Asian Transport Outlook

Transport in Bhutan: State of Play

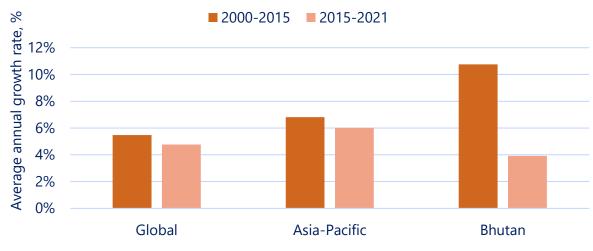
Insights from Asian Transport Outlook



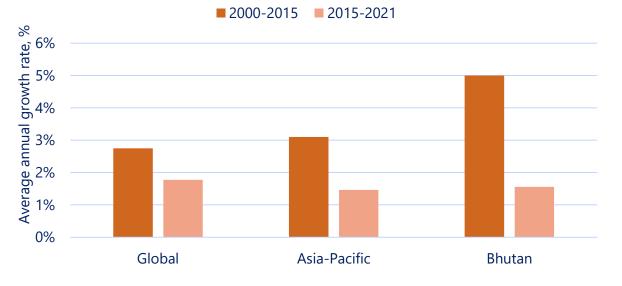
Insights from data

Transport & Economy

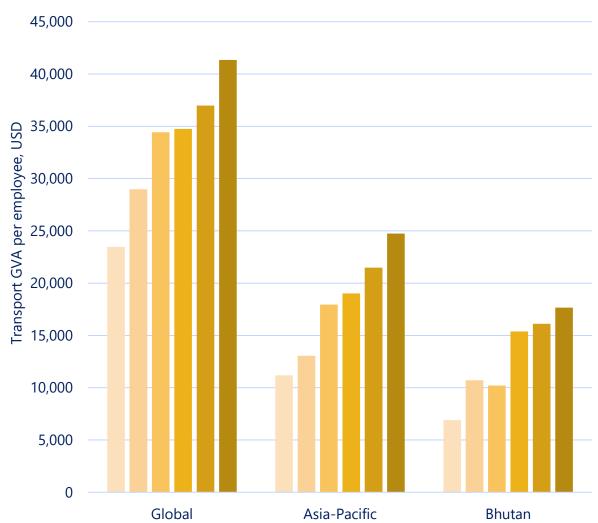
Annual Growth of Gross Value Added by Transport, Storage, and Communications



