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

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Sixty-fourth session

Bonn, 8–18 June 2026

Item 9 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 undertook activities related to the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security in 2025. The report also synthesizes submissions from relevant international organizations, representatives of initiatives of Presidencies of the Conference of the Parties, and the high-level champions on activities related to the joint work undertaken in 2025.

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Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
AF	Adaptation Fund
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
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAST Partnership	Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation Partnership
FRLD	Fund for responding to Loss and Damage
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
GEF-9	ninth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund
KCI	Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NAP	national adaptation plan
NAP-SDG iFrame	integrative framework for national adaptation plans and the Sustainable Development Goals
NDC	nationally determined contribution
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
RAIZ	Resilient Agriculture Investment for Net-Zero Land Degradation
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SJWA	Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
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 subsidiary bodies to establish the four-year SJWA, including implementation of the outcomes of the Koronivia joint work on agriculture 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:¹

(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.²

3. SB 60 invited relevant international organizations to submit information on their activities related to the SJWA via the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal³ 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.⁴

¹ Decision [3/CP.27](#), para. 14.

² Decision [3/CP.27](#), para. 15(a).

³ <https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/workstreams/agriculture/sharm-el-sheikh-online-portal>.

⁴ [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7](#), para. 111, and [FCCC/SBI/2024/13](#), para. 58.

4. SB 62 requested the secretariat to invite constituted bodies and financial and other entities under the Convention to submit information to the secretariat, as well as to invite representatives of initiatives of COP Presidencies and the high-level champions to submit information via the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal, on activities related to the SJWA.⁵

5. SB 62 also requested the secretariat to present in this second annual synthesis report clear and specific information on how constituted bodies and financial and other entities under the Convention, as well as relevant international organizations, have taken into account decision [3/CP.27](#) in their work.⁶

6. SB 62 further requested the secretariat to synthesize in this annual synthesis report information contained in the submissions referred to in paragraphs 3–4 above on, inter alia, financial allocations and needs, and challenges in and barriers to accessing support for finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building relevant to climate action on agriculture and food security, considering the vulnerability of farmers and other groups vulnerable to climate change impacts, especially small-scale farmers, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women, youth and children, and the measures taken to address such barriers.⁷

7. The first such annual synthesis report, covering 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 undertaken between 2013 and publication of the report⁸ was published in 2025.

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

8. This chapter synthesizes the inputs received from constituted bodies and financial and other entities under the Convention that undertook work relevant to agriculture and food security in 2025.⁹

9. Annex I lists relevant information on the mandate of, and contributions of and activities undertaken by, each entity, along with weblinks. Annex II shows the alignment between SJWA objectives¹⁰ and activities undertaken by each entity.

A. Adaptation Committee

10. The AC continued to undertake activities to support NAP formulation and implementation, including through its NAP task force¹¹ given agriculture and food security are commonly identified by Parties as sectors addressed in NAP processes and reflected in national vulnerability assessments informing adaptation planning. The NAP task force comprises members of the AC, the AF, the GCF, the GEF, the LEG, the SCF and the TEC, thus enhancing coherence, synergies, coordination, communication and interaction among the bodies and entities, which is in line with SJWA objective (b). Relevant to objective (e), in November 2024 the NAP task force published a policy brief on progress, good practices, lessons learned, challenges and opportunities related to the application of traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and local knowledge systems to adaptation. The brief includes several case studies and examples of practices related to agriculture and food security (NAP task force, 2024).

⁵ [FCCC/SBSTA/2025/4](#), para. 103, and [FCCC/SBI/2025/11](#), para. 65.

⁶ [FCCC/SBSTA/2025/4](#), para. 102, and [FCCC/SBI/2025/11](#), para. 64.

⁷ [FCCC/SBSTA/2025/4](#), para. 104, and [FCCC/SBI/2025/11](#), para. 66.

⁸ [FCCC/SB/2025/4](#).

⁹ This report also includes selected activities from 2024 that were not captured in the previous synthesis report.

¹⁰ In this report, the SJWA objectives are referred to by their corresponding subparagraph letter in decision [3/CP.27](#), para. 14.

¹¹ See document [FCCC/SB/2025/7](#), paras. 19–25 and 56–60.

11. In the context of its ongoing work on monitoring, evaluation and learning, the AC supported the tracking of adaptation outcomes across sectors, including in relation to agriculture and food security where applicable.¹² In October 2025, the AC finished validating the information reported on its interactive portal on the state of adaptation action by Parties,¹³ including on adaptation arrangements and actions, as taken from adaptation-related national reports and communications submitted to the secretariat. The portal contributes to tracking global progress in implementing adaptation action, including in relation to agriculture and food systems, in line with objectives (e–f).

12. In addition, the AC contributed to identifying the adaptation-related gaps and needs of developing countries,¹⁴ including barriers to accessing finance, technology and capacity-building support, which are particularly relevant for groups vulnerable to climate change impacts such as small-scale farmers, Indigenous Peoples and local communities. The AC also provided analytical insights into adaptation finance, including engagement on de-risking strategies and input to the SCF for preparing draft guidance for the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, thereby supporting efforts to enhance access to and the effectiveness of adaptation finance.

B. Adaptation Fund and Adaptation Fund Board

13. Relevant to objectives (d–e), in 2025 the AF approved 29 projects totalling USD 202,217,351, of which 7 (totalling USD 56,788,883) represent dedicated investments in agriculture and food security in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Costa Rica, Grenada, Lesotho, Mongolia and Uzbekistan (country projects) and Cuba and Panama (regional project).

14. These seven projects aim to bolster the climate resilience of vulnerable communities by improving agricultural systems, enhancing food security, expanding climate and knowledge services and strengthening community livelihoods.¹⁵

15. Further investments (totalling USD 68,811,453) were approved in sectors other than agriculture and food security but that have a strong relevance to these areas, namely one project in the forestry sector in Armenia, three rural development projects in Côte d’Ivoire and Indonesia and eight multi-sector programmes with substantial agricultural components such as climate-smart and sustainable agricultural activities and more cross-cutting or limited references to agricultural practices.

16. The active pipeline of the AF as at December 2025 totalled USD 1.5 billion, with investments in agriculture and food security, valued at USD 321,864,705, covering developing capacity and policy in these areas, strengthening livelihoods and food and water systems, and deploying innovative technologies.

C. Climate Technology Centre and Network and its Advisory Board

17. In April 2025, the CTCN published its Annual Operating Plan Report 2024,¹⁶ which details its progress in implementing its mandate, including its provision of technical assistance in response to country-driven requests. According to the Report, activities related to the water–energy–food nexus accounted for the largest share (37 per cent) of technical assistance interventions completed in 2024.

18. Relevant to objective (d), the CTCN continued to respond to technical assistance requests through the Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator.¹⁷ Among other aims,

¹² See document [FCCC/SB/2025/7](#), paras. 26–28.

¹³ Available at https://unfccc.int/adaptation_country_portal.

¹⁴ See document [FCCC/SB/2025/7](#), paras. 29–31.

¹⁵ See <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/projects-programmes/project-sectors/agriculture/> and <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/projects-programmes/project-sectors/food-security/> for the full list of projects related to agriculture and food security financed by the AF.

¹⁶ CTCN Advisory Board document AB/2025/25/16.1. The Annual Operating Plan Report 2025 will be made available by April 2026.

¹⁷ See <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/apply-funding/innovation-grants/adaptation-fund-climate->

the programme facilitates the provision of technical assistance related to the water–energy–food nexus, the system transformation area for which the highest number of requests has been received so far.

19. Relevant to objectives (f–g), the CTCN and UNDP published a report analysing the impacts of technical assistance interventions in agriculture (UNDP and CTCN Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator, 2025), including building agricultural resilience in rural parts of Nigeria, addressing saline intrusion in Maldives and using innovative technologies to capture floodwaters and protect crops in Burundi. Featured success stories on CTCN projects from 2025, as highlighted on the CTCN website, include initiatives enabling farmers to harness artificial intelligence to better manage climate shocks in Malawi and Nepal.¹⁸

20. In December 2025, the CTCN and UNEP published a report on the Climate Change and Security Programme funded by the European Union (UNEP and CTCN, 2025), which examines the impacts of technical assistance support on conflict-affected communities and features stories on the transfer of agricultural technologies in farming communities in Cameroon and Nigeria.

D. Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism

21. The WIM Executive Committee continued to integrate agriculture and food security as a cross-cutting element into the implementation of its five-year rolling workplan,¹⁹ with its five thematic expert groups also taking it into account in their work.

22. The Executive Committee published three knowledge products in 2025 relevant to objectives (a), (d), (e) and (g):

(a) An updated compendium on comprehensive risk management approaches, which identifies food insecurity due to drought as a specific and identifiable impact of climate change that manifests itself in various forms of loss and damage. The compendium includes a case study on the application of a methodology for loss and damage assessment in agriculture to extreme climate events in Uruguay (WIM Executive Committee, 2025a);

(b) A technical guide on accessing financial resources for averting, minimizing and addressing the impacts of displacement associated with the adverse effects of climate change, which analyses, inter alia, how climate change impacts on agricultural production can drive displacement by identifying disruptions to food availability within affected communities (WIM Executive Committee, 2025b);

(c) A technical guide on sea level rise, highlighting the impacts thereof on, inter alia, food security, including disrupted food webs, declining seafood quality affecting health, and shifts in traditional food practices leading to cultural loss (WIM Executive Committee, 2025c).

