

East Asia Low Carbon Green Growth Forum (25-26 April 2012)

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Track 1- Improving the Quality of Growth and Maximizing net Growth



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Bhutan
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Presentation Outline

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1. Gross National Happiness – An Introduction
2. Gross National Happiness and its Application
3. GNH Integration into National Policies and Development Plans
4. Issues and Challenges

4. Issues and Challenges

What is Gross National Happiness?

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Gross National Happiness (GNH) is a development approach that seeks to “achieve a harmonious balance between material well-being and the spiritual, emotional and cultural needs of our society.”

GNH based on the belief that since happiness is the ultimate desire of every citizen, it must be the purpose of development to create the enabling conditions for happiness

The Four Pillars of Gross National Happiness



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GNH Pillars

Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development

Poverty reduction
Universal Primary Enrolment
Free health and education services

Preservation and promotion of culture

Conservation of the environment

Good governance

Fostering a vibrant democratic culture
Improve Performance of three tiers of governments
to freedom

Bhutan's journey with GNH began more than four decades ago and more elaborate and precise metrics to measure GNH has been underway since 2008

How is Gross National Happiness being Operationalized?



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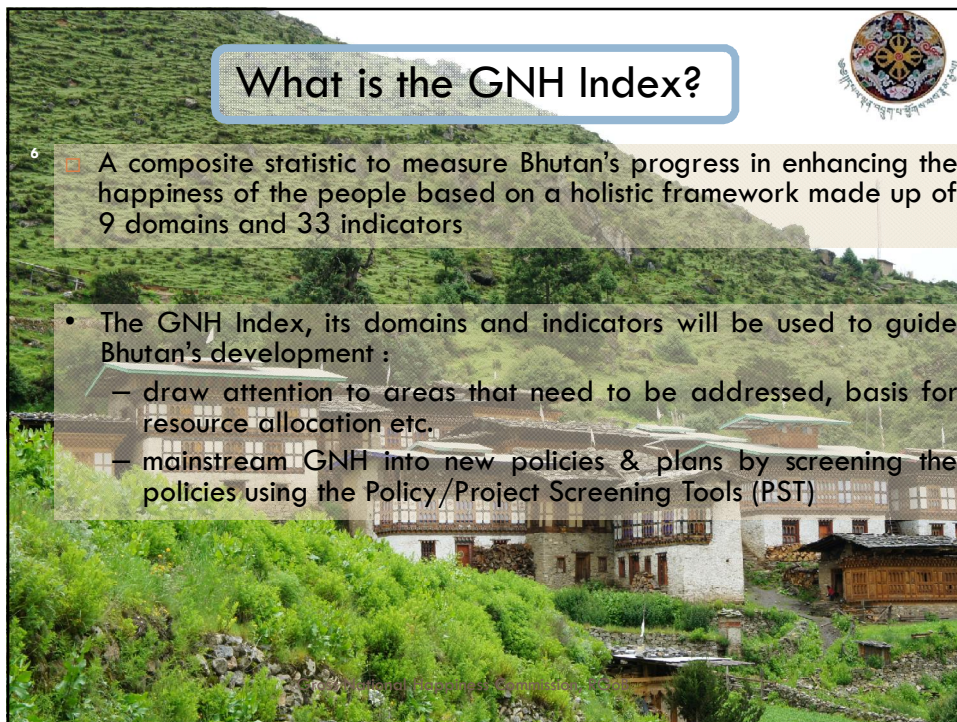
- Gross National Happiness Commission created to mainstream GNH
- GNH indicators and Policy and Project Selection Tools developed
- GNH Survey carried out every two years to assess our journey towards GNH

What is the GNH Index?



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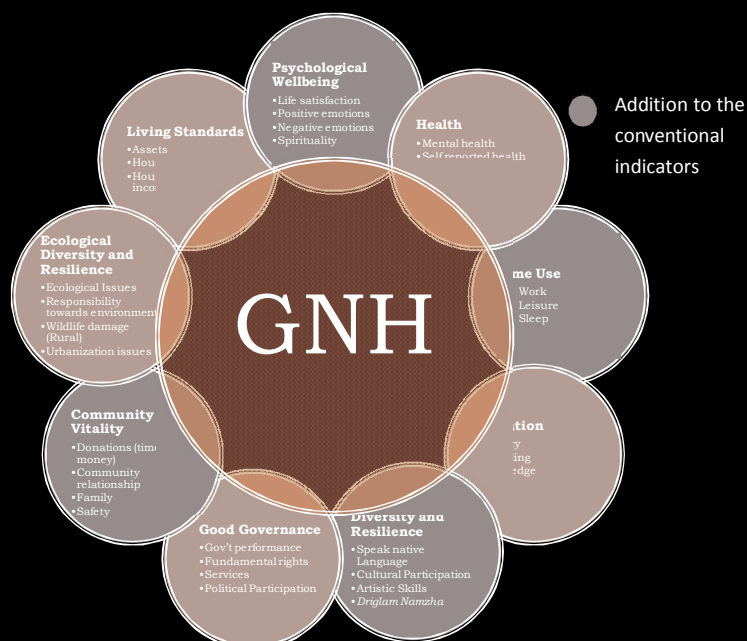
- A composite statistic to measure Bhutan's progress in enhancing the happiness of the people based on a holistic framework made up of 9 domains and 33 indicators
- The GNH Index, its domains and indicators will be used to guide Bhutan's development :
 - draw attention to areas that need to be addressed, basis for resource allocation etc.
 - mainstream GNH into new policies & plans by screening the policies using the Policy/Project Screening Tools (PST)



