



19th Workshop of the Facilitative Sharing of Views: Presentation of Bhutan's Biennial Update Report 2022

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Presentation outline

- ❖ National context
 - ❖ Institutional Arrangements
- ❖ GHG inventory
- ❖ Mitigation actions and effect
- ❖ Barriers and support needed and received
- ❖ ETF transition and implementation



National Circumstances

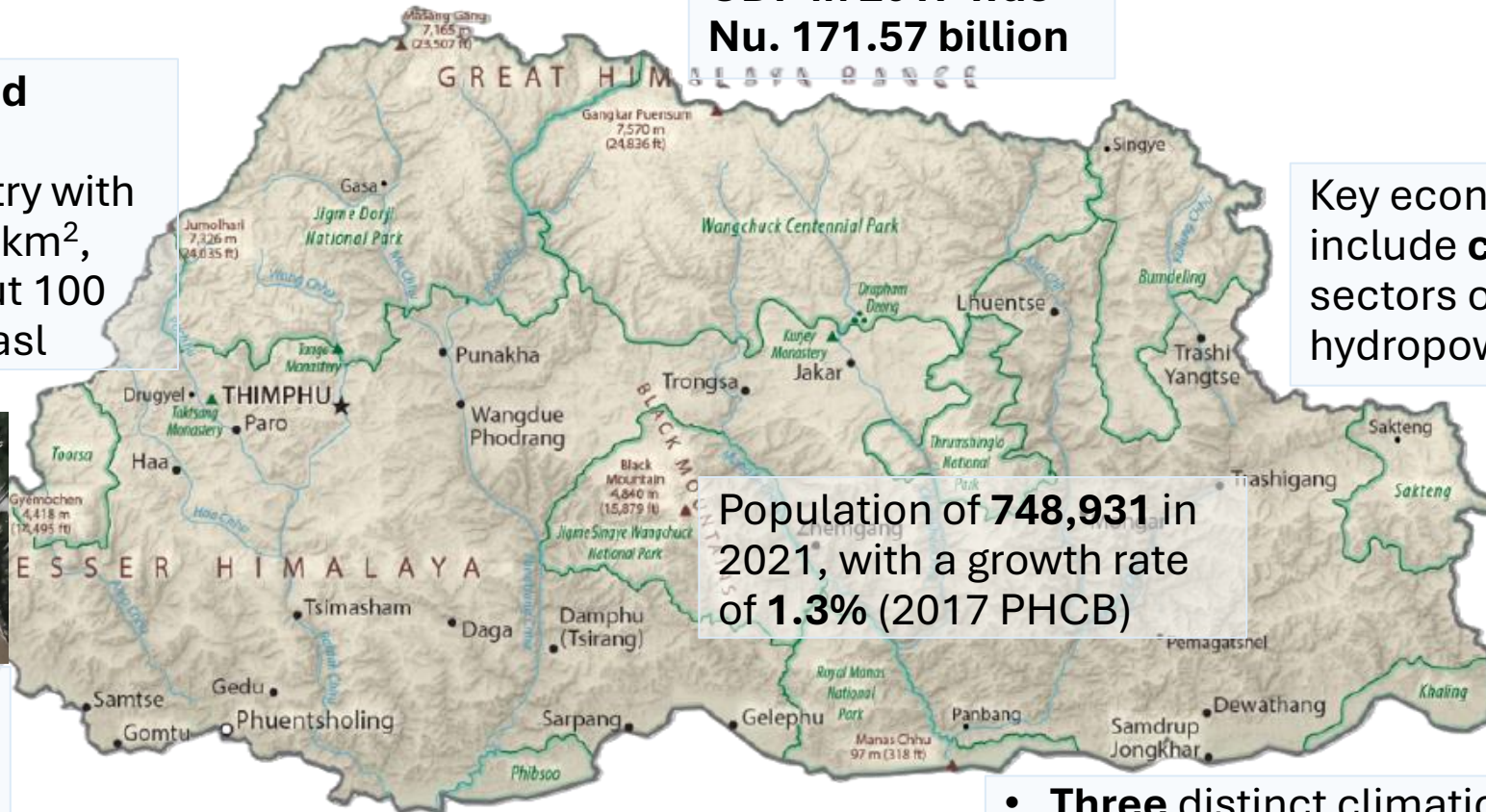
Small, landlocked mountainous developing country with an area of 38,394 km², ranging from about 100 masl to +7500 masl

