



COP30 Outcomes - Implications for Advancing Climate Ambition and Implementation in South Asia

18 December 2025, 13:45 – 15:00 NPT (09:00 – 10:15 CET)

COP30 outcomes - Implications for advancing climate ambition and implementation in South Asia

Scene setting presentation

NDC 3.0 highlights of Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal

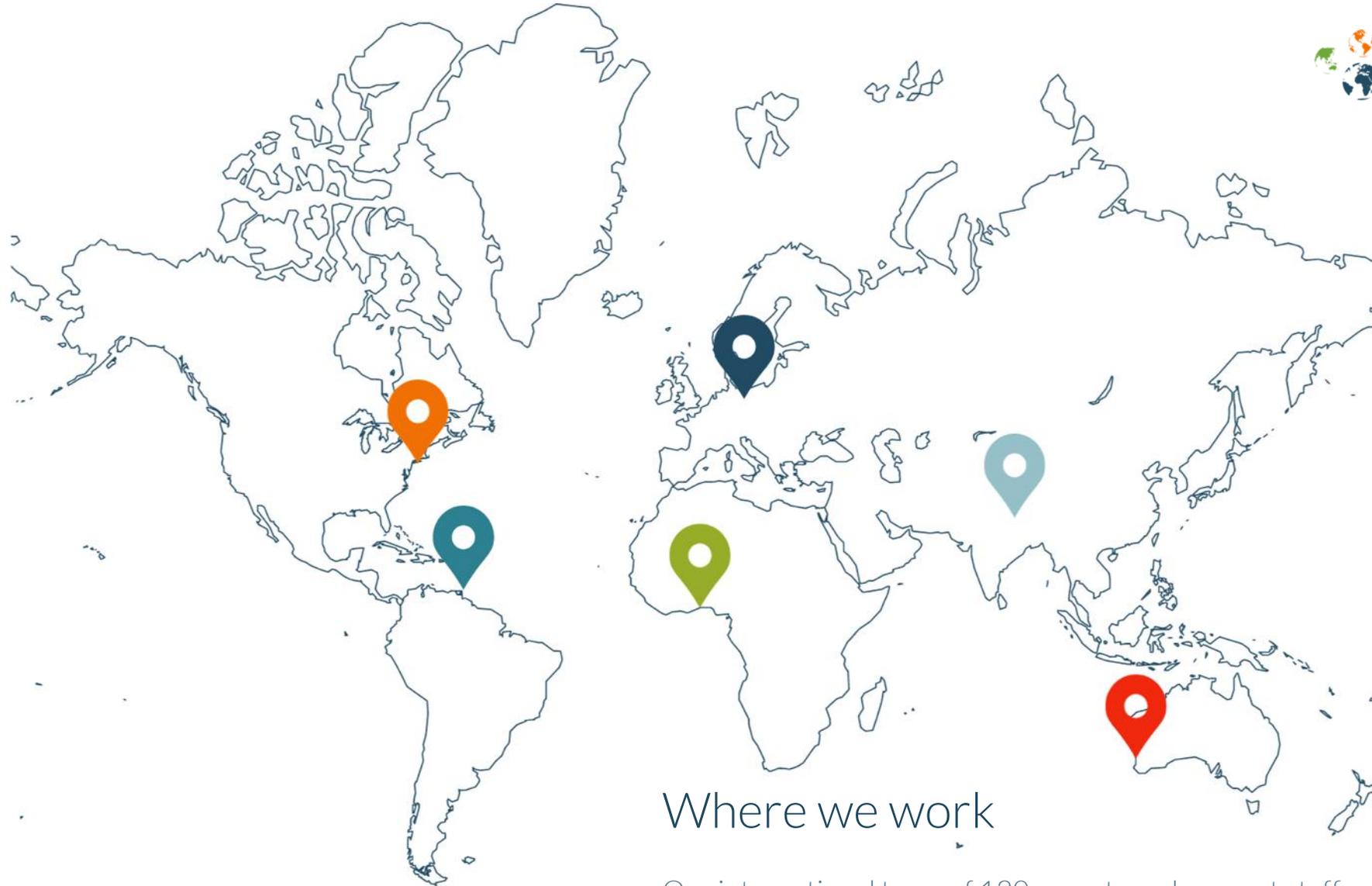
Manjeet Dhakal,
Director, South Asia office

18 December 2025

Who we are

Climate Analytics is a global climate science and policy institute engaged around the world in driving and supporting climate action aligned to the 1.5°C warming limit.

