



Green Deal Country Fiche

Bhutan

Population in 2019
0,76 million habitants

Projected population in 2050
0,91 million habitants

Surface
38,4 thousands km²

Population density (2019)
20 habitants per km²

GDP per capita
3.316,18 US\$ (2019)

Population living below 1,90 \$/day
1,50 % in 2017

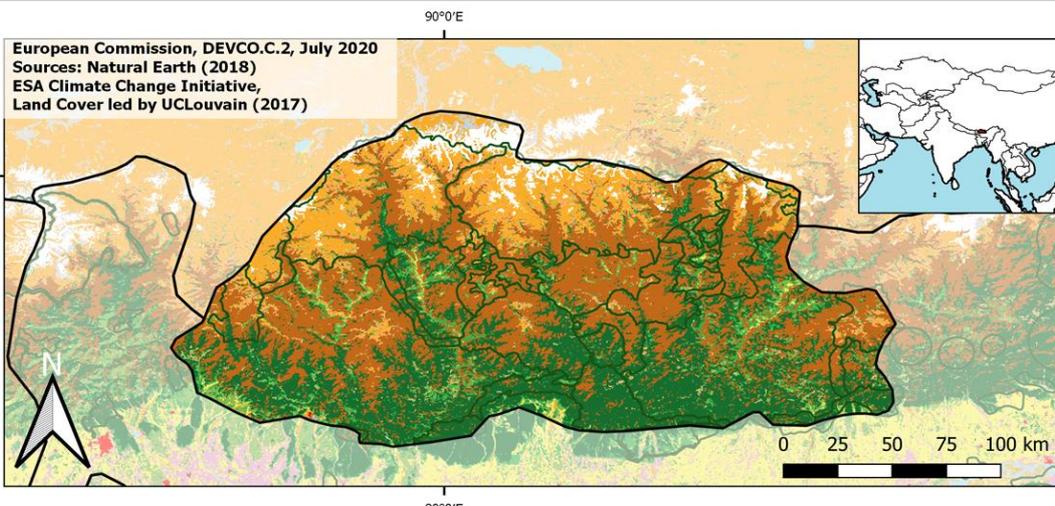
Human Development Index
0,65 (2019, UN target: >0,8)

Legend

□ Main Protected Areas

Land Cover Classes

- Cropland rainfed
- Cropland irrigated
- Mosaic crops/nat.veg
- Tropical dense forest
- Deciduous forest
- Coniferous forest
- Mixed forest
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Sparse vegetation
- Swamp forest
- Mangrove
- Swamps
- Urban areas
- Bare areas
- Water bodies
- Permanent snow and ice



Share of global emissions (2018)
0,003%

NDC: Mitigation Summary

(NDC from 2017)

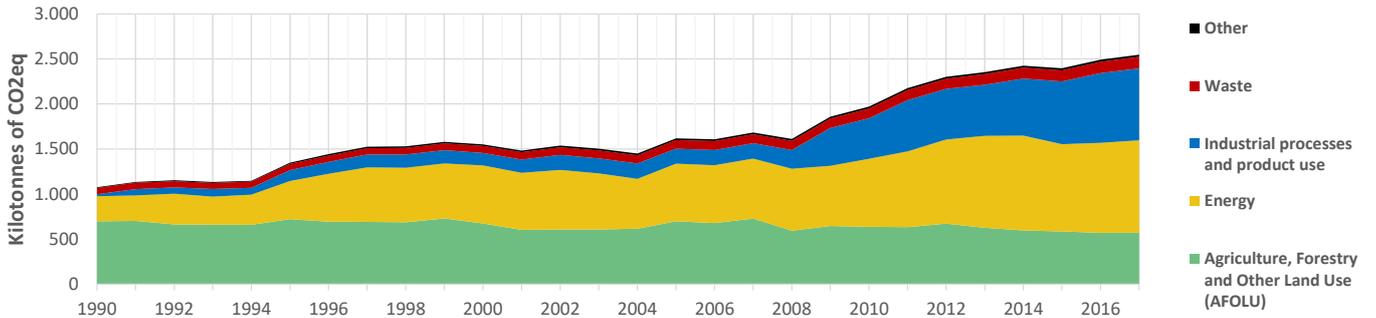
Bhutan intends to keep emissions below the sequestration potential of its forests, estimated at 6.3 MtCO₂ per year, and commits to maintain a forest cover of minimum 60%. Focus sectors : forest, energy, transport, waste, agriculture.

