GROSS NATIONAL HAPPINESS
BHUTAN's DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

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"HAPPINESS" – from GNH Perspective

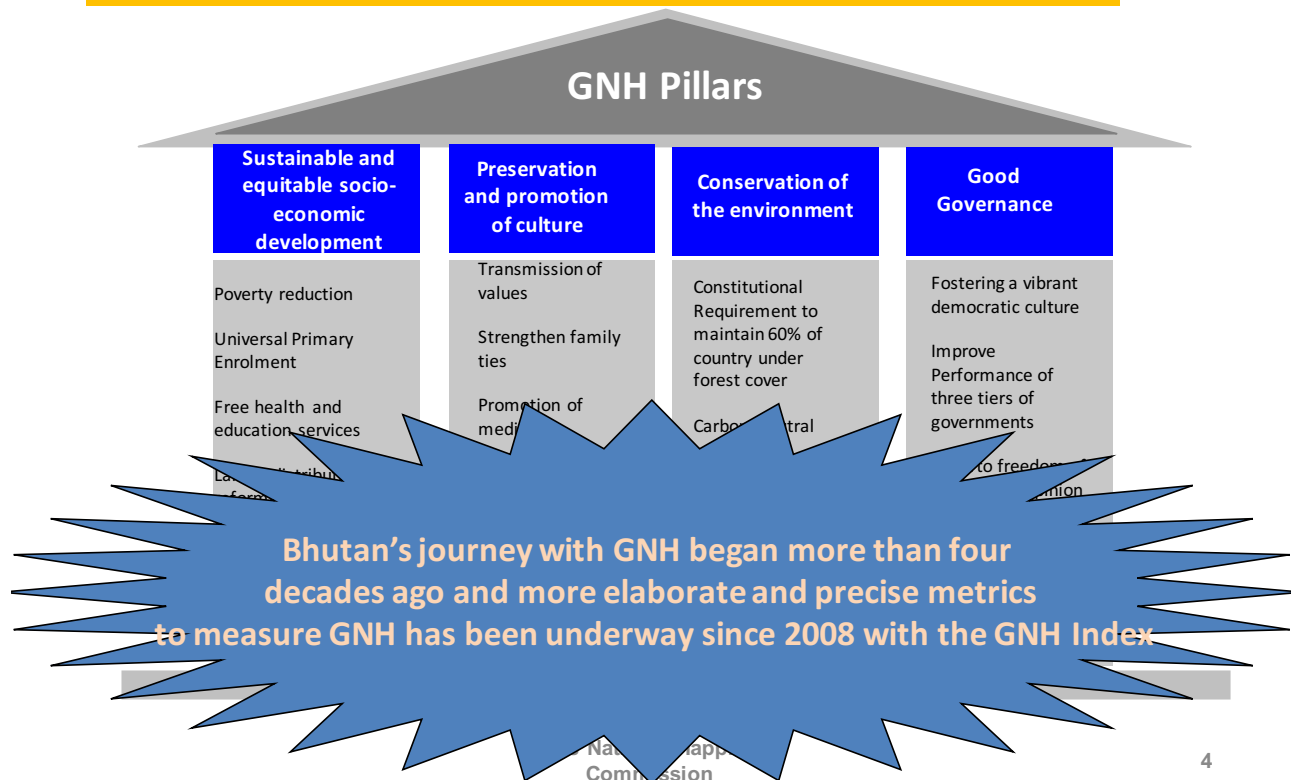- Nothing to do with the common use of the word to denote a momentary passing mood.....

- Rather it refers to the deep, enduring and abiding happiness that comes from multi-dimensional life experiences.....

What is GNH?

- GNH is a development approach that seeks to "achieve a harmonious balance between material well-being and the spiritual, emotional and cultural needs of an individual and 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
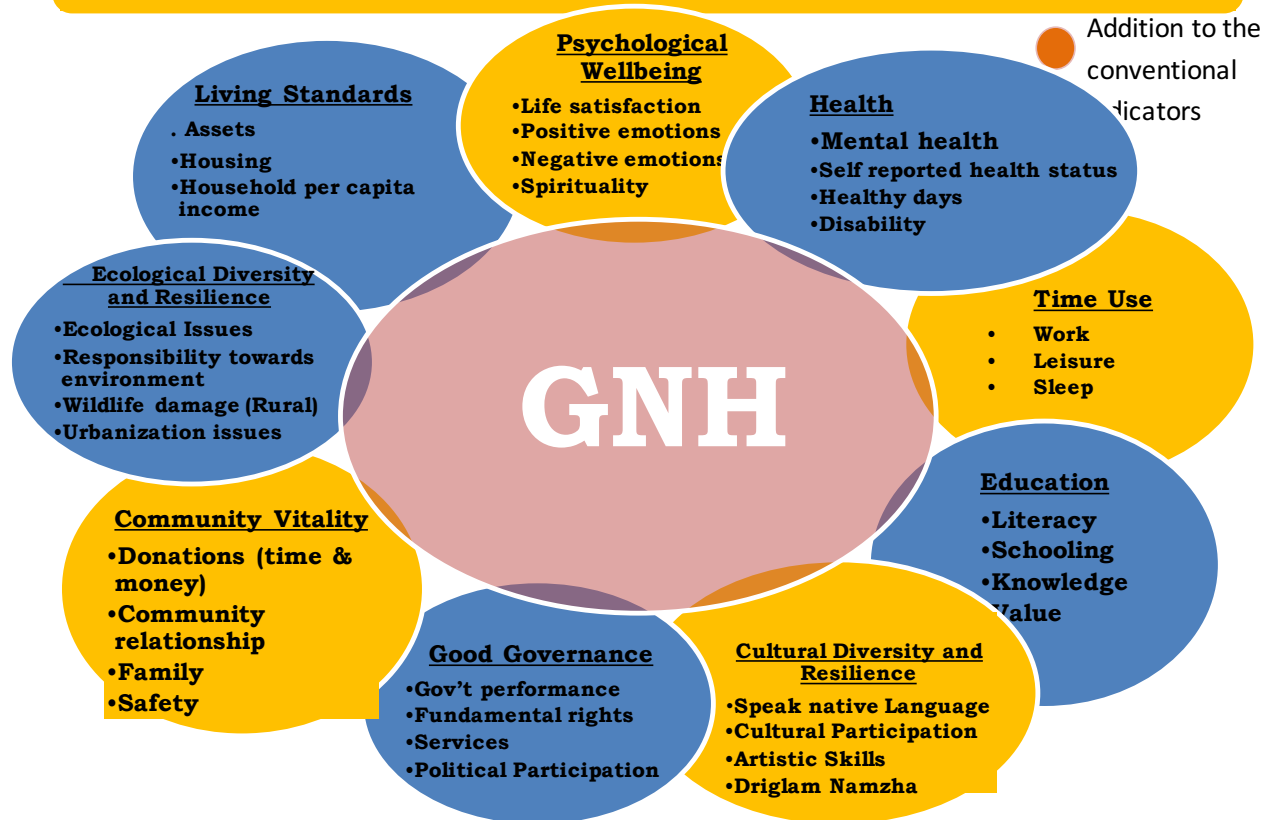
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The Four Pillars of Gross National Happiness

