नेपाल सरकार

वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालय

EX: पो.व.नं. :३९८७
सिंहदरबार, काठमाण्डौ

राय सुझावको लागि सूचना

पत्र संख्या :-

चलानी नं. :-

प्राप्त पत्र संख्या र मिति :-

प्रकाशित मिति २०८२/११/५

वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालय र UNDP Nepal को संयुक्त पहलमा तयार गरिएको सातौं राष्ट्रिय प्रतिवेदन (7th National Report 2025) सर्वसाधारण, सरोकारवाला तथा विज्ञहरुको जानकारी एवं सो प्रतिवेदनमा राय सुझावको लागि यो सूचना प्रकाशन गरिएको छ। उक्त प्रतिवेदनमा राय सुझाव भएमा ७ (सात) दिनभित्र निम्नानुसारको ठेगानामा उपलव्ध गराई दिनुहुन सर्वसाधारण, सरोकारवाला एवं विज्ञहरुलाई हार्दिक अनुरोध छ।

राय सुझाव पठाउने ठेगाना

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NEPAL'S SEVENTH NATIONAL REPORT (7NR) TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (CBD)

February, 2026

Government of Nepal

Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE)

Singha Durbar, Kathmandu, Nepal

Final Draft (Modified 16 February 2026)

Seventh National Report (7NR) to the CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (CBD)

(Final Draft – For Discussion, not for circulation or reference)

February 2026

Prepared by

Biodiversity and Environment Division

Ministry of Forests and Environment,

Kathmandu, Nepal

Abbreviation

ABS	Access And Benefit Sharing
ACM	Area-Based Conservation Measures
BIOFIN	Biodiversity Finance Initiative
CBD	Convention On Biological Diversity
CBR	Community Biodiversity Registers
CFUGs	Community Forest User Groups
CHM	Clearing House Mechanism
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DSI	Digital Sequence Information
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESRM	Environmental And Social Risk Management
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GAP	Good Agriculture Practices
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GON	Government of Nepal
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
IPLCs	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
ITT	Indigenous Traditional Territories
KM-GBF	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
LDN	Land Degradation Neutrality
LTS	Long Term Strategy
MAPs	Medicinal and Aromatic Plants
MOFE	Ministry of Forests and Environment
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NBT	National Biodiversity Targets
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
NWCCCC	National Wildlife Crime Control Coordination Committee
OECM	Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures
PA	Protected Areas
PCCCC	Provincial Climate Change Coordination Committee
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SAWEN	South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SO	Strategic Objective
TNFD	Task Force on The Nature Related Financial Disclosure
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USD	United States Dollar
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
7NR	7th National Report

Acknowledgements

Nepal's Seventh National Report (7NR) 2026 to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was prepared through extensive consultation processes and desk reviews, aligned closely with the NBSAP drafting process. The Nepal Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2025–2030, together with the NBSAP Vision Document 2050 and the national biodiversity targets for 2030, served as the main guiding documents and primary basis for the preparation of this 7NR. In addition, the Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE) has developed a Monitoring Framework for the NBSAP (2025–2030) as a separate appendix to the NBSAP. This framework provides a transparent, rigorous, and nationally grounded basis for defining and computing indicators. It also offers guidance for establishing baseline values and supports systematic tracking and future monitoring of progress against the national biodiversity targets. Collectively, these two documents (Vision document and Monitoring framework) serve as a primary foundation for the preparation of this 7NR.

This report was prepared by the Environment and Biodiversity Division (EBD), Ministry of Forests and Environment, with technical and financial assistance from the GEF Early Action Support (EAS) Project and the GEF Umbrella Project, together with additional technical support from the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) Project of UNDP. Likewise, a wide range of actors and stakeholders at all levels of government, across sectors, and from Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) involved in the NBSAP process provided valuable inputs to the 7NR, particularly through the validation of national biodiversity targets, assessment of the supportive environment, and identification of key issues and challenges. In addition, the national targets were formally endorsed through a ministerial-level decision and through the multi-stakeholder mechanism established for the drafting of the NBSAP, which included representation from IPLC committees.

The drafting of the 7NR was led by Mr. Bijendra Basnyat, PhD (Lead Expert, Biodiversity Management and Conservation Finance, NBSAP, and Project Coordinator, BIOFIN/UNDP Nepal) and Ms. Auriane Meilland, PhD (Climate and Biodiversity Policy Specialist, UNDP Nepal). They were supported by youth professionals, Mr. Aayoush Raj Regmi (Forest and Biodiversity, EAS/UNDP Nepal), Mr. Bibek Jung Thakuri (Forestry, EAS/UNDP Nepal), Ms. Subrina Pradhan (Biodiversity Finance, BIOFIN/UNDP Nepal), and Ms. Shreyashi Bista (Forestry and Gender, EAS/UNDP Nepal), whose technical inputs and analytical support were invaluable. The MoFE appreciates their professional dedication and significant contributions to the drafting and refinement of the 7NR.

Guidance and strategic direction for the preparation of the 7NR were provided by Mr. Dipak Gnawali (Joint Secretary, MoFE and CBD Focal Point), Mr. Rajendra Dhungana (Under Secretary, Biodiversity Section, MoFE), Mr. Gyanendra Kayastha (Forest Officer, Biodiversity Section, MoFE), Ms. Anu Shrestha (Scientific Officer, MoFE), Mr. Vijaya Prasad Singh (Assistant Representative, UNDP Nepal), and Mr. Pragyajan Yalamber Rai (Portfolio Manager, UNDP Nepal). The support of Mr. Babu Ram Lamichhane, PhD (Conservation Specialist, EAS/UNDP Nepal) and Mr. Sushil Khadka (GIS Specialist, EAS/UNDP Nepal) is also sincerely acknowledged. We further acknowledge the logistical support provided by the UNDP Country Office team, especially Ms. Vijayata Shrestha (Portfolio Associate, UNDP), Mr. Randhir Kumar Singh (Project Assistant, BIOFIN Nepal), Mr. Bal Gurung (Project Finance Officer, UNDP), and Mr. Amir Limbu (Procurement Associate, UNDP), for their excellent coordination, logistical arrangements, and facilitation.

Finally, MoFE expresses its sincere appreciation to all thematic experts, reviewers, and contributors listed in Annex 1.1 of this document for their valuable reviews, feedback, and knowledge contributions, which significantly enhanced the quality of the report. We acknowledge and recognize all thematic experts, including the Team Leader of the NBSAP, as key contributors to this report, as several excerpts and insights were drawn from the Monitoring Framework, Vision Document, and the final draft of the NBSAP (2025–2030). This report has been substantially built upon and enriched by these foundational documents.

MoFE also extends our appreciation to the participants of the national validation workshop for their constructive inputs, comments, and feedback, which further strengthened and improved the overall quality of the report.

Ministry of Forests and Environment,
Kathmandu, Nepal

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Brief overview of the process of preparation of the report

Country name	**NEPAL**
National authorities responsible for the preparation and submission of the report	**Ministry of Forests and Environment**
Contact person	**Dipak Jnawali, Joint Secretary**
Contact details	Chief, Environment and Biodiversity Division (CBD, UNEP, BRS Focal Point) *Ministry of Forest and Environment,* *Shinghadarbar, kathmandu,Nepal* Government of Nepal Email: dipakjnawali777@gmail.com
Briefly describe the process followed for the preparation of the present report. Section 1.4 presents methods followed for the preparation of the Seventh National Report (7NR). It will be the paragraph submitted to the official Convention on Biological Diversity Platform, the Online Reporting Tool (ORT).	

1.2 Context

Nepal stretches over 147,516 square kilometers in the central part of the Himalayas, between 26°22' and 30°27' N latitude and 80°04' and 88°12' E longitude. It has the largest elevational gradient in the world, ranging from the lowland Terai (67 m above sea level) to Mt. Everest (8,848.86 m a.s.l.) over a span of 150–200 km. This remarkable ecological gradient supports forests, wetlands, grasslands, rangelands, agricultural landscapes, and alpine ecosystems that together sustain biodiversity of global importance. Although the country covers only 0.1% of the global land surface, it harbors 1.5% of the global species diversity. In 2023, Nepal was ranked the 49th most biodiverse country in the world.[1]

The Government of Nepal (GoN) is committed to the conservation and sustainable utilization of biodiversity for the prosperity of its people and the nation. Nepal became a party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 1992 by signing at the Earth Summit. The CBD is an international legally binding commitment to conserve biological diversity, to sustainably use its components and to share the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources equitably. The Nepalese parliament ratified the CBD on 23 November 1993, which came under enforcement on 21 February 1994.

As a contracting party to the CBD, Nepal is committed to achieving the three core objectives of the Convention: (i) conservation of biological diversity, (ii) sustainable use of its components, and (iii) fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources. At its fifteenth meeting, emphasizing the need for a balanced and enhanced implementation of all three of its provisions, Parties to the CBD adopted the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) to bring the global community on a path towards achieving the 2050 Vision of "Living in Harmony with Nature".

The KMGBF is built around a theory of change which recognizes that urgent policy action is required globally, regionally and nationally to achieve sustainable development so that the drivers of undesirable change that have exacerbated biodiversity loss will be reduced and/or reversed to allow for the recovery of all ecosystems. It has four goals and 23 action targets to be achieved by 2030. **Annex 2.1** presents the four KMGBF goals and 23 action targets. The CBD Decision 15/6 requests that Parties revise and update their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention, aligning with the KMGBF goals, targets and means of implementation, and submitting it through the clearing-house mechanism (CHM). Nepal drafted the NBSAP, 2025, which is now being reviewed and validated by stakeholders, with a duration of six years from 2025 to 2030.

[1] Rhett A. Butler (2023), Countries with the Highest Biodiversity, World Rainforests, Webpage https://worldrainforests.com/03highest_biodiversity.htm# (Accessed on 10 November 2025)

In Decision 16/32, the Conference of the Parties adopted mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting, and review, including the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the KM GBF for the seventeenth and nineteenth meetings of the Conference of Parties. Moreover, progress reporting to the Convention on national and global goals is planned in 2026 and 2029, using Headline and Binary indicators proposed by the KMGBF, supplemented by component, complementary, and other national indicators. Nepal has followed this guidance by selecting all mandatory Headline and Binary indicators and adapting their definitions to the national context, while integrating additional national indicators to reflect country-specific priorities.

Article 26 of the Convention requires parties to submit national reports to the Conference of the Parties on measures taken for the implementation of the Convention and their effectiveness in meeting the objectives of the Convention. The seventh national reports are due by 28 February 2026. The seventh national reports should provide an assessment of progress in the implementation of the KMGBF, including progress towards national targets in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) as revised or updated in the light of the Framework, using the most up-to-date data and information from appropriate sources, including headline indicators as well as component and complementary indicators, and other national indicators, where relevant. Likewise, relevant stakeholders should be involved in the preparation of the national report who may contribute to the implementation of national targets, NBSAPs and KMGBF.

The Environment and Biodiversity Division, Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE), serves as the national focal point on behalf of the Government of Nepal for matters related to the CBD. It is responsible for coordinating CBD-related initiatives, including policy development, implementation of the NBSAP, reporting to the CBD Secretariat, and facilitating collaboration among government agencies, stakeholders, and international partners. The CBD focal point also serves as a clearing house mechanism for the convention, facilitates the exchange of information, and reporting to the CBD.

The MoFE, with technical and financial support from the UNDP and GEF prepared this 7NR, aligning with the final draft NBSAP, approved vision document and national biodiversity targets for NBSAP (2025-2030), as endorsed on February 1st, 2026, by the MoFE.

1.3 Purpose of the 7th National Report

The main purpose of preparing the 7th National Report (7NR) is to fulfil the party commitments to the CBD regarding sharing progress and reporting results on implementation of the NBSAP. More specifically, it will aim to contribute to the following:

- Assess progress against the national biodiversity targets and strategic objectives by identifying key achievements, existing gaps, and challenges encountered
- Identify areas of improvement and technical, financial, and institutional required to achieve national targets and global biodiversity commitments.
- Communicate progress clearly to the CBD Secretariat and other stakeholders, including lessons learned, and best practices
- Contribute to this global stock take by presenting Nepal's nationally aligned progress.

1.4 Approach and Methods

1.4.1 Approach

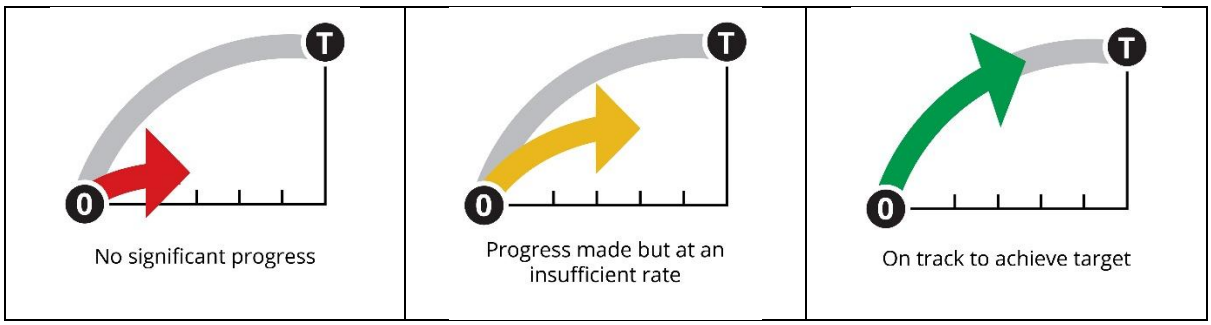
The Seventh National Report was prepared together with the NBSAP (2025–2030) aligning with the national biodiversity targets. The NBSAP Secretariat headed by team of experts from the United Nations Development Programme Nepal (UNDP) country office along with the Environment and Biodiversity Division took a lead in drafting the report, with inputs and support from thematic experts hired for the NBSAP drafting. Hence, both the 7NR and NBSAP drafting processes went in parallel to ensure synergies between two documents and ensure coherence. **Annex 1.1** presents the list of experts involved in the drafting processes of the NBSAP and contributors.

The Vision document and draft document of the NBSAP, 2025 are the main basis for drafting this 7NR. Following the drafting of the NBSAP vision document and submission to the MoFE, a Monitoring Framework for the NBSAP aligning with the KMGBF Monitoring Framework was prepared, which was the main basis for preparation of this report. The companion Monitoring Framework document explicitly notes that it complements Nepal's Seventh National Report by detailing the computation of baseline and status values for each indicator. The reporting year for this 7NR is 2024, corresponding to the status value year in the Monitoring Framework. Baseline values are established for 2020, in accordance with CBD Decision 15/5 allowing Parties to use the period between 2011 and 2020 as the reference period. Progress reported herein includes actions initiated prior to 2025, to reflect ongoing implementation efforts toward the 2030 targets. For detailed descriptions of strategic actions, financing arrangements, institutional responsibilities, and indicator computation methods, reference should be made to:

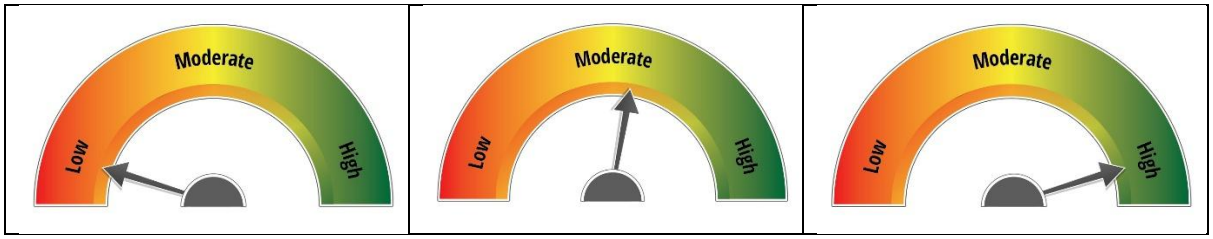
- The NBSAP (2025–2030) main document (Final Draft); and
- The technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)"

Following the CBD guidelines, the Seventh National Report analyzes progress in the implementation of national targets from three perspectives. Firstly, it assesses the current progress against national targets. Secondly, it examines the status of the supportive environment for achieving these targets, with the aim of identifying priority actions that need to be strengthened or implemented in the future. Finally, it evaluates the data availability situation for reporting results. The ratings and assessments were further validated through consultations with experts and national-level stakeholders.

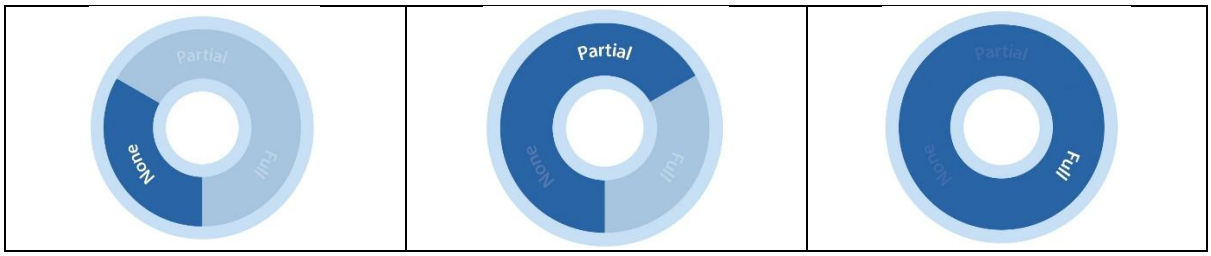
Assessment of Progress against the Targets: While reporting progress under each action target, a three-point rating scale was used: (a) *On track to achieve targets*, (b) *Progress was made, but at an insufficient rate*, and (c) *No significant progress*. For each indicator, the baseline (2020) and current status (2024) were compiled and compared. Ratings were then assigned based on the extent of change observed during this period, along with the likelihood of achieving the targets by 2030. Efforts were made to minimize subjectivity by grounding the assessment in measurable changes in the status of the proposed indicators.



Assessment of the Supportive Environment: The 7NR also identified and assessed the supportive environment for achieving the targets. This focused on evaluating: (a) the extent of supportive policy, legal, and administrative frameworks, including institutional measures and mechanisms; (b) the implementation status of relevant projects, plans, and programmes, especially those directly targeted or clearly integrated within broader initiatives; and (c) knowledge, capacity, and related challenges. Each of these three factors was rated using Yes/No questions, largely based on evidence from document reviews. Information was collated through desk reviews of policies, assessment on the nature of proposed strategic actions, including issues and challenges in the NBSAP, and consultations with experts. Scores were then computed to reduce subjectivity. If a target received a score of three out of three, it was considered to have a highly supportive environment; a score of two indicated a moderately supportive environment; and a score below two indicated a low supportive environment. The main purpose of this assessment was to identify areas needing improvement to help accelerate progress towards achieving the targets.



Data Availability Assessment: The Vision document of the NBSAP (2025) suggested a set of indicators, while the Monitoring Framework (2025) further defined these indicators, proposed methods for their computation, and provided guidance on their interpretation. However, data was not available for some of the indicators, particularly for a few KMGBF Headline indicators. A similar situation was observed for certain national indicators. Nevertheless, many national indicators can be computed for reporting progress if data is properly maintained. This is the case for the area under certified management or the area under sustainable management. Considering this, the 7NR also assessed the status of data availability using a three-point scale: (a) *Fully*, if baseline and/or current status values for all indicators under a target were available; (b) *Partially*, if values for some indicators were available but others were missing; and (c) *None*, if values for all indicators were unavailable.



1.4.2 Methods

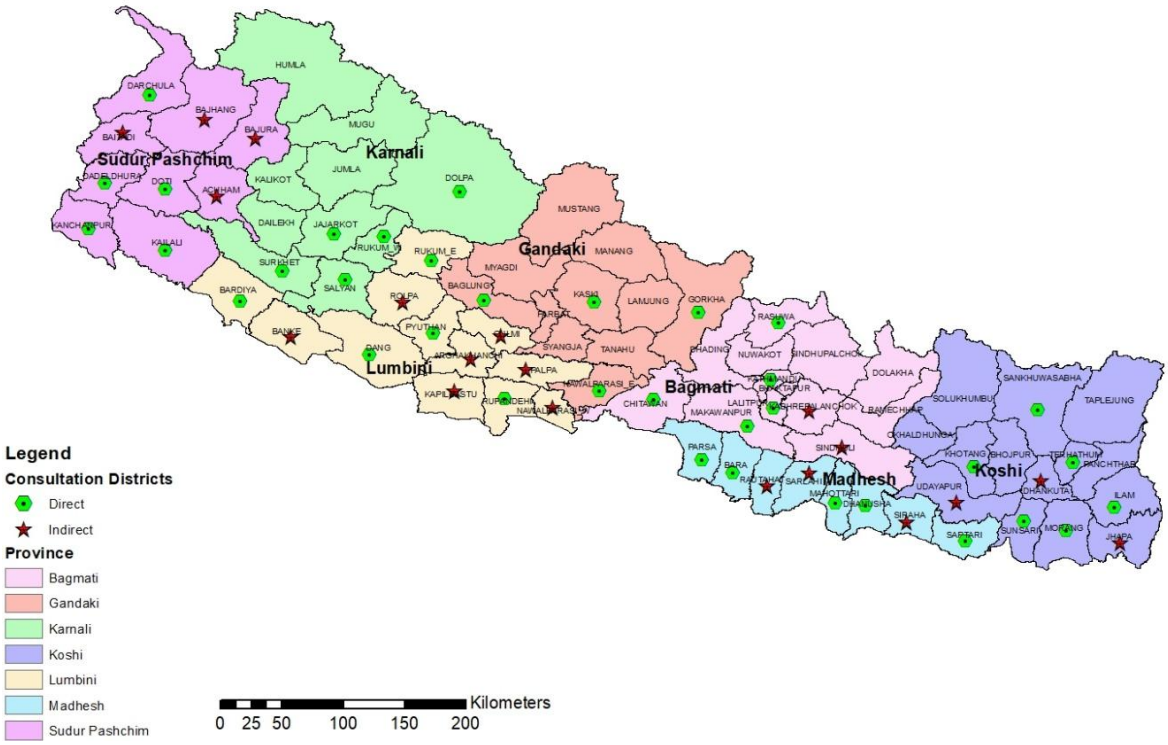
The preparation of the 7NR began with the adoption of the provisional national targets and their submission to the CBD in August 2024. This was followed by work on the NBSAP Vision Document (2025–2030) preparation by clearly defining national targets and indicators for each national targets. Once the vision document was drafted, the monitoring framework was prepared in alignment with the vision, including the computation of baseline values for tracking progress in the implementation of national targets. NBSAP was also drafted for further discussions. Building on the NBSAP draft and the monitoring framework, this draft 7NR is prepared, which is aligned with the CBD guidelines for the 7NR.[2] This 7NR draft was further validated through consultations with experts involved in drafting the NBSAP and a national-level validation process. In addition, a series of field consultations were conducted at selected sites, and with IPLCs, in order to validate the national targets and the monitoring framework, thereby ensuring a more holistic and inclusive approach.

Integrating 7NR requirements in the NBSAP drafting processes: The MoFE prepared and submitted provisional national targets in August 2024[3] based on lessons from earlier national reports to the CBD, findings from desk studies and consultations with the IPLCs, conservation partners and other stakeholders. The relevance of these provisional national targets was further discussed at the national and sub-national levels, through issue-based workshops. Likewise, probable monitoring indicators, issues and challenges in achieving the targets and priority actions were further discussed. During the NBSAP revision, consultations were carried out covering 54 districts representing all three physiographic regions and all seven provinces of the country. Of the total districts covered, field level consultations were carried out in 35 districts directly, whereas four cluster-level workshops with IPLCs were organized with representatives from an additional 19 other districts. **Map 1.1** presents the number of districts reached directly or indirectly with consultations. A total of 53 consultative workshops and meetings were organized, where 2,505 people participated, comprising 28.8% women, 36.7% Indigenous Peoples and 17.8% from marginalized groups. In addition,

[2] Guidance and template for the seventh national report (https://www.cbd.int/reports/nr7)
[3] https://ort.cbd.int/national-targets?countries=np

nearly three dozen thematic national experts and youth professionals were engaged in the NBSAP processes, their contribution being a main basis of preparing the 7NR in general and the NBSAP in particular. Excerpts from their reports were used as relevant in the 7NR.

Map 1.1: Number of districts reached directly or indirectly during consultation



Based on the thematic reports from the experts and field consultations, the vision document for the NBSAP, 2025 was prepared with 7 strategic objectives and 36 national targets, identified and confirmed based on validations at all levels of government, sectors and IPLCs. The provisional national targets were discussed and validated through provincial workshops in all seven provinces of the country with relevant stakeholders and rightsholders, including discussions on issues and challenges and progress on national targets. Likewise, indicators for monitoring and sectoral disaggregation were also discussed during the series of consultative workshops and meetings with stakeholders, especially the senior management team of the MoFE, conservation partners and IPLCs. The Environment and Biodiversity Division, MoFE submitted the national vision and action targets of the NBSAP[4] on 15 April 2025. The NBSAP Vision document was endorsed by the IPLC Sub-committee, Technical Committee, and Steering Committee in October 2025, approved by a Minister-level decision of the MoFE, comprising seven strategic objectives and 36 national targets in February 2026.

Developing a monitoring framework for reporting results for national biodiversity targets: A comprehensive monitoring framework was prepared through a participatory, consultative process and in-depth desk review. The monitoring framework was prepared through a series of interactive processes during almost one year by the NBSAP secretariat and MoFE team aiming to support results-based planning and reporting. During these processes, the following activities were carried out:

- **Indicator selection and finalization:** The KMGBF monitoring framework including a set of agreed-upon indicators was adopted in decision 15/5, updated in decision 16/32[5] to track progress towards its goals and targets with revised Headlines and Binary indicators, together with components and complementary indicators. In addition to this, national monitoring indicators were chosen for each

[4] Containing a theory of change, NBSAP's vision, national targets and a consolidated list of indicators
[5] https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-16/cop-16-dec-32-en.pdf

result and action target, aligning with national priorities or commitments under other multilateral environment agreements.

- **Indicators definition:** Indicators are either adopted from the KMGBF, following a global definition, or nationally defined in a thorough way to support their measurement. Indicators are linked to a national target and organized by associated results. The indicators were carefully defined and computed following transparent and systematic principles. Likewise, units of measurement were clearly defined.
- **Methods of computation and value computation:** Along with their definition and the data sources for the NBSAP indicators, the methods of computation of values for 2020 and 2024 are presented, aiming to ensure that indicators are computed in a harmonized, thus comparable way in the future.
- **Setting milestones for 2028 and 2030:** Based on interactions with stakeholders through series of consultative workshops and interviews at the MoFE, milestones are defined for 2028 and 2030 to achieve the national targets.
- **Methods of interpretation:** The monitoring framework also describes the methods of interpretation of the results, aiming to avoid ambiguity and ensure coherence with other national reporting processes, for other policies.
- **Responsible institutions:** The MoFE has identified lead agencies responsible for reporting progress, who will work collaboratively with all levels of government, sectors, conservation partners, IPLCs and community-based organizations to report on results.

The monitoring framework is expected to guide the reviewing and reporting of results for the 7NR and 8NR. It fully complements and builds on the NBSAP. A technical appendix volume presents the monitoring framework of the NBSAP and is considered an independent document to guide national progress review and reporting.

Drafting of the report: The NBSAP processes informed and provided inputs for drafting the 7NR. A dedicated team of experts from the UNDP Country Office and Environment and Biodiversity Division took a lead in drafting this 7NR with contribution from the NBSAP thematic experts. Field findings from consultations and more importantly information presented in the NBSAP Final draft (2025-2030) and monitoring framework are foundations for this report.

The 7NR follows the CBD CoP 16/32 decision and guidelines for reporting, comprising five sections: (a) A brief overview of the process of preparation of the report; (b) A presentation of the revised or updated NBSAP in light of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework; (c) An assessment of the progress towards national targets; (d) An assessment of progress related to the goals and targets of the KMGBF; and (e) Conclusions on the implementation of the KMGBF.

Report validation and submission: Once the report was drafted, it was shared with experts involved in the NBSAP drafting, including IPLCs representatives. The report was shared with the sectoral ministries and also uploaded on the MoFE's website for feedback. Based on the feedback of stakeholders, the report was further revised and validated in national workshops. The report was then submitted through the online reporting tool, once cleared for submission by a Minister-level decision of the MoFE.

1.5 Limitations

Of the 48 Headline and Binary indicators, data was available for only 40 in 2020 and 2024. Data was available for 86 national indicators: 25 lacked data, particularly those measuring short-term outputs such as numbers of training or newly designated areas under management. Proxy indicators were used, where headline data was unavailable. Challenges for this 7NR reporting included limited disaggregated data for IPLCs and marginalized groups, and other data limitations that will be detailed for each target individually.

2 STATUS OF THE REVISED OR UPDATED NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

1.	**Has your country revised or updated its national biodiversity strategy and action plan in alignment with the Framework?**	☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ In progress National Vision document adopted, expected to be completed by October 2026
2.	**Did your country involve and engage stakeholders in revising or updating its national biodiversity strategy and action plan?**	☒ Yes ☐ No If the answer is "yes", please select among the following ☒Indigenous peoples and local communities ☒Women ☒Youth ☒Local and/or subnational government ☒Private sector ☒Other stakeholders
3.	**Has your country's revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan been adopted as a policy or a legal instrument, and/or integrated into other strategies?**	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ In progress ☐ Other If the answer is "no" or "other", please specify and indicate the expected date of adoption:
4.	**If the answer to question 3 is "yes", indicate how your country's revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan has been adopted.**	☐ Adopted through legislation or otherwise by parliament ☐ Adopted by the Council of Ministers, the Office of the President or of the Prime Minister, or an equivalent body ☒ Adopted by the Ministry of the Environment or another sectoral ministry ☐ Integrated into the poverty reduction strategy, sustainable development strategy, national development plan or another related strategy or plan ☐ Other (please specify) The NBSAP vision document including national biodiversity targets is adopted by the Minister, Ministry of Forests and Environment, after endorsement and recommendation from the steering committee and sectoral committees
5.	**Briefly describe the national biodiversity monitoring system and how it tracks progress in the implementation of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.**	The monitoring mechanism and tracking processes are described in section 2.3.

2.1 Overview of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2025

Nepal's biodiversity is highly diverse and crucial for local livelihoods, socio-economic development, and bio-cultural practices. However, biodiversity threats from changing land-use practices, climate change, unsustainable management, and pollution are increasing. Financial constraints and institutional capacity further increase challenges. The NBSAP (2025-2030) seeks to address the above challenges holistically and contribute to achieving Nepal's national development vision. It is based on the premise that if the country aims to achieve its vision of a "Prosperous Nepal, Happy Nepali", biodiversity should be conserved and managed sustainably, thereby enhancing its contribution to building resilience, a green economy, and human well-being. The NBSAP's vision of "Biodiversity for resilience and prosperity" complements and contributes to Nepal's social and economic transformation and accelerates its efforts to graduate from least developed to developing country. **Figure 2.2** presents the theory of change of the NBSAP.

This NBSAP is third in its series and aims to provides a strategic framework and guide all sectors to live in harmony with nature or halt and reverse biodiversity losses, while strongly emphasizing green, resilient, and inclusive development and working collectively to achieve the national vision: "Prosperous Nepal, Happy Nepali". It aims to contribute to a nature-positive development approach, in which biodiversity loss is avoided and biodiversity is mainstreamed across government levels and sectors, all while respecting the rights of all people. It provides a coherent framework for integrating biodiversity considerations into national and sectoral plans, policies, and programs, allocating resources and implementing actions in a coordinated manner. The framework adopts a results-based structure linking goals, targets, indicators, actions, financing, and institutional responsibilities, with a Theory of Change presented in **Figure 2.1.**

The vision 2050 is **"Biodiversity for resilience and prosperity"**, to maintain healthy, resilient ecosystems that contribute to a nature-positive development pathway and a green economy by 2050. Its mission for 2030, **"Collectivism for biodiversity and well-being,"** emphasizes shared responsibility and collective action across society, sectors, all levels of government and IPLCs to conserve, restore, and sustainably manage biodiversity for present and future generations.

The NBSAP is structured around seven interlinked strategic objectives presented in **Figure 2.2**, which include (i) conservation of biodiversity; (ii) sustainable use of biological resources; (iii) mainstreaming biodiversity across policies, plans, and sectors; (iv) ensuring inclusive participation and equitable benefit-sharing, particularly targeting IPLCs; (v) strengthening capacity and knowledge systems; (vi) fostering partnerships and collaboration; and (vii) mobilizing adequate and sustainable financial resources. **Figure 2.3** presents strategies aligned with strategic targets.

Figure 2.2: Strategic objectives

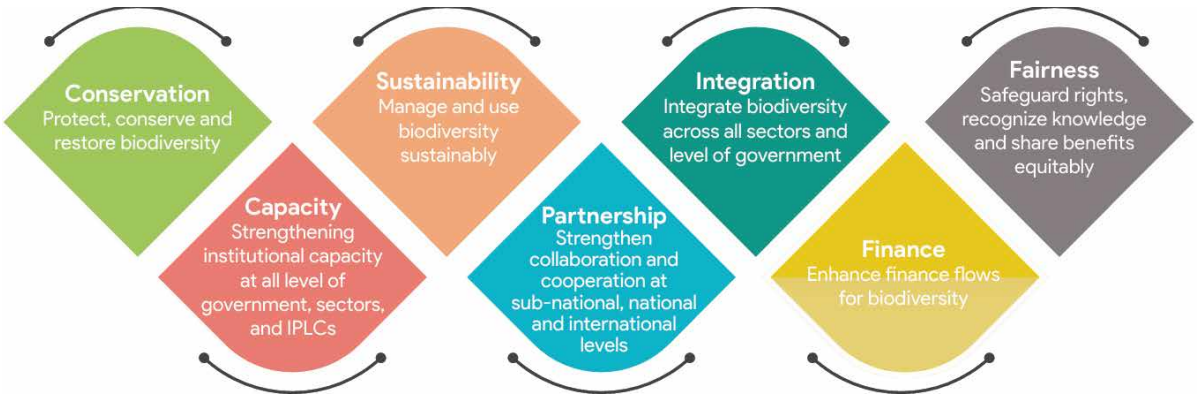


Figure 2.2: NBSAP (2025-2030), Nepal - Theory of Change

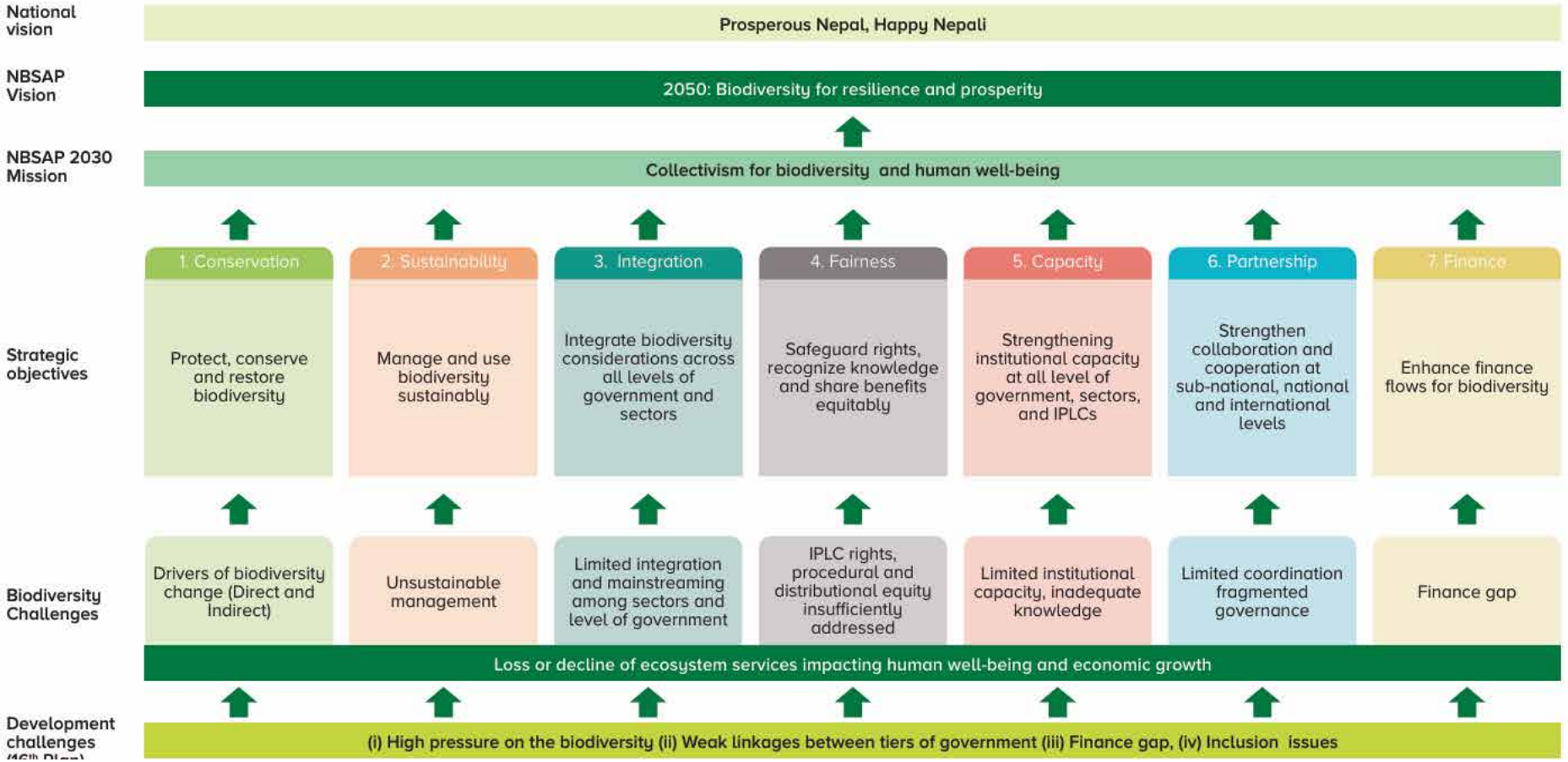
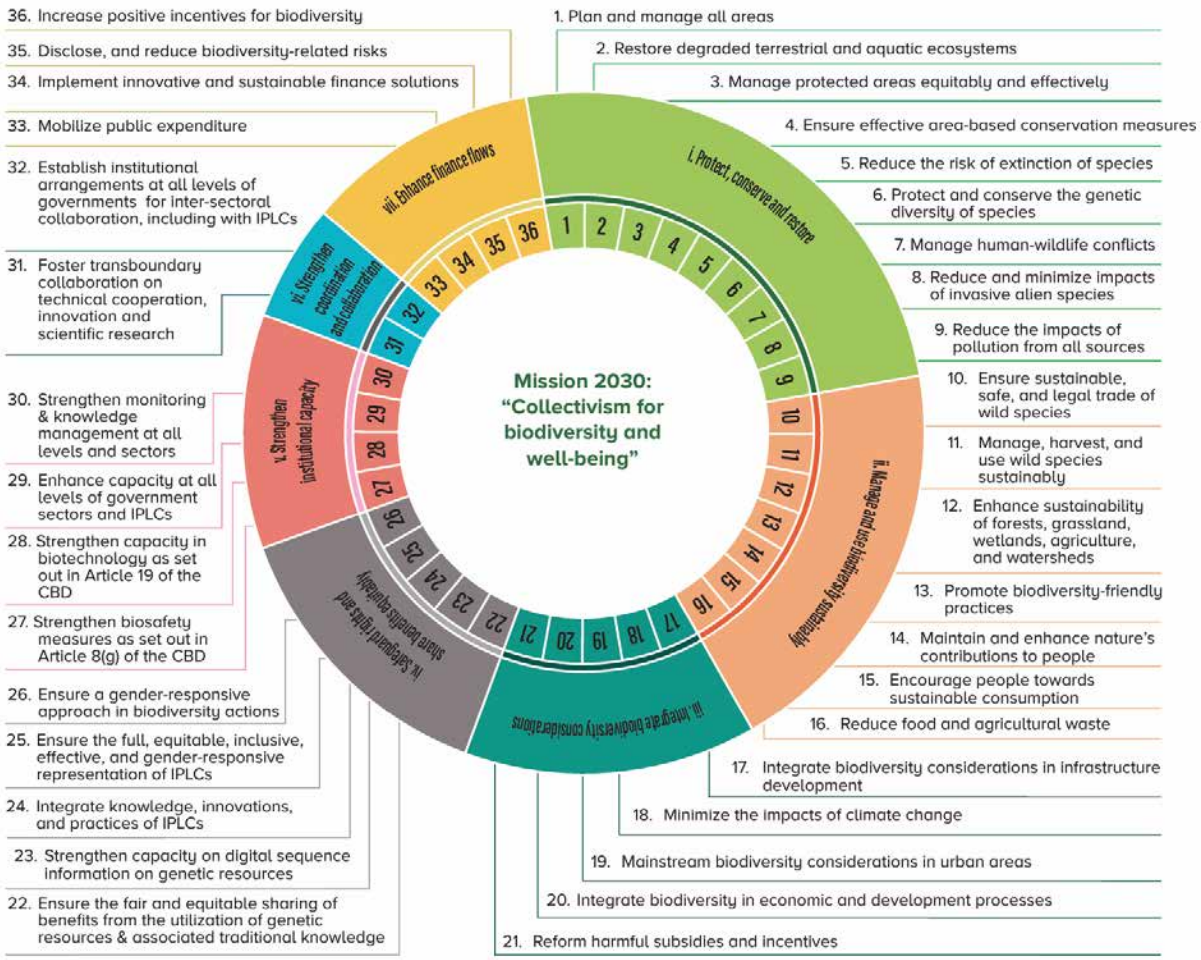


Figure 2.3: Strategic Targets of NBSAP (2025-2030)



2.2 National Biodiversity Targets, 2030

Building on the seven strategic objectives and strategies, this NBSAP has identified 36 action targets to be achieved by 2030, which are aligned with the 23 global targets from the KMGBF. These national action targets were identified considering the underlying drivers of biodiversity threats, national priorities, and international commitments. Table 2.1 presents national biodiversity targets and their alignment with the KMGBF.

Table 2.1: Alignment of National biodiversity targets with the KMGBF

National Targets (for 2030) as per the NBSAP, Nepal	Corresponding KMGBF target
Target 1: By 2030, bring all the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems under participatory, integrated, and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes while safeguarding the rights of IPLCs	**1:** Plan and manage all areas to reduce biodiversity loss to close to zero by 2030 *Alignment: High*
Target 2: By 2030, restore 50 % of degraded terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems effectively while integrating knowledge, innovation and practices of IPLCs	**2:** Restore 30% of degraded ecosystems *Alignment: High*
Target 3: By 2030, ensure and enable ecologically representative, inclusive, equitably governed, and effectively managed protected areas	**3:** Conserve 30% of Land, Waters and Seas effectively *Alignment: High*
Target 4: By 2030, ensure effective management of areas of high importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services outside protected areas with full and effective participation of IPLCs	

National Targets (for 2030) as per the NBSAP, Nepal	Corresponding KMGBF target
Target 5: By 2030, reduce the risk of human-induced extinction of known threatened species	**4:** Halt Species Extinction, Protect Genetic Diversity and Manage Human-Wildlife Conflicts *Alignment: High*
Target 6: By 2030, maintain, conserve and restore the genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated species	
Target 7: By 2030, manage human-wildlife interactions effectively to reduce human-wildlife conflict	
Target 17: By 2028, integrate biodiversity considerations into infrastructure development (linear infrastructures), especially in biological corridors/biodiversity-rich areas	
Target 10: By 2028, ensure sustainable, safe, and legal trade of wild species while protecting the customary rights of IPLCs	**5:** Ensure Sustainable, Safe and Legal Harvesting and Trade of Wild Species *Alignment: High*
Target 8: By 2030, reduce the introduction and establishment of known invasive alien species by 50 %, along with reducing and mitigating their impacts	**6:** Reduce the Introduction of Invasive Alien Species by 50% and Minimize Their Impact *Alignment: High*
Target 9: By 2030, reduce impacts of pollution from all sources, especially from plastics, pesticides, wastewater, and nutrients, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity, especially in areas of high importance for biodiversity	**7:** Reduce Pollution to Levels That Are Not Harmful to Biodiversity *Alignment: High*
Target 18: By 2030, minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and build resilience	**8:** Minimize the Impacts of Climate Change on Biodiversity and Build Resilience *Alignment: High*
Target 11: By 2030, manage, harvest, and use wild species sustainably while recognizing customary sustainable practices of IPLCs	**9:** Manage Wild Species Sustainably to Benefit People *Alignment: High*
Target 12: By 2030, manage 50% of areas sustainably under forestry, agriculture, grasslands, wetlands, and watersheds	**10:** Enhance Biodiversity and Sustainability in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fisheries, and Forestry *Alignment: High*
Target 13: By 2030, encourage and promote biodiversity-friendly practices in forestry, agriculture, grassland, and wetlands	
Target 14: By 2030, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services	**11:** Restore, Maintain and Enhance Nature's Contributions to People *Alignment: High*
Target 19: By 2030, mainstream biodiversity considerations in urban and densely populated areas	**12:** Restore, Maintain and Enhance Nature's Contributions to People *Alignment: High*
Target 22: By 2030, develop effective legal, policy, administrative, and capacity-building measures at all levels to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge	**13:** Increase the Sharing of Benefits from Genetic Resources, Digital Sequence Information and Traditional Knowledge *Alignment: High*
Target 23: By 2030, strengthen institutional capacity on digital sequence information (DSI) on genetic resources, including access to multilateral systems for sharing benefits on genetic resources	

National Targets (for 2030) as per the NBSAP, Nepal	Corresponding KMGBF target
Target 20: By 2030, integrate biodiversity and its values into economic and development processes (policy, plan, and program) across all levels of government and sectors	**14:** Integrate Biodiversity in Decision-Making at Every Level *Alignment: High*
Target 35: By 2028, take legal, administrative, or policy measures to encourage and enable businesses (industry, especially multinational companies) and the finance sector to assess, disclose, and reduce biodiversity-related risks and negative impacts	**15:** Businesses Assess, Disclose and Reduce Biodiversity-Related Risks and Negative Impacts *Alignment: High*
Target 15: By 2028, develop a supportive, legal or regulatory framework to encourage people towards sustainable consumption, including sensitization and education	**16:** Enable Sustainable Consumption Choices to Reduce Waste and Overconsumption *Alignment: High*
Target 16: By 2030, reduce food and agricultural waste by half	
Target 27: By 2030, take policy, legal, and other precautionary measures to strengthen biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the CBD	**17:** Strengthen Biosafety and Distribute the Benefits of Biotechnology *Alignment: High*
Target 28: By 2030, strengthen institutional capacity for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits	
Target 21: By 2030, reform subsidies and incentives harmful to biodiversity in a fair, effective, and equitable way	**18:** Reduce Harmful Incentives and Scale Up Positive Incentives for Biodiversity *Alignment: High*
Target 36: By 2028, scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity to US$ 70 million per year	
Target 33: By 2030, mobilize US$ 200 million per year for biodiversity from public sources (government, conservation partners, and international agencies)	**19:** Mobilize for Biodiversity From all Sources, Including International Finance *Alignment: High*
Target 34: By 2030, mobilize US$100 million from innovative and sustainable financing solutions, especially from the communities and the private sector	
Target 29: By 2028, enhance functional capacity for biodiversity conservation and management at all levels and sectors, including for IPLCs	**20:** Strengthen Capacity-Building, Technology Transfer, and Scientific and Technical Cooperation for Biodiversity *Alignment: High*
Target 31: By 2030, foster transboundary collaboration and cooperation on joint scientific research, technical cooperation, and technological innovation, including dissemination and use	
Target 24: By 2030, recognize and integrate knowledge, innovations, and practices of IPLCs, including indigenous traditional territories (ITTs), in the management of biodiversity and ecosystems with their free, prior and informed consent	**21:** Ensure That Knowledge Is Available and Accessible to Guide Biodiversity Action *Alignment: High*
Target 30: By 2028, Strengthen monitoring and knowledge management at all levels and sectors	
Target 32: By 2028, establish institutional arrangements at all levels of government for inter-sectoral and inter-government communication, coordination, and collaboration for biodiversity management	**22:** Ensure Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice and Information Related to Biodiversity for all *Alignment: High*
Target 25: By 2030, ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective representation and participation of IPLCs, including their intersectionality, while safeguarding rights over lands and resources	
Target 26: By 2030, promote a gender-responsive approach in biodiversity actions, ensuring full, equitable, meaningful, and informed participation of women and girls, including their intersections	**23**: Ensure Gender Equality and a Gender-Responsive Approach for Biodiversity Action *Alignment: High*

2.3 Monitoring Framework

Effective monitoring is essential to achieving the goals and targets of Nepal's NBSAP (2025–2030) to track progress, identify gaps, and ensure that biodiversity actions contribute to national priorities while fulfilling Nepal's international commitments under the CBD and the KMGBF. Action target 30 aims to strengthen monitoring and knowledge management at all levels and sectors by strengthening monitoring mechanisms and implementing periodic review and reporting mechanisms at the sub-national and national level across all levels of government and sectors. Hence, a comprehensive national monitoring framework was prepared through a participatory, consultative process and in-depth desk review. The global KMGBF monitoring framework including a set of agreed-upon indicators was adopted in decision 15/5, updated in decision 16/32[6] to track progress towards its goals and targets with revised headlines and binary indicators, together with components and complementary indicators. Indicators for the National Monitoring Framework are either adopted from the KMGBF, following a global definition, or nationally defined in a thorough way to support their measurement. Indicators are linked to a national target and organized by associated results. The Monitoring Framework functions as a technical guidebook which:

- Defines each indicator comprehensively
- Identifies harmonized data sources
- Details computation of baseline (2020) and status (2024) values
- Provides transparency in indicator construction

A total of 159 indicators were selected for the NBSAP, following the KMGBF architecture and the drafting process. Table 2.1 presents the number of indicators used in NBSAP, along with their numbers by disaggregation. Of the total number of indicators, 48 are Headlines and Binaries and 111 are national indicators. 35 indicators require a sectoral disaggregation and 31 require a disaggregation by marginalized groups to address intersectionality issues.

Table 2.1: Monitoring indicators for NBSAP goals, strategic objectives and action targets

Level	Results	Number of indicators			Number by disaggregation		
		Headline/Binary	National	Total	No	Sector	IPLCs
Goal-level	3	1	2	3	1	1	1
Strategic objective-level	20	9	11	20	12	4	4
Action target-level	99	38	98	136	80	30	26
Total	**122**	**48**	**111**	**159**	**93**	**35**	**31**

All Headline and Binary indicators from the KMGBF were adopted, while relevant Component and Complementary indicators were selected based on national relevance and data availability. A desk review of periodic plans, sectoral policies, programs, and progress reports was conducted to harmonize biodiversity indicators with national development instruments. This addressed the challenge of fragmented biodiversity information across sectors. Indicator values were computed using:

- Quantitative measurements derived from measurable data;
- Qualitative question-based reporting for governance and policy indicators

Baseline values were established for 2020 using the most recent available data between 2014 and 2020. Status values were computed for 2024 to assess progress and are the values of focus in this Seventh National Report, which assesses progress since the baseline year, against the targets set for 2030 and milestones for 2028.

[6] https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-16/cop-16-dec-32-en.pdf

3. ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS TOWARDS NATIONAL TARGETS

3.1 Introduction

The CBD secretariat recommends using the following template to report on progress in the implementation of national targets, and of the revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan in alignment with the Framework. Complying with this guideline, the MoFE compiled progress in two parts. Firstly, it provides responses to all questions from the template, as applicable, and then presents the indicators' values proposed or adopted to measure results. Annex 3.1 to Annex 3.36 provide detailed responses in the relevant format for online reporting.

Table 3.1: Template to report on progress in the implementation of the NBSAP

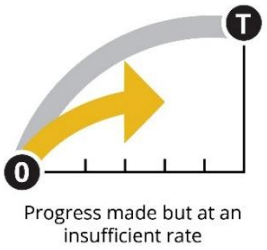
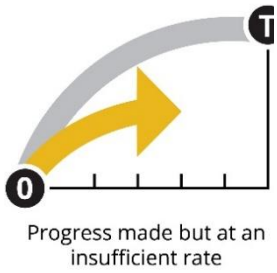
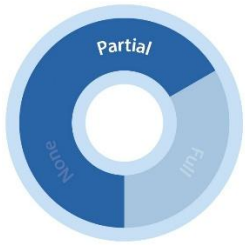
1.	Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target
2.	Indicate the current level of progress towards the target
3.	Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation
4.	Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)[7] *This section applies to targets with a headline indicator.*
5.	Respond to questions for the binary indicator[8] *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*
6.	Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target (optional) (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)
7.	Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.
8.	Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements (optional)

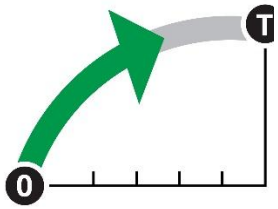
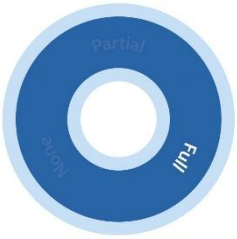
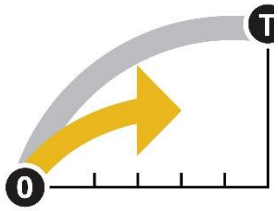
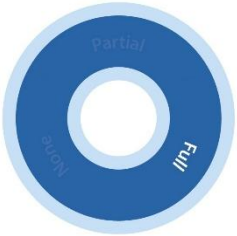
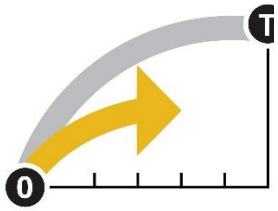
3.2 National Biodiversity Targets

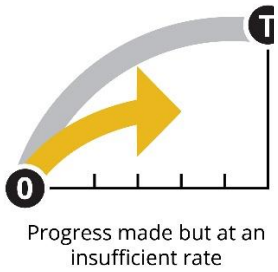
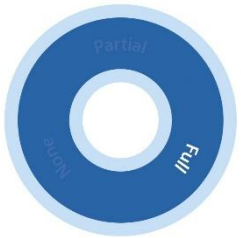
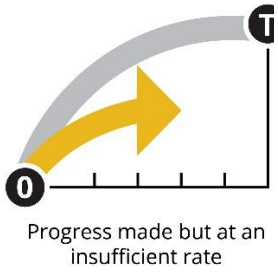
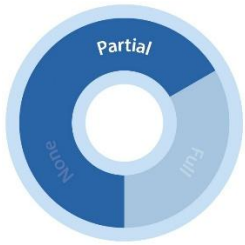
Aligning with the 23 global targets, the NBSAP has identified 36 national biodiversity targets to be achieved by 2030. This section summarizes the progress made against each national target, followed by an assessment of the extent of the supportive environment and the data availability situation for monitoring these targets. The rating of the supportive environment is based on (a) the status of policy, legislative, and institutional frameworks; (b) the existence and implementation of relevant plans and programs; and (c) knowledge- and capacity-related aspects. Table 3.2 presents a summary of progress against the 36 national biodiversity targets. In addition, detailed results aligned with the reporting templates, along with indicator-wise assessments, are provided in the Annexes.

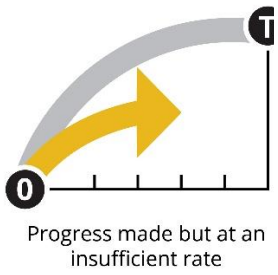
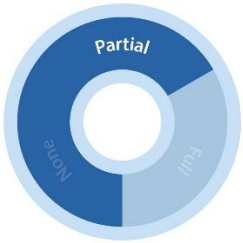
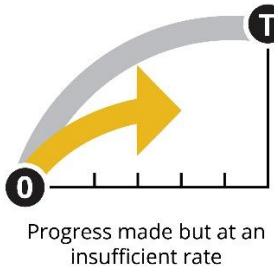
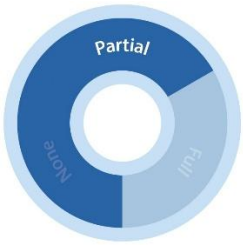
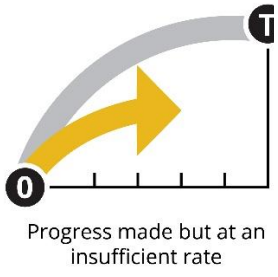
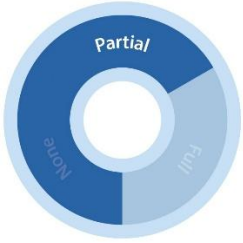
[7] See the online reporting tool for an example of how the submission of data has been included in the tool.
[8] See annexes I and III to decision 16/31 for the list of binary indicators.

