IGES Institute for Global Environmental Strategies

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With support from:

IGES RCC Asia and the Pacific
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Virtual learning session on Cross Linkages among Food Systems Actors and Aligning Food Systems in NAPs and NDCs

27 February 2026
2:00–3:00 PM
(ICT)

Register here:

Housekeeping Reminders

- **Microphones** are muted. Use the **chatbox and/or Q&A functions** if you wish to ask a question or share some insights.
- This webinar will be **recorded**. The recording and slides will be shared after the webinar.
- If you wish to reach out after this learning session, you may send us an e-mail at <RCCAsiaPacific@unfccc.int>.

With support from:

Opening remarks

Yuqing Yu
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

With support from:

Session 1: Outcomes from the technical workshop

- **Workshop Overview**
- **Crop Trust Tools**

Julie Amoroso-Garbin
UNFCCC RCC Asia-Pacific

Catherine Aguilar
Crop Trust

With support from:

Technical Workshop on Cross Linkages among Food System Actors and Aligning Food Systems in National Adaptation Plans and Nationally Determined Contributions

NOVEMBER 25-26, 2025
BANGKOK, THAILAND

PROCESS

1 THE CLIMATE-FOOD NEXUS

NEED TO ALIGN NATIONAL FOOD SYSTEMS TRANSFORMATION PATHWAYS WITH EVOLVING NDCs & NAPs

2 FOSTERING MULTI-STAKEHOLDER & CROSS-SECTORAL COLLABORATION

BREAKING DOWN SILOS IN WHICH STAKEHOLDERS OPERATE

BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN ON-THE-GROUND AGRIFOOD ACTORS & HIGH-LEVEL POLICY FRAMEWORKS

STRENGTHENING COORDINATION AMONG FOOD SYSTEM ACTORS TO SUPPORT THE AGRICULTURE TARGETS TARGETS IN NAPs & NDCs

3 IDENTIFYING GAPS & OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

FINANCE, TECHNOLOGY & CAPACITY GAPS REMAIN

PARTICIPANTS IDENTIFIED TOOLS NEEDED FOR IMPLEMENTATION

4 DEEPEN UNDERSTANDING OF STAKEHOLDER ROLES

INCREASE UNDERSTANDING OF THE ROLES, INTER-LINKAGES, AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF AGRI-FOOD SYSTEM STAKEHOLDERS IN ADVANCING NAPs, NDCs & SDGs

5 FACILITATING KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE

COUNTRY-SPECIFIC CASE STUDIES

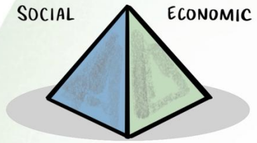
PEER LEARNING

SUSTAINING THE DIALOGUE BY ESTABLISHING A COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE

KEY INSIGHTS & RECOMMENDATIONS

1 SEED SYSTEMS AS A FOUNDATION

SEED SYSTEMS ARE MULTIDIMENSIONAL

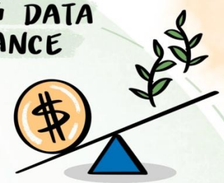


SEED SECURITY INVOLVES ADDRESSING:

- ☑ AVAILABILITY
- ☑ ACCESS
- ☑ QUALITY
- ☑ SUITABILITY

2 STRENGTHENING DATA AND FINANCE

IMPROVING DATABASE MANAGEMENT FOR GENEBANKS

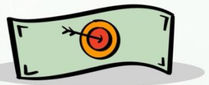


LEVERAGING DOMESTIC & INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE FINANCE MECHANISMS

ROBUST DATA COLLECTION & MONITORING SYSTEMS THAT ENCOMPASS THE FOOD SYSTEM (PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION & CONSUMPTION)

3 BRIDGING THE IMPLEMENTATION GAP

GRASSROOTS-LEVEL PLANNING & PARTICIPATORY PILOTS



MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE TARGETS IN LOCAL BUDGETS

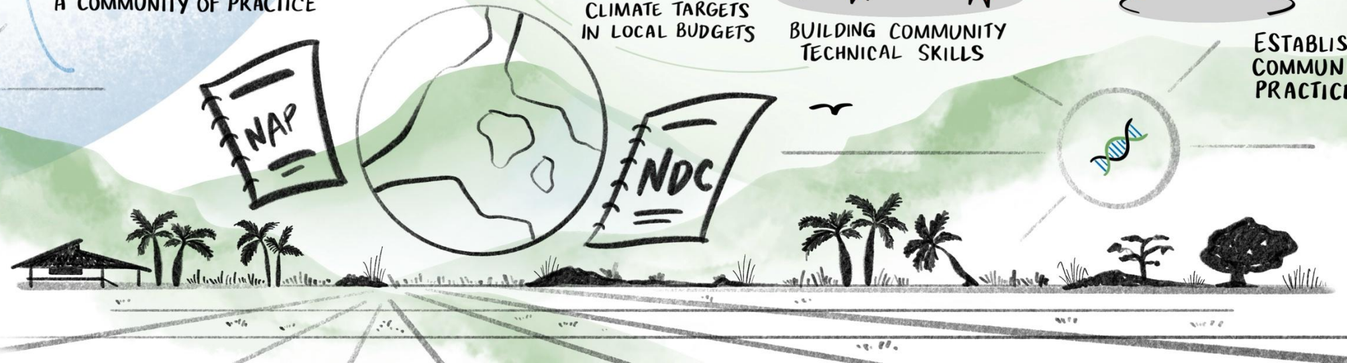
BUILDING COMMUNITY TECHNICAL SKILLS

4 ENHANCING STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

STRENGTHENING CROSS-SECTORAL COLLABORATION & BREAKING SILOS

INSTITUTIONALIZING DIALOGUE

ESTABLISHING A COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE



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Technical Workshop on Cross Linkages among Food System Actors and Aligning Food Systems in National Adaptation Plans and Nationally Determined Contributions

