GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 10903	**Umoja WBS:**SB-023984.01/.02/.03/.04/.07
SMA IPMR ID:163416	**Grant ID:**S1-32GFL-000870
Project Short Title: GEF-CW.10903.FARM Global	
Project Title: FARM: Global Coordination, Knowledge Management and Common Finance Tools	
Duration months planned:	60
Duration months age:	36
Project Type:	Full Sized Project (FSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	10872
Project Scope:	Global
Region:	Global
Countries:	Ecuador,India,Kenya,Lao People's Democratic Republic,Philippines,Viet Nam,Uruguay
GEF Focal Area(s):	Chemicals and Waste
GEF financing amount:	$ 7,455,000.00
Co-financing amount:	$ 32,785,705.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2023-06-09
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2023-07-14
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2023-09-29
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2024-03-12
Date of First Disbursement:	2023-09-29
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2026:	$ 5,208,911.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	$ 2,215,528.00

Midterm undertaken?:	No
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	2027-06-30
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2028-09-30
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	2028-09-30
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2028-10-31
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2029-03-31

1.2 Project Description

The project "Financing Agrochemical Reduction and Management (FARM): Global Coordination, Knowledge Management and Common Finance Tools - FSP" is designed to generate, coordinate, communicate, and manage knowledge to amplify the results of FARM child projects as a single Programme regionally and globally. It aims to achieve this objective through three components: (1) Policy and Enforcement, (2) Finance and Investment, and (3) Value Chains and Public Demand.

With agricultural systems continuing to rely on highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs) and agricultural plastics due to broad perceptions of their efficacy, affordability, and lack of alternatives, the global project will compile, curate, and create information and solutions to shift these perceptions in favour of sustainable, nature-based, and bioalternatives. This will include developing online and in-person communities of practice, discussion forums, ensuring presence at global and regional events, and publishing experiences, lessons, and solutions from the programme and beyond.

Green Growth Knowledge Partnership (GGKP) is the Executing Agency of the Global Child Project. The countries participating in the project are: Ecuador, India, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Philippines, Vietnam, and Uruguay.

Component 1: This component aims to promote governments and inter-governmental bodies to share and use FARM and FARM-related knowledge to create the enabling conditions for the reduction and sound management of pesticides and agricultural plastics. The project will result in a doubling of the impact of the individual child projects by securing commitments from a minimum of seven further regulatory bodies in non-FARM countries. These will include relevant government ministries such as ministries of planning, environment, or agriculture, and inter-governmental regulatory bodies at regional and global levels, to take concrete actions toward FARM objectives. The commitments will replicate the Component 1 outcomes from child projects, including the adoption of regulations, strategies, and registration systems that limit access to HHPs and increase the availability of alternatives; enhanced capacity to promote and enforce compliance; and the creation and delivery of extended producer responsibility (EPR) schemes for agricultural plastics.

These national-level outcomes will be complemented by actions taken by regional or international bodies, such as the increased use of existing regulatory risk data from other regions, the use of global databases, or improvements in the notification and control of transboundary trade.

Component 2: This component focuses on engaging the public and private finance actors to share and use FARM and FARM-related knowledge to reorient financial resources to the reduction and sound management of chemical and plastic pollution in the agriculture sector. The project will engage a minimum of 30 private financial institutions, such as global or regional banks, and 10 public finance actors who are willing and able to act toward FARM objectives. Such public finance actors include central banks or ministries of finance in FARM countries and non-FARM countries (for instance, in non-FARM countries where at least seven regulatory bodies will secure commitments under Component 1). The actions that banks may take include setting targets for pollution impact monitoring and reduction for their portfolios, under the UNEP FI impact areas of resource efficiency and circularity, or under biodiversity and ecosystems, focusing on soil or water. Subsequent actions would be to establish implementation plans for reorienting financial flows to meet the targets.

Component 3: This component focuses on farmer networks, value chain actors, and the broader public to reorient demand in favour of products and agricultural processes that reduce the harmful use of pesticides and agricultural plastics pollution from the mismanaged end-of-life stage. While the FARM programme focuses on engaging regulatory and financial actors under Components 1 and 2, value chain actors and the broader public play an important role in facilitating FARM objectives by influencing supply, demand, and use of harmful pesticides and agricultural plastics, and providing knowledge for the design and support in the implementation of relevant policies and financial measures. The project will engage a minimum of ten value chain actors, which may include knowledge providers, farmers' associations, food processing companies, chemical and plastic producers, food brands, retailers, consumer organizations, development organizations, NGOs, media outlets, and gender groups, which will be asked to provide regular support to FARM-related activities.

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Industry and Economy Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	
Executing Agency (ies)	Green Growth Knowledge Partnership (GGKP)
names of Other Project Partners	UNEP FI, CABI, APRACA, NRI, PAN-UK
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Ludovic Bernaudat
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Eloise Touni
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Anuradha Shenoy
UNEP Support Assistants	

Manager/Representative	Fabienne Pierre
Project Manager	Helena Rey De Assis
Finance Manager	Janet Kabatha
Communications Lead, if relevant	Elena Chernysheva

2 Overview of Project Status

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):	Thematic: Chemicals and pollution action subprogramme
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):	Subprogramme 5: Chemicals and Pollution Action
PoW Indicator(s):	• Pollution: (i) Number of Governments that, with UNEP support, are developing or implementing policies, strategies, legislation or action plans that promote sound chemicals and waste management and/or the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and the existing framework on chemicals and waste • Finance: (ii) Number of business alliances, principles, practices, standards or frameworks established or adopted with UNEP support to enhance environmental sustainability
UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	Not relevant as this is a global project.
Link to relevant SDG Goals	• Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns • Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	• 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment • 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse • 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed • 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation • 17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

	Targets - Expected Value	

Indicators	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	Materialized to date	Remarks
11- People benefitting from GEF-financed investments		2,000,000	2,000,000	71,256	The project expanded knowledge management, stakeholder engagement, value chain learning, and public-demand activities during the reporting period and reached 71,256 individuals cumulatively, of whom 9% through high-intensity, direct engagement (6,381 individuals).

Implementation Status 2026: 2nd PIR

2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2026	2nd PIR	S	S	L
FY 2025	1st PIR	MS	S	L
FY 2024				
FY 2023				
FY 2022				
FY 2021				
FY 2020				
FY 2019				
FY 2018				
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

Progress: Information on progress outcomes of project implementation activities

Component 1: Policy and Enforcement. The Global Child Project finalised three key policy-related knowledge products: a global pesticide trends analysis, a scoping study on agricultural plastics, and a stakeholder engagement analysis. These products provide an evidence base to support policy reform, regulatory strengthening, and the replication of FARM approaches beyond participating countries, as per the outcome target for additional countries to engage in pesticide and agriplastics regulatory reforms. In 2026, FARM Global onboarded 2 new co-financing partners who work on regional and international regulation: the International Biocontrol Manufacturers Association (IBMA) and the ASEAN Bioinnovation and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Action Plan. The ASEAN Bioinnovation and IPM Action Plan, endorsed by ASEAN Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry, provides a regional platform to promote integrated pest management and reduce reliance on harmful pesticides while safeguarding agricultural productivity and livelihoods. IBMA, representing more than 200 member organisations across 37 countries and serving as an observer and technical resource within international bodies including FAO and OECD, brings extensive expertise in biological crop protection and supports the wider adoption of sustainable alternatives to HHPs. Following the organisations' collaboration with FARM on joint events and activities in 2024 to 2026, such as participating in the Annual Biocontrol Industry Meeting 2024 and 2025 with IBMA, and co-hosting the FARM Knowledge Series in Q1 and Q2 2026 with the ASEAN Bioinnovation and IPM Action Plan, these new partnerships will further expand upcoming activities under Component 1, including co-developing knowledge products and evidence for regulators and practitioners, as well as joint engagement at global and regional strategic events. These partnerships contribute to scaling the reach and impact of FARM knowledge, fostering enabling conditions for regulatory uptake and action at national, regional, and international levels. The global project also continued to engage non-FARM countries to expand the programme's impact and scale. For example, the Brazilian government contributed to several FARM work areas in this reporting period, including public finance, and provision of consumer information for retailers. In October 2025, FARM Global facilitated FARM Lao PDR's participation in a group of experts at a global training on preventing illegal pesticide imports, organised by the Global NIP Update Project, funded by GEF and led by UNEP. The training reached 352 participants, 72 of whom are government

