



NEPAL NDC 3.0

RECOMMENDATION REPORT



APRIL 20, 2025

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IIDS's Recommendation on Nepal's Draft NDC 3.0

Nepal's NDC 3.0 must take a holistic, integrated, and context-sensitive approach—setting targets that are ambitious yet realistic, aligned with national development goals and on-the-ground realities. As a Least Developed Country with global GHG emissions (<0.1%), and very limited carbon emissions (<0.04%), Nepal's contributions must reflect its low responsibility yet high vulnerability as a Himalayan nation in the “Third Pole.” While aligning with the 1.5°C pathway is commendable, sectoral targets must be technically feasible and not hinder economic growth or misallocate scarce resources. A balanced focus on mitigation and adaptation is essential, with adaptation prioritized due to Nepal's acute climate risks.

This report, prepared by IIDS, presents feedback and recommendations for inclusion in the NDC 3.0 document submitted to the Ministry of Forests and Environment in April 2025.

Key Adjustments and Recommendations by Sector

1. Energy Generation, Supply, and Transmission Loss

NDC Target:

Expand renewable electricity generation capacity to 14,031 MW by 2030 and 28,500 MW by 2035. This target includes 10% by 2030 and 15% by 2035 from mini and micro-hydro power, solar, wind power and bioenergy. 6,641 MW by 2030 and 10,000 MW by 2035 in total are unconditional targets. By 2035, 8.45 billion unconditional and 24.05 billion is conditional. Of this, by 2030: 4.083 billion is unconditional and 9.607 billion is conditional.

Present Scenario:

Total installed power generation capacity is 3,500 MW, primarily from renewables of which about 5% comes from variable renewable projects/micro and mini hydropower, solar, wind and bioenergy.

Recommendation:

- Retain the unconditional targets of 6,641 MW by 2030 and 10,000 MW by 2035, which are achievable and aligned with current capacity and financial capabilities. Furthermore, absorbing 28,500 MW may exceed domestic demand, meaning Nepal must secure power export agreements (primarily with India) and build cross-border transmission, which adds uncertainty. The conditional portion (over 18000 MW by 2035) hinges on ~USD 24 billion of external financing, which is not guaranteed. Overall, while scaling up renewables is a worthy goal (it would cement Nepal's low-carbon development), the timeline and

magnitude appear overly optimistic given that Nepal's current installed hydropower capacity is only around 3300 MW.

- The 14,031 MW (2030) and 28,500 MW (2035) targets should be dropped, as they are economically unrealistic and risk escalating the investment, market, and geopolitical vulnerabilities. Overproduction without secure demand (especially exports to India) exposes Nepal to monopsony risks.
- **Prioritize Ready Projects:** Focus on ongoing and near-ready hydro projects by 2030 (e.g., Upper Arun, Arun-3, etc.), and expedite smaller run-of-river and solar projects that have shorter lead times. This builds momentum and output in the near future.
- **Strengthen Project Management and Enabling Policies:** Enhance the capacity of institutions like the Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) to manage multiple large projects. Fast-track regulatory approvals and land acquisition for priority plants. Implement robust environmental and social standards proactively to avoid delays.

NDC Target:

Decrease the total system transmission and distribution losses to 11.50% and 10.50% by 2030 and 2035 respectively while upgrading the transmission and distribution lines and substation capacity.

Present Scenario:

The percentage of total system transmission and distribution losses based on 2025 assessment is 12.73%. This is the percentage of energy lost in the process of delivering electricity from power generating stations to end-users.

Recommendation:

- **Secure Funding for Grid Upgrades:** Prioritize concessional loans/grants for transmission projects (many multilateral banks fund grid improvements with high returns). Even if full external funding isn't obtained, allocate the domestic budget to the most critical upgrades (e.g., replacing old lines in high-loss regions).
- **Phase Implementation:** Priority on high-loss distribution feeders (urban areas with overloaded transformers or rural long lines) to quickly bring losses down to ~11.5% by 2030. Then target more challenging structural fixes to reach ~10.5% by 2035.
- **Deploy Smart Grid Technologies:** Invest in smart meters and automated grid management systems to detect and reduce losses (technical and theft). NEA's recent smart meter installations should be expanded nationwide to improve billing and accountability.
- **Maintenance and Training:** Alongside new hardware, enhance the maintenance regime and train utility engineers on loss reduction techniques (e.g., balancing loads, preventive

maintenance). Sustaining low losses requires continuous attention to equipment and network configuration.

