

**ANNUAL INTEGRATED
AGRICULTURE AND
LIVESTOCK SURVEY OF
BHUTAN
2025**



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National Statistics Bureau
Royal Government of Bhutan
PO Box No 338
Thimphu, Bhutan
Tel: +975 2 333296, +975 2 335848
Fax: +975 2 323069
www.nsb.gov.bt

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FOREWORD

The National Statistics Bureau (NSB) is pleased to present the Annual Integrated Agriculture and Livestock Survey of Bhutan 2025 (IALS 2025). This report is compiled based on the findings from the four quarterly surveys conducted during the year. It presents detailed statistics on crop production and livestock population and production statistics at Dzongkhag level obtained from the quarterly surveys.

The Quarterly Integrated Agriculture and Livestock Survey was conducted at the beginning of each subsequent quarter to ensure that the data collected accurately reflect the preceding three-month period. The survey was conducted following a directive from the Prime Minister's Office to support the production of quarterly GDP estimates. This annual report consolidates the indicators from all four quarters to provide a comprehensive set of annual statistics to support analysis and informed decision-making.

It is our hope that this report will serve as a vital resource for policymakers, planners, and stakeholders, providing deeper insight into Bhutan's agriculture and livestock sectors, and informing the development of timely and effective policy interventions.

On behalf of NSB, I extend my heartfelt appreciation to all Dasho Dzongdags, NSB staff, enumerators, and all respondents for their unwavering support and cooperation in the successful execution of the survey.

Director General
National Statistics Bureau

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We also extend our heartfelt thanks to Dasho Dzongdas and their sector heads, the Department of Agriculture (DoA) and the Department of

Livestock (DoL) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, cooperative farms, Dzongkhag Statistical Officers, and local government officials, particularly the Tshogpas and Gups. Their unwavering support and collaboration were instrumental in successfully completing four rounds of quarterly survey. We look forward to your continued support and cooperation in all our future censuses and surveys.

National Statistics Bureau
Thimphu

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Background

Livestock censuses and agriculture survey were traditionally conducted by the Department of Livestock (DoL) and the Renewable Natural Resources (RNR) Statistics Division (RSD) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. In September 2021, the Prime Minister's Office issued an executive order transferring the mandate for conducting RNR-related censuses and surveys from the RSD to the National Statistics Bureau (NSB).

Since the transition, the agriculture survey and livestock census were consolidated into a single exercise, and renamed the Integrated Agriculture and Livestock Census (IALC). This integration aimed to produce reliable and consistent nationally representative data, enhance operational efficiency and cost-effectiveness, and reduce survey fatigue among respondents by minimizing duplication and frequency of data collection efforts.

The Integrated Agriculture and Livestock Census was conducted annually from 2022 to 2024. Beginning in 2025, it was transitioned into a Quarterly Integrated Agriculture and Livestock Survey to support the compilation of quarterly GDP estimates. Accordingly, this 2025 annual report presents a consolidation of the results from all four quarters.

1.2 Objectives

Reliable data on crop production, and livestock production and populations are essential for the formulation and implementation of evidence-based policies. The objectives are:

- Record and maintain reliable data on Bhutan's crop production and livestock population and production to inform the design and implementation of food security programs.
- Establish accurate and reliable data on Bhutan's crop production, livestock population and production for planning and monitoring development programs.
- Collect information on crop and livestock indicators, such as crop production, livestock population, categorized by characteristics such as crop type and animal breed to aid in the development, promotion, and monitoring of economic growth.
- Provide time series data on the crop production, and livestock population and production to inform the formulation of targeted sectoral investment strategies.

1.3 Sampling Design

1.3.1 Domain of Estimation

Bhutan is divided into 20 *dzongkhags* for administrative purposes. The Quarterly

Integrated Agriculture and Livestock Survey (QIALS) 2025 provides accurate estimates at the *dzongkhag* level, making the 20 *dzongkhags* as domains of estimation for the sampling design.

1.3.2 Sampling Frame

The sampling frame for selecting the agricultural households was prepared from the Integrated Agriculture and Livestock Census (IALC) 2025. The frame comprised of 69,978 agricultural holders, excluding schools and Tshethar Groups, whose contribution to overall production is negligible.

1.3.3 Sampling Method

The sampling method employed in the QIALS 2025 involved a one-stage stratified sampling technique, with *dzongkhags* serving as analytical domains. Given the substantial heterogeneity in agricultural production systems and the presence of relatively rare agricultural activities, the survey design aimed to maximize coverage of agricultural holdings across the country.

Within each *dzongkhag*, *gewogs* were used as the primary stratification units. Agricultural holdings within each *gewog* were further stratified into three operational categories: small-scale, medium-scale, and large-scale holdings based on land operated and livestock keeping. Agricultural households constituted the Ultimate Sampling Units, and selections within each stratum were carried out using an equal probability sampling scheme.

All agricultural holdings within a *gewog* are initially classified into one of two broad categories:

- Commercial-scale holdings (treated as a separate explicit stratum)
- Non-commercial holdings (further stratified by size)

A holding is designated as commercial-scale if it satisfies any of the following operational

thresholds:

- i. Own more than 20 cattle, yak, zo-zom, buffalo, sheep, or goats
- ii. Raise more than 50 pigs
- iii. Keep more than 1,000 poultry
- iv. Maintain more than 20 beehives
- v. Operate fish ponds with an area greater than 5 acres
- vi. Cultivate irrigated paddy fields exceeding 5 acres.

Additionally, MPUs, groups, and cooperatives are categorized as commercial-scale holdings.

All holdings not meeting the commercial criteria are retained for size-based stratification. These holdings are first assigned a composite size score derived from two continuous measures:

- Total cultivated area
- Tropical Livestock Unit (TLU) – a standardised aggregate measure that converts different livestock types into a common metric using region specific conversion factors.

Holdings are then ranked by this composite score. Based on the empirical percentile distribution of the noncommercial holdings, three strata are formed:

Small scale: Below the 50th percentile

Medium scale: 50th to 75th percentile

Large scale: above 75th percentile

1.3.4 Sample Size

Each *Dzongkhag* served as the analytical domain for the survey, requiring an adequate sample size to ensure reliable estimation of key variables of interest at the *dzongkhag* level. Agriculture area and tropical livestock unit (TLU) were utilized as design characteristics for computing the sample size.

The estimation of the sample size for each *dzongkhag* followed this formula:

$$n_d = \left[\frac{cv_{yd}}{cv_d^*} \right]^2 * \frac{deff}{R}$$

Where:

n_d is the estimated sample size for each *dzongkhag*.

cv_{yd} is the population coefficient of variation of the tropical livestock unit calculated using the data of the IALC 2025.

cv_d^* is the maximum value of the accepted level of error.

$deff$ is the estimate of the design effect, representing the impact of the survey design on the variance of the estimates, taken as 2.

R is the expected response rate

Using this formula, the total sample size for the QIALS 2025 for each quarter was estimated to be 8,815 agricultural holdings, distributed over 205 *gewogs* across the entire country. In addition, 2,136 commercial holdings were fully enumerated in every quarter. As a result, the total sample size for each quarter amounted to 10,951 holdings.

1.3.5 Sample Allocation and Selection

Compromise power allocation was used to allocate the national level sample across 20 *dzongkhags*, using total cultivated area for major crops from the IALC 2025 as the auxiliary variable. Once the *dzongkhag* level sample sizes were determined, proportional allocation was applied within each *dzongkhag* to distribute the sample across strata. Within each stratum, agricultural holdings were sorted by land area and livestock holdings prior to selection, and simple random sampling was used to draw the sample. The annual sample was first selected within each stratum. The selected holdings were then randomly divided into four equal groups, referred to as replicates, and each replicate was randomly assigned to one of the four quarters of the year.

The sample allocation for each domain was determined using the following formula:

$$n_k = n \cdot \left(\frac{A_i^\lambda}{\sum_1^K A_i^\lambda} \right)$$

Where:

n_k = Sample size for domain k after power allocation

n = Total sample size

A_i = Characteristics of additional variable in the analytical domain which is taken as total cultivated area of major crops.

λ = Power associated with A_i .

K = Total number of analytical domains

Table 1.1 Sample Size Allocations by *Dzongkhag*, 2025

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Sample adjusted	Complete Enumeration	Final Sample Size
Bumthang	202	94	296
Chhukha	484	136	620
Dagana	608	102	710
Gasa	113	94	207
Haa	197	68	265
Lhuentse	364	50	414
Monggar	664	73	737
Paro	504	75	579
Pema Gatshel	393	20	413
Punakha	494	72	566
Samdrup Jongkhar	518	65	583
Samtse	687	236	923
Sarpang	624	203	827
Thimphu	247	131	378
Trashigang	563	324	887
Trongsa	299	42	341
Tsirang	543	125	668
Wangdue Phodrang	524	157	681
Zhemgang	395	47	442
Total	8,815	2,136	10,951

1.3.6 Weights

The initial sampling weight for each sampled unit was calculated as the inverse of its probability of selection within each stratum. The base weight is expressed as:

$$W_h = \frac{1}{P_h}$$

Where:

W_h = base sampling weight for stratum (h)

P_h = probability of selection for units within stratum (h)

Following the calculation of the base weights, a non-response adjustment was applied to compensate for sampled units that did not respond to the survey. This adjustment ensures that the responding units adequately represent both respondents and non-respondents within the same stratum. The non-response adjustment factor was calculated within each stratum as:

$$NR_h = \frac{w_h * n_h}{w_h * r_h}$$

Where:

NR_h = non-response adjustment factor for stratum h

$w_h * n_h$ = weighted number of sampled units in stratum h

$w_h * r_h$ = weighted number of completed units in stratum h

The final survey weight was then calculated by multiplying the base weight by the non-response adjustment factor:

$$FW_h = W_h \times NR_h$$

Where:

FW_h = final survey weight for stratum h

The final weights were used during estimation to generate unbiased and representative estimates of crop and livestock indicators at national and *dzongkhag* level.

1.4 Survey instrument

1.4.1 Questionnaire design

The questionnaire for QIALS was developed based on recommendations and feedback received from stakeholder consultations. The following are the core modules:

Module 1. Identification: This module captured basic information, such as name and location of crop grower/livestock holders, along with details about the type and scale of holdings.

Module 2. Crop production: This module gathered data on the types of crops grown, including information on sown area, area loss, and harvested production during the reference quarter.

Module 3. Livestock production: This module collected data on both bovine and non-bovine livestock, including cattle, equines, pigs, poultry, sheep, and goats, covering headcounts, breed types, and mortality during the reference quarter. It also included information on fishponds, such as area and fish species raised, as well as on beekeeping by hive type. Additionally, the module accounted for livestock products such as dairy, meat, eggs, honey, and wool.

1.4.2 Manuals

To enhance enumerators' understanding of the survey questionnaire and reinforce key training components, a comprehensive Enumerator's Manual was developed. The manual served both as a reference document during training and a practical guide in the field.

The manual consists of background of the survey, objectives and methodologies, terms of reference for enumerators along with the instructions on how to use the interviewer app for data collection.

It also provides explanations on the survey questionnaire and logic of the questions in it.

In addition, the following reference materials were provided:

Conversion Table: This reference table outlined the standard procedures for converting local units of measurement, commonly used by respondents, into the standard units adopted in the survey. The table ensured consistency in data entry and comparability across regions.

Calculation Guide for Livestock Products: A step-by-step guide was included to assist enumerators in calculating quantities for key livestock products. The guide aimed to standardize data collection methods for processed and derived livestock products across all enumerators.

1.5 Reference period

The reference day for each quarterly enumeration was the last day immediately preceding the start of the next quarter. The reference period covered the full three-month duration of the respective quarter.

1.6 Recruitment and training

The recruitment and training of Tshogpa and Tshogpa Ngotshab was overseen by *Dzongkhag* Statistical Officers (DSOs) in their respective *dzongkhags*. They were trained on the survey methodology, questionnaire, key concepts and definitions, as well as the use of CAPI for data capture. As part of the training, mock interviews are conducted to familiarize themselves with the questionnaire and to ensure consistency and accuracy in data collection.

1.7 Field enumeration

The field data collection for the QIALS was conducted at the beginning of the subsequent quarter. The Dzongkhag Statistical Officers supervised the field enumeration in its entirety. The enumerators assigned to specific chiwogs carried out the field enumeration. The dashboard managers at the headquarters were responsible for checking the quality of data collected. In cases where respondents could not be reached during the initial visit, up to three follow-up visits were made to ensure maximum coverage and improve response rates.

1.8 Response rate

Out of the 43,809 sampled holders in 2025, 42,676 holders responded to the survey

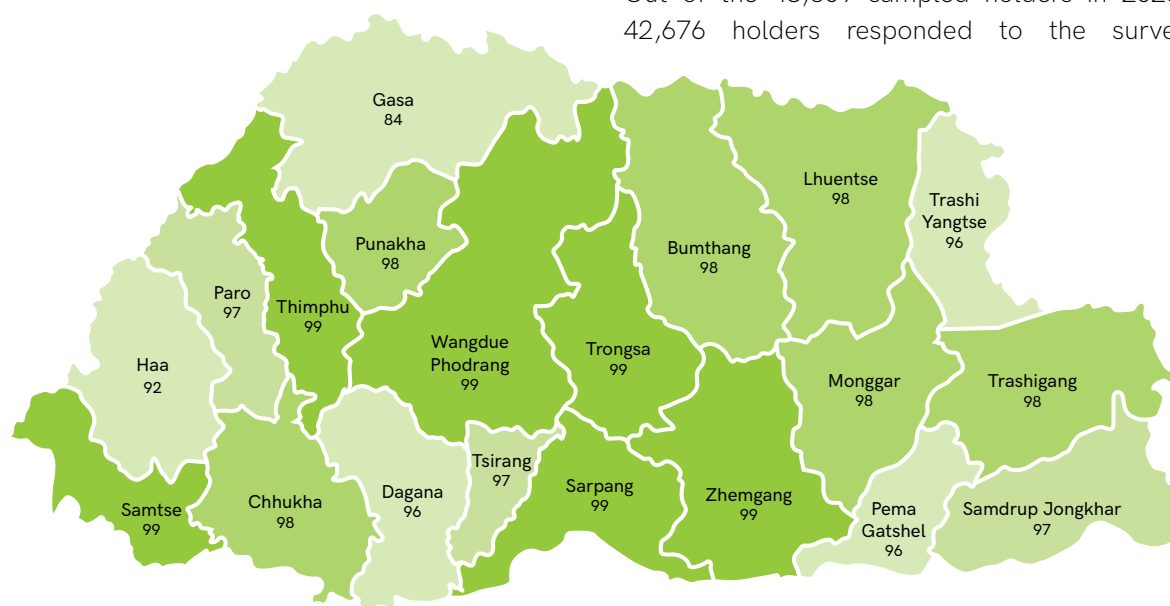


Figure 1.1 Response rate by *Dzongkhags*, 2025

questionnaire, resulting in a response rate of 97.4 percent. However, 2.6 percent of the sampled units (1,133 households) did not respond and were classified as non-respondents. The main reasons for non-response included the inability to contact household members despite three revisits, as well as instances of complete or partial refusal to participate in the survey.

The total response rate for the four quarters across 20 *dzongkhags* is provided in figure 1.1.

1.9 Data capture methodology

The Survey Solution platform was used to capture data from respondents. This platform enabled survey administrators to design questionnaires, deploy them electronically to enumerators' devices, collect responses offline, and synchronize data back to the central server when internet connection was available. This method of data collection and capture is called Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI).

The digitized data collection included several consistency and data validation checks, such as automatic skip patterns. These skip patterns ensure that when certain questions need to be bypassed based on previous answers, the software automatically directs the enumerator to the next relevant question. The extensive validation checks embedded in the digitized questionnaire helped enhance data quality by reducing errors in data entry and ensuring accurate responses.

Additionally, specific instructions were provided for each question to assist enumerators and respondents in accurately addressing each query. Following the completion of field enumeration, the data was exported from Survey Solution platform to Stata for analysis.

1.10 Data processing and analysis

The process involved thorough checks to identify missing values, errors, inconsistencies, and outliers in the dataset. Based on yield and data

distribution for different crops and livestock products, cases were identified and revalidated through calls. This verification process was facilitated using contact information collected during the survey and in coordination with local officials and enumerators where necessary.

1.11 Estimation of Annual Production Figures

The annual estimates for 2025 were derived by appending data collected across the four quarterly rounds of the QIALS. The quarterly survey weights were adjusted during the compilation process and used to generate annual estimates of agriculture and livestock indicators.

1.12 Reliability of Survey Estimates

As the QIALS 2025 is based on a sample survey rather than a complete enumeration, all survey estimates are subject to sampling errors. Sampling errors arise because only a subset of agricultural holdings is selected from the entire population. Consequently, the estimates obtained from the survey may differ from the true but unknown population values.

To assess the reliability and precision of the survey estimates, measures such as Standard Error (SE), and Relative Standard Error (RSE) were calculated for key indicators.

Standard Error (SE)

The Standard Error (SE) measures the extent to which a survey estimate is expected to vary due to sampling. It quantifies the level of uncertainty associated with an estimate. Smaller SE values indicate more precise estimates, while larger SE values indicate greater sampling variability.

The SE is expressed in the same unit as the estimate (e.g., metric tonnes) and serves as an absolute measure of sampling uncertainty. It does not indicate the direction of error, only the magnitude.

Relative Standard Error (RSE)

Relative Standard Error (RSE) is a percentage that expresses the SE of an estimate as a proportion of that estimate.

The RSE is calculated as:

$$RSE = \left(\frac{SE}{\text{Estimate}} \right) \times 100$$

Where:

- (SE) = Standard Error of the estimate
- (Estimate) = Survey estimate

Interpretation of RSE

The acceptable level of RSE may vary depending on the nature of the indicator, the intended use of the data, and the statistical requirements of a particular field of study. In official statistics and survey-based research, lower RSE values are generally preferred, as they indicate higher precision and lower relative sampling variability in the estimates.

The following general guidelines were used to assess the reliability of survey estimates:

Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Reliability of Estimate
Less than 5% (Less than 0.05)	Very good
5% to less than 10% (0.05 to less than 0.1)	Good
10% to 20% (0.1 to 0.2)	Moderate
Greater than 20% (Greater than 0.2)	Low reliability; interpret with caution

Note: Estimates with an RSE greater than 20% are considered unreliable and should be used with extreme caution. Users should treat these estimates as indicative only and avoid drawing strong conclusions from them without further investigation.

