

Evidences

Study #2970

Contributing Projects:

- P64 - Enhancement of modeling tools (IMPACT) and targeted policy engagement.
- P786 - Developing and Evaluating Alternative Policy and Institutional Models for Scaling-up Climate Smart Food System in South Asia
- P60 - (IFPRI SA) Scaling-up climate smart agriculture through policies and institutions: linking it with national agenda of food security

Part I: Public communications

Type: OICR: Outcome Impact Case Report

Status: Completed

Year: 2021

Title: Inclusion of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) technologies and investment in Bhutan's Agricultural Development Plan to 2040

Short outcome/impact statement:

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forests (MoAF) in 2018 initiated the process of envisioning the strategic long-term vision for agriculture development aligned to evolving paradigm of political, social, economic, and environmental dynamics. Distinguishing the profundity and excellence of past engagement of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) with MoAF since 2005 in food and nutrition analyses, in 2018 the Ministry approached IFPRI for the technical support in crafting the Renewable Natural Resource (RNR) Strategy.

Outcome story for communications use:

The planned development in Bhutan began in the 1960's with a major focus on infrastructure development within the national five-year development framework (First Five Year Plan - 1961 to 1966). It was only in the Fourth Five Year Plan (1976–81), planned agricultural and animal husbandry development was initiated. Ever since the 4th FYP, the agriculture sector has always received the highest priority in every planning period. Currently, Bhutan is in its 12th Five Year Plan cycle (2018-2023) and food self-sufficiency along with sustainable agriculture development are the major focus of development. However, despite the concerted efforts and investment in the agriculture sub-sector, the major challenges in the agriculture sub-sector remain to be food insecurity, malnutrition, and poverty. climate change is posing severe threats to food production which in turn led to food price inflation.

In view of the above, an urgent need has been felt to formulate the Strategic Document for Agriculture Development for efficient use and sustainable management of all the available resources. This strategic document will guide the planning, policies, programs, and investments in the RNR sector to achieve the national objectives with respect to food and nutritional security and enhancing rural livelihoods.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forests (MoAF), Royal Government of Bhutan, had formed a task force with members from all sub-sectors and agencies under the Ministry to formulate the RNR Strategy 2040 by June 2020. The RNR Strategic Document 2040 will serve as an input to the national-level strategic document that the Gross National Happiness Commission is currently formulating.

However, to undertake this important task of sectoral envisioning, there exists a technical gap in terms of human resource capacity with respect to the various economic analyses required to prepare a long-term strategy. To bridge this gap, customized training on landscape planning, scenario analysis, and envisioning is deemed crucial to enable and enhance the task force to develop the Strategic vision for RNR sector.

To fill this gap, MoAF and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) collaborated to utilize IFPRI's knowledge services in developing the capacity of the task force members. The primary aim of the collaboration is to enable the taskforce in doing evidence-based research. IFPRI played an important role as a knowledge partner to MoAF to provide technical support to the task force members in analysing data, implement economic modelling tools using national-level data and simulate it with various alternative policy scenarios.

Links to any communications materials relating to this outcome:

- <https://tinyurl.com/y6mg3c7g>
- <https://tinyurl.com/y5mab2go>
- <https://tinyurl.com/y49kyrc9>

Part II: CGIAR system level reporting

Link to Common Results Reporting Indicator of Policies : Yes

Policies contribution:

- 94 - Vision 2045 for Agriculture Sector in Bhutan - strategic planning to achieve food self sufficiency, livelihood security, and environmental conservation, (<https://tinyurl.com/2e79e63p>)

Stage of maturity of change reported: Stage 2

Links to the Strategic Results Framework:

Sub-IDs:

- Increased household capacity to cope with shocks
- More efficient use of inputs

Is this OICR linked to some SRF 2022/2030 target?: Yes

SRF 2022/2030 targets:

- # of more people, of which 50% are women, meeting minimum dietary energy requirements

Description of activity / study: The Project/IFPRI would be acknowledged in the document itself, and a letter from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry acknowledging its support and commitment to climate resilient agricultural sector in Bhutan

Geographic scope:

- National

Country(ies):

- Bhutan

Comments: <Not Defined>

Key Contributors:

Contributing CRPs/Platforms:

- CCAFS - Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
- PIM - Policies, Institutions, and Markets

Contributing Flagships:

- FP1: Priorities and Policies for CSA

Contributing Regional programs:

- SAs: South Asia

Contributing external partners:

- Ministry of Agriculture and Forests (Bhutan)

CGIAR innovation(s) or findings that have resulted in this outcome or impact:

