



National Mandate and Strategy for NAP Process in Bhutan

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Outline

- ❖ Bhutan's vulnerability to Climate Change
- ❖ NAP Project Overview & NAP Process
- ❖ National Coordination Arrangement

Vulnerability to Climate Change

Landlocked and least developed country with fragile mountainous terrain



Heavy dependence on climate sensitive sectors and Low level of economic diversification

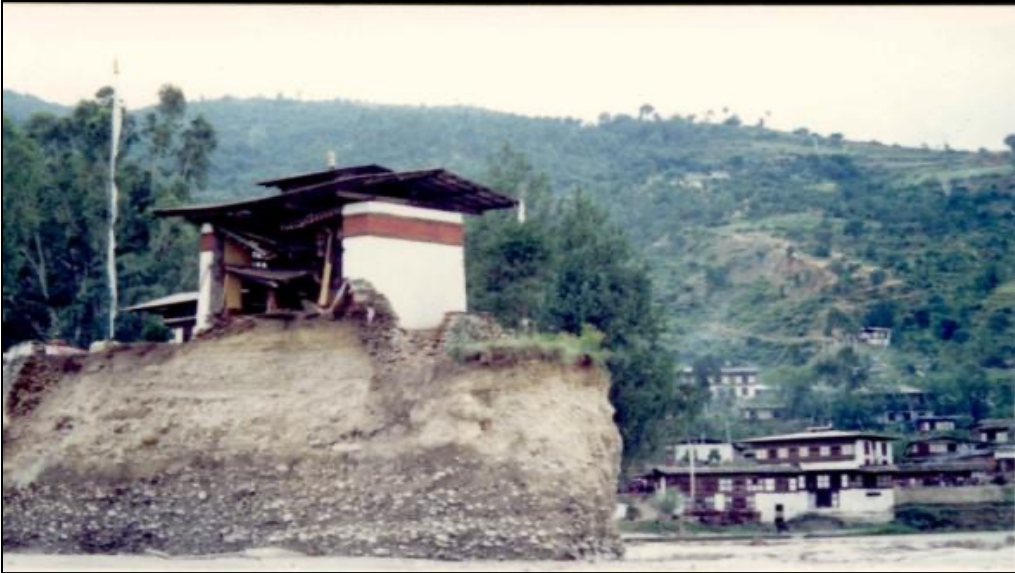


Agrarian society (69% of population)



Large investments in hydropower

Current Vulnerabilities



- Glacial Lake Outburst Floods
 - due to temperature rise
- Land Degradation
 - Landslides, erosion due to changes in weather patterns, high intensity rainfall, cyclones
- Flashfloods
 - Intense rainfall periods, cyclones

Current Vulnerabilities



- Droughts
 - Drying water sources due to temperature rise, longer intervals between rain
- Wind and Thunderstorms
- Newer pests and diseases
- Forest Fire

Project Overview

Project Title: Preparation of a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for Bhutan, with a focus on the water sector.

Project duration: 4 years

Primary Donor: Green Climate Fund (GCF)

Partners: Led by NECS through a ‘whole of society’ approach involving academia, CSOs, Government agencies and Private sector.

NAP Vision

- ❖ To protect the health, lives, livelihoods and happiness of the people of Bhutan from the adverse impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience to reduce vulnerability and by integrating adaptation actions into the development planning process at all levels.
- ❖ NAP launched in 2015 as a medium- to long-term approach in reducing vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change, that is integrated with national development planning processes and strategies.

Objectives

- ❖ To establish a process that ensures a continuous, progressive and iterative process to assess vulnerability and adaptation needs across all sectors and levels.
- ❖ Promote the integration of climate change adaptation planning, and the implementation of adaptation actions into national and local level plans.
- ❖ Formulate a NAP document to be used as a basis for attracting international support to build resilience.

Rationale for defining objectives

❖ **Climate Change Policy of the Kingdom of Bhutan (CCP) 2020**

Vision - A prosperous, resilient and carbon neutral Bhutan, where the pursuit of gross national happiness for the present and future generations is secure under a changing climate.

