

A woman with dark hair, wearing a light-colored corded jacket over a grey turtleneck, is reaching into a greenhouse to pick a fruit from a vine. The greenhouse structure is visible in the background, and the foreground is filled with green leaves and purple and yellow fruits.

Family Farmers
for Climate Action.

FEEDING THE WORLD IN A CHANGING CLIMATE

Adaptation finance needs
of small-scale producers

ffca

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SUMMARY

New analysis reveals that US\$443 billion a year in climate finance is needed to help small-scale family farmers adapt to climate change impacts. This is less than the US\$470 billion a year that is spent on agricultural subsidies which are harmful to people and planet, and is equivalent to an annual average investment of US\$953 for a 1 hectare farm. The analysis was conducted by Climate Focus for Family Farmers for Climate Action (FFCA) – a farmer-led campaign representing 95 million small-scale producers in Africa, Latin America, Asia and the Pacific. Smallholder farms produce half of the world's food calories and support over 2.5 billion livelihoods across the globe. With adaptation high on the COP30 agenda, and current finance flows to smallholders amounting to just 0.36% of what is needed, FFCA is calling for a major boost in adaptation finance and the establishment of a 'Farmers Fund' to ensure money gets to where it will have the most impact.



Image credit: Family Farmers for Climate Action, Cambodia

FINANCING FARMERS



Image credit: Joseph Nkandu, Uganda

Last year was the hottest year ever recorded, and agriculture is feeling the heat. Across the world, extreme drought, floods and storms are damaging harvests, fuelling hunger, driving up food prices, devastating livelihoods and undermining economies.

The urgent need to build more just, resilient, sustainable and healthy food systems is now widely recognised: food and agriculture is one of seven key target areas under the global goal on adaptation; 160 governments signed the COP28 UAE Food Systems Declaration that commits them to include food and agriculture in revised national adaptation and mitigation plans ahead of COP30; and the Brazilian Presidency of COP30 has made food and agriculture one of the six core themes of the conference.

Yet, for many low-income countries and small-scale family farmers, a lack of finance or inadequate finance undermines their ability to create more sustainable and resilient farming systems. This has significant consequences for food security, global supply chains, poverty and social stability.

New analysis by Climate Focus for Family Farmers for Climate Action estimates, for the first time, that the world's 498 million small-scale producers farming land of 10 hectares or less require approximately US\$443 billion a year to build resilience and adapt to climate impacts. This is equivalent to an average annual investment of:

- **US\$800 per hectare to incentivise climate-resilient and low-emission practices.** This includes measures to: boost soil health and fertility, through a shift to nature positive practices such as agroecology that have been shown to build climate resilience; install micro irrigation systems, such as drip irrigation that saves water by delivering it directly to plant roots, and; increase access to improved seeds, including traditional varieties more resilient to drought.
- **US\$141 per farmer to secure resilient livelihoods through adaptive safety nets and early warning systems.** This includes crop or livestock insurance to compensate farmers for climate loss, and systems to help farmers avoid the worst impacts of climate change. For example, in the Mekong Delta in Vietnam, a network of monitoring buoys provides localised data on water salinity levels to rice farmers via their phones, allowing them to protect their crops from saltwater intrusion caused by rising sea levels and storm surges.

- **US\$12 per farmer for digital climate provision.**
This supports producers to make informed decisions about farm management. For example, a mobile app that provides weather forecasts and agricultural advice tailored to the locality can help farmers plan when to plant.

Put simply, this amounts to an annual average investment of US\$953 for a 1 hectare farm – and US\$1,753 for a 2 hectare smallholding. A breakdown of finance needs by region is included in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Total finance needed by smallholders across the world (Climate Focus)

Region	Incentivise climate-resilient, low-emission practices (US\$ billion)	Early warning systems and adaptive safety nets (US\$ billion)	Digital climate services provision (US\$ billion)	Total (US\$ billion)
Southeast Asia	151.31	34.87	3.00	189.18
South Asia	124.89	23.40	2.01	150.30
North Africa	7.88	0.93	0.08	8.89
East Africa	30.18	4.07	0.35	34.60
West Africa	8.66	2.26	0.19	11.11
Southern Africa	11.79	1.30	0.11	13.20
Central Africa	2.19	0.67	0.06	2.92
Pacific	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.08
South America	11.86	1.00	0.09	12.95
Central America & Mexico	11.22	0.80	0.07	12.09
Caribbean	1.04	0.18	0.02	1.24
Middle East	5.76	0.61	0.05	6.42

Table figures are to two decimal but totals given are precise figures



Average daily cost of adaptation for a 1 hectare farm – less than the price of a cup of coffee in Germany (US\$3.06 in Q4 2025).

