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Item 10 of the provisional agenda

**Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of  
climate action on agriculture and food security**

**Subsidiary Body for Implementation**

**Sixty-second session**

Bonn, 16–26 June 2025

Item 10 of the provisional agenda

**Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of  
climate action on agriculture and food security**

**Work undertaken by constituted bodies and financial and  
other entities under the Convention, as well as by relevant  
international organizations, on activities related to the Sharm  
el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on  
agriculture and food security**

**Annual synthesis report by the secretariat\***

*Summary*

This report provides a synthesis of the inputs received from the constituted bodies and financial and other entities under the Convention that have undertaken activities related to the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security since 2013. The synthesis includes activities related to implementing the outcomes of the Koronivia joint work on agriculture and previous activities addressing issues related to agriculture. The report also provides a synthesis of submissions from relevant international organizations on activities related to the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security undertaken since 2013.

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\* This document was submitted to the conference services for processing after the deadline as a result of the extensive internal and external consultations required to finalize it.



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## Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
AF	Adaptation Fund
BUR	biennial update report
CCAFS	CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FOLUR	Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration Impact Program
FSIP	Food Systems Integrated Program
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEF-6	sixth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund
GEF-7	seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund
GEF-8	eighth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
KCI	Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures
KJWA	Koronivia joint work on agriculture
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
LDC	least developed country
LDC work programme	least developed countries work programme
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
LT-LEDS	long-term low-emission development strategy(ies)
NAP	national adaptation plan
NAP-SDG iFrame	integrative framework for national adaptation plans and the Sustainable Development Goals
NDC	nationally determined contribution
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SIDS	small island developing State(s)
SJWA	Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

## I. Introduction

### A. Background

1. COP 27 requested the SBSTA and the SBI to establish the four-year SJWA, including implementation of the outcomes of the KJWA and previous activities addressing issues related to agriculture, as well as future topics, recognizing that solutions are context-specific and take into account national circumstances, with the following objectives:<sup>1</sup>

(a) Promoting a holistic approach to addressing issues related to agriculture and food security, taking into consideration regional, national and local circumstances, in order to deliver a range of multiple benefits, where applicable, such as adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and mitigation, recognizing that adaptation is a priority for vulnerable groups, including women, Indigenous Peoples and small-scale farmers;

(b) Enhancing coherence, synergies, coordination, communication and interaction between Parties, constituted bodies and workstreams, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the AF, the LDCF and the SCCF in order to facilitate the implementation of action to address issues related to agriculture and food security;

(c) Promoting synergies and strengthening engagement, collaboration and partnerships among national, regional and international organizations and other relevant stakeholders, as well as under relevant processes and initiatives, in order to enhance the implementation of climate action to address issues related to agriculture and food security;

(d) Providing support and technical advice to Parties, constituted bodies and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism on climate action to address issues related to agriculture and food security, respecting the Party-driven approach and in accordance with their respective procedures and mandates;

(e) Enhancing research and development on issues related to agriculture and food security and consolidating and sharing related scientific, technological and other information, knowledge (including local and Indigenous knowledge), experience, innovations and best practices;

(f) Evaluating progress in implementing and cooperating on climate action to address issues related to agriculture and food security;

(g) Sharing information and knowledge on developing and implementing national policies, plans and strategies related to climate change, while recognizing country-specific needs and contexts.

### B. Mandate

2. COP 27 requested the secretariat to support the SJWA by preparing an annual synthesis report on the work undertaken by constituted bodies and financial and other entities under the Convention, as well as by relevant international organizations, on activities related to the SJWA.<sup>2, 3</sup>

3. SBSTA 60 and SBI 60 recalled paragraph 13 of decision [3/CP.27](#), in which current and future COP Presidencies, high-level champions and other actors were invited, when promoting climate initiatives, to take into account the conclusions referred to in paragraph 2 of decision [3/CP.27](#) in considering issues related to agriculture and to promote the sharing of information and knowledge on best practices and means of implementation. They highlighted the potential contribution of current initiatives to the implementation of the SJWA and invited

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<sup>1</sup> Decision [3/CP.27](#), para. 14.

<sup>2</sup> Decision [3/CP.27](#), para. 15(a).

<sup>3</sup> This report was prepared using financial support provided by the Governments of Australia and Germany.

the secretariat to include information on progress under and the outcomes of those initiatives in the annual synthesis report.<sup>4</sup>

4. SBSTA 60 and SBI 60 invited relevant international organizations to submit information on their activities related to the SJWA via the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal<sup>5</sup> by 31 December each year. They requested the secretariat to prepare the annual synthesis report taking into account that information and to make the annual report available for consideration at the first regular sessions of the subsidiary bodies each year, starting in 2025. They noted that the first annual synthesis report should cover the period since 2013 in order to encompass the implementation of the outcomes of the KJWA and previous activities.<sup>6</sup>

5. Those previous activities include five in-session workshops held between 2013 and 2016 in response to the request of COP 17 for the SBSTA to consider issues relating to agriculture with the aim of exchanging views.<sup>7</sup> An overview of the SBSTA work on agriculture is available on the UNFCCC website.<sup>8</sup>

6. COP 23 requested the SBSTA and the SBI to jointly address issues related to agriculture, including through workshops and expert meetings, working with constituted bodies under the Convention and taking into consideration the vulnerabilities of agriculture to climate change and approaches to addressing food security.<sup>9</sup> At the same session, Parties agreed on six holistic focus areas in which to begin work.<sup>10</sup> An overview of activities under the KJWA between 2017 and 2022 can be found on the UNFCCC website.<sup>11</sup>

## II. Work undertaken by constituted bodies and financial and other entities under the Convention

7. This chapter synthesizes the inputs received from constituted bodies and financial and other entities under the Convention that have undertaken work relevant to agriculture and food security since 2013. The synthesis includes activities related to implementation of the outcomes of the KJWA and previous activities addressing issues related to agriculture (see paras. 5–6 above).

8. Annex I lists relevant materials and information on the mandate of and activities undertaken by each entity, along with weblinks. Annex II shows the alignment between activities undertaken by each entity with the SJWA objectives.

### A. Adaptation Committee

9. The AC has produced technical papers, toolkits and policy briefs providing guidance on themes related to adaptation planning and implementation that are relevant to agriculture and food security. These materials feature examples and case studies focused on agriculture while addressing broader themes such as monitoring and evaluation of the process to formulate and implement NAPs, gender-responsive adaptation and private sector engagement in adaptation.

10. In 2018 the AC co-hosted with the secretariat and the International Trade Centre a workshop on fostering engagement of the agrifood sector in climate change resilience. The workshop focused on three areas: assessing climate risks in the agrifood sector; implementing adaptation strategies, focusing on the adaptation of small and medium-sized enterprises, in the agrifood sector by accessing finance, technology and capacity-building and forming public–private partnerships; and designing policies for private sector investment in

<sup>4</sup> [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7](#), para. 110, and [FCCC/SBI/2024/13](#), para. 57.

<sup>5</sup> Established in para. 16 of decision [3/CP.27](#); available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/workstreams/agriculture/sharm-el-sheikh-online-portal>.

<sup>6</sup> [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7](#), para. 111, and [FCCC/SBI/2024/13](#), para. 58.

<sup>7</sup> Decision [2/CP.17](#), para. 75.

<sup>8</sup> <https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/workstreams/agriculture/sbsta-work-on-agriculture>.

<sup>9</sup> Decision [4/CP.23](#), para. 1.

<sup>10</sup> Decision [4/CP.23](#), para. 2.

<sup>11</sup> <https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/workstreams/agriculture/KJWA>.

adaptation.<sup>12</sup> Between 2019 and 2021, the AC delivered presentations at three workshops under the KJWA.

11. In 2020 the AC produced a synthesis report on how developing countries are addressing hazards, focusing on lessons learned and good practices. The report provides examples of governance, institutional arrangements and technological innovation. The agriculture sector and food security feature prominently as they are two of the sectors most affected globally by climate hazards (AC, 2020).

12. In 2022 the AC developed an information paper on linkages between adaptation and mitigation. The agriculture sector features prominently as a sector with significant potential for synergies between adaptation and mitigation, which is demonstrated using an analysis of projects financed by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and the AF. The paper describes needs, challenges and opportunities related to integrating adaptation and mitigation actions into sustainable development (AC, 2022).

13. Also in 2022, the AC produced a technical paper on technologies for adaptation covering innovation, priorities and needs in agriculture, water resources and coastal zones. The paper compiles technology needs described by Parties in their national reports and provides information on the ways in which the CTCN supports countries in undertaking technology-related activities in the above-mentioned areas. Indigenous, new and innovative technologies are described. The paper also explores barriers, gaps and challenges as well as good practices in relation to the identification, development and uptake of technologies in the areas of agriculture, water resources and coastal zones, including information on regulations, institutions and systems related to enabling environments (UNFCCC, 2022).

14. Additional information on work conducted by the AC from 2013 to 2019 on issues related to agriculture can be found in the report on the first workshop under the KJWA<sup>13</sup> and in the presentation made by the AC at the workshop.<sup>14</sup>

## **B. Adaptation Fund and Adaptation Fund Board**

15. As at 26 February 2025, the AF had approved 183 projects totalling USD 1.25 billion in funding, of which USD 169 million supports the agriculture sector and USD 209 million food security programmes. The AF portfolio includes projects in over 110 countries, with over 40 per cent of funding allocated to LDCs and SIDS to empower the most vulnerable populations. By region, Africa has received since 2010 the largest share of investment in both agriculture and food security (48 and 52 per cent respectively), followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (27 and 24 per cent), Asia and the Pacific (22 and 21 per cent) and Eastern Europe (3 per cent each).<sup>15</sup>

16. The AF has funded projects aimed at building the climate resilience of farmers and Indigenous Peoples and local communities. Examples include (1) a USD 14 million project in Colombia and Ecuador aimed at reducing the climate vulnerability of local Afro and Indigenous communities and the ecosystems they depend on by promoting food security, nutrition and gender equality and contributing to peacebuilding; (2) a USD 4 million project in Côte d'Ivoire promoting sustainable access to improved water management technologies and climate-resilient rice-farming systems for smallholder farmers; and (3) a USD 1 million project in India for introducing a combination of climate-smart farming technologies and capacity-building for smallholder and marginal farmers in the north-western Himalayan region.

17. Between 2018 and 2021, the AF and its Board delivered presentations at two workshops under the KJWA.

<sup>12</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/event/adaptation-committee-fostering-engagement-of-the-agri-food-sector-in-resilience-to-climate-change>.

<sup>13</sup> FCCC/SB/2019/INF.1, paras. 12–14.

<sup>14</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/COP24%20Koronivia%20Workshop%20AC%20Presentation.pdf>.

<sup>15</sup> See AF Board document AFB/EFC.34/9.

18. Through its Readiness Programme for Climate Finance, the AF supports developing countries in building their capacity to access and manage climate finance for implementing adaptation and resilience-building projects in sectors that include food security and agriculture.<sup>16</sup> As at 26 February 2025, the Programme had disbursed more than USD 2.5 million in grants. The projects supported by the Programme often involve implementing climate-resilient agricultural practices such as planting drought-tolerant crop varieties, improving irrigation systems and promoting sustainable land management. Furthermore, the AF, in partnership with the GCF, supports the Community of Practice for Direct Access Entities, which has fostered international collaborative knowledge exchange and created a capacity-building ‘ecosystem’ among local communities and institutions in 32 countries.<sup>17</sup>

19. Since 2013 the AF has produced resources on agriculture and food security, including lessons learned from the AF experience in strengthening long-term resilience through food security (AF, 2022) and multiple portfolio monitoring mission reports documenting project implementation in Chile, Costa Rica, Rwanda and Seychelles.

### C. Climate Technology Centre and Network and its Advisory Board

20. Between 2013 and 2024, the CTCN provided technical assistance to several countries in areas such as climate-smart and climate-resilient agriculture. Examples of assistance include developing a methodology and national capacity for monitoring climate change and its impacts on agriculture in the Sudan, producing a climate-smart agriculture manual for educating communities in Zimbabwe, and enhancing technical capacity for climate-resilient agriculture by revising national policies and improving data management systems in Fiji.

21. Between 2019 and 2021, the CTCN Advisory Board delivered presentations at three workshops under the KJWA. In 2022 the CTCN collaborated with Seoul National University in hosting a three-day capacity-building programme on digital technology applications in the agriculture sector, such as using smart agriculture to improve crop production and resource efficiency.<sup>18</sup> The results of a survey conducted at the event show strong demand for technologies that address the water–energy–food nexus, improve existing processes and enhance market acceptance of agricultural products.

22. The CTCN serves as executing entity for the Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator,<sup>19</sup> a two-phase programme totalling USD 15 million in funding. Under this programme, many digital agriculture technologies have been piloted, including climate information services, early warning systems for various hazards and agrometeorological mechanisms; remote sensing and geographic information systems for monitoring environmental land degradation and deforestation; and drones for collecting real-time data and high-resolution imagery to support countries in making informed decisions on fertilization, irrigation and pest control. The programme is aimed at strengthening national systems of innovation and creating an enabling environment for private sector investment, with the market for adaptation investment projected to reach USD 2 trillion by 2026.

### D. Consultative Group of Experts

23. In 2015 three CGE regional training workshops on vulnerability and adaptation assessment included agriculture-related components.<sup>20</sup> Training was provided on process-based models such as the Decision Support System for Agrotechnology Transfer and general equilibrium models such as the Global Trade Analysis Project Model. Participants were provided with a model for analysing the barriers to and opportunities arising from starting a simulation for the agriculture sector. In 2017 the CGE held two webinars on mitigation

<sup>16</sup> See <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/readiness>.