NOVEMBER 25-26, 2025
BANGKOK, THAILAND

LAO PDR

CHALLENGES

1 HIGH VULNERABILITY TO CLIMATE HAZARDS

2 DISCONNECT BETWEEN POLICY & IMPLEMENTATION

NDCs & NAPs LACK PRACTICAL MECHANISMS

DISJOINTED CROSS-SECTORAL PLANNING

3 CONSTRAINTS IN THE SEED & GENEBANK SYSTEM

GENEBANKS – LACK OF CAPITAL, SUSTAINABLE SUPPORT, FARMER AWARENESS

BREEDERS EXPERIENCE INVESTMENT SHORTAGES

4 BARRIERS FOR FARMERS AND PRIVATE SECTOR

POOR INFRASTRUCTURE, SMALL LANDHOLDINGS

LACK OF GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES

5 DATA DEFICITS HINDER MONITORING, REPORTING & VERIFICATION

BRIDGING THE IMPLEMENTATION GAP

1 ADOPT A HOLISTIC VALUE CHAIN APPROACH

MAKE ACTIONABLE PLANS FROM

EXPAND THE ROLE OF YOUTH

2 STRENGTHEN GENEBANK-FARMER LINKAGE

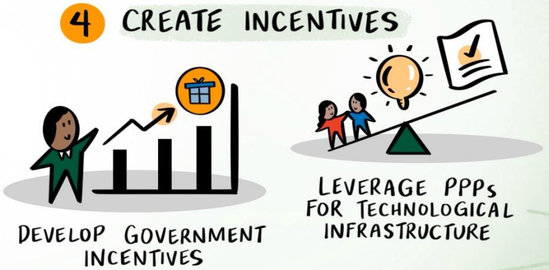
3 ESTABLISH CROSS-SECTORAL COORDINATION WITH CLEAR ROLES

MoF TO PROMOTE GREEN FINANCE

NAFRI TO LEAD COORDINATION

MoAF TO LEAD ON TECHNOLOGY & TOOLS

4 CREATE INCENTIVES



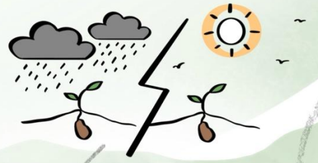
DEVELOP GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES

LEVERAGE PPPs FOR TECHNOLOGICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

5 STRENGTHEN DATA FOR THE SEED SYSTEM

ESTABLISH A CENTRALIZED TRACKING DATABASE

DEVELOP SEED STRATEGIES FOR DIVERSE ENVIRONMENTS



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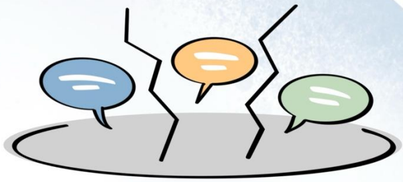
PAKISTAN

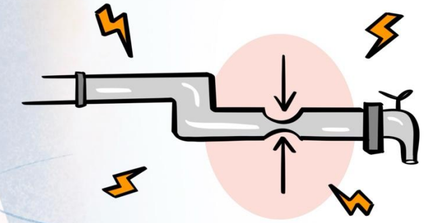
CHALLENGES

1 FRAGMENTED GOVERNANCE

2 DISCONNECTED STAKEHOLDERS



3 STRUCTURAL BOTTLENECKS IN THE SEED SYSTEM

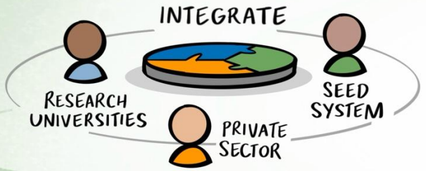


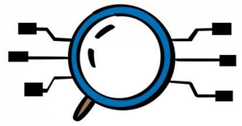
4 FINANCIAL CONSTRAINTS & LIMITED PRIVATE SECTOR INCENTIVES

5 ACUTE CLIMATE VULNERABILITY IN SPECIFIC REGIONS

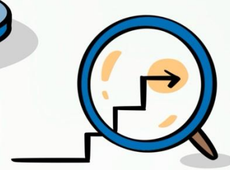
BRIDGING THE IMPLEMENTATION GAP

1 STRENGTHEN INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION & GOVERNANCE

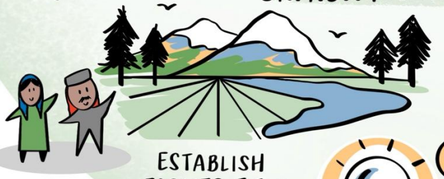




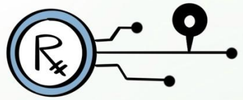
2 REFORM THE SEED REGULATORY & SUPPLY SYSTEM



3 ENHANCE FARMER CAPACITY & AWARENESS



4 MOBILIZE FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR SMALLHOLDERS



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BANGKOK, THAILAND

VIET NAM

CHALLENGES

1 DISCONNECT BETWEEN NATIONAL POLICIES & LOCAL ACTION

LACK OF ENGAGEMENT WITH FARMERS AND INFORMAL NETWORKS

DISCRETIONARY IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

2 FRAGMENTED GOVERNANCE AND RIGID FINANCING

SILOED MINISTERIAL COORDINATION

LIMITED INCENTIVES FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR

3 TECHNICAL & DATA CONSTRAINTS IN GENETIC CONSERVATION

ONLY 30% OF ACCESSIONS ARE FULLY EVALUATED

AGING EQUIPMENT

LIMITED INTERNATIONAL INTEGRATION OF GENETIC TREATIES

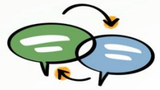
4 RELIANCE ON CHEMICAL-INTENSIVE FARMING

BRIDGING THE IMPLEMENTATION GAP

1 ADOPT A PARTICIPATORY BOTTOM-UP APPROACH

ALIGN EXTENSION SERVICES WITH FARMER UNIONS

ESTABLISH MULTISTAKEHOLDER DIALOGUE PLATFORMS



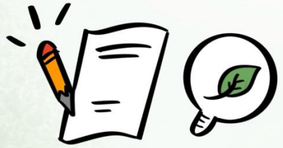
CREATE TASK FORCE FOR FEEDBACK LOOPS

2 STRENGTHEN CROSS-SECTORAL GOVERNANCE & COORDINATION

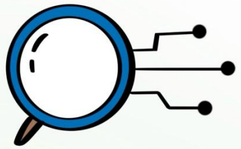
TRIPLE INTEGRATION OF NAP, NDC & NAP-FST