officials, customs officers, and related enforcement authorities from around the world. FARM knowledge and experiences were also disseminated through various global and regional forums on biocontrol, biosafety, and integrated pest management, such as the Annual Biocontrol Industry Meeting, 8th World Congress on Agriculture and Rural Finance, International Sustainable Rice Forum in Indonesia, the Thirty-Ninth Session of the FAO Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean, and others, helping to raise awareness of regulatory approaches and alternatives to HHPs among policymakers and technical experts. Progress under this component was further supported through the development and dissemination of guidance and technical resources on illegal pesticides, HHPs, and agricultural plastics, as well as strengthened engagement with international frameworks and expert networks. Three FARM Knowledge Series sessions on combating illegal and counterfeit pesticides as well as policy gaps in reducing harmful agrochemicals attracted more than 1,500 individuals, including government officials and regulatory stakeholders. The project also contributed to several external publications targeting policymakers and practitioners, including Incorporating Climate, Biodiversity and Pollution Criteria into Ecolabels and Sustainable Certification Schemes (June 2026), Strengthening Chemicals and Waste Management through Sectoral Approaches: Interlinkages between Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans, Other Relevant International Conventions and the Global Framework on Chemicals (February 2026), and an outreach package on POPs and HHPs for government bodies implementing the Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans. The project also identified knowledge products to be developed in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to support countries to address the impact and risk of HHPs and thus protect biodiversity.

Component 2: Finance and Investment. The project continued to advance its objective of mobilising public and private finance actors and strengthening the use of FARM knowledge and tools to redirect financial flows toward the reduction and sound management of chemical and plastic pollution in agriculture.16 members of the UNEP FI Principles of Responsible Banking (PRB) joined the Working Group on Pollution, actively contributing through a series of 6 workshops to the co-development of the PRB FARM Guidance on Pollution Reduction and Management in the Agriculture Sector, providing technical expertise and strategic oversight to ensure the guidance meets the needs of financial institutions. The Guidance was officially launched through a dedicated FARM Knowledge Series session that showcased practical applications for banks and investors, equipping financial institutions with concrete approaches to identify, assess and manage agricultural pollution risks within their portfolios. To accelerate uptake, UNEP FI delivered another FARM Knowledge Series session, “Banking on Pollution Reduction: Practical Approaches for Financial Institutions,” which supported participants in integrating agricultural pollution considerations into governance structures, business strategies, risk management frameworks and target-setting processes. Building on this momentum, the project progressed toward piloting the Guidance to test its application and additional financial institutions expressing interest in participation. Across the 16 members of the PRB working group, Rabobank has been a consistently engaged and constructive contributor, reflecting the relevance of the Guidance to their considerable agricultural portfolio. UNEP FI and Rabobank have had preliminary discussions on potential piloting opportunities; further details will be reported as these discussions progress. The project also significantly expanded its outreach to public and private finance actors, engaging with and raising awareness of the financial sector’s role in addressing chemical and plastic pollution across agricultural value chains across many different engagements, closed-door or invite-only events, and speaking opportunities, including ABIM 2025, the UNEP-WCMC Nature Action Dialogues, UNEP FI Circular Economy Community of Practices. FARM has directly engaged at least 156 private and public financial institutions as well as financial intermediaries as of 30 June 2026. The PRB FARM Guidance and related topics has been presented at multiple global events reaching high-level stakeholders across financial institutions globally, highlights as follows. These engagements strengthened awareness among decision-makers of the importance of directing capital toward pollution reduction, sustainable chemicals management and more resilient agricultural systems.Société Générale on UN World Bee Day, sharing insights to 130 fund managers and clients. Société Générale is a potential partner to pilot the PRB FARM Guidance. 8th World Congress on Agriculture and Rural Finance hosted by AFRACA, where APRACA presented FARM in its Executive Committee Meeting in Bangkok in Q1

2026. ShareAction an investor network, providing insights from the farmer perspective, resulting in a session co-organized for Q3 2026 for private investors as part of the pesticides working group. One-on-one dialogues with the Dutch Fund for Climate and Development (DFCD) and IDH who operate microfinance, blended finance and value chain finance activities globally. Global Framework on Chemicals (GFC) Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) meeting, including the HHP Alliance plenary and the Multi-Stakeholder Day Masterclass on finance and sustainable chemicals management. UNEP FI is convenor of the GFC Private Finance and Investment Workstream involving more than 80 high-level participants across governments, regulators, central and private banks, asset managers, and industry in multiple workstream meetings, 37 of which are financial institutions, including ING, BNP Paribas Asset Management, Bureau Veritas, Federated Hermes, and CDP. Given the strong alignment between FARM objectives and GFC Target A7 on Highly Hazardous Pesticides, these engagements have strengthened connections between the financial sector and the FARM Programme, whilst creating opportunities to raise awareness about FARM and the importance of tackling agricultural pollution to achieve GFC targets and engage in potential follow-up activities. The global child project remains committed to engage in the GFC's first International Conference in Q4 2026. UNEP FI continued to provide technical assistance through scheduled engagements, and upon request, to the FARM Child Projects supporting the development of implementation plans tailored to national contexts. Overall, these activities have strengthened the foundation for achieving the project's targets by expanding engagement with financial institutions and public finance stakeholders, increasing awareness and capacity within the finance sector, and identifying and developing opportunities to pilot practical mechanisms that support the reallocation of capital toward the reduction and sound management of chemical and plastic pollution in agriculture. Progress has also been made to advance the feasibility study for the impact and risk assessment tool. WCMC have been contracted to complete this work. Consultation activities are ongoing to define data availability and determine the appropriate methodological approach for the tool.

Component 3: Value Chains and Public Demand. The project expanded knowledge management, stakeholder engagement, value chain learning, and public-demand activities during the reporting period and reached more than 71,000 individuals cumulatively, of whom 9% through high-intensity, direct engagement (6,381 individuals). To date, 15 regional and global value chain actors, including retailers, farmers groups, industry networks, certification bodies, and intermediaries are closely engaged with FARM and FARM knowledge in various capacities, e.g. as co-financing partners, experts in FARM knowledge sharing activities and publications, or as Programme Advisory Group members. The project also strengthened partnerships with value chain actors and knowledge providers. This year, the project contributed to the development of the Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) Standard for Sustainable Rice Cultivation Version 3.0 and four Annexes; the updated version of the standard reflects the initial comments provided by FARM to strengthen the elements of pesticide management of the framework. The standard, which is the first voluntary sustainability standard for rice production, will be officially updated in 2027, aiming to further support value chain actors (such as farmers and food producers) in using these metrics to establish their specific sustainability claims and credibility. Regarding knowledge sharing, in this reporting period, the FARM Knowledge Series expanded to include four sessions which featured FARM child projects: "Financing Smallholder Transitions to Healthier Agricultural Practices" with FARM Ecuador, "Combating Illegal and Counterfeit Pesticides: Strengthening National Systems, Partnerships, and Trade Controls" with FARM Lao PDR, "Banking on Pollution Reduction: Practical Approaches for Financial Institutions," and "Policy Gaps: Opportunities to Reduce Highly Hazardous Pesticides," featuring experts from Kenya and India, among others. These events increased the visibility of FARM approaches among value chain actors, including producer organisations, agricultural advisors, development organisations, and private-sector partners. Numerous publicly available FARM knowledge and communications products were also developed and, in some cases, launched during the reporting period, with the FARM knowledge hub being finalised in February 2026, with the comprehensive plan of further development, introducing AI-features, improving accessibility of the platform, and improving the Child Projects' representation prepared for 2026-2027 and put into action. The implementation of a GGKP API will bring more knowledge resources to the

hub, making it a highly curated and rich knowledge source for information on reducing harmful agrochemicals and plastics in agriculture. Reports on events, key takeaways, and announcements of upcoming webinars, events and programme's milestones were disseminated through social media and newsletters, reaching over 39,000 individuals over the reporting period. Collaboration across the FARM portfolio was strengthened through regular exchanges among child projects, including Project Manager meetings and Communications and Knowledge Management working sessions. These interactions facilitated peer learning, enabled the sharing of good practices, and supported the replication and scaling of successful approaches across countries and regions. With the support of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives of Thailand and ASEAN, preparations have advanced for the FARM Biennial Forum 2026, which will bring together governments, farmer organisations, private-sector stakeholders, financial institutions, civil society organisations, and development partners to accelerate collective action toward FARM objectives.