<sup>17</sup> See <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/readiness/community-of-practice>.

<sup>18</sup> See <https://www.ctc-n.org/news/ctcns-palo-now-hosting-3-day-capacity-building-programme-digital-technology-applications>.

<sup>19</sup> See <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/apply-funding/innovation-grants/adaptation-fund-climate-innovation-accelerator-afcia>.

<sup>20</sup> See document [FCCC/SBI/2015/20](https://www.fccc.org/public/other_docs/2015/SBI/2015/20) for the report on the workshops.

assessment, focusing on the development of standardized baselines and the mitigation potential of the agriculture sector.<sup>21</sup>

24. Additional information on work conducted by the CGE from 2013 to 2019 on issues related to agriculture can be found in the report on the first workshop under the KJWA<sup>22</sup> and in the presentation made by the CGE at the workshop.<sup>23</sup>

25. The CGE has produced various technical materials to support developing countries in reporting climate information, including information on the agriculture sector. These include adaptation and mitigation guidance for reporting under the ETF, the ETF handbook, and training materials on vulnerability and adaptation assessment and national greenhouse gas inventories. It has also developed the CGE toolbox,<sup>24</sup> comprising country case studies on institutional arrangements for measurement, reporting and verification under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including experience in reporting on the agriculture sector. In collaboration with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the CGE developed online training materials on applying the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* for all relevant sectors, including agriculture.<sup>25</sup>

## E. Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism

26. The WIM Executive Committee integrates agriculture and food security as a cross-cutting element in its work. The Committee convenes thematic expert groups engaging constituted bodies, experts and representatives of a range of organizations. Between 2013 and 2024, it established five such groups, on non-economic losses, action and support, slow onset events, comprehensive risk management and displacement.<sup>26</sup>

27. Through these thematic expert groups, the WIM Executive Committee has developed a range of knowledge products that are relevant to the SJWA, including:

(a) A 2019 compendium on comprehensive risk management approaches, with case studies on methodologies used to quantify agricultural loss and damage from extreme climate events (WIM Executive Committee, 2019);

(b) A 2024 technical paper on non-economic losses, focusing on the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services, the loss of territory and habitability and the loss of cultural heritage, all of which are linked to food and agriculture (WIM Executive Committee, 2024b);

(c) A 2024 technical guide on integrating human mobility and climate change linkages into relevant national climate change planning processes that examines challenges to and opportunities for adaptation policies related to agriculture and food systems within various dimensions of human mobility, including displacement, migration and relocation (WIM Executive Committee, 2024c);

(d) A 2024 publication containing case studies of projects funded by the GCF in relation to the strategic workstreams of the WIM, with a specific focus on food and agriculture, including actions to promote sustainable farming and rangeland management, establish shelterbelts and agroforestry, and facilitate access to finance and crop insurance (WIM Executive Committee, 2024a);

(e) A 2025 technical guide on sea level rise that highlights the impacts of sea level rise on food, including disrupted food webs, declining seafood quality affecting health and shifts in traditional food practices leading to cultural loss (WIM Executive Committee, 2025a);

<sup>21</sup> See document [FCCC/SBI/2017/15](#), paras. 30–31.

<sup>22</sup> [FCCC/SB/2019/INF.1](#), paras. 23–25.

<sup>23</sup> Available at [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Koronivia\\_Agriculture\\_WS\\_final.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Koronivia_Agriculture_WS_final.pdf).

<sup>24</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/CGE/IA>.

<sup>25</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/consultative-group-of-experts/cge-training-materials/cge-training-materials-for-the-preparation-of-national-communications>.

<sup>26</sup> See annex I for links to the plans of action of the thematic expert groups.



(f) The second volume of the compendium on comprehensive risk management approaches, published in 2025, which identifies food insecurity due to drought as a specific and identifiable impact of climate change that manifests through various forms of loss and damage (WIM Executive Committee, 2025b).

28. Further, the WIM Executive Committee has held dialogues, workshops and other events to further understanding of and enhance coordination for catalysing action and support for addressing loss and damage, with a cross-cutting focus on food and agriculture.

29. Additional information on work conducted by the WIM Executive Committee from 2013 to 2019 on issues related to agriculture can be found in the report on the first workshop under the KJWA<sup>27</sup> and in the presentation made by the WIM Executive Committee at the workshop.<sup>28</sup>

## **F. Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform**

30. Since its establishment in 2018, the FWG of the LCIPP has developed and facilitated the implementation of the LCIPP workplans, all of which are highly relevant for holistically addressing issues related to agriculture and food security. In 2019 the FWG co-convened with other relevant constituted bodies a joint event on integrating Indigenous and local knowledge systems into climate adaptation efforts, with agriculture and food security as key areas of discussion.<sup>29</sup>

31. Under the initial LCIPP workplan (2020–2021), the FWG contributed to workshops under the KJWA, sharing insights and practices of Indigenous Peoples, including their approaches to land and water stewardship in the context of climate crises.

32. At mandated LCIPP events, including regional gatherings, knowledge holders from the seven United Nations Indigenous sociocultural regions have shared experience, stories and expertise that is often rooted in their reciprocal relationship with nature, including on agricultural practices and Indigenous food systems.

33. The LCIPP third annual gathering of knowledge holders, held at COP 28, featured a round-table discussion on Indigenous approaches to nourishing lands and people, highlighting a range of Indigenous agricultural practices as climate solutions.<sup>30</sup>

34. At the LCIPP annual youth round table held at COP 29, participants from all seven United Nations Indigenous sociocultural regions shared their insights and practices, grounded in their diverse values and worldviews, related to agriculture and food security. Examples included establishing Indigenous seed banks in Central and South America, undertaking marine conservation efforts such as the Reefs of Hope project in the Pacific and restoring traditional farming practices in North America.<sup>31</sup>

35. Under the second LCIPP workplan (2022–2024), the FWG convened three LCIPP biregional or regional gatherings highlighting the importance of Indigenous values and knowledge in fostering climate resilience and sustainable food systems:

(a) A biregional gathering for Africa and Asia, held in Chad in 2022, which highlighted Indigenous solutions such as seed banks, livelihood diversification and the leadership role of women in ensuring food security and environmental stewardship;<sup>32</sup>

<sup>27</sup> [FCCC/SB/2019/INF.1](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/WIM_Excom_Presentation_0.pdf), paras. 18–19.

<sup>28</sup> Available at [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/WIM\\_Excom\\_Presentation\\_0.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/WIM_Excom_Presentation_0.pdf).

<sup>29</sup> See <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/joint-event-integrating-indigenous-and-local-knowledge-adaptation-action>.

<sup>30</sup> See <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcipp-third-annual-gathering-knowledge-holders-exchange-amongst-knowledge-holders-coordination>.

<sup>31</sup> See <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcipp-annual-youth-round-table-part-i-exchange-amongst-indigenous-youth-and-youth-local-communities-0> and <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcipp-annual-youth-round-table-part-ii-dialogue-parties-and-other-stakeholders-0>.

<sup>32</sup> See <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/biregional-gathering-local-people-communities-and-indigenous-peoples-platform>.

(b) A regional gathering for the Pacific, held in Australia in 2023, which drew attention to Indigenous practices such as building Hawaiian fish pond systems;<sup>33</sup>

(c) A regional gathering for the Arctic, held in Norway in 2023, which brought together Inuit, Sámi and other Indigenous knowledge holders from across the Arctic to share experience and practices relating to the rapidly changing Arctic climate in order to highlight the significant challenges facing Arctic Indigenous Peoples' food security and their ways of life.<sup>34</sup>

36. In 2023 a workshop on advancing the meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the UNFCCC process provided an overview of the SJWA with a focus on building the capacity of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to engage therein.<sup>35</sup>

37. LCIPP mapping activities have highlighted examples of Party strategies that incorporate Indigenous and traditional knowledge to improve agricultural resilience and food security, including those of Benin (LT-LEDS), Brazil (NAP), Colombia (LT-LEDS), Kiribati (NAP), Nicaragua (BUR), the Niger (BUR), Samoa (NDC) and Vanuatu (LT-LEDS).

## **G. Global Environment Facility, Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund**

38. The GEF has three main entry points for addressing agriculture and food security: the GEF Trust Fund, the LDCF and the SCCF.

39. In 2014, under GEF-6, two integrated approach pilot programmes were introduced: one on fostering sustainability and resilience for food security in 12 sub-Saharan countries, with an investment of USD 116 million; and one on commodities, aimed at eliminating deforestation from global supply chains of palm oil, soy and beef in Brazil, Indonesia, Liberia and Paraguay.<sup>36</sup> In 2018, under GEF-7, FOLUR was developed to promote efficient food value and supply chains, with an investment of USD 345 million. Building on the directions taken under GEF-6 and GEF-7, under GEF-8, with the approval of the GEF Council in 2024, FSIP was established with financing of USD 282 million.<sup>37</sup> FSIP is aimed at addressing the underlying drivers of unsustainability throughout the food system and will be delivered via 32 country projects, including in nine LDCs and one SIDS. To promote recognition of the interconnectedness of the environmental, social and economic dimensions of food systems, the programme is also aimed at achieving policy coherence through a whole-of-government approach.

40. Agriculture and food security feature prominently in the LDCF and the SCCF portfolios. Under GEF-8, agriculture, food security and health is a priority thematic area. Two examples of regional initiatives supported by the LDCF and the GEF Trust Fund that are fostering adaptation in agriculture and food systems are Great Green Wall and Financing Agrochemical Reduction and Management Plus.

41. The Long-Term Vision on Complementarity, Coherence, and Collaboration between the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility underpins coordination between the two entities.<sup>38</sup> In 2023 the AF, the GCF, the GEF and the Climate Investment Funds made a joint declaration pledging to strengthen complementarity and coherence among them and work towards harmonizing their procedures to improve access to finance.

42. Between 2018 and 2021, the GEF delivered presentations at six workshops under the KJWA.

<sup>33</sup> See <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcipp-pacific-regional-gathering>.

<sup>34</sup> See <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcipp-arctic-regional-gathering>.

<sup>35</sup> See <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/workshop-advancing-meaningful-participation-indigenous-peoples-and-local-communities-unfccc-process>.

<sup>36</sup> See <https://www.thegef.org/what-we-do/topics/integrated-approach-pilots>.

<sup>37</sup> See <https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/11214>.

<sup>38</sup> See GEF Council document GEF/C.60/08.

43. Relevant to the promotion of synergies and collaboration among stakeholders are the initiatives Resilient Food Systems and Good Growth Partnership (under GEF-6), FOLUR (under GEF-7) and FSIP (under GEF-8). Under the LDCF and the SCCF, collaboration has been fostered among governments, institutions, private sector stakeholders and vulnerable groups, including women, youth, local communities and Indigenous Peoples. An example of such collaboration is the Climate Change Resilience in the Caribbean Fisheries Sector project.<sup>39</sup>

44. The GEF provides support and technical advice to a wide range of stakeholders on climate action related to agriculture and food security via its programmes. The Resilient Food Systems Regional Hub coordinates efforts for 12 country projects, also offering technical assistance and holding regional forums. The Hub uses the SmartME platform for project monitoring and evaluation. Collaboration under the Good Growth Partnership with organizations such as the Global Landscapes Forum, the World Resources Institute and WWF has enhanced climate action on agriculture and food security by leveraging private sector partnerships to drive systemic change. Under FSIP, multiple country projects are coordinated. The programme is aimed at transforming global food systems by leveraging partnerships with or under global policy forums, institutions, finance frameworks and networks of private sector and civil society actors, as well as by creating communities of practice from thematic groupings of projects, including those under FOLUR.

45. The Strategy for Knowledge Management and Learning established under GEF-8 is aimed at harnessing and managing knowledge resources to ensure that the GEF can generate public goods, increase knowledge flows and create an environment for learning and capacity-building, including on issues related to agriculture and food security (GEF, 2024). Also under GEF-8, a new funding window, the Innovation Window, was created for investing in the development and scale-up of innovative activities that generate valuable knowledge for the global public good. Two food systems related projects have been selected under the Innovation Window, with both being awarded USD 1.9 million: C3 Labs Collaboration for Complex Challenges, and Accelerating Integration, Policy Coherence, and Food Systems Investment.<sup>40</sup>

46. The GEF Independent Evaluation Office evaluates progress under GEF programmes, including LDCF and SCCF projects. During a 2018 review of the integrated approach pilot programmes, the Office found that projects linking mitigation, adaptation and biodiversity yielded sustained benefits for agriculture and food systems and emphasized adaptive management as key to resilient agricultural interventions (GEF, 2018).

47. The global coordination projects under FOLUR and FSIP contribute to knowledge-sharing by creating global knowledge platforms and providing technical assistance that helps Governments in designing and implementing policies that integrate sustainability and climate resilience into food and land-use systems. The LDCF and the SCCF promote knowledge exchange through regional initiatives that allow countries to learn from one another and adapt their policies accordingly. Under GEF-8, the LDCF and the SCCF conducted a series of six adaptation workshops in 2023–2024 that benefited 69 of the LDCs and SIDS.