Factors Affecting RSE

The RSE of an estimate is influenced by several factors, including:

- Sample size: Smaller samples generally yield higher RSEs (lower precision).
- Variability within the population: Highly heterogeneous domains tend to produce larger SEs.
- Estimation domain: RSEs tend to be larger for disaggregated estimates (e.g., small *dzongkhags*, rare crops) compared to aggregate national figures.
- Survey design: Complex designs (stratification, clustering, weighting) affect the SE.

Users should be aware that RSEs for *dzongkhag* estimates may be substantially higher than those reported for national totals.

Chapter 2

Crop Production

2.1 Cereals

In Bhutan, core cereal crops grown by agricultural holders are paddy, maize, wheat, barley, buckwheat, millet, and quinoa. The production of paddy and maize was estimated by multiplying the harvest area of the holding, as reported in the survey, by the crop cut yield of the respective *gewogs* received from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MoAL). The production is calculated using the formula: [sown area minus the crop area lost] * crop cut yield of the *gewog*.

Table 2.1 shows the production of the main cereals by type in 2025. The total cereal production in 2025 was 75,023 MT, with irrigated

Table 2.1 Cereals production by type

Cereals	Production (MT)
Irrigated paddy	43,162
Paddy Upland	202
Maize	29,244
Wheat	625
Barley	426
Millet	481
Buckwheat	845
Quinoa	39
Total	75,023

Table 2.2 Irrigated paddy production by *dzongkhag*

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Production (MT)	Standard Error	RSE
Bumthang	159	13	0.08
Chhukha	1,202	58	0.05
Dagana	2,301	102	0.04
Gasa	143	19	0.13
Haa	53	16	0.30
Lhuentse	1,746	84	0.05
Monggar	698	49	0.07
Paro	6,792	247	0.04
Pema Gatshel	34	20	0.60
Punakha	9,075	301	0.03
Samdrup Jongkhar	1,939	109	0.06
Samtse	3,822	196	0.05
Sarpang	2,419	124	0.05
Thimphu	495	70	0.14
Trashigang	1,594	98	0.06
Trashigang Yangtse	1,462	56	0.04
Trongsa	1,487	77	0.05
Tsirang	1,819	118	0.07
Wangdue Phodrang	5,093	201	0.04
Zhemgang	831	44	0.05
Total	43,162	858	0.02

paddy contributing the largest share at 43,162 MT, followed by maize at 29,244 MT. The total production of main cereals reached 75,023 MT in 2025, an increase of 4 percent from 72,177 MT in 2024.

2.1.1 Paddy and Maize

Among the cereal crops, paddy and maize are the most widely cultivated cereal crops in the country. Table 2.2 presents the irrigated paddy production by *Dzongkhag* in 2025. Punakha recorded the highest irrigated paddy production at 9,075 MT, followed by Paro (6,792 MT) and Wangdue Phodrang (5,093 MT). Maize production (Table 2.3) was highest in Monggar (6,492 MT), followed by Trashigang (4,378 MT) and Samtse (2,145 MT).

Compared to 2024, paddy production increased by 4.52 percent, while maize production increased by 5.82 percent in 2025 (Figure 2.1).

Table 2.3 Maize production by *dzongkhag*

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Production (MT)	Standard Error	RSE
Bumthang	1	1	1.00
Chhukha	1,437	47	0.03
Dagana	2,036	94	0.05
Gasa	3	2	0.80
Haa	175	18	0.10
Lhuentse	1,540	75	0.05
Monggar	6,492	166	0.03
Paro	27	5	0.20
Pema Gatshel	1,848	82	0.04
Punakha	170	18	0.10
Samdrup Jongkhar	1,869	90	0.05
Samtse	2,145	103	0.05
Sarpang	1,362	76	0.06
Thimphu	12	2	0.21
Trashigang	4,378	123	0.03
Trashigang Yangtse	2,065	62	0.03
Trongsa	307	19	0.06
Tsirang	2,113	90	0.04
Wangdue Phodrang	91	9	0.09
Zhemgang	1,173	42	0.04
Total	29,244	479	0.02

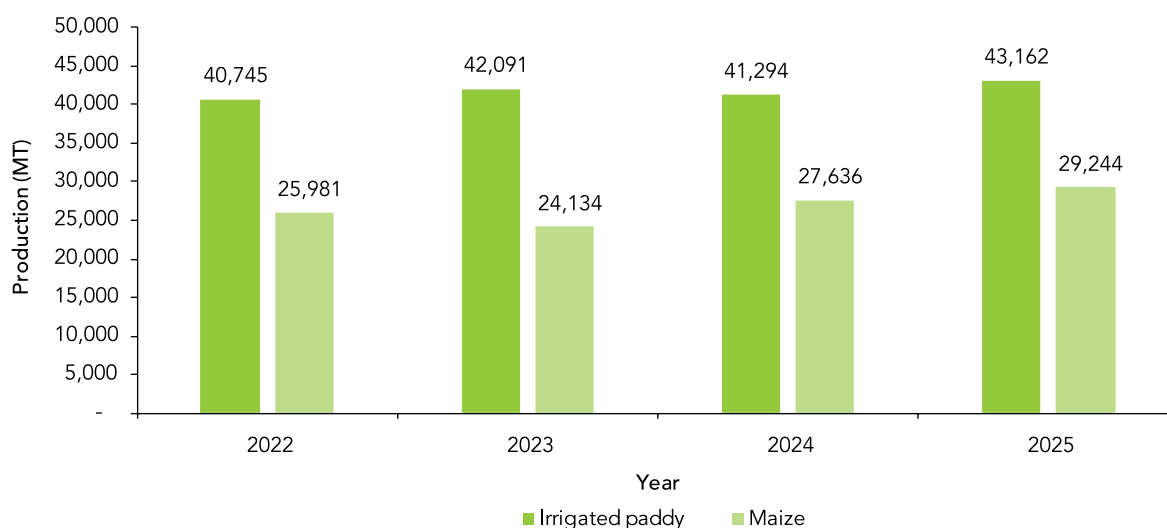


Figure 2.1 Production of Paddy and Maize from 2022-2025

2.1.2 Upland Paddy

Figure 2.2 shows an overall declining trend over the period for upland paddy production. It decreased from 304 MT in 2022 to 241 MT in 2023, and further dropped to 185 MT in 2024. However, in 2025, production slightly increased to 202 MT.

2.1.3 Other Cereals Production (Buckwheat, Wheat, Millet, Barley and Quinoa)

The production of other cereals shows mixed trends over the period 2022 to 2025. Buckwheat production declined from 1,133 MT in 2022 to 845 MT in 2025, representing a decrease of 25.4 percent. Wheat production also fell from 770 MT to 625 MT, a reduction of 18.8 percent. Similarly, millet production decreased by 20.1 percent, from 602 MT in 2022 to 481 MT in 2025, while barley production recorded the highest decline of 30.7 percent, falling from 615 MT to 426 MT.

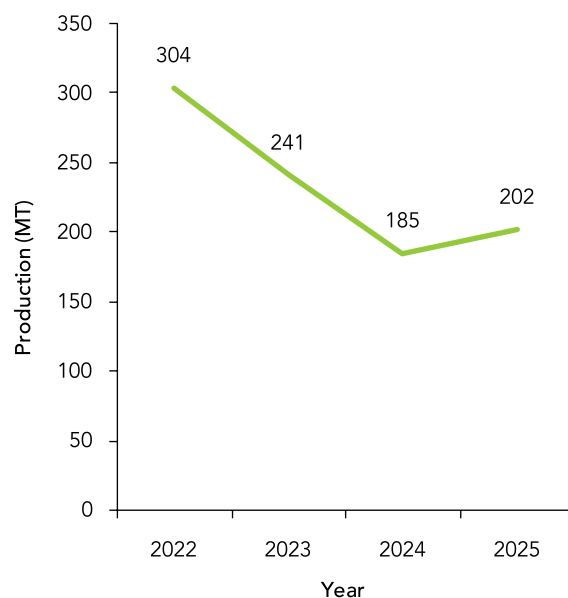


Figure 2.2 Upland paddy production from 2022-2025

Overall, other cereals showed a declining trend over the period, except quinoa, which exhibited notable growth from a low base.

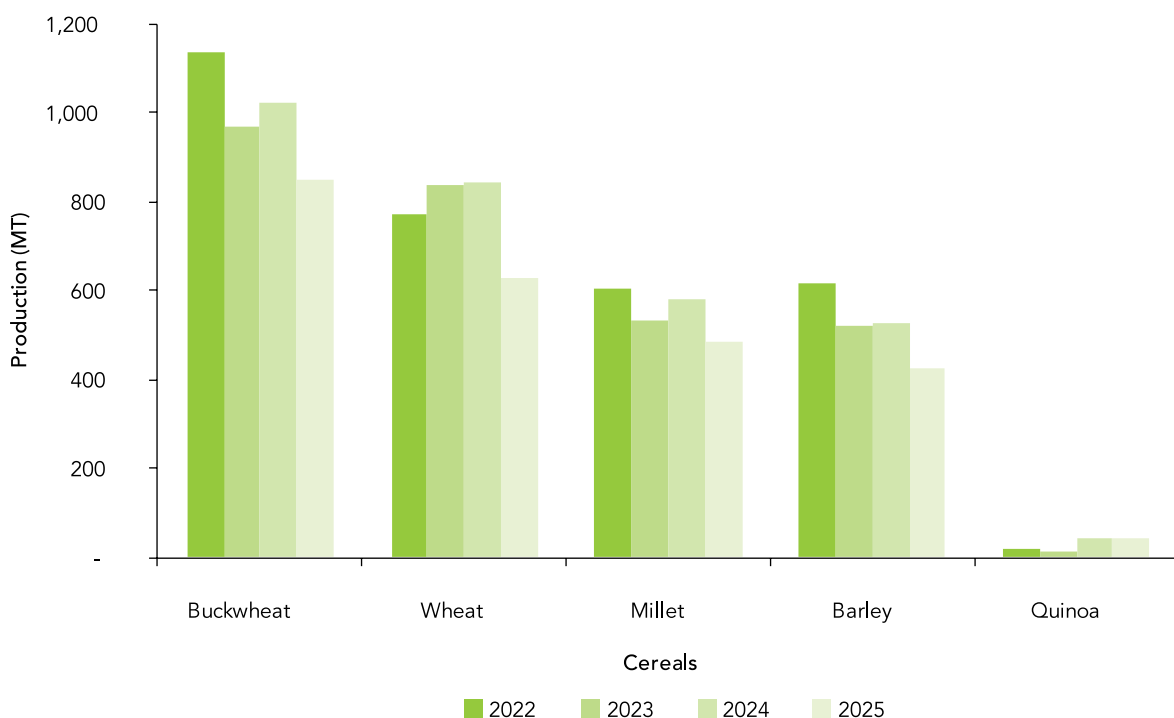


Figure 2.3 Buckwheat, Wheat, Millet, Barley and Quinoa production from 2022-2025

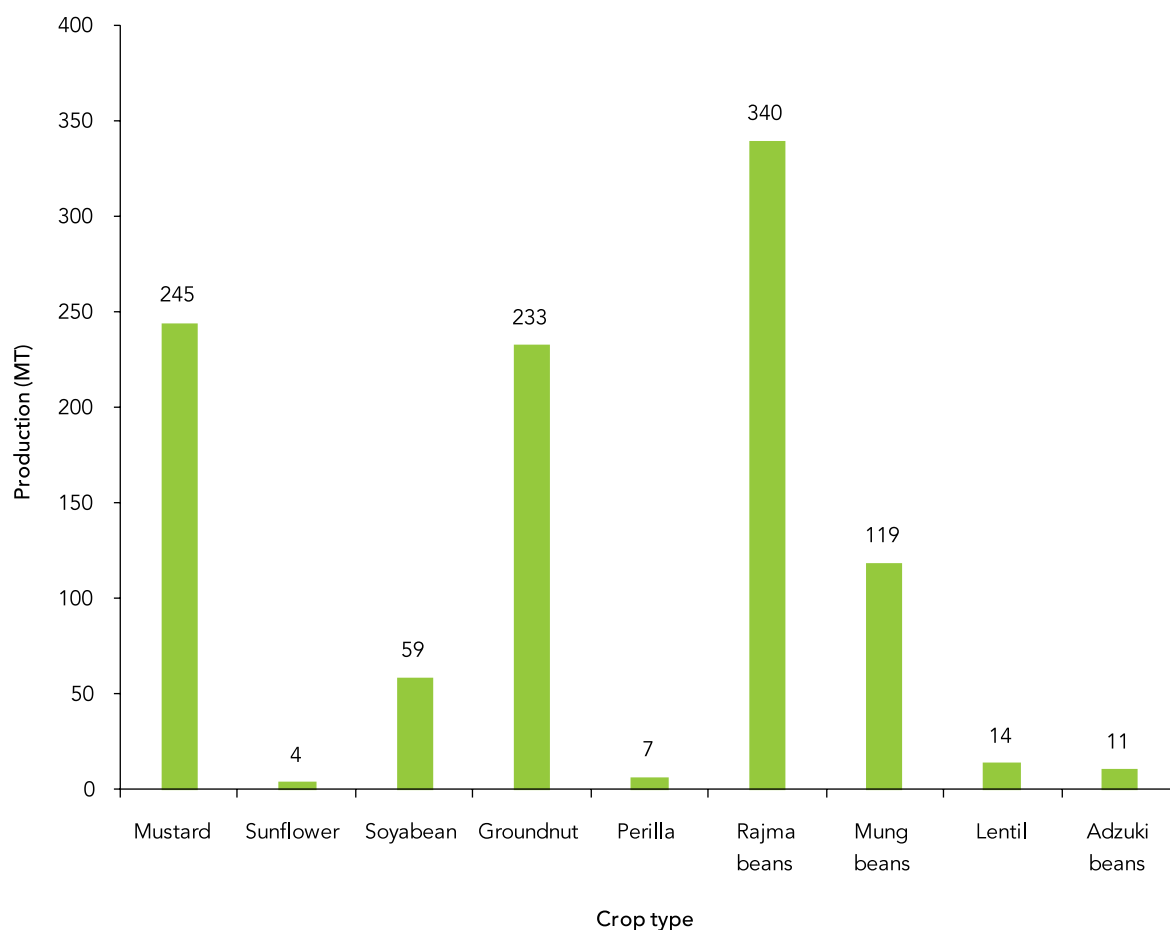


Figure 2.4 Oilseeds and pulses production by type

2.2 Oilseeds and Pulses

This section presents production levels of oilseeds and pulses recorded across the *dzongkhags*. The major oilseed crops grown include mustard, sunflower, soybean, groundnut, and perilla, while key pulse crops consist of adzuki beans, rajma beans, mung beans, and lentils. It is important to note that oilseeds and pulses are only limited to crops harvested for dry grain, therefore, excluding crops harvested green for food, which are categorized under vegetable crops.

The production of main oilseeds and pulses totaled 1,032 MT in 2025, which is a 2.5 percent decline from 1,059 MT recorded in 2024. Figure

2.4 shows the production of the main oilseeds and pulses by type in 2025.

Table 2.4 shows production of oilseeds and pulses by *Dzongkhag*. The key production such as rajma beans and groundnut are heavily concentrated in Trashigang, Dagana, Monggar, and Trashi Yangtse, which largely drive national totals. Mustard and mung beans are more widely distributed, with notable presence in Samtse, Dagana, Punakha, and Tsirang, indicating broader cultivation coverage. In contrast, several *dzongkhags* such as Gasa and Thimphu show little or no contribution, while minor crops like sunflower, perilla, and lentil remain sparsely cultivated across limited areas.

Table 2.4 Oilseeds and pulses production (MT) by Dzongkhag

Dzongkhag	Mustard	Sunflower	Soybean	Groundnut	Perilla	Rajma bean	Mung bean	Lentils	Adzuki beans
Bumthang	1.46	0.20	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-
Chhukha	12.83	-	1.12	-	-	11.42	7.89	-	0.08
Dagana	23.24	0.27	2.47	-	-	83.48	31.99	10.04	1.36
Gasa	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	-
Haa	16.52	-	0.62	-	0.44	3.62	1.77	-	-
Lhuentse	0.87	0.02	0.46	9.07	0.05	0.57	0.06	-	0.41
Monggar	12.77	-	8.87	6.11	-	61.06	2.87	-	2.43
Paro	6.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pema Gatshel	10.13	3.31	22.17	21.44	0.70	5.53	4.17	-	0.43
Punakha	22.40	-	2.85	0.85	-	-	-	-	-
Samdrup Jongkhar	15.25	0.01	7.42	15.10	1.15	37.27	11.81	0.33	1.42
Samtse	46.58	-	2.16	-	-	22.16	25.95	-	-
Sarpang	17.23	-	0.17	-	-	10.09	9.44	2.38	0.08
Thimphu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trashigang	15.40	-	1.05	113.52	0.28	88.33	3.09	-	0.56
Trashi Yangtse	-	-	2.17	59.64	-	0.09	-	-	0.02
Trongsa	3.33	0.03	1.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tsirang	10.98	0.22	2.84	2.44	-	15.09	19.75	-	3.06
Wangdue Phodrang	20.23	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	0.39	1.15
Zhemgang	9.75	-	3.08	5.30	4.66	1.14	0.10	0.53	-
Total	245.31	4.19	59.34	233.46	7.29	339.94	118.88	13.67	11.00

Over the years, rajma beans remained the most dominant pulse despite a slight decline from 372 in 2024 to 340 in 2025, while Mustard increased

by 6.5 percent being highest production in oilseeds numbers, reaching 245 in 2025.