ESTABLISH A CROSS-MINISTRY COORDINATION BODY WITH MAE & MOH

3 ENHANCE DATA DIGITALIZATION AND GENETIC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

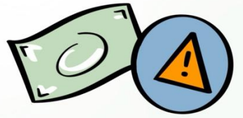


DOCUMENT INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE



UTILIZE DIGITAL MONITORING, REPORTING & VERIFICATION (MRV)

4 MOBILIZE FINANCIAL RESOURCES THROUGH PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS



IMPLEMENT FINANCIAL DE-RISKING MECHANISMS

INTEGRATE INVESTMENT FROM NATIONAL TO PROVINCIAL

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Participatory Seed System Analysis

NMBU Seed Systems Toolkit

Catherine Hazel M. Aguilar
catherine.aguilar@croptrust.org
27 February 2026

Virtual Learning Session on Outcomes from the Technical Workshop on Cross Linkages among Food Systems Actors and Aligning Food Systems in NAPs and NDCs

Seed Systems in National Climate Plans

- The COP28 UAE Declaration and the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience recognise that there is **no path to achieving the Paris Agreement goals without transforming food and agriculture/agrifood systems**
- **Over 95% of developing countries with NAPs** report climate impacts on agrifood systems
- Seed systems are foundational enablers of resilient agrifood systems, but **they remain largely implicit or absent in current climate plans and monitoring frameworks.**
- seed system actors who would deliver those commitments might be **invisible to, unfinanced by, and uncoordinated** with that policy.

Cross-cutting enablers / system functions of implementation.

Operational pathways and shared system map

Evidence to action feedback loop

Coordination across ministries and sectors

Planting decisions ← Market prices
Variety requirements ← Consumer demand

SEED SYSTEMS

Crop Genetic Diversity
(conserved in genetic resource centers e.g. genebanks)

Enabling farmer access to climate-resilient varieties

Research and breeding

Seed production

Seed distribution

Extension support

Availability | Access | Quality | Suitability

FOOD SYSTEMS

Supply Chain
Production → Post-harvest → Processing → Distribution → Retail → Consumption → Waste

Food Environment
Affordability · Safety · Access · Information

Outcomes
Food Security · Nutrition · Livelihoods · Equity · Environment · Health

Adaptation infrastructure

Mandates variety R&D, finance, targets

***should* inform policy**

Defines food security priorities, investment

***should* inform policy**

CLIMATE POLICY (NAPs & NDCs)

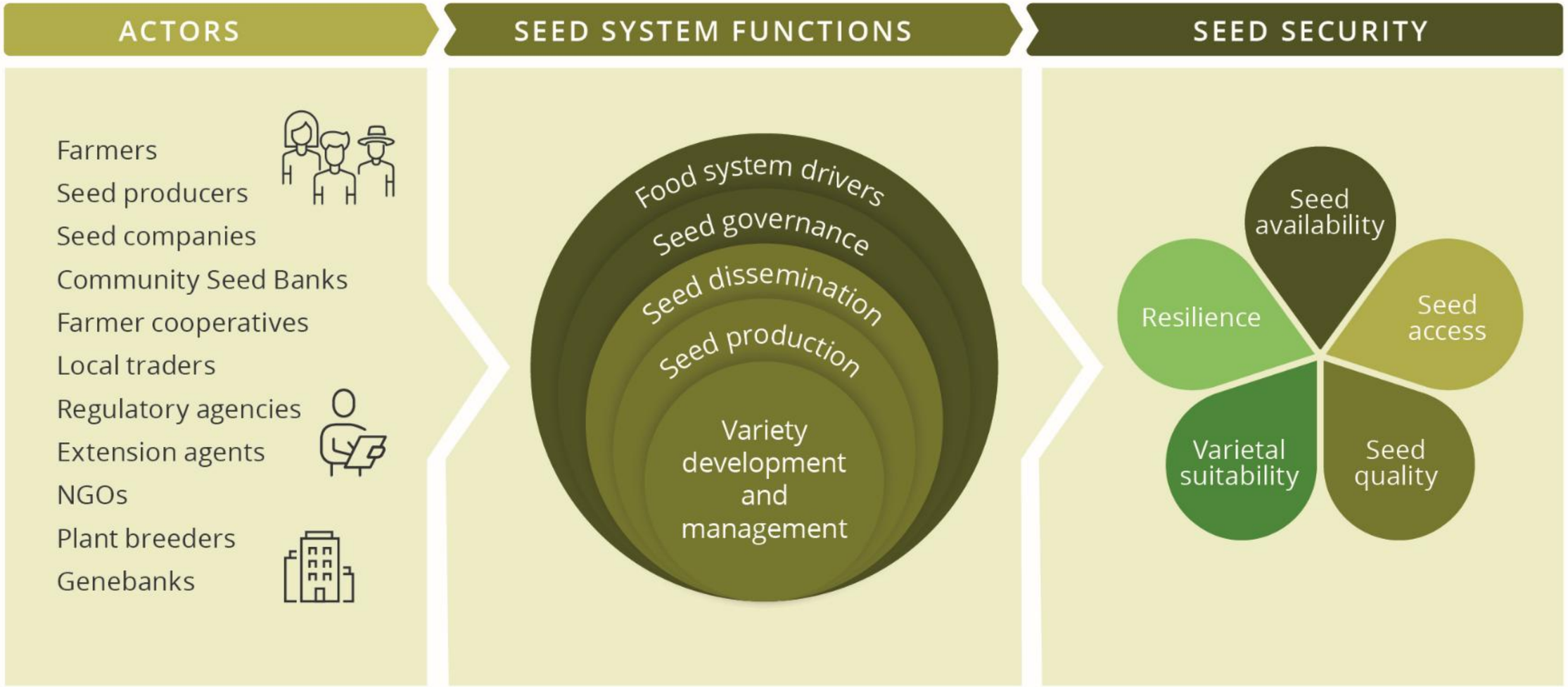
Climate Finance
GCF, GEF, bilateral adaptation investment flows