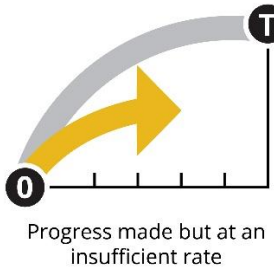
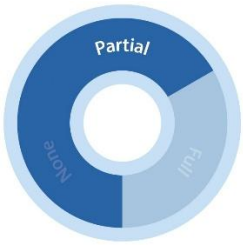
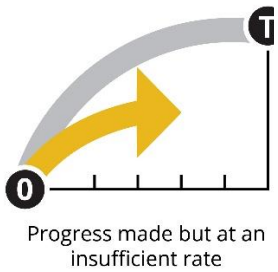
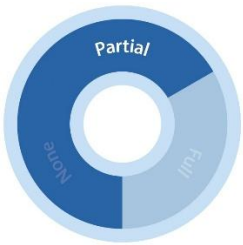
Table 3.2: progress, supportive environment and data availability situation against each target

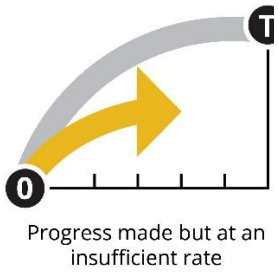
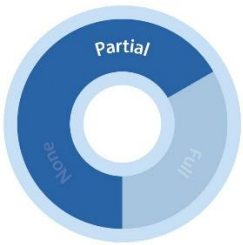
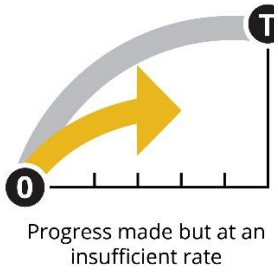
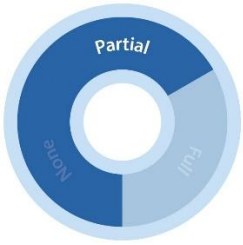
National Biodiversity Targets (NBT)	Assessment of progress	Extent of supportive environment	Data availability	Remark
By 2030, bring all the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems under participatory, integrated, and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes while respecting the rights of IPLCs				Annex 3.1
	Progress: Nepal has expanded biodiversity-relevant spatial planning coverage to approximately 75.1% of the country's area, supported by conservation landscapes, Protected Areas, Ramsar sites, and others. Several sectoral policies address land-use change and biodiversity conservation, and participatory processes are reported in some planning frameworks. However, there is no comprehensive, operational biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning system covering all ecosystem types (forests, wetlands, grasslands, and agriculture), and spatial mapping remains incomplete in key sectors. IPLC engagement and recognition of traditional rights remain partial, and many initiatives do not clearly prioritize areas based on conservation importance or restoration needs. The progress is thus rated "progress made but at an insufficient rate". **Supportive environment:** The supportive environment is Moderate. Strong policy coverage for spatial planning exists (a), but fragmented implementation (b) and limited cross-sector data and capacity (b) constrain effective biodiversity integration. **Data availability situation:** The rating is Fully, as all indicators can be computed.			
By 2030, restore 50 % of degraded terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, while integrating traditional knowledge, innovations, and practices of IPLCs				Annex 3.2
	Progress: Restoration is prioritized across multiple policies (Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN), Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) , sector strategies), and several large-scale projects are restoring forests and landscapes. However, centralized data on total restored area is lacking, monitoring of wetlands and rangelands is limited, and land-use fragmentation continues to increase. The progress is thus rated "progress made but at an insufficient rate". **Supportive environment:** The supportive environment is Moderate. Restoration is well embedded in national policies (a), yet weak coordination on projects (b) monitoring systems and data aggregation gaps (c) limit scaling and impact assessment. **Data availability situation:** The rating is Partially, as the extent of each land cover is monitored but comprehensive data is not available or recent on other indicators			

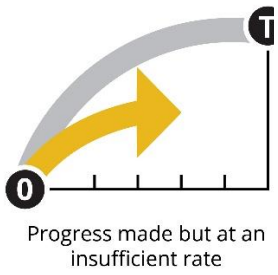
National Biodiversity Targets (NBT)	Assessment of progress	Extent of supportive environment	Data availability	Remark
By 2030, ensure and enable ecologically representative, inclusive, equitably governed, and effectively managed protected areas	 On track to achieve target			Annex 3.3
	Progress: Protected Areas cover 23.6% of Nepal's land area, supported by updated legislation and the Protected Area Management Strategy (2022–2030). Revenue-sharing and buffer zone mechanisms promote community involvement. However, ecological representation gaps persist, management effectiveness assessments are absent, and IPLC safeguards remain partial. The progress is thus rated "on track to achieve targets". **Supportive environment:** The supportive environment is High. Protected area governance benefits from robust legal and institutional frameworks (a) operational management plans (b) and capacity (c), though effectiveness assessments, ecological representation, and monitoring capacity need strengthening. **Data availability situation:** The rating is Fully, as all indicators can be computed.			
By 2030, ensure effective management of areas of high importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services outside protected areas with full and effective participation of IPLCs	 Progress made but at an insufficient rate			Annex 3.4
	Progress: Over 50% of Nepal's territory is managed under ACMs outside PAs, and OECM recognition guidelines were drafted in 2024. However, no areas are internationally recognized as OECMs, management effectiveness assessments are absent, financing gaps persist, and IPLC safeguards are incomplete. The progress is thus rated "progress made but at an insufficient rate". **Supportive environment:** The supportive environment is Moderate. Area-based conservation policies and guidelines are developing, but formal OECM recognition is limited (a), and standardized implementation, financing (b) and monitoring mechanisms and capacity (c) remain incomplete. **Data availability situation:** The rating is Fully, as all indicators can be computed.			
By 2030, reduce the risk of human-induced extinction of known threatened species	 Progress made but at an insufficient rate			Annex 3.5
	Progress: Charismatic megafauna populations have increased significantly, supported by strong legislation and species action plans. However, monitoring gaps remain for most species, plant conservation coverage is weak, and 85% of globally			

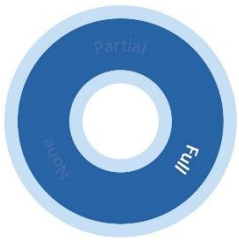
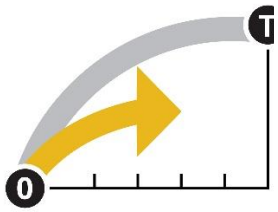
National Biodiversity Targets (NBT)	Assessment of progress	Extent of supportive environment	Data availability	Remark
	threatened species in Nepal lack national protection. Agrobiodiversity erosion is also substantial. The progress is thus rated "progress made but at an insufficient rate". **Supportive environment:** The supportive environment is Moderate. Species protection frameworks and action plans are strong for flagship fauna (a), yet plant coverage, systematic monitoring, (b) and comprehensive species data capacity (c) are insufficient. **Data availability situation:** The rating is None, as no indicator can be computed.			
By 2030, maintain, conserve, and restore the genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated species	 Progress made but at an insufficient rate			Annex 3.6
	Progress: Nepal maintains extensive gene banks, seed banks, research stations, and breeding orchards, with over 44,000 conserved accessions. Community-based conservation contributes to crop and livestock diversity. However, no protected wildlife populations exceed genetic viability thresholds, and genetic monitoring of wild species is minimal. The progress is rated "progress made but at an insufficient rate", due to no limited or no actions for to protect wild species. **Supportive environment:** The supportive environment is Moderate. Genetic resource policy (a) and infrastructure (b, gene banks, seed banks) is established, but wildlife genetic monitoring, integration into management, and technical capacity (c) remain limited. **Data availability situation:** The rating is Fully, as all indicators can be computed.			
By 2030, manage human-wildlife interactions effectively to reduce human-wildlife conflict	 Progress made but at an insufficient rate			Annex 3.7
	Progress: Compensation mechanisms, insurance coverage, and One Health policies have expanded, with increased financial allocation for relief. However, reported conflict cases rose to over 10,000 in 2024, retaliatory killings persist, and communities report dissatisfaction with relief mechanisms. The progress is rated "progress made but at an insufficient rate". **Supportive environment:** The supportive environment is Moderate. Human–wildlife conflict policies (a) and compensation schemes are operational, though implementation remains reactive, under-resourced (b), and constrained by weak systemic coordination and data gaps (c). **Data availability situation:** The rating is Partially, as all indicators can be computed, as there is no centralized data on the relief provided by sub-national governments			

National Biodiversity Targets (NBT)	Assessment of progress	Extent of supportive environment	Data availability	Remark
By 2030, reduce the introduction and establishment of known invasive alien species by 50 %, along with reducing and mitigating their impacts	 Progress made but at an insufficient rate			Annex 3.8
	Progress: Nepal adopted a National Invasive Alien Species Strategy and Implementation Plan (2025) and integrates IAS measures into forestry, agriculture, and climate policies. However, establishment rates remain steady (0.5 species/year), border biosecurity is weak, and IAS are absent from urban and infrastructure planning frameworks. The progress is rated "progress made but at an insufficient rate". **Supportive environment:** The supportive environment is Moderate. An IAS strategy and sectoral integration exist (a) but enforcement, inter-agency coordination, biosecurity systems, (b) and technical monitoring capacity (c) are insufficient. **Data availability situation:** The rating is Partially, as the area subject to IAS control/management is not known.			
By 2030, reduce impacts of pollution from all sources, especially from plastics, pesticides, wastewater, and nutrients, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity, especially in areas of high importance for biodiversity	 Progress made but at an insufficient rate			Annex 3.9
	Progress: Nepal enacted new legislation on pesticides, wastewater, and plastics, and expanded wastewater treatment capacity through infrastructure projects. However, pesticide use increased significantly, wastewater treatment remains far below generation levels, and plastic regulation enforcement is weak. The progress is rated "progress made but at an insufficient rate". **Supportive environment:** The supportive environment is Moderate. Pollution control legislation (a) and infrastructure investments are expanding, yet enforcement, (b) data systems, and technical monitoring capacity (c) remain weak. **Data availability situation:** The rating is Partially, as the Aggregated Total Applied Toxicity is not known.			
By 2030, ensure sustainable, safe, and legal trade of wild species while protecting the customary rights of IPLCs	 Progress made but at an insufficient rate			Annex 3.10
	Progress: Nepal has established a strong legal framework regulating wildlife trade, including the CITES Act (2017), Forest Act (2019), and NPWC Act (1973), supported by national and transboundary enforcement mechanisms (e.g., SAWEN, WCCCC). Institutional mechanisms to control illegal harvest and trade are operational at			

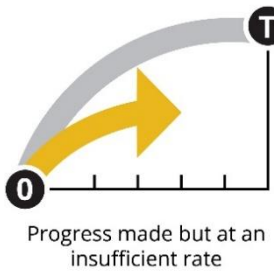
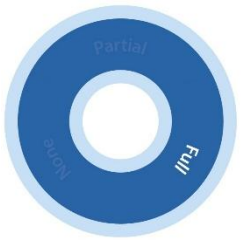
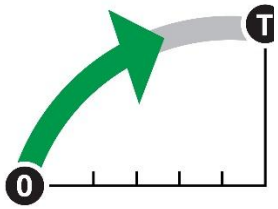
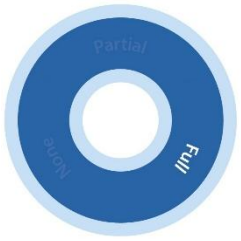
National Biodiversity Targets (NBT)	Assessment of progress	Extent of supportive environment	Data availability	Remark
	national, provincial, and regional levels. However, sustainable harvest quotas remain undefined for many species, illegal cross-border trade persists, and customary IPLC rights are only partially safeguarded and poorly documented. The progress is rated "progress made but at an insufficient rate". **Supportive environment:** The supportive environment is Moderate. Legal and institutional frameworks (a) for trade control are strong and operational (b) However, capacity (c) and protection of IPLC rights remains partial, limiting full effectiveness. **Data availability situation:** The rating is Partially, as the Sustainable harvest index value of highly commercialized NTFPs/Wild MAPs is not known.			
By 2030, manage, harvest, and use wild species sustainably, ensuring social, economic, and environmental benefits to people				Annex 3.11
	Progress: Multiple policies promote sustainable harvesting of NTFPs and wild species, and 33 medicinal plants have been prioritized for economic development. Trade volumes and tourism revenue linked to biodiversity have increased, and commercial wildlife farming standards were adopted in 2023 (though no farming has begun). However, benefits derived from wild species are poorly monitored, ecosystem service accounts are absent, and sustainable harvest monitoring mechanisms remain incomplete. The progress is rated "progress made but at an insufficient rate". **Supportive environment:** The supportive environment is Moderate. Sustainable use policies are comprehensive (a), though implementation coherence, ecosystem accounting, (b) and benefit monitoring capacity (c) remain underdeveloped. **Data availability situation:** The rating is Partially, as the area under sustainable management of wild plant species and the benefits from sustainable use of wild species are not known.			
By 2030, manage 50% of areas sustainably under forestry, agriculture, grasslands, wetlands				Annex 3.12
	Progress: Nepal has adopted a national Sustainable Forest Management standard (2024), expanded irrigation and sustainable agriculture initiatives, and reports 90,000 ha under sustainable forest management. Wetlands and grasslands are partially managed under policy frameworks, though grassland coverage declined significantly. However, there is no unified national monitoring system for sustainable management across ecosystems, and reliable spatial data remains incomplete. The progress is rated "progress made but at an insufficient rate". **Supportive environment:** The supportive environment is Moderate. Forestry has comparatively strong standards and policy backing, but agriculture, wetlands, and grasslands lack harmonized standards and monitoring systems (a). Implementation remains fragmented (b) and data gaps are significant (c).			

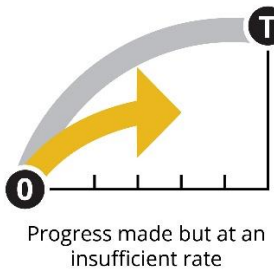
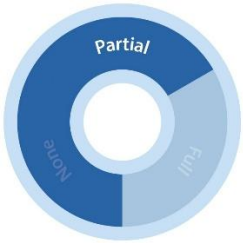
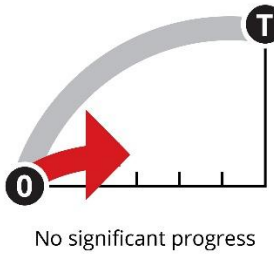
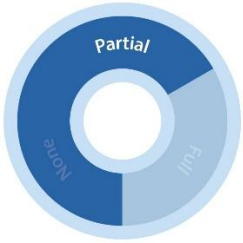
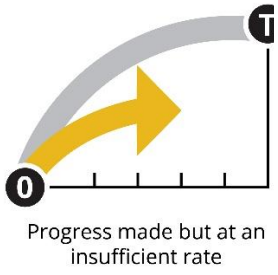
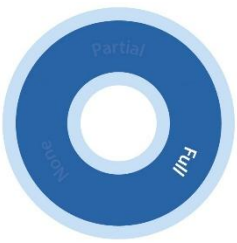
National Biodiversity Targets (NBT)	Assessment of progress	Extent of supportive environment	Data availability	Remark
	Data availability situation: The rating is Partially, as the area under sustainable management of wetlands and freshwater ecosystems, and the area of sustainably managed forest are not known.			
By 2030, encourage and promote biodiversity-friendly practices in forestry, agriculture, grassland, and wetlands	 Progress made but at an insufficient rate			Annex 3.13
	Progress: Nepal has adopted agroforestry and soil management policies and issued GAP and organic production standards. Agroforestry covers approximately 18,933 ha, and guidelines for certification exist. However, certified forest area is currently 0 ha, certified agricultural land remains minimal (7.8 ha), and soil degradation affects over 74,000 ha, reflecting limited scaling of biodiversity-friendly practices. The progress is rated "progress made but at an insufficient rate". **Supportive environment:** The supportive environment is Low. Biodiversity-friendly practice guidelines exist (a), yet certification uptake, incentives (b), and institutional capacity for scaling (c) remain weak. **Data availability situation:** The rating is Partially, as the area under organic farming is not known.			
By 2030, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services	 Progress made but at an insufficient rate			Annex 3.14
	Progress: Forestry revenue and protected area income increased significantly between 2020 and 2024. Ecosystem services were valued at approximately USD 21.6 billion (2017 estimate), highlighting their economic importance. However, Nepal lacks national ecosystem accounting systems, regulating and cultural services remain undervalued, and biodiversity-sector employment and benefits are poorly documented. The progress is rated "progress made but at an insufficient rate". **Supportive environment:** The supportive environment is Low. Ecosystem service recognition is increasing through climate and forestry initiatives, but valuation systems and policies (a), accounting tools (b), and cross-sector integration capacity (c) are limited **Data availability situation:** The rating is Partially, as the value of ecosystem services and some components of other indicators are not known.			

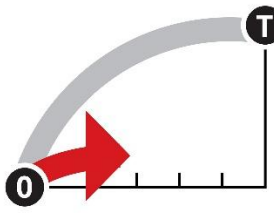
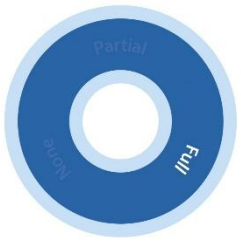
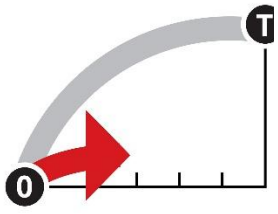
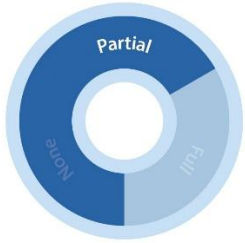
<table>
<tr><th>National Biodiversity Targets (NBT)</th><th>Assessment of progress</th><th>Extent of supportive environment</th><th>Data availability</th><th>Remark</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">By 2028, develop a supportive, legal or regulatory framework to encourage people towards sustainable consumption, including sensitization and education</td><td> 

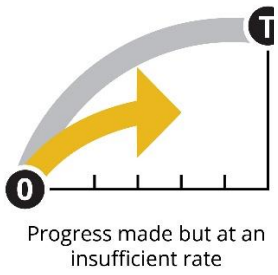
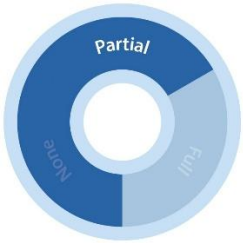
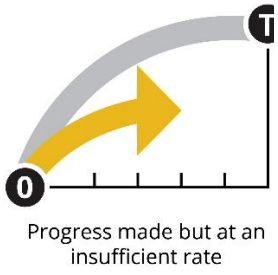
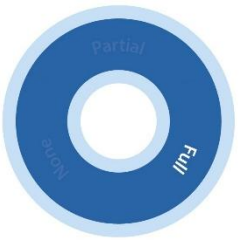
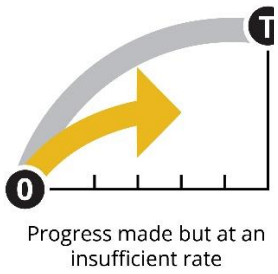
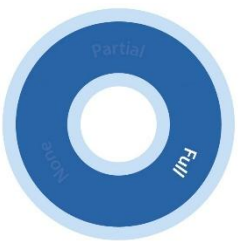
Progress made but at an insufficient rate</td><td> 
</td><td> 
</td><td rowspan="2">Annex 3.15</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Progress: Nepal's domestic material consumption and ecological footprint increased in the past decades, exceeding national biocapacity. There is no dedicated national policy on sustainable consumption, but elements are embedded in the SDG Roadmap (2016-2030), National Climate Change Policy 2019, Solid Waste Management Act (2011), and sectoral strategies. Mechanisms to promote awareness and policy instruments exist only partially and lack an implementation framework. Certification, circular economy approaches, and green enterprise promotion remain fragmented and limited in scale. The progress is rated "progress made but at an insufficient rate".
Supportive environment: The supportive environment is Low. Policy elements for sustainable consumption exist, though no unified framework (a), monitoring system, or strong institutional incentives (b) or capacity (c) support systemic implementation.
Data availability situation: The rating is Fully as baselines and/or status are available for all indicators.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">By 2030, reduce food and agricultural waste by half</td><td> 

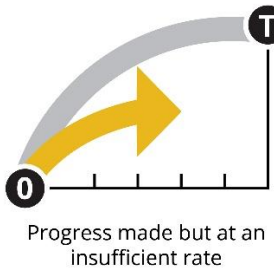
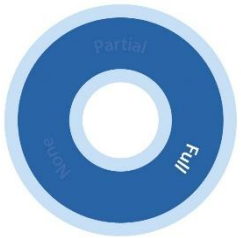
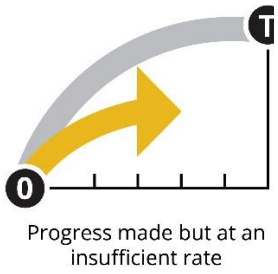
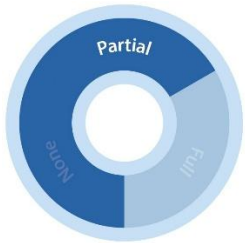
Progress made but at an insufficient rate</td><td> 
</td><td> 
</td><td rowspan="2">Annex 3.16</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Progress: Food waste per capita increased in the past years, and nearly 43% of food is lost or wasted across the supply chain. While 91.8% of farmers adopt at least one agricultural waste management practice, burning remains common. Several policies (Agriculture Development Strategy 2015-2035, National Solid Waste Management Policy 2022, NDCs) address aspects of food loss and waste, but there is no dedicated, coherent national policy framework. Monitoring systems for food loss and post-harvest waste remain incomplete and inconsistent across policies. The progress is rated "progress made but at an insufficient rate".
Supportive environment: The supportive environment is Low. There is growing policy recognition of ecosystem services. Food waste reduction is referenced in sectoral plans (a) but implementation coordination (b) monitoring systems, and technical capacity for supply-chain management (c) remain limited.
Data availability situation: The rating is Fully as baselines and/or status are available for all indicators.</td></tr>
</table>

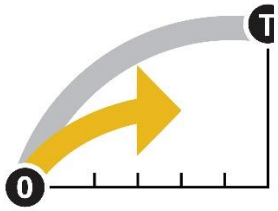
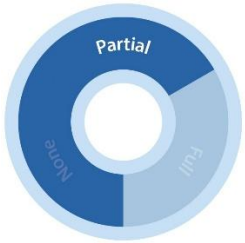
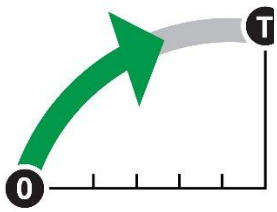
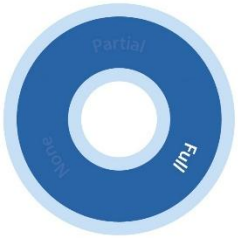
National Biodiversity Targets (NBT)	Assessment of progress	Extent of supportive environment	Data availability	Remark
By 2028, integrate biodiversity considerations into infrastructure development, particularly in Biodiversity Important Areas.	 Progress made but at an insufficient rate			Annex 3.17
	Progress: Nepal has established a strong policy and regulatory framework for integrating biodiversity into infrastructure planning, including the Environment Protection Act (2019), Wildlife-friendly Infrastructure Construction Directives (2022) , and related guidelines. Wildlife mortality from linear infrastructure decreased and wildlife underpasses are operational and used effectively. However, compliance monitoring, particularly regarding environmental flow requirements in hydropower projects, is weak, and biodiversity integration remains partial in practice, especially for aquatic ecosystems and plant diversity. The progress is rated "on track to achieve target". **Supportive environment:** The supportive environment is High. Biodiversity safeguards in infrastructure are supported by clear legal frameworks (a) and operational measures (b), though compliance monitoring and technical enforcement capacity (c) require strengthening. **Data availability situation:** The rating is Fully as baselines and/or status are available for all indicators.			
By 2030, minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and build resilience.	 On track to achieve target			Annex 3.18
	Progress: Biodiversity is integrated into national climate policy frameworks, including NDC 3.0, NAP, LTS, REDD+, and sectoral strategies. Nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation are promoted, watershed management initiatives are underway, and forests act as a significant carbon sink. However, implementation is constrained by limited coordination, insufficient data on biodiversity impacts, weak monitoring of climate action trade-offs, and capacity and financing gaps. The progress is rated "on track to achieve target". **Supportive environment:** The supportive environment is Moderate. Climate–biodiversity integration is strong at policy level (a and b) but coordination, trade-off monitoring, and institutional capacity for implementation (c) need improvement. **Data availability situation:** The rating is Fully as baselines and/or status are available for all indicators.			

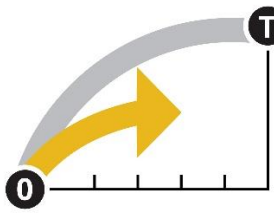
National Biodiversity Targets (NBT)	Assessment of progress	Extent of supportive environment	Data availability	Remark
By 2030, mainstream biodiversity considerations in urban and densely populated areas	 Progress made but at an insufficient rate			Annex 3.19
	Progress: Urban green and blue spaces declined from 46.5% (2019) to 42.6% (2022), despite policy recognition in the National Urban Policy (2024) and National Urban Development Strategy (2017). Some cities are expanding parks and conserving wetlands, but biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning is not systematically implemented. Data on urban biodiversity management areas are lacking, and green/blue space management for ecosystem services remains partial. The progress is rated "progress made but at an insufficient rate". **Supportive environment:** The supportive environment is Low. Urban biodiversity is recognized in policy (a) yet municipal capacity (c), monitoring systems, and operational planning mechanisms (b) remain weak. **Data availability situation:** The rating is Partially as the urban Area managed for biodiversity and ecosystem services is not known.			
By 2030, integrate biodiversity and its values into economic and development processes (policy, plan, and program) across all levels of government and sectors	 No significant progress			Annex 3.20
	Progress: The Environment Protection Act (2019) and Sixteenth Plan (2024/25-2028/29) promote environmental safeguards and green economic principles. However, biodiversity values are not systematically integrated into sectoral policies or development planning. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is largely absent across sectors, environmental auditing and compliance monitoring remain weak, and biodiversity valuation tools and accounting systems have not been developed. The progress is rated "no significant progress". **Supportive environment:** The supportive environment is Low. Legal provisions for environmental safeguards exist (a) but biodiversity valuation, SEA operationalization (b), and economic mainstreaming capacity (c) are largely absent. **Data availability situation:** The rating is Partially as the monitoring's and auditing of infrastructure projects are not known.			
By 2028, reform subsidies and incentives harmful to biodiversity in a fair, effective, and equitable way	 Progress made but at an insufficient rate			Annex 3.21

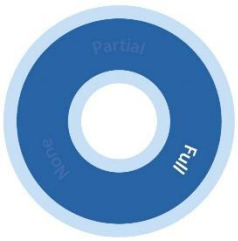
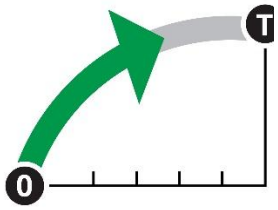
National Biodiversity Targets (NBT)	Assessment of progress	Extent of supportive environment	Data availability	Remark
	Progress: Nepal has begun mapping harmful agricultural subsidies under BIOFIN, identifying and prioritizing 11 subsidies for reform, including fertilizer and interest subsidies. However, no comprehensive cross-sector assessment exists, biodiversity impacts are poorly quantified, and sector-wide monitoring mechanisms are absent outside agriculture. The progress is rated "progress made but at an insufficient rate". **Supportive environment:** The supportive environment is Low. Initial subsidy mapping and policy discussion are underway (a), though institutionalized reform mechanisms (b), monitoring systems, and fiscal coordination capacity (c) remain limited. **Data availability situation:** The rating is Fully as baselines and/or status are available for all indicators.			
By 2030, develop effective legal, policy, administrative, and capacity-building measures at all levels to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge	 No significant progress			Annex 3.22
	Progress: Although an ABS Bill (revised 2019) and draft ABS Strategy and Action Plan were prepared, they have not been adopted, and no operational ABS framework exists. As of 2024, there are zero ABS agreements and no internationally recognized certificates of compliance. The progress is rated "no significant progress". **Supportive environment:** The supportive environment is Low. Draft ABS policies exist, but absence of enacted legislation (a), operational permitting systems (b), and institutional capacity (c) results in a very weak enabling environment. **Data availability situation:** The rating is Fully as baselines and/or status are available for all indicators.			
By 2030, strengthen institutional capacity on digital sequence information (DSI) on genetic resources, including access to multilateral systems for sharing benefits on genetic resources	 No significant progress			Annex 3.23
	Progress: There is no policy or regulatory framework governing DSI-related benefit sharing, no centralized data on DSI submissions, and no funds received through multilateral mechanisms (e.g., Cali Fund not operationalized). The progress is rated "no significant progress". **Supportive environment:** The supportive environment is Low. No operational DSI governance framework (a and b) or monitoring system exists, and institutional, technical, and legal capacity (c) for benefit sharing is minimal. **Data availability situation:** The rating is Partially as DSI related information submitted to the global database is not known.			

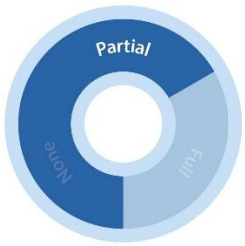
National Biodiversity Targets (NBT)	Assessment of progress	Extent of supportive environment	Data availability	Remark
By 2030, recognize and integrate traditional knowledge, innovations, and practices of IPLCs, including indigenous traditional territories (ITTs), in the management of biodiversity and ecosystems, with their free, prior, and informed consent	 Progress made but at an insufficient rate			Annex 3.24
	Progress: Traditional knowledge is partially recognized across sectoral policies, and documentation initiatives such as Community Biodiversity Registers have been initiated. However, there is no dedicated legal framework protecting traditional knowledge or ensuring FPIC, and indigenous and traditional territories remain unmapped and poorly recognized. The progress is rated "progress made but at an insufficient rate". **Supportive environment:** The supportive environment is Moderate. Traditional knowledge is partially recognized in sectoral policies (a), yet formal legal protection, FPIC systems are limited (b), and monitoring mechanisms are existent incomplete (c). **Data availability situation:** The rating is Partially as the extent of Indigenous and traditional territories (ITTs) for biodiversity is not known.			
By 2030, ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective representation and participation of IPLCs, including their intersectionality, while safeguarding rights over lands and resources	 Progress made but at an insufficient rate			Annex 3.25
	Progress: Community-based forest governance is extensive (49.2% of forest area managed by communities), and participatory mechanisms such as CFUGs and buffer zone committees are operational. However, rights over traditional territories are not fully formalized, FPIC is inconsistently applied, and meaningful participation remains uneven across social groups. The progress is rated "progress made but at an insufficient rate". **Supportive environment:** The supportive environment is Moderate. Community-based governance structures are strong and legally supported (a), but formal recognition of traditional territories, grievance systems (b), and inclusive monitoring capacity are existent but remain partial (b) **Data availability situation:** The rating is Fully as baselines and/or status are available for all indicators.			
By 2030, promote a gender-responsive approach in biodiversity actions, ensuring full, equitable, meaningful,	 Progress made but at an insufficient rate			Annex 3.26

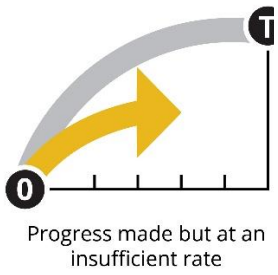
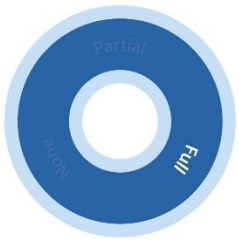
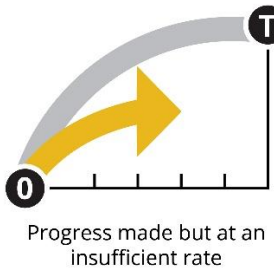
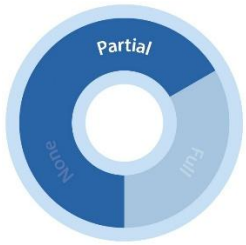
National Biodiversity Targets (NBT)	Assessment of progress	Extent of supportive environment	Data availability	Remark
and informed participation of women and girls, including their intersections	**Progress:** Gender provisions are embedded across several biodiversity-related policies, women are represented in community forestry structures, and gender-responsive budgeting is expanding. However, participation is often consultative rather than decision-making, sex-disaggregated data are limited, and no dedicated grievance mechanism exists for gender-related concerns in NBSAP implementation. The progress is rated "progress made but at an insufficient rate". **Supportive environment:** The supportive environment is Moderate. Gender-responsive provisions are embedded in policies (a), though implementation consistency, intersectional inclusion is present but limited (b), and sex-disaggregated monitoring capacity are limited (c). **Data availability situation:** The rating is Fully as baselines and/or status are available for all indicators.			
By 2030, take policy, legal, and other precautionary measures to strengthen biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the CBD	 			Annex 3.27
	Progress: Nepal has established a National Biosafety Framework (2006) and related policy instruments, and risk assessment procedures for biotechnology products are partially operational. However, a comprehensive Biosafety Act has not been enacted, and regulatory coordination across sectors remains limited. Monitoring systems, laboratory accreditation, and systematic reporting mechanisms are not fully operational, constraining effective implementation. The progress is rated "progress made but at an insufficient rate". **Supportive environment:** The supportive environment is Low. There are foundational biosafety policies and designated authorities (a), but incomplete legislation, operationalization of monitoring systems (b), and limited technical and institutional capacity constrain effectiveness (c). **Data availability situation:** The rating is Fully as baselines and/or status are available for all indicators.			
By 2030, strengthen institutional capacity for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits	 			Annex 3.28
	Progress: Biotechnology applications such as tissue culture, DNA barcoding, and wildlife forensic analysis are actively used in research and conservation, and a Biotechnology Policy (2006) provides strategic direction. However, commercialization pathways, benefit-sharing mechanisms, coordination among research institutions, and centralized data systems remain weak or absent. Implementation is fragmented, and benefit-sharing provisions rely on the unadopted ABS framework. The progress is rated "on progress made but at an insufficient rate". **Supportive environment:** The supportive environment is Low. Policy frameworks and research applications exist (a), but weak coordination, absent benefit-sharing			

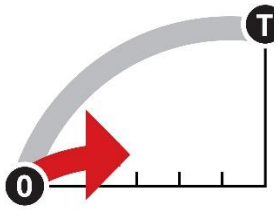
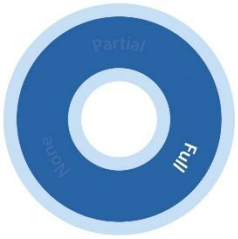
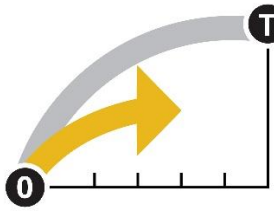
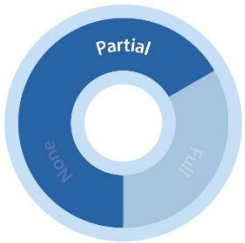
National Biodiversity Targets (NBT)	Assessment of progress	Extent of supportive environment	Data availability	Remark
	systems, limited commercialization mechanisms (b), and capacity constraints (c) reduce systemic effectiveness. **Data availability situation:** The rating is Partially as data on the number of biotechnology-related products or processes commercialized in collaboration with the private sectors and industries (national and international) is not available.			
By 2028, enhance functional capacity for biodiversity conservation and management at all levels and sectors, including for IPLCs	 Progress made but at an insufficient rate			Annex 3.29
	Progress: Capacity-building provisions are embedded across multiple sectoral policies, biodiversity is integrated into secondary school curricula, and numerous technical partnerships support training and cooperation. However, no comprehensive national capacity development plan exists, participation measures for IPLCs and marginalized groups are inconsistent, and centralized data on trained personnel are lacking. Capacity development remains largely technical and not fully aligned with governance and functional needs. The progress is rated "progress made but at an insufficient rate". **Supportive environment:** The supportive environment is Moderate. There is strong policy recognition (a) and active training initiatives (b), but absence of a comprehensive capacity plan, incomplete inclusion mechanisms, and weak data systems (c) limit long-term institutional strengthening. **Data availability situation:** The rating is Partially as data on various numbers of trainings (for government officials, IPLC institutions) is not available.			
By 2028, strengthen monitoring and knowledge management at all levels and sectors	 On track to achieve target			Annex 3.30
	Progress: Nepal has developed a comprehensive NBSAP monitoring framework aligned with the KM-GBF, covering 159 indicators, with data available for approximately 70% of headline indicators. However, no operational National Biodiversity Information Management System exists, and provincial-level review and coordination mechanisms are absent. Monitoring efforts remain fragmented, and adaptive management systems are not yet institutionalized. The progress is rated "on track to achieve target". **Supportive environment:** The supportive environment is Low. A strong monitoring framework (a) and partial data availability exist, but lack of operational information systems, weak cross-sector coordination (b), and limited technical capacity (c) constrain systematic implementation. **Data availability situation:** The rating is Fully as baselines and/or status are available for all indicators.			

<table>
<tr><th>National Biodiversity Targets (NBT)</th><th>Assessment of progress</th><th>Extent of supportive environment</th><th>Data availability</th><th>Remark</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">By 2030, foster transboundary collaboration and cooperation on joint scientific research, technological innovation, and technical cooperation, including dissemination and use</td><td> 

Progress made but at an insufficient rate</td><td> 
</td><td> 
</td><td rowspan="2">Annex 3.31</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Progress: Nepal has established extensive international and regional partnerships for joint scientific research and technical cooperation, including collaborations with ICIMOD, WWF, and multiple bilateral and multilateral partners, and the target is considered on track. However, there is no comprehensive national mechanism to document, coordinate, or disseminate research outputs, and no structured platform to identify national biodiversity research priorities. Monitoring of long-term research funding and knowledge-sharing remains weak and fragmented. The progress is rated “progress made but at an insufficient rate”.
Supportive environment: The supportive environment is Moderate. Strong international partnerships and cooperation frameworks exist (a) and are active (b), but absence of a centralized coordination mechanism, limited research monitoring systems (c), and weak alignment between research and policy priorities constrain systemic effectiveness.
Data availability situation: The rating is Fully as baselines and/or status are available for all indicators.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">By 2028, establish institutional arrangements at all levels of government for inter-sectoral and inter-government communication, coordination, and collaboration for biodiversity management</td><td> 

On track to achieve target</td><td> 
</td><td> 
</td><td rowspan="2">Annex 3.32</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Progress: Multiple coordination bodies exist at federal, provincial, and local levels, and sectoral committees address biodiversity-related issues; however, the proposed National Biodiversity Coordination Committee is not functional, and no dedicated provincial or local mechanisms specifically for NBSAP monitoring and coordination are operational. Institutional roles overlap, coordination is fragmented, and biodiversity integration across levels of government remains weak. Overall, structural arrangements exist on paper but are inconsistently operationalized. The progress is rated “on track to achieve target”.
Supportive environment: The supportive environment is Low. Numerous policy and institutional structures exist across government levels (a), but lack of functional coordination mechanisms, inactive committees (b), overlapping mandates, and limited administrative and technical capacity (c) hinder effective cross-sector implementation.
Data availability situation: The rating is Partially as data on Funds allocated for biodiversity-related long-term (more than 3 years) scientific research and technological innovation from the government is not available.</td></tr>
</table>

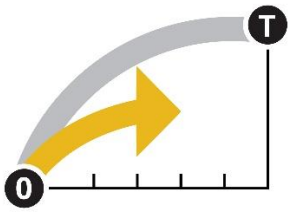
National Biodiversity Targets (NBT)	Assessment of progress	Extent of supportive environment	Data availability	Remark
By 2030, mobilize US$ 200 million per year for biodiversity from public sources (government, conservation partners, and international agencies)	 Progress made but at an insufficient rate			Annex 3.33
	Progress: Nepal mobilized an average of US$129 million per year in biodiversity expenditures between 2015–2024, with total public biodiversity funding reaching US$141.4 million in 2024 (US$124m domestic + US$17.4m international), indicating progress toward the US$200 million target. However, growth rates remain marginal, biodiversity expenditure represents only 1.7% of GDP despite biodiversity contributing 39.6% to GDP, and programmatic expenditures have declined in recent years. Overall, the target is considered on track but requires stronger scaling and prioritization. The progress is rated "progress made but at an insufficient rate". **Supportive environment:** The supportive environment is Moderate due to established BIOFIN methodologies, expenditure tracking systems, and institutional budgeting mechanisms (a), active though slowly growing funding streams (b), but weak prioritization, fragmented recording of local expenditures, and limited financial coordination capacity constrain acceleration (c). **Data availability situation:** The rating is Fully as baselines and/or status are available for all indicators.			
By 2030, mobilize US$100 million from innovative and sustainable financing solutions, especially from the communities and the private sector	 Progress made but at an insufficient rate			Annex 3.34
	Progress: Nepal adopted a Biodiversity Finance Plan (2024–2030) prioritizing 11 finance solutions and began piloting three mechanisms (community forestry finance, CSR integration, insurance products), but as of 2024 no centralized data exist on private biodiversity finance flows. Payment for Ecosystem Services and green bond mechanisms are planned but not yet operational at scale. Progress has begun but remains insufficient and largely pilot-based. The progress is rated "progress made but at an insufficient rate". **Supportive environment:** The supportive environment is Low. Strategic policy frameworks (Biodiversity Finance Plan, Green Finance Taxonomy) are in place (a), implementation is limited to pilots with no measurable scale yet (b), and weak private-sector incentives, limited data systems, and low institutional capacity hinder effective mobilization (c). **Data availability situation:** The rating is Partially as data on private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is not available.			

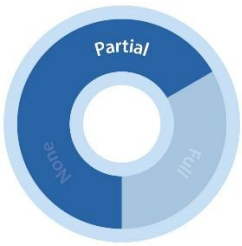
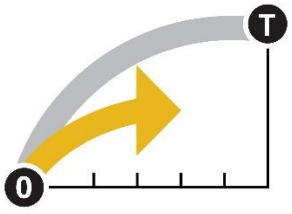
National Biodiversity Targets (NBT)	Assessment of progress	Extent of supportive environment	Data availability	Remark
By 2028, take legal, administrative, or policy measures to encourage and enable businesses (industry, especially multinational companies) and the finance sector to assess, disclose, and reduce biodiversity-related risks and negative impacts	 No significant progress			Annex 3.35
	Progress: No company in Nepal has adopted the TNFD framework as of 2024, and biodiversity-related disclosure requirements are not legally mandated beyond project-level EIAs under the Environmental Protection Act (2019). While ESRM guidelines for Banks and Financial Institutions (2022) and the Green Finance Taxonomy introduce sustainability considerations, nature-related disclosure remains voluntary and fragmented. Overall, no significant progress has been achieved, though TNFD-related efforts are under development. The progress is rated "no significant progress". **Supportive environment:** The supportive environment is Low. Partial policy instruments (EPA 2019, ESRM guidelines for BFIs 2022, Green Taxonomy) exist (a), but no mandatory disclosure system or operational reporting framework is implemented (b), and limited awareness, regulatory gaps, and weak technical capacity constrain adoption (c). **Data availability situation:** The rating is Fully as baselines and/or status are available for all indicators.			
By 2028, scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity to US$ 70 million per year	 Progress made but at an insufficient rate			Annex 3.36
	Progress: As of 2024, positive biodiversity incentives amount to approximately US$59.09 million annually, including royalties, pollution taxes, carbon income, and protected area revenue sharing, indicating measurable advancement toward the US$70 million target. However, funds such as the Forest Development Fund and Environment Protection Fund remain underutilized, monitoring of biodiversity impacts is weak, and data on indirect subsidies and community benefit-sharing are incomplete. Progress is evident but insufficient to ensure scaling and effectiveness. The progress is rated "progress made but at an insufficient rate". **Supportive environment:** The supportive environment is Moderate. Multiple fiscal instruments and legal provisions for incentives exist (a), financial flows are operational though partially underutilized (b), and weak documentation, limited impact monitoring, and low stakeholder awareness constrain strategic scaling (c). **Data availability situation:** The rating is Partially as several indicators of sub-indicators have no available data.			

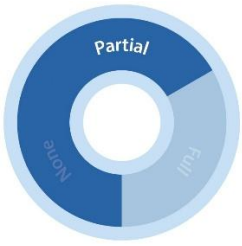
4. ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL PROGRESS CONTRIBUTING TO THE GOALS OF THE KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK (KMGBF)

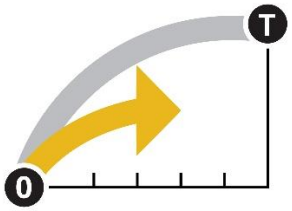
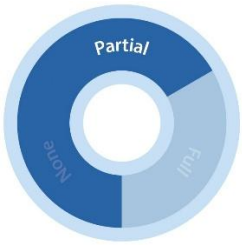
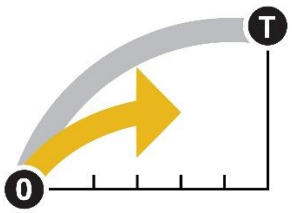
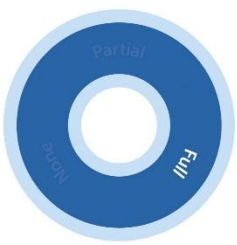
All the values of indicators proposed are presented as summary data tables in respective annexes from Annex Table 3.1 to Annex Table 3.36 and also from Annex Table 4.1 to Annex Table 4.7. The four goals of the KMGBF are aligned with seven national strategic objectives and one national mission. The separate monitoring framework defines indicators and methods of computation, whereas data tables presented in annex only summarize the values. The monitoring framework for the NBSAP shall be reviewed for more details on the methods of computation. Table 4.1 presents a summary of progress against the seven national strategic objectives. In addition, detailed results aligned with the reporting templates, along with indicator-wise assessments, are provided in the Annexes.

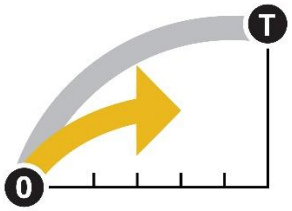
Table 4.1: Assessment of progress contributing to strategic objectives and KMGBF

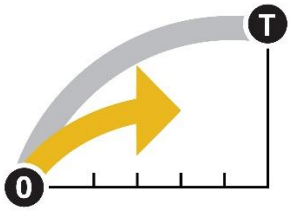
<table>
<tr><th>Strategic objectives</th><th>Assessment of progress</th><th>Extent of supportive environment</th><th>Data availability</th><th>Remark</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Protect, conserve, and restore biodiversity while addressing the drivers of biodiversity loss and thereby maintaining the extent and health of natural ecosystems</td><td> 

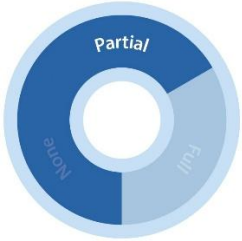
Progress made but at an insufficient rate</td><td> 
</td><td> 
</td><td rowspan="2">Annex 4.1</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Progress: Although certain targets (e.g., Protected Areas and Genetic Diversity) are on track individually, most SO1 components report insufficient progress due to implementation, monitoring, and systemic capacity constraints. Aggregated across all nine targets, overall advancement remains moderate but below the trajectory required to meet 2030 goals. The progress is thus rated “progress made but at an insufficient rate”.
Supportive environment: The supportive environment is Moderate. Nepal has strong policies and institutions in place, but implementation, monitoring, coordination, and enforcement remain uneven and insufficient to fully achieve 2030 targets.
Data availability situation: The rating is Partially, as Red List of Ecosystems data is not known.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Ensure sustainable management and use of Nepal’s biodiversity, ecosystems, and natural resources, and enhance nature’s contributions to people</td><td> 

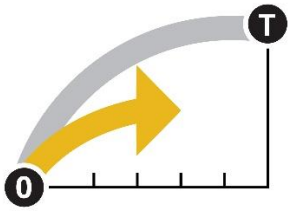
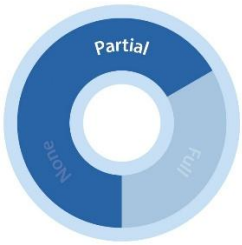
Progress made but at an insufficient rate</td><td> 
</td><td> 
</td><td rowspan="2">Annex 4.2</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Progress: Individual targets under SO2 report insufficient progress despite policy development and sectoral initiatives. While certain areas (e.g., wildlife trade control, forest management standards) show institutional maturity, measurable outcomes and system-wide monitoring remain incomplete. The progress is thus rated “progress made but at an insufficient rate”.
Supportive environment: The supportive environment is Moderate. There are strong legal and policy frameworks for sustainable use and trade of wild species, but weak monitoring systems, limited certification uptake, fragmented implementation across sectors, and insufficient valuation of ecosystem services constraining full operational effectiveness.</td></tr>
</table>

Strategic objectives	Assessment of progress	Extent of supportive environment	Data availability	Remark
	Data availability situation: The rating is Partially, as the value of services provided by ecosystems is not known.			
Mainstream and integrate biodiversity considerations into programs, plans, and policies across levels of government and sectors	 Progress made but at an insufficient rate			Annex 4.3
	Progress: SO3 shows strong progress in biodiversity-friendly infrastructure and climate integration, with robust legal frameworks and measurable improvements such as reduced wildlife mortality and strengthened climate–biodiversity alignment. However, broader mainstreaming into urban planning, economic decision-making, and subsidy reform remains limited, with weak SEA implementation, insufficient monitoring, and underdeveloped biodiversity valuation systems slowing overall progress toward 2030. The progress is thus rated "progress made but at an insufficient rate". **Supportive environment:** The supportive environment is Moderate. Nepal has strong frameworks for climate and infrastructure safeguards, but broader economic, fiscal, and urban mainstreaming of biodiversity remains structurally weak. Strengthening SEA implementation, biodiversity accounting, compliance monitoring, and cross-sector coordination will be critical to achieving SO3 by 2030. **Data availability situation:** The rating is Partially, as the value of subsidies (Direct and indirect) and other incentives harmful to biodiversity is not known.			
Ensure full and effective participation of all stakeholders, particularly the IPLCs, with fair and equitable benefit-sharing from the use of biological resources and associated traditional knowledge	 Progress made but at an insufficient rate			Annex 4.4
	Progress: SO4 shows limited to moderate progress overall, with stronger performance in community-based governance and gender inclusion, but very weak advancement in access and benefit sharing (ABS) and digital sequence information (DSI). While Nepal has established a solid constitutional and policy basis for participation of IPLCs and women, and community forestry covers nearly half of the country's forest area, formal recognition of traditional territories, FPIC application, grievance mechanisms, and systematic monitoring remain incomplete. ABS and DSI frameworks remain in draft form and are not operational, with no agreements, certificates, or benefit-sharing mechanisms in place. The progress is thus rated "progress made but at an insufficient rate". **Supportive environment:** The supportive environment is Moderate. Participatory governance structures exist and some rights-based provisions are embedded in sectoral policies, but legal operationalization, monitoring systems, institutional coordination, and enforcement mechanisms are insufficient to fully achieve equitable governance and benefit sharing by 2030. **Data availability situation:** The rating is Fully as values for all indicators are known.			

<table>
<tr><th>Strategic objectives</th><th>Assessment of progress</th><th>Extent of supportive environment</th><th>Data availability</th><th>Remark</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Strengthen capacity across all levels of government and sectors, including the knowledge and skills of stakeholders and IPLCs</td><td> 

Progress made but at an insufficient rate</td><td> 
</td><td> 
</td><td>Annex 4.5</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Progress: SO5 shows moderate progress, with strong advances in policy design, biodiversity education, biotechnology research applications, and the development of a comprehensive NBSAP monitoring framework (with data available for about 70% of headline indicators). However, key systems remain non-operational, including an enacted Biosafety Act, biotechnology benefit-sharing mechanisms, a national biodiversity information management system, and provincial coordination platforms. The progress is thus rated “on track to achieve target”.
Supportive environment: The supportive environment is Moderate. Foundational policies and research capacity are in place and implementation is advancing in selected areas, but incomplete legislation, fragmented coordination, weak data systems, and limited long-term institutional capacity constrain full operational effectiveness by 2030.
Data availability situation: The rating is Fully as values for all indicators are known</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Build partnerships among stakeholders, sectors, government, and IPLCs at the sub-national, national, and international levels.</td><td> 

Progress made but at an insufficient rate</td><td> 
</td><td> 
</td><td>Annex 4.6</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Progress: SO6 shows solid progress in transboundary and international collaboration, with numerous bilateral and multilateral partnerships supporting joint research, technical cooperation, and landscape-level conservation initiatives. However, domestic coordination mechanisms for biodiversity governance remain weak: key committees are inactive, no structured platform exists to align research priorities, and provincial and local monitoring arrangements for NBSAP implementation are largely absent. The progress is rated “on track to achieve target”.
Supportive environment: The supportive environment is Moderate. While policy provisions and institutional structures for coordination exist at multiple levels of government and international partnerships are active (a), implementation exists but remains inconsistent due to inactive committees and lack of operationalized coordination platforms (b), and limited administrative capacity, weak knowledge-sharing systems, and overlapping mandates constrain effective cross-sector integration (c).
Data availability situation: The rating is Partially as data for Transboundary collaboration on joint scientific research, technological innovation and technical cooperation, including project implementation (South-South, North-South, and triangular cooperation) is not available</td></tr>
</table>

Strategic objectives	Assessment of progress	Extent of supportive environment	Data availability	Remark
Leverage adequate and sustainable financial resources from all sources (government, community, private, and international)	 Progress made but at an insufficient rate			Annex 4.7
	Progress: SO7 shows measurable but uneven progress in biodiversity finance and economic mainstreaming. Public biodiversity expenditures reached US$141.4 million in 2024 and positive incentives amount to US$59.09 million annually, while a Biodiversity Finance Plan and Green Finance Taxonomy have been adopted; however, innovative finance mechanisms remain largely pilot-based, private-sector mobilization is limited, and no company systematically discloses biodiversity-related risks. Overall, financial flows are increasing, but scaling, institutionalization, and regulatory integration remain insufficient to fully meet 2030 targets. The progress is thus rated "progress made but at an insufficient rate". **Supportive environment:** The supportive environment is Moderate. Policy and fiscal frameworks for biodiversity finance, positive incentives, and sustainable investment are increasingly established (a), implementation is advancing through budgeting systems, pilot finance solutions, and tax/royalty instruments (b), but weak data systems, limited private-sector incentives, underutilized funds, regulatory gaps on disclosure, and constrained institutional capacity hinder full operational effectiveness and scale (c). **Data availability situation:** The rating is Partially, as the finance gap reduced by implementing finance solutions, and the proportion of finance solutions specially targeting IPLCs are not known.			

5. WAY FORWARD

This section summarizes major achievements and the challenges encountered, related to capacity, technical, technological, institutional and financial gaps and constraints in relation to the achievements of the national targets.

5.1 Achievements of National Targets

Across all seven strategic objectives, progress has been made; however, the rate of progress remains insufficient. Similarly, the supportive environment has been assessed as moderate for all objectives, indicating notable gaps in one or more areas, including policy and institutional measures, implementation of relevant projects or programs, and capacity- and knowledge-related aspects. Of the seven strategic objectives, data availability is assessed as full for two objectives, namely fairness and capacity building, while it remains partial for the rest. Overall, the progress achieved so far is encouraging; however, there is a clear need to further strengthen the supportive environment to accelerate implementation and effectively achieve the strategic objectives.

Among the 36 national biodiversity targets, four targets, namely protected area management, climate resilience, monitoring and knowledge management, and inter-sectoral coordination are on track to be achieved. In contrast, four targets, namely biodiversity mainstreaming, access and benefit sharing, digital sequence information, and nature-related fiscal disclosure have shown limited or no progress to date. The supportive environment is high for one target, low for 14 targets, and moderate for the remaining targets. This reveals notable shortcomings in at least one key component for most national targets, particularly in relation to policy and institutional frameworks, implementation of programs and projects, or capacity and knowledge-related aspects. Furthermore, no national-level data is currently available for reporting results on one target related to species population status, while data availability is partial for 18 targets and full for 17 targets. This highlights the need to strengthen data generation, management, and monitoring systems to support more effective reporting and informed decision-making.

The report uses dashboard functions to assess the progress, supportive environment and data availability situation and computed composite score. The methods for computing the score for each category are:

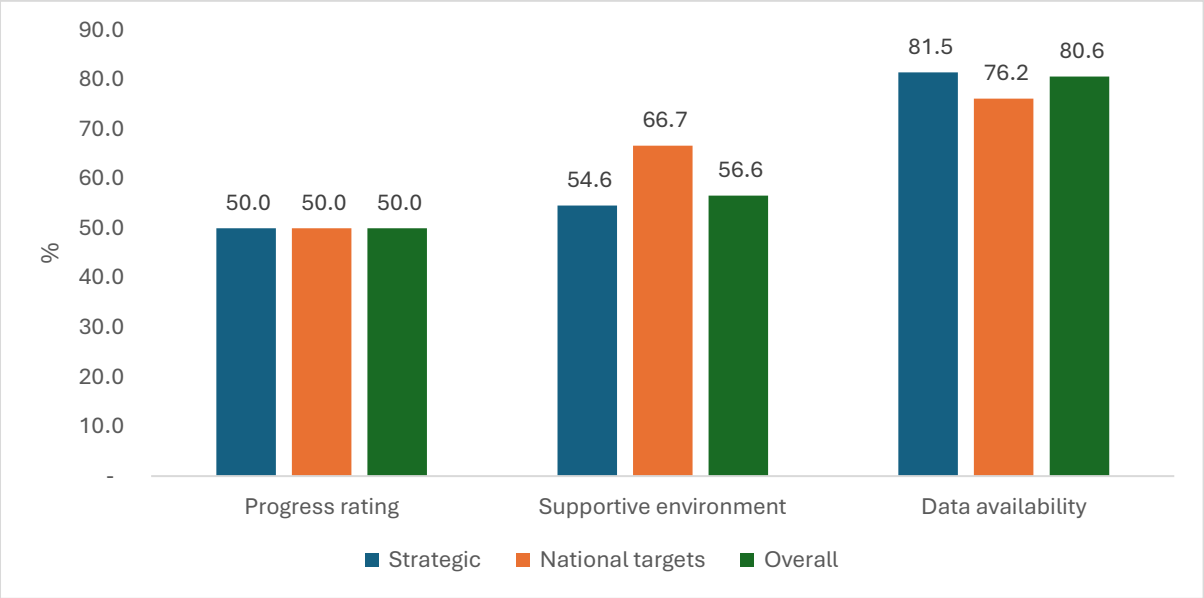
- **Computing score on progress:** the rating of progress was carried out using a four-point scale: a score of 4 was assigned if the target was achieved; 3 if the target was on track to be achieved; 2 if progress was made but at an insufficient rate; and 1 if there was no progress or only limited progress. The total score for each set of targets was then summed and divided by the product of the total number of targets and their maximum possible score (for example, 36 × 4 for national targets or 7 × 4 for strategic objectives). The resulting value was expressed as a percentage to indicate the overall level of progress.

- **Computing score of supportive environments:** The rating of the supportive environment was carried out using a three-point scale: a score of 3 was assigned if the environment was highly supportive, 2 if it was moderately supportive, and 1 if it was less supportive. The total score for each set of targets or strategic objectives was then summed and divided by the product of the total number of targets/strategic objectives and the maximum possible score for each, i.e. three in this case (for example, 36 × 3 for national targets or 7 × 3 for strategic objectives). The resulting value was expressed as a percentage to indicate the overall level of supportive environment.

- **Computing score on data availability:** The status of data availability was assessed using a three-point scale: a score of 3 was assigned if data was fully available, 2 if data was partially available, and 1 if no data was available. The total score for each set of targets or strategic objectives was then summed and divided by the product of the total number of targets/strategic objectives and the maximum possible score for each, i.e., three in this case (for example, 36 × 3 for national targets or 7 × 3 for strategic objectives). The resulting value was expressed as a percentage to indicate the overall data availability situation.

Figure 4.1 presents the overall scores on the achievement of results, the extent of the supportive environment, and the data availability situation. The extent of achievement of the targets was rated at 50% for both strategic objectives and national targets, indicating that progress is underway and that many targets are likely to be achieved if the supportive environment is further strengthened. The overall assessment of the supportive environment was 56.6%, varying from 54.7% for strategic objectives to 66.7% for national targets. This suggests notable shortcomings across different enabling factors that may hinder the achievement of national targets. Major constraints identified include inadequate financial, human, and technical resources; weak inter-ministerial and inter-agency cooperation and coordination; limited access to knowledge, information, and data; insufficient scientific expertise in project development and management; inadequate access to relevant technologies for implementation; and declining community interest, including limited recognition and incentives. The data availability situation appears relatively better for reporting on the results of the targets, with information available for more than four-fifths of the national targets. A similar pattern is observed across strategic objectives and action targets, indicating a comparatively stronger foundation for monitoring and reporting progress.

Figure 4.1: Assessment of progress against the national targets and strategic objectives



5.2 Challenges

Since the first National Biodiversity Strategy (2002), many conservation challenges and risks remain largely unchanged, particularly those related to coordination, balancing conservation and development priorities, and securing sustainable financing, despite significant progress over the years. These issues are also reflected in the successive national reports to the CBD. In addition, gaps in knowledge, institutional capacity, and data availability continue to hinder effective implementation. Recognizing these persistent constraints, the NBSAP, 2025 has identified five major risks that may hinder the achievements of targets, if not properly addressed.

Declining stewardship for conservation: Limited economic benefits from conservation, combined with increasing human–wildlife conflicts, may reduce community stewardship and local interest in biodiversity conservation. Similarly, limited awareness of biodiversity–business linkages and perceived financial risks may discourage private sector engagement and investment in conservation-friendly initiatives. A mechanism to recognize and incentivize IPLCs and the private sector needs to be developed, to increase stewardship for conservation.

Persistence of fragmented, sectoral, and siloed approaches: Biodiversity conservation is a shared responsibility among federal, provincial, and local governments. However, weak accountability among stakeholders in NBSAP implementation may hinder the achievements of national targets. Unplanned and rapidly growing infrastructure development may undermine biodiversity conservation. Devolution of

authority and institutional arrangements have not yet fully evolved as envisioned by the Constitution. Weak coordination across different levels of government, as well as among key sectors, may hinder effective implementation and the achievement of national biodiversity targets. With more than three dozen policies and multiple institutional mechanisms already in place, ensuring coherence and coordinated action remains a challenge. Rather than creating new structures and mechanisms, priority should be given to strengthening the capacity and functionality of existing coordination mechanisms to enable more harmonized and collective action. Establishing focal points among the sectors and conducting periodic reviews is necessary to enhance accountability, improve coordination, and implement NBSAP effectively.

Catalyzing domestic finance for conservation: With declining public expenditure on biodiversity and increasing uncertainty in international funding, the NBSAP places strong emphasis on mobilizing domestic financial resources, particularly through greater engagement with the private sector. However, limited awareness and understanding of biodiversity–business linkages, along with less investment opportunities, and perceived risks, may constrain resource mobilization. There is a need to strengthen enabling policies, develop innovative financing mechanisms, and build private sector confidence by demonstrating the economic value of biodiversity.

Constraints to evidence-based planning and reporting: Limited availability of data, inadequate monitoring systems, and weak information management may constrain evidence-based planning, decision-making for effective NBSAP implementation and reporting. In addition, institutional and technical capacity gaps at federal, provincial, and local levels may hinder the integration of biodiversity priorities into planning, budgeting, and reporting processes. Strengthening knowledge management systems, improving data availability, and building technical and managerial capacity across all levels of government are therefore crucial for enhancing accountability and ensuring the effective achievement of NBSAP targets.