We connect science and policy to empower vulnerable countries in international climate negotiations and inform national planning with targeted research, analysis and support.



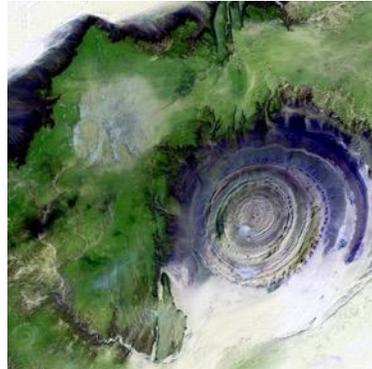
Where we work

Our international team of 130 experts and support staff work from our headquarters in Berlin and our regional offices in Africa, Australia and the Pacific, the Caribbean, North America and South Asia.

Our work

We produce policy-relevant science and analysis, highlighting options to accelerate progress in line with the Paris Agreement.

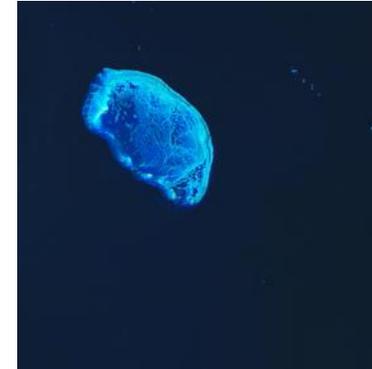
We also provide technical support to climate vulnerable countries for their national implementation work, and in the international climate negotiations.