Global and national frameworks/ policies

MRV Frameworks

Multi-sector coordination

Conceptual framework



PNAS PERSPECTIVE OPEN ACCESS

Navigating toward resilient and inclusive seed systems

Ola T. Westengen[a,1], Sarah Paule Dalle[a], and Teshome Hunduma Mulesa[a]

Edited by Susan McCouch, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY; received November 19, 2022; accepted February 25, 2023

Food systems face new climatic and socioecological ... as social, environmental, and economic sustainability. ...ted in both ...s of agricul- ...eignty (6). It ...lerstanding ...vene (7, 8). ...bridge this ...pened our ...ns and the ...ands while ...nd mecha- ...ut. In short, ...eems to be ...ivities, and ...p diversity, ...nd dissemi- ...make seed ...g seed sys- ..., that "men ...t access to ...nting mate- ...h good and ...ly the case. ...esses such ... relating to ...ordination ... regulatory ...ognize that ...ext in which ...h between ...erms of the ...volumes of ...echanisms. ...or farmers' ...ons that are ...p diversity,

...opment Studies, ...1430 Ås, Norway

in seed system development in many countries in the Global South. However, there is a lack of agreement on the best way to achieve national seed systems that contribute to food security, climate adaptation, and poverty alleviation, as well

[1]To whom correspondence may be addressed. Email: ola.westengen@nmbu.no.

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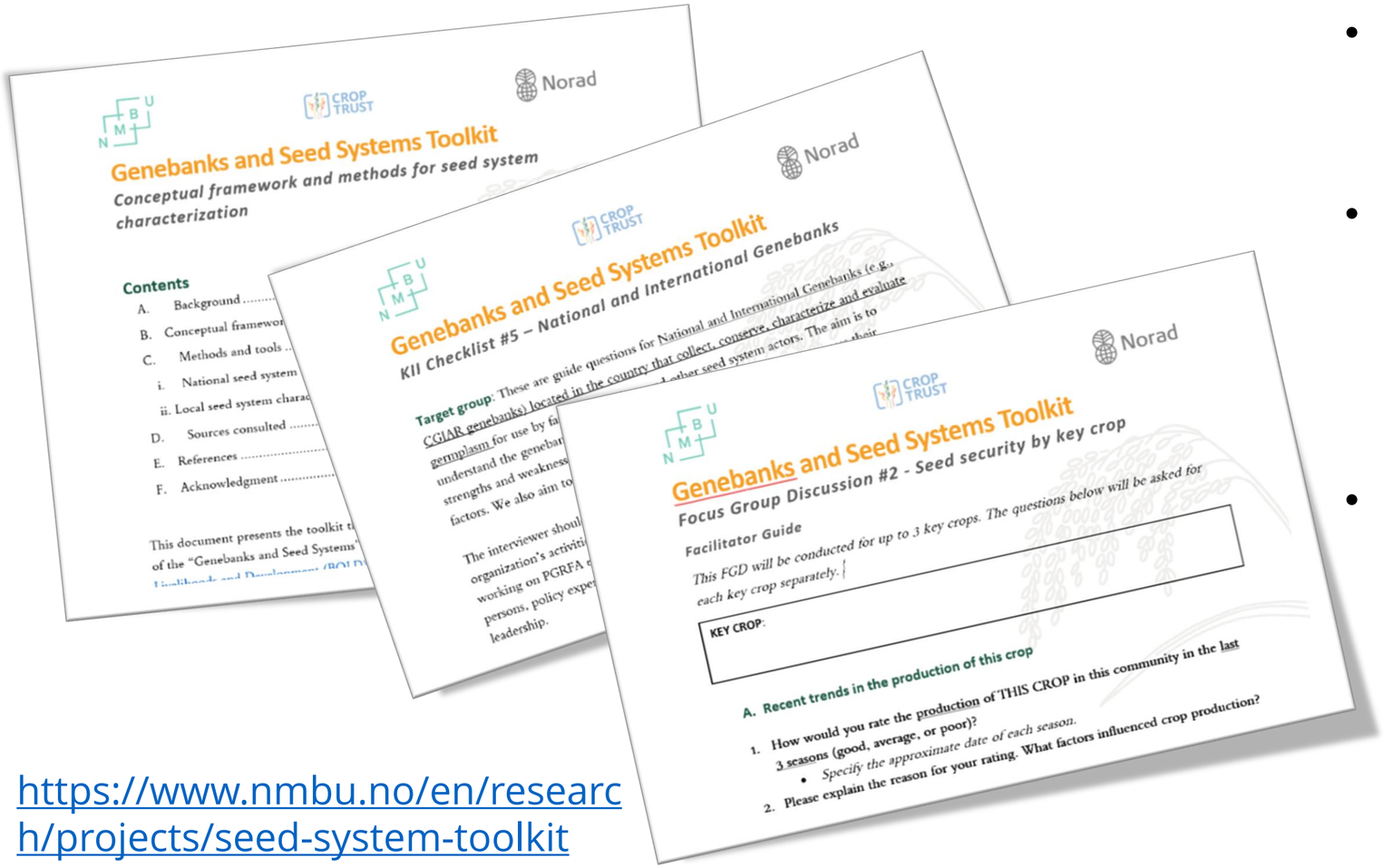
Seed System Toolkit



https://www.nmbu.no/en/research/projects/seed-system-toolkit

- Framework from NMBU Seed Systems Toolkit developed specifically for BOLD project
- Structured approach to understanding **who does what, how they connect, and where gaps exist** in national seed systems
- Focuses on conservation-use linkages (distinct from full food systems analysis)

Seed System Toolkit: Five Pillars

Actors
genebanks, breeders, farmers, cooperatives, extension, government, private sector, NGOs

Seed System Functions
variety development, seed production, dissemination, governance

Seed Security dimensions
availability, access, quality, varietal suitability

Food System Drivers
market, policy, climate risks

Resilience outcomes
climate adaptation capacity, biodiversity maintenance

Understanding Stakeholder Roles in Agrifood Systems for Achieving Climate Roles

Who are the actors? What do they do? Why do they matter?

