# PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

| | |
|---|---|
| Project ID: | 10903 |
| Project Name: | FARM: Global Coordination, Knowledge Management and Common Finance Tools |
| Countr(ies): | Global |
| Implementing Agency: | UNEP |

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# I. Overview

## A. Description

Project name
FARM: Global Coordination, Knowledge Management and Common Finance Tools

Country
Global

| GEF ID | Implementing Agency |
|---|---|
| 10903 | UNEP |

Executing Entity
Green Growth Knowledge Partnership

| Trust Fund | Project Type |
|---|---|
| GET | FSP |

| PIR Submission | Fiscal Year , PIR Number |
|---|---|
| 9/7/2026 | FY 2026 , 2nd PIR |

Objective
Project Objective: To generate, coordinate, communicate, and manage knowledge to amplify the results of FARM child projects as a single Programme regionally and globally

## B. Ratings and Disbursements

| Implementation Progress | Development Objective |
|---|---|
| Satisfactory | Satisfactory |

Overall risk
Low Risk

| Project Financing | Cumulative Disbursement |
|---|---|
| 8,125,950.00 | 5,208,911.00 |

## C. Key Dates

| CEO Endorsement/Approval | Agency Approval |
|---|---|
| 6/8/2023 | 7/14/2023 |

| Implementation Start | First Disbursement |
|---|---|
| 9/29/2023 | 9/29/2023 |

| Expected MTR | Actual MTR |
|---|---|
| 9/15/2026 | |
| Expected Completion | Actual Completion |
| 9/30/2028 | |

## II. PROGRESS STATUS AND ISSUES

### A. Progress: Information on progress and 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.

### B. 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

### C. Stakeholder Engagement

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.

## D. Gender Equality

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.

### E. Knowledge Management

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.

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+.

## III: Minor Amendments

| CONTEXT | |
|---|---|
| Result Framework | |
| Components and Cost | |
| Institutional And Implementation Arrangements | |
| Financial Management | |
| Implementation Schedule | |
| Executing Entity | |
| Executing Entity Category | |
| Minor Project Objective Change | |
| Safeguards | |
| Risk Analysis | |
| Increase of GEF Financing up to 5% | |
| Co-Financing | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Location of Project Activity | |
| others | |

## IV: Geographic Coordinates of Project Activities

| Location Name | Latitude | Longitude | GeoName ID |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ecuador | -1.3398 | -79.3667 | 3,658,394 |

Location Description:

Activity Description:

| Location Name | Latitude | Longitude | GeoName ID |
|---|---|---|---|
| India | 22.3511 | 78.6677 | 1,269,750 |

Location Description:

Activity Description:

| Location Name | Latitude | Longitude | GeoName ID |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kenya | 1.4420 | 38.4314 | 192,950 |

Location Description:

Activity Description:

| Location Name | Latitude | Longitude | GeoName ID |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lao Democratic People's | 20.0171 | 103.3783 | 1,655,842 |

Location Description:

Activity Description:

| Location Name | Latitude | Longitude | GeoName ID |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philippines | 12.7503 | 122.7312 | 1,694,008 |

Location Description:

Activity Description:

| Location Name | Latitude | Longitude | GeoName ID |
|---|---|---|---|
| Uruguay | -32.5228 | -55.7658 | 3,439,705 |

Location Description:

Activity Description:

| Location Name | Latitude | Longitude | GeoName ID |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vietnam | 14.0583 | 108.2772 | 1,562,822 |

Location Description:

Activity Description:

## V. ANNEX

Uploaded Document

| Document Category | Title |
|---|---|
| M and E Document | 10903_PIR_UNEP_2026 |