- Policy and Regulation: Strengthen regulations against power theft and ensure tariffs allow NEA to reinvest in infrastructure. A financially healthy utility can more easily justify and fund loss-reduction projects.

3. Electric Cooking and Heating

NDC Targets:

Expand the use of electric cookstoves for 2.1 million households and an additional 15,000 institutions and firms by 2035. Use of electric cookstoves in a total of 500,000 households and an additional 1,500 institutions are unconditional targets.

Present Scenario:

As of 2025, approximately 400,000 households have electric cookstoves.

This is a good contribution toward the national clean cooking goal. Clean cooking brings tremendous co-benefits—in health (avoiding indoor air pollution), deforestation for fuelwood, and women's empowerment (time savings from fuel collection). The e-cooking goal builds upon already available renewable in Nepal, creating a seamless loop of demand for clean energy.

Recommendation:

- Revise the electric cooking target upwards. With over 97% of households connected to the grid, a target of 50% electric cooking by 2030 and over 90% by 2035 is realistic and transformative. Universal adoption of electric cooking could generate additional electricity demand of nearly 2000 MW. This would be the most effective intervention to reach Net Zero, yielding co-benefits in health, gender equality, air quality, and energy security.
- Invest in domestic innovation such as through Mahabir Pun's National Innovation Center to develop Nepali-tailored induction stoves, catalyzing a Rs. 21.6 billion supply chain ecosystems. Each stove costing approximately Rs. 4,000, scaling to all 5.4 million households in Nepal¹ represents a transformative national opportunity.
- Behavior Change and Awareness: Invest in outreach through community organizations to demonstrate the benefits of clean cooking. For example, support local women's groups that can champion induction stove use and teach recipes adapted to electric cooking. Similarly, promote the health benefits of ICS via rural health clinics.
- Strengthen After-Sales Support: Ensure there is a supply chain for maintenance – e.g., technicians to repair induction stoves in rural areas, spare parts for biogas systems, etc. This builds user confidence that new technologies are dependable.

¹ NPHC 2021: <https://censusnepal.cbs.gov.np/results>

- Flexibility in Targets: Be prepared to adjust the mix of solutions based on uptake. If, for instance, electric cooking adoption accelerates faster than expected (due to urbanization and cheap electricity), Nepal could surpass the 2.1 million e-cooking target and might reduce emphasis on biomass stoves. Conversely, if electricity outreach is slower in some remote areas, keep promoting improved biomass stoves as an interim solution beyond 2030. The NDC implementation plan should allow such adaptive management.

4. Biogas and Biomass Cookstoves

NDC Targets

Expand the use of household-level biogas for cooking to 500,000 households by 2030 and 652,770 households by 2035. Increase large-scale biogas plants to 550 units by 2030 and 750 units by 2035.

Present Scenario:

As of 2025 data, there are currently 450,770 household-level biogas units installed. In addition, for large-scale biogas plants there are about 357 units installed throughout the country.

Recommendation:

- Phase out household biogas promotion due to its labor-intensive nature and poor success rate despite decades of state support.
- Given Nepal's acute labor shortage from high out-migration, this technology is not viable at household scale. Instead, focus on commercial biomass and treat improved cookstoves as a transitional strategy while working towards universal electric cooking.

5. Transport Sector

NDC Target

In 2030 and 2035, increase the sales of battery electric vehicles (BEVs) to 90% and 95% for all private passenger vehicles (including 20 wheelers), and 70% and 90% for all public passenger vehicles.

Build and operate at least 50 km by 2030 and 100 km by 2035 of integrated electric bus, trolley and light rail transit system in Kathmandu Valley.

Build and operate 200 km by 2030 and 100 km by 2030 and 300 km by 2035 of the electric rail networks to support public commuting and mass transportation of goods (freight).

Present Scenario:

As of now, there is currently a 12.38% penetration of BEVs in private passenger vehicle sales, of which there is almost an equal percentage of 46% for four-wheeler sales and 9.6% for two-wheelers. Regarding public transport, it has been estimated that as of 2023, there is 29% electric sales for four-wheeler public passenger vehicles.