Table 2.5 Oilseeds and pulses production (MT) by type from 2022-2025

Oilseeds and pulses	2022	2023	2024	2025
Mustard	224	256	230	245
Sunflower	2	3	1	4
Soyabean	58	66	80	59
Groundnut	113	121	131	233
Perilla	14	12	20	7
Rajma beans	364	353	372	340
Mung beans	220	258	210	119
Lentil	2	4	2	14
Adzuki beans	17	25	13	11
Total	1,014	1,098	1,059	1,032

Table 2.6 Roots & tuber production by type

Roots and Tubers	Production (MT)
Potato	40,734
Sweet potato	28
cassava	529
Total	41,291

2.3 Roots and Tubers

Roots and tubers, as defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), are crops cultivated primarily for their edible underground parts, including roots and modified stems. In Bhutan, the main root and tuber crops include potato, sweet potato, and cassava. Table 2.6 shows that a total of about 41,291 MT of roots and tubers were produced in 2025.

Table 2.7 presents the distribution of potato production by *dzongkhag*, where Wangdue Phodrang recorded the highest potato

Table 2.7 Potato production by *dzongkhag*

Dzongkhag	Production (MT)	Standard Error	RSE
Bumthang	3,051	241	0.08
Chhukha	4,138	451	0.11
Dagana	154	11	0.07
Gasa	471	36	0.08
Haa	1,116	123	0.11
Lhuentse	336	23	0.07
Monggar	3,875	167	0.04
Paro	3,805	251	0.07
Pema Gatshel	990	110	0.11
Punakha	192	20	0.11
Samdrup Jongkhar	562	49	0.09
Samtse	294	21	0.07
Sarpang	147	9	0.06
Thimphu	1,737	185	0.11
Trashigang	5,163	296	0.06
Trashigang Yangtse	1,894	118	0.06
Trongsa	345	83	0.24
Tsirang	280	25	0.09
Wangdue Phodrang	12,071	568	0.05
Zhemgang	111	19	0.17
Total	40,734	1042	0.03

production at about 12,071 MT followed by Trashigang and Chhukha at 5,163 MT and 4,138 MT respectively.

2.4 Vegetables and spices

This section presents data on production of different types of vegetables and spices, disaggregated by *dzongkhag*. Table 2.8 shows the vegetables and spices production by type in 2025. About 32,683 MT of vegetables and 7,894 MT of spices were produced in 2025.

Table 2.8 Vegetables and spices production by type

Type	Production (MT)
Asparagus	195
Broccoli	1,085
Cabbage	3,510
Cauliflower	1,517
chilli	6,883
Green leaves	2,595
Onion bulb	273
Spring/bunching onion	251
Eggplant	354
Tomato	217
Pumpkins, squash & gourds	5,218
Cucumber	1,445
Carrot	1,509
Radish	2,688
Turnip	2,196
Peas (green/fresh)	439
Beetroot	73
Beans (green/fresh)	2,234
Total Vegetables	32,683
Cardamom	1,671
Ginger	5,338
Turmeric	52
Garlic Bulb	482
Garlic leaves	169
Coriander	182
Total Spices	7,894

Table 2.9 Cabbage, cauliflower, beans and broccoli production (MT) by *dzongkhag*

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Cabbage	Cauliflower	Beans	Broccoli
Bumthang	36	8	10	9
Chhukha	178	113	219	99
Dagana	53	47	93	29
Gasa	10	26	2	11
Haa	60	6	22	5
Lhuentse	70	28	63	33
Monggar	309	178	219	193
Paro	1,410	224	155	59
Pema Gatshel	61	34	86	26
Punakha	18	46	162	49
Samdrup Jongkhar	79	41	173	52
Samtse	98	87	261	64
Sarpang	80	34	121	34
Thimphu	85	118	36	58
Trashigang	304	126	162	113
Trashigang Yangtse	118	30	75	45
Trongsa	68	15	31	33
Tsirang	219	291	245	113
Wangdue Phodrang	221	57	54	40
Zhemgang	34	9	46	18
Total	3,510	1,517	2,234	1,085

2.4.1 Cabbage, Cauliflower, beans and broccoli

In 2025, cabbage production was 3,510 MT which represents an increase of 1,206 MT compared to previous year's production. Cauliflower production also increased, with 1,517 MT harvested in 2025 (424 MT more compared to 2024).

Beans production was 2,234 MT, representing an increase of 450 MT compared to the previous year. Similarly, broccoli production increased to 1,085 MT in 2025, which was 279 MT higher than the production recorded in 2024.

Among the *dzongkhags*, Paro recorded the highest cabbage production, while Tsirang recorded the highest production of cauliflower. Samdrup Jongkhar recorded the highest beans production and Monggar recorded the highest broccoli production.

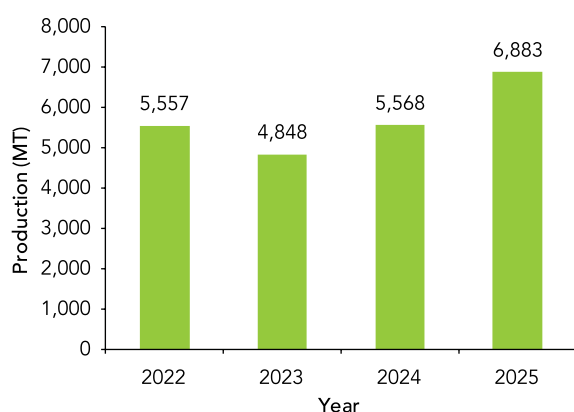
2.4.2 Chilli

Chilli production in 2025 was 6,883 MT, representing an increase of 1,315 MT compared to the previous year. Paro *dzongkhag* recorded the highest chilli production followed by Monggar and Wangdue Phodrang *dzongkhag*.

Table 2.10 Chilli production 2025

Dzongkhag	Production (MT)
Bumthang	86
Chhukha	496
Dagana	160
Gasa	25
Haa	69
Lhuentse	407
Monggar	689
Paro	1,225
Pema Gatshel	134
Punakha	521
Samdrup Jongkhar	140
Samtse	169
Sarpang	123
Thimphu	335
Trashigang	589
Trashy Yangtse	468
Trongsa	152
Tsirang	390
Wangdue Phodrang	597
Zhemgang	108
Total	6,883

The figure below also shows a increasing trend in chilli production from 2022 to 2025.

**Figure 2.5** Chilli production, 2022-2025

2.4.3 Asparagus, carrot, radish and tomato

In 2025, asparagus production was 195 MT which represents an increase of 112 MT compared to previous year's production. In contrast, carrot production declined, with 1,509 MT harvested in 2025.

Radish production was 2,688 MT, representing an increase of 494 MT compared to the previous year. Similarly, tomato production increased to 217 MT in 2025, which was 34 MT higher than the production recorded in 2024.

Among the *dzongkhags*, Paro recorded the highest production of asparagus and carrots, while Monggar recorded the highest radish production. Sarpang recorded the highest tomato production.

Table 2.11 Asparagus, carrot, radish and tomato production (MT) by *dzongkhag*

Dzongkhag	Asparagus	carrot	Radish	Tomato
Bumthang	2	8	17	6
Chhukha	0.3	796	126	17
Dagana	5	2	73	14
Gasa	0.2	3	19	1
Haa	1	136	26	3
Lhuentse	1	7	60	3
Monggar	1	41	431	7
Paro	156	375	90	8
Pema Gatshel	5	2	131	13
Punakha	0.1	2	45	12
Samdrup Jongkhar	3	9	191	13
Samtse	0.2	7	84	30
Sarpang	0.1	3	60	39
Thimphu	9	45	224	10
Trashigang	10	27	336	15
Trashy Yangtse	0.2	6	95	6
Trongsa	0.2	6	148	1
Tsirang	1	8	202	12
Wangdue Phodrang	0.4	26	289	4
Zhemgang	0.2	2	43	3
Total	195	1,509	2,688	217

Table 2.12 Cardamom production by dzongkhag

Dzongkhag	Production (MT)	Standard Error	RSE
Bumthang	-	-	-
Chhukha	141	13	0.09
Dagana	353	28	0.08
Gasa	-	-	-
Haa	79	6	0.07
Lhuentse	12	3	0.22
Monggar	64	6	0.09
Paro	2	1	0.49
Pema Gatshel	49	9	0.19
Punakha	2	1	0.45
Samdrup Jongkhar	48	5	0.11
Samtse	302	18	0.06
Sarpang	177	12	0.07
Thimphu	-	-	-
Trashigang	48	10	0.21
Trashhi Yangtse	3	1	0.17
Trongsa	58	11	0.19
Tsirang	241	22	0.09
Wangdue Phodrang	2	1	0.50
Zhemgang	91	12	0.13
Total	1,671	59	0.04

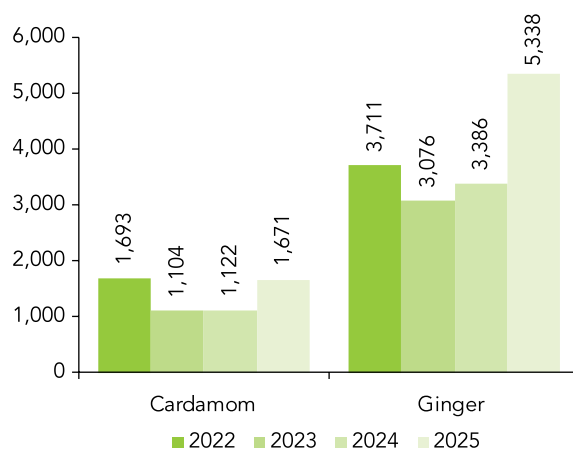
Table 2.13 Ginger production by dzongkhag

Dzongkhag	Production (MT)	Standard Error	RSE
Bumthang	-	-	-
Chhukha	1,755	76	0.04
Dagana	147	21	0.15
Gasa	-	-	-
Haa	4	1	0.35
Lhuentse	3	1	0.16
Monggar	59	7	0.11
Paro	-	-	-
Pema Gatshel	312	29	0.09
Punakha	1	0	0.41
Samdrup Jongkhar	1,023	64	0.06
Samtse	1,056	67	0.06
Sarpang	119	10	0.08
Thimphu	-	-	-
Trashigang	99	17	0.17
Trashhi Yangtse	11	2	0.22
Trongsa	7	1	0.20
Tsirang	328	36	0.11
Wangdue Phodrang	4	1	0.21
Zhemgang	410	28	0.07
Total	5,338	165	0.03

2.4.4 Cardamon and ginger

In 2025, cardamom production was 1,671 MT which represents an increase of 549 MT compared to previous year's production. Similarly, ginger production increased to 5,338 MT in 2025, which was 1,952 MT higher than the production recorded in 2024.

Dagana recorded the highest cardamom production, whereas Chhukha recorded the highest ginger production. As shown in the Figure 2.6, both cardamom and ginger production showed an increasing trend from 2023 onwards.

**Figure 2.6** Cardamon and ginger production, 2022-2025

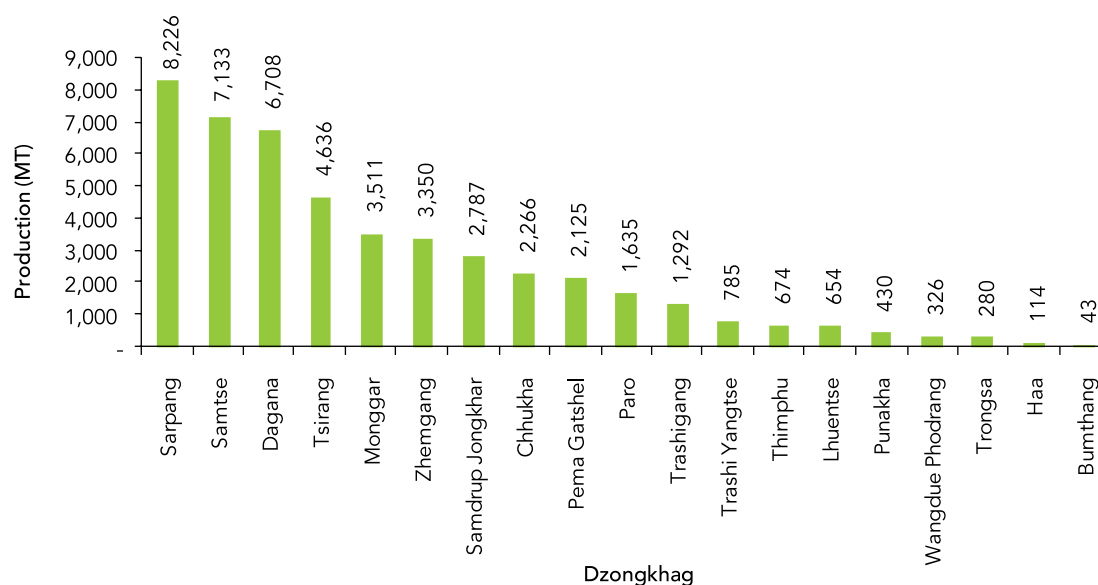


Figure 2.7 Total Fruits and Nuts (MT) Production by *Dzongkhag*

2.5 Fruits and Nuts

The quarterly surveys 2025 collected information on the cultivation of fruits and nuts across the country. A total of 30 fruit and nut types were covered. The fruits include commonly grown crops such as apple, banana, mandarin, mango, papaya, watermelon, pineapple, guava, pear, peach, plum, litchi, jackfruit, passionfruit, tree tomato, lemon and lime, avocado, dragon fruit, kiwi, cucumber, strawberry, pomegranate, apricot, cherry, and persimmon. The nuts category comprises areca nut, walnut, almond, hazelnut, chestnut, and pecanut.

Table 2.14 shows the production of fruits and nuts by type in 2025. About 46,989 MT of fruits and nuts were harvested in 2025. Figure 2.7 presents the total share of fruits and nuts production by *dzongkhag* in 2025. Sarpang, Samtse, and Dagana dzongkhags were the dominant producers of fruits and nuts in 2025.

Table 2.14 Fruits and Nuts Production (MT) by Type

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Total
Apple	2,243.10
Apricot	32.51
Areca nut	15,249.78
Avocado	315.98
Banana	3,588.48
Dragon fruit	22.58
Guava	563.18
Hazelnut	10.99
Jackfruit	385.30
Kiwi	32.61
Lemon and limes	244.19
Litchi	296.46
Mandarin	20,967.94
Mango	444.69
Papaya	260.48
Passion fruit	62.58
Peach	505.35
Pear	593.92
Persimmon	105.12
Pineapple	265.15
Plum	323.57
Pomegranate	37.02
Tree tomato	273.65
Walnut	129.31
Almond	1.27
strawberry	3.55
Chestnut	2.41
Pecanut	0.43
Cherry	0.09
Watermelon	27.81
Total	46,989.48

2.5.1 Apple

In 2025, Bhutan harvested about 2,243 MT of apples (Table 2.15). This was 141 MT more than in 2024 (Figure 2.8). Paro (68%) and Thimphu (27%) were the highest apple producing *dzongkhags* in 2025.

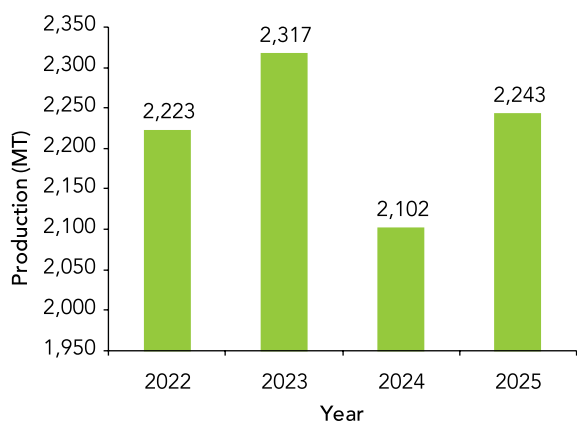


Figure 2.8 Apple Production (MT) from 2022-2025

2.5.2 Areca nut

About 15,250 MT of areca nuts (Table 2.16) were produced in 2025. This was an increase of 845 MT compared to the previous year (Figure 2.9). Sarpang (40%) and Samtse (34%) were the highest areca nut producing *dzongkhags* in 2025.

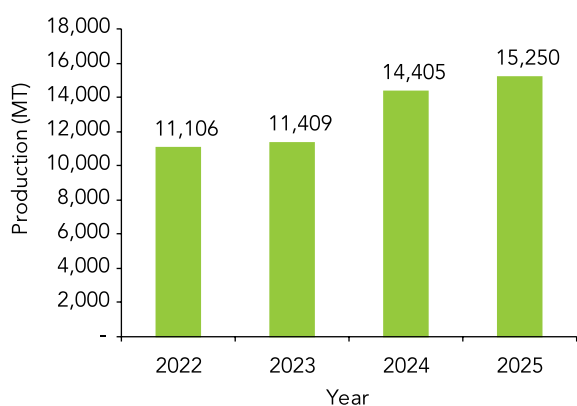


Figure 2.9 Areca nut Production (MT) from 2022-2025

Table 2.15 Apple Production by *Dzongkhag*

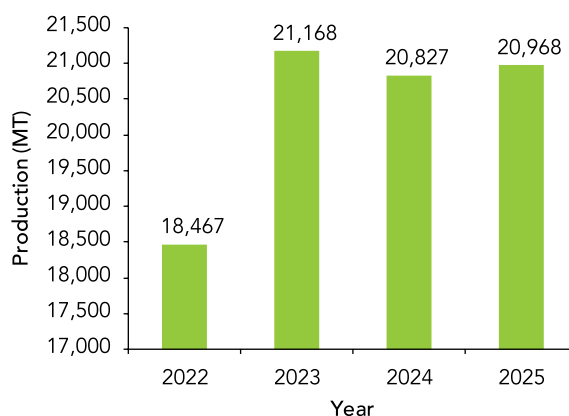
<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Production (MT)	Standard Error	RSE
Bumthang	19.40	4	0.21
Chhukha	18.87	9	0.49
Dagana	0.01	0	0.99
Gasa	0.00	0	0.99
Haa	23.50	8	0.36
Lhuentse	10.67	4	0.41
Monggar	2.00	1	0.46
Paro	1,521.64	178	0.12
Pema Gatshel	8.23	7	0.90
Punakha	-	-	-
Samdrup Jongkhar	1.59	1	0.87
Samtse	-	-	-
Sarpang	-	-	-
Thimphu	612.78	79	0.13
Trashigang	3.38	1	0.27
Trashigang Yangtse	15.87	3	0.17
Trongsa	0.24	0	0.43
Tsirang	0.25	0	0.58
Wangdue Phodrang	4.69	1	0.31
Zhemgang	-	-	-
Total	2,243.10	207	0.09

Table 2.16 Areca nut Production by Dzongkhag

Dzongkhag	Production (MT)	Standard Error	RSE
Bumthang	-	-	-
Chhukha	724.36	87	0.12
Dagana	1,857.23	165	0.09
Gasa	-	-	-
Haa	-	-	-
Lhuentse	-	-	-
Monggar	0.59	0	0.42
Paro	-	-	-
Pema Gatshel	175.15	44	0.25
Punakha	-	-	-
Samdrup Jongkhar	1,009.15	91	0.09
Samtse	5,213.31	357	0.07
Sarpang	6,147.38	362	0.06
Thimphu	-	-	-
Trashigang	-	-	-
Trashi Yangtse	-	-	-
Trongsa	-	-	-
Tsirang	19.48	6	0.29
Wangdue Phodrang	-	-	-
Zhemgang	103.15	15	0.14
Total	15,249.78	667	0.04

2.5.3 Mandarin

About 20,968 MT of mandarin (Table 2.17) were harvested in 2025. This was an increase of 141 MT compared to production in 2024. Figure 2.10 shows the trend in the production of mandarin from 2022 to 2025. Dagana (18%) and Tsirang (16%) were the highest mandarin producing *dzongkhags* in 2025.

