







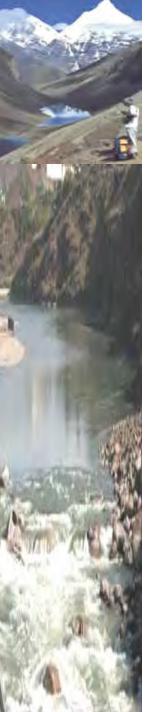
Familiarization Visit to WMO 25-27 September 2019

An Overview of National Center for Hydrology and Meteorology (NCHM)

(A scientific and technical autonomous agency of the Royal Government of Bhutan)

Karma Dupchu
Director/PR of Bhutan with WMO
National Center for Hydrology and Meteorology
Geneva: Switzerland
25 September, 2019

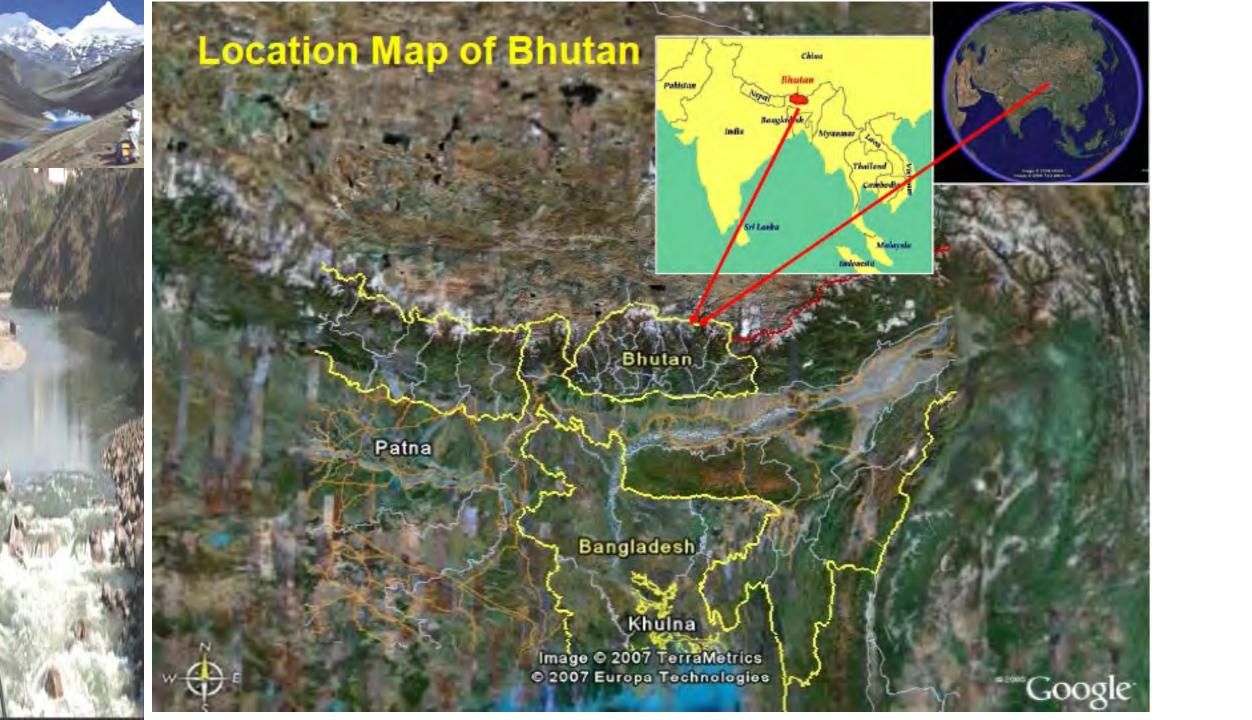
www.nchm.gov.bt

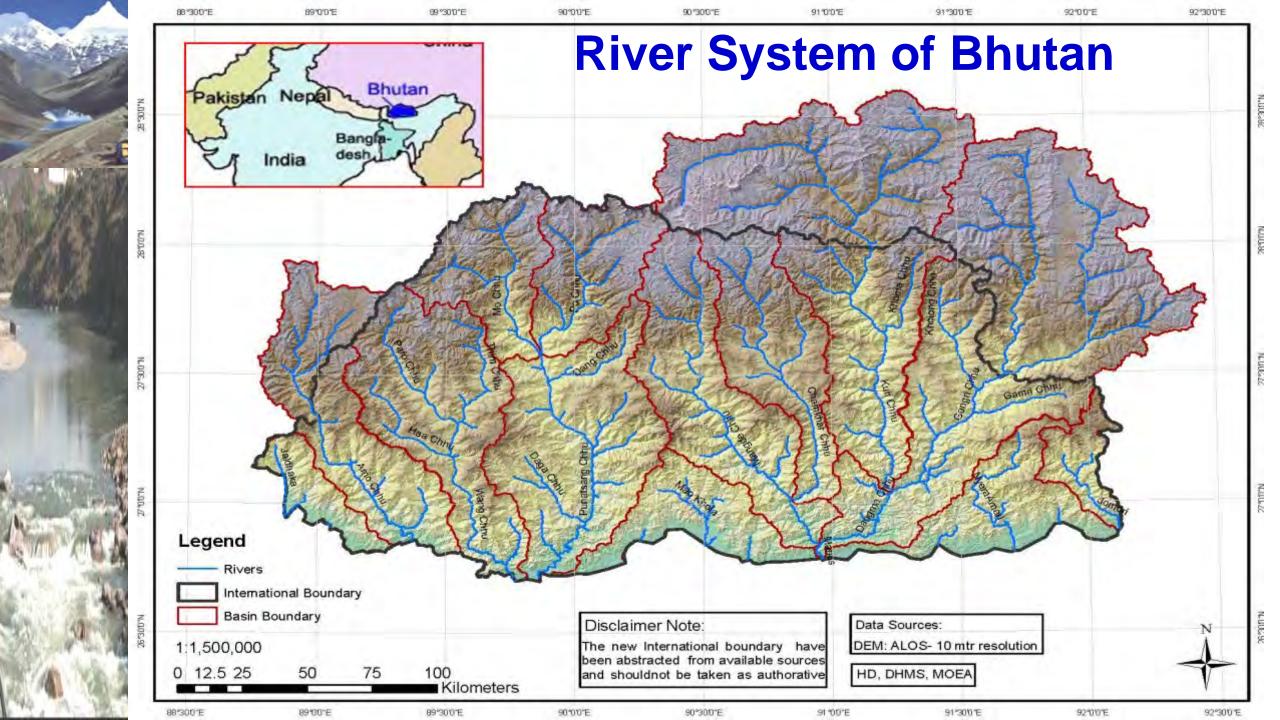


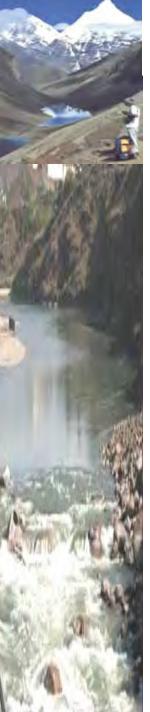
Presentation Outline

- 1. General Background Bhutan and NMHS
 - Bhutan locations and its vulnerability and risks to climate chnage
 - Institutional framework of Hydro-met services in Bhutan
 - Vision, Mission, Mandates anf functions
- 2. Current Services and Products

- 3. Challenges and opportunities
- 4. Plans and Priority needs





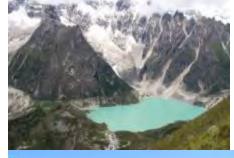


About Bhutan

- Located in the eastern Himalayas
- Relatively small mountainous country 38,394 sq.km
- > Total population 735,553 (Source: 2017 PHCB)
 - 62.2% in Rural Area; 37.8% in Urban Area
 - Population density around 19 persons/km²