- Identify and characterize seed system actors relevant to the national context (formal and informal sectors)
- Understand interconnections and dependencies among diverse actors in the seed system
- Assess how actor contributions affect food security and climate resilience outcomes
- Recognize coordination barriers and entry points for strengthening stakeholder integration

Core seed system actors typically include:

- **Genebanks** (long-term conservation, characterization and evaluation, germplasm distribution)
- **Plant breeders** (variety development, germplasm evaluation)
- **Farmers** (landraces, on-farm selection, seed production)
- **Local seed businesses** (community-based seed multiplication, marketing)
- **NGOs** (farmer organization, capacity building, knowledge integration)
- **Agricultural extension** (information dissemination, farmer support)
- **Private seed companies** (commercial variety development, distribution)
- **Agro-dealers** (input marketing, farmer interface)
- **Ministry of Agriculture** (policy, regulation, coordination)
- **CGIAR Centers** (research, genetic resource distribution)

Mapping Contributions and Dependence Across Agrifood Systems Actors (System Dynamics Diagram)

How much does each actor contribute to others? Who depends on whom? What does this reveal?

Cross-Linkage Contribution Rating Scale (0–4)

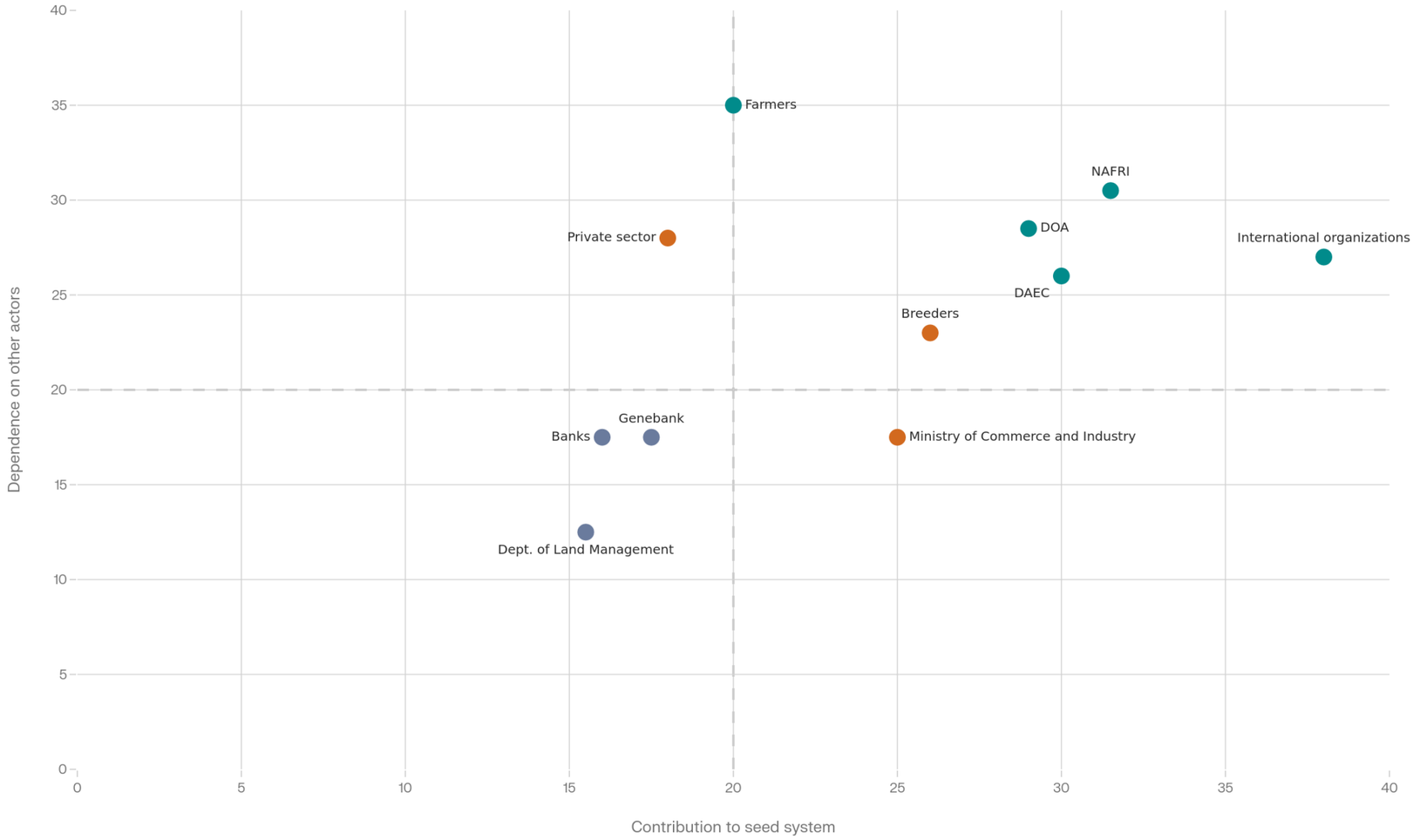
Score	Label	Objective Criteria
0	No Contribution	Actor provides no support, resources, or services to target actor. No interaction or relationship exists.
1	Minimal Contribution	Actor provides occasional or limited-scope support. Interaction is sporadic, inconsistent, or covers only narrow aspects of support needed.
2	Moderate Contribution	Actor provides regular, meaningful support. Interaction is predictable and covers significant portion of support needed, but gaps remain.
3	Substantial Contribution	Actor provides reliable, consistent support across most relevant areas. Relationship is strong and dependable for system functioning.
4	Critical Contribution	Actor provides indispensable support that the target actor depends on for core functions. Loss of this relationship would significantly disrupt target actor operations.

