



COP30
BRASIL
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BELÉM 2025

Nepal's Participation in UNFCCC COP30

Belem, Brazil
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FOREWORD



Dr. Madan Prasad Pariyar,

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD)

Nepal's participation at COP30 reflects our determination to advance climate action despite the steep challenges we face. I was honored to deliver our Country Statement and engage in high-level bilateral meetings and ministerial events, including the side event "*Sagarmatha to Belém: Advancing Climate Action*". I had the opportunity to review the initiatives and accomplishments of our team, and I am proud that, despite our small delegation, Nepal's engagement has been well-coordinated, targeted, and impactful. I extend sincere thanks to all colleagues for their invaluable contributions. I believe these collective efforts will yield concrete achievements for our country and for those most vulnerable.



Dr. Rajendra Mishra

Secretary, Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE)

At COP30, I was honored to deliver Nepal's joint statement alongside fellow countries, emphasizing our shared vulnerability and urgent call for climate justice. This participation reflects Nepal's strong commitment to NDC 3.0, advancing our National Adaptation Plan and securing climate finance for resilience. We stand united to amplify the voices of mountain communities and champion equitable, sustainable pathways for all.



Dr. Maheshwar Dhakal

UNFCCC Focal Point and Joint Secretary, MoFE

COP30 marked a historic step in bringing the mountain agenda to the forefront. We worked alongside other mountain countries to build strong partnerships, with inspiring leadership from our Minister, Secretaries, and the dedicated team of experts and youth. Through powerful interventions, joint statements, and youth-led engagements, Nepal's visibility was significantly enhanced. This collective effort delivered a very positive outcome and strengthened our voice globally. This momentum connects directly to *Sagarmatha Sambaad*, our national dialogue platform, reinforcing Nepal's role in shaping global discourse on mountains, resilience, and climate justice.

1. Introduction



UNFCCC and COP

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), adopted at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, is the foundational international treaty for coordinating global efforts to address the climate crisis. Its overarching objective is to achieve the "stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system." The UNFCCC provides an institutional framework for subsequent, more detailed protocols, including landmark agreements; most notably the Kyoto Protocol and the landmark Paris Agreement of 2015. UNFCCC facilitates negotiations, sets long-term goals like limiting global warming to well below 2°C, and supports transparency and accountability through its various mechanisms.

Its primary role is to advance climate action by fostering scientific understanding (in cooperation with the IPCC), facilitating the transfer of clean technology, establishing financial mechanisms (like the Green Climate Fund), and, most importantly, creating a platform for all 198 Parties (signatory countries and the European Union) to negotiate, commit, and transparently report on their national contributions to mitigation and adaptation.

The entire UN climate regime is built upon the core principle of **Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC)**. This principle acknowledges that while all nations must act, developed countries, due to their historical contribution to greenhouse gas emissions, bear the greatest responsibility and must take the lead by providing financial, technological, and capacity-building support to developing countries.

Its annual meeting, the Conference of the Parties (COP) serves as the highest decision-making body, where governments assess progress, negotiate new commitments, and adopt implementation frameworks. Convened every year since 1995, the primary function of the COP is to review the implementation of the Convention and any associated legal instruments, most notably the Paris Agreement adopted at COP21 in 2015.

COPs have evolved into pivotal moments for climate diplomacy, with recent sessions focusing on adaptation finance, loss and damage, carbon markets, technology and agree on a consensus based decisions.

Nepal's UNFCCC Journey

Historical Participation from Nepal



Nepal has consistently engaged in the UNFCCC process since its inception, recognizing its high vulnerability to climate change despite its negligible contribution to global emissions. Historically, Nepal's participation has been defined by its strong voice as a Least Developed Country (LDC) and its persistent advocacy for the "Mountain Agenda." Notably, Nepal successfully chaired the LDC Group for the multilateral process under the UNFCCC for the 2013-2014 period,

demonstrating leadership in mobilizing the interests of the world's most vulnerable nations. Over the years, Nepal has leveraged the COPs to secure political attention and financial support for its national strategies, including the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), National Adaptation Plan (NAP) processes. More recently, Nepal has raised its ambition under the Paris Agreement by submitting an enhanced Third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) a long-term strategy to reach Net-Zero emissions by 2045, showcasing major commitments in clean energy, electric transport, and maintaining high forest cover.

Nepal’s participation has consistently been marked by high-level delegations, including the President and Prime Minister, underscoring the importance of climate diplomacy at the highest political level. Through these engagements, Nepal has championed the vulnerabilities of the Hindu Kush Himalayan region, called for dedicated climate finance for mountain ecosystems, and strongly advocated for the rapid and effective operationalization of the Loss and Damage Fund. Central to Nepal’s stance is the principle of climate justice - recognizing the global ecological contributions of its mountains and carbon-sequestering forests, while demanding equitable support for adaptation and resilience.

Nepal’s participation is not symbolic - it is quantitatively robust (hundreds of negotiation sessions attended per COP) and qualitatively influential (chairing groups, facilitating formal and informal discussions and raising the Mountain Agenda). The sustained engagement positions Nepal as a respected voice in advancing equitable and inclusive climate solutions

Despite having a relatively small delegation compared to developed nations Nepal has maintained a high qualitative participation, especially through leadership positions like chairing the LDC Group and actively ensuring the inclusion of the Mountain Agenda in the final texts.

Nepal’s Climate Journey



2. Key Highlights of UNFCCC – COP30



2.1 High Level Participation and Statements

Opening Joint Statement on behalf of Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal

Chair, COP Presidency, SB Chairs, Executive Secretary, Distinguished Delegates, Nepal has the honour to deliver this statement on behalf of Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal.

We extend our sincere gratitude to Ambassador André Corrêa do Lago and the COP30 Presidency team for the warm hospitality extended to us and leadership here in Belém.

Our three countries are united by shared geography, deep climate vulnerability and a strong commitment to sustainable development.

Despite contributing the least to global emissions, we continue to demonstrate high climate ambition.

At the same time, we are among those most affected by climate change, with limited capacity to respond.

We, three countries are constantly moving forward, as Bhutan has already graduated, and both Bangladesh and Nepal are in the process,

This graduation reflects our development progress, but it does not reduce our climate vulnerability to safeguard our development gains.

The climate impacts in South Asia are constantly increasing and further worsening the situations. In Bhutan and Nepal, rapid glacier melt in high mountain regions increases the risks of glacial lake outburst floods, landslides and threatening millions downstream.

In Bangladesh, sea level rise, coastal erosion and saltwater intrusion endanger lives, livelihoods and ecosystems.

These are interlinked climate impacts: melting mountains upstream contribute to rising seas downstream, turning slow-onset impacts into severe climate extremes with cascading consequences.

Mr. President

Science is clear. Keeping 1.5°C within reach is a matter of our survival. COP30 must close the ambition gap in the NDC in line with the outcome of first Global Stocktake and accelerate implementation.

Revisiting and enhancing 2035 NDCs to ensure alignment with the 1.5°C pathway is essential. On climate finance, COP30 must implement the New Collective Quantified Goal, with a clear pathway to mobilize USD 300 billion annually within the broader USD 1.3 trillion roadmap agreed in Baku.

We reiterate the call to triple grant-based adaptation finance to at least USD 120 billion per year by 2030, and ensure simplified, scaled-up access to finance to implement NDCs and NAPs.

Adaptation is investment in survival and a foundation for sustainable development. Belém must deliver a comprehensive set of indicators under the Global Goal on Adaptation.

We welcome the operationalization of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage, and emphasize that support must be predictable, rapid and directly accessible.

We also call on parties to take into account the Advisory Opinion of International Court of Justice, to advance the climate justice to the country's frontline on climate change.

Mr. President

Belém marks ten years since the Paris Agreement. We must not lose momentum we gained over years. This is a moment to reaffirm trust and upscale ambition and demonstrate multilateralism can deliver in the spirit of the COP30 Presidency -Mutirao.

Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Nepal stand ready to jointly work constructively toward a successful COP30 outcome.

Statement by Hon. Dr. Madan Prasad Pariyar, Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Development of Nepal, at the Ministerial Segment of COP30

Mr. Chairperson,
Distinguished Delegates,

On behalf of Nepal, I extend our deep gratitude to the COP30 Presidency and the people of Brazil for their warm hospitality.

Speaking from this stage in the heart of Amazon, Nepal strongly reaffirms its call for climate justice. While our contribution to global emission is negligible, we bear a disproportionate burden of its impact.

Our glaciers are retreating at an alarming rate, threatening water, food and health security for billions of people downstream.

This year alone, Nepal faced a series of climate crises, from severe drought to unseasonal floods and landslides that claimed over 300 lives.

Our agriculture, the backbone of the economy, is reeling.

Despite challenges, Nepal is leading with ambition. We submitted an action-oriented NDC3.0 and NAP, with a Net Zero emission target by 2045.

Nepal strongly believes in harmony with nature. As the most nature-connected nation, our forest cover now exceeds 46 percent.

Yet, we confront severe challenges. Our climate finance remains negligible. Mountain communities, who protect the global commons but bear the brunt of climate change, have not been compensated.

Our message among these challenges is clear.

On climate finance, we urge developed countries to fulfill past commitments, with simplified, predictable, and accessible mechanisms. For the most vulnerable, it must be grant-based.

We welcome the launch of Barbados Implementation Modality and call for full operationalization of FRLD.

On solidarity, we urge the global community to follow science. History will judge us by actions, not words. It is the duty of each country to submit ambitious NDCs, fulfill treaty obligations and honor the ICJ ‘Advisory Opinion’ on climate justice.

All countries, including emerging economies, must engage with open hearts and minds to keep the 1.5-degree limit within reach.

I underscore the need of integrating mountain agenda in the UNFCCC process. The Sagarmatha Call for Action, adopted in Kathmandu in May this year, emphasized a dedicated fund to safeguard mountains, and we strongly advocate for its internalization.

Nepal believes in multilateralism and inclusion. Voices of youth, women, marginalized people and indigenous groups must be heard –encompassing all stakeholders including civil society and private sector.

In conclusion, let me reiterate: Nepal remains committed to contributing to create a sustainable future of the humanity through our collective efforts.

Thank you.

Nepal statement at the Leader Summit in Thematic Session 1: Climate and Nature: Forests and Oceans (chaired by President Lula)

Mr. President,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

My sincere gratitude to President Lula and the people of Brazil for hosting this vital event on the margins of COP30 in beautiful Belém.

Thank you for the exceptional hospitality extended to me and my delegation. Brazil is a pioneer of the climate conventions, and thirty years on, our gathering here is more critical than ever.

Guided by the principles of CBDR-RC and multilateralism—MUTIRAO—we must unite to address this crisis. We have no time and no other choice; we must act to protect our people, their livelihoods, and our planet. In Nepal, we have designated 23.4% of our land as protected areas and preserved 46% through community-based conservation.

Our ecosystems provide fresh water and air, sequester carbon, and benefit billions downstream. Yet, these vital regulatory services remain unrecognized and unrewarded by appropriate payment systems.

This year, Nepal hosted the Sagarmatha Sambaad in Kathmandu. The dialogue concluded that ambitious NDCs and NAPs are the entry point to address the climate crises and saving our planet.

Nepal Statement at LDC Pre-Session

First:

Thank you Chair,

First of all, I welcome to all colleagues to COP30 and also convey my message to the COP30 presidency for successful COP ahead, and Nepal would like to ensure our full support to the COP30 Presidency. Nepal, as one of the Least Developed Countries, a country of mountainous and landlocked countries as well, stands on the frontline of the climate crisis despite contributing the least to global emissions. Over the past decade since the adoption of the Paris Agreement, we have witnessed undeniable progress, yet the gap between ambition and delivery remains stark, especially for the most vulnerable countries.

Mr. Chair,

To safeguard our communities, ecosystems, and development gains, climate finance must be urgently and significantly enhanced. We call for a clear roadmap to achieve and surpass the USD 100 billion commitment, and for adaptation finance to be tripled as promised. Predictable, accessible, and grant-based finance is essential to build resilience in LDCs like Nepal, who face escalating losses and damages from climate-induced disasters. Nepal successfully organized Sagarmatha Sambaad in last May and our message to COP30 is crystal clear, Baku to Belem roadmap should be materialized in COP30, and there is no choice no align both ambitions in climate finance and actions,

Nepal has submitted its NDC with clear roadmap, priorities and actions and Nepal urge to the countries to come with same speed and spirit of Paris agreement in COP30,

Mr. Chair,

Nepal remains committed to aligning our development pathway with the 1.5°C goal and advancing nature-positive, resilient, and inclusive growth. We urge the global community to establish special support windows for LDCs, recognizing our disproportionate vulnerability and limited resources. Our collective future depends on a climate-secure world where no nation is left behind.

Statement by Mr. Govinda Bahadur Karkee, Secretary, OPMCM during Climate Finance conference of COP 30

Thank you, Moderator

1. Nepal supports the statement made by Bangladesh on behalf of LDCs and statement made by Kyrgyzstan.

Excellencies,

2. Nepal, as a landlocked and mountainous country having tallest peak of the world, Mountain Everest, continues to face climate change impacts in a deeply disproportionate manner.
3. Our glaciers are melting at alarming rates, and the frequency and severity of glacial lake outburst floods are increasing.
4. Over the past two years alone, Nepal has tragically lost more than 500 lives due to climate-induced disasters like GLOFs, erratic rainfall, landslides, and flooding, which are pushing our resilience to its limits.

Excellencies,

5. Multilateral funds, such as the GCF, GEF, Adaptation Fund and FRLD should ensure strengthened direct access, prioritization of national entities, and dedicated allocations for LDCs and SIDS.
6. Last year, we agreed on the New Collective Quantified Goal on climate finance. It is now crucial to operationalize the decision taken at COP29.
7. We welcome the launch of the Barbados Implementation Modality on 10 November.
8. As Nepal prepares to graduate from LDC status next year, we request continued targeted support to ensure a smooth and sustainable graduation under global environment facility process.
9. Despite contributing the least to global emissions, mountainous developing countries bear the greatest climate burdens. We therefore urge Parties to guide all Multilateral Development Banks and Multilateral Development Funds to simplify their processes.

Finally, excellencies

10. Developed country parties must produce desirable outcomes in the COP30 under the provision of Article 9 and shall biennially communicate indicative quantitative and qualitative information related to paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Article.

11. Nepal consistently calls for climate finance that is accessible, affordable, predictable, and responsive to the needs of mountainous countries.

I thank you very much.

Nepal Submission on Mountain and Climate Change to the COP30 Presidency

Dear COP presidency

On behalf of Bhutan and Nepal, we would like to submit following elements of the text as an input for the "Presidency consultation on Mountain and Climate Change"

1. Noting with appreciation the convening of the SB60 Expert Dialogue on Mountains and Climate Change and the informal summary report prepared by the SBI and SBSTA Chair, and decides that future dialogues will, from 2026, be facilitated by two co-facilitators, selected by Parties biennially, who will be responsible for deciding the topics for and conducting the dialogue, in consultation with Parties and observers, and preparing an summary report to be presented in conjunction with the subsequent session of the Conference of the Parties;

2. Decides to establish a joint agenda item under the SBI and SBSTA titled “Mountains and Climate Change”, beginning at SBSTA/SBI 64, to consider progress, challenges and opportunities related to climate change impacts and responses in mountain regions, consistent with the long-term temperature goal of the Paris Agreement.

3. Requests the SBSTA and SBI, under this joint agenda item, to consider the findings and recommendations emerging from the dialogue refereed in paragraph 1, and to identify actionable next steps that strengthen international cooperation for mountain regions.

4. Calls on Parties and observers to submit views and recommendations on actions needed to strengthen mountain-related climate action, including in relation to adaptation, early warning systems, data and monitoring, resilience-building, and international cooperation, by 30 March 2026, to inform consideration under the new joint agenda item.

5. Requests the Secretariat to prepare a synthesis report based on the submissions referred to in paragraph 4 above, to inform consideration under the new joint agenda at SBSTA/SBI 64.

Your kind consideration in this regard is highly appreciated.

Excellency, please accept our full support to the COP30 process.