Climate impacts and risks



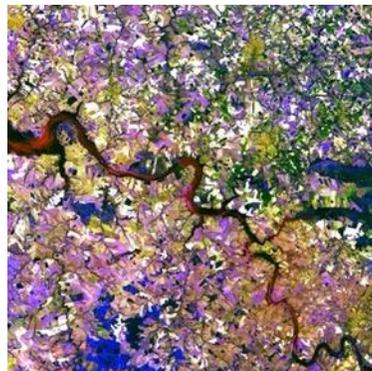
Adaptation



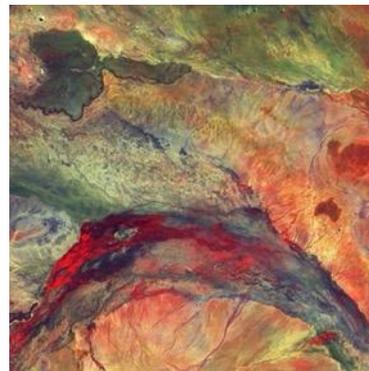
Loss and damage



Decarbonisation targets and 1.5°C pathways



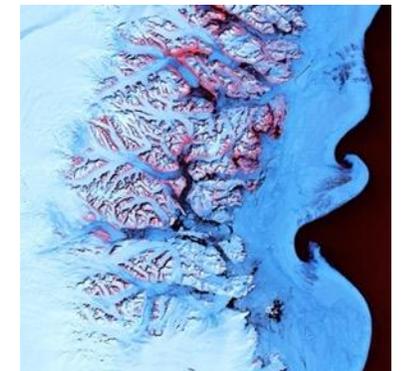
Climate finance



Climate diplomacy



Climate justice



The 1.5°C limit

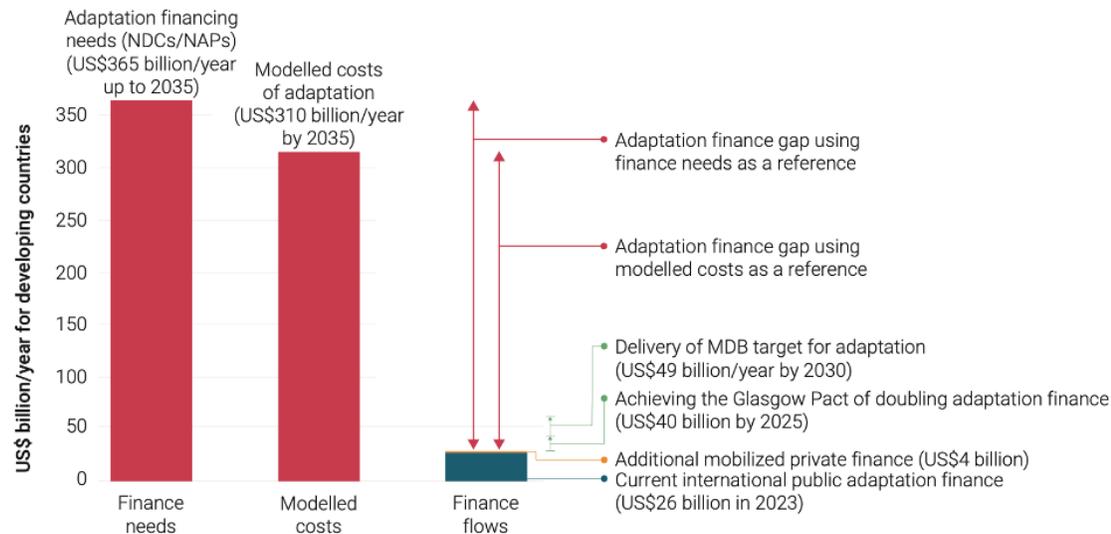
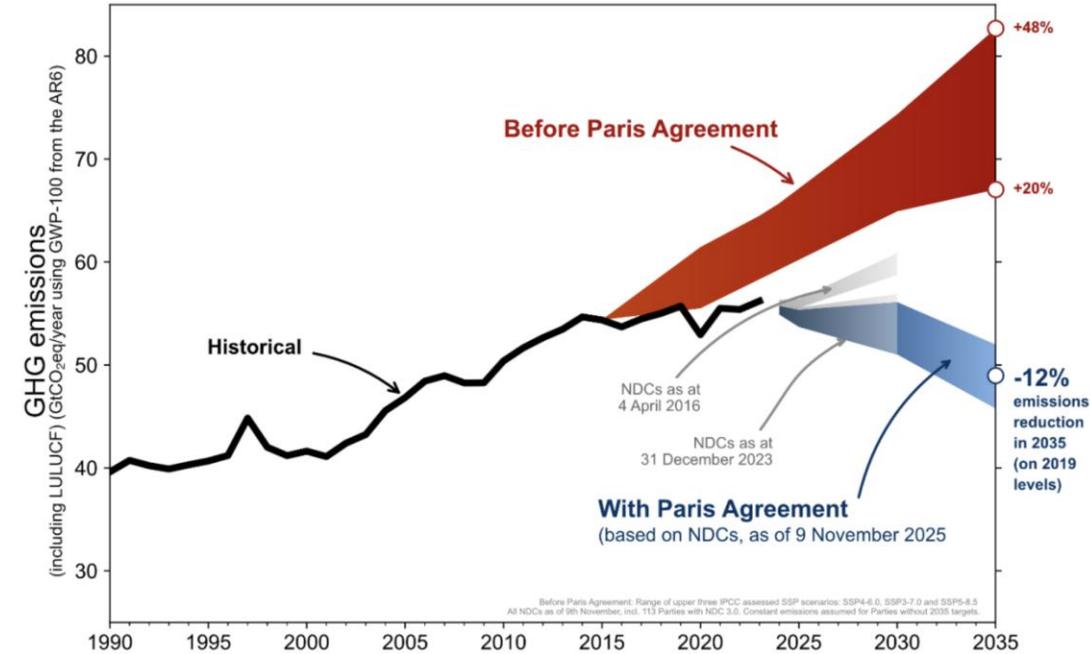
Where the World Stands on ambition and implementation?