Limited adoption of right-based approaches: Failure to adequately adopt and implement rights-based approaches in biodiversity conservation may lead to the marginalization of the IPLCs. Social safeguard measures need to be strengthened, and traditional knowledge systems should be meaningfully integrated into conservation planning and implementation to ensure inclusive, equitable, and respectful conservation actions.

These challenges are likely to intensify if not systematically monitored and managed. Priority should therefore be given to regular risk monitoring and strengthening the capacity of stakeholders at all levels to effectively respond to these emerging and persistent risks.

5.3 Future Priority

The following six accelerators or enabling actions shall be implemented to achieve national biodiversity targets, which include:

1. Projectization of the NBSAP: NBSAP has identified 36 national targets to be achieved by 2030. It further highlights that, for many of these targets, actions are either absent or only a few, requiring upscale actions. The MoFE should focus on identifying and prioritizing a portfolio of projects that can translate strategic objectives and targets into concrete, time-bound, and implementable projects. Developing project pipelines aligned with national targets will help integrate biodiversity priorities into development planning, improve resource allocation, and ensure measurable and results-oriented outcomes.

2. Recognizing and incentivizing community investment: NBSAP estimates a financing gap of nearly US$ 150 million per year, underscoring the need for collaborative action across all levels of government, sectors, and IPLCs to mobilize resources. Local community institutions, particularly community forestry user groups and farmer groups, are making significant contributions to biodiversity conservation through their own investment of time, labor, and financial resources, however, these contributions are often neither formally recognized nor adequately incentivized within national financing frameworks. There is a need to develop a mechanism for accounting community investment, thereby strengthening local stewardship and sustainability.

3. Attracting private sector investment on biodiversity: Private sector agencies often have limited understanding of biodiversity–business linkages and may not adequately account for biodiversity-related risks and opportunities in their operations and investment decisions. As a result, environmental considerations are not systematically integrated into business practices, and potential contributions to conservation remain underutilized. Strengthening the capacity of the private sector in implementing environmental codes of conduct, adopting sustainability and disclosure frameworks, increasing investment in biodiversity-friendly and nature-positive initiatives, and prioritizing biodiversity for corporate social responsibility funds are necessary. In addition, the compliance of projects with their environment management plan shall be ensured.

4. Building capacity of sectoral agencies at all levels of government: The NBSAP envisions establishing dedicated focal points within each sectoral ministry at the federal and provincial levels to strengthen coordination and mainstream biodiversity considerations into sectoral planning. It also recommends working through existing sectoral committees rather than creating new institutional structures. Hence, priority should be to strengthen the functional capacities of focal points, particularly in integrating biodiversity into planning, budgeting, and monitoring processes and thereby supporting the effective implementation of the NBSAP.

5. Mainstreaming biodiversity actions at local level: The future of biodiversity conservation lies with local governments. However, investments made by local governments in biodiversity-related actions are often neither adequately recognized nor systematically accounted. Collaborative efforts with local governments, particularly to mainstream biodiversity considerations into development planning, need to be strengthened by (a) increasing public expenditure on biodiversity-friendly actions, (b) strengthening the capacity of local governments in planning, implementing, and monitoring biodiversity-related programs, and (c) scaling up incentives that promote conservation and sustainable resource management. Compliance on environmental and social safeguard measures shall be enhanced so that local development initiatives are aligned with biodiversity conservation objectives.

6. Strengthening knowledge management, including result-based planning, budgeting and monitoring: This NBSAP adopts a results-based approach to planning, budgeting, and monitoring; however, the capacity of stakeholders remains limited. In addition, biodiversity-related data and information are often scattered, fragmented, which constrains evidence-based decision-making and effective monitoring. There is a need to strengthen data and knowledge management systems. Furthermore, the capacities of provincial and local governments need to be enhanced, particularly in developing and operationalizing results frameworks aligning with national biodiversity targets.

ANNEXES

Annex 1.1: Contributors of the 7th National report

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Annex 3.1: Progress against national biodiversity target 1 - "Biodiversity Inclusive Spatial Planning"

By 2030, bring all the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems under participatory, integrated, and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes while respecting the rights of IPLCs		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	The results associated with this target will be achieved by (a) developing integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans for all four land cover types, (b) ensuring effective management of areas of high biodiversity importance, and (c) engaging relevant stakeholders, particularly Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), in spatial planning processes.
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☐ On track to achieve target ☒ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	As of 2025, various area-based conservation initiatives have developed spatial plans covering three-fourths (75.1 %) of the country, and proposed measures to prevent land-use change or biodiversity loss, as well as mechanisms for biodiversity conservation and management. In addition, several sectoral policies, such as the Protected Area Management Strategy (2022-2030), National Wetland Policy (2012) , Agrobiodiversity Policy (2014), Rangeland Policy (2012), and National Forest Policy (2019), are highly supportive of delineating areas of high conservation importance and engaging IPLCs in the management processes. However, there is no operational and comprehensive biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning system that encompasses all four major land-cover or ecosystem types (grasslands, forests, wetlands, and agricultural areas) and identifies areas based on their conservation importance, particularly for in-situ or ex-situ biodiversity conservation. Several area-based conservation initiatives have also not identified areas by conservation importance, particularly delineating areas for management, protection, and restoration. IPLC involvement and engagement are also limited, particularly with regards to safeguarding and recognizing their rights.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☒ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available. Please explain why: _____ ☐ Not relevant. Please explain why: _____ **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** For Headline indicator 1.1, National data is used as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". The computed area includes spatial plans identified by the Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE), that are prepared: at the landscape level, for Protected Areas, Special Environment Protection Areas, Forest Conservation Areas and Ramsar sites, and which have integrated biodiversity considerations in their management. Overlapping areas are removed to prevent double counting.
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	Question 1.1 Are all areas of your country under biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or effective management processes that: i. Address land-use (terrestrial) change? • Partially **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** Areas covered by agricultural lands and grasslands are covered by nation-wide plans and policies that tackle biodiversity loss and land-use change but feature no spatial mapping and little spatial elements. Areas covered by forests, protected and conservation areas are either covered by nation-wide

		plans tackling biodiversity loss and land-use change but featuring no spatial element, or by specific spatial plans that do not cover the whole forest area of Nepal. ii. Address land-use (inland water) change? • Partially **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** Wetland areas are covered by nation-wide policies tackling biodiversity loss and land-use change but featuring little spatial elements, outside of Ramsar sites in the National Ramsar Strategy and Action Plan. iii. Address sea-use (coastal and marine) change (will be considered not applicable for landlocked states)? • Not applicable **Justification of the rating (not to upload, for reference purposes):** This is not applicable to Nepal. Question 1.2 If the answer to any of the questions in 1.1 is under development, partially or fully, were the plans created using a participatory process? To tick: • For terrestrial spatial planning • For inland water spatial planning **Justification of the rating (not to upload, for reference purposes):** Both for terrestrial spatial planning and for inland spatial planning, there are existing plans that report consultative processes (although not all plans explicitly do). **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** For Binary indicator 1.b, questions are answered as specified in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". The computation is based on a review of plans and policies existing for each land cover type. As of 2020 and 2024: • Agriculture: National Agriculture Policy (2004), Agriculture Development Strategy (2015-2035), Agrobiodiversity Policy (2014) • Forests: plans relative to Biological Corridors, Landscapes, Protected Areas, Forest Conservation Areas, Ramsar Sites, Special Environment Protection Areas (President Chure Terai Madhesh Conservation and Development Strategic Plan 2021), National Forest Policy (2019), Forestry Sector Strategy (2016-2025), Forest regulation (2022) and Act (2019) • Grasslands: Rangeland Policy (2012) • Wetlands: National Water Resources Policy (2020), National Water Plan (2002-2027), National Wetland Policy (2012), National Ramsar Strategy and Action Plan (2018-2024) The rating related to question 1.1 is Partial for both terrestrial and inland water land-use change. Indeed, areas covered by agricultural lands and grasslands are covered by nation-wide plans and policies that tackle biodiversity loss and land-use change but feature no spatial mapping and little spatial elements. Areas covered by forests, protected and conservation areas are covered by nation-wide plans that tackle biodiversity loss and land-use change but feature no spatial element, or by specific spatial plans that do not cover the whole forest area of Nepal. Wetland areas are covered by nation-wide policies that tackle biodiversity loss and land-use change but feature little spatial elements outside of Ramsar sites in the National Ramsar Strategy and Action Plan (2018-2024). Both for terrestrial spatial planning and for inland spatial planning, there are existing plans that report consultative processes (although not all plans explicitly do): these categories are ticked in question 1.2.

6.	**Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** No National Indicator is proposed for this target.
7.	**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**	Some biodiversity-inclusive spatial mapping initiatives exist, and inform or can inform spatial planning: • The Essential Life Support Areas in Nepal (ELSA) Mapping identifies areas suitable for different nature-based actions in the country. It shows that 30% of the country's area can be under protection, 24.7% under sustainable management, 3% under restoration, and 0.5% under urban greening (0.5%). Reference: https://unbiodiversitylab.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/ENG_Nepal_Part-1_ELSA-Science-Brief-FINAL-compressed.pdf • Conservation Landscapes were spatially delineated in a 2016 report which formally identified priority conservation landscapes and corridors to guide landscape-level planning (reference: https://d2ouvy59p0dg6k.cloudfront.net/downloads/conservation_landscapes_of_nepal.pdf). Following this report, management plans have been prepared for some Conservation Landscapes like the Tarai Arc Landscape Plan which provides an integrated spatial framework for restoring corridors, conserving flagship species and critical habitats, and engaging local communities in sustainable land-use and biodiversity management. • The President Chure Terai Madhesh Conservation Area is a flagship presidential initiative aimed at conserving the fragile Chure–Madhesh ecosystem by reducing land degradation, managing river systems, and promoting integrated watershed management to sustain biodiversity and livelihoods downstream. It features biodiversity-inclusive spatial mapping.
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs. Notably, SDG 15 (Life on Land) and SDG 14 (Life Below Water) are directly advanced by biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning as it supports the conservation, sustainable use and restoration of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems. Ensuring participatory planning and safeguarding the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) also promotes inclusive governance, equitable decision-making, and recognition of customary rights, thereby advancing SDGs 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). In addition to the SDGs and the CBD (KM-GBF Target 1), implementing this target directly relates to progress on achieving the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (including Nepal's Land Degradation Neutrality targets), the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (strengthening the conservation and wise use of wetlands) and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (through the emphasis on participatory planning and safeguard of IPLC rights)

Target 1 - Biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning: *By 2030, bring all the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems under participatory, integrated, and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes while respecting the rights of IPLCs.*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, all areas of the country are brought under biodiversity-inclusive planning	**1.1 Area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans *(Headline 1.1)***	**Collated** *Computed from secondary sources through spatial analysis*	%	75.1	75.1	75.1	100	FRTC/MoFE	Computation and sources are detailed in the technical report on NBSAP targets computation, in Annex 1
By 2030, participatory, integrated, and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes are fully adopted for all main land cover or ecosystem types (forests, agricultural land, wetlands, and grasslands)	**1.2 Use of participatory, integrated, and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes to prevent biodiversity losses or land use changes *(Headline 1.b)***	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of national documents*	**Rating** ● No ● In process ● Partially ● Fully	**Partially**	**Partially**	**Partially**	**Fully**	FRTC/MoFE	
	1.2.1 Agriculture			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	1.2.2 Forests			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	1.2.3 Grasslands			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	1.2.4 Wetlands			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		

Annex 3.2: Progress against national biodiversity target 2 - "Restoration"

By 2030, restore 50 % of degraded terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, while integrating traditional knowledge, innovations, and practices of IPLCs		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	The results associated with this target will be achieved by: (a) maintaining the extent of areas under different land cover types, (b) increasing the organic carbon stock of forest and agricultural soils, (c) reducing the fragmentation and degradation of forests, agricultural lands, wetlands and grasslands, and (d) restoring degraded wetlands.
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☐ On track to achieve target ☒ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	As of 2019, 0.61 million hectares of land were reported as degraded, primarily due to urban expansion, vegetation loss, deforestation, denudation, encroachment, pollution, and wetland drainage. The Essential Life Support Areas in Nepal (ELSA) Mapping, on the other hand, has identified 3% of the country's area fit for restoration activities. Various sectoral policies such as the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 3.0 (2025-2035); Land Degradation Neutrality Targets (2018), Land Use policy (2015), Agriculture Development Strategy (2015-2035), National Forest Policy (2019), Rangeland policy (2012), National Wetland Policy (2012), Protected Area Management Strategy (2022-2030) President Chure Terai Madhesh Conservation and Development Strategic Plan (2021) give high priority to the restoration of degraded lands and improvement of their productivity. Currently, national and subnational governments, conservation partners, and community-based organizations are implementing several projects, programs, and initiatives to strengthen restoration efforts in the country. However, the area restored from these initiatives is poorly documented and there is a lack of centralized data. Land-use/cover fragmentation has increased over the last two decades, primarily due to a combination of natural drivers, such as landslides and erosion, and human activities such as migration and land conversion. Agricultural and forest land degradation and their causes are documented; on the other hand, information on the extent of degradation of wetlands and rangelands is limited, although main causes are identified.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☐ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☒ No data available. Please explain why: **As of 2024, there is no centralized data aggregated over the years on Headline indicator 2.1: this indicator's value will be reported as NA for 2020 and 2024.** ☐ Not relevant. Please explain why: _____ **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** As of 2024, there is no centralized data aggregated over the years on Headline indicator 2.1: this indicator's value will be reported as NA for 2020 and 2024.
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	**There is no binary indicator for this target**
6.	**Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used**	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Three National Indicators are proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the

	for assessing progress towards the target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Country area under different land covers*, disaggregated by main land cover type and reported as a ratio of the land cover area to the country area. The values for this indicator are reported based on national data from the National Land Cover Monitoring System (Forest Research and Training Centre, FRTC), with an aim to maintain them over time. • *Soil organic carbon stock*, disaggregated for forest soils and agricultural soils. The values for this indicator are collated from the final report of the Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Program in Nepal (2018). • *Wetland Area restored,* reported as a % of the wetland area. The values for this indicator will be reported from the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 3.0 (2025-2035) monitoring system but are not available as of yet.
7.	**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**	Fragmented restoration initiatives already exist, such as: • Restoration targets and activities embedded within the Terai Arc Landscape Strategy and Action Plan (2015-2025), which plans on restoring and sustainably using more than 700,000 ha by 2025 (reference: https://wwfasia.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/terai_arc_landscape_strategy.pdf). In 2024, over 107,000 ha of forests and grasslands were for example restored in the context of this initiative. • Restoration targets and activities within the GEF-funded project: Enhancing Capacity for Sustainable Management of Forests, Land and Biodiversity in the Eastern Hills (ECSM FoLaBi EH). This project, starting from 2023, aims to restore, by 2027, 25,000 ha of forest and forest land specifically, as per its Core indicator 3 in its Project Implementation Form. • Restoration targets and activities within the GEF-funded project: Restoration of Forests and Mountain Ecosystems (ReFaME) in Far-West Nepal. This project, starting from 2024, aims to restore, by 2029, 3,800 ha of land, as per its Core indicator 3 in its Project Implementation Form. • Other activities piloted by the Ministry of Forests and Environment exist, such as plantation activities and encroachment evacuation activities.
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs. Notably, SDG 15 (Life on Land) and SDG 14 (Life Below Water) are directly advanced by the restoration of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems. This target is also indirectly linked to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) by improving soil quality on agricultural lands, SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) through wetland restoration, or SDG 13 (climate change) as ecosystem restoration is linked with increased carbon sequestration and limited climate risks. In addition to the SDGs and the CBD (KM-GBF Target 2), implementing this target directly relates to progress on achieving the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (including Nepal's Land Degradation Neutrality targets on soil organic content), the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (restoring of wetlands) and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (as restoring wetlands is a target obtained from Nepal's Nationally Determined Contribution 3.0).

Target 2 - Restoration: *By 2030, restore 50 % of degraded terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems effectively while integrating knowledge, innovation and practices of IPLCs*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, 50% of the total area of degraded terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems is effectively restored	**2.1 Area under restoration *(Headline 2.1)***	**Collated** *Computed by aggregating results from secondary sources*	ha	NA	NA	100,000	300,000	DoFSC/DNPWC/MoFE & MoALD	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: "*Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)*"
By 2030, the area under major land cover types (forest, agriculture, grasslands, wetlands) is maintained	**2.2 Country area under different land covers**	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (FRTC, NLCMS)*	Not aggregated						
	2.2.1. Agriculture		%	23.86	22.59 *(2022)*	22.59	22.59	MoLMCPA	
	2.2.2 Forests			46.28	46.08 *(2022)*	46.08	46.08		
	2.2.3 Wetlands and freshwater ecosystems			0.73	1.18 *(2022)*	1.18	1.18		
	2.2.4 Grassland			13.03	14.71 *(2022)*	14.71	14.71		
	2.2.5 Others			16.1	15.45 *(2022)*	15.45	15.45		
By 2030, the soil organic carbon stock of agricultural and forest land has increased by 1% annually	**2.3 Soil organic carbon stock**	**Review** *Data and targets from the Land Degradation Neutrality Targets*	Not aggregated						
	2.3.1 Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stock of forests		t/ha	132.4 *(2000)*	NA	143.4	146.3	DoFSC/MoFE	
	2.3.2 Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stock of agricultural land			86.1 *(2000)*	NA	93.2	95.1	MoALD	
By 2030, least 25% of degraded wetlands are restored	**2.4 Wetland Area restored**	**Review** *Data and targets from the NDC 3.0*	%	NA	NA	15	25	DoFSC/MoFE	

Annex 3.3: Progress against national biodiversity target 3 - "Protected Area Management"

By 2030, ensure and enable ecologically representative, inclusive, equitably governed, and effectively managed protected areas		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	The results associated with this target will be achieved by (a) ensuring ecological representation of Protected areas, (b) enhancing management effectiveness of Protected Areas, and (c) engaging IPLCs in the management of Protected Areas, including safeguarding traditional rights.
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☒ On track to achieve target ☐ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	Initiated in 1973, Protected Areas (PAs) cover 23.6% of the country's land area, comprising 13 national parks, one wildlife reserve, one hunting reserve, six conservation areas, and 13 buffer zones. Nepal has enacted legal frameworks for the establishment and management of Protected Areas, such as the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act (1973), National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Regulations (1974), Buffer Zone Management Regulations (1996), CITES Act (2017), as well as regulations specific to each Protected Area. Recently, the government enacted the Protected Area Management Strategy (2022 - 2030), which provides a strategic roadmap for the effective and sustainable management of the PAs of Nepal. All PAs have prepared management plans and estimated financial needs for their implementation and inclusion is an important feature of PA governance: nearly half the revenue from Protected Areas is shared with local communities to support conservation and development activities. They are also involved in the management of buffer zones and conservation areas linked with these Protected Areas. Despite notable successes, Protected Areas face several challenges. Important ecosystems and biodiversity areas are underrepresented in the country's system of Protected Areas. They indeed represent only 67.8% of Nepal's ecosystems and provide habitat for only 39.6% of the flowering plants, and 32.5% of the endemic plant species. Inadequate finance, weak law enforcement due to limited human resources, and infrastructure are also posing threats to Protected Area management. Although management plans for Protected Areas aim to address these threats, their effectiveness is poorly assessed due to the lack of comprehensive guidelines: none was based on a management effectiveness assessment. Inadequate representation of IPLCs in PA management, including insufficient safeguarding mechanisms to protect their traditional rights, is creating equity-related challenges, especially in the recognition of those rights.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☐ Use national data sets ☒ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available. Please explain why: _____ ☐ Not relevant. Please explain why: _____ **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** This Headline indicator is an aggregation of Nepal's NBSAP indicators 3.1 (for Protected Areas) and 4.1 (for areas under OECMs), where PAs are defined as featuring in the WDPA database, and OECM as featuring in the featuring in the WD-OECM database. As of 2024, no OECM is officially reported in this database so this indicator is equivalent to the extent of PAs.

5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	**There is no binary indicator for this target**
6.	**Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Two National Indicators are proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Revisions of Protected Areas' Management Plans based on management effectiveness assessment,* computed based on a review of all PA management plans updated during this NBSAP's period. It refers to the number of those plans that report a management effectiveness assessment, following nationally developed guidelines or international tools such as METT and WCMA. As of 2024, its value is 0. • *Administrative mechanisms to recognize, respect and safeguard the traditional and customary rights and practices of IPLCs in the management of protected areas/buffer zones, including full and effective participation of IPLCs.* This rating is produced by reviewing the Protected Area management strategy (2022-2030), National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act (1973) (1973), and Buffer zones' management Regulation (1996). The rating indicates, for each of the 10 rightsholders groups (IPs, LCs, women, Dalits, Madhesi, Tharu, Muslims, Youth/Children, PwD, other marginalized groups), whether there is a mechanism that: (i) maps the stakeholders and their traditional rights, (ii) includes safeguard measures, (iii) includes compensation measures for losses, (iv) establishes a mechanism for grievance handling. This indicator is rated as partial for all groups: traditional rights are not specifically mapped in any policy. However, partial safeguards exist (without specifically mentioning traditional rights), and an appeal mechanism and compensation measures are laid out in buffer zones.
7.	**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**	National governments, conservation partners, and community-based organizations are implementing several projects, programs, and initiatives to strengthen Protected Area governance. Likewise, all Protected Areas in Nepal have prepared management plans and estimated financial needs for their implementation. Examples of initiatives are: • Launched in 1986, the Annapurna Conservation Area Project (ACAP) is the first Conservation Area and largest Protected Area in Nepal. It covers an area of 7,629 sq. km. and is home to over 1,226 species of flowering plants, 105 mammals, 523 birds, 40 reptiles and 23 amphibians. The ACA is the first Protected Area that has allowed residents (over 100,000 of different cultural and linguistic groups) to live within its boundaries as well as own their private property and maintain their traditional rights and access to the use of natural resources. It is managed through an integrated, community-based conservation and development approach (reference: https://ntnc.org.np/project/annapurna-conservation-area-project-acap). • Nepal's buffer zone approach, supported by the Buffer Zone Management Regulation (1996), institutionalizes community participation and provides for sharing PA revenue with local communities to support conservation and local development, a widely cited equity mechanism in PA governance. • Recently, the government enacted the Protected Area Management Strategy (2022 - 2030), which provides a strategic road map for the effective and sustainable management of the

		PAs of Nepal. It aims to balance conservation and development needs, while emphasizing coexistence, inclusive governance, climate-resilient, adaptive management, combating wildlife crime, and a species-focused ecosystem approach. (https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/nep220776.pdf)
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs. Notably, SDG 15 (Life on Land) and SDG 14 (Life Below Water) are directly advanced as Nepal's Protected Areas (PAs) system is fundamental for biodiversity conservation, maintaining ecosystem services and supporting livelihoods. It also strengthens climate resilience, which advances SDG 13 (Climate Change). Ensuring participatory planning and safeguarding the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) also promotes inclusive governance, equitable decision-making, and recognition of customary rights, thereby advancing SDGs 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). In addition to the SDGs and the CBD (KM-GBF Target 3), implementing this target directly relates to progress on achieving the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (through the emphasis on participatory planning and safeguard of IPLC rights), and indirectly on the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Target 3- Protected Area management: *By 2030, ensure and enable ecologically representative, inclusive, equitably governed and effectively managed protected areas*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, the extent of Protected Areas is maintained	**3.1 Coverage of protected areas (PAs) *(Headline 3.1)***	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (WDPA)*	%	23.34	23.34	23.34	23.34	DNPWC/MoFE	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: "*Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)*"
	3.1.1 Buffer Zone			3.86	3.86	3.86	3.86		
	3.1.2 Conservation Area			10.46	10.46	10.46	10.46		
	3.1.3 Hunting reserve			0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9		
	3.1.4 National Park			8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0		
	3.1.5 Wildlife reserve			0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12		
By 2030, Protected Areas are managed effectively	**3.2 Revisions of Protected Areas Management Plans based on management effectiveness assessment**	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of management plans*	Number	0	0	13	21	DNPWC/MoFE	
By 2030, IPLCs are engaged in managing Protected Areas, and their traditional rights are valued and safeguarded	**3.3 Administrative mechanisms to recognize, respect and safeguard the traditional and customary rights and practices of IPLCs in the management of protected areas/buffer zones, including full and effective participation of IPLCs**	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of management plans*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	DNPWC/MoFE	
	3.3.1 Indigenous Peoples (Nationalities)			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	3.3.2 Local Communities			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	3.3.3 Women			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	3.3.4 Dalits			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	3.3.5 Madhesi			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	3.3.6 Tharu			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	3.3.7 Muslims			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	3.3.8 Youth, Children			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	3.3.9 PWDs			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	3.3.10 Minority and marginalized groups			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		

Annex 3.4: Progress against national biodiversity target - "Area-based conservation measures outside Protected Areas"

By 2030, ensure effective management of areas of high importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services outside protected areas with full and effective participation of IPLCs		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	The results associated with this target will be achieved by (a) strengthening the management of Area-based Conservation Measures (ACMs), (b) integrating OECMs in regulatory and programmatic instruments, and (c) engaging IPLCs in the management and safeguarding of their traditional rights.
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☐ On track to achieve target ☒ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	Protected Areas cover 23.6% of the country's land area out of the 30% identified fit for protection by the Essential Life Support Areas in Nepal (ELSA) Mapping. However, around half of the 31 key biodiversity important areas and of the 42 important bird areas identified in the country lie outside the Protected Area system. Likewise, 65% of the important plant areas with high richness and endemism values are outside of Protected Areas. The Protected Area network is also poorly connected to the wider landscape and does not represent all existing ecosystems. Recognizing this, Nepal adopted a landscape approach to conservation in the early 2000s through various area-based conservation measures (ACMs outside of Protected Areas. Currently, more than half (51.9%) of the country's total area is managed under ACMs outside of Protected Areas (nearly three-quarters when accounting for overlaps with PAs). Management plans for these areas have been prepared, and several conservation partners are implementing projects to manage these areas. However, they are not yet recognized as OECMs at the international level. In 2024, Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE) thus drafted guidelines for "Recognizing Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures in Nepal." A national plan for achieving the GBF Target 3 was drafted, identifying a financial need of USD 42.6 million to strengthen OECM practices. Although management plans were prepared, they were not updated periodically for all ACMs. There is also no uniformity in management planning processes, and management effectiveness is poorly assessed. Likewise, investment is far below the financing need estimated in the plans. Their implementation is thus limited due to inadequate institutional mechanisms and financial support. Furthermore, the IPLCs' engagement and participation in their management is limited. There is resistance to OECM processes from stakeholders, especially IPLCs, primarily due to knowledge and capacity constraints, diverse interests, and inadequate policy and legal frameworks to recognize OECMs and engage stakeholders.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☐ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available. Please explain why: _____ ☒ Not relevant. Please explain why: There is no headline indicator for this Target. **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** There is no headline indicator for this Target. The indicator on area recognized under OECM is a Headline indicator but is reported in aggregation with the area under Protected Areas for Headline Indicator 3.1.
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator**	**There is no binary indicator for this target**

	This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only	
6.	**Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Three National Indicators are proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Area under other Conservation Measures:* This indicator measures the proportion of the country's area that is designated for conservation (excluding areas covered by protected areas), as identified by the MoFE. This includes conservation landscape areas, biological corridors, forests conservation areas, Ramsar sites and special environment protection areas (Chure). • *Preparation/Revision of Area-Based Conservation Measures management plans based on management effectiveness assessment tools*: This indicator is computed based on a review of all ACM management plans updated during the NBSAP 2025-2030 period. It refers to the number of those plans that report a management effectiveness assessment, following nationally developed guidelines or international tools such as METT and WCMA. As of 2024, its value is 0. • *Administrative mechanisms to safeguard the traditional rights of* Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (*IPLCs):* This rating is produced by reviewing national guidelines on OECM/ACM. For the baseline/status, this includes spatial plans prepared at the landscape level (Landscape plans), for the Chure region (President Chure Terai Madhesh Conservation and Development Strategic Plan 2021), Forest Conservation Areas (Forest Regulation,2022), Ramsar sites (National Ramsar Strategy and Action Plan, 2018-2024) and biological corridors (tackled as part of the TAL in the TAL Strategy, 2015-2025). The rating indicates, for each of the 10 rightsholders groups (IPs, LCs, women, Dalits, Madhesi, Tharu, Muslims, Youth/Children, PwD, other marginalized groups), whether there is a mechanism that: (i) maps the stakeholders and their traditional rights, (ii) includes safeguard measures, (iii) includes compensation measures for losses, (iv) establishes a mechanism for grievance handling. This indicator is rated as partial for all groups: traditional rights are not specifically mapped in any policy, and the existence of grievance mechanisms is very limited. However, partial safeguards exist (without specifically mentioning traditional rights), and compensation measures are laid out in some ACMs, but not all.
7.	**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**	Examples of initiatives advancing the work on ACMs and OECMs in Nepal are: • Conservation Landscapes were spatially delineated in a 2016 report which formally identified priority conservation landscapes and corridors to guide landscape-level planning (reference: https://d2ouvy59p0dg6k.cloudfront.net/downloads/conservation_landscapes_of_nepal.pdf). Following this report, management plans have been prepared for some Conservation Landscapes like the Tarai Arc Landscape Plan which provides an integrated spatial framework for restoring corridors, conserving flagship species and critical habitats, and engaging local communities in sustainable land-use and biodiversity management. • In 2024, MoFE drafted guidelines for "Recognizing Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures in Nepal.", presented in the following booklet: https://wwfasia.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/oecm-booklet--english-_1_1.pdf These guidelines pave the way for a recognition of relevant ACMs as OECMs.

		• A national plan for achieving the GBF Target 3 was drafted, identifying a financial need of USD 42.6 million to strengthen OECM practices.
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs. Notably, SDG 15 (Life on Land) and SDG 14 (Life Below Water) are directly advanced as Nepal's ACM/OECM system is fundamental for biodiversity conservation, maintaining ecosystem services and supporting livelihoods. It also strengthens climate resilience, which advances SDG 13 (Climate Change). Ensuring participatory planning and safeguarding the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs also promotes inclusive governance, equitable decision-making, and recognition of customary rights, thereby advancing SDGs 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). In addition to the SDGs and the CBD (KM-GBF Target 3), implementing this target directly relates to progress on achieving the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (through the emphasis on participatory planning and safeguard of IPLC rights), and indirectly on the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Target 4 - Area-based conservation measures outside Protected Areas: *By 2030, ensure effective management of areas of high importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services outside protected areas with full and effective participation of IPLCs*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, at least 7% of the total land area is recognized as OECM	**4.1 Area under other effective area-based conservation measures (OECM) *(Headline 3.1)***	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (WD-OECM)*	%	0	0	1.5	7	DoFSC/MoFE	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: "*Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)*"
	4.2 Area under other conservation measures (ACM), excluding overlaps with Protected Areas	**Collated** *Computed by spatial analysis from secondary sources (MoFE)*	%	50.8	50.8	50.8	50.8	DoFSC/MoFE	
	4.2.1 Conservation landscapes			47.6	47.6	47.6	47.6		
	4.2.2 Forest conservation area			0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6		
	4.2.3 Biological corridor area			NA	NA	TBG	TBG		
	4.2.4 Ramsar sites			0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2		
	4.2.5 Special Protection area			10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2		
By 2030, ACMs are managed effectively	**4.3 Preparation/ Revision of Area-Based Conservation Measures management plans based on management effectiveness assessment tools**	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of management plans*	Number	0	0	7	25	DoFSC/MoFE	
	4.3.1 Conservation landscapes			0	0	2	5		
	4.3.2 Forest conservation area			0	0	3	11		
	4.3.3 Others (biological corridors, important Bird Areas, Important Plant Areas)			0	0	3	10		
	4.3.4 Ramsar sites (outside Protected Areas)			0	0	1	4		
	4.3.5 Special Protection area			0	0	0	1		
By 2030, IPLCs are engaged in managing ACM/OECM, and their traditional rights are safeguarded	**4.4 Administrative mechanisms to safeguard the traditional rights of IPLCs**	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of management plans*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	DoFSC/MoFE	
	4.4.1 Indigenous Peoples			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	4.4.2 Local Communities			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	4.4.3 Women			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	4.4.4 Dalits			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	4.4.5 Madhesi			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	4.4.6 Tharu			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	4.4.7 Muslims			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	4.4.8 Youth, Children			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	4.4.9 People with Disabilities			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	4.4.10 Other marginalized and minorities			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		

Annex 3.5: Progress against national biodiversity target 5 - "Species Protection"

By 2030, reduce the risk of human-induced extinction of known threatened species		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	The results associated with this target will be achieved by (a) maintaining and enhancing the populations of nationally protected wild species, (b) conserving Rare, Endemic, Endangered, and Threatened (REET) wild plant species and other wild plants, (c) managing and conserving high-risk local varieties of crops and plant landraces, and (d) managing and conserving indigenous livestock breeds and fishes
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☐ On track to achieve target ☒ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	Nepal has accorded high priority to the protection of species, especially endangered and threatened ones. The National Park and Wildlife Conservation Act (NPWC Act 1973, as amended in 2017) prohibits killing any wild species without permission and lists 27 mammal species, nine bird species, and three reptile species as protected. Nepal is a Party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the CITES Act (2019) prohibits possession and trade of rare and threatened wildlife listed in its appendixes (637 species in 2024). The Forest Act (2019) additionally protects 14 plant species. Several species of both fauna and flora are covered by dedicated action plans that serve as frameworks for their conservation. For many nationally protected species, population data is not available or not periodically monitored. Nevertheless, the populations of charismatic wild species like tigers, rhinos and snow leopards, and other wild animals like blackbucks and swamp deers have steadily increased in the last decade. In 2024 still, 2,779 species of the country were listed in the IUCN's Red List, of which 235 were threatened (Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, and Near Threatened). Similarly, a study estimated 40% of the country's agricultural diversity to be lost, with the highest losses found among crops. The Agrobiodiversity policy (2014) prioritizes in situ and ex situ conservation and management interventions. However, high-risk local crop varieties have not yet been assessed or identified. Likewise, without having exact numbers, it is estimated that the populations of most indigenous livestock breeds are declining or at risk of extinction. A large number (about 85%) of IUCN-listed globally threatened species found in Nepal are still not protected under national law. Although known population trends are promising, information on the status, trends, and conservation needs of various threatened wild plant and animal species is also limited and not periodically monitored. Many (but not all) threatened animal species are well conserved in Protected Areas; however, the habitat of many rare and threatened plant species is not covered by the PA system, necessitating their identification and management in specified areas. Finally, species conservation plans are poorly implemented due to limited funds, inadequate capacity, and poor integration with management efforts. Management interventions for both in situ and ex situ agrobiodiversity conservation remain limited. High-risk local crop and livestock varieties have yet to be assessed to prepare a Red list of Agrobiodiversity. The replacement of local landraces and breeds with a few high-yielding or hybrid varieties, along with inadequate incentives and limited knowledge, thus features among the primary drivers of agrobiodiversity loss.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of	☐ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available. Please explain why: _____ ☒ Not relevant. Please explain why: There is no headline indicator for this Target. **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** There is no headline indicator for this Target.

	national targets)	
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	**There is no binary indicator for this target**
6.	**Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Four National Indicators are proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Population trend index of nationally protected wild animal species:* This score represents the percentage of monitored species in each group (disaggregated by bird, mammal and fish species) which population increased or maintained during the reporting period. The initial score is computed among protected species identified by the National Park and Wildlife Conservation Act 1973, and the Forest Act 2019 and Regulation 2022, selected based on data availability (the final list of species and units is presented in the NBSAP technical appendix). The population data is extracted from periodic reports from Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation and Department of Forest and Soil Conservation. As of 2024, only a few species (one bird, one reptile, seven mammals) of the list have enough population data points to report on their evolution – the value for this indicator is reported as NA. Nevertheless, the populations of charismatic wild species like tigers, rhinos and snow leopards, and other wild animals like blackbucks and swamp deers have steadily increased in the last decade. • *Area coverage of nationally protected plant species, including Rare, Endemic, Endangered, and Threatened wild plant species and other wild plants of national conservation importance:* This indicator measures the area specifically designated for conservation of REET wild plant species and other wild plant species of conservation importance, as defined by the Forest Act and/or listed by Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE) in future policies. As of 2024, there is no centralized data on the indicator: its value is NA. • *Area conserved/managed for conserving high-risk local cultivars of crops:* This indicator measures the area specifically designated for their conservation as reported by Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD). High risk local cultivars of crops have not yet been identified within a (to be prepared) Red List of Agrobiodiversity: the value for this indicator is NA. • *Population trend index of Indigenous breeds of livestock, Poultry, and fish (if any):* This indicator is computed similarly to protected wild species. However, currently, there is no data on indigenous livestock, poultry and fish population: the value for this indicator is NA.
7.	**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach**	Several species of both fauna and flora are covered by action plans that serve as frameworks for their conservation. Among the most recent conservation action plans are: • the Elephant Conservation Action Plan (2025-2035): https://ntnc.org.np/publication/elephant-conservation-action-plan-nepal-2025-2035. Despite conservation challenges, the population of elephants in Nepal has been steadily increasing. • the Snow Leopard Conservation Action Plan (2024-2030): https://www.wwfnepal.org/?388098/Snow-Leopard-Conservation-Action-Plan-for-Nepal-2024--2030 Likewise, the population of snow leopards has been stable to increasing in the past 15 years. • on flora, the Bijaysal Conservation Action Plan (2018-2022): https://wwfasia.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/bijaysal_conservation_action_plan__nepal___english_2.pdf It aims, for example, at increasing the viable population of Bijaysal by 15% at the national level through the management of priority sites.

	related materials or publications, as needed.	Although many local crop landraces and indigenous livestock breeds have not been monitored, the Nepal Agricultural Research Council (NARC) has released an "Indigenous Livestock Breeds of Nepal: A Reference Book" (https://vcn.gov.np/rules/Indigenous-Livestock-Breeds-of-Nepal_NABGRC-1658665756.pdf), which is a first step in monitoring the population of identified breeds.
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs. Notably, SDG 15 (Life on Land) and SDG 14 (Life Below Water) are directly advanced as it relates to terrestrial and freshwater species. The conservation of agrobiodiversity also directly contributes to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) as indigenous livestock breeds and crop landraces often enhance the resilience of local agroecosystems. In addition to the SDGs and the CBD (KM-GBF Target 4) and as mentioned in the context paragraph, implementing this target directly relates to progress on achieving the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List processes, and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA).

Target 5 – Species protection: *By 2030, Reduce the risk of human-induced extinction of known threatened species*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, the population of nationally protected wildlife species is maintained	**5.1 Population trend index of nationally protected wild animal species**	**Collated** *Trend computed with data from MoFE reports*	Score (0-1)	NA	NA	1	1	DoFSC/DNPWC/MoFE	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: "*Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)*"
By 2030, the area coverage of rare, endemic, endangered, and threatened wild plant species (REET) is maintained	**5.2 Area coverage of nationally protected plant species, including Rare, Endemic, Endangered, and Threatened (REET) wild plant species and other wild plants of national conservation importance**	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (MoFE)*	ha	NA	NA	1000	2000	DPR/MoFE	
By 2030, the area of red-listed plant landraces/high-risk local cultivars is maintained	**5.3 Area conserved/managed for conserving high-risk local cultivars of crops**	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (MoFE)*	ha	NA	NA	400	500	MoALD	
By 2030, the population of indigenous livestock breeds and fishes is maintained	**5.4 Population trend index of Indigenous breeds of livestock, Poultry, and fish (if any)**	**Collated** *Trend computed with data from MoALD reports*	Score (0-1)	NA	NA	1	1	MoALD	
	5.4.1 Livestock			NA	NA	1	1		
	5.4.2 Poultry			NA	NA	1	1		
	5.4.3 Fishes			NA	NA	1	1		

Annex 3.6: Progress against national biodiversity target 6 - "Genetic Resource Conservation"

By 2030, maintain, conserve, and restore the genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated species		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	The results associated with this target will be achieved by (a) conserving and maintaining genetic resources of nationally protected wild animals, (b) conserving and maintaining genetic resources of wild plants, especially of high economic importance or conservation value (c) conserving and maintaining genetic resources of crops, targeting local landraces and underutilized crops and (d) conserving and maintaining genetic resources of livestock and fishes.
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☐ On track to achieve target ☒ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	Overall, the documentation of gene diversity in wild and domestic species is limited. Nepal has achieved significant success in wildlife population recovery, especially for tigers and rhinos, but effective populations sizes stay below 500, with a higher risk of loss of genetic diversity. Only a few genetic studies have been conducted, primarily focused on DNA profiling and genetic diversity assessment of some charismatic wildlife species. Genetic profiling, or genetic barcoding, is being developed for selected plant species, primarily for taxonomic identification and genetic characterization, but has not yet been used for management or conservation. Community biodiversity registration was piloted to conserve the genetic resources of wild plants, particularly non-timber forest products. 122 seed tree stands and breeding seed orchards for tree species have also been established to conserve the genetic diversity of forest trees and supply high-quality seeds. On domestic genetic diversity, the National Agriculture Genetic Resource Center (NAGRC) conserves agricultural plant genetic resources and manages agrobiodiversity through on-farm, in situ and ex situ conservation, as well as plant breeding. A large range of agricultural plant genetic resources has been collected and is conserved in national and international gene banks, with respectively 18,765 and 25,297 accessions. Additionally, 54 community seed banks were established for on-farm conservation of genetic resources. Ex-situ conservation is carried out in gene banks, field gene banks, and botanical gardens. The government has also established 45 commodity-specific research stations to conduct genetic research. Progress is on track to maintain the numbers of existing facilities. Importantly, traditional and customary practices, particularly those of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), have helped preserve a high diversity of local and traditional crops and breeds under different ecological conditions. There are no comprehensive genetic studies on wild flora and fauna, which has made it difficult to assess the status of genetic diversity and prioritize conservation efforts. Habitat loss and fragmentation due to land-use change and overexploitation have reduced the connectivity and gene flow for many species, potentially reducing genetic exchange between populations. Genetic information on wild flora and fauna is thus yet to be used in species management, for enhancing population viability or reducing the threats of pests and diseases. Similarly, agricultural and livestock genetic resources are considered to be eroding due to the introduction of modern and exotic varieties, industrial agriculture (monoculture) and urbanization, market pressures, and low-yield potential. As a result, approximately 40% of Nepal's agrobiodiversity is considered lost.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target**	☒ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available. Please explain why: _____

	(pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☐ Not relevant. Please explain why: _____ **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** This Headline indicator (A.4) is computed for nationally protected species as identified by the National Park and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1973, and thePlant Quarantine and Protection Act, 2022 . For each species, population boundaries are defined, and data on census size is compiled according to IUCN Red List Guidelines. The default ratio of effective population size to census population is 0.1 (the census size should be divided by ten to obtain the effective population). The proportions of effective populations above 500 are then averaged (after base year, if a population disappears, it will be counted with a null census). Based on compiled national data, and as detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030 ("Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)"), no species of mammal, bird or reptile in the protected list currently exceeds 5,000. Moreover, protected plant species are not currently monitored. Therefore, the baseline and current value are both 0%.
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	**There is no binary indicator for this target**
6.	**Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Four National Indicators are proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Local crops conservation areas (on-farm/sites):* This indicator reports on the number of community seed banks (54 in 2024), crop gene banks (2), crop-related research stations (19) and general research stations (16) as listed by the National Agriculture Research Council (NARC). • *Accessions of gene conserved in national or international gene banks:* This indicator is reported by NARC in annual progress reports, and is the sum of the numbers of genes conserved in national banks and in international banks (44,062 in 2024). • *Local livestock breed conservation sites:* This indicator reports on the number of livestock gene banks (1 in 2024), livestock-related research stations (6) and fish-related research stations (6), as listed by the National Agriculture Research Council. • *In situ and ex-situ conservation sites of wild terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna*: This indicator reports on the number of national zoos (as listed by the Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC), 3 in 2024, botanical gardens (as listed by the National Statistics Office (NSO), 11), breeding seed orchards of tree species, tree seed stands and in situ conservation sites of rare and threatened plant species (as reported by Department of Forests and Soil Conservations, respectively 122 and 18), wildlife species breeding centers (as reported by DNPWC, 3) and translocation events (as collated from national experts' records, 8 before 2024).
7.	**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**	Examples of initiatives supporting genetic diversity in Nepal are: • The Barcode of Wildlife Project (2014–2016) was implemented to develop DNA barcodes for endangered and traded species, to improve species identification and conservation monitoring (reference: https://www.barcodeofwildlife.org/). By generating standardized genetic reference data, the project strengthened Nepal's ability to accurately identify wildlife in the field and in seized samples. Although this tool has made it easier to detect illegal trade, it has yet to be used for species protection and genetic diversity management.

		• Nepal is a party to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA). Its implementation focused on strengthening national capacity to conserve and sustainably use crop genetic diversity by improving policy coherence, institutional coordination, and technical understanding of access and benefit-sharing and farmers' rights. This supported the documentation, collection, and management of crop landraces and traditional varieties through enhanced gene bank systems and collaboration with farmers and research institutions (https://cgspace.cgiar.org/items/ba997e74-161b-47cc-947e-e09c04a6bb9c). • The National Agriculture Genetic Resources Center coordinates key ex situ facilities for conserving plant and animal genetic resources, including indigenous crops, livestock, and associated biodiversity. It ensures the long-term preservation of genetic diversity by supporting breeding, restoration, and adaptation initiatives, and provides backups against genetic erosion and climate impacts (https://genebank.narc.gov.np/pages/65059328/).
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs. Notably, SDG 15 (Life on Land) and SDG 14 (Life Below Water) are directly advanced as conserving the genetic diversity of wild species strengthens population viability, adaptive capacity, and long-term ecosystem resilience (thus also advancing SDG 13 on Climate Action). The conservation of the genetic diversity of domestic species also directly contributes to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) as indigenous livestock breeds and crop landraces often enhance the resilience of local agroecosystems. In addition to the SDGs and the CBD (KM-GBF Target 4) and as mentioned in the context paragraph, implementing this target directly relates to progress on achieving the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA.

Target 6 - Genetic resources conservation: By 2030, maintain, conserve, and restore the genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated species

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, the genetic diversity of selected nationally protected wild fauna is monitored	**6.1 The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size > 500 *(Headline A.4)***	**Collated** *Trends of data from MoFE*	%	0	0	TBG	TBG	DNPWC/MoFE	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: "*Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)*"
By 2030, the genetic diversity of local crop landraces is conserved	**6.2 Local crops conservation areas (on-farm/sites)**	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (Reports of responsible agencies and NARC)*	Number	Not aggregated					
	6.2.1 Community seed banks			46 *(2018)*	54	54	54	NARC/MoALD	
	6.2.2 Gene banks			2	2	2	2		
	6.2.3 Crop-related research stations			19	19 *(2021)*	19	19		
	6.2.4 General research stations			16	16 *(2021)*	16	16		
	6.3 Accessions of gene conserved in national or international gene banks		Number	43,488	44,062	44,300	44,500		
By 2030, the genetic diversity of domesticated animals is conserved	**6.4 Local livestock breed conservation sites**		Number	Not aggregated					
	6.4.1 Livestock Gene banks			1	1	1	1	NARC/MoALD	
	6.4.2 Livestock related research stations			6	6 *(2021)*	6	6		
	6.4.3 Fish related research stations			4	4 *(2021)*	4	4		
By 2030, in-situ management of wild plants, especially targeting high economic value species, is strengthened By 2030, the genetic diversity of selected nationally protected wild fauna is monitored	**6.5 In situ and ex-situ conservation sites of wild terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna**		Number	Not aggregated					
	6.5.1 Zoos/zoological gardens			3	3	4	10	DNPWC/MoFE	
	6.5.2 Botanical gardens			11	11	11	11	DPR/DoFSC/MoFE	
	6.5.3 In situ conservation sites of rare and threatened plant species			18	18	18	18	DPR/DoFSC/MoFE	
	6.5.4 Forest seed stands/breeding seed orchards			122	122	122	122	DPR/DoFSC/MoFE	
	6.5.5 Wildlife Species Breeding Centers			4	3	3	4	DNPWC/MoFE	
	6.5.6 Translocation of species			7	8	9	10	DNPWC/MoFE	

Annex 3.7: Progress against national biodiversity target 7 – "Human wildlife Conflict Management"

Human-wildlife conflict prevention and mitigation: *By 2030, manage human-wildlife interactions effectively to reduce human-wildlife conflict*		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	The results associated with this target will be achieved by (a) building the capacity of stakeholders, including park officials and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), to respond to human-wildlife conflict issues, (b) increasing access to preventive measures, (c) upscaling financial protection for wildlife-related losses, and (d) managing wildlife–livestock interfaces effectively to prevent the spread of zoonotic diseases.
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☐ On track to achieve target ☒ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	A total of 10,293 reported cases of wildlife-related material damage were recorded across Nepal in 2024, in addition to 19 human deaths and 103 injuries. The number of incidents is likely to be much higher, as many go unreported. Problematic animals include tigers, elephants, rhinoceros, snow leopards, bears, and leopards, as well as prey species such as ungulates, monkeys, porcupines, and wild boars. This directly affects human well-being and jeopardizes local communities' support for wildlife conservation activities: retaliatory killings are a major cause of wildlife mortality. In response, the government's Protected Area Management Strategy (2022-2030), National Forest Policy (2019), and Forestry Sector Strategy (2016-2025) emphasize human-wildlife coexistence. They propose strategic actions such as relief support, simplifying payment processes, developing and implementing site-specific HWC management plans, and innovative approaches through local preparedness, public awareness, early warning systems, switches in crop cultivation, and appropriate technologies. The National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act (1973) and its Regulations (1974) also have provisions of relief for wildlife-caused damages and the management of problematic wild animals. In practice, the government is providing relief against losses caused by 16 listed species. In 2024, it allocated NPR 136.3 million (0.91 million in constant 2020 USD) in relief for wildlife damage. The Sixteenth Plan (2024/25 – 2028/29) gives high priority to the rollout of insurance to cover the risk posed by wildlife. The National Insurance Authority has issued 30 insurance products in the agriculture sector to protect farmers against various risks, including wildlife damage. As of 2024, farmers had insured crops and livestock valued at NPR 42.1 billion. The government provided an 80% subsidy on insurance premiums, covering an NPR 1.6 billion expense. Parallelly, in order to reduce the threats of zoonotic diseases arising from human-wildlife interactions, the One Health Strategy (2019) and National Wildlife Health Action Plan (2023-2032) were adopted and emphasize a one health approach through stakeholder coordination, early detection, prevention and control of zoonotic diseases. Despite these activities, communities are not satisfied with existing efforts. In 2023 most of the population around the Shivapuri National Park (56%) considered relief inadequate and time-consuming given the losses. With the introduction of a new decentralized relief distribution mechanism in 2023, demand has increased significantly, leaving some wildlife victims without sufficient support. Among other key challenges in human-wildlife co-existence are the dependency of poor and marginalized communities on forest resources, wildlife encroachment into farmland and agricultural settlements and inadequate capacity to respond to HWC. Actions to minimize conflict take various forms, but they are currently implemented in isolation from each other or focus on a single aspect of the issue or single species. There is a need to organize these actions in a systemic way, to address the drivers and underlying causes of human-wildlife conflict.

4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☐ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available. Please explain why: _____ ☒ Not relevant. Please explain why: There is no headline indicator for this Target_ **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** There is no headline indicator for this Target.
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	**There is no binary indicator for this target**
6.	**Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Five National Indicators are proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Incidence of human-wildlife conflicts (wildlife-related losses):* This indicator reports on the number of reported incidents obtained from annual reports of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation and from Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE) data. In 2024, 19 deaths and 103 injuries were reported on, as well as 5,018 cases of crop loss, 191 of property loss and 5,084 of livestock loss. • *Compensation/relief on wildlife-related damages:* This indicator reports on the value of relief or compensation provided by the three tiers of government and other stakeholders (including conservation partners and community institutions). As of 2024, data is only available at the federal level from Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) annual reports and for the National Trust for Nature Conservation (for a total of 0.91 million constant 2020 USD). • *Value of risk covered through insurance:* This indicator measures the value of HWC-related risk covered through insurance premiums. As a proxy, all risks covered by agriculture insurance are measured since HWC is identified as one of the major risks in agriculture insurance policies. Data is obtained from reports of the Nepal Insurance Authority (279.7 million constant 2020 USD in 2024). • *Retaliatory killing of wild animals:* This indicator reports on the numbers of wildlife killed as a retaliation measure (outside of trade, accidental or natural causes), as reported annually by the DNPWC (as a proxy, mortality records for hunting and poaching are retained, for a total of 48 in 2024). • *Policy and administrative mechanisms to monitor and control risks and the spread of zoonotic diseases:* This rating is produced by reviewing the National Wildlife Health Action Plan (2023-2032), One Health Strategy (2019), and any relevant program/project/policy/mechanism addressing zoonotic diseases, as referenced by the Department of Livestock Services and Department of Health Services. The rating indicates whether a national mechanism involves: (i) preventive measures against the spread of zoonotic diseases; (ii) a system for monitoring risks and diseases; (iii) a control strategy against the spread of diseases; (iv) a multi-stakeholder implementation mechanism and (v) provisions for capacity-building. This indicator is rated as full for all groups, as both documents review fully satisfy all criteria.
7.	**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the**	Examples of initiatives supporting human-wildlife coexistence in Nepal are: • NPR 136.3 million were allocated in 2024 for wildlife damage compensation, showing operationalization of legal provisions under

	target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.	the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1973 (reference: https://dnpwc.gov.np/) • The Nepal Insurance Authority has issued 30 insurance products in the agriculture sector to protect farmers against various risks, including wildlife damage. As of 2024, NPR 42.1 billion worth of crops and livestock were insured, supported by an 80% government premium subsidy, significantly improving the financial resilience of farmers (reference: https://nia.gov.np/annual-reports) • The National Wildlife Health Action Plan (2023–2032) establishes surveillance systems and cross-sector collaboration to reduce zoonotic spillover risks, although its implementation remains limited.
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 15 (Life on Land) by reducing retaliatory killings and promoting coexistence, and SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) through zoonotic disease prevention. It also advances SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) by protecting agricultural livelihoods through compensation and insurance schemes. In addition to the SDGs and the CBD (KM-GBF Target 4), implementing this target directly relates to progress on implementing the WHO's International Health Regulations framework through the One Health component, and supports the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora by reducing illegal killing and persecution.

Target 7 - Human-wildlife conflict prevention and mitigation: *By 2030, manage human-wildlife interactions effectively to reduce human-wildlife conflict*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, the incidence of human-wildlife conflicts is reduced	**7.1 Incidence of human-wildlife conflicts (wildlife-related losses)**	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (Reports of responsible agencies and NARC)*	Number	Not aggregated				DNPWC/DoFSC/MoFE	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: "*Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)*"
	7.1.1 Human-deaths			33	19	0	0		
	7.1.2 Human injuries			177	103	0	0		
	7.1.3 Crop loss			4,992	5,018	3,800	2,509		
	7.1.4 Property loss			764	191	150	96		
	7.1.5 Livestock loss			2,198	5,084	3,850	2,542		
	7.1.6 Total (Crop/property/livestock)			7,954	10,293	7,800	5,147		
By 2028, compensation and relief measures to cover the loss of wildlife-related damages are upscaled	**7.2 Compensation/ relief on wildlife-related damages**		Constant 2020 million USD	0.89	0.91	3	3.1	DNPWC/DoFSC/MoFE	
	7.2.1 Relief amount provided by the federal government			0.89	0.906	1	1.07		
	7.2.2 Relief amount provided by provincial governments			NA	NA	1	1		
	7.2.3 Relief amount provided by local governments			NA	NA	1	1		
	7.2.4 Relief/compensation from other sources			NA	0.007	0.007	0.008		
	7.3 Value of risk covered through insurance			219.1	279.7	307	336	NIA	
By 2030, the incidence of human-wildlife conflicts is reduced	**7.4 Retaliatory killing of wild animals**		Number	30	48	0	0	DNPWC/DoFSC/MoFE	
By 2030, the risks of spread of zoonotic diseases are reduced	**7.5 Policy and administrative mechanisms to monitor and control risks and the spread of zoonotic diseases**		**Rating** • No • In process • Partially Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully	MoALD	

Annex 3.8: Progress against national biodiversity target 8 – "Invasive Species Management"

By 2030, reduce the introduction and establishment of known invasive alien species by 50 %, along with reducing and mitigating their impacts		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	The results associated with this target will be achieved by (a) enhancing knowledge on Invasive Alien Species (IAS), (b) implementing prevention and control measures focusing on prioritized species and habitats, (c) strengthening stakeholder capacities, particularly on border biosecurity and risk assessment, and (d) fostering collaboration at national and international levels.
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☐ On track to achieve target ☒ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	Nepal ranks third among 124 countries in the IAS threat index, particularly in agriculture. 30 invasive plants and 20 invasive animals are reported as established. IAS are distributed across forests, wetlands, rangelands and agroecosystems. Six alien plants and four alien animal species are listed among the world's 100 worst invasive species. Introduction rates are estimated at 0.5 species per year between 1970 and 2024. For example, two new invasive animals were recorded between 2020 and 2024. The introduction and establishment of IAS is linked to increased connectivity through globalized trade and travel, habitat degradation, linear infrastructure development, an import-based economy, poor quarantine practices, and climate change. Prevention and control efforts include mechanical removal, awareness programs, the restoration of ecosystems to avoid further disturbances, and the economic use of invasive biomass. Some efforts have been made to control species that are highly damaging to crops, for example through pheromone traps to monitor and control the tomato leaf miner and Fall armyworm, or through an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program implemented in selected locations to control the Fall armyworm. IAS considerations are integrated into several sectoral policies, such as the National Wetland Policy (2012), the National Climate Change Policy (2019), and the Agriculture Development Strategy (2015-2025), but not all as they are for example missing from the Forest Policy (2019). In the sector, the Forestry Sector Strategy (2016 – 2025) has recommended assessing the status of IAS and implementing appropriate remedial and preventive control measures. Likewise, the Protected Area Management Strategy (2022-2030) suggests developing and implementing an IAS control action plan. Recently, the Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE) promulgated the National Invasive Alien Species Strategy and Implementation Plan (2025), which provides a comprehensive framework for the management (prevention, eradication and control) of IAS, and reduction of their threats to biodiversity and ecosystem services, thereby improving ecosystem and community resilience. National capacity for IAS management remains low. Data gaps persist, particularly for invasive animal species and their distribution. Pathways of introduction are poorly understood due to weak border biosecurity and limited historical records. Impacts of several IAS remain unquantified, limiting the potential for prioritization. IAS management is absent from key policy instruments such as the National Agroforestry Policy (2019), the One Health Strategy (2019), the Aquatic Animal Protection Act (1961) , and the Internal Quarantine Guideline (2014). Coordination across agencies is weak. Funding is inadequate relative to the scale of the problem. Open and porous borders increase risks of introduction. The promotion of potentially invasive species in agroforestry and aquaculture further exacerbates risks. These factors

		have led to a steady increase in IAS and associated impacts on biodiversity, agriculture and livelihoods.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☒ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available. Please explain why: _____ ☐ Not relevant. Please explain why: _ **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** This Target includes Headline indicator 6.1, which is the Rate of invasive alien species establishment (0.5 species per year between 1970 and 2024). It is computed based on the count of new IAS recorded in Nepal and their estimated dates of establishment based on national data, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)".
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	Question 6.1 Does your country have regulations and processes empowering relevant institutions to implement the measures necessary for a reduction of the introduction and impact of invasive alien species? • Partially **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** The Plant Quarantine & Protection/Plant Protection legal framework creates institutions and processes for quarantining The Animal Health & Livestock Services Act (1999) establishes animal quarantine checkposts, quarantine officers, import restrictions and authority to prohibit entry/destroy risky imports. But these powers are primarily framed around plant pests/regulated organisms and animal diseases/inputs, not a comprehensive regime covering all pathways. In 2024, a comprehensive IAS strategy is in process. Question 6.2 Does your country have measures in place for preventing the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species? • Partially **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** The Plant Quarantine & Protection/Plant Protection legal framework, and the Animal Health & Livestock Services Act (1999) introduce quarantine procedures and institutions. However, this is not a comprehensive regime covering all species introduction pathways. In 2024, a comprehensive IAS strategy is in process. Question 6.3 Does your country have measures in place for eradicating or controlling invasive alien species? • Partially **Justification of the rating (not to upload, for reference purposes):** In-country eradication/control tends to rely more on sectoral programs and strategies than direct, comprehensive statutory eradication duties. In 2024, a comprehensive IAS strategy is in process. **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** For Binary indicator 6.b, questions are answered as specified in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". The computation is based on a review of policies, legislations, guidelines or institutional measures, plans, programs, and strategies on IAS at the national level (e.g. Invasive Species Management Strategy and Implementation plan 2024, plant quarantine and protection Act 2022, Animal Health and Livestock Services Act 1999), as well as the resources allocated to these measures. The rating related to all three questions is Partial. Indeed, the Plant Quarantine & Protection/Plant Protection legal framework creates institutions and processes for quarantining. The Animal Health &

		Livestock Services Act (1999) establishes animal quarantine checkposts, quarantine officers, import restrictions and authority to prohibit entry/destroy risky imports. But these powers are primarily framed around plant pests/regulated organisms and animal diseases/inputs, not a comprehensive regime covering all pathways. In-country eradication/control also tends to rely more on sectoral programs and strategies than direct, comprehensive statutory eradication duties. In 2024, a comprehensive IAS strategy was still in process.
6.	**Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Two National Indicators are proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Area subject to IAS control/management:* This indicator measures the area covered by specific measures for the management or removal of IAS listed in the IAS Management Strategy and Implementation Plan, 2025. The area will be computed based on annual progress reports from any of the following agencies: Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE), Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC), Department of Forests and Soil Conservation (DoFSC), Forests Research and Training Centre (FRTC). As of 2024, the value is NA. A management plan for three IAS was proposed in 2010 in line with the Aichi Targets but has not been implemented. The 2014 NBSAP proposed the development of an Invasive Plant Atlas, but this too remains unimplemented. There are localized examples of invasive alien plant management; however, these efforts are scattered and lack consolidated national-level data. • *Integration of IAS management in sectoral plans and programs:* This rating is produced by reviewing relevant policies for each sub-indicator: Climate change (National Climate Change Policy (2019), Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs) (2021, 2025) or NAP (2021)); Protected Areas (National guidelines on Protected Area management (2022-2030), buffer zones guidelines (1996), Forest Act (2019) and Land Use Policy (2015), National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act-(1973)); Agriculture (National Agriculture Policy-(2004), Agriculture Development Strategy (2015-2035), Agrobiodiversity Policy (2014)); Forests (National Forest Policy (2019), Forestry Sector Strategy (2016-2025), Forest Act (2019), Forest Regulations (2019), Land Use Policy (2015)); Wetlands (National Water Resources Policy (2020), National Water Plan-(2002-2027), National Wetland Policy (2012)); Grasslands (Rangeland Policy (2012)); Urban areas (National Urban Policy (2024), National Urban Development Strategy (2017)); Infrastructure (National Transport Policy 2001/2002 , Irrigation policy (2013), Hydropower Development policy (2001), National Water Resources policy (2020), Railway Act (2021)). The rating indicates whether there are in these policies: (i) measures mentioned for preventing the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species and/or (ii) measures mentioned for eradicating or controlling invasive alien species? This indicator is rated as partial overall: IAS are fully integrated in Climate adaptation and mitigation, Forests, Agriculture and Grasslands policies, they are only partially integrated for Wetlands and Protected Area policies (control is mentioned but introduction pathways and establishment are not), not integrated at all in Urban Areas and Linear Infrastructure policies.
7.	**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the**	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on IAS in Nepal are:

	actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.	• Integrated Pest Management has been implemented for the Fall armyworm since 2019, through an IPM Protocol (reference: https://npponepal.gov.np/progressfiles/IPM_Protocol_Final_1603000843-1701159999.pdf), aiming to manage pest populations using techniques that minimize harm to the environment, including people, with affordable costs. • Recently, the MoFE promulgated the National Invasive Alien Species Strategy and Implementation Plan (2025), which provides a comprehensive framework for the management (prevention, eradication and control) of IAS, and reduction of their threats to biodiversity and ecosystem services, thereby improving ecosystem and community resilience. Within this framework, a first National Conference on IAS Management was organized to share knowledge and discuss the status of IAS (reference: http://frtc.gov.np/noticefiles/Flyer_1st-National-Conference-on-IAS-Management-in-Nepal-1762506443.pdf) • Example of control and management of IAS at the local level include: The IKI Small Grants–funded project Managing Invasive Species in Community Forests in Nepal, implemented by Forest Action Nepal, supported four Community Forest User Groups in removing invasive alien plant species from over 200 hectares in the Barandabhar forest corridor. More than 1,500 metric tonnes of invasive biomass were cleared and converted into compost, improving soil health while generating local employment. The project also promoted native species regeneration and strengthened community capacity for long-term, community-led invasive species management (reference: https://iki-small-grants.de/k1project/managing-invasive-species-in-community-forests-in-nepal/#:~:text=Working%20closely%20with%20four%20Community,recovery%20and%20community%2Ddriven%20conservation.)
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 15 (Life on Land) and SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) by protecting native biodiversity and agricultural productivity. It supports SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) by strengthening biosecurity and risk assessments. IAS management contributes to SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) through wetland protection. In addition to the SDGs and the CBD (KM-GBF Target 6), implementing this target directly relates to progress on implementing the International Plant Protection Convention.