Employment in Transport, Storage, and Communications

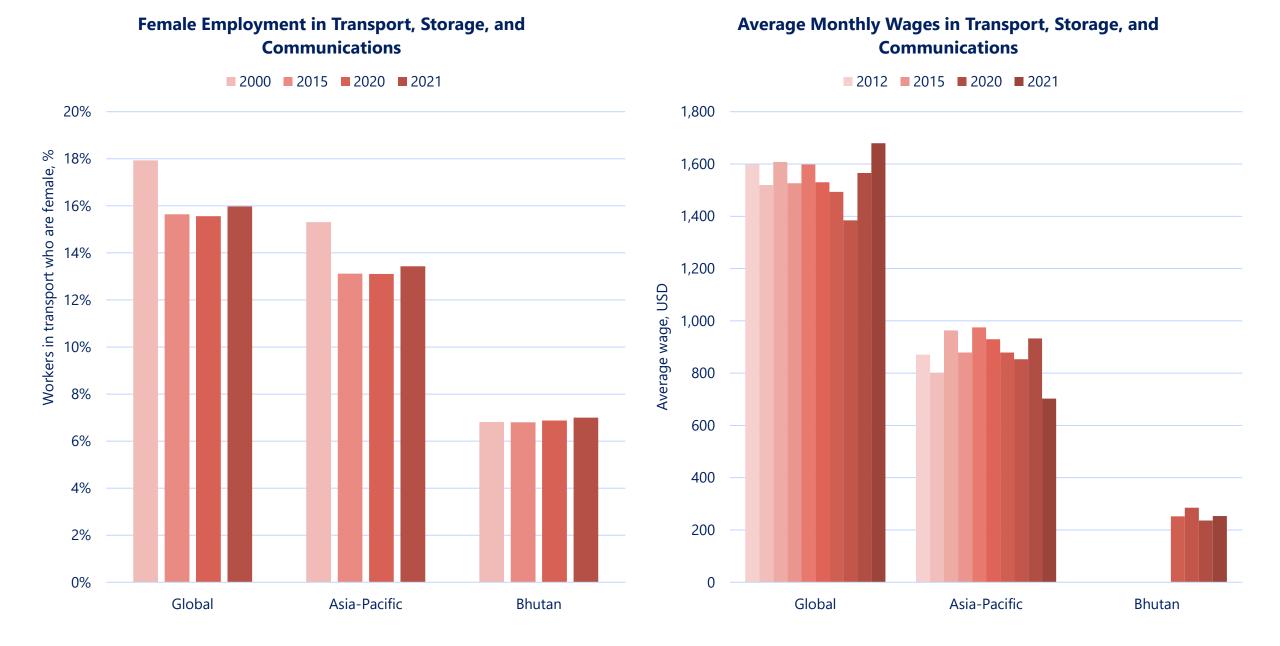


Gross Value Added per Employee in Transport, Storage, and Communications



2000 2005 2010 2015 2021

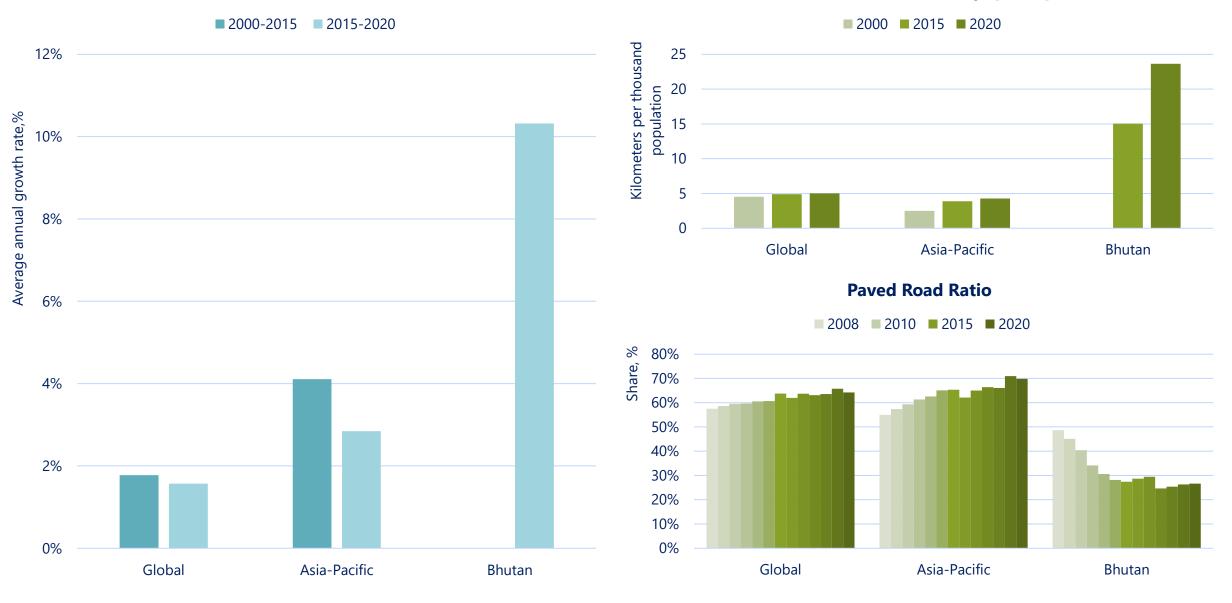
Female Employment and Wage in Transport



Road Infrastructure

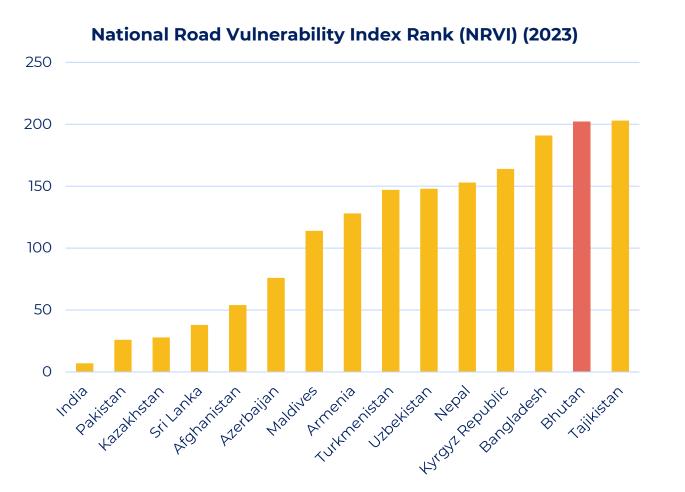
Annual Growth of Road Infrastructure

Road Infrastructure Density (per capita)

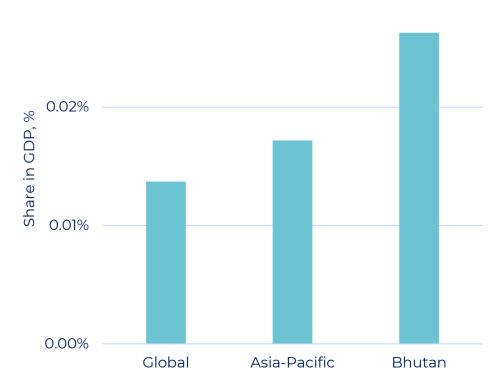


Climate Change Adaptation

0.03%



Multi-Hazard Expected Annual Damages to Roads, Rail, and Ports as Share of GDP



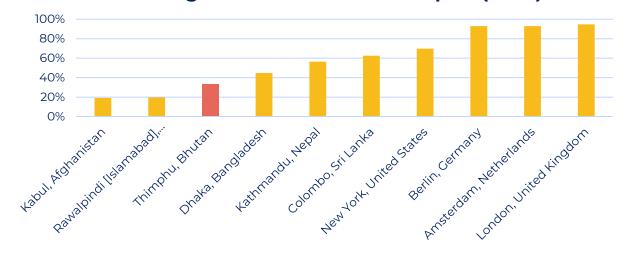
Access

⁸ 100% 80% 60% 40% 20% 60% 0% Global Asia-Pacific Bhutan

Share of Population Using the Internet

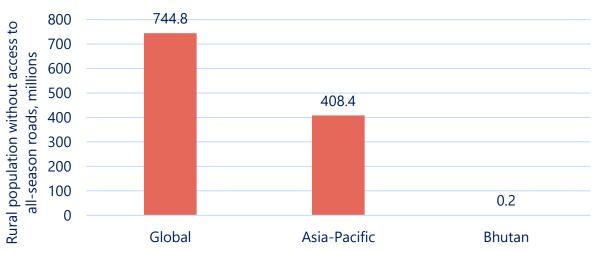
2000 2005 2010 2015 2020 2021

Percentage Access to Public Transport (2020)



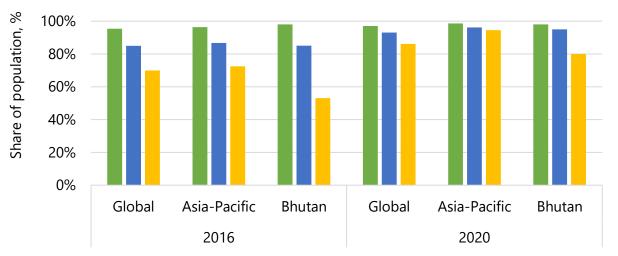
Rural Population without Access to All-Season Roads,