GNH Pillars

Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development	Preservation and promotion of culture	Conservation of the environment	Good Governance
Poverty reduction	Transmission of values	Constitutional Requirement to maintain 60% of country under forest cover	Fostering a vibrant democratic culture
Universal Primary Enrolment	Strengthen family ties		Improve Performance of three tiers of governments
Free health and education services	Promotion of medi	Carbo tral	

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 with the GNH Index

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What is the GNH Index?

Psychological Wellbeing
- Life satisfaction
- Positive emotions
- Negative emotions
- Spirituality

Living Standards
- . Assets
- Housing
- Household per capita income

Health
- Mental health
- Self reported health status
- Healthy days
- Disability

Addition to the conventional indicators

Ecological Diversity and Resilience
- Ecological Issues
- Responsibility towards environment
- Wildlife damage (Rural)
- Urbanization issues

GNH

Time Use
- Work
- Leisure
- Sleep

Education
- Literacy
- Schooling
- Knowledge
- Value

Community Vitality
- Donations (time & money)
- Community relationship
- Family
- Safety

Good Governance
- Gov't performance
- Fundamental rights
- Services
- Political Participation

Cultural Diversity and Resilience
- Speak native Language
- Cultural Participation
- Artistic Skills
- Driglam Namzha

Objectives of GNH Index

(1). Setting an alternative framework of development

(2). Providing indicators to sectors to guide development

(3). Allocating resources in accordance with targets

(4). Measuring people's happiness and wellbeing:

(5). Measuring progress over time

(6). Comparing progress across the country:

Calculation

Thresholds

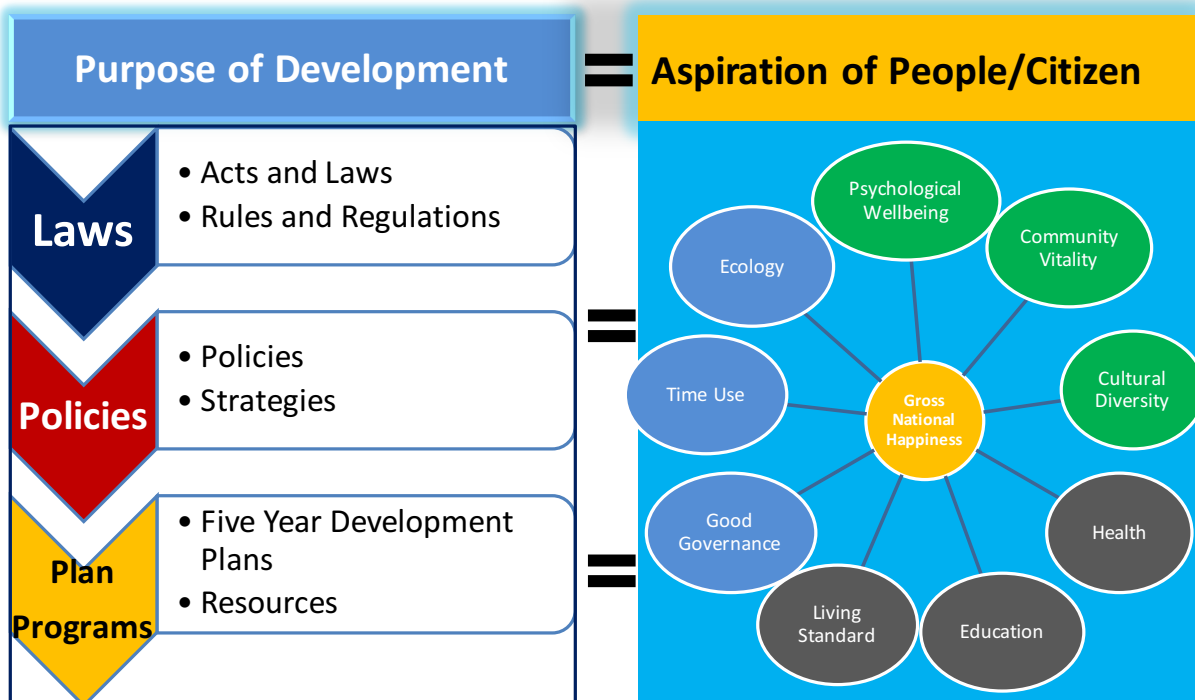|	
SUFFICIENCY	➢ shows how much a person needs in order to enjoy sufficiency in each of the 33 cluster indicators.
HAPPINESS	➢ shows how many domains or in what percentage of the indicators must a person achieve sufficiency in order to be understood as happy