Component 4: Monitoring, Evaluation and Adaptive Management. The project continued to strengthen programme-level monitoring, evaluation, reporting and adaptive management systems, ensuring that implementation remains results-oriented, evidence-based and responsive to emerging opportunities and challenges. A key achievement during the reporting period was the finalisation of the programme's indicators and calculation methodologies in close collaboration with child projects, establishing a harmonised framework for measuring and demonstrating progress across the FARM portfolio. To support consistent application of these methodologies, dedicated training materials and capacity-building sessions were developed and delivered, enhancing partners' ability to collect, report and utilise data effectively. The FARM Programmatic Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Platform also advanced significantly during the reporting period. The platform was deployed for use following testing by participating agencies and pilot validation of project managers. This reporting platform will serve as a centralised mechanism for tracking project outputs and outcomes, including publications, annual reporting, child project contributions, stakeholder engagement and technical assistance needs.To further support knowledge sharing and coordination, an internal FARM resource hub was established, providing child projects and implementing partners with streamlined access to guidance documents, reporting tools, methodologies, training materials and other knowledge products. Standardised templates, dashboards and reporting tools have strengthened programme-wide consistency, while the digitalisation of reporting processes has enhanced coordination, improved stakeholder mapping and identification, and reduced administrative burdens across participating projects. The project also maintained strong engagement with child projects to support adaptive management and strategic planning. Throughout the reporting period, partners were actively involved in reviewing progress against expected results, assessing implementation risks and identifying mitigation measures to ensure effective delivery. This collaborative process informed the revision and refinement of the 2026 Programme of Work, helping to align priorities, maximise synergies across projects and focus resources on high-impact interventions capable of accelerating progress toward FARM objectives. Governance and oversight mechanisms continued to function effectively through the convening of the third Project Steering Committee meeting. The Committee reviewed achievements to date, assessed programmatic performance and emerging risks, endorsed the revised 2026 work plan, and provided strategic guidance for the next phase of implementation. Discussions emphasised a transition from programme coordination to programme acceleration, focusing on scaling successful approaches, amplifying collective impact, strengthening cross-project collaboration and expanding engagement with a broader range of public and private stakeholders. Overall, these investments in monitoring, reporting, governance and adaptive management have strengthened the programme's ability to demonstrate results, manage risks proactively, support learning and accountability, and provide donors and stakeholders with a robust framework for tracking progress and impact across the FARM portfolio. The midterm reviews of the child projects were initiated for completion in the next reporting period, and a programmatic review is also planned to consolidate lessons and recommendations for adaptive management for the global child project.

Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities

The Global Child Project faced challenges related to coordination, communication, government review processes and implementation delays across child projects. Some of the challenges include communication gaps with some child projects and limited feedback on technical documents, which affected the timely consolidation and validation of project inputs. These were managed through closer engagement with project managers and executing agencies, the formation of working groups, reinforced M&E reporting guidance and adaptive planning. Another key challenge was the risk of delays in publishing knowledge outputs due to government review and clearance requirements in child project countries. This created a need for stronger coordination with child projects to ensure that technical products were properly cleared while still supporting timely knowledge sharing. Coordination and implementation challenges caused by changes in government structures and shifting participation among national stakeholders were also observed. To address this, the Global Child Project strengthened regular communication with child projects through calls, shared workplans and focal points for key topics. It also provided early guidance and templates for knowledge products to support consistency, standardisation and smoother implementation across the programme.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	$ 32,785,705
Actual to date:	14,736,552
Progress	**Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:** To date, the FARM Global Child Project (GCP) has documented a cumulative co-financing amount of US$14,736,552, reflecting commitments from existing co-financing partners. In addition, the project has successfully engaged new strategic co-financing partners, including industry representatives through the International Biocontrol Manufacturers Association (IBMA) and regional institutions such as the ASEAN Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Action Plan and APRACA. As a result, the project's total anticipated co-financing has increased from US$32 million to US$38 million. All co-financing has been provided in the form of in-kind contributions mobilized through FARM partners. Evidence of the co-financing mobilized is included in the report attached to the PIR.

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2026-02-09
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	During the reporting period, the GEF 10903 Global Child Project strengthened stakeholder engagement through regular coordination, knowledge exchange, technical consultation and targeted follow-up with child projects, implementing and executing agencies, government counterparts, finance actors, communications and knowledge-management focal points, and technical partners.

	Engagement was structured around Project Manager calls, Implementing Agency coordination calls, Communications and Knowledge Management calls, the Green Forum, the Project Steering Committee, thematic working groups, technical consultations and FARM Knowledge Series events. Key engagement activities included provision of inputs on pesticide management for the Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) Standard for Sustainable Rice Cultivation Version 3.0 and four Annexes, which are updating the first voluntary sustainability standard for rice production. Finance sector engagement was strengthened through the UNEP FI engagement agenda, which includes both broad and targeted stakeholder engagement to raise awareness of the FARM Programme and develop opportunities to collaborate on piloting the FARM-PRB Guidance on Pollution Reduction and Management in the Agriculture sector. The finance work has progressed in a timely manner and discussions are ongoing with two potential pilot partners. FARM has directly engaged at least 156 private and public financial institutions as well as financial intermediaries as of 30 June 2026. Relevant activities have included several sessions on finance within the FARM Knowledge Series, as well as knowledge sharing and strategic engagements with external stakeholders in global events. These engagements were also used to identify potential piloting opportunities. The project also leverages the UNEP FI-convened Global Framework on Chemicals (GFC) Private Finance and Investment Workstream to raise awareness, share emerging good practices, and encourage greater integration of chemicals and waste considerations into financial decision-making. Given the inclusion of Highly Hazardous Pesticides under GFC Target A7, a connection has been developed through UNEP FI's role as convenor and co-lead of the GFC Private Sector Financing and Investment Workstream, giving FARM a direct line into the finance-sector activities of the GFC's chemicals and waste agenda. The Workstream has involved more than 80 high-level participants across governments, regulators, banks, asset managers, and industry in multiple workstream meetings, 37 of which are financial institutions, including ING, BNP Paribas Asset Management, Bureau Veritas, Federated Hermes, and CDP. The project remains committed to engage in the GFC's first International Conference in Q3 2026. Internally, the project has been coordinating with child projects on annual work planning, reporting, stakeholder engagement strategies, technical assistance needs, programmatic indicators, finance activities, communications products and knowledge-sharing priorities. The third Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting, held online in February 2026, reviewed 2025 achievements, the M&E platform, risk management, collaboration with FARM+, the 2026 workplan, knowledge management and communications priorities, finance activities, the biennial forum and the project budget. The PSC also generated follow-up actions, including the nomination of technical focal points, review of the risk management plan, quarterly reporting updates and support for the launch and promotion of the FARM website. The project has further advanced external stakeholder engagement through the FARM Knowledge Series, website launch and Green