**Figure 2.10** Mandarin Production (MT) from 2022-2025**Table 2.17** Mandarin production by Dzongkhag

Dzongkhag	Production (MT)	Standard Error	RSE
Bumthang	-	-	-
Chhukha	1,169.25	94	0.08
Dagana	3,778.87	369	0.10
Gasa	1.26	1	0.50
Haa	62.88	58	0.92
Lhuentse	438.08	91	0.21
Monggar	2,893.66	356	0.12
Paro	-	-	-
Pema Gatshel	1,265.38	195	0.15
Punakha	156.10	23	0.14
Samdrup Jongkhar	1,170.72	130	0.11
Samtse	911.72	225	0.25
Sarpang	1,039.38	138	0.13
Thimphu	-	-	-
Trashigang	927.25	182	0.20
Trashi Yangtse	637.46	70	0.11
Trongsa	200.17	39	0.20
Tsirang	3,314.81	348	0.10
Wangdue Phodrang	195.86	43	0.22
Zhemgang	2,805.09	341	0.12
Total	20,967.94	880	0.04

2.5.4 Watermelon, Dragon fruit, and Kiwi

Table 2.18 presents the production of watermelon, dragon fruits and kiwi in 2025. A total of approximately 28 MT of watermelon, 23 MT of dragon fruits and 33 MT of kiwi were produced nationwide. Zhemgang (56%) and Trashigang (26%) were the highest watermelon producing *dzongkhags* while Chhukha (39%) and Pema Gatshel (15%) were the highest dragon fruits producing *dzongkhags*. Monggar (45%) and Chhukha (16%) were the highest kiwi producing *dzongkhags*.

Table 2.18 Watermelon, Dragon Fruits and Kiwi Production by *Dzongkhag*

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Watermelon (MT)	Dragon Fruits (MT)	Kiwi (MT)
Bumthang	0.01	-	0.45
Chhukha	0.67	0.24	1.32
Dagana	1.35	8.86	5.08
Gasa	0.06	-	-
Haa	-	-	0.06
Lhuentse	0.06	0.24	0.37
Monggar	0.52	2.61	14.55
Paro	-	-	0.02
Pema Gatshel	0.61	3.33	1.69
Punakha	-	0.14	0.11
Samdrup Jongkhar	0.37	2.17	0.29
Samtse	-	1.61	0.40
Sarpang	-	1.61	0.51
Thimphu	-	-	0.23
Trashigang	7.36	0.51	1.81
Trashì Yangtse	0.44	0.06	0.24
Trongsa	0.15	0.02	0.02
Tsirang	0.62	0.74	4.85
Wangdue Phodrang	-	0.05	0.03
Zhemgang	15.59	0.40	0.58
Total	27.81	22.58	32.61

Chapter 3

Livestock Population

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the livestock population and holders data for the year 2025. The estimates are derived from the four quarterly survey rounds conducted during 2025. For this purpose, the livestock population and number of holders for each species were averaged across the four quarters. The chapter also includes the total livestock deaths recorded during the reference year. These statistics are important for planning, monitoring, and policy formulation in the livestock sector.

3.2 Livestock Holdings

A total of 48,997 livestock holders (Table 3.1) were recorded in the country in 2025. These holders include farmers who kept at least one of the following livestock categories: cattle, yaks, buffaloes, zo/zom, mithun, pigs, poultry, sheep, or goats, as well as those engaged in apiculture or aquaculture. Samtse recorded the highest number of livestock holders in the country with 8,167 holders, followed by Trashigang with 4,618 and Monggar with 4,390 holders. The lowest number of livestock holders was recorded in Gasa with 284 holders. In addition, data from 19 government farms were also collected across the four quarters of 2025.

Table 3.1 Livestock Holders by Dzongkhags

Dzongkhags	Livestock Holders
Bumthang	988
Chhukha	3,183
Dagana	3,935
Gasa	284
Haa	816
Lhuentse	1,319
Monggar	4,390
Paro	1,377
Pema Gatshel	1,908
Punakha	1,519
Samdrup Jongkhar	2,576
Samtse	8,167
Sarpang	3,670
Thimphu	627
Trashigang	4,618
Trashigang Yangtse	1,613
Trongsa	978
Tsirang	3,365
Wangdue Phodrang	2,363
Zhemgang	1,301
Total	48,997

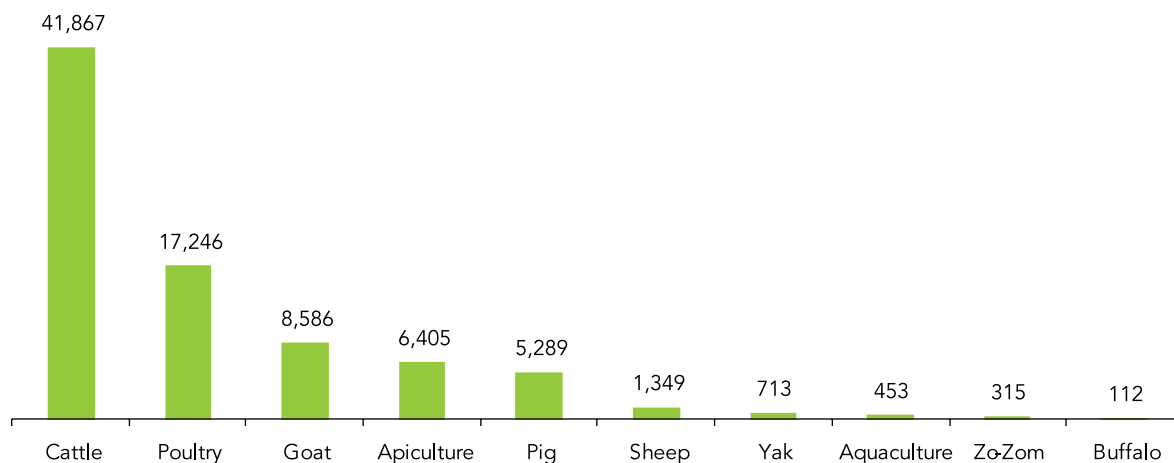


Figure 3.1 Holders by type of livestock and livestock activity

With regard to the type of livestock and livestock-related activities, the majority of holders raised cattle (41,867), followed by poultry (17,246) and goats (8,586). Of the total livestock holders, nearly 85 percent owned cattle, while 35 percent owned poultry. Only about 1 percent or less owned livestock such as yaks, zo-zom, and buffaloes, or were engaged in aquaculture. Figure 3.1 illustrates the distribution of livestock holders in 2025 by type of livestock or livestock activity.

3.3 Livestock Herd Structure

Livestock is an integral part of the Bhutanese farming system, with farmers raising various bovine and non-bovine species. Figure 3.2 shows a national bovine livestock density of roughly 6 animals per square kilometre. Among all *dzongkhags*, Samtse recorded the highest density at 22, followed by Tsirang (15) and Trashigang (14).

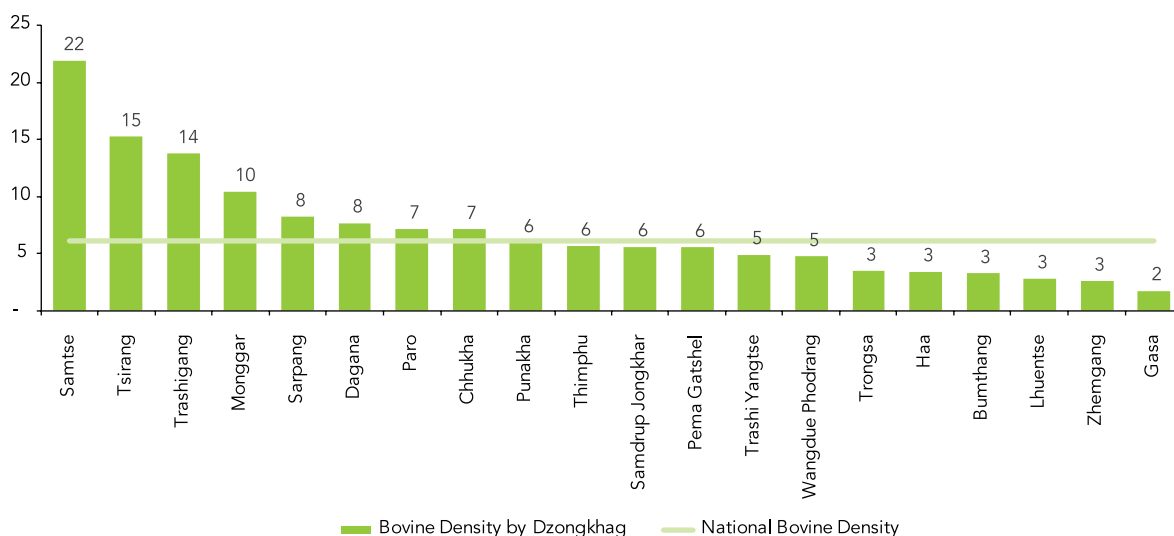


Figure 3.2 Bovine Livestock Density by *Dzongkhag*

Table 3.2 Livestock Population by Dzongkhag and Govt. Farms

Dzongkhag	Cattle	Pure Mithun	Yak	Zo-Zom	Golang	Buffalo	Equine	Pig	Poultry	Sheep	Goat
Bumthang	7,107	-	1,623	2	-	-	368	3	233	72	35
Chhukha	13,326	1	-	-	-	-	25	6,155	53,311	787	4,694
Dagana	13,171	-	-	-	-	13	40	9,269	83,194	137	13,060
Gasa	771	-	4,606	2	-	-	2,245	-	508	-	1
Haa	4,092	-	2,339	-	-	-	586	68	459	-	55
Lhuentse	7,753	1	125	27	-	-	428	4	8,547	-	3
Monggar	20,239	13	-	-	-	-	137	41	29,176	4	39
Paro	6,521	1	2,627	-	-	-	1,272	207	11,778	-	20
Pema Gatsel	5,634	-	-	-	-	-	51	37	17,937	-	11
Punakha	6,575	1	-	-	-	-	165	155	11,439	213	118
Samdrup Jongkhar	10,397	19	4	16	-	-	49	716	28,553	72	1,191
Samtse	28,273	4	-	-	-	233	27	12,643	131,427	4,828	15,219
Sarpang	13,513	2	-	-	-	27	94	4,813	132,043	740	7,364
Thimphu	2,078	-	8,030	-	-	-	1,869	412	17,400	-	8
Trashigang	19,821	23	3,492	6,696	200	-	543	181	12,348	904	30
Trashi Yangtse	6,928	5	85	53	-	-	637	126	7,287	-	3
Trongsa	6,186	1	24	-	-	-	9	55	4,646	2	61
Tsirang	9,539	-	-	-	-	144	23	13,566	127,730	44	10,111
Wangdue Phodrang	17,086	4	1,880	3	-	-	214	1,538	23,137	327	140
Zhemgang	6,164	4	-	-	-	-	152	181	18,476	6	20
Govt. Farms	577	136	149	-	-	-	84	1,908	25,053	402	66
Total	205,751	215	24,984	6,799	200	417	9,018	52,078	744,682	8,538	52,249

Table 3.2 summarizes the livestock population by breed type across *dzongkhags* in 2025. A total of 205,751 cattle were recorded, reflecting a 6 percent decrease from 2024. Samtse,

Monggar, and Trashigang reported the highest cattle populations in 2025. Figure 3.3 shows the cattle population from 2006 to 2025, indicating a steady decline over the period.

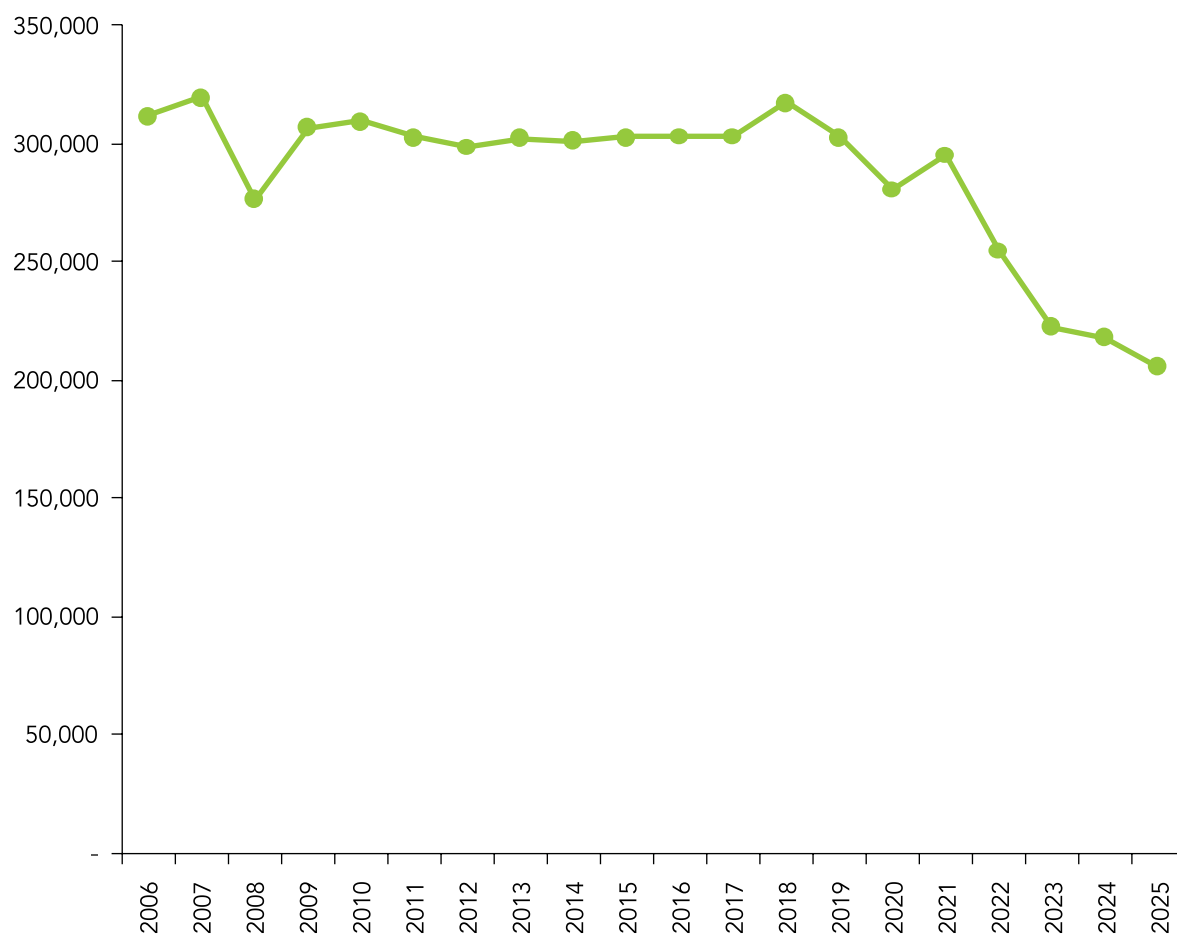


Figure 3.3 Cattle Population, 2006 to 2025

3.3.1 Milch Population

Table 3.3 illustrates the distribution of the milch population. A total of 59,190 milch bovine animals were recorded in 2024. Among them, Jersey (41%), Thrabum (21%), and Yak (9%) were the top three milch breeds. Across the

dzongkhags, Monggar recorded the highest Jersey milch population, Samtse the highest Thrabum population, and Thimphu the highest Yak milch population.