GNH Index

GNH Index (Trend)

GNH Index

0.622 — 0.743 — 0.756

—— GNH Index

2008   2010   2015
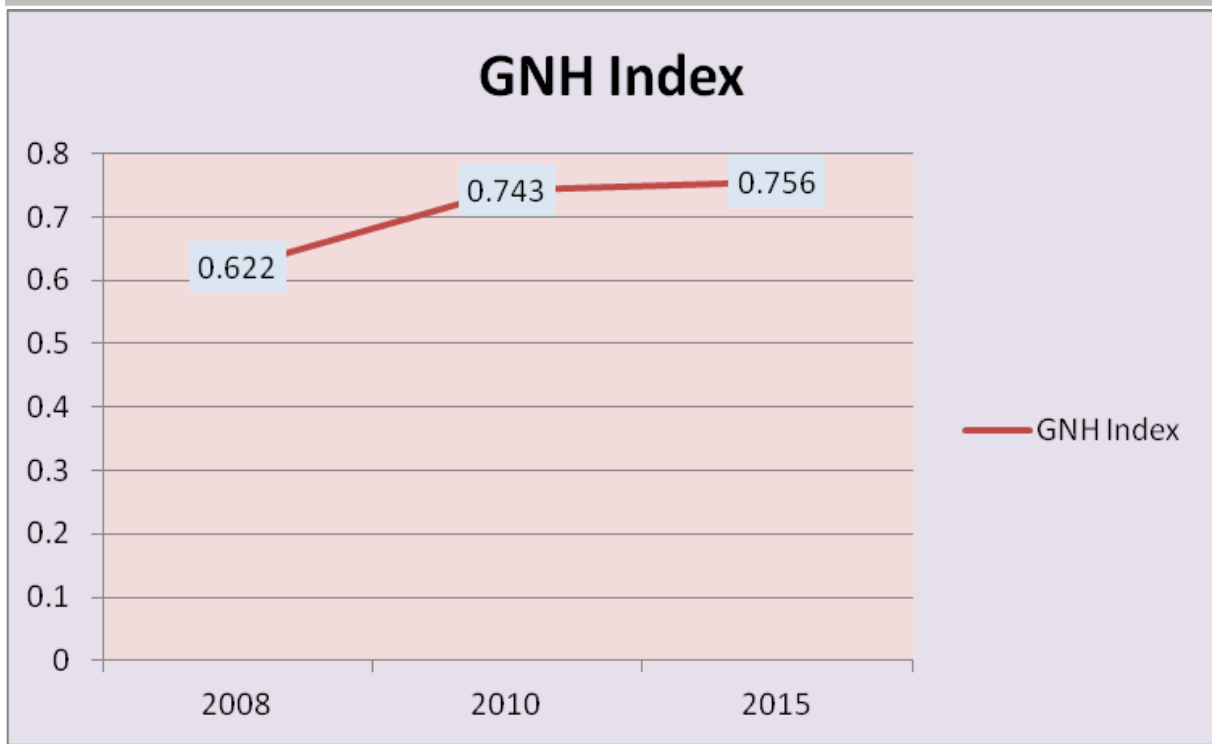
Happiness Range

2015 GNH	Score Range:	Percentage of people who are:
Deeply Happy	77%-100%	8.4%
Extensively Happy	66%-76%	35.0%
Narrowly Happy	50%-65%	47.9%
Unhappy	0-49%	8.8%

Source: GNH Survey 2015, CBS

GNH in simple words .....

Purpose of Development	=	Aspiration of People/Citizen

Laws
- Acts and Laws
- Rules and Regulations

=

Policies
- Policies
- Strategies

=

Plan Programs
- Five Year Development Plans
- Resources

=

Gross National Happiness:
- Psychological Wellbeing
- Community Vitality
- Ecology
- Cultural Diversity
- Time Use
- Health
- Good Governance
- Living Standard
- Education

HOW IS GNH BEING OPERATIONALIZED?

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Operationalizing Gross National Happiness

- Gross National Happiness Commission created to mainstream GNH

- GNH Index with 9 domains and its indicators that captures the common aspirations of the Bhutanese people – adopted as development framework.

- Two Tools: GNH indicators and Policy Screening Tools developed;

- GNH Survey carried out every two years to assess progress and sharpen policy interventions towards GNH

Result Based Planning Framework

Gross National Happiness

Eleventh Plan Goal: *Self-reliance and Inclusive Green Socio-Economic Development*

National Level — 16 National Key Result Areas(NKRAs) & Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

Sector Level — 300+ Sector/Dzongkhag Key Result Areas(SKRAs) & Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

Agency Level — Result Based Programs

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National Key Result Areas and Key Performance Indicators