2022

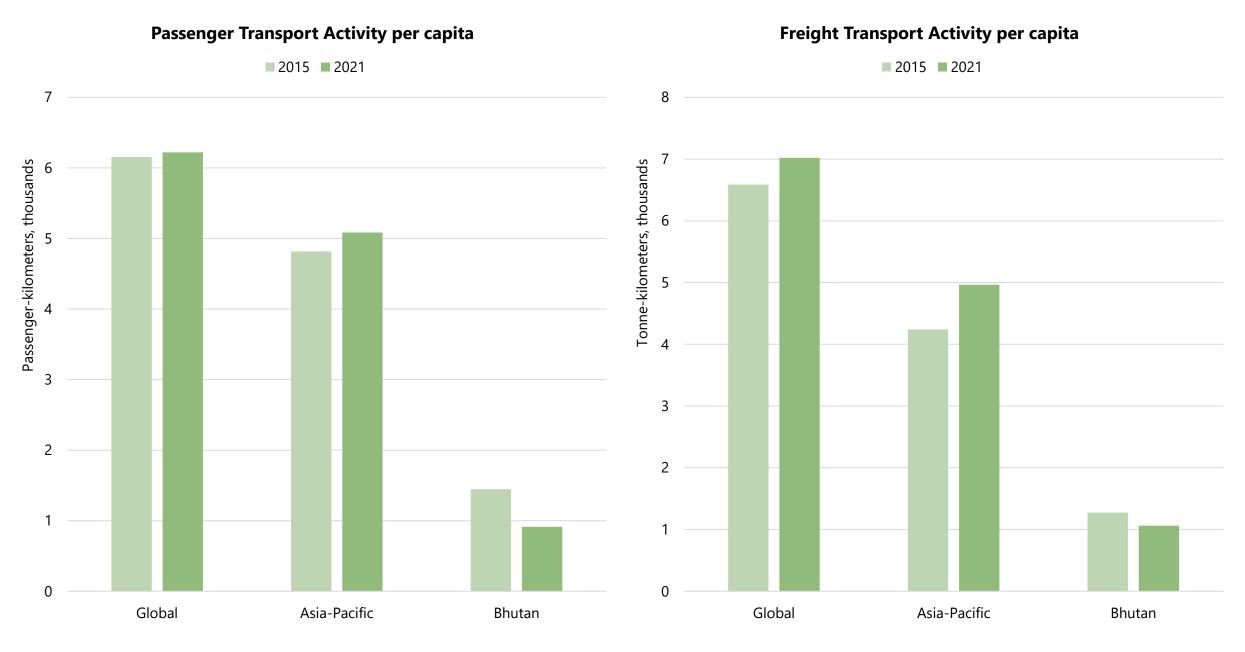




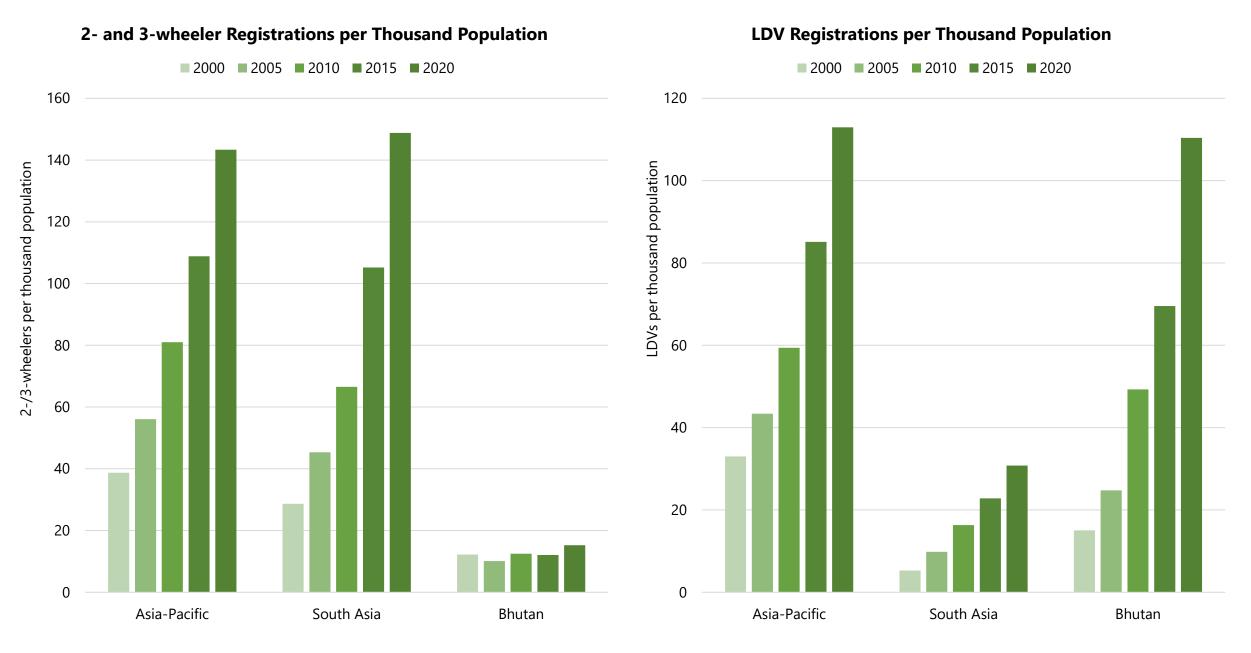
Population Covered by Mobile Network



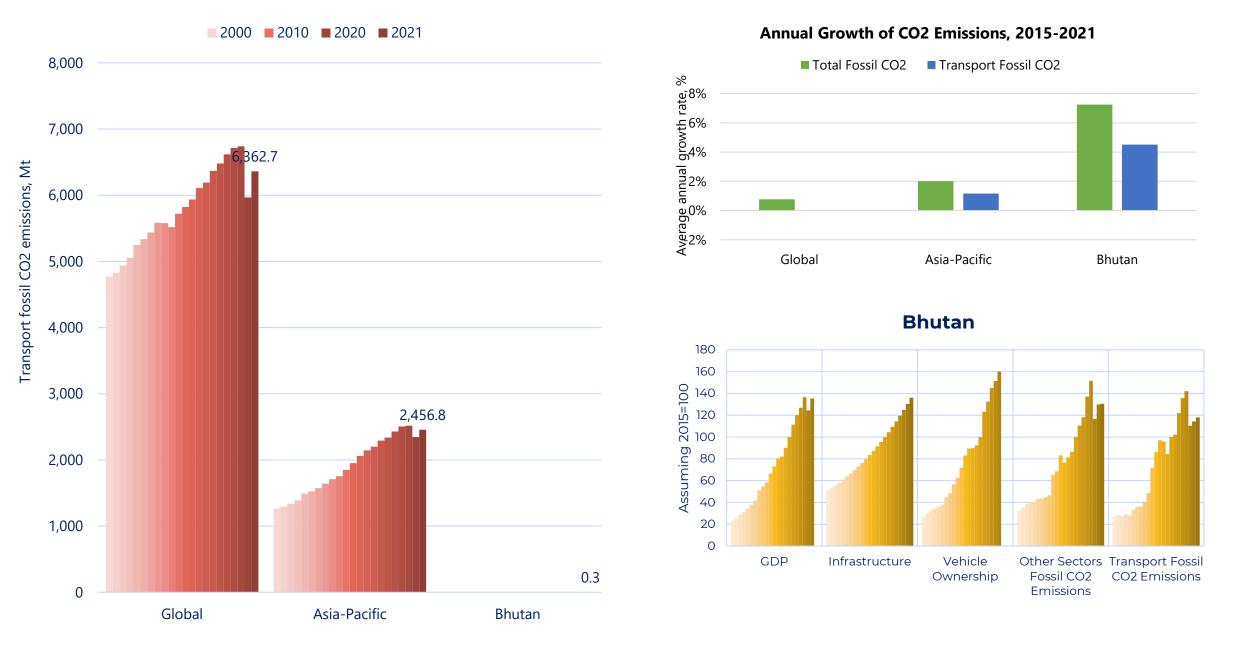
Transport Activity



Vehicle Ownership