Recommendation:

- Current EV costs (2.5–3x that of ICE vehicles) and lack of viable commercial EV models render rapid adoption unfeasible without cost parity and stronger infrastructure. The opportunity cost of importing EVs in FY 2023/24 considering the entire year’s import number is an extra foreign exchange loss of NPR 17.07 billion. Talking of revenue implications, in the FY 2023/24, Nepal imported 11,700 EVs worth NPR 29.47 billion equivalents of foreign exchange (FOREX), resulting in a revenue loss of NPR 15.59 billion for the entire financial year compared to ICE vehicles. Instead, if the same amount of foreign exchange had been used for importing ICE vehicles, the opportunity cost in terms of the foregone tax revenue would have been more than NPR 61 billion². Therefore, reassessing the overly ambitious EV targets, especially for two-wheelers and commercial vehicles, which are the main emitters, is essential.
- Kathmandu Valley’s air pollution is often wrongly attributed solely to transport; forest fires are a significant contributor. However, the increasing number of two-wheelers, diesel-powered vehicles like freight transport trucks, and public transportation significantly contribute to the Valley's severe air quality issues. Agro-residue burning in the neighboring states and frequent forest fires contribute to major air pollution episodes. This needs to be assessed in detail to find major source of emission in Nepal and mitigate it.
- Ban the import of private diesel-powered vehicles to curb air pollution and reduce carbon emissions. This measure should replace the current practice of providing lower import duties on diesel vehicles compared to petrol ones, which inadvertently incentivizes higher-emission transport choices. Aligning fiscal policies with environmental goals will support Nepal’s climate commitments and promote cleaner, sustainable mobility.
- The commitments on Electric Rail, Metro, and BRT should be dropped completely. These are economically unjustifiable for a low middle-income country like Nepal. Promoting such infrastructure diverts resources from critical areas and risks becoming costly symbolic gestures.

6. Industry: Brick Kiln Sector

NDC Target

Phase out fixed-chimney bull trench kilns (FCBTKs) and convert existing ones to hybrid Hoffman tunnel kilns for brick production. By 2030, Nepal aims to pilot an electric tunnel kiln of medium scale (100 million bricks/year).

² IIDS 2024:

https://iids.org.np/publications/details/reports/iids_policy_brief_on_re_evaluating_fiscal_incentives_on_electric_vehicles?id=304

Present Scenario:

There are approximately 1,100 brick kilns in Nepal; 95% of them are fixed-chimney bull's trench kilns (FCBTKs)—a major source of air pollution. The other 5% are more eco-friendly technologies, such as Hoffmann, tunnel and clamp kilns.

Recommendation:

- Commit to a complete ban on the production and import of red bricks by 2030, owing to their severe environmental impact, destruction of agricultural land and dependence on foreign labor.
- Promote cement blocks, leveraging Nepal's self-sufficiency in cement production, which are superior alternatives environmentally (with the right mix) and economically.
- Offer financial incentives and subsidies to brick manufacturers who voluntarily shift to concrete block production. These may include tax breaks, grants, or low interest loans to offset initial transition costs and encourage widespread adoption.

7. Agriculture Sector:

NDC Target:

5000 hectares of new Orchards will be planted by 2030 increasing to 10,000 hectares by 2035.

Present Scenario:

In 2011, the area under permanent crop was 168,457 hectares whereas in 2021 it was 145,363 hectares. In 2022-23, the area under fruits crop was 139,478 hectares. The area under permanent crop has declined by 20,000 hectares (1.2% per year) between 2011 and 2021.