23. In relation to objectives (b–c), the Executive Committee strengthened its collaboration with organizations specialized in agriculture by engaging FAO in its technical expert group on comprehensive risk management in September 2025. Under its third plan of action,²⁰ the group plans to develop, by 2027, methodological frameworks for assessing loss and damage in agrifood systems, to be led by FAO. The Executive Committee also organized an expert presentation by FAO held at its 23rd meeting, covering climate finance for accelerating agrifood system transformation.²¹

24. In addition, the Executive Committee organized events, dialogues and a webinar aimed at showcasing key findings of published knowledge products and gathering

[innovation-accelerator-afcia](#).

¹⁸ See <https://www.ctc-n.org/whats-happening/news/malawi-saves-lives-using-digitization-and-ai-understand-flood-risks> and <https://www.ctc-n.org/whats-happening/news/nepal-faster-flood-farmers-harness-ai-weather-climate-shocks>.

¹⁹ Contained in document [FCCC/SB/2022/2/Add.2](#), annex I.

²⁰ [FCCC/SB/2022/2/Add.1](#), annex III.

²¹ The presentation is available at <https://unfccc.int/event/WIMExCom23>.

information needed to implement its mandate. These events, dialogues and webinar, which covered aspects of food security and agriculture in a cross-cutting manner, brought together a wide range of entities in the field of loss and damage, promoting collaboration and complementarity of work.²²

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

25. Activities undertaken under the Baku Workplan of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform contributed to work on agriculture and food security. At COP 30, the FWG convened the Fifth Annual Gathering of Knowledge Holders,²³ the Fifth Annual Dialogue,²⁴ the Seventh-Generation Round Table²⁵ and the Intergenerational Dialogue,²⁶ at which agricultural practices were highlighted as climate solutions, thereby contributing to objective (e). Examples of such agricultural practices are the Indigenous “Milpa” intercropping system in Central America; adaptive farming practices by Naga communities in north-eastern India; community mangrove restoration in Kiribati; rotational farming and forest restoration by the Hin Lad Nai communities in northern Thailand; youth-led heat-resilient coral restoration in Tuvalu; and Indigenous land stewardship by the Khanty people in West Siberia, all of which strengthen food security, ecosystems and climate resilience.

26. At its 14th meeting, the FWG received contributions under the LCIPP on climate action related to agriculture and food security. These related to, inter alia, Indigenous-led resilient food system initiatives in Central and South America aimed at conserving climate-resilient crops; climate-resilient farming and herding practices by Indigenous Peoples in Nepal’s Himalayan region; and women-led mangrove restoration efforts in Benin, Cameroon and Togo that support fisheries, biodiversity and local livelihoods.

F. Fund for responding to Loss and Damage

27. The FRLD Board established the Barbados Implementation Modalities in 2025, which represent the start-up phase of the Fund. At COP 30, the first call for funding requests under the Modalities was launched,²⁷ with activities eligible for funding including those that respond to economic and non-economic loss and damage, as well as those focused on priority gaps in the current institutional landscape supporting responses to loss and damage, which may include interventions related to agriculture and food security. Further insights into the Fund’s portfolio of activities will emerge as funding requests are received.

28. The Barbados Implementation Modalities funding criteria are consistent with objectives (a), (c) and (d).²⁸ The first criterion promotes bottom-up, country-led approaches to address loss and damage, ensuring that interventions are guided by national needs, priorities and systems. The second focuses on expected results and impacts, ensuring social and environmental co-benefits, gender-responsiveness and benefits for vulnerable communities, while the third promotes complementarity and coherence of efforts at the national level to avoid duplication and reduce fragmentation.

29. Related to objective (b), the Board of the Fund decided that countries may access the Fund in partnership with entities accredited by the AF, the GCF and the GEF. Such access is

²² A list of these events, dialogues and webinar can be found in annex I.

²³ See <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcipp-fifth-annual-gathering-knowledge-holders-coordination-meeting-ambitious-and-just-climate>.

²⁴ See <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcipp-fifth-annual-dialogue-indigenous-peoples-local-communities-parties-constituted-bodies>.

²⁵ See <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcipp-annual-seventh-generation-round-table-intergenerational-knowledge-exchange-collective>.

²⁶ See <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcipp-annual-intergenerational-dialogue-co-creating-actionable-pathways-incorporating-diverse>.

²⁷ The press release is available at <https://www.frlld.org/press-releases>.

²⁸ See FRLD Board document FRLD/BIM/1.

designed to increase engagement with the Fund and promote collaboration and synergies between the Fund and other climate funds implementing activities relating to agriculture and food security.

30. The secretariat of the Fund is in the process of developing a results measurement framework for the Barbados Implementation Modalities, which may include indicators for responses to loss and damage that relate to agriculture, food security.

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

31. Implementation of the Food Systems Integrated Program,²⁹ established in 2024 under GEF-8 with USD 282 million in financing, advanced in 2025 to address key drivers of unsustainability across food systems, which is relevant to objective (a). A workshop was held in March 2025 to launch the Global Coordination Project for the Program, aimed at ensuring a clear understanding of the vision and approach for the Program. By August 2025, all 32 country projects under the Program had received final endorsement, enabling their implementation to begin. In September 2025, the first global meeting under the Program was held, focusing on strengthening collaboration across countries and laying the foundations for achieving transformational impact at scale. The GEF Independent Evaluation Office advanced its evaluation of GEF food system programmes from GEF-6 to GEF-8 to determine their comprehensiveness and assess the effectiveness of their design and implementation for addressing environmental challenges across production and value chains.³⁰

32. Also relevant to objective (a) is work under the Sahel RESILAND programme,³¹ which was approved in 2025 with USD 20 million in LDCF grant financing. The programme aims to strengthen climate resilience and livelihoods in Chad and Mali through transboundary climate-smart landscape restoration and community-led land management, while increasing women's participation in non-timber forest product and fisheries value chains. It is being implemented in collaboration with representatives of the African-led Great Green Wall initiative and has leveraged over USD 400 million in World Bank co-financing, enabling broader regional engagement, including with Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger. The programme is expected to benefit more than 2 million people.

33. The draft GEF-9 adaptation programming strategy for the LDCF and the SCCF³² identifies agriculture and food systems as one of three priority themes, with a focus on systemic, climate-smart approaches to agriculture and food systems that enhance productivity, reduce vulnerability and strengthen rural livelihoods. Overall, the programming strategy aims to support integration of climate information and early warning systems into agricultural planning, helping farmers anticipate and respond to climate shocks. Relevant to objective (d), under the programming strategy the LDCF and the SCCF will help countries to develop inclusive adaptation finance mechanisms that connect smallholder farmers and communities to tailored climate-smart agricultural investments that (1) focus on data-driven and participatory approaches, (2) strengthen farmers organizations and (3) leverage nature-based solutions to restore degraded landscapes, strengthen water and soil management, and enhance ecosystem-level resilience.

34. Relevant to objective (c), the GEF Council decided at its December 2025 meeting that, under the GEF-8 Work Program for the GEF Trust Fund, USD 15 million will be allocated for a non-grant investment project to incentivize the adoption of regenerative farming practices.³³ This project will mobilize actors across the agricultural value chain, such as processors, aggregators and agricultural producers, using de-risked loans and sustainability-linked interest rates, to incentivize environmental benefits. The project will also promote on-lending models, under which agribusinesses will provide finance to their farmer suppliers, thereby aligning incentives and finance across the entire value chain. It

²⁹ See <https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/11214>.

³⁰ See GEF Council document GEF/E/C.70/02.

³¹ See <https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/sahel-resiland>.

³² Contained in LDCF/SCCF Council document GEF/LDCF.SCCF/02/SM3/01.

³³ See GEF Council document GEF/C.70/03.

builds on and aligns with the GEF-7 Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration Impact Program³⁴ to draw on established platforms and networks, and lessons learned.

35. Relevant to objective (g), several thematic resources were published under the GEF-7 Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration Impact Program. These include the Sustainable Coffee Challenge annual report (Sustainable Coffee Challenge, 2025), an information brief on deforestation-free commodity supply chains in the Peruvian Amazon,³⁵ an event summary on catalysing sustainable livestock transformation through private sector investment³⁶ and briefing notes on palm oil, soy, cattle, coffee and cocoa.³⁷ The GEF secretariat has likewise contributed to strengthening the knowledge base on food system transformation by publishing a report on advancing integrated approaches to food security and resilient food systems (GEF, 2025) and an information brochure on transforming food systems and empowering youth in Africa.³⁸ The GEF secretariat also attended Africa Food Systems Forum 2025,³⁹ which is relevant to objectives (b), (c) and (e). The Forum highlighted views, lessons learned and innovations emerging from GEF integrated programming and agriculture-related projects supported by GEF funding.

H. Green Climate Fund

36. Related to objective (a), GCF programming for agriculture and food security adopts a holistic approach, integrating adaptation and mitigation components while promoting food security, resilience and the inclusion in action of vulnerable groups, Indigenous Peoples and small-scale farmers. In 2025, the GCF Board approved 19 adaptation and cross-cutting funding proposals for projects pertaining to sectors directly relevant to agriculture and food security. The approved projects are expected to support more than 115 million people either directly or indirectly, result in the restoration or improved ecosystem management of 28 million hectares of terrestrial forest, non-forest, freshwater and coastal-marine areas and avoid emissions of approximately 120 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent. The projects represent USD 1.23 billion in GCF commitments, of which USD 241 million will be implemented through direct access entities and USD 154 million processed under the GCF Simplified Approval Process.