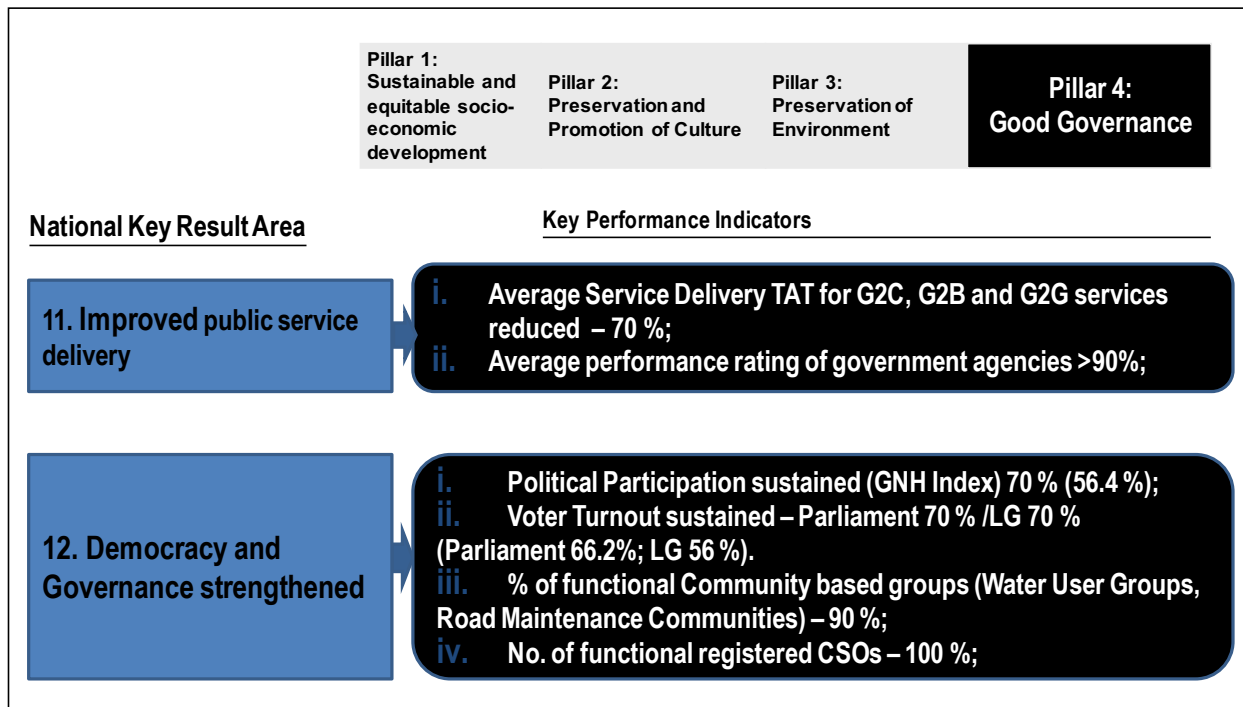|	Pillar 1: Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development	Pillar 2: Preservation and promotion of Culture	Pillar 3: Preservation of Environment	Pillar 4 Good Governance
National Key Result Area	**Key Performance Indicators**			
1. Sustained Economic Growth	i. Annual average GDP Growth – more than 10 percent (7-8 %); ii. Domestic financing to Total Exp. – 85% (65%); iii. Fiscal deficit maintained at < 3% average over plan period; iv. Consumer Price Index < 7-8% (8.37%) v. Priority sector lending – TBD; vi. Exports without electricity – Nu. 28 billion by 2017-18 (Nu. 15 b in 2012)			
2. Poverty Reduced & MDG Plus achieved	i. Income Poverty reduced –< 5% (12% 2012); ii. Multidimensional – <10% (25.8% 2010); iii. Gini Coeff 0.3 (0.36 2012) iv. IMR per 1000 live births < 20 (47) v. MMR per 100,000 live births <100 (155) vi. U 5 MR per 1,000 live births < 30 (61) vii. Percentage of rural pop with access to improved drinking water supply (%) near 100% (94.1%)			

National Key Result Areas and Key Performance Indicators

	Pillar 1: Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development	**Pillar 2: Preservation and Promotion of Culture**	Pillar 3: Preservation of Environment	Pillar 4: Good Governance