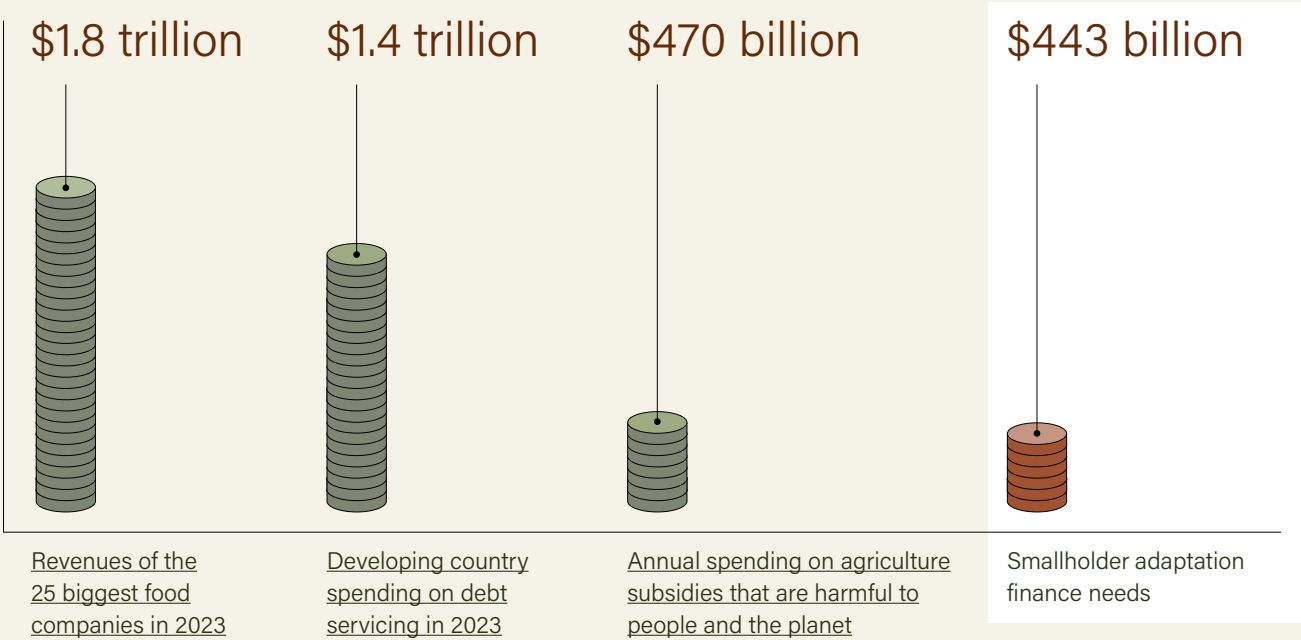
Money well spent

While US\$443 billion a year is undoubtedly a significant sum, there are multiple ways to mobilise these funds – as other organisations have set out in detail. These include redirecting and repurposing harmful subsidies, reforming international finance institutions and creating a fairer global tax system. For example, US\$443 billion a year is:

- **Less than the US\$470 billion a year in agriculture subsidies which the UN estimates are spent on measures that hurt people’s health, fuel the climate crisis, degrade the environment and drive inequality by excluding smallholder farmers.** The UN has set out a six-step approach to repurposing agriculture support with the aim of creating more resilient, sustainable and fairer agri-food systems.
- **Less than a third of the amount spent by developing countries on debt servicing (US\$1.4 trillion in 2023).** With approximately 60% of low-income and least-developed countries in debt distress, or at high risk of it, many have limited fiscal space to invest in climate adaptation. A significant portion of available financing is spent on repaying loan interest, leaving little support for the most vulnerable – especially smallholder farmers – who are among the hardest hit by climate impacts. The Bridgetown Initiative sets out detailed proposals for reforming the global financial system to address climate change and inequality, including debt relief.