## H. Green Climate Fund

48. In the context of GCF support related to the SJWA objectives, the Strategic Plan for the Green Climate Fund 2024–2027,<sup>41</sup> which outlines the major programming directions and operational and institutional priorities for the second replenishment cycle of the GCF, sets a specific target for food and agriculture systems: to achieve 190–280 million beneficiaries adopting low-emission, climate-resilient agricultural and fisheries practices and therefore securing livelihoods while reconfiguring food systems. The GCF also seeks to engage private sector actors by deploying fit-for-purpose blended finance, in line with its Private Sector

<sup>39</sup> See LDCF/SCCF Council document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.35/03, para. 81.

<sup>40</sup> See <https://www.thegef.org/newsroom/press-releases/gef-announces-winners-first-innovation-window-funds>.

<sup>41</sup> See GCF Board document GCF/B.36/21, annex III.

Strategy.<sup>42</sup> By leveraging its flexible de-risking instruments for funding proposals, the GCF aims to build a track record for broader market-driven diffusion, covering areas where there is unrealized potential private sector investment to flow (e.g. climate-resilient agriculture).

49. As at 28 February 2025, the GCF portfolio of approved projects relating to agriculture and food security amounted to USD 2.1 billion globally and accounted for 161 approved funding proposals.<sup>43</sup> The approved projects and projects under development share a unique focus and a holistic approach to agriculture and food security, addressing both adaptation and mitigation opportunities while paying particular attention to vulnerable groups, Indigenous Peoples and small-scale farmers.

50. The GCF supports developing countries by applying a four-pronged approach: (1) strengthening transformational planning and programming, including enhancing countries' capacities to design transformational climate investments in agriculture and food security aligned with their NDCs and NAPs; (2) catalysing climate innovation by investing in high-potential business models, technologies and financing instruments, including digital technologies and weather index insurances; (3) mobilizing finance at scale by using a range of blended financing instruments and innovative structuring to de-risk and catalyse public and private finance; and (4) fostering coalitions and knowledge-sharing and supporting the dissemination and uptake of best practices, methodologies and standards for transformational climate investment in order to replicate and scale up action.

51. In 2017 the GCF Board adopted an operational framework for strengthening complementarity and enhancing coherence with the operations and processes of other climate finance institutions, including the AF, the GEF, the LDCF and the SCCF.<sup>44</sup> The framework provides the basis upon which the GCF tracks and reports on its progress in delivering on its complementarity and coherence mandate. Several GCF funding proposals focusing on agriculture and food security have been developed that demonstrate high potential for complementarity and coherence at the national programming level, for example strengthening climate-smart rice farming in Thailand and increasing resilience to climate change of smallholders receiving the services of the Inclusive Agricultural Value Chains Development Programme.

52. Between 2018 and 2021, the GCF delivered presentations at five workshops under the KJWA.

53. As enshrined in the governing instrument of the GCF,<sup>45</sup> access to GCF resources is facilitated through national, regional and international implementing entities accredited by the GCF Board. In this context, the GCF leverages its growing network of diverse partners to drive climate action. The network includes multilateral development banks and national banks, development finance institutions, United Nations agencies, conservation organizations, equity funds and government agencies. Key partners of the network are national designated authorities,<sup>46</sup> which provide strategic oversight of GCF activities within their respective countries and communicate national priorities, and accredited entities,<sup>47</sup> which develop funding proposals and oversee project management and monitoring.

54. The GCF uses its Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, the world's largest climate action capacity-building initiative, to support country-driven efforts to strengthen institutional capacities, governance and planning for climate action, including on agriculture and food security.<sup>48</sup> The Programme provides fit-for-purpose support by building foundational capacities, developing a results-driven investment pipeline and focusing on high-impact activities that maximize knowledge-sharing and learning. As at 28 February 2025, more than USD 656 million has been channelled through the Programme. Tools and guidance for developing readiness proposals, case studies, success stories from countries and

<sup>42</sup> See GCF Board document GCF/B.32/15, annex V.

<sup>43</sup> See <https://www.greenclimate.fund/results/health-food-water-security> for the list of approved projects in agriculture and food security.

<sup>44</sup> See GCF Board decision B.17/04, annex II.

<sup>45</sup> Available at <https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/governing-instrument>.

<sup>46</sup> See <https://www.greenclimate.fund/about/partners/nda>.

<sup>47</sup> See <https://www.greenclimate.fund/about/partners/ae>.

<sup>48</sup> See <https://www.greenclimate.fund/readiness>.

partners benefiting from readiness support, and dashboards of readiness results are available via the GCF Readiness Knowledge Bank.<sup>49</sup>

55. The GCF secretariat works with the accredited entities and technical and research organizations to drive innovation and translate innovations into investment projects. A wide range of accredited entities partner with the GCF, which harnesses their extensive expertise in agriculture and food security. The GCF also engages with countries to identify practical and sustainable solutions to climate change and integrate them into innovative financial structures. These efforts lead to joint publications, GCF working papers and think pieces.<sup>50</sup>

56. The GCF shares information on its financed projects, including those related to agriculture and food security, on its website, in line with its information disclosure policy and guidance from the GCF Board. It also manages an Open Data Library – an online platform providing an up-to-date overview of projects, programmes, funding and impact by region, project size and implementing entity.<sup>51</sup>

## I. Katowice Committee on Impacts

57. Several knowledge products related to agriculture and food security have been developed by or in collaboration with the KCI:

(a) A database published in 2021 compiling tools for assessing the impacts of implementing mitigation policies and strategies (response measures), which includes tools that can be used for modelling in the agriculture sector and for understanding the impacts of response measures in the food sector;<sup>52</sup>

(b) A technical paper on the impacts of emerging industries and businesses relating to hydrogen, carbon dioxide capture, use and storage, and artificial intelligence, which discusses smart agricultural practices, energy use in the agriculture sector and boosting downstream industries in the agriculture sector (KCI, 2023a);

(c) A technical paper on implementing just transition and economic diversification strategies, which provides a compilation of best practices from different countries and includes strategies in the agriculture sector aimed at reducing emissions while highlighting new economic opportunities and benefits to workers in the sector and smallholders, including women and other marginalized groups (KCI, 2023b);

(d) A technical paper on the impacts of the implementation of response measures on intergenerational equity, gender considerations and the needs of local communities, Indigenous Peoples, youth and other people in vulnerable situations, which shows how the agriculture sector and food security are interlinked with mitigation policies such as those relating to the forestry sector and the deployment of renewable energy (KCI, 2024).

58. The following ongoing case studies developed by organizations in collaboration with the KCI have links to agriculture and food security:

(a) “Financing green growth: assessing the impacts of Brazil’s largest financial mechanism (Plano Safra) on just transitions in the agricultural sector”, which seeks to evaluate the impacts of implementing Brazil’s Agricultural Plan, including its effects on sustainable farming activities, farm diversification and rural entrepreneurship;<sup>53</sup>

(b) “Applying climate economy models to support economic diversification and job-rich resilient growth: a case study from Nigeria”, which will include identifying new resilient economic activities and investment initiatives, including in agriculture.<sup>54</sup>

59. In 2018–2019 three regional awareness-raising workshops on maximizing the positive and minimizing the negative impacts of implementing climate change response measures

<sup>49</sup> <https://knowledge.greenclimate.fund>.

<sup>50</sup> Available at <https://www.greenclimate.fund/publications>.

<sup>51</sup> See <https://data.greenclimate.fund/public>.

<sup>52</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/274695>.

<sup>53</sup> See [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Proposal\\_Climate\\_Strategies.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Proposal_Climate_Strategies.pdf).

<sup>54</sup> See [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Proposal\\_GIZ%20%281%29.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Proposal_GIZ%20%281%29.pdf).



were held under the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures, all with components related to agriculture.<sup>55</sup>

(a) A workshop for Africa, held in South Africa in 2018, highlighted the importance of agriculture sectors in the region, discussing just transition strategies, opportunities, priorities and country examples, and showcased policies, best practices and the impacts of climate policies in the sectors;

(b) A workshop for Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Chile in 2019, discussed the impacts of policies, such those on deforestation control and biofuels, on agriculture, forestry and other land use sectors in the region;

(c) A workshop for Asia and the Pacific, held in Maldives in 2019, focused on economic diversification policies and provided an overview of the state of diversification in regional agriculture sectors.

60. In 2021 the KCI delivered a presentation at a workshop under the KJWA, which included information on a compilation of inputs from technical experts within the agriculture sector on the impacts of response measures related to sustainable management of water and land use.

## J. Least Developed Countries Expert Group

61. The LEG promotes a holistic approach to assisting Parties in developing adaptation strategies that encompass multiple priority sectors (including food security, water, early warning and disaster management) and deliver multiple benefits (such as enhanced resilience, sustainable agricultural practices and improved livelihoods). An example of LEG contributions in this regard is the NAP-SDG iFrame,<sup>56</sup> which provides entry points to addressing adaptation in agriculture and food security through a holistic approach aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals as well as national objectives and climate plans.

62. The NAP technical working group and collaboration, such as under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, have been key in integrating agriculture and food security considerations into NAPs. This was exemplified by the NAP Expo 2022 session on NAP project development, focusing on developing regional and national crop monitors and managing risks from climate extremes.

63. A 2025 LEG synthesis report highlights that, as at 17 August 2024, the LDCs had developed 26 project ideas related to the agriculture and food security thematic target under the global goal on adaptation, which had been prepared under the NAP implementation pipeline development initiative (LEG, 2025).

64. The LEG has participated in NAP Expos and two KJWA workshops, where it contributed to discussions on topics such as improved nutrient use and manure management and engaged with relevant organizations, thereby strengthening partnerships. Since 2015 the LEG has collaborated with CCAFS, FAO and the Group on Earth Observations to produce thematic supplements to the NAP technical guidelines on topics related to agriculture and food security, such as digital agriculture and best practices for adaptation in agriculture.<sup>57</sup>

65. The LEG provides technical guidance and support to the LDCs in formulating and implementing NAPs, including advice on accessing GCF finance. Support is provided via the NAP implementation pipeline development initiative, under which climate change adaptation project profiles from the LDCs are periodically published in project catalogues<sup>58</sup> that are targeted at stakeholders in a position to support the LDCs in either further developing the ideas into project proposals for submission to a funding entity or implementing the

<sup>55</sup> Details on all the workshops are available at <https://unfccc.int/response-measures/workshops-and-events>.

<sup>56</sup> See <https://ndcpartnership.org/knowledge-portal/climate-toolbox/integrative-framework-naps-and-sdgs>.

<sup>57</sup> All supplementary materials to the NAP technical guidelines are available at <https://napcentral.org/supplementary-materials-library>.

<sup>58</sup> See <https://napcentral.org/projectcatalogues>.

projects identified. The following projects from one catalogue (LEG, 2024) are examples that address risks, vulnerabilities and adaptation goals related to agriculture and food security: developing climate-resilient cropping systems (Bangladesh), building climate-resilient agro-communities (Benin), strengthening the resilience of agro-sylvo-pastoral production systems and local communities (Burkina Faso) and improving flood control in the agriculture sector (Burundi).

66. The LEG monitors and evaluates the progress of the LDCs in implementing adaptation projects set out in their NAPs and related strategies and plans that are supported by the LDCF. In this context, the LEG produces annual reports on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs,<sup>59</sup> which assist the SBI in assessing this progress, including progress in addressing issues related to agriculture and food security.

67. Additional information on work conducted by the LEG from 2013 to 2019 on issues related to agriculture can be found in the report on the first workshop under the KJWA<sup>60</sup> and in the presentation made by the LEG at the workshop.<sup>61</sup>

## K. Santiago network

68. As at 31 December 2024, 22 organizations, bodies, networks and experts had joined the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including those that have expertise in agriculture and food security.<sup>62</sup>

69. Pursuant to the provisions of decision [2/CMA.2](#), the WIM Executive Committee has received information from organizations, bodies and experts on technical assistance provided under the Santiago network. Several reported activities under this technical assistance are highly relevant to agriculture and food security, for example management of data on loss and damage and the provision of policy support to enhance agricultural resilience and early warning systems.

70. In 2024 the Advisory Board of the Santiago network approved operational guidelines for the network that outline types of demand-driven technical assistance that could be facilitated through the Santiago network, which include several areas of work related to agriculture and food security.<sup>63</sup>

71. Future joint reports of the network and the WIM Executive Committee will reflect information relating to agriculture, where available.

## L. Standing Committee on Finance

72. In 2022 the SCF published a report on its mapping of available information relevant to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement, including its reference to Article 9 thereof.<sup>64</sup> The report identifies challenges and opportunities in implementing Article 2, paragraph 1(c), including those relating to aligning finance flows with low-emission development while ensuring food security, especially in the most vulnerable and least developed areas. The report emphasizes the co-benefits of climate-related investments, such as improved climate resilience and energy and food security and reduced in-country risks associated with climate change and the transition to low-carbon economies.

73. The second report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement by the SCF synthesizes data from various national reports (e.g. NDCs, NAPs, BURs) (SCF, 2024b). The agriculture and

<sup>59</sup> See, for example, the report for 2024 in document [FCCC/SBI/2024/23](#).

<sup>60</sup> [FCCC/SB/2019/INF.1](#), paras. 15–17.

<sup>61</sup> Available at [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/LEG at Koronivia workshop 0.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/LEG%20at%20Koronivia%20workshop%200.pdf).

<sup>62</sup> See <https://santiago-network.org/about/members>.

<sup>63</sup> See Santiago network Advisory Board document SNAB/2024/3/06.Rev.2.

<sup>64</sup> [FCCC/CP/2022/8/Add.4–FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/7/Add.4](#).

food sector<sup>65</sup> has some of the highest number of identified and costed adaptation needs. In terms of mitigation, the sector is less well represented, except for technology needs assessments, where it accounts for the largest proportion of costed mitigation needs.