GDP in 2017 was Nu. 171.57 billion

Key economic sectors include **climate-sensitive** sectors of agriculture and hydropower



Highly vulnerable to climate change and extreme weather events



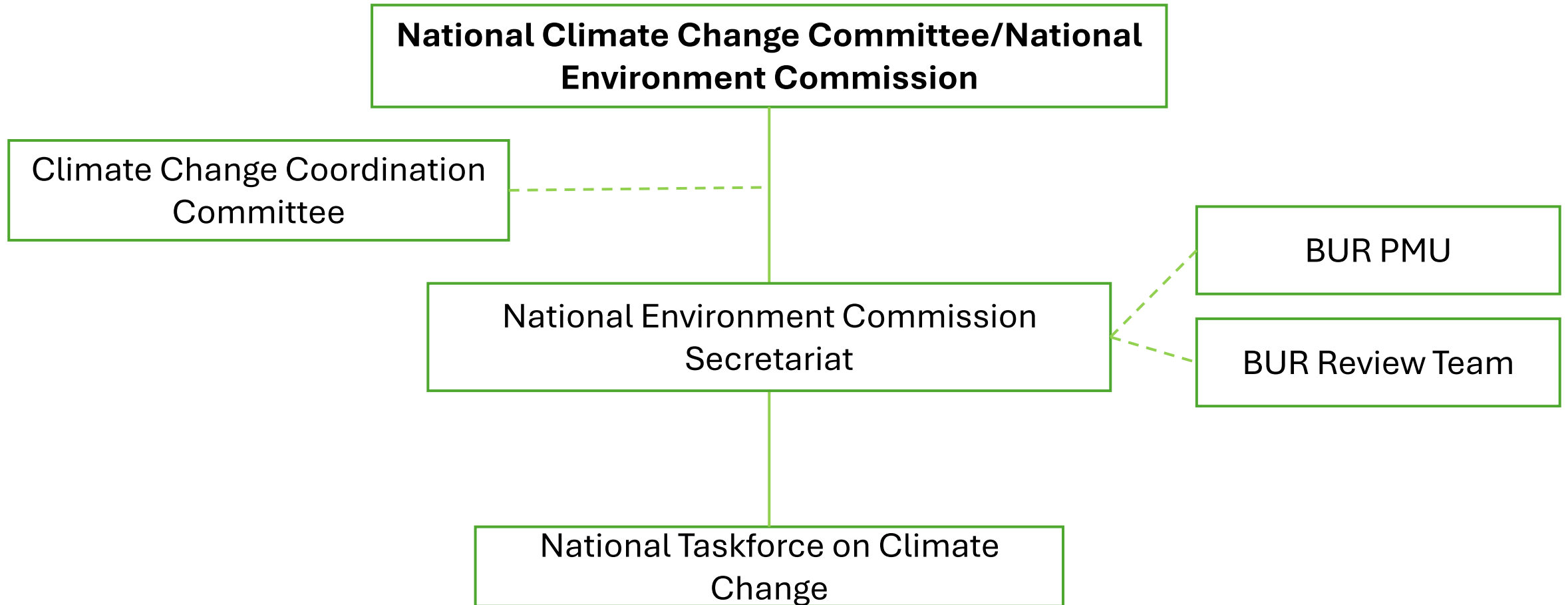
Population of **748,931** in 2021, with a growth rate of **1.3%** (2017 PHCB)

90% of rainfall during pre-monsoon and monsoons

- **Three** distinct climatic zones: subtropical, alpine and temperate, encompassing micro-climates, with a forest cover of **70.77%** (FRMD 2017)