Goal - To provide strategic guidance to ensure that Bhutan remains carbon neutral and protects the well-being of the people of Bhutan by adapting to climate change in an efficient and effective manner;

Policy Objective 2: Building resilience to climate change

RGOB shall take measures to protect the health, lives, livelihoods and happiness of the people of Bhutan from the adverse impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience to reduce vulnerability and by integrating adaptation actions into the development planning process at all levels.

Process

- ❖ NAP building on existing adaptation policies, plans & projects:
 - The National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) was the first major exercise to understand vulnerabilities and propose measures to address them.
 - NAPA document framed in 2006 with an objective of identifying immediate and urgent threats posed by climate change in Bhutan.
 - Formulated through extensive multi-sectoral consultations including LGs.
 - implemented NAPA I & II Projects. NAPA III project is ongoing.
 - Bhutan submitted TNC to UNFCCC in 2021.

- ❖ NAP addressing vulnerabilities through systematic vulnerability assessments, national capacity building and making adaptation planning a ‘part of’ regular development planning process

Alignment with national priorities and SDGs

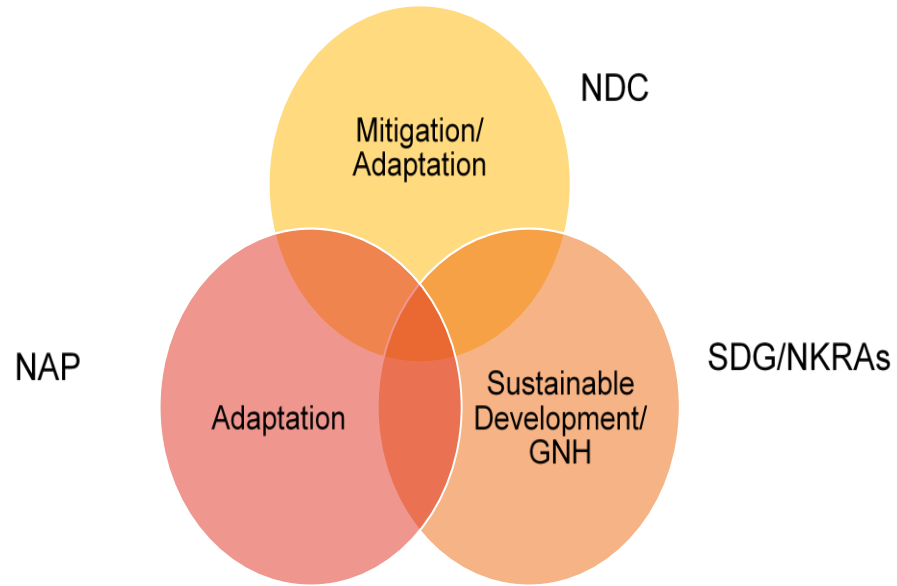


Figure : Overlaps and synergies in the plans/ agendas

❖ Synergies between NAP, SDG and FYPs identified:

- NDC & NAP – complementary & mutually supportive.
- NDC provides the high-level direction for climate action, while NAP elaborates adaptation options & strategies for implementation.
- SDGs in Bhutan have been translated into the 17 NKRAAs covering multiple elements of adaptation.

