

**Summer Field School [Online] on  
 MOUNTAIN ECOSYSTEMS AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT  
 Ivano-Frankivsk Region, Ukraine :: 19-28 September, 2021**

**DELEGATE PARTICIPANT'S PROFILE**

	<p><b>Mr. Kinley Dorji</b>  <i>Programme Leader</i>          School of Environmental Management          Royal Thimphu College</p> <p>Thimphu, Bhutan          Tel: +975 173282610          Email: <a href="mailto:kinleydorji@rtc.bt">kinleydorji@rtc.bt</a></p>
<p><b>Highest Education</b></p>	<p>Master of Science in Environmental Management (with specialization in Natural Resources Management and Climate Change)</p>
<p><b>Personal Statement</b></p>	<p>Dear Friends,</p> <p>To further introduce myself, I am a lecturer in Royal Thimphu College, which is under Royal University of Bhutan. I head the Department of Environmental Management.</p> <p>I studied Bachelors of Science in Sustainable Development and Masters of Science in Environmental Management with specialization in Natural Resources Management and Climate Change. I teach subjects like Biodiversity Conservation and Management, Restoration Ecology, Resources Management, Climate Change, Geographic Information Sciences, Urban Ecology and Environmental Leadership.</p> <p>Although my researches have always been in the field of resources management – especially water resources and forest resources – and climate change, my interest has inclined towards the study of environmental humanities. I am also planning for a PhD in the field of environmental humanities focusing on multi-species study.</p>

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	I have few researches done in the field of water resources management, ecosystem services and climate change.
<b>Paper/Presentation Title (Unpublished Research or Review or Field Work)</b>	<i>Climate Change and it's Impacts on Provisional Ecosystem Services vis-à-vis Livelihood of Two Highland Communities of Merak and Sakteng in Bhutan</i>
<b>Keywords</b>	Climate change; Livelihood; Ecosystem Services
<b>Abstract (100-300 words)</b>	<p>Biodiversity is increasingly affected by global environmental changes, challenging ecosystems to perform its basic functions. The environmental changes and its impacts have been highly felt by the mountain ecosystems. The disruption in the functioning of mountain ecosystems thus affects agro-ecosystem based livelihood, of the rural people. While the impacts are highly felt by the rural people, they have the least capacity to adapt and cope up with the impacts. This participatory research conducted using mixed methods involving questionnaires surveys and focus group discussion, (1) documents provisional ecosystem services to priority rank the services based on its utility for the local community, (2) determines economic value of these provisional ecosystem services, (3) assesses the agro-ecosystem based livelihood of the people and (4) studies the people perception of climate change and it's impacts on their livelihood.</p> <p>The water as an ecosystem has the highest utility with the average scoring od 10.77 in both the places. It has the total economic value (TEV) of Nu. 1431546 (US\$22,201.4), which is 14% of overall TEV. The pasture is one of the important resources with 30% of the total TEV, which is a direct translation of pasture being the primary source of fodder for these two livestock dependent communities. Nearly 90% of the community people depended on the livestock for their primary income. The research also found that the average annual income to have increased over last few decades. The increase was mainly due to the improvement of facilities and developmental infrastructures. The diversification of vocation was apparent in these communities and was of huge advantage to increase the household income.</p>

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	<p>The impacts of climate change were visibly felt in these two communities of Bhutan. Despite no recorded indication of changing climate, people's experience posited that the change was rapid and fluctuation of weather variable becoming visible and more prominent. It was observed that these impacts are increasingly exposing the poor people to uncertainties and stresses beyond their adaptive capacity. Yet, surprisingly, 91% of the total interviewed people had a positive outlook towards climate change.</p>
<b>More Information (weblinks)</b>	<p>Website of the organization and my profile:  <a href="https://www.rtc.bt/index.php/academics/profile?id=123">https://www.rtc.bt/index.php/academics/profile?id=123</a></p>