Target 8 - Invasive species management: *By 2030, reduce the introduction and establishment of known invasive alien species by 50 %, along with reducing and mitigating their impacts*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, the rate of introduction and establishment of other known or potential IAS is reduced	**8.1 Rate of invasive alien species establishment *(Headline 6.1)***	**Collated** *Computed from IAS observations*	No./year	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.25	FRTC/DPR/DNPWC/DoFSC/MoFE	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: "*Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)*"
By 2030, collaboration for IAS management is enhanced	**8.2 Enactment of relevant national legislation and adequate resources for the prevention or control of invasive alien species *(Binary 6.b)***	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant policies*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	FRTC/MoFE	
By 2030, the area affected by IAS, especially in priority sites is reduced	**8.3 Area subject to IAS control/management**	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (MoFE, DNPWC, DoFSC, FRTC)*	ha	NA	NA	3,000	6,000	FRTC/DPR/DNPWC/DoFSC/MoFE & MoALD	
	8.3.1 Protected areas					500	1,000		
	8.3.2 Forests (outside protected areas)					1,000	2,000		
	8.3.3 Agriculture					1,000	2,000		
	8.3.4 Wetlands and freshwater ecosystems					250	500		
	8.3.5 Grassland					250	500		
By 2030, collaboration for IAS management is enhanced	**8.4 Integration of IAS management in sectoral plans and programs**	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant policies*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	FRTC/MoFE	
	8.4.1 Climate adaptation and mitigation policies			Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully		
	8.4.2 Protected areas			No	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	8.4.3 Forests			Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully		
	8.4.4 Agriculture			Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully		
	8.4.5 Wetlands and freshwater ecosystems			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	8.4.6 Grasslands			Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully		
	8.4.7 Urban Areas			No	No	In process	Fully		
	8.4.8 (Linear) Infrastructures			No	No	In process	Fully		

Annex 3.9: Progress against national biodiversity target 9 – "Pollution Control"

By 2030, reduce impacts of pollution from all sources, especially from plastics, pesticides, wastewater, and nutrients, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity, especially in areas of high importance for biodiversity		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	The results associated with this target will be achieved by (a) promoting judicious use of pesticides, (b) strengthening capacity on wastewater management in areas of high biodiversity importance, and (c) reducing, reusing, and recycling plastics.
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☐ On track to achieve target ☒ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	Pesticide use increased from 340 g/ha in 2020 to 600 g/ha in 2023, with imports rising annually (on average, 30.48 tons per year over the last twenty years). They have a strong impact as their misuse contributes to pollinator decline, soil degradation and eutrophication after runoff. Industrial waste, sewage discharge and untreated wastewater remain major sources of pollution. Estimated wastewater generation is 1,543 million liters per day, while treatment capacity is 208.7 million liters per day and actual treated discharge is far lower (61 million liters per day as estimated in the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 3.0 . The discharge of untreated wastewater into the environment also causes eutrophication and the excessive growth of aquatic plants like the water hyacinth. The extent of plastic use in Nepal was 2.7 grams per person per day in 2015 but has not been monitored since the adoption of the SDG framework. Plastic waste's improper management creates numerous problems, including blockages of drainage systems, ingestion by large ruminants, disturbance of water percolation in agricultural fields, human health issues and environmental pollution: Microplastics have thus been detected in Nepal's rivers, but also been found in human blood. To address these problems, the government respectively enacted the Pesticide Management Act (2019), National Solid Waste Management Policy (2022) and Wastewater Effluent Standards (2023). Nepal is also Party to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions. The NDC 3.0 aims to discharge 570 million liters of treated wastewater daily. Finally, in alignment with the SDG implementation plan, there is an aim to reduce plastic pollution in the country. Accordingly, the government enacted an action plan for the Ban on Plastic Bags with a thickness below 40 microns throughout Nepal in 2022. Pesticide misuse persists due to limited farmer awareness and weak enforcement of the Pesticide Management Act (2019), improper storage and lack of a systematic disposal mechanism. The extent of their impact (e.g. on eutrophication) is not well-known. Although no reliable information is currently available on the daily wastewater discharge volume, disposal mechanisms remain inadequate. Wastewater infrastructure is insufficient relative to generation rates, and treated wastewater often does not meet standards. Wastewater management faces numerous challenges, including inadequate infrastructure, limited financial resources, low public awareness, outdated standards, and policies governing wastewater effluents. Plastic bans remain weak due to limited enforcement capacity, inconsistent monitoring and slow uptake of alternatives, meaning regulations often fail to reduce plastic waste effectively. In addition, the current waste management infrastructure is insufficient (low waste segregation, few recycling facilities, and overwhelmed collection systems) which undermines plastic regulation and leads to open dumping and burning of plastics.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☐ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☒ No data available. Please explain why: As of 2024, there is no centralized data on Headline indicator 7.2

		☒ Not relevant. Please explain why: Headline indicator 7.1 on the Index of coastal eutrophication potential is not relevant for a landlocked country_ **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** This Target includes Headline indicator 7.1 on the Index of coastal eutrophication potential, which is not relevant for a landlocked country Headline 7.2 is either the Aggregated Total Applied Toxicity, or the pesticide environment concentration, as defined in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". As of 2024, there is no centralized data in Nepal for either of them.
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	**There is no binary indicator for this target**
6.	**Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Three National Indicators are proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Average Pesticide use per unit area of cropland:* The FAOSTAT Pesticides Use domain contains statistics on the agricultural use of major pesticide groups and of relevant chemical families, that can be aggregated to obtain this value. The database covers Nepal, over the period 1990-2023, with annual updates (600 g/ha en 2023) • *Volume of treated wastewater discharged per day:* This indicator is defined as reported in the Nationally Determined Contribution, with a 2024 baseline at 61 million L/day. The related progress data and communications to the UNFCCC will be reviewed for progress. • *Use of plastics:* This annual estimation, proposed as part of the National SDG framework, is based on a consultation with a thematic committee, as reported by Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE) for the SDG Status and Roadmap document. It latest value is 2.7 g/day/capita, for 2015 (serving as a baseline of the document).
7.	**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on pollution in Nepal are: • Recognizing their long-term impact on the environment and human health, the government has decided to ban plastic bags thinner than 40 microns starting from August 17, 2021. This measure aims to reduce pollution, conserve natural resources, and promote eco-friendly alternatives. (reference: https://dpnet.org.np/resource-detail/1867) However, it faces low enforcement. • Integrated Pest Management has been implemented in Nepal since the 1990s, aiming to manage pest populations using techniques that minimize harm to the environment, including people, with affordable costs. This includes the adoption of bio-pesticides, pheromones and lures reducing reliance on chemical pesticides in pilot areas (see for example the Protocol on the Fall armyworm mentioned in Target 9) • The Asian Development Bank–funded Bagmati River Basin Improvement Project supports wastewater management and river restoration in the Kathmandu Valley (reference: http://www.brbip.gov.np/). The project financed the rehabilitation and construction of wastewater treatment plants, expansion of sewer networks, and river corridor improvement measures. As a result, wastewater treatment capacity in the basin has significantly increased, reducing the discharge of untreated sewage into the Bagmati River and contributing to improved water quality, reduced eutrophication risks, and enhanced urban biodiversity conditions along restored riverbanks.

		The project also strengthened institutional capacity for wastewater monitoring and enforcement of effluent standards.
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 14 (Life Below Water) and SDG 15 (Life on Land). Reducing pesticide misuse supports SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) through sustainable agriculture. Plastic reduction contributes to SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities). In addition to the SDGs and the CBD (KM-GBF Target 7), implementing this target directly supports the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions but also Nepal's NDC 3.0 commitments.

Target 9- Pollution control: *By 2030, reduce impacts of pollution from all sources, especially from plastics, pesticides, wastewater, and nutrients, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity, ecosystem functions, and services, especially in areas of high importance for biodiversity*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
Not relevant	**9.1 Index of coastal eutrophication potential *(Headline* 7.1*)***	Not relevant							Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: "*Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)*"
By 2030, the extent of pollution from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals is reduced	**9.2 Aggregated Total Applied Toxicity *(Headline* 7.2*)***	**Collated** *Computed from several sources*	Index	NA	NA	TBG	TBG	MoALD	
	9.3 Average Pesticide use per unit area of cropland	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (FAO)*	Active ingredient grams per ha (a.i./per ha)	396	600 *(2023)*	500	396	MoALD	
By 2030, the volume of treated wastewater discharged is increased	**9.4 Volume of treated wastewater discharged per day**	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (NDC)*	Mill. L/day	NA	61	150	510	MoWS	
By 2030, the extent of plastics pollution is reduced	**9.5 Use of plastics**	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (SDGs)*	g/day/capita	2.7 *(2015)*	NA	0.9	0	DoE/MoFE	

Annex 3.10: Progress against national biodiversity target 10 – "Safe and Legal Trade of Wild Species"

By 2030, ensure sustainable, safe, and legal trade of wild species while protecting the customary rights of IPLCs		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	The results associated with this target will be achieved by (a) conserving aquatic biodiversity resources and their habitats aligning with the National Fishery Development Policy (2022); (b) regulating sustainable harvesting and trade practices of wild plants, especially NTFPs/MAPs; (c) strengthening institutional capacity to control illegal harvest and trade of plants and wildlife; (d) protecting the customary use rights of IPLCs.
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☐ On track to achieve target ☒ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	The government has enacted the Forest Act (2019), the National Park and Wildlife Conservation Act (1973), and the CITES Act (2019) to regulate trade and harvesting of wild species. Nepal is an active member of the South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN) and has signed bilateral MoUs with China and India to strengthen transboundary control of wildlife crime. It also participates in global initiatives such as the Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Programme and the Global Tiger Forum. Among 300 traded medicinal plant species, 117 (39%) are listed under national protection lists, CITES, or the IUCN Red List due to premature and overharvesting. Species such as Jatamansi, Kutki, Attis and Satuwa are particularly vulnerable. The Herbs and Non timber Forests Products Development Policy (2004) regulates MAP harvesting and trade, and sustainable management plans have been prepared for selected high-value species. In fisheries, the share of capture fisheries declined from 21.6% to 17% between 2020 and 2023, indicating stabilization of pressure on wild stocks. The National Fishery Development Policy (2022) emphasizes the conservation of aquatic biodiversity and the sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture. Hunting of selected non-protected species is regulated through permits, including in a designated hunting reserve. Although Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) rely on the harvesting of wild species for their subsistence and have done so sustainably as part of their traditional practices, very few policies and laws have recognized and safeguarded their rights to do so. Some provisions under the National Park and Wildlife Conservation Act allow IPLCs to graze cattle and collect subsistence forest products during specified periods. However, explicit recognition of customary rights remains limited. Controlling illegal and destructive fishing practices remains a challenge. Indeed, while there is an Aquatic Animal Protection Act (1961), the associated regulation is yet to be formulated and the changed socio-economic context is not reflected, especially on recent developments in hydropower infrastructure. Additionally, sustainable harvest and trade quantities (quotas) of plant species remain undefined and are based primarily on historical records as potential production areas and resource stocks for commercialized plant species are yet to be determined. Poachers and traders engage in illegal and informal cross-border trade and illicit practices that are hard to monitor due to a porous international border with India and China. Customary practices of IPLCs, including the extent of their use and the nature of their needs, are poorly documented and inadequately integrated into national policy documents. For example, IPLCs use Jatamansi in rituals but the extent of their need is unknown. Finally, despite several institutional mechanisms at the national, sub-national, and regional levels for combating illegal trade of wild species, the associated capacity, especially in human resources, access to state-of-the-art

		technology, and financial support, is inadequate to operate these agencies effectively.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☐ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available. Please explain why: _ ☒ Not relevant. Please explain why: Headline indicator 5.1 on Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels is not relevant for a landlocked country and is not documented by the FAO_ **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Headline indicator 5.1 on Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels is not relevant for a landlocked country and is not documented by the FAO
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	Question 5.1 are there measures/mechanisms to control the illegal trade of plants and wildlife? • Fully **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** Nepal has established a comprehensive legal framework to regulate and control the trade of wildlife, plants, and forest products. The CITES Act (2017) requires permits for the import, export, and re-export of listed wildlife species and plants, ensuring compliance with international trade regulations. The National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act (1973) prohibits the sale, supply, or trade of wildlife trophies without a valid license, thereby strengthening domestic enforcement against illegal wildlife trade. The Forest Act (2019) provides penalties for the export of forest products that are prohibited for export abroad, reinforcing control over timber and non-timber forest products. In addition, the Plant Quarantine and Protection Act (2022) establishes penalties for illegal trade procedures and violations of phytosanitary regulations, strengthening border biosecurity and preventing unlawful movement of plant materials. **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** For Binary indicator 5.b, at the time of elaboration of the 7th National report, there was no official metadata and methods of computation. This indicator is computed by reviewing implementation status or law enforcement of the CITES, National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act (1973), Forest Act (2019), Plant Quarantine and Protection Act (2022). Its rating answers the following question: are there measures/mechanisms to control the illegal trade of plants and wildlife? Its value for 2024 is Fully. Indeed, Nepal has established a comprehensive legal framework to regulate and control the trade of wildlife, plants, and forest products. The CITES Act (2017) requires permits for the import, export, and re-export of listed wildlife species and plants, ensuring compliance with international trade regulations. The National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act (1973) prohibits the sale, supply, or trade of wildlife trophies without a valid license, thereby strengthening domestic enforcement against illegal wildlife trade. The Forest Act (2019) provides penalties for the export of forest products that are prohibited for export abroad, reinforcing control over timber and non-timber forest products. In addition, the Plant Quarantine and Protection Act (2022) establishes penalties for illegal trade procedures and violations of phytosanitary regulations, strengthening border biosecurity and preventing unlawful movement of plant materials.
6.	**Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Four National Indicators are proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Proportion of total fish production obtained from capture fisheries*: This indicator represents the ratio of the total mass of fish captured from the wild to total fish production in the country, data being obtained from annual statistics produced by the Central Fisheries

		Promotion and Conservation Center (Department of Livestock Services). Its value is decreasing, at 17% in 2023. • *Sustainable harvest index value of highly commercialized NTFPs/Wild MAPs:* For each selected species of NTFPs, this indicator is the ratio of the total weight harvested to the maximum harvest potential (estimated for each species based on factors like soil fertility, water availability, and historical yield data). Species are selected as listed by the Department of Plant Resources (DPR) in their documentation on plant species. The harvest data is obtained from annual statistics produced by the DPR. As of 2024, there is no data available on this indicator: its value is NA. • *Policy, legal, and administrative mechanisms for protecting the traditional and customary rights of IPLCs on wild harvest*: This indicator is computed by reviewing the Herbs and NTFP Development policy (2004), National Forest Policy (2019), Forest Act (2019), National Parks and Wildlife Act (1973), Rangeland policy (2012), National Wetland policy (2012), Aquatic Animal Protection Act (1961), to check whether there are sectoral/national mechanisms protecting traditional and customary rights of IPLCs on wild species harvest, including their customary practice, innovations and sustainable use. Such an operational mechanism at the sectoral/national level involves (i) mapping the concerned stakeholders and their wild species harvest, customary practices, (ii) including measures to protect these practices, (iii) establishing a mechanism for grievance handling. Its value is Partially for all sub-indicators (Forests, Grasslands, Wetlands): although mapping is included in all sectors and customary practices are protected in grasslands and partially in Forests/Protected Areas, no policy provisions for a mechanism for grievance handling. • *Institutional mechanisms at the national, subnational, and regional levels to control illegal harvest and trade of plants and wildlife*: This indicator answers the following question: are there multi-stakeholder or multi-government measures/mechanisms to control the illegal harvest and trade of plants and wildlife? It is computed by reviewing existing institutional measures in place at the National scale (implementation status or law enforcement of the CITES, Wildlife Crime Control Coordination Committee (WCCCC) Framework), Sub-national scale (Committees established at sub-national levels), Regional scale (South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network SAARC Convention on Cooperation on Environment, BIMSTEC Environmental and Ecological Cooperation, bilateral country-level coordination). In 2024, its value is Fully: mechanisms are in place at all levels.
7.	**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on safe and legal trade of wildlife species in Nepal are: • The CITES Act institutionalized scientific and management authorities, permit systems, and enforcement provisions. Nepal's engagement in SAWEN has strengthened cross-border intelligence-sharing and joint enforcement actions. Periodic coordination meetings among enforcement agencies have improved seizure operations and prosecution rates (reference: https://www.sawen.org/) • The National Fishery Development Policy (2022) integrates conservation of aquatic biodiversity with fisheries development, promotes native fish aquaculture, and mandates safeguard measures during infrastructure development. The observed reduction in capture fisheries' share (21.6% to 17%) reflects partial success in reducing pressure on wild stocks. • Species-Specific Sustainable Management Plans: Sustainable harvesting action plans for Vijayasal, Okhar, Champ, Satissal and

		Simal include stock estimation, integration of harvest quotas into operational forest plans, and monitoring systems, providing a model for scaling sustainable trade regulation. (reference for an example on the Okhar Plan: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/375832868_Okhar_Conservation_Action_Plan_2080-2090_Final_Version)
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 15 (Life on Land), SDG 14 (Life Below Water), and SDG 2 (Zero Hunger). In addition to the SDGs and the CBD (KM-GBF Target 5), implementing this target directly supports implementation of CITES, the Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Programme, and IPLC rights recognition principles under the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Target 10 - Safe and legal trade of wildlife species: *By 2028, ensure sustainable, safe, and legal trade of wild species while protecting the customary rights of IPLCs*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
	10.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels *(Headline 5.1)*	Not relevant							Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: "*Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)*"
By 2030, the illegal trade of species and their derived products is reduced	**10.2 Legal instruments or other policy frameworks for regulating trade in wild species Binary *5.b)***	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant policies*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully	MoFE	
By 2030, the ratio of capture fishery to total fish production is maintained	**10.3 Proportion of total fish production obtained from capture fisheries**	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (MoALD)*	%	21.6	17 *(2023)*	17	17	MoALD	
By 2030, the sustainability of the harvest and trade of wild plants is ensured	**10.4 Sustainable harvest index value of highly commercialized NTFPs/Wild MAPs**	**Collated** *Computed from several sources incl. the DPR*	Score (0 to 1)	NA	NA	1	1	DPR/MoFE	
By 2030, customary rights of IPLCs are protected with regards to the harvest and trade of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs)	**10.5 Policy, legal, and administrative mechanisms for protecting the traditional and customary rights of IPLCs on wild harvest**	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant policies*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	Partially	Partially	Fully	Fully	MoFE	
	10.5.1 Forests (including NTFPs)			Partially	Partially	Fully	Fully		
	10.5.2 Grasslands (grazing)			Partially	Partially	Fully	Fully		
	10.5.3 Wetlands (fishing)			Partially	Partially	Fully	Fully		
By 2030, the illegal trade of species and their derived products is reduced	**10.6 Institutional mechanisms at the national, subnational, and regional levels to control illegal harvest and trade of plants and wildlife**	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant mechanisms*		Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully	MoFE	
	10.6.1 National			Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully		
	10.6.2 Provincial			Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully		
	10.6.3 Regional			Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully		

Annex 3.11: Progress against national biodiversity target 11 – "Sustainable Harvest"

National target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets or from the text of the global target when a national target does not exist for that global target) **By 2030, ensure sustainable, safe, and legal trade of wild species while protecting the customary rights of IPLCs**		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	The results associated with this target will be achieved by (a) conserving aquatic biodiversity resources and their habitats aligning with the National Fishery Development Policy (2022); (b) regulating sustainable harvesting and trade practices of wild plants, especially NTFPs/MAPs; (c) strengthening institutional capacity to control illegal harvest and trade of plants and wildlife; (d) protecting the customary use rights of IPLCs.
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☐ On track to achieve target ☒ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	The government has enacted the Forest Act (2019), the National Park and Wildlife Conservation Act (1973), and the CITES Act (2017) to regulate trade and harvesting of wild species. Nepal is an active member of the South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN) and has signed bilateral MoUs with China and India to strengthen transboundary control of wildlife crime. It also participates in global initiatives such as the Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Programme and the Global Tiger Forum. Among 300 traded medicinal plant species, 117 (39%) are listed under national protection lists, CITES, or the IUCN Red List due to premature and overharvesting. Species such as Jatamansi, Kutki, Attis and Satuwa are particularly vulnerable. The Herbs and NTFPs Development Policy (2004) regulates MAP harvesting and trade, and sustainable management plans have been prepared for selected high-value species. In fisheries, the share of capture fisheries declined from 21.6% to 17% between 2020 and 2023, indicating stabilization of pressure on wild stocks. The National Fishery Development Policy (2022) emphasizes the conservation of aquatic biodiversity and the sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture. Hunting of selected non-protected species is regulated through permits, including in a designated hunting reserve. Although Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) rely on the harvesting of wild species for their subsistence and have done so sustainably as part of their traditional practices, very few policies and laws have recognized and safeguarded their rights to do so. Some provisions under the National Park and Wildlife Conservation Act (1973) allow IPLCs to graze cattle and collect subsistence forest products during specified periods. However, explicit recognition of customary rights remains limited. Controlling illegal and destructive fishing practices remains a challenge. Indeed, while there is an Aquatic Animal Protection Act (1961), the associated regulation is yet to be formulated and the changed socio-economic context is not reflected, especially on recent developments in hydropower infrastructure. Additionally, sustainable harvest and trade quantities (quotas) of plant species remain undefined and are based primarily on historical records as potential production areas and resource stocks for commercialized plant species are yet to be determined. Poachers and traders engage in illegal and informal cross-border trade and illicit practices that are hard to monitor due to a porous international border with India and China. Customary practices of IPLCs, including the extent of their use and the nature of their needs, are poorly documented and inadequately integrated into national policy documents. For example, IPLCs use Jatamansi in rituals but the extent of their need is unknown. Finally, despite several institutional mechanisms at the national, sub-national, and regional levels for combating illegal trade of wild species, the associated

		capacity, especially in human resources, access to state-of-the-art technology, and financial support, is inadequate to operate these agencies effectively.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)[9]	☐ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available. Please explain why: _ ☒ Not relevant. Please explain why: Headline indicator 5.1 on Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels is not relevant for a landlocked country and is not documented by the FAO_ **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Headline indicator 5.1 on Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels is not relevant for a landlocked country and is not documented by the FAO
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	Question 5.1 are there measures/mechanisms to control the illegal trade of plants and wildlife? • Fully **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** Nepal has established a comprehensive legal framework to regulate and control the trade of wildlife, plants, and forest products. The CITES Act (2017) requires permits for the import, export, and re-export of listed wildlife species and plants, ensuring compliance with international trade regulations. The National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act (1973) prohibits the sale, supply, or trade of wildlife trophies without a valid license, thereby strengthening domestic enforcement against illegal wildlife trade. The Forest Act (2019) provides penalties for the export of forest products that are prohibited for export abroad, reinforcing control over timber and non-timber forest products. In addition, the Plant Quarantine and Protection Act (2022) establishes penalties for illegal trade procedures and violations of phytosanitary regulations, strengthening border biosecurity and preventing unlawful movement of plant materials. **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** For Binary indicator 5.b, at the time of elaboration of the 7th National report, there was no official metadata and methods of computation. This indicator is computed by reviewing implementation status or law enforcement of the CITES, National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act (1973), Forest Act (2019), Plant Protection Act (2022). Its rating answers the following question: are there measures/mechanisms to control the illegal trade of plants and wildlife? Its value for 2024 is Fully. Indeed, Nepal has established a comprehensive legal framework to regulate and control the trade of wildlife, plants, and forest products. The CITES Act (2017) requires permits for the import, export, and re-export of listed wildlife species and plants, ensuring compliance with international trade regulations. The National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act (1973) prohibits the sale, supply, or trade of wildlife trophies without a valid license, thereby strengthening domestic enforcement against illegal wildlife trade. The Forest Act (2019) provides penalties for the export of forest products that are prohibited for export abroad, reinforcing control over timber and non-timber forest products. In addition, the Plant Quarantine and Protection Act (2022) establishes penalties for illegal trade procedures and violations of phytosanitary regulations, strengthening border biosecurity and preventing unlawful movement of plant materials.
6.	**Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Four National Indicators are proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Proportion of total fish production obtained from capture fisheries*: This indicator represents the ratio of the total mass of fish captured from

[9] See the online reporting tool for an example of how the submission of data has been included in the tool.

	from the submission of national targets)	the wild to total fish production in the country, data being obtained from annual statistics produced by the Central Fisheries Promotion and Conservation Center (Department of Livestock Services). Its value is decreasing, at 17% in 2023. • *Sustainable harvest index value of highly commercialized NTFPs/Wild MAPs:* For each selected species of NTFPs, this indicator is the ratio of the total weight harvested to the maximum harvest potential (estimated for each species based on factors like soil fertility, water availability, and historical yield data). Species are selected as listed by the Department of Plant Resources (DPR) in their documentation on plant species. The harvest data is obtained from annual statistics produced by the DPR. As of 2024, there is no data available on this indicator: its value is NA. • *Policy, legal, and administrative mechanisms for protecting the traditional and customary rights of IPLCs on wild harvest*: This indicator is computed by reviewing the Herbs and NTFP Development policy (2004), National Forest Policy (2019), Forest Act (2019), National Parks and Wildlife Act (1973), Rangeland policy (2012), National Wetland policy (2012), Aquatic Animal Protection Act (1961), to check whether there are sectoral/national mechanisms protecting traditional and customary rights of IPLCs on wild species harvest, including their customary practice, innovations and sustainable use. Such an operational mechanism at the sectoral/national level involves (i) mapping the concerned stakeholders and their wild species harvest, customary practices, (ii) including measures to protect these practices, (iii) establishing a mechanism for grievance handling. Its value is Partially for all sub-indicators (Forests, Grasslands, Wetlands): although mapping is included in all sectors and customary practices are protected in grasslands and partially in Forests/Protected Areas, no policy provisions for a mechanism for grievance handling. • *Institutional mechanisms at the national, subnational, and regional levels to control illegal harvest and trade of plants and wildlife*: This indicator answers the following question: are there multi-stakeholder or multi-government measures/mechanisms to control the illegal harvest and trade of plants and wildlife? It is computed by reviewing existing institutional measures in place at the National scale (implementation status or law enforcement of the CITES, Wildlife Crime Control Coordination Committee (WCCCC) Framework), Sub-national scale (Committees established at sub-national levels), Regional scale (South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network SAARC Convention on Cooperation on Environment, BIMSTEC Environmental and Ecological Cooperation, bilateral country-level coordination). In 2024, its value is Fully: mechanisms are in place at all levels.
7.	**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on safe and legal trade of wildlife species in Nepal are: • The CITES Act institutionalized scientific and management authorities, permit systems, and enforcement provisions. Nepal's engagement in SAWEN has strengthened cross-border intelligence-sharing and joint enforcement actions. Periodic coordination meetings among enforcement agencies have improved seizure operations and prosecution rates (reference: https://www.sawen.org/) • The National Fishery Development Policy (2022) integrates conservation of aquatic biodiversity with fisheries development, promotes native fish aquaculture, and mandates safeguard measures during infrastructure development. The observed reduction in capture fisheries' share (21.6% to 17%) reflects partial success in reducing pressure on wild stocks. • Species-Specific Sustainable Management Plans: Sustainable harvesting action plans for Vijayasal, Okhar, Champ, Satissal and Simal include stock estimation, integration of harvest quotas into operational

		forest plans, and monitoring systems, providing a model for scaling sustainable trade regulation. (reference for an example on the Okhar Plan: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/375832868_Okhar_Conservation_Action_Plan_2080-2090_Final_Version)
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 15 (Life on Land), SDG 14 (Life Below Water), and SDG 2 (Zero Hunger). In addition to the SDGs and the CBD (KM-GBF Target 5), implementing this target directly supports implementation of CITES, the Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Programme, and IPLC rights recognition principles under the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Target 11: Sustainable harvest: *By 2030, manage, harvest, and use wild species sustainably while recognizing customary sustainable use practices of IPLCs*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, social, economic, and environmental benefits for people from wild species are enhanced	**11.1 Benefits from sustainable use of wild species *(Headline 9.1)***	**Collated** *Computed from several sources for each service*	Index	NA	NA	TBG	TBG	MoFE	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: "*Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)*"
	11.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations *(Headline 9.2)*	**Collated** *Computed from results of the Labour Force Survey*	%	29 *(2018)*	NA	29	29	MoFE	
	11.3 Enactment of policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing social, economic, and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by IPLCs *(Binary 9.b)*	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant policies*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoFE	
By 2030, commercial farming and trade of wild animals is operationalized	**11.4 Number of wild animal species commercially farmed**	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (DNPWC)*	Number	0	0	2	4	DNPWC/MoFE	
By 2030, the area under sustainable cultivation, management, and harvesting of wild species is enhanced	**11.5 Area under sustainable management of wild plant species**	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (DoFSC/MoALD)*	ha	NA	NA	1,000	2,000	DPR/MoFE	

Annex 3.12: Progress against national biodiversity target 12 – "Sustainable Management"

National target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets or from the text of the global target when a national target does not exist for that global target) **By 2030, manage 50% of areas sustainably under forestry, agriculture, grasslands, wetlands**		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	The results associated with this target will be achieved by (a) strengthening sustainable agriculture and livestock practices; (b) strengthening sustainable forest management practices across regimes; (c) promoting sustainable grassland and rangeland management; and (d) promoting sustainable wetland management.
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☐ On track to achieve target ☒ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	Agriculture policies such as the National Agricultural Policy (2004) and the Agriculture Development Strategy (2015-2035) emphasize sustainable practices, organic farming, irrigation expansion, and soil restoration. Agricultural GDP per hectare increased by around 10% between 2020 and 2024, and irrigation coverage expanded, although total agricultural area declined. In the absence of reliable spatial data that would enable estimating the proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture, the Food and Agriculture Organization proposes and monitors a proxy rating, which has been stable for Nepal in recent years. The National Forest Policy (2019) and Forestry Sector Strategy (2016-2025) promote sustainable and participatory forest management. A national silviculture-based Sustainable Forest Management Standard was adopted in 2024, and an assessment system for community forestry is being developed. This framework has been adapted at the provincial level. The community forestry guideline (2025) prioritizes sustainable management and recommends preparing an operational plan in accordance with these provincial guidelines or the national standard. According to the Sixteenth Plan (2024/25-2028/29), the area under sustainable forest management was 90,000 ha in 2023, aiming to reach 400,000 ha in 2029. The National Wetland policy (2012) promotes inventory and watershed-level management, with 737 wetlands reportedly managed by Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE) -linked agencies in 2024. Grassland management is limited but mentioned in the Rangeland Policy (2012); records show 2,660 ha sustainably managed in 2020 declining to 1,112 ha in 2024. Despite multiple policies, comprehensive data on the proportion of land under sustainable management remain incomplete. There is no unified national definition or monitoring system for sustainable management across ecosystems. The new forest management standard has yet to be fully implemented. Sustainable management standards are absent for wetlands, grasslands, and agriculture. In agriculture, standards for good agricultural and veterinary animal husbandry practices and defined sustainable farming have limited implementation. Limited awareness, financial constraints, infrastructure gaps, and weak incentives hinder adoption. Increased cropping intensity, limited crop rotation, and the tendency to leave land fallow are other challenges. More importantly, inadequate incentives and market support further hinder the adoption of sustainable agriculture practices. In forestry, biodiversity considerations are insufficiently integrated into silviculture-focused plans. The operational plans of community forests are not revised periodically and are poorly implemented, also posing challenges to sustainable forest management and limiting the operationalization of guidelines at the local level. Grasslands face overgrazing, woody encroachment, invasive species, and socio-cultural changes. Consistent with Nepal's federal structure, a comprehensive rangeland policy or grassland policy should be developed to address critical issues related to rangeland conservation and sustainable use. Wetlands suffer from pollution, water diversion, gravel mining, invasive species, and outdated policy frameworks. Comprehensive wetland inventories and prioritization for conservation have not yet been conducted. Management plans for wetlands, particularly those of national and international importance, have yet to be updated periodically and effectively implemented. The wetland policy also needs to be amended to align with Nepal's now federal system.

4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)[10]	☒ Use national data sets ☒ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available. ☐ Not relevant. Please explain why: **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Indicators are computed as detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". In the absence of reliable spatial data that would enable computing Headline indicator 10.1 (Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture), an official proxy rating monitored by FAO and reported from FAOSTAT is used and is stable at 3.6. As proposed in the KMGBF guidelines, Headline indicator 10.2 (Progress towards sustainable forest management) is presented as a dashboard, to be able to display together different dimensions of sustainable forest management: Annual forest area change rate (1.67% in 2022), Above-ground biomass in forest (t/ha, not measured around 2024), Proportion of forest area within legally established protected areas (14.7% in 2022), Proportion of forest area under a long-term forest management plan (100%, computed by listing division forest offices and protected area offices that have a division forest sector plan/management plan. It is the ratio of forest area covered by the plans to total forest area), forest area under an independently verified forest management certification scheme (0 ha in 2024).
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	**There is no binary indicator for this target.**
6.	**Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Three National Indicators are proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Area of sustainably managed forest* This indicator represents the forest area reported by Department of Forests and Soil Conservation (DoFSC) and provincial governments as being sustainably managed in their annual progress reports, as per the silviculture-based sustainable forest management guidelines of provinces. The indicator and targets were collated from the 16th plan (2024/25-2028/29) (90,000 ha sustainably managed in 2023). The progress data produced for the 16th plan will be reviewed for progress on this indicator. • *Area under sustainable management of wetlands and freshwater ecosystems* This indicator represents the aquatic and wetland ecosystems area reported by DoFSC, Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC), Department of Livestock Services (DoLS) and provincial governments as being sustainably managed, in their annual progress reports. As of 2024, there is no data on the area covered: only the number of wetlands sustainably managed is mentioned. • *Area under sustainable management of grassland* This indicator represents the grassland area reported by DoLS, DoFSC, DNPWC and provincial governments as being sustainably managed, in their annual progress reports (1,112 ha in 2024)
7.	**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the**	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on sustainable management in Nepal are: • Ramsar site management plans integrate biodiversity conservation and watershed approaches, contributing to sustainable wetland management practices. This is for example the case for the Lake Cluster of the Pokhara Valley (reference: https://rsis.ramsar.org/RISapp/files/36682891/documents/NP2257_lit1602.pdf) • Scaling up Climate Resilient Agriculture for Sustainable Livelihood of Smallholder Farmers in Nepal (CRA III) is a LI-BIRD project that builds on earlier sustainable and

10 See the online reporting tool for an example of how the submission of data has been included in the tool.

	target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.	climate-resilient agriculture initiatives to expand proven climate-smart practices among smallholder farmers. The project promotes drought-tolerant and flood-resilient crop varieties, diversified farming systems, integrated soil fertility management, water-efficient irrigation technologies, agroforestry, and reduced reliance on chemical inputs. It strengthens farmer groups and cooperatives, improves access to extension services and climate information, and enhances market linkages to increase incomes and resilience. (reference: https://libird.org/projects/cra/) • Ended in 2021, the Hariyo Ban Program (phases I and II) is a WWF flagship project that supported biodiversity conservation and sustainable forest management across multiple landscapes, including Terai Arc Landscape and Chitwan-Annapurna Landscape . It strengthened community forestry governance, revised and implemented forest operational plans, promoted climate-resilient forest management, and supported livelihood diversification through forest-based enterprises. The program worked with thousands of Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs), contributing to improved forest condition, reduced illegal harvesting, and increased income from non-timber forest products. (https://www.wwfnepal.org/together_possible/flagship_projects/hariyo_ban_program/)
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 6 (Clean Water), SDG 15 (Life on Land), and SDG 13 (Climate Action). In addition to the SDGs and the CBD (KM-GBF Target 10), implementing this target directly supports commitments under the UNCCD (land degradation neutrality), Ramsar Convention (wetland management), and UNFCCC through sustainable land-use practices.

Target 12: Sustainable management: *By 2030, Manage 50% of areas sustainably under forestry, agriculture, grasslands, wetlands and watersheds*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, the area under productive and sustainable agriculture is increased	**12.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture *(Headline 10.1)***	**Collated** *Computed from several sources*	%	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	MoALD	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: *"Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)"*
By 2030, the area under sustainable forest management is increased	**12.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management *(Headline 10.2)***	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (DoFSC FRTC, MoFE, FECOFUN)*	Dashboard						
	Annual forest area change rate		%	NA	1.67 *(2022)*	1.67	1.67	DoFSC/DNPWC /MoFE	
	Above-ground biomass in forest		t/ha	194.5 *(2016)*	NA	197	200		
	Proportion of forest area within legally established PAs		%	14,9	14,7 *(2022)*	14,7	14.7		
	Proportion of forest area under a long-term forest management plan		%	100	100	100	100		
	Forest area under an independently verified forest management certification scheme		1000 ha	14.1 *(2005)*	0	25	40		
	12.3 Area of sustainably managed forest	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (16th plan)*	1000 ha	NA	90 *(2023)*	200	400 *(2029)*	DoFSC/MoFE	
	12.3.1 Government			NA	NA	50	100		
	12.3.2 Community			NA	NA	150	300		
By 2030, the area under sustainable wetland management is increased	**12.4 Area under sustainable management of wetlands and freshwater ecosystems**	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (DoFSC, DNPWC, DoLS)*	ha	NA	NA	2,000	5,000	DoFSC/DNPWC /MoFE	
	12.4.1 Outside Protected Areas			NA	NA	1,800	4,000	DoFSC/MoFE	
	12.4.2 Within Protected Areas			NA	NA	200	1,000	DNPWC/MoFE	
By 2030, the area under sustainable grassland management is increased	**12.5 Area under sustainable management of grassland**		ha	2660	1112	3,000	6,000	MoALD & MoFE	
	12.5.1 Outside Protected Areas			2080	NA	1,000	2,000		
	12.5.2 Within Protected Areas			580	NA	2,000	4,000	DNPWC/MoFE	

Annex 3.13: Progress against national biodiversity target 13 – "Biodiversity Friendly Practices"

National target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets or from the text of the global target when a national target does not exist for that global target) **By 2030, encourage and promote biodiversity-friendly practices in forestry, agriculture, grassland, and wetlands**		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	The results associated with this target will be achieved by (a) developing appropriate institutional measures and incentives for certification; (b) developing, expanding, and commercializing agroforestry practices; and (c) strengthening sustainable soil management practices.
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☐ On track to achieve target ☒ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	Nepal has traditionally practiced integrated agriculture and forestry through various agroforestry systems. The National Agroforestry Policy (2019) aims to develop, expand, and commercialize them. According to the 2022 Agricultural Census, the country's area under agroforestry practices is 18,932 ha. 74,063 ha of agricultural land are reported as degraded, out of which physical degradation, resulting from heavy tillage and grazing, is the highest (37,918 ha), followed by soil erosion (31,785 ha) and chemical degradation (4,360 ha). Land degradation is thus a critical environmental and developmental challenge in Nepal, with over 40% of the country's land affected by soil erosion, deforestation, unsustainable agricultural practices, and climate change. Primary causes include poor crop management and rotation, insufficient organic inputs, excessive fertilizers and pesticides, and limited adoption of conservation farming practices. Numerous sectoral policies and periodical plans of the Nepalese government, such as the Agriculture Development Strategy (2015-2035), have listed soil and land degradation management as a high priority. The Land Use Policy (2015) also highlights sustainable soil management practices. The National Forest Policy (2019) gives high priority to the certification of ecosystem-friendly products and management practices. The Forest Steward Council (FSC) approved a National Forest Stewardship Standard for Nepal in 2018, that came into force in March 2020 and remained in effect until 2025. Despite this, there are currently no forest areas certified for sustainable management practices. Nepal's Agriculture Development Strategy (2015-2035) recommends establishing certification standards and organic branding to enhance trade competitiveness. The government has also issued Nepal Good Agricultural Practices Implementation Guidelines for agriculture (2018) and livestock (2024) to certify agricultural practices and improve market competitiveness. It finally enacted National Standards of Organic Agriculture Production and Processing (2007). However, the implementation of these guidelines remains very limited. Organic certification is limited to a few export commodities, such as tea and coffee, and is not widely used in Nepal. Most Nepalese farmers are smallholders practicing biodiversity-friendly practices, but adopting certification processes is often prohibitively expensive at the individual farm level. Producers and farmers are unaware of the benefits of certification processes and lack the technical expertise required to meet standards, documentation, and audits. Furthermore, limited domestic and international market linkages reduce the incentives for certification. The extent of agroforestry expansion is also limited by the absence of a market with an attractive price for the goods and services produced through agroforestry. Small landholdings, limited availability of quality planting material, absence of livelihood-oriented farming systems, inadequate access to improved technologies, and limited technological knowledge are additional challenges associated with the expansion of agroforestry systems. Finally, inadequate

		enforcement and limited extension services impede the adoption of sustainable soil management practices.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☐ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available. ☒ Not relevant. Please explain why: There is no Headline indicator for this target **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** There is no Headline indicator for this target
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	**There is no binary indicator for this target.**
6.	**Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Four National Indicators are proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Area under certified management practices:* This indicator measures, disaggregated by land cover, the area of land certified by third parties (either under certification schemes or good agricultural or cultivation practices). As of 2024, the certified forest area was 0 ha and the agricultural one 7.8 ha as per Nepal's directory on Good Agricultural Practices products • *Area under agroforestry practices:* This indicator is reported in the Nationally Determined Contribution 3.0. The area reported by the Agriculture Census is used as a proxy to compute the 2024 status: 18,932.6 ha. • *Area under organic farming* This indicator will represent areas reported as under organic farming by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Services. As of 2025, there are no official numbers on the area under organic farming: the value for this indicator is NA. • *Farmers reporting chemical, physical degradation and erosion of soil:* This indicator is computed from the most recent national Agriculture Census and is the area reported as degraded (chemical, physical, erosion): 74,062.9 ha over the three types of degradation in 2024.
7.	**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on biodiversity-friendly practices in Nepal are: • The Good Agricultural Practices Implementation Guidelines established certification mechanisms to enhance product safety and environmental performance. Uptake remains limited (reference: https://www.dftqc.gov.np/en/download/10/84060042) • The FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard provides criteria for sustainable forest management aligned with international best practices. While forest certification has not yet been achieved, the framework supports future scaling of biodiversity-friendly forest management (reference: https://ansab.org.np/publication/national-forest-stewardship-standard-for-nepal/) • Between 2020 and 2023, the project "Strengthening Capacity of Public and Private Sector Stakeholders for Promotion of Organic Agriculture in Karnali Province of Nepal" aimed to enhance institutional and technical capacity for scaling up organic farming systems in Karnali Province. It supported farmer groups, cooperatives, private enterprises, and extension agencies through training on organic production standards, certification procedures, soil fertility management, and bio-input preparation. It also strengthened collaboration between public extension services and private sector actors to improve quality

		assurance systems, branding, and market linkages for organic products (https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/61dd3bdc-36dc-45a0-8a1a-0d867ed54f23/content)
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), and SDG 15 (Life on Land). In addition to the SDGs and the CBD (KM-GBF Target 10), implementing this target directly supports climate adaptation under the UNFCCC through soil restoration and agroforestry.

Target 13 - Biodiversity-friendly practices: *By 2030, Encourage and promote biodiversity-friendly practices in forestry agriculture, grassland, and wetlands*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, the area under certified management of forests, agriculture, wetlands, and grasslands) is increased	**13.1 Area under certified management practices**	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (MoFE, FRTC, MoALD, FECOFUN)*	ha	14,145 *(2005)*	7.8	10,000	50,000	MoFE & MoALD	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: "*Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)*"
	13.1.1 Forest			14,145 *(2005)*	0	6,000	30,000	MoFE	
	13.1.2 Agriculture			NA	7.8	2,000	10,000	MoALD	
	13.1.4 Grasslands			NA	NA	1,000	5,000	MoFE & MoALD	
	13.1.5 Wetlands, and freshwater ecosystems, including watersheds			NA	NA	1,000	5,000	MoFE	
By 2030, the area under agroforestry practices is increased	**13.2 Area under agroforestry practices**	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (NDC 3.0, MoALD)*	ha	NA	18,932 *(2022)*	30,000	40,000	MoALD	
By 2030, the area with degraded soil is reduced	**13.3 Area under organic farming**	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (MoALD)*	ha	NA	NA	5,000	10,000	MoALD	
	13.4 Farmers reporting chemical degradation of soil		ha	NA	74,063	65,000	50,000	MoALD	

Annex 3.14: Progress against national biodiversity target 14 – "Ecosystem Services"

National target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets or from the text of the global target when a national target does not exist for that global target) **By 2030, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services**		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	The results associated with this target will be achieved by (a) enhancing the contribution of the biodiversity sector to the national economy, and (b) promoting and strengthening green enterprises and value chains.
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☐ On track to achieve target ☒ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	Several government policies highlight maximizing the contribution of ecosystem services to GDP, particularly for the forestry sector. The Sixteenth Plan 2024/25-2028/29 aims to increase the forestry sector's contribution to GDP from 3% in 2023 to 5% by 2029. Likewise, the National Forest Policy (2019) intends to increase the production and productivity of the forestry sector and ecosystem services, and to contribute to the country's social, economic, and cultural development. However, Nepal lacks a comprehensive national assessment of ecosystem services, including their contribution to GDP. The value of ecosystem services was estimated at US$21.8 million in 2017, which represents more than two-thirds of the national GDP, indicating their substantial but under-recognized economic importance. Protected Areas play a critical role in the country's nature-based tourism, with approximately 60% of international tourists visiting one of them during their stay. Of the total enterprises or business entities established in Nepal, 2.3% are in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, employing 106,401 people. The forestry sector alone has the potential to generate NPR 87.6 billion and 0.4 million jobs under a conservative scenario, and up to NPR 373.1 billion and 1.3 million jobs under an optimistic scenario. However, employment in the biodiversity sector remains poorly documented. Provisioning ecosystem services are usually valued and accounted for in national economic planning, whereas regulating and cultural services, such as carbon storage, flood control, and recreation, are undervalued and thus largely invisible. Though a few attempts have been made to quantify ecosystem services in general and their contribution to GDP in particular, the country has yet to formulate national guidelines for valuing ecosystem services and their contribution to GDP. Ecosystem services are not traded in markets, making it difficult to quantify their value directly. Likewise, services are provided to specific societies or groups, either free of charge or at prices well below production costs. Most ecosystem services (pollination, water regulation, carbon sequestration, cultural values) are thus largely excluded from GDP calculations, and their status and trends are largely unknown. Furthermore, even for provisioning services that can be commodified, limited private-sector engagement and investment due to policy and legislative constraints, and limited access to finance, including credit, insurance, and blended finance tailored to nature-based businesses make it difficult to value these services. Other challenges include low productivity and inconsistent quality at the producer level, limited value addition and processing capacity in

		the country, poor market access and branding, and limited finance and risk-sharing for green investments.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☐ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available. ☒ Not relevant. Please explain why: There is no Headline indicator for this target **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** There is no Headline indicator for this target
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	**There is no binary indicator for this target.**
6.	**Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Three National Indicators are proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Value of ecosystem services* This indicator is estimated based on the area for different land cover types, replicating studies in the academic literature. Each area is multiplied by the Ecosystem service value coefficient (USD/ha/year) specific to the land cover type (for Nepal, estimated based on values from the global scale and the Tibetan Plateau), and the spatial integration of all values gives the Value of ecosystem services at the national scale. Its 2024 has not been computed but its overall 2017 value is 21.6 billion USD, with relevant disaggregation. • *Economic contribution of the forestry sector (revenue generated from forests and biodiversity)* This indicator monitors the revenue generated from forests (45.7 million constant 2020 USD in 2024 as per Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE) reports), Protected Areas (5.8 million constant 2020 USD in 2024 as per DNPWC reports), and freely grazing livestock (Not Available), and is disaggregated between the three. • *Employment* This indicator monitors the employment generated from forests, agriculture, grasslands, wetlands and freshwater ecosystems in million days. Data in 2024 is available in the National Economic Survey, for forests (13,700 full-time employed people) and agriculture (236,400 full-time employed people)
7.	**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on nature's contributions to people in Nepal are: • Nepal received its first $9.4 million payment from the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) in November 2025, for reducing 1.88 million tons of emissions in the Terai Arc Landscape. This result-based initiative focuses on sustainable, community-led forest management across 13 districts, aiming to reduce deforestation while improving local livelihoods. It is an example of integration of ecosystem services (reference: https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/country/nepal#:~:text=Program%20name:%20People%20and%20Forests,FCPF%202025%20Annual%20Report)

		• More generally, Nepal's REDD+ process established a national forest monitoring system and benefit-sharing mechanisms, integrating ecosystem services (carbon sequestration) into national economic planning. (reference: https://redd.gov.np/) • Tourism in Protected Areas also supports income generation while maintaining ecological integrity, reinforcing ecosystem service valuation through tourism revenue.
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 8 (Decent Work), SDG 13 (Climate Action), and SDG 15 (Life on Land). In addition to the SDGs and the CBD (KM-GBF Target 11), implementing this target directly integrates with REDD+ and the UNFCCC frameworks through Nepal's NDC 3.0.

Target 14- Ecosystem services: *By 2030, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, the contribution of ecosystem services to national GDP is recognized and integrated in investment decisions	**14.1 Value of ecosystem services**	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (academic)*	USD billion/yr	21.6 *(2017)*	NA	21.6	21.6	MoFE & MoALD	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: "*Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)*"
	14.1.1 Forest			19.17 *(2017)*	NA	19.17	19.17		
	14.1.2 Wetlands			NA	NA	NA	NA		
	14.1.3 Grasslands			0.76 *(2017)*	NA	0.76	0.76		
	14.1.4 Agriculture			1.84 *(2017)*	NA	1.84	1.84		
	14.2 Economic contribution of the forestry sector (revenue generated from forests and biodiversity)	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (DNPWC, DoLS, NES)*	constant 2020 USD million/yr	41.6	51.5	61,5	66,5	MoFE & MoALD	
	14.2.1 Revenue from forest			38.1	45.7	53.3	57.1	DoFSC/MoFE	
	14.2.2 Revenue from Protected Areas			3.5	5.8	8.1	9.2	DNPWC/MoFE	
	14.2.3. Revenue from the freely grazing livestock			NA	NA	0.1	0.2	MoALD	
By 2030, employment in green and nature-based sectors is increased	**14.3 Employment**	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (DNPWC, DoLS, NES, NLS)*	1000 full time employed people	NA	250.1	275	300	MoFE & MoALD	
	14.3.1 Forests			NA	13.7	19	23	MoFE	
	14.3.2 Agriculture			NA	236.4	257	275	MoALD	
	14.3.3 Grasslands			NA	NA	0.5	1	MoALD & MoFE	
	14.3.4 Wetlands			NA	NA	0.5	1	MoFE	

Annex 3.15: Progress against national biodiversity target 15 – "Sustainable Consumption Choices"

National target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets or from the text of the global target when a national target does not exist for that global target) **By 2028, develop a supportive, legal or regulatory framework to encourage people towards sustainable consumption, including sensitization and education**		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	The results associated with this target will be achieved by (a) integrating circular economy approaches for waste reduction and resource efficiency, and (b) promoting sustainable lifestyles.
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☐ On track to achieve target ☒ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	Globally, high levels of consumption lead to resource overuse. In Nepal, the ecological footprint, which represents the impact of a person on the environment expressed as the amount of land required to sustain their use of natural resources, increased by nearly 1.5 times over the last two decades, from 0.57 global hectares per person in 2000 to 0.81 in 2024. This is substantially higher than the biocapacity, which is estimated at 0.33 global hectares per person. Domestic material consumption (DMC) per capita, which represents the amount of materials used in Nepal's economy, increased from 6.563 in 2020 to 6.885 in 2024. This trend underscores the need for stronger measures to improve resource efficiency and promote circular economy practices. There are no specific policies or strategies targeting sustainable consumption. However, existing policy frameworks and legal provisions, especially the environmental legislation, support the adoption of sustainable consumption. The Industrial Policy (2011) aims to promote and provide technical and financial support to industries to adopt environmentally friendly, energy-efficient technologies. It also targets measures to promote green enterprises and achieve carbon-neutral, pollution-free operations, overall establishing industrial entrepreneurship as a sustainable and reliable sector. The national translation of SDG 12 tackles sustainable consumption and production patterns by promoting sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources. It aims to develop and implement a 10-year framework for sustainable consumption and production, promote sustainable and efficient management of natural resources, promote sustainable public procurement practices, and ensure access to relevant information on sustainable development. Policy gaps, knowledge, and capacity are key challenges. Nepal still lacks a coherent policy that promotes and protects sustainable consumption practices. A programmatic framework for sustainable consumption and production, as envisioned by the national SDG targets, has yet to be developed. A lack of skilled human resources, as well as low awareness and insufficient incentives to adopt sustainable consumption practices, have hindered implementation of the targets. The transition from a traditional, agricultural, and land-based economy to an increasingly industrial and urban economy also has a direct impact on sustainable consumption. Overconsumption of resources driven by modern lifestyles, high carbon footprints, and pollution further exacerbate the issue. Lifestyle choices are deeply rooted in habits, traditions, and culture. Low awareness and behavioral issues, inadequate infrastructure, and insufficient policy support and affordability, especially among low-income households, are thus major challenges for reducing material consumption.