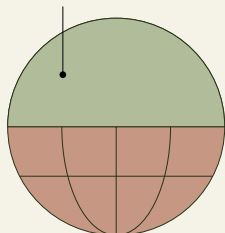
- **Equivalent to a quarter of the annual revenue of the world’s 25 largest food companies (US\$1.8 trillion in 2023).** These corporations make huge profits, yet the producers in their supply chains often receive a fraction of the price paid by consumers – limiting their ability to invest in their farms. The UN and an increasing number of corporate leaders have highlighted that it is in the agri-food industry’s own interests to ensure that farmers in its supply chains are paid fair prices for their produce and supported to adapt.

Mobilising finance for smallholder adaptation

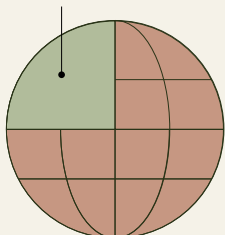


Farms of 10 hectares or less

Produce
50%
of the world's
food calories



Support
2.5 billion
livelihoods



It is clear the benefits and savings of investing in smallholder adaptation significantly outweigh the costs. For example, supporting small-scale family farms – the most prevalent form of agriculture in the world – will help:

- **Secure food supply chains:** smallholder farms of 10 hectares or less produce 50% of the world's food calories and are key to global supply chains for commodities such as rice, wheat, coffee and cocoa.
- **Reduce the cost of climate impacts:** disasters driven by climate change have caused about US\$3.8 trillion worth of lost crops and livestock globally over the past 30 years – equivalent to US\$123 billion a year, with this figure rising.
- **Safeguard jobs and boost economies:** small-scale family farms support the livelihoods of over 2.5 billion people across the globe, and make a significant contribution to national economies – particularly in low-income countries where agriculture accounts for 25.7% of GDP on average.
- **Tackle the climate and biodiversity crisis:** family farmer organisations are pioneering climate resilient, nature positive approaches such as agroecology that are key to climate adaptation, as well as playing an important role in reducing agriculture's impact on nature and the climate. The global food system accounts for a third of greenhouse gas emissions and is the main driver of biodiversity loss.



