TAJIKISTAN

First Biennial Transparency Report

BTR-1
Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress

Agency for Hydrometeorology
Committee for Environmental Protection
under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan



National transparency arrangements

Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and the enhanced transparency framework

Institution / function	Role reported in BTR-1
Hydromet	Coordinates national reporting and UNFCCC communication
Sectoral bodies and statistics	Provide activity data and sector information
National expert groups	Prepare estimates for five inventory sectors
Quality management group	Checks estimates and consolidates the inventory

1990–2022

Inventory time series

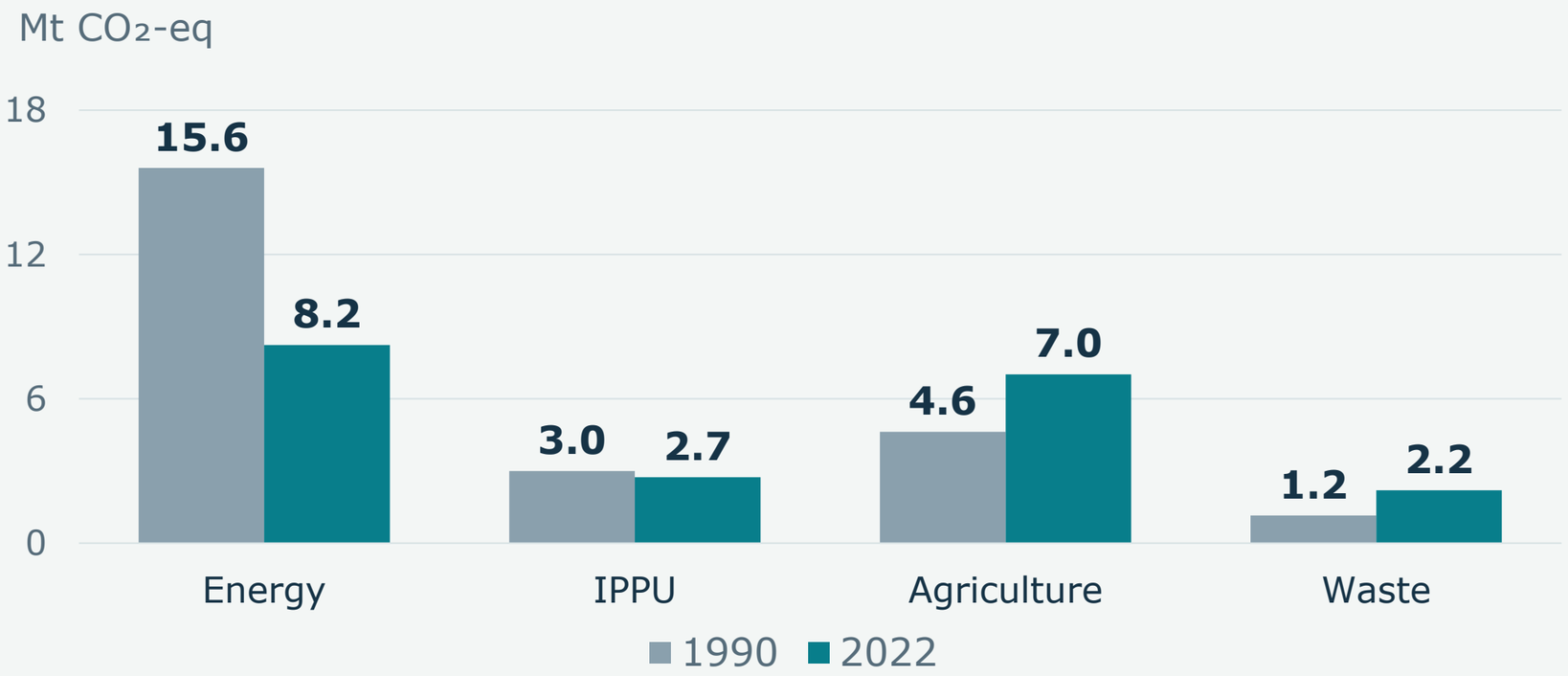
2006 IPCC Guidelines
Selected 2019 Refinement methods
AR5 100-year global warming potentials

FMCP considers NDC implementation and achievement, and efforts under Article 9, as applicable.