4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☐ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available. ☒ Not relevant. Please explain why: There is no Headline indicator for this target **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** There is no Headline indicator for this target
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	Question 16.1 Has your country established mechanisms, policy, or legislative or regulatory frameworks aimed at supporting sustainable consumption? • Partially **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** The SDG Status and Roadmap (2016-2030) includes a mechanism to reduce food waste, sound management of chemical and all wastes (Pg;34) and SDG 12 on sustainable consumption. However, there is no framework to implement the SDG roadmap. The National climate change policy (2019) includes energy efficiency provisions. Question 6.2 Has your country adopted mechanisms to improve awareness or education with regard to the impacts of consumption on biodiversity and access to relevant and accurate information or alternatives supporting sustainable consumption? • Partially **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** The SDG Status and Roadmap (2016-2030) includes a mechanism ensuring awareness for sustainable harmony and lifestyle development in harmony with nature (Pg;34) and SDG 12 on sustainable consumption. However, there is no framework to implement the SDG roadmap. Question 6.3 Has your country adopted or implemented policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to reduce the impacts of consumption, including through reducing food waste, overconsumption, and waste generation, on biodiversity? • Partially **Justification of the rating (not to upload, for reference purposes):** solid waste reduction is encouraged in the Solid waste Management Act (2011), and the Agriculture Development Strategy (2015-2035) envisions the concept of sustainable agriculture through good practices in agriculture, agro-processing of waste in biogas, biomass clean technologies, intercropping systems, and organic farming, but other aspects of consumption are not covered. **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** For Binary indicator 16.b, questions are answered as specified in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP". Questions 1 and 2 are reported as part of NBSAP Target 15, and question 3 as part of NBSAP Target 16, but the indicator is reported here as aggregated. The indicator is computed based on a review of policies, frameworks and mechanisms relevant to SDG 12 in Nepal at the national level. For Questions 1 and 2, this refers to the Environment Protection Act (2019), SDG Status and Roadmap (2016–2030), National Climate Change Policy (2019), Draft Green Economy Framework, Food and Nutrition Security Plan of Action (2013). For Question 3, this refers to the Solid Waste Management Act (2011), Food and Nutrition Security Plan of Action (2013), Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan (MSNP) (2023-2030), Agriculture Development Strategy (2015-2035). Overall, the SDG Status and Roadmap (2016-2030) includes a mechanism to reduce food waste, sound management of chemical and all wastes, a

		mechanism ensuring awareness for sustainable harmony and lifestyle development in harmony with nature (Pg;34), and SDG 12 on sustainable consumption. However, there is no framework to implement the SDG roadmap. Other sectoral policies only cover specific aspects such as energy efficiency but not all. Answers to Questions 16.1 and 16.2 are Partially. Moreover, solid waste reduction is encouraged in the Solid waste Management Act (2011), and the Agriculture Development Strategy (2015-2035) envisions the concept of sustainable agriculture through good practices in agriculture, agro-processing of waste in biogas, biomass clean technologies, intercropping systems, and organic farming, but other aspects of consumption are not covered. The answer to Question 16.3 is thus Partially.
6.	**Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Four National Indicators are proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Consumption of wood:* This indicator refers to the wood consumed per person annually and is collated from the SDG status and roadmap document, as well as future progress reports. Its value is not computed for 2024, but the baseline for 2015 is 0.11 m^3 per capita in the plan. • *Total water resources used:* This indicator refers to the proportion of total annual water resource used and is collated from the SDG status and roadmap document, as well as future progress reports. Its value is not computed for 2024, but the baseline for 2015 is 10% in the plan. • *Land use for agricultural production:* This indicator refers to cropland area as a ratio of all cultivated land and is collated from the SDG status and roadmap document, as well as future progress reports. Its value is not computed for 2024, but the baseline for 2015 is 80% in the plan. • *Material consumption per capita:* Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) is a standard material flow accounting (MFA) indicator and reports on the apparent consumption of all materials in a national economy. This indicator is calculated using data from the Global Material Flows Database, produced by the International Resource Panel and UNEP. From that database for each year, Nepal's DMC is summed up for all reported materials and divided by the country's population as reported by the National Statistics Office. In 2024, its value was 6.885 Mt/person.
7.	**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on sustainable consumption in Nepal are: • Biogas promotion programs in Nepal are led by the Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC) with support from government, donors, and NGOs, and provide technical and financial incentives (subsidies, loans, training) to install household and institutional biogas digesters. These systems convert livestock manure and organic residues into biogas for cooking and energy and bio-slurry that can be used as fertilizer. For example, the ongoing initiative on Mitigating GHG Emissions through Modern, Efficient and Climate-Friendly Clean Cooking Solutions (CCS) aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, deforestation pressure, and indoor air pollution by promoting the adoption of clean cooking technologies in Nepal, including biogas. (reference: https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp172)

		• The National Solid Waste Management Policy (2022) provides a comprehensive framework for managing all types of waste, including organic (biodegradable) waste. It emphasizes the principles of reduce, reuse, recycle (3Rs) and encourages circular economy approaches that valorize organic waste streams into compost and other useful products. The policy also supports source segregation of organic waste, community composting, and integration of informal recyclers into formal systems. (reference: https://dpnet.org.np/resource-detail/1781) • The Regional Urban Development Project (RUDP), supported by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and implemented by the Government of Nepal, aims to improve municipal infrastructure and service delivery in selected secondary cities. A key component of the project focuses on strengthening solid waste management systems, including construction of sanitary landfill sites, waste collection and segregation systems, drainage infrastructure, and capacity building for municipal authorities. By improving environmentally sound waste disposal and reducing open dumping and river pollution, the project contributes to reduced soil and water contamination, improved public health, and enhanced urban environmental quality. The RUDP supports implementation of the National Soild Waste Management Policy (2022) and contributes to reducing pollution pressures on biodiversity, particularly in riverine and peri-urban ecosystems. (reference: https://www.adb.org/projects/47252-002/main)
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption), and SDG 13 (Climate Action). In addition to the SDGs and the CBD (KM-GBF Target 7), implementing this target supports NDC 3.0 commitments.

Target 15 – Sustainable consumption choices: *By 2028, Develop a supportive, legal or regulatory framework to encourage people to sustainable consumption, including sensitization and education*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, institutional, legal, and policy instruments for sustainable consumption and production are established	**15.1 Development, adoption, or implementation of policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production *(Binary 16.b)***	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant policies*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	Partially	Partially	Fully	Fully	MoFE & MoICS	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: *"Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)"*
By 2030, the environmental footprints of households and communities are reduced	**15.2 Consumption of wood**	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (SDGs)*	Cubic meter per capita	0.11 *(2015)*	NA	0.07	0.05	MoFE	
	15.3 Total water resources used		%	10 *(2015)*	NA	16.7	20	MoPIT	
	15.4 Land use for agricultural production		%	80 *(2015)*	NA	76.7	75	MoALD	
	15.5 Material consumption per capita	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (UNEP)*	Mt/person/year	6.563	6.885	6.885	6.885	MoFE	

Annex 3.16: Progress against national biodiversity target 16 – "Food and Agriculture Waste Reduction"

National target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets or from the text of the global target when a national target does not exist for that global target) **By 2030, reduce food and agricultural waste by half**		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	The results associated with this target will be achieved by (a) improving food consumption practices; (b) strengthening post-harvest handling and (c) promoting environmentally safe agricultural waste management.
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☐ On track to achieve target ☒ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	In Nepal, nearly half of the food (43%) is lost or wasted across the entire supply chain, from farm to consumer: 5.8% of cereals, 5.2% of fruits, 8.3% of vegetables and 8.5% of pulses are for example lost before reaching retail. Overall in 2015, post-harvest losses were estimated at 10% in the country. The 2021 agricultural census shows that more than nine-tenths of farmers (91.8%) adopt at least one agricultural waste management practice, the most common being burning (50.7%), followed by composting (47.2%), burying (31.2%), and using for energy (16.0%). Food waste occurs at the final consumer stage—in homes, restaurants, and retail stores - and is common especially in urban areas, due to over-purchasing, poor planning, and limited awareness on food preservation. Nepal is experiencing rapid urbanization and shifts in consumption patterns, leading to increased food waste from 79 kg/person in 2020 to 93 kg/person in 2024, indicating unsustainable food consumption and management. There is no specific policy on food loss and waste management in Nepal, and the issue is not well-integrated into agricultural and nutrition policies. The Food and Nutrition Security Plan of Action (FNSP) 2013 recognizes that food loss undermines food availability and access, and emphasizes efficient food systems, reduced post-harvest losses, and improved storage and distribution. NDCs recognize agriculture and waste sectors as key sources of greenhouse gas emissions and emphasize the need for sustainable food systems. The National Solid Waste Management Policy (2022) promotes organic waste composting and circular economy approaches to waste reduction. The Agriculture Development Strategy (2015–2035) gives priority to reducing post-harvest losses by improving storage, processing, marketing infrastructure and strengthening farmer cooperatives and agribusiness. Overall, the national SDG 12 target thus aims to reduce the food loss index from 10% in 2015 to 2% in 2030, and post-harvest losses from 15% in 2015 to 1% in 2030. However, there are inconsistencies between policies as the NDC 3.0 aims to reduce post-harvest loss to 15% by 2035. The current progress on these targets is not known. Food and agricultural loss and waste management faces challenges related to infrastructure, technology and policy, including insufficient incentives to reduce food waste, inadequate post-harvest handling, but also poor integration of the issue in sectoral policies. A significant proportion of food loss occurs during post-harvest handling, particularly for fruits, vegetables, dairy, and meat, due to inadequate storage. A large quantity of food is also wasted daily due to weak market linkages. Inadequate infrastructure for the collection, processing, and disposal of both food and agricultural waste is a major problem, and food is poorly segregated and often mixed with non-degradable waste: a relatively limited fraction of waste is recycled or composted. Improper disposal of agricultural waste can lead to soil pollution and land degradation, which will have a synergetic effect on agricultural productivity. Runoff from waste disposal can contaminate water sources, while burning agricultural waste and landfill emissions contribute to air pollution. Thus, the major challenges include financial resources, technical

		capacity, and policy coherence. Effective tracking of food and agricultural waste is also challenging due to the high cost and complexity of data collection, necessitating strong coordination among national agencies. Managing food and agricultural waste requires a multifaceted approach to mitigate its adverse effects on the environment and human health. Despite the significant environmental hazards posed by agricultural waste, including soil and water pollution, air contamination, and impacts on biodiversity, innovative solutions have yet to be implemented and still rely on informal and traditional approaches.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☐ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available. ☒ Not relevant. Please explain why: There is no Headline indicator for this target **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** There is no Headline indicator for this target
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	**Comments that will be reported in the platform, if needed:** For Binary indicator 16.b, questions are answered as specified in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP". Questions 1 and 2 are reported as part of NBSAP Target 15, and question 3 as part of NBSAP Target 16, but the indicator is reported in Target 15 as aggregated. It is thus not reported on here.
6.	**Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Four National Indicators are proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Food loss index*: This indicator measures food losses that occur from production up to (and not including) the retail level, expressed as a % of the total supply in cereals. It is collated from the SDG status and roadmap document, as well as future progress reports. Its value is not computed for 2024, but the baseline for 2015 is 10% in the plan. • *Food waste per capita:* This indicator measures food losses that occur from production up to (and not including) the retail level, expressed as a % of the total supply in cereals. It is collated from the UNEP Food Waste Index Report (93 kg/person in 2024 for Nepal). • *Post-harvest loss:* This indicator is collated from the SDG status and roadmap document, as well as future progress reports. Its value is not computed for 2024, but the baseline for 2015 is 15% in the plan. • *Adoption of agricultural waste management practices:* This indicator represents the proportion of farmers adopting any waste management practice. It is computed from the most recent national Agriculture Census report (91.8% in 2022).
7.	**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on sustainable consumption in Nepal are: • Biogas promotion programs in Nepal are led by the Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC) with support from government, donors, and NGOs, and provide technical and financial incentives (subsidies, loans, training) to install household and institutional biogas digesters. These systems convert livestock manure and organic residues into biogas for cooking and energy and bio-slurry that can be used as fertilizer. For example, the ongoing initiative on Mitigating GHG Emissions through Modern, Efficient and Climate-Friendly Clean Cooking Solutions (CCS) aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, deforestation pressure, and indoor air pollution by promoting the adoption of clean cooking technologies in Nepal,

		including biogas. (reference: https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp172) • The National Solid Waste Management Policy (2022) provides a comprehensive framework for managing all types of waste, including organic (biodegradable) waste. It emphasizes the principles of reduce, reuse, recycle (3Rs) and encourages circular economy approaches that valorize organic waste streams into compost and other useful products. The policy also supports source segregation of organic waste, community composting, and integration of informal recyclers into formal systems. (reference: https://dpnet.org.np/resource-detail/1781) • The Agriculture Development Strategy (2015–2035) identifies post-harvest loss reduction as a key priority for sustainable and resilient agriculture in Nepal. One focus area is expanding cold storage and value chain infrastructure to reduce spoilage of perishable commodities such as fruits, vegetables, potatoes, and dairy products. Provincial governments are thus investing in the construction of cold storage facilities.
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption), and SDG 13 (Climate Action). In addition to the SDGs and the CBD (KM-GBF Target 7), implementing this target supports Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 3.0 commitments.

Target 16- Food and Agricultural waste reduction: *By 2030, reduce food and agriculture waste by half*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, the proportion of food waste is reduced By 2030, the post-harvest loss of agricultural products is reduced By 2030, agricultural waste is minimized and managed	**16.1 Development, adoption, or implementation of policy instruments aimed at reducing food waste, overconsumption, and waste generation *(Binary 16.b)***	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant policies*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoALD	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: "*Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)*"
	16.2 Food loss index	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (SDGs)*	%	10 *(2015)*	NA	4.7	2	MoALD	
By 2030, the proportion of food waste is reduced	**16.3 Food waste per capita**		Kg/person/year	79	93	79	79	MoALD	
By 2030, the post-harvest loss of agricultural products is reduced	**16.4 Post-harvest loss**		%	15 *(2015)*	NA	5	1	MoALD	
By 2030, agricultural waste is minimized and managed	**16.5 Adoption of agricultural waste management practices**	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (MoALD)*	%	NA	91.8 *(2022)*	91.8	91.8	MoALD	

Annex 3.17: Progress against national biodiversity target 17 – "Biodiversity Friendly Infrastructure"

National target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets or from the text of the global target when a national target does not exist for that global target) **By 2028, integrate biodiversity considerations into infrastructure development, particularly in Biodiversity Important Areas.**		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	The results associated with this target will be achieved by (a) mainstreaming biodiversity considerations into infrastructure development and (b) strengthening the monitoring of environmental flow in major river systems.
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☐ On track to achieve target ☒ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	Linear infrastructure is a major cause of wildlife mortality. In 2020, the number of reported wildlife deaths from linear infrastructure was 138, which decreased to 83 in 2024. The Protected Area Management Strategy (2022-2030) aims to strengthen a Green, Resilient, and Inclusive Infrastructure Development (GRID), and to develop river and forest corridors to improve the connectivity of Protected Area systems and Biodiversity Important Areas. The Environment Protection Act (2019) and its Regulations (2020) aim to prevent or minimize environmental impacts on biodiversity, particularly during the design and implementation of infrastructure projects. The government has enacted Wildlife-friendly Infrastructure Construction Directives (2022), and Guidelines for Construction of Eco-friendly Linear Infrastructure (2017) , to reduce the impacts of infrastructure development on wildlife, with a focus on constructing wildlife-friendly passes and related structures. These underpasses are effectively being used. More generally, the Forest Act (2019) imposes strict restrictions on converting forest land to other uses, with a few exceptions. Finally, natural resource safeguards are included in academic courses at the Bachelor's and Master's levels in Forestry. Many hydropower projects (planned or under construction) are located within PAs and other biodiversity-rich areas or draw their water from or flow through PAs. These projects have a high potential to adversely affect biodiversity, ecosystem functions, and services along Nepal's major rivers and streams. The Water Resources Act (1992) states that water resources should be used in a manner that does not have a substantial adverse effect on the environment. The National Water resources policy (2020) the Environment Protection Act (2019) and the Hydropower Environmental Impact Assessment Manual (2018) and the Hydropower Development Policy (2001) aim to develop and enforce mechanisms to maintain the minimum flow required for aquatic life (in some, to release at least 10% of the river/stream's minimum monthly average discharge, or the minimum required quantity, as identified in the relevant environmental impact assessment report). However, most projects do not respect this provision and compliance is not monitored regularly. Biodiversity issues are still poorly integrated into infrastructure planning and construction, largely due to limited knowledge and understanding on long-term impacts. Technical capacity, increased number of projects, inadequate financial resources, political pressure, and data gaps pose further challenges. In Chitwan National Park, the existing and proposed linear infrastructure could thus increase tiger mortality. In addition, guidelines for wildlife-friendly infrastructure development primarily focus on wild animals and poorly integrate ecosystem and plant-related issues. Yet, infrastructure may also adversely affect plant diversity and the flow of ecosystem services, particularly through the loss of native and endemic plant species, spread of invasive alien plants, and reduced gene flow between plant populations. Technology-driven vehicle monitoring has finally not yet been implemented in biodiversity hotspots, particularly at critical wildlife crossing points, thereby increasing accident risk. The impacts of hydropower dams on aquatic ecosystems and the natural environment remains poorly researched in Nepal. The trade-offs between electricity generation and ecosystem

		services of rivers need to be assessed, and the 10% water flow provision revisited. Hydropower projects often do not adhere to this provision, largely due to the absence of clear guidelines and monitoring systems. Likewise, limited knowledge, capacity, and understanding of the stakeholders, especially among hydropower developers, environment agencies, and regulatory agencies further pose a challenge. Key challenges thus include weak policy information, data gaps, limited technical capacity, poor coordination, competing water uses and economic pressure, and poor compliance monitoring.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☐ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available. ☒ Not relevant. Please explain why: There is no Headline indicator for this target **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** There is no Headline indicator for this target
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	**There is no binary indicator for this target.**
6.	**Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Three National Indicators are proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Policy, legal, and operational framework for mainstreaming biodiversity considerations into infrastructure development:* This indicator is computed based on a review of the mechanisms and policies (risk assessment, mitigation planning, resource allocation) to plan and promote environment-friendly infrastructure, such as Wildlife-Friendly Infrastructure Construction Directives (2022), Environment Protection Act (2019), Environment Protection Rules (2019), 16th plan 2024/25-2028/29, as well as sectoral policies on roads, hydropower, transmission. The rating is based on the answer to four questions: (a) Does the policy assess or has provisions for assessing the impacts of infrastructure development on biodiversity?; (b) Does the policy address and allocate resources to address the impacts of infrastructure development on biodiversity?; Does this policy have a monitoring, review and reporting framework including the impacts of infrastructure development on biodiversity?; (d) Is there a multi-stakeholder engagement process or institutional measures to integrate these issues? As of 2024, the rating of this indicator is fully: each question has at least one document covering all types of infrastructure for which the answer is Yes. There is a full policy, legal, and operational framework for mainstreaming biodiversity considerations into infrastructure development. • *Death of wildlife due to linear infrastructure (road, irrigation canal, and transmission line):* This indicator represents the wildlife killed/dead due to linear infrastructure, especially from road accidents, irrigation canals, electricity, or fencing, as reported by the Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) (83 in 2024) • *Mechanism to monitor environmental flow in major river systems:* This indicator is computed based on a review of the mechanisms to monitor environmental flow in major river systems: National Hydropower Development Policy (2001), National Water Resource Policy (2020), Environment Protection Act (2019), Water Resources Act (1992), Hydropower Environmental Impact Assessment Manual (2018). The rating is based on two criteria: (a) policy provisions for a mechanism to assess environment flows, and (b) is the assessment done periodically

		(especially during dry seasons)? As of 2024, the rating is Partially: no policy proposes an assessment of the flow in dry seasons outside of areas with hydropower infrastructure.
7.	**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on biodiversity-friendly infrastructure in Nepal are: • Following the two wildlife infrastructure guidelines, many underpasses have been installed in critical crossing spots and are being used. In a 12 km stretch of BCF in the Narayanghat - Mugling Road section, 13 out of 15 crossing species were reported using underpasses, with wildlife crossings dominated by medium-sized animals (61.06%) followed by small-sized (28.3%), and large mammals (10%). (reference: https://wwfasia.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/use_and_effectiveness_of_wildlife_crossings_in_nepal.pdf) • A project agreement was signed in 2022 for the construction of a dedicated wildlife crossing bridge over the Babai Irrigation Canal in the Basanta–Khata Corridor in Bardiya District. The Basanta–Khata Corridor is a critical ecological linkage between Bardia National Park and the Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary in India, facilitating transboundary movement of large mammals such as tiger, elephant, rhinoceros, and other species. The irrigation canal, while essential for agricultural development, created a physical barrier to wildlife movement and increased risks of mortality and habitat fragmentation. The construction of a wildlife crossing bridge represents a proactive application of biodiversity safeguards within infrastructure planning. (https://www.wwfnepal.org/?372941/Project-Agreement-signed-for-the-construction-of-Wildlife-Crossing-Bridge-in-Babai-irrigation-Canal-Basanta-Khata-Corridor-Bardiya) • The Wildlife-friendly Infrastructure Construction Directives (2022) mark the institutionalization of biodiversity safeguards in linear infrastructure planning, including wildlife crossings and speed regulation in biodiversity hotspots.
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) by promoting infrastructure development that is environmentally sustainable and resilient, SDG 15 (Life on Land) and SDG 14 (Life Below Water) by reducing habitat fragmentation, protecting terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems, and maintaining ecological connectivity, SDG 13 (Climate Action) by promoting Green, Resilient and Inclusive Infrastructure Development (GRID), reducing ecosystem vulnerability, and strengthening nature-based adaptation measures. In addition to the SDGs and the CBD (KM-GBF Target 8), implementing this target supports NDC 3.0 commitments.

Target 17- Biodiversity-friendly infrastructure: *By 2026, integrate biodiversity considerations into infrastructure development (linear infrastructures), especially in biological corridors/biodiversity-rich areas*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, threats to biodiversity from infrastructure are reduced	**17.1 Policy, legal, and operational framework for mainstreaming biodiversity considerations into infrastructure development**	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant policies*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully	MoPIT	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: *"Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)"*
	17.2 Death of wildlife due to linear infrastructure (road, irrigation canal and transmission line)	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (DNPWC)*	Number	138	83	0	0	MoFE	
By 2030, a mechanism to monitor E-flows from the major river systems is operationalized	**17.3 Mechanism to monitor environmental flow in major river systems**	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant policies*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoEWRI	

Annex 3.18: Progress against national biodiversity target 18 – "Climate Resilience"

National target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets or from the text of the global target when a national target does not exist for that global target) **By 2030, minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and build resilience.**		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	The results associated with this target will be achieved by (a) enhancing knowledge on the adverse impacts of climate change on biodiversity (b) integrating the impacts of climate change and climate action on biodiversity in climate and ecosystem-related policies (agriculture, grassland, wetlands, forests); (c) promoting nature-based solutions in climate action and policies; (d) upscaling the integrated watershed management programme and ecosystem-based approaches (e) building the resilience of mountain ecosystems and communities (f) safeguarding biodiversity from climate-induced disasters and (g) incentivizing local communities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☒ On track to achieve target ☐ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	A 2021 Vulnerability and Risk Assessment determined that middle and high mountain districts are highly vulnerable to climatic risks and recommended adopting Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) measures to reduce these vulnerabilities. These findings are supported by several other scientific studies. In response to climate-related issues, Nepal has promulgated several policies: the National Climate Change Policy (2019), Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 3.0 and its Implementation Plan, Long-Term Strategy (LTS) for Net-zero Emission (2021), National Adaptation Plan (NAP)(2021-2050), and National DRR Policy (2019). All of them have integrated objectives and programs to protect biodiversity and ecosystem services from the adverse effects of climate change. For example, the NDC 3.0 highlights ensuring synergies with the CBD and forestry sector targets, policies, and measures to expand agroforestry systems, restore and manage degraded ecosystems, reduce forest fire incidents, promote sustainable forest-based livelihoods, and advance a climate-resilient protected area management planning framework. Although there are no specific plans or policies on NbS as solutions to climate change, many are mentioned under climate change adaptation actions in various policies. The Sixteenth plan 2024/25-2028/29 thus recommends promoting nature-based and ecosystem-based adaptation measures to mitigate the effects of climate change. Climate change is also integrated in biodiversity-related sectoral policies. The National Agriculture Policy (2004), Agrobiodiversity Policy (2014), National Forest Policy (2019), National Wetland Policy (2012), National Water Resources Policy (2020), and Protected Area Management Strategy (2022-2030) have mainstreamed climate issues and proposed actions to adapt to and mitigate climate impacts. However, biodiversity's integration in their monitoring, reviewing and reporting frameworks is poorly detailed. Separately, the government has accorded high priority to integrated watershed management to rehabilitate and maintain the functional integrity of watersheds and build climate resilience. The Soil and Watershed Conservation Act (1982) provides a statutory basis for soil protection, watershed rehabilitation, and land conservation. The government enacted a National Comprehensive Watershed Management Strategy (2023) to promote integrated soil and water conservation and management, ensuring ecological stability and contributing to human well-being. It aims to develop integrated watershed management plans to improve land productivity, promote participatory approaches, and the resilience of both ecosystems and communities. In addition, the Government of Nepal initiated the President Chure-Conservation Program in 2010, covering 12.8% of the country's land area, with an aim to mitigate the damage likely to be caused by climate change and natural disasters, by ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources. Beyond adaptation and resilience, ecosystems and particularly forests play a critical role in Nepal's climate mitigation efforts. The total net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions amounted to 38,21 Mt CO2 equivalent in 2022, out of which 9% (3.5 Mt CO2eq) were associated with the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector. Forests are also a large carbon sink as they contributed reduction of 20.0 Mt CO2-eq compared to the gross GHG emissions that year. The NDC 3.0 aims to avoid 1.6 MtCO2-eq by 2030 and 2.5 MtCO2-eq by 2035 of emissions through improved cattle sheds for efficient manure management, maintenance of forest cover, and promotion of sustainable forest management. The National REDD+ Strategy (2025-35)

		aims to enhance the carbon and non-carbon benefits of forest ecosystems by increasing carbon stocks and ecosystem resilience through mitigation and adaptation, while ensuring fair and equitable sharing of these benefits. In 2025, Nepal received its first REDD+ payment of US$9.4 million, to progress towards sustainable forest management. Nepal's policy environment for climate action is highly supportive. However, the implementation of climate policies is hindered by insufficient resources and capacity, as well as poor intergovernmental and in-sector coordination. Soil and watershed conservation is less effective due to overlapping responsibilities, insufficient resources, and poor coordination as the interests of people living along a watershed vary from upstream to downstream. Inadequate studies, research, and basic data to monitor impacts of climate change on biodiversity, poor assessment of loss or damages to ecosystem and species from climate-induced disasters, inadequate institutional capacity, inadequate financial resources to cope with the climatic shocks, and access to technology and knowledge are major problems to a parallel action on climate change and biodiversity loss. Knowledge-related issues on watershed health further pose challenges to integrated watershed management, and debris flows, riverbank erosion, and increased sediment load in rivers and reservoirs are additional challenges. Finally, the systemic integration of nature-based solutions in climate policies and practices remains limited and inadequate. Furthermore, large-scale adaptation and mitigation measures such as large dams, solar panels, and large-scale transmission lines, may pose additional threats to biodiversity, including habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation, reduced provision of ecosystem services and impediments to species movement and dispersal. The impacts of these measures are poorly monitored. Climate refugia are also critical for adaptation planning, but refugee mapping remains underdeveloped and poorly integrated in policy and implementation. Likewise, reduced snowpack and shrinking glaciers disrupt the timing and volume of water in major river systems and threaten glaciers, ice and mountain dependent biodiversity and livelihoods; however, cryosphere dynamics are poorly reflected in land-use planning, infrastructure design, and climate adaptation investments.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☐ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available. ☒ Not relevant. Please explain why: There is no Headline indicator for this target **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** There is no Headline indicator for this target
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	Question 8.1 Does your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan include actions to prevent or minimize the impacts of the following (select all that apply) • Climate change **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** As of 2024, the previous NBSAP was in the process of being updated. However, the updated NBSAP includes provisions to

prevent and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity, as submitted in the provisional targets in 2024. Ocean acidification, which is the other option, is not relevant in the case of Nepal.

Question 8.2 Do your country's climate change policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

- Fully

Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes): Most climate policies (NDC 3.0, LTS, NAP, etc) directly address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity

Question 8.3 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

- Partially

Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes): The NBSAP addresses the impacts of climate change on biodiversity, but other policies such as the Sixteenth t plan are not detailed on the issue.

Question 8.4 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of ocean acidification on biodiversity?

- No

Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes): Not relevant for Nepal

Question 8.5 Are the impacts of climate change on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

- Fully

Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes): Some policies do not include the monitoring of impacts of climate change on biodiversity (e.g. National Climate Change Policy 2019, 16th Plan) but as others (NBSAP, NDC 3.0) do, there is a monitoring at the national level.

Question 8.6 Are the impacts of ocean acidification on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

- No

Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes): Not relevant for Nepal

Question 8.7 Do your country's policies or action plans on the impact of climate change and ocean acidification contain the following types of actions designed to increase biodiversity resilience or reduce impacts (select all that apply)

- Mitigation
- Adaptation
- Disaster risk reduction
- Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches
- Policies to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes): All these components are mentioned in most climate change policies (NDC 3.0, NAP, LTS, National DRR policy and action plans).

Question 8.8 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to minimize the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

- Partially

Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes): The impacts of climate action on biodiversity are not clearly mentioned, except in the NDC 3.0

Question 8.9 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to foster positive impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

- Fully

Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes): Positive impacts of climate actions are mentioned in all policies.

Comments that will be reported in the platform: For Binary indicator 8.b, questions are answered as specified in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". The indicator is computed based on a review of policies, frameworks and mechanisms relevant to the question, such as the NBSAP (2014-2020), NBSAP (2024-2030), NDC 2.0 (2020-2030), NDC 3.0 (2025-2035), LTS (2021), NAP (2021-2050), National Climate Change Policy (2019), National DRR Policy (2018) and Action Plan (2018-2030), 16th plan (2024/25-2028/29). As Nepal is not a coastal country, Questions 8.4 and 8.6 are not relevant.

		As of 2024, the NBSAP was being updated. However, the updated NBSAP includes provisions to prevent and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity, as submitted in the provisional targets in 2024. The answer to Question 8.1 is thus "climate change". Most climate policies (NDC 3.0, LTS, NAP, etc) directly address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity: the answer to Question 8.2 is "fully". However, policies other than climate change, to the exception of the NBSAP, are not detailed on the impacts of climate change on biodiversity (e.g for the Sixteenth plan): the answer to Question 8.3 is "Partially". Some policies do not include the monitoring of impacts of climate change on biodiversity (e.g. Climate Change Policy, 16th Plan) but as others (NBSAP, NDC 3.0) do, there is a monitoring at the national level: the answer to Question 8.5 is "Fully". Most climate change policies (NDC 3.0, NAP, LTS, National DRR policy (2018) and action plans (2018-2030) mention climate mitigation, adaptation, Disaster risk reduction, Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches and Policies to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity, thus guiding the answer to Question 8.7. Finally, the negative impacts of climate action on biodiversity are not clearly mentioned, except in the NDC 3.0: the answer to Question 8.8 is "Partially". The positive impacts of climate action, in the form of synergies, on biodiversity, are often mentioned: the answer to Question 8.9 is "Fully".
6.	**Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Four National Indicators are proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Integration of climate action in biodiversity-related policies and strategies:* This indicator is computed based on a review of the country's plans and policies specific to each ecosystem type: Agriculture (National Agriculture Policy (2004), Agriculture Development Strategy (2015-2035), Agrobiodiversity Policy (2014), Forests (National Forest Policy (2019), Forestry Sector Strategy (2016-2025)), Wetlands (National Water Resources Policy (2020), National Water Plan (2002-2027), National Wetland Policy-(2012)), Grasslands (Rangeland Policy (2012)), Protected Area (Protected Area Management Strategy (2022-2030), Protected Area management guidelines (1997)). The rating is based on the answer to three questions: (a) Does the policy assess and identify the impacts of climate change on biodiversity? (b) Does the policy address climate mitigation and adaptation solutions linked to biodiversity? (c) Does this policy have a monitoring, review and reporting framework including the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and the sectoral policy's climate impact? As of 2024, the rating of this indicator is fully for Forests and Protected Areas, as the Forest Sector Strategy and the Protected Area Strategy respect all criteria. For other sectors, the rating is only Partial: no policy has a monitoring framework including the impacts of climate change on biodiversity, and climate mitigation and adaptation solutions are not necessarily mentioned in relation to biodiversity. The overall rating is thus Partially. • *Integration of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation for climate risk reduction in plans and programs:* This indicator is computed based on a review of the country's plans and policies specific to each ecosystem type: Agriculture (National Agriculture Policy (2004), Agriculture Development Strategy (2015-2035), Agrobiodiversity Policy (2014), Forests (National Forest Policy (2019), Forestry Sector Strategy (2015-2025)), Wetlands and water resources (National Water Resources Policy (2020), National Water Plan (2002-2027), National Wetland Policy-(2012)), Grasslands (Rangeland Policy (2012)), Protected Area (Protected Area Management Strategy (2022-2030), Protected Area management guidelines (1997)). The rating is based on the answer to three questions: (a) Are NbS and ecosystem-based adaptation for climate risk reduction mentioned in plans and programs? and (b) Are there specific provisions to develop and implement NbS and ecosystem-based management for climate risk reduction in plans and programs? As of 2024, the rating of this indicator is fully for Forests/Protected Areas and for Water resources and Wetlands, as the Forest Sector Strategy and the National Water Resources Policy respect all criteria. For other sectors, the rating is only Partial: some NbS and/or EbA are referred to but they are not labelled as NbS or EbA.. The overall rating is thus Partially. • *Area under sustainable /integrated management of watersheds:* This indicator is the area reported by Department of Forests and Soil Conservation (DoFSC) and provincial governments as being under sustainable/integrated management of watersheds (381 ha in 2024). • *Greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture, forestry, and other land use*: This indicator is disaggregated into Agriculture Emissions on the one hand, and Forestry and other Land Use

		on the other and. They are reported mentioned in the Nationally Determined Contribution and Biennial Transparency Report of Nepal: respectively 23.59 MTCo2eq and -20.02 MTCo2eq for 2022.
7.	**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on climate change in Nepal are: • Of the 64 priority programs identified by the National Adaptation plan (2021), 11 focus on forests, biodiversity, and watershed conservation, and a cumulated investment need of US$8.7 billion by 2050 is specifically aimed at addressing forest health degradation and biodiversity threats from extreme climate events. (reference: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/NAP_Nepal_2021.pdf) • Nepal received its first $9.4 million payment from the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) in November 2025, for reducing 1.88 million tons of emissions in the Terai Arc Landscape. This result-based initiative focuses on sustainable, community-led forest management across 13 districts, aiming to reduce deforestation while improving local livelihoods. It is an example of integration of ecosystem services (reference: https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/country/nepal#:~:text=Program%20name:%20People%20and%20Forests,FCPF%202025%20Annual%20Report) More generally, Nepal's REDD+ process established a national forest monitoring system and benefit-sharing mechanisms, integrating ecosystem services (carbon sequestration) into national economic planning. (reference: https://redd.gov.np/) • The President Chure–Terai Madhesh Conservation Program is a long-term national initiative aimed at conserving and restoring the ecologically fragile Chure (Siwalik) range and adjoining Terai–Madhesh ecosystems. The program implements integrated watershed management measures, including afforestation, slope stabilization, riverbank protection, spring source conservation, and regulation of riverbed extraction, to reduce land degradation, flooding, and sedimentation. By restoring vegetation cover and strengthening watershed resilience, the program contributes to biodiversity conservation, climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and sustainable livelihoods in both upstream and downstream areas.(reference: https://president.gov.np/president-chure-region-protection-program/)
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 13 (Climate Action) by strengthening ecosystem resilience, promoting nature-based solutions, and integrating biodiversity into national adaptation and mitigation strategies; SDG 15 (Life on Land) through restoration of degraded ecosystems and protection of mountain and forest biodiversity, and SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) through watershed protection and improved hydrological regulation. By enhancing resilience of vulnerable communities and promoting climate-resilient livelihoods, the target contributes to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 1 (No Poverty). In addition to the SDGs and the CBD (KM-GBF Target 8), implementing this target supports implementation of UNFCCC, NDC 3.0, and REDD+ frameworks.

Target 18- Climate Change: *By 2030, minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and build resilience*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, the adverse impacts of climate change on biodiversity are minimized	**18.1 Policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity *(Binary 8.b)***	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant policies*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoFE	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: *"Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)"*
By 2030, the adverse impacts of climate change on biodiversity are minimized By 2030, the negative impacts of climate adaptation infrastructure on biodiversity are reduced	**18.2 Integration of climate action in biodiversity-related policies and strategies**	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant policies*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoFE	
	18.2.1 Agriculture			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoALD	
	18.2.2 Forest			Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully	MoFE	
	18.2.3 Wetlands and freshwater ecosystems			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoEWRI	
	18.2.4 Grassland			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoALD	
	18.2.5 Protected Areas			Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully	DNPWC/MoFE	
By 2030, the adverse impacts of climate change on biodiversity are minimized	**18.3 Integration of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation for climate risk reduction in plans and programs**	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant policies*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoFE	
	18.3.1 Agriculture, including agrobiodiversity			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoALD	
	18.3.2 Water resources, including irrigation & hydropower			Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully	MoEWRI	
	18.3.3 Forest and protected areas			Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully	MoFE	
	18.3.4 Grassland and Rangeland			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoALD	
	18.3.5 Disaster risk reduction			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoHA	
By 2030, the resilience of mountain ecosystems and communities is enhanced	**18.4 Area under sustainable /integrated management of watersheds**	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (DoFSC, DNPWC, DoLS)*	ha	937	381	7,000	10,000	MoFE	
By 2030, greenhouse gas emissions of biodiversity-related sectors are reduced	**18.5 Greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture, forestry, and other land use**	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (NDC 3.0)*	MT CO_2 eq	No aggregation					

Annex 3.19: Progress against national biodiversity target 19 – "Biodiversity Inclusive Urbanization"

National target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets or from the text of the global target when a national target does not exist for that global target) **By 2030, mainstream biodiversity considerations in urban and densely populated areas**		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	The results associated with this target will be achieved by (a) strengthening the institutional capacity of municipalities (local governments) on biodiversity-inclusive urban planning and development, and (b) protecting, restoring, expanding, and sustainably managing green and blue spaces.
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☐ On track to achieve target ☒ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	The Ministry of Urban Development considers all metropolitan cities, sub-metropolitan cities, and municipalities as urban areas. However, some of the municipalities still have limited urban facilities. As a result, the estimated share of population living in areas qualified as urban is 27.3%, whereas 39.6% live in peri-urban areas. Urban population density in Nepal also decreased from 13.8 persons per ha in 2011 to 4.4 persons per ha in 2021, primarily due to administrative boundary changes that expanded the areas of local governments, considered urban. Urbanization thus primarily occurred on arable land, which has decreased by 16.6 percent, from 2.2 to 1.8 million hectares, between 2011 and 2021. Green and blue spaces include areas covered by water bodies, forests, riverbeds, grasslands, and other wooded land in the cities. The share of green and blue spaces in urban areas decreased from 46.5% in 2019 to 42.6% in 2022, primarily due to the expansion of road networks and other facilities. The Urban Policy (2024) aims for inclusive, planned, and resilient urban development while considering economic, social, and environmental sustainability. It intends to promote sustainable, environmentally friendly infrastructure development in urban areas by establishing open and green spaces. Likewise, the National Urban Development Strategy (2017) and the Municipal Development Planning Guidelines (2017) encourage the inclusion of ecological infrastructure, green corridors, urban parks, and wetlands into municipal development plans. However, the extent of urban area that is specifically managed for biodiversity conservation or ecosystem services is not known. Although urban policies integrate the management of green and blue spaces to deliver ecosystem services, the mainstreaming of other biodiversity considerations, i.e., conservation and sustainable use, is absent. Urban biodiversity is increasingly recognized in policies (municipal greening, urban forestry, wetland protection). However, their implementation is uneven across cities and municipalities. Reliable urban biodiversity inventories, monitoring systems, and trained municipal staff are generally lacking. Furthermore, the rapid expansion of cities and the absence of effective spatial planning continue to fragment habitats, reduce green cover and urban vegetation, and reduce ecosystem service flows. Environmental degradation, the destruction of heritage sites and green spaces, and frequent disasters are common. Fragmented governance across multiple ministries and municipal bodies; limited knowledge and technical capacity in urban ecology; weak integration of ecosystem services into municipal economic and infrastructure decision-making; a lack of standardized monitoring frameworks; poor public awareness of the value of urban biodiversity; and insufficient data and enforcement mechanisms are major challenges for biodiversity-inclusive urbanization. They further highlight the need for systematic management to sustain ecosystem services, including microclimate regulation, air purification, and flood mitigation.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the	☒ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available.

	submission of national targets)	☐ Not relevant. Please explain why: **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Headline indicator 12.1, is computed in alignment with the global framework and as specified in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". For the baseline and status, the scope is defined as the area belonging to metropolitan cities, sub-metropolitan cities and municipalities in Nepal. Once overlapped with the land cover map from the National Land Cover Monitoring System, the green/blue zones are thus the areas from these cities that is covered by: water bodies, forests, riverbeds, grasslands and other wooded lands (42.55% in 2024).
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	Question 12.1 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning that incorporates the management of green or blue spaces for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? • Partially **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** As of 2024, the Urban Policy has provisions for expanding blue/green areas but no mention of their management or biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning. Question 12.2 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning incorporating the management of green or blue spaces for ecosystem services and nature's contributions to people? • Partially **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** As of 2024, the Urban Policy has provisions for expanding blue/green areas but no mention of their management or biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning. **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** For Binary indicator 12.b, questions are answered as specified in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". The indicator is computed based on a review of policies, frameworks and mechanisms relevant to the question, such as the National Urban Development Strategy (2017), Urban policy (2024). As of 2024, the Urban Policy has provisions for expanding blue/green areas but no mention of their management or biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning: the answer to both Question 12.1 and 12.2 is "Partially".
6.	**Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** One National Indicators is proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Urban Area managed for biodiversity and ecosystem services* This indicator is computed using analysis and consultations to calculate the total area occupied by verified green/blue open public spaces, as per the agreed disaggregation: Urban Area designated for protecting and restoring biodiversity, Urban Green spaces managed for ecosystem services, Urban Blue spaces area managed for ecosystem services. As of 2024, there is no centralized data for this indicator: its reported value is NA.
7.	**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on urban development in Nepal are: • The Bagmati River Basin Improvement Project (BRBIP), supported by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and implemented by the Government of Nepal, aims to restore the ecological health of the Bagmati River system in the Kathmandu Valley. The project includes construction and rehabilitation of wastewater treatment plants, expansion of sewer networks, riverbank stabilization, and improvement of riparian corridors. By reducing untreated sewage discharge and improving water quality, the project contributes to restoration of riverine biodiversity, reduced pollution loads, and enhanced ecosystem services, while also improving urban environmental conditions and public health. (reference: https://dhapdam.gov.np/about/)

		• Several metropolitan cities, including Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bharatpur, have expanded urban parks, botanical gardens, and community green spaces under municipal urban development plans. These initiatives aim to increase per capita green space, restore degraded public land, and integrate biodiversity considerations into urban planning. Urban parks contribute to habitat provision for birds and pollinators, carbon sequestration, urban heat mitigation, and improved public health outcomes. • Pokhara Metropolitan City's land use plan integrates conservation of lakes (e.g., Phewa, Begnas, Rupa) and associated wetlands into zoning categories. The plan restricts construction in sensitive catchment areas and promotes green belts around lake systems, contributing to aquatic biodiversity conservation and water quality protection.
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) by promoting inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable urbanization through increased coverage of green and blue spaces; SDG 15 (Life on Land) by protecting urban wetlands, river corridors, and ecological connectivity within expanding metropolitan areas. It also contributes to SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) through improved air quality, access to green spaces and mental health benefits. Urban green infrastructure supports SDG 13 (Climate Action) by reducing urban heat island effects and enhancing climate adaptation capacity. In addition, implementing this target supports implementation of the CBD (KM-GBF Target 12).

Target 19- Biodiversity-inclusive urbanization: *By 2030, mainstream biodiversity considerations in urban and densely populated areas*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, the coverage of green and blue spaces in urban areas is increased	**19.1 The average share of the built-up area of cities that is green/blue space for public use for all *(Headline 12.1)***	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (NLCMS)*	%	46.5 *(2019)*	42.6 *(2022)*	44	46.5	MoUD	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: *"Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)"*
By 2030, biodiversity considerations are integrated in urban planning	**19.2 Administrative mechanism for development of urban sustainability plans referring to green and/or blue spatial management *(Binary 12.b)***	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant policies*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	No	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoUD	
	19.3 Urban Area managed for biodiversity and ecosystem services	**Collated** *Computed with data obtained from urban plans and documents*	ha	NA	NA	1,500	3,000	MoUD	
	19.3.1 Urban Area designated for protecting and restoring biodiversity			NA	NA	100	200	MoUD	
	19.3.2 Urban Green spaces managed for ecosystem services			NA	NA	1,000	2,000	MoUD	
	19.3.3 Urban Blue spaces area managed for ecosystem services			NA	NA	400	800	MoUD	

Annex 3.20: Progress against national biodiversity target 20 – "Biodiversity Mainstreaming"

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">National target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets or from the text of the global target when a national target does not exist for that global target)

By 2030, integrate biodiversity and its values into economic and development processes (policy, plan, and program) across all levels of government and sectors</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target</td><td>The results associated with this target will be achieved by (a) integrating biodiversity considerations into economic and development planning, (b) strengthening institutional capacity on strategic environmental assessment and (c) improving environmental governance including promoting green economic approaches in development projects.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>Indicate the current level of progress towards the target</td><td>☐ On track to achieve target
☐ Progress made but at an insufficient rate
☒ No significant progress
☐ Not applicable
☐ Unknown
☐ Achieved</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td>Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation</td><td>The National Environment Policy (2019) aims to balance conservation and development by integrating environmental considerations into development projects, plans, programs and policies. It contains provisions to conduct environmental and social impact assessments of policies, plans, and programs, integrate environmental considerations at all stages of infrastructure projects, and implement measures to avoid adverse environmental impacts. The Sixteenth Plan (2024/25-2028/29) also recommends developing and implementing a green economic growth framework generating economic benefits while minimizing environmental harm and promoting social equity, thereby including some biodiversity values in national planning. However, the implementation of this approach remains poor. Despite the existing framework, biodiversity and its multiple values have yet to be integrated into sectoral policies and development planning across all levels of government, primarily due to the absence of appropriate tools and limited knowledge on biodiversity. The review of several sectoral policies related to agriculture, fisheries/aquaculture, forestry, tourism, energy, infrastructure and industry reveals the importance and priority given to avoiding adverse consequences on the environment. However, biodiversity itself and its values are poorly integrated. Nevertheless, these policies establish multi-stakeholder mechanisms for ensuring sectoral coordination on biodiversity, and suggest measures to avoid threats, but in practice monitoring of the issue remains poor. An environmental accounting framework to value and integrate biodiversity into economic decisions, sectoral planning and monitoring has yet to be developed. At the project level, the National Environment Policy (2019) aims to strengthen compliance monitoring and enforcement of environmental laws and promote environmental audit practices. The Environment Protection Act (2019) and the Environment Protection Regulation (2020) require the preparation, approval, and implementation of environmental assessments for any development proposal, with three categories: basic environmental assessment, initial environmental examination, and environmental impact assessment based on impact thresholds. Accordingly, the Ministry of Forests and Environment has been approving environmental impact assessment reports and environmental management plans; however, their implementation status is poorly documented.

Although the Environment Protection Act (2019) proposes conducting strategic environmental assessments, awareness and ownership remain poor, technical capacity and expertise are limited, and procedural guidelines are lacking. The compliance of development projects with their environmental management plans is poorly monitored due to limited human resources within the regulating agencies. Moreover, development projects often view environmental assessment as a burden due to a limited understanding of business risks, particularly those related to material supply. Development project economic appraisals and cost–benefit analyses (CBAs) focus on short-term financial returns, while biodiversity values and ecosystem services are largely ignored or undervalued, primarily due to a lack of standardized valuation tools, knowledge, data and information. The Sixteenth Plan (2024/25 – 2028/29) identifies environmental pressures, building resilience, and adopting a green economy approach as major development challenges. Limited recognition of biodiversity values, inadequate technical capacity, insufficient data, information, and monitoring systems,</td></tr>
</table>

		and limited coordination across sectors are key challenges to mainstream biodiversity across sectors and levels of government. Despite existing efforts and policies, there is no comprehensive framework or mechanism for integrating biodiversity and its values into development planning and sectoral policies. In fact, the monetary and non-monetary values of biodiversity have yet to be fully mapped and estimated.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☐ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available. ☒ Not relevant. Please explain why: There is no Headline indicator for this target **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** There is no Headline indicator for this target
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	**There is no Binary indicator for the Target.**
	Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Three National Indicators are proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Operationalization of Strategic Environmental assessment (SEA) on the policies, plans, and programs of development and economic sectors:* The EPR has defined detailed procedures and criteria for SEA requirements on policies, programs and projects. This indicator assesses whether the relevant sectoral policies have been amended to include SEA as per these requirements. The indicator is computed based on a review of policies and programs on economic sectors, infrastructure, and natural resource sectors relevant to the question, such as: Agriculture (National Agriculture Policy-(2004), Agriculture Development Strategy (2015-2035), Agrobiodiversity Policy (2014)), Fisheries (National Fishery Development Policy (2022), Aquatic Animals Protection Act (1961), Agriculture Development Strategy (2015-2035)), Forestry (National Forest Policy (2019), Forestry Sector Strategy (2016-2025), Forest Act (2019)), Aquaculture (National Fishery Development Policy (2022), Aquatic Animals Protection Act (1961), Agriculture Development Strategy (2015-2035)), Finance: (INFF (2025-2030)), Tourism (Tourism Policy (2008)), Health (National Health Policy (2019), One Health strategy (2021)), Infrastructure (Railway Act (2021), Irrigation policy (2013), Hydropower Development policy (2001), National Water Resources policy (2020), National Transport policy (2001/2002)), Energy (National Energy Strategy of Nepal (2013), National Water Resources policy (2020), National Energy Efficiency Strategy (2018) , Hydropower Development Policy (2001)), Mining: (Industrial Policy (2011), National Mineral policy (2018)), Manufacturing and processing (Industrial Policy (2011)), Others (16th plan (2024/25-2028/29), Environmental Protection Act (2019)). As of 2024, only the National Water Resources Policy (2020) explicitly includes mentions to SEA: the rating is "Partially" for the Energy and Infrastructure sectors, No for others ("Under Development" for the Finance sector as the INFF was being prepared in 2024. • *Environmental monitoring of development projects/infrastructure located within the protected areas/biodiversity rich areas, during their construction phase:* This indicator is computed based on the number of hydropower and irrigation projects in PAs and biological corridors, FCAs, Ramsar Sites, special environment protection areas

		(Chure) conducting independent environment monitoring during their construction phase. It is reported cumulatively from 2020 on. As of 2024, its value is NA. • *Environment auditing of development projects/infrastructure located within the protected areas/biodiversity rich areas, during their operation phase (compliance monitoring of EMP):* This indicator is computed based on the number of infrastructure development projects in PAs and biological corridors, FCAs, Ramsar Sites, special environment protection areas (Chure) conducting independent environment monitoring during their operation phase. It is reported cumulatively from 2020 on. As of 2024, its value is NA.
	Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on biodiversity mainstreaming in Nepal are: • The Environment Protection Act (2019) institutionalizes environmental safeguards within national development processes. All major infrastructure, hydropower, industrial and urban development projects are required to undergo environmental assessment before approval. This mechanism provides a structured platform to identify biodiversity impacts, propose mitigation measures, and apply the mitigation hierarchy (avoid–minimize–restore–offset). Although implementation quality varies, the EIA framework remains a cornerstone of biodiversity mainstreaming in development decision-making. (reference: https://www.dpnet.org.np/resource-detail/777) • The Sixteenth Plan adopts green economy principles and emphasizes sustainable management of forests, watersheds, wetlands and biodiversity resources as drivers of economic transformation. By embedding environmental sustainability into the national planning framework, the Plan elevates biodiversity considerations within macroeconomic policy and sectoral development strategies. (reference: https://npc.gov.np/content/6462/the-sixteenth-plan--fical-year-2024-25-2028-29-/) • The Biodiversity Expenditure Review conducted under the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) and presented in Chapter 8 of the NBSAP (2025-2030) assessed public expenditures related to biodiversity across sectors. It identified funding gaps and opportunities for improved resource allocation, thereby strengthening the integration of biodiversity into fiscal planning and public finance management systems.
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) through integration of environmental safeguards into development processes, SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by promoting sustainable economic transformation, SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) through strengthened governance and accountability, SDG 15 (Life on Land) by embedding biodiversity considerations in national planning In addition, implementing this target supports implementation of the CBD (KM-GBF Target 14).

Target 20 - Biodiversity mainstreaming: *By 2030, integrate biodiversity and its values into economic and development processes (policy, plan, and program) across all sectors and all levels of government*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, diverse values of biodiversity are recognized and reflected in economic and development planning	**20.1 Operationalization of Strategic Environmental assessment (SEA) on the policies, plans, and programs of development of the economic sectors**	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant policies*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoFE	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: *"Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)"*
	20.1.1 Agriculture			No	No	Partially	Fully	MoALD	
	20.1.2 Fisheries			No	No	Partially	Fully		
	20.1.3 Forestry			No	No	Partially	Fully	MoFE	
	20.1.4 Aquaculture			No	No	Partially	Fully	MoALD	
	20.1.5 Finance			In process	In process	Partially	Fully	MoF	
	20.1.6 Tourism			No	No	Partially	Fully	MoTCA	
	20.1.7 Health			No	No	Partially	Fully	MoHP	
	20.1.8 Infrastructure			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoPIT	
	20.1.9 Energy			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoEWRI	
	20.1.10 Mining			No	No	Partially	Fully	MoICS	
	20.1.11 Manufacturing and processing			No	No	Partially	Fully		
	20.1.12 Others			No	No	Partially	Fully	MoFE	
By 2030, compliance with environmental and social safeguards measures is enhanced	**20.2 Environment monitoring of development projects/infrastructure located within the protected areas/areas of high biodiversity importance, during their construction phase**	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (DoE/MoFE)*	Number	NA	NA	10	20	DoE/ MoFE	
	20.2.1 Roads and cable cars			NA	NA	4	8		
	20.2.2 Electric transmission lines			NA	NA	2	4		
	20.2.3 Hydropower			NA	NA	3	5		
	20.2.4 Irrigation			NA	NA	1	2		
	20.2.5 Railways			NA	NA	0	1		
	20.3 Environment auditing of development projects/infrastructure located within the protected areas/areas of high biodiversity importance, during operation phase (compliance monitoring of EMP)	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (DoE/MoFE)*	Number	NA	NA	6	12	DoE/ MoFE	
	20.3.1 Road			NA	NA	1	3		
	20.3.2 Electric transmission lines			NA	NA	1	2		
	20.3.3 Hydropower			NA	NA	2	3		
	20.3.4 Irrigation			NA	NA	2	3		
	20.3.5 Railways			NA	NA	0	1		

Annex 3.21: Progress against national biodiversity target 21 – "Harmful Subsidy Reforms"

National target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets or from the text of the global target when a national target does not exist for that global target) **By 2028, reform subsidies and incentives harmful to biodiversity in a fair, effective, and equitable way**		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	The results associated with this target will be achieved by (a) collecting and creating knowledge on the harmful effects of subsidies on biodiversity; (b) greening subsidies to avoid adverse consequences to biodiversity; and (c) initiating policy and administrative measures for reforming subsidies having adverse consequences on biodiversity.
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☐ On track to achieve target ☒ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	In Nepal, no comprehensive assessment has been conducted on the harmful effects of subsidies on biodiversity, and none have been prioritized for reform. However, at the sectoral scale, the consequences of agricultural incentives on biodiversity were examined: 18 types of agricultural subsidies or incentives were mapped, of which 11 were found harmful to biodiversity, and three prioritized for reform considering their adverse consequences to biodiversity (namely subsidies on chemical fertilizers, insurance, and interest subsidies for agricultural enterprises). In most sectors, impacts on biodiversity are poorly monitored and are attributable not to any single subsidy but to the combined effects of multiple subsidies, making a comprehensive assessment all the more important. Since 2019, the Environment Protection Act requires conducting a strategic environmental assessment before introducing a policy or programme, including the ones establishing new subsidies, but this provision is yet to be implemented. The harmful effects of subsidies, in general and more specifically for biodiversity, are poorly documented. The financial value of subsidies that should be targeted for reform and repurpose remains unknown. A detailed quantification of their biodiversity impacts is not trivial due to the difficulty of identifying a direct causality between a subsidy and the exact extent of its harmful effects. Moreover, the impacts of subsidies are highly localized, scattered, and small, with limited empirical or scientific evidence at the national and sub-national levels. The monitoring mechanism for subsidies has design limitations, and environmental safeguard measures are still poorly integrated during the planning and implementation phases of subsidies. Convincing stakeholders to adopt redesign options is also challenging, particularly for those directly responsible for delivering subsidies. While there are a few global guidelines for repurposing subsidies that harm biodiversity, these need to be adapted to the local context in order to develop shared visions for reform. More importantly, stakeholders are either unaware or have limited knowledge of the harmful effects of the subsidies. Reforming a subsidy is a political agenda that is thus quite challenging in the absence of robust scientific evidence.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☐ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available. ☒ Not relevant. Please explain why: There is no Headline indicator for this target **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** There is no Headline indicator for this target
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator**	**There is no Binary indicator for the Target.**

	This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only	
	Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Two National Indicators are proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Policy and administrative measures to reform subsidies and incentives harmful to biodiversity:* The indicator is computed based on a review of policies and programs on economic sectors, infrastructure, and natural resource sectors relevant to the question, such as: Agriculture (National Agriculture Policy-(2004), Agriculture Development Strategy (2015-2035), Agrobiodiversity Policy (2014)), Fisheries (National Fishery Development Policy (2022), Aquatic Animals Protection Act (1961), Agriculture Development Strategy (2015-2035)), Forestry (National Forest Policy (2019), Forestry Sector Strategy (2016-2025), Forest Act (2019)), Aquaculture (National Fishery Development Policy (2022), Aquatic Animals Protection Act (1961), Agriculture Development Strategy (2015-2035)), Finance: (INFF (2025-2030)), Tourism (Tourism Policy (2008)), Health (National Health Policy (2019), One Health strategy (2019)), Infrastructure (Railway Act (2021), Irrigation policy (2013), Hydropower Development policy (2001), National Water Resources policy (2020), National Transport policy (2001)), Energy (National Energy Strategy of Nepal (2013), Water Resources policy (2020), National Energy efficiency Strategy (2019), Hydropower Development Policy (2001)), Mining: (Industrial Policy (2011), National Mineral policy (2018)), Manufacturing and processing (Industrial Policy (2011)), Others (Reports of the Auditor General). The rating is based on two criteria: (a) a monitoring mechanism to assess the impact of subsidies and (b) a plan of actions to reform, phase out or take corrective actions against these subsidies. As of 2024, the agriculture, aquaculture and fisheries sectors mention provisions related to subsidies (in the Agriculture Development Strategy), but not the other sectors. The Value is thus "No" for all sectors except for agriculture, aquaculture and fisheries where it is "Fully". The overall Rating is "Partially". • *Mapping and Prioritization of the subsidies for reforming, including their finance* The indicator is computed based on a review of policies and programs on economic sectors, infrastructure, and natural resource sectors relevant to the question, as listed in the previous indicator. The rating is based on four criteria: such a mapping involves (a) identifying subsidies (direct and indirect) that negatively impact biodiversity; (b) Quantifying their value; (c) Prioritizing them based on their ecological and economic impact and (d) linking them to the relevant policy for gradual phase, reform or corrective actions. As of 2024, harmful subsidies are identified, quantified, prioritized and redesign options are proposed, but only for the agriculture sector ("Fully") and not the others ("No"). The overall rating is "Partially".
	Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on harmful subsidies in Nepal are: • Under the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN), Nepal undertook an assessment of the nature and structure of public subsidies to understand their implications for biodiversity. The analysis distinguished between biodiversity-positive subsidies (e.g., community forestry support, watershed restoration programs), biodiversity-neutral expenditures, and potentially biodiversity-harmful subsidies that may unintentionally incentivize unsustainable production or resource extraction. In particular, agricultural input subsidies—such as chemical fertilizer support, interest rate subsidies for commercial agriculture expansion, and certain insurance mechanisms—were identified as having potential indirect impacts on soil health, agro-biodiversity, and ecosystem integrity if not accompanied by environmental safeguards. The BIOFIN assessment emphasized that subsidy reform should focus on redesign and conditionality rather than abrupt removal, integrating biodiversity criteria into subsidy allocation and promoting a gradual shift

		toward incentives that support sustainable production systems and ecosystem conservation. (reference: https://www.biofin.org/sites/default/files/content/knowledge_products/The%20Nature%20of%20Subsidies%20%28Web%29.pdf)
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) by reforming environmentally harmful subsidies and redirecting financial incentives toward sustainable practices; SDG 15 (Life on Land) by reducing fiscal incentives that drive habitat degradation, deforestation, land degradation, and biodiversity decline. Through the gradual reform of subsidies in agriculture, energy, infrastructure and other sectors, the target contributes to SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by encouraging a transition toward sustainable and green economic pathways. Where reforms are implemented in a fair and equitable manner, the target also supports SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) by ensuring that vulnerable communities are not disproportionately affected by fiscal transitions. In addition, implementing this target supports implementation of the CBD (KM-GBF Target 18).