Image credit: Eastern Africa Farmers Federation, Uganda

Smallholder adaptation finance needs by region

- 1

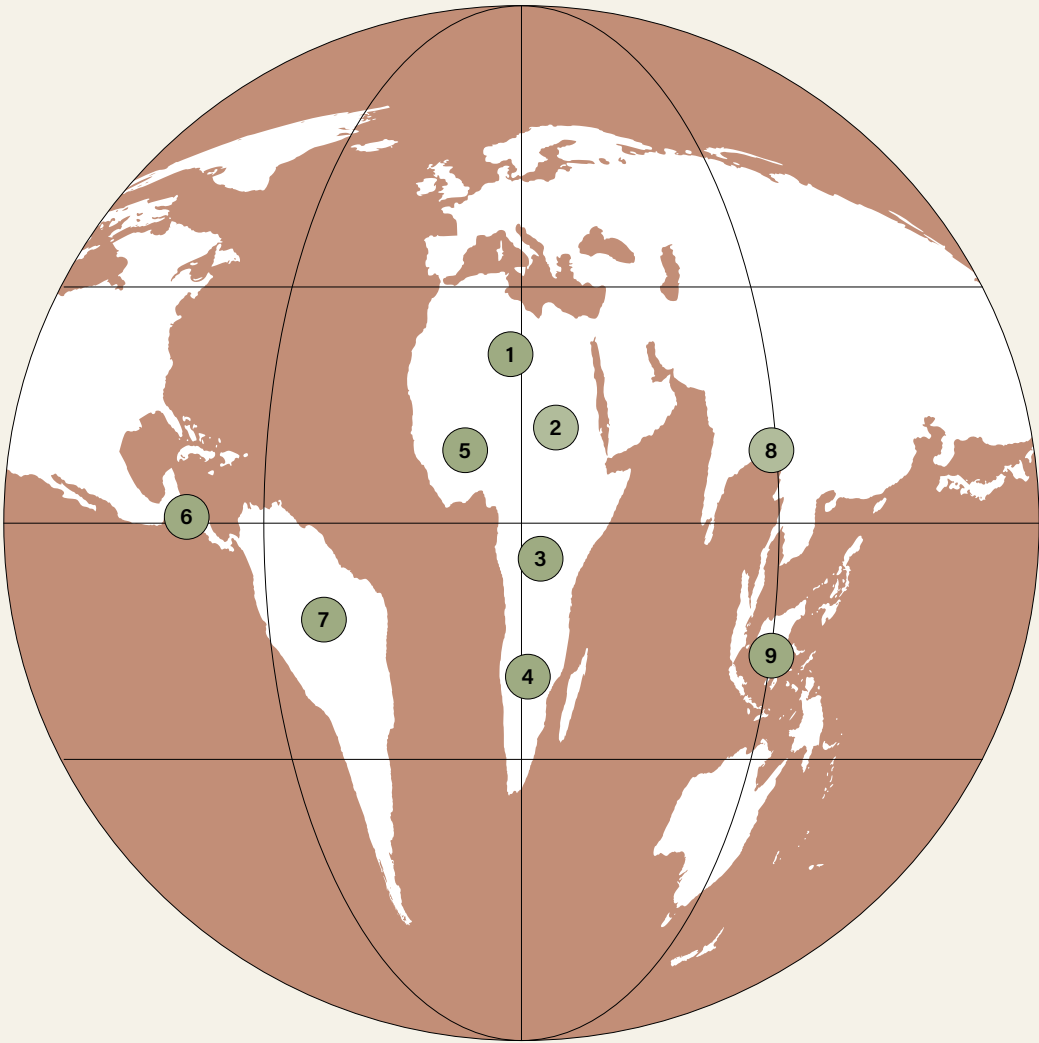
North Africa
US\$8.89 billion a year helps safeguard food production from climate impacts, such as the 2022-23 drought that led to a 70% cut in cereal production in Tunisia.
- 2

East Africa
US\$34.6 billion a year supports the agriculture sector, which accounts for over 75% of employment.
- 3

Central Africa
US\$2.92 billion a year helps promote sustainable and resilient farming that will help restore and protect the Congo Basin – the second largest tropical rainforest in the world.
- 4

Southern Africa
US\$13.2 billion a year helps protect against drought-fuelled crop failures like those leaving 21 million children malnourished in 2023-24.
- 5

West Africa
US\$11.11 billion a year helps secure the livelihoods of 2 million cocoa producers and the future of Europe's US\$50 billion chocolate industry.



- 6

Central America & Mexico
US\$12.09 billion a year helps safeguard livelihoods and food supplies, including in the 'Dry Corridor' which is home to over 10 million people and is one of the most climate vulnerable regions of the world.
- 7

South America
US\$12.95 billion a year helps safeguard agri-exports, including Colombia's US\$3.2 billion coffee harvest.
- 8

Southeast Asia
US\$189.18 billion a year helps safeguard food supplies for 690 million people who rely on smallholders for 90% of the food calories they consume.
- 9

Pacific
US\$0.08 billion a year helps protect smallholder agriculture, which accounts for 17.7% of the region's GDP.

Methodology

The estimate of finance needs for small-scale farmers is based on the 2023 peer reviewed study '[Perspective: What might it cost to reconfigure food systems?](#)' by Thornton et al. The study was selected following an extensive literature review. It provides the most comprehensive and robust estimates of the finance needs for adaptation activities that are explicitly relevant to small-scale farmers at global and regional levels.

As the study's estimate is for a subset of 200 million small-scale farmers, Climate Focus used per-farmer and per-hectare costs for different adaptation activities to calculate the total costs for all small-scale farmers at national, regional and global levels. These calculations used data on the number of farmers with up to 10 hectares of agricultural land provided by [Lowder, Scoet, & Raney](#) along with FAO reports for the small number of countries not covered by the study.