37. In 2025, the GCF portfolio of projects relating to agriculture and food security featured the deployment of a wide range of technologies and solutions, including solar irrigation and biodigesters in Mali, glacial monitoring systems under the Glaciers to Farms programme, solutions for the reduction of food loss across Africa, and climate-resilient crops, water harvesting and climate information systems in conflict-affected areas such as southern Iraq. These technologies and solutions were complemented by capacity-building and business development support, with efforts made to ensure the inclusion of women and youth, with a view to ensuring sustainable impacts.

38. Relevant to objective (b), the GCF continues to implement its operational framework for strengthening complementarity and enhancing coherence with the operations and processes of other climate finance institutions⁴⁰ and to provide annual updates on progress in this regard.⁴¹ Of the 19 projects approved in 2025, several demonstrate strong complementarity and coherence with other multilateral climate funds, such as Kenya's National Agricultural Value Chain Development Project, which builds on a GEF-7 project ; the multi-country Early Warnings for All project, which builds on action taken under

³⁴ See <https://www.thegef.org/newsroom/publications/food-systems-land-use-and-restoration-impact-program>.

³⁵ Available at <https://www.folur.org/knowledge/peru-deforestation-free-commodity-supply-chains-peruvian-amazon>.

³⁶ Available at <https://www.folur.org/index.php/knowledge/catalyzing-sustainable-livestock-transformation-through-private-sector-investment>.

³⁷ Available at <https://www.folur.org/index.php/knowledge>.

³⁸ Available at <https://www.thegef.org/newsroom/publications/transforming-food-systems-and-empowering-youth-africa>.

³⁹ See <https://afs-forum.org/summit/2025/>.

⁴⁰ Contained in GCF Board decision B.17/04, annex II.

⁴¹ See GCF Board document GCF/B.40/Inf.13/Add.02 for the 2024 update.

previous GEF–LDCF investments; and the Mirova Sustainable Land Fund 2, which is being supported with GEF technical assistance.

39. With regard to objective (c), the GCF operates through its network of partners, including national, regional and international implementing entities. National designated authorities provide strategic oversight of GCF activities and communicate national priorities, while accredited entities⁴² develop funding proposals and oversee project management and monitoring. In 2025, the GCF secretariat approved five Project Preparation Facility proposals to support the development of agriculture- and food-related funding proposals in Benin, Namibia, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Sao Tome and Principe. This support is designed to address capacity gaps in project formulation by developing a strong climate rationale, strengthening technical and economic analysis, and translating national priorities into implementation-ready investment designs. Four of these proposals support direct access entities, further strengthening country-driven project preparation.

40. Related to objective (d), the GCF continued to deploy its Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, the world’s largest climate action capacity-building initiative, which includes support for strengthening enabling environments for climate-resilient agriculture and food systems. Through the Programme, the GCF reinforces upstream planning and institutional capacity, thus supporting the integration of agriculture and food security into national adaptation frameworks. The Programme also addresses challenges identified by countries in these areas and enables them to build the necessary capacity and enabling environment for accessing the necessary resources, including under the GCF. Readiness activities are increasingly supporting the development of bankable adaptation investments, including de-risking instruments such as green and resilience bonds, insurance mechanisms and concessional finance strategies. In total, 41 readiness proposals totalling USD 62 million were approved in 2025 across 37 countries, including 21 directly supporting NAP processes, amounting to approximately USD 44 million.

41. Relevant to objective (e), the GCF network of accredited entities includes international applied agriculture research centres such as CGIAR, as well as organizations with practical technical and financial expertise in agriculture and food security. The projects approved by the GCF in 2025 are aimed at unlocking financial and technical innovation, with support being expanded from, for example, yield and irrigation improvements to systems-level approaches to integrating resilient agroecological and climate-smart practices across the entire value chain. Project examples include transforming climate-resilient and low-carbon agricultural value chains in Kenya’s Lake Region Economic Bloc and establishing climate-smart agriculture finance facilities in Senegal. The portfolio also reflects a strategic use of multiple financial instruments, including grants, loans, equity and guarantees, alongside continued innovation in climate finance structuring.

42. In relation to objective (f), projects approved by the GCF in 2025 have a strong emphasis on including vulnerable groups in the design of the activities and ensuring that they benefit from project implementation. Initiatives such as Great Green Wall prioritize participatory approaches to the restoration of communal and smallholder land and ensuring women’s inclusion in the site selection and implementation of project activities. GCF projects in Cambodia and Dominica promote climate-resilient agriculture through early warning systems, rural infrastructure and knowledge hubs, while also setting explicit gender and social equity targets.

43. Relevant to objective (g), annual performance reports are required to be submitted for all GCF-supported projects, ensuring transparent monitoring of progress in implementing the projects, as well as the results and impacts thereof, and enabling continued learning and accountability with regard to the delivery of climate action in agriculture and food security under the Convention. Furthermore, the GCF manages an Open Data Library,⁴³ providing an up-to-date overview of projects, programmes, funding and impact by region, project size and implementing entity. The GCF submits an annual report to the COP to provide updates on how it has advanced in delivering on its mandates from the COP and the CMA.

⁴² See <https://www.greenclimate.fund/about/partners/ac>.

⁴³ See <https://data.greenclimate.fund/public>.

I. Katowice Committee on Impacts

44. Relevant to objective (e), the KCI published a brief on climate policy impact assessment that discusses the potential impacts of climate policies on the agriculture, forestry and land-use sectors and methodologies for assessing them, including participatory approaches to capturing gender-differentiated impacts (UNFCCC-KCI, 2026).

45. Two ongoing KCI case studies in Brazil and Nigeria have links to agriculture and food security, which also relates to objective (e). These studies assess the impacts of Brazil's agricultural credit programme on sustainable farming, diversification and just transitions in the agriculture sector, and the use of climate economy models in Nigeria to identify resilient, job-rich economic activities and investment opportunities, including in agriculture.

46. At SB 62, the KCI held a workshop to discuss assessments of the impacts of the implementation of response measures,⁴⁴ which also covered methodologies for assessing the impacts of climate policies on people in vulnerable situations, such as women, youth, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, including policies in the agriculture and forestry sectors.

J. Least Developed Countries Expert Group

47. Relevant to objectives (a), (d) and (g), the LEG continued to help Parties develop adaptation strategies, including through the NAP-SDG iFrame,⁴⁵ which provides entry points to addressing agriculture and food security through a holistic approach aligned with national priorities, the Sustainable Development Goals and the thematic targets of the global goal on adaptation under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience.⁴⁶

48. At NAP Expo 2025, the LEG held a keynote address on adaptation strategies and financing for a resilient food future,⁴⁷ which is relevant to objectives (b–c). The Expo also featured a technical session by Clim Eat on pathways to climate-resilient and nutrition-secure food systems, exploring how NAPs can drive nutrition-sensitive climate action by integrating food systems into adaptation planning.⁴⁸

49. In relation to objectives (e–g), the LEG produces annual reports on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.⁴⁹ Of the 67 developing countries that had submitted NAPs as at 30 September 2025, agriculture and food systems were the priority areas most frequently cited therein (LEG, 2025). The reports also include a dedicated section on experience in addressing the thematic targets of the global goal on adaptation through NAPs, including to support the attainment of sustainable food and nutrition security for all.

K. Paris Committee on Capacity-building

50. Relevant to objectives (a), (c) and (g), a webinar entitled “Unlock Enablers’ Power to Triple Climate Action for an Agile Sustainable Future: Renewables-Driven Resilient Agri-food Systems through Net Zero” was delivered by partners of the PCCB as part of the PCCB Network’s work.⁵⁰

⁴⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/event/RM/impact-assessment-intergen-equity-gender-youth-localcommunity-ip>.

⁴⁵ See <https://ndcpartnership.org/knowledge-portal/climate-toolbox/integrative-framework-naps-and-sdgs>.

⁴⁶ Decision [2/CMA.5](#).

⁴⁷ See <https://expo.napcentral.org/2025/event/2-1-2/>.

⁴⁸ See <https://expo.napcentral.org/2025/event/4-2-2/>.

⁴⁹ See, for example, documents [FCCC/SBI/2024/23](#) and [FCCC/SBI/2025/7](#).

⁵⁰ See <https://unfccc.int/event/unlock-enablers-power-to-triple-climate-action-for-an-agile-sustainable-future-renewables-driven>. A summary of key gaps, needs, solutions and best practices identified during the webinar can be found at <https://unfccc.int/documents/648813>.

L. Santiago network

51. Multiple requests for technical assistance were received under the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, several of which were highly relevant to agriculture and food security. The requests pertained to managing data on loss and damage, developing frameworks for early warning systems and developing project proposals for addressing loss and damage in the agriculture and related sectors.

52. In 2025, the Advisory Board of the Santiago network decided that the Santiago network secretariat will have a regional presence, enabled through United Nations offices; decided on an approach to the Santiago network determining the minimum percentage of technical assistance directed to communities particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change; and approved the Santiago network strategy 2026–2028.⁵¹ In developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, including in the areas of agriculture and food security, this approach will enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of technical assistance catalysed under the network.