74. The sixth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows conducted by the SCF analysed investments in sustainable agriculture, forestry and land use (SCF, 2024c). According to estimates from the Climate Policy Initiative, average annual agriculture, forestry and other land use, as well as natural resource management, related investments averaged USD 45 billion in 2021–2022, with 14 per cent for mitigation, 17 per cent for adaptation and 69 per cent for projects covering both mitigation and adaptation. Public actors provided 83 per cent of total investments, although data on private finance in the sector remain largely unavailable. Agrifood systems received only 4 per cent of total climate finance in this period despite their significant impact on greenhouse gas emissions. The sixth Biennial Assessment includes a mapping of sustainable finance taxonomies and their approaches to defining sustainable agricultural activities, noting that criteria for the definition vary widely across countries.

75. In 2023 the SCF published a report on the doubling of adaptation finance (SCF, 2023). An analysis for the report of the sectoral distribution of adaptation finance reported by Parties in biennial reports found that the water and sanitation sector received the largest amount of adaptation finance in 2019–2020 (24 per cent of the total), while 11 per cent was allocated to the agriculture sector. The report provides an overview of the adaptation finance commitments of multilateral climate funds, which include support for the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme. It also provides a case study on the suite of indicators used in an agriculture project implemented by the International Fund for Agricultural Development. The case study highlights that adopting climate-resilient agricultural practices led to greater on-farm crop diversity and contributed to increased gross annual income per capita and ownership of productive assets, thus enhancing the resilience of beneficiaries.

76. The 2024 SCF Forum, on accelerating climate action and resilience through gender-responsive finance, emphasized the importance of integrating gender considerations into agriculture and natural resource management. Sessions highlighted the importance of involving women in designing climate projects, tailoring financial instruments to women's needs in agriculture and building grass-roots capacity in gender-responsive climate action. Initiatives and standards, such as the W+ Standard, demonstrate opportunities for building synergic partnerships and solutions for supporting capacity-building for climate-smart agriculture.<sup>66</sup>

77. The second report on progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation (SCF, 2024a) analyses sectoral data for climate finance flows, by thematic area, as reported in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development report series on climate finance and the USD 100 billion goal,<sup>67</sup> and the sectoral needs outlined in Parties' national communications, BURs and NDCs. For mitigation, the agriculture and forestry sectors represented 16–25 per cent of identified needs but received only 4 per cent of total finance flows from 2016 to 2022. For adaptation, 18 per cent of finance flows was directed to those sectors during the same period, while their needs accounted for 25–37 per cent of the total.

78. Additional information on work conducted by the SCF from 2013 to 2019 on issues related to agriculture can be found in the report on the first workshop under the KJWA<sup>68</sup> and in the presentation made by the SCF at the workshop.<sup>69</sup>

<sup>65</sup> For the purpose of the analysis, the agriculture and food sectors were considered as a single sector.

<sup>66</sup> For the summary report of the Forum, see document [FCCC/CP/2024/6/Add.5–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.5](#).

<sup>67</sup> Available at [https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/2024/05/climate-finance-provided-and-mobilised-by-developed-countries-in-2013-2022\\_8031029a.html](https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/2024/05/climate-finance-provided-and-mobilised-by-developed-countries-in-2013-2022_8031029a.html).

<sup>68</sup> [FCCC/SB/2019/INF.1](#), paras. 20–22.

<sup>69</sup> Available at [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Koronivia\\_SCF.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Koronivia_SCF.pdf).



## M. Technology Executive Committee

79. Agriculture has been a key thematic area of the work of the TEC. The TEC, in collaboration with FAO, published a 2024 report on climate technologies for agrifood system transformation to explore links between agrifood systems and climate technologies, illustrate agrifood value chains to help assess viable, feasible and context-specific technologies, analyse barriers to their adoption, and provide a global overview through case studies (FAO and UNFCCC, 2024).

80. The TEC–FAO report highlights the need to coordinate agrifood systems and climate change policies for NDCs; the role of social protections against poverty, vulnerability or social exclusion in facilitating uptake of climate technologies; the importance of information exchange through South–South cooperation; and the potential of the technology needs assessment process to contribute to achieving the SJWA objectives. The report also covers the importance of sufficient investment in research and development, the institutional needs for climate technology adoption, and technological lock-ins and path dependency in the context of agrifood system transformation. It outlines how existing capacity can affect the adoption of specific climate technologies and discusses financial institutions as both barriers to and enablers of climate technologies. Its regionally balanced case studies on climate technologies for agrifood system transformation incorporate gender and Indigenous Peoples’ perspectives with the goal of assisting Parties in developing and implementing climate policies.

81. Drawing on that report, the TEC delivered key messages and recommendations, for consideration at COP 29 and CMA 6, on climate technologies for agrifood system transformation.<sup>70</sup>

82. Additional case studies on integrated technology solutions for advancing climate adaptation in the water and agriculture sectors are presented in chapter 2 of the 2024 report on the analysis of success stories from implemented technology action plans (TEC and UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, 2024).

83. In 2020 the TEC, FAO and the Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture held a thematic session<sup>71</sup> on innovative approaches to deploying, disseminating and scaling up technologies and solutions for climate-smart agriculture. The TEC and FAO held a high-level dialogue at COP 29 on enhancing the uptake of climate technologies in agrifood systems.<sup>72</sup>

84. Additional information on work conducted by the TEC from 2013 to 2019 on issues related to agriculture can be found in the report on the first workshop under the KJWA<sup>73</sup> and in the presentation made by the TEC at the workshop.<sup>74</sup>

## III. Work undertaken by relevant international organizations

85. This chapter synthesizes submissions from relevant international organizations made through the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal<sup>75</sup> on activities related to the SJWA undertaken since 2013 in response to the invitation of the SBSTA and the SBI at their sixtieth sessions.<sup>76</sup> As at 31 December 2024, three submissions had been received, including one from an international organization.

### Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

86. FAO offers technical support and capacity development for the formulation and implementation of agrifood systems-related components of NAPs and NDCs. Some of these

<sup>70</sup> See document [FCCC/SB/2024/3](#), annex I, paras. 4–5.

<sup>71</sup> See [https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2020/2020\\_event07](https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2020/2020_event07).

<sup>72</sup> See [https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2024/2024\\_event05](https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2024/2024_event05).

<sup>73</sup> [FCCC/SB/2019/INF.1](#), paras. 26–28.

<sup>74</sup> Available at [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/COP24\\_Koronivia\\_TEC.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/COP24_Koronivia_TEC.pdf).

<sup>75</sup> <https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/workstreams/agriculture/sharm-el-sheikh-online-portal>.

<sup>76</sup> [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7](#), para. 111, and [FCCC/SBI/2024/13](#), para. 58.

initiatives are highlighted through the FAO and United Nations Development Programme joint Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans<sup>77</sup> and Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture through Nationally Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plans<sup>78</sup> programmes along with the NDC Agrifood System Help Desk.<sup>79</sup> Capacity-strengthening support has also been provided to countries through the Agrifood Sharm El-Sheikh Support Programme<sup>80</sup> launched in 2023, as well as past programmes contributing to the KJWA.

87. FAO facilitates access to climate finance through funding channels such as the GCF and the GEF. Under GEF-8, FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development led FSIP to address the underlying drivers of unsustainability in the food system. FAO also developed the Climate Change Knowledge Hub,<sup>81</sup> a portal that provides access to climate change related data, learning materials, guidelines, policy advice and tools for the agriculture and land-use sectors.

88. A detailed list of key projects, initiatives and policies related to climate action on agriculture and food security supported by FAO is presented in its submission via the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal, including the Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation Partnership,<sup>82</sup> which aims to accelerate the transformation of agrifood systems by 2030, and the Baku Harmoniya Climate Initiative for Farmers,<sup>83</sup> which will work within the framework of the Partnership to maximize synergies and further strengthen collaboration on agrifood systems across sessions of the COP.

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<sup>77</sup> See <https://www.fao.org/in-action/naps/en/>.

<sup>78</sup> See <https://www.fao.org/in-action/scala/en/>.

<sup>79</sup> See <https://www.fao.org/climate-change/action-areas/policy-support/nationally-determined-contributions-and-long-term-strategies-3-0/en>.

<sup>80</sup> See <https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/dcbf5646-6be4-45dd-9e75-fd27c8044f97/content>.

<sup>81</sup> <https://www.fao.org/climate-change/knowledge-hub/en/>.

<sup>82</sup> See <https://www.fao.org/food-agriculture-sustainable-transformation-partnership/en>.

<sup>83</sup> See <https://www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/unga79--fao-chief-emphasizes-the-centrality-of-climate-solutions-for-agrifood-systems-transformation/en>.

## Annex I

### Mandates and contributions of constituted bodies and other entities under the Convention relevant to the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security\*

[English only]

#### I. Adaptation Committee

1. The AC was established in 2010 as part of the Cancun Adaptation Framework and is mandated to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention.<sup>1</sup>

Table 1

**Contributions from the Adaptation Committee**

Type of contribution	Year	Reference
Information paper	2022	<i>Information paper on linkages between adaptation and mitigation.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/documents/460926">https://unfccc.int/documents/460926</a> .
Technical paper	2016	<i>Opportunities and options for enhancing adaptation actions and supporting their implementation: Reducing vulnerability and mainstreaming adaptation.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/adaptation_committee/application/pdf/tp_adaptation_2016.pdf">https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/adaptation_committee/application/pdf/tp_adaptation_2016.pdf</a> .
	2017	<i>Opportunities and options for integrating climate change adaptation with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/techpaper_adaptation.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/techpaper_adaptation.pdf</a> .
	2018	<i>Opportunities and options for enhancing adaptation planning in relation to vulnerable ecosystems, communities and groups.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tp_adaptation_2018_final_lr.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tp_adaptation_2018_final_lr.pdf</a> .
	2019	<i>Opportunities and options for adaptation finance, including in relation to the private sector.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tepa2019_tp_opportunitiesandoptionsforadaptationfinance.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tepa2019_tp_opportunitiesandoptionsforadaptationfinance.pdf</a> .
	2019	<i>Various approaches to long-term adaptation planning.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/documents/199404">https://unfccc.int/documents/199404</a> .
	2020	<i>Data for adaptation at different spatial and temporal scales.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/documents/267555">https://unfccc.int/documents/267555</a> .
	2021	<i>Opportunities and options for enhancing adaptation action through education and training, and public and youth participation.</i> Available at <a href="http://tep-a.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/TEPA_2020_TP.pdf">http://tep-a.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/TEPA_2020_TP.pdf</a> .
	2022	<i>Navigating the landscape of support for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2022_ac_navigating.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2022_ac_navigating.pdf</a> .
	2022	<i>Technologies for adaptation: innovation, priorities and needs in agriculture, water resources and coastal zones.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/AC_TechnologiesForAdaptation_AgricultureWaterCoastalZones.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/AC_TechnologiesForAdaptation_AgricultureWaterCoastalZones.pdf</a> .

\* Not formally edited.

<sup>1</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/Adaptation-Committee>.

Type of contribution	Year	Reference
Synthesis report	2020	<i>How developing countries are addressing hazards, focusing on relevant lessons learned and good practices.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/ac_synthesis_report_hazards.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/ac_synthesis_report_hazards.pdf</a> .
Workshop	2018	<i>Fostering engagement of the agri-food sector in resilience to climate change.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/event/adaptation-committee-fostering-engagement-of-the-agri-food-sector-in-resilience-to-climate-change">https://unfccc.int/event/adaptation-committee-fostering-engagement-of-the-agri-food-sector-in-resilience-to-climate-change</a> .
Presentation delivered at workshops under the KJWA	2018	<i>Adaptation Committee: Work on Agriculture.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/COP24%20Koronivia%20Workshop%20AC%20Presentation.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/COP24%20Koronivia%20Workshop%20AC%20Presentation.pdf</a> .
	2019	<i>Methods and approaches for assessing adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and resilience.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2%20ACSB50_Koronivia%20Workshopr.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2%20ACSB50_Koronivia%20Workshopr.pdf</a> .
	2020	<i>Koronivia workshop on socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in the agricultural sector.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2_AC_Navina_Koronivia%20AC.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2_AC_Navina_Koronivia%20AC.pdf</a> .
	2021	<i>Priorities and needs: technologies for adaptation in agriculture, water resources and coastal zones</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/AC20_Koronivia_TechPaperPresentation.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/AC20_Koronivia_TechPaperPresentation.pdf</a> .
Reference paper	2023	<i>Methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/documents/633175">https://unfccc.int/documents/633175</a> .
Fact sheet	2016	<i>Fact sheet on livelihood and economic diversification: complementary tools for adaptation.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/adaptation_committee/application/pdf/ledinfo_factsheet_2016.pdf">https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/adaptation_committee/application/pdf/ledinfo_factsheet_2016.pdf</a> .
Toolkit	2020	<i>Toolkit for Engaging the Private Sector in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs): Supplement to the UNFCCC Technical Guidelines for the NAP Process.</i> Available at <a href="https://napglobalnetwork.org/resource/toolkit-for-engaging-the-private-sector-in-national-adaptation-plans-naps/">https://napglobalnetwork.org/resource/toolkit-for-engaging-the-private-sector-in-national-adaptation-plans-naps/</a> .
	2024	<i>Toolkit for monitoring, evaluation, and learning for National Adaptation Plan processes.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/napgn-en-2024-mel-toolkit-nap-processes.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/napgn-en-2024-mel-toolkit-nap-processes.pdf</a> .
Policy brief	2023	<i>Progress, good practices and lessons learned in prioritizing and incorporating gender-responsive adaptation action.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/node/632770/">https://unfccc.int/node/632770/</a> .
Thematic report	2014	<i>Institutional arrangements for national adaptation planning and implementation: 2014.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/adaption_commitee_publication_-_web_high.pdf">https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/adaption_commitee_publication_-_web_high.pdf</a> .

