

Draft Food Security Policy of Bhutan

Ministry of Agriculture and Forests

Food Security situation in Bhutan

- Implemented broad programs for food security through increasing domestic production, improving social services, rural infrastructures;
- Substantial progress in overcoming transient food insecurity, malnutrition and poverty;
- PAR 2004 indicated that :
 - 31.7 % under national poverty line of Nu 740.36 pppm;
 - 23 % under national poverty line of Nu 1096.94 pppm 2007
 - 5.9% 2013
- VAM 2005 - Food insecurity cause of poverty and lack of productive assets as cause of food insecurity;
- Malnutrition : main cause of food insecurity

Food Availability

- Ensured through domestic production, distribution of imported food through market channels;
- National Food Security Reserve currently being maintained through – FCB mainly rice, oil and sugar;
- Has a total of 1658 mt of food distributed and marketed through 20 regional and local depots;
- SAARC Food Security Reserve
- SAARC Food Bank both of which have 180 MT of rice
- Community silos to store food grains
- At hh level storage of food is based on traditional practices;
- Diversity of food enhance by wide variety of wild vegetables, medicinal plants and NWFPs. These not only act as additional income but also supplements cultivated food in times of food shortages

Food availability - continued

- Cereals

- Domestic production able to meet 60 % of demand
- Ranges from 61% in 2008, 59% in 2009, 66% in 2010
- Within cereal baskets, maize and buckwheat are met from domestic productions;
- In 2010, Bhutan had to import 20% of demand for millet, 52% of total demand for rice and about 64% wheat and barley (RNR statistics 2011)

Continued

- *Vegetables*
 - Domestic production increasing and was able to meet 60% of total demand in 2010;
 - Major imports includes tomato, onions, chili
 - Surplus vegetables exported during summer such as cauliflower, cabbage, radish, peas, beans
- *Animal products*
 - Able to meet 68% of demand domestically;
 - 97 % fish, 80% beef, 77% pork, 60% chicken imported;

continued

Fruits and nuts

- 97 % of total demand met from domestic production (apple, oranges) – 2010 & 2011
- Export consist of apples and oranges
- Most of mangoes, nuts imported

Oils and fats

- Domestic production negligible and 90% imported;
- Import increased from 1580 MT in 2009 1651 Mt in 2010
- 70% of import consist of refined vegetable oils and hydrogenated palm oil (2010)

Access to Food

- Physical access through commercial groceries that import and distribute food items across country;
- FCB maintains food stock in strategic location;
- Vegetables, fruit and meat items - marketed through weekend markets
- Facilities for weekend markets established by government in most urban areas;
- Road networks – national highways, district and farm roads act as channel for food distribution;
- Almost all geogs connected by farm roads

Access to Food- Continued

- Remittances from urban relatives;
- Borrowings cash and kind, exchange of labor for food are other mechanisms enabling access to food;
- Economic access to food includes:
 - Fruit crops
 - Vegetable and livestock production
 - non farm income generating activities arts and crafts, tourism are promoted.

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_6882

