From Vision to Action: Connecting climate goals with farmers' everyday realities

The Farmers' constituency represents farmers worldwide, in all their diversity producing food, fibre, and fuel[1] for the global population, delivering essential ecosystem services whilst contributing to food security and development goals. The COP30 Presidency emphasized connecting the climate regime with people's realities and partnering with stakeholders to identify impactful solutions for complex systems. The constituency's active engagement is key to help farming communities face climate impacts and realise agriculture's potential for mitigation and adaptation.

Ahead of SB62 in Bonn and in the lead up to COP30, we call for full recognition of Farmers' role[2] and greater integration of our knowledge and priorities. We stand ready to work with Parties and relevant actors to:

- **Ensure the Sharm el-Sheikh Joint Work on Implementation of Climate Action on Agriculture and Food Security remains relevant for farmers**. As SB62 considers a first synthesis report, the first workshop is an opportunity to shift the focus to practical solutions, address the need for policy coherence, and foster fair and equitable partnerships across and beyond the value chain.
- **Engage farmers in the preparation and implementation of NDC 3.0**. As Parties are finalising their NDCs and NAPs, farmers' involvement is critical to balance and integrate adaptation and mitigation, food security and economic prosperity,[3] with targets reflecting on-the-ground realities, backed by adequate means of implementation.
- **Make finance available at farm-level**.[4] Moving forward from the COP29 consensus, we must ensure finance is available, accessible and predictable for *all* farmers, in particular women, youth and family farmers.
  - The ***Baku-to-Belém Roadmap to 1.3T*** is an opportunity to identify barriers hindering access for farmers, especially in developing countries, while committing to a clear strategy to close the adaptation finance gap in the sector. This includes diversifying financial tools, strengthening public-private partnerships and leveraging the role of farmer organisations and cooperatives as direct access channels and trusted intermediaries.
  - While fulfilling an essential function in the UNFCCC systems, the ability of the **Green Environment Facility (GEF)**, the **Green Climate Fund (GCF)** and the Special Funds to deliver concrete results depends on a greater involvement of farmers in their governance, reasonable access requirements and simplified procedures for farmer organisations and cooperatives as well as shorter project approval times.
  - The particular vulnerability of our sector[5] warrants a permanent active observer seat for Farmers on the Board of the **Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage**. This is critical to ensure that access and resource allocation align with effective needs and complement other initiatives for disaster risk reduction.
  - Carbon markets being developed under **Art. 6.2 and 6.4** must prioritise farmers' rights, considering the diversity of farm systems, the wellbeing of rural communities, and food security. Most critically, they should work for farmers in practice, ensuring fair distribution of benefits and delivering high-integrity mitigation while avoiding disproportionate compliance burdens that risk penalising forestry and other land-based solutions.
- **Advance a Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) framework**, that should reflect the diversity of agri-ecosystems and the complexity of agriculture. This includes developing indicators that capture adaptation outcomes at farm level, ensure coherence with food security objectives, and are responsive to the realities of rural contexts.
- **Scale up mitigation in the agricultural sector.** International frameworks and national GHG inventories must better reflect the climate impact of short- and long-lived biogenic sources and sinks and capture progress made at farm-level. Farmers need resources to collect data in ways that serve both climate reporting and farm management. Full data transparency and farmer ownership are essential. These efforts should inform the Mitigation Work Programme and help scale up investment-ready solutions in agriculture, alongside the critical need to tackle fossil fuel emissions from all sectors.
- **Foster a just transition leaving no farmer behind**. Transition pathways must reflect the realities of rural economies and farming systems, ensuring fair income and decent livelihoods, including investing in training, re-skilling, and extension services, promoting traditional and indigenous knowledge, gender equity and generational renewal.

[1] Alongside other agricultural outputs including feed, medicinal and ornamental plants.
[2] While explicitly acknowledging other NGO Constituencies, previous COP cover decisions significantly omitted a reference to Farmers.
[3] More than 80% of countries list food production and nutrition as a priority for adaptation in their NDCs (UNFCCC, 2021).
[4] According to CPI & FAO (2024), USD 1.1 trillion annually is required through 2030 to align agrifood systems with climate goals; despite an increase in 2021/2022 compared to 2019/2020, finance remains short of transition needs, geographically concentrated and still minimal at farm-level (CPI, 2025).
[5] Agriculture accounted for 26% of total L&D in 2008-2018 with agricultural losses from disasters averaging $13 billion/year (FAO, 2023).