Creates two metrics per actor:

- **Total Contribution Score** (how much they give to the system)
- **Total Dependence Score** (how much they rely on others)

System Dynamics Mapping: Lao PDR

Actor Contribution vs. Dependence Analysis



- **State-centric system**: Government, (DOA, DAEC, NAFRI), farmers, and international actors form interdependent core; private sector role remains constrained
- **Genebanks under-leveraged**: limited downstream integration, a critical gap for climate adaptation
- **Finance and market linkages weak**: Lack of credit and seed-market-trade integration are key bottlenecks for scaling resilience

Common Themes Across Three Countries

State-anchored core with highly dependent farmers

•Government ministries, public research institutes, and extension services form the "core engine" with high contribution and high dependence

•Farmers sit at the intersection: high agency as adopters and diversity custodians, yet highly vulnerable and dependent on public support

•All three systems remain state-led and regulation-driven rather than market-driven

Genebanks: foundational but under-leveraged

•Recognized as essential genetic resource providers but positioned with lower-to-moderate contribution scores

•Weak direct linkages to farmers, breeders, and extension, functioning as repositories rather than active system hubs

•Major opportunity for strategic upgrading to bridge conservation-use gap

Common Themes Across Three Countries

Finance and Markets Structurally Absent

- Banks and financial institutions consistently show low contribution and weak system linkages across all three countries
- Private sector emerging but constrained by regulation, market scale, and limited access to finance
- Lack of tailored credit, insurance, and risk-sharing mechanisms is a shared bottleneck for scaling climate-resilient seed systems

Fragmented Coordination and Weak Horizontal Linkages

- Trade/commerce ministries, universities, and some regulatory bodies appear peripheral despite having crucial mandates
- Thin vertical connections from policy → research → extension → farmer limit NAP/NDC implementation
- Right actors are on the board, but relationships are mis-weighted for climate resilience

Seed System Toolkit

What the tool does

- Maps all key seed-system actors on contribution vs. dependence (who drives the system, who relies on whom).
- Makes relationships visible, e.g., government–research–extension–farmers–private sector–finance–genebanks
- Distinguishes core engine actors, bridging actors, and underused enablers

Why this matters for NAPs/ NDCs

- **Identifies who actually delivers NAP/NDC measures**

NAPs/NDCs talk about “climate-resilient crops” and “stronger seed systems”, but rarely specify the exact institutions and relationships this depends on.

- **Exposes the real bottlenecks and leverage points**

By scoring contribution and dependence, it shows where the system is over-reliant on a few core actors, where linkages are missing and which enablers are underused.

- **Basis for targeting finance and capacity**

Countries need to justify where adaptation and climate finance should go inside agrifood systems. The mapping provides a defensible argument for investing in particular actors and linkages, because you can show their system-wide effect.

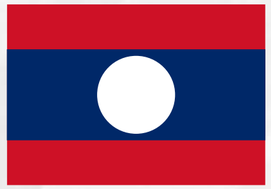
- **It helps define indicators and MRV**

Securing our food, forever.

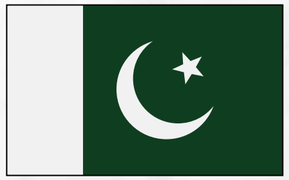
Catherine Hazel M. Aguilar
catherine.aguilar@croptrust.org

Session 2: Country learnings

- **Lao PDR**
- **Pakistan**
- **Viet Nam**



Phonevilay Sinavong
Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, Lao PDR



Raza Ul Haq Madini
Himalayan Farmers Alliance, Pakistan

Truong Tuyet Mai
National Institute of Nutrition
Viet Nam

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Technical Workshop on
Cross Linkages among Food Systems Actors and Aligning Food Systems in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)
25-26 November 2025

Aligning Pakistan’s Food Systems with National Climate Frameworks (NAPs & NDCs): Pathways to 2035

Country Landscape & Climate Vulnerability

Context: Agriculture contributes ~23% to Pakistan’s GDP and employs 37% of the labor force.

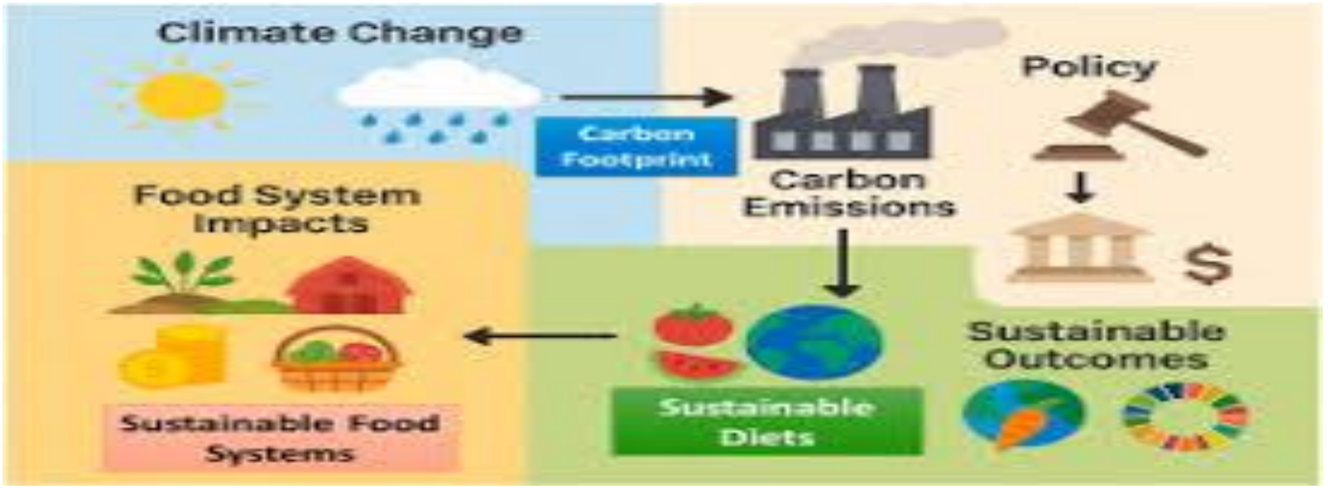
Climate Risks: Ranked among the top 10 most vulnerable nations; facing "Water-Food-Energy" nexus challenges.

Key Stressors: Recent heat waves (affecting wheat/cotton yields) and the 2022/2024 flood impacts on the Indus Basin.

The Goal: Moving from disaster response to systemic resilience by integrating food systems into the **Updated NDC (2021)** and **National Adaptation Plan (NAP)**.