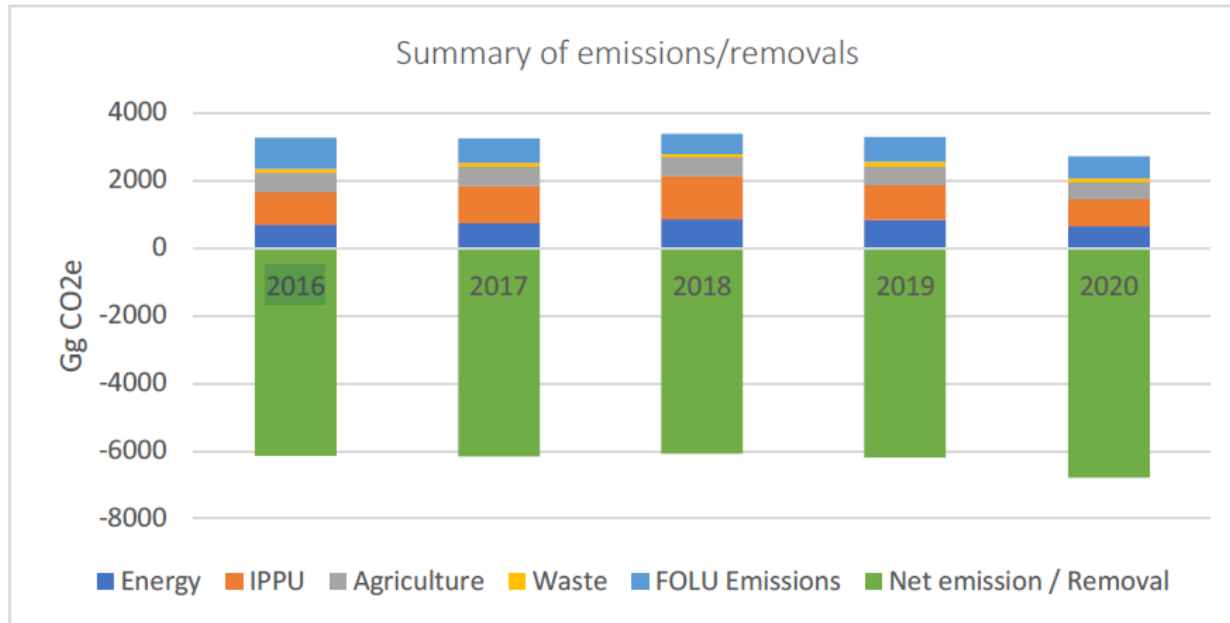


Institutional Arrangement for BUR





GHG Inventory



Quick Facts:

- Inventory for 3 main gases: CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O
- Overall reduction of emissions in 2020 compared to previous years, mainly attributed to COVID pandemic.
- Bhutan's GHG inventory prepared using data from national statistics, surveys and activity data provided by different sectors

Drivers of Emissions:

- Ferroalloy production, road transportation, enteric fermentation, cement production, manufacturing industries and construction (Level and trend)

Sector (Gg CO ₂ e)	2016	2020	Change(%)
Energy	703.17	661.14	-5.98
IPPU	977.79	792.7	-18.93
Agriculture	554.69	512.69	-7.57
FOLU	924.42	629.38	-31.92
Waste	117.86	127.37	8.07
Total Em.	3277.93	2723.28	-16.92
Total Seq.	-9411.98	-9513.5	1.08
NET	-6134.05	-6790.22	10.70

For Bhutan, forests and land-based sinks are crucial maintaining carbon neutrality.



Mitigations Actions and Effects

National context for mitigation actions:

- Climate Change Policy of 2020 provide overall strategic guidance for climate change planning and action for Bhutan.
- Bhutan's Second NDC, supplemented by four sectoral Low Emission Development Strategies and a National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan
- National and Sectoral development policies and strategies





Mitigations Actions and Effects

Mitigation Action	Estimated Mitigation (Gg CO ₂ e) 2016- 2020	Co-benefits
Dagachhu Hydropower Project	2500	Energy security, energy exports and socio-economic development
Mangdechhu Hydropower Project	2421.27	
Bhutan Biogas Project	108.57	Improved health, support agriculture, reduced drudgery and gender empowerment
Pilot Windmill Project	7.57	Energy security, local employment and capacity building for renewable energy.
Total Mitigation	5037.41	



Barriers, and Support Received & Needed

Sl.no.	Support Received	Amount (USD in millions)	Year
1	GEF Operational Phase VI, STAR	3.15	2014-2018
2	GEF Operational Phase VII, STAR	8.45	2018-2022
3	GEF LDCF	13.97	2017-2023
4	GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme	4.39	4 projects
5	GCF Competitive Fund	52.45	3 projects
6	Other	0.09	1 project
	Total	82.5	