High Level Ministerial RoundTable on Baku Adaptation Program

Thank you,
Presidency,
Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates,

It is my honor to speak on behalf of Nepal and support the statement made by Kyrgyz Republic. As a mountainous, climate-vulnerable, and landlocked country, Nepal is on the frontline of the climate crisis.

Your Excellencies, Nepal is home to the highest peak of the world, Mt. Everest, and 46% of Nepal's land is covered by forest ecosystems in Nepal, Our mountains-regulate the global climate system and sustain nearly one-fourth of the world's population through freshwater, biodiversity, and critical ecosystem services. However, our mountains are warming at twice the global average, triggering accelerated glacier melt, repeated GLOFs, increasing landslides, and cascading impacts up and downstream.

Excellencies, Nepal is working hard on adaptation planning, we prepared a comprehensive NAP through inclusive consultation with all stakeholders of the Society.

Nepal has also submitted its NDC 3.0, placing adaptation as a central pillar.

For Nepal, ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions remain our core strengths in building climate resilience.

However, ambition in adaptation requires in financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building activities.

Nepal calls for tripling adaptation finance in line with LDC and AOSIS, ensuring that at least 80 percent of climate finance reaches the ground where communities are most affected.

Adaptation finance must create green jobs, income opportunities, and innovation pathways for youth, while empowering local communities through locally led approaches.

However, Nepal urges parties to give a clear guidance to the multilateral development funds under UNFCCC process for adopting simplified, predictable, and accessible funding mechanisms.

For the most vulnerable, it must be grant-based.

For the Global Goal on Adaptation, Nepal urges the full reflection of mountain ecosystems and their fragility in global indicators in line with means of implementation indicators.

Excellencies, data base and early information systems are crucial for a resilient society,

Enhancing early warning systems are crucial to the frontline communities, to take right decisions on adaptation and save their lives and livelihoods.

Nepal stands ready to work with all partners to advance interconnected, inclusive, and co-beneficial solutions for a resilient future for mountains, it's people, ecosystems and beyond.

Adaptation is the matter of survival for our people.

I thank you, your Excellency.

Nepal intervention on FRLD guidance and Loss and Damage

Thank you, co-facilitators,

I speak on behalf of Nepal and support the intervention by LDCs

Nepal's mountains are warming at a rate higher to the global average. This has led to cryospheric changes such as glacier retreat, permafrost thaw, declining snow cover, erratic snowfall patterns, and formation of unstable glacier lakes resulting in erratic rainfall, floods, landslides throughout the country, particularly downstream,

According to the EM-DAT database, economic losses from floods and mass movements between 1985 and 2014 were found to be highest in the HKH region, when compared globally, at 45 billion USD. As you can see these numbers went into billions a decade ago and have increased by many folds since. In the last two years we lost more than 500 lives due to erratic rainfall, GLOFs and catastrophic floods.

This year in May, Nepal organized a global dialogue called Sagarmatha Sambaad, where we heard from mountain countries and communities on the devastating impacts of rising temperature on their lives and livelihoods, culture and way of life.

Globally the cost of climate numbers is in the trillions today.

It is in this context that echo the call of the LDCs for commensurate financing that matches the scale of devastation.

Through this guidance, we must urge the Board to take actions to implement paragraph 16 of the NCQG Decision 1/CMA6, which decides on a significant increase of public resources and tripling of annual outflows through the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, which includes the FRLD.

Finally, we must further reinforce through this guidance the need for simplified rapid approval and access for both direct budget support and direct access through accredited entities. This is the only way to ensure that we can benefit from the Fund.

I thank you.

Nepal intervention in Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA)

Thank you, co-facilitator, Good Morning Colleagues.

Nepal makes this statement on national capacity.

Let me make some points that's important for our delegation in the GGA indicator:

First, Indicator 9 as a whole is critical for Nepal and more specific 9D (which is the language on Ecosystem, Biodiversity, Nature and Mountain). Just to highlights to colleague here that, 40% of

Nepal land is covered by forest ecosystem and it's a huge biodiversity hotspot. If we look our geographic landscape, our lowest elevation is from above the sea level is just 59 meters to highest peak of the world within 200 KM Span. Nepal has 8 out of top 10 highest mountains in the world. So, these issues of mountain, ecosystems, biodiversity, and nature are the utmost important to our delegation to be reflected in the GGA Indicator.

Second, Nepal express some concern on the language of national budget and private sector language as a part in the indicators. As outlined by LDC group last Friday, it's not in line with the Paris Agreement spirit especially the Article 7.2 so prefer the deletion those indicators refer to the language especially the 10b09, 10b10.

Lastly.

In Indicator 10C06, Nepal support for Option 4, however we are happy to engage in the dialogues with parties on the GGA Indicator. We heard today morning in this room on the MOI indicators, including some proposed text by Africa Group, so we will be happy to engage in these proposals on this matter.

I thank you, Co-facilitator.

Nepal Intervention on Gender and Climate Change

Co-Facilitators, Esteemed Colleagues,

Nepal fully aligns with the position of the G77 and China and emphasizes that the priority for COP 30 is the adoption of a transformative, measurable, and adequately resourced Gender Action Plan (GAP). For a vulnerable mountainous country like Nepal, climate justice is fundamentally gender justice; the GAP must transition from principle to operational reality.

Our key asks are focused, clear, and non-negotiable for an implementable outcome:

1. Means of Implementation (Priority Area D): We must close the gap between ambition and action. The text must include strong, mandatory guidance to all operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to immediately integrate gender-responsive and inclusive criteria into access and programming. We cannot accept a GAP that is not financially equipped.
2. Intersectionality and Leadership (Priority Area B): We insist that the GAP language is strengthened to be truly inclusive and intersectional. The Plan must explicitly recognize the distinct vulnerabilities and agency of mountain and Indigenous Peoples, youth, children, and persons with disabilities. Their leadership must be formally recognized and supported, not just mentioned.

3. Accountability and Protection (Priority Area E): Effective implementation requires verifiable tracking. We mandate the inclusion of activities that prioritize the collection of age, sex, and disability-disaggregated data to inform NDCs and NAPs. Furthermore, the GAP must ensure a clear commitment to the protection and enabling environment for women environmental human rights defenders.

We urge all Parties to focus, streamline the text, and deliver a truly action-oriented GAP. We are here in Belém to adopt an action plan, not to merely extend a discussion.

Thank you.

Nepal intervention on Draft conclusions proposed by the President on Mountains and climate change

Mr. President,

Nepal appreciates your leadership, in facilitating the consultations on mountains, and climate change and the conclusions proposed.

As climate impacts intensify, and global temperatures continue to rise, the urgency to respond to the unique challenges faced by mountain regions is greater than ever.

We had hoped for a dedicated agenda item on mountains, though this was not possible we welcome the agreement to hold a Dialogue on Mountains and Climate Change, including discussions on establishing an annual dialogue, in conjunction with the SBs in June 2026.

We appreciate the constructive engagement from all Parties in reaching this outcome and look forward to contributing actively to the dialogue next year. Thank you.

Nepal statement at Closing Plenary

Madam President,

Nepal aligns with the statements delivered by LDC Group, G77 and China, LLDC Group, Mountain Group including Vanuatu with regards to ICJ advisory opinion

Nepal would like to share our sincere gratitude to the COP30 Presidency, UNFCCC Secretariat, People of Belém including COP30 volunteers for their hard-work and warm hospitality extended to us.

Madam President, Nepal is a mountainous country, home to Sagarmatha, the highest peak on Earth, and rich in ecological and cultural diversity. Yet our glaciers are melting at an alarming rate.

For Nepal, keeping global temperature rise below 1.5°C is not just a number in an agreement, it is a matter of survival.

We urge all to honor science and deliver the ambition required within this critical decade.

We also emphasize the urgent need for support required to implement NAPs and NDCs. Madam. President, we believe that here in Belem, we have demonstrated the strength of collective action and the relevance of continued multilateralism.

With the decisions adopted, including the Mutirão decision, we look forward to strengthened support for implementing climate action, particularly on adaptation and loss and damage, and to a global pathway that keeps 1.5°C within reach.

We also welcome the agreement to hold an annual dialogue on climate change and mountains in the upcoming SB64 session, as well as the recognition of mountains across the package in the context of urgency, ambition, and implementation.

I congratulate both Turkey and Australia partnership for hosting COP31 and congratulations to Ethiopia as the first LDC for hosting COP32.

Finally, Nepal stands ready to work together with all parties and partners to advance inclusive, interconnected, and co-beneficial solutions for a resilient future for mountains and beyond.

Thank you, Madam. President.

2.2 Strategic Bilateral Engagements at COP30

During COP30 in Belem, Hon Minister Dr. Madan Prasad Pariyar, Ambassador Mr. Nirmal Kafle and Senior Nepali Delegation, held high-level bilateral meetings with heads of delegation from various nations and development partners. These discussions fostered meaningful coordination and collaborations to address the pressing climate crisis, providing a platform for exchanging strategic insights on the ongoing COP negotiations and exploring forward ways for a meaningful collective action. The highlights of the bilateral engagements include:



Government of India

Hon. Minister Mr. Bhupendra Yadav,
Minister for Environment, Forests and
Climate Change, Government of India

Government of Turkiye

Hon. Minister of Environment, Deputy
Minister and Division Heads (Turkish
delegation) on general bilateral relation
between Turkiye and Nepal and possible
collaboration on culture, trade and
climate action.





Government of Armenia

Hon. Minister Mr. Hambarzum Matevosyan, Minister for Environment. The discussion focused on LLDC and CBD (COP17) to be organized in Armenia.

FRLD (Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage)

Executive Director of FRLD, Mr. Ibrahim Cheikh Diong



Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

Executive Secretary, Mr. Abdalah Mokssit



Japanese Delegates Mr. Hiroki and
Delegates of NEWS WEATHER on
Early Warning Systems

**CEEW (Council on Energy,
Environment and Water)**

**Founder and CEO, Mr. Arunabha
Ghosh**



2.3 Nepal Delegation at COP 30 - Team and Preparations

Hon. Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Development, Dr. Madan Prasad Pariyar led the Nepali Delegation to the COP30 which included key Senior Government Officials.

The delegation was supported by members of international organizations and civil society who actively participated in the COP negotiations, side events, and bilateral meetings to ensure Nepal's presence and visibility, with their technical advisory and coordination efforts.

Regarding preparations, the Government devised guidelines for COP participation, which are attached in the annex. Furthermore, the country position paper was prepared through wide consultation with stakeholders. The Climate Change Management Division (CCMD) organized a series of preparatory meetings to better prepare coordination for COP engagement. The team also benefited from inputs and insights shared by civil society organizations, including findings from pre-COP consultations with youth groups.

Negotiations Team:
Government carefully prepared COP30 Negotiation team with clear role division and coordination to effectively engage with the processes and negotiations.



Team for COP30 Negotiation: Role Division and Coordination (10-21 November 2025), Belem, Brazil

Thematic Areas	Government Delegates	Expert Negotiator	Recommended Institution	Expert Supporter	Recommended Institution
3.1 Global stock take and Science	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Mishra	Mr. Manjeet Dhakal	Climate Analytics South Asia	Ms. Shreya KC	IIED
3.2 Loss and Damage	Dr. Maheshwar Dhakal	Ms. Sneha Pandey	Climate Analytics South Asia	Ms. Krity Shrestha	DCA, Nepal
3.3 Adaptation	Dr. Deepak Kumar Kharal Mr. Hari Bahadur KC	Dr. Bimal Regmi	Oxford Policy Management	Ms. Subechha Sharma	IIED
3.4 Mitigation	Mr. Prakash Thapa	Mr. Abhishek Yadav	Climate Analytics South Asia	Mr. Prakash Lama	CEN
3.5 Article6 and Carbon Financing	Mr. Nabaraj Pudasaini	Ms. Amita Thapa Magar	NDC Partnership		
3.6 Climate Finance	Mr. Gobinda Bahadur Karki Mr. Om Prakash Bhattra Mr. Bamdev Panthi	Mr. Raju Pandit Chhetri	Prakriti Resources Center	Ms. Sujata Joshi	NIMB Bank
3.7 Transparency	Dr. Maheswar Dhakal Mr. Youba Raj Pokharel	Mr. Rajan Thapa	CBIT/WWF	Mr. Laxman Khatri	LI-BIRD, Nepal
3.8 Mountains, Capacity Building and Technology Transfer	Mr. Rajendra Prasad Mishra Mr. Janak Acharya	Mr. Pradyumna Rana	ICIMOD	Mr. Apar Poudel Mr. Pallav Regmi	Oxford Policy Management Save the Children, Nepal
3.9 Climate Justice: Gender, Children, Youth, people with disabilities, Indigenous communities	Mr. Dal Bahadur Adhikari Ms. Deepa Oli	Mr. Sandeep Rai	WWF International	Ms. Reesha Shrestha Ms. Renuka Kaucha	INWYN, Nepal NFDIN
3.10 Bilateral Meeting Coordination	Mr. Rajendra Prasad Mishra Dr. Maheswar Dhakal Ms. Deepa Oli				

2.4 Thematic Negotiations Update

This section provides thematic report on the negotiation engagement, specifically focusing on the Nepali delegation and expert participation.

The report covers the outcomes achieved for each thematic area during the negotiation process.

Global stock-take and science

Outcomes on global stocktake (GST) at COP30

1. The UAE Dialogue on implementing GST outcomes

The decision on the modalities of the UAE dialogue established a facilitative and non-prescriptive process to support Parties in implementing the outcomes of the first GST (GST-1), with a particular recognition of the provision of finance, capacity building, technology development and transfer and enhanced international cooperation as key enablers. The dialogue will be organized by the SB chairs, supported by two co-facilitators, each from developed and developing countries, appointed in consultation with Parties, while taking into account the goal of balancing gender. It will be held annually in the regular SB sessions in 2026 and 2027, concluding thereafter. Parties, observers as well as other non party stakeholders and international organizations are invited to submit their views three months before each session, focusing on experience, opportunities, challenges, barriers and needs as input to the dialogue. For both dialogue, the co-facilitators will prepare a factual and non-prescriptive summary report, feeding into the GST-2. A high level ministerial roundtable will be held at CMA9 (November 2027) as part of the dialogue. Overall, while Nepal and LDCs' priorities on inclusivity, timing and means of implementation is partly realized, the final decision narrows the scope and weakens the output component and doesn't include mountainous ecosystems, as opposed to the group had advocated for.

2. The Annual GST Dialogue

The decision welcomes the summary reports of the annual GST dialogue in 2024-2025, noting the value of the information, views and perspective shared that highlight how the outcome of GST-1 is informing the next round of NDCs. It encourages Parties to draw on lessons learned and good practices and decides that this dialogue will conclude at SB62 (June 2026), with the possibility of the resumption of the dialogue considered in the context of the outcome of GST-2. The decision aligns with Nepal and LDCs' priority to hold the dialogue in 2026 and pause in 2027-2028, with a consideration to extend after 2028 but the substantive element remained weak.

3. Refinement of the procedural and logistical elements of the GST process

The decision on the refinement recognizes the importance of inclusivity in all GST processes and encourages the meaningful participation of the non-party stakeholders. It reaffirms paragraph 35-37 of decision 19/CMA.1 and paragraph 60 of the document FCCC/SBSTA/2021/3 and underscores the central role of the IPCC outputs, while also acknowledging other scientific inputs from developing countries. Reaffirming paragraph 6 of decision 19/CMA.1, it requests the co-facilitators to enhance inputs on loss and damage, response measures and international cooperation, where appropriate. On timeline, it requests the SB chairs to ensure sufficient time for all three components of the GST, especially the political phase. This outcome partially reflects the priority of Nepal and LDC group on ensuring sufficient time for both the technical and political phase and recognition of capacity constraints. However, the call to invite IPCC to align the timeline of its seventh assessment report with GST-2 and the reaffirmation of IPCC as a central source of input for subsequent GST was not achieved, due to the persistent resistance from some groups.

