

From global agreements to ground-level action

NDCs, NAPs and what ASEAN has learned — with lessons for the Pacific

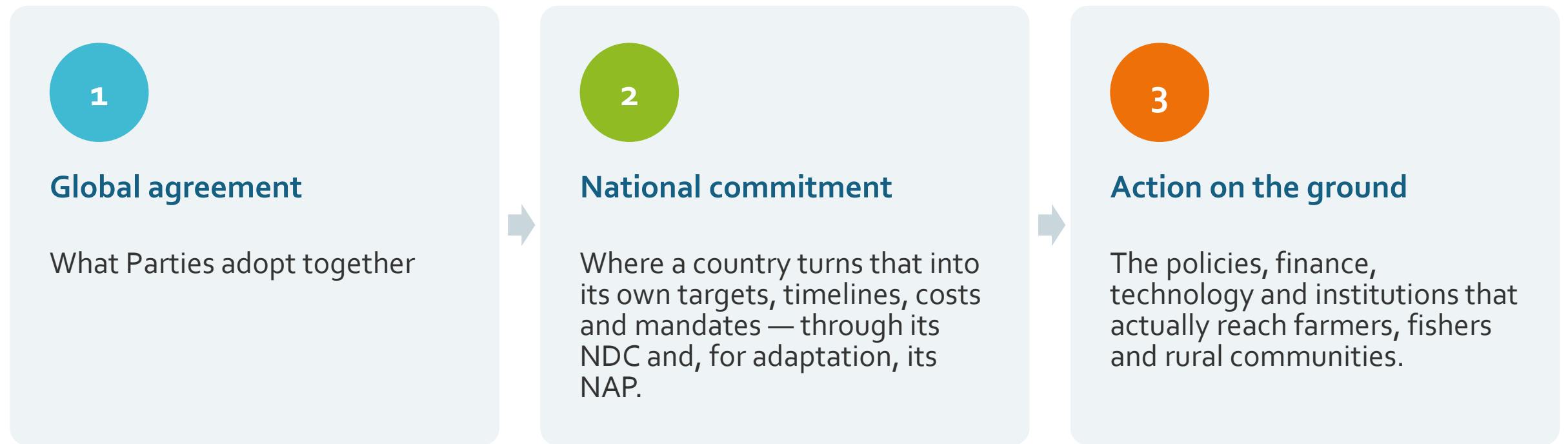
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A UNFCCC DECISION IS NOT SELF-EXECUTING



The chain almost always breaks at the second link — where a global agreement has to become a costed national commitment with a ministry/ownership behind it.



THE TWO INSTRUMENTS THAT CARRY THE COMMITMENT

DEFINITIONS

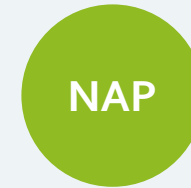


Nationally Determined Contribution

Paris Agreement, Article 4

A country's own pledge to the world: its targets, the policies and actions to meet them, and the support it needs.

Renewed every five years, each round more ambitious. Political — this is what ministers sign, and what finance is negotiated against.



National Adaptation Plan

Paris Agreement, Article 7

The country's process for identifying adaptation needs and building them into national planning and budgets.

Technical — this is where the sector detail lives: crops, water, fisheries, extension services.





AGRICULTURE IN THE REGION'S NDCS AND NAPS

THE COMMITMENT

In the NDCs

- 98%** include adaptation actions in agrifood systems
- 83%** include specific adaptation actions — more than a fourfold increase
- 78%** include mitigation actions in agrifood systems
- 60%** link them to quantifiable, time-bound targets

In the NAPs

Risks to food security and biodiversity are the most reported climate risk in the region — named in 85% of NDCs. That is what the NAP has to answer.

