



नेपाल सरकार

वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालय

EX: पो. व. नं. : ३८८७
सिंहदरवार, काठमाण्डौ

योजना, अनुसन्धान तथा सम्बन्ध महाशाखा
नीति विश्लेषण शाखा

पत्र संख्या :- २०७७/०७८

चलानी नं. :- २६६

प्राप्त पत्र संख्या र मिति :-

मिति: २०७७/०८/०३

विषय: राय/सुझाव उपलब्ध गराईदिने सम्बन्धमा ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा नेपाल सरकार, (मा. मन्त्रीस्तर) को मिति ०७७/०७/०२ को निर्णयानुसार नेपालको तर्फबाट UNFCCC मा पेश गर्नुपर्ने Enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution (eNDC) को मस्यौदा तयार गर्न गठित कार्यदलले तयार गरेको यसै साथ संलग्न eNDC मस्यौदा उपर केही राय/सुझाव भए १० (दश) दिन भित्र यस मन्त्रालयमा आईपुग्ने गरी उपलब्ध गराईदिन हुन यस मन्त्रालय (सचिवस्तर) को मिति २०७७/०८/०३ को निर्णयानुसार अनुरोध छ ।

वि. प्रसाद
०७७/०८/०४

डा. विनोद प्रसाद देवकोटा
उपसचिव

Nepal's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 2020

(DRAFT)

1. Introduction

Nepal is among the most vulnerable countries to climate change and is at high risk from its adverse impacts due to the country's fragile topography, the climate-sensitive livelihoods of the people, and their limited adaptive capacity. Despite Nepal's negligible emissions, it is committed to taking determined actions on climate change in line with the provisions under the Paris Agreement. Efforts to limit global average temperature rise to 1.5°C result in lower risks for Nepal when compared to 2°C or higher temperatures. These risks are in addition to the existing impacts and vulnerabilities of climate change in the country. Nepal, therefore, calls on all Parties to increase ambition and move collectively onto emission reduction pathways consistent with the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C warming limit.

The Government of Nepal hereby communicates its enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement for the period 2021 - 2030, pursuant to Articles 4.2 and 4.11 of the Paris Agreement, and Decision 1/CP.21 paragraph 23 and 24, and other relevant provisions of the Paris Agreement, taking into account the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of its national circumstances.

2. Nepal's Long-Term Low Greenhouse Gas Emissions Development Strategy

Nepal envisions achieving socio-economic prosperity by building a climate-resilient society. To this end, the country has developed its policy and institutional framework. In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 19 of the Paris Agreement, Nepal is formulating a long-term low greenhouse gas emissions development strategy by 2021. The strategy will present a vision towards net-zero greenhouse gas emissions and a resilient economy.

3. Mitigation Component of NDC

Nepal's Nationally Determined Contribution	
Type	Activity-based targets and policy targets in key sectors, including emissions reduction in some sectors. The targets in this section, unless otherwise specified, are all conditional upon international support.
Coverage	Energy; Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU); Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU); and Waste
Timeframe	From 1 st January 2021- 31 st December 2030 Single year target – 2030, including updates on 2025 targets
Energy	(Energy generation) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• By 2030, expand clean energy generation from approximately 1400 MW to 15,000 MW, of which 5-10 % will be generated from mini- and micro-hydro power; solar; and wind energy. Of this, 5,000 MW is an