Global Mutirão decision

The decision is grounded in human rights, equity and reaffirms the 1.5°C temperature goal, with a recognition that the carbon budget is rapidly shrinking. It stresses the need for rapid, deep and sustained emission reductions, informed by the IPCC findings to achieve net zero by 2050. The outcome positions equity and best available science as foundational principles to accelerate climate action in this critical decade.

It commends Parties that have submitted NDCs, LTS, NAPs and first BTR, urging the remaining Parties to promptly do so. The decision notes improvements in NDC over time with an economy-wide emission reduction target, inclusion of adaptation, just transition and loss and damage and recognizes transparency as key. It also stresses on the need for increased support to developing countries to meet their implementation of the transparency obligations. It also recognizes the important role played by non-party stakeholders in climate change as well as in progressing the long term goals of the Paris Agreement.

Under Mutirão, two major initiatives—the Global Implementation Accelerator and Belem Mission to 1.5—are launched to keep 1.5°C within reach, support the implementation of NDCs and NAPs and to strengthen international cooperation. The decision reaffirms the finance obligations of developed countries and calls upon all actors to mobilize \$1.3 trillion annually, including tripling adaptation finance and prioritizing grants and concessional loans for LDCs and SIDs. The decision also launched dialogues on enhancing international cooperation, from the lens of trade to safeguard against unilateral trade measures that could disadvantage developing countries.

Sagarmatha Call for Action

The call of action of Sagarmatha (1, 2, 4, 14 and 18) is recognized in the Mutirão decision as it reaffirms the 1.5°C goal, urges the remaining countries to submit their NDCs promptly, reiterate the provision of finance from the developed countries, particularly through grants and concessional

loans to LDCs and SIDs, recognition of mountainous ecosystem in the preamble section and the crucial role of non-party stakeholders, including children, youth, women, persons with disabilities and senior citizens.

Loss and Damage

A) WIM agenda items

The Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) was established by COP in 2013. Article 8.2 of the Paris Agreement expanded the governance of the WIM to include the CMA. It is the legal understanding of developing countries that the WIM is subject to the dual governance of both the COP and the CMA. However, developed countries see Article 8.2 as overriding the governance of COP because they want to prioritize the stipulation that “Article 8 of the Agreement does not involve or provide a basis for any liability or compensation”. At Belem, Nepal and LDCs called for the dual governance of WIM under COP and CMA, while developed countries wanted sole governance under the CMA. As a compromise, in line with continuing practice, the CMA adopted WIM decisions with the COP endorsing them.

i) 2024 joint annual report of the WIM ExCom and SNLD (2024 WIM JAR)

The joint annual report of the WIM (WIM JAR) bodies reports on the annual work of the Executive Committee of the WIM (WIM ExCom) and the Santiago Network for Loss and Damage (SNLD). The 2024 WIM JAR was considered together with the WIM review agenda item at COP29 and CMA6. When Parties were unable to reach an agreement on the WIM review, this agenda item was also forwarded by default to SB62 for further deliberations, and eventually to COP30 and CMA7 for consideration and adoption. COP30 and CMA7 decided to “take note” of the 2024 WIM JAR report. CMA adopted the WIM review decision with the COP endorsing it.

ii) 2025 joint annual report of the WIM ExCom and SNLD (2025 WIM JAR)

At Belem, Parties decided to “note with appreciation” the 2025 WIM JAR report. CMA adopted the WIM review decision with the COP endorsing it.

iii) WIM review

The third WIM review did not conclude at Baku when Parties were unable to reach an agreement. The agenda item was forwarded to SB62 for further negotiations and consideration and adoption at COP30 and CMA7. At Belem, CMA adopted the WIM review decision with the COP endorsing it.

The WIM review decision includes agreement to enhance implementation, complementarity and coordination, accessibility and outreach, and finance and other support. During the negotiations,

there was general agreement on recommendations related to complementarity and coordination and accessibility and outreach. Issues of divergence between G77&China and developed countries include recommendations related to finance. Issues of divergence within the G77&China sub-groups included issues around timeline and mechanism of review of the Santiago Network Secretariat's cost-effectiveness, reference to outcomes of the first GST, reference to the recent advisory opinion of the ICJ, reference to human rights considerations, conflict sensitivity, and do no harm principle in the text.

Nepal and LDCs pushed for an agreement on the L&D landscape report, strong language around financing for the Santiago Network and inclusion of the outcomes of the first GST. At Belem, Parties have decided to prepare a multi-year frequency report that provides information on scientific, policy, financial and technical work related to loss and damage; provides information on loss and damage under the Convention and the Paris Agreement; showcases case studies, best practices, practical and pragmatic lessons learned, innovative solutions, projections of risk at the national level; and showcases national- and community-level experience and promoting understanding of ways of integrating cross-cutting vulnerability analyses. The report will be informed by best available science including the IPCC, indigenous and local knowledge systems, other knowledge products of Santiago Network, Excom and its members; BTR synthesis report; FRLD report and other regional reports. The report will be prepared by the organizations, bodies, networks and experts of the Santiago network and the Advisory Board of the Santiago Network is tasked with preparing the TOR for this by its seventh meeting. Nepal's priority on mountains will be further bought into the theme of L&D landscape report at the Advisory Board level, through the SNLD Advisory Board LDC member.

B) Report of the FRLD and guidance to the Fund

The FRLD is designated as an entity entrusted with the operation of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, also serving the Paris Agreement, accountable to and functioning under the guidance of the COP and CMA. In line with the Governing Instrument of the Fund and the arrangements between the COP and CMA, the Board of the FRLD must report annually to the COP and CMA and receive guidance from COP and CMA on its policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria.

A key priority for Nepal delegation (including Nepal alternate Board member to the LDC seat) and the LDC Group was to secure reference to NCQG decision 1/CMA.6 in the guidance which calls for tripling of annual outflows and significant increase of public resources through the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, which includes the FRLD. This was to ensure that the FRLD replenishment process starting in 2027 would have secured, sustained and adequate financing. The final decision adopted by the COP and CMA recalls this decision and requests the Board to take into account relevant paragraphs.

Adaptation

UNFCCC COP 30 which took place in Belem, Brazil, the Adaptation Agenda was the central piece of the negotiation especially with the decision on the approval of the global goal on adaptation (GGA) Indicators to be approved according to the CMA.5 decision. Beyond this GGA agenda item, there were also other agenda items on adaptation, especially the Matters related to the Adaptation Fund. Overall, the adaptation outcome at COP 30 was satisfactory from a developing countries perspective. Some of the major decision/outcomes on the adaptation agenda important for Nepal to reflect are:

1. [Mutirao decision](#) calls for efforts to at least triple adaptation finance by 2035 in the context of decision 1/CMA.6, and urges developed countries parties to increase the trajectory of their collective provision of climate finance for adaptation to developing country parties. This decision doesn't include the adaptation finance baseline year 2025 and lost the language of 120 billion USD which was initially pushed by LDC and supported by Nepal under the GGA negotiation text.
2. [Adaptation Fund](#) received new pledges by ten countries (Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Portugal, the republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Walloon region of Belgium), equivalent to USD 134.93 million during COP 30, falling the shortfall of mobilization target of 300 million USD annually. This fund will be distributed to the developing countries for the adaptation action.
3. [The Adaptation Fund](#) also increased the country cap from USD 20 million to USD 40 million, the maximum single-country project and programme size from USD 10 million to USD 25 million, and the maximum regional (multi-country) project and programme size from USD 14 million to USD 30 millions.
4. [Global Goal on Adaptation \(GGA\)](#) Belem Adaptation indicator was adopted at COP 30 which was one of the key decisions to be made at this COP. Out of 100 indicators, only 59 indicators were adopted, with no dedicated indicators for means of Implementation (e.g.: finance, capacity building, and technology transfer).
5. The GGA decision also established a two-year Belem-Addis Vision on a policy alignment process based on the adopted indicator package aimed at developing guidance through a technical taskforce for operationalizing the Belem Adaptation Indicator under the Belem-Addis vision on adaptation.
6. The Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) will be a standing agenda item and will continue to be included in the agenda item of future SBs and CMA.

Nepal made a strong presence during the global goal on adaptation (GGA) discussion and had worked closely and in coordination with least developed countries (LDC) group, Bhutan, Kyrgyzstan, AOSIS and Africa Group especially on some of the major issues that were important for Nepal. These issues that Nepal raise and manage to say in the COP 30 decision are:

- a) Under the GGA Indicator, Nepal clearly highlights the importance of the Mountain ecosystem which has been clearly reflected into the Belem Adaptation indicator under Para

6. Also, it has been outlined in Para 1 © and (d) where it highlights that Ecosystem includes Mountain ecosystems.
- b) Nepal also strongly pushed the language of ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions as an approach and target on reducing climate change impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity which has been clearly outlined in Para 6 of the adopted indicators.
 - c) Nepal together with LDC and Africa group strongly raise the issue of tripling of adaptation finance from 2025 baseline of USD 40 billion to USD 120 billion by 2035 language however in the end, the tripling of adaptation finance language has been adopted at the Mutirao decision text with language ‘call for effort to triple adaptation finance’.
 - d) The importance of the Means of Implementation (MOI) indicator especially the finance as part of the GGA Indicator was also the key issue of negotiation at this COP and Nepal with her allies strongly raise the need for MOI indicator from the developed countries to the developing countries. Initially in the GGA indicator it was one of the four options however in the end, we were not able to secure that language.
 - e) Nepal also raise and work closely with our country allies and country groups such as LDC, AOSIS, Africa on the issue of gender, children, health, infrastructure, water and food security, basin and cryosphere, planned relocation, climate-related morbidity and mortality, indigenous peoples’ knowledge, early warning systems, all of these issues has been reflected into the adopted Belem Adaptation indicator.
 - f) The language on ‘landlocked region’ which was there as part of the 100 GGA indicators has not been able to be secured in the final Belem Adaptation indicator language.

In conclusion, the overall Adaptation Outcomes from COP 30 are satisfactory where we achieve some and lose some. The main issue about adaptation finance indicators from developed countries to developing country indicators was lost. There is slightly soft language on tripling of adaptation finance, and some funds have been pledged in the Adaptation Fund. Moving forward, it will be important for us to test some of these indicators and actively engage in the two-year Belem-Addis Vision of a policy alignment process which will develop the guidance for the operationalization of the Belem Adaptation Indicator.

Mitigation

In November 2021, Decision 1/CMA.3, para. 27 established a work program to scale up mitigation ambition and implementation this decade, complementing the global stocktake. In November 2022, Decision 4/CMA.4 specified that the program would start after COP27 and run until 2026, with a possible extension. Overseen by the CMA, the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work program (MWP) is led by two co-chairs appointed every two years and holds at least two global dialogues and investment-focused events annually. The topics for 2025 were "Enabling mitigation solutions in the forest sector, drawing on national and regional experience"

and "Enabling mitigation solutions in the waste sector, including through circular economy approaches".

Negotiation Update

After initial negotiations in the SBs and CMA, the final draft decisions of MWP and other major negotiation tracks were prepared by the Presidency (Brazil) as a Global Mutirão package. The MWP final draft decision was gavelled by the Presidency at the closing plenary of the CMA, with some concerns from the Parties. This signifies the importance Parties have attributed to the MWP during negotiations to drive mitigation action and ambition within this critical decade.

Due to insistence by Nepal at the joint SBs session aligning with the LDC group, and support by other Parties/Groups, the reference to global stocktake (GST) was added back in the Preamble of the MWP final draft decision, which was an achievement. Similarly, reference to Article 2 and 4, as well as the IPCC and importance of 1.5 °C with language 'Noting the assessment of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change that the impacts of climate change will be much lower at a temperature increase of 1.5 °C compared with 2 °C' were added to the Preamble of final draft decision, which was an achievement.

On the MWP virtual platform, we supported Option 1 of linking it with the NMA platform and exchanging of views at an earlier date (SB64) and preparation and sharing of a technical paper, which was included in the final draft decision and considered an achievement. On the submission of views on opportunities, best practices, actionable solutions, challenges and barriers relevant to the continuation, functioning and effectiveness of the work programme and exchanging of views, we supported Option 1 having an earlier date (15 April 2026 submission and SB 64 exchange), which was included in the final draft decision in Para 16 and considered an achievement.

In relation to the 2025 MWP report, we supported reference to means of implementation, efforts to implement forest conservation and restoration policies including sustainable forest management, important role and necessity to support Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the sustainable management and use of forests, challenges of climate-related risks such as wildfires, droughts, pests and diseases, and higher temperatures, formalizing the role of informal workers in the waste sector, importance of co-benefits and multi-level governance of a circular economy, which was included in the final draft decision and considered an achievement.

The specific needs and special circumstances of LDCs and SIDS were not added in the MWP final draft decision, even after intervention by the LDC group. Reference to LDCs, as well as mountain and land-locked regions as per Nepal's relevant negotiating priorities, could be pursued at future negotiations.

In comparison, the 'Global Mutirão: Uniting humanity in a global mobilization against climate change' final draft decision, reference to special needs and circumstances of LDCs and SIDS were included, which was considered an achievement. We also supported reference to the GST, mountainous ecosystems, IPCC, 1.5 °C, which were included and considered an achievement. Nonetheless, some compromises exist such as less emphasis on 1.5 °C as the primary goal of the

Paris Agreement. It also didn't include the reference to 'transition away from fossil fuels' as mentioned in the 'UAE Consensus' final decision at COP28; however, it included reference to 'global transition towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development'. The Presidency instead announced a roadmap for transitioning away from fossil fuels, which will not be the core part of the negotiations; nonetheless, it might be useful to build consensus among Parties to include fossil fuel transition language in the future, including in the MWP.

Intervention by Nepal

Abhishek Yadav (supported by Prakash Lama) intervened at the MWP informal negotiations in the joint SBs session on 14 Nov 2025 to stress the importance of ensuring linkage of MWP to the GST: "Dear Co-chair, Nepal aligns its statement with Bangladesh, who spoke on behalf of the LDCs. We appreciate and support the second iteration of the informal note. However, we object to the deletion of the language on 'enhancing complementarity with global stocktake' present in the previous iteration. We recall Decision 1/CMA.3 which established the work programme, and kindly remind that it clearly mandates 'in a manner that complements the global stocktake'. Thank you."

Article 6 and Carbon Financing

1. Summary

Although the negotiation was not expected to open on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement this year, as was agreed to be in the time of the scheduled review in 2028: the consultations took place in Belem. Discussions covered Articles 6.2, 6.4, and 6.8, as well as the CDM matters and International Transaction Log. Participation was high, with active interventions from groups like LMDC, EU, AILAC, African Group, Arab Group, CfRN, Switzerland, LDCs. The Article 6.8 text was adopted earlier than other track, while agreement on Article 6.2, 6.4 as well as CDM related matters trust on the final day. Ultimately, parties reached consensus "in the spirit of compromise and balance," resulting in marginal improvements.

2. Key Decisions and Agreements

A. Carbon Markets/ Transition from Kyoto Protocol (CDM to Paris Agreement)

COP30 delivered three key carbon market outcomes:

- The formal closure of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) by end of 2026.
- Remaining CDM funds (approx. \$26.8m) to be transferred to Article 6.4 development and infrastructure support.
- Six-month extension was granted: CDM projects can transition until June 2026

Article 6.2 (bilateral trading)

- **Accountability strengthened:**
 - Article 6.2 saw progress on ensuring greater oversight of bilateral carbon trading and enhanced scrutiny for bilateral agreements
 - Future COPs to provide more systematic reviews of individual bilateral agreements.
 - For the first time, the CMA moved from negotiating new rules to giving feedback on implementation.
- **Early-stage processes**
 - Initial reports from six countries (Ghana, Guyana, Suriname, Switzerland, Thailand, Vanuatu) reviewed.
 - Technical expert reviews have flagged inconsistencies in initial trades, underscoring the need for stronger MRV and transparent reporting.
 - Reviewers are asked to clearly explain issues and resolutions.
 - Reporting/review process acknowledged as still in early stages.