Table 3.3 Milch population by *Dzongkhag* and Government farm

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Jersey	Brown Swiss	Holstein Frisian	Jatsham	Yangkum	Doebum	Doethram	Thrabum	Jaba	Mithun	Yak	Zom	Buffalo	Total
Bumthang	655	618	-	10	12	18	233	519	-	-	557	-	-	2,622
Chhukha	1,135	1	19	156	112	32	76	1,087	-	-	-	-	-	2,618
Dagana	1,065	9	3	71	131	13	188	1,188	4	-	-	-	2	2,674
Gasa	132	25	-	10	10	1	-	10	-	-	1,128	-	-	1,316
Haa	958	72	2	37	66	14	3	253	-	-	585	-	-	1,990
Lhuentse	734	93	1	354	569	112	193	49	1	-	29	11	-	2,146
Monggar	3,154	52	2	791	723	110	185	36	19	-	-	-	-	5,072
Paro	913	50	5	47	5	39	218	480	-	-	762	-	-	2,519
Pema Gatsel	1,342	-	28	15	6	2	6	-	19	-	-	-	-	1,418
Punakha	646	17	3	54	98	25	43	535	-	-	-	-	-	1,421
Samdrup Jongkhar	2,088	6	2	279	271	29	10	37	179	-	1	2	-	2,904
Samtse	1,702	33	53	120	92	26	2	3,813	166	-	-	-	53	6,060
Sarpang	2,444	7	6	268	97	15	8	519	266	-	-	-	9	3,639
Thimphu	432	3	-	-	-	-	4	150	-	-	1,145	-	-	1,734
Trashigang	2,238	13	107	1,274	888	250	396	294	129	-	560	2,495	-	8,644
Trashigang Yangtse	650	34	1	76	112	114	126	467	20	-	15	17	-	1,632
Trongsa	722	121	54	101	116	28	12	456	-	-	4	-	-	1,614
Tsirang	1,605	-	29	120	7	-	30	514	-	-	-	-	47	2,352
Wangdue Phodrang	997	248	21	313	208	220	193	2,154	-	-	420	-	-	4,774
Zhemgang	748	2	1	375	428	90	128	38	32	-	-	-	-	1,842
Govt. Farms	57	12	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	50	6	-	-	199
Total	24,417	1,416	337	4,471	3,951	1,138	2,054	12,673	835	50	5,212	2,525	111	59,190

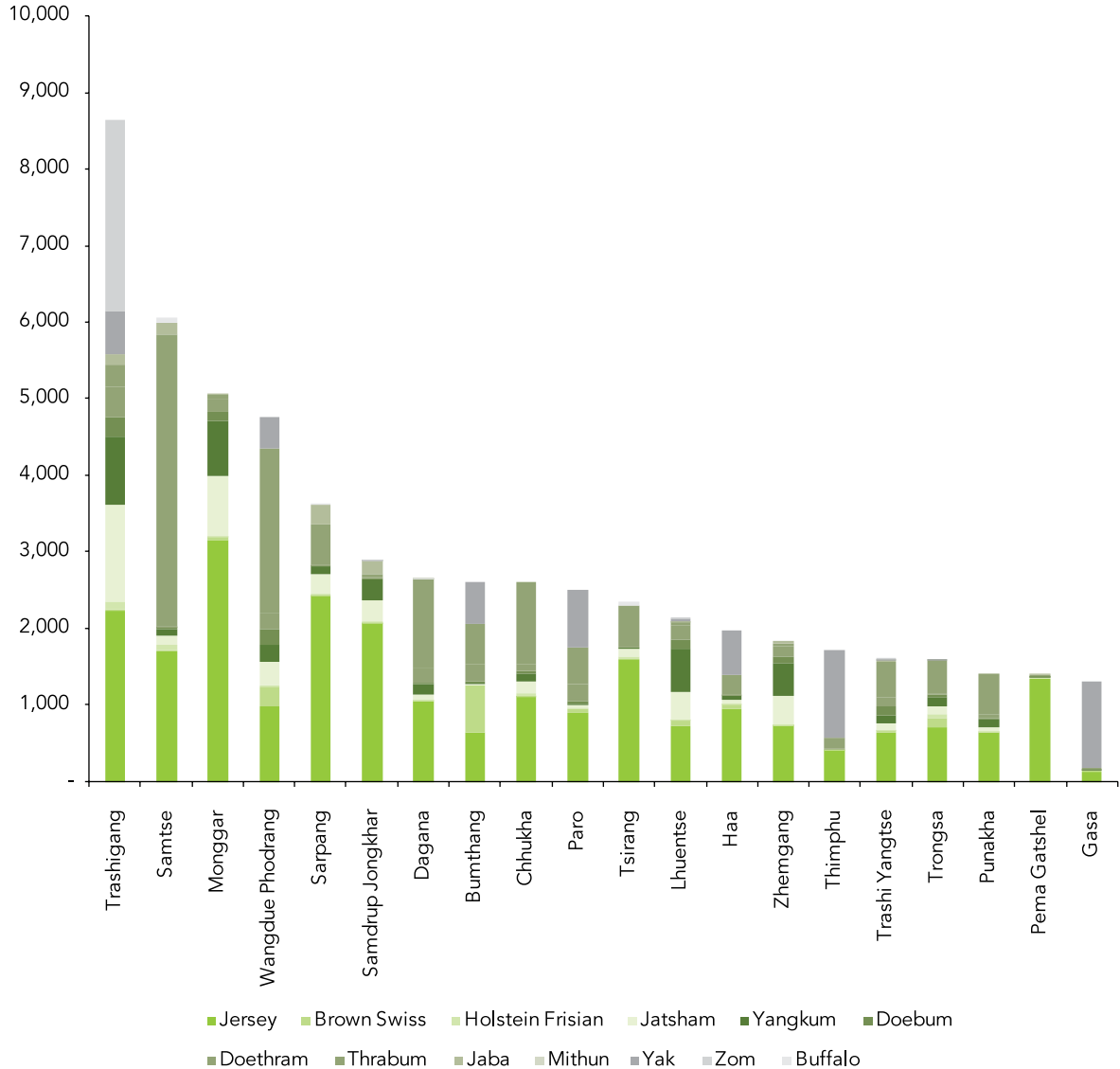


Figure 3.4 Bovine milch population by *Dzongkhag* and breed

Figure 3.4 shows the distribution of bovine milch by *Dzongkhag* and breed in 2025. Among the *dzongkhags*, Trashigang had the highest milch bovine livestock followed by Samtse and Monggar. Most *dzongkhags* had Jersey as the dominant milch breed. Thrabum was dominant in Samtse, Wangdue Phodrang and Dagana. Thimphu and Gasa had dominant Yak milch breeds and Trashigang had Zom as the leading milch breed.

3.3.2 Improved Cattle Breed Profile

Improved cattle breeds in the country includes Jersey, Brown Swiss and Holstein Frisian. Table 3.4 presents the overview of Jersey cattle population by *dzongkhag* and government farms in 2025. A total of 80,423 Jersey cattle were recorded nationwide. Monggar (14%), Sarpang (10%), and Trashigang (9%) reported the highest numbers. In total, there were 22,166 Jersey cattle holders across the country.

Table 3.4 Jersey Population by *Dzongkhag* and Government farms

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Holders (Number)	Total	Standard Error	RSE
Bumthang	267	1,967	145	0.07
Chhukha	857	3,992	197	0.05
Dagana	1,122	3,416	153	0.04
Gasa	86	533	44	0.08
Haa	544	2,408	92	0.04
Lhuentse	471	2,295	117	0.05
Monggar	3,260	11,324	207	0.02
Paro	612	3,022	160	0.05
Pema Gatshel	1,716	5,066	139	0.03
Punakha	639	2,183	106	0.05
Samdrup Jongkhar	1,871	6,344	160	0.03
Samtse	1,481	5,121	263	0.05
Sarpang	2,165	7,976	225	0.03
Thimphu	269	1,252	103	0.08
Trashigang	2,548	7,423	206	0.03
Trashy Yangtse	777	2,485	105	0.04
Trongsa	420	2,438	116	0.05
Tsirang	1,695	5,313	141	0.03
Wangdue Phodrang	684	3,224	162	0.05
Zhemgang	678	2,437	101	0.04
Govt. Farms	4	204	0	0
Total	22,166	80,423	703	0.01

Table 3.5 Brown Swiss Population by *Dzongkhag* and Government farms

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Holders (Number)	Total
Bumthang	353	2,375
Chhukha	-	3
Dagana	16	51
Gasa	20	88
Haa	42	169
Lhuentse	119	467
Monggar	49	161
Paro	66	217
Pema Gatshel	2	2
Punakha	10	31
Samdrup Jongkhar	8	20
Samtse	44	87
Sarpang	7	16
Thimphu	2	6
Trashigang	31	48
Trashy Yangtse	37	102
Trongsa	81	394
Tsirang	-	-
Wangdue Phodrang	179	810
Zhemgang	4	5
Govt. Farms	2	31
Total	1,072	5,083

Table 3.5 shows the distribution of the Brown Swiss population by *dzongkhag* and government farms in 2025. A total of 5,083 Brown Swiss cattle were recorded, with Bumthang and Wangdue

Phodrang having the highest populations among all *dzongkhag*, accounting for 47 percent and 16 percent respectively. There were 1,072 Brown Swiss holders nationwide.

Table 3.6 presents the distribution of the Holstein Friesian population by *dzongkhag* and government farms in 2025. A total of 1,053 Holstein Friesian cattle were recorded, with the highest numbers in Trashigang (31%), Trongsa (19%), and Samtse (11%). Nationwide, there were 377 Holstein Friesian holders.

3.3.3 Local Bovine Livestock Breed Profile

The local bovine livestock breeds found in rural areas include Jatsha-Jatsham, Yangku-Yangkum, Doeb-Doebum, Doethra-Doethram, Nublang-Thrabum, Jaba, Mithun, Yak, Zo-Zom, Golang, and Buffalo. For the year 2025, the recorded populations were: 16,008 Jatsha-Jatsham, 17,757 Yangku-Yangkum, 5,002 Doeb-Doebum, 9,380 Doethra Doethram, 67,054 Nublang-Thrabum, 3,991 Jaba, 215 Mithun, 24,984 Yak, 6,799 Zo-Zom, 200 Golang, and 417 Buffalo. Detailed *dzongkhag*-level data are presented in Annex Tables A3.1 to A3.11.

3.3.4 Non-Bovine Livestock Profile

The other non-bovine livestock recorded in the survey include equines, pigs, poultry, sheep, and goats. A total of 9,018 equines, 52,078 pigs, 744,682 poultry, 8,538 sheep, and 52,249 goats were recorded in 2025. Detailed *dzongkhag*-wise data are provided in Annex Tables A3.12 to A3.16.

3.3.5 Livestock Deaths

The quarterly surveys also gathered data on livestock exits from herds due to death, categorized by the reasons reported by holders. In 2025, the leading causes of bovine mortality were disease, wildlife predation (e.g., by tigers or bears), and natural causes. Similarly, for other livestock species, the primary reported causes of death were disease, wildlife depredation, and natural causes.

Table 3.6 Holstein Friesian Population by *Dzongkhag* and Government farms

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Holders (Number)	Total
Bumthang	-	-
Chhukha	21	67
Dagana	3	7
Gasa	-	-
Haa	5	6
Lhuentse	5	12
Monggar	3	11
Paro	3	17
Pema Gatshel	28	88
Punakha	4	11
Samdrup Jongkhar	2	2
Samtse	45	116
Sarpang	10	18
Thimphu	2	2
Trashigang	136	328
Trashy Yangtse	1	2
Trongsa	53	204
Tsirang	38	100
Wangdue Phodrang	16	57
Zhemgang	1	3
Govt. Farms	1	2
Total	377	1,053

Table 3.7 presents a summary of the actual number of bovine livestock deaths by *dzongkhag* in 2025. A total of 19,549 bovine deaths were reported, with Wangdue Phodrang (18%), Trashigang (11%), and Samtse (9%) recording the highest numbers. Of the total, approximately 16,039 were cattle, accounting for about 82 percent of all bovine deaths.

Table 3.7 Bovine livestock deaths by *Dzongkhag* and Government farms

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Cattle	Yak	Zo-Zom	Buffalo	Mithun	Total
Bumthang	1,240	182	-	-	-	1,422
Chhukha	1,045	-	-	-	-	1,045
Dagana	629	-	-	-	-	629
Gasa	9	785	-	-	-	794
Haa	160	256	-	-	-	416
Lhuentse	479	1	1	-	-	481
Monggar	1,368	-	-	-	-	1,368
Paro	219	55	-	-	-	274
Pema Gatshel	462	-	-	-	-	462
Punakha	493	-	-	-	-	493
Samdrup Jongkhar	727	-	-	-	-	727
Samtse	1,716	-	-	-	-	1,716
Sarpang	542	-	-	-	-	542
Thimphu	135	1,165	-	-	-	1,300
Trashigang	1,724	251	269	-	-	2,244
Trashi Yangtse	715	6	-	-	-	721
Trongsa	621	2	-	-	-	623
Tsirang	354	-	-	-	-	354
Wangdue Phodrang	3,018	509	-	-	-	3,527
Zhemgang	360	-	-	-	-	360
Govt. Farms	23	23	-	-	5	51
Total	16,039	3,235	270	-	5	19,549

Table 3.8 Non-Bovine livestock deaths by *Dzongkhag* and Government farms

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Equine	Pig	Poultry	Sheep	Goat	Total
Bumthang	21	-	58	13	12	104
Chhukha	-	346	14,808	210	164	15,528
Dagana	-	2,237	22,992	39	2,547	27,815
Gasa	430	-	50	-	-	480
Haa	22	1	271	-	19	313
Lhuentse	13	-	1,277	-	-	1,290
Monggar	41	8	5,709	-	31	5,789
Paro	59	1	3,486	-	-	3,546
Pema Gatshel	9	-	8,542	-	-	8,551
Punakha	8	-	1,079	18	2	1,107
Samdrup Jongkhar	2	208	5,985	2	251	6,448
Samtse	1	2,425	43,714	831	3,474	50,445
Sarpang	-	396	39,747	142	934	41,219
Thimphu	248	73	2,780	-	-	3,101
Trashigang	7	-	2,600	123	3	2,733
Trashigangtse	48	-	986	-	-	1,034
Trongsa	-	-	1,304	-	11	1,315
Tsirang	7	1,346	39,309	-	1,590	42,252
Wangdue Phodrang	25	83	12,745	29	21	12,903
Zhemgang	34	35	7,529	-	7	7,605
Govt. Farms	3	928	14,331	12	6	15,280
Total	978	8,087	229,302	1,419	9,072	248,858

Table 3.8 presents non-bovine livestock deaths in 2025, disaggregated by *dzongkhag* and government farms. Poultry accounted for the majority of these deaths, totalling 229,302. The highest proportions of poultry deaths were reported in Samtse (19%), Sarpang (17%), and Tsirang (17%).

3.4 Apiculture

The quarterly surveys also collected information on the number of holders engaged in beekeeping, the types of beehives used, and the quantity of honey produced. Table 3.9 presents the number of beekeeping holders and beehives by *dzongkhag* and government farms. In 2025, a total of 6,405 beekeeping holders were recorded, with the highest concentrations in Samtse (33%), Sarpang (18%), and Dagana (17%). A total of 39,361 beehives were reported, of which approximately 94 percent were

Table 3.9 Total Beehives by Dzongkhag and Government farms

Dzongkhag	Holders	Local Beehives	Improved Beehives	Total Beehives
Bumthang	28	328	1,467	1,795
Chhukha	654	2,140	61	2,201
Dagana	1,074	2,753	158	2,911
Gasa	-	-	-	-
Haa	9	11	14	25
Lhuentse	-	-	-	-
Monggar	2	2	-	2
Paro	-	-	-	-
Pema Gatshel	19	21	21	42
Punakha	5	34	-	34
Samdrup Jongkhar	219	446	-	446
Samtse	2,138	4,156	315	4,471
Sarpang	1,178	24,318	44	24,362
Thimphu	9	10	19	29
Trashigang	1	3	3	6
Trashy Yangtse	-	-	-	-
Trongsa	1	3	-	3
Tsirang	1,034	2,625	269	2,894
Wangdue Phodrang	14	3	23	26
Zhemgang	19	24	-	24
Govt. Farms	1	-	90	90
Total	6,405	36,877	2,484	39,361

traditional (local) beehives, while the remaining were improved types.

3.5 Aquaculture

According to the FAO, aquaculture refers to the farming of aquatic organisms, including fish, molluscs, crustaceans, and aquatic plants. To ensure clarity and a common understanding, the QIALS 2025 defined aquaculture specifically as the rearing of fish in enclosed structures, such as ponds. Capture fisheries from rivers were excluded to avoid confusion. Any holder licensed or

Table 3.10 Total fish pond by Dzongkhag and Government farms

Dzongkhag	Holders	No. of ponds	Total area (metre sq.)
Bumthang	-	-	-
Chhukha	36	45	10,105
Dagana	82	119	33,971
Gasa	-	-	-
Haa	-	-	-
Lhuentse	-	-	-
Monggar	-	-	-
Paro	1	5	219
Pema Gatshel	2	8	119
Punakha	1	3	26
Samdrup Jongkhar	61	74	20,917
Samtse	91	155	14,071
Sarpang	61	111	54,204
Thimphu	-	-	-
Trashigang	3	5	252
Trashy Yangtse	-	-	-
Trongsa	-	-	-
Tsirang	104	134	37,739
Wangdue Phodrang	8	10	6,823
Zhemgang	3	7	2,705
Govt. Farms	4	60	36,036
Total	457	736	217,187

unlicensed who reared fish in ponds and reported a harvest was considered engaged in aquaculture.

Table 3.10 presents the total number of fish holders, ponds, and pond area by *dzongkhag* and government farms in 2025. A total of 457 holders reported practicing aquaculture, with the majority located in Tsirang (23%), Samtse (20%) and Dagana (18%) dzongkhags. Nationwide, 736 fish ponds were recorded, covering a total area of approximately 217,187 square metres.

Chapter 4

Livestock Production

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the main livestock products produced in the country, either from live or slaughtered and dead animals. Products from slaughtered and dead animals include various types of meat, while products from live animals include milk, butter, cheese, chugo, eggs, honey and fibres, such as wool from sheep and yak.

The quarterly surveys collected livestock production data for the following groups of products:

- Dairy production;
- Meat production; and
- Other livestock production.

4.2 Dairy Production

Data on dairy production include the aggregated quantities of milk, butter, cheese, chugo, phelu, and zetey produced in 2025. Milk production refers to the total volume of fresh milk obtained from all bovine livestock species.

Milk produced from other animals, such as goats and sheep, is not included despite FAO's recommendations due to its limited contribution to the Bhutanese economy. As a result, the quarterly surveys did not collect data on milk production from these species.