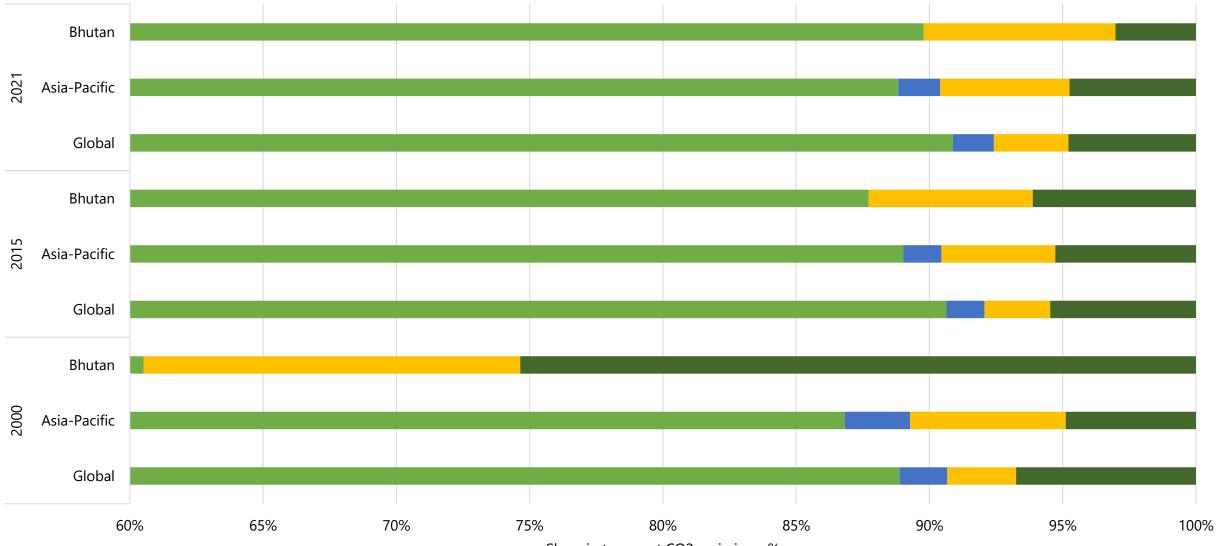


Transport CO2 Emissions



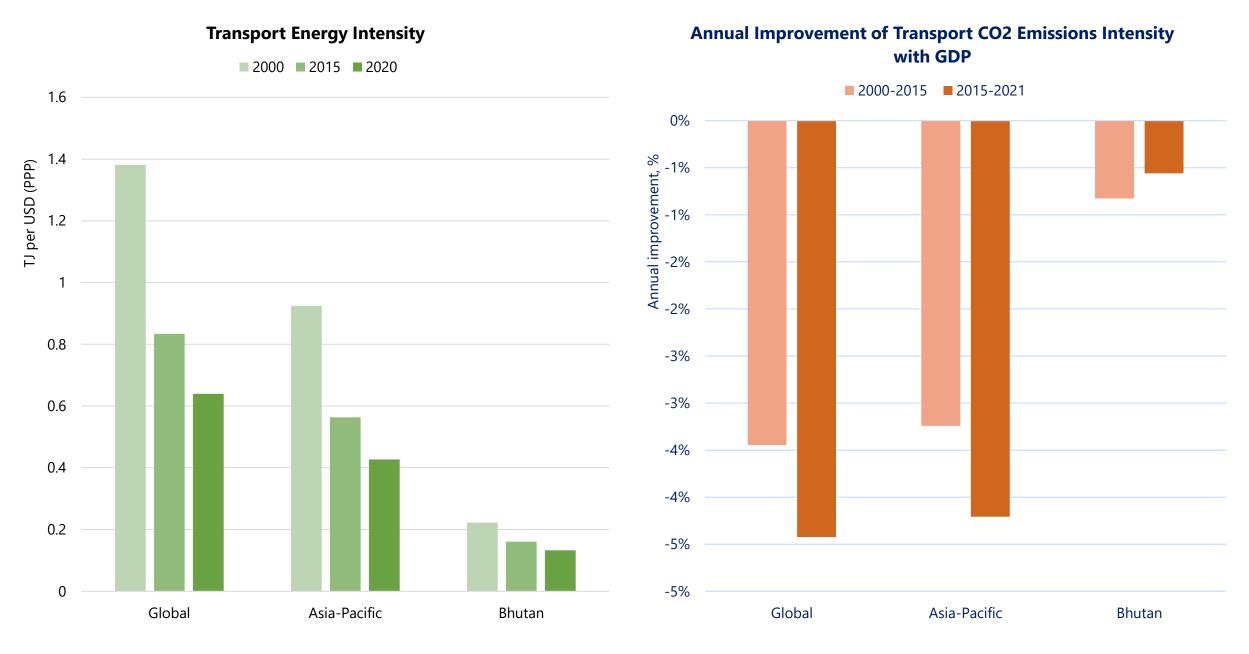
Transport CO2 Emissions by mode

■ Road ■ Rail ■ Domestic navigation ■ Domestic aviation



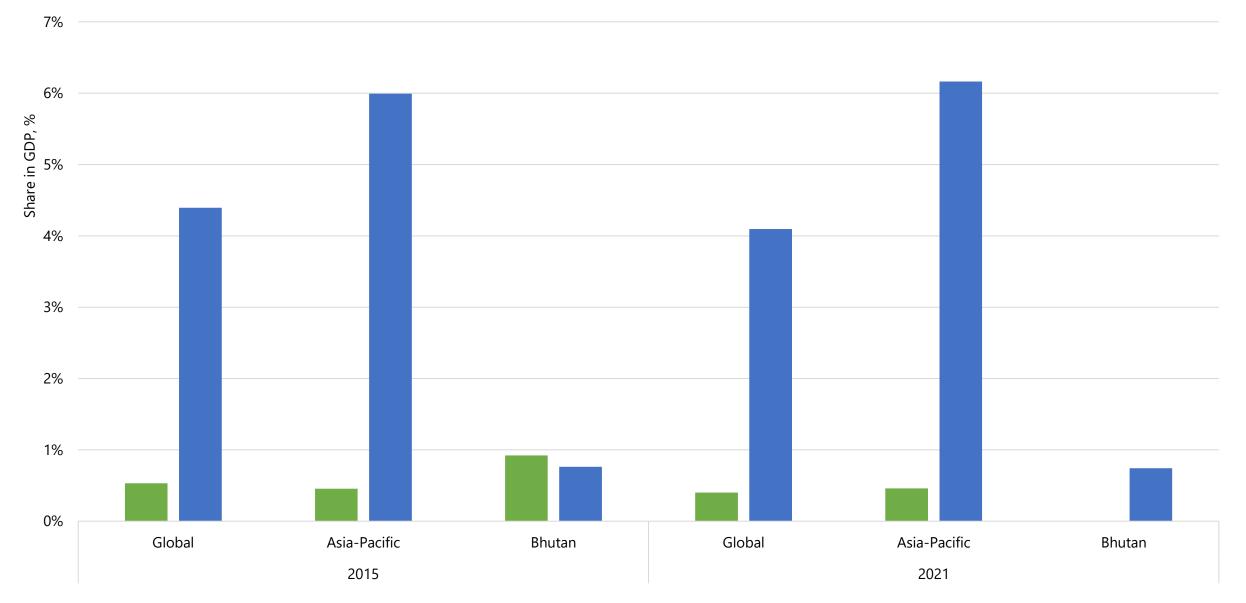
