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气候变化框架公约

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第六十二届会议

2025 年 6 月 16 日至 26 日, 波恩

临时议程项目 10

关于开展农业和粮食安全气候行动的
沙姆沙伊赫联合工作

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《公约》之下各组成机构、资金实体和其他实体以及相关国际组织就关于开展农业和粮食安全气候行动的沙姆沙伊赫联合工作有关的活动所开展的工作

秘书处的年度综合报告*

摘要

本报告汇总了《公约》之下若干组成机构、资金实体和其他实体提供的信息。自 2013 年以来, 这些组成机构、资金实体和其他实体就关于开展农业和粮食安全气候行动的沙姆沙伊赫联合工作开展了相关活动。汇总内容既涵盖了与落实科罗尼维亚农业联合工作成果相关的活动, 也涵盖了以往针对农业相关问题开展的活动。本报告还汇总了相关国际组织提交的资料, 涉及 2013 年以来就关于开展农业和粮食安全气候行动的沙姆沙伊赫联合工作所开展相关活动。

* 由于定稿需要进行大量的内部和外部协商, 本文件逾期提交会议服务部门处理。



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简称和缩略语

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| AC | 适应委员会 |
| AF | 适应基金 |
| BUR | 两年期更新报告 |
| CCAFS | 农研协商组织气候变化、农业和粮食安全研究计划 |
| CGE | 专家咨询小组 |
| CMA | 作为《巴黎协定》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议 |
| COP | 缔约方会议 |
| CTCN | 气候技术中心和网络 |
| ETF | 《巴黎协定》之下的强化透明度框架 |
| FAO | 联合国粮食及农业组织 |
| FOLUR | 粮食系统、土地利用和恢复影响方案 |
| FSIP | 粮食系统综合方案 |
| FWG | 促进工作组 |
| GCF | 绿色气候基金 |
| GEF | 全球环境基金 |
| GEF-6 | 全球环境基金信托基金第六次增资 |
| GEF-7 | 全球环境基金信托基金第七次增资 |
| GEF-8 | 全球环境基金信托基金第八次增资 |
| IPCC | 政府间气候变化专门委员会 |
| KCI | 实施应对措施的影响问题卡托维兹专家委员会 |
| KJWA | 科罗尼维亚农业联合工作 |
| LCIPP | 地方社区和土著人民平台 |
| LDC | 最不发达国家 |
| LDC work programme | 最不发达国家工作方案 |
| LDCF | 最不发达国家基金 |
| LEG | 最不发达国家专家组 |
| LT-LEDS | 长期低排放发展战略 |
| NAP | 国家适应计划 |
| NAP-SDG iFrame | 国家适应计划和可持续发展目标综合框架 |
| NDC | 国家自主贡献 |
| SBI | 附属履行机构 |
| SBSTA | 附属科学技术咨询机构 |
| SCCF | 气候变化特别基金 |
| SCF | 资金问题常设委员会 |
| SIDS | 小岛屿发展中国家 |
| SJWA | 关于开展农业和粮食安全气候行动的沙姆沙伊赫联合工作 |
| TEC | 技术执行委员会 |
| UNEP | 联合国环境规划署 |
| WIM | 气候变化影响相关损失和损害华沙国际机制 |

一. 导言

A. 背景

1. 缔约方会议第二十七届会议,请附属科学技术咨询机构和附属履行机构设立为期四年的沙姆沙伊赫联合工作,包括就科罗尼维亚农业联合工作及以往解决农业相关问题的活动的成果以及就未来议题开展工作,同时认识到解决办法应因地制宜并考虑到各国国情,具体目标如下:¹

- (a) 促进采取整体方法处理与农业和粮食安全有关的问题,同时考虑到区域、国家和地方的具体情况,以便在适用的情况下带来一系列多重效益,例如适应、适应的协同效益和减缓,同时认识到,对于妇女、土著人民和小农等弱势群体而言,适应是优先事项;
- (b) 加强缔约方、组成机构和工作流程、资金机制的经营实体、适应基金、最不发达国家基金和气候变化特别基金之间的一致性、协同作用、协调、沟通和互动,以便利开展行动,解决与农业和粮食安全有关的问题;
- (c) 促进协同作用,加强国家、区域和国际组织及其他有关利益相关方之间以及相关进程和倡议之下的接触、协作和伙伴关系,以加强气候行动的执行,解决与农业和粮食安全有关的问题;
- (d) 向缔约方、组成机构和资金机制的经营实体提供关于气候行动的支持和技术咨询,以处理与农业和粮食安全有关的问题,同时尊重缔约方主导的方针并遵循各方的程序和任务;
- (e) 提升农业和粮食安全相关问题的研究与开发,巩固并分享相关的科学、技术和其他信息、知识(包括地方和土著知识)、经验、创新和最佳做法;
- (f) 评估在实施和合作开展应对农业和粮食安全相关问题的气候行动方面的进展;
- (g) 分享关于制定和执行气候变化相关国家政策、计划和战略的信息和知识,同时认识到各国的具体需要和背景。

B. 任务

- 2. 缔约方会议第二十七届会议请秘书处编写一份年度综合报告以支持沙姆沙伊赫联合工作,说明《公约》之下各组成机构及资金实体和其他实体以及有关国际组织就与沙姆沙伊赫联合工作有关的活动开展的工作。^{2 3}
- 3. 附属履行机构第六十届会议和附属科学技术咨询机构第六十届会议回顾第3/CP.27号决定第13段,其中邀请缔约方会议现任和未来主席、气候行动高级别倡导者和其他行为体在推动气候倡议的过程中,在审议农业相关问题时考虑第3/CP.27号决定第2段所述结论,并促进分享关于最佳做法和执行手段的信息和

¹ 第3/CP.27号决定,第14段。

² 第3/CP.27号决定,第15(a)段。

³ 本报告在澳大利亚政府和德国政府的资助下编写而成。

知识。附属科学技术咨询机构和附属履行机构着重指出了当前各项举措对开展沙姆沙伊赫联合工作的潜在贡献，并请秘书处在年度综合报告中纳入关于这些举措取得的进展和成果的资料。⁴

4. 附属科学技术咨询机构第六十届会议和附属履行机构第六十届会议邀请有关国际组织在每年 12 月 31 日之前通过沙姆沙伊赫在线门户网站⁵ 提交其与沙姆沙伊赫联合工作相关的活动信息。它们还请秘书处在考虑到这些信息的基础上编写年度综合报告，并从 2025 年起将年度报告提交附属机构每年第一届常会审议。它们指出，第一份年度综合报告应涵盖自 2013 年以来的时期，以便涵盖科罗尼维亚农业联合工作及以往活动的成果的落实情况。⁶

5. 这些以往活动包括 2013 年至 2016 年期间举行的五次会期研讨会。应缔约方会议第十七届会议的要求，附属科学技术咨询机构举办了这五次会期研讨会，以审议农业相关问题，并交流意见。⁷ 关于附属科学技术咨询机构农业相关工作的概述，可在《联合国气候变化框架公约》网站查阅。⁸

6. 缔约方会议第二十三届会议请附属科学技术咨询机构和附属履行机构共同处理与农业有关的问题，包括为此举行研讨会和专家会议，与《公约》之下各组成机构合作，并考虑到农业易受气候变化影响的脆弱性以及处理粮食安全的各种方法。⁹ 在同一届会议上，缔约方商定了六个整体重点领域，以启动工作。¹⁰ 关于 2017 年至 2022 年期间在沙姆沙伊赫联合工作之下所开展活动的概述，可在《联合国气候变化框架公约》网站查阅。¹¹

二. 《公约》之下各组成机构、资金实体和其他实体开展的工作

7. 本章汇总了《公约》之下若干组成机构、资金实体和其他实体提交的信息。自 2013 年以来，这些组成机构、资金实体和其他实体开展了农业和粮食安全相关工作。汇总内容既涵盖了与落实科罗尼维亚农业联合工作成果有关的活动，也涵盖了以往针对农业相关问题开展的活动(见上文第 5-6 段)。

8. 附件一列出了与各实体的任务和活动相关的材料和信息，并附有网址链接。附件二显示了各实体所开展活动与沙姆沙伊赫联合工作目标之间的一致性。

⁴ FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7, 第 110 段; FCCC/SBI/2024/13, 第 57 段。

⁵ 根据第 3/CP.27 号决定第 16 段设立；见 <https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/workstreams/agriculture/sharm-el-sheikh-online-portal>。

⁶ FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7, 第 111 段; FCCC/SBI/2024/13, 第 58 段。

⁷ 第 2/CP.17 号决定，第 75 段。

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

⁹ 第 4/CP.23 号决定，第 1 段。

¹⁰ 第 4/CP.23 号决定，第 2 段。

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

A. 适应委员会

9. 适应委员会编制了技术文件、工具包和政策简报，就与农业和粮食安全相关的适应规划和实施专题提供指导。这些材料突出了以农业为重点的实例和案例研究，同时涉及更广泛的主题，如监测和评价国家适应计划的制定和执行进程、促进性别平等的适应以及私营部门参与适应工作。

10. 2018 年，适应委员会与秘书处和国际贸易中心一起，共同主办了关于促进农业食品部门参与气候变化适应工作的研讨会。研讨会重点关注三个领域：评估农业粮食部门的气候风险；通过获取资金、技术和能力建设以及建立公私伙伴关系，实施农业粮食部门适应战略，重点关注中小企业的适应工作；以及制定政策，促进私营部门投资适应项目。¹² 2019 年至 2021 年期间，适应委员会在科罗尼维亚农业联合工作的三场研讨会上作了发言。