The estimates for existing adaptation spending on smallholders and rural communities is based on OECD data for climate-related finance flows in 2021.

Countries were grouped based on a regional categorisation from FFCA.

View from the field

The [Asian Farmers' Association for Sustainable Rural Development \(AFA\)](#) surveyed 127 small-scale producers on climate impacts, adaptation practices and finance needs.

The survey of farmers from Vietnam, Indonesia and India showed the most common impacts of climate change reported by farmers were reduced crop yields, increased pests and disease, water shortages, and more frequent droughts or floods. It also revealed that farmers spent an average of US\$2,560 per hectare in 2024 on adaptation measures such as improved irrigation, soil conservation techniques and diversification of crops and/or livestock.

Agriculture is dominated by smallholders in each of these three countries, where they make a significant contribution to both national food security and agriculture exports. For example, smallholders account for the majority of rice production in India – the world's [biggest rice exporter](#), and coffee production in Vietnam – the [second largest coffee producer](#).

While the survey sample is small, and not statistically representative at a national or regional level, it provides a helpful bottom-up picture of adaptation costs to complement the top-down estimate based on the academic study used by Climate Focus. The costs provided by the farmers are significantly higher than the report's estimates.

This may be because the farmers' estimates are based on a broader range of adaptation activities and costs, or because the costs of adaptation have increased since the global study used by Climate Focus was conducted. It may also be a result of the small sample size of the survey, or the fact that national and regional differences are hard to capture in global studies.



Image credit: Family Farmers for Climate Action, Cambodia

ADAPTATION FINANCE GAP

Global spending on smallholder adaptation amounted to US\$1.59 billion in 2021 – just 0.36% of the US\$443 billion that is needed (Table 2). This huge finance gap is due partly to a lack of finance for climate action overall, and for agriculture adaptation in particular. It is also the result of barriers which prevent family farmers and their organisations accessing the finance that is available.

Climate adaptation is severely underfunded. The UN estimates the global adaptation finance gap will be US\$187 billion to US\$359 billion a year by 2030. Yet even this is likely to be a significant underestimate given it relies on data from National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), which often fail to quantify the finance needs of marginalised groups such as family farmers.

Finance for agriculture mitigation and adaptation is even more squeezed. While overall funding for climate has increased, spending on agriculture has fallen from 3% of public finance in 2017 to 2.5% in 2022 (US\$16.3 billion).

Moreover, Climate Focus estimates that just 14% of global public climate finance for agriculture and land use was targeted at small-scale family farmers and their organisations in 2021.

The lack of support means many smallholders are forced to rely on their own dwindling savings – spending an estimated US\$368 billion a year on adaptive measures. This significant self-investment, which excludes unpaid labour, leaves farmers highly vulnerable to both financial shocks and climate impacts. A separate 2023 survey of over 1,800 farmers in Asia, Africa and Latin America found smallholders are investing on average 20-40% of their annual income in adaptation measures.

Table 2. Finance flows to smallholders per region in 2021 compared to total finance needed (Climate Focus)

Region	Finance for smallholders and rural communities (US\$ billion)	Total finance needed (US\$ billion)	Total finance spent as a percentage of finance required
Central Africa	0.02	2.92	0.61%
Central America & Mexico	0.07	12.09	0.59%
East Africa	0.18	34.60	0.51%
Middle East	0.00	6.42	0.03%
North Africa	0.22	8.89	1.35%
Pacific	0.00	0.08	1.47%
South America	0.21	12.95	1.59%
South Asia	0.21	150.30	0.13%
Southeast Asia	0.28	189.18	0.15%
Southern Africa	0.22	13.21	1.69%œ
Caribbean	0.01	1.23	0.71%
West Africa	0.17	11.11	1.49%
Total	1.59	442.98	0.36%

Table figures are to two decimal places for simplicity but calculations use precise figures

BARRIERS TO FINANCE



Image credit: Fernando Martinho, Brazil

Smallholder organisations

A number of funds or mechanisms disburse finance for adaptation, including the [Adaptation Fund](#), the [Global Environmental Facility \(GEF\)](#) and [Green Climate Fund \(GCF\)](#), as well as multilateral development banks such as the [World Bank](#). However, accessing this finance remains a significant challenge for family farmers and family farmer organisations.