Share in transport CO2 emissions, %

Energy and CO2 Intensity

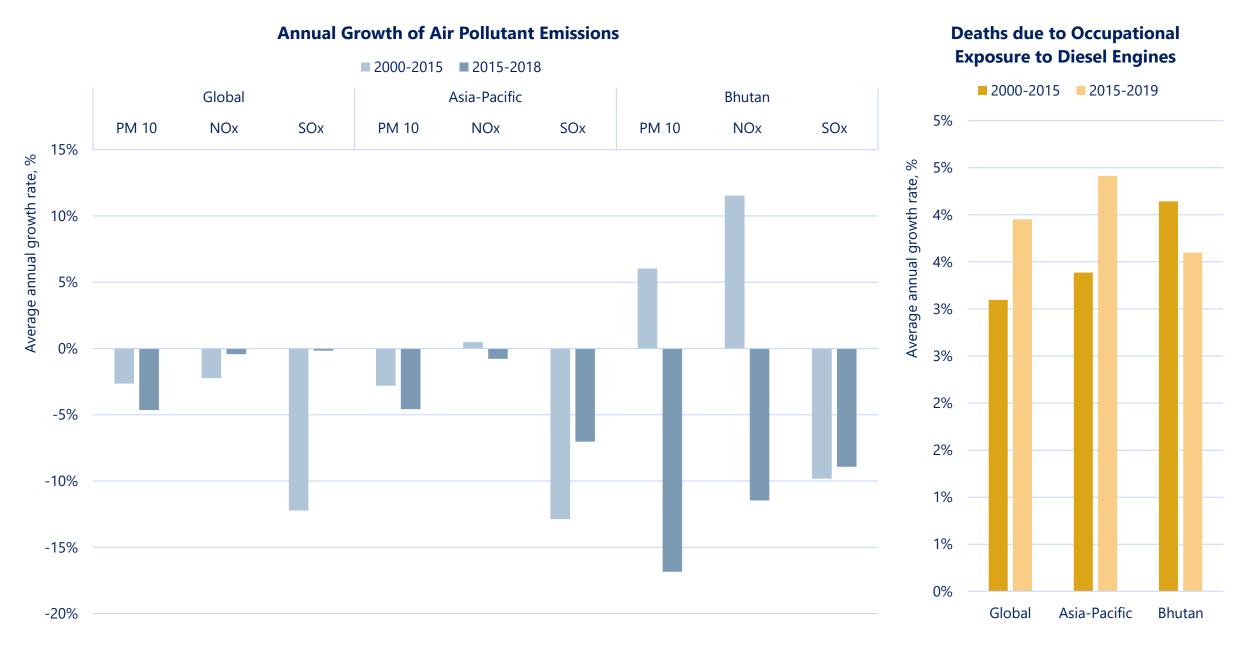


Transport fossil fuel subsidies, implicit and explicit

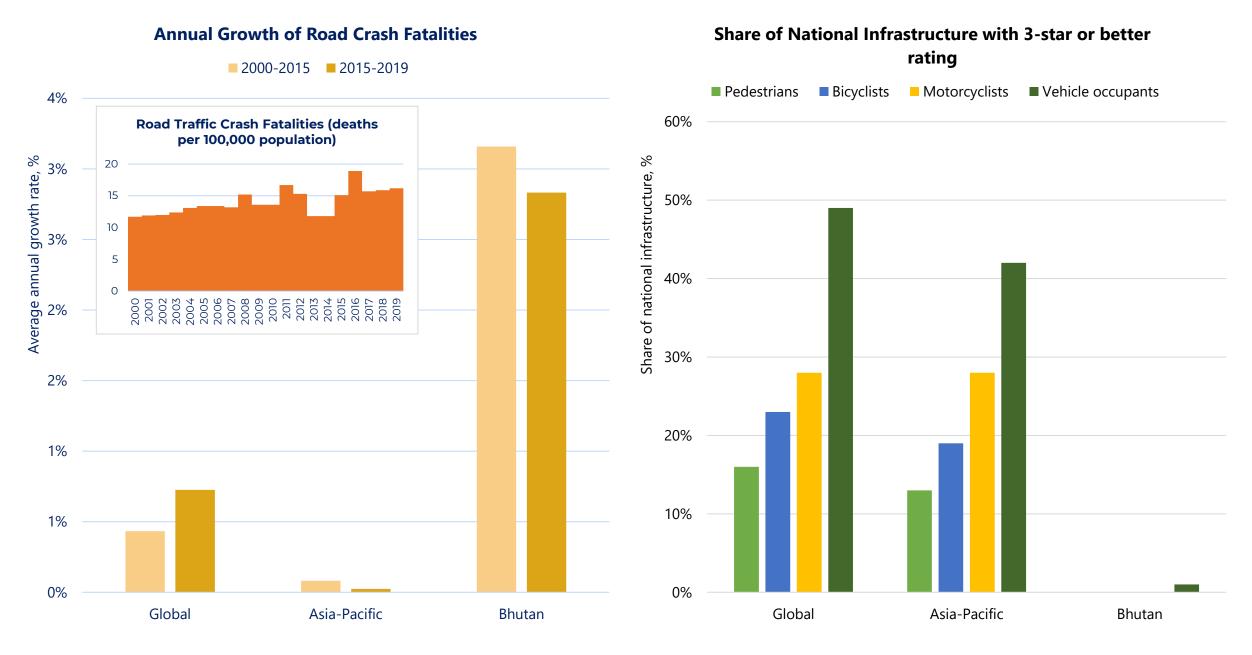
■ Explicit, % of GDP ■ Implicit, % of GDP