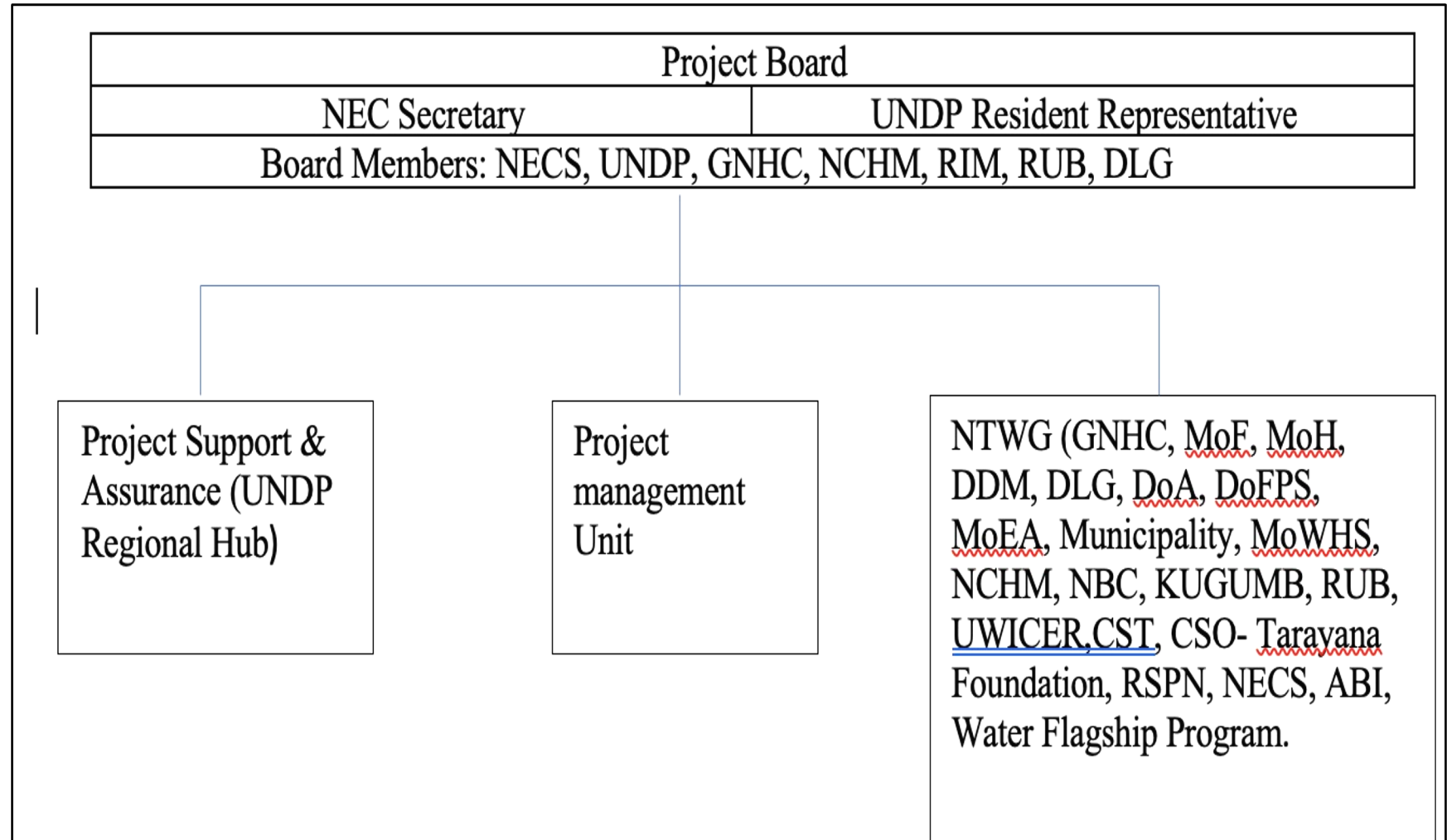
These three processes are complementary / strong foundation for alignment & implementation of adaptation actions.

- ❖ Water sector was identified as very vulnerable through our NDC.
- ❖ The 12 FYP - NKRA on “*Carbon neutral, climate and disaster resilient development enhanced*”, provides the clarity in mandate and top-level support.
- ❖ Alignment of SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) with NKRA 17 (Sustainable Water). Such synergies are critical as it can lead to development of common indicators for M&E, so that NKRA indicators can also act as vehicles to report to UNFCCC.

Institutional Coordination Arrangements (based on the SEP)

- ❖ NEC functions as the high-level *National Climate Change Committee* in line with mandates under National Environment Protection Act (NEPA) 2007.
- ❖ A *Multisectoral Technical Committee on Climate Change (MSTCCC)* was created by the NEC in 2010 to serve as the technical level body for coordinating climate change activities.
- ❖ *MSTCCC* has been revamped as *Climate Change Coordination Committee (C4)*. The 14 members committee comprises representatives from various agencies and is chaired by NECS Secretary.
- ❖ NECS function as the Secretariat to C4 and NEC.

Institutional Coordination Arrangements (based on the SEP)



Thank you for your kind attention!!!