- ➤ Altitude range from 160 to 7500 meters above sea level
- Distance: around 170 km north-south and 340 km eastwest
- > Fragile mountain ecosystem, rich biodiversity
- Climate Wet summer monsoon and cool dry winters
- Country is divided into:
 - 20 Dzongkhag (Districts)
 - 205 Gewog (Blocks)

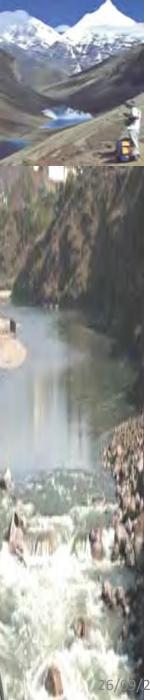
Source: http://www.nsb.gov.bt/publication/files/pub6sh3499qo.pdf











Bhutan is a Carbon Neutral

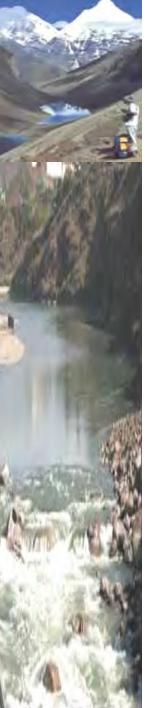
Forest Cover: 72% of total area

- GHG emissions still relatively low
 - Total emissions: 2.2 million tons CO₂ equivalent in 2013
 - Forests Sink: 6.3 million tons CO₂ estimated
- 100% Electricity generated through hydropower
- Bhutan isn't just carbon neutral it's carbon negative





National Center for Hydrology and Meteorology

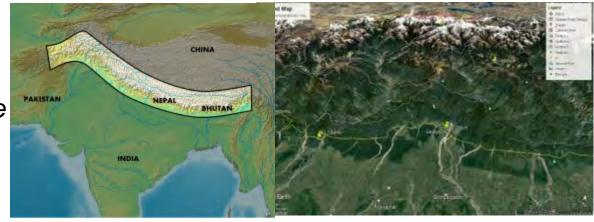


Bhutan's Vulnerability to Climate Change and Disasters

Bhutan's Geography and location

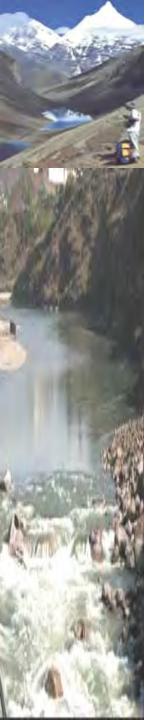
Bhutan's Economy

- Heavy dependence and climate sensitive sectors
 - Agriculture
 - Hydropower
- *Population: 720,000*
 - 36% urban and 64% rural
 - Mainly dependent on
- Subsistence farming
- Tourism