Article 6.4 (Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism - PACM)

- Parties reaffirmed the Supervisory body’s autonomy and agreed not to open settled guidance details (to avoid “micro-managing”) in order to reduce uncertainty and support investment. The Supervisory Body should focus on implementation. The message was essentially to stay on track and continue to trust the SB members to conduct its work.
 - Term limits for supervisory body members kept in place and only be open/ review in 2028;
 - Decision reiterates members must avoid conflicts of interest.
- Adoption of non-permanence standard (handling reversals of CO₂ removals) sparked debate. Guidance on reversals for CO₂ removal projects advanced, while debates over land-based eligibility highlighted the balance between robustness and scalability. *NGOs warned standards could exclude land-based projects (e.g., forests)
- Confirmation that Article 6.4 should continue its current implementation path without reopening settled guidance.

Article 6.8 (Non-Market Approaches)

- At COP30, countries advanced work on *non-market approaches (NMAs)* under Article 6.8, which focus on cooperative climate action outside carbon trading.
- Parties agreed to continue developing the *Glasgow Committee on Non-Market Approaches* (established at COP26) as the central forum for NMAs, with the emphasis on transparent reporting, database development, and scaling cooperation across technology, capacity building, and policy alignment: key for LDCs seeking adaptation-aligned support

3. Beyond Negotiations

- The Open Coalition on Compliance Carbon Markets was launched at COP30 in Belém, under the leadership of Brazil with close engagement of several partners, as a voluntary, multilateral initiative to strengthen cooperation among countries operating regulated carbon markets. The Coalition has endorsement from 18 countries so far.

Climate Finance

COP30, held in Belém, was dubbed the ‘COP of Implementation’ for its focus on climate action, moving away from rhetorical promises. Some of the focuses were on delivering the adaptation indicators for the global goal and pushing for a roadmap to phase out fossil fuels. But these would not be possible without climate finance. Though the COP focused primarily on other issues, expectations ran high in operationalising the decision of the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) on climate finance, agreed last year at COP29 in Baku. The US\$1.3 trillion Baku to Belém roadmap to mobilise climate finance in developing countries lacked ownership from the Parties, as the document was only ‘noted’ in the final decision text. It received no political momentum. The expectations for climate finance at COP30 were only partially met.

Key demands and outcomes for Nepal along with the LDC Group

Tripling of Adaptation Finance

At COP26 in 2021, Parties agreed to at least double adaptation finance by 2025 relative to 2019 levels. So the call at COP30 was to extend the decision until 2030, while tripling adaptation finance to a target of US\$120 billion a year. This decision was reflected in the final text, but with a less ambitious 2035 timeline. We will not know the progress we make by 2035, and the likelihood of ratcheting up ambition is lower.

It is imperative that climate finance targets achieve a balance between mitigation and adaptation finance. Despite this objective, adaptation finance remains highly imbalanced.

Guidance to the Operating Entities and Funds under the Financial Mechanism

The NCQG decision calls for at least tripling annual outflows through the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the Adaptation Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund, and the Special Climate Change Fund from 2022 levels by 2030. One of the efforts in COP30 was to bring this into action. However, it was only referenced, and no concrete actions were taken. Nepal and LDCs also called for US\$3 billion to be agreed for the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) in its 9th replenishment to be held in 2026. It is a fund for the most vulnerable and low-capacity countries, like Nepal, that would primarily support adaptation initiatives. However, this call did not make it into the COP30 decision, which was a huge setback for us.

However, Nepal, along with Bhutan’s call to consider supporting the continued facilitation of the smooth transition of developing countries graduating from least developed country status by continuing to provide approved funding through the LDCF, was considered under the Global Environment Facility. The decision also requests that the GEF consider developing additional measures to help ensure a smooth transition for recently graduated least developed countries.

The COP has approved the operationalisation of the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD) by approving the Board decision to call for funding proposals under the Barbados Implementation Modalities. Countries can submit proposals ranging from US\$5 million to US\$20 million, as the Fund has allocated US\$250 million for this. The decision also approved the Board to develop a long-term resource mobilisation strategy and plan.

Developed countries voluntarily pledged US\$134.93 million to the Adaptation Fund but fell short of the US\$300 million target. Future resources for the Fund are expected to come as a share of proceeds from Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement, where 5% of carbon credits issuance fees will be levied. However, this has been delayed by a year as the COP could not agree on the governance issue for the trustee - the World Bank. The trustee will not be able to receive the share of proceeds under Article 6.4 until the governance issue is resolved. The discussion will continue at the June 2026 Subsidiary Body session, with the expectation of a decision at COP31.

Access to climate finance

Nepal, along with the LDCs, has strongly called for simplified access to climate finance, reduced complexity, and faster delivery. Ensuring fair and direct access to available funding is a key priority for climate-vulnerable developing countries like Nepal. There has been a strong call to improve access across the funds. The Green Climate Fund has recently adopted a new accreditation framework. There is also a strong call under the GEF to expand its funding for national institutions to enhance direct access. There was also a strong call to enhance country ownership and to strengthen institutional and capacity support.

Conclusion

While some progress was made on climate finance at COP30, it didn't meet the expectations of countries like Nepal. It often felt that a highly vulnerable group of countries, like the LDCs and SIDS, were ignored. The promises made by developed countries over the years to consider their special circumstances and the needs of LDCs like Nepal have been brushed aside.

Transparency

Transparency was a central theme at COP30, marking the completion of the first full cycle of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). Key agenda items covered the synthesis of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs), NDC implementation gaps, and the support required for developing countries to strengthen their reporting systems. COP30 acknowledged the first wave of BTR submissions and the learning curve for Parties. The Mutirão Decision recognized the need for timely and predictable support for developing countries to implement the Enhanced Transparency Framework. The transparency negotiation emphasized the support encompasses not only financial

resources for projects but also capacity-building, technical assistance, and institutional strengthening, all of which are prerequisites for credible transparency, reporting, and effective implementation.

Besides a core negotiation, Parties celebrated the full operationalization of the ETF, highlighting transparency as a foundation for building trust, ensuring accountability, and raising overall climate ambition. The conference also made substantial progress on harmonized reporting tools, particularly through improvements to the Common Reporting Tables and national inventory systems, aimed at strengthening consistency and comparability across countries. A ministerial high-level dialogue on Transparency underscored the importance of timely submission cycles and the need for stronger alignment between NDC targets and transparency reporting requirements to enhance coherence in climate planning and implementation. Furthermore, support from the GEF in preparing the BTR and capacity building for developing countries, as well as the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE) and the UNFCCC Secretariat, was reaffirmed, with commitments to continue providing technical backstopping, capacity-building, training, and expert review assistance to help countries meet their transparency obligations under the Paris Agreement. The synthesis report from the first 100 BTR suggests that total aggregate GHG emissions, excluding LULUCF, increased by 15.6 percent between 2005 and 2021, rising from 31.68 to 36.61 Gt CO₂ eq, accounting for 75 percent of total global GHG emissions in 2020.

Similarly, the NDC synthesis report includes all 86 NDCs submitted before the COP30. Total global GHG emissions in 2035 are projected to be around 12% lower than 2019 levels. Without these commitments, emissions would increase 20-48% by 2035 compared to 2019 levels, according to the report.

Nepal attended the COP30 negotiations from a strong and positive position, having already submitted both its updated NDC (NDC3.0) and its first BTR. This placed Nepal among the early-compliant developing countries, demonstrating a clear commitment to transparency under the Paris Agreement. With firsthand reporting experience, Nepal's interventions during the negotiations were well-informed and urged other nations to fulfill their commitment in a timely manner.

Mountains and Climate Change

Recognition of mountain issues in climate negotiations is increasing, with Nepal playing a leading role in advocating for mountain concerns since 2009. Through initiatives like the Mustang Declaration, “Call of the Mountains” roundtable at COP28 & COP 29, and Sagarmatha Sambaad in May 2025, Nepal has emphasised mountain vulnerabilities, the importance of urgent climate actions, and the need for equitable climate funding. The expert dialogue at SB 60 further

advanced recognition of the mountain agenda, highlighting the urgent need for accelerated, collaborative climate action tailored to the unique vulnerabilities of mountain regions. The government of Nepal participated in COP 30 with its strategic vision of fostering global alliances and seeking support to advance the mountain agenda.

A persistent push for inclusion of the Mountain agenda: The Mountain Agenda was considered for inclusion as an official agenda item at COP 30. The COP30 Presidency held two consultations with the Parties. There was no dedicated agenda item agreed (opposed by EU, Switzerland and Japan- with a note that to integrate mountain issue in existing UNFCCC framework instead of creating new agenda and argue that could set a precedent for other ecosystems- but supported to hold annual dialogue), but many parties—including Nepal, Bhutan, Peru, Chile, and mountain-group countries—supported establishing an annual dialogue under the Subsidiary Bodies (SBs) from 2026 onwards to highlight mountain-specific climate risks.

Key decisions of COP 30: The Conference of the Parties (COP) has decided to prioritise the issue of mountains and climate change by directing the Chairs of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) to organise a dedicated dialogue, with consideration of establishing this as an annual event. This dialogue is scheduled to take place alongside the sixty-fourth sessions of the subsidiary bodies in June 2026, guided by two co-facilitators—one each from developing and developed country Parties—jointly appointed through consultation with all Parties. A summary report will be prepared and then presented orally in the Chairs’ reports at COP 31 in November 2026 ([cp2025_L04E.pdf](#)).

High-Level Side Events: Nepal hosted the High-Level side event on 18 Nov 2025, "*Sagarmatha to Belem: Advancing Mountain Climate Action*". This high-level dialogue brought together mountain and like-minded nations—including Bhutan, Kyrgyzstan, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Andorra, France, Malawi, Austria, and Armenia—to immediately strategise on how to leverage the development taking place at COP30 and discuss next steps for the mountain agenda. With this progress, more effort is required in the coming days to build further consensus among parties to advance and integrate the mountain agenda in the UNFCCC process. Besides, the Government of Nepal participated in the mountain and climate change-focused side event, organised under the Mountain Partnership, and the Five Years of Action for the Development of Mountain Regions (2023–2027), and underscored the urgent need to fully integrate mountain priorities into the UNFCCC process.

Way Forward: It is strategic for the government of Nepal to formally participate in mountain groups led by Kyrgyzstan to pursue its interests within these alliances. At the same time, Nepal can play a crucial role in the BBN and LLDC groups to further collective objectives. It is also important for Nepal to prepare thoroughly for the upcoming SB64 session by strategically

navigating the agenda and highlighting its national priorities. This includes advocating for the establishment of a dedicated Mountain Fund and advancing other aspects outlined in the Sagarmatha Call for Action. An immediate next step is to develop a clear roadmap of the mountain agenda for SB 64 sessions and COP 31, supported by a concrete action plan.

Climate Justice: Gender, Children, Youth, people with disabilities, Indigenous Communities

1. Key Output of Agenda Item of “Gender and Climate”

- The key output of the Gender and Climate Change agenda item at COP30 was the **adoption of the new, enhanced 10-year Gender Action Plan (GAP)**, which guides global gender-responsive climate action for the next decade (2026–2035).
- **"Belem Gender Action Plan,"** established 27 specific actions recommended for Parties to take and achieved a consensus that strengthened the social and human rights dimension of climate policy.

2. Nepal’s Opportunity from Adoption of Belem Gender Action Plan

- The adoption of the Belem Gender Action Plan (GAP) at COP 30 offers a significant, multi-faceted opportunity for Nepal to strengthen its already progressive climate and gender policies.
- Firstly, it provides global leverage to secure enhanced gender-responsive climate finance. By explicitly promoting gender-responsive budgeting, the GAP encourages dedicated funding streams, allowing Nepal to move beyond general gender mainstreaming and channel resources directly to vulnerable groups, such as Indigenous women and local women-led adaptation projects, addressing the disproportionate impact of climate change on their livelihoods.
- Secondly, the GAP introduces a framework to integrate crucial, previously neglected issues such as the link between climate change and women's health, gender-based violence (GBV), and the burden of unpaid care work-directly into Nepal's national climate documents. This strengthens the holistic approach of Nepal’s existing Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) mandates.
- Finally, the plan reinforces the need for strengthened participation and accountability by prioritizing the meaningful involvement of women and marginalized communities in all climate decision-making, while its focus on gender- and age-disaggregated data will help Nepal accurately monitor the effectiveness and equitable delivery of its climate interventions at the community level.

3. Other Sessions and Events on the Sidelines of COP

Date	Event	Nepal Roles	Remarks
2 November 2025	Kathmandu to Doha		
3 November 2025	Doha to Belem via Sao Paulo		
4-5 November 2025	LDC Group Pre-session	Nepal Statement at LDC Pre-Session	<p>COP30: LDC pressions 4 November 2025</p> <p>First: Thank you Chair, First of all, I welcome to all colleagues to COP30 and also convey my message to the COP30 presidency for successful COP ahead, and Nepal would like to ensure our full support to the COP30 Presidency. Nepal, as one of the Least Developed Countries, a country of mountainous and landlocked countries as well, stands on the frontline of the climate crisis despite contributing the least to global emissions. Over the past decade since the adoption of the Paris Agreement, we have witnessed undeniable progress, yet the gap between ambition and delivery remains stark, especially for the most vulnerable countries.</p> <p>Mr. Chair, To safeguard our communities, ecosystems, and development gains, climate finance must be urgently and significantly enhanced. We call for a clear roadmap to achieve and surpass the USD 100 billion commitment, and for adaptation finance to be tripled as promised. Predictable, accessible, and grant-based finance is essential to build resilience in LDCs like Nepal, who face escalating losses and damages from climate-induced disasters. Nepal successfully organized Sagarmatha Sambaad in last May and our message to COP30 is crystal clear, Baku to Belem roadmap should be</p>

			<p>materialized in COP30, and there is no choice no align both ambitions in climate finance and actions, Nepal has submitted its NDC with clear roadmap, priorities and actions and Nepal urge to the countries to come with same speed and spirit of Paris agreement in COP30,</p> <p>Mr. Chair, Nepal remains committed to aligning our development pathway with the 1.5°C goal and advancing nature-positive, resilient, and inclusive growth. We urge the global community to establish special support windows for LDCs, recognizing our disproportionate vulnerability and limited resources. Our collective future depends on a climate-secure world where no nation is left behind.</p>
		<p>Conclusion of LDC Group Pre-session</p>	<p>The LDC Group's expectations for COP30 focus on three core areas: Climate Finance, Ambition for 1.5°C, and Adaptation. Key goals include tripling adaptation finance through grants, achieving a minimum of \$3 billion in the LDCF under GEF-9, developing a Belem Roadmap for the 1.5°C goal, and implementing a comprehensive list of indicators for adaptation with fast-track funding by 2030. The group also prioritizes outcomes on Just Transition, the Fast Start Finance for the Least Developed Countries Fund (FRLD), technology, capacity building, and gender equality.</p> <p>1. Climate Finance Milestones for post-2025 targets: The group aims to triple adaptation finance to at least \$3 billion under the LDCF-GEF-9 replenishment cycle, recognizing this is a step toward meeting adaptation costs, which are estimated at around \$120 billion annually.</p> <p>NCQG implementation: Support for the implementation of the new collective quantified goal (NCQG) on climate finance, which is part of a broader \$1.3 trillion roadmap.</p> <p>Definition of climate finance: A clear definition of what constitutes climate finance is needed.</p> <p>2. Ambition for 1.5°C Immediate response: The group calls for urgent responses to the NDC Synthesis Report, the first Global Stocktake, and the Mitigation Work Programme to keep the 1.5°C goal on track.</p> <p>Belem Roadmap: Develop a roadmap to achieve the 1.5°C goal by revisiting 2035 NDCs, ensuring they are aligned with this target and that ambition progresses.</p>

			<p>Enhanced support: Strengthen support for the implementation of all Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). 3. Adaptation Indicators and funding: Adopt a comprehensive list of indicators with strong "Means of Implementation" coverage and launch fast-track funding for National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) by 2030. Cover Decision: Many key asks and priorities can be advanced through a Cover Decision document at COP30. Additional priorities Just Transition: Secure an outcome on a Just Transition Work Programme. FRLD Funding: Launch funding requests under the Forest and Land Restoration and Deforestation (FRLD) program and ensure its adequate and predictable replenishment. Technology: Implement the Technology Implementation Programme (TIP), National Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs), and ensure the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) can fully deliver on its mandate. Capacity Building: Consider reviewing the Terms of Reference for the fifth comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity building.</p> <p>Gender and climate change: Secure an agreement on the Gender Action Plan (GAP) at COP30. LDC Special circumstances: Ensure that the special circumstances of LDCs are implemented across all thematic areas.</p>
6-7 November 2025	Leader Summit	Dr. Rajendra Mishra delivered a remark at leader summit	
		Nepal statement	<p>Leader Summit</p> <p>Thematic Session 1: Climate and Nature: Forests and Oceans (chaired by President Lula)</p>

Location: Leaders' Roundtable
Interventions time: countries (3 min)

Mr. President,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

My sincere gratitude to President Lula and the people of Brazil for hosting this vital event on the margins of COP30 in beautiful Belém.