	Forum, which supported programmatic visibility, peer learning and dissemination of knowledge products. Technical consultations helped ensure that studies and guidance on highly hazardous pesticides, agricultural plastics, policy and enforcement, monitoring, finance and knowledge gaps were informed by country needs and partner inputs. Country-level and partner engagement included bilateral follow-up on stakeholder consultation processes, knowledge products, policy materials, training resources and communications outputs. The project supported dialogue with child projects and partners to organise a national consultation in Kenya, a regional knowledge exchange between Uruguay, Ecuador, Colombia and Brazil, and to discuss government clearance requirements for public dissemination. Overall, stakeholder engagement during the period was active and adaptive, supporting coordination, risk management, technical validation, visibility and programme-level learning. Continued attention will be required to maintain regular communication, rationalise requests to child projects, anticipate clearance timelines and ensure that stakeholder inputs are systematically reflected in knowledge products and reporting processes. On value chain engagement, the project is working to launch a retailer engagement initiative to work with retailers and food service companies to reduce harmful pesticides and plastics in food supply chains while supporting farmers, maintaining viable sourcing, and giving consumers meaningful and safe choices. This builds on the work of the Guidelines for Communicating Agrochemical Impacts in Food Value Chains developed under the Retail4Impact initiative, aimed at empowering industry stakeholders in communicating product sustainability claims related to agrochemicals in an accurate, clear and trustworthy way to consumers. Ten case studies were identified during the development of the guidelines, which are due to be published in September 2026. During the reporting period, the project initiated a mapping of potential stakeholders to engage in this retailer initiative (e.g. retailers, retailer associations, leading NGOs), created a concept note and began outreach to organise exploratory conversations to gauge industry interest in engaging with FARM and to define the potential scope of the initiative. First conversations began in July 2026 and a workshop is foreseen for Q3 2026 during FARM's Biennial Forum.

2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	Yes
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	The Global Child Project advanced gender mainstreaming through technical assistance, knowledge generation, capacity building and integration of gender considerations into communications, stakeholder engagement and work planning during the reporting period. Building on the commitments set out in the Gender section, the project continued to promote a gender-sensitive and rights-based approach that goes beyond sex-disaggregated participation data and supports more substantive consideration of women's roles, needs and opportunities in pesticide reduction, agricultural plastics management and access to finance. A key area of progress was the mobilisation of gender expertise. Gender expertise was integrated through NRI support, and the project advanced arrangements for dedicated gender support, including work linked to the ISLANDS collaboration. This support helped assess the needs of child projects and informed the preparation of tailored gender capacity-building activities, including country-focused gender clinics and workshops. The project also developed a stronger analytical foundation for gender mainstreaming. A FARM gender report was prepared with contributions from the project team and country child projects, documenting gender-related progress, gaps and planned activities across participating countries. The report captured country-level differences in gender analysis, Gender Action Plan implementation, women's participation, access to productive resources, pesticide and plastic use, practical engagement, empowerment dimensions, and planned 2026 activities. This analysis provided a basis for more targeted support to child projects and for improving how gender is reflected in implementation, monitoring, and learning; and it informed a series of follow-up workshops which were organised afterwards for individual child project countries to increase their capacity to integrate gender into the project. The topics covered in the workshop included women's practical activities in biopesticide and plastics-related businesses, gender-responsive indicators and monitoring, gender reporting, and checklists for gender assessment across the project cycle. Gender considerations were also incorporated into the 2026 programme of work. Planned activities included the development of a practical gender toolkit and training to support inclusive design, implementation and learning across project activities. The workplan also identified gender and social empowerment as topics for the FARM Knowledge Series and envisaged knowledge products highlighting gender dimensions of pesticide use, pesticide reduction and integrated pest management. These activities were designed to help child projects move from general gender commitments toward practical tools, guidance and learning opportunities.

	At country level, the project supported the integration of gender-sensitive approaches into technical and policy work. In Uruguay, a gender-responsive strategy was drafted alongside work on bio-inputs, pesticide traceability and worker health risk monitoring. In Kenya, a gender-sensitive pesticide management strategy was developed, and gender topics were linked to broader discussions on highly hazardous pesticides, agricultural plastics, technical working groups and stakeholder consultation. These activities helped embed gender considerations within the project's policy, enforcement and value-chain work rather than treating gender as a stand-alone activity. Gender dimensions were further reflected in knowledge management and communications. Gender-sensitive messaging and visuals were incorporated into FARM communications guidance and branding, while knowledge-management activities continued to address gender dynamics in pesticide use, agricultural plastics, circularity and access to finance. The project also considered the Reach-Benefit-Empower-Transform framework as a useful reference point for moving beyond counting women participants and toward a more meaningful understanding of how activities reach women, benefit them, support empowerment and contribute to transformative change. Overall, the project made progress in mainstreaming gender through expert support, analytical work, training preparation, country-level technical assistance, communications guidance and workplan integration. Continued attention will be required to ensure that gender analysis is completed or updated where needed, that gender-responsive activities are implemented through child projects, and that monitoring systems capture not only participation by women and men but also changes in access, benefits, decision-making and empowerment across FARM-supported value chains.

2.7. ESSM

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	**Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?** No **If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?**
New social and/or environmental risks	**Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?** No **If yes, describe the new risks or changes?**
Complaints and grievances	**Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?**

related to social and/or environmental impacts	No **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken?**
Environmental and social safeguards management	During the reporting period, the Global Child Project continued to implement environmental and social safeguards management in line with its low-risk classification and the UNEP Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework. The project did not involve direct site-level interventions, habitat conversion, land acquisition or direct work with vulnerable or marginalized communities. Environmental and social management therefore focused on due diligence, risk monitoring, stakeholder engagement, information sharing, gender mainstreaming, knowledge management and the integration of safeguards considerations into programme coordination and technical support. The project strengthened safeguards-related risk management through regular review and updating of the risk management plan, including its presentation and discussion during coordination processes and the third Project Steering Committee in February 2026. The risk management plan was shared with Project Steering Committee members and child project managers, and feedback was solicited to ensure that identified risks and mitigation measures reflected implementation realities. Adaptive management measures were applied where needed, including adjusting the format of trainings and coordination activities to reduce the burden on child projects and improve participation. Environmental and social considerations were integrated into project knowledge products, technical assistance and programme-level learning. Activities supported the reduction of highly hazardous pesticides and agricultural plastics, promotion of safer alternatives, improved pesticide traceability, worker health risk monitoring, reduced open burning of agricultural plastics, and strengthened policy and enforcement systems. Technical studies and guidance on pesticides, agricultural plastics, finance, illegal pesticide trade and policy gaps helped inform safer, lower-chemical agricultural practices and supported participating countries in reducing pollution risks to ecosystems, human health, water resources and agricultural workers. Social safeguards were supported through meaningful stakeholder engagement, communication and disclosure mechanisms. The project used Project Manager calls, Implementing Agency coordination calls, Communications and Knowledge Management calls, the Green Forum, the FARM website, the Project Steering Committee and bilateral follow-up with child projects to share information, discuss risks and implementation needs, and facilitate feedback. The Green Forum and the FARM website also provided channels for sharing project materials, maintaining transparency, and supporting discussion of concerns or grievances related to programme activities. A project-specific grievance form for the whole FARM programme was added to the website.The project also reinforced the social dimensions of safeguards through gender mainstreaming and inclusive communications. Gender analysis, gender-responsive strategies, capacity-building activities and planned gender tools helped ensure that gender considerations were reflected in project design, implementation and monitoring. Communications and knowledge-management products were reviewed to support appropriate branding, visibility, validation by child projects and government clearance before public dissemination, thereby helping manage reputational, ownership and disclosure-related risks. Overall, environmental and social management during the reporting period remained proportionate to the project’s low-risk profile

	and was implemented through risk monitoring, adaptive management, stakeholder engagement, gender-responsive approaches, information disclosure and technical support to child projects. Continued attention will be required to maintain regular risk reviews, anticipate government clearance timelines for knowledge products, ensure that safeguards considerations are reflected in technical outputs, and document how environmental, social and gender-related risks and benefits are addressed across programme activities.

