

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO CHILD ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL CHILD PROJECT INFORMATION	3
Project Summary	3
Child Project Description Overview	4
CHILD PROJECT OUTLINE	8
A. PROJECT RATIONALE	8
B. CHILD PROJECT DESCRIPTION	16
Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.....	42
Table On Core Indicators	49
Core Indicators	50
Key Risks	52
C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES	56
D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS	59
Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment:.....	60
Stakeholder Engagement	60
Private Sector	60
Environmental and Social Safeguards	61
E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS	61
Knowledge management	61
Socio-economic Benefits	61
ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES	61
GEF Financing Table	61
Project Preparation Grant (PPG)	62
Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation.....	62
Focal Area Elements	62
Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type.....	62
ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENT	63
Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):.....	63
ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK.....	63
ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)	73
ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES	74
ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS INCLUDING RATING.....	81
ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE.....	81
ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS	89

General Child Project Information

Child Project Title

Financing Agrochemical Reduction and Management Plus (FARM+) Global

Region	GEF Project ID
Global	11686
Country(ies)	Type of Project
Global	FSP
GEF Agency(ies)	GEF Agency Project ID
UNDP	10150
Project Executing Entity(s)	Project Executing Type
UNDP	GEF Agency
GEF Focal Area (s)	Submission Date
Multi Focal Area	11/13/2025
Type of Trust Fund	Project Duration (Months)
GET	60
GEF Project Grant: (a)	Agency Fee(s) Grant: (b)
8,000,000.00	720,000.00
PPG Amount: (c)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (d)
180,000.00	16,200.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
8916200	24,103,998.00

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, to offer a snapshot of what is being proposed. The summary should include: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? ii) as a child project under a program, explain how the description fits in the broader context of the specific program; (iii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Agriculture faces intertwined crises of climate change, pollution, and biodiversity loss. The sector contributes nearly one-third of global GHG emissions, drives more than 60% of biodiversity loss, and relies heavily on harmful agrochemicals. Smallholder farmers—responsible for a large share of global food production—are disproportionately affected by climate impacts but lack access to finance, insurance, and technical knowledge to adopt sustainable practices. Unsustainable subsidy systems, policy incoherence, poor regulation, and limited incentives perpetuate harmful production systems, undermining resilience, food security, and ecosystem health.

Building upon the GEF FARM Program, the GEF FARM+ Program (“FARM+”) is to unlock finance and build capacity to support governments and agricultural stakeholders in transitioning from unsustainable agricultural practices to sustainable and climate resilient agricultural practices and increase the uptake of nature-based solutions to build the resilience of farming practices to climate change, protect, regenerate and improve productive landscapes and soil health and reduce soil and water pollution from harmful agrochemicals.

It will be implemented through eight country Child Projects (Benin, Costa Rica, Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, Mexico, Nepal and Nigeria) and the Global Child Project aims to facilitate coordination among them, strengthen knowledge exchange and support governments and agricultural stakeholders in transitioning to sustainable and climate resilient agricultural practices. This transition will protect, regenerate, and enhance productive landscapes and soil health, reduce pollution, and strengthen livelihoods—particularly for women, youth, and Indigenous peoples. The Global Child Project operates through five interlinked components:

Policy, Regulations & Enforcement – Support coherent, gender-responsive policy and regulatory frameworks that reduce agrochemical dependence and align with international environmental commitments.

Finance, Investment & Insurance – Repurpose harmful subsidies, mobilize climate-aligned finance, and expand access to innovative instruments (e.g., blended finance, de-risking, insurance-linked products) to stimulate investment in sustainable agriculture.

Technical Assistance & Introduction of Alternatives – Develop and disseminate global technical guidelines and a compendium on alternatives to harmful agrochemicals, strengthen extension services, and promote digital, Indigenous, and gender-responsive solutions.

Improving Agricultural Value Chains – Enhance inclusiveness, traceability, and circularity by engaging private sector actors, reducing food loss and agricultural plastics, and promoting sustainable packaging and agro-processing.

Global Coordination & Knowledge Dissemination – Foster knowledge exchange, data-driven decision-making, and South-South collaboration through the Knowledge Management Platform and stakeholder engagement strategy.