Target 21- Harmful subsidy reforms: *By 2028, reform subsidies and incentives harmful to biodiversity in a fair, effective, and equitable way*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, harmful subsidies or incentives to biodiversity are reformed	**21.1 Policy and administrative measures to reform subsidies and incentives harmful to biodiversity**	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant policies*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoFE	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: "*Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)*"
	21.1.1 Agriculture			Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully	MoALD	
	21.1.2 Fisheries			Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully		
	21.1.3 Forestry			No	No	Partially	Fully	MoFE	
	21.1.4 Aquaculture			Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully	MoALD	
	21.1.5 Finance			No	No	Partially	Fully	MoF	
	21.1.6 Tourism			No	No	Partially	Fully	MoTCA	
	21.1.7 Health			No	No	Partially	Fully	MoHP	
	21.1.8 Infrastructure			No	No	Partially	Fully	MoPIT	
	21.1.9 Energy			No	No	Partially	Fully	MoEWRI	
	21.1.10 Mining			No	No	Partially	Fully	MoICS	
	21.1.11 Manufacturing and processing			No	No	Partially	Fully		
	21.1.12 Others			Partially	No	Partially	Fully	MoFE	
By 2030, subsidies or incentives harmful to biodiversity are identified, assessed and prioritized	**21.2 Mapping and prioritization of the subsidies for reforming, including their finance value**	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant policies*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	No	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoFE	
	21.2.1 Agriculture			No	Fully	Fully	Fully	MoALD	
	21.2.2 Fisheries			No	No	Partially	Fully		
	21.2.3 Forestry			No	No	Partially	Fully	MoFE	
	21.2.4 Aquaculture			No	No	Partially	Fully	MoALD	
	21.2.5 Finance			No	No	Partially	Fully	MoF	
	21.2.6 Tourism			No	No	Partially	Fully	MoTCA	
	21.2.7 Health			No	No	Partially	Fully	MoHP	
	21.2.8 Infrastructure			No	No	Partially	Fully	MoPIT	
	21.2.9 Energy			No	No	Partially	Fully	MoEWRI	
	21.2.10 Mining			No	No	Partially	Fully	MoICS	
	21.2.11 Manufacturing and processing			No	No	Partially	Fully		
	21.2.12 Others			No	No	Partially	Fully	MoFE	

Annex 3.22: Progress against national biodiversity target 22 – "Access and Benefit Sharing"

National target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets or from the text of the global target when a national target does not exist for that global target) **By 2030, develop effective legal, policy, administrative, and capacity-building measures at all levels to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge**		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	The results associated with this target will be achieved by (a) developing policy, regulatory, and institutional mechanisms for ABS; (b) developing institutional capacity to implement the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) effectively; (c) promoting the commercialization and trade of genetic resources associated with traditional knowledge, ensuring the Free Priori and Informed Consent (FPIC) of IPLCs; and (d) establishing institutional mechanisms for protecting rights and sharing monetary and non-monetary benefits with a range of actors and stakeholders, including IPLCs.
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☐ On track to achieve target ☐ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☒ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	Nepal drafted an Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing Bill in 2002 and revised it in 2019, aiming to conserve and sustainably use genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, and to ensure fair and equitable sharing of associated benefits, especially with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs). However, the Bill has not yet been approved and implemented. In 2019, the government also drafted an ABS Strategy and Action Plan (ABS-SAP) with similar aims. In 2002, the documentation of biological resources and associated traditional knowledge was initiated, along with the adoption of Guidelines for documenting biological resources and associated traditional knowledge through Community Biodiversity Registers (CBR). The Department of Plant Resources has maintained a national database on traditional knowledge and established a web portal. In addition, the government has implemented projects with support from conservation partners and international agencies to strengthen capacities for implementing the Nagoya Protocol, especially by drafting relevant legislative frameworks and building the capacity of key stakeholders at national and sub-national levels to implement ABS. Despite this, the implementation of ABS measures has not been initiated due to the absence of an adopted legislative framework, and capacity constraints. Nepal also has a limited enabling policy environment for implementing provisions of the ITPGRFA at the national level. The National Agriculture Genetic Resources Centre (NAGRC) is designated as a depository of genetic materials, and the National Agrobiodiversity Policy (2007) was revised in 2014 to facilitate the implementation of the provisions of the ITPGRFA. However, Nepal has yet to prepare a comprehensive policy and legal framework for the sharing and management of Plant Genetic Resources in accordance with the ITPGRFA. Nevertheless, an ITPGRFA and Multilateral System Implementation Strategy and Action Plan (2018-2025) was formulated to effectively harness both monetary and non-monetary benefits while ensuring the continued availability of plant genetic resources. Nepal's national laws do not identify an

		entity with the authority to grant access or authorize the transfer of genetic materials: the transfer of PGR-related technologies is done on an ad hoc basis. Like for ABS, capacity-building efforts are limited. Several challenges exist in operationalizing ABS and ITPGRFA mechanisms and implementing the Nagoya Protocol at the national level, including inadequate policy and regulatory frameworks, limited institutional capacity, and limited understanding of the multilateral mechanisms. The absence of framework on ABS has not only increased the risk of biopiracy of existing genetic resources leading to erosion, but also impacted the long-term sustainability of biological resource-based trade. Trade in wild-harvested products, especially medical and aromatic plants, is indeed limited to a few biological resources, while the potential to benefit from utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge remains unharnessed. Further, inadequate research, exposure, investment, and opportunities for collaboration on knowledge building and technology transfer has constrained the scope of genetic resource-based product development and trade in domestic and international markets. This has also slowed the shaping of an ABS mechanism and the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. The documentation system for APGRs is also poor and needs to be strengthened to facilitate accession to multilateral systems. Government staff, researchers, universities, private sector actors, and local communities have limited technical capacity and awareness. Most breeders, researchers, farmers, and policymakers are unaware of the incentives and disincentives for material exchange. In the absence of national legislation and formally designated authority on ITPGRFA, access to PGRs conserved and managed in in-situ and ex-situ conditions remains unregulated. Limited partnerships with national and international companies and research institutions are the main constraints for operationalization of all relevant treaties and agreements. More importantly, IPLCs' rights are poorly recognized and protected in the processes.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☐ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available. ☒ Not relevant. Please explain why: There is no Headline indicator for this target **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** There is no Headline indicator for this target
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	Question 13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources? • Under development **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** As of 2024, draft ABS guidelines are being developed

		and the ABS bill has been drafted, but no operational framework exists. Question 13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources? • Under development **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** As of 2024, draft ABS guidelines are being developed and the ABS bill has been drafted, but no operational framework exists. Question 13.3 Do the measures mentioned in question[s] 13.1 [and 13.2] include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources? • Not applicable **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** As of 2024, draft ABS guidelines are being developed and the ABS bill has been drafted, but no operational framework exists. Question 13.4a Does your country monitor [the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising] [the] [benefits received] from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [that were accessed from your country]? • Under development **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** As of 2024, draft ABS guidelines are being developed and the ABS bill has been drafted, but no operational framework exists. Question 13.4b Does your country monitor non-monetary [the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising] [the benefits received] from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [that were accessed from your country]? • Under development **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** As of 2024, draft ABS guidelines are being developed and the ABS bill has been drafted, but no operational framework exists. Question 13.5 Has your country established measures to ensure compliance with domestic access and benefit-sharing legislation of the country of origin of the genetic resources? • Partially **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** As of 2024, draft ABS guidelines are being developed and the ABS bill has been drafted, but no operational framework exists. **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** For Binary indicator 13.b, questions are answered as specified in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". In the NBSAP

		(2025-2030), this indicator is split between two targets: National Target 22 on ABS, and National Target 23 that addresses separate DSI-related issues. However, it is reaggregated for reporting to the CBD, and is presented in this Target. The indicator is computed based on a review of policies, frameworks and mechanisms relevant to the question, such as the Environment Protection Act (EPA), 2019, (Draft) ABS Guidelines (Ministry of Forests and Environment), Forest Act (2019) and National Parks & Wildlife Conservation Act (1973) As of 2024, draft ABS guidelines are being developed and the ABS bill has been drafted, but no operational framework exists: the answer for all Questions is "Under development", and the answer to Question 13.3 is "Not applicable" as long as no framework is operational.
	Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Three National Indicators are proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Internationally recognized certificates published in the ABS Clearing-House:* This indicator reports on the number of internationally recognized certificates of compliance, as reported on the Nagoya Protocol Clearing House platform. As of 2024, there is no ABS certificate internationally recognized in the ABS Clearing House: the indicator is reported as 0 • *Genetic resources and traditional knowledge for commercial use or research under the ABS mechanisms:* This indicator reports on the number of ABS agreements listed at the national level by Ministry of Forests and Environment. As of 2024, there is no ABS agreement listed at the national level: the indicator is reported as 0. • *Administrative mechanism for Free, Prior and Informed Consent of IPLCs for the utilization and trading of genetic resources and traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including research and development:* The indicator is computed based on a review of policies and programs on economic sectors, infrastructure, and natural resource sectors relevant to the question, such as the Environment Protection Act (EPA), (2019), and Draft ABS Guidelines. The rating is based on the answers to four questions: (a) is there an official procedure in which IPLCs are consulted meaningfully and transparently for the trading of genetic resources and traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including research and development?; (b) is there an official procedure in which IPLCs can consent voluntarily and in advance for the trading of genetic resources and traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including research and development?; (c) is there an official procedure in which IPLCs can negotiate for the trading of genetic resources and traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including research and development?; (d) is there an official procedure in which IPLCs have their customary rights and practices respected for the trading of genetic resources and traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including research and development? As of 2024, draft ABS guidelines are being developed and the ABS bill has

		been drafted, but no operational framework exists: the answer for all Questions is "In process"
	Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on ABS in Nepal are scarce, as the ABS Bill has not been adopted yet.
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 15 (Life on Land), particularly target 15.6 on fair and equitable sharing of benefits. It supports SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) through sustainable use of plant genetic resources and food security. In addition, implementing this target supports implementation of the CBD (KM-GBF Target 13) and the Nagoya Protocol.

Target 22- Access and benefit sharing: *By 2030, develop effective legal, policy, administrative, and capacity-building measures at all levels to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, legislative and administrative frameworks on access and benefit sharing from the utilization of genetic resources are strengthened	**22.1 Legislative, administrative, or policy frameworks related to access and benefit sharing from the utilization of genetic resources, and equitable, inclusive, effective, and gender-responsive approaches *(Binary 13.b)***	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant policies*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	No	In process	Fully	Fully	MoFE	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: "*Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)*"
By 2030, monetary and non-monetary benefits from ABS are enhanced	**22.2 Internationally recognized certificates published in the ABS Clearing-House**	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (Nagoya Clearing House Mechanism)*	Number	0	0	3	5	MoFE	
By 2030, monetary and non-monetary benefits are shared equitably with IPLCs and other relevant	**22.3 Genetic resources and traditional knowledge for commercial use or research under the ABS mechanisms (number of agreements on benefit sharing)**	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (MoFE)*	Number	0	0	1	2	MoFE	
	22.4 Administrative mechanism for Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of IPLCs for the utilization and trading of genetic resources and traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including research and development	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant policies*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	No	In process	Fully	Fully	MoFE	

Annex 3.23: Progress against national biodiversity target 23 – "Digital Sequence Information"

By 2030, strengthen institutional capacity on digital sequence information (DSI) on genetic resources, including access to multilateral systems for sharing benefits on genetic resources		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	The results associated with this target will be achieved by (a) strengthening the policy and regulatory framework on DSI on genetic resources; (b) strengthening national capacity to access and utilize the Multilateral System of agricultural genetic resources, aligning with International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) (c) strengthening the capacity of public and private research institutions and facilities on genetic research and (d) sharing benefits received from multilateral systems fairly and equitably.
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☐ On track to achieve target ☐ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☒ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	Nepal drafted an Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing Bill in 2002 and revised it in 2019, aiming to conserve and sustainably use genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, and to ensure fair and equitable sharing of associated benefits, especially with IPLCs. However, the Bill has not yet been approved and implemented. In 2019, the government also drafted an ABS Strategy and Action Plan (ABS-SAP) with similar aims. In 2002, the documentation of biological resources and associated traditional knowledge was initiated, along with the adoption of Guidelines for documenting biological resources and associated traditional knowledge through Community Biodiversity Registers (CBR). The Department of Plant Resources has maintained a national database on traditional knowledge and established a web portal. In addition, the government has implemented projects with support from conservation partners and international agencies to strengthen capacities for implementing the Nagoya Protocol, especially by drafting relevant legislative frameworks and building the capacity of key stakeholders at national and sub-national levels to implement ABS. Despite this, the implementation of ABS measures has not been initiated due to the absence of an adopted legislative framework, and capacity constraints. Nepal also has a limited enabling policy environment for implementing provisions of the ITPGRFA at the national level. The National Agriculture Genetic Resources Centre (NAGRC) is designated as a depository of genetic materials, and the National Agrobiodiversity Policy (2007) was revised in 2014 to facilitate the implementation of the provisions of the ITPGRFA. However, Nepal has yet to prepare a comprehensive policy and legal framework for the sharing and management of Plant Genetic Resources in accordance with the ITPGRFA. Nevertheless, an ITPGRFA and Multilateral System Implementation Strategy and Action Plan (2018-2025) was formulated to effectively harness both monetary and non-monetary benefits while ensuring the continued availability of plant genetic resources. Nepal's national laws do not identify an entity with the authority to grant access or authorize the transfer of genetic materials: the transfer of PGR-related technologies is done on an ad hoc basis. Like for ABS, capacity-building efforts are limited. Several challenges exist in operationalizing ABS and ITPGRFA mechanisms and implementing the Nagoya Protocol at the national level, including inadequate policy and regulatory

		frameworks, limited institutional capacity, and limited understanding of the multilateral mechanisms. The absence of framework on ABS has not only increased the risk of biopiracy of existing genetic resources leading to erosion, but also impacted the long-term sustainability of biological resource-based trade. Trade in wild-harvested products, especially medical and aromatic plants, is indeed limited to a few biological resources, while the potential to benefit from utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge remains unharnessed. Further, inadequate research, exposure, investment, and opportunities for collaboration on knowledge building and technology transfer has constrained the scope of genetic resource-based product development and trade in domestic and international markets. This has also slowed the shaping of an ABS mechanism and the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. The documentation system for APGRs is also poor and needs to be strengthened to facilitate accession to multilateral systems. Government staff, researchers, universities, private sector actors, and local communities have limited technical capacity and awareness. Most breeders, researchers, farmers, and policymakers are unaware of the incentives and disincentives for material exchange. In the absence of national legislation and formally designated authority on ITPGRFA, access to PGRs conserved and managed in in-situ and ex-situ conditions remains unregulated. Limited partnerships with national and international companies and research institutions are the main constraints for operationalization of all relevant treaties and agreements. More importantly, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs') rights are poorly recognized and protected in the processes.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☐ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available. ☒ Not relevant. Please explain why: There is no Headline indicator for this target **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** There is no Headline indicator for this target
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	**Comments that will be reported in the platform (if possible/necessary):** For Binary indicator 13.b, questions are answered as specified in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". In the NBSAP (2025-2030), this indicator is split between two targets: National Target 22 on ABS, and National Target 23 that addresses separate DSI-related issues. However, it is reaggregated for reporting to the CBD, and is presented in Target 22
6.	**Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Two National Indicators are proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *DSI related information submitted to a global database:* This indicator reports the number of information submitted in global DSI databases (e.g. INDSC, BRENDA, Genesys), as reported by Ministry of Forests and Environment or any institution designated by MoFE. As

		of 2024, there is no centralized data on DSI related information submitted: the value is NA • *Value of funds received from DSI information on genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge (Access to Cali fund):* As reported by the Cali fund. As of 2024, the Cali fund was not operationalized: the reported value is 0.
7.	**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on DSI in Nepal are scarce, as the ABS Bill has not been adopted yet.
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 15 (Life on Land), particularly target 15.6 on fair and equitable sharing of benefits. It supports SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) through sustainable use of plant genetic resources and food security. In addition, implementing this target supports implementation of the CBD (KM-GBF Target 13) and the Nagoya Protocol.

Target 23- Digital sequence information (DSI): *By 2030, strengthen institutional capacity on digital sequence information (DSI) on genetic resources, including access to multilateral systems for sharing benefits on genetic resources*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, policy and regulatory frameworks are prepared and enforced on DSI on genetic resources	**23.1 Legislative, administrative, or policy frameworks related to access and benefit sharing from the utilization of DSI information from genetic resources, and equitable, inclusive, effective, and gender-responsive approaches *(Binary 13.b)***	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant policies*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	No	No	In process	Fully	MoFE & MoALD	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: "*Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)*"
By 2030, national capacity is built to access and utilize the multilateral system of agricultural genetic resources, aligning with ITPGRFA	**23.2 DSI related information submitted to the global database**	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (MoFE)*	Number	NA	NA	2	5	NAST & NARC	
	23.3 Value of funds received from DSI information on genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge (Access to Cali fund)	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (Cali Fund)*	US$	0	0	50,000	100,000	MoFE & MoALD	

Annex 3.24: Progress against national biodiversity target 24 – Traditional Knowledge, Innovation and Practices"

By 2030, recognize and integrate traditional knowledge, innovations, and practices of IPLCs, including indigenous traditional territories (ITTs), in the management of biodiversity and ecosystems, with their free, prior, and informed consent		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	The results associated with this target will be achieved by (a) reviewing and developing policy, legal, and institutional mechanisms for the documentation, recognition, governance, and protection of traditional knowledge, innovations, practices (b) integrating knowledge, practices, and innovations of the Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) in biodiversity management and sustainable use, with their FPIC, ensuring full and effective participation at all levels and (c) recognizing, respecting, and protecting ITTs for biodiversity.
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☐ On track to achieve target ☒ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	In Nepal, IPLCs have developed knowledge systems relating to the role of plants, animals, and micro-organisms in food, health, clothing, shelter, healthcare, and their spiritual needs. They have stewarded all main types of productive systems (forests, grasslands, rangelands, wetlands, agroecosystems), including biodiversity in human remains areas, sacred sites, tangible and intangible cultural heritage sites, archaeological areas, religious and sacred forests, lakes of cultural significance, mountains and snow caves. In 2002, the documentation of biological resources and associated traditional knowledge was initiated, along with the adoption of Guidelines for documenting biological resources and associated traditional knowledge through Community Biodiversity Registers (CBR). The Department of Plant Resources has maintained a national database on traditional knowledge and established a web portal. There is no separate legislation dedicated to protecting the traditional knowledge, systems, practices, and innovations of IPLCs, but several legislations and policies address the issue, like the National Foundation for Upliftment of Adivasi/Janajati Act (2002), the Madhesi Commission Act (2017) and the Tharu Commission Act (2017). In addition, integrating IPLC knowledge systems and practices remains a priority for community-based forestry, protected area management, and agro-biodiversity conservation. The draft ABS Strategy and Action Plan (2020-2030) further recognizes, promotes, and utilizes TK linked with benefit-sharing. Several sectoral policies, such as the National Water Resources Policy (2020), National Wetland Policy (2012), the Protected Area management Strategy (2022-2030), the Agriculture Development Strategy (2015-2035), National Forest Policy (2019), and the National Invasive Alien Species Strategy and Implementation Plan (2025) , recognize and mention the use of traditional knowledge and/or customary governance systems in managing ecosystems. Several local governments have also prepared legal instruments to protect customary governance practices related to forest and land tenure, such as the Barghar/Bhalmansa of Tharu communities or the protection of customary practices in the Chum Nubri valley (Chumanuwri) in Gorkha district. IPLCs have been preserving and maintaining traditional knowledge, innovations, and practices in their indigenous and traditional territories for biodiversity. ITTs include sacred sites, lands, rangelands, human remains areas and water areas with bio-cultural significance, that are traditionally managed by IPLCs and used for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through traditional and customary practices. However, this practice is poorly recognized, including in existing legislation, in the context of the sustainable use, conservation, and restoration of biodiversity, including in forests, wetlands, and rangelands. Institutional mechanisms for systematically implementing Article 8(j) remain weak. Traditional ecological knowledge is under jeopardy due to poor recognition of the symbiotic relationship between TK and biodiversity. The documentation and integration of traditional and indigenous knowledge in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use face several technical, ethical, legal, and institutional challenges. Traditional knowledge systems are frequently overlooked or undervalued in formal conservation and development planning, including education. Moreover, traditional knowledge and its systems are often transmitted orally, through cultural inheritance and oral and alive stories. They are linked to indigenous languages, traditions, customs, ritual, symbols,

		objects, areas, and unique natural places. Intergenerational transmission of knowledge is poor due to migration, schooling, market pressures, and aging knowledge holders. Converting them to standardized records may lead to a misrepresentation of practices, and local people are hesitant to reveal their knowledge, skills, and practices for documentation due to the risk of biopiracy. In addition, technical or scientific knowledge often excludes local people, leading to their marginalization in resource governance. In the absence of a dedicated legislative framework, safeguard measures remain poor, and documenting or using traditional and indigenous knowledge, innovations, practices can be done without their Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), governance, ownership, full and effective participation and any agreed benefit-sharing. Additionally, the extent and practices of ITTs for biodiversity, including governance mechanisms, is not known, and the absence of a dedicated legislative framework might pose challenges for establishing legal rights for ITTs. Resource governance conflicts with community-based management practices within areas such as community forests also create tensions. Governance practices in ITTs for biodiversity thus need to be mapped and institutionalized.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☐ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available. ☒ Not relevant. Please explain why: There is no Headline indicator for this target **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** There is no Headline indicator for this target
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	**There is no binary indicator for this target.**
	Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Three National Indicators are proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Policy, legal and institutional mechanism for the documentation, recognition, and protection of knowledge, practices, and innovations of IPLCs:* This indicator is disaggregated by group of rightsholders. It is computed based on a review of mechanisms and documents relevant to the question: Environment Protection Act (2019), Forest Act (2019), National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act (1973), and acts related to the creation of issue-based Commissions (e.g Indigenous Nationalities Commission, Dalit Commission, Women Commission). The indicator's value is compiled from the answers to five questions at the national scale: (a) is there a law that protects traditional knowledge, practices, and innovations (including their FPIC)?; (b) are IPLC knowledge systems integrated into development, education, or conservation planning?; (c) Are there government institutions mandated to protect or promote IPLC knowledge?; (d) Are there inclusive mechanisms for documenting IPLC knowledge, recognized by the government or used in decision-making?; and (e) Are customary governance systems and traditional institutions recognized and respected? As of 2024, some criteria are partially respected for some groups (Tharu, Madhesi, IPs, LCs) and Not for others: the aggregate rating is Partially. • *Integration of knowledge, practices, and innovations of the IPLCs in conservation, management, and sustainable use of biodiversity* This indicator is disaggregated by group of rightsholders. It is computed based on a review of mechanisms and documents relevant to the question: Climate (National Adaptation Plan (2021), National DRR Policy (2018) and Action Plan (2018-2030)), IAS (National Invasive Alien Species Strategy and Implementation Plan (2025)) Ecosystem management and governance (Environmental Protection Regulations (2020), Agriculture Development Strategy (2015-2035), Agrobiodiversity Policy (2014), National Forest Policy (2019), Forestry Sector Strategy (2016-2025), Forest Act (2019), National

		Water Resources Policy (2020), National Water Plan (2002-2027), National Wetland Policy (2012), Rangeland Policy (2012), National Park and Wildlife Conservation Act (1973), Protected Area Management Strategy (2022-2030)), Biosafety (Biosafety Framework (2006), Biotechnology Policy (2006)), Pollution control (Environment Protection Regulation (EPR) (2022), Solid Waste Management Act (2011)). The indicator is compiled from the answers to five questions at the national scale: (a) are IPLCs and their traditional knowledge involved or recognized in invasive species strategies and management?; (b) Are local communities or traditional knowledge systems engaged in reducing or monitoring pollution and managing its impacts?; (c) Are adaptation approaches and strategies grounded in IPLC knowledge?; (d) Are traditional knowledge or customary governance systems recognized or used in ecosystem management?; and (e) Are IPLCs informed or involved in decisions about genetically modified organisms or synthetic biology affecting their territories?. As of 2024, overall, these criteria are only partially met for all groups: their rating as well as the aggregate rating is "Partially". • *Indigenous and traditional territories for biodiversity:* As defined in the National Vision Document for this NBSAP, ITTs include sacred sites, lands and water area with bio-cultural significance, that are traditionally managed by indigenous peoples or local communities and used for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through their traditional and customary practices. This indicator will monitor their ratio to the total country area (source TBD, as their extent is yet to be computed). As of 2024, there is no centralized data on indigenous and traditional territories: the indicator's value is NA.
	Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on traditional knowledge, innovations and practices in Nepal are: • The GEF- funded Local Crop Project supports on-farm conservation of traditional crop varieties and associated Indigenous knowledge systems. Through participatory plant breeding, community seed banks and Community Biodiversity Registers (CBRs), the project documents traditional crop varieties, local seed selection practices, and associated cultural knowledge. It has strengthened community control over agrobiodiversity. (reference: https://himalayancrops.org/) • Several climate adaptation projects such as some of the National Adaptation Plan (2021) projects explicitly incorporate Indigenous ecological knowledge into watershed management, forest restoration and rangeland management. These initiatives recognize Indigenous practices in slope stabilization, pasture rotation, medicinal plant management and water conservation. (reference: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/NAP_Nepal_2021.pdf) • In parts of the Terai, Tharu communities apply customary knowledge in wetland fisheries management, seasonal harvesting rules and conservation of aquatic biodiversity. Some wetlands managed under Ramsar-linked programs incorporate community-based governance structures (reference: Ramsar Site Management Plans, e.g., Koshi Tappu, Beeshazar Lake).
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 15 (Life on Land), SDG 16 (inclusive institutions) and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities). In addition, implementing this target supports implementation of the CBD (KM-GBF Target 22, and CBD Article 8(j))

Target 24 -Traditional knowledge, innovation and practices: *By 2030, recognize and integrate knowledge, innovations, and practices of IPLCs, including indigenous traditional territories (ITTs), in the management of biodiversity and ecosystems with their free, prior and informed consent*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, knowledge. systems, innovations, and practices of IPLCs are documented and integrated in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use	**24.1 Policy, legal and institutional mechanism for the documentation, recognition, and protection of knowledge, practices, and innovations of IPLCs**	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant policies*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoFE	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: "*Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)*"
	24.1.1 Indigenous Peoples			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	24.1.2 Local Communities			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	24.1.3 Women			No	No	Partially	Fully		
	24.1.4 Dalits			No	No	Partially	Fully		
	24.1.5 Madhesi			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	24.1.6 Tharu			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	24.1.7 Muslims			No	No	Partially	Fully		
	24.1.8 Youth, Children			No	No	Partially	Fully		
	24.1.9 PWDs			No	No	Partially	Fully		
	24.1.10 Other Minorities			No	No	Partially	Fully		
	24.2 Integration of knowledge, practices, and innovations of the IPLCs in conservation, management, and sustainable use of biodiversity	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant policies*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoFE	
	24.2.1 Indigenous Peoples			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	24.2.2 Local Communities			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	24.2.3 Women			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	24.2.4 Dalits			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	24.2.5 Madhesi			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	24.2.6 Tharu			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	24.2.7 Muslims			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	24.2.8 Youth, Children			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	24.2.9 PWDs			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	24.2.10 Other Minorities			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
By 2030, ITTs for biodiversity are identified through a guideline, mapped and managed for nature and culture	**24.3 Indigenous and traditional territories (ITTs) for biodiversity**	**Review** *Source TBD*	%	NA	NA	TBG	TBG	MoFE	

Annex 3.25: Progress against national biodiversity target 25 – "Inclusive Decisions"

National target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets or from the text of the global target when a national target does not exist for that global target) **By 2030, ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective representation and participation of IPLCs, including their intersectionality, while safeguarding rights over lands and resources**		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	The results associated with this target will be achieved by (a) strengthening institutional capacity on rights-based approaches to biodiversity governance, (b) strengthening co-management and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) IPLC-based governance mechanisms, (c) involving IPLCs and other marginalized groups in the planning, implementation, monitoring, and reporting of the NBSAP; and (d) strengthening the institutional capacity on inclusive monitoring, knowledge, and data management.
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☐ On track to achieve target ☒ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	Nepal's constitutional, legal, and institutional frameworks provide a strong basis for protecting IPLCs' and other marginalized groups' rights over lands. The Constitution of Nepal (2015) guarantees property rights and mandates land distribution for landless and marginalized groups. The National Land Policy (2019), Land Use Act (2019), and Land Use Regulations (2022), Forestry Sector strategy (2016-2025), and Protected Area Management Strategy (2022-2030) integrate safeguarding measures to protect the rights of IPLCs and engage them in resource management decisions, however their effective implementation and monitoring are limited. Established mechanisms such as Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs), Buffer Zone User Committees (BZUCs), and Conservation Area Management Committees demonstrate practical models of participatory stewardship. Safeguards such as participatory land mapping, public hearings, and compensation requirements under the Land Acquisition Act promote community consultation and protect the lands rights of IPLCs. Land-use changes and land tenure in the traditional territories of IPLCs are unknown, especially given the lack of a legislative and institutional framework to recognize these territories. However, the government gives high priority to community-based conservation approaches. As of 2024, communities manage over 3.3 million ha of forests, constituting 49.2% of the forest area, through community forestry (around 2.8 million ha), but also forests within Forest Conservation Areas and Buffer Zones and Conservation Areas (around 0.2 million each). Income from these areas is either shared with local communities (in buffer zones and partnership forests) or used by communities for conservation and development programs (in community forestry and conservation areas). Communities are also involved in agrobiodiversity conservation through farmer groups; however, their numbers are unknown. Overall, these programs have positively contributed to biodiversity. Community patrols also locally enforce rules and social sanctions in CFUGs and buffer-zone institutions, and have lowered illegal logging and improved compliance, helping protect species and ecosystems. The policy and institutional environment is generally supportive of advancing legal recognition of IPLCs and marginalized groups over lands and resources. Constitutional commissions, including the National Inclusion Commission and the National Human Rights Commission, provide institutional mechanisms to address discrimination and human rights violations. Civil society organizations, Indigenous federations, women's networks, youth groups, disability rights organizations and institutions are active and increasingly visible in policy dialogue, which contributed to greater awareness of intersectionality issues. Despite this, rights related to bio-cultures, customary practices, and collective governance are not clearly operationalized within biodiversity-related laws and policies. FPIC is also not consistently applied in conservation or development interventions. Nepal has however taken initial steps to involve diverse stakeholders, including IPLCs, women, and youth in biodiversity-related consultations and planning processes. During the preparation and review of biodiversity strategies, consultations and interaction workshops have been organized at national and sub-national levels; however, the challenge lies in moving from tokenistic (ad hoc or informal) participation to meaningful engagement. Moreover, Nepal does not have a dedicated grievance redress mechanism for NBSAP implementation. This NBSAP has identified social inclusion and an inclusive approach as a

		priority and has identified a disaggregation in social groups, especially by caste, gender, and with disability, to report on some indicators as relevant across targets. IPLCs mainly live in and near areas of high biodiversity importance, and part of their traditional territories are now Protected Areas. They often face barriers to participation in environmental decision-making, despite being among the most directly affected. Customary land tenure within PAs is weakly formalized, leaving IPLCs vulnerable to future land-use changes driven by infrastructure development or tourism. There is also limited disaggregated data on tenure security and inclusion in biodiversity governance of Indigenous Peoples, women, Dalits, minorities and other marginalized groups, making it difficult to track progress. The differences across IPLCs and their intersectionality are not always fully acknowledged, leading to a lack of contextualization of management measures and varying degrees of success. Indigenous women, youth, persons with disabilities, and minorities face compounded barriers to access justice, participate in decision-making, and exercise their cultural and environmental rights. Elite capture, inadequate incentives, and the devaluation of community knowledge create disincentives for the communities to participate in decision-making processes. Technical language, limited feedback loops, and the absence of accessible reporting formats also restrict effective participation, particularly for IPLCs. IPLCs and marginalized groups often lack influence over priorities, resource allocation, and decision-making within NBSAP implementation. Marginalized groups face additional barriers due to power imbalances, fear of retaliation, and lack of accessible complaint redressal mechanisms. Finally, environmental human rights defenders lack clear legal safeguards, leaving them exposed to intimidation or exclusion when raising concerns related to land use, conservation, or development projects.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)[11]	☒ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available. ☐ Not relevant. Please explain why **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** As proposed by the KMGBF, Headline indicator 22.1 shall be operationalized in stages. The first stage focuses on the proportion of forests owned or managed by indigenous and local communities (with legal recognition or perceived secure tenure). This includes areas managed under community-based forestry, forests in buffer zones areas declared and managed by buffer zones institutions, forests in all conservation areas managed under conservation areas management committees and forest conservation areas managed by committees/councils, based on Ministry of Forests and Environment data. As of 2024, this indicator's value was 49.2%.
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator[12]** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	Question 22.1 Does your country have policy, legislative and administrative frameworks at the national and subnational levels that: i. Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making related to biodiversity of the following? • Indigenous peoples and local communities • Women and girls **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making is often well-integrated in biodiversity-related policies for IPLCs, for Women. It is more rarely mentioned for Persons with Disabilities and Dalits, for example in the Forest Sector

[11] See the online reporting tool for an example of how the submission of data has been included in the tool.

[12] See annexes I and III to decision 16/31 for the list of binary indicators.

Strategy, but does not explicitly cover all sectors of biodiversity. Children and youth are not mentioned in policies.

ii. Respect the following rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply)?
- Culture and practices
- Rights over lands and territories
- Rights over natural resources
- Rights over traditional knowledge

Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes): The policy and institutional environment is generally supportive of advancing legal recognition of IPLCs and marginalized groups over lands and resources, traditional knowledge and customary governance systems (see also Target 24).

iii. Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders?
- No

Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes): environmental human rights defenders lack clear legal safeguards, leaving them exposed to intimidation or exclusion when raising concerns related to land use, conservation, or development projects.

iv. Ensure public access to information related to biodiversity for the following (select all that apply)?
- No answer selected

Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes): public access to information is rarely mentioned in relation with marginalized groups in the policies reviewed.

v. Provide access to justice for one or more of the following categories (select all that apply)?
- Indigenous peoples and local communities
- Women and girls
- Children and youth
- Persons with disabilities
- Others

Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes): there are justice frameworks not specific to a group but for everyone.

Question 22.2 Does your country have operational frameworks and mechanisms related to the policy, legislative and administrative frameworks listed under question 22.1?
- Partially

Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes): Most policies and strategies reviewed are operational by design. For others (e.g, Rangeland policy 2012), mechanisms are not fully institutionalized.

Question 22.3 Does your country monitor:
- Select IPLCs and Women and girls for participation.
- Select nothing for all other options (! Not applicable is not to be selected, it would be understood as "there are no IPLCs in the country)

Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes): There is no systematic monitoring of any option except for the participation in biodiversity decision-making of each group mentioned in question 22.1(a), which is generally monitored.

Comments that will be reported in the platform: Binary Indicator 22.b is computed as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". The indicator is computed based on a review of laws and documents relevant to the question: Agriculture Development Strategy (2015-2035), Agrobiodiversity Policy (2014), National Forest Policy (2019), Forestry Sector Strategy (2016-

		2025), National Wetland Policy (2012), Rangeland Policy (2012), National Park and Wildlife Conservation Act (1973), Protected Area Management Strategy (2022-2030). The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making is often well-integrated in biodiversity-related policies for IPLCs and for Women. It is more rarely mentioned for Persons with Disabilities and Dalits, for example in the Forest Sector Strategy, but does not explicitly cover all sectors of biodiversity. Children and youth are not mentioned in policies. Answer to Question 22.1(a) is IPLCs and women. The policy and institutional environment is generally supportive of advancing legal recognition of IPLCs and marginalized groups over lands and resources, traditional knowledge and customary governance systems (see also Target 24): all criteria are met for Question 22.1(b). Environmental human rights defenders lack clear legal safeguards, leaving them exposed to intimidation or exclusion when raising concerns related to land use, conservation, or development projects: answer to Question 22.1(c) is No. There are justice frameworks not specific to a group but for everyone: all groups are relevant to tick for the answer to Question 22.1(d). Most policies and strategies reviewed are operational by design. For others (e.g, Rangeland policy 2012), mechanisms are not fully institutionalized. The answer to Question 2.2 is thus Partially. There is no systematic monitoring of any option except for the participation in biodiversity decision-making of each group mentioned in question 22.1(a), which is generally monitored. Except for IPLCs and women and girls in question 22.3(a), no option is chosen for question 22.3.
	Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Two National Indicators are proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Involvement of IPLCs and their intersections in the implementation and monitoring, reporting of NBSAP:* This indicator is disaggregated by group of rightsholders. It is compiled from the answers to five questions, based on a review of the NBSAP implementation, monitoring, and reporting mechanism: (a) Are IPLCs, women, youth, minorities, marginalized and PwD consulted by NBSAP implementation bodies or related institutions?; (b) Are IPLCs, women, youth, minorities, marginalized and PwD represented in decision-making committees?; (c) Are there capacity-building programs or resources targeting IPLCs, women, youth, minorities, marginalized and PwD?; (d) Are NBSAP monitoring and reports disaggregated by relevant category? Are specific indicators tracked?; and (e) Were relevant organizations consulted in the preparation of NBSAP progress reports and/or National Reports to CBD? As of 2024, women and IPLCs are mentioned in most documents and Dalits in some, but other groups are not. Participation is reported as ineffective, and monitoring is not reported for any disaggregated category. The rating for IPLCs, Women and Dalits is thus partially. The rating for all other groups is No. The aggregate rating is partially. • *Institutional mechanism for handling grievance on NBSAP Implementation:* This indicator is computed based on a review of the NBSAP implementation mechanism. Four criteria are checked for: (a) A responsible focal point in the federal government; (b) Clear procedures on the submission and review of complaints; (c) Elements on the accessibility of the mechanism; (d) Elements on the transparency and follow-up of grievances submitted. As of 2024, no mechanism was in place yet. This indicator's value is No.
	Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on traditional knowledge, innovations and practices in Nepal are: • As per the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act (1973, amended), Buffer Zone User Committees around Protected Areas receive a fixed share of park revenues for community development and conservation activities. Local communities participate in decision-making regarding resource use, conflict mitigation and livelihood programs. (reference: https://cfpcc.gov.np/content/31/national-parks-and-wildlife-conservation-act-2029/) • Nepal's Community Forestry Program is one of the world's largest participatory forest governance systems. Over 22,000 Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs) manage forest resources under approved operational plans. The Forest Act mandates representation of women and marginalized groups in executive committees, and benefit-sharing rules allocate revenues to pro-poor and livelihood activities. CFUGs provide decision-making authority at local level over harvesting rules, species management, revenue allocation and forest protection. While challenges of elite capture remain, this is

	materials or publications, as needed.	a globally recognized example of inclusive resource governance. These committees provide a structured platform for community engagement in conservation governance, particularly in Chitwan, Bardia and other national parks. • Nepal's REDD+ implementation includes safeguards requiring stakeholder consultation, respect for Indigenous rights and grievance mechanisms. The Safeguard Information System monitors social inclusion and participation indicators. (reference: https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/system/files/documents/Nepal%20National%20REDD%2B%20Strategy.pdf)
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 15 (Life on Land), SDG 16 (inclusive institutions) and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities). In addition, implementing this target supports implementation of the CBD (KM-GBF Target 22, and CBD Article 8(j))

Target 25- Inclusive decisions: *By 2030, ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective representation and participation of IPLCs, including their intersectionality, while safeguarding rights over lands and resources*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, the rights of IPLCs, marginalized groups and human rights defenders on biodiversity are recognized	**25.1 Land-use change and land tenure in traditional territories of IPLCs *(Headline 22.1)***	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (MoFE)*	%	49.0	49.2	49.4	49.7	DoFSC/MoFE	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: "*Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)*"
	25.2 Recognition of the Legal Rights of IPLCs, environmental human rights defenders, women, youth, and persons with disabilities with respect to their traditional cultures, *(Binary 22.b)*	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant policies*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoFE	
	25.2.1 Indigenous Peoples			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	25.2.2 Local Communities			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	25.2.3 Women			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	25.2.4 Dalits			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	25.2.5 Madhesi			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	25.2.6 Tharu			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	25.2.7 Muslims			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	25.2.8 Youth, Children			No	No	Partially	Fully		
	25.2.9 PWD			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	25.2.10 Minority and marginalized groups			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
By 2030, equitable, inclusive, effective, and gender-responsive representation on decision-making is ensured By 2030, IPLCs and other marginalized groups are fully and meaningfully engaged in the planning, implementation,	**25.3 Involvement of IPLCs and their intersections in the implementation and monitoring, reporting of NBSAP**	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant mechanisms*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoFE	
	25.3.1 Indigenous Peoples (Nationalities)			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	25.3.2 Local Communities			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	25.3.3 Women			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	25.3.4 Dalits			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	25.3.5 Madhesi			No	No	Partially	Fully		
	25.3.6 Tharu			No	No	Partially	Fully		

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
monitoring, and reporting of NBSAP	25.3.7 Muslims			No	No	Partially	Fully		
	25.3.8 Youth, Children			No	No	Partially	Fully		
	25.3.9 PWD			No	No	Partially	Fully		
	25.3.10 Other Minorities			No	No	Partially	Fully		
	25.4 Institutional mechanism for handling grievance on NBSAP Implementation	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant mechanisms*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	No	No	In process	Fully	MoFE	

Annex 3.26: Progress against national biodiversity target 26 – "Gender-responsive approach"

National target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets or from the text of the global target when a national target does not exist for that global target) **By 2030, promote a gender-responsive approach in biodiversity actions, ensuring full, equitable, meaningful, and informed participation of women and girls, including their intersections**		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	The results associated with this target will be achieved by (a) promoting gender responsive approaches in biodiversity conservation, (b) promoting gender equality and equity in biodiversity governance, and (c) ensuring a gender responsive implementation of the NBSAP, including intersections.
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☐ On track to achieve target ☒ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	Nepal has established a broad constitutional and policy foundation supporting gender equality and social inclusion. Gender-based budgeting is being conducted at the national level but does not specifically cover the biodiversity sector. However, in 2025, over 90% of the budgets of Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD) and Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE) supported gender related goals, either directly or indirectly. In 2022, nearly one-tenth of women (9.7%) had land entitlements certificates, and the agricultural census reveals that 34.4% of women have decision-making rights on agricultural land. To incentivize land ownership and right for women, the government has provided a 25 percent discount on land registration for transfers in the name of women. Several sectoral policies—including the Forestry Sector Strategy (2016–2025), National Forest Policy (2019), Agrobiodiversity Policy (2014), and Agriculture Development Strategy (2015–2035)- include provisions for women's participation and leadership in natural resource management. Likewise, the Climate Change Related Gender and Social Inclusion Strategy and Action Plan (2020 to 2030) has included forests, biodiversity, and watershed conservation as one of the priority thematic areas for integration of gender considerations. Affirmative policies and actions have underscored the importance of women in the conservation, management, and use of natural resources. However, the extent of women's involvement in resource management decisions is unknown. Community forestry and the buffer zone policy explicitly mandate women's representation in decision-making bodies and recognize their roles in biodiversity-related sectors. Despite this, the extent of women's involvement in decision-making structures, including their roles, influences, and intersectional issues, remains unknown. A gender-responsive grievance redress mechanism specifically linked to NBSAP implementation is yet to be developed. Women are consulted during NBSAP preparation and national biodiversity reporting, and capacity-building programs targeting women and marginalized groups exist in several sectors; however, the participation remains uneven and largely consultative. The representation of women—especially Indigenous women, Dalit women, women with disabilities, girls and women from minority communities in national-level decision-making bodies such as the National Biodiversity Coordination Committee remains inadequate. This NBSAP has identified gender responsiveness as a priority target and proposes women-specific biodiversity indicators across all targets as relevant. The lack of explicit recognition of women's rights to land ownership and control in many biodiversity-related legal frameworks remains a major gap, particularly within customary and communal tenure systems. Due to this limited access to land and resources, women often do not benefit equitably from conservation benefits, especially in community-based management. The impact of biodiversity loss also varies between women and men, yet a lack of data makes it difficult to fully grasp the many ways these differences manifest. Women and men often use and manage biodiversity differently, and women hold rich ecological and biodiversity knowledge, however this is insufficiently recognized in policy design, planning and monitoring. In community forestry and conservation initiatives, committees include women, but often without real influence over decisions. Women-led organizations are also not systematically involved in monitoring and

		reporting processes, which limits opportunities for feedback and adaptive management. In practice, gender provisions are frequently limited to participation quotas without ensuring substantive rights or decision-making authority for women. Inclusive benefit distribution is questionable, and its contribution to well-being is poorly explored. Power imbalances, fear of retaliation, lack of awareness, and inaccessible complaint procedures continue to discourage women, particularly those from marginalized communities, from voicing their concerns and seeking redress. The absence of a dedicated grievance mechanism further exacerbates barriers for women and girls who wish to raise concerns regarding land use, exclusion from conservation benefits, inadequate consultation, and the impacts on their livelihoods and cultural practices. A primary issue is the inconsistent application of gender-responsive provisions across various laws and policies. The exclusion of women persists despite affirmative action policies, where institutional hierarchies, knowledge dominance, markets, and cultural hegemony play key roles in women's exclusion from the decision-making process. Furthermore, the collection of sex-disaggregated data and implementation of gender-responsive monitoring mechanisms are weak or entirely absent in most biodiversity-related policies, especially those concerning water, wetlands, rangelands, protected areas, and environmental protection. This deficiency in data collection and the lack of meaningful gender indicators hinder the understanding of broader political and economic impacts on women, making it difficult to implement corrective measures. Intersectional vulnerabilities, such as those affecting women from various caste or age groups, are also not adequately monitored and addressed.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☐ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available. ☒ Not relevant. Please explain why: There is no Headline indicator for this target. **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** There is no Headline indicator for this target.

5	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	Question 23.1 Does your country have mechanisms for facilitating the full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership of all women and girls at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity? • Partially **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** Mechanisms are present in some but not all sectors (water resources). Question 23.2 Has your country adopted legislation or policy measures that explicitly recognize and protect all women and girls rights and access to land and natural or biodiversity resources? • Partially **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** Some rights are recognized for example on the use of forest resources, but no policy on water resources recognizes explicitly the rights of women and girls Question 23.3 Does your country explicitly apply a gender-responsive approach and recognize the contributions and roles of women and girls in its implementation of the Framework through its national reports of national biodiversity strategy action plan? • Partially **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** Gender inclusion is stated in most policies, including the former and present NBSAP and the 6th National Report. However it is not systematic across implementing sectors Question 23.4 Does your country conduct sex-disaggregated data collection and analyses to assess the differential impacts of biodiversity policies and programmes? • Partially **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** In policies, the disaggregation is often limited. **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Binary Indicator 23.b is computed as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". The indicator is computed based on a review of laws and documents relevant to the question: Environment Protection Act and Regulation (2019), Agriculture Development Strategy (2015-2035), Agrobiodiversity Policy (2014), National Forest Policy (2019), Forestry Sector Strategy (2016-2025), National Water Resources Policy (2020), National Water Plan (2002-2027), National Wetland Policy (2012), Rangeland Policy (2012), National Park and Wildlife Conservation Act (1973), Protected Area Management Strategy (2022-2030), NBSAP (2014-2020), NBSAP (2025-2030). The answers to all questions are Partially: mechanisms for facilitating the full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership of all women and girls at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity are present in some but not all sectors (water resources). Some of women's rights are recognized for example on the use of forest resources, but no policy on water resources recognizes explicitly the rights of women and girls. Gender inclusion is stated in most policies, including the former and present NBSAP and the 6th National Report. However, it is not systematic across implementing sectors. In policies, the disaggregation is often limited.
6	**Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Two National Indicators are proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Involvement of women and girls, including their intersections in the implementation and monitoring of NBSAP:* This indicator is disaggregated by group of rightsholders. It is compiled from the answers to five questions, based on a review of the NBSAP implementation, monitoring, and reporting mechanism: (a) Are women consulted by NBSAP implementation bodies or related institutions?; (b) Are women represented in decision-making committees?; (c) Are there capacity-building programs or resources targeting women?; (d) Are NBSAP monitoring and reports disaggregated by gender? Are women-specific indicators tracked?; and (e) Were women-led organizations consulted in

	from the submission of national targets)	the preparation of NBSAP progress reports or National Reports to CBD? As of 2024, its rating is "Partially" for all groups as there is very little disaggregated data in the NBSAP. • *Institutional mechanism for handling grievance on NBSAP Implementation:* This indicator is computed based on a review of the NBSAP implementation mechanism. Four criteria are checked for: (a) A responsible focal point in the federal government; (b) Clear procedures on the submission and review of complaints; (c) Elements on the accessibility of the mechanism; (d) Elements on the transparency and follow-up of grievances submitted. As of 2024, no mechanism was in place yet. This indicator's value is No.
7	**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on traditional knowledge, innovations and practices in Nepal are: • The Forest Act (2019) mandates representation of women in Community Forest User Group (CFUG) executive committees. In practice, many CFUGs require at least 50% women representation, and some have women-only groups managing community forests. Women actively participate in decision-making related to harvesting rules, forest protection, income generation activities and pro-poor fund allocation. Community forestry also supports women-led enterprises based on non-timber forest products (NTFPs), which strengthens both ecological stewardship and economic empowerment. (reference: https://dmgnepal.gov.np/uploads/documents/the-forests-act-2019-2076pdf-3933-223-1686833362.pdf) • Nepal provides a 25% discount in land registration fees when land is registered in a woman's name. This fiscal incentive has increased women's land ownership over time. While not biodiversity-specific, land tenure security strengthens women's participation in forest and agricultural biodiversity management. • Nepal's REDD+ implementation includes safeguards requiring stakeholder consultation, respect for Indigenous rights and grievance mechanisms. The Safeguard Information System monitors social inclusion and participation indicators. (reference: https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/system/files/documents/Nepal%20National%20REDD%2B%20Strategy.pdf)
8	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 15 (Life on Land), SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and supports SDG 15. It aligns with the CBD Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030) and KM-GBF commitments on gender-responsive implementation.

Target 26- Gender-responsive approach: *By 2030, promote a gender-responsive approach in biodiversity actions, ensuring full, equitable, meaningful, and informed participation of women and girls, including their intersections*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, access to resources and opportunities for women is enhanced	**26.1 Legal framework (including customary laws) guaranteeing women equal rights to land ownership and control *(Binary 23.b)***	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant mechanisms*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoLMCPA	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: *"Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)"*
By 2030, women's participation and representation in decision-making processes is enhanced By 2030, gender considerations are integrated in biodiversity management, especially in the NBSAP	**26.2 Involvement of women and girls, including their intersections in the implementation and monitoring of NBSAP**	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant mechanisms*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoFE & MoWCSC	
	26.2.1 Indigenous Peoples			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	26.2.2 Local Communities			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	26.2.3 Women			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	26.2.4 Dalits			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	26.2.5 Madhesi			No	No	Partially	Fully		
	26.2.6 Tharu			No	No	Partially	Fully		
	26.2.7 Muslims			No	No	Partially	Fully		
	26.2.8 Youth and Children			No	No	Partially	Fully		
	26.2.9 PWD			No	No	Partially	Fully		
	26.2.10 Minority and marginalized groups			No	No	Partially	Fully		
	26.3 Institutional mechanism for handling grievances on NBSAP Implementation	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant mechanisms*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	No	No	In process	Fully	MoFE	

Annex 3.27: Progress against national biodiversity target 27 – "Biosafety Measures"

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">National target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets or from the text of the global target when a national target does not exist for that global target)

By 2030, take policy, legal, and other precautionary measures to strengthen biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the CBD</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target</td><td>The results associated with this target will be achieved by (a) creating an enabling policy, legal, and administrative framework on biosafety, (b) building technical capacity in biosafety risk assessment and risk management, (c) enhancing awareness, collaboration, and knowledge sharing on biosafety issues, and (d) enhancing laboratory infrastructure and facilities for biosafety.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>Indicate the current level of progress towards the target</td><td>☐ On track to achieve target
☒ Progress made but at an insufficient rate
☐ No significant progress
☐ Not applicable
☐ Unknown
☐ Achieved</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td>Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation</td><td>Nepal has yet to formally ratify the Cartagena Protocol. The National Clearing House Mechanism, responsible for maintaining records of all activities related to biosafety within the country and reporting to the CBD, has also yet to be established. Despite this, the country has prepared Biosafety Guidelines (2005), a Biosafety Framework Policy (2006), and an outline of Biosafety Bill (2006), all aimed at ensuring an adequate level of protection during the transfer, handling, and use of LMOs produced through modern biotechnology. Likewise, a technical framework was prepared in 2006, covering scientific research and testing of seed, plants, food, feed, and animals containing GMOs. Provision related to biosafety and biosecurity are at least partially included in other policies. For example, the NARC's Strategic Vision for Agricultural Research (2011-2030) and National Seed Vision (2013-2025) mention the necessity of clear policies and guidelines on LMOs/GMOs. The National Agrobiodiversity Policy (201) calls for testing and research on GMOs and, if risks are foreseen, proposes imposing a ban. The Agriculture Development Strategy (2015-2035) has proposed the import, production, and use of GMOs only for research purposes. The Food Purity and Quality Act, 2024 , the Animal Health and Livestock Service Act (1999), and the Plant Quarantine and Protection Act (2022) regulate the import, export, and transport of biological and bioresource-based products, and provide measures to prevent the introduction and spread of harmful organisms, but do not explicitly target LMOs. Nevertheless, they include risk assessments for humans, animals, or plants. Nepal reopened imports of genetically modified (GM) products in 2021. Currently, the custom offices and quarantine offices thus allow the import of LMOs or products in accordance with their rules and regulations. Hence, basic sanitary and phytosanitary quality testing of agricultural, forestry products, food and feed, and pharmaceuticals exists in Nepal. The Plant Quarantine and Pesticides Management Centre allows the import of genetically modified canola, soybean, and maize for processing into edible oil or animal feed rather than direct human consumption. However, there are no comprehensive, official monitoring system and national statistics on the quantities of GMOs/LMOs imported into the country. There are laboratories in both the government and private sectors capable of detecting LMOs, but their capacity is unknown. Currently, no mechanism exists for accrediting and assessing laboratories: standards need to be developed for accreditation and assessment.

Despite the Supreme Court's 2014 ban on the import of all genetically modified organisms (GMOs), GMOs are entering the country haphazardly until the government issues a policy on their import. The Biosafety Framework laid out in the associated policy has not been effectively implemented due to the lack of a holistic, integrated legislative framework and a shortage of human resources to conduct biosafety research. The existing infrastructure and human resources (including limited GMO testing capacity at border labs, competencies in the research and testing of seed, plants, food, feed, and animals with GMOs, and awareness of LMOs/GMOs and their implications for human health and biological diversity) are inadequate to evaluate all LMOs across various aspects of biosafety, including risk assessments, examination, and management. This means that food imports such as soybeans and maize may be genetically modified but are not systematically tested or recorded, and because of open borders both in the south and the north, there is a high risk</td></tr>
</table>

		of GMOs and their products entering the country. National legislative mechanisms, human resources, and physical facilities for testing and regulating GMOs are thus not well established. Inadequate risk assessment, surveillance systems, and coordination among designated agencies further pose a challenge. The lack of accreditation/certification for laboratories for example challenges the detection, identification, safe transfer, and use of LMOs. Finally, the monitoring and reporting mechanisms are weak.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☐ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available. ☒ Not relevant. Please explain why: There is no Headline indicator for this target. **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** There is no Headline indicator for this target.
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	Question 17.1 Has your country established biosafety-related policy, legal, administrative and other measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention? • Fully **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** The National Biosafety Framework fully lays our measures as set out in the Convention, on both plant and animal products. Question 17.2 Does your country implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention? • Partially **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** A national framework for biosafety has been established; however, no comprehensive policy has yet been formally adopted, leaving gaps in legal and administrative implementation. Question 17.3 Has your country taken legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Parties, especially developing countries, that provide the genetic resources for such research as set out in paragraph 1 of Article 19 of the Convention? • Partially **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** The purpose of the Biotechnology policy is to increase production and productivity by means of research and development of biotechnology as well as transfer of technology and improve the living standards of Nepali people by achieving a significant progress in the field of public health and environment. Question 17.4 Has your country taken practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis by Parties, especially developing countries, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based on genetic resources provided by those Parties, as set out in paragraph 2 of Article 19 of the Convention? • Under development **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** The Biotechnology policy refers to the ABS Bill, which has been drafted but not validated. Question 17.5 Does your country carry out scientifically sound risk assessments on the use and release of living modified organisms? • Partially **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** As per the National Biosafety Framework, risk assessments are planned and conducted prior to the use or release of GMOs, evaluating potential impacts on human health, biodiversity, and the

		environment. This process also considers cultural and local values to ensure responsible application. Question 17.6 Does your country provide access to biosafety-related information for the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms? • Partially **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** Public access to biosafety information exists in part, with awareness efforts and information dissemination through various media. A national biosafety clearing house has been planned to facilitate the exchange of data at national, regional, and international levels, but full operationalization and accessibility remain limited. **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Binary Indicator 17.b is computed as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". In the NBSAP (2025-2030), this indicator is split between two targets: National Target 27 on biosafety, and National Target 28 that addresses separate biotechnology issues. However, it is reaggregated for reporting to the CBD, and is presented in this Target. The indicator is computed based on a review of laws and documents relevant to the question: National Biosafety Framework (2006), Environment Protection Act (2019) and Environment Protection Regulation (2020), Animal Health and Livestock Service Act (1999), Plant Quarantine and Protection Act (2022), and Biotechnology Policy (2006). As of 2024, the National Biosafety Act fully lays our measures as set out in the Convention, on both plant and animal products: the rating for Question 17.1 is "Fully". However, no comprehensive policy has yet been formally adopted, leaving gaps in legal and administrative implementation: the rating for Question 17.2 is "Partially". In the National Biosafety Framework, risk assessments are planned and conducted prior to the use or release of GMOs, evaluating potential impacts on human health, biodiversity, and the environment: the rating for Question 17.5 is "Partially". Likewise, public access to biosafety information exists in part, with awareness efforts and information dissemination through various media. A national biosafety clearing house has been planned to facilitate the exchange of data at national, regional, and international levels, but full operationalization and accessibility remain limited: the rating for Question 17.6 is "Partially". The purpose of the Biotechnology policy is to increase production and productivity by means of research and development of biotechnology as well as transfer of technology: the rating for Question 17.3 is "Fully". For sharing the benefits linked with biotechnology, the policy refers to the ABS Bill, which has been drafted but not validated: the rating for Question 17.4 is "Under development".
	Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Two National Indicators are proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Administrative mechanism for effective operation and monitoring of biosafety measures, including national designated National Laboratory systems, checkpoints, quarantine, and phytosanitary measures:* This indicator is computed based on a review of all mechanisms relevant to the question, such as the National Biosafety Framework (2006), Environment Protection Act (2019) and Environment Protection Rules (2020), Animal Health and Livestock Service Act (1999), Plant Quarantine and Protection Act (2007). It is is compiled from the answers to five questions: (a) Is there an accredited lab system for LMO detection and testing?; (b) Are customs and border agencies equipped to screen LMOs?; (c) Do quarantine and phytosanitary systems include biosafety risks?; (d) Is there an integrated mechanism linking laboratories, border control, Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE), and agriculture/health ministries? (e) Is there a monitoring system? As of 2024, the rating for this indicator is "Partially", as equipment of customs and border agencies is not explicitly planned for in any policy. • *Development and operationalization of a risk assessment, handling, transportation and management mechanism for the introduction of living modified organisms into the environment:* This indicator is computed based on a review of all mechanisms relevant to the question, such as the National Biosafety Framework (2006), Environment Protection Act (2019) and Environment Protection Regulation (2020),

		Animal Health and Livestock Service Act (1999), Plant Quarantine and Protection Act (2022). Such a mechanism would require: (a) A risk assessment system, with approval/licensing procedures and institutions; (b) Handling and transportation protocols, including quarantine and phytosanitary measures; (c) Management and post-release monitoring of LMOs; and (d) A designated competent authority. As of 2024, this indicator is rated "Partially:, as most criteria are met but handling and transportation protocols are mentioned but not laid out in the National Biosafety Framework. Some policies make up for this issue on Plants and Animals, but LMOs are not specifically mentioned.
	Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on traditional knowledge, innovations and practices in Nepal are: • Nepal developed the National Biosafety Framework Policy (2006) and accompanying Biosafety Guidelines (2005) as part of its commitment to implementing Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity. These documents establish precautionary principles governing the transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms (LMOs). The framework defines institutional responsibilities for scientific risk assessment, regulatory review and environmental safeguards. Although the draft Biosafety Bill (2006) has not yet been enacted, the framework provides the principal policy reference for biotechnology governance in Nepal and serves as the foundation for alignment with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. • The Plant Quarantine and Protection Act (2022) provides the legal basis for regulating the import, export and transit of plant materials that may pose biological risks, including genetically modified crops. The Plant Quarantine and Pesticides Management Centre (PQPMC) operates quarantine offices at border points and conducts sanitary and phytosanitary inspections. Under this framework, imports of genetically modified soybean, maize and canola for processing are subject to regulatory control. While monitoring systems remain underdeveloped, the quarantine regime constitutes an operational precautionary mechanism for reducing uncontrolled LMO introduction into Nepal's agro-ecosystems.
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 15 by reducing risks to ecosystems from LMOs; SDG 3 (Health) and SDG 2 (Food Safety) by strengthening precautionary measures in biotechnology use; SDG 16 (Peace, justice and institutions) by strengthening regulatory and institutional frameworks. Internationally, it aligns with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, Article 8(g) of the CBD, WTO SPS obligations, and KM-GBF Target 17 on biosafety.