Recommendations:

- Considering the high potential and emerging trend of expansion of temperate fruits (e.g., apple, walnuts etc.) in the mountains and subtropical fruits (e.g., kiwi, orange and other citrus fruits) in mid hills and tropical fruits (e.g., banana, litchi and mango) in Terai, the country can easily expand area under fruit orchard beyond 10,000 hectares by 2035.
- There are some on-going government initiatives to promote fruit trees in Nepal such as NAFHA (Nuts & Fruits in Hilly Areas) project (ADB, 2022³) and fruit zones/super zones of Prime Minister Modernization Project (PMAMP) including other some initiatives from the development partners and private sectors that can easily expand beyond the proposed

³ ADB (2022). Project Administration Manual. Nepal: Nuts and Fruits in Hilly Areas Project (NEP RRP48218). [chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-documents/48218/48218-006-pam-en.pdf](https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-documents/48218/48218-006-pam-en.pdf)

targets. Therefore, at least 20,000 ha of fruit orchard expansion can be done by 2035 in the proposed targets.⁴⁵

Missing target:

The current NDC 3.0 report misses targets and actions for minimizing methane emissions from the wet paddy cultivation in Nepal. Wet paddy cultivation is one of the major contributors of GHG emission in Nepal's agriculture sector, after livestock. Continuous flooding in wet paddy cultivation releases methane gases contributing to GHG emissions.

Recommendation:

- Establish baseline condition for methane emissions from wet paddy cultivation (like crop residue burning assessment) by 2030 to enable effective monitoring and evaluation
- Promote and scale up the adoption of promising technologies available to reduce methane emissions such as Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD), Direct Seeding (DS) in rice and System of Rice Intensification (SRI) with better fertilizer and water management.
- Set clear targets to minimize methane emissions from rice farming by 2035, aligning with national climate commitments and supporting low emission agricultural development.

8. Forestry and Land Use

NDC Target:

Maintain at least 46.08% of its total land area under forest cover, including other wooded land limited to less than 2.7% and advance sustainable forest management by 2035.

Present Scenario:

As of now, the current forest cover already stands at 46.08%, including 2.7% classified as other wooded land. Forests contribute to carbon sequestration, and thus, a portion of Nepal's greenhouse gas emissions are canceled out by the forestation it already has.

Recommendation:

- Nepal has already achieved the 46% forest cover target. Future commitments must focus on enhancing forest quality and economic productivity.
- Nepal's NDC 3.0 positions forests as carbon sinks but overlooks significant CO₂ emissions from forest fires—potentially overstating the sector's mitigation potential. Between 2019 and 2022, forest fires in Nepal burned over 8,000 square kilometers and released more than

⁴ <http://www.adb.org/Documents/RRPs/?id=48218-006-3>

⁵ https://pmamp.gov.np/en-publications?field_publications_category_target_id_entityreference_filter=All

62,000 gigagrams (Gg) of CO₂, with the highest annual emissions recorded in 2021 (over 27,000 Gg). Table 1 presents the annual estimates of CO₂ emission over the four-year period and PM_{2.5} levels recorded for that year.

Table 1: Annual Burned area, CO₂ and PM_{2.5} emissions attributed to Forest Fires (2019-2022)

Year	Burned area (sq-km)	CO ₂ Emission (Gg)	Annual Average PM _{2.5} Concentration (µg/m ³)	WHO Air Quality Guideline for PM _{2.5} (2021) ⁶
2019	3189.15	22,895.56	66.8 ⁷	5 µg/m ³ (annual average)
2020	575.28	2,690.23	54.8 ⁸	
2021	3697.68	27,452.94	60.2 ⁹	
2022	1269.17	9,489.07	45.1 ¹⁰	

Source: Author, using data from Google Earth Engine (2019–2022)¹¹.

The PM_{2.5} levels represent the annual average recorded across Nepal's 25 most populated districts, highlighting the potential impact of forest fire-induced emissions on national air quality trends. The data consistently show that annual PM_{2.5} exposure exceeds the WHO's recommended limit. To ensure transparency and comprehensiveness, NDC3.0 should explicitly include forest fires emissions in its GHG accounting and mitigation efforts.

- Emphasize carbon trading, sustainable harvesting, and economic incentives for communities managing forests. Forests must be viewed not just as carbon sinks but economic assets. Under existing agreements, Nepal's forests are projected to generate USD 45 million by 2025 by reducing 9 million tons of CO₂. However, aligning carbon credit pricing with international recommendations of USD 40–80 per ton¹² could increase

⁶ <https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/345329/9789240034228-eng.pdf>

⁷ AQLI. (2019). University of Chicago, Energy Policy Institute. *Nepal Fact Sheet 2019*.

⁸ AQLI. (2020). University of Chicago, Energy Policy Institute. *Nepal Fact Sheet 2020*.