	<p>unconditional target, and the remainder is dependent upon the provision of funding by the international community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2030, ensure 15% of the total energy demand is supplied using clean energy sources. <p>(Transport)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2025, increase sales of e-vehicles, such that 25% of all private passenger vehicles sales, including two-wheelers, will be electric, and 20% of all four-wheeler public passenger vehicle sales will be electric (this public passenger target does not take into account electric-rickshaws and electric-tempos). As a consequence of this e-vehicle sales target, fossil fuel energy demand for the transportation sector will decrease from approximately 40 million GJ in the BAU scenario in 2025 to 36 million GJ, which is around 9% decrease in fossil fuel dependency. This target will reduce emissions from a projected BAU of 2,988 Gg CO₂ eq. in 2025 to 2,734 Gg CO₂ eq., which is around 8% decrease in emissions. • By 2030, increase sales of e-vehicles such that 90% of all private passenger vehicle sales, including two-wheelers, will be electric, and 60% of all four-wheeler public passenger vehicle sales will be electric (the public passenger target does not take into account electric-rickshaws and electric-tempos). As a consequence of this e-vehicle sales target, energy demand for fossil fuels will decrease from approximately 48 million GJ in the BAU scenario in 2030 to 34.5 million GJ, which is around 28% decrease in fossil fuel dependency. This target will reduce emissions from a projected BAU of 3,640 Gg CO₂ eq. in 2030 to 2,619 Gg CO₂ eq., which is around 28% decrease in emissions. • By 2030, develop 200 km of electric rail network to support public commuting and mass transportation of goods. <p>(Residential cooking and biogas)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2030, ensure 25% of all households use electric stoves as their primary mode of cooking. • By 2025, install 300,000 improved cookstoves, specifically in rural areas. • By 2025, install an additional 50,000 household biogas plants and 500 large scale biogas plants (institutional/ industrial/ community). <p>These three targets collectively can reduce emissions from approximately 1,999 Gg CO₂ eq. in BAU in 2025 to approximately 1,774 Gg CO₂ eq., which is around 11% reduction in emissions from the cooking sector. For 2030, these three targets collectively can reduce emissions from approximately 2,064 Gg CO₂ eq. from BAU to 1,599 Gg CO₂ eq., which is around 23% reduction in emissions.</p>
AFOLU	<p>(Forestry)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2030, maintain 45% of the total area of the country under forest cover (including other wooded land limited to less than 3%).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2030, manage 50% of Tarai and Inner Tarai forests and 25% of middle hills and mountain forests sustainably, including through the use of funding from REDD+ initiatives.
Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2025, formulate guidelines and establish mechanisms to monitor emissions from large industries. By 2030, reduce coal consumption and air pollution from brick and cement industries through development of emission standards.
Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2025, 380 million liters/day of wastewater will be treated before discharge to natural courses, and 60,000 cubic meters/year of faecal sludge will be managed. These two activities together will reduce around 258 Gg CO₂ eq. compared to BAU.

Detailed Description of Mitigation Component of NDC¹	
1. Quantified information on the reference point, including, as appropriate, a base year	
a Reference year(s) , base year(s), reference period(s) or other starting point(s)	<p>Nepal's NDC comprises of sectoral activity-based targets. As per the Greenhouse Gas Inventory, prepared for the Third National Communication (TNC), the net GHG emissions of 31,998.91 Gg CO₂ eq. was estimated for Nepal in the base year 2011. The direct GHG emission for the following sectors are:</p> <p>Energy: 14713.36 Gg CO₂ eq. IPPU: 379.80 Gg CO₂ eq. AFOLU: 15982.16 Gg CO₂ eq. Waste: 923.59 Gg CO₂ eq.</p>
b. Quantifiable information on the reference indicators , their values in the reference year(s), base year(s), reference period(s) or other starting point(s), and, as applicable, in the target year	<p>Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current total installed capacity for energy generation is approximately 1400MW, mainly from hydropower. Nepal categorizes mini- and micro-hydropower (i.e. hydropower of less than 1MW capacity) and solar and wind as renewable energy. Current energy demand satisfied by clean energy sources is uncertain but well below 15%. Current share of electric vehicles is approximately 1%. Current rail network – reference not available. Currently around 5% of households use electric induction stoves, either as their primary or secondary mode of cooking. <p>Industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently emission standards are not in place for emissions related to the brick and cement industries. <p>Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently 2.1 % of waste water and less than 1% of the faecal sludge is treated.

¹ Information to facilitate Clarity, Transparency and Understanding (ICTU) Guidelines

	<p>AFOLU (Forestry)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nepal's 2016 NDC set a target to maintain 40% of the total area of the country under forest cover. • Current forest cover is approximately 44.74% of which less than 3% is other wooded land (OWL).
<p>c. For strategies, plans and actions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement, or policies and measures as components of nationally determined contributions where paragraph 1(b) above is not applicable, Parties to provide other relevant information</p>	<p>The targets in this section, unless specified, are all conditional upon international support and will be implemented by 2030.</p> <p>Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2030, increase reliable supply of clean energy ensuring access to all.. • Increase the quantity (kWh), quality, reliability, and affordability of electricity access from renewable sources. • Strengthen transmission and distribution links to support upscaling of e-cooking, e-transport and charging stations. • Develop enabling environment to provide power to small and mid-size enterprises (SMEs) using distributed renewable energy generation sources. • Promote public electric mobility through policy incentives, including subsidy policies and other financial mechanisms. • By 2025, ensure at least three provinces operate electric public transport; five provinces establish vehicle fitness test centers to monitor and regulate vehicular emissions; and all metropolitans have roads paved with bicycle and pedestrian lanes. <p>Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land use (AFOLU) (Forestry)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forests under community-based management will comprise at least 60% of Nepal’s forest area; and ensure 50% of women representation and proportional representation of Dalits and Indigenous Peoples in management committees. • Ensure social and environmental safeguards including Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC); forest tenure and access to finance and technology for local people including women and Indigenous Peoples. • Ensure benefits (carbon and non-carbon) from sustainable forest management, watershed-management, and biodiversity-protection will be shared