Thank you for the exceptional hospitality extended to me and my delegation.

Brazil is a pioneer of the climate conventions, and thirty years on, our gathering here is more critical than ever.

Guided by the principles of CBDR-RC and multilateralism—MUTIRAO—we must unite to address this crisis.

We have no time and no other choice; we must act to protect our people, their livelihoods, and our planet.

In Nepal, we have designated 23.4% of our land as protected areas and preserved 46% through community-based conservation.

Our ecosystems provide fresh water and air, sequester carbon, and benefit billions downstream. Yet, these vital regulatory services remain unrecognized and unrewarded by appropriate payment systems.

This year, Nepal hosted the Sagarmatha Sambaad in Kathmandu. The dialogue concluded that ambitious NDCs and NAPs are the entry point to address the climate crises and saving our planet.

For mountain communities like ours—severely impacted by a crisis they are looking for sufficient climate finance, accessible technology, and capacity building activities as the first priority.

Nepal has submitted an ambitious third NDC and remains fully committed to fulfill our responsibilities.

However, a decade of the Paris Agreement reveals a stark truth: the responsibility lies with developed and industrialized nations.

Science is crystal clear - economic growth, emissions, and the climate crisis are intimately linked each other.

			<p>Excellencies, without substantial public finance, we cannot overcome this challenge. Therefore, expects visible outcomes in COP30 through Baku-Belam roadmap of 1.3 trillion.</p> <p>Nepal urges all developed countries to come with open hearts and minds and contribute their best to solve this global emergency.</p> <p>Thank you, Mr. President.</p>
8-9 November 2025	G77 and China Pre-session	Nepal statement at G77 and China	<p>Chair, distinguish delegates</p> <p>At the outset, Nepal conveys its appreciation and gratitude to the COP30 President-Designate and the Presidency team.</p> <p>We also share our appreciation for organizing this consultation.</p> <p>Mr. Chair,</p> <p>Let me start by aligning Tuvalu statement on behalf of LDCs,</p> <p>We have been closely following all the proposals for new agenda items.</p> <p>In the interest of time, we will not comment on each individually but encourages finding space within existing processes to address many of these issues.</p> <p>We have a sympathy on all agenda items proposed and agree with many that they need to have due consideration.</p> <p>Even though we also have many questions and clarity needed on the process, we also believe that your hybrid approach, as scenario 3 can help to bring many together.</p> <p>The suggestion by LDCs on providing due consideration to NAP is important for us.</p> <p>Mr. Chair,</p> <p>In any approach to take further, either through cover decision or treating them in separate process, the COP30 must provide strong signal on implementation of the Paris Agreement, to keep us within the track of 1.5°C and strong signal on support and means of implementation, is highly crucial to the mountainous countries like Nepal. As we are trying balance approach, the concerns of mountainous countries also have to be reflected.</p> <p>At the minimum, we support the Presidency’s efforts to ensure a smooth adoption, so that we send a strong signal that multilateralism can deliver.</p> <p>Opening the plenary on time tomorrow is essential, as is closing this session on time, so that everyone can fully participate in the decision-making process.</p> <p>Nepal stands ready to support you. Please count on us.</p> <p>Thank you.</p>

		<p>Nepal intervention in agenda fixing meeting</p>	<p>Chair, distinguish delegates</p> <p>At the outset, Nepal conveys its appreciation and gratitude to the COP30 President-Designate and the Presidency team.</p> <p>We also share our appreciation for organizing this consultation.</p> <p>Mr. Chair,</p> <p>Let me start by aligning Tuvalu statement on behalf of LDCs,</p> <p>We have been closely following all the proposals for new agenda items.</p> <p>In the interest of time, we will not comment on each individually but encourages finding space within existing processes to address many of these issues.</p> <p>We have a sympathy on all agenda items proposed and agree with many that they need to have due consideration.</p> <p>Even though we also have many questions and clarity needed on the process, we also believe that your hybrid approach, as scenario 3 can help to bring many together.</p> <p>The suggestion by LDCs on providing due consideration to NAP is important for us.</p> <p>Mr. Chair,</p> <p>In any approach to take further, either through cover decision or treating them in separate process, the COP30 must provide strong signal on implementation of the Paris Agreement, to keep us within the track of 1.5°C and strong signal on support and means of implementation, is highly crucial to the mountainous countries like Nepal. As we are trying balance approach, the concerns of mountainous countries also have to be reflected.</p> <p>At the minimum, we support the Presidency’s efforts to ensure a smooth adoption, so that we send a strong signal that multilateralism can deliver.</p> <p>Opening the plenary on time tomorrow is essential, as is closing this session on time, so that everyone can fully participate in the decision-making process.</p> <p>Nepal stands ready to support you. Please count on us.</p> <p>Thank you.</p>
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<p>11 November 2025</p>	<p>Main Session</p>	<p>Nepali delegates in the Opening Plenary</p>	 
		<p>Opening Statement of Nepal</p>	<p>Following the principle of multilateralism, common understanding at regional level, and as an outcome of Sagarmatha Call for Action, Nepal coordinate to Bhutan and Bangladesh to make joint statement in the opening plenary. The statement is as follows: Plenary 10 November, 2025, Belém, Brazil</p> <p>Chair, COP Presidency, SB Chairs, Executive Secretary, Distinguished Delegates, Nepal has the honour to deliver this statement on behalf of Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal.</p>

			<p>We extend our sincere gratitude to Ambassador André Corrêa do Lago and the COP30 Presidency team for the warm hospitality extended to us and leadership here in Belém.</p> <p>Our three countries are united by shared geography, deep climate vulnerability and a strong commitment to sustainable development.</p> <p>Despite contributing the least to global emissions, we continue to demonstrate high climate ambition.</p> <p>At the same time, we are among those most affected by climate change, with limited capacity to respond.</p> <p>We, three countries are constantly moving forward, as Bhutan has already graduated, and both Bangladesh and Nepal are in the process,</p> <p>This graduation reflects our development progress, but it does not reduce our climate vulnerability to safeguard our development gains.</p> <p>The climate impacts in South Asia are constantly increasing and further worsening the situations.</p> <p>In Bhutan and Nepal, rapid glacier melt in high mountain regions increases the risks of glacial lake outburst floods, landslides and threatening millions downstream.</p> <p>In Bangladesh, sea level rise, coastal erosion and saltwater intrusion endanger lives, livelihoods and ecosystems.</p> <p>These are interlinked climate impacts: melting mountains upstream contribute to rising seas downstream, turning slow-onset impacts into severe climate extremes with cascading consequences.</p> <p>Mr. President</p> <p>Science is clear. Keeping 1.5°C within reach is a matter of our survival. COP30 must close the ambition gap in the NDC in line with the outcome of first Global Stocktake and accelerate implementation.</p> <p>Revisiting and enhancing 2035 NDCs to ensure alignment with the 1.5°C pathway is essential.</p> <p>On climate finance, COP30 must implement the New Collective Quantified Goal, with a clear pathway to mobilize USD 300 billion annually within the broader USD 1.3 trillion roadmap agreed in Baku.</p>
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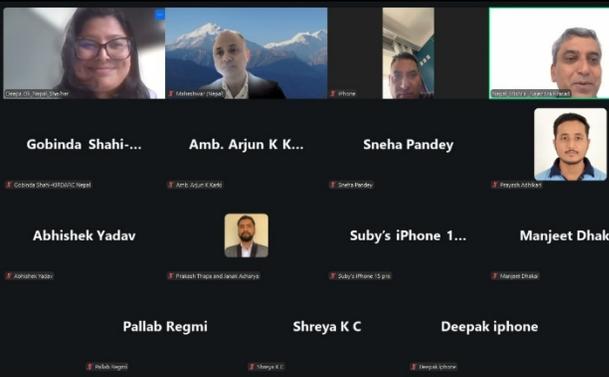
			<p>We reiterate the call to triple grant-based adaptation finance to at least USD 120 billion per year by 2030, and ensure simplified, scaled-up access to finance to implement NDCs and NAPs.</p> <p>Adaptation is investment in survival and a foundation for sustainable development. Belém must deliver a comprehensive set of indicators under the Global Goal on Adaptation.</p> <p>We welcome the operationalization of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage, and emphasize that support must be predictable, rapid and directly accessible. We also call on parties to take into account the Advisory Opinion of International Court of Justice, to advance the climate justice to the country's frontline on climate change.</p> <p>Mr. President</p> <p>Belém marks ten years since the Paris Agreement. We must not lose momentum we gained over years. This is a moment to reaffirm trust and upscale ambition and demonstrate multilateralism can deliver in the spirit of the COP30 Presidency - Mutirao.</p> <p>Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Nepal stand ready to jointly work constructively toward a successful COP30 outcome.</p>
		<p>Dr. Dhakal, Nepal intervention on FRLD guidance and Loss and Damage</p>	<p>FRLD guidance Nepal intervention</p> <p>Thank you, co-facilitators, I speak on behalf of Nepal and support the intervention by LDCs Nepal's mountains are warming at a rate higher to the global average This has led to cryospheric changes such as glacier retreat, permafrost thaw, declining snow cover, erratic snowfall patterns, and formation of unstable glacier lakes resulting in erratic rainfall, floods, landslides throughout the country, particularly downstream, According to the EM-DAT database, economic losses from floods and mass movements between 1985 and 2014 were found to be highest in the HKH region, when compared globally, at 45 billion USD. As you can see these numbers went into billions a decade ago and have increased by many folds since.</p>

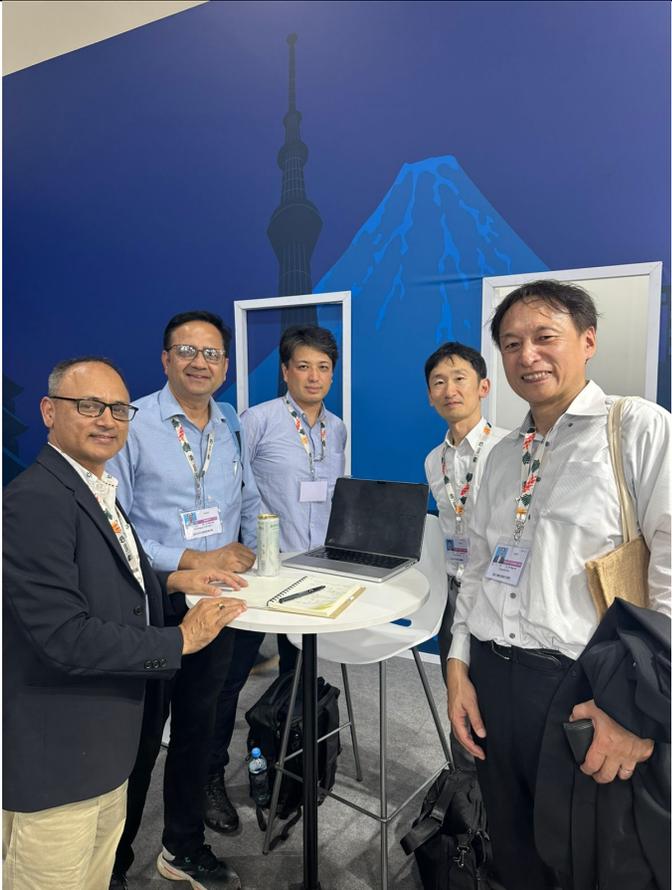
			<p>In the last two years we lost more than 500 lives due to erratic rainfall, GLOFs and catastrophic floods</p> <p>This year in May, Nepal organized a global dialogue called Sagarmatha Sambaad, where we heard from mountain countries and communities on the devastating impacts of rising temperature on their lives and livelihoods, culture and way of life. Globally the cost of climate numbers is in the trillions today.</p> <p>It is in this context that echo the call of the LDCs for commensurate financing that matches the scale of devastation.</p> <p>Through this guidance, we must urge the Board to take actions to implement paragraph 16 of the NCQG Decision 1/CMA6, which decides on a significant increase of public resources and tripling of annual outflows through the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, which includes the FRLD.</p> <p>Finally, we must further reinforce through this guidance the need for simplified rapid approval and access for both direct budget support and direct access through accredited entities. This is the only way to ensure that we can benefit from the Fund.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">I thank you.</p>
		<p>Mr. Dal Bahadur Adhikari deliver a remark at Just Transition</p>	

		<p>BBN Coordination meeting</p>	
		<p>Dr. Dhakal delivered a statement at LLDC Coordination meeting by Bhutan</p>	<p>Thank you, coordinator, Honorable vice president and ministers Colleagues Nepal expresses our sincere thanks for Bhutan for the initiation, and Nepal strongly support for the establishment of the Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDC) as a formal negotiating bloc under the UNFCCC process. As a mountainous and landlocked nation, Nepal faces multiplier climate vulnerabilities—rapid snowmelt, glacial lake outburst floods, landslides, floods and water insecurity—directly affecting the lives and livelihoods of millions of people downstream. Our steep geography itself amplifies our fragility, yet also strengthens our resolve through climate regulations on eternal basis. Mountainous hardships are not reflected in market and transportation, they equally face water, food and health insecurities, and enforce to out migration</p>

			<p>Therefore, Nepal has consistently been advocating the mountain agenda in the UNFCCC process</p> <p>Earlier this year in May, Nepal organized a global dialogue called Sagarmatha Sambaad, under the overarching theme climate change, mountains and the future of humanity. The messages of the dialogue are clear,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link mountains and ocean: glacier melting and sea level raise • Climate justice and humanity • Addressing loss and damage • Ambition in finance with regional and global partnerships for a dedicated mountain protection fund <p>Nepal firmly believes that protecting mountains is protecting ourselves, mountains protect to all people who depend on them, both upstream and downstream. The formalization of the LLDC Climate negotiation bloc will provide an important platform for amplifying our shared priorities and ensuring that the unique challenges of LLDCs are fully recognized in global climate processes.</p> <p>We appreciate the leadership of Bhutan, the LLDC Global Chair Bolivia, and UN-OHRLLS for convening this inaugural meeting.</p> <p>Nepal reaffirms its commitment to working collectively to enhance visibility, secure equitable climate finance, climate justice and humanity and advance the resilience of all LLDCs.</p> <p>We look forward to engaged in the process, and strengthening our common voice at COP30 and beyond.</p> <p>I thank you coordinator</p>
		<p>Dr, Dhakal intervene on Adaptation Finance at High Level Ministerial RoundTable</p>	<p>Adaptation Finance Colleagues</p> <p>As COP30 is recognized as Adaptation COP, Nepal would like to focus on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For, LDCs and SIDS, we are looking for short and simplify process, as long as possible direct access through national entities • Adaptation finance must be tripled following the NCQG decisions last year, and based on demand both NDCs and NAPs • Adaptation finance should be an opportunity to the children, youth, women, senior citizens should give special priorities