Ten years after the Paris Agreement,

- projected warming has fallen from 3.7–4.8°C to around 2.6°C under current policies; progress made, but far from sufficient.

Global reality remains stark:

- Current NDCs ≈ 12% emission reduction by 2035
- Science requires ~43% reduction by 2030, and by 60% by 2035, from 2019 levels



- Adaptation finance needs grown by **US\$ 365 bn/year up to 2035**
- The adaptation finance needs of developing countries by **2035 are at least 12 times** as much as current international public adaptation finance flows

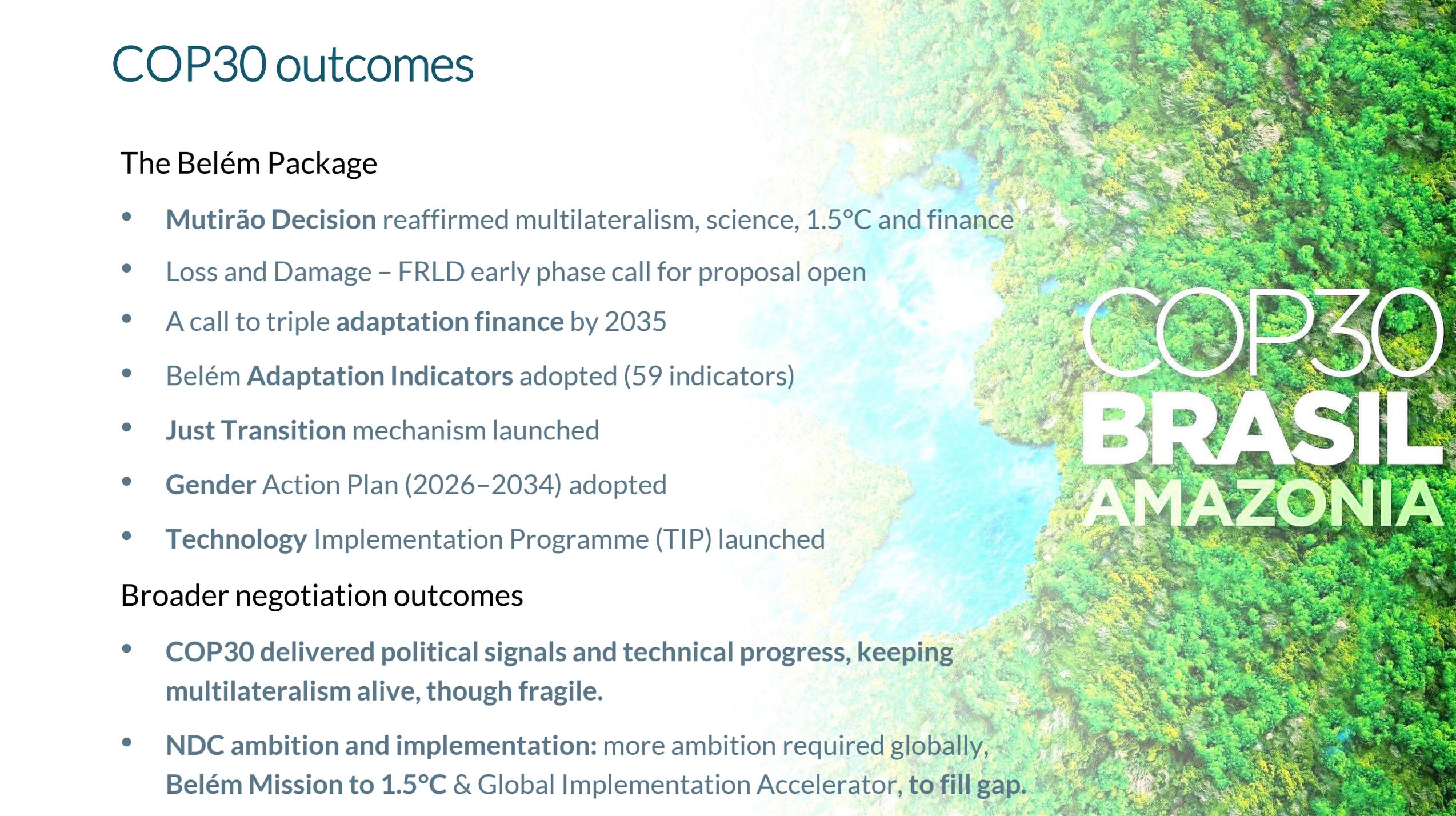
COP30 outcomes

The Belém Package

- **Mutirão Decision** reaffirmed multilateralism, science, 1.5°C and finance
- Loss and Damage – FRLD early phase call for proposal open
- A call to triple **adaptation finance** by 2035
- **Belém Adaptation Indicators** adopted (59 indicators)
- **Just Transition** mechanism launched
- **Gender Action Plan (2026–2034)** adopted
- **Technology Implementation Programme (TIP)** launched

Broader negotiation outcomes

- COP30 delivered **political signals and technical progress, keeping multilateralism alive, though fragile.**
- **NDC ambition and implementation:** more ambition required globally, **Belém Mission to 1.5°C & Global Implementation Accelerator, to fill gap.**



COP30
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COP30 outcomes: Implications for advancing climate ambition & implementation in South Asia

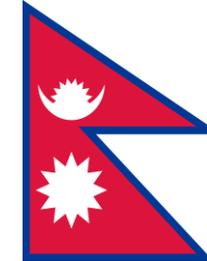


How do we respond - both globally, regionally and domestically?

- **Ambition and the 1.5°C pathway**
(urgency on deep and sustained emission required)
- **Finance gap and implementation**