	<p>with local people including women and Indigenous Peoples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2030, upgrade watershed health and vitality of at least 20 districts to a higher condition category. • By 2030, create an inventory of wetlands in Nepal and sustainably manage the vulnerable wetlands. • By 2030, enhance sink capacity of the land-use sector by instituting the Forest Development Fund (FDF) for compensation of plantations and forest restoration. • Increase growing stock including Mean Annual Increment in <i>Tarai</i>, Hills and Mountains. • Afforest/reforest viable public and private lands, including through agroforestry. • Restore and manage degraded forest land, including in the <i>Chure</i> region. <p>(Agriculture)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate climate change in the upcoming revised Agriculture Policy. • By 2025, update the Rangeland Policy and develop plans for the sustainable management of rangelands. • By 2030, establish 200 climate smart villages and 500 climate smart farms. • Promote intercropping, agroforestry, conservation tillage, and livestock and agricultural waste management. • Ensure increased access of climate-smart agricultural technologies to women, smallholder farmers and marginalized groups. <p>Industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2030, adopt low emission technologies in brick and cement industries to reduce coal consumption and air pollution, including through the development and/or enactment of emission standards. • By 2025, formulate guidelines and establish mechanisms to monitor emissions from large industries. <p>Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2030, create an enabling environment for both public and private sector to treat industrial and municipal waste, including faecal sludge.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2030, adopt and implement waste segregation, recycling and waste-to-energy programs in at least 100 municipalities. • Promote the 3Rs (reduce, reuse, and recycle) approach to waste management, along with source segregation and management of degradable and non-degradable waste. • Focus on co-production of energy and organic fertilizer from solid waste, waste water and faecal sludge. <p>Other Relevant Targets (Tourism)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2025, formulate and implement nature-based tourism plans in at least five main tourist destinations. • By 2030, ensure at least five tourist destinations are carbon neutral. • By 2030, include measures in policies to offset the carbon footprint of emissions resulting from tourism transport. <p>(Urban Settlements)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt national building codes and prepare Integrated Urban Development Plans (IUDPs) emphasizing low carbon and climate-resilient urban settlements in all municipalities. • By 2025, revise the urban environment management guidelines to incorporate activities related to promoting low carbon and climate-resilient urban settlements. <p>Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) By 2030, develop an Action Plan for integrating GESI in achieving NDC targets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote full, equal and meaningful participation of women and marginalized groups in climate change-related policy development; and during the planning-, monitoring- and implementation-processes at the local, provincial and national levels. • Promote leadership, participation and negotiation capacity of women in climate change forums. • Ensure gender-disaggregated data when reporting on progress and achievements.
d. Target relative to the reference indicator, expressed numerically, for	See NDC and section 1b.

example in percentage or amount of reduction	
e. Information on sources of data used in quantifying the reference point(s)	Greenhouse Gas Inventory prepared for the Third National Communication.
f. Information on the circumstances under which the Party may update the values of the reference indicators	In the next greenhouse gas inventory, Nepal may update the reference indicators of existing sectors and/or may provide new values for sectors that were not previously covered. Nepal will update the values of reference indicators in such cases.
2. Time frames and/or periods for implementation	
a. Time frame and/or period for implementation, including start and end date, consistent with any further relevant decision adopted by the CMA;	From 1 st January 2021- 31 st December 2030.
b. Whether it is a single-year or multi-year target, as applicable.	Single year target – 2030, including updates on 2025 targets.
3. Scope and coverage	
a. General description of the target ;	<p>Sectoral activity-based and policy targets, including emissions reduction in some sectors.</p> <p>The Government of Nepal will meet unconditional targets without any funding support.</p> <p>Conditional targets are dependent on international support on financing, technology transfer and/or capacity building.</p>
b. Sectors, gases, categories and pools covered by the nationally determined contribution, including, as applicable, consistent with IPCC guidelines;	<p>Sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Energy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Electricity generation ○ Transportation ○ Residential demand (energy demand for cooking) ● Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use (AFOLU) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Deforestation and forest degradation ○ Agriculture ● Industrial process and product use (IPPU) ● Waste <p>Gases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) ● Methane (CH₄) ● Nitrous Oxide (NO₂)
c. How the Party has taken into consideration	Detailed assessment carried out during the NDC formulation process concluded that the data needed to define targets and to