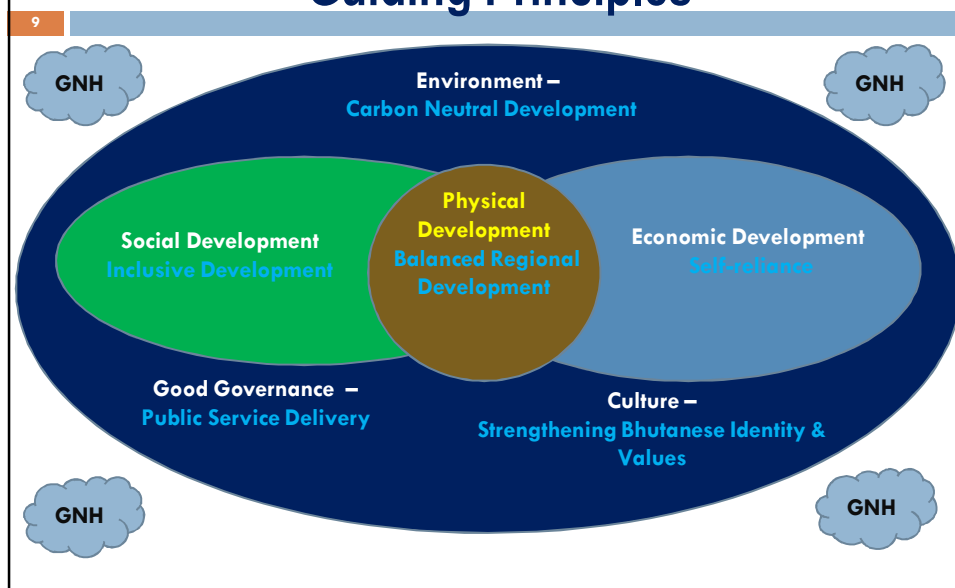
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11th Five Year Development Framework: Guiding Principles



Key Issues

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Key Issues/ Challenges	Poverty Reduction	Self Reliance	Youth Unemployment	Emerging Issues
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •End of 10th Plan: 15% •MPI: 25.8% •Inequalities in income •Malnutrition in remote communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Continued dependence on external aid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Unemployment among youth- 9.2% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Crime •Vulnerable Children and Youth/ Orphans •Single Parent •Differently abled person •Senior Citizens

Overall Eleventh Plan Goal

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Self-Reliance and Inclusive Green Socio-Economic Development

Being able to meet all our national development needs as articulated through 5 Year Plans, without ODA, by the end of the 11FYP

Reducing Inequality by enhancing the standard of living and the quality of life of the most vulnerable sections of our society

Green- Carbon neutral development

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Key Practical Issues and Challenges

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Changing mind set of the people

Human Resource Capacity

Technical know-how

High Cost of Development

THANK YOU
FOR MORE INFORMATION – PLEASE VISIT



www.gnhc.gov.bt
www.grossnationalhappiness.com

National Key Result Areas and Key Performance Indicators

National Key Result Area	Pillar 1: Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development			
	Key Performance Indicators			
1 Sustained Eco. Growth	i) Annual GDP Growth – 9-10 percent; ii) Domestic financing to Total Exp. – 90 % (60%); iii) Fiscal deficit < 5 % average over plan period;			
2 Poverty Reduced & MDG Plus achieved	i) Poverty – (Income less than 10% (15%); Multidimensional – <15 % (25.8%)); ii) MDG beyond 2015 targets iii) Gini Coeff 0.3 (0.35, PAR 2007)			
3 Food secure and sustained	i) Cereal self sufficiency 195,000 Ton/pa (143,638 Ton/pa)			
4 Full employment	i) 2.5 % (3.1%); ii) Youth <5 % (9.3%);			
5 Needs of Vulnerable Group addressed	i) No. of specific targeted interventions for vulnerable groups; ii) No. of incentives, resource centres and programmes for improving quality of parenting.			