2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and products	The Global Child Project strengthened knowledge management and learning across the FARM Programme through coordinated knowledge generation, exchange, dissemination and use during the reporting period. The project also advanced implementation of the FARM Knowledge Management Strategy, supported regular Communications and Knowledge Management coordination with child projects, used the Green Forum as an internal coordination platform, launched the FARM website, developed an internal resource hub and finalised the programme reporting platform which child projects use to submit their data for the Annual Report. The project also supported other child projects in shaping their own knowledge management strategy and practices: at least two projects have developed strategy documents based on (or in alignment with) the global strategy. The FARM Knowledge Series was the main learning mechanism during the period and included sessions on financing smallholder transitions to healthier agricultural practices, pollution reduction and management in banking, combating illegal and counterfeit pesticides, biocontrol and finance, practical approaches for financial institutions, and policy gaps related to highly hazardous pesticides. These sessions engaged 2,762 individuals across 9 convenings as of 30 June 2026, featuring experts such as child project representatives, technical partners, finance actors and wider agrifood stakeholders, to disseminate lessons on safer alternatives, pollution reduction, sustainable finance, enforcement and policy reform. Knowledge generation progressed through the finalisation and dissemination of analytical and technical products, including scoping studies and guidance on highly hazardous pesticides, agricultural plastics, pesticide trends, stakeholder engagement, finance and illegal pesticide trade. The project also proactively identified opportunities for child projects to document and share their tacit knowledge, human stories and examples from their country implementation. To date, the global project has worked with four child projects to co-create knowledge products or support their knowledge exchange and engagement agenda. At least five knowledge outputs, including convenings, have been organised to date, with further outputs in the pipeline. Child projects are in close communication and coordination with the global project. Digital knowledge infrastructure was strengthened through the launch of the FARM website as a centralised platform for programmatic

	visibility and knowledge dissemination, continued use of the Green Forum as a collaboration space, and development of the internal resource hub and reporting platform to support access to key documents, track publications and annual reports, and collect child project inputs and technical assistance needs. Further improvements were identified for search, tagging, events, knowledge products, contact lists, photo libraries, country filters and public-facing streams. The project will also onboard more partners onto the GGKP API scheme, connecting their resources with the FARM Knowledge Hub to significantly expand its content. As of 30 June 2026, four external hubs are in the pipeline for connection, collectively bringing over 1,000 additional resources to the knowledge hub. Learning and exchange were supported through internal Knowledge Series sessions, Project Manager calls, Communications and Knowledge Management coordination meetings, bilateral follow-up with child projects, knowledge-management training, communications training, and preparations for the FARM Biennial Forum 2026. These mechanisms helped identify knowledge needs, collect updates, coordinate participation in global and regional events, review workplans, promote visibility opportunities and improve the consistency and quality of knowledge products across the programme. Overall, knowledge management and learning activities helped move the project from establishing KM systems toward using them for programme coordination, peer learning, visibility and technical delivery. Continued attention will be required to ensure timely government clearance of knowledge outputs, improve the organisation and accessibility of FARM digital platforms, rationalise information requests to child projects, and systematically capture, validate and disseminate country-level lessons, tools and case studies for use across the FARM Programme and by wider policy, finance and agrifood stakeholders.
Main learning during the period	The main learning during the reporting period is that the Global Child Project has moved from establishing coordination and knowledge-management systems to using these systems to support programme delivery, but continued effectiveness depends on clearer prioritization, validation and coordination with child projects. Regular Project Manager calls, Communications and Knowledge Management calls, the Green Forum, the FARM website, the internal resource hub and the programme reporting platform have improved information flow and access to tools, templates and knowledge products. However, child projects remain at different stages of implementation and readiness to share outputs, which means that knowledge products, case studies and lessons learned need to be requested, curated and disseminated in a more structured and realistic way. A second key lesson is that government review and clearance processes must be anticipated early in work planning. Several technical and knowledge products required validation by child projects, government counterparts or technical partners before publication. This highlighted the need for agreed publication guidance, clear review timelines, technical focal points, and early sharing of templates and draft products to avoid delays while maintaining country ownership, technical credibility and appropriate disclosure.

	The period also showed that child projects require tailored but coordinated support. Countries have different implementation timelines, institutional arrangements, reporting capacities and technical assistance needs. The use of shared workplans, quarterly reporting templates, M&E guidance, focal point nominations and bilateral follow-up helped improve consistency, but requests to child projects should be rationalized and sequenced to avoid overburdening teams. Future support should focus on fewer, higher-quality knowledge products and practical tools that respond directly to country needs and can be used across the programme. This is to be combined with continued close relationship building and coordination, which has successfully created dynamics in which many child project representatives are now open to communicating their knowledge gaps and technical assistance needs. Finally, the reporting period confirmed the value of peer learning and cross-country exchange. The FARM Knowledge Series, Project Steering Committee, Biennial Forum preparation, finance and policy consultations, and exchanges on topics such as illegal pesticides, highly hazardous pesticides, agricultural plastics, biocontrol, finance and farmer engagement demonstrated strong demand for practical learning across countries and stakeholder groups. Going forward, the project should continue to capture country experiences systematically, validate lessons with national teams, and translate them into accessible knowledge products, guidance, training and communities of practice that support implementation and replication across FARM and FARM+.

Reflows

Reflows (for NGIs only)	N/A

2.9. Stories

Stories to be shared	FARM Global lays the groundwork for agrochemical and agricultural plastics policy, financial, and value chain transformation: The global child project complements the FARM countries' efforts by engaging stakeholders at the multinational, regional, and global level who can influence decision-making on the use of alternatives to harmful pesticides and agricultural plastics. In this reporting period, the project focused on deepening direct engagement and sharpening awareness-raising efforts to target key actors that can make changes on the ground; while at the same time laying the groundwork to establish FARM's influence as a leader in sustainable agricultural practices. In its early years, FARM Global, through UNEP FI, developed the PRB FARM Guidance for Banks on Pollution Reduction and Management in the Agriculture Sector to provide technical expertise and

	strategic oversight, ensuring the guidance meets the needs of financial institutions. This year, advanced discussions are underway with two global financial institutions that may participate in the pilot implementation of the guidance. The pilot aims to generate practical, bank-tested insights on how pollution considerations can be embedded into strategy, risk assessment, credit decision-making, portfolio monitoring and client engagement in agricultural value chains, with a view to scaling across portfolios and markets. Furthermore, to date, the project has directly engaged more than 150 financial institutions to raise awareness of chemical and plastic pollution in agriculture through various fora and opportunities. On the value chain and regulatory front, early signs of formal regulatory decisions influenced or supported by FARM engagement are becoming visible. This year, the project contributed to the update of the Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) Standard for Sustainable Rice Cultivation, Version 3.0, and four Annexes, strengthening the pesticide management elements within the framework. The standard, which is the first voluntary sustainability standard for rice production, will be officially updated in 2027, aiming to further support rice value chain actors (such as farmers and food producers) in establishing their specific sustainability claims and credibility. The project formed strategic partnerships with partners who work on regional and international regulations, such as the ASEAN Bioinnovation and IPM Plan and the IBMA, to support more regulatory bodies taking concrete actions towards the objective of increasing financing agrochemical reduction and management. Overall, the project has reached more than 71,000 beneficiaries since its launch in 2014 and has directly engaged more than 15 agrifood value chain actors, including farmers' organisations, retailers, food producers, industry networks, and certification bodies. The project also leverages the UNEP FI-convened Global Framework on Chemicals (GFC) Private Finance and Investment Workstream to raise awareness, share emerging good practices, and encourage greater integration of chemicals and waste considerations into financial decision-making beyond the FIs it has connected to. The Workstream has involved more than 80 high-level participants across governments, regulators, banks, asset managers, and industry in multiple workstream meetings, 37 of which are financial institutions. The project remains committed to engaging in the GFC's first International Conference in Q3 2026. Launch of the FARM digital Knowledge Hub: Access to knowledge, and the ability to share it across countries and institutions, is central to building the capacities required for a transition to safer and more sustainable agriculture. Practitioners, policymakers, financial institutions need reliable access to technical guidance, country experience and learning materials if that transition is to be delivered at scale. It was on this basis that the programme established a dedicated Knowledge Hub. The public launch of the FARM website in March 2026 provided a central platform to share the programme's objectives, country-level activities, knowledge products and learning resources. The AI-powered knowledge library enables users to search and navigate the information materials more efficiently than conventional document repositories allow. Over the four months since the launch, the platform has been used by over 3,000 individuals, showing significant increase compared to the previous website.