National Key Result Area   **Key Performance Indicators**

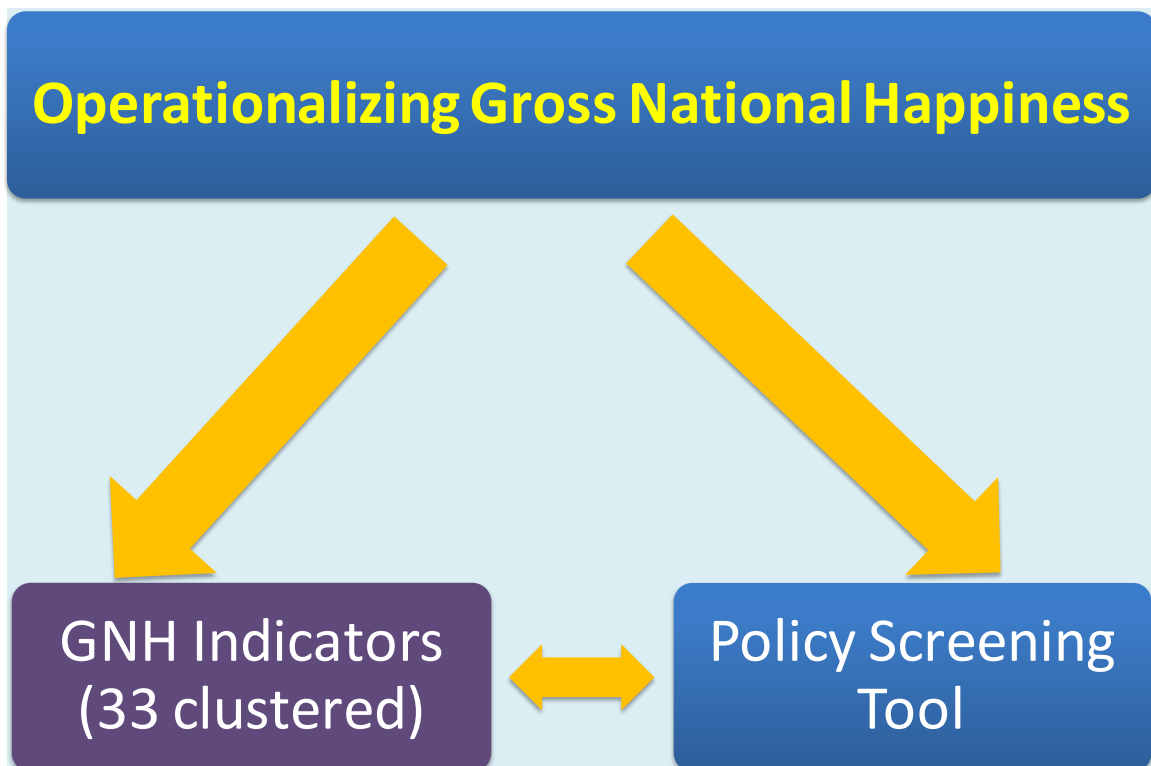| National Key Result Area	Key Performance Indicators
5. Strengthened Bhutanese Identity, social cohesion and harmony	i. Cultural diversity & resilience Index sustained 0.074 (0.074) ii. Community Vitality Index sustained 0.088 (0.088) iii. GNH Index 2010 sustained 0.743 (0.743)
6. Indigenous wisdom, arts and crafts promoted for sustainable livelihood	i. No. of rural households engaged in cultural industries- 2000 (208); ii. No. of jobs created by cultural industries – 2,500 (1,200)

National Key Result Areas and Key Performance Indicators

	Pillar 1: Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development	Pillar 2: Preservation and Promotion of Culture	**Pillar 3: Preservation of Environment**	Pillar 4: Good Governance

National Key Result Area   **Key Performance Indicators**

National Key Result Area	Key Performance Indicators
7. Carbon neutral/Green & climate resilient development	i) Green House Gas Emission - <6, 309.6 gg ; ii) Ambient Air Quality Standards revised as per national circumstances (Ambiant Air quality national standard 2010); iii) Perception of Ecological issues sustained (GNH Index) – 69%.
8. Sustainable utilization and management of Natural Resource	i) Proportion of forest area under sustainable forest management – 12% (6.6%); ii) Ecological footprint – study to establish baseline & target conducted; iii) Population Status of umbrella species (Tiger) - 155
9. Water Security	i) Long term mean annual flow of the entire country - 73,000 million m3; ii) 24 hours drinking water availability – 100%; iii) Ambient Water quality maintained within national standards;