## II. Adaptation Fund and Adaptation Fund Board

2. The AF was established in 2001 to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.<sup>2</sup> Since 1 January 2019 the AF has served the Paris Agreement.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/Adaptation-Fund>.

<sup>3</sup> Pursuant to decisions [13/CMA.1](#), para. 1, and [1/CMP.14](#), paras. 1–2.

Table 2

**Contributions from the Adaptation Fund and the Adaptation Fund Board**

Type of contribution	Year	Reference
Study	2022	<i>Lessons learned from the Adaptation Fund Experience in Strengthening Long-term Resilience Through Food Security</i> . Available at <a href="https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/English.pdf">https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/English.pdf</a> .
Project story	2023	<i>From solar farm to table, in Liberia improved solar powered irrigation practices are securing lowland rice production</i> . Available at <a href="https://www.adaptation-fund.org/ie_kp_project/from-solar-farm-to-table-in-liberia-improved-solar-powered-irrigation-practices-are-securing-lowland-rice-production/">https://www.adaptation-fund.org/ie_kp_project/from-solar-farm-to-table-in-liberia-improved-solar-powered-irrigation-practices-are-securing-lowland-rice-production/</a> .
Project summary	2019	<i>Food Security and Sustainable Economic Development for Coastal Communities in Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia through Sustainable Capture -based Aquaculture of Rabbitfishes (Family Siganidae)</i> . Available at <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1XJlyCakGlvQOWYn9MBAw9IVvcBMgeV3v/view">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1XJlyCakGlvQOWYn9MBAw9IVvcBMgeV3v/view</a> .
Report	2024	<i>Annual performance report for the fiscal year 2024</i> . Available at <a href="https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/AFB.EFC_.34.8_Annual-Performance-Report-for-FY24.pdf">https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/AFB.EFC_.34.8_Annual-Performance-Report-for-FY24.pdf</a> .
Portfolio monitoring mission report	2021	<i>Report of the Portfolio Monitoring Mission in Chile</i> . Available at <a href="https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/report-of-the-portfolio-monitoring-mission-in-chile-2/">https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/report-of-the-portfolio-monitoring-mission-in-chile-2/</a> .
	2021	<i>Report of the Portfolio Monitoring Mission in Costa Rica (Virtual)</i> . Available at <a href="https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/report-of-the-portfolio-monitoring-mission-in-costa-rica-virtual/">https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/report-of-the-portfolio-monitoring-mission-in-costa-rica-virtual/</a> .
	2021	<i>Report of the Portfolio Monitoring Mission in Rwanda</i> . Available at <a href="https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/report-of-the-portfolio-monitoring-mission-in-rwanda-2/">https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/report-of-the-portfolio-monitoring-mission-in-rwanda-2/</a> .
	2022	<i>Report of the Portfolio Monitoring Mission in Seychelles (Virtual)</i> . Available at <a href="https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/report-of-the-portfolio-monitoring-mission-in-seychelles/">https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/report-of-the-portfolio-monitoring-mission-in-seychelles/</a> .
Presentation delivered at workshops under the KJWA	2019	<i>Adaptation Fund portfolio in the Agriculture sector</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/4%20AF_Ag%20sector%20overview_final%20June%2018.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/4%20AF_Ag%20sector%20overview_final%20June%2018.pdf</a> .
	2019	<i>Improved Nutrient Use and Manure Management towards Sustainable and Resilient Agricultural Systems</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2a_AF_Koronivia%20Workshop%20COP25.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2a_AF_Koronivia%20Workshop%20COP25.pdf</a> .
	2020	<i>Koronivia workshop on socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in the agricultural sector</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/3_AF_Mahamat_Koronivia%20workshop%20on%20socioeconomic%20and%20food%20security_AF.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/3_AF_Mahamat_Koronivia%20workshop%20on%20socioeconomic%20and%20food%20security_AF.pdf</a> .
	2020	<i>Koronivia workshop on improved livestock management systems</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/3_AF_Koronivia%20workshop%20on%20improved%20livestock%20management%20systems_AF_11192020.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/3_AF_Koronivia%20workshop%20on%20improved%20livestock%20management%20systems_AF_11192020.pdf</a> .
	2021	<i>Sustainable land and water management, including integrated watershed management strategies, to ensure food security</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/6%20AF-Koronivia_MA.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/6%20AF-Koronivia_MA.pdf</a> .

### III. Climate Technology Centre and Network and its Advisory Board

3. The CTCN, established in 2010 at COP 16, serves as the implementation arm of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism. At the request of developing countries, it promotes the accelerated transfer of environmentally sound technologies for low-carbon and climate-resilient development. It provides technology solutions, capacity-building and advice on policy, legal and regulatory frameworks.<sup>4</sup>

Table 3

Contributions from the Climate Technology Centre and Network and its Advisory Board

Type of contribution	Year	Reference
Workshop	2022	<i>Capacity building programme on digital technology applications in the agriculture sector.</i> Available at <a href="https://www.ctc-n.org/news/ctcns-palo-now-hosting-3-day-capacity-building-programme-digital-technology-applications">https://www.ctc-n.org/news/ctcns-palo-now-hosting-3-day-capacity-building-programme-digital-technology-applications</a> .
Presentation delivered at workshops under the KJWA	2018	<i>Support of the Climate Technology Centre and Network for technologies and practices related to agriculture.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/COP24_Koronivia_CTCN%20Chair.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/COP24_Koronivia_CTCN%20Chair.pdf</a> .
	2019	<i>Technologies To Enhance and Monitor Soil Carbon For African Countries.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/8%20CTCN%20-%20SOIL%20CARBON%20PPT%20by%20Moyo%20Elisha%20N%20Zimbabwe.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/8%20CTCN%20-%20SOIL%20CARBON%20PPT%20by%20Moyo%20Elisha%20N%20Zimbabwe.pdf</a> .
	2020	<i>Improved livestock management systems – Ecuador’s Technical assistance case.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/4_CTCN_TA%20National%20program%20biodigesters.%20Ecuador.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/4_CTCN_TA%20National%20program%20biodigesters.%20Ecuador.pdf</a> .
	2021	<i>Overview of the work of the Climate Technology Centre and Network.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/1%20CTCN%20Presentation%20_%20Koronivia.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/1%20CTCN%20Presentation%20_%20Koronivia.pdf</a> .
Technical assistance	2016	<i>Developing a Climate-Smart Agriculture Manual for Agriculture Education in Zimbabwe.</i> Available at <a href="https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/projects/developing-climate-smart-agriculture-manual-agriculture-education">https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/projects/developing-climate-smart-agriculture-manual-agriculture-education</a> .
	2018	<i>The development of a standard for digestate utilization in Tunisian agriculture.</i> Available at <a href="https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/projects/development-standard-digestate-utilization-tunisian-agriculture">https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/projects/development-standard-digestate-utilization-tunisian-agriculture</a> .
	2020	<i>Developing methodology and capacity for monitoring climate change and its impacts on agriculture in Sudan.</i> Available at <a href="https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/projects/developing-methodology-and-capacity-monitoring-climate-change-and-its">https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/projects/developing-methodology-and-capacity-monitoring-climate-change-and-its</a> .
	2020	<i>Identification of technical practices for climate-smart agriculture (CSA) in Indonesia.</i> Available at <a href="https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/projects/identification-technical-practices-climate-smart-agriculture-csa">https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/projects/identification-technical-practices-climate-smart-agriculture-csa</a> .
	2021	<i>Customized weather and climate information system for climate-resilient agriculture in Nepal.</i> Available at <a href="https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/projects/customized-weather-and-climate-information-system-climate-resilient">https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/projects/customized-weather-and-climate-information-system-climate-resilient</a> .
	2022	<i>Soil erosion valuation to support climate resilient agriculture and food security.</i> Available at <a href="https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/projects/soil-erosion-valuation-support-climate-resilient-agriculture-and-food">https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/projects/soil-erosion-valuation-support-climate-resilient-agriculture-and-food</a> .
	2023	<i>Promoting sustainable irrigation technologies: a water-energy-food (WEF) nexus perspective towards reducing climate risk from small farmers in high climate risk in the municipalities of Rabinal, and San Miguel Chicaj in the Dry Corridor of Baja Verapaz.</i>

<sup>4</sup> See <https://www.ctc-n.org>.



Type of contribution	Year	Reference
		Available at <a href="https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/projects/promoting-sustainable-irrigation-technologies-water-energy-food-wef">https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/projects/promoting-sustainable-irrigation-technologies-water-energy-food-wef</a> .
	2023	<i>Market assessment in the application of climate technologies in the agriculture sector for rural development in Cambodia.</i> Available at <a href="https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/projects/market-assessment-application-climate-technologies-agriculture-sector">https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/projects/market-assessment-application-climate-technologies-agriculture-sector</a> .
	2024	<i>Technical capacity enhancement for climate-resilient agriculture through the revision of national policies and the improvement of data management systems.</i> Available at <a href="https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/projects/technical-capacity-enhancement-climate-resilient-agriculture-through">https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/projects/technical-capacity-enhancement-climate-resilient-agriculture-through</a> .
	2024	<i>Rehabilitation of wells in the commune of Liwa, capital of LIWA (Lake region), using solar-powered pumps and drawing up a guide to good practice for the consumption of this water, depending on the end use (drinking water, agriculture, livestock, sanitary).</i> Available at <a href="https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/projects/rehabilitation-wells-commune-liwa-capital-liwa-lake-region-using">https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/projects/rehabilitation-wells-commune-liwa-capital-liwa-lake-region-using</a> .

## IV. Consultative Group of Experts

4. The CGE provides technical assistance and support to developing country Parties in fulfilling their reporting requirements in relation to measurement, reporting and verification under the Convention and the ETF, including the preparation of national communications and biennial transparency reports.<sup>5</sup>

Table 4

**Contributions from the Consultative Group of Experts**

Type of contribution	Year	Reference
CGE progress report	2015	<i>Progress report on the work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention: report on the regional training workshops on vulnerability and adaptation assessment.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/documents/8907">https://unfccc.int/documents/8907</a> .
Presentation delivered at workshops under the KJWA	2018	<i>CGE's technical advice and support to Parties related to agriculture.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Koronivia_Agriculture_WS_final.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Koronivia_Agriculture_WS_final.pdf</a> .
Training material	2021	<i>CGE Training Materials for the Preparation of National Communications from non-Annex I Parties.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/consultative-group-of-experts/cge-training-materials/cge-training-materials-for-the-preparation-of-national-communications">https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/consultative-group-of-experts/cge-training-materials/cge-training-materials-for-the-preparation-of-national-communications</a> .
	2023	<i>CGE Training Material on Reporting Information Related to Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/CGE%20Training%20materials%20A-BTR.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/CGE%20Training%20materials%20A-BTR.pdf</a> .
	2023	<i>CGE Training Material – Mitigation Assessment.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/support-for-developing-countries/consultative-group-of-experts/enhanced-transparency-framework-technical-material#CGE-Mitigation-materials-for-ETF-reporting">https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/support-for-developing-countries/consultative-group-of-experts/enhanced-transparency-framework-technical-material#CGE-Mitigation-materials-for-ETF-reporting</a> .
Handbook	2020–2024	<i>CGE toolbox on institutional arrangements.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/CGE/IA">https://unfccc.int/CGE/IA</a> .
	2023	<i>Technical handbook for developing country Parties on Preparing for implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/support-for-developing-countries/consultative-group-of-experts/enhanced-transparency-framework-technical-material#Technical-Handbook">https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/support-for-developing-countries/consultative-group-of-experts/enhanced-transparency-framework-technical-material#Technical-Handbook</a> .

<sup>5</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/CGE>.

## V. Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism

5. The WIM, established in 2013 at COP 19, promotes the implementation of approaches to addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change in a comprehensive, integrated and coherent manner.<sup>6</sup> Its Executive Committee, also established at COP 19, guides the implementation of the functions of the WIM.<sup>7</sup>

Table 5

### Contributions from the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism

Type of contribution	Year	Reference
Knowledge product	2024	<i>Non-economic losses: featuring loss of territory and habitability, ecosystem services and biodiversity, and cultural heritage.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/key-knowledge-products-2023/2024/executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage/technical-paper-on-non-economic-losses-featuring-loss-of-territory-and-habitability-ecosystem">https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/key-knowledge-products-2023/2024/executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage/technical-paper-on-non-economic-losses-featuring-loss-of-territory-and-habitability-ecosystem</a> .
	2024	<i>Case studies of projects funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in relation to the strategic workstreams of the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) for loss and damage.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage/case-studies-of-projects-funded-by-the-green-climate-fund-in-relation-to-the-strategic-workstreams">https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage/case-studies-of-projects-funded-by-the-green-climate-fund-in-relation-to-the-strategic-workstreams</a> .
	2024	<i>Technical guide on integrating human mobility and climate change linkages into relevant national climate change planning processes.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/key-knowledge-products-2023/2024/executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage/technical-guide-on-integrating-human-mobility-and-climate-change-linkages-into-relevant-national">https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/key-knowledge-products-2023/2024/executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage/technical-guide-on-integrating-human-mobility-and-climate-change-linkages-into-relevant-national</a> .
	2025	<i>Technical guide on sea level rise.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/key-knowledge-products-2023/2024/executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage/technical-guide-on-sea-level-rise">https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/key-knowledge-products-2023/2024/executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage/technical-guide-on-sea-level-rise</a> .
	2025	<i>Compendium on comprehensive risk management approaches – volume 2.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/key-knowledge-products-2023/2024/executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage/compendium-on-comprehensive-risk-management-approaches-volume-2">https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/key-knowledge-products-2023/2024/executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage/compendium-on-comprehensive-risk-management-approaches-volume-2</a> .
Presentation delivered at workshops under the KJWA	2018	<i>Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/WIM%20Excom%20Presentation_0.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/WIM%20Excom%20Presentation_0.pdf</a> .
WIM Executive Committee workplan and thematic expert groups' plans of action	2014–2016	<i>Initial two-year workplan of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/docs/2014/sb/eng/04.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/docs/2014/sb/eng/04.pdf</a> .
	2017–2022	<i>First five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/5yr_rolling_workplan.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/5yr_rolling_workplan.pdf</a> .
	2023–2027	<i>Second five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Second_5yrRWP_edited.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Second_5yrRWP_edited.pdf</a> .
	2017–2018	<i>First plan of action of the task force on displacement.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/tfd_workplan.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/tfd_workplan.pdf</a> .