INTPA "NDC Group"

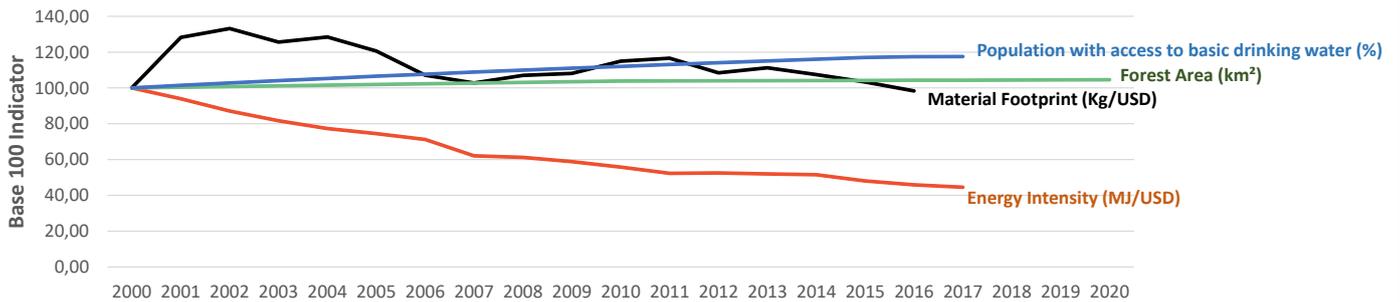
Group 3 - Suggested focus on adaptation for EU cooperation

Pillar	Indicator Name and Unit	Value	Interpretation
Green, circular and low-carbon economy	Ecological footprint (Consumption in global hectares per capita, 2017)	4,37 gh/cap	Above the global sustainable threshold of 1,6 gha per capita
	Recycling and composting rate (% of total solid waste, 2017)	<5%	No or very low rate of recycling and composting (min EU MS = 7%)
	Water productivity (USD of GDP per m ³ of water extracted, 2017)	5,97 \$/m ³	Low water productivity (minimum EU MS value : 10 \$/m ³)
	Material footprint (Kg of raw materials used per USD of GDP, 2010)	3,66 kg/\$	Highly resource-inefficient production and consumption practices
	Sustainable Consumption and Production Policy Framework (2017)	C3	No SCP macro policy or coordination mechanism reported
Biodiversity & Forests	Change in emissions (production) vs change in GDP (2007-2017)	+57% / +110%	Relative decoupling: emissions increased, but slower than GDP
	Terrestrial protected areas (% of total land area, 2020)	47,88%	CBD Target has been met for terrestrial ecosystems (17% by 2020)
	Threatened species (% of total evaluated species, 2019)	7,29%	High share of threatened species, risk missing SDG target 15.5
	Population around protected areas (% total pop., 10km buffer, 2015)	43,36%	Very significant share of population - Landscape approach is key
	Forest area change (% change between 2015 and 2020)	+0,36 %	Forest cover is increasing, SDG Target 15.2 achieved
Green and Smart Cities	Sustainable forest management (% area with long-term plan, 2020)	13,51%	Significant efforts needed to meet SDG Target 15.2 (100% by 2020)
	Employment in forestry (number of full-time equivalents, 2015)	1790 FTE	Medium share of employment (0,5%-1% of total labor force, 2015)
	Proportion of urban population living in slums (% in 2016)	NA	No Data
	Satisfaction with public transport (% satisfied, 2018)	75,22%	High satisfaction with public transport (UN SDSN interpretation)
	Solid waste uncollected or dumped in the open (% of total, 2017)	26%	Further efforts are needed to meet SDG Target 11.6
Sustainable Energy	Wastewater receiving primary treatment (% of total)	0,00%	Significant efforts needed to ensure at least full primary treatment
	Urban air pollution (µg/m ³ of PM 2.5 particules, 2016)	35,45 µg/m ³	Very high air pollution, above key guideline values (WHO, EU, US)
	Alignment of national DRR strategies to Sendai Framework (0-1, 2018)	0,50	Moderate alignment with the Sendai Framework (0,5 to < 0,75)
	Access to electricity (% of population, 2018)	100,00%	SDG Target 7.1 has been achieved
	Renewable energy (% of total energy consumption, 2016)	84,81%	High share of renewables in total energy consumption
Food systems: from Farms to Forks	Renewable electricity (% of electricity production, 2015)	99,99%	High share of renewable electricity
	Access to clean cooking (% of total population with access, 2016)	52,50%	Further efforts still needed for universal access to clean cooking
	Fossil fuel subsidies (% of GDP, 2015)	NA	No Data
	Energy Intensity (megajoules per constant 2011 PPP GDP, 2017)	9,71 MJ/\$	Energy Intensity is above all EU-27 MS values
	Rural poverty (% of rural population below 1\$90 a day, 2017)	2,20%	Some efforts needed to achieve SDG Target 1.1 (0% by 2030)
Water & Oceans	Food security (% of population in food crisis or worse, 2019)	NA	No Data
	Nutrition (% of children under 5 who are stunted, 2010)	33,50%	Significant efforts needed to meet SDG Target 2.2 of 0% by 2030
	Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare, 2016)	13,25 kg/ha	Below lowest EU MS value (60 kg/ha in Romania)
	Land degradation (national area with declining productivity 1999-2013)	9,97%	Progress is still needed to meet SDG Target 15.3 of 0% by 2030
	Agriculture and FOLU share of emissions (% of CO ₂ eq in 2017)	22,36%	Medium share of emissions - Relevant for climate mitigation
Water & Oceans	Population using at least basic drinking water (% of pop., 2017)	97,23%	Some progress still needed to meet SDG Target 6.1 (100% by 2030)
	Population using at least basic sanitation services (% of pop., 2017)	69,30%	Further progress needed to meet SDG Target 6.2 (100% by 2030)
	Water scarcity (m ³ of renewable freshwater per capita, 2014)	100457 m ³ /cap	Water shortages should be only irregular/local (>1700m ³ /capita)
	Water stress (water withdrawal as % of total available water, 2014)	0,56%	Low water stress (less than 25% of resource extraction)
	Marine protected areas (% of total marine area, 2020)	Landlocked	Indicator not relevant because the country is landlocked
Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed (% of fish stocks, 2014)	Landlocked	Indicator not relevant because the country is landlocked	