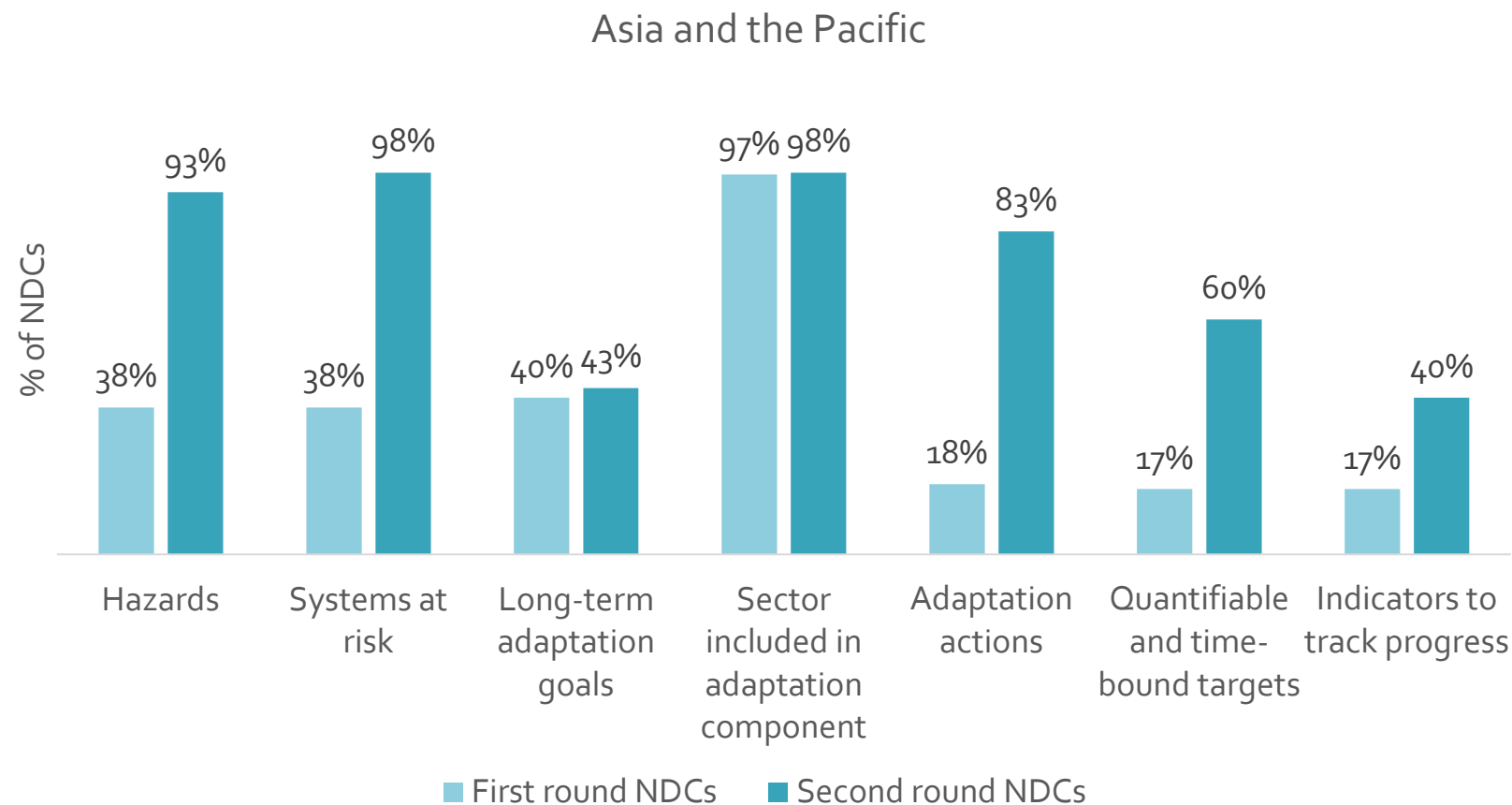
The NAP is where the sector detail lives: crop, livestock, forest, fisheries and post-harvest actions, with the agencies and budget lines meant to deliver them.

NDC 3.0 is the first round to ask whether the pledge and the plan are aligned — an admission that, in most countries, they were drafted separately.

What the region commits: methane reduction in rice (alternate wetting and drying), livestock and manure management, agroforestry and forest cover, soil health — Viet Nam's low-emission rice and Bangladesh's AWD are the clearest cases.

Source: FAO. 2025. Agrifood systems in nationally determined contributions in Asia and the Pacific — Policy brief.