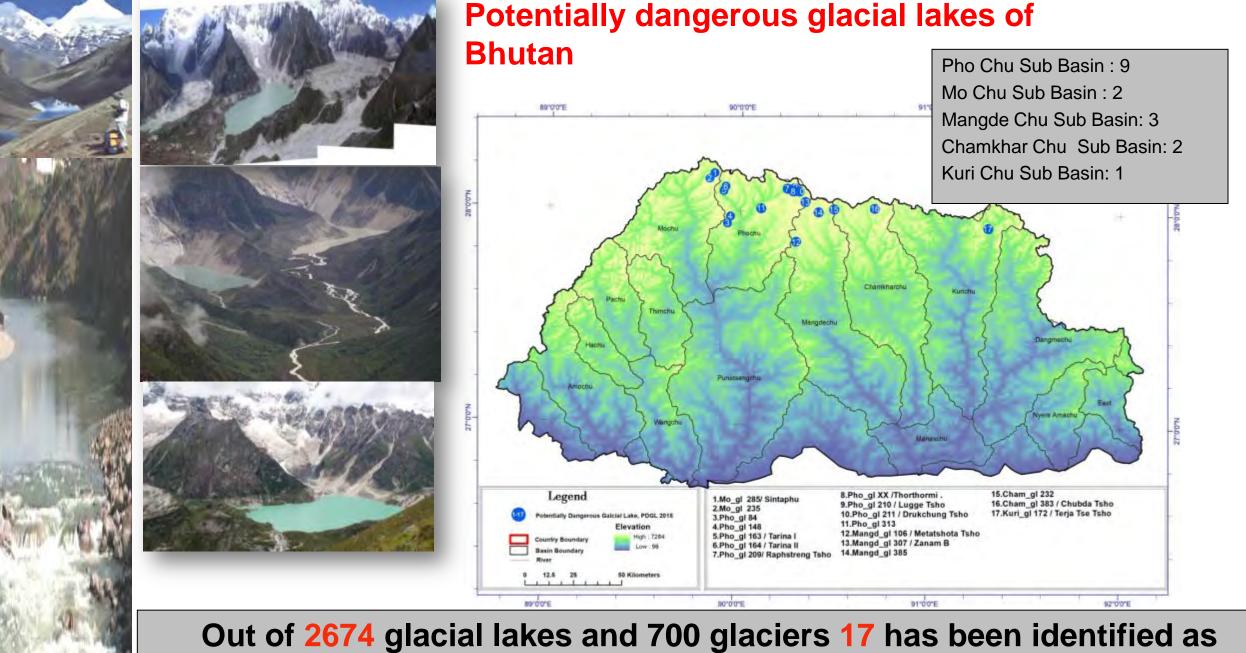




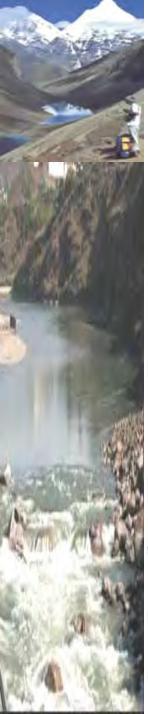
Current Threats, Hazards and Vulnerabilities

- Glacial Lake Outburst Floods
 - due to rise temperature
- Land Degradation
 - Landslides, erosion due to changes in weather patterns, high intensity of rainfall, cyclones etc.
- Flash floods
 - Intense rainfall periods, cyclones during and around monsoon season
- Wind/thunder/hail storms
 - Premonsoon monsoon season
- Droughts
 - Especially in dry season
- Forest fire
 - During the dry winter
- Epidemics, pests and diseases: Dengue
- Earthquake



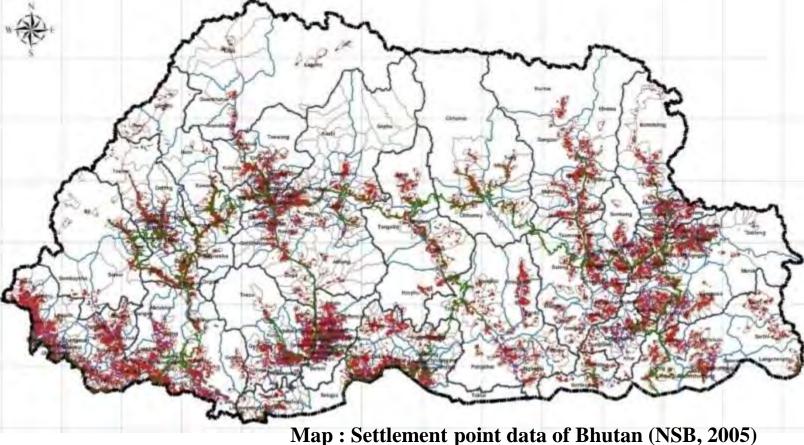


Out of 2674 glacial lakes and 700 glaciers 17 has been identified as potentially dangerous lakes Source: NCHM, 2018



Flooding Risks

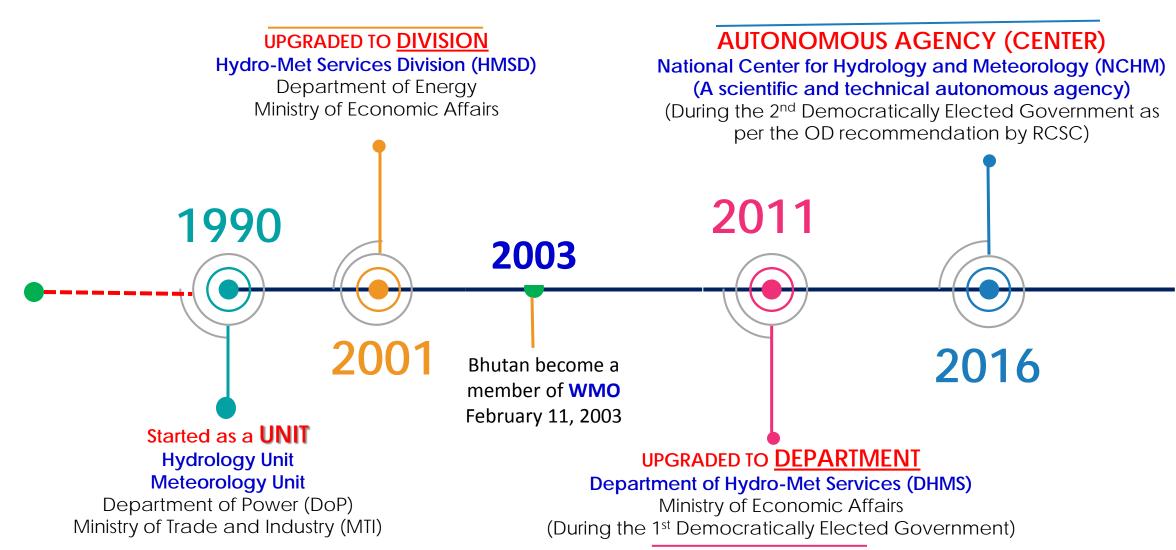
- Over 70 percent of the settlements are located along the main drainage basins
- Infrastructure (urban areas, hydropower plants, roads, airports, etc) and most of the settlements, fertile agricultural land are located along the valleys.