Table 4.1 Milk production by *Dzongkhag* and Government Farms/ SoEs

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Milk (MT)	Standard Error	RSE
Bumthang	1,904	70	0.04
Chhukha	2,311	102	0.04
Dagana	2,397	84	0.04
Gasa	428	33	0.08
Haa	1,683	74	0.04
Lhuentse	1,593	90	0.06
Monggar	4,161	92	0.02
Paro	2,267	101	0.04
Pema Gatshel	1,885	87	0.05
Punakha	1,375	55	0.04
Samdrup Jongkhar	2,702	87	0.03
Samtse	4,494	176	0.04
Sarpang	3,350	112	0.03
Thimphu	1,224	92	0.08
Trashigang	6,598	145	0.02
Trashigang Yangtse	1,292	46	0.04
Trongsa	1,734	60	0.03
Tsirang	3,071	92	0.03
Wangdue Phodrang	3,359	104	0.03
Zhemgang	1,348	53	0.04
Govt. Farms/ SoEs	161	-	-
Total	49,337	423	0.01

Table 4.2 Other dairy production by *Dzongkhag* and Government Farms/ SoEs

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Butter (MT)	Cheese (MT)	Chugo (MT)	Phelu (MT)	Zetey (MT)
Bumthang	99.07	75.36	12.06	0.14	0.21
Chhukha	75.10	103.45	-	-	-
Dagana	94.53	131.54	-	-	-
Gasa	20.77	12.92	11.16	1.22	0.96
Haa	50.66	64.77	6.48	0.24	-
Lhuentse	73.78	120.30	0.64	0.11	0.32
Monggar	157.65	290.20	-	-	-
Paro	71.53	74.98	20.52	1.85	-
Pema Gatshel	77.38	127.21	-	-	-
Punakha	64.87	103.47	-	-	-
Samdrup Jongkhar	74.16	108.84	0.06	-	0.10
Samtse	125.30	186.93	0.75	-	-
Sarpang	114.46	180.10	-	-	-
Thimphu	39.53	22.65	25.05	0.80	-
Trashigang	285.12	294.01	-	-	161.40
Trashi Yangtse	61.76	103.24	0.93	-	0.38
Trongsa	69.77	119.14	0.28	0.01	0.07
Tsirang	90.12	162.98	-	-	-
Wangdue Phodrang	156.72	232.83	10.02	0.35	0.32
Zhemgang	64.51	105.11	-	-	-
Govt. Farms/ SoEs	11.19	384.26	0.03	-	-
Total	1,877.96	3,004.28	87.97	4.71	163.77

Table 4.1 and 4.2 present dairy production by *dzongkhag* and government farms/State-owned Enterprises (SoEs) for 2025. The country recorded approximately 49,337 MT of milk, 1,878 MT of butter, 3,004 MT of cheese, 88 MT of chugo, 5 MT of phelu, and 164 MT of zetey.

MT), Samtse (4,494 MT), and Monggar (4,161 MT). The *dzongkhags* with the lowest milk production were Gasa (428 MT), Thimphu (1,224 MT), and Trashi Yangtse (1,292 MT).

4.2.1 Milk Production

Figure 4.1 illustrates milk production by *dzongkhag* in 2025. The highest levels of milk production were recorded in Trashigang (6,598

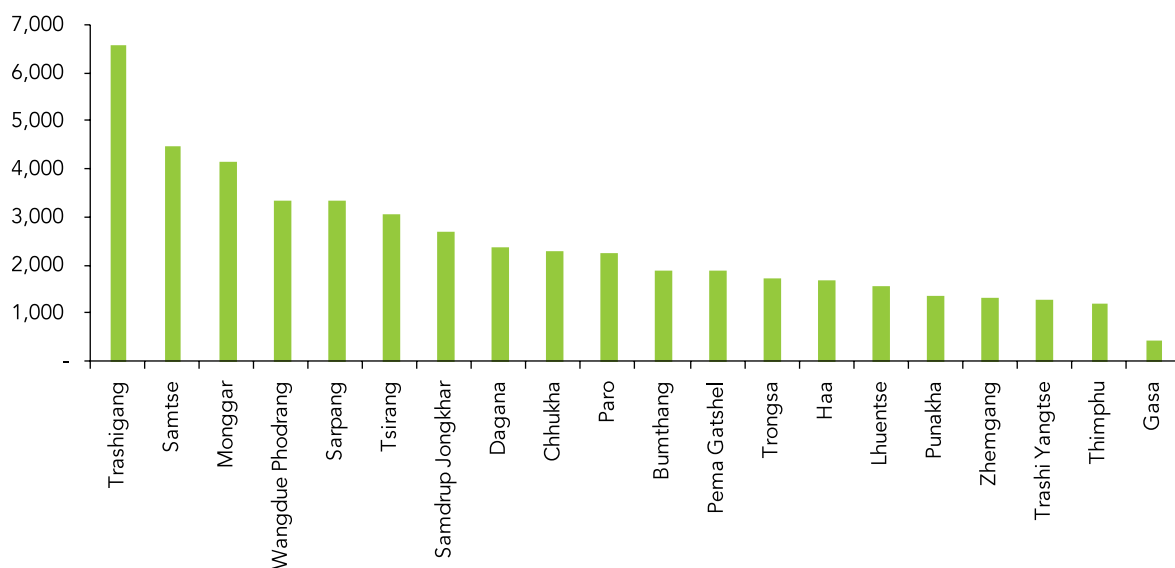


Figure 4.1 Milk Production (MT) by Dzongkhag

4.2.2 Butter and Cheese Production

Figure 4.2 shows that the highest butter and cheese productions in 2025 were recorded in Trashigang (285 MT of butter; 294 MT of

cheese), Monggar (158 MT of butter; 290 MT of cheese), and Wangdue Phodrang (157 MT of butter; 233 MT of cheese).

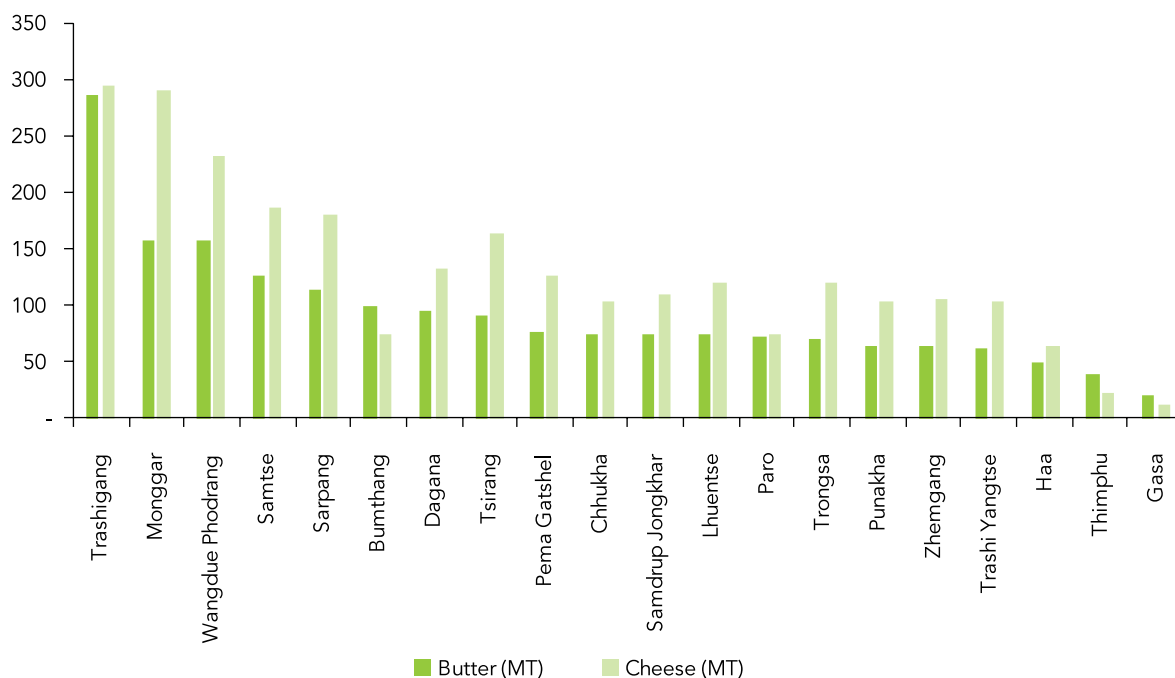


Figure 4.2 Butter and Cheese Production by Dzongkhag

4.3 Meat Production

According to the FAO, meat refers to edible flesh of animals consumed as food. In production data, meat is typically reported inclusive of bones and excludes meat deemed unfit for human consumption.

Table 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 and 4.6 present meat production by *dzongkhag* and government farms in 2025. Approximately 1,532 MT of beef, 173 MT of yak meat, 9 MT of buffalo meat, 1,968 MT of pork, 29 MT of mutton, 286 MT of chevon, 1,504 MT of chicken and 47 MT of fish were produced.

Table 4.3 Beef Production by *Dzongkhag* and Government Farms

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Beef (MT)	Standard Error	RSE
Bumthang	60.99	13	0.21
Chhukha	62.32	11	0.18
Dagana	147.48	18	0.12
Gasa	0.36	-	1.00
Haa	8.20	3	0.32
Lhuentse	23.58	4	0.17
Monggar	61.00	7	0.12
Paro	4.26	2	0.49
Pema Gatshel	19.29	4	0.20
Punakha	20.04	9	0.43
Samdrup Jongkhar	67.56	10	0.15
Samtse	295.50	34	0.11
Sarpang	212.04	26	0.12
Thimphu	5.95	4	0.62
Trashigang	178.21	15	0.09
Trash Yangtse	41.74	7	0.18
Trongsa	27.49	5	0.17
Tsirang	176.65	19	0.11
Wangdue Phodrang	92.43	14	0.15
Zhemgang	27.00	5	0.20
Govt. Farms	-	-	-
Total	1,532.08	60	0.04

Table 4.4 Pork Production by *Dzongkhag* and Government Farms

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Pork (MT)	Standard Error	RSE
Bumthang	-	-	-
Chhukha	205.55	26	0.13
Dagana	366.72	43	0.12
Gasa	-	-	-
Haa	1.77	1	0.45
Lhuentse	-	-	-
Monggar	4.00	2	0.39
Paro	10.94	4	0.40
Pema Gatshel	4.78	3	0.64
Punakha	-	-	-
Samdrup Jongkhar	36.97	10	0.26
Samtse	353.08	40	0.11
Sarpang	206.99	26	0.13
Thimphu	31.32	16	0.51
Trashigang	6.90	4	0.57
Trash Yangtse	7.67	4	0.57
Trongsa	-	-	-
Tsirang	656.97	59	0.09
Wangdue Phodrang	55.88	27	0.48
Zhemgang	6.79	4	0.54
Govt. Farms	12.13	-	-
Total	1,968.43	97	0.05

Table 4.5 Chicken Production by *Dzongkhag* and Government Farms

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Chicken (MT)	Standard Error	RSE
Bumthang	0.03	0	0.74
Chhukha	263.70	45	0.17
Dagana	272.32	74	0.27
Gasa	-	-	-
Haa	0.09	0	0.54
Lhuentse	0.13	0	0.52
Monggar	3.28	2	0.63
Paro	-	-	-
Pema Gatshel	1.00	1	0.53
Punakha	2.79	2	0.54
Samdrup Jongkhar	49.57	36	0.73
Samtse	348.34	63	0.18
Sarpang	180.01	27	0.15
Thimphu	0.21	0	0.73
Trashigang	0.65	0	0.39
Trash Yangtse	0.09	0	0.72
Trongsa	0.19	0	0.65
Tsirang	274.57	45	0.17
Wangdue Phodrang	91.04	67	0.73
Zhemgang	12.09	6	0.51
Govt. Farms	3.73	-	-
Total	1,503.80	142	0.09

Table 4.6 Other Meat Production by *Dzongkhag* and Government Farms

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Yak Meat (MT)	Buff (MT)	Mutton (MT)	Chevon (MT)	Fish (MT)
Bumthang	8.61	-	-	0.01	-
Chhukha	-	-	4.38	17.28	2.50
Dagana	-	-	0.40	84.72	4.39
Gasa	32.84	-	-	-	-
Haa	13.63	-	-	0.88	-
Lhuentse	-	-	-	-	-
Monggar	-	-	-	-	-
Paro	13.04	-	-	-	-
Pema Gatshel	-	-	-	-	-
Punakha	-	-	-	-	-
Samdrup Jongkhar	-	-	0.23	6.63	11.50
Samtse	-	4.11	20.23	70.92	4.91
Sarpang	-	1.92	2.87	38.99	8.32
Thimphu	55.01	-	-	0.16	-
Trashigang	37.35	-	0.15	-	0.40
Trashi Yangtse	0.36	-	-	-	-
Trongsa	-	-	-	0.15	-
Tsirang	-	3.37	-	65.96	6.55
Wangdue Phodrang	12.27	-	0.44	0.32	0.10
Zhemgang	-	-	-	0.22	0.92
Govt. Farms	-	-	-	0.24	7.82
Total	173.10	9.40	28.70	286.47	47.42

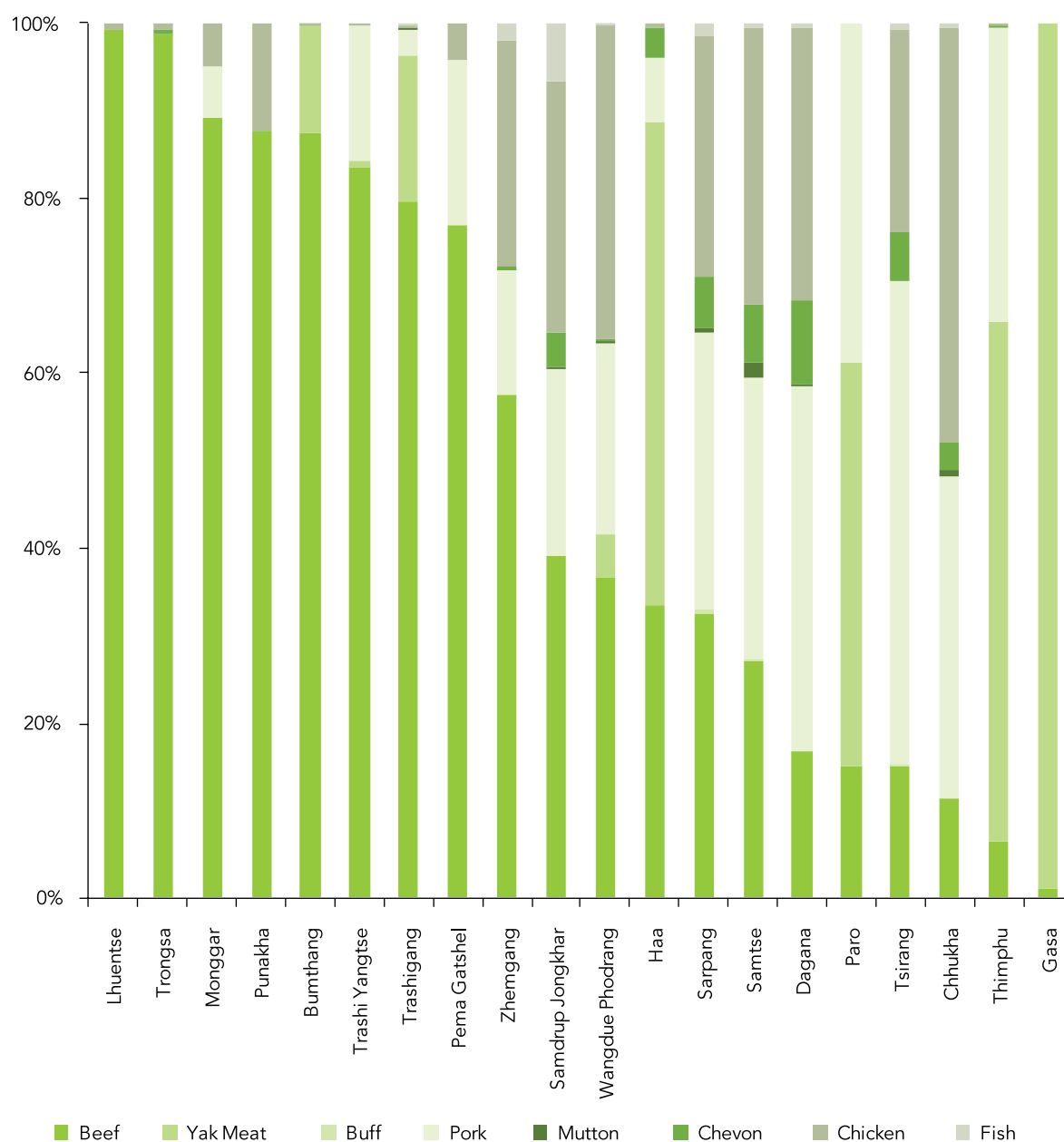


Figure 4.3 Share of meat production by meat type and *Dzongkhag*

Figure 4.3 shows that most *dzongkhags* were dominant in beef production, except Haa, Paro, Thimphu and Gasa, which led in yak meat

production. Samtse, Dagana and Tsirang, were dominant in pork production, while Chukha led in chicken production.

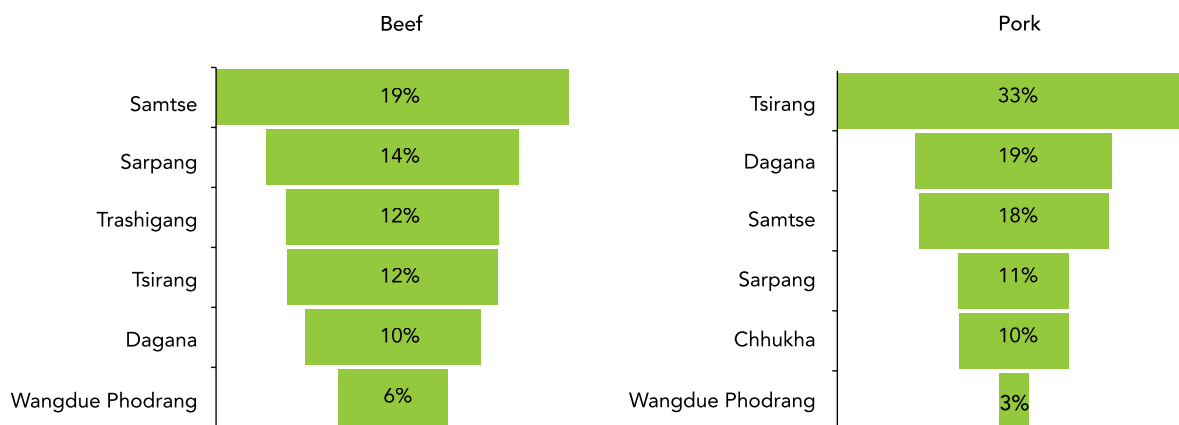


Figure 4.4 Share of Beef and Pork Production by major Producing *Dzongkhags*

4.3.1 Beef and Pork Production

Figure 4.4 presents beef and pork production by the major producing *dzongkhags* in 2025. Samtse (19%), Sarpang (14%), and Trashigang (12%) recorded the highest beef production in the country. In terms of pork production, Tsirang (33%), Dagana (19%), and Samtse (18%) accounted for the largest shares among the *dzongkhags*.