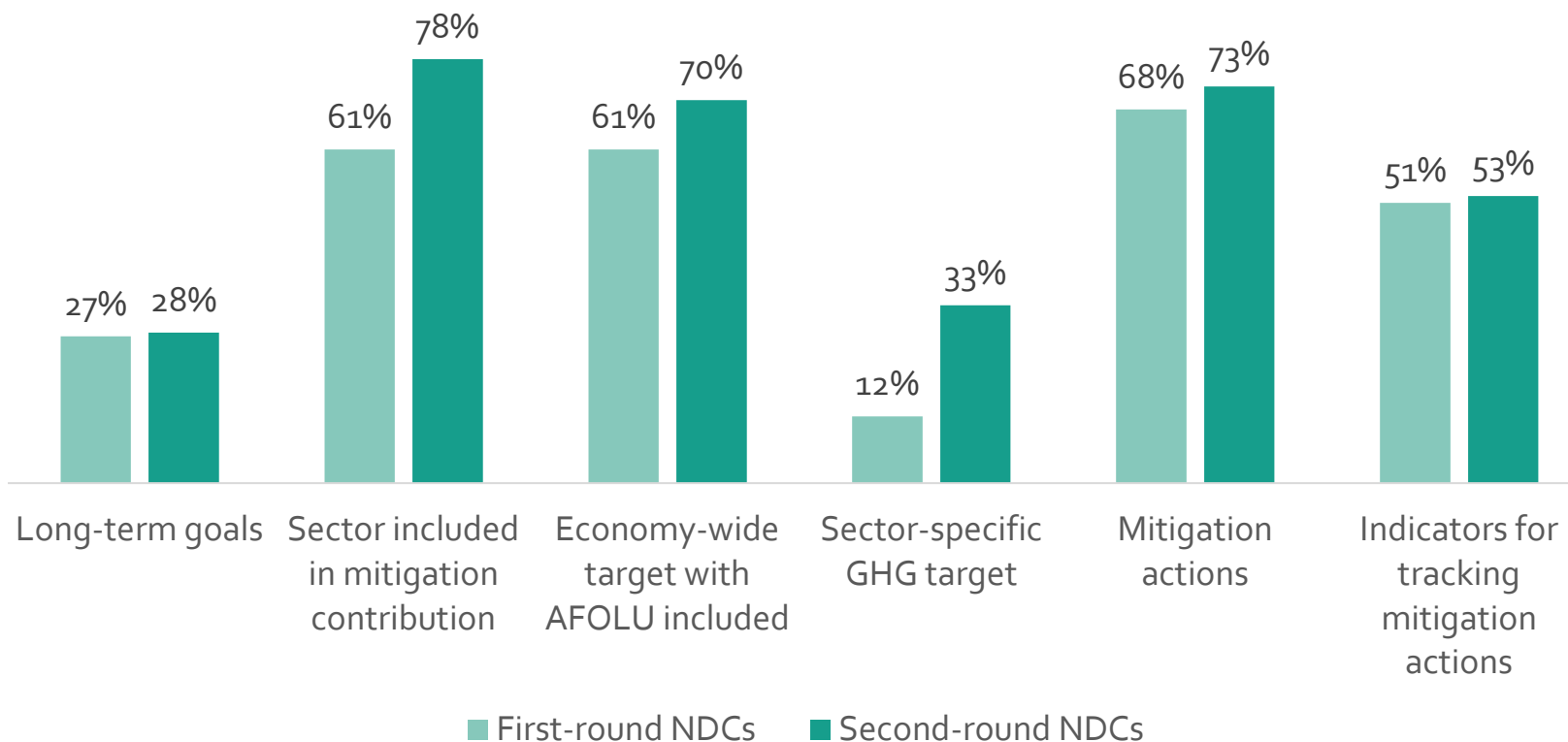
ARC OF ADAPTATION AMBITION IN AGRIFOOD SYSTEMS IN THE NDCs



- The overall **comprehensiveness of adaptation** planning components in agrifood systems has increased over time.

ARC OF MITIGATION AMBITION IN AGRIFOOD SYSTEMS IN THE NDCs

GHG mitigation in agrifood systems: planning components included in NDCs in Asia-Pacific



- The **comprehensiveness of mitigation** planning components in agrifood systems has increased over time.



GAP

1%

of the region's adaptation indicators measure impact

Only 40% of NDCs have indicators at all; of those, 78% measure outputs — workshops held, hectares planted.