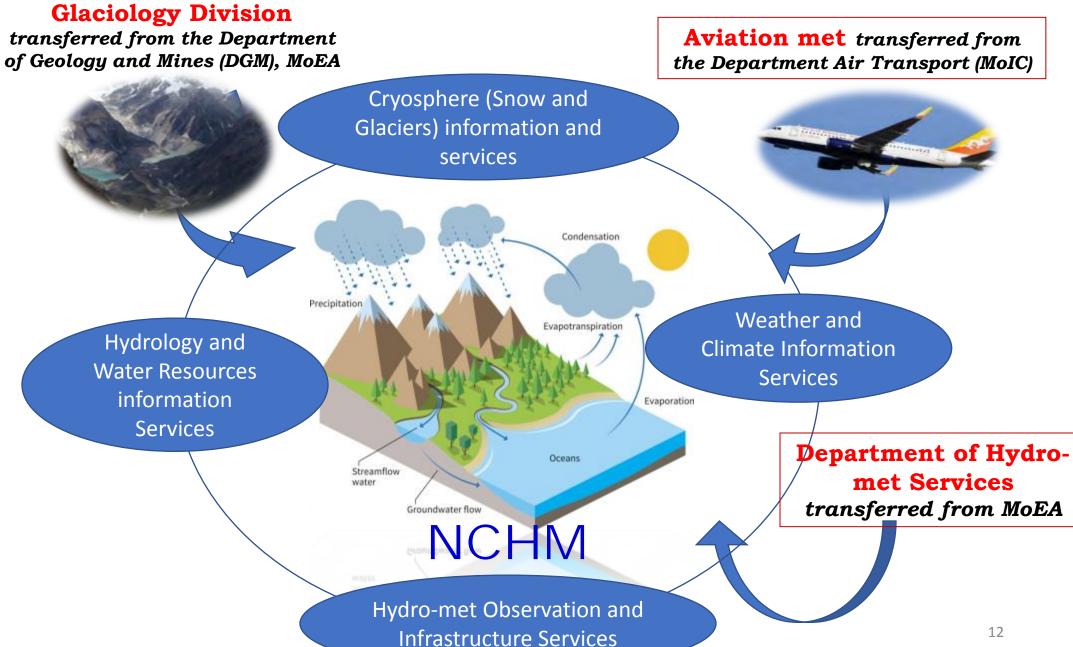


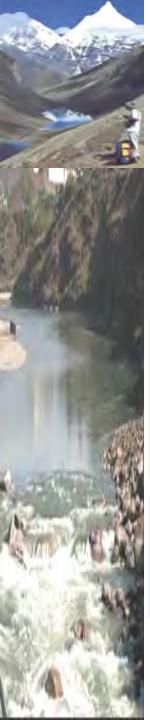
Organizational Development of Hydro-Met Services in Bhutan





Restructuring of the Department Hydro-met Services to NCHM in 2016





Vision, Mission and Mandates

NCHM is the scientific and technical autonomous agency of RGoB with:

MANDATES

Provide scientific and technological services in hydrology, water resources, meteorology, climatology, and cryosphere to ensure the safety and socio-economic well-being of society and to support national and international needs.

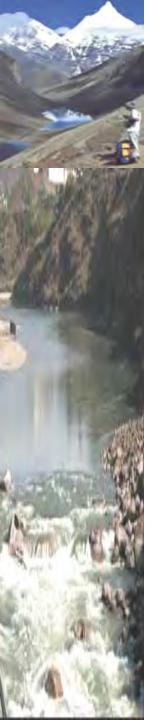
MISSION

Monitoring and understanding of hydrology, weather, climate and cryosphere, for timely provision of information and services to protect lives and property and support national needs for ecologically balanced sustainable development.

VISION

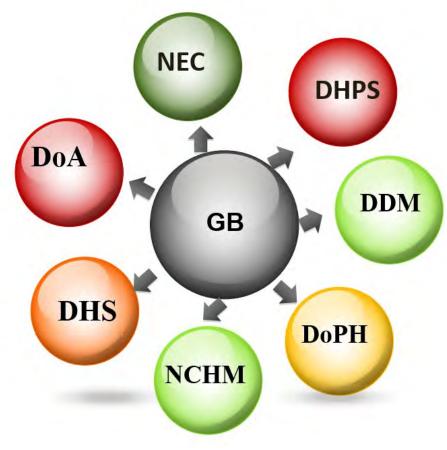
Center of Excellence in Hydrology, Meteorology and Cryosphere Science and Services