11. 2020 年，适应委员会编写了一份关于发展中国家如何应对灾害的综合报告，重点是汲取的经验教训和良好做法。报告提供了有关治理、机构安排和技术创新的实例。农业部门和粮食部门是全球受气候灾害影响最严重的两个部门，因此农业和粮食安全问题尤为突出(适应委员会，2020 年)。

12. 2022 年，适应委员会编写了一份关于适应与减缓之间联系的资料文件。农业部门作为在适应和减缓之间具有巨大协同潜力的部门而尤为突出，这一点已通过分析由资金机制的经营实体以及适应基金资助的项目而得到证明。文件介绍了将适应和减缓行动融入可持续发展过程中所面临的需求、挑战与机遇(适应委员会，2022 年)。

13. 同样在 2022 年，适应委员会编写了一份关于适应技术的技术文件，内容涉及农业部门、水资源部门和沿海地区的创新、优先事项和需求。文件汇编了缔约方在其国家报告中所述的技术需求，并介绍了气候技术中心和网络如何支持各国在上述领域开展与技术有关的活动。文件介绍了本土技术、新技术和创新技术。文件还探讨了农业部门、水资源部门和沿海地区在确定、开发和吸收技术方面存在的障碍、差距、挑战及良好做法，包括与扶持型环境相关的法规、机构和制度信息(《气候公约》，2022 年)。

14. 关于适应委员会在 2013 年至 2019 年期间就农业相关问题所开展工作的更多信息，可参阅科罗尼维亚农业联合工作第一场研讨会的报告¹³ 以及适应委员会在研讨会上所作讲演。¹⁴

B. 适应基金和适应基金董事会

15. 截至 2025 年 2 月 26 日，适应基金已批准 183 个项目，资金总额达 12.5 亿美元，其中 1.69 亿美元用于支持农业部门，2.09 亿美元用于支持粮食安全方案。适应基金的项目组合包括在 110 多个国家开展的项目，其中 40%以上的资金分配给

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

¹³ FCCC/SB/2019/INF.1, 第 12-14 段。

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

最不发达国家和小岛屿发展中国家，以增强最弱势群体的权能。按区域划分，自 2010 年以来，非洲获得的农业和粮食安全投资份额最大(分别为 48% 和 52%)，其次是拉丁美洲和加勒比(分别为 27% 和 24%)、亚洲及太平洋地区(分别为 22% 和 21%)和东欧(各占 3%)。¹⁵

16. 适应基金资助的项目旨在增强农民、土著人民和当地社区的气候适应能力。例如：(1) 在哥伦比亚和厄瓜多尔实施了一个 1,400 万美元的项目，旨在通过促进粮食安全、营养和性别平等以及促进和平建设，降低当地非洲和土著社区及其赖以生存的生态系统的气候脆弱性；(2) 在科特迪瓦实施了一个 400 万美元的项目，以促进小户农民可持续地获得改良的水资源管理技术和具有气候适应能力的水稻种植系统；以及(3) 在印度实施了一个 100 万美元的项目，为喜马拉雅山西北部地区的小户农民和边缘农民引入气候智能型农业技术和能力建设相结合的方法。

17. 2018 年至 2021 年期间，适应基金及其董事会在科罗尼维亚农业联合工作下的两场研讨会上作了发言。

18. 适应基金通过其气候资金准备方案，支持发展中国家建设获取和管理气候资金的能力，以在粮食安全和农业等部门实施适应和韧性建设项目。¹⁶ 截至 2025 年 2 月 26 日，该方案已拨付逾 250 万美元赠款。该方案支持的项目通常涉及实施适应气候变化的农业做法，如种植耐旱作物品种、改善灌溉系统和促进可持续土地管理。此外，适应基金还与绿色气候基金合作，支持直接获取资金实体实践社区，该社区促进了国际合作知识交流，并在 32 个国家的地方社区和机构中创建了能力建设“生态系统”。¹⁷

19. 自 2013 年以来，适应基金产出了多份关于农业和粮食安全的资源，其中包括从适应基金通过粮食安全加强长期韧性的经验中汲取的教训(适应基金，2022 年)，以及记录了在智利、哥斯达黎加、卢旺达和塞舌尔的项目执行情况的多份项目组合监测任务报告。

C. 气候技术中心和网络及其咨询委员会

20. 2013 年至 2024 年期间，气候技术中心与网络在气候智能型和气候适应型农业等领域向多个国家提供了技术援助。援助实例包括：在苏丹制定监测气候变化及其对农业影响的方法，提高国家监测能力；在津巴布韦编制气候智能型农业手册，用于教育社区；在斐济通过修订国家政策和改进数据管理系统，提高适应气候变化的农业技术能力。

21. 2019 年至 2021 年期间，气候技术中心和网络咨询委员会在科罗尼维亚农业联合工作下的三场研讨会上作了发言。2022 年，气候技术中心和网络与国立首尔大学合作举办了为期三天的能力建设项目，内容涉及数字技术在农业部门的应用，如利用智能农业技术提高作物产量和资源利用效率。¹⁸ 活动期间进行的一项

¹⁵ 见适应基金董事会 AFB/EFC.34/9 号文件。

¹⁶ 见 <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/readiness>。

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

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

调查结果显示，对解决水—能源—粮食关系、改进现有流程和提高农产品市场接受度的技术需求强劲。

22. 气候技术中心和网络是适应基金气候创新加速器的执行实体，该方案分两个阶段，资金总额为 1,500 万美元。¹⁹ 通过该方案，许多数字农业技术得到了试行，包括气候信息服务、各种灾害的早期预警系统和农业气象机制；利用遥感和地理信息系统监测环境土地退化和毁林情况；以及利用无人机收集实时数据和高分辨率图像，以支持各国在施肥、灌溉和虫害防治方面做出明智决策。该方案旨在加强国家创新体系，为私营部门投资创造有利环境。预计到 2026 年，适应投资市场将达到 2 万亿美元。

D. 专家咨询小组

23. 2015 年，专家咨询小组举办了三场关于脆弱性和适应性评估的区域培训研讨会，其中包括农业相关内容。²⁰ 培训内容涉及基于过程的模型，如农业技术转让决策支持系统，以及一般均衡模型，如全球贸易分析项目模型。向与会者提供了一个模型，用于分析农业部门启动模拟活动的障碍和机遇。2017 年，专家咨询小组举行了两场关于减缓评估的网络研讨会，重点关注标准化基线的制定和农业部门的减缓潜力。²¹

24. 关于专家咨询小组在 2013 年至 2019 年期间就农业相关问题所开展工作的更多信息，可参阅科罗尼维亚农业联合工作第一场研讨会的报告²² 以及专家咨询小组在研讨会上所作讲演。²³

25. 专家咨询小组编制了各种技术材料，以支持发展中国家报告气候信息，包括农业部门信息。这些材料包括在强化透明度框架下进行报告的适应和减缓指南、强化透明度框架手册，以及关于脆弱性和适应性评估与国家温室气体清单的培训材料。专家咨询小组还开发了专家咨询小组工具箱，²⁴ 其中包括关于根据《公约》和《巴黎协定》进行衡量、报告和核实的体制安排的国家案例研究，包括农业部门的报告经验。专家咨询小组与政府间气候变化专门委员会合作开发了在线培训材料，介绍如何在包括农业部门在内的所有相关部门应用《2006 年气专委国家温室气体清单指南》。²⁵

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

²⁰ 研讨会报告见 FCCC/SBI/2015/20 号文件。

²¹ 见 FCCC/SBI/2017/15 号文件，第 30-31 段。

²² FCCC/SB/2019/INF.1, 第 23-25 段。

²³ 可查阅 https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Koronivia_Agriculture_WS_final.pdf。

²⁴ 见 <https://unfccc.int/CGE/IA>。

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

E. 华沙国际机制执行委员会

26. 华沙国际机制执行委员会将农业和粮食安全作为其工作的一个交叉要素。委员会召集专题专家组，成员包括各组成机构、专家和各种组织的代表。2013年至2024年期间，委员会设立了五个小组，分别负责非经济损失、行动和支持、缓发事件、全面风险管理以及流离失所问题。²⁶

27. 通过这些专题专家组，华沙国际机制执行委员会开发了一系列与沙姆沙伊赫联合工作相关的知识产品，包括：

(a) 2019年《全面风险管理方法简编》，其中包含极端气候事件所造成农业损失和损害的量化方法的相关案例研究(华沙国际机制执行委员会，2019年)；

(b) 2024年关于非经济损失的技术文件，重点关注生物多样性和生态系统服务的损失、领土和宜居性的损失以及文化遗产的损失，所有这些损失都与粮食和农业有关(华沙国际机制执行委员会，2024b)；

(c) 2024年《关于将人口流动与气候变化之间的联系纳入相关国家气候变化规划进程的技术指南》，在人口流动的各个层面(包括流离失所、移民和重新安置)审查了农业和粮食系统相关适应政策所面临的挑战和机遇(华沙国际机制执行委员会，2024c)；

(d) 一份2024年出版物，其中载有绿色气候基金资助的与华沙国际机制战略工作流程有关的项目案例研究，特别侧重于粮食和农业，包括促进可持续耕作和牧场管理、建立防护林带和农林业以及为获取资金和作物保险提供便利(华沙国际机制执行委员会，2024a)；

(e) 2025年《关于海平面上升的技术指南》，强调海平面上升对食物的影响，包括食物网遭到破坏、海产品质量下降并影响健康，以及传统食物制作发生改变从而导致文化损失(华沙国际机制执行委员会，2025a)；