<sup>6</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/loss-and-damage/warsaw-international-mechanism>.

<sup>7</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/wim-excom>.



Type of contribution	Year	Reference
Dialogue, workshop or other event	2019–2021	<i>Second plan of action of the task force on displacement.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sb2019_05_add1.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sb2019_05_add1.pdf</a> .
	2022–2024	<i>Third rolling plan of action of the task force on displacement.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/documents/622785">https://unfccc.int/documents/622785</a> .
	2018–2021	<i>First plan of action of the technical expert group on comprehensive risk management.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/documents/622781">https://unfccc.int/documents/622781</a> .
	2022–2024	<i>Second plan of action of the technical expert group on comprehensive risk management.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/documents/640627">https://unfccc.int/documents/640627</a> .
	2021–2025	<i>Rolling plan of action of the expert group on non-economic losses.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/documents/461447">https://unfccc.int/documents/461447</a> .
	2021–2024	<i>Rolling plan of action of the expert group on action and support.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/documents/461449">https://unfccc.int/documents/461449</a> .
	2021–2023	<i>First rolling plan of action of the expert group on slow onset events.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/documents/273699">https://unfccc.int/documents/273699</a> .
	2024–2026	<i>Second rolling plan of action of the expert group on slow onset events.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/documents/638640?gad_source=1&amp;gclid=EAIaIQobChMI44_v6-vPiQMVAqhoCR20syKYEAAAYASAAEgLnOPD_BwE">https://unfccc.int/documents/638640?gad_source=1&amp;gclid=EAIaIQobChMI44_v6-vPiQMVAqhoCR20syKYEAAAYASAAEgLnOPD_BwE</a> .
	2016	<i>Technical meeting on migration, displacement and human mobility.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/event/technical-meeting-on-migration-displacement-and-human-mobility">https://unfccc.int/event/technical-meeting-on-migration-displacement-and-human-mobility</a> .
	2016	<i>Shining the Light on Non-economic Losses Challenges, Risks and Lessons Learned for Addressing Them.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/event/side-event-shining-the-light-on-non-economic-losses-challenges-risks-and-lessons-learned-for">https://unfccc.int/event/side-event-shining-the-light-on-non-economic-losses-challenges-risks-and-lessons-learned-for</a> .
	2017	<i>Breaking new ground: risk financing for slow onset events.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/event/unfccc-breaking-new-ground-risk-financing-for-slow-onset-events-0">https://unfccc.int/event/unfccc-breaking-new-ground-risk-financing-for-slow-onset-events-0</a> .
	2018	<i>Suva expert dialogue.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/loss-and-damage-ld/executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage/workshops-meetings/suva-expert-dialogue#Mandate">https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/loss-and-damage-ld/executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage/workshops-meetings/suva-expert-dialogue#Mandate</a> .
	2018	<i>COP24 side event: Recommendations of the Task Force on Displacement.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/loss-and-damage-ld/executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage/workshops-meetings/cop24-side-event-recommendations-of-the-task-force-on-displacement">https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/loss-and-damage-ld/executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage/workshops-meetings/cop24-side-event-recommendations-of-the-task-force-on-displacement</a> .
	2019	<i>Expert Dialogue on technologies for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in coastal zones.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/loss-and-damage-ld/executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage/workshops-meetings/expert-dialogue-on-technologies-for-averting-minimizing-and-addressing-loss-and-damage-in">https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/loss-and-damage-ld/executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage/workshops-meetings/expert-dialogue-on-technologies-for-averting-minimizing-and-addressing-loss-and-damage-in</a> .
	2019	<i>Moving forward together: averting, minimizing and addressing displacement – the second phase of the Task Force on Displacement.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/WIM/TFD/phase-II-SE-Madrid">https://unfccc.int/WIM/TFD/phase-II-SE-Madrid</a> .
	2021	<i>Moving forward in averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/event/WIMExcom-outreach-loss-and-damage">https://unfccc.int/event/WIMExcom-outreach-loss-and-damage</a> .
	2022	<i>Linking Climate Change Science, Policy and Practice to Addressing Loss and Damage Associated with Slow onset Events.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/event/WIM-ExCom-Side-Event-SB56-Science-Policy-and-Practice-to-Address-Loss-and-Damage">https://unfccc.int/event/WIM-ExCom-Side-Event-SB56-Science-Policy-and-Practice-to-Address-Loss-and-Damage</a> .
	2022	<i>Next phase of the WIM ExCom: from policy guidance to solutions on the ground.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/event/wim-excom-policy-guidance-solutions">https://unfccc.int/event/wim-excom-policy-guidance-solutions</a> .
	2022	<i>Achievements and challenges in averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage on the ground.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/event/wim-excom-outreach-2022">https://unfccc.int/event/wim-excom-outreach-2022</a> .

Type of contribution	Year	Reference
	2024	<i>NAP Expo 2024 session – Integrating human mobility in National Adaptation Plans.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/WIM-ExCom/NAP-Expo-2024-session">https://unfccc.int/WIM-ExCom/NAP-Expo-2024-session</a> .
	2024	<i>Learning from countries and communities responding to non-economic loss and damage: Implementation updates by WIM ExCom.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/event/wimexcomSB60">https://unfccc.int/event/wimexcomSB60</a> .
	2024	<i>Expert consultation for the development of a technical guide on averting, minimizing and addressing non-economic losses in the context of human mobility.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/expert-consultation-for-the-development-of-a-technical-guide-on-ama-NELS">https://unfccc.int/expert-consultation-for-the-development-of-a-technical-guide-on-ama-NELS</a> .

## VI. Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform

6. Recognizing the need to strengthen knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and Indigenous Peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change, COP 21 established the LCIPP for the exchange of experience and sharing of best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner.<sup>8</sup> COP 23 decided that the LCIPP would perform three functions: promoting knowledge exchange, building capacity for engagement, and incorporating diverse knowledge systems and practices into the design and implementation of climate policies and actions.<sup>9</sup> COP 24 established the FWG to further operationalize the LCIPP and facilitate the implementation of its functions.<sup>10</sup>

Table 6

### Contributions from the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform

Type of contribution	Year	Reference
Event report	2023	<i>Third Annual Gathering of Knowledge Holders – Exchange amongst knowledge holders (Coordination Meeting).</i> Available at <a href="https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcipp-third-annual-gathering-knowledge-holders-exchange-amongst-knowledge-holders-coordination">https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcipp-third-annual-gathering-knowledge-holders-exchange-amongst-knowledge-holders-coordination</a> .
	2023	<i>Third Annual Gathering of Knowledge Holders – Exchange amongst knowledge holders (Part II: Dialogue with Parties and other stakeholders).</i> Available at <a href="https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcipp-annual-gathering-knowledge-holders-part-ii-dialogue-parties-and-other-stakeholders">https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcipp-annual-gathering-knowledge-holders-part-ii-dialogue-parties-and-other-stakeholders</a> .
	2024	<i>Annual Youth Round Table Part I: Exchange amongst Indigenous youth and youth from local communities (Coordination Meeting).</i> Available at <a href="https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcipp-annual-youth-round-table-part-i-exchange-amongst-indigenous-youth-and-youth-local-communities-0">https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcipp-annual-youth-round-table-part-i-exchange-amongst-indigenous-youth-and-youth-local-communities-0</a> .
	2024	<i>Annual Youth Round Table Part II: Dialogue with Parties and other stakeholders.</i> Available at <a href="https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcipp-annual-youth-round-Table-II.-part-ii-dialogue-parties-and-other-stakeholders-0">https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcipp-annual-youth-round-Table II.-part-ii-dialogue-parties-and-other-stakeholders-0</a> .
Presentation delivered at workshops under the KJWA	2020	<i>Indigenous Peoples Advocacy for Rights &amp; Culturally-based Approach to Food Security.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/7_LCIPP_Andrea_Koronivia%20Decebmber%202020.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/7_LCIPP_Andrea_Koronivia%20Decebmber%202020.pdf</a> .
	2021	<i>Indigenous Peoples' Knowledge for Land and Water Management in the time of Climate Crisis.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2%20Koronivia%20Indigenous%20water%20management%20systems.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2%20Koronivia%20Indigenous%20water%20management%20systems.pdf</a> .
Regional (biregional) gathering	2022	<i>Biregional gathering of the Local People Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform.</i> Available at <a href="https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/biregional-gathering-local-people-communities-and-indigenous-peoples-platform">https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/biregional-gathering-local-people-communities-and-indigenous-peoples-platform</a> .

<sup>8</sup> Decision [1/CP.21](#), para. 135.

<sup>9</sup> Decision [2/CP.23](#), paras. 11–12.

<sup>10</sup> Decision [2/CP.24](#). See <https://lcipp.unfccc.int>.

Type of contribution	Year	Reference
Workshop	2023	<i>Pacific Regional Gathering</i> . Available at <a href="https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcipp-pacific-regional-gathering">https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcipp-pacific-regional-gathering</a> .
	2023	<i>Arctic Regional Gathering</i> . Available at <a href="https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcipp-arctic-regional-gathering">https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcipp-arctic-regional-gathering</a> .
	2023	<i>Workshop on advancing meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the UNFCCC process – Module 2</i> . Available at <a href="https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/workshop-advancing-meaningful-participation-indigenous-peoples-and-local-communities-unfccc-process">https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/workshop-advancing-meaningful-participation-indigenous-peoples-and-local-communities-unfccc-process</a> .
Workplan	2020–2021	<i>Workplan Activities 2020–2021</i> . Available at <a href="https://lcipp.unfccc.int/about-lcipp/workplan-activities">https://lcipp.unfccc.int/about-lcipp/workplan-activities</a> .
	2022–2024	<i>Workplan Activities 2022–2024</i> . Available at <a href="https://lcipp.unfccc.int/about-lcipp/workplan-activities">https://lcipp.unfccc.int/about-lcipp/workplan-activities</a> .

## VII. Green Climate Fund

7. The GCF, established under the Cancun Agreements in 2010, is the world's largest climate fund, mandated to support developing countries raise and realize their NDC ambitions towards low-emission, climate-resilient pathways, guided by the principles and provisions of the Convention. The GCF achieves this goal by investing across eight mitigation and adaptation result areas, striving to maximize the impact of its funding for adaptation and mitigation and seek a balance between the two, while promoting environmental, social, economic and development co-benefits and taking a gender-sensitive approach.<sup>11</sup> The GCF is an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism.

Table 7  
Contributions from the Green Climate Fund

Type of contribution	Year	Reference
Report	2024	<i>Annual update on complementarity and coherence</i> . Available at <a href="https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/gcf-b40-inf13-add02">https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/gcf-b40-inf13-add02</a> .
Strategy	2024–2027	<i>Readiness Strategy 2024–2027</i> . Available at <a href="https://www.greenclimate.fund/readiness">https://www.greenclimate.fund/readiness</a> .
Guide	2021	<i>Sectoral guide: Agriculture and food security</i> . Available at <a href="https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/sectoral-guide-agriculture-and-food-security">https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/sectoral-guide-agriculture-and-food-security</a> .
Web page	2013–2025	<i>Health, food, and water security</i> . Available at <a href="https://www.greenclimate.fund/results/health-food-water-security">https://www.greenclimate.fund/results/health-food-water-security</a> .
		<i>Publications</i> . Available at <a href="https://www.greenclimate.fund/publications">https://www.greenclimate.fund/publications</a> .
		<i>National Designated Authorities</i> . Available at <a href="https://www.greenclimate.fund/about/partners/nda">https://www.greenclimate.fund/about/partners/nda</a> .
		<i>Accredited Entities</i> . Available at <a href="https://www.greenclimate.fund/about/partners/ae">https://www.greenclimate.fund/about/partners/ae</a> .
		<i>GCF Open Data Library</i> . Available at <a href="https://data.greenclimate.fund/public">https://data.greenclimate.fund/public</a> .
Presentation delivered at workshops under the KJWA	2019	<i>Sectoral guides</i> . Available at <a href="https://www.greenclimate.fund/projects/sectoral-guides">https://www.greenclimate.fund/projects/sectoral-guides</a> .
		<i>Methods and approaches for assessing adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and resilience</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Koronivia_GCF_adaptation_last.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Koronivia_GCF_adaptation_last.pdf</a> .
		<i>GCF experience on improved soil carbon, soil health and soil fertility under grassland and cropland as well as integrated systems, including water management</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Koronivia_GCF_soils_last.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Koronivia_GCF_soils_last.pdf</a> .
	2019	<i>Financing sustainable and resilient agriculture</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2b_GCF_Koronivia_COP25.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2b_GCF_Koronivia_COP25.pdf</a> .