M. Standing Committee on Finance

53. The SCF undertook activities relevant to the SJWA, focusing on enhancing climate action and providing support pertaining to agriculture and food systems, with a particular emphasis on groups vulnerable to climate change impacts.

54. For example, the 2025 SCF Forum,⁵² held in September 2025, on the topic accelerating climate action and resilience through financing for sustainable food systems and agriculture, promoted a holistic and inclusive approach to addressing agriculture and food security in the context of climate change that takes into account regional, national and local circumstances and recognizes adaptation as a priority for vulnerable groups, including small-scale farmers, Indigenous Peoples and women.

55. The Forum brought together Parties, financial institutions, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and other stakeholders to exchange knowledge, experience, best practices and lessons learned related to financing for sustainable food systems and agriculture and scaling up the mobilization and delivery of climate finance for agriculture and food security.

56. At SB 63, the co-facilitators of the SCF Forum presented the key outcomes of the Forum. At the same sessions, the SCF initiated preparatory work for the seventh Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows, to be delivered in 2026. The general outline of the report⁵³ includes provisions related to agriculture, forestry and land use.

N. Technology Executive Committee

57. Agriculture continued to be a key thematic area of the work of the TEC. Related to objectives (d) and (g), and building on its collaboration with FAO, which resulted in a 2024 report on climate technologies for agrifood system transformation (TEC and FAO, 2024), the TEC planned the development of a toolkit for scaling up climate technology solutions in the agrifood sector. The toolkit aims to stimulate investment by illustrating how climate technologies can be applied within agrifood systems and value chains and by linking technology pathways to investment opportunities and financing mechanisms. The objective is to translate global technology and finance ambitions in the agrifood sector into actionable, context-specific solutions.

⁵¹ See Santiago network Advisory Board document SNAB/2025/05/16. The strategy is contained in Santiago network Advisory Board document SNAB/2025/05/05/Rev.1.

⁵² See <https://unfccc.int/event/2025-forum-of-the-standing-committee-on-finance>. The report on the Forum, which captures key discussions and messages, is contained in document [FCCC/CP/2025/9/Add.4–FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/13/Add.4](https://unfccc.int/event/2025-forum-of-the-standing-committee-on-finance).

⁵³ Contained in document [FCCC/CP/2025/9–FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/13](https://unfccc.int/event/2025-forum-of-the-standing-committee-on-finance), annex I.

III. Work undertaken under initiatives of Presidencies of the Conference of the Parties and by high-level champions

58. This chapter synthesizes submissions from representatives of initiatives of COP Presidencies and by high-level champions made through the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal on activities related to the SJWA undertaken in 2025 in response to the invitation referred to in paragraph 4 above.⁵⁴

A. Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation Partnership

59. The aim of the FAST Partnership is to facilitate the transformation of agricultural and food systems by 2030 with a view to making them more resilient, climate-friendly and secure. The Partnership is governed through a global, multi-stakeholder structure and comprises a Board and a Task Force hosted by FAO. As at 31 December 2025, the members of the FAST Partnership consisted of 23 governments, 16 intergovernmental and civil society organizations, 3 multilateral development banks and 2 farmers organizations.

60. Relevant to objective (a), the Partnership organized and participated in several events aimed at promoting interconnected solutions for agrifood systems, including a high-level event at COP 30⁵⁵ and a session on scaling up systemic and holistic climate action for improving nutrition at Rome Nutrition Week.⁵⁶ The Partnership also serves as the implementing mechanism of RAIZ and the Baku Harmoniya Climate Initiative for Farmers, helping, in line with objective (b), to ensure coherence of efforts under these initiatives, the UNFCCC process, activities by development finance actors and implementation of national priorities.

61. Relevant to objective (c), the Partnership convened three Board meetings and one annual member meeting,⁵⁷ with active participation by farmers organizations. In May 2025, the Partnership organized a workshop on bridging collaboration on improving climate finance access⁵⁸ and launched an interactive online tool mapping agriculture-related initiatives.⁵⁹ In June, it published a report on the outcome of online discussions among Partnership members on gaps and challenges related to accelerating climate finance (FAST Partnership, 2025).

62. Relevant to objective (d), under the FAST Partnership joint climate finance consultation series member countries, farmers organizations and technical partners across Africa, Asia, and Latin America worked to co-create a multi-country, donor-ready portfolio for agrifood system transformation.

63. The Partnership contributed to achieving objective (e) by publishing a FAO-led analysis on climate-related development finance for agrifood systems, aimed at facilitating high-level policy dialogue and strategic investment decisions (Galbiati et al., 2025).

B. Baku Harmoniya Climate Initiative for Farmers

64. The Baku Harmoniya Climate Initiative for Farmers was launched by the COP 29 Presidency to help farmers, villages and rural communities around the world navigate the many initiatives, networks and programmes supporting climate-resilient agrifood system transformation. The Initiative is hosted by FAO and forms part of the FAST Partnership.

⁵⁴ Available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/workstreams/agriculture/sharm-el-sheikh-online-portal>.

⁵⁵ See <https://enb.iisd.org/ministerial-fastccac-scaling-practical-solutions-resilient-agri-food-systems-COP30>.

⁵⁶ See <https://www.fao.org/food-agriculture-sustainable-transformation-partnership/news-and-events/events/detail/rome-nutrition-week---side-event/en>.

⁵⁷ See <https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/4953f6af-a975-4be0-8205-c3db8fab1220>.

⁵⁸ For the workshop report see FAO, 2025.

⁵⁹ See <https://www.fao.org/food-agriculture-sustainable-transformation-partnership/resources/initiatives-mapping/en>.

65. In 2025, meetings and events were held to support the implementation of the Initiative, including the 4th Agribusiness Development Forum: The Road to Harmoniya, aimed at promoting the development of innovative financing mechanisms for sustainable agribusiness, encouraging the provision and use of green subsidies and strengthening relevant public–private partnerships. Representatives of the Initiative also participated in FAST member meetings with a view to enhancing coordination and coherence of efforts to improve access to climate finance for agrifood systems.

66. Under the Initiative, several projects were initiated in Azerbaijan, including a two-year project for building and scaling up artificial intelligence applications in agriculture and a programme for developing a comprehensive farm sustainability measurement system.

C. Resilient Agriculture Investment for Net-Zero Land Degradation

67. RAIZ is a global multi-stakeholder initiative launched under the COP 30 Action Agenda to accelerate investment at scale in the restoration of degraded agricultural lands.⁶⁰ RAIZ collaborates with governments, investors and leading initiatives on achieving the goal under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification of restoring 250 million hectares of farmland by 2030 on the one hand and laying the foundations for sustainable food production on the other.

68. Under RAIZ, the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification developed a mapping tool⁶¹ with technical support from FAO and other partners to help stakeholders across agrifood value chains to swiftly and accurately identify areas with the greatest potential for productive restoration. Following COP 30, development of the tool continued taking into account feedback received at the Conference, with a focus on prototyping features for ranking restoration priorities by socioeconomic and biophysical indicators, aimed at maximizing outcomes and investment returns of restoration initiatives.

IV. Work undertaken by relevant international organizations

69. This chapter synthesizes submissions from relevant international organizations made through the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal on activities related to the SJWA undertaken in 2025 in response to the invitation referred to in paragraph 3 above. In 2025, five submissions were received from three international organizations.

A. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

70. FAO provided technical support and capacity development for the formulation and implementation of agrifood-systems-related components of NAPs and NDCs to 53 countries, including through the FAO–UNDP Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture through Nationally Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plans⁶² and the Food Security and Agriculture: Accelerating Adaptation⁶³ programmes. The Nature-positive Agrifood Systems Toolkit⁶⁴ and the Climate Change Knowledge Hub⁶⁵ were updated to include practical guidance for strengthening, aligning and implementing NDCs, NAPs and national biodiversity strategies and action plans by implementing climate- and nature-positive agrifood system actions.

71. FAO facilitates access to climate finance through funding channels such as the GCF and the GEF. In 2025, climate projects within the FAO GCF portfolio amounted to over USD 400 million, including USD 150 million for the Scaling-Up Resilience in Africa’s Great

⁶⁰ See <https://www.fao.org/climate-change/fao-at-cop30/raiz/about-raiz/en>.

⁶¹ Available at <https://viewer.geogli.com/>.

⁶² See <https://www.fao.org/in-action/scala/en>.

⁶³ See <https://www.fao.org/in-action/saga/>.

⁶⁴ <https://agrifood-systems-toolkit.panda.org/>.

⁶⁵ <https://openknowledge.fao.org/info/climate-change>.

Green Wall initiative. As at 31 December 2025, the total FAO GEF portfolio consisted of more than USD 2 billion in grant financing and USD 14 billion in co-financing.

72. In 2025, FAO supported regional negotiator dialogues in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America under the Enhancing Agrifood Negotiations project, funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development; and contributed to technical discussions under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme on indicators for measuring process achieved towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision [2/CMA.5](#), including the target on food and agriculture set out in paragraph 9(b) of that decision.