Sl.no.	Support needed	Amount (USD in millions)
1	National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan	54.4
2	LEDS Food Security	61.65
3	LEDS Human Settlement	101.84
4	LEDS Industry	3.52
5	LEDS Surface Transport	3,233
6	Pipeline projects from TNC	911.58
	Total	4365.99

Barriers to reporting:

- Unavailability of consistent and reliable data
- Lack of availability of adequate financial resources
- Lack of technical and technological support, knowledge, and resources
- High staff turnover



ETF Transition and implementation

CBIT:

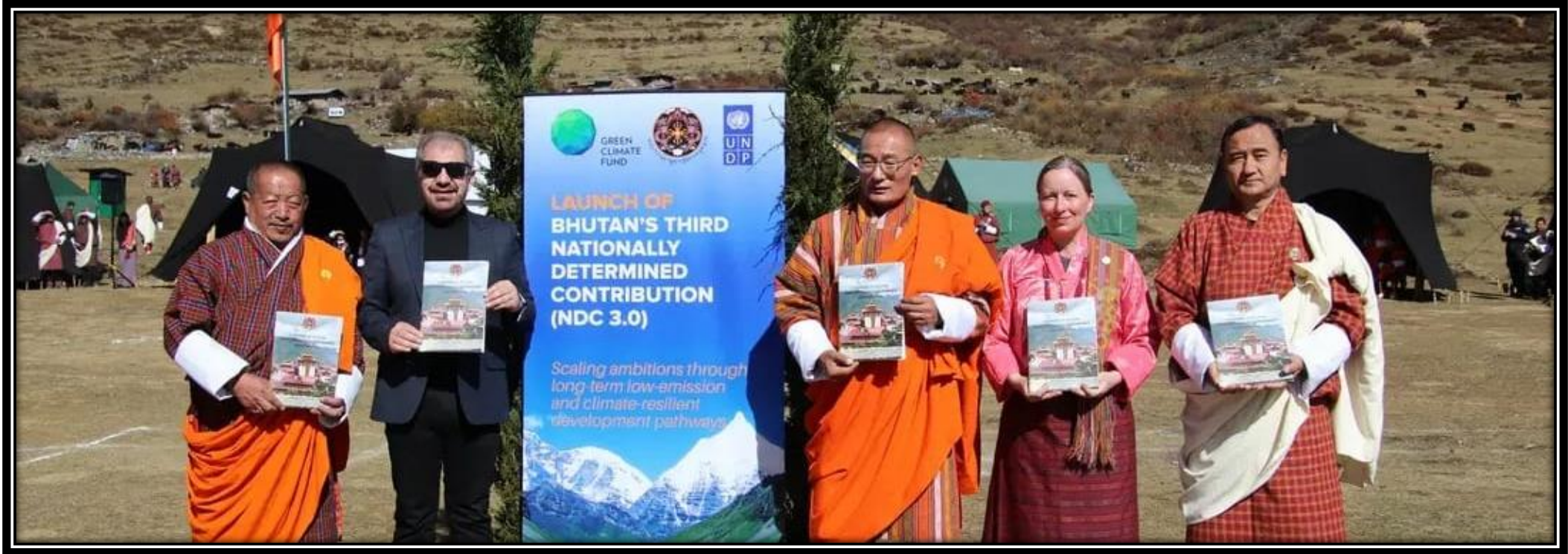
- Signed 2022
- Established NTWG
- Key outcomes include strengthened institutional frameworks for reporting, strengthened knowledge and capacities, systems in place to monitor and report progress and inventory, and technical capacities for monitoring and reporting progress developed
- Ends Nov 2026

BTR+FNC:

- Signed 2024
- Building upon ongoing CBIT
- BTR1 submitted December 2024
- In-country TER week completed 6-10 October 2025
- BTR2+FNC as a joint report in December 2026

To note:

- Lessons learned from NDC 2 and BTR1
- Importance of high-level and sectoral buy-in
- Interrelated processes
- Call for enhanced support for reporting under the Convention and the Paris Agreement



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