⁹ AQLI. (2021). University of Chicago, Energy Policy Institute. *Nepal Fact Sheet 2021*.

¹⁰ AQLI. (2022). University of Chicago, Energy Policy Institute. *Nepal Fact Sheet 2022*.

¹¹ Author's calculation using MODIS MCD64A1 Collection 6 Burned Area Product via Google Earth Engine (2019–2022). Burned pixels were identified based on the burnt date band and spatially aggregated within Nepal's boundaries using the Global Administrative Unit Layers (GAUL) to estimate total burned area in square kilometers. CO₂ estimates based on IPCC (2006) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Volume 4 Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

¹²World Bank Group. (2021, May 25). Carbon Prices now Apply to Over a Fifth of Global Greenhouse Gases. *World Bank*. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2021/05/25/carbon-prices-now-apply-to-over-a-fifth-of-global-greenhouse-gases>

potential revenue to USD 360–720 million. This highlights the strategic importance of updating Nepal’s carbon pricing framework to match global standards and fully leverage its forest-based carbon trading potential.

8. Water Resources

NDC Target:

By 2030, implementation of groundwater irrigation cluster projects will cover an additional 112,500 ha, and by 2035 expand to 318,000 ha using renewable energy. Lift irrigation projects will be developed to irrigate an additional 111,500 ha using renewable energy by 2030.

Present Scenario:

As of the latest data, approximately 493,830 hectares of agricultural land are irrigated using groundwater sources. Among these, shallow tubewells (STWs) are the most prevalent, with around 152,766 STWs collectively irrigating about 444,841 hectares. In addition, deep tubewells (DTWs) number approximately 1,278 and are responsible for irrigating 48,989 hectares. In terms of regional distribution, the Terai region accounts for the vast majority of groundwater-based irrigation. This area hosts 150,771 tubewells (both shallow and deep), which irrigate about 485,877 hectares of farmland. In contrast, the hill region utilizes a smaller number of tubewells—around 3,273—to cover 7,953 hectares¹³.

Recommendation:

- Avoid narrow framing that limits Nepal’s vast water resource potential to just electricity production and emphasize water security, multipurpose use, ecosystem services, agriculture, and climate resilience.
- Develop a Hydrological Assessment Plan. Conduct detailed groundwater mapping to identify aquifers that can support the planned irrigation without depletion. Use this to prioritize project sites and set safe yield limits for each cluster.
- Track how much land actually gets year-round irrigation and the agricultural yield improvements. If by 2030 the 112k ha goal is not fully met, reassess scalability – possibly adjust the 2035 target downward or extend timeline. Conversely, if successful, use it to leverage more funding. Additionally, keep an eye on groundwater tables via observation wells; if any signs of over-extraction occur, adapt the usage plan (e.g., encourage conjunctive use of surface water in monsoon and groundwater in dry season).

¹³ <https://www.dwri.gov.np/files/notice/20240806061151.pdf>

9. Waste

Missing NDC Target:

- Nepal generated an estimated 42,000 tons of e-waste in 2023¹⁴ with an annual growth rate of 18%¹⁵. Considering Nepal has ratified the Basel Convention¹⁶, which restricts the transboundary movement of hazardous waste, including e-waste like batteries, the country is required to manage such waste domestically or ensure environmentally sound disposal. An e-waste management plan must be developed and implemented before further increasing the deployment targets for Battery Electric Vehicles (BEVs), to ensure sustainable handling of electronic and battery waste.

Missing Sector in NDC 3.0

Digital Sector: An emerging industry

- Nepal's data center landscape is relatively small but growing due to increasing internet penetration, digitalization, and demand for cloud services. The growth of data centers in Nepal is driven by rising internet users (over 90% mobile penetration as of 2023), government initiatives for digital transformation (e.g., Digital Nepal Framework), expansion of cloud services by global providers like AWS and Google, which may partner with local facilities, and increasing demand for data storage due to e-commerce, fintech, and social media. Traditionally data centers rely heavily on fossil fuel-based electricity and energy-intensive cooling systems; therefore, green data centers are on the rise to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by optimizing energy efficiency, something that should be considered by Nepal government in its digital transformation initiative.