<p>paragraphs 31(c) and (d) of decision 1/CP.21;</p>	<p>rigorously assess the impact of policies and actions on emissions for all sectors was not available.</p> <p>Nepal will extend the scope of the coverage of its NDC over time to all categories of anthropogenic emissions and removal, as more robust data becomes available.</p>
<p>d. Mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, including description of specific projects, measures and initiatives of Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans.</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>
<p>4. Planning process</p>	
<p>a. Information on the planning processes that the Party undertook to prepare its NDC and, if available, on the Party's implementation plans, including, as appropriate:</p>	
<p>i. Domestic institutional arrangements, public participation and engagement with local communities and indigenous peoples, in a gender-responsive manner;</p>	<p>The NDC was developed through an inclusive and participatory process, with a series of in-person consultations at the national and provincial level.</p> <p>Nepal's NDC formulation was a country-driven process following the principle of leaving no one behind. A team of experts reviewed overarching and sectoral policies, strategies and programs; and coordinated the process of gathering data, and performing analysis. These assessments were later verified through in-person and virtual consultations both at the national and provincial level with line ministries, experts and other stakeholders comprising of youth and women.</p> <p>The reviewed targets served as an input for the technical work, such as Low Emissions Analysis Platform (LEAP) modeling for building scenarios and projections. The output of the technical work and inputs received from a series of consultations were further reviewed and verified by the NDC Working Committee, established by the Ministry of Forests and Environment and comprising representatives from government agencies and relevant experts. Furthermore, the NDC was discussed at the Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee on Climate Change (IMCCCC) and shared with respective line ministries for formal inputs. Finally, it was submitted to the Cabinet for approval.</p>
<p>ii. Contextual matters, including, inter alia, as appropriate:</p>	

<p>(a) National circumstances, such as geography, climate, economy, sustainable development and poverty eradication;</p>	<p>Nepal is a landlocked country that lies in the southern face of the Himalayan mountain range. The country is located between 26^o 22' and 30^o 27' North latitude and 80^o 04' and 88^o 12' East longitude and covers an area of 147,516 square kilometers. Physiographic regions within the country include: High Himal, High Mountain, Middle Mountain, Siwalik, and the <i>Tarai</i>. Within these regions, elevations range from 8848 meters to 59 meters.</p> <p>Nepal's climate is influenced by the Himalayan mountain range and the South Asian Monsoon. The climate, is characterized by four distinct seasons: pre-monsoon (March-May), monsoon (June-September), post-monsoon (October- November) and winter (December- February).</p> <p>Nepal is a least developed nation whose economy mostly depends on agriculture and remittance. Nepal's per capita GDP was US\$ 1085 in fiscal year 2019/2020 with a growth rate of 7.5% from the last fiscal year. However, the impacts of COVID-19 is already bringing these numbers down.</p> <p>Within the past two decades, the proportion of Nepalese living in absolute material poverty has more than halved from 49% in 1992 to 23% in 2015. It significantly reduced rates of child and maternal mortality as well. Primary school enrolment now exceeds 96% and has gender parity. Average life expectancy at birth has crossed 70 years. Nepal's pace of development has been one of the highest in the world. The latest Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) shows that 28.6% of population are still multi-dimensionally poor – meaning that their lives are impacted by several deprivations simultaneously. But it also reveals that Nepal halved its official MPI between 2006 and 2014.</p> <p>Building on the relative success of the Millennium Development Goals, Nepal is committed to pursuing and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. These global ambitions are broadly aligned with the social, economic and environmental aspirations that Nepal has set for itself in its new constitution.</p>
<p>(b) Best practices and experience related to the preparation of the NDC;</p>	<p>See above 4 (a, i)</p>
<p>(c) Other contextual aspirations and priorities acknowledged when</p>	<p>The provision in the Paris Agreement to limit global average temperature rise to 1.5°C results in lower risks for Nepal when compared to 2°C or higher temperatures.</p>