For example, [analysis of 40 GEF and GCF projects](#) aimed at supporting small-scale producers revealed that none of the funding went directly to family farmers or their organisations. Moreover, just seven projects explicitly included farmers in their associated decision-making bodies, limiting farmers' say on project priorities, design and implementation.

The study identified multiple barriers preventing family farmer organisations accessing finance, including highly complex and time-consuming application requirements, significant application fees, and the requirement to apply for funds via a third party organisation nominated by the funder.

Smallholders

At an individual level, small-scale producers also face huge challenges accessing the finance they need to invest in climate resilience.

Many banks are not present in rural areas and consider smallholders to be [high-risk](#), which translates into high fees and interest rates, or a refusal to lend altogether. Only [16%](#) of 1,800 banks surveyed across South Asia, Southeast Asia, Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa provide financing to smallholders.

Complex application processes that require extensive paperwork and overly stringent conditions such as formal land titles can also [discourage farmers](#) from applying for loans or limit them to borrowing very small amounts. The limited availability of financial products tailored to the needs of small-scale farmers, or of [support services](#) that could help them navigate the complexities of obtaining funds, create further barriers to access. For example, small-scale farmers require flexible loan repayment schedules and amounts that take into account food production variability due to weather conditions, market fluctuations and crop cycles.

These barriers mean many farmers have [limited or no access to finance](#), which severely constrains their ability to invest in their farms. High interest rates and fees can also trap farmers in a vicious cycle of debt, resulting in high default rates and increased financial risk for lenders. With access to formal options restricted, many farmers are compelled to seek credit from informal sources, such as local moneylenders or loan sharks that charge even more [exorbitant interest rates](#).

Effective and cost-effective adaptation

Numerous studies from the [IPCC](#), [OECD](#) and others show that getting climate finance direct to grassroots organisations, where people dealing with climate impacts have control over their own adaptation and mitigation activities, is the most effective way of supporting adaptation.

Governments and funders are also beginning to acknowledge this fact. For example, both the [Global Biodiversity Framework Fund](#) and the COP30 [Tropical Forests Forever Facility](#) stipulate that 20% of funding should be targeted at Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

Farmer organisations have been providing financial, technical and political support to millions of small-scale producers for decades. They have tried-and-tested organisational structures, processes and networks that enable them to capitalise on farmers' knowledge, experience and expertise, and that ensure they can get support to farmers even in the most hard to reach communities during times of conflict and pandemic.

As farmer-led and farmer-driven organisations, they understand the challenges producers face and the solutions that can make a difference. Many are pioneering diverse and nature positive practices such as regenerative agriculture and agroecology, which are key to agriculture adaptation and mitigation.

For example, the [Eastern Africa Farmers Federation \(EAFF\)](#) worked with the Djibouti government in the aftermath of a major drought that decimated livestock herds – an important source of income and nutrition in a country with high levels of poverty and malnutrition. EAFF [established a breeding programme for goats](#) that produce a nutritionally rich milk and are better able than cattle to withstand heat, drought and poor-quality forage. Working with farmers, the federation cross-bred 45 Kenya Alpine goats with a local breed to produce a 'Djibouti-Alpine' that combined excellent milk production and the ability to cope with the harsh climate. Over a four-year period from 2016 to 2019, the programme produced 5,896 cross-bred goats, benefitting 565 farmers and increasing the project value from an initial investment of US\$75,000 to over US\$500,000.



Image credit: Eastern Africa Farmers Federation, Djibouti

COP30:

WHAT'S AT STAKE FOR FAMILY FARMERS?

Decisions made at and around COP30 – in the formal negotiations on adaptation and finance, the development of national adaptation and mitigation plans, and in initiatives launched as part of the Presidency Agenda – could have a significant impact on the future of family farmers and food security.

Finance

The [COP29 finance deal](#) agreed to mobilise at least US\$300 billion a year by 2035 for developing country mitigation and adaptation, with developed countries “taking the lead”. It urged all actors to collaborate in scaling up climate finance from all public and private sources to at least US\$1.3 trillion a year by 2035. A ‘Baku to Belém Roadmap’ setting out a clear and practical path to mobilise the funds is due to be published at COP30, and a review process is scheduled for 2030.