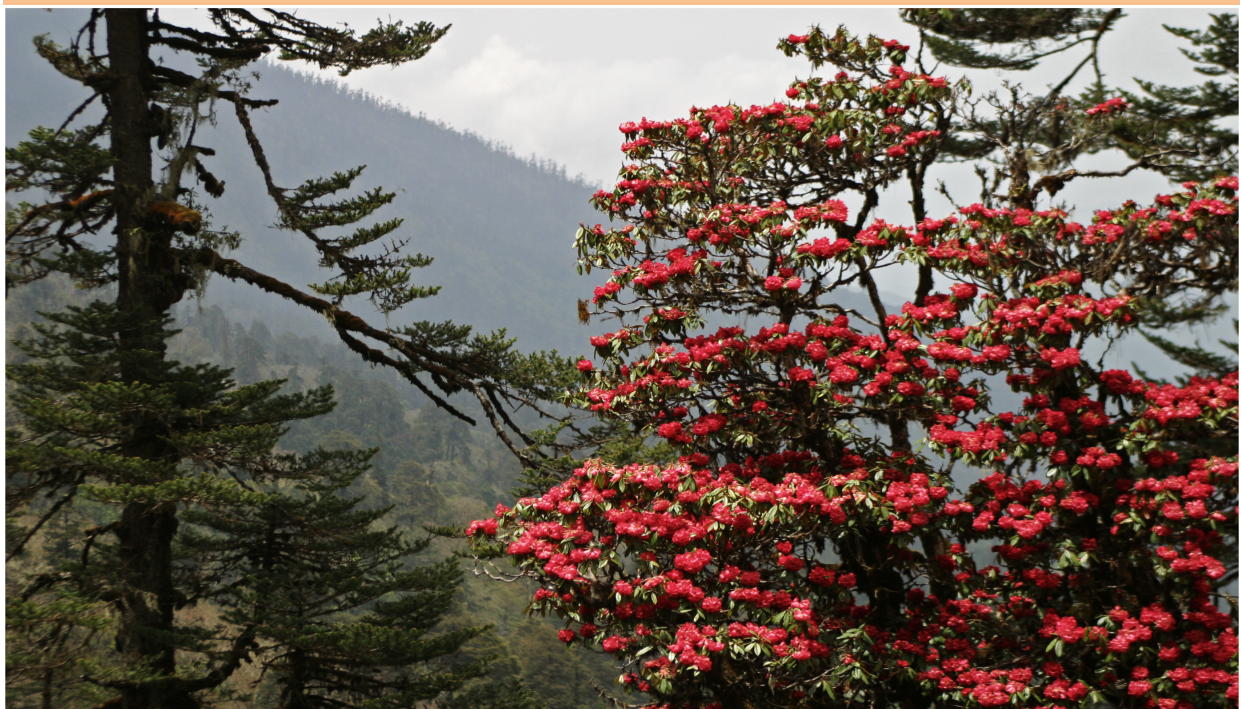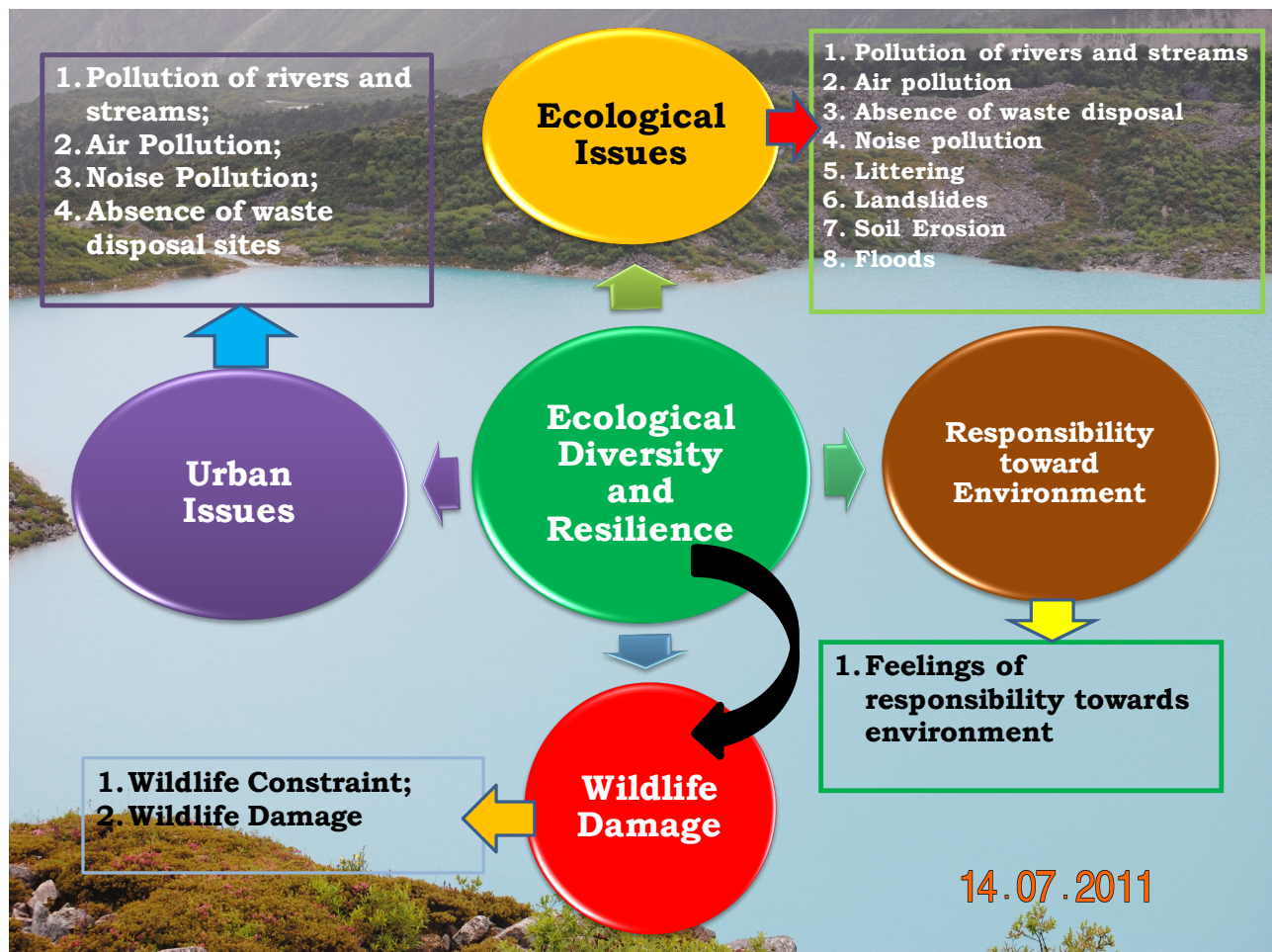# National Key Result Areas and Key Performance Indicators

Pillar 1: Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development	Pillar 2: Preservation and Promotion of Culture	Pillar 3: Preservation of Environment	Pillar 4: Good Governance

National Key Result Area

Key Performance Indicators

11. Improved public service delivery
> i. Average Service Delivery TAT for G2C, G2B and G2G services reduced – 70 %;
> ii. Average performance rating of government agencies >90%;

12. Democracy and Governance strengthened
> i. Political Participation sustained (GNH Index) 70 % (56.4 %);
> ii. Voter Turnout sustained – Parliament 70 % /LG 70 % (Parliament 66.2%; LG 56 %).
> iii. % of functional Community based groups (Water User Groups, Road Maintenance Communities) – 90 %;
> iv. No. of functional registered CSOs – 100 %;

Operationalizing Gross National Happiness

GNH Indicators (33 clustered) ⟷ **Policy Screening Tool**

GNH Indicators

Two Surveys – 2008 & 2010
Next Survey – 2014 -2015

Ecological Diversity and Resilience

Ecological Issues

1. Pollution of rivers and streams;
2. Air Pollution;
3. Noise Pollution;
4. Absence of waste disposal sites

1. Pollution of rivers and streams
2. Air pollution
3. Absence of waste disposal
4. Noise pollution
5. Littering
6. Landslides
7. Soil Erosion
8. Floods