	The platform was developed through a validation process involving child projects, ensuring that country-level work is accurately represented and the platform serves the countries' needs. Its launch provides a more effective tool for disseminating knowledge generated under the FARM programme and communicating FARM results and national progress to governments, financing institutions, partners and the wider public. FARM has been identified as a strong candidate for visibility opportunities associated with UNEA-7 and the GEF Assembly. India's work on farmer training was highlighted in the GEF pavilion at the UNEA. FARM was additionally highlighted during the seventh meeting of the Open-ended Committee of Permanent Representatives (OECPR-7), in the context of the implementation of UNEA resolutions, and the Annual Biocontrol Industry Meeting in 2025. This provided a further opportunity to demonstrate to Member States and private sector how the programme contributes to the reduction of pollution in agrifood systems. A comprehensive media engagement plan is being developed by the FARM Global Team, in collaboration with the UNEP Communications Division, the GEF-UNEP Coordination Office, the GEF Secretariat Communications Team, the UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, the Thailand Ministry of Agriculture, and in consultation with UNEP FI, FARM+, and FARM child projects. The plan aims to secure media engagement and promote key FARM knowledge products and human-interest stories through the FARM Biennial Forum. The Forum event page is regularly updated and monitored. The FARM Communications Team is also preparing a communications and promotional plan for the Retailer Guidelines, complemented by a targeted outreach campaign to enhance visibility, expand reach, and strengthen direct engagement with retailers. In addition, FARM contributed to the promotion of Global Framework on Chemicals (GFC) activities through presentations and LinkedIn posts developed for the Open-ended Working Group meeting. FARM has also updated its communications strategy, which was shared at the PSC meeting, outlining the milestones required to reach the target of 2 million beneficiaries by the end of the project. The strategy focuses on three priorities: media engagement through the FARM Forum and the production and dissemination of videos highlighting key FARM events and partner focus areas during 2026-2027; value chain advocacy and awareness-raising, including an emphasis on human-interest stories developed in close collaboration with child projects in 2027; and extensive stakeholder engagement activities linked to the second FARM Forum in 2028.

3 Performance

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Governments and inter-governmental regulatory bodies share and use FARM and FARM-related knowledge to create the enabling conditions for the reduction and sound management of pesticides and agricultural plastics	No. of regulatory bodies taking concrete actions to change relevant policies and enforcement mechanisms through FARM interventions	There are national (non-FARM countries) and regional regulatory bodies taking actions on chemicals, which FARM will learn from and replicate in other non-FARM countries and in different regions. There is however lack of concrete actions on agricultural plastics	4 regulatory bodies* engaged through FARM interventions take concrete actions towards FARM objectives. (30% by end-2025)	7 regulatory bodies* engaged through FARM interventions take concrete actions towards FARM objectives. (30% by end-2025).*National regulatory bodies in non-FARM countries and different regions will be identified in the first year of implementation. These will include relevant government ministries such as ministries of	3 out of 7 institutions	The Brazilian government, represented by the National Secretariat for Social Dialogue and Articulation of Public Policies of the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic, contributed to FARM Global's upcoming publication on Consumer Guidelines and participated in FARM Global events to present its National Programme for Agrochemical Reduction and regulations, scheduled in Q3 2026. Additionally, 2 organizations working with regional and international regulatory bodies, IBMA and the ASEAN Bioinnovation and IPM Action Plan, joined as co-financing partners of FARM Global in the reporting period.	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
				planning, environment, or agriculture, and inter-governmental regulatory bodies at regional and global levels.			
Public and private finance actors share and use FARM and FARM-related knowledge to reorient financial resources to the reduction and sound management of chemical and plastic pollution in the agriculture sector	No. of public and private finance actors take action to reorient financial resources to the reduction and sound management of chemical and plastic pollution in the agriculture sector	Few finance actors have awareness and/or strategy to reorient financial resources towards sustainable practices and most lack knowledge, capacity and tools	15 private financial institutions. 4 public finance actors	30 private financial institutions (by mid-2027), and 10 public finance actors (by mid-2027)	18 private (17 banks (SG and PRB members), 1 private FI network – ShareAction), 2 public FI networks (APRACA, AFRACA)	16 private banks joined the UNEP FI PRB Pollution Working Group and actively contributed to the co-development of the Guidance on Pollution Reduction and Management in the Agriculture sector published by FARM global and UNEP FI. Another bank organised an internal ession featuring FARM, where the project built the case for addressing the pollution issues in agriculture to 130 of its fund managers and clients. Moreover, 3 private and public financiers' networks have shared and used FARM knowledge with their members and audience, with more in the pipeline. In parallel, awareness-raising among FIs continued, laying the groundwork for a future reorientation of financial resources. Discussions are also underway to identify financial institutions for piloting the PRB FARM Guidance on Pollution Reduction and Management in the Agriculture Sector, as well as expanding public finance activities with the support	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						of Implementing Partners.	
Value chain actors and the broader public access and share FARM and FARM-related knowledge to reorient demand for products and agricultural processes that reduce pesticides and agricultural plastics pollution	No. of value chain actors and knowledge providers engaged in sharing knowledge. No. of individuals accessing the FARM website, knowledge products, links and communications materials disseminated and online	There are a wide range of value chain actors engaged in agrochemical management information exchange and sharing, though sharing knowledge publicly comes more from the IGO, NGO, and academic sectors, however financing and agricultural plastics have less knowledge and engagement from value chain actors. While the demand for	3 value chains actors; and 1,500 individuals (Disaggregated by gender)	10 value chains actors, and 5,000 individuals (Disaggregated by gender)	15 value chain actors and 71,256 individuals, of whom 35,412 are women. 100%	In this reporting period, 15 regional and global value chain actors, including retailers, farmers groups, industry networks, certification bodies, and intermediaries are closely engaged with FARM and FARM knowledge in various capacities, e.g. as co-financing partners, as experts in FARM knowledge sharing activities and publications, or as the Programme Advisory Group members.More than 71,256 individuals, of whom 35,412 women, were also reached as of 30 June 2026, and 6,381 of the total were directly engaged.While we recognize that the target of the Outcome 3 has been achieved, the project acknowledged the higher target of 2,000,000 beneficiaries set in its GEB. The project remains committed to increase its outreach activities and beneficiaries.	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		organic and less environmentally and socially harmful agricultural products is on the rise in wealthy countries and communities, that demand has not translated into the domestic markets of the FARM countries nor countries with similar profiles, despite the abundant data on the danger of highly hazardous agrochemicals					
GEF child projects and partners implement activities using a coordinated programmatic approach, including shared visibility, gender and reporting	Percentage of compliance with harmonized approaches to FARM visibility, gender and reporting practices across child projects	0 percentage compliance	90% compliance by end of 2025	100% compliance	83%	The project completed the development of the reporting platform to create harmonised quarterly and annual reporting process across child projects. Harmonised quarterly reports were achieved as of Q1 2026. As of 30 June 2026, 5 out of 6	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
practices						FARM child projects used the platform to submit their 2025-2026 Annual data.	

