

Food & Agriculture



Background

Food and agriculture are major topics leading up to COP30 in Belém due to the prominence of Brazil in global food systems. Food systems and industrial agriculture are also at the heart of climate change and biodiversity loss. The Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of agriculture and food security (SSJA) brings parties together to discuss and make relevant policy recommendations.

SB62 Outcomes

The SSJA draft was adopted without objection, marking a major procedural step forward for the [Sharm el-Sheikh Joint Work on Agriculture \(SJWA\)](#). Several parties, notably the EU, UK, and South Sudan (on behalf of LDCs), called for improving the Sharm el-Sheikh Online Portal. Parties discussed how to ensure effective implementation by reaching smallholders and scaling climate solutions.

Meanwhile, agribusiness events during SB62 approached the climate crisis as a potential investment opportunity, and social organisations and NGOs promoted agroecology as the primary pathway to address climate change and biodiversity loss.

Party Positions

	Equity and inclusivity, subsidies, compensation	Online portal development for food and agriculture under SSJW	Aligning agriculture finance with climate goals
G77 and China	Prioritised food security and adaptation, particularly for smallholder farmers and vulnerable rural communities. From the perspective of the G77 and China, such measures are essential for achieving an equitable Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA).	The online portal development was a priority for disbursing funds and information for municipalities and stakeholders (Kenya on behalf of G77).	China and G77 advocated for aligning agriculture finance with climate goals, emphasising equity and the needs of vulnerable populations.
Farmer coalitions, LDCs, Indigenous Peoples	Farmer coalitions demanded timely payments for loss and damage for a resilient food system. Without timely payments, recovery is delayed many times over, inhibiting resilient food systems.	South Sudan (on behalf of LDCs), emphasised the importance of populating and improving the functionality of the Sharm el-Sheikh Online Portal to enhance collaboration and information-sharing.	The Global South maintained alignment must not be conditional and must accompany Article 9 grants.
EU, UK, Australia	The EU favored market-linked mechanisms and was	These parties aligned on technical and incremental	Developed countries pushed for 'alignment' metrics tied to voluntary

Sources:

<https://www.fao.org/climate-change/action-areas/climate-negotiations/sharm-el-sheikh-joint-work/en>

	skeptical of direct financial commitments. Collectively, these parties were wary of assigning historical responsibility and preferred to focus on climate-smart agriculture, particularly under the Mitigation Work Programme (MWP).	implementations. These nonbinding agreements would offer recommendations, leaving final decisions up to national governments, who are considered best placed to determine appropriate actions.	private-sector investment.
Final Outcome	There are still considerable funding gaps. The co-facilitators are now in the process of designing mechanisms for COP30.	Key proposals for COP30 are still in draft stage, such as the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).	No agreement reached, but parties generally recognized the need to align agriculture finance with climate goals.

The Road Ahead

Parties left open the opportunity to develop an online portal to distribute information. The Baku to Belém Roadmap commits to providing 1.3 trillion USD annually in climate finance for developing countries, presenting a key opportunity to prioritise agriculture and food security. Climate-smart agriculture represents a middle ground between agroecology and industrial agriculture approaches in addressing climate change, natural resource conservation, and biodiversity loss.