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Nature based solutions o Food security o Nature based tourism • Special circumstance of mountain communities and mountain ecosystems • Linkages of glacier melting to sea level raise • Upstream and downstream relations • Supply of fresh air and water • Carbon sequestration together with local communities and indigenous people, with special priority to climate justice to the most vulnerable • BIM under FRLD, board ensure 50% to the SIDS and LDCs • and as a citizen of mountainous country, I fully understand the hardship of mountainous countries, climate change in the terrain, steep and
		<p>Ms. Deepa intervened on Gender Action Plan</p>	<p>Thank you, Co-Facilitators!!</p> <p>Cofacilitator and Esteemed Colleagues,</p> <p>Nepal fully aligns with the position of the G77 and China and LDC and emphasizes that the priority for COP 30 is the adoption of a transformative, measurable, and adequately resourced Gender Action Plan (GAP). For a vulnerable mountainous country like Nepal, climate justice is fundamentally gender justice; the GAP must transition from principle to operational reality.</p> <p>Nepal's key asks are focused, clear for an implementable outcome:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Means of Implementation (Priority Area D): We must close the gap between ambition and action. The text must include strong, mandatory guidance to all operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to immediately integrate gender-responsive and inclusive criteria into access and programming. We cannot accept a GAP that is not financially equipped. 2. Intersectionality and Leadership (Priority Area B): We insist that the GAP language is strengthened to be truly inclusive and intersectional. The Plan must explicitly recognize the distinct vulnerabilities and agency of mountain and Indigenous women, youth, girls, and persons with disabilities. Their leadership must be formally recognized and supported, not just mentioned. 3. Accountability and Protection (Priority Area E): Effective implementation requires verifiable tracking. We mandate the inclusion of activities that prioritize the collection of age, sex, and disability-disaggregated data to inform NDCs and NAPs. Furthermore, the GAP must ensure a clear commitment to the protection and enabling environment for women environmental human rights defenders. <p>We request co facilitator to streamline the text, that will support to deliver a truly action-oriented GAP. We are here in Belém to adopt an action plan, not to merely extend a discussion.</p> <p>Thank you.</p>
		<p>Nepal intervention capture by the most popular daily</p>	<p>NEPAL, BHUTAN, AND BANGLADESH emphasized that the 1.5°C goal is a matter of survival and urged closing the NDC ambition and implementation gap by revisiting the 2035 NDCs. They underscored the challenge of safeguarding development gains</p>

		news Bulletin ENB	amid glacier melting and saltwater intrusion, and called for a clear pathway to USD 1.3 trillion and tripling adaptation finance.
		Mr. Palav Regmi on Children Agenda	 <p>Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office</p> <p>INVITATION - COP30 SIDE EVENT</p> <p>Building Education System Climate Resilience</p> <p>This event brings together leaders in climate, finance, and education to explore how learning systems can be strengthened through better design, preparedness, and financing to withstand climate shocks.</p> <p>Tuesday, 11 November 2025</p> <p>UK Pavilion, Blue Zone, Belém, Brazil Hybrid (in person and online) Youtube</p> <p>15:30-17:00 (LOCAL TIME /GMT -3)</p> <p>Speakers :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr. Raquel Figueiredo, Secretary of State for Education, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil Aleksandra Teleska, Youth Sustainability Champion, UK Department for Education Emma Greenley, Senior Director, Education, Economic Recovery & Development, International Rescue Committee (IRC) Rose Caldwell, CEO, Plan International UK Shireenata Saharwal, Lead Economist, Education Global Practice, World Bank Pallab Regmi, Climate Change Advisor, Save the Children International
12 November 2025		Daily Briefing and Coordination among the Nepali delegates	 <p>Gobinda Shahi-... Amb. Arjun K K... Sneha Pandey</p> <p>Abhishek Yadav Suby's iPhone 1... Manjeet Dhak</p> <p>Pallab Regmi Shreya K C Deepak iPhone</p>

<p>13 November 2025</p>		<p>Nepali Youth Mr. Prayash Adhikari in the side event</p>	
		<p>Bilateral Meeting with Japanese Delegates Mr. Hiroki and Delegates of NEWSWEATHER on Early Warning Systems</p>	

<p>14 November 2025</p>		<p>Side Event Engagement of Dr. Deepak Kumar Kharal</p>	
		<p>Dr. Rajendra Prasad Mishra delivered an opening remarks in the Cryosphere Adaptation and DRR event organized by Pakistan</p>	

Dr. Dhakal, the UNFCCC Focal Point speaks on Climate change impacts on biodiversity



to save people- Dr. Dhakal @side event "highlighting mountains: incorporati

Ms. Deepa Oli, Under Secretary speaks at Side event on Gender and Inclusion



		<p>Side Event Organized by the Government of Nepal in Partnership with ICIMOD and others</p>	<div data-bbox="1045 191 1659 1047"> <p>14 November 2025</p> <p>Time 18:30 - 20:00 (Belém time, GMT-3) Side Event Room 7</p> <p>Mountain areas: Interlinkages between the biodiversity and climate change agendas</p> <p>This event will explore mountains as critical spaces for integrated climate and biodiversity action, showcasing challenges and adaptation solutions from mountain regions around the world.</p> <p>Opening Remarks Secretary Dr. Rajendra P Mishra, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Nepal</p> <p>High-level panel discussion Member state representatives from Armenia, Bhutan, Colombia, Nepal, Kyrgyzstan and Perú</p> <p>Presentation Luis Daniel Llambí, Program Coordinator, CONDESAN</p> <p>Roundtable discussion Kunzang, Global Lead, ICIMOD Mirey Attalah, Chief of Adaptation and Resilience Branch, UNEP María Arguello, Executive Director, CONDESAN Amy Duchelle, Senior Forestry Officer, FAO Valeria Rondón, Executive of Climate Action and Positive Biodiversity, Development Bank of Latin America</p> <p>Moderated by Alex Mackey, Project Manager, Zoi Environment Network</p>  </div>
<p>15 November 2025</p>		<p>Statement by Mr. Govinda Bahadur Karkee, Secretary, OPMCM</p>	<p>Statement made by Secretary, Mr. Gobinda Bahadur Karkee during Climate Finance conference of COP 30 (Nov. 15, 2025, Belem, Brazil)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thank you, Moderator <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nepal supports the statement made by Bangladesh on behalf of LDCs and statement made by Kyrgyzstan. Excellencies, 2. Nepal, as a landlocked and mountainous country having tallest peak of the world, Mountain Everest, continues to face climate change impacts in a deeply disproportionate manner.

			<p>3. Our glaciers are melting at alarming rates, and the frequency and severity of glacial lake outburst floods are increasing.</p> <p>4. Over the past two years alone, Nepal has tragically lost more than 500 lives due to climate-induced disasters like GLOFs, erratic rainfall, landslides, and flooding, which are pushing our resilience to its limits.</p> <p>Excellencies,</p> <p>5. Multilateral funds, such as the GCF, GEF, Adaptation Fund and FRLD should ensure strengthened direct access, prioritization of national entities, and dedicated allocations for LDCs and SIDS.</p> <p>6. Last year, we agreed on the New Collective Quantified Goal on climate finance. It is now crucial to operationalize the decision taken at COP29.</p> <p>7. We welcome the launch of the Barbados Implementation Modality on 10 November.</p> <p>8. As Nepal prepares to graduate from LDC status next year, we request continued targeted support to ensure a smooth and sustainable graduation under global environment facility process.</p> <p>9. Despite contributing the least to global emissions, mountainous developing countries bear the greatest climate burdens. We therefore urge Parties to guide all Multilateral Development Banks and Multilateral Development Funds to simplify their processes.</p> <p>Finally, excellencies</p> <p>10. Developed country parties must produce desirable outcomes in the COP30 under the provision of Article 9 and shall biennially communicate indicative quantitative and qualitative information related to paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Article.</p> <p>11. Nepal consistently calls for climate finance that is accessible, affordable, predictable, and responsive to the needs of mountainous countries.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">I thank you very much.</p>
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		<p>Bilateral Meeting with FRLD Executive Director</p>	
<p>16 November 2025</p>	<p>Holiday</p>	<p>Visited to the Amazon Forest and Nature Based Tourism Area</p>	
		<p>Virtual Sharing of First Week Progress to Nepali Youth of Nepal</p>	

		<p>Nepal intervention in GGA</p>	<p>Nepal intervention on the GGA InfInf in MR1.</p> <p>GGA InfInf on Indicator.</p> <p>Thank you, co-facilitator, Good Morning Colleagues.</p> <p>Nepal makes this statement on national capacity.</p> <p>Let me make some points that's important for our delegation in the GGA indicator:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First, Indicator 9 as a whole is critical for Nepal and more specific 9D (which is the language on Ecosystem, Biodiversity, Nature and Mountain). Just to highlights to colleague here that, 40% of Nepal land is covered by forest ecosystem and it's a huge biodiversity hotspot. If we look our geographic landscape, our lowest elevation is from above the sea level is just 59 meters to highest peak of the world within 200 KM Span. Nepal has 8 out of top 10 highest mountains in the world. So, these issues of mountain, ecosystems, biodiversity, and nature are the utmost important to our delegation to be reflected in the GGA Indicator. 2. Second, Nepal express some concern on the language of national budget and private sector language as a part in the indicators. As outlined by LDC group last Friday, it's not in line with the Paris Agreement sprit especially the Article 7.2 so prefer the deletion those indicators refer to the language especially the 10b09, 10b10. Lastly. 3. In Indicator 10C06, Nepal support for Option 4, however we are happy to engage in the dialogues with parties on the GGA Indicator. We heard today morning in this room on the MOI indicators, including some proposed text by Africa Group, so we will be happy to engage in these proposals on this matter. <p style="text-align: center;">I thank you, Co-facilitator.</p>
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		High Level Event on Fossil Fuel Phase Out	
		Head of the Delegate with Nepali Negotiators	
17 November 2025		Nepal Submission on Mountain and Climate Change to the COP30 Presidency	<p>Dear COP presidency</p> <p>On behalf of Bhutan and Nepal, we would like to submit following elements of the text as an inputs for the "Presidency consultation on Mountain and Climate Change"</p> <p>1. <u>Noting</u> with appreciation the convening of the SB60 Expert Dialogue on Mountains and Climate Change and the informal summary report prepared by the SBI and SBSTA Chair, and <u>decides</u> that future dialogues will, from 2026, be facilitated by two co-facilitators, selected by Parties biennially, who will be responsible for deciding the topics for and conducting the dialogue, in consultation with Parties and observers, and preparing an summary report to be presented in conjunction with the subsequent session of the Conference of the Parties;</p>

			<p>2. <u>Decides</u> to establish a joint agenda item under the SBI and SBSTA titled “Mountains and Climate Change”, beginning at SBSTA/SBI 64, to consider progress, challenges and opportunities related to climate change impacts and responses in mountain regions, consistent with the long-term temperature goal of the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>3. <u>Requests</u> the SBSTA and SBI, under this joint agenda item, to consider the findings and recommendations emerging from the dialogue referred in paragraph 1, and to identify actionable next steps that strengthen international cooperation for mountain regions.</p> <p>4. <u>Calls</u> on Parties and observers to submit views and recommendations on actions needed to strengthen mountain-related climate action, including in relation to adaptation, early warning systems, data and monitoring, resilience-building, and international cooperation, by 30 March 2026, to inform consideration under the new joint agenda item.</p> <p>5. <u>Requests</u> the Secretariat to prepare a synthesis report based on the submissions referred to in paragraph 4 above, to inform consideration under the new joint agenda at SBSTA/SBI 64.</p> <p>Your kind consideration in this regard is highly appreciated.</p> <p>Excellency, please accept our full support to the COP30 process.</p> <p>Best regards ----- Maheshwar DHAKAL, PhD Joint Secretary Chief, Climate Change and Management Division (UNFCCC and IPCC Focal Point) Ministry of Forests and Environment</p>
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			<p>Kathmandu, Nepal</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Mobile: 977-9851142405</p>
		<p>Country Statement delivered by the honorable Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Development Dr. Madan Pariyar</p>	<p>Statement by Hon. Dr. Madan Prasad Pariyar, Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Development of Nepal, at the Ministerial segment of COP30 Belem, Brazil (17 November 2025)</p> <p>Mr. Chairperson, Distinguished Delegates,</p> <p>On behalf of Nepal, I extend our deep gratitude to the COP30 Presidency and the people of Brazil for their warm hospitality.</p> <p>Speaking from this stage in the heart of Amazon, Nepal strongly reaffirms its call for climate justice. While our contribution to global emission is negligible, we bear a disproportionate burden of its impact.</p> <p>Our glaciers are retreating at an alarming rate, threatening water, food and health security for billions of people downstream.</p> <p>This year alone, Nepal faced a series of climate crises, from severe drought to unseasonal floods and landslides that claimed over 300 lives.</p> <p>Our agriculture, the backbone of the economy, is reeling.</p> <p>Despite challenges, Nepal is leading with ambition. We submitted an action-oriented NDC3.0 and NAP, with a Net Zero emission target by 2045.</p> <p>Nepal strongly believes in harmony with nature. As the most nature-connected nation, our forest cover now exceeds 46 percent.</p>

		<p>Yet, we confront severe challenges. Our climate finance remains negligible. Mountain communities, who protect the global commons but bear the brunt of climate change, have not been compensated.</p> <p>Our message among these challenges is clear. On climate finance, we urge developed countries to fulfill past commitments, with simplified, predictable, and accessible mechanisms. For the most vulnerable, it must be grant-based.</p> <p>We welcome the launch of Barbados Implementation Modality and call for full operationalization of FRLD.</p> <p>On solidarity, we urge the global community to follow science. History will judge us by actions, not words. It is the duty of each country to submit ambitious NDCs, fulfill treaty obligations and honor the ICJ ‘Advisory Opinion’ on climate justice.</p> <p>All countries, including emerging economies, must engage with open hearts and minds to keep the 1.5-degree limit within reach.</p> <p>I underscore the need of integrating mountain agenda in the UNFCCC process. The Sagarmatha Call for Action, adopted in Kathmandu in May this year, emphasized a dedicated fund to safeguard mountains, and we strongly advocate for its internalization.</p> <p>Nepal believes in multilateralism and inclusion. Voices of youth, women, marginalized people and indigenous groups must be heard –encompassing all stakeholders including civil society and private sector.</p> <p>In conclusion, let me reiterate: Nepal remains committed to contributing to create a sustainable future of the humanity through our collective efforts.</p> <p>Thank you.</p>
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High Level ICBA
Event organized
by India



Nepal expression
of interest on
TFFF and
Integrated Fire
Management

11:23

RE: Belem Climate Summit | Documents for Consideration Inbox

Patrick Luna 11:19
to me, LogCOP30, Divisão

Dear Maheshwar DHAKAL,

Thank you for your message. We confirm that Nepal has been added to the list of endorsing countries of the TFFF Launch Declaration and of the Call to Action on Integrated Fire Management.