BTR-1, pp. 31–38, 42–46; Paris Agreement, Art. 13; decision 18/CMA.1

Greenhouse gas emissions profile

Sector emissions, 1990 and 2022, excluding LULUCF



20.19

Mt CO_2-eq in 2022 excluding LULUCF

19.47

Mt CO_2-eq in 2022 including LULUCF

Energy and agriculture account for 75.6% of 2022 emissions, excluding LULUCF.

BTR-1, pp. 8, 10–11, 40, 46. 1990 sector values are rounded in the source.

NDC commitments and reported progress

Updated first NDC assessed in BTR-1. Implementation period: 2021–2030

Year / commitment	Emissions index	Basis
1990, recalculated	100%	24,386.26 kt CO_2-eq
2022, inventory	82.8%	20,192.24 kt CO_2-eq
2030, unconditional	60–70%	Share of 1990 emissions
2030, conditional	50–60%	With international support

17.2%

Calculated decrease from 1990
using BTR-1 section 7.9

The target year is 2030. 2022 data do not establish NDC achievement.

Absolute 2030 target ranges in BTR-1 require reconciliation with the recalculated base year.

BTR-1, pp. 38, 42–46. Calculation from §7.9 differs from 17.7% in the summary on p. 8.

Implementation in energy and transport

Policy instruments and physical results reported in BTR-1

2,451

electric taxis in Dushanbe

136

EV charging stations

Reported position at 6 June 2024

Policy area	Action described in BTR-1
Renewable energy	2023–2027 programme for distributed renewable generation
Energy efficiency	Efficient lighting and reduced electricity losses
Electric transport	2023–2028 programme, electric taxis and charging infrastructure

Physical outputs are reported. Policy-level emission reductions are not yet quantified.

BTR-1, pp. 46–52

Forests and pastures: results and targets

Evidence relevant to the FMCP question on land-sector policies and measures

Reported result	Period / indicator
3,265 ha	Pasture improvement, 2009–2022
9 bridges	Livestock crossing bridges repaired
40 km	Livestock routes repaired

Forestry programme 2022–2026

1,000

ha/year of new forest planting

2,000

ha/year of degraded forest restoration

Programme targets, not verified achieved areas

LULUCF is reported in the inventory but excluded from the BTR-1 NDC tracking indicator.

BTR-1, pp. 42–43, 54–56; EU questions for Tajikistan at FMCP4

Quantifying policies, measures and projections

Capacity constraints and flexibility reported by Tajikistan

Reporting gap	BTR-1 position
Policy impacts MPGs 85–86	No quantified expected or achieved reductions or associated estimation methods
GHG projections MPG 92	Detailed projections are intended for the next report

2030

BTR-1’s stated horizon for addressing capacity constraints with international support

Main capacity needs: a permanent policy MRV system and stronger sector methods.

BTR-1, pp. 46, 56–57; decision 18/CMA.1; EU questions for Tajikistan at FMCP4

Adaptation and climate resilience

National context under Article 7 and Article 13.8 of the Paris Agreement

0.1–0.2°C

warming per decade
reported for 1940–2020



Water resources, agriculture, energy and transport are priority vulnerable sectors.

BTR-1 highlights climate observations, drought early warning and more resilient water and land management.

The National Adaptation Strategy to 2030 provides the policy framework.

BTR-1, pp. 58, 66–68, 70–75

Support needed and received

Developing-country reporting under Article 13.10 and Articles 9–11

Area	Priority arising from BTR-1 constraints
Finance tracking	Systematic records of support needed and received
Technology	Data management and tools for projections and policy assessment
Capacity building	Sector methods, trained experts and sustained policy MRV

Evidence gap

BTR-1 does not provide a consolidated quantitative account of support needed and received.

Actual support received requires separate tracking from planned programme budgets.

BTR-1, pp. 46, 57, 76; Paris Agreement, Art. 13.10

Priorities for the next transparency cycle

Directions arising from BTR-1 findings

01 **Consistent NDC accounting**

Reconcile the recalculated inventory baseline and absolute target values.

02 **Measurable policy effects**

Connect each measure to activity data, a method and a responsible institution.

03 **Projections and support records**

Develop projections and systematic reporting on support needed and received.

Tajikistan welcomes technical exchange and cooperation through the FMCP.

Synthesis of BTR-1, pp. 38, 42–46, 56–57, 76; FMCP4 questions