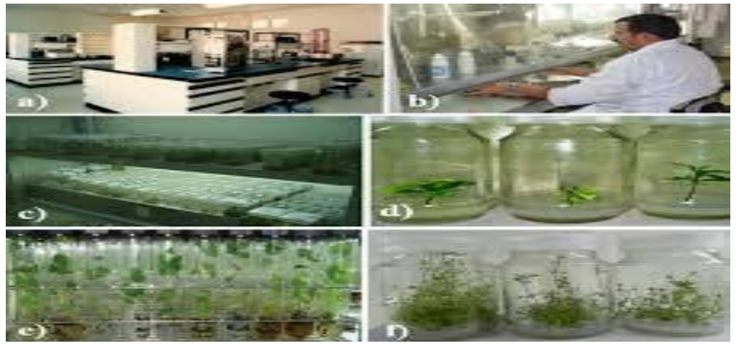
Policy Gaps & Alignment Challenges

- **Fragmented Governance:** Need for better coordination between Federal (Ministry of National Food Security) and Provincial levels post-18th Amendment.
- **Data Silos:** Lack of real-time, harmonized data for climate-smart agriculture (CSA) monitoring and reporting (MRV).
- **Finance Access:** Only a small fraction of climate finance reaches smallholder farmers; high "bankability" barriers for local adaptation projects.
- **Gender Gap:** Women perform significant agricultural labor but lack equal access to land rights, credit, and climate-resilient technology.



Strengthening Seed Systems & Genebanks

- **Institutional Reform:** Highlight the **Seed (Amendment) Act 2024** and the establishment of the **National Seed Development and Regulatory Authority (NSDRA)**.
- **Genebank Role:** Leveraging the National Agricultural Research Centre (NARC) to preserve indigenous, drought-tolerant, and heat-resistant varieties.
- **Community Seed Banks:** Scaling up decentralized seed storage to ensure local availability of certified, climate-resilient seeds (e.g., "Seed Security Prototypes").
- **Objective:** Increase the Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) to 60%+ for major crops by 2030.



Priority Recommendations & Transformation Pathways

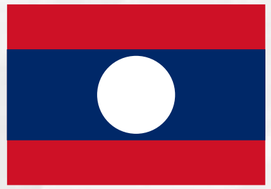
- **Multi-Stakeholder Platforms:** Operationalizing the **Pakistan Alliance for Food Systems Transformation (PAFST)** as a bridge between policy and practice.(Ministry of national food security)
- **Climate-Smart Infrastructure:** Investing in solar-powered irrigation, "Recharge Pakistan" (floodwater management), and low-emission cold chains to reduce post-harvest loss.
- **Digital Extension:** Utilizing AI and satellite-based analytics for anticipatory decision-making (Early Warning Systems).
- **Policy Shift:** Re-directing traditional agriculture subsidies toward regenerative and nature-based solutions.

Toward 2035: The Vision for Resilience

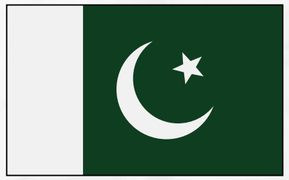
- **Target:** Aligning with the **13th Five-Year Plan (2024-29)** and the **5Es Framework** (specifically Environment & Food Security).
- **Integrated Planning:** Ensuring every agrifood project contributes to the 50% emission reduction target (subject to international support) by 2030 and climate neutrality by 2050.
- **Call to Action:** Strengthening regional cooperation through RCC Asia-Pacific to share germplasm, technology, and carbon market mechanisms.
- **Closing Statement:** "Resilient food systems are not just an environmental necessity; they are the backbone of Pakistan’s national security."

Session 2: Country learnings

- **Lao PDR**
- **Pakistan**
- **Viet Nam**



Phonevilay Sinavong
Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, Lao PDR



Raza Ul Haq Madini
Himalayan Farmers Alliance, Pakistan

Truong Tuyet Mai
National Institute of Nutrition
Viet Nam

With support from:

Lao PDR's perspective – 'Country Learnings'

Insights, Food System Landscapes, and Policy Gaps for Stakeholder Involvement

27 February 2026

Dr. Phonevilay Sinavong, NAFRI

PRESENTERS

Representatives of the Lao PDR Delegation

EVENT

Technical Workshop on Cross Linkages among Food System Actors

National Context & Agricultural Landscape

Geography

A landlocked country with a heavy dependence on seasonal rainfall and the vital **Mekong River system** for irrigation and logistics.

Workforce

Over **60% of the population** is engaged in agriculture, primarily based in rural areas and dependent on family farming.

Sector Status

Farming remains largely nature-based. Frequent **natural disasters** trap the sector in rebuilding cycles, stalling commercial transition since 1986.

Opportunities

Leveraging new connectivity and **niche markets** to boost high-value exports of premium rice, coffee, and livestock.

Vision for Food System Transformation

STRATEGY

"Sustainable, green, and modernized growth"

CORE GOALS

Balancing agricultural competitiveness with environmental protection and social inclusion.

Environmental

Forest Coverage Target

Aiming for 70% coverage to restore natural ecosystems.

Agro-biodiversity

Diversifying crops to enhance resilience and preserve indigenous species.

Social

Reducing Malnutrition

Targeted interventions to improve dietary diversity.

Empowerment

Strengthening the roles of youth and women throughout the value chain.