Although the aspirational target of US\$1.3 trillion a year offers a foundation for scaling climate finance in the years to come, there are significant concerns about both the quantity and quality of the finance agreed. For example, the Independent Expert Group on Climate Finance [estimates](#) that US\$3.1-3.5 trillion a year is needed by 2035 to meet the climate finance needs in emerging markets and developing countries – excluding China.

Other issues include the absence of sub-goals for adaptation, mitigation, loss and damage; clear mechanisms for scaling and disbursing funds; or clear requirements for transparency and accountability. The finance deal also fails to guarantee a minimum level of public grant-based financing, which is of particular importance for marginalised groups such as family farmers.

The roadmap has the potential to address some of the concerns by outlining concrete measures to mobilise finance, including through grants, concessional and non-debt-creating instruments, and measures to create fiscal space. The 2030 review also provides an opportunity to reconsider global finance needs and agree explicit finance targets for food and agriculture, small-scale farmers and Indigenous Peoples.

Outside the official negotiations, the [UNFCCC's Forum of the Standing Committee on Finance](#) met in September 2025 to discuss food and agriculture financing for the first time. A [Food System Integrated Programme](#) launched on the sidelines of the meeting aims to channel US\$282 million to climate and nature positive agri-food projects. It is not yet known how much of this finance will go directly to smallholder farmers and their organisations.

Adaptation

It is not yet clear whether developed nations will deliver on their Glasgow Climate Pact promise to double adaptation finance to US\$38-40 billion by 2025, though a progress report is expected at COP30. While there has been some discussion on a successor goal – with the chair of the Least Developed Countries group calling for a tripling of adaptation finance to around US\$100 billion a year by 2030 – the main focus is on ensuring donor governments renew existing funding commitments.

The global goal on adaptation (GGA) aims to put adaptation on a par with mitigation by setting specific, measurable targets and guidelines for adaptation actions across seven key thematic areas, including food and agriculture. The GGA will be funded through existing finance mechanisms such as the new collective quantified goal on climate finance (NCQG) and is likely to have a significant influence on National Adaptation Plans, including support made available for family farmers and nature positive farming practices.

COP30 is the deadline for agreement on the indicators to be used to track the GGA's progress. At the time of writing, the list includes an indicator on tracking the annual financial resources spent on food and agriculture adaptation, but nothing on tracking how much finance reaches smallholders and their organisations. Family farmer organisations are calling for specific indicators on the participation of family farmers in adaptation planning, on access to finance and insurance for smallholders, and on support for climate resilient practices such as agroecology.



Image credit: Fernando Martinho, Brazil

Forests

Brazil will officially launch the Tropical Forest Forever Facility (TFFF) at COP30 to reward tropical forest nations for protecting their forests while disincentivising deforestation.

With a goal of mobilising US\$125 billion, the TFFF envisions funding from developed country loans, philanthropic contributions and private investments, and will offer up to 80 tropical forest countries payments of US\$4 per hectare a year for standing forests. At least 20% of the finance will be earmarked for Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

Supporting smallholders to diversify their livelihoods, adopt sustainable practices such as agroforestry, and secure their rights to land will help reduce their reliance on forest clearing to make ends meet. Globally, about a quarter (24%) of tropical deforestation results from small-scale or subsistence agriculture due to poverty, weak land rights and limited alternatives.

Loss and Damage

The Loss and Damage Fund, which aims to compensate for irreversible loss or damage as a result of climate impacts, began distributing finance in 2025, despite only receiving a fraction of the finance pledged by developed nations.

The Philippines has been selected to host the Board of the Loss and Damage Fund, a significant outcome for countries in the Global South. Given that small-scale family farmers account for the majority of agriculture production in disaster prone low-income and small island developing countries, the active participation of their organisations in the fund's management and decision-making processes is key to ensuring it responds to their needs.

National climate plans

Over 160 governments have committed to include food and agriculture in their national climate plans – known as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) – which are due to be submitted to the UNFCCC by the end of September 2025. At the time of writing, 62 NDCs have been submitted, but only a handful, including Brazil, Pakistan and Kenya, reference small-scale family farming.