B. Crop Trust

73. The Power of Diversity Funding Facility, managed under the Crop Trust, is a multi-donor initiative dedicated to conserving, cultivating and promoting the consumption of relatively neglected opportunity crops – which have the potential to boost the climate resilience of farming systems and diversification of diets – across Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

C. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

74. OECD published three knowledge products related to agriculture and food security:

(a) Analysis of the global food loss and waste policy environment, based on a survey of 42 national ministries and the European Commission (OECD, 2025a);

(b) Publication on measuring the carbon footprint of agrifood products, including an analysis of steps needed to establish a reliable and promote the broad adoption of a system for this purpose (OECD, 2025b);

(c) Updated inventory of mitigation actions in the agriculture, forestry and other land use sector, with around two thirds of the policies in the data set specifically targeting the agriculture sector (OECD, 2025c).

V. Financial allocations and needs, and challenges in and barriers to accessing support for finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building, including measures for addressing barriers

75. This chapter synthesizes information contained in the submissions referred to in paragraphs 3–4 above on, inter alia, financial allocations and needs, and challenges in and barriers to accessing support for finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building relevant to climate action on agriculture and food security, considering the vulnerability of farmers and other groups vulnerable to climate change impacts, especially small-scale farmers, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women, and youth and children, and the measures taken to address such barriers.

76. The information considered also includes the submissions from international organizations and representatives of initiatives of COP Presidencies on 48 initiatives, projects and policies made via the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal using the dedicated submission template.⁶⁶ Of these, 48 per cent had the aim of sharing information, 38 per cent of offering collaboration, 25 per cent of seeking collaboration, 17 per cent of seeking funding and 2 per cent of offering funding.⁶⁷ Those that were seeking funding indicated USD 3–10 billion in funding needs.⁶⁸ Of those seeking collaboration, 83 per cent were related to capacity-

⁶⁶ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/647124>.

⁶⁷ Submitters were able to indicate multiple purposes and collaboration areas in each submission.

⁶⁸ Submitters were able to indicate a range for the amount of funding sought.

building, 58 per cent to knowledge exchange and 17 per cent to technology transfer. A detailed list of the submissions is presented in annex III.

77. Of all the submissions made in response to the invitations in paragraphs 3–4 above, several discuss financial flows and financial needs pertaining to agriculture and food security. For example, the FAST Partnership, citing Galbiati et al. (2025), note that the provision of climate-related development finance for agrifood systems rose by just 1 per cent between 2022 and 2023 (from USD 27.3 billion to USD 27.6 billion), which resulted in the agrifood sector's share of total climate finance decreasing. In their report, the TEC and FAO stress that funding levels remain insufficient to enable large-scale deployment of climate technologies in agrifood systems, particularly in developing countries, resulting in a persistent gap between technological potential and implementation (TEC and FAO, 2024). Discussions at the 2025 SCF Forum also highlighted persistent challenges in mobilizing and accessing climate finance for sustainable food systems and agriculture, particularly for small-scale farmers, Indigenous Peoples, local communities and women farmers.⁶⁹

78. Barriers to accessing finance for agrifood systems were cited as, inter alia, the imbalanced allocation of climate finance, whereby the most climate-vulnerable groups (including women, Indigenous Peoples and small-scale farmers) and countries are not the primary beneficiaries, as well as the limited availability of appropriate financial instruments and lack of technical knowledge required to access them (Galbiati et al., 2025). Structural challenges were noted as including complex funding structures, capacity and data gaps, youth-specific obstacles and limited participation of groups on the front lines of climate change in the design of climate finance systems. (FAST Partnership, 2025). In their report, the TEC and FAO note that high upfront costs and long payback periods are making many climate technologies less attractive to private investors, while smallholders, small and medium-sized companies and local innovators are facing barriers such as limited access to credit, lack of collateral, weak financial literacy and poorly tailored financial products (TEC and FAO, 2024). Participants at the 2025 SCF Forum identified barriers related to challenges in meeting accreditation and fiduciary requirements, fragmented funding landscapes, and difficulties in aligning available financial instruments with local needs and long-term transformation objectives.⁷⁰

79. To overcome these barriers, the FAST Partnership emphasize the need for multi-year, inclusive finance options aligned with national priorities and local knowledge, as well as solutions co-created with vulnerable groups to empower them as active decision makers (FAST Partnership, 2025). In their report, the TEC and FAO highlight that public finance plays a catalytic role in de-risking investments, supporting early-stage and locally adapted technologies and crowding in private capital, while multilateral development banks and climate finance mechanisms are essential for piloting and scaling up climate technologies and strengthening national innovation systems (TEC and FAO, 2024). Access to finance is noted as being closely linked to alignment with national climate priorities, including NDCs, NAPs and technology needs assessments. In their report, UNDP and the CTCN Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (2025) note that successful replication and scaling up of technologies requires government ownership, coordination across entities and sectors, and diversified funding, including through multi-stage funding mechanisms, blended finance models and early engagement of private sector actors to build interest, ownership and investment readiness.

80. Discussions at the 2025 SCF Forum underscored the needs to scale up grant-based support, concessional finance and blended finance approaches; to strengthen capacity-building support, technical assistance and enabling environments; and to improve access to finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support for climate action in agriculture and food systems.⁷¹

81. Information on measures taken to address barriers to accessing support for finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building can be found in chapters II–III of this report. For example, relating to some of the barriers most frequently cited in the

⁶⁹ See document [FCCC/CP/2025/9/Add.4–FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/13/Add.4](#).

⁷⁰ See document [FCCC/CP/2025/9/Add.4–FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/13/Add.4](#).

⁷¹ See document [FCCC/CP/2025/9/Add.4–FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/13/Add.4](#).

submissions, measures taken to enhance access to finance can be found in paragraphs 12, 22(b), 39–40, 55, 61 and 71 above; measures on promoting innovative financial models can be found in paragraphs 12, 33, 34 and 65 above; technology support measures are available in paragraphs 16, 19–20, 37 and 57 above; and information on financial allocations and project portfolios are captured in paragraphs 13–16, 31, 34, 40 and 71 above.

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.¹

Table 1
Contributions from the Adaptation Committee

Type of contribution	Reference
Reports	2025 Report of the Adaptation Committee. Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/650157 .
Policy brief	<i>NAP task force. 2024. Progress, good practices and lessons learned, challenges and opportunities in the application of traditional knowledge, knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local knowledge systems in adaptation.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/642260 .
Online portal	<i>The Adaptation Committee's Interactive Portal on the State of Adaptation Action by Parties.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/adaptation_country_portal .
Presentation delivered at the 2025 in-session workshop under the SJWA	<i>Systemic and holistic approaches to implementation of climate action on agriculture, food systems1 and food security, understanding, cooperation and integration into plans.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/event/workshop-on-systemic-and-holistic-approaches-to-implementation-of-climate-action-on-agriculture-food .

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.² Since 1 January 2019 the AF has served the Paris Agreement.³

Table 2
Contributions from the Adaptation Fund and the Adaptation Fund Board

Type of contribution	Reference
Project document	<i>Enhancing the Resilience of Vulnerable Small Island Communities to Climate Change Hazards (ENRICH).</i> [Project approved in 2025]. Available at https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/increasing-climate-resilience-and-adaptive-capacity-among-farming-and-fishing-communities-in-grenada/ .
	<i>Increasing Climate Change Resilience in the Agricultural sector of Bosnia and Herzegovina – Staza.</i> [Project approved in 2025]. Available at https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/increasing-climate-change-resilience-in-the-agricultural-sector-of-bosnia-and-herzegovina-staza/ .

* Not formally edited.

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

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

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

Type of contribution	Reference
	<i>Resilient Food Systems through Climate Services for Agriculture in Uzbekistan</i> . [Project approved in 2025]. Available at https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/resilient-food-systems-through-climate-services-for-agriculture-in-uzbekistan .
	<i>Sustainable Pasture Management and Adaptation with Resilient Technologies for Herders in Mongolia (SMART-Herders)</i> . [Project approved in 2025]. Available at https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/sustainable-pasture-management-and-adaptation-with-resilient-technologies-for-herders-in-mongolia-smart-herders/ .
	<i>Rise Up Climate: Empowering Communities Through Learning and Innovation in Costa Rica</i> . [Project approved in 2025]. Available at https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/278894/
	<i>Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity of Coastal Communities of Cuba and Panama to Climate Change through the Binational Exchange of Best Practices for Climate Management and Local Food Security</i> . [Project approved in 2025]. Available at https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/strengthening-the-adaptive-capacity-of-coastal-communities-of-cuba-and-panama-to-climate-change-through-the-binational-exchange-of-best-practices-for-climate-management-and-local-food-security/
	<i>Improving adaptive capacity of vulnerable and food-insecure populations in Lesotho Phase II (IACoV-2)</i> . [Project approved in 2025]. Available at https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/improving-adaptive-capacity-of-vulnerable-and-food-insecure-populations-in-lesotho-phase-ii-iacov-2/
Fund performance report	<i>Annual Performance Report 2025</i> . Available at https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/annual-performance-report-2025 .
Presentation delivered at the 2025 in-session workshop under the SJWA	<i>Adaptation Fund portfolio in the agriculture sector</i> . Available at https://unfccc.int/event/workshop-on-systemic-and-holistic-approaches-to-implementation-of-climate-action-on-agriculture-food .