(f) 2025年出版的《全面风险管理方法简编(第二卷)》，其中将干旱导致的粮食不安全确定为气候变化的具体且可识别的影响，其表现形式包括各种损失和损害(华沙国际机制执行委员会，2025b)。

28. 此外，华沙国际机制执行委员会还举行了对话、研讨会和其他活动，以进一步了解和加强协调，促进采取行动，支持应对损失和损害，并以粮食和农业为交叉重点。

29. 关于华沙国际机制执行委员会在2013年至2019年期间就农业相关问题所开展工作的更多信息，可参阅科罗尼维亚农业联合工作第一场研讨会的报告²⁷以及华沙国际机制执行委员会在研讨会上所作讲演。²⁸

²⁶ 各专题专家组行动计划的链接见附件一。

²⁷ FCCC/SB/2019/INF.1, 第18-19段。

²⁸ 见 https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/WIM_Excom_Presentation_0.pdf。

F. 地方社区和土著人民平台促进工作组

30. 自 2018 年成立以来，地方社区和土著人民平台促进工作组制定并推动了地方社区和土著人民平台工作计划的实施，所有这些工作计划都与整体解决农业和粮食安全相关问题高度相关。2019 年，促进工作组与其他相关组成机构共同举办了一次关于将土著和地方知识体系纳入气候适应工作的联合活动，农业和粮食安全是讨论的主要领域。²⁹

31. 根据地方社区和土著人民平台 2020 年-2021 年初步工作计划，促进工作组为科罗尼维亚农业联合工作下的研讨会做出了贡献，分享了土著人民的见解和做法，包括他们在气候危机背景下管理土地和水资源的方法。

32. 在地方社区和土著人民平台的区域聚会等授权活动中，来自联合国七个土著社会文化区域的知识拥有者分享了他们的经验、故事和专业知识，这些往往植根于他们与自然的互惠关系，内容涉及农业实践和土著粮食系统等方面。

33. 地方社区和土著人民平台第三届知识持有者年度会议在缔约方会议第二十八届会议期间举行，就滋养土地和人民的土著方法开展了圆桌讨论，强调了一系列作为气候解决方案的土著农业做法。³⁰

34. 地方社区和土著人民平台年度青年圆桌会议在缔约方会议第二十九届会议期间举行，来自联合国所有七个土著社会文化区域的与会者分享了他们关于农业和粮食安全的见解和做法，这些见解和做法基于他们不同的价值观和世界观。例如，在中美洲和南美洲建立土著种子库，开展海洋养护工作，如太平洋地区的“希望之礁”项目，以及在北美洲恢复传统耕作方式。³¹

35. 根据地方社区和土著人民平台第二个工作计划(2022 年-2024 年)，促进工作组召开了三场地方社区和土著人民平台双区域或区域会议，强调土著价值观及知识在促进气候适应力和可持续粮食系统方面的重要性：

(a) 2022 年在乍得举行了非洲和亚洲双区域会议，会议强调了土著解决方案，如种子库、生计多样化以及妇女在确保粮食安全和环境管理方面发挥领导作用；³²

(b) 2023 年在澳大利亚举行了太平洋区域会议，会议提请注意土著做法，如建造夏威夷鱼塘系统；³³

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

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

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

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

³³ 见 <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcippe-pacific-regional-gathering>。

(c) 2023 年在挪威举行了北极区域会议，会议汇集了来自北极各地的因纽特人、萨米人和其他土著知识持有者，分享了与北极气候迅速变化相关的经验和做法，以强调北极土著人民粮食安全及生活方式所面临的重大挑战。³⁴

36. 2023 年召开了关于推动土著人民和地方社区有意义地参与《联合国气候变化框架公约》进程的研讨会。研讨会对沙姆沙伊赫联合工作进行了概述，并重点关注提升土著人民和地方社区参与其中的能力。³⁵

37. 地方社区和土著人民平台的记录分析活动突出了缔约方战略的实例，这些战略结合了土著和传统知识，以提高农业韧性和粮食安全，包括贝宁(长期低排放发展战略)、巴西(国家适应计划)、哥伦比亚(长期低排放发展战略)、基里巴斯(国家适应计划)、尼加拉瓜(两年期更新报告)、尼日尔(两年期更新报告)、萨摩亚(国家自主贡献)和瓦努阿图(长期低排放发展战略)的实例。

G. 全球环境基金、最不发达国家基金和气候变化特别基金

38. 全球环境基金在处理农业和粮食安全问题方面有三个主要切入点：全球环境基金信托基金、最不发达国家基金和气候变化特别基金。

39. 2014 年，在全球环境基金信托基金第六次筹资期间，推出了两项综合方法试点方案：方案一是在撒哈拉沙漠以南的 12 个非洲国家促进粮食安全的可持续性和复原力，投资额为 1.16 亿美元；方案二涉及商品，旨在消除巴西、印度尼西亚、利比里亚和巴拉圭的棕榈油、大豆和牛肉全球供应链导致的毁林现象。³⁶ 2018 年，在全球环境基金信托基金第七次筹资期间，制定了粮食系统、土地利用和恢复影响方案，以促进高效的粮食价值链和供应链，投资额为 3.45 亿美元。在全球环境基金信托基金第六次和第七次筹资的基础上，在全球环境基金信托基金第八次筹资期间，经全球环境基金理事会于 2024 年批准，制定了粮食系统综合方案，投资额为 2.82 亿美元。³⁷ 该方案旨在解决整个粮食系统不可持续性的根本原因，将通过 32 个国家项目来实施，其中涉及 9 个最不发达国家和 1 个小岛屿发展中国家。为促进对粮食系统中环境、社会和经济维度相互关联性的认识，该方案还旨在通过整体政府方法实现政策一致性。

40. 农业和粮食安全在最不发达国家基金和气候变化特别基金的投资组合中占有突出地位。在全球环境基金第八次筹资期间，农业、粮食安全和卫生是一个优先主题领域。由最不发达国家基金和全球环境基金信托基金支持的两个区域倡议，即“绿色长城”倡议和“农用化学品削减和管理附加融资”倡议，正在促进农业和粮食系统适应气候变化。

41. 绿色气候基金与全球环境基金之间关于互补性、一致性和协作性的长期愿景是这两个实体之间协调的基础。³⁸ 2023 年，适应基金、绿色气候基金、全球环境

³⁴ 见 <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcipppacific-regional-gathering>。

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

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

³⁷ 见 <https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/11214>。

³⁸ 见全球环境基金理事会文件 GEF/C.60/08。

基金和气候投资基金发表了一项联合声明，承诺加强彼此之间的互补性和一致性，并努力协调各自的程序，以改善获取资金的渠道。

42. 2018 年至 2021 年期间，全球环境基金在科罗尼维亚农业联合工作的六场研讨会上作了发言。

43. 关于促进利益相关方之间协同增效和合作的举措有：韧性粮食系统和良好增长伙伴关系(全球环境基金第六次筹资期间)、粮食系统、土地利用和恢复影响方案(全球环境基金第七次筹资期间)和粮食系统综合方案(全球环境基金第八次筹资期间)。在最不发达国家基金和气候变化特别基金之下，政府、机构、私营部门利益相关方以及包括妇女、青年、当地社区和土著人民在内的弱势群体之间的合作得到了加强。“加勒比渔业部门气候变化适应力”项目就是此类合作的一个案例。³⁹

44. 全球环境基金通过其各项方案，就农业和粮食安全相关气候行动向广大利益相关方提供支持和技术咨询。韧性粮食系统区域中心负责协调 12 个国家项目的工作，同时还提供技术援助和举办区域论坛。该中心使用 SmartME 平台进行项目监测和评估。在良好增长伙伴关系下，与全球景观论坛、世界资源研究所和世界自然基金会等组织开展了合作，通过利用私营部门伙伴关系推动系统性变革，加强了农业和粮食安全方面的气候行动。在粮食系统综合方案下，多个国家项目得到协调。该方案旨在通过以下方式改造全球粮食系统：利用与全球政策论坛、机构、金融框架以及私营部门和民间社会行动者网络的伙伴关系或在这些论坛、机构、金融框架和网络下建立的伙伴关系；以及通过项目专题分组(包括土地利用和恢复影响方案下的项目)创建实践社区。

45. 全球环境基金第八次筹资期间制定了知识管理和服务战略，旨在利用和管理知识资源，确保全球环境基金能够产生公共产品，增加知识流动，创造学习和能力建设环境，包括涵盖农业和粮食安全相关问题(全球环境基金，2024 年)。在全球环境基金第八次筹资期间，还设立了创新窗口这一筹资新窗口，用于投资开发和扩大创新活动，以创造宝贵知识，促进全球公共产品。在创新窗口下，“合作应对复杂挑战 C3 实验室”和“加速一体化、政策一致性和粮食系统投资”两个粮食系统相关项目入选，均获得 190 万美元奖励。⁴⁰

46. 全球环境基金独立评估办公室评估环境基金各方案的进展情况，包括最不发达国家基金和气候变化特别基金项目的进展情况。在 2018 年对综合方法试点方案的审查中，该办公室发现，将减缓、适应和生物多样性联系起来的项目为农业和粮食系统带来了持续惠益，并强调适应性管理是韧性农业干预措施的关键(全球环境基金，2018 年)。

47. 土地利用和恢复影响方案和粮食系统综合方案下的全球协调项目通过创建全球知识平台和提供技术援助，帮助各国政府制定和实施将可持续性和气候适应能力纳入粮食和土地使用系统的政策，从而促进知识共享。最不发达国家基金和气候变化特别基金通过区域倡议促进知识交流，使各国能够相互学习并相应调整政策。在全球环境基金第八次筹资期间，最不发达国家基金和气候变化特别基金在