Small-scale family farmers play a critical role in adaptation efforts in developing countries. The inclusion of smallholders and their organisations in the creation of adaptation strategies is key to ensuring they reflect the real-world challenges facing the food and agriculture sector, and the solutions for building resilience.

Presidency Agenda

The Brazilian government has made eradicating hunger and malnutrition a key part of its agenda at home and internationally. It has introduced a range of national policies – including support for smallholder farmers and agroecological production – that have contributed to a fall in undernourishment and Brazil's recent exit from the [UN Hunger Map](#). It has also used its leadership of the G20, and now its role as host of COP30, to share successful national policies and mobilise action and resources. Some key COP30 initiatives on food and farming follow:

- The Presidency's Action Agenda includes 'transforming agriculture and food systems' as one of its [six thematic pillars](#). It emphasises the importance of land restoration, sustainable practices such as agroecology, and family farming in the creation of more resilient, sustainable food systems and in securing adequate food and nutrition for all. It intends to increase international action and cooperation through initiatives such as [RAIZ](#) – Resilient Agriculture Investment for net Zero land degradation – which aims to map and accelerate funding for the restoration of degraded farmland.
- Brazil is expected to launch a climate and hunger declaration to galvanise political and financial support for projects that tackle climate, poverty and hunger, including the [Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty](#). The Alliance was launched by Brazil in 2024 under its G20 Presidency and aims to accelerate efforts to eradicate hunger, including through increased support for smallholder farmers.
- The '[Circle of Peoples](#)' aims to increase the representation of Indigenous Peoples, traditional communities, Afro-descendants and family farmers in COP30 negotiations on issues such as finance, loss and damage, and the just transition. Family farmers are also part of the farmers' constituency, which is the formal mechanism for engaging in discussions within the UNFCCC.

CONCLUSION

To unlock the adaptation and mitigation potential of family farmers while contributing to biodiversity, food security, land restoration and sustainable development, governments and financial institutions must commit to the following key actions:

1. Include family farmers and their organisations and cooperatives in decision-making fora and processes on food and climate at the local to international level. For example, in Nationally Determined Contributions, National Adaptation Plans, and in the international conventions on climate, biodiversity and land.
2. Deliver more and better finance by committing to a significant increase in adaptation finance – including more grant-based funding – and by ensuring a far greater share of money is targeted directly at family farmers and their organisations. Specifically, action must be taken to:
 - Support the development of a Farmers' Resiliency and Empowerment Fund as a primary source of direct finance. The fund would be led and managed by family farmer organisations, cooperatives and producer associations, and would provide direct access to long-term grants and soft loans – focusing on activities with proven benefits to smallholders, that move beyond project-based support, that offer long-term sustainability and are grounded in local realities.
 - Remove the barriers that prevent family farmer organisations accessing climate finance. This means streamlining application and reporting processes, providing technical support for funding applications, and setting clear targets for the share of finance to be directed to farmers and their organisations.
 - Ensure individual farmers have access to financial products – including loans and insurance – that are tailored to their needs with, for example, low interest rates and flexible payment criteria.



Image credit: Fernando Martinho, Brazil

This report is published by Family Farmers for Climate Action – an alliance of 11 family farmer organisations and networks representing over 95 million farmers in Africa, Latin America, Asia and the Pacific, including: World Rural Forum (WRF), Eastern Africa Farmers Federation (EAFF), Eastern and Southern Africa small-scale Farmers Forum (ESAFF), Regional Platform of Farmers' Organizations in Central Africa (PROPAC), Maghreb and North African Farmers Union (UMNAGRI), Network of West African Farmers' and Producers' Organizations (ROPPA), Asian Farmers' Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA), Pacific Island Farmers Organisation Network (PIFON), Confederation of Family Producers' Organizations of Greater Mercosur (COPROFAM), Regional Rural Dialogue Programme (PDRR), and the Intercontinental Network of Organic Farmer Organisations.

It is supported by the Foundation for Farmers Organisations and Restorative Action (FFORA) and Forest and Farm Facility. The analysis was conducted by Climate Focus.