Air Pollution



Road Safety



Overview of SDG Progress

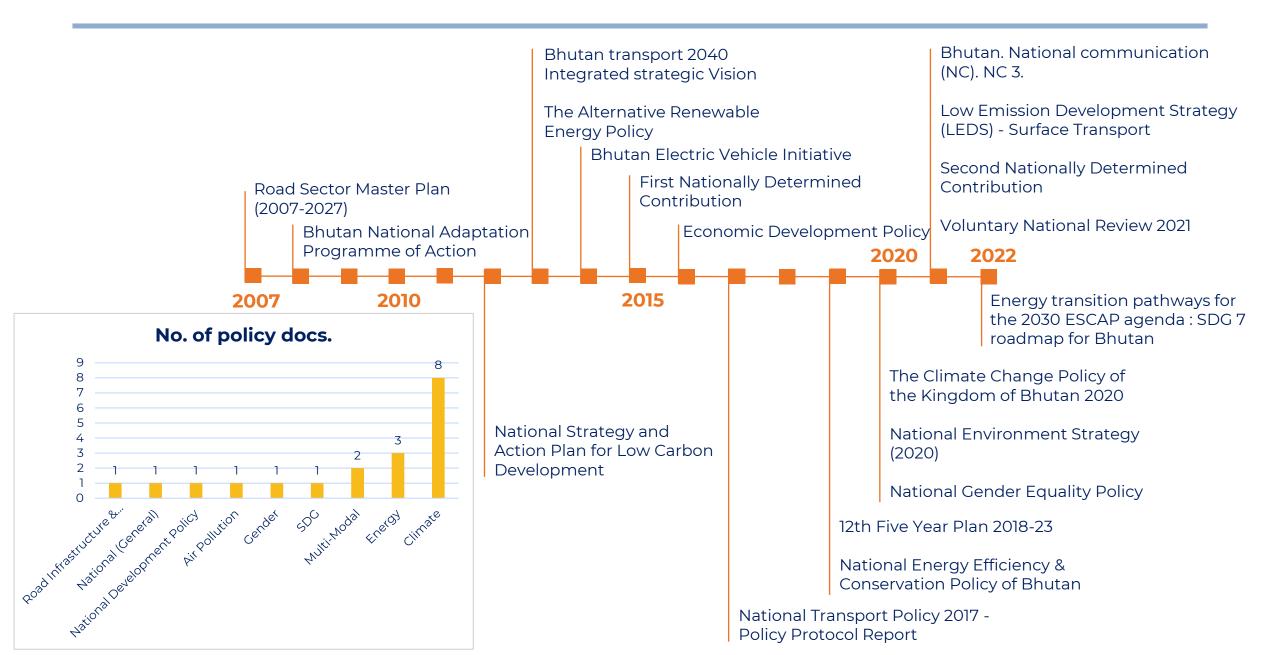
Overview of SDG Progress



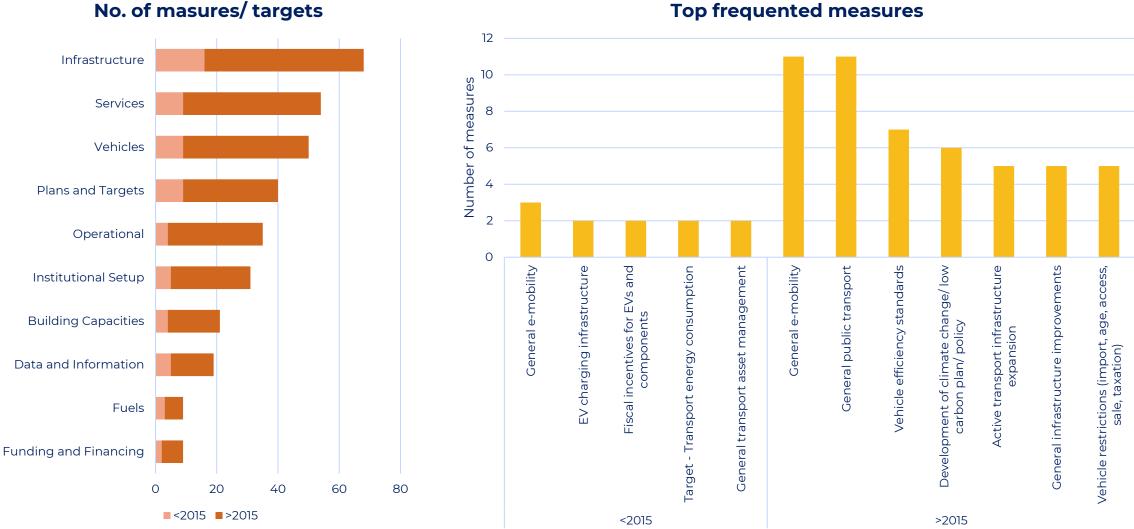
Indicator Years (Pre-SDG, Post-SDG) Road Crash Fatalities (2000-2015, 2015-2019), Cost of Fatalities and Injuries as Share of Gross Domestic Product (2010, 2019) [Note: number indicates cost as share of GDP], Road Transport PM 10 Emissions (2000-2015, 2015-2018). Road Transport NOx Emissions (2000-2015, 2015-2018), Road Transport SOx Emissions (2000-2015, 2015-2018), Transport Air Pollution Health Impact (2010-2015, 2015-2019), Transport Energy Consumption (2000-2015, 2015-2020), Renewable Energy Growth (2000-2015, 2015-2020), Transport Energy Intensity (2000-2015, 2015-2020), Gross Value Added by Transport (2000-2015, 2015-2021), Gross Value Added per Employee (2000-2015, 2015-2021), Transport Sector Employment (2000-2015, 2015-2021), Female Workers in Transport (2000-2015, 2015-2021), Monthly Wages in the Transport Sector (2011-2015, 2015-2021), Road Infrastructure (2000-2015, 2015-2020), Heavy Railway Infrastructure (2000-2015, 2015-2021), Passenger and freight volumes (2010-2015, 2015-2021), Share of Paved Roads (2008-2015, 2015-2020), Population Covered by a Mobile Network, by Technology (2012-2014, 2016-2020), Percentage of Individuals Using the Internet (2000-2015, 2015-2021), Rapid Transit Kilometers (2000-2015, 2015-2020), Import of Buses (2003-2015, 2015-2022), Transport Fossil Fuel Subsidies (2010-2015, 2015-2021), Transport CO2 Emissions (2000-2015, 2015-2021), Transport CO2 Intensity (with GDP) (2000-2015, 2015-2021), Grid Emission Factor (2000-2015, 2015-2021), Transport Sector Public-Private Partnerships Investments (2000-2015, 2015-2022)