³⁹ 见最不发达国家基金/气候变化特别基金理事会文件 GEF/LDCF.SCCF.35/03, 第 81 段。

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

2023 年-2024 年期间举办了六场适应研讨会，69 个最不发达国家和小岛屿发展中国家从中受益。

H. 绿色气候基金

48. 在与沙姆沙伊赫联合工作目标相关的绿色气候基金支持方面，《2024 年-2027 年绿色气候基金战略计划》概述了绿色气候基金第二个筹资周期的主要方案编制方向以及业务和机构优先事项，为粮食和农业系统设定了具体目标：采用低排放、气候适应性强的农业和渔业做法，在重建粮食系统的同时确保生计，从而惠及 1.9 亿至 2.8 亿人口。⁴¹ 绿色气候基金还根据其私营部门战略，通过部署切合目的的混合融资，寻求私营部门行为者的参与。⁴² 绿色气候基金为供资提案使用灵活的去风险工具，旨在为更广泛的市场驱动的传播建立良好的业绩记录，涵盖尚未实现潜在私营部门投资流动的领域(如气候适应型农业)。

49. 截至 2025 年 2 月 28 日，绿色气候基金全球范围内已批准的农业和粮食安全相关项目组合达到 21 亿美元，涵盖 161 项获批供资提案。⁴³ 已获批项目及开发中项目皆聚焦于农业和粮食安全领域，采取整体方法，既处理适应问题，也处理减缓问题，同时特别关注弱势群体、土著人民和小户农民。

50. 绿色气候基金采用四管齐下的方法支持发展中国家：(1) 加强转型规划和方案编制，包括提高各国设计符合其国家自主贡献和国家行动计划的农业和粮食安全气候转型投资能力；(2) 通过投资高潜力商业模式、技术和融资工具，包括数字技术和天气指数保险，促进气候创新；(3) 利用一系列混合融资工具和创新结构，降低风险并促进公共和私人融资，从而大规模地筹集资金；以及(4) 促进联盟和知识共享，支持传播和采用转型气候投资的最佳做法、方法和标准，以便推广和扩大行动。

51. 2017 年，绿色气候基金董事会通过了一项业务框架，以加强与适应基金、全球环境基金、最不发达国家基金和气候变化特别基金等其他气候融资机构业务和流程的互补性和一致性。⁴⁴ 该框架为绿色气候基金跟踪和报告其在履行互补性和一致性任务方面的进展情况提供了依据。绿色气候基金已制定若干供资提案，这些提案聚焦农业和粮食安全，在国家方案编制层面展现出较高的互补性和一致性潜力，例如加强泰国的气候智能型水稻种植，以及提高接受包容性农业价值链发展方案服务的小农对气候变化的适应能力。

52. 2018 年至 2021 年期间，绿色气候基金在科罗尼维亚农业联合工作的五场研讨会上作了发言。

53. 正如绿色气候基金管理文书所规定的那样，⁴⁵ 通过绿色气候基金董事会认证的国家、区域和国际执行实体，为获取绿色气候基金的资源提供了便利。在此背

⁴¹ 见绿色气候基金董事会 GCF/B.36/21 号文件，附件三。

⁴² 见绿色气候基金董事会 GCF/B.32/15 号文件，附件五。

⁴³ 关于农业和粮食安全方面的获准项目清单，见 <https://www.greenclimate.fund/results/health-food-water-security>。

⁴⁴ 见绿色气候基金董事会 B.17/04 号决定，附件二。

⁴⁵ 见 <https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/governing-instrument>。

景下，绿色气候基金利用其不断扩大的多元合作伙伴网络，推动气候行动。该网络包括多边开发银行和国家银行、发展融资机构、联合国机构、保护组织、股权基金和政府机构。该网络的主要伙伴是国家指定主管部门⁴⁶ 和经认证的实体，⁴⁷前者负责对各自国家的绿色气候基金活动进行战略监督，并通报国家优先事项，后者负责拟订供资提案，并监督项目管理和监测。

54. 绿色气候基金利用其“准备和筹备支持方案”这一世界上最大的气候行动能力建设倡议，支持国家推动的努力，以加强气候行动的机构能力、治理和规划，包括农业和粮食安全相关气候行动。⁴⁸ 该方案通过建设基础能力、打造以成果为导向的投资项目储备以及重点开展能够最大限度促进知识共享和学习的高影响力活动，提供切合目的的支持。截至 2025 年 2 月 28 日，已通过该方案输送资金逾 6.56 亿美元。通过绿色气候基金准备工作知识库，⁴⁹ 可以获取制定准备工作提案的工具和指导、案例研究、受益于准备工作支持的国家和合作伙伴的成功案例以及准备工作成果看板。

55. 绿色气候基金秘书处与经认证的实体以及技术和研究组织合作，推动创新并将创新转化为投资项目。绿色气候基金与众多经认证的实体合作，以利用其在农业和粮食安全方面的广泛专业知识。绿色气候基金还与各国合作，确定应对气候变化的切实可行的可持续解决方案，并将其纳入创新金融架构。这些努力促成了诸多联合出版物、绿色气候基金工作文件以及构想文件的问世。⁵⁰

56. 绿色气候基金根据其信息披露政策和绿色气候基金董事会的指导，在其网站上分享其资助项目的信息，包括农业和粮食安全相关项目的信息。绿色气候基金还管理着开放数据库这一在线平台，提供按区域、项目规模和执行实体分列的项目、方案、供资和影响的最新概览。⁵¹

I. 影响问题卡托维兹委员会

57. 影响问题卡托维兹委员会独自或合作开发了若干与农业和粮食安全有关的知识产品：

- (a) 2021 年发布的数据库，汇编了评估实施减缓政策和战略(应对措施)影响的工具，其中包括可用于农业部门建模和了解粮食部门应对措施影响的工具；⁵²
- (b) 关于氢、二氧化碳捕集、利用和封存以及人工智能相关新兴产业和企业的影响的技术文件，其中讨论了智能农业实践、农业部门能源使用以及促进农业部门下游产业发展等问题(卡托维兹委员会，2023a)；

⁴⁶ 见 <https://www.greenclimate.fund/about/partners/nda>。

⁴⁷ 见 <https://www.greenclimate.fund/about/partners/ae>。

⁴⁸ 见 <https://www.greenclimate.fund/readiness>。

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

⁵⁰ 见 <https://www.greenclimate.fund/publications>。

⁵¹ 见 <https://data.greenclimate.fund/public>。

⁵² 见 <https://unfccc.int/documents/274695>。

(c) 关于实施公正转型和经济多元化战略的技术文件，其中汇编了不同国家的最佳做法，包括农业部门的战略，旨在减少排放，同时强调为该部门工人及小农(包括妇女和其他边缘化群体)带来的新经济机遇和利益(卡托维兹委员会，2023b);

(d) 关于实施应对措施对代际公平、性别因素以及当地社区、土著人民、青年和其他弱势群体需求的影响的技术文件，其中表明了农业部门和粮食安全如何与减缓政策(例如与林业部门和可再生能源部署相关的政策)相互关联(卡托维兹委员会，2024年)。

58. 由各组织与卡托维兹委员会合作开发的以下案例研究正在进行，且均与农业和粮食安全相关：

(a) “为绿色增长筹资：评估巴西最大的金融机制(丰收计划)对农业部门公正转型的影响”，该计划旨在评估实施巴西农业计划的影响，包括其对可持续农业活动、农场多样化和农村创业的影响；⁵³

(b) “应用气候经济模型支持经济多元化及就业密集型韧性增长：尼日利亚案例研究”，该研究将包括确定农业等领域具有韧性的新型经济活动和投资举措。⁵⁴

59. 2018-2019 年期间，在实施应对措施的影响问题论坛下，举办了三场关于实施气候变化应对措施的积极影响最大化以及消极影响最小化的区域提高认识研讨会，三场研讨会的内容均与农业相关：⁵⁵

(a) 2018 年在南非举办的非洲研讨会强调了该地区农业部门的重要性，讨论了公正转型战略、机遇、优先事项和国家范例，并展示了各部门的政策、最佳做法和气候政策的影响；

(b) 2019 年在智利举办的拉丁美洲和加勒比研讨会议论了控制毁林和生物燃料等政策对该地区农业、林业和其他土地利用部门的影响；

(c) 2019 年在马尔代夫举办的亚洲及太平洋地区研讨会重点关注经济多元化政策，并概述了区域农业部门的多元化状况。

60. 2021 年，卡托维兹委员会在科罗尼维亚农业联合工作的一场研讨会上作了讲演，介绍了包括农业部门技术专家就水资源可持续管理和土地使用相关应对措施影响的意见汇编。

J. 最不发达国家专家组

61. 最不发达国家专家组提倡采取全面性方法，协助缔约方制定涵盖粮食安全、水、早期预警和灾害管理等多个优先领域的适应战略，并带来多重效益，如增强韧性、促进可持续农业实践和改善生计。在这方面，最不发达国家专家组所作贡

⁵³ 见 https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Proposal_Climate Strategies.pdf。

⁵⁴ 见 https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Proposal_GIZ%20%281%29.pdf。

⁵⁵ 有关所有研讨会的详细信息，见 <https://unfccc.int/response-measures/workshops-and-events>。

献的一个例子是国家适应计划和可持续发展目标综合框架。⁵⁶ 该框架通过与可持续发展目标以及国家目标和气候计划相一致的整体方法，为解决农业和粮食安全领域的适应问题提供了切入点。