Countries participating in FARM+ are highly vulnerable to climate change and their economies depend heavily on the agricultural sector. Climate change is posing additional challenges to the agricultural sector, making countries vulnerable without robust adaptation measures. Through strengthening extension services to a diversity of farm systems, digital innovation tools to address information gaps, supply chain improvements to reduce waste¹ generation, increased access to knowledge and climate information, and promoting multi-stakeholder collaboration to sustain all of the above, FARM+ looks to address the impacts of climate change in productive landscapes, by promoting resilient agricultural practices that are climate smart and regenerative, apply nature-based solutions and reduce reliance on harmful agrochemicals.

At the Global Child Project, the number of beneficiaries will be 103,520 people (51,760 women and 51,760 men).

Child Project Description Overview

Project Objective

To facilitate coordination among FARM+ country child projects, strengthen knowledge exchange and support governments and agricultural stakeholders in transitioning to sustainable and climate resilient agricultural practices.

Project Components

Component 1. Policy, regulations & enforcement.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
329,250.00	992,030.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1. A cohesive policy and regulatory enabling environment support inclusive, sustainable and climate resilient agriculture.

Output:

Output 1.1. Strengthened policy action frameworks to support countries transitioning toward inclusive, sustainable and climate resilient agricultural systems.

Output 1.2. Enhanced institutional capacities and governance mechanisms through global training, tools, and peer learning to support coherent agrochemical management.

Component 2: Finance, investment & insurance.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
2,508,250.00	7,557,356.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2. Repurposed financial flows and increased access to new finance and instruments, including insurance products, stimulate a transition to inclusive, sustainable and climate resilient agricultural practices.

Output:

Output 2.1: Strengthened national and local capacities to align finance in support of an inclusive, sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture.

Output 2.2: Increased global visibility and alignment of FARM+ with global financial architecture.

Output 2.3: Innovative financing instruments developed and accessible to child projects.

Component 3: Technical assistance and introduction of alternatives.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
869,250.00	2,619,050.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3: Agricultural stakeholders have the knowledge, information, technical capacity and access to alternatives to practice agriculture that is inclusive, climate resilient, nature positive and increases yields and income.

Output:

Output 3.1. Technical guidance developed to accelerate the shift to inclusive, sustainable, and climate-resilient agricultural systems, reducing reliance on harmful agrochemicals.

Output 3.2. National farmer support systems strengthened through targeted capacity building to promote inclusive, climate-resilient agriculture and reduce agrochemical use.

Output 3.3. Regional and interregional collaboration strengthened to scale biopesticide availability.

Component 4: Improving agricultural value chains

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
832,750.00	2,509,076.00

Outcome:

Outcome 4: better value chain management leads to less waste, less soil and water pollution, less plastics, less GHGs and demonstrates improved product traceability.

Output:

Output 4.1: Strengthened inclusive and climate-resilient agricultural value chains.

Output 4.2: Technical guidance developed to Improve sustainability, efficiency, and traceability of agricultural value chains.

Component 5: Global coordination & knowledge dissemination

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
2,842,165.00	8,563,442.00

Outcome:

Outcome 5: global access to knowledge and best practices is applied to scale up to sustainable and climate resilient agriculture.

Output:

Output 5.1: Project and program baseline assessments completed.

Output 5.2: Knowledge and lessons-learned related to all programmatic aspects are consolidated, published and regularly communicated and disseminated.

Output 5.3: Large food and agricultural commodity value chain partners advocate for and advise on greener agricultural practices.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
239,833.00	722,618.00

Outcome:

Outcome 6. M&E and adaptive management applied to assess activity performance and geb impact.

Output:

Outputs 6.1. M&E and adaptive management applied to assess activity performance and GEB impact.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Component 1. Policy, regulations & enforcement.	329,250.00	992,030.00
Component 2: Finance, investment & insurance.	2,508,250.00	7,557,356.00
Component 3: Technical assistance and introduction of alternatives.	869,250.00	2,619,050.00
Component 4: Improving agricultural value chains	832,750.00	2,509,076.00
Component 5: Global coordination & knowledge dissemination	2,842,165.00	8,563,442.00
M&E	239,833.00	722,618.00
Subtotal	7,621,498.00	22,963,572.00
Project Management Cost	378,502.00	1,140,426.00

Total Project Cost (\$)	8,000,000.00	24,103,998.00
--------------------------------	---------------------	----------------------