<sup>11</sup> See <https://www.greenclimate.fund>.

Type of contribution	Year	Reference
	2019	<i>GCF's role in financing improved livestock management systems</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/5_GCF_GCF%27S%20ROLE%20IN%20FINANCING%20LIVESTOCK%20SYSTEMS.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/5_GCF_GCF%27S%20ROLE%20IN%20FINANCING%20LIVESTOCK%20SYSTEMS.pdf</a> .
	2020	<i>Koronivia workshop on socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in the agricultural sector</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/4_GCF_Ania_Koronivia%20%20Dec%20GCF_Agri_Guide_Grobicki.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/4_GCF_Ania_Koronivia%20%20Dec%20GCF_Agri_Guide_Grobicki.pdf</a> .
	2021	<i>Sustainable land and Water Management, Including Integrated Watershed Management Strategies, to Ensure Food Security</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/8%20GCF%20Presentation%20%20-%20Koronivia%20Workshop%208%20June%202021.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/8%20GCF%20Presentation%20%20-%20Koronivia%20Workshop%208%20June%202021.pdf</a> .

## VIII. Global Environment Facility, Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund

8. The GEF, established in 1991, serves as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism under the Convention. It comprises six funds dedicated to supporting interrelated priorities for people and the planet. Its financing helps developing countries to address complex challenges and work towards meeting international environmental goals.<sup>12</sup> The GEF has three main entry points to addressing agriculture and food security: the GEF Trust Fund, the LDCF and the SCCF.

Table 8

### Contributions from the Global Environment Facility, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund

Type of contribution	Year	Reference
Work programme	2013	<i>Joint work program for the Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund</i> . Available at <a href="https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/GEF-LDCF.SCCF_14-04_Joint_WP_for_the_LDCF_and_the_SCCF%2C_2013-05-23_0.pdf">https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/GEF-LDCF.SCCF_14-04_Joint_WP_for_the_LDCF_and_the_SCCF%2C_2013-05-23_0.pdf</a> .
	2019	<i>Work program for the Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund</i> . Available at <a href="https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF_LDCF.SCCF_26_05_Rev.01_Work%20Program%20.pdf">https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF_LDCF.SCCF_26_05_Rev.01_Work%20Program%20.pdf</a> .
	2019	<i>CSIDS-SOILCARE Phase1: Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS) multicountry soil management initiative for Integrated Landscape Restoration and climate-resilient food systems</i> . Available at <a href="https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/10195">https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/10195</a> .
	2021	<i>Work program for the Least Developed Countries Fund</i> . Available at <a href="https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2021-12/EN_GEF_LDCF.SCCF_31_03_LDCF_Work_Program.pdf">https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2021-12/EN_GEF_LDCF.SCCF_31_03_LDCF_Work_Program.pdf</a> .
	2024	<i>Work program for GEF Trust Fund</i> . Available at <a href="https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2024-01/EN_GEF.C.66.04_Work%20Program%20for%20GEF%20Trust%20Fund.pdf">https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2024-01/EN_GEF.C.66.04_Work%20Program%20for%20GEF%20Trust%20Fund.pdf</a> .
	2024	<i>Work program for the Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund</i> . Available at <a href="https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2024-02/EN_GEF.LDCF_SCCF_35.03_Work%20Program%20for%20the%20Least%20Developed%20Countries%20Fund%20and%20Special%20Climate%20Change%20Fund.pdf">https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2024-02/EN_GEF.LDCF_SCCF_35.03_Work%20Program%20for%20the%20Least%20Developed%20Countries%20Fund%20and%20Special%20Climate%20Change%20Fund.pdf</a> .
	2024	<i>Work program for the Least Developed Countries Fund</i> . Available at <a href="https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2024-05/EN_GEF.LDCF_SCCF_C.36.03.Rev_01_Work%20Program_LDCF.pdf">https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2024-05/EN_GEF.LDCF_SCCF_C.36.03.Rev_01_Work%20Program_LDCF.pdf</a> .

<sup>12</sup> See <https://www.thegef.org>.

Type of contribution	Year	Reference
	2024	<i>Work program for GEF Trust Fund.</i> Available at <a href="https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2024-12/EN_GEF_C68_04-Rev.02%20Work%20Program%20for%20GEF%20Trust%20Fund_0.pdf">https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2024-12/EN_GEF_C68_04-Rev.02%20Work%20Program%20for%20GEF%20Trust%20Fund_0.pdf</a> .
	2024	<i>Work program for the Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund.</i> Available at <a href="https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2024-12/EN_GEF_LDCF.SCCF_37.02_Work%20Program%20for%20the%20LDCF%20and%20SCCF_final_Dec%204%202024.pdf">https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2024-12/EN_GEF_LDCF.SCCF_37.02_Work%20Program%20for%20the%20LDCF%20and%20SCCF_final_Dec%204%202024.pdf</a> .
Strategy report	2022	<i>GEF Programming Strategy On Adaptation To Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund and The Special Climate Change Fund For The GEF-8 Period Of July 1, 2022, To June 30, 2026 And Operational Improvements.</i> Available at <a href="https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2022-06/EN_GEF.LDCF_SCCF_32.04.Rev_01_GEF%20Programming_Strategy_Adaptation_Climate_Change_LDCF_SCCF_GEF8_July_2022_June%202026_Operational_Improvements.pdf">https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2022-06/EN_GEF.LDCF_SCCF_32.04.Rev_01_GEF%20Programming_Strategy_Adaptation_Climate_Change_LDCF_SCCF_GEF8_July_2022_June%202026_Operational_Improvements.pdf</a> .
	2024	<i>Strategy for Knowledge Management and Learning.</i> Available at <a href="https://www.thegef.org/newsroom/publications/strategy-knowledge-management-and-learning">https://www.thegef.org/newsroom/publications/strategy-knowledge-management-and-learning</a> .
	2024	<i>Advancing the Integrated Approach to Tackle Commodity-driven Deforestation.</i> Available at <a href="https://www.thegef.org/newsroom/publications/advancing-integrated-approach-tackle-commodity-driven-deforestation">https://www.thegef.org/newsroom/publications/advancing-integrated-approach-tackle-commodity-driven-deforestation</a> .
Progress report	2024	<i>Progress report on the Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund.</i> Available at <a href="https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2024-12/EN_GEF.LDCF_SCCF_37_03_Rev.01_Progress%20Report%20on%20the%20LDCF%20and%20SCCF.pdf">https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2024-12/EN_GEF.LDCF_SCCF_37_03_Rev.01_Progress%20Report%20on%20the%20LDCF%20and%20SCCF.pdf</a> .
Evaluation report	2018	<i>Formative Review of the Integrated Approach Pilot Programs.</i> Available at <a href="https://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/documents/evaluations/iaps-2017.pdf">https://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/documents/evaluations/iaps-2017.pdf</a> .
COP report	2019	<i>Report of the Global Environment Facility to the fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.</i> Available at <a href="https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/gef_report_unccd_cop14_en.pdf">https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/gef_report_unccd_cop14_en.pdf</a> .
Long-term vision report	2021	<i>Long-term vision on complementarity, coherence, and collaboration between the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility.</i> Available at <a href="https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF_C.60_08_Long-Term%20Vision%20on%20Complementarity%2C%20Coherence%20and%20Collaboration%20between%20the%20Green%20Climate%20Fund%20and%20the%20Global%20Environment%20Facility.pdf">https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF_C.60_08_Long-Term%20Vision%20on%20Complementarity%2C%20Coherence%20and%20Collaboration%20between%20the%20Green%20Climate%20Fund%20and%20the%20Global%20Environment%20Facility.pdf</a> .
Annual monitoring review report	2023	<i>FY22 Annual Monitoring Review of the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund.</i> Available at <a href="https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2023-06/EN_GEF.LDCF_SCCF_34.04_FY22%20Annual%20Monitoring%20Review%20of%20LDCF%20and%20SCCF.pdf">https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2023-06/EN_GEF.LDCF_SCCF_34.04_FY22%20Annual%20Monitoring%20Review%20of%20LDCF%20and%20SCCF.pdf</a> .
Initiative	2019	<i>Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation.</i> Available at <a href="https://www.thegef.org/what-we-do/topics/challenge-program-adaptation-innovation">https://www.thegef.org/what-we-do/topics/challenge-program-adaptation-innovation</a> .
	2019	<i>Winners of GEF Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation announced.</i> Available at <a href="https://www.thegef.org/newsroom/press-releases/winners-gef-challenge-program-adaptation-innovation-announced">https://www.thegef.org/newsroom/press-releases/winners-gef-challenge-program-adaptation-innovation-announced</a> .
	2024	<i>GEF announces winners of first Innovation Window funds.</i> Available at <a href="https://www.thegef.org/newsroom/press-releases/gef-announces-winners-first-innovation-window-funds">https://www.thegef.org/newsroom/press-releases/gef-announces-winners-first-innovation-window-funds</a> .
Presentation delivered at workshops under the KJWA	2019	<i>Assessing Climate Change Adaptation, Co-benefits, and Resilience.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/3%20GEF%20presentation%20on%20measuring%20adaptation%20benefits%20Koronivia%20Workshop%20unfccc.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/3%20GEF%20presentation%20on%20measuring%20adaptation%20benefits%20Koronivia%20Workshop%20unfccc.pdf</a> .
	2019	<i>GEF Strategy on Agriculture.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/9%20Koronivia_GEF%20presentation_SB50_FB.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/9%20Koronivia_GEF%20presentation_SB50_FB.pdf</a> .



Type of contribution	Year	Reference
	2019	<i>GEF Strategy on Agriculture</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2c_Koronivia_GEF%20presentation_COP25.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2c_Koronivia_GEF%20presentation_COP25.pdf</a> .
	2020	<i>GEF Support to Livestock Management Systems</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/6_GEF_Koronivia_GEF_Livestock%20management%2025Nov2020_FINAL.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/6_GEF_Koronivia_GEF_Livestock%20management%2025Nov2020_FINAL.pdf</a> .
	2020	<i>GEF Support for Socio-economic and Food Security Dimensions of Climate Change</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/5_GEF_Fareeha_Koronivia%20session%20FIQBAL%20GEF%20Dec%202.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/5_GEF_Fareeha_Koronivia%20session%20FIQBAL%20GEF%20Dec%202.pdf</a> .
	2021	<i>GEF Support to Sustainable land and water management, including integrated watershed management strategies, to ensure food security</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/7%20Koronivia%20session%20PMartinez%20GEF%2010Jun2021.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/7%20Koronivia%20session%20PMartinez%20GEF%2010Jun2021.pdf</a> .

## IX. Katowice Committee on Impacts

9. The KCI, established in 2018, supports the work of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures. Its 2020–2025 workplan focuses on economic diversification, just workforce transition, impact assessment of response measures, and capacity-building for using impact assessment tools and methodologies.<sup>13</sup>

Table 9

### Contributions from the Katowice Committee on Impacts

Type of contribution	Year	Reference
Technical paper	2021	<i>Database for tools for assessment of impacts of the implementation of mitigation policies and strategies (response measures)</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/documents/274695">https://unfccc.int/documents/274695</a> .
	2023	<i>Impacts of Emerging Industries and Businesses Hydrogen, Carbon Capture Utilisation and Storage and Artificial Intelligence</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/documents/632556">https://unfccc.int/documents/632556</a> .
	2023	<i>Implementation of just transition and economic diversification strategies: a compilation of best practices from different countries</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/documents/624596">https://unfccc.int/documents/624596</a> .
	2024	<i>Impacts of the implementation of response measures on intergenerational equity, gender, local communities, Indigenous Peoples, youth and people in other vulnerable situations</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/documents/638245">https://unfccc.int/documents/638245</a> .
Workshop report	2021	<i>Socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in the agricultural sector</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/documents/273839">https://unfccc.int/documents/273839</a> .
	2021	<i>Sustainable land and water management, including integrated watershed management strategies, to ensure food security</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/documents/302101">https://unfccc.int/documents/302101</a> .
Case study	Ongoing	<i>Financing green growth: Assessing the impacts of Brazil's largest financial mechanism (Plano Safra) on just transitions in the agricultural sector</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Proposal_Climate%20Strategies.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Proposal_Climate%20Strategies.pdf</a> .
	Ongoing	<i>Applying Climate Economy Models to Support Economic Diversification and Job-Rich Resilient Growth – A case study from Nigeria</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Proposal_GIZ%20%281%29.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Proposal_GIZ%20%281%29.pdf</a> .
	Ongoing	<i>Los Jardines Institute and the Justice40 Coalition</i> . Reference to be provided after publishing.
Presentation delivered at	2020	<i>The Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation (KCI) input to the Koronivia workshop on socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate</i>

<sup>13</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/constituted-bodies/KCI>, including for the workplan.

Type of contribution	Year	Reference
workshops under the KJWA		<i>change in the agricultural sector</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/6_KCI_Annela_at%20KJWA.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/6_KCI_Annela_at%20KJWA.pdf</a> .
	2021	<i>The Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures (KCI) input to the KJWA workshop on sustainable land and water management, including integrated watershed management strategies, to ensure food security</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/3%20KCI%20at%20KJWA%20in%20June%202020%20for%20sharing.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/3%20KCI%20at%20KJWA%20in%20June%202020%20for%20sharing.pdf</a> .