The Center is the national designated focal point of Bhutan with WMO and IPCC



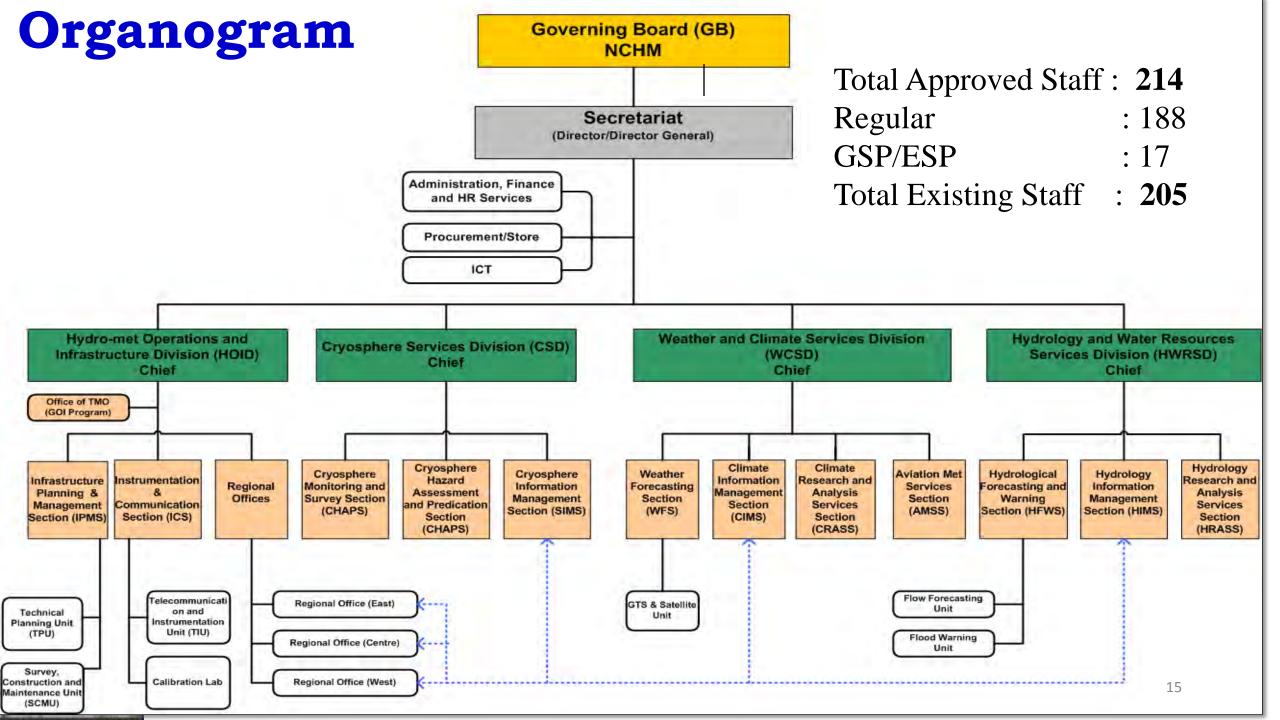
Governance of NCHM

The Center is governed by a Governing Board (GB) with its members nominated from the relevant sectors approved by the Cabinet.



GB composition:

- 1. National Environment Commission (NEC);
- 2. Department of Hydro Power and Power Systems (DHPS), MoEA;
- 3. Department of Disaster Management (DDM), MoHCA;
- 4. Department of Public Health (DoPH), MoH;
- 5. Department of Human Settlement (DHS), MoWHS;
- 6. Department of Agriculture (DoA), MoAF; and
- 7. National Center for Hydrology and Meteorology (NCHM)



National Hydro-met Observation Network

Type of Monitoring Station	Number	Remarks
1. Meteorology/Climate Station	155	AWS/Manuals
2. Cryosphere (Snow and Glaciers) monitoring Station	20	AWLS/AWS/Snow
3. Hydrological/Flood Observation Station	59	AWS/AWLS
4. Sediment Sampling Station	16	Suspended Sediments
Total	250	
Meteorological Observation Station	Hydrol	ogical Observation Station
Total Actions With Local Station (Miss Local Station) Material Station (Miss Local Station) Ma		
National Center for Hydrology and Meteorology Thimphu: Bhuttan June 2018 Prepared by Demai Yangzom, CSD, NCHM Monger Desoyahas Monger Desoyahas Prepared Droogshas Monger Desoyahas National Center for Hydrology and Meteorology ANS ANS ANS ANS ANS ANS ANS AN	Duta Not Wook The Society India Section National Ce	nter for Hydrology and Meteorology Thimphu:Bhutan Luna 2019 PCS= Water Level Water Temperature. River Descharge and
Contract Con	Hard	Soft - Vision Larve, Water Throughout Isotiment Soft - Vision Larve, Water Throughout Isotiment Soft - Vision Larve, Water Throughout Isotiment AVALS - Vision Larve, Water Larve, Wate



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National Center for Hydrology and Meteorology Royal Government of Bhutan



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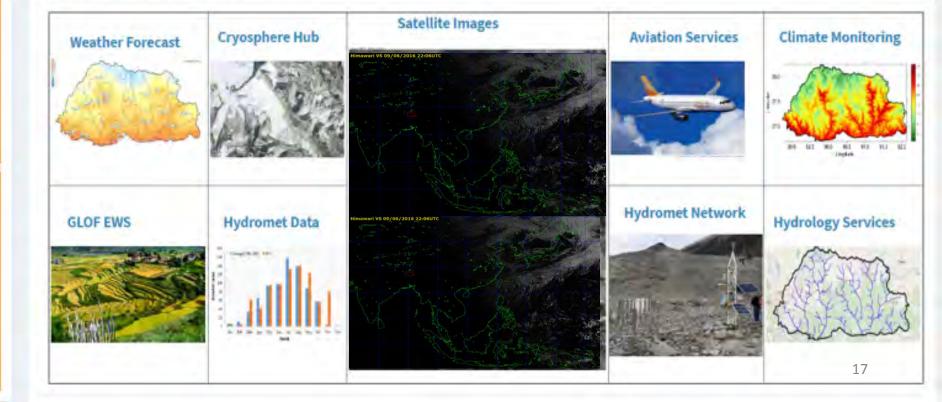
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Our Services and products

- O Public Weather Services
- Climate Information Services
- Aviation Services
- Cryosphere Information and Services
- Hydrology and Water Resources Services
- ₹ GLOF/Flood Warning Services
- Observational Network
- Hydro-met Data Request
- Technical and Specialist Services

Our Products and Services Quick View

Our Products and Services Quick View



24/7 National Weather and Flood Warning Center (NWFWC), NCHM



Satellite image receiver (HimawariCast)