Policy measures

Policy Documents in Bhutan



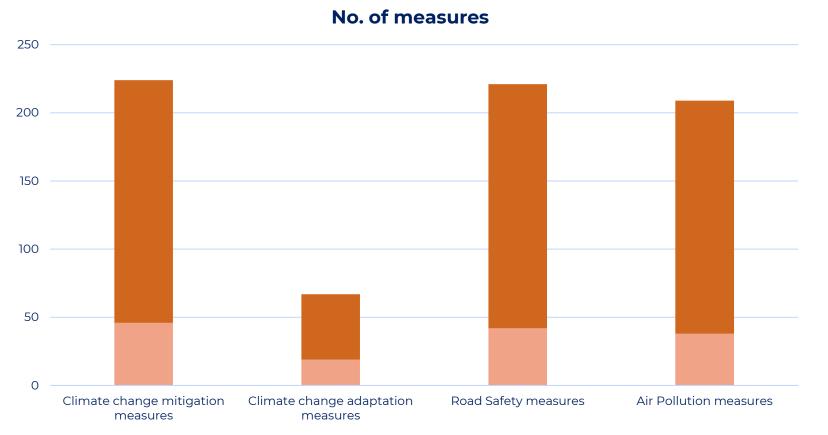
Changing trends of policy measures



Top frequented measures



Changing trends of policy measures



■<2015 ■>2015



Climate Adaptation

Measure	Highlights	Documents
Climate-resilient design standards; Technical standards for road infrastructure	Review construction standards and methods to ensure sustainability; Guideline for design and construction of climate- resilient road infrastructure; improving road design standards	National Transport Policy 2017 - Policy Protocol Report; Voluntary National Review 2021; Bhutan transport 2040 Integrated strategic Vision
Transport infrastructure resilience; General infrastructure improvements	Promote green and climate resilient infrastructures; Improving road design standards; Climate proof transport infrastructure against landslides and flash floods, particularly for critical roads, bridges, tunnel and trails; planning the alignment of new roads carefully to avoid areas of ecological sensitivity	National Transport Policy 2017 - Policy Protocol Report; Bhutan. National communication (NC). NC 3.; First Nationally Determined Contribution; National Environment Strategy (2020); Road Sector Master Plan (2007-2027); Voluntary National Review 2021; Technology Action Plan Report
Resilient transport technologies	Pilot projects to demonstrate the full range of climate-resilient farm road development technology,	National Environment Strategy (2020); Technology Action Plan Report
Transport adaptation/ emergency/ disaster plan/ policy	Formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)	First Nationally Determined Contribution
Disaster notification/ early warning system; Disaster monitoring and risk assessment for transport infrastructure	Strengthen integrated risk monitoring and early warning systems; Improved monitoring and detection of hydromet extremes using remote sensing and satellite-based technologies; Hazard Identification and Risk mitigation with proper audit and surveillance	Bhutan National Adaptation Programme of Action; Bhutan. National communication (NC). NC 3.; First Nationally Determined Contribution; National Environment Strategy (2020); 12th Five Year Plan 2018-23
Transport asset management	institute a proper road asset management system; progressive upgrading of all dzongkhag roads to all-weather (sealed) standards; Quality Assurance measures shall be developed and continuously reviewed in order to promote quality construction works	National Transport Policy 2017 - Policy Protocol Report; Bhutan transport 2040 Integrated strategic Vision; National Environment Strategy (2020); Road Sector Master Plan (2007- 2027); Technology Action Plan Report
Investment	Bhutan Green Transport program 49.8 Million USD Enhancing Climate Resiliency of Road Network and its Assets 270 Million USD	Bhutan. National communication (NC). NC 3.
Education and training	Enhance preparedness and response to climate change induced disasters at the national and local levels	Bhutan. National communication (NC). NC 3.
Data repositories and data collection	Database for road slope failure	National Environment Strategy (2020)

Measures on Gender

Document Measure		Highlights		
National Gender Equality Policy	—Data repositories and data collection —Infrastructure improvements —Capacity building	Ensure and strengthen the collection and analysis of data disaggregated by sex, age and disabilities for evidence-based interventions to address gender equality issues Improve gender-friendly infrastructure and facilities in rural areas adequate financial and human resource to achieve gender equality; Mainstream gender in all disaster and climate change related initiatives		
Other Documents —Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) - Surface Transport —National Transport Policy 2017 - Policy Protocol Report —Second Nationally Determined Contribution	 Employment in transport, communication, and storage General education and behavior change Gender-related elements related to transport Intelligent transport systems (ITS) Development of climate change/ low carbon plan/ policy 	 Build women's capacity to drive EV and give priority to female taxi drivers for subsidies on EV taxis There is a need for gender training, and for collection and use of gender-disaggregated data and gender analysis in transport polices Induce gender-friendly public transport services through an inclusive transport policy Strengthen and streamline women's safety on the road. 		



Electrification

Document	General e- mobility	EV charging infrastruct ure	EV manufactu ring	Fiscal incentives	Ban of ICE sales
Bhutan Electric Vehicle Initiative	Х	Х	Х	Х	
Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) - Surface Transport	×	Х		х	×
The Alternative Renewable Energy Policy 2013	Х	Х		Х	
12th Five Year Plan 2018-23	Х	Х			
Bhutan. National communication (NC). NC 3.	Х			Х	
National Transport Policy 2017 - Policy Protocol Report	Х			Х	
Voluntary National Review 2021	Х	Х			
Second Nationally Determined Contribution	Х				
Economic Development Policy (2016)	Х				
Energy transition pathways for the 2030 ESCAP agenda : SDG 7 roadmap for Bhutan	Х				
First Nationally Determined Contribution	Х				
National Energy Efficiency & Conservation Policy of Bhutan	Х				
National Environment Strategy (2020)	Х				

Highlights

- Gradual phase out of ICE vehicles
- Bhutan Sustainable Low-Emission Urban Transport Systems project under implementation, to replace 300 Internal Combustion Engine Taxis with Electric Vehicles

Targets

- 100% taxi imports to be EVs by 2035
- 100% light vehicles and buses imports to be EVs by 2045
- 25% heavy vehicles (freight) imports to be EVs by 2050"
- 1 public charging point for 6 EVs by 2050