Target 27- Biosafety measures: *By 2030, take policy, legal, and other precautionary measures to strengthen biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the CBD*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, a policy, legal, and administrative framework for biosafety is established	**27.1 Policy, legal, and administrative mechanisms for biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention *(Binary 17.b)***	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant mechanisms*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoFE & MoALD	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: *"Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)"*
By 2030, technical capacity and competency in risk assessment and management is strengthened	**27.2 Administrative mechanism for effective operation and monitoring of biosafety measures, including national designated National Laboratory systems, checkpoints, quarantine, and phytosanitary measures**	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant mechanisms*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoFE & MoALD	
	27.3 Development and operationalization of a risk assessment, handling, transportation and management mechanism for the introduction of living modified organisms into the environment	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant mechanisms*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoFE & MoALD	

Annex 3.28: Progress against national biodiversity target 28 – "Biotechnology"

National target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets or from the text of the global target when a national target does not exist for that global target) **By 2030, strengthen institutional capacity for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits**		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	The results associated with this target will be achieved by (a) strengthening the legal, policy and administrative framework on biotechnology, (b) strengthening technical capacity in research and development in biotechnology, (c) incentivizing the public and private sectors on research and development in biotechnology, and (d) establishing a mechanism for sharing benefits from biotechnology development equitably.
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☐ On track to achieve target ☒ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	The Biotechnology policy (2006) aims to increase production and productivity through research and development in biotechnology, as well as transfer of technology, and to improve the living standards of Nepali people by achieving significant progress in public health and the environment. The policy has identified five priority sectors for research and development: Forests, Agriculture and Foodgrains; Human Health, Animals and Plants; Environment and Biodiversity; Industry; and Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Technology. Generally, three broad categories of biotechnology are practiced worldwide: tissue culture, molecular marker technology, and genetic engineering. In Nepal, tissue culture is widely used, especially in agriculture and horticulture, to produce disease-free planting materials, including banana, potato, sugarcane, ginger, orchid, strawberry, cardamom, flowers & ornamental plants. DNA marker technology is limited to assessing the genetic diversity of domesticated and wild species of flora and fauna, especially in academic research. Biotechnological tools are also used in livestock and fish research. Several government research facilities, such as the Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (NAST), Department of Plant Resources (DPR), Nepal Agricultural Research Council (NARC), Department of Agriculture (DoA), Department of Livestock Services (DoLS), as well as academic and private laboratories are using molecular and biotechnological tools for the conservation, characterization, and sustainable utilization of high-value biodiversity, including disease diagnosis using PCR technology, exploration of beneficial microbes, genetic diversity characterization, and DNA Barcoding. The number of such research facilities or laboratories within the country is not known. Furthermore, research and development is often at an early stage. The status of genetic engineering product development, i.e., living organisms or useful products produced by altering DNA in a laboratory, is unknown or has not yet been brought under the public or market domain. A few DNA marker-based products, mainly in rice, wheat, and potato, have been tested and evaluated. Though Nepal has built a biotechnology policy, its implementation is fragmented. Overlapping roles and responsibilities between sectoral ministries and among government research facilities are an issue, especially between the NAST, DPR, and NARC. The nature of the work performed by several research facilities and private laboratories is unknown due to poor information sharing and coordination, leading to duplication of efforts. For example, both the NAST and the DPR are

		working on DNA characterization of medicinal plants, but coordination between them is limited. Inadequate policy, legal, and institutional mechanisms for biotechnology research and development, limited infrastructure, and poor linkage between academic research and product development further pose challenges. Most molecular marker technologies are confined to research, and their use for genetic engineering product development is limited. In addition, human resources on the issue are inadequate, lack capacity and suffer from a brain drain. Dependence on imported biological materials, reagents, and technologies raises costs and complicates research continuity. Finally, there is no central database and little to no access to research information, and there are no incentives for biotechnology entrepreneurs (no specific seed funding, incubation support, or acceleration programs).
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)[13]	☐ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available. ☒ Not relevant. Please explain why: There is no Headline indicator for this target. **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** There is no Headline indicator for this target.
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator[14]** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	**Comments that will be reported in the platform (if needed):** Binary Indicator 17.b is computed as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". In the NBSAP (2025-2030), this indicator is split between two targets: National Target 27 on biosafety, and National Target 28 that addresses separate biotechnology issues. However, it is reaggregated for reporting to the CBD, and is presented in Target 27.
	Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Two National Indicators are proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *National Clearing House mechanism for risk assessment, handling, and management on the release of new products/technology*: As of 2024, no mechanism exists on the matter and can be reviewed by this question: this indicators' value is No • *Number of biotechnology-related products or processes commercialized in collaboration with the private sectors and industries (national and international):* This indicator follows the number of biotechnology-related products or processes patented as listed by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies (records of industrial biotechnology licenses). As of 2024, there is no centralized data available for this indicator: its reported value is NA
	Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on traditional knowledge, innovations and practices in Nepal are: • The National Agriculture Genetic Resources Centre (NAGRC) and the DPR have applied tissue culture and in vitro propagation techniques for the conservation and multiplication of high-value and threatened plant species. Tissue culture laboratories have supported the propagation of

[13] See the online reporting tool for an example of how the submission of data has been included in the tool.
[14] See annexes I and III to decision 16/31 for the list of binary indicators.

		crops such as potato and banana, as well as selected medicinal and aromatic plant species. This biotechnology application contributes to reducing pressure on wild plant populations by enabling large-scale propagation from limited genetic material. It also supports farmers through provision of disease-free planting material, thereby enhancing productivity while reducing extraction from natural ecosystems. (reference: NAGRC annual reports) • Nepal has strengthened wildlife forensic capacity through DNA analysis to combat illegal wildlife trade. Wildlife forensic laboratories analyze seized specimens (e.g., tiger, rhino, leopard derivatives) to determine species origin and support legal prosecution. This application of biotechnology supports biodiversity conservation by strengthening enforcement against poaching and trafficking. DNA-based identification enhances evidence reliability in wildlife crime cases and contributes to international cooperation under CITES. (reference: DNPWC annual reports)
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) by promoting agricultural innovation; SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) through research capacity development, and SDG 15 (Life on Land) by ensuring biotechnology use does not harm biodiversity. It aligns with KM-GBF Target 17 (biosafety and biotechnology) and complements CBD Article 19 on biotechnology and benefit-sharing.

Target 28- Biotechnology: *By 2030, strengthen institutional capacity for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Responsible agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, policy, legal, and administrative mechanisms on biotechnology are developed	**28.1 Policy, legal and administrative mechanisms for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 *(Binary 17.b)***	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant mechanisms*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoFE & MoALD	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: *"Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)"*
	28.2 National Clearing House mechanism for risk assessment, handling, and management on the release of new products/technology		**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	No	No	Partially	Fully	MoFE & MoALD	
By 2030, biotechnology-related products or processes are developed or commercialized	**28.3 Number of biotechnology-related products or processes commercialized in collaboration with the private sectors and industries (national and international)**	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (MoICS)*	Number	NA	NA	1	2	MoFE & MoALD	

Annex 3.29: Progress against national biodiversity target 29 – "Capacity Building"

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">National target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets or from the text of the global target when a national target does not exist for that global target)

By 2028, enhance functional capacity for biodiversity conservation and management at all levels and sectors, including for IPLCs</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target</td><td>The results associated with this target will be achieved by (a) developing a plan, policy, and instruments for addressing capacity building and development needs, (b) developing competent human resources across all levels of government, sectors, non-government, and IPLCs on biodiversity, (c) enhancing the knowledge of teachers and students in secondary schools on biodiversity and (d) developing and engaging local resource persons for delivering services on biodiversity.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>Indicate the current level of progress towards the target</td><td>☐ On track to achieve target
☒ Progress made but at an insufficient rate
☐ No significant progress
☐ Not applicable
☐ Unknown
☐ Achieved</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td>Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation</td><td>Capacity development is a high priority in sectoral plans and programs. The National Forest Policy (2019), Forestry Sector Strategy (2016-2025), Agriculture Policy (2004), National Wetland Policy (2012), Rangeland Policy (2012), and Agrobiodiversity Policy (2014) suggest various capacity building measures at all levels of government and for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs). These are largely focused on building technical capacity on the subject matter, such as forest fire management, forest management, or silvicultural operations. Academic institutions, especially in the biodiversity sector, also focus on the technical aspects of biodiversity, such as species and ecosystem conservation, but undermine functional or governance aspects, thus creating a shortage of human resources for effective policy design and implementation. In practice, the government organizes several capacity-building activities and integrates them into its annual plan, but the training topics and participants' information are scattered. The Forests Research and Training Centre (FRTC) also organizes short-term training for forest officials focusing on technical aspects. Furthermore, several government officials and stakeholders participated in learning experiences, training, and capacity development programs carried out nationally and internationally; however, the impact of these trainings is poorly reflected in management decisions. Oftentimes, capacity building, educational opportunities and long-term professional development in the biodiversity sector are sporadic and do not align with the country's priorities or with organizational needs. IPLCs are also provided with short-term training on biodiversity issues, but capacity development needs are not specifically assessed, meaning that a holistic planning is not carried out. A comprehensive capacity development plan focusing on both technical and functional skills, targeting all sectors, levels of government and IPLCs, has yet to be conducted. Information on government officials at all tiers (federal, provincial, and local) who have completed higher studies, short-term or advanced training (seven days or more) on biodiversity-related subjects, nationally or internationally, is not available. At the school level, the National Curriculum Framework for School Education (2022) aims to develop responsible citizens who will contribute to sustainable development by protecting, enhancing, and utilizing natural and national heritage, as well as the environment. Secondary (Grade 9 and 10) and Basic Education (Grade 9) curriculum cover environment, nature, and biodiversity-related topics. An optional course on environmental education at secondary and higher secondary levels (Grades 10, 11, and 12) provides students with a general understanding of the fundamental laws and principles governing environmental sustainability.

Capacity building is often seen as an isolated activity, with a largely technical focus on knowledge and skill development rather than on functional capacity development. Achieving national targets of the NBSAP may be constrained by inadequate human resources and by knowledge and skills in relevant subjects. Currently, the capacity requirements for implementing this NBSAP are unknown. The absence of a comprehensive capacity development plan may affect institutional performance, weaken stakeholder coordination, and reduce the long-term sustainability of conservation actions. Training and education programs fail to sufficiently address country-specific needs and priorities, including for</td></tr>
</table>

		national biodiversity strategies, conservation policies, and emerging challenges. Repeated exposure to a subject training, fellowships, and mentorship are further limited, especially at different career levels. In schools and academic institutions, teaching is often constrained by access to the current state of knowledge. More importantly, there is no mechanism for dialogue and communication among teachers, students, and policymakers regarding the challenges faced in teaching subjects related to the environment and biodiversity. The limited coordination and collaboration among academia, the government, and the private sector further exacerbate this problem. A training curriculum fully aligned with the biodiversity strategy has yet to be developed, especially regarding functional aspects. There are also challenges in deploying and using existing capacity for biodiversity, including nurturing and sustaining capacities over time.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☐ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available. ☒ Not relevant. Please explain why: There is no Headline indicator for this target. **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** There is no Headline indicator for this target.
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	Question 20.1: Does your country have national capacity-building and development action plan(s) or other plans, policies or instruments for addressing capacity-building and development needs for biodiversity?] • Fully **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** Most documents include provisions for capacity-building. All groups are concerned for this criterion. Question 20.2 Does your country have measures to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities in capacity-building and development for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply) • Select none **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** Women, IPs, LCs, Dalits, Youth and Children, other minorities are mentioned in at least mentioned one document, but not across all sectors. No provision ensures the full and effective participation of specified groups in capacity building and development for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Question 20.3 Has your country undertaken a national capacity self-assessment or other processes for assessing the capacity needs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? • Partially **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** The Forest Sector Strategy has provisions for a capacity needs assessment. However, they have not been implemented yet and only look at the Forest sector. Question 20.4 Has your country undertaken a national assessment of the capacity-building and development needs of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth, and people with disabilities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply) • Select none **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** Women, IPs, LCs, Dalits, Youth and Children, other minorities are mentioned in at least mentioned one document, but not across all sectors. No provision ensures a national assessment of the capacity-building and development needs of indigenous peoples and local communities,

		women and girls, children and youth, and people with disabilities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity Question 20.5 Has your country established partnerships to foster joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capabilities, including through South-South, North- South and triangular cooperation? • Fully **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** As of 2024, based on MoF financial data (presented in the latest Biodiversity expenditure review), the Government of Nepal engaged in more than 25 partnerships with other governments (e.g. Australia, the EU, UK, USA) and international organizations (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, FAO) and 20 partnerships with NGOs, all including technical cooperation. Some of these, such as ADB, reflect South-South cooperation. **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Binary Indicator 20.b is computed as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". In the NBSAP (2025-2030), this indicator is split between two targets: National Target 29 on capacity building, and National Target 31. However, it is reaggregated for reporting to the CBD, and is presented in this Target. The indicator is computed based on a review of all policies directly linked with biodiversity: National Forest Policy (2019), Forestry Sector Strategy (2016-2025), Agriculture Policy (2004), Agriculture Development Strategy (2015-2035), National Wetland Policy (2012), National Ramsar Strategy (2018-2024), Rangeland Policy (2012), as well as relevant programmes on scientific cooperation. The rating is also disaggregated by relevant groups of rightsholders. Most documents include provisions for capacity-building. All groups are concerned for this criterion: the rating for Question 20.1 is Fully. However, only the Forestry Sector Strategy (2016-2025) has provisions for a capacity needs assessment but they have not been implemented yet and only look at the Forest sector: the rating for Question 20.3 is Partially. Women, IPs, LCs, Dalits, Youth and Children, other minorities are mentioned in at least mentioned one document, but not across all sectors. No provision ensures the full and effective participation of specified groups in capacity building and development for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Likewise, no provision ensures a national assessment of the capacity-building and development needs of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth, and people with disabilities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. No group can be ticked for Questions 20.2 and 20.4. Finally, as of 2024, based on Ministry of Finance (MoF)financial data (presented in the latest Biodiversity expenditure review), the Government of Nepal engaged in more than 25 partnerships with other governments (e.g. Australia, the EU, UK, USA) and international organizations (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, FAO) and 20 partnerships with NGOs, all including technical cooperation. Some of these, such as ADB, reflect South-South cooperation. The rating for Question 20.5 is thus Fully.
	Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target (pre-populated from the submission	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Four National Indicators are proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Integration of biodiversity in school curricula at the secondary and higher secondary levels*: This indicator reviews the coursebooks of grades 8 to 12 on environmental-related subjects. Such an integration should feature: Stocktaking the biodiversity profile of the country, Threats and risks to biodiversity, Biodiversity management practices. As of 2024, these topics are integrated in several curricula: the rating for this indicator is Fully. • *Government officials at all tiers (federal, provincial, and local government) having completed higher studies or advanced training (seven days or more) on biodiversity-related subjects in National and International institutions*: This indicator is the number of officials having completed studies on life sciences, as reported by Ministry of

	of national targets)	Forests and Environment (MoFE) and Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD). As of 2024, there is no centralized data for this indicator: its reported value is NA • *Government officials at all tiers (federal, provincial, and local government) trained (above 7 days) on biodiversity related subjects in national and international institutions*: This indicator is the number of officials having completed training on life sciences, as reported by MoFE and MoALD. As of 2024, there is no centralized data for this indicator: its reported value is NA • *IPLCs and their institutions trained on the biodiversity sector (with at least three-day events)*: This indicator is the number of IPLCs having completed training on life sciences, as reported by MoFE and MoALD. As of 2024, there is no centralized data for this indicator: its reported value is NA.
	Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on traditional knowledge, innovations and practices in Nepal are: • In at least one book of class 10, the curriculum in Science and technology covers: Climate change, effects of climate change, causes of climate change, measures to control climate change, endangered plants and animals of Nepal, conservation measures for endangered and rare plants, measures of conservation of wildlife, protected animals and birds, medicinal plants of traditional use in Nepal (reference: https://moecdc.gov.np/content/205/early-childhood-development-and-course-of-education-/). • The Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) conducts conservation education programs in buffer zones and surrounding communities. Activities include school-based eco-clubs, anti-poaching awareness campaigns, and community meetings on human–wildlife conflict mitigation. These programs strengthen local understanding of species conservation, ecosystem connectivity and coexistence strategies. Buffer zone revenue-sharing mechanisms support funding for awareness activities, ensuring continuity (reference: DNPWC annual reports)
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and SDG 15 (Life on Land). It aligns with KM-GBF Target 21 on knowledge and awareness.

Target 29- Capacity building: *By 2028, enhance functional capacity for biodiversity conservation and management at all levels and sectors, including for IPLCs*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2028, capacity building and development measures are strengthened	**29.1 Mechanism for building capacities of IPLCs *(Binary 20.b)***	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant mechanisms*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	Partially	Partially	Fully	Fully	FRTC/MoFE	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: *"Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)"*
	29.1.1 Indigenous Peoples			Partially	Partially	Fully	Fully		
	29.1.2 Local Communities			Partially	Partially	Fully	Fully		
	29.1.3 Women			Partially	Partially	Fully	Fully		
	29.1.4 Dalits			Partially	Partially	Fully	Fully		
	29.1.5 Madhesi			No	No	Fully	Fully		
	29.1.6 Tharu			No	No	Fully	Fully		
	29.1.7 Muslims			No	No	Fully	Fully		
	29.1.8 Youth, Children			Partially	Partially	Fully	Fully		
	29.1.9 PWD			No	No	Fully	Fully		
	29.1.10 Minority and marginalized groups			No	No	Fully	Fully		
By 2028, academic institutions and schools fully integrate biodiversity into their curricula	**29.2 Integration of biodiversity in school curricula at the secondary and higher secondary levels**	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant coursebooks*	%	NA	Fully	Fully	Fully	MoEST	
By 2030, government and non-government stakeholders, including IPLCs, are capacitated on biodiversity	**29.3 Government officials at all tiers (federal, provincial, and local government) having completed higher studies or advanced training (seven days or more) on biodiversity-related subjects in National and International institutions**	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (MoFE, MoALD)*	Number	NA	NA	75	150	FRTC/MoFE	
	29.3.1 Federal			NA	NA	20	40		
	29.3.2 Provincial			NA	NA	35	70		
	29.3.3 Local			NA	NA	20	40		
	29.4 Government officials at all tiers (federal, provincial, and local government) trained (above 7 days) on biodiversity-related subjects in National and International institutions	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (MoFE, MoALD)*	Number	NA	NA	200	400	FRTC/MoFE	
	29.4.1 Federal			NA	NA	20	40		

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
	29.4.2 Provincial			NA	NA	30	60		
	29.4.3 Local			NA	NA	150	300		
	29.5 IPLCs and their institutions trained on the biodiversity sector (with at least three-day events)	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (MoFE, MoALD)*	Number	NA	NA	100	200	FRTC/MoFE	

Annex 3.30: Progress against national biodiversity target 30 – "Monitoring and knowledge management"

By 2028, Strengthen monitoring and knowledge management at all levels and sectors		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	The results associated with this target will be achieved by (a) developing and strengthening a comprehensive monitoring mechanism at the national and sub-national levels, and (b) developing and implementing a mechanism for periodic reviews of the NBSAP
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☒ On track to achieve target ☐ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	The Government of Nepal periodically conducts a progress review of its NBSAP implementation and reports to the CBD in the context of National Reporting cycles. In 2024, an implementation review of the previous NBSAP (2014-2020) showed that nearly half of the targets remain partially achieved. Following consultations with stakeholders at all levels of government and across sectors, the Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE) endorsed its NBSAP vision document in October 2025, with 1 mission or goal, 7 strategic objectives, 36 national targets, and 159 monitoring indicators. They form the basis for this NBSAP's monitoring framework. The monitoring framework is presented in Chapter 7 of this NBSAP, which will be published alongside a separate Technical document defining indicators and sub-indicators in detail, including sources of information, methods of computation and the interpretation of values. Baselines and targets for 2030 were calculated and defined in consultations with stakeholders and sectoral experts. Of all the indicators (159), around 58.6% are related to biodiversity conservation, management, and sustainable use; 19.7% are related to IPLCs and protecting their rights; and 21.7% are related to mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors. Baseline values for 2020 and a 2024 status are available for around 78% of the indicators. Some indicators related to activities, such as the number of persons trained and the area planted or restored, have no baseline value available. The KM-GBF monitoring framework comprises 53 indicators, including 37 headline indicators (27 without duplicates) and 16 binary indicators. Of the 27 different global Headline indicators, baseline and progress data are available for 19, and all 16 Binary indicators are reported on. An NBSAP framework is proposed in this document but has yet to be implemented and localized. The MoFE annually monitors its plans and programs and reports progress, but the information is scattered. The MoFE is developing a database and knowledge-sharing portals for monitoring progress but they are not specifically targeted for biodiversity in general or for NBSAP implementation. Currently, there is no national Biodiversity Information Management System covering all levels of government and sectors. Similarly, mechanisms for sharing progress and reporting on biodiversity-related plans and programs within sectoral agencies are lacking. A National Biodiversity Coordination Committee was created to coordinate on biodiversity issues, but is not operational and has not regularly met. Hence, there is no comprehensive and functional mechanism for joint planning and monitoring among stakeholders and for reviewing the implementation status at all levels of government. Effective monitoring, including the use of indicators aligned with the Global Framework, highly depends on the availability of good-quality data, information, and knowledge. A limiting factor for sustainable management of land and biological resources is the lack of evidence-based data and trends to assess changes and the efficiency of management programs. This NBSAP has made considerable efforts in computing baseline and status values for most indicators, some of which need further update and validation. For example, as indicated in the definitions, for some indicators, data was available for years around 2020 and 2024 but not on these specific years. Currently, no comprehensive database has been established for monitoring results and stakeholder meetings are often held for specific review and reporting purposes, rather than systematically. As a result, many of the targets from the previous NBSAP (2014-2020) remained unachieved. This NBSAP proposes a monitoring framework that has yet to be operationalized, including capacity-building for stakeholders to collate data and report results. Furthermore, provincial-level sectoral agencies are primarily responsible for

		implementing and monitoring some programs, and their roles are crucial in reporting results or progress. However, there is no provincial-level monitoring and reporting mechanism aligned with the NBSAP, which would be critical for creating baselines, regularly assessing progress, and taking necessary action.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☒ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available. ☐ Not relevant. Please explain why: **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Headline indicator 21.1 is the percentage of headline indicators in the national monitoring framework where national biodiversity datasets, traditional knowledge, and monitoring schemes are available for use, as listed in this NBSAP. It is computed as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". For the year 2024 or around, 70.4% of the Headline indicators had data to report on.
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	**There is no Binary indicator under this Target.**
	Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Two National Indicators are proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Operationalization of the National Biodiversity Information Management System at all levels of government* : As of 2024, there is no such mechanism to review: the indicator's value is No • *Multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder mechanism to review performance and facilitate the implementation of the NBSAP at the Provincial Level (Provincial Joint Review Mechanism):* As of 2024, there is no such mechanism to review: the indicator's value is No
	Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on traditional knowledge, innovations and practices in Nepal are: • Nepal has developed a comprehensive NBSAP (2025-2030) Monitoring Framework aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The framework includes 159 indicators covering state, pressure, response and benefit dimensions. Baseline (2020) and status (2024) values were computed using standardized methodologies and validated through expert consultations. This structured indicator system strengthens national reporting capacity and improves consistency between CBD reporting and domestic biodiversity planning. It also clarifies institutional responsibilities for data collection and periodic reporting.
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) by strengthening transparency, accountability and evidence-based decision-making in environmental governance; SDG 15 (Life on Land) by generating reliable data; and SDG 13 (Climate Action) by linking biodiversity data with climate mitigation reporting under UNFCCC; SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) by strengthening collaboration between national institutions, international conventions (CBD, UNFCCC, CITES) and development partners. Where biodiversity monitoring systems incorporate disaggregated data, the target also indirectly contributes to SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) by supporting inclusive and equitable biodiversity governance.

Target 30- Monitoring and knowledge management: *By 2028, Strengthen monitoring and knowledge management at all levels and sectors*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2028, an operational monitoring mechanism for this NBSAP is established aligning with the K-M GBF	**30.1 Indicators on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming Montreal Global biodiversity framework (Number of headline indicators used)** ***(Headline 21.1)***	**Collated** *Computed from this NBSAP*	%	70.4	70.4	75	80	MoFE	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: *"Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)"*
	30.2 Operationalization of the National Biodiversity Information Management System at all levels of government	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant mechanisms*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	No	No	Fully	Fully	MoFE	
By 2028, operational mechanisms for a periodic review of NBSAP implementation at the national and province level are established	**30.3 Multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder mechanism to review performance and facilitate the implementation of the NBSAP at the Provincial Level (Provincial Joint Review Mechanism)**	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant mechanisms*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	No	No	Fully	Fully	MoFE	

Annex 3.31: Progress against national biodiversity target 31 – "Research and Innovation"

By 2030, foster transboundary collaboration and cooperation on joint scientific research, technological innovation, and technical cooperation, including dissemination and use		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	The results associated with this target will be achieved by (a) strengthening partnerships to foster joint technology development and joint scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; (b) strengthening academic research and monitoring capabilities to address biodiversity challenges; and (c). enhancing access to technology, innovation, scientific and technical cooperation.
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☐ On track to achieve target ☒ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	Many technical cooperation and joint scientific research projects are already being carried out in partnership among academic institutions in the global South and North. Research institutions in Nepal such as the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC), Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (NAST), as well as universities are conducting joint research to advance technological innovation. In addition, many bilateral projects are carried out in and in partnership with other countries. However, there is no mechanism for documenting such collaborations in a comprehensive manner, including the sharing of results from innovations and research findings from these studies. Indeed, Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE) issues research permits to international agencies conducting research in collaboration with national institutions, but records are not consistently maintained and the existing mechanism fails to provide regular research-based updates on the status and trends of biodiversity, good practices and innovations/technologies relevant to decision-makers, the civil society and private sector. Likewise, research institutions, both national and international, insufficiently share on their research findings or technological innovations. Academic and research institutions conduct scientific research and publish peer-reviewed papers in high-impact-factor national and international journals; however, research is not always aligned with policy-relevant issues. This can be caused by the absence of a knowledge-sharing platform among academia, policymakers, and other relevant stakeholders including Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), for identifying research subjects and disseminate findings. Information on joint technology development and scientific research programs linked with technical cooperation remains unavailable, leading to missed opportunities for learning and replication. Weak research monitoring, inadequate human resources and skills at the national level, and limited funds allocated at the national level for conducting research are further challenges. Access to technologies useful for addressing biodiversity issues remains difficult due to financial constraints, limited institutional frameworks, limited capacity, and intellectual property barriers. No direct or official incentive exists for research scholars and institutions to collaborate with international agencies for technological innovation. As a result, many collaborations occur informally and go unnoticed. A robust framework for monitoring joint technology development and scientific research programs is thus missing. In addition, a mechanism for identifying research priorities aligned with the country's biodiversity challenges among researchers, policymakers, and stakeholders including IPLCs is missing, and its establishment could facilitate selecting research subjects and disseminating findings.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☐ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available. ☒ Not relevant. Please explain why: There is no Headline Indicator for this target. **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** There is no Headline Indicator for this target.

5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	**Comments that will be reported in the platform (if needed):** Binary Indicator 20.b is computed as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". In the NBSAP (2025-2030), this indicator is split between two targets: National Target 29 on capacity building, and National Target 31. However, it is reaggregated for reporting to the CBD, and is presented in Target 29.
6.	**Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Two National Indicators are proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Multistakeholder and Multisectoral institutional mechanisms for identifying knowledge gaps and identifying research priorities*: As of 2024, there is no such mechanism: the reported value is No. • *Funds allocated for biodiversity-related long-term (more than 3 years) scientific research and technological innovation from the government*: This indicator monitors the total expenditure on scientific research for biodiversity, through grants and project fundings with a duration of more than 3 years. As of 2024, there is no centralized data on funds allocated for long-term biodiversity related research and innovation: the reported value is NA.
7.	**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on traditional knowledge, innovations and practices in Nepal are: • The International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, headquartered in Kathmandu, plays a key role in strengthening transboundary scientific cooperation relevant to biodiversity conservation in Nepal and the wider Hindu Kush Himalaya region. Through collaborative research programs involving eight member countries, ICIMOD supports ecosystem monitoring, biodiversity assessments, glacier and watershed research, and landscape-level conservation planning. Initiatives such as the Kangchenjunga Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative promote harmonized biodiversity monitoring methodologies, geospatial analysis and coordinated management of shared ecosystems. ICIMOD also provides technical training, knowledge exchange platforms and regional policy dialogue mechanisms that enhance national research capacity in biodiversity science and climate adaptation. By linking biodiversity conservation with mountain livelihoods and climate resilience, ICIMOD contributes directly to joint scientific research, technology transfer and regional cooperation in line with Target 31. (reference: https://www.icimod.org/) • WWF Nepal implements regional conservation initiatives under the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) and the Sacred Himalayan Landscape (SHL), in partnership with WWF India and WWF Bhutan. These programs promote coordinated monitoring of flagship species (tiger, rhino, elephant), habitat connectivity, anti-poaching cooperation and landscape-level biodiversity planning across borders. (reference: https://www.wwfnepal.org/our_working_areas/tal2/)
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) by strengthening research capacity and technological innovation. It advances SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) through international scientific cooperation and knowledge exchange. By supporting evidence-based biodiversity management, it also contributes to SDG 15 (Life on Land) and SDG 13 (Climate Action).

Target 31- Research and Innovation: *By 2030, foster transboundary collaboration and cooperation on joint scientific research, technical cooperation, and technological innovation, including dissemination and use*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, partnerships on joint technology development and scientific research programs are enhanced	**31.1 Partnerships to foster joint technology development and joint scientific research programs for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capabilities, including through South-South, North-South, and triangular cooperation *(Binary 20.b)***	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant mechanisms*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully	MoFE & MoALD	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: *"Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)"*
By 2030, the scientific capacity to address biodiversity challenges is enhanced	**31.2 Multistakeholder and Multisectoral institutional mechanisms for identifying knowledge gaps and identifying research priorities**	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant mechanisms*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	No	No	Partially	Fully	MoFE & MoALD	
	31.3 Funds allocated for biodiversity-related long-term (more than 3 years) scientific research and technological innovation from the government	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (MoFE, MoALD)*	Constant 2020 million USD	NA	NA	2	5	MoFE & MoALD	

Annex 3.32: Progress against national biodiversity target 32 – "Coordination and collaboration"

By 2028, establish institutional arrangements at all levels of government for inter-sectoral and inter-government communication, coordination, and collaboration for biodiversity management		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	The results associated with this target will be achieved by (a) promoting inter-sectoral and inter-governmental coordination and collaboration at the national level; (b) promoting inter-sectoral and inter-governmental coordination and collaboration in provinces; (c) promoting inter-sectoral coordination and collaboration at the local level, and (d) promoting bilateral and multi-lateral inter-government coordination.
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☒ On track to achieve target ☐ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	The Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE) is primarily responsible for guiding, coordinating, and monitoring the implementation of this NBSAP, and for facilitating policy guidance, intersectoral coordination, and oversight to ensure alignment of biodiversity actions across national, provincial, and local levels. To this effect, the previous NBSAP (2014-2020) proposed establishing a 27-member national biodiversity coordination committee (NBCC) under the leadership of the Honorable Minister of Forests and Environment. However, this committee is not functional and has not met on a regular basis as proposed in the NBSAP. In addition, the four thematic committee that were recommended in the previous strategy were never formed and operationalized. Outside of NBSAPs: • At the federal level: A National Coordinating Council exists to manage coordination and interrelations between the federation and the province in accordance with the Federation, Province and Local Level (Coordination and Inter-relation) Act. Nepal's Federal Parliament also has a thematic committee on Agriculture, Cooperatives, and Natural Resources (ACNRC), which can facilitate the development and reform of federal legislation and reviews the efficacy of policies and programs related to biodiversity. The 2019 federal Environment Act proposed to establish an Environment Protection and Climate Change Management Council under the leadership of the Prime Minister, which would provide policy guidance on the conservation, sustainable use, and equitable sharing of benefits from natural resources and biodiversity. There are also over 34 federal policies related to biodiversity, which have established various technical or thematic committees to enhance intersectoral coordination and build partnerships. Most of these committees are either chaired by ministers with the conservation function, such as Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD) or Ministry of Forests and Environment , or are composed of senior officials from these conservation ministries. • At the provincial level: For the coordination with the local level on plans and policies to be abided and implemented by the local level, a Provincial Coordination Council exists to manage coordination and interrelations among the provinces and at the local level, in accordance with the Federation, Province and Local Level (Coordination and Inter-relation) Act. In addition, thematic parliamentary committees (related to environment, natural resources, or biodiversity) exist in provincial parliaments. All provincial governments except for the Bagmati province have established an Environment Protection and Climate Change Management Council through their Environment Protection Acts. A Provincial Climate Change Coordination Committee (PCCCC) is also established in each of the seven provinces, and actions are implemented to strengthen their capacity on the planning and implementation. However, there is no provincial-level committee to address specifically biodiversity issues. • At the local level: The Local Governance Operation Act (2017)requires local bodies to constitute a council to formulate legislation, policies, and annual and periodic plans for local development, including governance on biodiversity and environment issues. All 753 local bodies, which formation is also required by

		the Act, have formed councils and a Budget and Program formulation Committee. Local bodies have also formed subject-specific committees to support their work; however, their detailed structures and mandates are not systematically known. Overall, biodiversity considerations (i.e., conservation, sustainable use, equitable sharing of benefits, avoidance of adverse environmental impacts of development, and safeguarding the rights of IPLCs) are not well integrated at the local level. Additionally, Nepal has established several bilateral coordination mechanisms with its neighboring countries, particularly India and China, to support transboundary biodiversity conservation and promote integrated landscape management. Several informal coordination mechanisms at the local level exist between India and Nepal for landscape-level conservation, especially through transboundary meetings and workshops. Nepal is also a member of the South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN), which was established to combat wildlife crime and illegal wildlife trade. A plethora of federal, provincial, local sectoral committees govern biodiversity, and often overlap in their roles and responsibilities. Institutional silos and poor coordination lead to overlapping mandates, inefficient resource use, policy conflicts, and inconsistencies. Sectoral tendencies to form one's own committee during policy processes not only pose challenges to develop a shared vision but also hinder collaborative action. In addition, many of such committees remain inactive due to financial constraints and power ownership. The members of sectoral committees also have limited knowledge and understanding of biodiversity-related issues and hence poorly integrate biodiversity considerations into their plans and programs. Inadequate human resources and poor policy tools and capacity-building support from federal agencies further increase the problem. Finally, international and regional collaboration is yet to be optimized to accelerate the build-up and use of knowledge on biodiversity, natural resources and relevant good practices.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☐ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available. ☒ Not relevant. Please explain why: There is no Headline Indicator for this target. **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** There is no Headline Indicator for this target.
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	**There is no Binary indicator for this target.**
6.	**Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Three National Indicators are proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Institutional mechanism at the federal level to facilitate implementation of NBSAP (NBSAP secretariat establishment)*: Such a mechanism would have NBSAP implementation as a mandate, and in order to be considered complete, proven periodical meetings to ensure it is in place. The indicator is computed based on a review of national mechanisms related to the implementation, monitoring, and reporting of the NBSAP (NBCC, NBSAP secretariat, etc). A National Biodiversity Coordination Committee was created to facilitate joint action on biodiversity, and has the mandate, as per the NBSAP 2014-2020, to update and track the NBSAP implementation progress. However, no reporting of the progress was found and meetings were not held. In 2024, the former NBSAP was

		not active anymore, and this NBSAP in process: the 2024 value is in process. • *Institutional mechanisms for monitoring and reporting progress on NBSAP at the provincial level*: As of 2024, there is no such mechanism: the reported value is No. • *Administrative and institutional mechanisms to mainstream biodiversity at the local level*: As of 2024, there is no such mechanism: the reported value is No.
7.	**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on fostering collaboration include • The previous NBSAP (2014-2020) proposed establishing a 27-member national biodiversity coordination committee (NBCC) under the leadership of the Honorable Minister of Forests and Environment. However, this committee is not functional and has not met on a regular basis as proposed in the NBSAP.
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) by strengthening governance, coordination and policy coherence across levels of government. It advances SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) through bilateral and multilateral cooperation. By improving institutional effectiveness and mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors, it supports SDG 15 (Life on Land) and enhances overall policy coherence for sustainable development.

Target 32 - Coordination and collaboration: *By 2028, establish institutional arrangements at all levels of government for inter-sectoral and inter-government communication, coordination, and collaboration for biodiversity management*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2028, coordination and collaboration mechanisms at the national level are operationalized	**32.1 Institutional mechanism at the federal level to facilitate implementation of NBSAP (NBSAP secretariat establishment)**	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant mechanisms*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	Partially	In process	Fully	Fully	MoFE	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: *"Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)"*
By 2028, coordination and collaboration mechanisms in provinces are operationalized	**32.2 Institutional mechanisms for monitoring and reporting progress on NBSAP at the provincial level**	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant mechanisms*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	No	No	Fully	Fully	MoFE	
	32.2.1 Koshi			No	No	Fully	Fully		
	32.2.2 Madhesh			No	No	Fully	Fully		
	32.2.3 Bagmati			No	No	Fully	Fully		
	32.2.4 Gandaki			No	No	Fully	Fully		
	32.2.5 Lumbini			No	No	Fully	Fully		
	32.2.6 Karnali			No	No	Fully	Fully		
	32.2.7 Sudurpaschim			No	No	Fully	Fully		
By 2028, coordination and collaboration mechanisms at the local level are operationalized	**32.3 Administrative and institutional mechanisms to mainstream biodiversity at the local level**	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant mechanisms*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	No	No	Fully	Fully	MoFE	

Annex 3.33: Progress against national biodiversity target 33 – "Public Biodiversity expenditure"

National target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets or from the text of the global target when a national target does not exist for that global target) **By 2030, mobilize US$ 200 million per year for biodiversity from public sources (government, conservation partners, and international agencies)**		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	The results associated with this target will be achieved by (a) strengthening budget planning, execution, and expenditure monitoring mechanisms at all levels of government; (b) establishing a mechanism for biodiversity expenditure review at all levels of government; and (c) developing the capacity of stakeholders, especially conservation partners and IPLC-related agencies, to access and mobilize international finance.
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☒ On track to achieve target ☐ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	Aligned with the BIOFIN Workbook methodology, BIOFIN-Nepal conducted expenditure review in 2024, aligning with the 2024 BIOFIN Workbook methodology and the 2024 Global Biodiversity Expenditure Taxonomy, to now cover 2015 to 2024. In the past 10 years (2015 to 2024), the total biodiversity budgetary allocation was US$1.7 billion, with a biodiversity expenditure of US$1.4 billion at 2020 constant prices from the governments (federal and provincial), conservation partners, and national NGOs (with a budget delivery ratio of 81.9% over the period). The average annual biodiversity budget allocation and expenditure were US$157 million and US$129 million respectively. Between 2015 and 2020, the annual growth rates of budgets and expenditures were marginal, at 0.3% and 0.2%, way below the country's annual economic growth of 3.8% at constant 2020 prices. Of the total biodiversity-related expense over the last ten years, over three-fourths come from government sources (federal government: 63.8%, provincial government: 16.9%), followed by conservation partners (15.6%) and national NGOs (3.7%). The average annual biodiversity expenditures of federal, provincial, conservation partners, and NGOs were respectively at US$80.6 million, US$ 45.9 million, US$19.6 million, and US$ 5.2 million, with an increasing trend for provincial governments and NGOs (1.2% and 0.6% annual growth) and a decreasing trend for the federal government and conservation partners (−2.4% and −0.5% annual growth). The 2024 Economic Survey, on the other hand, identified five sectors under environmental protection (pollution, solid waste management, biodiversity, research and innovation, and environment), and estimated environment-related expenses at US$7.7 million at a 2020 constant price, equivalent to 0.6% of total expenses. The BIOFIN estimate far exceeds this one because of differences in computation methods: for BIOFIN, any activity that contributes positively to biodiversity is a biodiversity expenditure. Although its contribution is largely underestimated, the biodiversity sector contributed 39.6% of the GDP, either directly or indirectly, during the reporting period. However, the biodiversity-expenditure-to-national-GDP ratio was only 1.7%, indicating that biodiversity has a lower priority in investment decisions than its importance. The BIOFIN-Nepal also estimates programmatic expenditures, excluding administrative expenses. The total biodiversity-related programmatic expenditure over the last 10 years was US$572.1 million, from conservation partners (34.2%), the federal government (29.8%), provincial governments (27.0), and national NGOs (9.1%). The average annual biodiversity programmatic budget was US$ 63.8 million (41.6% of the total biodiversity expenditure). Average biodiversity expenditures of the federal government, provincial government, conservation partners, and national NGOs were US$ 17.0 million, US$ 22.0 million, US$ 19.6 million, and US$ 5.2 million, with a decreasing trend for federal, provincial governments and conservation partners (−1.1%, −0.6%, and −0.5% annual growth), and a 0.6% annual growth for NGOs. During this

		period and despite positive GDP growth, there was a very marginal increase (0.003%) in total biodiversity programmatic expenses, suggesting a low priority level among other sectors. In 2024, the total government expenditure was US$13.4 billion at 2020 constant prices, with a local government total expenditure of US$2.2 billion (21.2%). The Economic Survey 2024 shows that local governments spent US$3.5 million (1.2%) at 2020 constant prices on environmental protection, equivalent to 45.1% of the total environment protection expenditure of the country. On the contrary, a BIOFIN-Nepal pilot study in selected local government offices estimated that about 1% of their total budget is spent on environment-related activities, of which three-fourths contribute positively to biodiversity. Extrapolating these numbers at the national level, the local government's expenditure on biodiversity is estimated to be US$15.9 million per year. This goes on showing that biodiversity expenditure is hardly recorded and recognized. A plethora of federal, provincial, local sectoral committees govern biodiversity, and often overlap in their roles and responsibilities. Institutional silos and poor coordination lead to overlapping mandates, inefficient resource use, policy conflicts, and inconsistencies. Sectoral tendencies to form one's own committee during policy processes not only pose challenges to develop a shared vision but also hinder collaborative action. In addition, many of such committees remain inactive due to financial constraints and power ownership. The members of sectoral committees also have limited knowledge and understanding of biodiversity-related issues and hence poorly integrate biodiversity considerations into their plans and programs. Inadequate human resources and poor policy tools and capacity-building support from federal agencies further increase the problem. Finally, international and regional collaboration is yet to be optimized to accelerate the build-up and use of knowledge on biodiversity, natural resources and relevant good practices.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☒ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available. ☐ Not relevant. Please explain why: **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Headline indicators D.1 and D.2 are computed using BIOFIN methodology, notably the 2024 BIOFIN Workbook methodology and the 2024 Global Biodiversity Expenditure Taxonomy. The detailed methodology is outlined in Chapter 8 of the NBSAP (2025-2030) and in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". The 2024 value for D.1 (Total international public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems) was 17.4 million constant 2020 USD, and the 2024 value for D.2 (Total domestic public funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems) was 124 million constant 2020 USD.
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	**There is no Binary indicator for this target.**
	Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** One National Indicator is proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Program-related biodiversity expenditure*: This indicator represents the program-related biodiversity expenditure using the BIOFIN methodology (including capital and recurrent expenditure), notably the 2024 BIOFIN Workbook methodology and the 2024 Global Biodiversity

		Expenditure Taxonomy. Its 2024 value is 53.4 million constant 2020 USD.
	Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on public biodiversity expenditure in Nepal are: • Nepal's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) conducted a comprehensive Biodiversity Expenditure Review (BER) covering fiscal years 2015–2024. The review applied a structured biodiversity expenditure taxonomy to classify public budgets according to biodiversity relevance. It quantified total biodiversity allocations and expenditures, identified trends across federal, provincial and conservation partner spending, and highlighted gaps in programmatic versus administrative allocations. The BER provided the first systematic national assessment of biodiversity finance flows, informing resource mobilization strategies and financial planning under the NBSAP. It also revealed the underinvestment in biodiversity relative to its economic contribution, thereby strengthening the case for increased allocation.
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 15 (Life on Land) by mobilizing financial resources for biodiversity conservation. It supports SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) through enhanced international resource mobilization. By strengthening public financial management and transparency, it advances SDG 16 (Strong Institutions). Through improved budgeting and economic valuation of biodiversity, it indirectly supports SDG 8 (Economic Growth) and SDG 12 (Sustainable Production and Consumption).

Target 33 - Public Biodiversity expenditure: *By 2030, mobilize US$ 200 million per year for biodiversity from public sources (government, conservation partners, and international agencies)*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2020	2030		
By 2030, access to international financial resources has increased	**33.1 Total international public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems *(Headline D.1)***	**Collated** *Computed based on Red Books and budget allocations*	Constant 2020 million USD	21.0	17.4	21.0	27.0	MoFE	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: "*Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)*"
	33.1.1 International agencies on-treasury expenses			7.5	6.3	8.5	10.0		
	33.1.2 International agencies off-treasury expenses (Direct Funding)			8.7	6.1	8.5	10.0		
	33.1.3 Bilateral agencies off-treasury expenses (Direct Funding)			4.8	5.0	4.0	7.0		
By 2030, the total biodiversity expenditure from the government has increased	**33.2 Total domestic public funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems *(Headline D.2)***	**Collated** *Computed based on Red Books and budget allocations*	Constant 2020 million USD	136.7	124	149.5	173.0	MoFE	
	33.2.1 Federal Government agencies			86.0	72.5	79.0	86.0		
	33.2.2 Provincial Government agencies			45.7	46.0	51.0	55.0		
	33.2.3 Local Government agencies			NA	NA	13.0	25.0		
	33.2.4 National Non-governmental organization			5.0	5.5	6.5	7.0		
By 2030, programmatic expenses on biodiversity from public sources have increased	**33.3 Program related biodiversity expenditure**	**Collated** *Computed based on Red Books and budget allocations*	Constant 2020 million USD	72.4	53.4	72,5	90	MoFE	
	33.3.1 Federal Government agencies			21.1	10.9	13	15		
	33.3.2 Provincial Government agencies			25.3	19.6	22	25		
	33.3.3 Local Government agencies			NA	NA	10	20		
	33.3.4 International agencies (multi-lateral) on treasury			7.5	6.3	8.5	10		
	33.3.5 International agencies (multi-lateral) off treasury			8.7	6.1	8.5	10		
	33.3.5 Bilateral agencies			4.8	5.0	4.0	7		
	33.3.6 National Non-governmental organization			5.0	5.5	6.5	7		

Annex 3.34: Progress against national biodiversity target 34 – "Resource Mobilization"

National target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets or from the text of the global target when a national target does not exist for that global target) **By 2030, mobilize US$100 million from innovative and sustainable financing solutions, especially from the communities and the private sector**		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	The results associated with this target will be achieved by (a) strengthening national capacity to mobilize domestic finance for biodiversity, (b) incentivizing community institutions to leverage resources, and (c) encouraging the private sector to leverage funds.
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☐ On track to achieve target ☒ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	The Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE) prepared a "Biodiversity Finance Plan (2024-2030) aiming to institutionalize innovative and sustainable financing mechanisms for reducing the financial gap for biodiversity, and prioritized 11 finance solutions to do so, with an aim of mobilizing US$26.7 million annually. Leveraging finance from the communities and private sector is the main priority. MoFE has been piloting three finance solutions since 2024 with technical support from BIOFIN-Nepal. For these pilots, the focus is on creating an enabling environment for the selected solutions through guidelines and institutional measures, providing technical and capacity-building support to the target groups to implement the finance solutions, and collaborating with different stakeholders, especially regulators, implementing partners and community institutions to catalyze finance for biodiversity. Piloting these three finance solutions is expected to catalyze an additional US$1 million per year through increased investment in biodiversity in community-based forestry, integrated biodiversity actions into corporate social responsibility, or through promoting risk protection measures and insurance against wildlife-related losses. However, current efforts have largely focused on piloting, which has yet to show a visible on-the-ground impact. Nevertheless, several policy instruments accorded high priority to leveraging finance for biodiversity, thereby creating an enabling environment. In 2024, the government developed a Nepal Green Finance Taxonomy to provide guidance and incentives for the financial services sector to finance green innovations and to green the whole financial system. The agriculture, forests, and biodiversity sector remains a priority investment area, with a focus on increasing investment in projects related to conservation agriculture, organic certification, biodiversity, ecosystem and genetic resources conservation, plantation, restoration, sustainable forest management, green certification, nature-based tourism, carbon abatement, and sustainable utilization. Furthermore, the Sixteenth Plan (2024/25-2028/29) aims to mobilize NPR 10 million through Payment for Ecosystem Services and an additional NPR 10 million through a green bond by 2029. These mechanisms are now being operationalized. Although policy instruments are already in place, technical and institutional capacity remains limited. There is no mechanism to recognize and incentivize private-sector and community institutions for their investment in biodiversity. A limited understanding of business-biodiversity linkages among private-sector institutions further hinders the ability to leverage finance. Community institutions often face limited legal recognition, weak capacity, and poor access to finance, which reduces their ability to attract and manage biodiversity funding. High transaction costs, weak incentives, and difficulty demonstrating measurable biodiversity impacts further constrain effective resource mobilization
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress**	☐ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☒ No data available: As of 2024, there is no centralized data for this indicator and its sub-indicators: the reported value is NA.

	towards the target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☐ Not relevant. Please explain why: **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Headline indicator D.3 is computed using BIOFIN methodology, notably the 2024 BIOFIN Workbook methodology and the 2024 Global Biodiversity Expenditure Taxonomy. The detailed methodology is outlined in Chapter 8 of the NBSAP (2025-2030) and in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". As of 2024, there is no centralized data for this indicator and its sub-indicators: the reported value is NA.
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	**There is no Binary indicator for this target.**
	Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Four National Indicators are proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Number of finance solutions implemented*: Out of the finance solutions identified in the country's Biodiversity Finance Plan, this indicator represents the number of solutions that are being implemented, as reported by MoFE (3 as of 2024) • *Payment for ecosystem services*: This indicator represents the money leveraged through payment for ecosystem services. The indicator and targets were collated from the 16th development plan (0 USD in 2023) • *Issuance of green bonds (climate):* This indicator represents the money leveraged through payment for ecosystem services. The indicator and targets were collated from the 16th development plan (0 USD in 2023) • *Proportion of Finance sector investment in biodiversity/green sector as per the green taxonomy of Nepal (Low carbon pathway, pollution control)*: This indicator tracks the percentage of investment flows from BFIs: Categorized as "green" under Nepal's Green Taxonomy (2024), Specifically targeted towards biodiversity conservation, low-carbon development, pollution control, sustainable land, forest, and water management, Divided by the total investment portfolio of the finance sector As of 2024, there is no centralized data for this indicator: its value is reported as NA.
	Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on resource mobilization in Nepal are: • The BIOFIN Global Catalogue of Financial Solutions has mapped 129 solutions to reduce the finance gaps, focusing on the above four finance results. Aligning with the BIOFIN methodology, the Biodiversity Finance Plan of Nepal (2025-2030) has shortlisted following 25 finance solutions detailed in Table 8.10, of which 11 were prioritised for implementation. The NBSAP (2025-2030) aims to upscale and implement additional prioritized finance solutions for closing the finance gap as well as reducing harm to biodiversity.
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 15 (Life on Land) by mobilizing financial resources for biodiversity. It supports SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) through green enterprise development, SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure) through innovative financing mechanisms, and SDG 17 (Partnerships) through blended finance and partnerships.

Target 34 - Resource Mobilization: *By 2030, mobilize US$100 million from innovative and sustainable financing solutions, especially from the communities and the private sector*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, private sector finance for biodiversity is enhanced and recognized By 2030, community institutions' investment in biodiversity is enhanced and recognized	**34.1 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity *(Headline D.3)***	**Collated** *Computed following BIOFIN methodology*	US$ million	NA	NA	50	100	MoFE	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: "*Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)*"
	34.1.1 National Private Sector			NA	NA	10	20		
	34.1.2 Communities			NA	NA	30	60		
	34.1.4 International Private sector			NA	NA	10	20		
By 2030, the capacity to design and implement innovative finance mechanisms is enhanced	**34.2 Number of finance solutions implemented**	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (Biodiversity Finance Plan)*	Number	0	3	7	10	MoFE	
By 2030, private sector finance for biodiversity is enhanced and recognized	**34.3 Payment for ecosystem services**	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (16th plan)*	US$ million	0	0 *(2023)*	NA	0.075 *(2029)*	MoFE	
	34.4 Issuance of green bonds (climate)		US$ million	0	0 *(2023)*	NA	0.075 *(2029)*	MoFE	
	34.5 Proportion of Finance sector investment in biodiversity/green sector as per the green taxonomy of Nepal (Low carbon pathway, pollution control)	**Collated** *Computed from the records of Nepal Rastra Bank*	%	NA	NA	10	15	MoFE	

Annex 3.35: Progress against national biodiversity target 35 – "Nature Disclosure Framework"

By 2028, take legal, administrative, or policy measures to encourage and enable businesses (industry, especially multinational companies) and the finance sector to assess, disclose, and reduce biodiversity-related risks and negative impacts		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	The results associated with this target will be achieved by (a) strengthening institutional mechanisms on nature-related financial disclosure; (b) developing the capacity of the private and financial sector on nature-related disclosure, and (c) encouraging private and financial sectors to disclose their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☐ On track to achieve target ☐ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☒ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	There is no legal requirement to disclose nature-related risks in a comprehensive and standardized manner in Nepal. The Environment Protection Act (2019) requires projects/companies to conduct social and environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and identify, disclose, and mitigate likely impacts. This does not cover all businesses in a comprehensive, standardized manner. Nepal's central bank, the Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB), has issued 2022 Guidelines on Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) for Banks and Financial Institutions, which require banks and financial institutions (BFIs) to assess environmental and social risks in their lending processes, thereby indirectly promoting accountability for nature-related risks. Although biodiversity itself is not central to the Guidelines, they encourage BFIs to adapt to new economic realities linked to environmental and social (E&S) sustainability, such as climate change, changing communities, and increased resource scarcity for the finance sector. There is growing awareness of the importance of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) integration, but structured and standardized reporting, especially on nature-related risks, remains limited and fragmented. As of 2024, no company in Nepal has adopted the Task Force on The Nature Related Financial Disclosure (TNFD) framework and only one company has committed to start making disclosures aligned with the TNFD by 2025. In 2025, the BIOFIN-Nepal conducted a Nature-related Financial Disclosure Readiness Assessment in Nepal targeting the finance sector. It revealed that financial and policy systems are progressively integrating climate and sustainability principles, through Environmental & Social Risk Management, into their overall credit risk assessment, ensuring that all potential risks are evaluated before a transaction. The finance and banking sector is showing increasingly stronger commitment to sustainability, regulatory compliance, and environmental responsibility. All 21 commercial banks surveyed were aware of nature-related disclosure; however, only a few had joined official disclosure frameworks. Nine are members of the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF), seven (33.3%) provide regular reports, and six (28.6%) disclose their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. 12 banks (57.2%) have released environmental, social, and governance (ESG) or sustainability reports, six (28.6%) of which follow the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards. Additionally, one international bank present in Nepal reports against the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework through its international headquarters. Nine commercial banks expressed interest in follow-up work on nature disclosures and requested capacity-building support, an enabling policy environment, and incentives to adopt the framework. The Nepal Rastra Bank is also showing interest in the TNFD itself. Policy and regulatory gaps, limited capacity and knowledge, and lack of incentives are key challenges to effectively engaging the private sector in biodiversity conservation and nature disclosure. This includes the absence of disclosure requirements for nature-related risks in financial reporting regulations, and limited awareness of international frameworks, data, metrics, and systems for tracking dependencies or impacts on ecosystems. The private sector's capacity to report on nature-related issues is limited to a handful of leading banks and corporations, due to this limited awareness and a lack of human resources competent on the matter. Effective implementation requires technical knowledge and expertise among people in both the government and businesses, and coordination with regulators and government agencies under the same

		framework will be challenging. Most institutions have thus not yet adopted global reporting frameworks such as the TNFD, and there are no incentives or recognition for the private and financial sectors to adopt such practices. The concept of double materiality, which refers to the necessity of understanding both how firms impact nature and how nature impacts firms, is also still nascent in risk governance.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☒ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available: ☐ Not relevant. Please explain why: **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Headline indicator 15.1 is computed as in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". As of 2024, there was no centralized data on the number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks Indeed, there is no national policy on NFD, and companies disclosing risks voluntarily do so for climate: this indicator's value is reported as 0.
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	Question 15.1 Has your country put in place legal, administrative or policy measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions, monitor, assess and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, along their operations, supply and value chains and portfolios? • Under development **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** Efforts under the TNFD are ongoing. Question 15.2 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions provide relevant information to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns? • Under development **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** Efforts under the TNFD are ongoing. Question 15.3 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that that large and transnational companies and financial institutions report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations? • Under development **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** Efforts under the TNFD are ongoing. Question 15.4 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity and increase their positive impacts? • Under development **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** Efforts under the TNFD are ongoing. Question 15.5 Does your country monitor whether negative impacts from business on biodiversity have progressively decreased? • Under development **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** Efforts under the TNFD are ongoing. **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Binary indicator 15.b is computed as in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". The indicator is computed based on a review of potentially relevant measures on nature-related disclosure targeting: Finance sector (the guideline on ESRM for banks issued by NRB, Green Finance Taxonomy (2024), Environment Protection Act (2019), and other disclosure frameworks), Transnational companies (Environment Protection Act (2019)), Large industries (Environment Protection Act (2019)). As of 2024, efforts under the TNFD were ongoing: the rating for all Questions is "Under development".

	Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** There is no national indicator for this target.
	Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on nature financial disclosure in Nepal are: • As of 2024, no company in Nepal has adopted the TNFD framework and only one company has committed to start making disclosures aligned with the TNFD by 2025. In 2025, the BIOFIN-Nepal conducted a Nature-related Financial Disclosure Readiness Assessment in Nepal targeting the finance sector. It revealed that financial and policy systems are progressively integrating climate and sustainability principles, through Environmental & Social Risk Management, into their overall credit risk assessment, ensuring that all potential risks are evaluated before a transaction.
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 16 (Peace, justice and institutions) through strengthened institutional coordination, SDG 8 (Economic growth) through sustainable economic planning, and SDG 15 (Life on Land) by integrating biodiversity into national development policy.