## X. Least Developed Countries Expert Group

10. The LEG, established in 2001, is mandated to provide technical guidance and support to the LDCs with regard to formulating and implementing NAPs, preparing and implementing national adaptation programmes of action and implementing the LDC work programme. The LEG is also mandated to provide technical guidance and advice on accessing funding from the GCF for formulating and implementing NAPs, in collaboration with the GCF secretariat.<sup>14</sup>

Table 10

### Contributions from the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

Type of contribution	Year	Reference
Report	2023	<i>Efforts of the Least Developed Countries in implementing adaptation projects under the national adaptation programmes of action, national adaptation plans and related programmes through the financial mechanism of the Convention and the Paris Agreement</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/UNFCCC_LEG_Synthesis_Report_2023.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/UNFCCC_LEG_Synthesis_Report_2023.pdf</a> .
	2024	<i>Progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sbi2024_23.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sbi2024_23.pdf</a> .
	2025	<i>Climate change adaptation project profiles from the Least Developed Countries</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Collection-of-project-ideas-January-2025.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Collection-of-project-ideas-January-2025.pdf</a> .
	2025	<i>Efforts of the least developed countries in accessing funding for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Recognition-Synthesis-LEG-2025.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Recognition-Synthesis-LEG-2025.pdf</a> .
Presentation delivered at workshops under the KJWA	2018	<i>Work of the LDC Expert Group</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/LEG%20at%20Koronivia%20workshop_0.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/LEG%20at%20Koronivia%20workshop_0.pdf</a> .
	2019	<i>Work of the LDC Expert Group</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/3%20LEG%20SB50%20Koronivia%20workshop.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/3%20LEG%20SB50%20Koronivia%20workshop.pdf</a> .
	2021	<i>Opportunities for enhancing support on food systems/security in national adaptation plans</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/4%20LEG%20NAP%20Koronivia%20June%202021.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/4%20LEG%20NAP%20Koronivia%20June%202021.pdf</a> .
Supplements by other organizations	2015	FAO. <i>Guidelines to Support the Integration of Genetic Diversity into Climate Change Adaptation Planning and NAPs</i> . Available at <a href="https://napcentral.org/supplementary-materials/67">https://napcentral.org/supplementary-materials/67</a> .
	2017	FAO. <i>Addressing Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in National Adaptation Plans</i> . Available at <a href="https://napcentral.org/supplementary-materials/125">https://napcentral.org/supplementary-materials/125</a> .
	2017	CCAFS. <i>10 best bet innovations for adaptation in agriculture: A supplement to the UNFCCC NAP Technical Guidelines</i> . Available at <a href="https://napcentral.org/supplementary-materials/127">https://napcentral.org/supplementary-materials/127</a> .

<sup>14</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/LEG>.

Type of contribution	Year	Reference
	2021	CCAFS. <i>Digital agriculture to enable adaptation</i> . Available at <a href="https://napcentral.org/supplementary-materials/141">https://napcentral.org/supplementary-materials/141</a> .
	2022	Group on Earth Observations. <i>Integrating earth observations into the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans: agriculture and food security</i> . Available at <a href="https://napcentral.org/supplementary-materials/147">https://napcentral.org/supplementary-materials/147</a> .

## XI. Santiago network

11. COP 25 established, as part of the WIM, the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change to catalyse technical assistance for implementing relevant approaches at the local, national and regional level in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.<sup>15</sup>

Table 11

### Contributions from the Santiago network

Type of contribution	Year	Reference
Addenda to the reports of the WIM Executive Committee	2021	<i>Report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sb2021_04a01.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sb2021_04a01.pdf</a> .
	2022	<i>Report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sb2022_02a01.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sb2022_02a01.pdf</a> .
	2023	<i>Report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sb2023_04a01.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sb2023_04a01.pdf</a> .
Guidelines	2024	<i>Guidelines and procedures for responding to requests for technical assistance</i> . Available at <a href="https://assets.santiago-network.org/Common/Documents/Core/SNAB_2024_3_06.Rev.2-Guidelines-and-procedures-for-responding-to-requests-for-technical-assistance-06Sep2024-Approved.pdf">https://assets.santiago-network.org/Common/Documents/Core/SNAB_2024_3_06.Rev.2-Guidelines-and-procedures-for-responding-to-requests-for-technical-assistance-06Sep2024-Approved.pdf</a> .
	2024	<i>Guidelines for the designation of organizations, bodies, networks and experts as members of the Santiago network</i> . Available at <a href="https://assets.santiago-network.org/Common/Documents/SNAB_2024_2_06.Rev.2-Guidelines-for-the-designation-of-organizations-bodies-networks-and-experts-as-members-of-the-Santiago-network.pdf">https://assets.santiago-network.org/Common/Documents/SNAB_2024_2_06.Rev.2-Guidelines-for-the-designation-of-organizations-bodies-networks-and-experts-as-members-of-the-Santiago-network.pdf</a>

## XII. Standing Committee on Finance

12. The SCF was established in 2010 to help the COP to exercise its functions with respect to the Financial Mechanism in terms of improving coherence and coordination in the delivery of climate change financing; rationalization of the Financial Mechanism; mobilization of financial resources; and measurement, reporting and verification of support provided to developing country Parties.<sup>16</sup>

Table 12

### Contributions from the Standing Committee on Finance

Type of contribution	Year	Reference
Technical report	2018	<i>Third Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/resources/biennial-assessment-of-climate-finance">https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/resources/biennial-assessment-of-climate-finance</a> .

<sup>15</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/santiago-network>.

<sup>16</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/SCF>.



Type of contribution	Year	Reference
	2021	<i>Fourth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/54307_1%20-%20UNFCCC%20BA%2020%20-%20Report%20-%20V4.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/54307_1%20-%20UNFCCC%20BA%2020%20-%20Report%20-%20V4.pdf</a> .
	2021	<i>First report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/workstreams/determination-of-the-needs-of-developing-country-parties/first-report-on-the-determination-of-the-needs-of-developing-country-parties-related-to-implementing">https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/workstreams/determination-of-the-needs-of-developing-country-parties/first-report-on-the-determination-of-the-needs-of-developing-country-parties-related-to-implementing</a> .
	2022	<i>Fifth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/resources/biennial-assessment-and-overview-of-climate-finance-flows">https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/resources/biennial-assessment-and-overview-of-climate-finance-flows</a> .
	2022	<i>Report on progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/standing-committee-on-finance-scf/progress-report">https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/standing-committee-on-finance-scf/progress-report</a> .
	2023	<i>Report on the doubling of adaptation finance</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/standing-committee-on-finance-scf/scf-activities/measurement-reporting-and-verification-of-support-beyond-the-biennial-assessment-and-overview-of/report-on-the-doubling-of-adaptation-finance">https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/standing-committee-on-finance-scf/scf-activities/measurement-reporting-and-verification-of-support-beyond-the-biennial-assessment-and-overview-of/report-on-the-doubling-of-adaptation-finance</a> .
	2024	<i>Second report on progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/standing-committee-on-finance-scf/progress-report">https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/standing-committee-on-finance-scf/progress-report</a> .
	2024	<i>Sixth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/resources/biennial-assessment-and-overview-of-climate-finance-flows">https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/resources/biennial-assessment-and-overview-of-climate-finance-flows</a> .
	2024	<i>Second report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/workstreams/needs-report">https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/workstreams/needs-report</a> .
Presentation delivered at workshops under the KJWA	2018	<i>Work of the Standing Committee on Finance relating to agriculture</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Koronivia_SCF.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Koronivia_SCF.pdf</a> .
Summary report	2022	<i>Mapping of available information relevant to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement, including its reference to Article 9 thereof</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/documents/620484">https://unfccc.int/documents/620484</a> .
	2024	<i>Summary report of the 2024 Forum of the Standing Committee on Finance on accelerating climate action and resilience through gender-responsive finance</i> . Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/documents/641149">https://unfccc.int/documents/641149</a> .

### XIII. Technology Executive Committee

13. The TEC, established in 2010 as the policy arm of the Technology Mechanism, identifies policies that can accelerate the development and transfer of low-emission and climate-resilient technologies, while promoting cooperation and collaboration on climate technologies.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>17</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec>.

Table 13

**Contributions from the Technology Executive Committee**

<i>Type of contribution</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Report	2024	<i>Climate Technologies for Agrifood System Transformation: Placing food security, climate change and poverty reduction at the forefront.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/water-energy-food.html#agrifood">https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/water-energy-food.html#agrifood</a> .
	2024	<i>Analysis of success stories from implemented Technology Action Plans.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc_/StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/tec_support/263985bf879947389a9939a89c029897/d2d60f0a42114ffdaee93284ef170a88.pdf">https://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc_/StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/tec_support/263985bf879947389a9939a89c029897/d2d60f0a42114ffdaee93284ef170a88.pdf</a> .
Joint annual report to the COP and the CMA	2024	<i>Joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network for 2024.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sb2024_03E.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sb2024_03E.pdf</a> .
Presentation delivered at workshops under the KJWA	2018	<i>Technology Executive Committee work in Agriculture.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/COP24_Koronivia_TEC.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/COP24_Koronivia_TEC.pdf</a> .
COP event	2020	<i>The Best of Both Worlds: Uniting Adaptation Technologies and Nature-based Solutions to Enhance Coastal and Ocean Resilience.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2020/2020_event07">https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2020/2020_event07</a> .
	2024	<i>Moving forward with NDC acceleration in agrifood systems: Climate Technology Uptake.</i> Available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2024/2024_event05">https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2024/2024_event05</a> .

## Annex II

### Mapping of activities related to the objectives of the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security

[English only]

<i>SJWA objective</i>	<i>Related activities by constituted bodies, and financial and other entities under the Convention, as well as relevant international organizations<sup>a</sup></i>
(a) Promoting a holistic approach to addressing issues related to agriculture and food security, taking into consideration regional, national and local circumstances, in order to deliver a range of multiple benefits, where applicable, such as adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and mitigation, recognizing that adaptation is a priority for vulnerable groups, including women, Indigenous Peoples and small-scale farmers	See activities undertaken by the AC (para. 12), the AF (para. 16), the CTCN (para. 21), the FWG (paras. 30–35), the GCF (para. 48), the GEF (para. 38), the KCI (para. 59), the LEG (para. 61), the SCF (paras. 75–76) and the TEC (paras. 79–80), as well as FAO (paras. 86 and 88)
(b) Enhancing coherence, synergies, coordination, communication and interaction between Parties, constituted bodies and workstreams, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the AF, the LDCF and the SCCF in order to facilitate the implementation of action to address issues related to agriculture and food security	See activities undertaken by the AC (para. 10), the AF (paras. 15 and 17), the CTCN (para. 21), the FWG (paras. 30–36), the GCF (paras. 51–52), the GEF (paras. 41–42), the LEG (paras. 62–64), the TEC (para. 83) and the WIM Executive Committee (para. 26)
(c) Promoting synergies and strengthening engagement, collaboration and partnerships among national, regional and international organizations and other relevant stakeholders, as well as under relevant processes and initiatives, in order to enhance the implementation of climate action to address issues related to agriculture and food security	See activities undertaken by the AC (para. 10), the AF (para. 16), the CTCN (para. 22), the FWG (para. 37), the GCF (para. 53), the GEF (para. 43), the KCI (para. 59), the LEG (para. 64), the SCF (para. 76) and the TEC (paras. 79–80), as well as FAO (para. 88)
(d) Providing support and technical advice to Parties, constituted bodies and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism on climate action to address issues related to agriculture and food security, respecting the Party-driven approach and in accordance with their respective procedures and mandates	See activities undertaken by the AC (paras. 9 and 11–13), the AF (paras. 15, 16 and 18), the CGE (paras. 23–25), the CTCN (para. 20), the FWG (paras. 31–35), the GCF (para. 54), the GEF (para. 44), the KCI (para. 59), the LEG (para. 65), the Santiago network (para. 68), the TEC (paras. 79–80) and the WIM Executive Committee (para. 27), as well as FAO (paras. 87–88)
(e) Enhancing research and development on issues related to agriculture and food security and consolidating and sharing related scientific, technological and other information, knowledge (including local and Indigenous knowledge), experience, innovations and best practices	See activities undertaken by the AC (paras. 9–11 and 13), the AF (paras. 15–16), the CTCN (paras. 21–22), the FWG (paras. 30–35), the GCF (para. 55), the GEF (para. 45), the KCI (para. 57), the SCF (para. 75), the TEC (paras. 79–80) and the WIM Executive Committee (para. 27), as well as FAO (paras. 87–88)
(f) Evaluating progress in implementing and cooperating on climate action to address issues related to agriculture and food security	See activities undertaken by the AC (para. 9), the AF (para. 19), the GCF (para. 56), the GEF (para. 46), the LEG (para. 66), the SCF (paras. 72–77) and the TEC (para. 80), as well as FAO (para. 88)
(g) Sharing information and knowledge on developing and implementing national policies, plans and strategies related to climate change, while recognizing country-specific needs and contexts	See activities undertaken by the AF (paras. 16 and 18), the GCF (para. 56), the GEF (para. 47), the KCI (para. 59), the SCF (para. 72) and the TEC (paras. 80–82), as well as FAO (para. 88)

<sup>a</sup> Paragraphs referenced are paragraphs in the main body of this document.

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