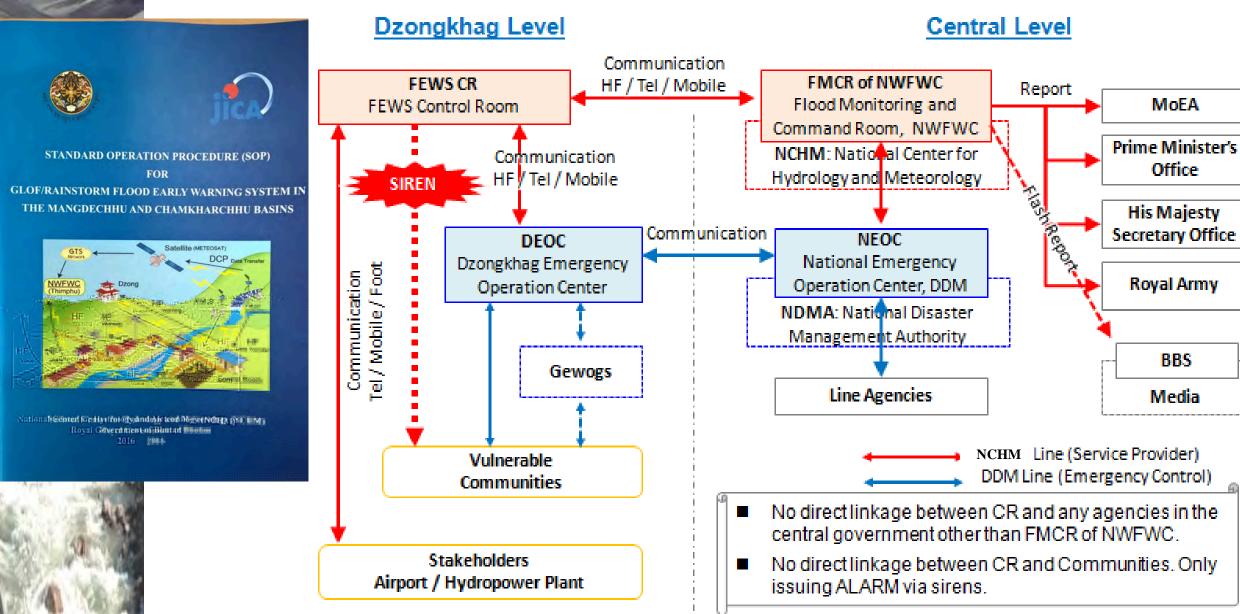


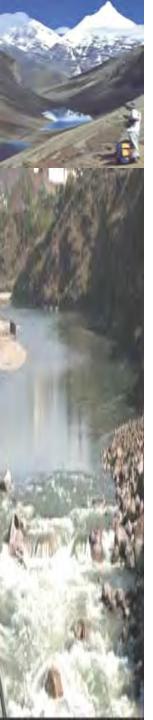


1st floor: Flood Monitoring Command Room/ Emergency Meeting Room 18



General Communications and Information Flow in the Central and Dzongkhag Levels





Long Term Cryosphere Monitoring Program

Thana Glacier



Type: Clean type
Area: 3.0 km2

Location: Coordinates:

Latitude: 28° 1'17.90"N Longitude: 90°36'39.16"E

Elevation: 5340m a.s.l

Maximum Elevation: 5600m a.s.l **Minimum Elevation:** 5250m a.s.l

Basin: Headwater of Chamkhar Chhu, Manas Basin

Initial Survey: 2013

Status of Study: Ongoing

[dentified Benchmark Glace

Gangjula Glacier



Type: Clean type

Area: 0.3 km2

Location: Coordinates:

Latitude: 27°56'24.17"N Longitude: 89°56'53.70"E

Elevation: 5145m a.s.l

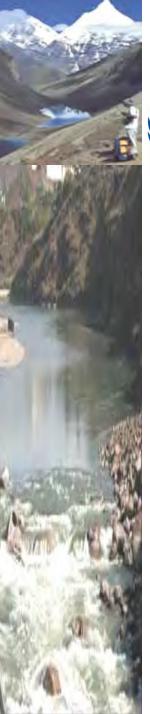
Maximum Elevation: 5200m a.s.l **Minimum Elevation:** 4900m a.s.l

Basin: Headwater of Pho Chhu, Punatsang Chhu basin.

Initial Survey: 2004

Status of Study: Ongoing

20



NCHM Partnership at International Level



- Center is the designated national focal point with World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
- Head of the Center is designated as the **Permanent Representative (PR) of** Bhutan with WMO;
- Center is closely working with WMO and National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHS) of its member States through MFA





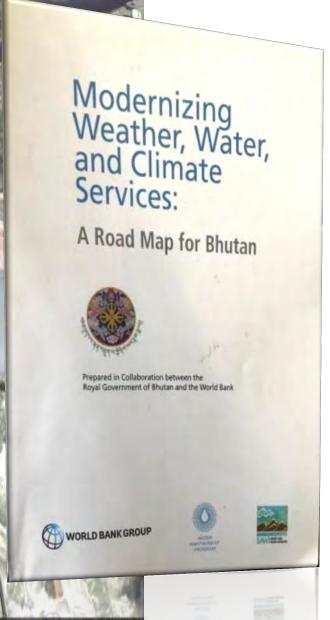
NCHM is the designated national focal point for IPCC



With ICAO as the aeronautic meteorological services provider of Bhutan

MODERNIZATION ROAD MAP

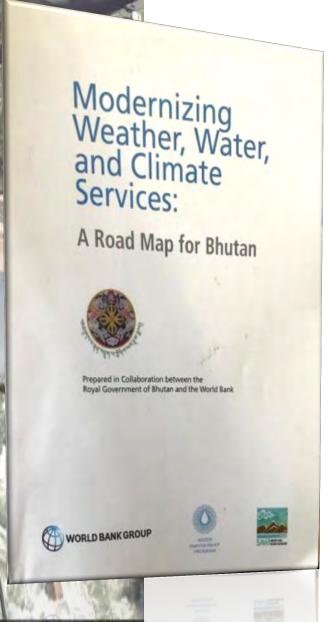
Short term (1-2 years)