National Key Result Areas and Key Performance Indicators

National Key Result Area	Pillar 1: Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development			
	Key Performance Indicators			
6 Historical, cultural property and Bhutanese identity promoted and preserved.	i) No of initiatives to promote national language and local dialects, songs, lozey, etc ii) GNH value Index – (importance of family, friendship, generosity, spiritual faith and compassion). iii) Community Relationship index – (sense of belongings, trust in neighbors, fairness in community, neighbors helping each other, socialization with neighbors). iv) No of Structural Heritage Maintained			
7 Indigenous wisdom, arts and crafts promoted for sustainable rural livelihood	i) Income of rural households ii) No. of people employed in cultural industries iii) Exports of indigenous arts and crafts iv) Documentation and revival of indigenous wisdom.			

National Key Result Areas and Key Performance Indicators

National Key Result Area		Pillar 1: Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development	Pillar 2: Preservation and Promotion of Culture	Pillar 3: Preservation of Environment	Pillar 4: Good Governance
		Key Performance Indicators			
8	Carbon neutral/Green & climate resilient development	i) Green House Gas Emission ... (2,085.84 Gg (2009)) ii) Suspended Particulate Matter(mg/sq m) <50 iii) Pollution Perception Index (GNH Index)			
9	Sustainable utilization and management of Natural Resource	i) Proportion of forest area under sustainable forest management – 12% (6.6 %) ii) Implementation of full cost accounting - Green accounts developed by 2013.			
10	Integrated water utilization and management	i) Integrated Water Resource Management Implemented			
11	Improved disaster resilience and management mainstreamed	i) No. of disaster resilient infrastructure ii) No. of disaster preparedness programs implemented. iii) Response time (no. of hours within which emergency response time reaches site of disaster)			

National Key Result Areas and Key Performance Indicators

National Key Result Area		Pillar 1: Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development	Pillar 2: Preservation and Promotion of Culture	Pillar 3: Preservation of Environment	Pillar 4: Good Governance
Key Performance Indicators					
12	Improved public service delivery, motivated public servants GPMS	<div>i. Avg Service Delivery TAT reduced by 70% for all G2C, G2B and G2G services</div> <div>ii. Average performance rating of government agencies >90 %</div> <div>iii. Central Government Performance Index (GNH Index)</div>			
13	Democracy and Governance strengthened	<div>i. No. of potential organizations agencified</div>			
14	Gender friendly environment for women's participation	<div>i. Women representation in the parliament, DT and GT – 10/72 (Parliament); 79 (LG) – Sept. 2011.</div> <div>ii. Ratio of female to male in tertiary education – 100% (60 %)</div> <div>iii. Female unemployment 3 % (4.5); Youth female unemployment 6 % (10.9 %)</div>			
15	Corruption Reduced	<div>i. Corruption Perception Index – below 20 (38/183 (2011) (Transparency International)</div>			
16	Safe Society	<div>i) Nationwide reported crime (annually) – 1,500 (4,199) by category, age group and gender; ii) People's Perception of safety</div>			

Strategies to achieve NKRAs

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□ Poverty Reduction

- Broad based sectoral intervention – improving living conditions and livelihood of the population.
- Targeted Poverty Reduction Intervention
 - Rural Economy Advancement Programme (REAP) –improving sustainable livelihoods
 - National Rehabilitation Programme (NRP) – land to landless, socio-economically disadvantaged and other needy groups.
- Common Minimum Programme – common minimum basic socio-economic facilities to all Geogs

□ Private Sector Development

- Government lead PSD (ICT, value added Agriculture, Cultural Industries, Construction etc..)
- PPP/Outsourcing – infrastructure investments; non-core functions.
- Developing SMEs/CSI – enabling environment, incubators (craft clusters etc).
- Strengthening financial system – access to credit, payment and settlement system, opportunities to enhance hard currency and Rupee earnings etc.

□ HRD

- Creating critical mass of skilled/qualified/productive workforce to realize EDP 2010 vision.
- Benchmarking of education/vocational training institutes with the best in the Region.
- Establishing 1-2 new university

Strategies to achieve NKRAs

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□ Balanced Regional Development

- Growth Centre - Develop growth centres/strategic human settlement – economic potentials, socio-economic facilities, linkages to towns/rural areas and demographic profile.
 - Thimphu (central govt headquarter) Paro (Corporate headquarter), Bumthang – (cultural industry hub), T/gang (education hub), Mongar (agro-processing hub), Gelephu (Green industries/services hub)....
- Infrastructure strengthening – SEZ, Dry Ports, air, railways, roads, ICT, schools, hospitals, rural infrastructure etc..

□ ICT

- Creating ICT and media literate society
- Promotion of IT enabled services (online and mobile services) for efficient and effective public service delivery and reaching the unreached (telemedicine, mobile financial services etc).