(Tripling adaptation finance; & FRLD now operational)
- **COP30 Presidency initiative and action agenda**
(Tropical Forests Forever Facility (TFFF); Forest & Climate Roadmap; Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels Roadmap; among others)
- **Irreversible climate impacts across mountains and coast**
(Dedicated Dialogue on Mountains & Climate Change)

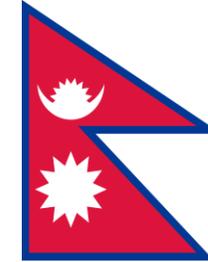
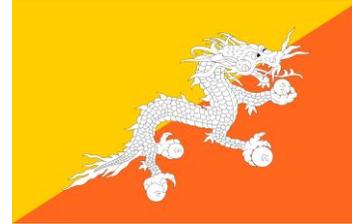
COPs matter—but action between COPs matters more.

NDC 3.0 – Mitigation targets



Emission Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Base year (2022): 252,040 GgCO₂e (Giga grams of carbon dioxide equivalent) BAU (2035): 418,400 GgCO₂e 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Base year (2020): -8,775 GgCO₂e (as per BTR1) BAU (2035): -2,292 GgCO₂e 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Base year (2011): 28,166 GgCO₂e BAU (2035): 62,056 Gg CO₂e
NDC 3.0 mitigation target (2035)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unconditional target: 6% reduction compared to BAU Total including Conditional target: 20% reduction compared to BAU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bhutan is expected to remain carbon neutral through 2035 Conditional target: 53,865 GgCO₂e additional reduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unconditional target: 1% reduction compared to BAU Total including Conditional target: 27% reduction compared to BAU
Type of target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economy wide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economy wide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sectoral quantified targets covering all major sectors