62. 国家适应计划技术工作组及其合作行动，如关于气候变化影响、脆弱性和适应的内罗毕工作方案下的合作行动，是将农业和粮食安全考虑因素纳入国家适应计划的关键。2022 年国家行动计划展览项目关于国家行动计划项目开发的会议就是例证，其重点是开发区域和国家作物监测系统以及管理极端气候带来的风险。

63. 专家组 2025 年综合报告强调，截至 2024 年 8 月 17 日，最不发达国家已在国家适应计划执行管道开发倡议之下，提出 26 个与全球适应目标下的农业和粮食安全专题目标有关的项目构想(专家组，2025 年)。

64. 专家组参加了国家适应计划展览和两场科罗尼维亚农业联合工作研讨会，在会上就改进养分利用和粪肥管理等议题参与了讨论，并与相关组织进行了接触，从而加强了伙伴关系。自 2015 年以来，专家组与农研协商组织气候变化、农业和粮食安全研究计划、粮农组织及地球观测组织合作，就农业和粮食安全相关主题，如数字农业和农业适应的最佳做法，共同编制了国家适应计划技术指南专题补编。⁵⁷

65. 专家组为最不发达国家制定和执行国家适应计划提供技术指导和支持，包括就获取绿色气候基金资金提供咨询意见。专家组通过国家适应计划执行管道开发倡议提供支持。根据该倡议，最不发达国家的气候变化适应项目概况将定期在项目目录中公布，⁵⁸ 项目目录旨在面向有能力支持最不发达国家的利益相关方，帮助将初步构想进一步发展为项目提案提交给供资实体，或推进实施已确定的项目。以下项目来自同一目录(最不发达国家专家组，2024 年)，是应对农业和粮食安全相关风险、脆弱性和适应目标的实例：发展具有气候适应能力的种植系统(孟加拉国)、建设具有气候适应能力的农业社区(贝宁)、加强农—林—牧生产系统和当地社区的适应能力(布基纳法索)以及提升农业部门的防洪能力(布隆迪)。

66. 专家组监测和评估最不发达国家实施国家适应计划及相关战略和计划中规定的适应项目的进展情况，这些项目得到了最不发达国家基金的支持。在此背景下，专家组编写了关于制定和执行国家适应计划进程进展情况的年度报告，⁵⁹ 协助附属履行机构评估这一进展情况，包括在解决农业和粮食安全相关问题方面的进展情况。

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

⁵⁷ 关于国家适应计划技术指南的所有补充材料，见 <https://napcentral.org/supplementary-materials-library>。

⁵⁸ 见 <https://napcentral.org/projectcatalogues>。

⁵⁹ 例如，见 FCCC/SBI/2024/23 号文件所载 2024 年报告。

67. 关于专家组在 2013 年至 2019 年期间就农业相关问题所开展工作的更多信息，可参见科罗尼维亚农业联合工作下的第一场研讨会报告⁶⁰ 和专家组在研讨会上所作讲演。⁶¹

K. 圣地亚哥网络

68. 截至 2024 年 12 月 31 日，已有 22 个组织、机构、网络和专家加入了避免、尽量减轻和处理气候变化不利影响相关损失和损害问题圣地亚哥网络，其中包括具有农业和粮食安全专业知识的组织、机构、网络和专家⁶²。

69. 根据第 2/CMA.2 号决定的规定，华沙国际机制执行委员会收到了各组织、机构和专家关于在圣地亚哥网络下提供技术援助的信息。该技术援助项下报告的若干活动与农业和粮食安全高度相关，例如管理损失和损害数据，以及提供政策支持以加强农业韧性和早期预警系统。

70. 2024 年，圣地亚哥网络咨询委员会批准了该网络的业务指南。指南概述了可通过圣地亚哥网络促进的需求驱动型技术援助类型，其中包括与农业和粮食安全有关的多项工作领域。⁶³

71. 今后，该网络和华沙国际机制执行委员会的联合报告将酌情反映农业相关信息。

L. 资金问题常设委员会

72. 2022 年，资金问题常设委员会发布了一份报告，梳理了与《巴黎协定》第二条第一款第(三)项有关的现有信息，包括提到第九条之处。⁶⁴ 报告指出了在执行第二条第一款第(三)项方面的挑战和机遇，包括在确保粮食安全的同时使资金流与低排放发展相一致，特别是在最脆弱和最不发达地区。报告强调了气候相关投资的协同效益，如提高气候适应能力，改善能源和粮食安全，以及减少与气候变化和向低碳经济转型相关的国内风险。

73. 在关于确定发展中国家缔约方在执行《公约》和《巴黎协定》方面的需求的第二份报告中，资委会综合了国家自主贡献、国家适应计划和两年期更新报告等各种国家报告的数据(资委会，2024b)。农业和粮食部门⁶⁵ 是已确定的并已计算成本的适应需求量最多的部门之一。在减缓方面，该部门所占比例较小，但在技术需求评估中，在已计算成本的减缓需求中，该部门所占比例最大。

74. 资委会的《第六次气候资金流动两年期评估和概览》分析了可持续农业、林业和土地利用方面的投资(资委会，2024c)。根据气候政策倡议的估算，2021 年-2022 年，与农业、林业和其他土地利用以及自然资源管理相关的年均投资额为

⁶⁰ FCCC/SB/2019/INF.1, 第 15-17 段。

⁶¹ 见 https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/LEG at Koronivia workshop_0.pdf。

⁶² 见 <https://santiago-network.org/about/members>。

⁶³ 见圣地亚哥网络咨询委员会 SNAB/2024/3/06.Rev.2 号文件。

⁶⁴ FCCC/CP/2022/8/Add.4-FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/7/Add.4.

⁶⁵ 为便于分析，农业和粮食部门被视为一个部门。

450 亿美元，其中 14% 用于减缓，17% 用于适应，69% 用于同时涵盖减缓和适应的项目。公共行为体提供了总投资的 83%，但该部门私人融资的数据仍然基本缺失。尽管农粮系统对温室气体排放有重大影响，但在此期间只获得了气候融资总额的 4%。第六次两年期评估包含了对可持续金融分类体系及其界定可持续农业活动的方法的梳理，并指出各国在界定标准方面存在显著差异。

75. 2023 年，资委会发布了一份关于适应资金翻番的报告(资委会，2023 年)。对缔约方在两年期报告中报告的适应资金部门分配情况进行分析后发现，2019 年至 2020 年期间，水和卫生部门获得的适应资金最多(占总额的 24%)，而农业部门获得了 11%。该报告概述了多边气候基金的适应融资承诺，其中包括对小农农业适应方案的支持。该报告还提供了一项案例研究，介绍了国际农业发展基金实施的一个农业项目所使用的整套指标。案例研究强调，采用气候适应性农业做法可增加农场作物多样性，有助于增加人均年总收入和生产性资产拥有量，从而增强受益者的适应能力。

76. 关于通过促进性别平等的资金加快气候行动和复原力建设的 2024 年资委会论坛强调了将性别考虑因素纳入农业和自然资源管理的重要性。各次会议强调，必须让妇女参与设计气候项目，根据妇女在农业方面的需要定制金融工具，并加强基层在促进性别平等的气候行动方面的能力建设。倡议和标准(如 W+ 标准)为建立协同伙伴关系和解决方案提供了机遇，以支持气候智能型农业能力建设。⁶⁶

77. 在关于在有意义的减缓行动和实施工作透明的背景下实现每年共同筹集 1,000 亿美元的目标以满足发展中国家需要的第二份进展报告(资委会，2024a)中，按主题领域分析了经济合作与发展组织关于气候资金和 1,000 亿美元目标的系列报告⁶⁷ 中报告的气候资金流动部门数据，以及缔约方国家信息通报、两年期更新报告和国家自主贡献报告中概述的部门需求。就减缓而言，农业和林业部门占已确定需求的 16% 至 25%，但在 2016 年至 2022 年期间仅获得总资金流的 4%。就适应而言，同期有 18% 的资金流向这两部门，而它们的需求占总额的 25% 至 37%。

78. 关于资金问题常设委员会在 2013 年至 2019 年期间就农业相关问题所开展工作的更多信息，可参阅科罗尼维亚农业联合工作第一场研讨会的报告⁶⁸ 以及资金问题常设委员会在研讨会上所作讲演。⁶⁹

M. 技术执行委员会

79. 农业一直是技术执行委员会工作的一个关键专题领域。技术执行委员会与粮农组织合作发布了《2024 年气候技术促进农粮系统转型报告》，以探讨农粮系统与气候技术之间的联系，阐释农粮价值链以帮助评估可行和针对具体情况的技

⁶⁶ 论坛概要报告见 FCCC/CP/2024/6/Add.5–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.5 号文件。

⁶⁷ 见 https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/2024/05/climate-finance-provided-and-mobilised-by-developed-countries-in-2013-2022_8031029a.html。

⁶⁸ FCCC/SB/2019/INF.1, 第 20-22 段。

⁶⁹ 见 https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Koronivia_SCF.pdf。

术，分析采用这些技术的障碍，并通过案例研究提供全球概览(粮农组织和《气候公约》，2024年)。

80. 技术执行委员会—粮农组织的报告强调：需要协调农粮系统和气候变化政策，以实现国家自主贡献；针对贫困、脆弱性或社会排斥的社会保护措施在促进采纳气候技术方面发挥着作用；必须通过南南合作进行信息交流；以及技术需求评估过程在促进实现沙姆沙伊赫联合工作目标方面具备潜力。报告还探讨了在农粮系统转型背景下，充足研发投入的重要性、采纳气候技术的体制需求，以及技术锁定和路径依赖的问题。报告阐述了现有能力如何影响特定气候技术的采用，并探讨了资金机构在气候技术发展中既是障碍也是推动力的双重角色。在报告中，关于气候技术推动农粮系统转型的案例研究具有区域平衡性，纳入了性别平等及土著人民视角，旨在协助各缔约方制定和实施气候政策。