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.⁴

Table 3
Contributions from the Climate Technology Centre and Network and its Advisory Board

Type of contribution	Reference
Report	<i>Annual Operating Plan Report 2024</i> . Available at https://www.ctc-n.org/news-events/progress-reports .
	<i>Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (AFCIA) Impact Report 2020–2025</i> . Available at https://www.ctc-n.org/resources/afcia-i-impact-report
	<i>EU-funded Climate Change and Security Programme Impact Report (2025)</i> . Available at https://www.ctc-n.org/resources/eu-funded-climate-change-and-security-programme-impact-report .
Success story	<i>Nepal: Faster Than the Flood: Farmers Harness AI to Weather Climate Shocks (2025)</i> . Available at https://www.ctc-n.org/whats-happening/news/nepal-faster-flood-farmers-harness-ai-weather-climate-shocks
	<i>Malawi saves lives, using digitization and AI to understand flood risk (2025)</i> . Available at https://www.ctc-n.org/whats-happening/news/malawi-saves-lives-using-digitization-and-ai-understand-flood-risks .

⁴ See <https://www.ctc-n.org>.

Type of contribution	Reference
	<i>Growing food without Fear: Hydroponics Sows Peace Where Soil Fails in Northern Nigeria</i> (2025). Available at https://www.ctc-n.org/whats-happening/news/growing-food-without-fear-hydroponics-sows-peace-where-soil-fails-northern .
Technical assistance documentation	<p><i>Eswatini. A feasibility study for the utilization of solar energy for sugarcane irrigation pumping to reduce GHG emissions from the use of carbon rich imported electricity for emerging commercial small cane growers in the Eswatini.</i> Available at https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/projects.</p> <p><i>Ghana. Promoting and upscaling appropriate solar irrigation technology options for smallholder farmers in Ghana through innovative climate adaptation financing mechanisms, a conducive policy framework for technology regulation and tailored training modules.</i> Available at https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/projects.</p> <p><i>Indonesia. Identification of technical practices for climate-smart agriculture in Indonesia.</i> Available at https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/projects</p> <p><i>Maldives. Establishment of a skimming well gallery system for agricultural use in HDh.Nolhivaranfaru of Maldives (AFCIA).</i> Available at https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/projects.</p> <p><i>Nepal. Customized weather and climate information system for climate-resilient agriculture in Nepal (AFCIA).</i> Available at https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/projects.</p> <p><i>Pakistan. Improving adaptive capacities of water sector through surface rainwater harvesting technology adoption (AFCIA).</i> Available at https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/projects.</p> <p><i>South Africa. Tree Monitoring for Climate Adaptation in the City of Mbombela (Pro-bono K).</i> Available at https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/projects.</p> <p><i>Sudan. Strengthening the community-based flood and drought preparedness and early warning system in Sudan using operational and innovative models in addition to Satellite-based transmission technology for real-time automatic water level telemetry system (AFCIA).</i> Available at https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/projects.</p> <p><i>Sudan. Soil erosion valuation to support climate resilient agriculture and food security (AFCIA).</i> Available at https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/projects.</p>

IV. Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism

4. 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.⁵ Its Executive Committee, also established at COP 19, guides the implementation of the functions of the WIM.⁶

Table 4

Contributions from the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism

Type of contribution	Reference
Expert dialogues and technical meetings	<p><i>Third meeting of all thematic expert groups of the WIM Executive Committee</i> (2025). Available at https://unfccc.int/event/3rd-meeting-of-all-thematic-expert-groups-of-the-wim-executive-committee.</p> <p><i>23rd meeting of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage</i> (2025), available at https://unfccc.int/event/WIMExCom23. The meeting featured an expert briefing on climate finance for accelerating the transformation of agrifood. Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Presentation_ExCom23_Bernoux-FAO.pdf.</p> <p><i>NAP Expo 2025, Session 1.4.3 - Human mobility in adaptation and loss and damage.</i> Available at https://expo.napcentral.org/2025/event/1-4-3/.</p>

⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/loss-and-damage/warsaw-international-mechanism>.

⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/wim-excom>.

Type of contribution	Reference
Webinar	<i>Navigating Rising Seas Webinar – Insights from the WIM Executive Committee’s technical guide on sea level rise</i> (2025). Available at https://unfccc.int/event/navigating-rising-seas-insights-from-the-wim-executive-committee-s-technical-guide-on-sea-level-rise .
Side events	<i>Synergies, collaboration, and complementarity across the loss and damage bodies established under the UNFCCC process</i> (2025). Available at https://unfccc.int/event/loss-and-damage-updates-from-frld-sn-and-wim-excom . <i>COP 30 side event - WIM Executive Committee – From knowledge to action</i> (2025). Available at https://unfccc.int/event/wim-executive-committee-from-knowledge-to-action . <i>Stakeholder consultation on the Biennial Transparency Report voluntary guidelines on loss and damage by the WIM Executive Committee -WIM ExCom side event at SB 62</i> (2025). Available at https://unfccc.int/event/stakeholder-consultation-on-draft-voluntary-guidelines-for-loss-and-damage-information-to-inform-the .
Workplan	<i>Five-year rolling workplan for 2023-2027. Included in: Report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts. Addendum</i> (2022). Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/620153 .
Knowledge product	<i>Technical guide on sea level rise</i> (2025). Available at https://unfccc.int/technical-guide-on-sea-level-rise . <i>Compendium on comprehensive risk management approaches – volume 2</i> (2025). Available at https://unfccc.int/compendium-on-comprehensive-risk-management-approaches-volume-2 . <i>Technical guide on accessing financial resources aiming to avert, minimize and address the impacts of displacement associated with the adverse effects of climate change</i> (2026). Available at https://unfccc.int/node/655383 .

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

5. 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.⁷ 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.⁸ COP 24 established the FWG to further operationalize the LCIPP and facilitate the implementation of its functions.⁹

Table 5

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

Type of contribution	Reference
Presentation delivered at the 2025 in-session workshop under the SJWA	<i>Systemic and holistic approaches to implementation of climate action on agriculture, food systems and food security, understanding, cooperation and integration into plans Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform</i> . Available at https://unfccc.int/event/workshop-on-systemic-and-holistic-approaches-to-implementation-of-climate-action-on-agriculture-food .
Mandated Events under the Baku Workplan of the LCIPP	<i>LCIPP Fifth Annual Gathering of Knowledge Holders (Coordination Meeting): Ambitious and Just Climate Action Rooted in Holistic Stewardship</i> (2025). Available at https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcipp-fifth-annual-gathering-knowledge-holders-coordination-meeting-ambitious-and-just-climate . <i>LCIPP Fifth Annual Dialogue for Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Parties, Constituted Bodies, Workstreams and other Contributors: Ambitious and Just Climate Action Rooted in</i>

⁷ Decision [1/CP.21](#), para. 135.

⁸ Decision [2/CP.23](#), paras. 11–12.

⁹ Decision [2/CP.24](#). See <https://lcipp.unfccc.int>.

Type of contribution	Reference
	<i>Holistic Stewardship</i> (2025). Available at https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcipp-fifth-annual-dialogue-indigenous-peoples-local-communities-parties-constituted-bodies .
	<i>LCIPP Annual Seventh-Generation Round Table: Intergenerational Knowledge Exchange for Collective Continuance of Knowledge Systems, Cultural Heritage, and Stewardship with Nature</i> (2025). Available at https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcipp-annual-seventh-generation-round-table-intergenerational-knowledge-exchange-collective .
	<i>LCIPP Annual Intergenerational Dialogue: Co-Creating Actionable Pathways for Incorporating Diverse Knowledge Systems into Ambitious and Just Climate Action</i> (2025). Available at https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcipp-annual-intergenerational-dialogue-co-creating-actionable-pathways-incorporating-diverse .
	<i>Annual Dialogue among Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Parties and other Stakeholders on the Ethical and Equitable Incorporation of Indigenous Values and Knowledge and Local Knowledge Systems in Nationally Determined Contributions</i> (2025). Available at https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/annual-dialogue-among-indigenous-peoples-local-communities-parties-and-other-stakeholders-ethical .
Constituted Body meeting	<i>The 14th meeting of the Facilitative Working Group of the LCIPP</i> (2025). Available at https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/14th-meeting-facilitative-working-group-fwg-14-lcipp .

VI. Fund for responding to Loss and Damage

6. In 2022 the COP and the CMA established the FRLD with a mandate to assist developing nations that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in responding to economic and non-economic loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events. The COP and CMA at its twenty-eighth and fifth sessions, operationalized the Fund as an as entity entrusted with the operation of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, which would also serve the Paris Agreement. The Fund will be accountable to and function under the guidance of the COP and the CMA.

Table 6
Contributions from the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage

Type of contribution	Reference
Funding request documentation	<i>Terms of reference for the call for funding requests under the Barbados Implementation Modalities</i> . Available at https://www.frlld.org/sites/default/files/FRLD_BIM_1_Terms%20of%20Reference_FINAL%20ov%209th%20%281%29.pdf .
	<i>Guidance note on preparing funding requests under the Barbados Implementation Modalities</i> . Available at https://www.frlld.org/sites/default/files/FRLD_BIM_3_Guidance%20for%20preparing%20fundin%20g%20requests_Dec%2015%20%285%29.pdf .

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.¹⁰ The GCF is an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism.

¹⁰ See <https://www.greenclimate.fund>.