NDC 3.0 – GST alignment highlights

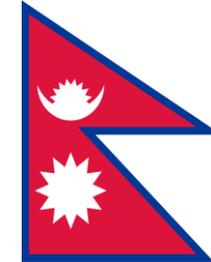


- 25% power mix from **renewables**
- Enhancing **energy efficiency** by 19.2%
- 30% passenger cars **EVs**, 25% buses in Dhaka EVs
- Electrification of 348 km **railways**
- 40% Non-fired **bricks**
- Improved **rice cultivation** practices, precise **fertilizer** application
- **Feed and manure** management
- **Reforestation** and coastal afforestation and protection
- Solid waste and wastewater **treatment**
- **Just transition, L&D**

- **Renewable** and distributed energy resource systems
- **Energy-efficiency** measures in buildings, standards and labelling for appliances,
- Biogas **cooking**, solar water **heating**, and **green kitchens** in institutions
- Piloting **green hydrogen**
- Cleaner and electrified **industries**
- **Feed and manure** management, composting, biogas
- **Sustainable forest management**, fire protection and early warning
- **Just transition, L&D**

- **Renewable** electricity capacity 28,500 MW by 2035
- Upgrading electricity network and **decrease losses**
- 90-95% sales of **EVs** integrated transit system in Kathmandu, and 300 km **electric rail** network
- Clean **cooking and heating**, Cleaner and electrified **industries**, non-fired **bricks**
- **Improved cattle sheds**, wastewater and fecal sludge **treatment**
- 46% **forest cover**, **Sustainable forest management**
- Explore **green hydrogen**
- **Just transition, L&D**

NDC 3.0 – Means of Implementation



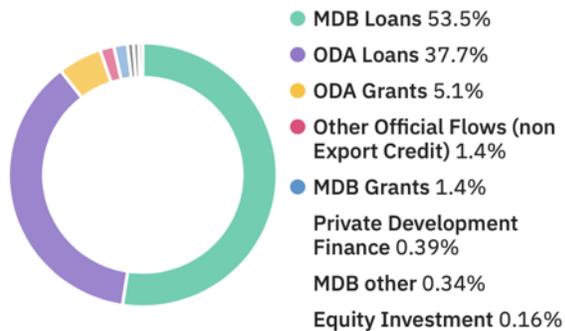
<p>Costs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation Costs (till 2035): 116 billion USD (BUSD) • 26 BUSD Unconditional & 90 BUSD Conditional • 90% in the Energy sector • NAP costs (2023-2050): 230 BUSD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation costs (till 2035): 14 BUSD • Adaptation costs in NDC 3.0 (2023 - 2038): 14 BUSD as per NAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation Costs (till 2035): 74 BUSD • 11 BUSD Unconditional & 63 BUSD Conditional • 88% in the Energy sector • Adaptation Costs in NDC 3.0 (till 2035): 18 to 20 BUSD
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Climate finance mobilised in South Asia targeting climate change