81. 技术执行委员会在该报告的基础上，提出了关于气候技术推动农粮系统转型的关键信息和建议，供缔约方会议第二十九届会议和《公约》缔约方会议第六届会议审议。⁷⁰

82. 《2024年技术行动计划实施成功案例分析报告》(技术执行委员会和联合国环境规划署哥本哈根气候中心，2024年)第2章介绍了水管理部门和农业部门推进气候适应的综合技术解决方案的其他案例研究。

83. 2020年，技术执行委员会、粮农组织和气候智能型农业全球联盟召开了一场专题会议，⁷¹讨论部署、传播和推广气候智能型农业技术和解决方案的创新方法。在缔约方会议第二十九届会议期间，技术执行委员会和粮农组织举行了一次高级别对话，主题是提升气候技术在农粮系统中的采用率。⁷²

84. 关于技术执行委员会在2013年至2019年期间就农业相关问题所开展工作的更多信息，可参阅科罗尼维亚农业联合工作第一场研讨会的报告⁷³以及技术执行委员会在研讨会上所作讲演。⁷⁴

三. 相关国际组织开展的工作

85. 本章汇总了相关国际组织应附属科学技术咨询机构第六十届会议和附属履行机构第六十届会议的邀请⁷⁵，通过沙姆沙伊赫在线门户网站⁷⁶提交的关于自2013年以来开展的沙姆沙伊赫联合工作相关活动的资料。截至2024年12月31日，共收到三份资料，其中一份来自国际组织。

⁷⁰ 见FCCC/SB/2024/3号文件，附件一，第4-5页。

⁷¹ 见https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2020/2020_event07。

⁷² 见https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2024/2024_event05。

⁷³ FCCC/SB/2019/INF.1，第26-28段。

⁷⁴ 见https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/COP24_Koronivia_TEC.pdf。

⁷⁵ FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7，第111段；FCCC/SBI/2024/13，第58段。

⁷⁶ <https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/workstreams/agriculture/sharm-el-sheikh-online-portal>。

联合国粮食及农业组织

86. 粮农组织提供技术支持和能力建设支持，推动国家适应计划和国家自主贡献中农粮系统相关组成部分的制定和实施。其中一些举措通过以下项目得到了突出展示：粮农组织和联合国开发计划署联合开展的“将农业纳入国家适应计划”⁷⁷和“通过国家自主贡献和国家适应计划提升土地利用和农业方面的气候雄心”方案⁷⁸，以及“国家自主贡献农粮系统服务台”方案⁷⁹。此外，还通过 2023 年启动的“沙姆沙伊赫农粮支持计划”⁸⁰以及过去为科罗尼维亚农业联合工作做出贡献的计划，向各国提供了加强能力方面的支持。

87. 粮农组织通过绿色气候基金和全球环境基金等供资渠道，为获取气候资金提供便利。在全球环境基金第八次充资期间，粮农组织和国际农业发展基金牵头实施了粮食系统综合方案，以解决粮食系统不可持续的根本原因。粮农组织还开发了气候变化知识中心这一门户网站，⁸¹为农业和土地利用部门提供与气候变化有关的数据、学习材料、指导方针、政策建议和工具。

88. 粮农组织在其通过沙姆沙伊赫在线门户网站提交的文件中，详细列出了其支持的与农业和粮食安全气候行动有关的主要项目、举措和政策，包括“粮食和农业促进可持续转型伙伴关系”⁸²和“巴库和谐农民气候倡议”，⁸³前者的目标是在 2030 年前加速农粮系统的转型，后者将在伙伴关系框架内开展工作，以最大限度地发挥协同作用，并进一步加强缔约方会议各届会议在农粮系统方面的合作。

⁷⁷ 见 <https://www.fao.org/in-action/naps/en/>。

⁷⁸ 见 <https://www.fao.org/in-action/scala/en>。

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

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

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

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

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

附件一

《公约》之下各组成机构和其他实体与关于开展农业和粮食安全气候行动的沙姆沙伊赫联合工作有关的任务和贡献*

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

* 未经正式编辑。

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

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

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

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

³ Pursuant to decisions 13/CMA.1, para. 1, and 1/CMP.14, paras. 1–2.

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

| Type of contribution | Year | Reference |
|--|------|--|
| Study | 2022 | <i>Lessons learned from the Adaptation Fund Experience in Strengthening Long-term Resilience Through Food Security.</i> Available at https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/English.pdf . |
| Project story | 2023 | <i>From solar farm to table, in Liberia improved solar powered irrigation practices are securing lowland rice production.</i> Available at https://www.adaptation-fund.org/ie_kp_project/from-solar-farm-to-table-in-liberia-improved-solar-powered-irrigation-practices-are-securing-lowland-rice-production/ . |
| Project summary | 2019 | <i>Food Security and Sustainable Economic Development for Coastal Communities in Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia through Sustainable Capture-based Aquaculture of Rabbitfishes (Family Siganidae).</i> Available at https://drive.google.com/file/d/1XJlyCakGlvQOWYn9MBAw9IVvcBMgeV3v/view . |
| Report | 2024 | <i>Annual performance report for the fiscal year 2024.</i> Available at https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/AFB.EFC_.34.8_Annual-Performance-Report-for-FY24.pdf . |
| Portfolio monitoring mission report | 2021 | <i>Report of the Portfolio Monitoring Mission in Chile.</i> Available at https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/report-of-the-portfolio-monitoring-mission-in-chile-2/ . |
| | 2021 | <i>Report of the Portfolio Monitoring Mission in Costa Rica (Virtual).</i> Available at https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/report-of-the-portfolio-monitoring-mission-in-costa-rica-virtual/ . |
| | 2021 | <i>Report of the Portfolio Monitoring Mission in Rwanda.</i> Available at https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/report-of-the-portfolio-monitoring-mission-in-rwanda-2/ . |
| | 2022 | <i>Report of the Portfolio Monitoring Mission in Seychelles (Virtual).</i> Available at https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/report-of-the-portfolio-monitoring-mission-in-seychelles/ . |
| Presentation delivered at workshops under the KJWA | 2019 | <i>Adaptation Fund portfolio in the Agriculture sector.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/4%20AF_Ag%20sector%20overview_final%20June%202018.pdf . |
| | 2019 | <i>Improved Nutrient Use and Manure Management towards Sustainable and Resilient Agricultural Systems.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2a_AF_Koronivia%20Workshop%20COP25.pdf . |
| | 2020 | <i>Koronivia workshop on socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in the agricultural sector.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/3_AF_Mahamat_Koronivia%20workshop%20on%20socioeconomic%20and%20food%20security_AF.pdf . |
| | 2020 | <i>Koronivia workshop on improved livestock management systems.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/3_AF_Koronivia%20workshop%20on%20improved%20livestock%20management%20systems_AF_11192020.pdf . |
| | 2021 | <i>Sustainable land and water management, including integrated watershed management strategies, to ensure food security.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/6%20AF-Koronivia_MA.pdf . |

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

⁴ See <https://www.ctc-n.org>.

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

IV. Consultative Group of Experts

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

Table 4
Contributions from the Consultative Group of Experts

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

⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/CGE>.

V. Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism

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

Table 5

Contributions from the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism

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

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

⁷ See <https://unfccc.int/wim-excom>.

| Type of contribution | Year | Reference |
|---|---------------|---|
| | 2019– 2021 | <i>Second plan of action of the task force on displacement.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sb2019_05_add1.pdf . |
| | 2022– 2024 | <i>Third rolling plan of action of the task force on displacement.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/622785 . |
| | 2018– 2021 | <i>First plan of action of the technical expert group on comprehensive risk management.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/622781 . |
| | 2022– 2024 | <i>Second plan of action of the technical expert group on comprehensive risk management.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/640627 . |
| | 2021– 2025 | <i>Rolling plan of action of the expert group on non-economic losses.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/461447 . |
| | 2021– 2024 | <i>Rolling plan of action of the expert group on action and support.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/461449 . |
| | 2021– 2023 | <i>First rolling plan of action of the expert group on slow onset events.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/273699 . |
| | 2024– 2026 | <i>Second rolling plan of action of the expert group on slow onset events.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/638640?gad_source=1&gclid=EAiQobChMI44_v6-vPiQMVAqhoCR20syKYEAAYASAAEgLnoPD_BwE . |
| Dialogue, workshop or other event | 2016 | <i>Technical meeting on migration, displacement and human mobility.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/event/technical-meeting-on-migration-displacement-and-human-mobility . |
| | 2016 | <i>Shining the Light on Non-economic Losses Challenges, Risks and Lessons Learned for Addressing Them.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/event/side-event-shining-the-light-on-non-economic-losses-challenges-risks-and-lessons-learned-for . |
| | 2017 | <i>Breaking new ground: risk financing for slow onset events.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/event/unfccc-breaking-new-ground-risk-financing-for-slow-onset-events-0 . |
| | 2018 | <i>Suva expert dialogue.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/loss-and-damage-ld/executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage/workshops-meetings/suva-expert-dialogue#Mandate . |
| | 2018 | <i>COP24 side event: Recommendations of the Task Force on Displacement.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/loss-and-damage-ld/executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage/workshops-meetings/cop24-side-event-recommendations-of-the-task-force-on-displacement . |
| | 2019 | <i>Expert Dialogue on technologies for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in coastal zones.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/loss-and-damage-ld/executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage/workshops-meetings/expert-dialogue-on-technologies-for-averting-minimizing-and-addressing-loss-and-damage-in . |
| | 2019 | <i>Moving forward together: averting, minimizing and addressing displacement – the second phase of the Task Force on Displacement.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/WIM/TFD/phase-II-SE-Madrid . |
| | 2021 | <i>Moving forward in averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/event/WIMExcom-outreach-loss-and-damage . |
| | 2022 | <i>Linking Climate Change Science, Policy and Practice to Addressing Loss and Damage Associated with Slow onset Events.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/event/WIM-ExCom-Side-Event-SB56-Science-Policy-and-Practice-to-Address-Loss-and-Damage . |
| | 2022 | <i>Next phase of the WIM ExCom: from policy guidance to solutions on the ground.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/event/wim-excom-policy-guidance-solutions . |
| | 2022 | <i>Achievements and challenges in averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage on the ground.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/event/wim-excom-outreach-2022 . |