Governance

Standards Adoption

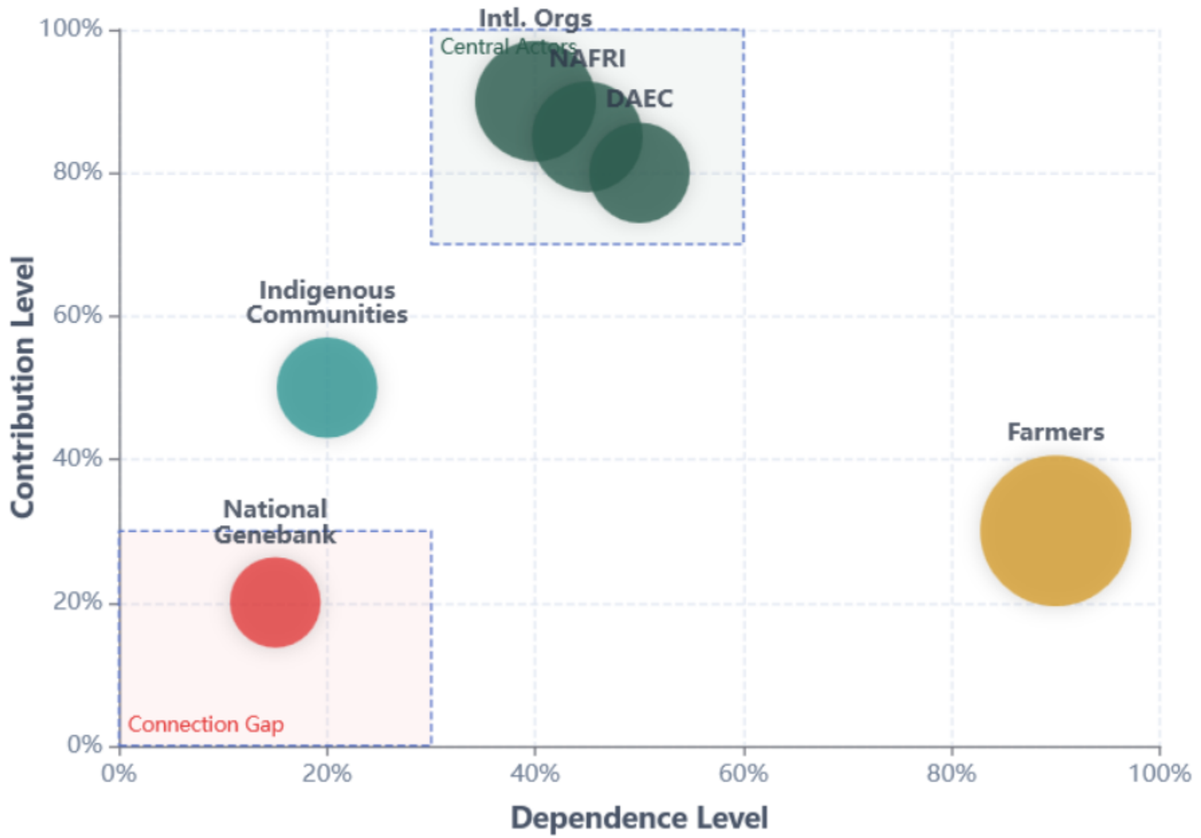
Shifting toward Good Agricultural Practices (GAP).

Organic Farming

Establishing regulatory frameworks to support organic certification.

Mapping Stakeholder Interactions (Seeds)

System Contribution vs. Dependence Matrix



High Contributors

International Organizations, NAFRI, and DAEC act as central pillars, providing critical inputs and structural support.

High Dependence

Farmers exhibit the highest dependence scores, relying heavily on the system's established inputs and framework.

The Connection Gap

The National Genebank scores low on both axes, revealing a critical disconnect from farming communities.

Informal Networks

Indigenous communities conserve landraces actively but lack strong backup links to the national genebank.

Key Policy Gaps Identified

Private Sector Engagement

Insufficient incentives to effectively engage the private sector in the transformation process.

Data & Evidence

Critical data deficits and a lack of centralized tracking databases for Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV).

Planning Silos

Disjointed cross-sectoral planning and a disconnect between policy documents (NAPs/NDCs) and on-the-ground implementation.

Resource Flow

Inadequate access to technology and a lack of streamlined financing flows from the Ministry of Finance.

Proposed Solutions for Enhanced Engagement

Value Chain Approach

Adopting a holistic lens to connect every stage from **production to consumption**, ensuring seamless integration.

Incentive Programs

Developing government-led awareness and financial incentives like **Green Finance** to mobilize private sector & banks.

Youth Involvement

Expanding the role of youth beyond labor to include active **researchers, scientists, and entrepreneurs**.

Localized Seed Strategies

Developing context-specific strategies for diverse environments, targeting **water-scarce uplands** vs commercial markets.

Roadmap for Implementation (2025–2035+)

Foundation

2025 – 2030

- **Awareness & Pilots:** Building foundational knowledge through studies.
- **Data Systems:** Establishing MRV databases.
- **Policy Drafting:** Creating initial incentive frameworks.

Execution

2030 – 2035

- **Incentives:** Finalizing and deploying financial mechanisms.
- **Partnerships:** Launching Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs).
- **Infrastructure:** Upgrading critical agricultural systems.

Transformation

2035+

- **Permanent Policy:** Long-term financing policies securely in place.
- **Specialization:** Dedicated sub-sector working groups driving innovation.
- **Sustainability:** Full integration of green growth models.

Summary of Institutional Roles

Ministry of Finance

FINANCIAL GOVERNANCE

- Leads **finance & incentives** strategy.
- Manages budget allocation and fiscal policy.
- Ensures **horizontal integration** across ministries for cohesive funding.

Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry

SECTOR LEADERSHIP

- Responsible for **technology transfer** & tools.
- Develops agricultural policy frameworks.
- Manages evidence & data via the **Statistics Bureau**.

NAFRI

RESEARCH INSTITUTE

- Leads **agricultural research** and innovation.
- Facilitates scientific studies and pilots.
- Provides **coordination** with all actors across the value chain.

Ministry of Industry & Commerce

TRADE & MARKET ACCESS

- Collaborates on **value chain** development.
- Facilitates international trade and exports.
- Manages bilateral agreements, including **carbon trading**.

Session 2: Country learnings

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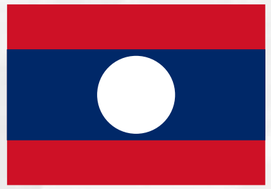

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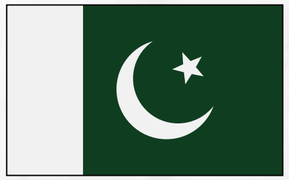

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Viet Nam

With support from:

Closing remarks and next steps

Catherine Aguilar
Crop Trust

With support from:

IGES Institute for Global Environmental Strategies

CROP TRUST

With support from:

IGES RCC Asia and the Pacific
Collaboration for Climate Action

WGEO RCC MENA and South Asia
Collaboration for Climate Action

Virtual learning session on Cross Linkages among Food Systems Actors and Aligning Food Systems in NAPs and NDCs

27 February 2026
2:00–3:00 PM
(ICT)

Register here: