



Means of Implementation (MOI)

*for climate action
in agriculture and food security*

ENGO

Presentation to SSJW workshop

8th June 2026, Bonn

1. Identifying and accessing needs for MOI



*Smallholder farmers
and women feed the
world*

*Agroecology:
systemic, holistic
and cost-effective*

*Locally-led solutions
build capacity*

*Just transition
approaches and
elements in
agriculture & food
systems*

*Bottom-up
Technology Needs
Assessments (TNAs)*

2. Progress, challenges and opportunities

- ***Urgent need to scale up grant-based finance***
 - Insufficient grant-based financing for National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Long Term Low Emissions Development Strategies (LT-LEDS) in agriculture
- ***Debt-inducing private finance is a risk, not a panacea***
 - Inequitable & counter-productive to increase debt burden of smallholder farmers through loan-based climate finance
 - Debt payment obligations defund climate action and drive expansion of climate-destructive exports
 - Risk that grants are being diverted to “derisk” private finance loans
 - Cancellation of unjust sovereign debts a source of revenue



- ***Tax justice a source of climate finance***
 - Progressive approaches to raising tax-to-GDP ratios in developed countries could raise over USD 2 trillion for climate finance (ActionAid, 2024)
- ***Shifting subsidies: Finance for destructive agriculture & its impacts far outweigh funding for climate solutions in agriculture***
 - Globally, hidden cost of industrial food systems USD 10 trillion a year (FAO, 2023)
 - Agriculture subsidies in developed countries harm climate & agriculture, and undermine developing country farmers and food systems through "dumping" (WAP, 2025)
 - Industrial agriculture corporations capturing USD 240 billion a year in direct public subsidies in developing countries (ActionAid, 2024)
- ***Move the money from military spending***
 - Climate finance cuts fuelled by militarization
 - All developed countries provided 30bn grants for climate finance in 2024. 30bn spent by one country on one conflict in Feb & March this year.
- ***Finance and technology transfers must not exacerbate inequality***
 - MRV based on tech & data risk favouring wealthier farmers, excluding low-income farmers
 - Focus on narrow efficiency gains within existing systems can reinforce high-GHG agriculture models and delay necessary transformation

3. Best practices

- ***Direct financing of grants to smallholder farmers, women, Indigenous Peoples, and community organisations***
 - Responds to local needs, builds capacity, resilience to complex contexts, long term sustainability of the work
 - Excellent value for money
- ***Technology transfer based on social justice principles can breach the digital divide***
 - Eg Early warning systems, climate information, processing, storage, animal health services, marketing
 - "Soft" tech eg advisory services, extension systems, data platforms
- ***Capacity building for climate action in agriculture***
 - Education, literacy, empowerment, agroecology, seed saving, preservation and processing, value addition, strengthening value chains, accessing markets, farmer to farmer knowledge systems, farmer-led research



Thank you

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