Best regards,
Patrick Luna

Patrick Luna
Chefe da Divisão de Biodiversidade | *Head of the Biodiversity Division*
Secretaria de Clima, Meio Ambiente e Energia | *Secretariat for Climate, Energy and Environment*
Ministério das Relações Exteriores | *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*
+ 55 61 2030-8451

De: Maheshwar Dhakal <maheshwar.dhakal@gmail.com>
Enviado: segunda-feira, 17 de novembro de 2025 10:12
Para: LogCOP30 <logcop30@itamaraty.gov.br>; Divisão de Biodiversidade (DBIO) - Itamaraty <dbio@itamaraty.gov.br>

← Reply all Forward

23

18
November
2025

Side Event
Engagement by
Dr. Maheshwar
Dhakal



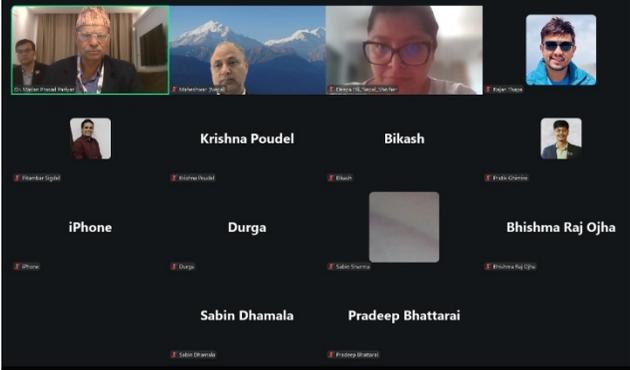
INVITATION
Exploring International Cooperation Mechanisms for GHG Reduction under the Paris Agreement
Focusing on Means of Implementation and Technologies

Date/Time Tuesday, 18th November 2025, 13:15 ~ 14:45
Venue Side Event Room 9, Blue Zone at COP30 in Belém, Brazil

Schedule

Time	Theme	Speakers
13:15~13:25 (10m)	- Opening remarks (Pre-recorded message)	Mr. Sang Il Lee (Director General) Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport of Korea (MOLIT)
13:25~13:39 (14m)	- Nepal's GHG reduction plan and international cooperation strategy - Sector-specific mitigation strategies	Mr. Maheshwar Dhakal (Senior Joint Secretary) Ministry of Forests and Environment, Government of Nepal (MoFE)
13:39~13:53 (14m)	- Tajikistan's GHG reduction plan and international cooperation strategy - Sector-specific mitigation strategies	Mr. Muzaffar Shodmonov (Deputy Head at Climate Change Center) Agency for Hydrometeorology, Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
13:53~14:07 (14m)	- Korea's GHG reduction plan and international cooperation strategy - Policies and case studies for Article 6 in the land and transport sector	Ms. Sojun Ji (Manager) International Contractors Association of Korea (ICAK)
14:07~14:21 (14m)	- UNDP's GHG reduction plan and international cooperation strategy - UNDP's case studies and strategic direction on implementing Article 6 activities	Ms. Leticia Guimaraes (Head of Carbon Markets) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
14:21~14:35 (14m)	- Utilizing Article 6 Readiness as a means of implementation for enhancing GHG reduction and international cooperation - Current status and case studies of Article 6 Readiness activities in Korea and Abroad	Ms. Bonn Choi (Senior Researcher) Korea Research Institute on Climate Change (KRIC)
14:35~14:45 (10m)	- Q&A	-



		<p>Side Event Engagement by Dr. Maheshwar Dhakal</p>		
		<p>Media Briefing by the Minister to the Nepali Journalists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Pitamber Sigdel • Mr. Bikas Acharya • Mr. Bhisma Ojha • Ms. Chadani Hamal • Ms. Durga Rana • Ms. Kirshna Paudel • Prtatik Bhattarai • Sabin Sharma • Pradip Ghimire 		

		<p>Bilateral Meeting with Indian Minister Mr. Bhupendra Yadav, Minister for Environment, Forests and Climate Change</p>	
		<p>Bilateral Meeting with Turkish Minister of Environment, deputy minister and division heads (Turkish delegation) on general bilateral relation between turkey and Nepal and possible collaboration on culture, trade and climate action.</p>	

Bilateral Meeting
with Armenia
Minister for
Environment
(Armenia and
discussed LLDC
and CBD (cop 17)



High Level Event
on High Cooling
Coalition, DR.
Madan Paraiyar



<p>19 November 2025</p>		<p>Side Event organized by DCA</p>	<div data-bbox="1092 211 1612 909"> <p style="text-align: center;">COP30 SIDE EVENT DanChurchAid</p> <hr/> <h2 style="text-align: center;">YOUTH ROLE IN CLIMATE JUSTICE</h2> <hr style="background-color: red; width: 10%; margin: 0 auto;"/>  <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div data-bbox="1108 565 1312 836" style="width: 45%;"> <p>Providing the youth with a platform to echo their voice for intergenerational climate justice:</p> <p>In this event, DCA aims to gather leading voices from the youth climate movement, government representatives, and civil society. The goal of this event will be to share best practices from Nepal and global youth-inclusive climate policies and practices, and also highlight the role of global youth engagement and leadership for effective climate justice.</p> <p>19TH NOVEMBER 2025 15:15-16:15 DENMARK PAVILION, COP 30, BELEM, BRAZIL</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1344 565 1596 909" style="width: 45%;"> <p>SPEAKERS</p> <p>Moderator Prakash Lama: Program Coordinator, Clean Energy Nepal</p> <p>Keynote Speakers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malek Ramdhare, Tunisian delegation • Ahmed Elhadi, Tunisian delegation <p>Panelists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Maheshwar Dhakal - Joint Secretary, Ministry of Forests and Environment, Nepal • Kriti Shrestha, Climate Action Advisor, DCA Nepal • Zvezdana Bozovic, Associate, RES Foundation • Ms. Dukari Parmar, Project Lead - Climate Justice, YUVA </div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">  </div> </div>
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<p>19 November 2025</p>		<p>Side Event organized by LDC Group</p>	
<p>19 November 2025</p>		<p>Thanks, by the honorable Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Development, Dr. Madan Prasad Pariyar (Head of the Delegates of Nepal COP30)</p>	<p>Dear Colleagues, I am almost ready to leave for the Belem International Airport enroute to Kathmandu via Doha. I arrived in the evening on 15th November; and since then, I have been extremely busy at COP30 with various bilateral meetings and participation in various High Level Inter-Ministerial Events including delivering the Country Statement at the Ministerial Segment of COP30 on 17 November, and in the side event “Sagarmatha to Belem: Advancing Climate Action” organized by the delegation of Nepal on 18 November. I greatly appreciate Dr. Maheshwar Dhakal and Nirmal Kafle (Ambassador of Nepal in Brazil) and all other colleagues for the excellent arrangements made for my effective engagements at COP30. I did have a chance to review the initiatives and accomplishments made by our colleagues at this mega event; and I found our participation, although a smaller number of Nepalese participants – about 45-50 at this COP, was fruitful, well-coordinated and highly target-oriented. I thank all those colleagues who have returned, for their contributions at this COP. And I also cordially thank all those who are participating in negotiations at the moment and will remain effortful in establishing Nepalese agenda at this COP. I wish everyone a fruitful participation in this COP and believe we will have concrete</p>

			<p>achievements and positive messages for our country and for Nepalese people who have suffered the most from the climate calamities. I hope to see you soon in Nepal.</p> <p>Best Regards Madan Pariyar Head of Nepal delegation to COP30, and Minister, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, the Government of Nepal</p>
		<p>Side Even Engagement by Dr. Arjun Karki and Mr. Thakur Bhandari</p>	
<p>19 November 2025</p>		<p>Side Event Engagement by Nepali Youth Ms. Asta Shrestha</p>	

		<p>Airport See off to the Head of the Delegate</p>	
<p>20 November 2025</p>		<p>High Level Minitrial RoundTable on Baku Adaptation Program</p>	<p>Thank you, Presidency, Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates,</p> <p>It is my honor to speak on behalf of Nepal and support the statement made by Kyrgyz Republic.</p> <p>As a mountainous, climate-vulnerable, and landlocked country, Nepal is on the frontline of the climate crisis.</p> <p>Your Excellencies, Nepal is home to the highest peak of the world, Mt. Everest, and 46% of Nepal's land is covered by forest ecosystems in Nepal, Our mountains-regulate the global climate system and sustain nearly one-fourth of the world's population through freshwater, biodiversity, and critical ecosystem services. However, our mountains are warming at twice the global average, triggering accelerated glacier melt, repeated GLOFs, increasing landslides, and cascading impacts up and downstream.</p> <p>Excellencies, Nepal is working hard on adaptation planning, we prepared a comprehensive NAP through inclusive consultation with all stakeholders of the Society.</p> <p>Nepal has also submitted its NDC 3.0, placing adaptation as a central pillar.</p>

			<p>For Nepal, ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions remain our core strengths in building climate resilience.</p> <p>However, ambition in adaptation requires in financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building activities.</p> <p>Nepal calls for tripling adaptation finance in line with LDC and AOSIS, ensuring that at least 80 percent of climate finance reaches the ground where communities are most affected.</p> <p>Adaptation finance must create green jobs, income opportunities, and innovation pathways for youth, while empowering local communities through locally led approaches.</p> <p>However, Nepal urges parties to give a clear guidance to the multilateral development funds under UNFCCC process for adopting simplified, predictable, and accessible funding mechanisms.</p> <p>For the most vulnerable, it must be grant-based.</p> <p>For the Global Goal on Adaptation, Nepal urges the full reflection of mountain ecosystems and their fragility in global indicators in line with means of implementation indicators.</p> <p>Excellencies, data base and early information systems are crucial for a resilient society,</p> <p>Enhancing early warning systems are crucial to the frontline communities, to take right decisions on adaptation and save their lives and livelihoods.</p> <p>Nepal stands ready to work with all partners to advance interconnected, inclusive, and co-beneficial solutions for a resilient future for mountains, it's people, ecosystems and beyond.</p> <p>Adaptation is the matter of survival for our people.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">I thank you, your Excellence.</p>
21 November 2025			
22 November 2025	Closing Plenary		<p>Nepal intervention on Draft conclusions proposed by the President on Mountains and climate change</p> <p>22 Nov, 2025</p> <p>Mr. President,</p>

			<p>Nepal appreciates your leadership, in facilitating the consultations on mountains, and climate change and the conclusions proposed.</p> <p>As climate impacts intensify, and global temperatures continue to rise, the urgency to respond to the unique challenges faced by mountain regions is greater than ever.</p> <p>We had hoped for a dedicated agenda item on mountains, though this was no possible we welcome the agreement to hold a Dialogue on Mountains and Climate Change, including discussions on establishing an annual dialogue, in conjunction with the SBs in June 2026.</p> <p>We appreciate the constructive engagement from all Parties in reaching this outcome and look forward to contributing actively to the dialogue next year. Thank you.</p>
			<p>Nepal statement at closing Plenary, Madam President,</p> <p>Nepal aligns with the statements delivered by LDC Group, G77 and China, LLDC Group, Mountain Group including Vanuatu with regards to ICJ advisory opinion Nepal would like to share our sincere gratitude to the COP30 Presidency, UNFCCC Secretariat, People of Belem including COP30 volunteers for their hard-work and warm hospitality extended to us.</p> <p>Madam President, Nepal is a mountainous country, home to Sagarmatha, the highest peak on Earth, and rich in ecological and cultural diversity. Yet our glaciers are melting at an alarming rate.</p> <p>For Nepal, keeping global temperature rise below 1.5°C is not just a number in an agreement, it is a matter of survival.</p> <p>We urge all to honor science and deliver the ambition required within this critical decade.</p> <p>We also emphasize the urgent need for support required to implement NAPs and NDCs.</p> <p>Madam. President, we believe that here in Belem, we have demonstrated the strength of collective action and the relevance of continued multilateralism.</p> <p>With the decisions adopted, including the Mutirão decision, we look forward to strengthened support for implementing climate action, particularly on adaptation and loss and damage, and to a global pathway that keeps 1.5°C within reach.</p>

			<p>We also welcome the agreement to hold an annual dialogue on climate change and mountains in the upcoming SB64 session, as well as the recognition of mountains across the package in the context of urgency, ambition, and implementation. I congratulate both Turkey and Australia partnership for hosting COP31 and congratulations to Ethiopia as the first LDC for hosting COP32.</p> <p>Finally, Nepal stands ready to work together with all parties and partners to advance inclusive, interconnected, and co-beneficial solutions for a resilient future for mountains and beyond.</p> <p>Thank you, Madam. President.</p>
23 November	Belem to Doha via Sao Paulo		
24 November	Doha to Kathmandu		
11 December 2025	Debriefing of COP30		

4. Initiatives and Declaration Supported by Nepal

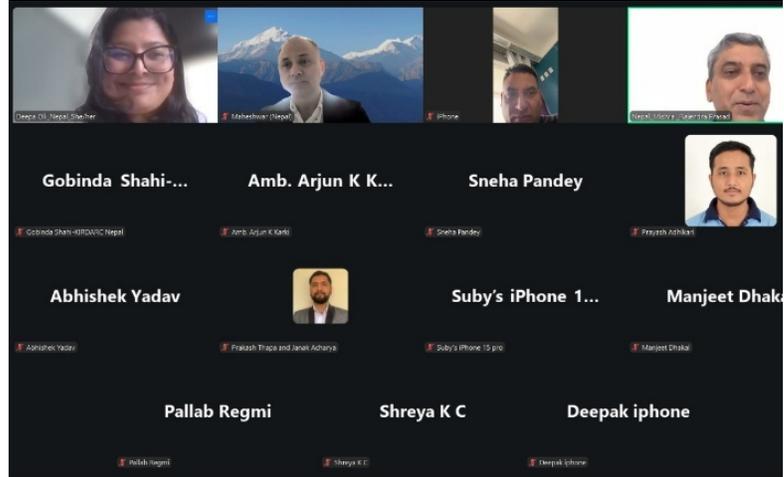
Nepal endorsed the Tropical Forest Forever Facility (TFFF) Launch Declaration and the Launch of the call to action on Integrated Fire Management.



5. Coordination and Management in the COP

Coordination Meetings

The Nepali delegation meetings were regularly organized and effectively coordinated under the leadership of the Head and Deputy Head of Delegation. These coordination sessions provided a structured platform to share updates, seek guidance, and receive directions from the government, ensuring that all members remained aligned and that engagement was impactful. Thematic sharing and timely updates further enhanced the effectiveness of the process. In addition, participation in other events created valuable opportunities for networking and opened avenues for potential future collaboration.



WhatsApp Group



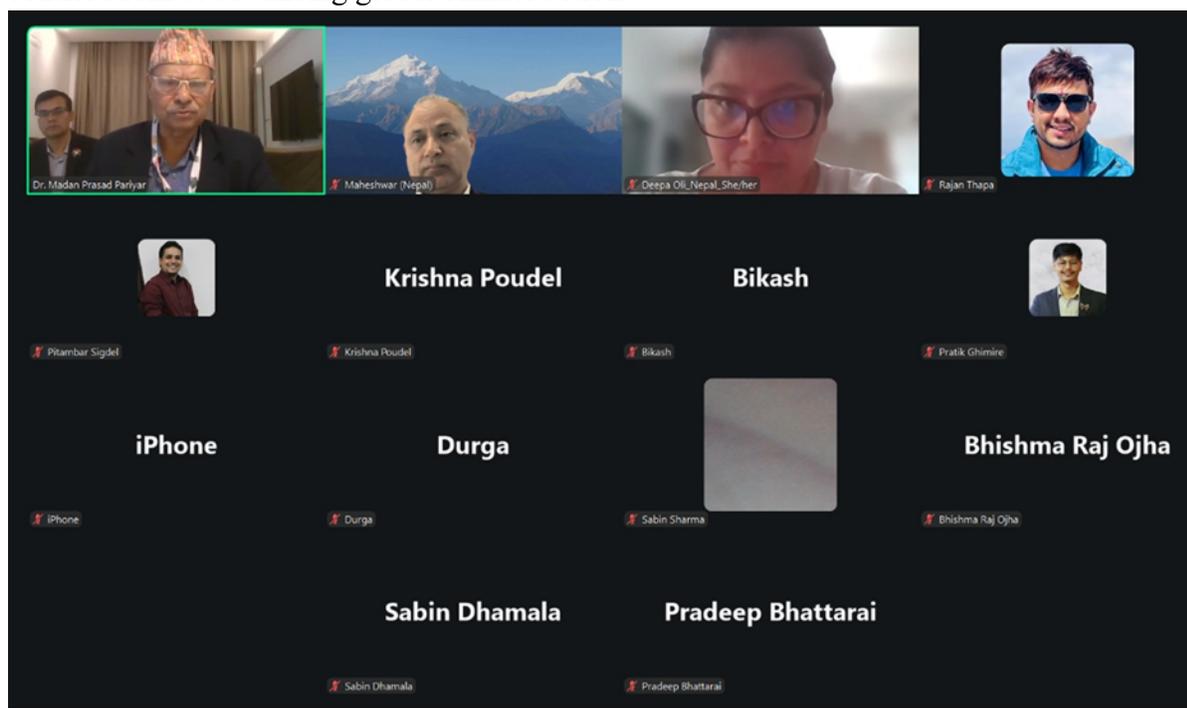
An active and well-functioning WhatsApp group (COP30 Nepal) was established and consistently utilized as a rapid communication channel. It proved highly effective for sharing timely updates and ensuring smooth coordination throughout the delegation's engagement. From the very outset, the group added value by supporting preparations - ranging from logistics and planning to readiness for meetings. Its immediacy and accessibility made it an indispensable tool for enhancing collaboration, strengthening alignment, and maximizing the effectiveness of Nepal's participation at COP. In the incident of fire event during the COP, this channel

6. Belem to Kathmandu Sharing

5.1 Briefing to Media Personnels (Nepal)

On the occasion of COP30 and in light of its outcomes, Nepal's roles, and key achievements, the Head of the Nepali Delegation, on behalf of the Government of Nepal, Hon. Dr. Madan Prasad Pariyar, briefed Nepali journalists who were unable to attend COP30 in Belém. The briefing

highlighted Nepal’s active and constructive engagement in the negotiations and its meaningful contributions to advancing global climate action.



