

**The Fifteenth Session of the
Intergovernmental Meeting
(IG15)
16 October 2016, Colombo, Sri
Lanka**

Bhutan

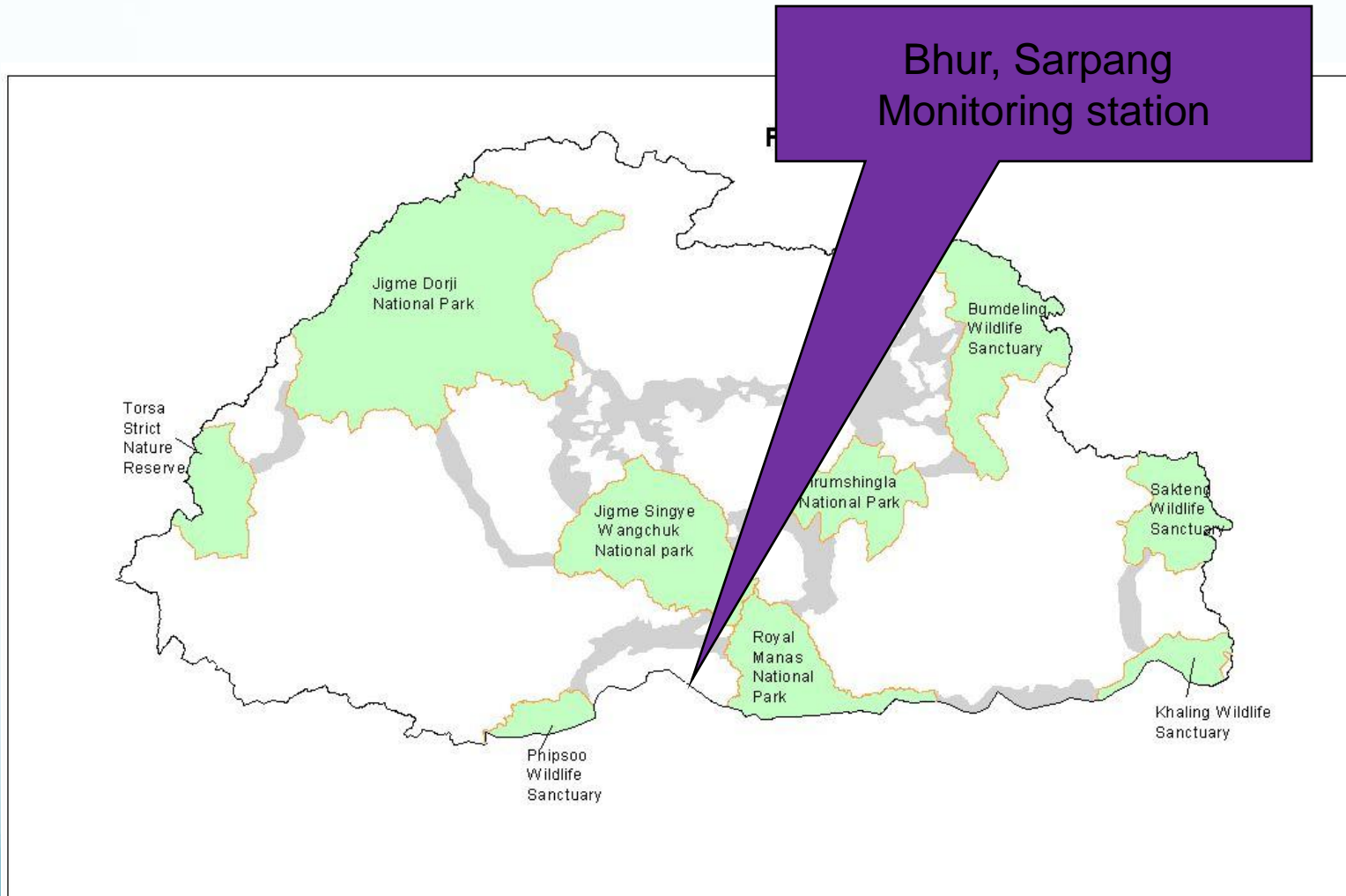
Presentation outline

- Male declaration
- Activities updates
- National policies and Legislation
- Challenges
- Partners
- Lessons learnt and way forward

Male Declaration stimulated discussions on air pollution in Bhutan since 1999

Policy and dissemination of information to public

Monitoring station



Monitoring station



Activities

- Transboundary monitoring station at Bhur Gelephu
- Passive sampling field campaign nation wide
- Study on impact air pollution on crops (spinach)
- Completed in previous phases
- Other initiatives: ban on second hand vehicles; enhance public transportation system and roads; move towards cleaner technology and fuel (vehicle fuel and industries)

Policy and legal instruments in place

- Constitution of Bhutan 2008
- NEPA Act 2007
- EA Act 2000 (EC)
- Carbon Neutral commitment at all times to come (CoP 15)
- Climate change policy or legislation

Challenges

- Monitoring station dysfunctional
- Logistical challenges for passive sampling
- Limited Capacity (Manpower and technology) for example drawing and implementing new parameters (O₃ and PM 2.5)

Partners

- ICIMOD – stations at Gedu and Chelela
- CPCB, India – MoU (capacity building and sample analysis support)

Lessons learned and way forward

- Concerted effort to implement Male Declaration
- Capacity building
- Mobilize resources
- Political will with adequate resources

Thank you