Cross-Cutting Sector

Climate Finance: Advance a strategic approach by operationalizing the Green Taxonomy, Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) guidelines, and Climate-Responsive Budgeting—ensuring climate finance mechanisms prioritize adaptation and practical mitigation efforts. Strengthen the Ministry of Finance's (MoF) role in mobilizing and aligning climate finance with national development planning.

¹⁴ E-Waste Monitor. (2024, December 12). *The Global E-Waste Monitor 2024 - E-Waste Monitor*. <https://ewastemonitor.info/the-global-e-waste-monitor-2024/>

¹⁵ *Creating a cleaner Future: How Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) can support E-Waste management and electric cooking in Nepal - Modern Energy Cooking services*. (2025, May 9). Modern Energy Cooking Services. <https://meccs.org.uk/blog/creating-a-cleaner-future-how-extended-producer-responsibility-epr-can-support-e-waste-management-and-electric-cooking-in-nepal/>

¹⁶ Basel Convention. (n.d.). *Parties to the Basel Convention*. Copyright 2011 by Basel Convention. <https://www.basel.int/Countries/StatusofRatifications/PartiesSignatories/tabid/4499/Default.aspx>

- **Operationalize Green Finance Taxonomy:** The central bank should issue directives, mandate climate related reporting and conduct workshops to build capacity among financial institutions. To encourage adoption, it can also offer incentives such as lower refinancing rates for institutions that apply taxonomy¹⁷. **Integrate Climate Risk into Financial Sector:** Expand ESRM guidelines to mandate climate stress-testing, TCFD¹⁸ aligned disclosures, and risk mitigation plans, drawing on regional best practices and guidance from the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS)^{19,20}.
- **Enhance Domestic Resource Mobilization:** Develop green bonds, scale PPPs, increase climate budget share, explore earmarked taxes, pilot municipal bonds, and launch diaspora bonds for climate projects.
- **Strengthen Coordination and Expertise:** Appoint a MoF climate finance consultant to guide policy, build MRV capacity, develop projects, facilitate funding, and coordinate domestically and internationally.

GEDSI: In case of disasters or emergencies, it is essential to ensure that early warning messages are accessible to everyone, including persons with disabilities. Therefore, develop and effectively implement a Common Alert Protocol (CAP) for early warning systems that guarantees inclusive and accessible communication to ensure that disaster warnings are received promptly and effectively by individuals of all abilities.

Conclusion

Nepal's NDC 3.0 must reflect its unique climate geography, economic constraints, and social context. By anchoring its commitments in realism, prioritizing adaptation, and ensuring holistic cross-sectoral coherence, Nepal can achieve credible, equitable, and transformative climate action aligned with its national development goals and global responsibilities.

Adaptation as a Strategic Priority: Given Nepal's negligible contribution to global emissions yet high vulnerability to climate risk, placing adaptation at the center of climate strategy is essential.

¹⁷ Green Finance and Investment. Developing Sustainable Finance Definitions and Taxonomies. https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/publications/reports/2020/10/developing-sustainable-finance-definitions-and-taxonomies_e2b5148f/134a2dbe-en.pdf

¹⁸ Chiba, Y., Mori, N., & Shimizu, N. (2017). *Strengthening the Integration of Climate Risks in the Banking Sector*. <https://www.iges.or.jp/en/pub/strengthening-integration-climate-risks/en>

¹⁹ NGFS publications | Network for Greening the Financial System. (n.d.). Network for Greening the Financial System. <https://www.ngfs.net/en/publications-and-statistics/ngfs-publications>

²⁰ Zou, S., Morel, R., Spencer, T. J., Cochran, I., & Colombier, M. (2015). *Mainstreaming Climate Change into Financial Governance: Rationale and Entry Points*. https://www.cigionline.org/sites/default/files/fixing_climate_governance_pb_no5.pdf

Nepal must adopt an adaptation-first approach. While mitigation efforts remain important, adaptation offers stronger development co-benefits and better aligns with climate justice and resilience.

Realistic and Implementable Targets: The success of NDC 3.0 hinges on targets that are achievable, grounded in domestic capacity, and designed to minimize reliance on uncertain flows of international climate finance. Aligning ambition with feasibility will strengthen credibility and ensure sustained progress.