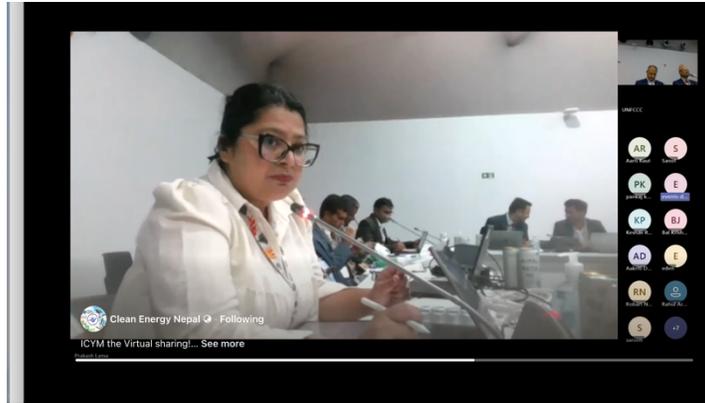
During the briefing, Dr. Pariyar underscored several notable achievements of COP30 from Nepal’s perspective, including progress toward tripling adaptation finance; the establishment and recognition of the mountain and climate change agenda; continued support for the Gender Action Plan; agreement on the Tropical Forests Facility Forever; promotion of integrated forest management; and support for the phasedown and phaseout of fossil fuels, among other important outcomes.

Dr. Maheshwar Dhakal further provided a concise update on the overall negotiation process, inter-country coordination, and the logistical arrangements and support extended by the COP30 Presidency, which facilitated effective participation of delegations throughout the conference.

The journalists welcomed the initiative and appreciated the proposal to establish a dedicated WhatsApp group to ensure timely sharing of updates and information from Belém, the COP30 venue, with Nepali media professionals.

6.2 Briefing to Youth (Nepal) [Link to the discussion](#)

The Nepal Delegation organized a Virtual Sharing Program from Belem to Nepal. The event was held to share the overview of the First Week of the COP30 and Nepal's Leadership and its engagement and progress on key negotiation themes from the conference.



Dr. Maheshwar Dhakal provided an overview of Nepal's Engagement of the first week: key notable milestone, negotiation updates and strategic meetings. Furthermore, he shared the inter coordination with other parties and the mountain agenda and how the team is effectively working to advance mountain agenda and key issues in the negotiations.



Mr. Manjeet Dhakal, Mr. Raju Pandit Chhetri, Ms. Deepa Oli, Mr Pradyumna Rana also shared about the key negotiation updates to the participating members in this virtual sharing. This forms as part of the continuation to engage and update the progress from negotiations to Kathmandu and hear any feedback and questions

from the country to adapt and address where necessary and as needed.

Concluding the sharing, Hon Minister Dr. Madan Prasad Pariyar stresses the importance of these sharing and highly applauded the engagement of the Nepali delegation and team during the processes.

7. Major Outcomes of the Climate Change Negotiations at COP30



1. **Mutirão Decision**, adopted as the central outcome of COP30 calls for accelerated global implementation of climate action and solidarity across nations
2. **Belém Mission to 1.5°C** reinforces the pathway to 1.5°C target alive and focuses on raising ambition and supporting delivery of existing pledges
3. **Adaptation Indicators** adopted to track implementation progress, also to serve as source of input into GST2
4. **New adaptation finance goal** agreed, calls for efforts to at least triple adaptation finance by 2035 in the context of the NCQG
5. **Global Implementation Accelerator** launched to drive practical action across sectors (energy, transport, food, health, industry) which emphasizes moving from pledges to delivery
6. **Belém Gender Action Plan 2026-2034** adopted.
7. **On Mountains,**
 - Mutirao referenced the urgent need to address and importance of protecting, conserving, restoring and sustainably using mountainous and other ecosystems for effective and sustainable climate action.
 - A dialogue on mountains and climate change to be held in June 2026, under SBs, facilitated by two co-facilitators and supported by secretariat
 - Dialogue to also discuss the need to hold an annual dialogue on mountains and climate change; a summary report on the dialogue, to be presented at COP31
 - Belém Adaptation Indicators under the Global Goal on Adaptation include mountains as a specific category for disaggregation.

9. Annexes

A. Country Position Summary ([View the document here](#))

COP30, to be held in Belém, pre-session on 4-9 November, leader summit on 6-7 November and main session on 10-21 November 2025 in Belem, Brazil. The COP30 comes at a critical juncture after the 10th anniversary of the Paris Agreement, international geopolitics is under crossroad while the global goal; keep global warming below 1.5°C and mobilize enhanced support for vulnerable countries is further critical.

The COP30 is being held the heart of the Amazon, Belém symbolizes the intersection of global climate challenges -forests, biodiversity and indigenous rights – offer an ideal setting for enhanced ambition on both mitigation and adaptation.

The COP30 further builds on the first Global Stocktake (GST1) outcomes from COP28, which highlighted significant gaps in ambition and implementation. It will be the first COP where countries are expected to respond to these gaps and advance new or updated NDCs (NDC 3.0) aligned with the 1.5°C pathway.

For Nepal, success in Belém means higher ambition from major emitters, credible implementation pathways and adequate finance and support to turn global commitments into concrete action, particularly for the world’s most vulnerable. This sense of urgency was also realized in the first episode of the **Sagarmatha Sambaad (16-18 May 2025) in Kathmandu**, Nepal, and this urgency is further underscored by the recent post-monsoon extreme rainfall in October 2025 across Nepal, rising loss and damage and slow progress on climate finance mobilization.

In this backdrop, Nepal roles in COP30 are:

- **Strengthen multilateralism:** In the context of changing geopolitics and on the 10th anniversary of the Paris Agreement and 10 years of implementation of Sustainable Development Goals, COP30 must build trust in multilateralism and guide a unified path forward.
- **Ambitious, 1.5°C-aligned NDCs:** COP30 must deliver ambition in mitigation (pledges) and action, with major emitters committed to high-quality, science-aligned NDCs that close the ambition gap to keep 1.5°C within reach.
- **Support for NDCs and NAPs Implementation:** COP30 must deliver a tangible outcome on NDCs and NAPs implementation, by adequate, predictable and accessible climate finance, technology and capacity-building.
- **Climate Finance:** The new collective quantified goal on climate finance (NCQG) must be implemented with a clear commitment to deliver \$300 billion goal within the broader \$1.3 trillion Baku to Belém roadmap, and triple grant-based support for adaptation by 2030, and simplify access of climate finance.

- **Support for Loss and Damage:** Ensure full capitalization of the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage, simplified access, and tailored support for the most vulnerable countries. FRLD need to be operationalized by BIM by COP30.
- **Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA):** Strengthen the GGA framework to ensure adaptation action matches the scale of impacts and finalize the indicator framework for tracking progress.
- **Mountains and Climate Change:** COP30 should be delivered in line with Sagarmatha Call for Action and build on previous decisions on mountains and climate change, ensuring that the mountain agenda remains central to global climate policy.
- **Climate justice:** COP30 should embed climate justice in delivery in line with advisory opinions of International Climate Justice (ICJ), with clear linkages to finance, technology and capacity building, while strengthening equitable and inclusive climate action.

B. COP Participation Guidelines

(View the document here)

Government of Nepal, Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE) formulated a Climate Conference Participation Guideline 2082 in order to systemize Nepal's participation in the climate change conference.

The Guidelines comprise clear information on the registration of delegate, their roles and responsibilities and conditions for their participation. This aims to streamline the participation in international climate conferences and aligning the roles and responsibilities of participating delegate.

C. Nepal COP30 Gallery



COP30 BRASIL AMAZONIA **CDRI**

Catalyzing Resilient Infrastructure Investment in Mountain Geographies

14 November 2025 | 12:00 - 13:15

Moderator

Dr. Ramesh Subramaniam
 Global Director for Programmes and Strategy, CDRI

Speakers

 Mr. Takuro Kasao Deputy Director General, Policy Bureau, MLIT, Japan	 Dr. Deepak Kumar Kharal Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock Development, Nepal	 Ms. Dawa Choedron Chief Engineer, Dept. of Energy, Bhutan
 Dr. Simone Sandholz Head of Division - FAST, UNU-EHS	 Dr. Catherine Simonet Lead Adaptation Expert, AFD (France)	 Dr. Amy Duchelle Senior Forestry Officer, FAO
 Mr. Arghya Sinha Roy Director - Climate Change, ADB		

This session explores pathways to scale resilient infrastructure investments in mountain regions. It also features the launch of the publication, *Shaping Resilience in Mountains: The Case for DRI*.

FORESTRY **COP30 BRASIL AMAZONIA**

asean PAVILION

ASEAN Nbs/EbA Principles: Considerations in Nbs/EbA Implementation in Social Forestry to Support the Climate Action

Moderator

EMMA EDMUNDS-KILICK
 Deputy Director, Forest of Peoples

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

JAGANMOHINI
 Deputy Director, Forest of Peoples

SPEAKERS

 NILS PRAETORIUS Deputy Director, Forest of Peoples	 DR. W. SUROYO ANWARUDIN Director, Forest of Peoples	 BELA SAKTIYANINGSIH Deputy Director, Forest of Peoples	 MANOHAR KUMAR GUPTA Deputy Director, Forest of Peoples
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Join us and share your knowledge and experiences in reflecting the importance of Nbs/EbA to create long-term benefits for both ecosystems and indigenous people and local communities.

MONDAY
 NOVEMBER 17th, 2025 | **16:30 - 17:30**
 BELEM TIME (GMT-3)



COP30 BRASIL AMAZONIA 13-19 NOV 2025

CDRI Center for Disaster Resilience and Inclusive Growth

Partnerships for a Resilient Future: Accelerating Global Cooperation through CDRI

17 November 2025 16:45 - 18:00

Moderator

Speakers

 Mr. Chandan Yakapur Senior Specialist - Partnerships, CDRI	 H.E. Prof. Dale Webber Special Envoy for Climate Change, Environment, Ocean and the Blue Economy Jamaica	 H.E. Mr. Ali Sharif Special Envoy for Climate Change, Maldives	 Mr. Maheshwar Dhakal Senior Joint Secretary, Ministry of Forest and Environment, Nepal	 Mr. Cloves Benevides Undersecretary of Sustainability, Ministry of Transport, Brazil
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We Don't Have Time.
PLANETARY SCIENCE

EXPONENTIAL ROADMAP
NATURE POSITIVE INITIATIVE

EMPOWERING YOUTH IN NDCs
Turning ambition into action

Moderated by:

VERANIA CHAO
Global Inclusion Advisor
United Nations
Development Programme

MARA GHILAN
16 Advocate and
Policy Consultant,
YOUNGO Policy Team

PEMA WANGMO LAMA
Member of the
International Indigenous
Youth Forum on Climate
Change

RENATA KOCH ALVARENGA
Director of EmpoderaClima
and Generation17 Young
Leader

19 November
12:30-13:00 BRT
COP30 BLUE ZONE
Media Centre

LIVE STREAM



LDC CLIMATE CHANGE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES GROUP on Climate Change

**The Unfinished Business of NDCs:
Closing the Implementation Gap for LDCs**

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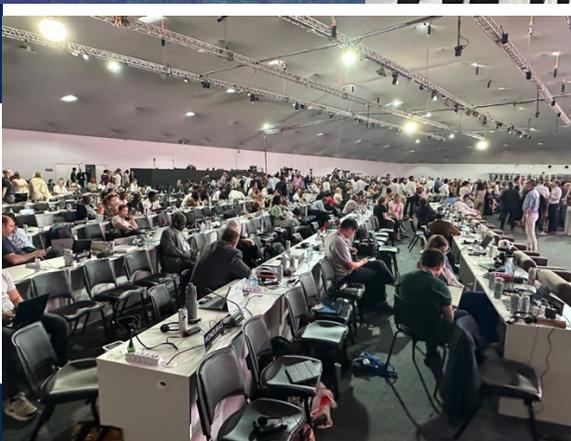
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E. PR and Media

Selected link to the news

Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal unite for climate justice, regional cooperation at COP30
<https://www.tbsnews.net/bangladesh/bangladesh-bhutan-and-nepal-unite-climate-justice-regional-cooperation-cop30-1283716>

‘This is about survival’: LDC negotiator warns COP30 is failing the world’s most vulnerable
<https://theclimatewatch.com/this-is-about-survival-ldc-negotiator-warns-cop30-is-failing-the-worlds-most-vulnerable/>

कोप-३० मा कृषिमन्त्री परियारले भने— जलवायु वित्त अनुदानमा आधारित हुनुपर्छ
<https://www.onlinekhabar.com/2025/11/1806070/agriculture-minister-pariyar-said-at-cop-30-climate-finance-should-be-grant-based>

कोप—३० मा कृषिमन्त्रीको नेतृत्वमा सहभागिता, जलवायु न्यायका लागि आह्वान
<https://www.dcnepal.com/2025/11/714584/>

जलवायु छलफलमा अपांगताको विषय सधैं किनारा
<https://nepalnews.com/2025/11/17/disability-is-always-sidelined-in-climate-discussions/>

तापमान वृद्धि, जलवायु वित्त र पर्वतका मुद्दाको भारी बिसाउने थलो बन्ला कोप-३० ?
<https://thahakhabar.com/news/239032/>

COP30: Nepal steps up mountain advocacy
<https://theannapurnaexpress.com/story/60031/>

जलवायु न्यायको माग गर्दै बेलेममा ‘विशाल प्रदर्शन’
<https://nepalnews.com/2025/11/16/massive-demonstration-in-belem-demanding-climate-justice/>

Minister Pariyar represents Nepal in COP30, efforts on to establish Himalayan agenda
<https://english.ratopati.com/story/41668/minister-pariyar-represents-nepal-in-cop30-efforts-on-to-establish-himalayan-agenda>

कोप ३० : हिमालका मुद्दालाई प्राथमिकता दिन कृषिमन्त्रीको माग
<https://ekantipur.com/news/2025/11/18/cop-30-agriculture-minister-demands-priority-for-himalayan-issues-52-33.html>

कपमा नेपालसहितका देशको सशक्त आवाज
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जलवायु न्यायको अधिकार

<https://gorkhapatraonline.com/news/180370>

कार्बनकाे सहज व्यापार गर्न बाटाे खुला

<https://nagariknews.nagariknetwork.com/social-affairs/the-way-is-open-for-easy-carbon-trading-71-12.html>

के बेलेम सत्यको कोप थियो?

<https://nagariknews.nagariknetwork.com/opinion/was-belem-the-wrath-of-truth-br-80-36.html>

Mountains at the tipping point: Turning the COP30 momentum on the mountain agenda into real action in High Asia

https://nepalitimes.com/opinion/mountains-at-the-tipping-point?fbclid=IwZnRzaAOnu9FleHRuA2FlbQIxMQBzcnRjBmFwcF9pZAo2NjI4NTY4Mzc5AAEecnbrRfEtZDD01OZoQ5FBMSMYn_3PEmez6RYSdQdjtMilFkkIC8uVMPwcy0_aem_pzme6wF3SfIIDI-LggrAtQ

Belem and the Battle for Truth: COP30's People vs Power Showdown

<https://myrepublica.nagariknetwork.com/epaper/411>

Nepal at COP30 (Video)

<https://youtu.be/MQBjNb6-Za0>