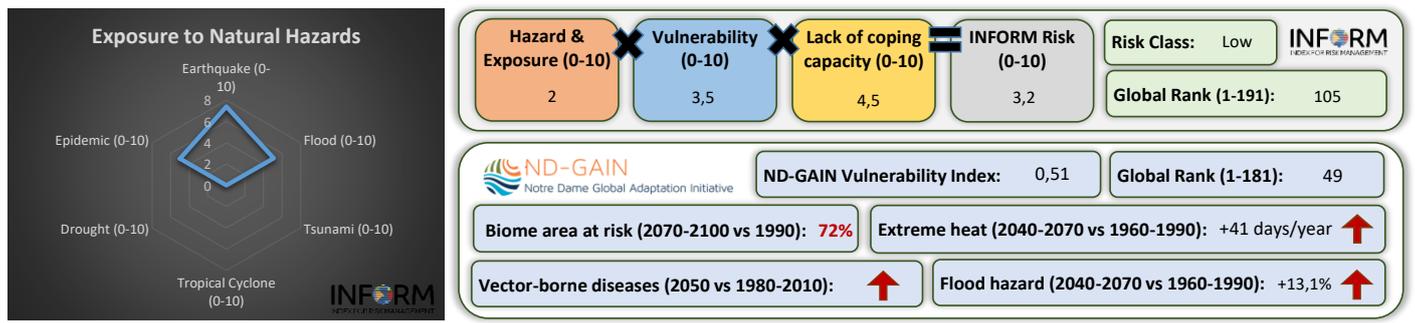
Greenhouse Gas Emission History (Production-based)



Historic Trends of selected indicators per Green Deal Pillar (Base 100)



Climate Adaptation Needs



Environmental Performance Index 2020

2020 EPI Country Rank (out of 180)

107

2020 EPI Score [0=worst, 100=best]

39,3



SDG Index 2020

(UN SDSN & Bertelsmann Stiftung)