Table 7
Contributions from the Green Climate Fund

<i>Type of contribution</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Web page	<p><i>List of approved projects in agriculture and food security.</i> Available at https://www.greenclimate.fund/results/health-food-water-security.</p> <p><i>Publications.</i> Available at https://www.greenclimate.fund/publications.</p> <p><i>National Designated Authorities.</i> Available at https://www.greenclimate.fund/about/partners/nda.</p> <p><i>Accredited Entities.</i> Available at https://www.greenclimate.fund/about/partners/ae.</p> <p><i>GCF Open Data Library.</i> Available at https://data.greenclimate.fund/public.</p>
Report	<p><i>Annual update on complementarity and coherence. GCF/B.40/Inf.13/Add.02 (2024).</i> Available at https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/gcf-b40-inf13-add02.</p>
Strategy	<p><i>Readiness Strategy 2024–2027.</i> Available at https://www.greenclimate.fund/readiness.</p>
Presentation delivered at the 2025 in-session workshop under the SJWA	<p><i>GCF Approaches to Implementation of Climate Action for Agriculture and Food Security.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/event/workshop-on-systemic-and-holistic-approaches-to-implementation-of-climate-action-on-agriculture-food.</p>

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.¹¹ 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

<i>Type of contribution</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Presentation delivered at the 2025 in-session workshop under the SJWA	<p><i>Overview of the global environmental facility's interventions in agriculture and food security.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/event/workshop-on-systemic-and-holistic-approaches-to-implementation-of-climate-action-on-agriculture-food.</p>
Program	<p><i>The Food Systems Integrated Program (FSIP).</i> Available at https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/11214.</p> <p><i>Evaluation of GEF Food Systems Programs.</i> Available at https://www.gefio.org/en/types/evaluations/food-security.</p> <p><i>Sahel RESILAND Program.</i> Available at https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/sahel-resiland.</p>
Strategy and work program	<p><i>2026–2030 LDCF/SCCF Strategy (Third meeting).</i> Available at https://www.thegef.org/events/2026-2030-ldcf-sccf-strategy-third-meeting.</p> <p><i>Work program for GEF trust fund (2025).</i> Available at https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/gef-c-70-03.</p>
Knowledge product	<p><i>Rooted in Resilience: The Sustainable Coffee Challenge Annual Report (2025).</i> Available at https://www.folur.org/knowledge/rooted-resilience-sustainable-coffee-challenge-annual-report.</p>

¹¹ See <https://www.thegef.org>.

Type of contribution	Reference
	<i>Deforestation-free commodity supply chains in the Peruvian Amazon</i> (2025). Available at https://www.folur.org/knowledge/peru-deforestation-free-commodity-supply-chains-peruvian-amazon
	<i>Catalyzing sustainable livestock transformation through private sector investment</i> (2025). Available at https://www.folur.org/index.php/knowledge/catalyzing-sustainable-livestock-transformation-through-private-sector-investment

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.¹²

Table 9

Contributions from the Katowice Committee on Impacts

Type of contribution	Reference
Ongoing case study	<i>Assessing the implementation of Brazil's Plano Safra on just transitions in the agricultural sector</i> . Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/649897 . <i>Economic Diversification and Climate Policy Integration in Nigeria – A case study from Nigeria</i> . Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/649936 .
Policy brief	<i>Climate policy impact assessment: Centring intergenerational equity, gender, youth, local communities and Indigenous Peoples</i> (2026). Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/655114 .
Event	<i>Inclusive Impact Assessment of Response Measures: Integrating intergenerational equity, gender, youth, local communities, and Indigenous Peoples - Mandated event</i> (2025). Available at https://unfccc.int/event/RM/impact-assessment-intergen-equity-gender-youth-localcommunity-ip .

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.¹³

Table 10

Contributions from the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

Type of contribution	Reference
Report	<i>The 48th meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group</i> (2025). Available at: https://unfccc.int/documents/650524 . <i>The 47th meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group</i> (2025). Available at: https://unfccc.int/documents/645726 <i>Climate change adaptation project profiles from the Least Developed Countries</i> (2025). Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Collection-of-project-ideas-January-2025.pdf . <i>Efforts of the least developed countries in accessing funding for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans</i> (2025). Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Recognition-Synthesis-LEG-2025.pdf .

¹² See <https://unfccc.int/constituted-bodies/KCI>, including for the workplan.

¹³ See <https://unfccc.int/LEG>.

<i>Type of contribution</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Progress report	<i>Progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (2025)</i> . Available at: https://unfccc.int/documents/650482 and https://unfccc.int/documents/655425 .
Expo	<i>NAP Expo 2025</i> . Details and highlights available at: https://unfccc.int/event/nap-expo-2025 and https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/NAP_Expo_2025_highlights.pdf
Guidelines	<i>The NAP Technical Guidelines: Updated technical guidelines for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (2025)</i> . Available at: https://napcentral.org/nap-guidelines
Statement delivered at the 2025 in-session workshop under the SJWA	<i>Systemic and holistic approaches to implementation of climate action on agriculture, food systems and food security, understanding, cooperation and integration into plans</i> . Available at https://unfccc.int/event/workshop-on-systemic-and-holistic-approaches-to-implementation-of-climate-action-on-agriculture-food .

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.¹⁴

Table 11

Contributions from the Santiago network

<i>Type of contribution</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Strategy	<i>Santiago network strategy 2026-2028</i> . Available at https://assets.santiago-network.org/Common/Documents/SNAB5/FINAL-ADOPTED-SNAB_2025_05_05_Rev.1-Santiago-network-strategy-2026-2028.pdf .
Meeting report	<i>Fifth Meeting of the Advisory Board of the Santiago network. Report of the Meeting</i> . Available at https://assets.santiago-network.org/Common/Documents/SNAB5/SNAB_2025_05_16-Report-of-the-Fifth-Meeting-of-the-Advisory-Board.pdf .

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.¹⁵

Table 12

Contributions from the Standing Committee on Finance

<i>Type of contribution</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Forum	<i>2025 Forum of the Standing Committee on Finance. Accelerating climate action and resilience through financing for sustainable food systems and agriculture</i> . Forum material available at: https://unfccc.int/event/2025-forum-of-the-standing-committee-on-finance .
Report	<i>Report of the Standing Committee on Finance: Addendum. Forum of the Standing Committee on Finance (2025)</i> . Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/652250 .

¹⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/santiago-network>.

¹⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/SCF>.

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.¹⁶

Table 13

Contributions from the Technology Executive Committee

<i>Type of contribution</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Report	<i>Climate Technologies for Agrifood System Transformation: Placing food security, climate change and poverty reduction at the forefront</i> (2024). Available at https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/water-energy-food.html#agrifood . <i>Analysis of success stories from implemented Technology Action Plans</i> (2024). Available at https://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc_/StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/tec_support/263985bf879947389a9939a89c029897/d2d60f0a42114ffdace93284ef170a88.pdf .
Joint annual report to the COP and the CMA	<i>Joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network for 2024</i> . Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sb2024_03E.pdf .
COP event	<i>Moving forward with NDC acceleration in agrifood systems: Climate Technology Uptake</i> (2024). Available at https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2024/2024_event05 .
Presentation delivered at the 2025 in-session workshop under the SJWA	<i>FAO-TEC joint activity on agrifood systems and climate technology</i> (2025). Available at https://unfccc.int/event/workshop-on-systemic-and-holistic-approaches-to-implementation-of-climate-action-on-agriculture-food .

¹⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec>.

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^a</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 FRLD (para. 28), the GEF (paras. 31–32), the GCF (para. 36), the LEG (para. 47), the PCCB (para. 50), the SCF (para. 53) and the WIM ExCom (para. 22), as well as the FAST partnership (para. 60)
(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 FRLD (para. 29), the GEF (para. 35), the GCF (para. 38), the LEG (para. 48), the SCF (para. 53) and the WIM ExCom (para. 23), as well as the FAST partnership (para. 60)
(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 FRLD (para. 29), the GEF (paras. 34–35), the GCF (para. 39), the LEG (para. 48), the PCCB (para. 50), the SCF (para. 53) and the WIM ExCom (para. 23), as well as the FAST partnership (para. 61)
(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 AF (para. 13), the CTCN (para. 18), the FRLD (para. 28), the GEF (para. 33), the GCF (para. 40), the LEG (para. 47), the Santiago network (para. 52), the TEC (para. 57) and the WIM ExCom (para. 22), as well as FAO and (paras. 70–73) and the FAST partnership (para. 62)
(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 the AC (para. 10 11), the AF (para. 13), the LCIPP (para. 25), the GEF (para. 35), the GCF (para. 41), the KCI (para. 44), the LEG (para. 49) and the WIM ExCom (para. 22), as well as the FAST partnership (para. 63)
(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. 11), the CTCN (para. 19), the GCF (para. 42), the LEG (para. 49) and the SCF (para. 55)
(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 CTCN (para. 19), the GEF (para. 35), the GCF (para. 43), the LEG (para. 47 and 49), the PCCB (para. 50), the SCF (para. 55), the TEC (para. 57) and the WIM ExCom (para. 22)

^a Paragraphs referenced are paragraphs in the main body of this document.

* Not formally edited.