1. Climate-Smart Agriculture Conceptual framework developed by CCAFS and the framework for screening out agriculture sector policies developed jointly by IFPRI and CCAFS has been adopted for this outcome. 2. IFPRI-IMPACT model for climate change impact on crop market

Innovations:

- 1213 - Agricultural Development and Climate Change Adaptation Planning Tool (ADAPT) (<https://tinyurl.com/2dqwyf2l>)
- 469 - Framework for unfolding government expenditure for scaling up climate smart agriculture (<https://tinyurl.com/2g3du6aw>)

Elaboration of Outcome/Impact Statement:

The collaboration between MoAF and IFPRI started in 2005 with collaborative research work focused on the implications of rice self-sufficiency for various sectors. It resulted in a working paper titled, "Food Security in Bhutan: Policy Challenges and Research Need". In 2010 IFPRI supported a small project on "Bhutan Agricultural and Food Policy Research and Capacity Strengthening Project". Around nine documents and reports related to Food and Nutrition in Bhutan have been published with support from IFPRI. Later in the year 2019, IFPRI deployed a team of experts to Bhutan to work closely with the task force formed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, Royal Government of Bhutan to formulate the Renewable Natural Resource (RNR) sector's Strategy 2040 by June 2020. The RNR Strategic Document 2040 will serve as an input to the national-level strategic document that the Gross National Happiness Commission is currently formulating.

IFPRI's engagement with MoAF through capacity building and training has led to the following achievements in the process of preparing a strategic document for RNR sector's vision 2040.

1. The task force members have analyzed the historical trend of food demand-supply to estimate the projected demand and supply of food for the country.
2. Climate change impact on crop yield and prices has been estimated using IFPRI-IMPACT Model
4. Identify sector-specific constraints in enhancing the supply of food in Bhutan in the future through expert solicitation
5. Prioritize gender-sensitive intervention for the renewable natural resource sector to achieve inclusive growth in the country in future

With all the knowledge support provided by IFPRI, the task force has prepared a draft strategic document in October 2019 and circulated it internally for expert solicitation and review.

In the month of June 2020, the task force member had submitted the final strategic document for cabinet's approval.

In the month of December 2020, the Cabinet Committee, Govt. of Bhutan, had requested the task force to include the local government department in the consultation process to understand the feasibility of the strategies in terms of their implementation.

References cited:

- [1] RNR Strategy 2040, Government of Bhutan (<https://tinyurl.com/24wc5o6b>)

Quantification: <Not Defined>

Gender, Youth, Capacity Development and Climate Change:

Gender relevance: 1 - Significant

Main achievements with specific **Gender** relevance: According to the Population and Housing Census of Bhutan 2017, 21.7% of the total population have migrated from rural areas to urban hubs in the course of their lives, leaving agricultural land either unattended with absentee households or with an elderly and female counterpart to continue farming activities. Thus, the increasing feminization of agriculture is a cause for concern for Bhutan. However, to understand this issue, a comprehensive analysis is required and that requires capacity in collecting gender-inclusive data and scientific analysis. IFPRI team developed the capacity of the task force members to identify the evidence-based strategy to deal with this challenge

Youth relevance: 0 - Not Targeted

CapDev relevance: 2 - Principal

Main achievements with specific **CapDev** relevance: IFPRI's engagement with MoAF through capacity building and training has led to the following achievements in the process of preparing a strategic document

- 1.The task force members have analyzed the historical trend of food demand-supply to estimate the projected demand and supply of food for the country.
- 2.Climate change impact on crop yield and prices has been estimated using IFPRI-IMPACT Model
- 4.Identify sector-specific constraints in enhancing the supply of food in Bhutan in the future through expert solicitation
5. Prioritize gender-sensitive intervention for the renewable natural resource sector to achieve inclusive growth in the country in future demands, making use of models to estimate impacts of climate change on crop yields and prices, soliciting inputs from additional experts and prioritizing gender-sensitive interventions to achieve inclusive growth. These exchanges were tailored capacity building events that helped achieve the outcomes of the project."

Climate Change relevance: 1 - Significant

Describe main achievements with specific **Climate Change** relevance: The document shared with the following link is a joint effort between IFPRI and the government of Bhutan that provides a piece of evidence:

https://cgiar-my.sharepoint.com/:w/g/personal/h_pathak_cgiar_org/ER7OVeIr_xNHQvXEhKjsPgBqacZCoSQd-0pXWkwtA7w0Q?e=tqjd3P&CID=0430A9AE-9AD4-4817-89BE-78F73C411BFC&wdLOR=cAF9E5510-9A1B-4139-BDC5-A09915EE3AD6

Other cross-cutting dimensions: No

Other cross-cutting dimensions description: <Not Defined>

Outcome Impact Case Report link: [Study #2970](#)

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