<p>joining the Paris Agreement;</p>	<p>Nepal’s commitment to reduce national GHG emission levels will require international support on financing, technology transfer and/or capacity building.</p> <p>Furthermore, Nepal aspires to avoid the residual risks caused by Loss and Damage, and to receive financial and any other support for the risks that may still materialize.</p>
<p>b. Specific information applicable to Parties, including regional economic integration organizations and their member States, that have reached an agreement to act jointly under Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, including the Parties that agreed to act jointly and the terms of the agreement, in accordance with Article 4, paragraphs 16–18, of the Paris Agreement;</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>
<p>c. How the Party’s preparation of its NDC has been informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement;</p>	<p>The first global stocktake will take place in 2023.</p> <p>Nepal organized as well as participated in the Talanoa Dialogue in 2018, which generated political momentum for enhanced climate action, including calling for Parties to update their NDCs.</p> <p>Nepal’s new NDC is more ambitious than its previous one, both in terms of its sectoral coverage (the inclusion of land use change and forestry, energy, and waste) and in terms of its net emission reduction contribution as well.</p>
<p>d. Each Party with an NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement that consists of adaptation action and/or economic diversification plans resulting in mitigation co-benefits consistent with Article 4, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement to submit information on:</p>	<p>Not Applicable.</p>

<p>i. How the economic and social consequences of response measures have been considered in developing the NDC;</p>	<p>Not Applicable.</p>
<p>ii. Specific projects, measures and activities to be implemented to contribute to mitigation co-benefits, including information on adaptation plans that also yield mitigation co-benefits, which may cover, but are not limited to, key sectors, such as energy, resources, water resources, coastal resources, human settlements and urban planning, agriculture and forestry; and economic diversification actions, which may cover, but are not limited to, sectors such as manufacturing and industry, energy and mining, transport and communication, construction, tourism, real estate, agriculture and fisheries.</p>	<p>Not Applicable.</p>
<p>5. Assumptions and methodological approaches, including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals:</p>	
<p>a. Assumptions and methodological approaches used for accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals corresponding to the Party’s nationally determined contribution, consistent with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 31, and accounting guidance adopted by the CMA;</p>	<p>Nepal will account for its anthropogenic GHG emissions and removals using the 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories). Two additional guidelines will be considered for quality assurance: the IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National GHG Inventory (2000) and the IPCC Good Practice Guideline for Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (2003).</p>
<p>b. Assumptions and methodological approaches used for accounting for the implementation of policies and measures or strategies</p>	<p>See 5(a) above. Nepal will also apply specific assumptions and methodologies where relevant when accounting for various policies and measures in its Biennial Update Report, Biennial Transparency Report, or National Communication.</p>

in the nationally determined contribution;	
c. If applicable, information on how the Party will take into account existing methods and guidance under the Convention to account for anthropogenic emissions and removals, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 14, of the Paris Agreement, as appropriate;	See 5 (a) above. The IPCC 2006 Guidelines have been used to calculate emissions in the GHG Inventory of Nepal's Third National Communication.
d. IPCC methodologies and metrics used for estimating anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals;	See 5(a) above. Nepal's emissions will be derived by using the Tier 1 (and in a few cases Tier II) methodology of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.
e. Sector-, category- or activity-specific assumptions, methodologies and approaches consistent with IPCC guidance, as appropriate, including, as applicable:	Due to limited data availability, not all the sectors are covered in Nepal's NDC. However, in the future, Nepal would like to update its emission inventories; develop emission factors for all sectors following the 2006 IPCC guidelines; carry out modeling to build sector-specific scenarios and projections; establish a mechanism to collect, store and maintain datasets; and account for conditional targets that require financial, capacity building and technical support.
i. Approach to addressing emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed lands;	See (e) above.
ii. Approach used to account for emissions and removals from harvested wood products ;	Not applicable.
iii. Approach used to address the effects of age-class structure in forests;	Not applicable.
f. Other assumptions and methodological approaches used for understanding the nationally determined contribution and, if applicable, estimating corresponding emissions and removals, including:	
i. How the reference indicators , baseline(s) and/or	Not applicable.