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

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

6. Recognizing the need to strengthen knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and Indigenous Peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change, COP 21 established the LCIPP for the exchange of experience and sharing of best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner.⁸ 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.⁹ COP 24 established the FWG to further operationalize the LCIPP and facilitate the implementation of its functions.¹⁰

Table 6
Contributions from the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform

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

⁸ Decision 1/CP.21, para. 135.

⁹ Decision 2/CP.23, paras. 11–12.

¹⁰ Decision 2/CP.24. See <https://lcipp.unfccc.int>.

| Type of contribution | Year | Reference |
|---------------------------------|-----------|--|
| Regional (biregional) gathering | 2022 | <i>Biregional gathering of the Local People Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform.</i> Available at https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/biregional-gathering-local-people-communities-and-indigenous-peoples-platform . |
| | 2023 | <i>Pacific Regional Gathering.</i> Available at https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcip-pacific-regional-gathering . |
| | 2023 | <i>Arctic Regional Gathering.</i> Available at https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcip-arctic-regional-gathering . |
| Workshop | 2023 | <i>Workshop on advancing meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the UNFCCC process – Module 2.</i> Available at https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/workshop-advancing-meaningful-participation-indigenous-peoples-and-local-communities-unfccc-process . |
| Workplan | 2020–2021 | <i>Workplan Activities 2020–2021.</i> Available at https://lcipp.unfccc.int/about-lcip/workplan-activities . |
| | 2022–2024 | <i>Workplan Activities 2022–2024.</i> Available at https://lcipp.unfccc.int/about-lcip/workplan-activities . |

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.¹¹ The GCF is an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism.

Table 7
Contributions from the Green Climate Fund

| Type of contribution | Year | Reference |
|---------------------------|-----------|---|
| Report | 2024 | <i>Annual update on complementarity and coherence.</i> Available at https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/gcf-b40-inf13-add02 . |
| Strategy | 2024–2027 | <i>Readiness Strategy 2024–2027.</i> Available at https://www.greenclimate.fund/readiness . |
| Guide | 2021 | <i>Sectoral guide: Agriculture and food security.</i> Available at https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/sectoral-guide-agriculture-and-food-security . |
| Web page | 2013–2025 | <i>Health, food, and water security.</i> Available at https://www.greenclimate.fund/results/health-food-water-security . |
| | | <i>Publications.</i> Available at https://www.greenclimate.fund/publications . |
| | | <i>National Designated Authorities.</i> Available at https://www.greenclimate.fund/about/partners/nda . |
| | | <i>Accredited Entities.</i> Available at https://www.greenclimate.fund/about/partners/ae . |
| | | <i>GCF Open Data Library.</i> Available at https://data.greenclimate.fund/public . |
| Presentation delivered at | 2019 | <i>Sectoral guides.</i> Available at https://www.greenclimate.fund/projects/sectoral-guides . |
| | | <i>Methods and approaches for assessing adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and resilience.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Koronivia_GCF_adaptation_last.pdf . |

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

| Type of contribution | Year | Reference |
|--------------------------|------|---|
| workshops under the KJWA | 2019 | <i>GCF experience on improved soil carbon, soil health and soil fertility under grassland and cropland as well as integrated systems, including water management.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Koronivia_GCF_soils_last.pdf . |
| | 2019 | <i>Financing sustainable and resilient agriculture</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2b_GCF_Koronivia_COP25.pdf . |
| | 2019 | <i>GCF's role in financing improved livestock management systems.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/5_GCF_GCF%27S%20ROLE%20IN%20FINANCING%20LIVESTOCK%20SYSTEMS.pdf . |
| | 2020 | <i>Koronivia workshop on socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in the agricultural sector.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/4_GCF_Ania_Koronivia%202%20Dec%20GCF_Agri_Guide_Grobicki.pdf . |
| | 2021 | <i>Sustainable land and Water Management, Including Integrated Watershed Management Strategies, to Ensure Food Security.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/8%20GCF%20Presentation%20%20-%20Koronivia%20Workshop%208%20June%202021.pdf . |

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.¹² The GEF has three main entry points to addressing agriculture and food security: the GEF Trust Fund, the LDCF and the SCCF.

Table 8
Contributions from the Global Environment Facility, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund

| Type of contribution | Year | Reference |
|----------------------|------|--|
| Work programme | 2013 | <i>Joint work program for the Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund.</i> Available at https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/GEF-LDCF.SCCF_14-04_Joint_WP_for_the_LDCF_and_the_SCCF%2C_2013-05-23_0.pdf . |
| | 2019 | <i>Work program for the Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund.</i> Available at https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF_LDCF.SCCF_26_05_Rev.01_Work%20Program%20.pdf . |
| | 2019 | <i>CSIDS-SOILCARE Phase1: Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS) multicountry soil management initiative for Integrated Landscape Restoration and climate-resilient food systems.</i> Available at https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/10195 . |
| | 2021 | <i>Work program for the Least Developed Countries Fund.</i> Available at https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2021-12/EN_GEF_LDCF.SCCF_31_03_LDCF_Work_Program.pdf . |
| | 2024 | <i>Work program for GEF Trust Fund.</i> Available at https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2024-01/EN_GEF.C.66.04_Work%20Program%20for%20GEF%20Trust%20Fund.pdf . |
| | 2024 | <i>Work program for the Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund.</i> Available at https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2024-02/EN_GEF.LDCF_.SSCF_.35.03_Work%20Program%20for%20the%20Least%20Dev |

¹² See <https://www.thegef.org>.

| Type of contribution | Year | Reference |
|---------------------------------|------|--|
| | | eloped%20Countries%20Fund%20and%20Special%20Climate%20Change%20Fund.pdf . |
| | 2024 | <i>Work program for the Least Developed Countries Fund.</i> Available at https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2024-05/EN_GEF.LDCF._SCCF_.C.36.03.Rev_01_Work%20Program_LDCF.pdf . |
| | 2024 | <i>Work program for GEF Trust Fund.</i> Available at https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2024-12/EN_GEF_C68_04-Rev.02%20Work%20Program%20for%20GEF%20Trust%20Fund_0.pdf . |
| | 2024 | <i>Work program for the Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund.</i> Available at https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2024-12/EN_GEF_LDCF.SCCF_.37.02_Work%20Program%20for%20the%20LDCF%20and%20SCCF_final_Dec%204%202024.pdf . |
| Strategy report | 2022 | <i>GEF Programming Strategy On Adaptation To Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund and The Special Climate Change Fund For The GEF-8 Period Of July 1, 2022, To June 30, 2026 And Operational Improvements.</i> Available at https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2022-06/EN_GEF.LDCF_.SCCF_.32.04.Rev_.01_GEF%20Programming_Strategy_Adaptation_Climate_Change_LDCF_SCCF_GEF8_July_2022_June%202026_Operational_Improvements.pdf . |
| | 2024 | <i>Strategy for Knowledge Management and Learning.</i> Available at https://www.thegef.org/newsroom/publications/strategy-knowledge-management-and-learning . |
| | 2024 | <i>Advancing the Integrated Approach to Tackle Commodity-driven Deforestation.</i> Available at https://www.thegef.org/newsroom/publications/advancing-integrated-approach-tackle-commodity-driven-deforestation . |
| Progress report | 2024 | <i>Progress report on the Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund.</i> Available at https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2024-12/EN_GEF.LDCF_.SCCF_.37_03_Rev.01_Progress%20Report%20on%20the%20LDCF%20and%20SCCF.pdf . |
| Evaluation report | 2018 | <i>Formative Review of the Integrated Approach Pilot Programs.</i> Available at https://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/documents/evaluations/iaps-2017.pdf . |
| COP report | 2019 | <i>Report of the Global Environment Facility to the fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.</i> Available at https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/gef_report_unccd_cop14_en.pdf . |
| Long-term vision report | 2021 | <i>Long-term vision on complementarity, coherence, and collaboration between the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility.</i> Available at https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF_C.60_08_Long-Term%20Vision%20on%20Complementarity%2C%20Coherence%20and%20Collaboration%20between%20the%20Green%20Climate%20Fund%20and%20the%20Global%20Environment%20Facility.pdf . |
| Annual monitoring review report | 2023 | <i>FY22 Annual Monitoring Review of the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund.</i> Available at https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2023-06/EN_GEF.LDCF_.SCCF_.34.04_FY22%20Annual%20Monitoring%20Review%20of%20LDCF%20and%20SCCF.pdf . |
| Initiative | 2019 | <i>Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation.</i> Available at https://www.thegef.org/what-we-do/topics/challenge-program-adaptation-innovation . |
| | 2019 | <i>Winners of GEF Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation announced.</i> Available at https://www.thegef.org/newsroom/press-releases/winners-gef-challenge-program-adaptation-innovation-announced . |
| | 2024 | <i>GEF announces winners of first Innovation Window funds.</i> Available at https://www.thegef.org/newsroom/press-releases/gef-announces-winners-first-innovation-window-funds . |