Urban Issues

Ecological Diversity and Resilience

Responsibility toward Environment

1. Feelings of responsibility towards environment

1. Wildlife Constraint;
2. Wildlife Damage

Wildlife Damage

14.07.2011

Severity of Human Wildlife Conflict

Extent of damages caused by wild animals to crops

21%

38%

16%
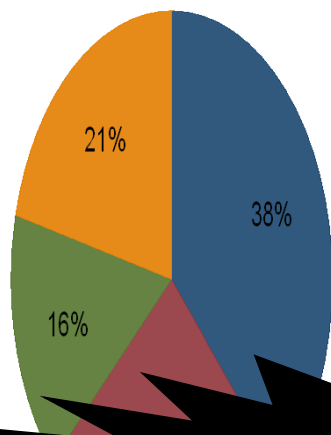
Agricultural constraints: Wild life

18%

10%

51%
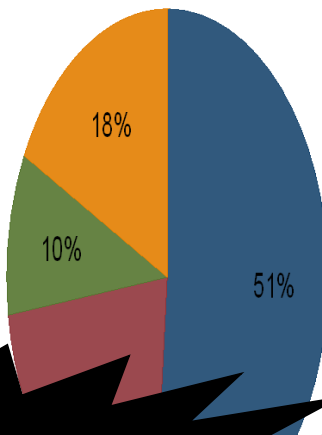
"During one of my last interviews I did, Monkeys were attacking my respondents crop while we were talking. I had to help her chase away Monkeys. I had to do the GNH interviews and at same time also had to chase the monkeys"

Mitigating Human Wildlife Conflict

Interventions

- Electric/Solar Fencing – 477 km built (3500 HH); 485 km planned
- GECC -Insurance scheme (livestock)
- Commercialize/contact farming on selected agri-commodities (crop insurance by financial institutes/end users)

Biological Interventions

- Map conflict hotspots;
- Assess Foraging Preference
- Promote habitat enrichment with palatable species along with plantation program;

Pilot Innovative Mechanisms

- Change land use and farming system (coffee plantation, Samtse)
- Pilot other wildlife repellent technologies (Honey bee)
- Promote crops less foraged by wild animals;
- Allow culling for selected species like wild boar;

GNH Policy Screening Tool (PST)

OBJECTIVES Of THE GNH POLICY SCREENING TOOL (PST)

- Systematically assess policies and projects through GNH "Lens"

- Select GNH enhancing policies and projects & reject projects and policies that adversely affect key indicators of GNH

- Orient policy makers & planners with the GNH frame of thinking

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Description of the GNH PST

Each selection indicator has a four-point scale from 1 to 4

- **This 4- pointer scale is ranked from the most negative to the most positive score where**
  1 denotes a negative score, 2 uncertain, 3 is a neutral score and 4 denotes a positive score

| STRESS	Will increase levels of stress in the population	Do not know the effects on levels of stress in the population	Will not have any appreciable effects on levels of stress	Will decrease levels of stress in the population
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**
Rationale (reasons for choosing a certain score)				
Mitigating Measures identified (if selected 1 or 2)				

Calculation

- **Total points : 22 x 4 = 88**

- **Neutral score : 22 x 3 = 66**

- **Policy or project assessed should score above average score (neutral score) to pass**