Public transport measures

BRT	Bus fleet renewal	Express lanes/ public transport priority	Public transit integration	Urban passenger rail infrastructure improvement	General public transport
—12th Five Year Plan 2018-23 —National Transport Policy 2017 - Policy Protocol Report —Second Nationally Determined Contribution	—Bhutan transport 2040 Integrated strategic Vision —National Transport Policy 2017 - Policy Protocol Report	—Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) - Surface Transport	—Bhutan transport 2040 Integrated strategic Vision —National Transport Policy 2017 - Policy Protocol Report	 —Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) - Surface Transport —Second Nationally Determined Contribution —The Alternative Renewable Energy Policy 2013 	 —12th Five Year Plan 2018-23 —Bhutan transport 2040 Integrated strategic Vision —Bhutan. National communication (NC). NC 3. —Economic Development Policy (2016) —First Nationally Determined Contribution —Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) - Surface Transport —National Energy Efficiency & Conservation Policy of Bhutan (Nov 2019) —National Environment Strategy (2020) —National Transport Policy 2017 - Policy Protocol Report —Second Nationally Determined Contribution —Voluntary National Review 2021
—PPP in Thimphu BRT to be pursued —Utilizing Green Climate Funds for development of BRT civil works combined with the NMT elements as well as for procurement of low emission buses for Thimphu —Mass transit though improvements in bus systems and the introduction of open- bus rapid transit (BRT) network		—Establish and enforce carpool lanes along major highways and main city streets	—Provision of appropriate terminal facilities in major centers for bus and taxi services	—LRT on Thiomphu – Paro route —Passenger train on Thimphu- Phuentsholing route —Implement passenger trains on 97 km Thimphu- Phuentsholing route —Implement LRT between Thimphu-Chuzom- Paro	 New public routes introduced with subsidies encouraging passenger transport services Increase in public transport ridership Provide Government subsidy for non-profitable routes: 3 M (RGoB) Improve mass transit and develop financial products for promotion of private investment through concessions and Public Private Partnerships Gravity Ropeways



Measures on walking and cycling

Measure	Highlights	Document	
Active transport infrastructure expansion	 No car zone - cycle lanes in place and efficient public transport Planning of pedestrian path and cycling lanes >75% of urban road should be covered with dedicated NMT tracks Construct min. 10 km of footpath every year Construction of bicycle lanes and pedestrian walkways in Thimphu and Pheuntsholing Bike-lanes shall be introduced in cities and towns 	 Bhutan. National communication (NC). NC 3. Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) - Surface Transport National Transport Policy 2017 - Policy Protocol Report Second Nationally Determined Contribution The Alternative Renewable Energy Policy 2013 	
Bike sharing	—Launch PBS system in Thimphu city	—Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) - Surface Transport	
Road space repurpose to allow access for other modes	—Better use of existing road space	—Bhutan transport 2040 Integrated strategic Vision —National Transport Policy 2017 - Policy Protocol Report	
General active mobility	—improvement of facilities for pedestrian —Promoting non-motorized transport and non-fossil fuel-powered transport —18,515 public bicycles by 2050 —1,850 docking stations by 2050	 Bhutan transport 2040 Integrated strategic Vision Bhutan. National communication (NC). NC 3. Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) - Surface Transport National Energy Efficiency & Conservation Policy of Bhutan (Nov 2019) National Transport Policy 2017 - Policy Protocol Report 	



Freight and logistics measures

Measure	Document		
Improving efficiency in freight transport Expand use of more efficient and effective modes of cargo movement	Bhutan. National communication (NC). NC 3.		
Develop inland container depots or dry ports including railway links	Economic Development Policy (2016)		
Improving efficiency in freight transport	First Nationally Determined Contribution		
Develop logistics policy	Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) - Surface Transport		
Develop a city level freight delivery strategy			
Plan and implement more efficient and less intrusive freight delivery options			
Low emission freight transport system for heavy and commercial trucks and freight trains	Second Nationally Determined Contribution		
Trade logistics infrastructures such as dry ports and warehouses	Voluntary National Review 2021		



Measures on aviation

Measures	Document	
Expansion of international links with other Asian hubs and regional centers		
Provision of air carrier services and airport facilities sufficient for growth targets		
Construction of airstrips in remote areas		
Provision of helicopter services for search and rescue, emergencies, and charter services	National Transport Policy 2017 - Policy Protocol Report; Bhutan transport 2040 Integrated strategic Vision	
Effective regulation and compliance with international safety and environmental standards		
Additional international airport to be developed as a second gateway into Bhutan		
Operational practices like weight-reduction measures and more efficient flight procedures and air- traffic control		
Development of an Aviation Policy and Surface Transport Policy to improve connectivity and mobility, and to ensure inclusiveness	Voluntary National Review 2021	
Up-gradation and enhancement with the modernization of security system		
Development and improvement of Aerodrome	12th Five Year Plan 2018-23	
Expansion of Gelephu Airport		
The Royal Government shall give priority to the development of domestic and international air transport and airports	Economic Development Policy (2016)	



Vehicle standards

Measure	Document	
Implement BS-VII/ Euro VII by 2026	Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) - Surface Transport	
Establishing modern testing facilities	Bhutan transport 2040 Integrated strategic Vision	
Improving efficiency and emissions from existing vehicles through standards and capacity building	Bhutan. National communication (NC). NC 3.; First Nationally Determined Contribution	
Adopt appropriate measures to promote the penetration of fuel-efficient vehicles	National Energy Efficiency & Conservation Policy of Bhutan (Nov 2019)	
Increase from the current Euro 2 emission standard to Euro 4, and eventually Euro 6, in line with India's standards.	National Environment Strategy (2020)	
Foster mandatory vehicle fuel efficiency or CO2 emission standards Establishing automotive industry agreements on fuel efficiency and adaptation of efficient and innovative vehicle technology Implement fuel efficiency standards for heavy duty vehicles	National Transport Policy 2017 - Policy Protocol Report	



Various other targets

Target		Document
Remain carbon neutral		First Nationally Determined Contribution; Second Nationally Determined Contribution; The Climate Change Policy of the Kingdom of Bhutan 2020
50% modal shift for short trips from light vehicle, 2-W and taxis to walking by 2040	2040	Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) - Surface Transport
Annual road fatality reduced to 8 per 10,000 vehicles		12th Five Year Plan 2018-23
1000 kilolitres of oil equivalent substituted with 111,000MWh	2025	The Alternative Renewable Energy Policy 2013
Cumulative mitigation potential of 5,283 Gg CO2e with an overall total investment requirement of USD 3,233 million till 2030.	2030	Second Nationally Determined Contribution



"ATO translates data into insights, policies, and investments"

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