4.3.2 Chicken and Fish Production

Figure 4.5 illustrates the share of chicken and fish production by the major producing *dzongkhags* in 2025. Samtse (23%), Tsirang (18%), and Dagana (18%) recorded the highest chicken production in the country. For fish production, the leading *dzongkhags* were Samdrup Jongkhar (24%), Sarpang (18%), and Tsirang (14%).

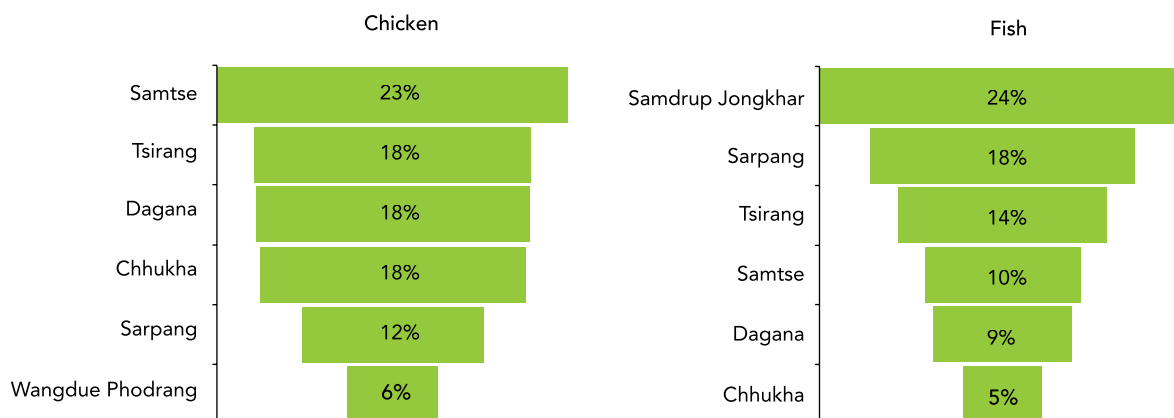


Figure 4.5 Share of Chicken and Fish Production by major producing *Dzongkhags*

4.4 Other Livestock Products

Other livestock products such as eggs, honey, and wool were also recorded in the quarterly surveys. Table 4.7 and 4.8 presents data on these products by *dzongkhag* and government farms in 2025. A total of approximately 81,357 thousand eggs, 61 MT of honey, and 16 MT of wool were reported nationwide.

Table 4.7 Eggs production by *Dzongkhag* and Govt. Farms

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Eggs (thousands)	Standard Error	RSE
Bumthang	20.75	12	0.59
Chhukha	3,107.33	491	0.16
Dagana	1,396.04	344	0.25
Gasa	27.15	27	0.99
Haa	26.60	19	0.70
Lhuentse	828.96	168	0.20
Monggar	4,142.82	687	0.17
Paro	1,911.25	540	0.28
Pema Gatshel	2,712.67	643	0.24
Punakha	2,156.58	537	0.25
Samdrup Jongkhar	1,673.01	539	0.32
Samtse	13,984.29	2,164	0.15
Sarpang	19,010.77	2,014	0.11
Thimphu	3,110.87	510	0.16
Trashigang	1,958.96	333	0.17
Trashy Yangtse	279.28	95	0.34
Trongsa	625.05	96	0.15
Tsirang	20,158.15	2,487	0.12
Wangdue Phodrang	1,259.74	385	0.31
Zhemgang	2,966.33	685	0.23
Govt. Farms	3,497.26	-	-
Total	81,356.59	4,253	0.05

4.4.1 Egg Production

Figure 4.6 presents the distribution of egg production by major *dzongkhags* in 2025. Tsirang (20 million), Sarpang (19 million), and Samtse (14 million) were the leading *dzongkhags* in terms of egg production.

Table 4.8 Honey and Wool production by *Dzongkhag* and Govt. Farms

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Honey (MT)	Wool (MT)
Bumthang	14.53	1.00
Chhukha	6.16	0.89
Dagana	8.48	0.11
Gasa	-	0.71
Haa	0.30	0.28
Lhuentse	-	0.08
Monggar	-	-
Paro	-	0.85
Pema Gatshel	0.08	-
Punakha	0.05	0.54
Samdrup Jongkhar	1.51	0.01
Samtse	10.82	6.71
Sarpang	11.51	0.34
Thimphu	0.03	0.94
Trashigang	0.03	2.50
Trashy Yangtse	-	0.01
Trongsa	-	-
Tsirang	7.68	0.07
Wangdue Phodrang	0.04	1.11
Zhemgang	-	-
Govt. Farms	-	0.70
Total	61.22	16.14

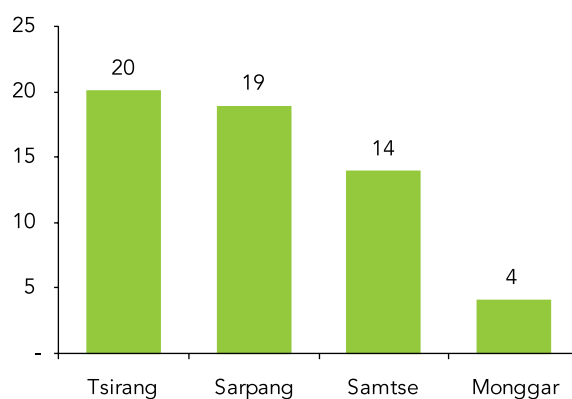


Figure 4.6 Egg (million) Production by major producing *Dzongkhags*

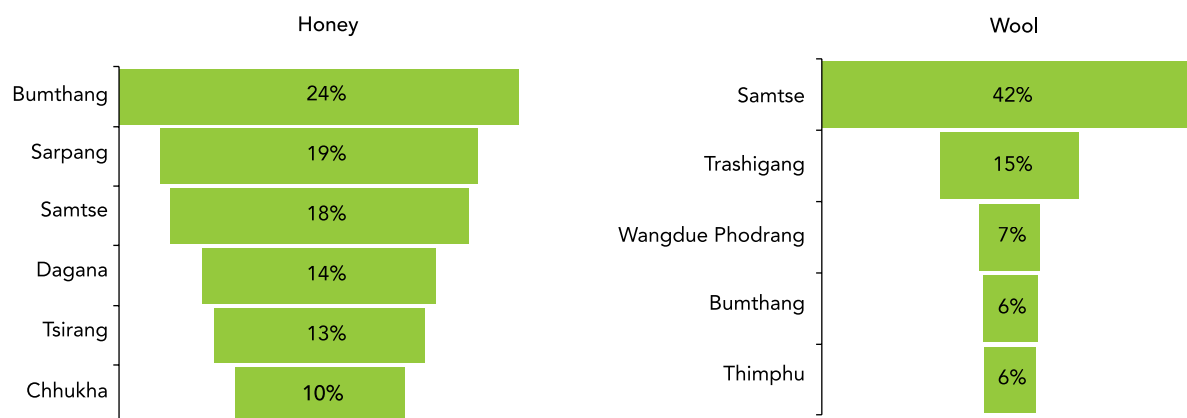


Figure 4.7 Share of honey and wool for major producing *Dzongkhag*

4.4.2 Honey and Wool

Figure 4.7 presents the share of honey and wool production by the major producing *dzongkhags* in 2025. Bumthang (24%), Sarpang (19%), and Samtse (18%) were the leading *dzongkhags* in

honey production. For wool production, Samtse (42%), Trashigang (15%), and Wangdue Phodrang (7%) were the top contributors.

ANNEX TABLES

Table A2.1 Paddy Upland, Wheat and Barley production (MT) by *Dzongkhag*

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Paddy Upland	Wheat	Barley
Bumthang	-	100	97
Chhukha	5	40	11
Dagana	23	2	14
Gasa	-	18	32
Haa	-	143	3
Lhuentse	2	0	-
Monggar	8	1	89
Paro	1	111	34
Pema Gatshel	-	3	2
Punakha	12	42	4
Samdrup Jongkhar	19	2	4
Samtse	0	24	7
Sarpang	12	1	0
Thimphu	-	19	1
Trashigang	18	4	31
Trashy Yangtse	55	2	1
Trongsa	-	27	55
Tsirang	8	2	-
Wangdue Phodrang	16	76	38
Zhemgang	22	7	2
Total	202	625	426

Table A2.2 Millet, Buckwheat and Quinoa production (MT) by *Dzongkhag*

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Millet	Buckwheat	Quinoa
Bumthang	-	107	-
Chhukha	65	105	2
Dagana	34	32	1
Gasa	-	0	-
Haa	8	132	-
Lhuentse	20	-	2
Monggar	1	29	2
Paro	0	21	-
Pema Gatshel	18	17	1
Punakha	-	18	-
Samdrup Jongkhar	17	93	-
Samtse	146	40	1
Sarpang	33	6	1
Thimphu	-	1	-
Trashigang	5	62	17
Trashy Yangtse	82	-	12
Trongsa	4	48	-
Tsirang	22	13	1
Wangdue Phodrang	3	91	0
Zhemgang	22	29	0
Total	481	845	39

Table A2.3 Sweet potato and Cassava production (MT) by *Dzongkhag*

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Sweet potato	Cassava
Bumthang	-	-
Chhukha	1	178
Dagana	3	51
Gasa	-	-
Haa	-	-
Lhuentse	-	-
Monggar	2	3
Paro	-	-
Pema Gatshel	1	65
Punakha	0	-
Samdrup Jongkhar	2	25
Samtse	2	98
Sarpang	3	23
Thimphu	-	-
Trashigang	5	1
Trashy Yangtse	0	1
Trongsa	-	-
Tsirang	7	72
Wangdue Phodrang	-	1
Zhemgang	2	13
Total	28	529

Table A2.4 Brinjal, Bulb onion and Bunching onion production (MT) by *Dzongkhag*

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Brinjal	Bulb Onion	Bunching onion
Bumthang	2.74	0.97	5.73
Chhukha	29.38	5.38	10.10
Dagana	17.00	10.62	9.54
Gasa	0.33	2.36	4.91
Haa	1.58	3.02	0.56
Lhuentse	16.50	86.21	6.03
Monggar	19.77	18.14	14.69
Paro	7.48	10.21	10.63
Pema Gatshel	27.92	10.82	3.06
Punakha	13.08	4.98	35.84
Samdrup Jongkhar	26.61	9.36	7.90
Samtse	37.94	10.42	7.74
Sarpang	25.65	7.30	1.90
Thimphu	5.02	0.67	12.63
Trashigang	27.98	15.77	17.16
Trashy Yangtse	27.07	20.65	15.69
Trongsa	9.48	10.79	14.34
Tsirang	18.39	24.10	16.44
Wangdue Phodrang	10.64	19.09	55.27
Zhemgang	29.05	2.13	0.94
Total	353.62	272.97	251.10

Table A2.5 Green leaves, Peas and Turnip production (MT) by *Dzongkhag*

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Green leaves	Peas	Turnip
Bumthang	29.56	2.29	189.44
Chhukha	263.41	70.47	167.91
Dagana	143.88	2.20	3.61
Gasa	10.94	0.00	13.38
Haa	20.76	10.02	229.06
Lhuentse	70.30	5.00	2.14
Monggar	248.21	52.72	20.92
Paro	39.59	116.72	147.49
Pema Gatshel	66.77	8.97	2.15
Punakha	66.51	32.92	8.78
Samdrup Jongkhar	195.29	23.88	2.51
Samtse	301.09	6.65	0.67
Sarpang	115.62	3.59	0.24
Thimphu	103.62	13.81	269.69
Trashigang	197.78	44.88	6.00
Trashy Yangtse	83.51	3.70	3.04
Trongsa	71.02	1.12	54.46
Tsirang	342.23	35.31	3.86
Wangdue Phodrang	147.84	4.31	1,066.75
Zhemgang	77.53	0.43	4.16
Total	2,595.45	438.98	2,196.26

Table A2.6 Beetroot, Cucumber, and Pumpkin, Squash and gourd production (MT) by *Dzongkhag*

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Beetroot	Cucumber	Pumpkins, squash & gourds
Bumthang	0.01	7.43	19.18
Chhukha	52.18	140.20	584.12
Dagana	0.03	75.90	463.51
Gasa	0.00	3.71	2.33
Haa	0.51	5.69	61.54
Lhuentse	0.55	26.80	51.78
Monggar	0.00	67.86	257.57
Paro	10.19	32.13	56.31
Pema Gatshel	0.00	52.41	393.03
Punakha	0.00	295.53	24.40
Samdrup Jongkhar	0.00	76.62	383.25
Samtse	1.72	132.45	978.62
Sarpang	0.47	44.13	203.92
Thimphu	2.17	15.60	53.44
Trashigang	0.00	89.99	251.59
Trashy Yangtse	0.00	66.28	75.34
Trongsa	0.00	20.76	103.14
Tsirang	1.72	224.36	973.22
Wangdue Phodrang	3.08	19.10	57.56
Zhemgang	0.00	47.88	223.85
Total	72.62	1,444.82	5,217.70

Table A2.7 Turmeric, Garlic bulb, Garlic leaves and Coriander production (MT) by *Dzongkhag*

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Turmeric	Garlic bulb	Garlic leaves	Coriander
Bumthang	-	14.9	5.2	1.6
Chhukha	0.2	8.4	7.2	9.4
Dagana	2.6	9.9	5.2	2.3
Gasa	-	0.5	0.5	1.8
Haa	0.1	4.0	1.1	0.4
Lhuentse	0.1	22.7	5.7	5.8
Monggar	0.8	74.2	36.5	19.0
Paro	-	0.5	0.1	1.0
Pema Gatshel	0.9	26.7	6.3	9.3
Punakha	-	1.8	7.3	12.0
Samdrup Jongkhar	11.3	16.9	7.6	7.8
Samtse	8.3	6.0	1.6	5.7
Sarpang	3.6	5.5	1.2	3.6
Thimphu	-	27.0	5.9	36.0
Trashigang	-	184.1	33.9	21.9
Trashi Yangtse	-	32.8	15.1	6.2
Trongsa	-	6.7	12.6	13.6
Tsirang	5.2	7.0	5.3	14.4
Wangdue Phodrang	-	28.2	9.8	8.9
Zhemgang	19.7	4.5	1.3	1.7
Total	52.8	482.3	169.3	182.4

Table A2.8 Apricot, Avocado and Banana Production (MT) by *Dzongkhag*

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Apricot (MT)	Avocado (MT)	Banana (MT)
Bumthang	-	-	-
Chhukha	0.14	8.04	209.75
Dagana	0.20	22.69	512.56
Gasa	-	-	-
Haa	1.13	0.08	19.59
Lhuentse	1.20	6.91	21.19
Monggar	1.61	45.65	110.58
Paro	9.95	-	-
Pema Gatshel	8.27	37.90	181.83
Punakha	1.97	10.09	18.32
Samdrup Jongkhar	0.67	25.54	210.47
Samtse	-	10.16	719.61
Sarpang	-	8.78	568.94
Thimphu	1.54	-	-
Trashigang	1.20	20.96	55.22
Trashi Yangtse	-	4.03	32.82
Trongsa	0.66	1.81	22.38
Tsirang	0.71	84.50	734.65
Wangdue Phodrang	3.10	10.37	16.30
Zhemgang	0.16	18.49	154.28
Total	32.51	315.98	3,588.48

Table A2.9 Guava, Hazelnut and Jackfruit Production(MT) by Dzongkhag

Dzongkhag	Guava	Hazelnut	Jackfruit
Bumthang	-	0.30	-
Chhukha	16.56	0.05	14.32
Dagana	69.95	0.03	68.62
Gasa	-	0.30	-
Haa	0.34	-	-
Lhuentse	5.97	1.30	0.82
Monggar	28.59	1.15	1.59
Paro	-	0.01	-
Pema Gatshel	38.06	0.19	57.65
Punakha	59.95	1.54	0.59
Samdrup Jongkhar	56.82	-	59.30
Samtse	61.20	-	55.40
Sarpang	58.05	-	67.88
Thimphu	-	0.03	-
Trashigang	17.72	2.17	4.30
Trashy Yangtse	6.32	3.61	0.18
Trongsa	2.35	0.07	1.71
Tsirang	92.05	0.04	10.40
Wangdue Phodrang	14.64	0.19	-
Zhemgang	34.62	-	42.55
Total	563.18	10.99	385.30

Table A2.10 Lemons and Limes, Litchi and Mango Production (MT) by Dzongkhag

Dzongkhag	Lemon and limes	Litchi	Mango
Bumthang	-	-	-
Chhukha	22.21	9.59	8.80
Dagana	44.01	39.67	72.60
Gasa	0.02	-	-
Haa	-	-	-
Lhuentse	0.14	-	6.01
Monggar	6.06	0.71	44.24
Paro	-	-	-
Pema Gatshel	21.94	42.74	60.56
Punakha	3.44	-	17.21
Samdrup Jongkhar	20.01	34.51	41.53
Samtse	50.23	27.21	16.90
Sarpang	46.04	104.68	31.59
Thimphu	-	-	-
Trashigang	1.47	-	39.16
Trashy Yangtse	0.24	0.03	12.72
Trongsa	0.26	0.41	1.87
Tsirang	13.13	6.31	47.28
Wangdue Phodrang	4.62	-	3.47
Zhemgang	10.38	30.60	40.77
Total	244.19	296.46	444.69

Table A2.11 Papaya, Passion fruit and Peach Production (MT) by Dzongkhag

Dzongkhag	Papaya	Passion fruit	Peach
Bumthang	-	-	5.32
Chhukha	2.99	4.58	17.98
Dagana	42.57	4.04	25.45
Gasa	-	0.49	2.10
Haa	-	-	2.71
Lhuentse	0.09	2.51	39.37
Monggar	11.46	6.23	61.45
Paro	-	-	28.39
Pema Gatshel	16.50	7.52	29.76
Punakha	6.28	3.44	47.61
Samdrup Jongkhar	23.19	4.15	23.95
Samtse	5.57	5.63	12.83
Sarpang	66.59	6.03	11.76
Thimphu	-	-	22.08
Trashigang	5.75	0.40	47.68
Trashy Yangtse	1.90	0.12	24.98
Trongsa	1.32	0.53	12.27
Tsirang	67.66	10.43	56.77
Wangdue Phodrang	2.39	0.82	15.86
Zhemgang	6.22	5.66	17.03
Total	260.48	62.58	505.35