- **For the policy screening test, threshold is 66**

GNHC PST: National Policy on Reducing Harmful Use of Alcohol

GNHCS Variables Score

GNHC PST: National Policy on Reducing Harmful Use of Alcohol

MoH Variables Score
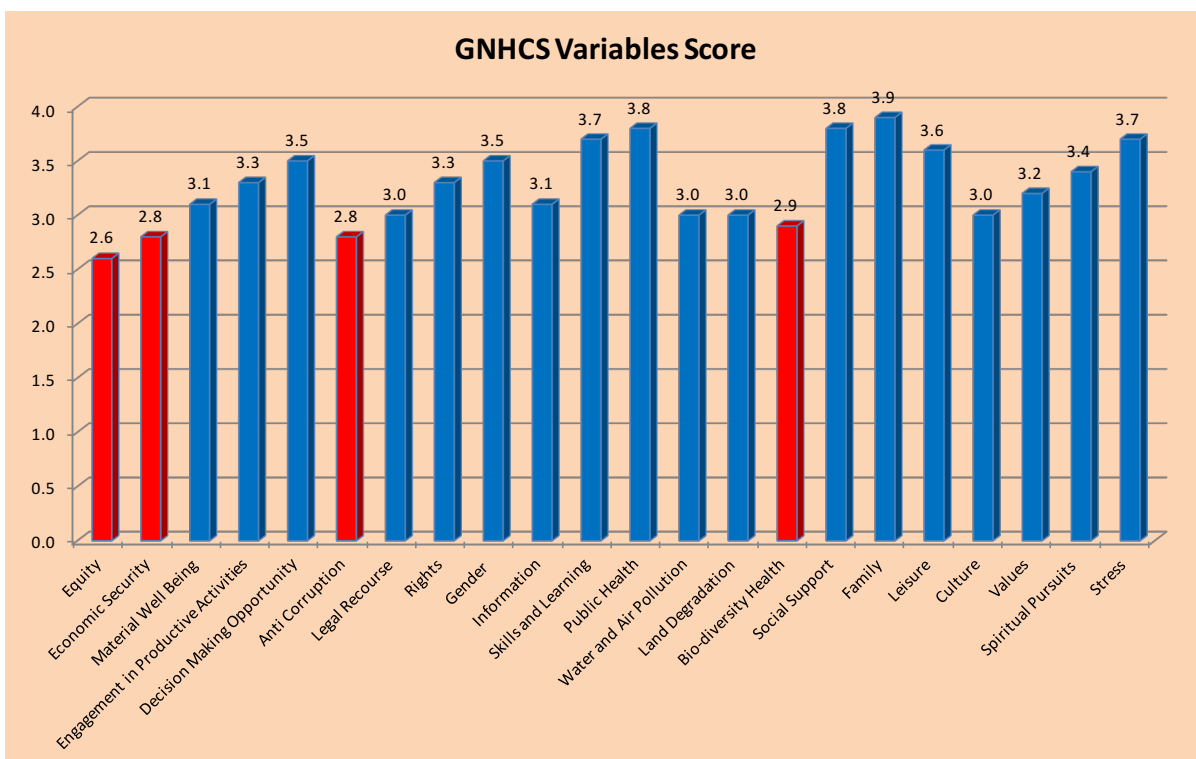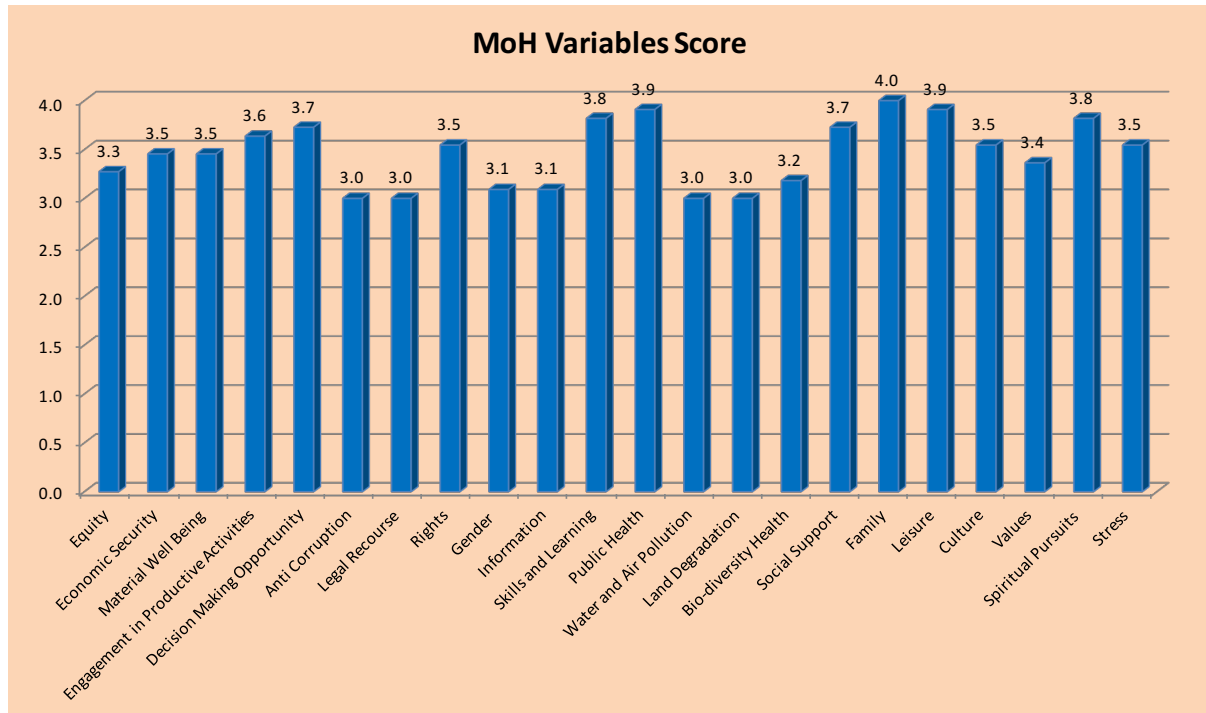
Screening Result Comparison

- MoH Aggregate Score = 76.1 (GNH Favorable)

- GNHC Aggregate Score = 72.0 (GNH Favorable)

- Domains Scoring Below 3:
  – None from both MoH and GNHC

Application of GNH Policy Screening Tool

- Economic Development Policy 2010
- FDI Policy 2010
- National Human Resource Development Policy 2010
- National Youth Policy 2010
- National Health Policy 2011
- National Land Policy 2011
- National Forest Policy 2011
- Tertiary Education Policy 2010
- National Health Policy 2011
- RNR Research Policy
- Municipal Finance Policy 2011
- Cottage Small and Medium Industry policy
- Bhutan Telecommunication and Broadband Policy

- Renewable Energy Policy
- National Irrigation Policy
- Licensing Policy
- Food and Nutrition Security Policy
- National Population Policy
- National Education Policy
- National Occupational and Health Safety Policy
- National Policy to reduce harmful use of alcohol;
- National Employment Policy;
- Evaluation Policy (draft)
- Domestic Electricity Tariff Policy (draft)
- Competition Policy (draft)
- Social Security Policy (draft).
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Opportunities and Challenges

- **Opportunities:**
  - GNH Indicators has made our "public policy making framework" more holistic and thus more complete and consistent with what individuals want from development– brings greater breadth (through 4 additional dimensions) and depth (qualitative aspects) -
  - Due to its comprehensiveness, it can provide a better measure of progress and thus ensure that development means more than economic growth or attainment of targets like MDGs.

- **Challenges**
  - Work in progress – room to improve its use to inform decisions
  - Complexities of dealing with unconventional domains

"All joy in this world comes from wanting others to be happy, and all suffering in this world comes from wanting only oneself to be happy." The cause of happiness in the world of Shanti Deva's thought is indeed societal, not self-centred

(Shanti Deva)

THANK YOU