| Type of contribution | Year | Reference |
|--|------|--|
| Presentation delivered at workshops under the KJWA | 2019 | <i>Assessing Climate Change Adaptation, Co-benefits, and Resilience</i> . Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/3%20GEF%20presentation%20on%20measuring%20adaptation%20benefits%20Koronivia%20Workshop%20unfccc.pdf . |
| | 2019 | <i>GEF Strategy on Agriculture</i> . Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/9%20Koronivia_GEF%20presentation_SB5_0_FB.pdf . |
| | 2019 | <i>GEF Strategy on Agriculture</i> . Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2c_Koronivia_GEF%20presentation_COP25.pdf . |
| | 2020 | <i>GEF Support to Livestock Management Systems</i> . Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/6_GEF_Koronivia_GEF_Livestock%20management%2025Nov2020_FINAL.pdf . |
| | 2020 | <i>GEF Support for Socio-economic and Food Security Dimensions of Climate Change</i> . Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/5_GEF_Fareeha_Koronivia%20session%20FIQBAL%20GEF%20Dec%202.pdf . |
| | 2021 | <i>GEF Support to Sustainable land and water management, including integrated watershed management strategies, to ensure food security</i> . Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/7%20Koronivia%20session%20PMartinez%20GEF%2010Jun2021.pdf . |

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.¹³

Table 9
Contributions from the Katowice Committee on Impacts

| Type of contribution | Year | Reference |
|----------------------|---------|--|
| Technical paper | 2021 | <i>Database for tools for assessment of impacts of the implementation of mitigation policies and strategies (response measures)</i> . Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/274695 . |
| | 2023 | <i>Impacts of Emerging Industries and Businesses Hydrogen, Carbon Capture Utilisation and Storage and Artificial Intelligence</i> . Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/632556 . |
| | 2023 | <i>Implementation of just transition and economic diversification strategies: a compilation of best practices from different countries</i> . Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/624596 . |
| | 2024 | <i>Impacts of the implementation of response measures on intergenerational equity, gender, local communities, Indigenous Peoples, youth and people in other vulnerable situations</i> . Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/638245 . |
| | 2021 | <i>Socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in the agricultural sector</i> . Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/273839 . |
| Workshop report | 2021 | <i>Sustainable land and water management, including integrated watershed management strategies, to ensure food security</i> . Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/302101 . |
| | Ongoing | <i>Financing green growth: Assessing the impacts of Brazil's largest financial mechanism (Plano Safra) on just transitions in the agricultural sector</i> . Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Proposal_Climate%20Strategies.pdf . |

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

| Type of contribution | Year | Reference |
|--|---------|---|
| | Ongoing | <i>Applying Climate Economy Models to Support Economic Diversification and Job-Rich Resilient Growth – A case study from Nigeria.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Proposal_GIZ%20%281%29.pdf . |
| | Ongoing | <i>Los Jardines Institute and the Justice40 Coalition.</i> Reference to be provided after publishing. |
| Presentation delivered at workshops under the KJWA | 2020 | <i>The Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation (KCI) input to the Koronivia workshop on socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in the agricultural sector.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/6_KCI_AnneLa_at%20KJWA.pdf . |
| | 2021 | <i>The Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures (KCI) input to the KJWA workshop on sustainable land and water management, including integrated watershed management strategies, to ensure food security.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/3%20KCI%20at%20KJWA%20in%20June%202020%20for%20sharing.pdf . |

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.¹⁴

Table 10
Contributions from the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

| Type of contribution | Year | Reference |
|--|------|--|
| Report | 2023 | <i>Efforts of the Least Developed Countries in implementing adaptation projects under the national adaptation programmes of action, national adaptation plans and related programmes through the financial mechanism of the Convention and the Paris Agreement.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/UNFCCC_LEG_Synthesis_Report_2023.pdf . |
| | 2024 | <i>Progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sbi2024_23.pdf . |
| | 2025 | <i>Climate change adaptation project profiles from the Least Developed Countries.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Collection-of-project-ideas-January-2025.pdf . |
| | 2025 | <i>Efforts of the least developed countries in accessing funding for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Recognition-Synthesis-LEG-2025.pdf . |
| Presentation delivered at workshops under the KJWA | 2018 | <i>Work of the LDC Expert Group.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/LEG%20at%20Koronivia%20workshop_0.pdf . |
| | 2019 | <i>Work of the LDC Expert Group.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/3%20LEG%20SB50%20Koronivia%20workshop.pdf . |
| | 2021 | <i>Opportunities for enhancing support on food systems/security in national adaptation plans.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/4%20LEG%20NAP%20Koronivia%20June%202021.pdf . |

¹⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/LEG>.

| Type of contribution | Year | Reference |
|------------------------------------|------|---|
| Supplements by other organizations | 2015 | FAO. <i>Guidelines to Support the Integration of Genetic Diversity into Climate Change Adaptation Planning and NAPs</i> . Available at https://napcentral.org/supplementary-materials/67 . |
| | 2017 | FAO. <i>Addressing Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in National Adaptation Plans</i> . Available at https://napcentral.org/supplementary-materials/125 . |
| | 2017 | CCAFS. <i>10 best bet innovations for adaptation in agriculture: A supplement to the UNFCCC NAP Technical Guidelines</i> . Available at https://napcentral.org/supplementary-materials/127 . |
| | 2021 | CCAFS. <i>Digital agriculture to enable adaptation</i> . Available at https://napcentral.org/supplementary-materials/141 . |
| | 2022 | Group on Earth Observations. <i>Integrating earth observations into the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans: agriculture and food security</i> . Available at https://napcentral.org/supplementary-materials/147 . |

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.¹⁵

Table 11
Contributions from the Santiago network

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

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

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

financial resources; and measurement, reporting and verification of support provided to developing country Parties.¹⁶

Table 12
Contributions from the Standing Committee on Finance

| Type of contribution | Year | Reference |
|--|------|---|
| Technical report | 2018 | <i>Third Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows</i> . Available at https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/resources/biennial-assessment-of-climate-finance . |
| | 2021 | <i>Fourth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows</i> . Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/54307_1%20-%20UNFCCC%20BA%202020%20-%20Report%20-%20V4.pdf . |
| | 2021 | <i>First report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement</i> . Available at https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/workstreams/determination-of-the-needs-of-developing-country-parties/first-report-on-the-determination-of-the-needs-of-developing-country-parties-related-to-implementing . |
| | 2022 | <i>Fifth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows</i> . Available at https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/resources/biennial-assessment-and-overview-of-climate-finance-flows . |
| | 2022 | <i>Report on progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation</i> . Available at https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/standing-committee-on-finance-scf/progress-report . |
| | 2023 | <i>Report on the doubling of adaptation finance</i> . Available at https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/standing-committee-on-finance-scf/scf-activities/measurement-reporting-and-verification-of-support-beyond-the-biennial-assessment-and-overview-of/report-on-the-doubling-of-adaptation-finance . |
| | 2024 | <i>Second report on progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation</i> . Available at https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/standing-committee-on-finance-scf/progress-report . |
| | 2024 | <i>Sixth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows</i> . Available at https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/resources/biennial-assessment-and-overview-of-climate-finance-flows . |
| | 2024 | <i>Second report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement</i> . Available at https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/workstreams/needs-report . |
| Presentation delivered at workshops under the KJWA | 2018 | <i>Work of the Standing Committee on Finance relating to agriculture</i> . Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Koronivia_SCF.pdf . |
| Summary report | 2022 | <i>Mapping of available information relevant to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement, including its reference to Article 9 thereof</i> . Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/620484 . |
| | 2024 | <i>Summary report of the 2024 Forum of the Standing Committee on Finance on accelerating climate action and resilience through gender-responsive finance</i> . Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/641149 . |

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

¹⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/SCF>.

climate-resilient technologies, while promoting cooperation and collaboration on climate technologies.¹⁷

Table 13
Contributions from the Technology Executive Committee

| Type of contribution | Year | Reference |
|--|------|---|
| Report | 2024 | <i>Climate Technologies for Agrifood System Transformation: Placing food security, climate change and poverty reduction at the forefront.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/water-energy-food.html#agrifood . |
| | 2024 | <i>Analysis of success stories from implemented Technology Action Plans.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc/_StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/tec_support/263985bf879947389a9939a89c029897/d2d60f0a42114ffd9e93284ef170a88.pdf . |
| Joint annual report to the COP and the CMA | 2024 | <i>Joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network for 2024.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sb2024_03E.pdf . |
| Presentation delivered at workshops under the KJWA | 2018 | <i>Technology Executive Committee work in Agriculture.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/COP24_Koronivia_TEC.pdf . |
| COP event | 2020 | <i>The Best of Both Worlds: Uniting Adaptation Technologies and Nature-based Solutions to Enhance Coastal and Ocean Resilience.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2020/2020_event07 . |
| | 2024 | <i>Moving forward with NDC acceleration in agrifood systems: Climate Technology Uptake.</i> Available at https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2024/2024_event05 . |

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

附件二

规划与关于开展农业和粮食安全气候行动的沙姆沙伊赫联合工作有关的活动

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

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

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