Annex III

Synthesis of submissions from international organizations and representatives of initiatives of Presidencies of the Conference of the Parties*

[English only]

The table below summarizes information submitted in 2025 by international organizations and representatives of COP Presidency initiatives to the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal, using the submission template outlined in annex I to FCCC/SB/2024/L.8.¹ The complete submissions, including the filled-in templates and accompanying documentation, are available on the portal.²

<i>Submitter</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Type of instrument</i>	<i>Time frame</i>	<i>Purpose of submission</i>	<i>Funding sought</i>	<i>Collaboration sought</i>
FAO	PLACA	Ongoing	initiative	Implementation: 31/12/2019 onward	Seeking funding/Sharing information	500 000 USD	Knowledge exchange
FAO	FAO's NDC and NAP Portfolios	Ongoing	project/initiative		Seeking collaboration/Seeking funding/Offering collaboration/Sharing information		Technology transfer/Capacity-building/Knowledge exchange
FAO	FAOs GCF Portfolio in Europe and Central Asia	Approved	project	Implementation: 01/12/2025 onward	Offering collaboration		
FAO	FAOs GEF Portfolio	Ongoing	project		Offering collaboration		
FAO	SCALA	Ongoing	project	Implementation: 31/12/2020–31/12/2028	Seeking collaboration		Capacity-building
FAO	SAGA2	Ongoing	project	Implementation: 31/12/2023–31/12/2026	Seeking collaboration		Capacity-building
FAO	Climate Change Knowledge Hub	Ongoing	initiative	Preparation: 10/01/2025 onward	Sharing information		

* Not formally edited.

¹ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/647124>.

² <https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/workstreams/agriculture/sharm-el-sheikh-online-portal>.

<i>Submitter</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Type of instrument</i>	<i>Time frame</i>	<i>Purpose of submission</i>	<i>Funding sought</i>	<i>Collaboration sought</i>
				Implementation: 03/03/2025 onward			
FAO	Nature-positive Agrifood Systems Toolkit	Ongoing	initiative	Implementation: start – = 30/11/2023	Seeking collaboration/Sharing information		Knowledge exchange
FAO	Enhancing Agrifood Negotiations	Implemented	project	Implementation: 22.10.2024– 30.06.2025	Sharing information		
FAO	FAO Strategic Framework 2022-2031	Ongoing	policy	Implementation: 31/12/2022– 31/12/2031	Offering collaboration		
FAO	FAO Strategy Climate Change 2022-2031 and its Action Plan 2022-2025	Ongoing	policy	Implementation: 31/12/2022– 31/12/2031	Offering collaboration		
FAO	CFS policy products, including the policy recommendations on Food Security and Climate Change (CFS39, 2012) and the Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition (CFS47, 2021), among others.	Approved	policy		Sharing information		
FAO	FAO NAP-Fish guidelines	Implemented	policy		Sharing information		
FAO	Agriculture and climate change Law and governance in support of climate smart agriculture and international climate change goals	Ongoing	policy	Implementation: 31/12/2020 onward	Offering collaboration		
FAO	Law and Climate Change Toolkit	Ongoing	policy	Implementation: 31/12/2018 onward	Offering collaboration		
FAO	Baku Harmoniya Climate Initiative for Farmers.	Ongoing	initiative	Implementation: 19/12/2025 onward	Offering collaboration		
FAO	FAO Adaptation Toolbox for fisheries and aquaculture	Implemented	initiative		Sharing information		

<i>Submitter</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Type of instrument</i>	<i>Time frame</i>	<i>Purpose of submission</i>	<i>Funding sought</i>	<i>Collaboration sought</i>
FAO	Recarbonization of Global Agricultural Soils (RECSOIL) Initiative	Ongoing	initiative	This project takes place in 4–5 year cycles.	Seeking funding		Capacity-building
FAO	Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP)	Ongoing	initiative	Implementation: 31/12/2006 onward	Sharing information		
FAO	Climate risk management through the identification of climate risks, adapted tools, and evidence-based projects and programmes	Ongoing	initiative	Implementation: 31/12/2020 onward	Offering collaboration		
FAO	Global Farmer Field School (FFS) Platform	Ongoing	initiative		Seeking funding	1 000 000 USD	
FAO	Climate Smart Agriculture	Ongoing	initiative		Seeking collaboration		
FAO	Agroecology	Ongoing	initiative		Seeking collaboration		
FAO	FAOs GCF Portfolio in Europe and Central Asia	Ongoing	project		Offering collaboration		
FAO	FAOs GCF Portfolio in Near East and North Africa	Ongoing	project		Offering collaboration		
FAO	FAOs GCF Portfolio in Asia and the Pacific	Ongoing	project		Offering collaboration		
FAO	FAOs GCF Portfolio in Africa	Ongoing	project		Offering collaboration		
FAO	FAOs GCF Portfolio in Latin America and the Caribbean	Ongoing	project		Offering collaboration		
FAO	Improved Water resources monitoring systems/integrated water resource management at regional level	Implemented	project	Implementation: 31/12/2015–31/12/2022	Sharing information		
FAO	Capacity development for the sustainable management of soil resources in the NENA region to achieve the sustainable development goals (SDGs)	Implemented	project	Implementation: 31/12/2020–31/12/2023	Offering collaboration		Capacity-building
FAO	Increasing the climate change resilience of communities in Eastern Ghouta in Rural Damascus to water scarcity challenges through integrated natural resource management and immediate adaptation interventions	Implemented	project	Implementation: 08/04/2021 – 23/04/2025	Seeking collaboration	10 000 000 USD	Capacity-building

<i>Submitter</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Type of instrument</i>	<i>Time frame</i>	<i>Purpose of submission</i>	<i>Funding sought</i>	<i>Collaboration sought</i>
FAO	Technical Support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform to develop a strategy for sustainable and inclusive agrifood system transformation in Syria	Ongoing	project	Implementation: 31/12/2023–31/12/2025	Seeking collaboration		Capacity-building
FAO	Building Local Resilience in Syria	Ongoing	project	Implementation: 31/12/2022–31/03/2028	Seeking collaboration		Capacity-building
FAO	Strengthening the Resilience of Crisis-Affected Households through SRH, GBV and youth services and livelihoods support in Al Mayadin, Deir Ez-Zor	Ongoing	project	Implementation: 31/12/2022–31/12/2026	Seeking funding	6 000 000 USD	Capacity-building
FAO	Résilience des paysages face au changement climatique et amélioration des moyens d'existence (Forest and Farm Facility FFF)	Ongoing	project	Implementation: 31/12/2019–31/12/2026	Sharing information		Knowledge exchange
FAO	Improving the resilience of smallholder farmers in Southern Madagascar	Ongoing	project	Implementation: 31/12/2022–31/03/2026	Sharing information		
FAO	Support to livelihoods of drought affected households and resilience building in Warder and Kebredahar woredas of Ethiopia's Somali Region	Implemented	project	Implementation: 31/12/2018–31/12/2020	Sharing information		
FAO	Provision of time-critical and agricultural season-sensitive support across Afghanistan	Ongoing	project	Implementation: 31/06/2022–31/06/2025	Sharing information		
FAO	FAO field programme of climate change adaptation in fisheries and aquaculture	Ongoing	project		Sharing information		
FAO	Guidelines on Integrating Blue Foods into National Climate Strategies (NDC-Fish Guidelines)	Ongoing	project		Seeking collaboration/Sharing information		Knowledge exchange
FAO	Indigenous Peoples' biocentric restoration	Ongoing	project	Implementation: 31/12/2024–31/12/2027	Sharing information		
FAO	Enhancing resilience and empowerment in communities at risk of climate-induced migration in Nepal and Uganda.	Ongoing	project	Implementation: 31/12/2024–31/12/2025	Seeking funding	500 000 USD	

Submitter	Name	Status	Type of instrument	Time frame	Purpose of submission	Funding sought	Collaboration sought
FAO	FAST Partnership	Ongoing	initiative	Implementation: 13/11/2022 onward	Offering collaboration/Sharing information		
GCDT	Power of Diversity Funding Facility	Ongoing	project/initiative	Preparation: 2024–2024 Implementation: 2025–2034	Seeking collaboration/Seeking funding/Offering collaboration/Offering funding/Sharing information	20 000 000 EUR	Knowledge exchange
MAPA Brazil	Resilient Agriculture Investment for Net-Zero Land Degradation (RAIZ)	Ongoing	project/initiative/policy	Preparation: 05/02/2025–09/09/2025 Implementation: 19/11/2025–17/12/2027	Seeking collaboration/Seeking funding/Offering collaboration/Sharing information	from 3 000 000 000 to 10 000 000 000 USD	Technology transfer/Capacity-building/Knowledge exchange/Other: Investment
OECD	OECD submission of information on projects, initiatives and policies for increasing opportunities for implementation of climate action to address issues related to agriculture: <i>Measuring Carbon Footprints of Agri-Food Products: Eight Building Blocks.</i>	Implemented	initiative/policy	Preparation: 01/01/2023–31/12/2024 Implementation: 01/01/2023–31/12/2024	Sharing information		
OECD	OECD submission of information on projects, initiatives and policies for increasing opportunities for implementation of climate action to address issues related to agriculture: <i>Beyond food loss and waste reduction targets: Translating reduction ambitions into policy outcomes.</i>	Implemented	initiative/policy	Preparation: 01/01/2023–31/12/2024 Implementation: 01/01/2023–31/12/2024	Sharing information		
OECD	OECD submission of information on projects, initiatives and policies for increasing opportunities for implementation of climate action to address issues related to agriculture: <i>A Policy Inventory for Mitigation Actions in the AFOLU sector.</i>	Implemented	initiative/policy	Preparation: 01/01/2023–31/12/2024 Implementation: 01/01/2023–31/12/2024	Sharing information		

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