64%

of agrifood emissions sit outside current NDC measures

The gap is widest in pre- and post-production (80%) and in livestock (64%).

1/3

of countries cost their agrifood finance needs

Collectively, NDCs state about one sixth of the finance the sector is estimated to need.

Finance follows credibility, not need alone. An uncostered action cannot enter a budget, be appraised by a fund, or be defended by an agriculture minister against a finance minister.

Sources: FAO. 2025. Asia and the Pacific policy brief; FAO analysis of NDCs, 2026.



Examples of Platforms THAT CARRY KNOWLEDGE BOTH WAYS

PLATFORMS

ANGA



ASEAN-CRN

ASEAN Climate Resilience Network

Carries global decisions down to the ground. Established in 2014 under the agriculture sector bodies as the region's knowledge-exchange platform on climate-smart agriculture.

It is what turns a negotiated decision into practice a ministry can use — and it delivered the multi-country readiness grant on the next slide.

One platform sends the region's experience up into the negotiations; the other brings the decisions back down into national plans.



THE EXAMPLE: ONE READINESS GRANT, SIX COUNTRIES

IN PRACTICE

Southeast Asia Multi-Country GCF Readiness Grant

Agriculture Sector Readiness for enhanced climate finance and implementation of Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture priorities in Southeast Asia

Cambodia

Lao PDR

Malaysia

Philippines

Thailand

Viet Nam

One process, not six

A single proposal instead of six small ministries each running their own readiness process against the same fund.

A shared method

Common templates and appraisal steps

A pipeline, not a pilot

It builds the costed, bankable project pipeline that the finance gap actually requires.



What needs to connect — from Paris to the paddock

GLOBAL

UNFCCC · Paris Agreement · COP — sets ambition and the rules

REGIONAL

ASEAN / Pacific bodies — guidelines, one voice, pooled finance

NATIONAL

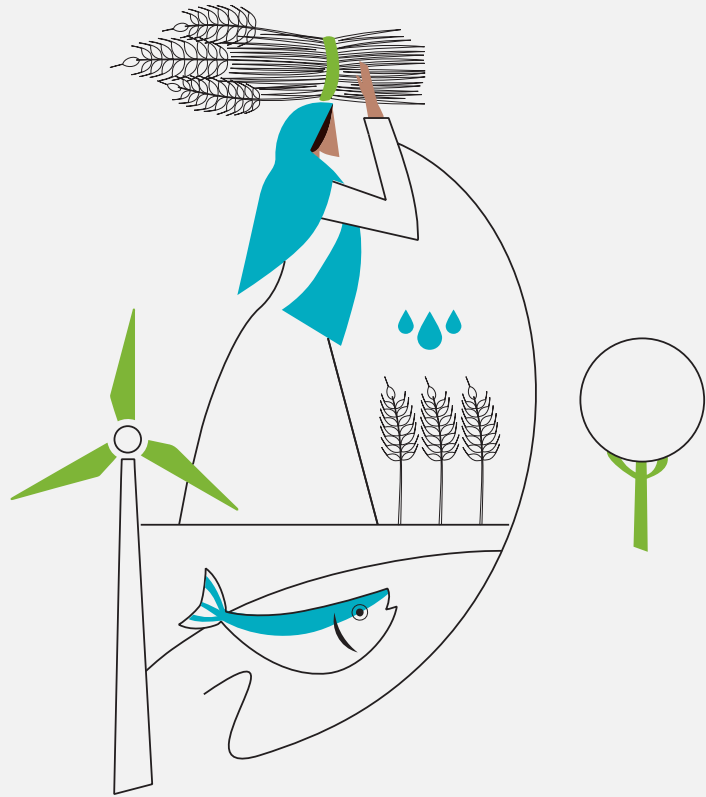
NDC · NAP · national budget · sector plans — aligned, not siloed

LOCAL

The farmer — where resilience is actually built

THE WINDOW

Pre-COP31 in Fiji, 5–8 Oct 2026 (leaders' event in Tuvalu) → **COP31, Antalya, 9–20 Nov 2026**, with Australia presiding over negotiated items, and a model for the Pacific SIDS to consider.



THANK YOU

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