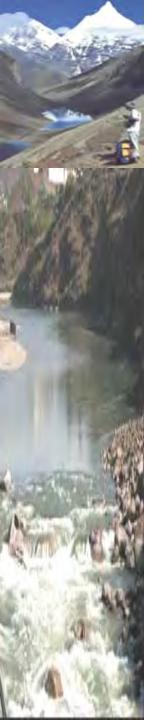
- a. Prepare Stratgic Plans based on users needs;
- b. Strengthen sectoral collaboration and partnership;
- c. Strengthen national level organizational profile;
- d. Develop training plan and staffing;
- e. Develop regional collboration plans (like MoU RIMES)
- f. Develop education and awareness programs for (School, local governments and communities);
- g. Prepare plan to enhance priority monitoring/observation system based on sectoral needs;
- h. Climiate Projection of Bhutan

MODERNIZATION ROAD MAP

Medium Term (2-5 Years)



- a. Develop Policy and legal framework (Hydromet Policy)
- b. Strengthen Center Infrastructure and ICT facilities
- c. National Water Resources Assessment;
- d. End-to-end early warning systems;
- e. Enhance Observation network based on the sectoral needs
- f. Establish Regional Offices to ehanhce service delivery;
- g. Improve Agromet and Aviation meteorological services
- h. Strengthen sector specific climate services (Partnership)
- i. Establish longterm climate and cryosphere monitoring program



NCHM 12 FYP-2018-2023)





National Goal

12 Five Year Plan:

Just, Harmonious and Sustainable **Society enhanced through Decentration**

Objective

Prepare and responsive society to hydrometeorological threats and benefits through provision of decision support services on weather, climate and water resources

NKRAs

Outputs will contribute indirectly to almost all the 16 NKRAs and is directly linked to NKRAs 6 and 8.

NKRA 8: NRKA 6:

Carbon Neutral, Climate and Disaster Resilient NKR Water, Food and Nutrition Security Ensured **Development Enhanced**

SKRA

1.1 End to end National Framework for Climate Services

2.1 Access to hydrological information and understanding of national water availability improved

1.2 Hydro-meteorological and Cryosphere Disasters Assessed and Reduced

2.2 Water quality improved

Programme 1: Weather and Climate Services for Building Climate Resilience

Programme 2: Enhancing Hydrology, Cryosphere and Water Resources Information and Early Warning Services

Programme



Challenges and Issues

- 1. No Hydro-met Policy and Legal Framework
- 2. NCHM Strategic Plan
- 3. Limited Professional Capacity
- 4. Limited climate station in norther high alpine areas
- 5. Inaccessibility, Remote, High Hazard and Risk areas
- a. Difficult to provide reliable weather and hydrological forecast due to natural topography;
- Flood/GLOF EWS is based on flood detection system rather than forecasting
- c. Lack of proper database management system
- d. Short time series historical record for climate projection studies
- e. Lack of dedicated Center's office space and scientific facilities

Inaccessibility, Remote, High Hazard and Risks areas





Priority Needs:

a. Construction of NCHM HQ and Scentific facilities

- b. Formulation of Hydro-met Policy/Hydro-met Act
- c. Formulation of NMHS Strategic plans
- d. Establishment of long term climate and cryosphere monitoring station in northen high alpine area



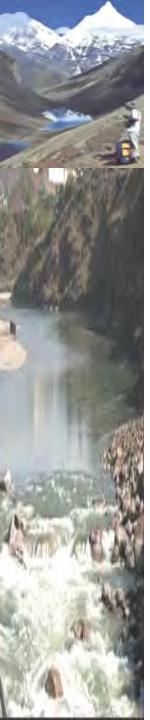
Conceptual Plan for NCHM Center and Facilities











Facilitate Students Learning on Weather Climate and Water Resources through Visits and Internships