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 Government and Policy Enforcement	Output 1.1 FARM knowledge is generated and synthesized to create actionable recommendations for policy and enforcement audiences	2025-12-31	40%	5 of 10 knowledge products (3 knowledge products in this period and 2 for previous period)	3 PSC-approved publications completed: - Guidance for Banks, Dec 2025- Consumer Information guidelines and agriplastics report, 2026 Q2, launch in Q3;FARM Knowledge Series, which was launched last year, was reported in the previous reporting period but continued to take place this year and in the future. To date, over 30 knowledge products generated, including for Global Alliance of HHPs session in the OEWG Uruguay 2025; reports, webinars, case studies, databases, an online course, and others.	S
1 Government and Policy Enforcement	Output 1.2 FARM knowledge is validated and shared to build policy and enforcement capacities for the sound management of pesticides and agricultural plastics	2028-12-31	30%	740 out of 250 policymakers engaged; 11 out of 10 events for policymakers	• Since 2024, FARM Global has directly engaged at least 740 policymakers, regulators, and government representatives across 11 events and engagements, 49% of whom are women. During this reporting period, 649 policymakers were engaged across 7 engagements (47% women). • The actual number of policymakers engaged is higher, however this data is not available; calculation above does not include i)	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					bilateral meetings, ii) occasions where breakdown data of attendees were not available, or iii) events which were not attended by government representatives.	
2 Finance and Investment	Output 2.1 Private finance actors have increased knowledge, capacity, and tools to align their portfolios with global, regional, and national goals to prevent and reduce chemical and plastic pollution	2028-12-31	80%	1 guidance developed; 1 methodology, tool or study underway – target by 2027; 411 out of 30 private finance professionals engaged)	• Guidance and Pilot: The Guidance on Pollution Reduction and Management in Agriculture was launched through the FARM Knowledge Series, showcasing practical approaches for banks and investors to identify, assess and manage agricultural pollution risks. UNEP FI has also advanced discussions with two financial institutions to pilot the Guidance. • Feasibility Study for Tool: Progress has been made to advance the feasibility study for the impact and risk assessment tool. WCMC have been contracted to complete this work. Consultation activities are ongoing to define data availability and determine the appropriate methodological approach for the tool. • Awareness: The project focused on strengthening the knowledge and capacity of private financial institutions. To date, it engaged 411 individuals from across 102 private finance institutions. This does not include i) bilateral meetings, ii) occasions where breakdown data of attendees were not available, or iii) events which were not attended by representatives from financial institutions.	S
2 Finance and Investment	Output 2.2 Public finance actors have increased knowledge and capacity to align their policies and de risking strategies with global, regional, and national goals to	2027-12-31	10%	1 best practice compendium underway; 1 out of 4 case studies	• The FARM Compendium of best practices underway, scheduled to be published by early 2027, implementing partners were engaged in this reporting period. This year, FARM	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	prevent and reduce chemical and plastic pollution			from countries; 76 out 50 public finance experts engaged; 155 stakeholders in the Green Forum	Global has published several case studies and best practices examples as part of an online course developed by the project in partnership with APRACA (developed based on the joint study with APRACA). • 1 out of 4 reports on FARM countries' experiences to be completed this year, listed as part of knowledge management deliverables this year. • Engagement: 76 individuals engaged from 54 public finance institutions to date. This does not include i) bilateral meetings, ii) occasions where breakdown data of attendees were not available, or iii) events which were not attended by representatives from financial institutions. In Q3, the project will engage public finance actors through international dialogues in the Global Framework on Chemicals (GFC), OECD event (scheduled for Q3 2026), and a roundtable for public financiers in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by FARM Global in partnership with FARM Uruguay, FARM Ecuador, and UNEP Green Fiscal Policy team. • More than 150 members in the FARM Green Forum community as of June 2026, comprising key stakeholders, public and private finance representatives, FARM government and implementing and executing agencies.	
3 Value Chains and Public Demand	Output 3.1 FARM and FARM-related knowledge is curated and disseminated for	2028-12-31	30%	10 public information	• In total, FARM Global has disseminated 22 public information materials in this reporting period	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	global public access under the FARM brand.			materials out of 10 target; 213 out of 100 knowledge products curated	(11 knowledge products, 6 audiovisual products, 5 newsletters), adding to the total of 25 public information materials (13 knowledge products, 6 audiovisual products, 6 newsletters). This list does not include: i) knowledge products from child projects featured in FARM Global's YouTube and on the FARM website, ii) FARM Knowledge Series, and iii) knowledge products finalised but still in the pipeline for publication. • 213 knowledge products have been curated as of the beginning of Q2 2026, with more expected in the coming months as the project expands the knowledge hub by leveraging GGKP API.	
3 Value Chains and Public Demand	Output 3.2 New stakeholders engaged to build momentum and boost demand for pollution-free agricultural products	2028-06-30	20%	4 out of 3 partnerships established at global or regional levels (CABI, 10YFP, ASEAN Bioinnovation and IPM Plan, IBMA); 1 Biennial Forum underway	• 4 out of 3 partnerships established at global or regional levels (CABI, 10YFP, ASEAN Bioinnovation and IPM Action Plan, IBMA). • On stakeholder management: in the next reporting period, FARM will be more active in engaging retailers and food producers as part of its long-term engagement plan with relevant value chain actors. • The project continued the preparation of the FARM Biennial Forum 2026 in Asia, 12-16 October 2026. No data on participants is available as yet.	S
4 Monitoring and Evaluation	Output 4.1 Programmatic reporting including annual reports, midterm and terminal reviews are produced with child projects to monitor and evaluate the Programme and practice adaptive management when	2028-12-31	20%	2 out of 5 annual monitoring reports published,	• Annual Report 2025-26 (reporting period: January 2025 to June 2026) is currently being developed. Harmonised reporting approach across all projects of FARM was made possible because of the global project's efforts in developinga standardised	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	necessary.			another one in development; midterm review process initiated	methodology of monitoring and evaluation (finalised in November 2025). Annual Report development will rely on the data submitted to the joint reporting platform developed by the FARM Global (finalised in June 2026). • To date, 2 Annual Reports have been published: FARM Activity Report 2021-2023 and Annual Report 2024. • Midterm review process initiated, more progress to be updated in the next reporting period.	
4 Monitoring and Evaluation	Output 4.2 Global child project reports are timely submitted and adaptive management is applied when necessary	2028-12-31	20%	1 PSC and 5 quarterly reported in this reporting period	• 3 PSC meetings completed (2024, 2025, 2026); 1 PIR (2025); 10 quarterly reports submitted since 2024. • Midterm review process initiated, more progress to be updated in the next reporting period.	S

The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).

