate	
	If "yes", please provide:	
	(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website	
	link	
	(b) date of implementation and time frame	
	(c) its main elements	
4.1.	(d) its impact	
	and good practices	
3.K.	Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the	ie area of
	data and statistics in the country since 2013?	.1 .
	Please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and	ineir
	impact:	
	Population and Housing Census of Bhutan in 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan in 2018	
	Economic Census of Bhutan 2018-19 Bloomic Census of Ce	
4.77	Bhutan Living Standard Surveys 2022	1 .
4.K.	Are there any good practices the country has developed in operational	izing data
	and statistics programmes that other countries may find useful?	
	please elaborate and provide specific examples: National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS 2019 -23)	
Challenges	Tranonal Strategy for the Development of Statistics (145D5 2019 -25)	
Challenges		

In implementing priority actions for data and statistics, has the Government encountered any of the					
following challen					
[1 = never, 2 = son]	netimes, 3 = always]				
		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you
Challenges					addressed the challenge?
					please elaborate:
5.K.	Lack of human resources dedicated		\boxtimes		Recruited staffs on
	to data and statistics				contract to address the
					human resources shortages
6.K.	Lack of financial resources dedicated		\boxtimes		Support/funding from the
	to data and statistics				external donors
7.K.	Lack of capacity development for		\boxtimes		Technical assistance from
	implementation of programmes on				the World Bank and Asian
	data and statistics				Development Bank
8.K.	Lack of information for tracking of	\boxtimes			
	progress on data and statistics				
9.K.	Lack of overall political support	\boxtimes			
	related to data and statistics				
10.K.	Lack of cross-ministerial		\boxtimes		The National Strategy for
	coordination related to data and				the Development of
	statistics				Statistics (NSDS 2019 -
					23)
11.K.	Lack of international support related	\boxtimes			
	to data and statistics				
12.K.	Lack of development partner	\boxtimes			
	coordination related to data and				
	statistics				
13.K.	Lack of public awareness and		\boxtimes		
	understanding of data and statistics				
14.K.	A bottom-up approach to data and	\boxtimes			Not able to collect data in
	statistics not followed (e.g.,				person due to COVID-19
	involvement of those collecting,				pandemic.
	disseminating and analyzing data and				
	statistics.)				
15.K.	COVID-19 and other disasters,		\boxtimes		If "2" or "3", please also
	emergencies and crises prevented				name the disaster (s),
	implementation of programmes on				emergency etc.
	data and statistics				COVID-19
16.K.	Has the country experienced any other	r majo	or cha	alleng	es in implementation of data
	and statistics programmes? please elas	borate	e and	provi	ide specific examples:
Lessons learne	ed				
17.K.	Are there any lessons learned in t	he ar	ea o	f data	a and statistics not already
	mentioned that other countries could				•
	specific examples:			-	•
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring					

18.K.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the	Capacity-building Advocacy and awareness raising
	priority actions for data and	Resource mobilization
	statistics. Please check as many as	Engagement with high-level politicians
	apply.	Engagement with non-governmental
		stakeholders, civil society organizations,
		etc.
		South-South cooperation
		Public-private partnerships
		☐ Data for monitoring and planning
		Other (please elaborate):
19.K.	Please select any needs the country	☐ Capacity-building – data collection
	may have in order to report on	Capacity-building – data analysis
	progress regarding the priority	☐ Lack of monitoring frameworks
	actions for data and statistics. Please	Resource mobilization
	check as many as apply to your	Engagement with high-level politicians
	country.	Engagement with non-governmental
		stakeholders, civil society organizations,
		etc.
		Advocacy/engagement with data
		collection entities
		South-South cooperation
		Public-private partnerships
		Other (please elaborate):

IV. Summary questions

Extraneous influences							
Has the COVID-19 pandemic, or other national emergencies, disasters, or crises, resulted in:							
2.1	Building in more resilience when deve population programmes?	Building in more resilience when developing opulation programmes?		If "yes" or "somewhat", please elaborate:			
2.2	Increased prioritization (or mainstream population issues in policymaking?			If "yes" or "somewhat", please elaborate: Population concerns are mainstreamed into major programs like health, education, employment and social protection systems.			
2.3	Diversion of funds or resources from p programmes to support other programm	-	☐ Yes ☐ Somewhat ☑ No	If "yes" or "somewhat", please elaborate:			
Priori	ty areas for further action						
2.4	<u> </u>						
	onal comments						
2.5	Are there any topics that are not covered in the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development that have become critically significant in the country since 2013? For example: food security, climate change or digital transformation? <i>please elaborate</i> :NA						
2.6	Are there any other lessons learned, achievements, challenges or needs that can be shared in regard to priority action areas outlined in the 2013 Asia and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development that have not already been addressed in this survey? please elaborate: NA						

V. Overall achievements/challenges in population and development

The Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference will be held from 16 to 18 November 2023. The intergovernmental meeting will coincide with the 60-year commemoration of the first Asian Population Conference, which was held from 10 to 20 December 1963 in New Delhi, India, the 30-year regional review of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development in Asia and the Pacific, and the 10-year anniversary of the adoption of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development. It will also mark the half-way point in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific.

With the above in mind, please share the country's biggest achievement and	
challenge in the area of population and development:	
3.1	 Over the last 60 years (since the first Population Conference) a. Achievement please elaborate: Bhutan has made significant progress in terms of poverty alleviation, employment, improved health and education services to the public, improving human settlements, and mainstreaming population in development programs. b. Challenge please elaborate: Bhutan has made significant progress in all socioeconomic development parameters but ensuring the quality of education and health services remains a challenge. Providing productive and gainful employment to youths remains a significant challenge.
3.2	Over the last 30 years (since the adoption of the ICPD Programme of Action)
	a. Achievement <i>please elaborate</i> : Bhutan has made significant progress in all areas of ICPD Programme of Action.
	Besides ICPD Programme of Action, Bhutan has made commendable effort in combating pandemic. During the pandemic, the government adopted measures to ensure un-interrupted public service delivery particularly the health services. The most significant achievement was vaccination of almost all eligible (age) population.
	The government also provided relief support (financial measures) to those people whose livelihood and employment were affected by the pandemic particularly to those layoff and vulnerable sections of the society.
	b. Challenge <i>please elaborate</i> : The lessons from the pandemic suggests that building a resilient economy is necessary. Our health and education systems need to be more resilient. We also need shock-responsive social protection systems for our people during such emergencies.
3.3	Over the last 7 years since adopting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development a. Achievement please elaborate: A rapid integrated assessment conducted by UNDP in October 2015 indicated high level of integration of the SDG targets with 11FYP of Bhutan. Out of 143 relevant SDG targets, 134 were found to be included in the 11FYP. Bhutan is also amongst the first few countries that began early implementation of the SDGs since its adoption in 2015. While all 17 Goals are important, Bhutan prioritized three SDGs (Goal 1 – No Poverty; Goal 13 - Climate Action; and Goal 15–Life on Land) for implementation during the 11FYP. These goals were prioritized on the basis of urgency to address issue of poverty reduction, to fulfil Bhutan's commitment to remain

carbon neutral at all times; and to champion and show-case Bhutan's success in preserving its biodiversity. Similarly, preliminary assessment of the 12th FYP NKRAs and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) with the SDGs reveals high degree of alignment. The 17 NKRAs are closely aligned to the SDGs and their targets and indicators are integrated into the 12FYP.

b. Challenge *please elaborate*: Bhutan will be graduating from the list of Least Developed Countries by December 2023, so ensuring smooth transition and maintaining sustainable graduation will remain a challenge.

THANK YOU!