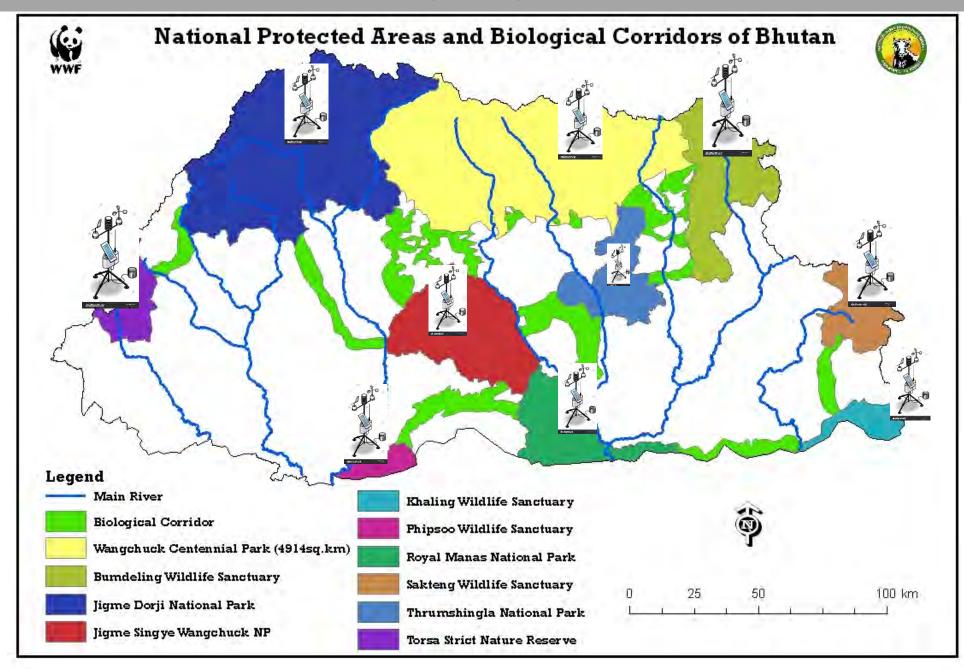




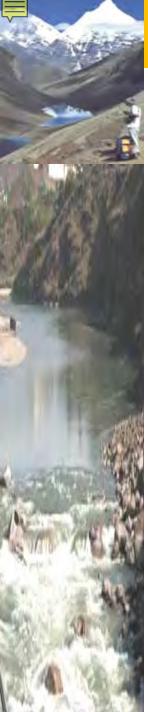




Long Term Climate Monitoring Program in Protected Areas

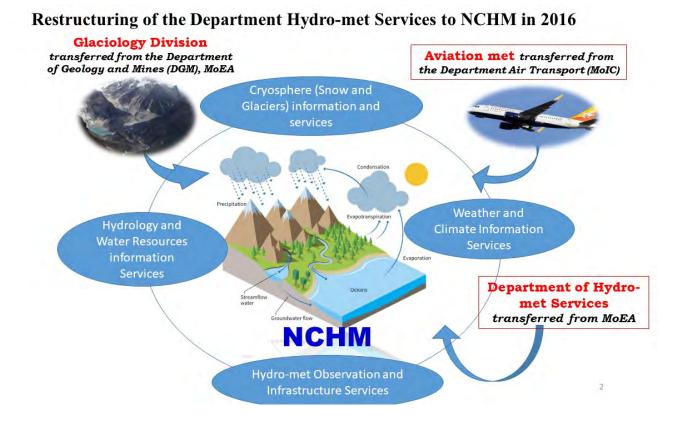






Opportunity: Institutional Set up of NCHM in Bhutan

- National Level: Able to bring Meterology, Aviation Meterology,
 Hydrology and Cryosphere under the organization aligned to WMO
- NCHM focal point for WMO, IPCC and other regional Climate Centers/organizations



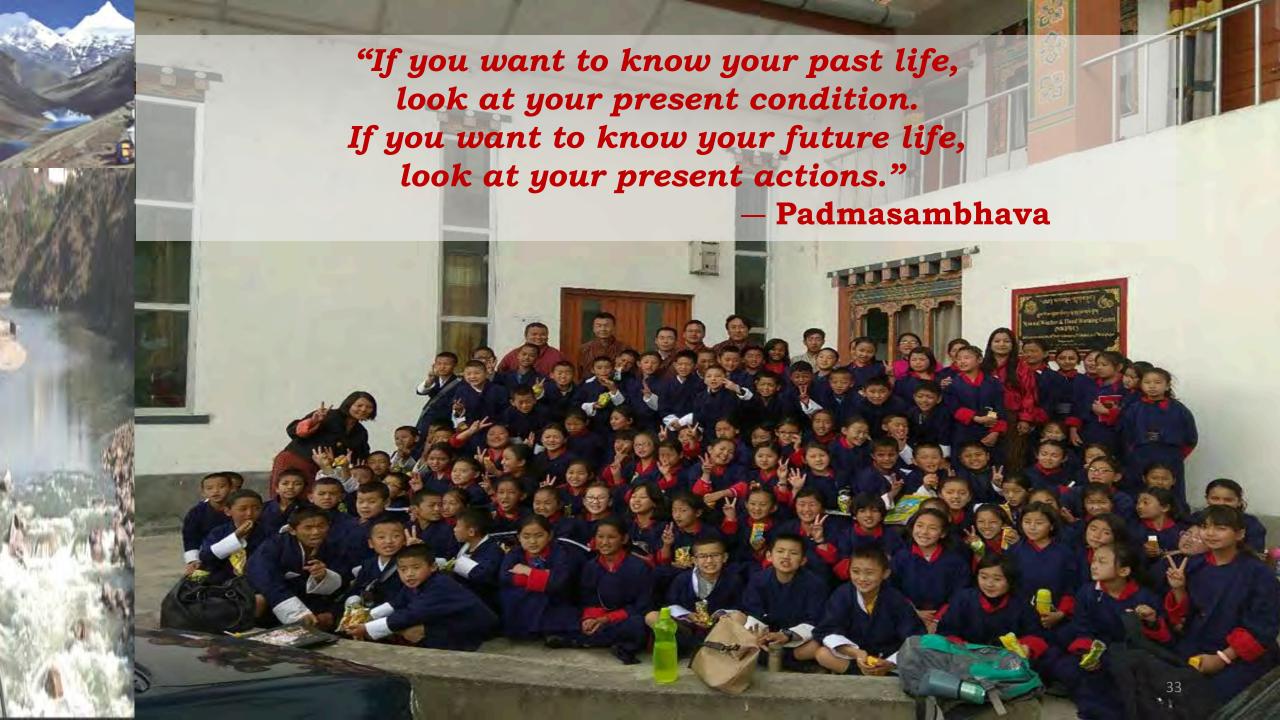
Opportunity:Leadership and Good Governance

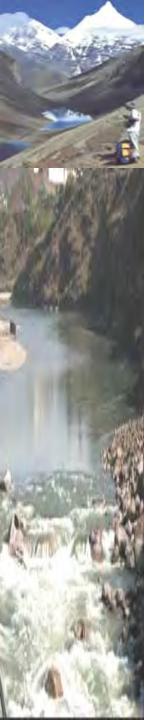
Leadership

Good Governance









Thank you very much!

Web Site: www.nchm.gov.bt

Facebook:

https://www.facebook.com/NationalCenterforHydrologyandMeteorology/



Center's Recent Publications (Launched on 22 March, 2019)