Table A2.12 Pear, Persimmon and Pineapple Production (MT) by Dzongkhag

Dzongkhag	Pear	Persimmon	Pineapple
Bumthang	4.54	-	-
Chhukha	17.53	0.18	2.93
Dagana	45.16	1.72	42.54
Gasa	5.52	1.26	-
Haa	0.12	-	-
Lhuentse	52.09	6.47	0.07
Monggar	107.76	18.87	62.27
Paro	23.65	13.54	-
Pema Gatshel	34.53	0.92	83.26
Punakha	22.96	19.97	-
Samdrup Jongkhar	32.28	5.48	19.60
Samtse	20.02	0.04	9.30
Sarpang	16.03	0.21	21.03
Thimphu	14.76	4.50	-
Trashigang	72.26	5.49	4.14
Trashy Yangtse	18.02	2.61	0.98
Trongsa	10.41	4.67	0.01
Tsirang	72.25	0.94	1.68
Wangdue Phodrang	20.38	12.68	-
Zhemgang	3.66	5.57	17.35
Total	593.92	105.12	265.15

Table A2.13 Plum, Pomegranate and Tree Tomato Production(MT) by *Dzongkhag*

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Plum	Pomegranate	Tree tomato
Bumthang	7.78	-	-
Chhukha	4.00	0.19	10.29
Dagana	24.98	8.50	28.47
Gasa	1.33	-	1.72
Haa	0.46	-	1.88
Lhuentse	25.29	0.75	25.16
Monggar	48.20	2.24	17.75
Paro	9.47	1.69	-
Pema Gatshel	14.41	6.23	25.88
Punakha	12.96	2.76	35.54
Samdrup Jongkhar	27.07	3.57	12.50
Samtse	2.34	0.38	8.54
Sarpang	9.94	0.40	18.81
Thimphu	9.60	0.13	-
Trashigang	43.30	1.17	8.32
Trashy Yangtse	10.84	1.78	5.45
Trongsa	9.30	0.70	8.04
Tsirang	50.94	5.24	38.72
Wangdue Phodrang	3.79	1.03	13.28
Zhemgang	7.59	0.28	13.33
Total	323.57	37.02	273.65

Table A2.14 Walnut, Almond and Strawberry Production (MT) by *Dzongkhag*

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Walnut	Almond	Strawberry
Bumthang	5.01	0.03	0.07
Chhukha	1.26	-	0.06
Dagana	0.83	0.03	1.69
Gasa	0.04	-	-
Haa	1.11	-	-
Lhuentse	8.83	-	0.35
Monggar	19.73	0.57	0.01
Paro	27.08	-	-
Pema Gatshel	2.97	-	-
Punakha	7.27	-	0.04
Samdrup Jongkhar	1.70	0.01	0.12
Samtse	0.11	0.51	0.03
Sarpang	-	-	0.04
Thimphu	7.06	0.01	1.13
Trashigang	20.84	-	0.01
Trashy Yangtse	4.19	0.09	-
Trongsa	0.94	0.02	-
Tsirang	1.39	-	0.01
Wangdue Phodrang	2.61	-	-
Zhemgang	16.36	-	-
Total	129.31	1.27	3.55

Table A2.15 Chestnut, Pecanut and Cherry Production (MT) by *Dzongkhag*

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Chestnut	Pecanut	Cherry
Bumthang	-	-	0.03
Chhukha	-	-	-
Dagana	0.17	-	-
Gasa	-	-	-
Haa	-	-	-
Lhuentse	-	-	-
Monggar	-	-	-
Paro	-	-	-
Pema Gatshel	-	-	-
Punakha	2.18	0.03	-
Samdrup Jongkhar	-	-	-
Samtse	-	-	0.03
Sarpang	-	0.04	-
Thimphu	-	-	0.03
Trashigang	-	-	-
Trashy Yangtse	-	-	-
Trongsa	-	-	-
Tsirang	-	-	-
Wangdue Phodrang	0.06	0.20	-
Zhemgang	-	0.15	-
Total	2.41	0.43	0.09

Table A3.1 Jatsha-Jatsham Population by *Dzongkhag*

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Holders (Number)	Total	Standard Error	RSE
Bumthang	15	44	15	0.35
Chhukha	113	647	125	0.19
Dagana	84	339	69	0.2
Gasa	11	36	13	0.37
Haa	13	123	25	0.2
Lhuentse	262	1,338	100	0.07
Monggar	789	2,910	148	0.05
Paro	16	140	27	0.19
Pema Gatshel	92	153	28	0.18
Punakha	89	251	31	0.13
Samdrup Jongkhar	360	1,460	138	0.09
Samtse	63	495	79	0.16
Sarpang	157	603	72	0.12
Thimphu	6	9	5	0.55
Trashigang	1,000	3,898	157	0.04
Trashy Yangtse	105	429	61	0.14
Trongsa	122	403	44	0.11
Tsirang	138	442	47	0.11
Wangdue Phodrang	265	1,114	91	0.08
Zhemgang	215	1,174	99	0.08
Govt. Farms	-	-	-	-
Total	3,915	16,008	370	0.02

Table A3.2 Yangku-Yangkum Population by Dzongkhag

Dzongkhag	Holders (Number)	Total	Standard Error	RSE
Bumthang	11	45	17	0.37
Chhukha	113	633	102	0.16
Dagana	131	648	95	0.15
Gasa	8	61	24	0.39
Haa	37	287	70	0.25
Lhuentse	377	2,123	130	0.06
Monggar	921	3,685	176	0.05
Paro	16	41	14	0.35
Pema Gatshel	54	118	29	0.24
Punakha	158	620	58	0.09
Samdrup Jongkhar	375	1,227	96	0.08
Samtse	38	346	52	0.15
Sarpang	149	816	96	0.12
Thimphu	1	1	1	1.38
Trashigang	930	3,430	157	0.05
Trashy Yangtse	166	622	67	0.11
Trongsa	136	532	52	0.1
Tsirang	13	51	28	0.54
Wangdue Phodrang	192	952	94	0.1
Zhemgang	288	1,519	112	0.07
Govt. Farms	-	-	-	-
Total	4,114	17,757	391	0.02

Table A3.3 Deob-Doebum Population by Dzongkhag

Dzongkhag	Holders (Number)	Total
Bumthang	8	72
Chhukha	40	204
Dagana	34	100
Gasa	3	14
Haa	6	28
Lhuentse	88	420
Monggar	215	662
Paro	21	125
Pema Gatshel	10	20
Punakha	30	103
Samdrup Jongkhar	55	142
Samtse	7	117
Sarpang	39	138
Thimphu	-	-
Trashigang	371	1,183
Trashy Yangtse	97	348
Trongsa	39	140
Tsirang	4	4
Wangdue Phodrang	163	827
Zhemgang	100	355
Govt. Farms	-	-
Total	1,330	5,002

Table A3.4 Deothra-Doetharm Population by Dzongkhag

Dzongkhag	Holders (Number)	Total
Bumthang	92	818
Chhukha	57	393
Dagana	283	1,139
Gasa	-	-
Haa	2	8
Lhuentse	184	890
Monggar	420	1,155
Paro	159	891
Pema Gatshel	23	55
Punakha	77	289
Samdrup Jongkhar	24	59
Samtse	4	21
Sarpang	17	46
Thimphu	3	15
Trashigang	484	1,439
Trashy Yangtse	193	714
Trongsa	13	63
Tsirang	63	166
Wangdue Phodrang	130	774
Zhemgang	101	445
Govt. Farms	-	-
Total	2,329	9,380

Table A3.5 Nublang-Thrabum Population by Dzongkhag and Government farms

Dzongkhag	Holders (Number)	Total	Standard Error	RSE
Bumthang	263	1,786	133	0.07
Chhukha	1,360	7,387	275	0.04
Dagana	1,780	7,457	241	0.03
Gasa	7	39	19	0.49
Haa	184	1,063	111	0.1
Lhuentse	40	200	42	0.21
Monggar	105	199	28	0.14
Paro	475	2,066	127	0.06
Pema Gatshel	-	-	-	-
Punakha	775	3,087	117	0.04
Samdrup Jongkhar	53	159	32	0.2
Samtse	4,456	21,161	546	0.03
Sarpang	651	3,013	175	0.06
Thimphu	220	793	73	0.09
Trashigang	520	1,344	102	0.08
Trashy Yangtse	413	2,062	109	0.05
Trongsa	309	2,012	127	0.06
Tsirang	966	3,458	141	0.04
Wangdue Phodrang	1,341	9,325	253	0.03
Zhemgang	28	103	25	0.24
Govt. Farms	3	340	-	-
Total	13,949	67,054	812	0.01

Table A3.6 Jaba Population by *Dzongkhag*

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Holders (Number)	Total
Bumthang	-	-
Chhukha	-	-
Dagana	4	14
Gasa	-	-
Haa	-	-
Lhuentse	1	8
Monggar	46	132
Paro	2	2
Pema Gatshel	42	132
Punakha	-	-
Samdrup Jongkhar	319	984
Samtse	167	809
Sarpang	172	887
Thimphu	-	-
Trashigang	281	728
Trashy Yangtse	65	164
Trongsa	-	-
Tsirang	2	5
Wangdue Phodrang	2	3
Zhemgang	31	123
Govt. Farms	-	-
Total	1,134	3,991

Table A3.7 Mithun Population by *Dzongkhag* and Government farms

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Holders (Number)	Total
Bumthang	-	-
Chhukha	1	1
Dagana	-	-
Gasa	-	-
Haa	-	-
Lhuentse	1	1
Monggar	13	13
Paro	1	1
Pema Gatshel	-	-
Punakha	1	1
Samdrup Jongkhar	19	19
Samtse	4	4
Sarpang	2	2
Thimphu	-	-
Trashigang	21	23
Trashy Yangtse	5	5
Trongsa	1	1
Tsirang	-	-
Wangdue Phodrang	4	4
Zhemgang	4	4
Govt. Farms	2	136
Total	79	215

Table A3.8 Yak Population by Dzongkhag and Government farms

Dzongkhag	Holders (Number)	Total	Standard Error	RSE
Bumthang	52	1,623	154	0.1
Chhukha	-	-	-	-
Dagana	-	-	-	-
Gasa	159	4,606	384	0.08
Haa	51	2,339	149	0.06
Lhuentse	3	125	29	0.24
Monggar	-	-	-	-
Paro	43	2,627	327	0.12
Pema Gatshel	-	-	-	-
Punakha	-	-	-	-
Samdrup Jongkhar	1	4	2	0.62
Samtse	-	-	-	-
Sarpang	-	-	-	-
Thimphu	129	8,030	183	0.02
Trashigang	193	3,492	214	0.06
Trashi Yangtse	3	85	21	0.25
Trongsa	1	24	17	0.72
Tsirang	-	-	-	-
Wangdue Phodrang	78	1,880	109	0.06
Zhemgang	-	-	-	-
Govt. Farms	1	149	-	-
Total	714	24,984	627	0.03

Table A3.9 Zo-Zom Population by Dzongkhag

Dzongkhag	Holders (Number)	Total
Bumthang	-	2
Chhukha	-	-
Dagana	-	-
Gasa	-	2
Haa	-	-
Lhuentse	2	27
Monggar	-	-
Paro	-	-
Pema Gatshel	-	-
Punakha	-	-
Samdrup Jongkhar	1	16
Samtse	-	-
Sarpang	-	-
Thimphu	-	-
Trashigang	308	6,696
Trashi Yangtse	3	53
Trongsa	-	-
Tsirang	-	-
Wangdue Phodrang	2	3
Zhemgang	-	-
Govt. Farms	-	-
Total	316	6,799

Table A3.10 Golang Population by *Dzongkhag*

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Holders (Number)	Total
Bumthang	-	-
Chhukha	-	-
Dagana	-	-
Gasa	-	-
Haa	-	-
Lhuentse	-	-
Monggar	-	-
Paro	-	-
Pema Gatshel	-	-
Punakha	-	-
Samdrup Jongkhar	-	-
Samtse	-	-
Sarpang	-	-
Thimphu	-	-
Trashigang	146	200
Trashy Yangtse	-	-
Trongsa	-	-
Tsirang	-	-
Wangdue Phodrang	-	-
Zhemgang	-	-
Govt. Farms	-	-
Total	146	200

Table A3.11 Buffalo Population by *Dzongkhag*

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Holders (Number)	Total
Bumthang	-	-
Chhukha	-	-
Dagana	2	13
Gasa	-	-
Haa	-	-
Lhuentse	-	-
Monggar	-	-
Paro	-	-
Pema Gatshel	-	-
Punakha	-	-
Samdrup Jongkhar	-	-
Samtse	65	233
Sarpang	9	27
Thimphu	-	-
Trashigang	-	-
Trashy Yangtse	-	-
Trongsa	-	-
Tsirang	36	144
Wangdue Phodrang	-	-
Zhemgang	-	-
Govt. Farms	-	-
Total	112	417

Table A3.12 Equine Population by *Dzongkhag* and Government farms

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Holders (Number)	Total	Standard Error	RSE
Bumthang	86	368	39	0.11
Chhukha	15	25	9	0.38
Dagana	34	40	10	0.25
Gasa	301	2,245	94	0.04
Haa	120	586	85	0.14
Lhuentse	138	428	54	0.13
Monggar	74	137	24	0.17
Paro	125	1,272	156	0.12
Pema Gatshel	49	51	10	0.2
Punakha	67	165	24	0.15
Samdrup Jongkhar	37	49	12	0.25
Samtse	14	27	7	0.25
Sarpang	48	94	21	0.22
Thimphu	223	1,869	60	0.03
Trashigang	198	543	36	0.07
Trashy Yangtse	237	637	57	0.09
Trongsa	6	9	4	0.42
Tsirang	21	23	7	0.29
Wangdue Phodrang	71	214	32	0.15
Zhemgang	75	152	24	0.16
Govt. Farms	1	84	-	-
Total	1,940	9,018	238	0.03

Table A3.13 Pig Population by *Dzongkhag* and Government farms

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Holders (Number)	Total	Standard Error	RSE
Bumthang	2	3	2	0.63
Chhukha	760	6,155	459	0.07
Dagana	862	9,269	837	0.09
Gasa	-	-	-	-
Haa	21	68	21	0.31
Lhuentse	4	4	2	0.59
Monggar	39	41	10	0.24
Paro	22	207	68	0.33
Pema Gatshel	13	37	12	0.33
Punakha	9	155	111	0.72
Samdrup Jongkhar	80	716	153	0.21
Samtse	1,697	12,643	2,072	0.16
Sarpang	542	4,813	359	0.07
Thimphu	8	412	141	0.34
Trashigang	11	181	74	0.41
Trashy Yangtse	23	126	40	0.32
Trongsa	9	55	27	0.49
Tsirang	1,067	13,566	982	0.07
Wangdue Phodrang	104	1,538	411	0.27
Zhemgang	17	181	56	0.31
Govt. Farms	4	1,908	-	-
Total	5,294	52,078	2,557	0.05

Table A3.14 Poultry Population by *Dzongkhag* and Government farms

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Holders (Number)	Total	Standard Error	RSE
Bumthang	24	233	93	0.4
Chhukha	1,749	53,311	5,309	0.1
Dagana	2,544	83,194	37,290	0.45
Gasa	3	508	500	0.98
Haa	46	459	136	0.3
Lhuentse	621	8,547	1,433	0.17
Monggar	1,295	29,176	3,638	0.12
Paro	73	11,778	3,225	0.27
Pema Gatshel	286	17,937	3,627	0.2
Punakha	133	11,439	2,923	0.26
Samdrup Jongkhar	500	28,553	14,370	0.5
Samtse	5,350	131,427	11,291	0.09
Sarpang	1,783	132,043	9,967	0.08
Thimphu	76	17,400	2,773	0.16
Trashigang	233	12,348	1,948	0.16
Trashy Yangtse	103	7,287	5,604	0.77
Trongsa	162	4,646	1,353	0.29
Tsirang	1,553	127,730	11,639	0.09
Wangdue Phodrang	259	23,137	10,145	0.44
Zhemgang	456	18,476	3,860	0.21
Govt. Farms	4	25,053	-	-
Total	17,253	744,682	46,888	0.06

Table A3.15 Sheep Population by *Dzongkhag* and Government farms

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Holders (Number)	Total	Standard Error	RSE
Bumthang	5	72	35	0.49
Chhukha	113	787	126	0.16
Dagana	17	137	59	0.43
Gasa	-	-	-	-
Haa	-	-	-	-
Lhuentse	-	-	-	-
Monggar	4	4	3	0.72
Paro	-	-	-	-
Pema Gatshel	-	-	-	-
Punakha	3	213	89	0.42
Samdrup Jongkhar	17	72	26	0.36
Samtse	918	4,828	328	0.07
Sarpang	153	740	100	0.13
Thimphu	-	-	-	-
Trashigang	91	904	134	0.15
Trashy Yangtse	-	-	-	-
Trongsa	1	2	3	1.29
Tsirang	9	44	25	0.58
Wangdue Phodrang	15	327	84	0.26
Zhemgang	1	6	6	1.07
Govt. Farms	1	402	-	-
Total	1,348	8,538	415	0.05

Table A3.16 Goat Population by *Dzongkhag* and Government farms

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Holders (Number)	Total	Standard Error	RSE
Bumthang	8	35	13	0.37
Chhukha	729	4,694	264	0.06
Dagana	1,862	13,060	417	0.03
Gasa	1	1	1	1.15
Haa	10	55	21	0.38
Lhuentse	3	3	2	0.65
Monggar	34	39	9	0.24
Paro	16	20	7	0.37
Pema Gatshel	11	11	5	0.43
Punakha	16	118	38	0.32
Samdrup Jongkhar	266	1,191	109	0.09
Samtse	2,501	15,219	583	0.04
Sarpang	1,139	7,364	308	0.04
Thimphu	5	8	5	0.59
Trashigang	16	30	6	0.21
Trashigang Yangtse	3	3	2	0.7
Trongsa	14	61	19	0.32
Tsirang	1,918	10,111	263	0.03
Wangdue Phodrang	27	140	40	0.29
Zhemgang	8	20	7	0.36
Govt. Farms	2	66	-	-
Total	8,589	52,249	876	0.02