Commitments vs. disbursements



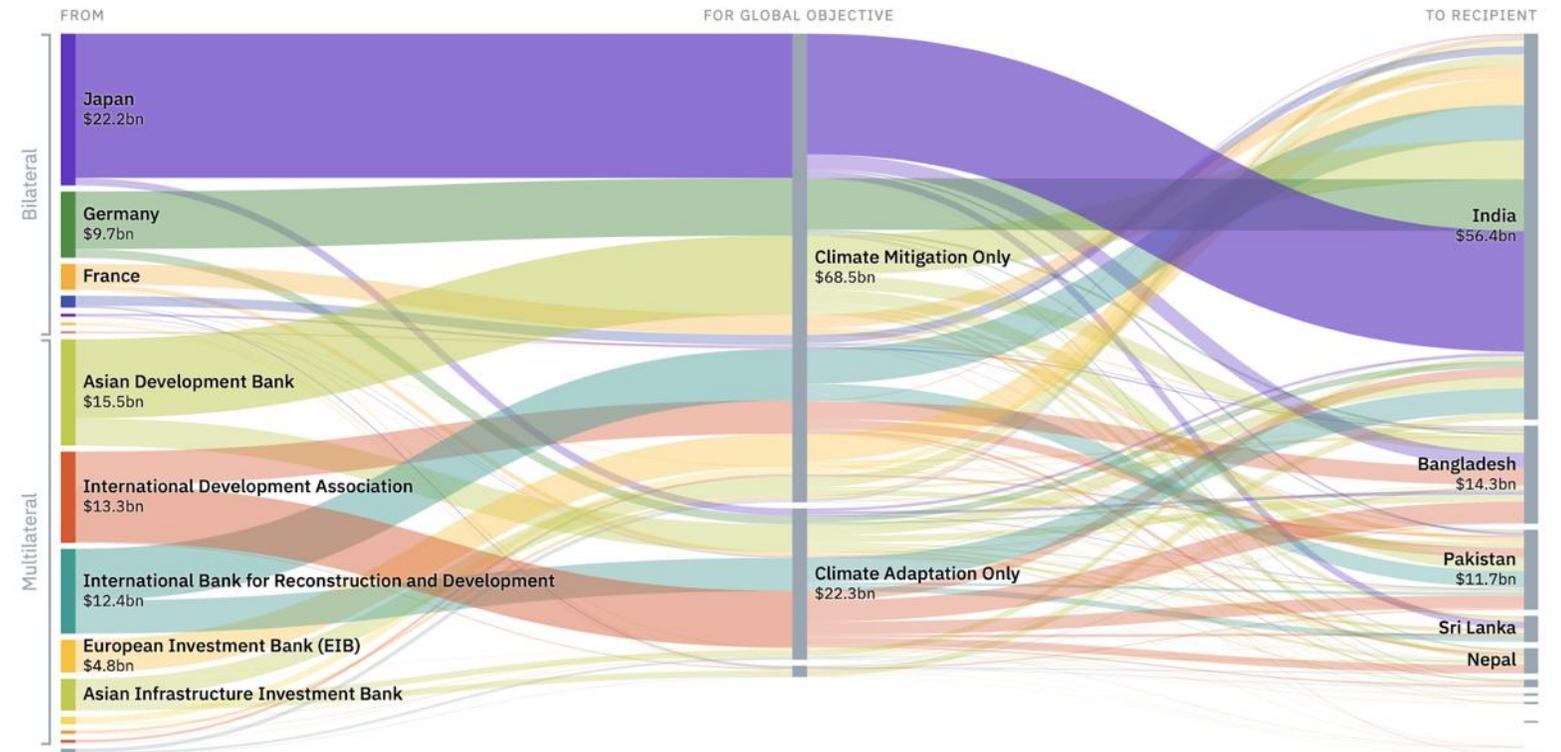
Financial Instruments



Data coverage of Other Official Flows, Private Development Finance and Equity Investment is incomplete. See [About the data](#).

Source: Aid Atlas <https://aid-atlas.org>

development finance from all donors in South Asia for Climate Change



South Asia received just \$1.25 billion a year on average in climate-related development finance (excluding loss and damage) between 2002 and 2021, with around 75% going to India and 12% to Bangladesh.

Panel discussion

- **Md. Ziaul Haque**, Additional Director General, Department of Environment, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of Bangladesh
- **Sonam Tashi**, Director, Department of Environment and Climate Change, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Royal Government of Bhutan
- **Dr. Maheshwar Dhakal**, Joint Secretary, Climate Change Management Division, Ministry of Forests and Environment, Government of Nepal
- **Ravi Shankar Prasad**, Distinguished Fellow, Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW), former Chief Climate Negotiator for India
- **Ranga Pallawala**, Climate Change Policy Expert, SWITCH-Asia
- **Aakriti Dotel**, National Network Coordinator, Nepalese Youth for Climate Action (NYCA)
- **Deo Gabinete**, Regional Manager, Eastern Europe, Asia, and the Pacific, NDC Partnership Support Unit



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