Target 35 – Nature disclosure framework: *By 2028, take legal, administrative, or policy measures to encourage and enable businesses (industry, especially multinational companies) and the finance sector to assess, disclose, and reduce biodiversity-related risks and negative impacts*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, the number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks, dependencies, and impacts is increased	**35.1 Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks, dependencies, and impacts *(Headline 15.1)***	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (companies' reports)*	Number	0	0	1	5	MoFE	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: "*Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)*"
	35.1.1 Financial sector			0	0	1	3		
	35.1.2 Transnational companies			0	0	0	1		
	35.1.3 Large industries (including Stock Exchange listed companies)			0	0	0	1		
By 2030, legal, administrative, or policy measures on nature-related disclosure targeting the finance sector, transnational companies, and large industries are formulated	**35.2 Formulation of Legal, administrative, or policy measures on nature-related disclosure targeting the finance sector, transnational companies, and large industries *(Binary 15.b)***	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant mechanisms*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	No	In process	Fully	Fully	NRB & SCB	
	35.2.1 Finance sector			No	In process	Fully	Fully		
	35.2.2 Transnational companies			No	In process	Fully	Fully		
	35.2.3 Large industries (including Stock Exchange listed companies)			No	In process	Fully	Fully		

Annex 3.36: Progress against national biodiversity target 36 –"Positive Incentives"

National target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets or from the text of the global target when a national target does not exist for that global target) **By 2028, scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity to US$ 70 million per year**		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	The results associated with this target will be achieved by achieved by (a) garnering knowledge on the positive impacts of subsidies/incentives on biodiversity; (b) upscaling subsidies having a positive impact on biodiversity (c) developing policy and administrative measures for upscaling incentives with a positive impact on biodiversity and (d) upscaling different financial and non-financial incentives targeting community institutions, including fair and equitable sharing.
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☐ On track to achieve target ☒ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	There is currently neither a comprehensive assessment of the positive incentives for biodiversity, nor a plan of action to prioritize and scale them up. Nevertheless, the government is generating and mobilizing both monetary and non-monetary incentives for biodiversity, either through legislative instruments such as the Forest Act (2019) and Environment Protection Act (2019), or through programmatic interventions such as economic or social programs. Monetary incentives include financial transactions between two parties, such as fees, fines, grants, price subsidies, and cost-sharing across programs and activities (for example, financial support for the operation of non-timber forest products-related enterprises or for the cultivation of local crop landraces). Monetary incentives also include royalties from Protected Areas, revenue or taxes collected from the sale of forest products, funds generated through the compensatory afforestation program, environmental pollution taxes, income from carbon sales, a compensation fund for human-wildlife conflicts, and financial grants to local communities. In consequence, there are overlaps between positive incentives and resource mobilization for biodiversity. A preliminary assessment shows that as of 2024, the government mobilizes positive incentives amounting to US$59.09 million, including fees, fines, taxes, and royalties. Despite all these measures, the aggregate value of positive incentives is poorly documented, their impact on biodiversity is poorly monitored, and knowledge gaps remain. The extent of income perceived from these incentives that is shared with community institutions and IPLCs is also poorly documented. Recognizing this, the Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE), with support from BIOFIN-Nepal, has started assessing the efficacy of positive incentive mechanisms for biodiversity across different sectors (agriculture, forestry, fishery, water resources, energy, waste management, manufacturing, tourism, and transport) at the national and selected subnational levels (Sudurpaschim and Lumbini Provinces, and three local governments from each province) aiming to upscale positive incentives for biodiversity. By 2024, the government had collected US$15.6 million at constant 2020 price in a Forest Development Fund, and US$20.0 million in an Environment Protection Fund; however, in both cases, the funds are yet to be utilized. In 2024, the government shared the income of 11 Protected Areas, amounting to US$1.4 million at constant 2020 price, with their respective buffer-zone communities. The government has also received a REDD+ payment of about US$9.4 million under the World Bank's Forest Carbon fund for emission reductions in the Terai Arc Landscape and signed the Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest Finance (LEAF) coalition agreement, which could bring US$55 million in climate finance to halt deforestation and degradation across the Gandaki, Bagmati, and Lumbini provinces between 2022 and 2026. Another way to share incentives with communities is the handover of income sources linked with biodiversity. The government has for example handed over one central zoo and three conservation areas to the national NGO National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC), on the condition that it mobilizes at least 80% of its income for conservation and local community development. In addition, the Kanchenjunga Conservation Area has directly been handed over to local communities for management. Finally, as of 2024, community forestry and conservation-related community institutions manage around 2.8 million ha of forests through community-based forestry or community-based conservation programs.

		Positive incentives and their impact on biodiversity are poorly documented. Money that was collected on national funds such as the forest development fund and the environment protection fund is yet to be utilized, because of the absence of fund management guidelines. A comprehensive overview of the financial value of subsidies for upscaling remains unknown. Moreover, a detailed quantification of their biodiversity impacts may be difficult due to the difficulty of identifying direct causality between subsidies and the exact extent of their effects, and the fact that are impacts are highly localized, scattered, and small, with limited empirical or scientific evidence at the national and sub-national levels In addition, a monitoring mechanism and environmental safeguard measures need to be designed and integrated during the planning and implementation of the subsidies. Finally and importantly, stakeholders lack knowledge and awareness of all incentives.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☒ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available: ☐ Not relevant. Please explain why: **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Headline indicator 18.1 is computed as outlined in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". The aggregate 2024 value for Headline 18.1 was 59.09 million constant 2020 USD.
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	**There is no Binary indicator for this target.**
6.	**Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Three National Indicators are proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Types and value of indirect subsidies and incentives by sector (Tax exemption, reduction and concession, soft loan/ interest' subsidy, tariffs reduction/imposition)*: This indicator, for each sector, is the sum of indirect subsidies and incentives for biodiversity conservation: Tax exemptions, reductions and concessions, Soft loan/Interests' subsidy, Tariffs reduction/imposition. As of 2024, data for this indicator is not centralized for any sector – the reported value is NA. • *Income from biodiversity sources shared with IPLCs*: This indicator measures income received from the listed sectors (all biodiversity-linked) that is shared with local communities. It is the sum of: Protected Areas (all protected area income shared with local communities (as reported in the Protected Area Database)), Agriculture (all agriculture income shared with local communities (as will be reported by Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD), no data yet)), Forests (all forest income shared with local communities (as will be reported by Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE), Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC), no data yet)), Wetlands and Freshwater ecosystems (all income shared with local communities (as will be reported by MoFE, DNPWC, no data yet)), Grasslands (all grasslands income shared with local communities (as will be reported by MoALD, MoFE, DNPWC, no data yet)). As of 2024, data for this indicator only exists for Protected Areas (1.035 million constant 2020 USD), and the other sub-indicators are reported as NA • *Management of conservation areas and community-based forests by local communities, IPLCs government, or institutions entrusted by the act*: This indicator computes the area of forests under different management regimes, as reported by MoFE: Collaborative

		Forest, Partnership Forest, Religious Forest, Leasehold Forest, Conservation Area managed by people, Public land Forest. As of 2024, its value was 2.837 million ha.
7.	**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on positive incentives in Nepal are: • The MoFE, with support from BIOFIN-Nepal, has started assessing the efficacy of positive incentive mechanisms for biodiversity across different sectors (agriculture, forestry, fishery, water resources, energy, waste management, manufacturing, tourism, and transport) at the national and selected subnational levels (Sudurpaschim and Lumbini Provinces, and three local governments from each province) aiming to upscale positive incentives for biodiversity.
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this target directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 16 (Peace, justice and institutions) by strengthening institutional capacity and governance, SDG 17 (Partnerships) through improved resource mobilization, and SDG 15 (Life on Land) by enabling effective biodiversity implementation.

Target 36 – Positive incentives: *By 2028, scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity to US$ 70 million per year*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2028, additional positive subsidies or incentives for biodiversity are generated or leveraged	**36.1 Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use *(Headline 18.1)***	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (MoFE, MoF, Auditor General's Office)*	constant 2020 million USD	52.4	59.1	64	70.0	MoFE & MoALD	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: "*Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)*"
	36.1.1 Taxes (Royalty from timber and non-timber forest products)			11.0	21.3	21.3	21.4		
	36.1.2 Fees (Protected areas royalty income)			3.9	5.8	5.9	6.3		
	36.1.3 Taxes (Provincial governmental fees)			NA	NA	0.2	0.4		
	36.1.4 Subsidies (financial incentives and grants provided to IPLCs)			NA	NA	0.2	0.4		
	36.1.5 Offset Schemes (Forest development fund)			7.2	8.7	8.7	9.0		
	36.1.6 Environment pollution tax			27.7	20.8	20.8	21		
	36.1.7 Income from selling carbon			2.0	2.3	6.0	10.0		
	36.1.8 Income from ecosystem services other than carbon			0	0 *(2023)*	0.3	0.5		
	36.1.9 Subsidies on insurance premium			NA	NA	0.3	0.5		
	36.1.10 Loans on green and biodiversity friendly activities Heal			0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5		
	36.2 Types and value of indirect subsidies and incentives by sectors (Tax exemption, reduction and concession, soft loan/Interests' subsidy, tariffs reduction/imposition)	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (Auditor General's Office or MoF)*	constant 2020 million USD	NA	NA	0.85	1.9	MoFE & MoALD	
	36.2.1 Agriculture			NA	NA	0.1	0.2		
	36.2.2 Fisheries			NA	NA	0.1	0.2		
	36.2.3 Forestry			NA	NA	0.1	0.2		
	36.2.4 Aquaculture			NA	NA	0.1	0.2		
	36.2.5 Finance			NA	NA	0.05	0.1		
	36.2.6 Tourism			NA	NA	0.05	0.1		

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
	36.2.7 Health			NA	NA	0.05	0.1		
	36.2.8 Infrastructure			NA	NA	0.05	0.1		
	36.2.9 Energy			NA	NA	0.05	0.1		
	36.2.10 Mining			NA	NA	0.05	0.1		
	36.2.11 Manufacturing and processing			NA	NA	0.05	0.1		
	36.2.12 Grasslands			NA	NA	0.1	0.2		
	36.2.13 Wetlands			NA	NA	0.1	0.2		
By 2028, positive incentives are shared with all levels of government and/or community institutions, including IPLCs	**36.3 Income from biodiversity sources shared with IPLCs**	**Review** *Data obtained from several secondary sources*	constant 2020 million USD	2.668	1.035	2.5	5	MoFE & MoALD	
	36.3.1 Agriculture			NA	NA	0.5	1		
	36.3.2 Forests			NA	NA	0.5	1		
	36.3.3 Wetlands and freshwater ecosystems			NA	NA	0.5	1		
	36.3.4 Grassland			NA	NA	0.5	1		
	36.3.5 Protected Areas			2.668	1.035	0.5	1		
	36.4 Management of conservation areas and community-based forests by local communities, IPLCs government, or institutions entrusted by the act	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (MoFE)*	ha	2.819	2.837	2.868	2.900	MoFE	
	36.4.1 Community Forest			2.490	2.508	2.520	2.540		
	36.4.2 Collaborative Forest			0.076	0.076	0.078	0.078		
	36.4.3 Religious Forest			0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003		
	36.4.4 Leasehold Forest			0.046	0.046	0.047	0.047		
	36.4.5 Conservation Area			0.204	0.204	0.210	0.212		
	36.4.6 Public land Forest managed by people			NA	NA	0.010	0.020		

Annex 4.1: Progress against strategic objective 1 – "Conservation"

NSO1: Protect, conserve, and restore biodiversity while addressing the drivers of biodiversity loss and thereby maintaining the extent and health of natural ecosystems		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	SO1 is operationalized through Targets 1–9 and focuses on the protection, conservation and restoration of biodiversity. Strategic measures include (a) Bring all the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems under participatory, integrated, and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes while respecting the rights of IPLCs; (b) restore degraded terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems effectively, while integrating traditional knowledge, innovations, and practices of IPLCs; (c) ensure and enable ecologically representative, inclusive, equitably governed, and effectively managed protected areas; (d) ensure effective management of areas of high importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services outside protected areas with full and effective participation of IPLCs; (e) reduce the risk of human-induced extinction of known threatened species; (f) maintain, conserve and restore the genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated species; (g) manage human-wildlife interactions effectively to reduce human-wildlife conflicts; (h) reduce the introduction and establishment of known invasive alien species, along with reducing and mitigating their impacts; and (i) reduce impacts of pollution from all sources, especially from plastics, pesticides, wastewater, and nutrients, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity, ecosystem functions and services, especially in the areas of high importance for biodiversity.
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☐ On track to achieve target ☒ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	Nepal has made substantial progress in expanding and strengthening its area-based conservation system. Protected Areas cover 23.34% of national territory, and when combined with buffer zones and conservation areas, contribute significantly to ecosystem conservation. Area-based conservation measures (ACM) outside protected areas cover 50.8% of national territory (excluding overlaps), although none are yet recognized as OECMs in global databases. Populations of key flagship species such as tiger, rhinoceros, snow leopard, swamp deer, and blackbuck have increased steadily, reflecting improvements in habitat management and anti-poaching measures. On genetic diversity, 54 community seed banks, 2 crop gene banks, and 44,062 accessions are conserved in national and international gene banks, alongside 122 breeding seed orchards and 18 in situ conservation sites of rare plants. Invasive alien species management has improved with the promulgation of the National Invasive Alien Species Strategy and Implementation Plan (2025), although the establishment rate remains 0.5 species per year. Human-wildlife conflict remains significant, with 10,293 reported cases of material damage in 2024, but relief allocation and insurance coverage have increased. Pollution control frameworks have been strengthened through effluent standards, pesticide regulation, and waste management policies, although pesticide use and wastewater discharge remain high. Overall, Nepal has established a strong policy and institutional framework and achieved measurable progress in area coverage and flagship species recovery; however, effectiveness, ecological representation, genetic security, IAS prevention, and pollution reduction remain incomplete. Despite expansion of Protected Areas, only 67.8% of ecosystems are currently represented, and management effectiveness assessments have not yet been systematically integrated into PA and ACM plans. While populations of some flagship species have increased, 85% of globally threatened species occurring in Nepal are not nationally protected. Effective population sizes of protected species remain below genetic security thresholds. Human-wildlife conflict incidents remain high and community

		dissatisfaction persists despite increased relief and insurance coverage. The IAS prevention regime remains partial, with quarantine frameworks in place but not covering all introduction pathways. Pollution pressures continue to rise, particularly pesticide use and untreated wastewater discharge. Data gaps, limited monitoring systems, insufficient coordination across federal, provincial, and local governments, and financial constraints continue to limit effective implementation. Strengthening management effectiveness, improving monitoring systems, scaling up restoration, and enhancing cross-sectoral integration are critical for achieving SO1 by 2030.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☐ Use national data sets ☒ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☒ No data available. Please explain: No data is available for Nepal for Headline indicator A.1. ☐ Not relevant. Please explain **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** No data is available for Nepal for Headline indicator A.1 (Red List of Ecosystems). Headline indicators A.2 (Extent of natural ecosystems) and A.3 (Red List Index) are computed as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". Their computation follows the global guidelines. The 2024 value for A.2 is 70.8%. There is not a 2024 value for A.3 yet; however, a baseline has been computed for 2020: 0.830425.
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	**There is no Binary indicator under this Strategic Objective.**
6.	**Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** There are no national indicators for this Strategic Objective.
7.	**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on Strategic Objective 1 in Nepal are displayed under each of the 9 associated targets.
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this Strategic Objective directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 15 (Life on Land), SDG 14 (Life Below Water), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger). In addition to the SDGs and the CBD, implementing this Strategic Objective supports implementation of CITES, ITPGRFA, IPPC, Ramsar Convention, UNFCCC (NDC 3.0), and the One Health framework.

Strategic Objective 1 (Conservation): *Protect, conserve and restore biodiversity, addressing the direct threats to biodiversity*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, the National Red list index score of ecosystems is maintained	**1.A Red List of Ecosystems *(Headline A.1)***	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (IUCN)*	Score (0 to 1)	NA	NA	TBG	TBG	FRTC/MoFE	Computation and sources are detailed in the technical report on NBSAP targets computation, in Annex SO1
By 2030, the proportion of area under natural and semi-natural ecosystems is maintained	**1.B Extent of natural ecosystems *(Headline A.2)***	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (ARIES for SEEA)*	%	70.7	70.8 *(2023)*	70.8	70.8	FRTC/MoFE	
By 2030, the National Red list index score of species is maintained	**1.C Red List Index *(Headline A.3)***	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (IUCN)*	Score (0 to 1)	0.83	0.85	0.85	0.85	FRTC/MoFE	

Annex 4.2: Progress against strategic objective 2 – "Sustainability"

National target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets or from the text of the global target when a national target does not exist for that global target) **Ensure sustainable management and use of Nepal's biodiversity, ecosystems, and natural resources, and enhance nature's contributions to people**		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	SO2 is operationalized through Targets 10–16 and focuses on sustainable use, ecosystem services, biodiversity-friendly production, sustainable consumption, and food waste reduction. Strategic measures include (a) ensure sustainable, safe, and legal trade of wild species while protecting the customary rights of IPLCs; (b) manage, harvest, and use wild species sustainably while recognizing customary sustainable practices of IPLCs; (c) manage areas sustainably under forestry, agriculture, grasslands, wetlands, and watersheds; (d) encourage and promote biodiversity-friendly practices in forestry, agriculture, grassland, and wetlands; (e) maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services; (f) develop a supportive, legal or regulatory framework to encourage people towards sustainable consumption, including sensitization and education (g) reduce food and agriculture waste by half.
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☐ On track to achieve target ☒ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	Nepal has established a comprehensive policy framework to promote sustainable use of biodiversity and enhance nature's contributions to people. Legal instruments regulate trade and harvesting of wild species, and sectoral policies prioritize sustainable forest management, agroforestry, soil restoration, fisheries management, and wetland conservation. Capture fisheries pressure has declined, sustainable forest management standards were adopted in 2024, and agroforestry practices cover nearly 19,000 hectares. The forestry sector aims to increase its GDP contribution from 3% to 5% by 2029. Ecosystem services were valued at approximately US$21.8 billion in 2017, demonstrating their importance for national prosperity. Protected Areas attract around 60% of international tourists, contributing to nature-based economic growth. Policies promoting certification, organic agriculture, climate-resilient agriculture, and green enterprises have been introduced. The Agriculture Development Strategy promotes post-harvest loss reduction, while the National Solid Waste Management Policy (2022) supports composting and circular economy approaches. However, domestic material consumption continues to rise, and food waste per capita increased between 2020 and 2024. While frameworks exist, implementation gaps remain across sustainable consumption, certification, ecosystem valuation, and waste reduction. Despite policy commitments, sustainable management practices are not uniformly implemented across ecosystems. Comprehensive ecosystem service mapping and valuation systems are lacking. Monitoring of sustainable harvest quotas and biodiversity-friendly certification uptake remains limited. Data gaps persist regarding the economic contribution of biodiversity sectors and ecosystem services. Sustainable consumption policies primarily address production systems rather than consumer behavior. Food loss and waste remain high due to weak cold chain infrastructure and market linkages. Institutional coordination across federal, provincial, and local levels remains fragmented. Financial resources and private

		sector engagement are insufficient to fully operationalize sustainable use frameworks. The increasing ecological footprint indicates continued pressure on natural resources. As noted in the NBSAP's Theory of Change, inadequate financial resources, limited institutional capacity, fragmented governance, and insufficient mainstreaming of biodiversity into development sectors continue to constrain effective implementation
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☐ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☒ No data available. ☐ Not relevant. Please explain why: There is no Headline indicator for this target **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** The value of Headline indicator B.1 will be reported as NA for 2020 and 2024, in the absence of established ecosystem services accounts or SEEA data for Nepal.
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	**There is no Binary indicator under this Strategic Objective.**
6.	**Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Four National Indicators are proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Forest sector contribution to national GDP:* This indicator is monitored in the context of the 16th development plan, and is obtained from national data, reported annually by the Department of Forests and Soil Conservation (DoFSC) (3% in 2023). • *Value of export of biological resources (medicinal plants and non-wood forest products):* This indicator is obtained from national data, reported annually by the DoFSC (15,143,000 constant 2020 USD in 2024). • *Ecological footprint:* This indicator reports on data produced for the Footprint Data Foundation by the York University Ecological Footprint Initiative, in partnership with the Global Footprint Network (0.39 global ha/person in 2024).
7.	**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on Strategic Objective 2 in Nepal are displayed under each of the 6 associated targets.
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this Strategic Objective directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) through sustainable agriculture and food loss reduction, SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 15 (Life on Land), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). In addition to the SDGs and the CBD, implementing this Strategic Objective supports commitments under CITES, UNFCCC (NDC 3.0), Ramsar Convention, and UNCCD.

Strategic Objective 2 (Sustainability): *Ensure sustainable management and use of Nepal's biodiversity*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, services provided by the different ecosystems are mapped and valued	**2.A Services provided by ecosystems *(Headline B.1)***	**Collated** *Computed from several sources for each service*	Index	NA	NA	TBG	TBG	MoFE	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: "*Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)*"
	2.A.1 Provisioning services			NA	NA	TBG	TBG		
	2.A.2 Regulating and maintenance services			NA	NA	TBG	TBG		
	2.A.3 Cultural services			NA	NA	TBG	TBG		
By 2030, the forest sector's contribution to the national Gross Domestic Product is enhanced	**2.B Forest sector contribution to national GDP**	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (16th plan)*	%	1.7 *(2019)*	3 *(2023)*	4	5 *(2029)*	MoFE	
By 2030, the value of exports of biological resources (Medicinal plants and non-wood forest products) is increased	**2.C Value of export of biological resources (medicinal plants and non-wood forest products)**	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (DoC)*	Constant 2020 million USD	13.019	15.143	17	20	MoFE	
By 2030, the ecological footprint is maintained	**2.D Ecological footprint**	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (GFN)*	Global ha per person	0.4	0.39	0.39	0.39	MoFE	

Annex 4.3: Progress against strategic objective 3 – "Integration"

National target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets or from the text of the global target when a national target does not exist for that global target) **Mainstream and integrate biodiversity considerations into programs, plans, and policies across levels of government and sectors**		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	SO3 is operationalized through Targets 17–21 and focuses on mainstreaming and integrating biodiversity considerations into programs, plans, and policies across levels of government and sectors. Strategic measures include (a) integrate biodiversity considerations into infrastructure development (linear infrastructures), especially in biological corridors/biodiversity-rich areas; (b) minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and build resilience; (c) mainstream biodiversity considerations in urban and densely populated areas; (d) integrate biodiversity and its values into economic and development processes (policy, plan, and program) across all levels of government and sectors; and (e) reform subsidies and incentives harmful to biodiversity in a fair, effective, and equitable way
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☐ On track to achieve target ☒ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	Nepal has made significant policy advances in mainstreaming biodiversity into development processes. Legal instruments such as the Environment Protection Act (2019), Wildlife-friendly Infrastructure Construction Directives (2022), and sectoral policies provide a foundation for integrating biodiversity safeguards into infrastructure and planning processes. Evidence from wildlife crossings and mitigation measures demonstrates partial success in reducing fragmentation impacts under Target 17. Under Target 18, biodiversity considerations are increasingly integrated into climate policies, including the National Climate Change Policy (2019), National Adaptation Plan (2021–2050), Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 3.0 , and the Long-Term Strategy for Net-Zero Emissions (2021). Forest ecosystems continue to function as carbon sinks, and REDD+ performance-based payments demonstrate progress in linking climate mitigation with biodiversity conservation. Urban biodiversity under Target 19 is gradually being incorporated into municipal land-use plans and national urban policies. Some municipalities have integrated green corridors, river buffers and ecological zoning; however, green and blue space coverage in rapidly expanding urban areas remains under pressure. Under Target 20, biodiversity mainstreaming has been incorporated into national planning documents such as the Sixteenth Plan (2024/25–2028/29), which adopts green economy principles. Environmental Impact Assessment is mandatory for major projects. However, biodiversity valuation and environmental-economic accounting remain underdeveloped. For Target 21, preliminary assessments of harmful subsidies have been conducted under BIOFIN. Agricultural input subsidies with potential biodiversity impacts have been identified, and positive incentive mechanisms such as ecological fiscal transfers, REDD+ payments and wildlife insurance schemes have been piloted. Nevertheless, comprehensive reform of biodiversity-harmful subsidies has not yet been operationalized. Overall, progress under SO3 is strongest in policy formulation and strategic frameworks. Implementation effectiveness, monitoring systems and fiscal reform mechanisms remain in early or transitional stages. Mainstreaming biodiversity into infrastructure development remains constrained by limited technical capacity, insufficient biodiversity screening at early planning stages, and weak monitoring of environmental flow compliance. Climate resilience efforts face financial and technical limitations, and integration of biodiversity into disaster risk reduction and large-scale

		mitigation infrastructure planning remains incomplete. Urban biodiversity planning is challenged by rapid urbanization, limited municipal technical expertise, fragmented governance and insufficient biodiversity inventories. Economic mainstreaming under Target 20 is constrained by limited biodiversity valuation data, weak implementation of Strategic Environmental Assessment, and inadequate integration of ecosystem services into macroeconomic planning. Subsidy reform under Target 21 faces political economy constraints, insufficient quantification of harmful incentives, and limited cross-sectoral coordination between finance, agriculture and environment authorities. Across SO3, common constraints include limited institutional coordination, capacity gaps at provincial and local levels, fragmented data systems, and financial limitations.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☒ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available. ☐ Not relevant. Please explain why: **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Headline indicator 18.2 is computed as per KMGBF guidelines and as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". For each of the sectors identified for disaggregation, incentives and subsidies can be inventoried from reports and policies from the sector-specific ministries (including the ones mentioned in 3.A), and Office of the Auditor General reports. Incentives can be Direct financial transfers (cash subsidies, grants), Tax exemptions/deductions, Price support mechanisms, Input subsidies (e.g., fuel, fertilizers, machinery), State-owned enterprises offering below-market rates. These incentives are then to be categorized according to whether they are harmful, potentially harmful, neutral or beneficial to biodiversity, depending on the actions that benefit from them. To value these incentives, depending on their nature, the annual budgetary cost, the foregone revenue or the baseline scenario are estimated. All the values can then be summed up and disaggregated according to the chosen disaggregation. Although this work has not been conducted in 2024, a BIOFIN study computed the indicator for the agriculture sector in 2019 (116.5 million in constant 2020 USD). Values for other sectors are NA.
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	Question 14.1 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes and poverty eradication strategies at all levels of government? • Partially **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** Biodiversity and some of its values are integrated into policies of the agriculture, forests, aquaculture and fisheries sector and at all levels of government, notably through the Agriculture Development Strategy. However, other sectors have biodiversity, and its values only partially integrated, or not integrated at all: the aggregated value for this question is "Partially" Question 14.2 Does your country use environmental economic accounting to quantify the monetary and non-monetary values of biodiversity? • Partially **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** No document fully proposes environmental accounting to quantify the values of biodiversity. Values for each sector are at best "Partially" when there are attempts to quantify separately some values of biodiversity (e.g.

		Forest sector), "No" otherwise, and the aggregated value for this question is "Partially". Question 14.3 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, plans and strategies across all sectors in order to ensure their mainstreaming? • Partially **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** Biodiversity and some of its values are integrated into policies of the agriculture, forests, aquaculture and fisheries, and energy sector, notably through the Agriculture Development Strategy and the Water Resources Policy. However, other sectors have biodiversity, and its values only partially integrated, or not integrated at all: the aggregated value for this question is "Partially" Question 14.4 Does your country have policies, regulations, plans or strategies in place to progressively align all relevant public and private activities with the goals and targets of the Framework? • Partially **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** Most sectors have at least one policy that does not explicitly mention the Framework, but has many aligned activities. The value for these sectors (and the aggregated value) is "Partially". Question 14.5 Are policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework? • Partially **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** Most sectors have at least one policy that does not explicitly mention the Framework, but has activities linked with relevant fiscal and financial flows (e.g agriculture in the ADS). The value for these sectors (and the aggregated value) is "Partially". **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** For Binary indicator 14.b, questions are answered as specified in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". The indicator is computed based on a review of policies, frameworks and mechanisms relevant to the question, such as: Agriculture (National Agriculture Policy-(2004), Agriculture Development Strategy (2015-2035), Agrobiodiversity Policy (2014)), Fisheries (National Fisheries Development Policy (2022), Aquatic Animals Protection Act (1961), Agriculture Development Strategy (2015-2035)), Forestry (National Forest Policy (2019), Forestry Sector Strategy (2016-2025), Forest Act (2019)), Aquaculture (National Fisheries Development Policy (2022), Aquatic Animals Protection Act (1961), Agriculture Development Strategy (2015-2035)), Finance: (INFF (2025-2030)), Tourism (Tourism Policy (2009)), Health (National Health Policy (2019), One Health strategy (2019)), Infrastructure (Railway Act (2021), Irrigation policy (2013), Hydropower Development policy (2001), National Water Resources policy (2020), National Transport policy (2001/2002)), Energy (National Energy Strategy of Nepal (2013), National Water Resources policy (2020), National Energy Efficiency Strategy (2018) , Hydropower Development Policy (2001)), Mining: (Industrial Policy (2011), National Mineral policy (2018)), Manufacturing and processing (Industrial Policy (2011)), Others (Reports of the Auditor General). As of 2024, biodiversity and some of its values are integrated into policies of the agriculture, forests, aquaculture and fisheries sector and at all levels of government, notably through the Agriculture Development Strategy; it is integrated across these sectors and also the energy sector through the Water resources policy. However, other sectors have biodiversity, and its values only partially integrated, or not integrated at all: the aggregated value for Questions 14.1 and 14.3 is "Partially".

		No document fully proposes environmental accounting to quantify the values of biodiversity. Values for each sector are at best "Partially" when there are attempts to quantify separately some values of biodiversity (e.g. Forest sector), "No" otherwise, and the aggregated value for Question 14.2 is "Partially". Most sectors have at least one policy that does not explicitly mention the Framework, but has many aligned activities. Likewise, most sectors have at least one policy that does not explicitly mention the Framework, but has activities linked with relevant fiscal and financial flows (e.g agriculture in the ADS). The value for these sectors is "Partially", and the aggregated values for Questions 14.4 and 14.5 are "Partially"
6.	**Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** One National Indicator is proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Integration of the ecosystem values/green accounting in investment and development decisions:* The indicator is computed based on a review of relevant investment and development decision mechanisms: 16th plan (2024/25-2028/29), Environment Protection Act and Regulation (2019), Natural capital accounting initiatives (NSO National Accounts), INFF (2025-2030), GRID framework. The rating is based on the answers to four questions: (a) Are there ecosystem service valuation studies in Nepal?; (b) Is there a formal mechanism in which ecosystem values are included in project or policy appraisal?; (c) Do public investment frameworks reflect natural capital?; and(d) Is NCA incorporated into national accounts? As of 2024, none of these criteria are respected for any plan: the value of this indicator is No.
7.	**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on Strategic Objective 3 in Nepal are displayed under each of the 6 associated targets.
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this Strategic Objective directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) through biodiversity-friendly infrastructure integration; SDG 13 (Climate Action) through ecosystem-based adaptation and REDD+; SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) through urban biodiversity mainstreaming; SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) through fiscal reform and subsidy restructuring; SDG 15 (Life on Land) by reducing indirect drivers of biodiversity loss; and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) through green economy transition. In addition to the SDGs and the CBD, implementing this Strategic Objective supports commitments under the UNFCCC (NDC 3.0).

Strategic Objective 3 (Integration): *Mainstream and integrate biodiversity considerations into programs, plans, and policies across levels of government and sectors*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, biodiversity values are integrated into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, and accounts at all levels, ensuring that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors, including environmental impact assessment	**3.A An integration of biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts at all levels, ensuring that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and integrated into assessments of environmental impacts *(Binary 14.b)***	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant policies*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoFE	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: "*Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)*"
	3.A.1 Agriculture			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoALD	
	3.A.2 Fisheries			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully		
	3.A.3 Forestry			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoFE	
	3.A.4 Aquaculture			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoALD	
	3.A.5 Finance			No	In process	Partially	Fully	MoF	
	3.A.6 Tourism			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoTCA	
	3.A.7 Health			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoHP	
	3.A.8 Infrastructure			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoPIT	
	3.A.9 Energy			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoEWRI	
	3.A.10 Mining			No	No	Partially	Fully	MoICS	
	3.A.11 Manufacturing and processing			No	No	Partially	Fully		
	3.A.12 Others			Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoFE	
By 2030, subsidies (Direct and indirect) and other incentives harmful to biodiversity are evaluated and reformed	**3.B Value of subsidies (Direct and indirect) and other incentives harmful to biodiversity *(Headline 18.2)***	**Collated** *Computed based on BIOFIN methodology*	Constant 2020 million USD	116.5 *(2019)*	NA	TBG	TBG	MoFE	
	3.B.1 Forests			NA	NA	TBG	TBG	MoFE	
	3.B.2 Agriculture			116.5 *(2019)*	NA	TBG	TBG	MoALD	
	3.B.3 Wetlands and freshwater ecosystems			NA	NA	TBG	TBG	MoALD	
	3.B.4 Grassland			NA	NA	TBG	TBG	MoALD	
	3.B.5 Urban Area			NA	NA	TBG	TBG	MoUD	
By 2030, ecosystem values/green accounting are integrated in investment and development decisions	**3.C Integration of the ecosystem values/green accounting in investment and development decisions**	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant policies*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	No	No	Partially	Fully	MoFE	

Annex 4.4: Progress against strategic objective 4 – "Fairness"

Ensure full and effective participation of all stakeholders, particularly the IPLCs, with fair and equitable benefit-sharing from the use of biological resources and associated traditional knowledge		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	SO4 is operationalized through Targets 22–26 and focuses on ensuring full and effective participation of all stakeholders, particularly the IPLCs, with fair and equitable benefit-sharing from the use of biological resources and associated traditional knowledge. Strategic measures include (a) Develop effective legal, policy, administrative, and capacity-building measures at all levels to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge; (b) Strengthen institutional capacity on digital sequence information (DSI) on genetic resources, including access to multilateral systems for sharing benefits on genetic resources; (c) Recognize and integrate traditional knowledge, innovations, and practices of IPLCs, including indigenous and traditional territories (ITTs) in the management of biodiversity and ecosystems with their free, prior and informed consent; (d) ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective representation and participation of IPLCs, including their intersectionality, while safeguarding rights over lands and resources; (e) promote a gender-responsive approach in biodiversity actions, ensuring full, equitable, meaningful, and informed participation of women and girls, including their intersections.
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☐ On track to achieve target ☒ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	Under Strategic Objective 3, Nepal has made notable progress in strengthening the enabling conditions for equitable biodiversity governance. The country ratified the Nagoya Protocol in 2019 and developed a revised Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) Bill and ABS Strategy and Action Plan, although these have not yet been enacted. Community Biodiversity Registers continue to document genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, and Nepal participates in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) Multilateral System. Scientific capacity in molecular research has expanded, increasing awareness of emerging issues such as digital sequence information (DSI). Traditional knowledge is integrated into biodiversity management through community forestry, buffer zone governance and conservation area management systems. Participatory consultations during the NBSAP preparation strengthened engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) in national biodiversity planning. Community forestry remains a strong institutional model for participatory natural resource management, with legal provisions ensuring representation of women and marginalized groups. Buffer zone revenue-sharing mechanisms further support local engagement. Gender-responsive budgeting is institutionalized nationally, and forestry and climate sectors have integrated Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) approaches into policy frameworks. These measures collectively demonstrate meaningful policy-level commitment to inclusion, equity and rights-based governance. Despite progress, significant implementation gaps remain. The absence of enacted ABS legislation prevents operationalization of access procedures and structured benefit-sharing agreements. DSI governance lacks regulatory clarity, tracking mechanisms and technical infrastructure. Institutional coordination across ministries remains fragmented. Traditional knowledge protection lacks a dedicated legal framework, and Indigenous Traditional Territories are not formally recognized in statutory land governance systems. FPIC procedures are inconsistently applied, and documentation of traditional knowledge is incomplete. Although participatory governance structures are well established, meaningful decision-making power and equitable benefit distribution are not always ensured. Elite capture risks persist, and intersectional vulnerabilities—particularly among

		Indigenous women and marginalized groups—are insufficiently addressed. Gender-responsive policies exist, but gender-disaggregated biodiversity data and monitoring systems remain limited. Overall, while policy frameworks and participatory structures are in place, deeper legislative adoption, institutional coordination, technical capacity and enforcement mechanisms are required to fully realize the objectives of Targets 22–26.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)[15]	☒ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available. ☐ Not relevant. Please explain why: **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Headline indicators C.1 and C.2 are computed as per KMGBF guidelines and as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". Nepal doesn't have an ABS regulation yet, so there is no applicable ABS instrument: the indicator will be reported as 0, the milestone targets are to be decided.
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	**There is no Binary indicator for this Strategic Objective**
6.	**Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** One National Indicator is proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Proportion of benefits shared with the IPLCs from the ABS system:* This reflects the share of the reported value computed for indicator 4.A/Headline C.1 that is shared with IPLCs, as reported by Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE) as part of the reporting on the Nagoya Protocol, as well as other multilateral approaches. Nepal doesn't have an ABS regulation yet, so there is no applicable ABS instrument: the indicator will be reported as 0, the milestone targets are to be decided.
7.	**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on Strategic Objective 4 in Nepal are displayed under each of the 5 associated targets.
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this Strategic Objective directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 15 (Life on Land) by reinforcing benefit-sharing mechanisms, safeguarding traditional knowledge, and improving participation in biodiversity management; SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) through improved environmental governance, transparency and accountability; SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), ensuring that biodiversity actions are socially just and participatory. In addition, strengthened scientific capacity and governance of digital sequence information support SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) by reinforcing international cooperation and knowledge exchange frameworks.

[15] See the online reporting tool for an example of how the submission of data has been included in the tool.

Strategic Objective 4 (Fairness) *Ensure full and effective participation of all stakeholders, particularly the IPLCs, with fair and equitable benefit-sharing from the use of biological resources and associated traditional knowledge*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, monetary benefits are received, in accordance with applicable internationally agreed Access and Benefit-sharing instruments	**4.A Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed Access and Benefit-sharing instruments *(Headline C.1)***	**Collated** *Computed by aggregating data reported by MoFE in the context of several ABS instruments*	Constant 2020 million USD	0	0	TBG	TBG	MoFE	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: "*Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)*"
By 2030, non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international Access and Benefit-sharing instruments are received	**4.B Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international Access and Benefit-sharing instruments *(Headline C.2)***		Dashboard	0	0	TBG	TBG	MoFE	
By 2030, at least half of the monetary and non-monetary benefits is shared with the IPLCs	**4.C Proportion of benefits shared with the IPLCs from the ABS system**		%	0	0	25	50	MoFE	

Annex 4.5: Progress against strategic objective 5 – "Capacity building"

National target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets or from the text of the global target when a national target does not exist for that global target) **Strengthen capacity across all levels of government and sectors, including the knowledge and skills of stakeholders and IPLCs**		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	SO5 is operationalized through Targets 27-30 and focuses on strengthening capacity across all levels of government and sectors, including the knowledge and skills of stakeholders and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs). Strategic measures include: (a) Take policy, legal, and other precautionary measures to strengthen biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the CBD; (b) Strengthen institutional capacity for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits; (c) Enhance functional capacity for biodiversity conservation and management at all levels and sectors, including for IPLCs; and (d) Strengthen monitoring and knowledge management at all levels and sectors.
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☐ On track to achieve target ☒ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	Strategic Objective 5 focuses on strengthening biosafety frameworks, promoting responsible biotechnology, enhancing biodiversity awareness, and improving national monitoring and reporting systems. Progress has been most pronounced in biodiversity monitoring and public awareness, while biosafety legislation and integrated biotechnology governance remain under development. Nepal has established foundational biosafety instruments, including the National Biosafety Framework Policy (2006) and Biosafety Guidelines (2005), and regulatory controls under quarantine and food safety legislation. Laboratory capacity for GMO detection and border inspections exists, though remains limited. Biotechnology research capacity has expanded through national institutions such as Nepal Agricultural Research Council (NARC) and Department of Plant Resources (DPR), with applications in tissue culture, molecular characterization and wildlife forensics. Sectoral strategies recognize biotechnology's role in agricultural innovation, subject to precautionary safeguards. Environmental education is integrated into school curricula, universities offer biodiversity-related programs, and community forestry and protected area outreach programs promote conservation awareness. National campaigns and youth engagement initiatives further strengthen public visibility of biodiversity issues. Monitoring systems demonstrate structured progress. The NBSAP Monitoring Framework aligned with the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework has been developed. Despite progress, biosafety governance remains incomplete due to the absence of enacted comprehensive legislation and limited coordination among regulatory agencies. Monitoring and enforcement of LMOs are constrained by technical and institutional capacity gaps. Biotechnology governance lacks clear linkages to ABS frameworks and equitable benefit-sharing mechanisms. Public awareness efforts are ongoing but fragmented, and systematic national communication strategies remain underdeveloped. Behavioral change outcomes are not consistently monitored. Monitoring systems, although improved, remain institutionally fragmented, with limited interoperability of databases and uneven subnational capacity. Long-term financing and integration of disaggregated social indicators into monitoring platforms remain areas requiring strengthening. Overall, deeper legislative adoption,

		institutional coordination and system integration are needed to fully realize Targets 27–30.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☐ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available. ☒ Not relevant. Please explain why: There is no Headline indicator under this Strategic Objective **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** There is no Headline indicator under this Strategic Objective.
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	**There is no Binary indicator for this Strategic Objective. Indicator 20.b is reported on under Target 29.**
6.	**Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** One National Indicator is proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder mechanism to review performance and facilitate the implementation of the NBSAP at the Federal Level (Joint Review Mechanism):* The NBSAP proposes an institutional framework and modus operandi for such a mechanism. This indicator monitors whether the mechanism is implemented during the NBSAP period (meetings held according to the NBSAP criteria). As of 2024, its rating is In process: the NBSAP has not been endorsed or implemented yet.
7.	**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on Strategic Objective 5 in Nepal are displayed under each of the 4 associated targets.
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this Strategic Objective directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 15 (Life on Land) by strengthening biosafety safeguards, promoting responsible biotechnology, and enhancing biodiversity monitoring systems. Through precautionary regulation of biotechnology and improved food safety oversight, it supports SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being). Strengthened monitoring and reporting mechanisms advance SDG 16 (Strong Institutions) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) by improving transparency and international reporting alignment. Environmental education and awareness initiatives contribute to SDG 4 (Quality Education) and indirectly to SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) by promoting informed and sustainable behavior.

Strategic Objective 5 (Capacity): *Strengthening capacity across all levels of government and sectors, including the knowledge and skills of stakeholders and IPLCs*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, the capacity to access innovation, technology, and technical and scientific cooperation is enhanced	**5A. Action to strengthen capacity-building, development, and access to and transfer of technology and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation *(Binary 20.b)***	**Review** *To facilitate reporting to the CBD, aggregation of indicators 29.1 and 31.1*	Number	Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoFE	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: "*Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)"*
By 2030, a monitoring and knowledge management mechanism is operationalized at the province and national levels	**5B. Multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder mechanism to review performance and facilitate the implementation of the NBSAP at the Federal Level (Joint Review Mechanism)**	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant mechanisms*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	Partially	In process	Fully	Fully	MoFE	

Annex 4.6: Progress against strategic objective 6 – "Partnership"

National target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets or from the text of the global target when a national target does not exist for that global target) **Build partnerships among stakeholders, sectors, government, and IPLCs at the sub-national, national, and international levels.**		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	SO6 is operationalized through Targets 31-32 and focuses on strengthening capacity across all levels of government and sectors, including the knowledge and skills of stakeholders and IPLCs. Strategic measures include: (a) Foster transboundary collaboration and cooperation on joint scientific research, technological innovation, and technical cooperation, including dissemination and use (b) Establish institutional arrangements at all levels of government for inter-sectoral and inter-government communication, coordination, and collaboration for biodiversity management.
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☒ On track to achieve target ☐ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	Institutional coordination for biodiversity governance. Nepal participates in multiple regional and international research partnerships, including transboundary landscape initiatives, wildlife monitoring collaborations and agrobiodiversity research programs. Institutions such as International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Nepal Agricultural Research Council (NARC), Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (NAST), National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC) and universities engage in joint scientific research and technical exchange, contributing to improved capacity in GIS, remote sensing, wildlife forensics and genetic characterization. At the governance level, the Constitution of Nepal (2015) provides a federal framework assigning biodiversity responsibilities across federal, provincial and local governments. Coordination mechanisms such as the National Coordination Council, provincial environment councils and parliamentary oversight committees are in place. Nepal also participates in regional platforms such as SAWEN and maintains bilateral cooperation with neighboring countries for transboundary biodiversity management. While these structures provide a foundation for collaboration, biodiversity-specific coordination mechanisms remain partially operational and research outputs are not systematically integrated into policy processes. Documentation and tracking of joint scientific research and innovation initiatives remain fragmented, limiting strategic oversight and learning. National funding for biodiversity research is limited, and advanced technical capacity is unevenly distributed. Institutional coordination across levels of government faces challenges related to overlapping mandates, sectoral silos and limited financial resources. Biodiversity is not consistently mainstreamed into local planning and budgeting processes, and mechanisms to translate research findings into policy decisions are underdeveloped. Engagement of IPLCs and civil society in research prioritization and coordination structures remains limited. Strengthening systematized collaboration and sustainable financing will be essential to fully realize Targets 31–32.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-	☐ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available.

	populated from the submission of national targets)	☒ Not relevant. Please explain why: There is no Headline indicator under this Strategic Objective **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** There is no Headline indicator under this Strategic Objective.
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	**There is no Binary indicator for this Strategic Objective.**
6.	**Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** One National Indicator is proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Transboundary collaboration on joint scientific research, technological innovation and technical cooperation, including project implementation (South-South, North-South, and triangular cooperation)*: As of 2024, there is no centralized data on the numbers of transboundary collaborations: the indicator's reported value is NA. • *Institutional mechanism for inter-government and inter-sector collaboration at all levels of government*: The indicator is computed based on a review of multisectoral and intergovernmental coordination mechanisms, e.g.: National Biodiversity Coordination Committee (NBCC), and others if they exist. Such a mechanism at the national level would involve: (a) Cross-sectoral integration , (b) Inter-governmental coordination across all three tiers of government (c) Joint decision-making and planning (d) Clear mandates, information sharing, accountability, and conflict resolution mechanisms. All these criteria are theoretically fulfilled by the NBCC. However, it has not been functional: this indicator's rating for 2024 is Partially.
7.	**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on Strategic Objective 6 in Nepal are displayed under each of the 2 associated targets.
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this Strategic Objective directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 15 (Life on Land) by strengthening biosafety safeguards, promoting responsible biotechnology, and enhancing biodiversity monitoring systems. Through precautionary regulation of biotechnology and improved food safety oversight, it supports SDG 9 (Infrastructure and Innovation) through strengthened research and innovation capacity, SDG 17 (Partnership) through regional and international partnerships, and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Institutions) by improving institutional coordination and policy coherence. By enhancing evidence-based decision-making and transboundary cooperation, it further supports SDG 15 (Life on Land) and SDG 13 (Climate Action) in advancing biodiversity conservation and ecosystem resilience.

Strategic Objective 6 (Partnership): *Build partnerships among stakeholders, sectors, government, and IPLCs at the sub-national, national, and international levels*

By 2030, the capacity to access innovation, technology, and technical and scientific cooperation is enhanced	**6.A Transboundary collaboration on joint scientific research, technological innovation and technical cooperation, including project implementation (South-South, North-South, and triangular cooperation)**	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (MoFE, MoF, MoEST)*	Number	NA	NA	3	5	MoFE	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: *"Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)"*
By 2028, a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder mechanism operationalized	**6.B Institutional mechanism for inter-government and inter-sector collaboration at all levels of government**	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of relevant mechanisms*	**Rating** • No • In process • Partially • Fully	Partially	Partially	Fully	Fully	MoFE	

Annex 4.7: Progress against strategic objective 7 – "Finance"

Leverage adequate and sustainable financial resources from all sources (government, community, private, and international)		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	SO7 is operationalized through Targets 33-36 and focuses on leveraging adequate and sustainable financial resources from all sources (government, community, private, and international). Strategic measures include: (a) Mobilize finance/expenditure from government, non-government, and international agencies; (b) Mobilize finance from innovative and sustainable financing solutions, especially from communities and the private sector; (c) Take legal, administrative, or policy measures to encourage and enable businesses (industry, especially multinational companies) and the finance sector to assess, disclose, and reduce biodiversity-related risks and negative impacts and (d) Scale-up positive incentives for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☐ On track to achieve target ☒ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	Strategic Objective 7 focuses on strengthening resource mobilization, diversifying finance sources, and improving financial governance for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. Nepal has made notable progress in understanding biodiversity finance flows through the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN), which conducted a comprehensive Biodiversity Expenditure Review (2015–2024). This analysis provided the first systematic assessment of public biodiversity allocations and expenditures and highlighted financing gaps relative to biodiversity's economic contribution. Domestic mechanisms such as buffer zone revenue-sharing and REDD+ results-based payments demonstrate operational financing instruments linked to measurable conservation outcomes. International climate and environment finance (GEF, GCF, REDD+) has supported biodiversity-related projects and strengthened institutional capacity. The Sixteenth National Development Plan integrates green economy principles, and a Biodiversity Finance Plan has been prepared to guide long-term mobilization efforts. Initial engagement with the private sector has begun through green finance directives issued by Nepal Rastra Bank and promotion of sustainable forest-based enterprises. Capacity-building initiatives have strengthened awareness of biodiversity finance among federal and provincial officials. Overall, progress is strongest in expenditure analysis and planning frameworks, while diversification and institutionalization of finance mechanisms remain ongoing. Biodiversity remains underfunded relative to its ecological and economic importance. A biodiversity-specific budget tagging system has not yet been institutionalized, limiting systematic tracking across sectors and levels of government. Local government biodiversity expenditure remains difficult to monitor, and programmatic allocations are constrained. Private sector engagement in biodiversity finance is limited, and innovative financing instruments such as biodiversity credits or payment for ecosystem services are at early stages. Financial institutions lack standardized biodiversity risk screening tools, and biodiversity-positive investments are often perceived as high risk. Policy coherence between environment and finance institutions requires strengthening. Biodiversity valuation is not fully integrated into macroeconomic planning, and coordination across federal, provincial and local budgeting systems remains

		uneven. Capacity gaps persist in accessing and managing international biodiversity finance, particularly at subnational levels.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☐ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided ☐ No data available. ☒ Not relevant. Please explain why: There is no Headline indicator under this Strategic Objective **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** There is no Headline indicator under this Strategic Objective.
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	**There is no Binary indicator for this Strategic Objective.**
6.	**Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Three National Indicators are proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Finance gap for biodiversity*: This indicator is computed annually using the ratio between the program-related biodiversity expenditure and the funding requirements for biodiversity (as reported in the NBSAP costing). The value has not yet been computed for 2024 (75% in 2020). • *Finance gap reduced by implementing finance solutions*: This indicator is evaluated annually by estimating the additional resource mobilized through one of the biodiversity finance solutions prioritized within Nepal's Biodiversity Finance Plan. As of 2024, the solutions prioritized in the context of Nepal's Biodiversity Finance Plan are not yet implemented. This indicator's value is reported as NA. • *Finance solutions specially targeting IPLCs*: This indicator is computed based on the implementation of the finance solutions prioritized within Nepal's Biodiversity Finance Plan. As of 2024, no disaggregated data is available on the targeting of finance solutions: this indicator is reported as NA.
7.	**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on Strategic Objective 7 in Nepal are displayed under each of the 4 associated targets.
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The implementation of this Strategic Objective directly and indirectly advances several interlinked SDGs, notably SDG 15 (Life on Land) by mobilizing financial resources for biodiversity. It advances SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) through strengthened international resource mobilization and blended finance. By improving expenditure tracking, financial governance and policy coherence, it supports SDG 16 (Strong Institutions). Integration of biodiversity into economic planning and green finance mechanisms also contributes to SDG 8 (Economic Growth) and SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production).

Strategic Objective 7 (Finance): *Leverage adequate and sustainable financial resources from all sources (government, community, private, and international)*

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, the finance gap for biodiversity is reduced	**7A Finance gap for biodiversity**	**Collated** *Computed based on Red Books and MoFE records*	%	75	NA	50	25	MoFE	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: "*Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)*"
By 2030, increased finance is mobilized by implementing different finance solutions	**7B Finance gap reduced by implementing finance solutions**	**Collated** *Computed based on Red Books and MoFE records*	Constant 2020 million USD/yr	NA	NA	50	100	MoFE	
By 2030, finance targeted to IPLCs is mobilized	**7C Finance solutions specially targeting IPLCs**	**Collated** *Computed based on MoFE records*	%	NA	NA	10	20	MoFE	

Annex 4.8: Progress against mission - "Collectivism"

National target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets or from the text of the global target when a national target does not exist for that global target) **Mission of the NBSAP (2024-2030): Collectivism for biodiversity and well-being**		
1.	**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**	This Mission will be achieved by 7 transformative pathways associated with Strategic Objectives: I. Conservation: Protect, conserve, and restore biodiversity; II. Sustainability: Manage and use biodiversity sustainably; III. Integration: Integrate biodiversity considerations into programs, plans, polices across levels of government and sectors; IV. Fairness: Ensure full and effective participation of the IPLCs, with fair and equitable benefit-sharing from the use of biological resources and associated traditional knowledge; V. Capacity: Strengthen capacity across all levels of government and sectors, including knowledge and skills of stakeholders and IPLCs; VI. Partnership: Build partnerships among stakeholders, sectors, government, and IPLCs at the sub-national, national, and international levels; VII. Finance: Leverage adequate and sustainable financial resources from all sources (government, community, private, and international)
2.	**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**	☐ On track to achieve target ☒ Progress made but at an insufficient rate ☐ No significant progress ☐ Not applicable ☐ Unknown ☐ Achieved
3.	**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved** **Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**	Overall progress under the NBSAP demonstrates strong policy commitment, institutional development and structured monitoring improvements. Nepal has maintained and expanded its protected area network, strengthened community forestry governance, improved wildlife monitoring systems and enhanced biodiversity-related legislation. Progress in flagship species conservation (e.g., tiger and rhino recovery) illustrates tangible ecological outcomes. Significant advancements have been made in monitoring and reporting. The development of a comprehensive NBSAP Monitoring Framework aligned with KM-GBF indicators represents a major institutional milestone. Biodiversity finance analysis has improved substantially through BIOFIN-led expenditure reviews and finance planning. Policy integration into national development plans demonstrates increased mainstreaming of biodiversity considerations. Participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), gender inclusion measures and community-based resource governance systems remain core strengths of Nepal's biodiversity approach. Despite progress, implementation gaps remain across multiple strategic areas. Financing remains insufficient relative to biodiversity needs and economic value. Biodiversity-specific budget tagging and systematic financial tracking are not yet institutionalized. Private sector engagement and innovative finance mechanisms remain underdeveloped. Legislative and regulatory gaps persist in areas such as biosafety, digital sequence information (DSI), and Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) operationalization. Institutional coordination across federal, provincial and local governments remains uneven, particularly following federal restructuring. Data systems, while improved, remain fragmented across institutions, and interoperability challenges limit integrated ecosystem-level analysis. Capacity gaps at provincial and local levels constrain effective mainstreaming and implementation. Socioeconomic pressures—including infrastructure expansion, land-use change, climate impacts and resource demand—continue to drive biodiversity loss and require stronger cross-sectoral policy coherence.
4.	**Provide data on headline indicators used for assessing progress towards**	☐ Use national data sets ☐ Use the data available from relevant global data sources provided

	the target (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	☐ No data available. ☒ Not relevant. Please explain why: There is no Headline indicator under this NBSAP Mission **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** There is no Headline indicator under this Strategic Objective.
5.	**Respond to the questions for the binary indicator** *This section applies to targets with a binary indicator only*	Question B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aiming to ensure the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services? • Fully **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** Although the aim to ensure the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of NCP, ecosystem functions and services is not mentioned fully in all sectoral documents, ecosystem services and functions are fully recognized in sector-wide documents such as the NBSAP Question B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aiming to ensure the sustainable use of biodiversity? • Fully **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** Sustainable use is widely addressed; genetic diversity is unevenly covered but is present in relevant documents Question B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity? • Fully **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** Monitoring of sustainable use exists in many policies but is often sector-specific and output-oriented Question B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations? • No **Justification of the rating (not to upload, only for reference purposes):** The monitoring of ecosystem services is extremely limited **Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Binary indicator B.b is computed as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". The indicator is computed based on a review of policies, frameworks and mechanisms relevant to the questions: Agriculture (National Agriculture Policy (2004), Agriculture Development Strategy (2015-2035), Agrobiodiversity Policy-(2014)), Forests (Protected Areas Management Strategy (2022-2030) National Forest Policy (2019), Forestry Sector Strategy (2016-2025)), Grasslands (Rangeland Policy (2012)) Wetlands (National Water Resources Policy (2020), National Water Plan-(2002-2027), National Wetland Policy (2012), National Ramsar Strategy and Action Plan (2018-2024)) Overall (Land Degradation Neutrality Targets (2018), NBSAP (2014-2020), NBSAP (2024-2030)). Most criteria are met for this indicator. Although the aim to ensure the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of NCP, ecosystem functions and services is not mentioned fully in all sectoral documents,

		ecosystem services and functions are fully recognized in sector-wide documents such as the NBSAP. Sustainable use is widely addressed; genetic diversity is unevenly covered but is present in relevant documents. Monitoring of sustainable use exists in many policies but is often sector-specific and output-oriented. The rating of Questions B.1, B.2 and B.3 is Fully. However, the monitoring of ecosystem services is extremely limited: the rating of Question B.4 is No.
6.	**Provide data on component, complementary or other national indicators used for assessing progress towards the target** (pre-populated from the submission of national targets)	**Comments that will be reported in the platform:** Two National Indicators are proposed for this target, as specified and detailed in a technical appendix of the NBSAP 2025-2030: "Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)". • *Environmental Performance Index* The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) is a quantitative method for assessing how well countries are performing in terms of environmental health, ecosystem vitality, and related policy outcomes using multiple indicators to compare progress toward sustainability goals. It aggregates environmental data into a score that reflects national performance relative to international targets. As of 2024, its value is 33.1 for Nepal. • *Number of biodiversity or conservation agenda items discussed at the federal and province levels:* This indicator measures the number of biodiversity or conservation agenda items discussed in the following committees: (i) Environment Protection and Climate Change Management Council headed by the Prime Minister of Nepal (ii) Provincial Coordination Councils headed by each province's chief ministers, or the Provincial Environment Protection and Climate Change Management Councils headed by each province's chief ministers
7.	**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**	Examples of initiatives supporting actions on the NBSAP in Nepal are displayed under each of the 36 associated targets.
8.	**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**	The NBSAP contributes comprehensively to the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as many other international commitments (UNFCCC, UNCCD, CBD, Nagoya Protocol, etc.)

Mission: ***Collectivism for biodiversity and well-being***

Result from the NBSAP 2024-2030 Action plan	Proposed Indicator/disaggregation	Methods	Unit	Status		Milestones		Lead Agency	References
				2020	2024	2028	2030		
By 2030, the Environmental Performance Index status of Nepal is maintained	**0.A Environmental Performance Index**	**Review** *Data obtained from secondary sources (YCELP)*	Score	32.7	33.1	33.1	33.1	MoFE	Computation and sources are detailed in the second technical appendix volume to this NBSAP: "*Computation of Indicators for National Reporting on NBSAP (2025-2030)*"
By 2030, environmental or biodiversity-related policies and legislations at federal and provincial levels are revised/amended or introduced for improved biodiversity governance	**0.B Policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services *(Headline B.b)***	**Collated** *Computed from the rating of national documents*	**Rating** ● No ● In process ● Partially ● Fully	Partially	Partially	Partially	Fully	MoFE	
By 2030, biodiversity or conservation issues are addressed or resolved at the federal and provincial levels collectively	**0.C Number of biodiversity or conservation agenda items discussed at the federal and province levels**	**Collated** *Computed from national reports*	Number	NA	NA	8	16	MoFE	