4 Risks

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor	EA Rating	TM Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low	Low
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Low	Low
3 Implementation schedule	Low	Low
4 Budget	Low	Low
5 Financial Management	Low	Low
6 Reporting	Low	Low
7 Capacity to deliver	Low	Low

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Delays in coordination and implementation challenges arising from changes in government structure and the dynamics of national stakeholders' participation in the	All	M	M	M				M	=	

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
programme's activities										
Extreme weather events lead to changes in pest problems and drought, resulting in increased pressure to use pesticides and plastics to control the environment	All	M	M	M				M	=	
The investment programme and access to finance are inadequate. Whilst there is an overall shortfall in investment in agriculture, there are still significant financial flows to the sector, currently directed towards the intensification of agriculture	2.1, 2.2	M	M	M				M	=	
Political leaders, influencers and actors in the global supply chain remain skeptical regarding alternative farming systems	3.1, 3.2	M	M	M				M	=	
The private sector may lobby against the reduction of pesticides	2.1, 2.2	M	M	M				M	=	
Private finance institutions may not perceive pesticide and plastics use as material, and not engage fully with FARM activities	2.1, 2.2	M	M	M				M	=	
Inadequate data collection/reporting on the production and use of pesticides and agricultural plastics	3.1, 3.2	M	M	M				M	=	
Practical barriers and knowledge gaps mean that non-chemical alternatives continue to be perceived as less effective than hazardous chemicals	1.1, 1.2	L	L	L				L	=	
Skills shortages of practitioners trained in use of alternatives to pesticides	All	N/A	M	M				M	=	
Perception of negative economic impact on	2.1, 2.2	M	M	M				M	=	

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
small-scale producers due to regulations that support the phase out of cheaper POPs pesticides, HHPs and agricultural plastics use inhibits uptake of alternative practices										
Indigenous people, women, and other vulnerable groups are excluded from decision making that may affect them	All	M	M	M				M	=	
Due to the impacts of climate change, especially on food security, political priorities may shift	All	M	M	M				M	=	
Delays and coordination challenges across the global child project and the child projects' implementation, disrupting the timely generation, standardisation, and dissemination of FARM knowledge.	All	N/A	L	M				M	↑	During the project implementation period, slow project mobilization, lengthy review and approval processes of knowledge products observed; weakening alignment among child projects and diminishing the global child project's overall contribution to GEBs
		M	M	M				M	=	

4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Delays in coordination and implementation challenges	The GCP established clear and regular communication	Same	Early guidance and templates for knowledge	By June 2027	Executing Agency

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
arising from changes in government structure and the dynamics of national stakeholders' participation in the programme's activities	mechanisms between the GCP and CPs (e.g. scheduled coordination calls, shared workplans, and focal points for key topics)		products to support consistency and standardisation across CPs are provided, and key publications will be discussed during the PSC		
Extreme weather events lead to changes in pest problems and drought, resulting in increased pressure to use pesticides and plastics to control the environment	The Global Child Project generated knowledge on climate change adaptation using low-chemical and plastic approaches and disseminated it through international forums. It was lobbied for the safe use and disposal of agricultural plastics	Same	Scoping studies on pesticides and trend analysis will include the linkages with climate change	By June 2027	Executing Agency
The investment programme and access to finance are inadequate. Whilst there is an overall shortfall in investment in agriculture, there are still significant financial flows to the sector, currently directed towards the intensification of agriculture	The programme redirected existing finance flows away from intensive agriculture towards low-chemical and sustainable agriculture	Same	FARM is engaging with ABIM on a sustainable financing session during the ABIM annual meeting	By December 2026	Executing Agency
Political leaders, influencers and actors in the global	During its implementation, the programme	Same	The stakeholder's engagement strategy will be	By December 2026	Executing Agency

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
supply chain remain skeptical regarding alternative farming systems	continuously engaged value chain actors, government officials, and financial actors to ensure an understanding of the risks associated with status-quo approaches and the viability of solutions, thereby garnering support		revised according to the results of the scoping studies		
The private sector may lobby against the reduction of pesticides	The project developed knowledge products and proactively communicated with the international stakeholders and the public to continue to raise awareness of the risks of HHPs and unsound management of plastics	Same	Additionally, the programme will engage with the private sector in dialogue throughout implementation	By December 2026	Executing Agency
Private finance institutions may not perceive pesticide and plastics use as material, and not engage fully with FARM activities	Identified and engaged with PRB member banks and other institutions that are active in FARM Countries. Developed knowledge products and provided pragmatic, practical guidance for financial institutions.	Same	Developing at least 2 knowledge products that highlight materiality concerns and providing pragmatic guidance for financial institutions	By June 2027	Executing Agency
Inadequate data collection/reporting on the	As part of its coordination and reporting role, the	Same	The global child project will organize trainings on the	December 2026	Executing Agency

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
production and use of pesticides and agricultural plastics	project supported country programmes in improving data collection and reporting. The project worked with the relevant ministries in seven countries of operation		monitoring and evaluation reporting		
Practical barriers and knowledge gaps mean that non-chemical alternatives continue to be perceived as less effective than hazardous chemicals	The project worked with other international organizations to generate evidence of the effectiveness of alternatives to pesticides in different agricultural situations	Same	Scoping studies will identify key gaps and barriers to use alternative low inputs solutions	December 2026	Executing Agency
Skills shortages of practitioners trained in use of alternatives to pesticides	The project worked with institutions to highlight the need for adequate training in alternatives to pesticides, and potential benefits to health, job creation, and access to new markets	Same	Survey and capacity building needs will be developed	December 2026	Executing Agency
Perception of negative economic impact on small-scale producers due to regulations that support the phase out of cheaper POPs pesticides, HHPs and agricultural plastics use	The project provided global evidence to other FARM projects on the cost-effectiveness of alternatives to HHPs and agricultural plastics	Same	Scoping studies and trend analysis will provide the evidence on cost effectiveness of alternatives	December 2026	Executing Agency in collaboration with implementing partners

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
inhibits uptake of alternative practices					
Indigenous people, women, and other vulnerable groups are excluded from decision making that may affect them	The development of safeguards instruments including environmental and social risks assessment, stakeholder engagement plan, gender action plan, and IP plan, when applicable to identify the risks and measures to protect their rights and access to resources	CPs supported in developing strategies to ensure that FARM public-facing materials are accessible to local communities and indigenous people, as well as people with disability	The project will engage a gender and safeguards specialist to support the project activities. The project supports child projects in developing strategies to ensure that FARM public-facing materials are accessible to local communities and indigenous people, as well as people with disabilitiesy.	June 2027	Executing Agency
Due to the impacts of climate change, especially on food security, political priorities may shift	The project shared knowledge on how low-chemical agriculture can increase resilience to climate change and challenged the perception that increased intensification of agriculture is the logical response to climate change risk	Same	Scoping studies on pesticides and trend analysis will include the linkages with food security	By June 2027	Executing Agency
Delays and coordination challenges across the global child project and the child projects' implementation,	The project establishes clear and regular communication mechanisms between all	The FARM dashboard and digital platform monitors knowledge management progress across child	Training was provided to Child Projects for the operationalization of the reporting platform	By June 2027	Executing Agency

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
disrupting the timely generation, standardization, and dissemination of FARM knowledge. This includes slow project mobilization, lengthy review and approval processes of knowledge products; weakening alignment among child projects and diminishing the global child project's overall contribution to Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs).	projects (e.g. scheduled coordination calls, shared workplans, and focal points for key topics). Early guidance and templates for knowledge products are provided to support consistency and standardisation across child projects, and key publications will be discussed during the Project Steering Committee. The global project also drafts Publication Guidelines to ensure a clear process of review and approval of knowledge outputs. The integration of knowledge product requirements and timelines into annual work plans to encourage early mobilisation and output generation. Monitor knowledge management progress across child projects through technical assistance tracking tools.	projects through technical assistance tracking tools.			

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks. Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks. Moderate Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks. Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines.Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

Minor Amendments	Changes
Results Framework:	No
Components and Cost:	No
Institutional and implementation arrangements:	No
Financial Management:	No
Implementation Schedule:	
Executing Entity:	No
Executing Entity Category:	No
Minor project objective change:	No
Safeguards:	No
Risk analysis:	No
Increase of GEF financing up to 5%:	No
Location of project activity:	No
Other:	No

Minor amendments

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Original Legal Instrument		2023-07-14	2023-09-29	2029-03-31	Internal Agreement with GGKP

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: https://coordinates-converter.com. Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Ecuador	-1.3398	-79.3667	3658394		
India	22.3511	78.6677	1269750		
Kenya	1.4420	38.4314	192950		
Lao Democratic People's Republic	20.0171	103.3783	1655842		
Philippines	12.7503	122.7312	1694008		
Uruguay	-32.5228	-55.7658	3439705		
Vietnam	14.0583	108.2772	1562822		