reference level(s), including, where applicable, sector-, category- or activity-specific reference levels, are constructed, including, for example, key parameters, assumptions, definitions, methodologies, data sources and models used;	
ii. For Parties with nationally determined contributions that contain non-greenhouse-gas components , information on assumptions and methodological approaches used in relation to those components, as applicable;	Not applicable.
iii. For climate forcings included in nationally determined contributions not covered by IPCC guidelines, information on how the climate forcings are estimated;	Not applicable.
iv. Further technical information , as necessary;	Not applicable.
g. The intention to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, if applicable.	Nepal may explore potential markets that allow higher mitigation ambition while promoting sustainable development and environmental integrity.
6. How the Party considers that its NDC is fair and ambitious in light of its national circumstances	
a. How the Party considers that its NDC is fair and ambitious in the light of its national circumstances;	Nepal is a Least Developed Country, that has an insignificant contribution to past and current global emissions. Nevertheless, Nepal recognizes that to meet the 1.5°C temperature goal, all countries need to undertake ambitious mitigation actions. This NDC, and the accompanying information, reflects Nepal's commitment under the Paris Agreement to address climate change.
b. Fairness considerations, including reflecting on equity;	See above, 6 (a)

c. How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 3 , of the Paris Agreement;	This NDC builds on the ambition of its 2016 NDC, both in terms of its sectoral coverage and in terms of its net emission reduction contribution as well.
d. How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 4 , of the Paris Agreement;	In addition to the sectoral activity-based targets for transport, cooking, forestry and waste sectors, this NDC also includes policy targets for sectors where data and/or baseline information is not available such as for electric railroads, solid waste management and industries. This paves way for Nepal to establish economy-wide emissions target, based on national circumstances and capabilities.
e. How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 6 , of the Paris Agreement.	In addition to the sectoral activity-based targets Nepal's 2020 NDC also includes policy targets (<i>See section 1(d)</i>) for areas where data and/or baseline information is not available. These areas include electric railroads, solid waste management, and industries.
7. How the NDC contributes towards achieving the objectives of the Convention as set out in its Article 2	
a. How the NDC contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2;	See above, 6 (a)
b. How the NDC contributes towards Article 2, paragraph 1(a), and Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement.	See above, 6 (a) and 7(a)

4. Adaptation Component of NDC

As per Article 7.10 and 7.11 of the Paris Agreement, Nepal will submit an adaptation communication, which will include its priorities, implementation and support needs, plans and actions through the National Adaptation Plan (NAP). The NAP will outline Nepal's contribution towards meeting the adaptation goal set out in the Paris Agreement and the required means of implementation to implement that contribution fully.

Nepal is at high risk to the effects of climate change; thus, adaptation will be a constant requirement for the country. Adaptation priorities and actions, as per the National Climate Change Policy (2019), adopts an integrated approach to cover climate-sensitive sectors exemplifying the inter-sectoral nature of the responses. The adaptation priorities cover eight thematic and four cross-cutting areas. The thematic areas are:

- Agriculture and Food Security;
- Forests, Biodiversity and Watershed Conservation;
- Water Resources and Energy;
- Rural and Urban Settlements;
- Industry, Transport and Physical Infrastructure;

- Tourism, Natural and Cultural Heritage;
- Health, Drinking Water and Sanitation;
- Disaster Risk Reduction and Management.

The cross-cutting areas are:

- Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI), Livelihoods and Good Governance;
- Awareness Raising and Capacity Building;
- Research, Technology Development and Extension;
- Climate Finance Management.

Nepal will accelerate adaptation by implementing the National Environment Policy (2019), National Climate Change Policy (2019), Environment Protection Act (2019), Environment Protection Regulation (2020), National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) (2010), Framework on Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPA) (2019), Fifteenth Five-Year Plan (2019/2020-2023/2024), and other national strategies and action plans. The key policy priorities of Nepal, on adaptation, include the following:

- By 2030, all the 753 local governments will prepare and implement climate resilient and gender-responsive adaptation plans which will address climate change vulnerability and risks and prioritize adaptation measures focusing on women, differently-abled, children, senior citizens, youth, Indigenous Peoples, economically deprived communities and people residing in climate vulnerable geographical areas.
- National Adaptation Plan (NAP) will be updated and implemented every 10 years. Likewise, National level Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (VRA) will be carried out every 5 years, and be used to inform climate resource allocation policies.
- By 2025, institutional mechanisms will be established and/or operationalized including: Environment Protection and Climate Change Management National Council, Inter-Ministerial Climate Change Coordination Committee (IMCCCC), thematic and cross-cutting working groups (TWGs/CWGs), Climate Change Research Centre, Provincial Climate Change Coordination Committee and local level institutional structures.
- By 2021, GESI and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, and Climate Resilient Planning and Budgeting Guidelines will be formulated.
- By 2025, strategy and action plan on gender-responsive climate-smart technologies and practices will be prepared and implemented.
- By 2025, climate change-related education will be included in all secondary schools and 2000 adaptation resource people will be mobilized locally.
- By 2025, climate risk assessment mechanisms will be integrated into WASH programme planning and implementation cycle.
- Public Weather Services (PWS) including the Agro-Meteorological Information System will be strengthened and established.
- By 2025, a national strategy and action plan on Loss and Damage (L&D) associated with climate change impacts will be devised.
- By 2022, Climate Finance Strategy, and National Capacity on Climate Finance Management will be formulated.

- Adaptation measures based on circular economy and sustainable resource use will be developed and implemented.

Nepal is in the process of developing its National Adaptation Plan (NAP). Through this process, Nepal intends to implement medium- and long-term adaptation needs, including urgent and immediate priorities. Key outputs of NAP include the following.

- The NAP will be formulated by 2021 and will incorporate adaptation and resilience milestones to be achieved in the short-term, by 2025, medium-term, by 2030, and long-term, by 2050.
- By 2025, a Climate Information System will be established and operationalized.
- By 2022, NAP Monitoring, Reviewing and Reporting Framework will be developed and operationalized.

5. Means of Implementation

The cost of achieving the conditional mitigation targets in Nepal's NDC is estimated to be USD \$25 billion. The cost of achieving unconditional targets outlined in the NDC is estimated to be USD \$3.4 billion. This cost estimate only covers the activity-based targets and does not include cost for the policies, measures and actions. The cost of achieving the adaptation component will be detailed in the upcoming National Adaptation Plan (NAP).

To achieve the conditional targets, Nepal anticipates financial, technological and capacity building support from global funds such as the Green Climate Fund, Global Environment Facility, Adaptation Fund, Least Developed Countries Fund; and bilateral/multilateral agencies and development partners. These funds will be utilized to bolster limited national resources and technical capacities for scaling up climate action.

The activities will be implemented over a period of 10 years (2021 -2030) by integrating them under the Fiscal Budget as various subsidy policies, projects or programmes. As these targets are well aligned with the country's existing policies and plans, they will have high ownership and will be implemented in a timely manner at the national and sub-national levels. The key elements during implementation include:

- **Governance:** Enact key acts and regulations and strengthen institutional capacity to facilitate NDC implementation.
- **Finance:** Develop NDC financing framework along with a strategy to streamline access to funds while bridging the gaps in public and private sectors.
- **Economic Efficiency:** Ensure maximization of economic benefits during the implementation of the NDC.
- **Equity and Inclusiveness:** Include the principles of equity, ensuring equal access to women, Indigenous Peoples, and marginalized groups during participation, decision-making and benefit sharing from NDC implementation.
- **Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV):** Promote data-driven tracking of NDC targets along with strengthening of data generation and validation framework. Identify best practices while also incorporating lessons learnt. Maintain transparency by widely disseminating the methodology and results of the MRV.

Nepal will prepare a detailed NDC implementation framework/roadmap/plan to ensure the targets will be achieved in a systematic matter. The key elements of this framework/roadmap/plan include:

- **Capacity Building:** Identify and meet capacity-building needs across government bodies to enable implementation of relevant policies and improve collaboration across key ministries. **Knowledge Management:** Establish processes to retain knowledge within institutions, including through data management systems for transparency and MRV purposes.
- **Institutional mechanism:** Implement the NDC through federal, provincial and local governments, in collaboration with other relevant stakeholders. Coordinate NDC implementation through the Environment Protection and Climate Change Management National Council, Inter-Ministerial Climate Change Coordination Committee (IMCCCC), Thematic and Cross Cutting Working Groups, and Provincial Climate Change Coordination Committee.
- **Communication and Coordination:** Develop clear lines of communication between different levels of governance (local, provincial, national, international) and across different sectors.
- **Finance:** Develop a financing and investment framework that ensures efficient access to climate funds and evidence-based allocations to areas of demand. Ensure that the framework differentiates between sources of finance to be used in each area, including in adaptation, mitigation, and Loss and Damage.
- **Tools:** Develop tools and models to support decision-making during planning and implementation of activities.