Please provide Justification

CHILD PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Since this is a child project under a program, please include an explanation of how the context fits within the specific program agenda. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Agriculture is the main source of income for several hundred million people around the world, with approximately 43% of the global agricultural labor force made up by women. Most farmers are connected to small-scale, or smallholder, farms² and they are grappling with the challenges of climate change.³

Agriculture is not only highly climate sensitive but is also a major contributor to the triple planetary crisis: climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss. It generates about one-third of greenhouse gas emissions globally, is responsible for over 60 percent of biodiversity loss, 70 percent of total freshwater withdrawals and causes water, soil and air pollution through its reliance on harmful agrochemicals, land clearing practices and generation of waste. The IPCC/UNEP Climate Adaptation Gap Report emphasizes that human and ecosystem vulnerability are interdependent, and current unsustainable development patterns are increasing the exposure of ecosystems and people to climate hazards.

Globally, 24% of land is degrading with more than 1.5 billion people directly depending on these degraded lands threatening their livelihoods, well-being, food, water and energy security and increasing their vulnerability. Agriculture and land use change is the dominant driver for land degradation and deforestation worldwide, caused by the unsustainable management and over-exploitation of resources, including the excessive use of harmful agrochemicals. Climate change adds to and interacts with these pressures and exacerbates the vulnerability of people and ecosystems.

At the same time, global food security challenges remain. According to the latest *State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World*, published by FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO, between 713 and 757 million people may have faced hunger in 2023 – one out of 11 globally, and one out of every five in Africa.

This situation particularly affects smallholder farmers and other households in rural areas, where extreme poverty and food insecurity remain deeply entrenched. Smallholder farmers are also among the most impacted by climate change, in part due to an overdependence on agricultural yields for their own food and income, and because they often have limited adaptive capacities. This is frequently due to a lack of access to climate information services, technical knowledge and quality extension services to guide them in the adoption of climate-smart practices.

Rising global temperatures associated with anthropogenic climate change are on track toward⁴ or, have already exceeded 1.5 °C from pre-industrial levels for annual average near surface temperature.⁵ Societies and the natural systems on which they depend are unable to cope and adapt to the effects of climate change, some of which are irreversible.⁶

The intensity and frequency of both slow and rapid onset disasters has increased, creating food and water insecurity for millions of people by reducing production from agriculture and natural resources and disrupting ecosystem services.⁷ As highlighted by the IPCC, increasing weather and climate extreme events have exposed millions of people to acute food insecurity with the largest impacts observed in communities in Africa, Asia, Central and South America and Small Island States.⁸

The real and tangible impacts of climate change are also reflected within countries' National Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). The 2022 NDC synthesis report highlights freshwater resources, food production and nutritional security as the top priority areas and sectors most frequently included by countries in their NDCs and NAPs.⁹

In addition, smallholder farmers lack access to financing that could support them in the adoption and use of climate resilient agricultural practices. The annual unmet general financing needs of smallholder farmers are estimated at \$170 billion, and of agri-SMEs, at \$106 billion.¹⁰

This absence of financing hinders the adoption of sustainable and climate resilient agricultural practices, such as the cultivation of high-yield and drought-tolerant seed varieties and soil and water conservation practices, which have been proven to help avoid or reduce losses in agricultural production and incomes caused by climatic hazards (FAO, 2019).

According to the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) small landholdings (less than 2 hectares) contribute approximately 30% of global crop production, using around a quarter of agricultural land and in absolute terms maintaining richer biodiversity in comparison to large monocrop farms. However, it is these smallholder farmers which experience the most difficulties in obtaining capital at affordable rates due to a lack of collateral and perceived higher risks.

Most smallholders remain unconnected to global and certified value chains or public investment programmes on agricultural development, and thus do not have the incentives or inclination to adopt climate resilient, alternative pest control and pollution management measures.¹¹ The lack of access to farmer risk insurance to cover potential crop losses due to pests and climate impacts, is another reason why farmers continue to use harmful practices to ensure crop security.

Agriculture is a sector characterized by significant investments and financial flows¹². However, much of this funding does not address the social and environmental impacts caused by climate change, biodiversity loss, deforestation, surface, groundwater and soil pollution, and soil fertility loss.

Climate finance to small-scale agrifood systems was strikingly low in 2019/20, at just \$5.53 billion, far below the needs of producers and supply chain actors. According to the Climate Policy Initiative, this represents just 0.8% of total climate finance tracked across all sectors (\$660.2 billion), and 19% of financing flows to agrifood systems as a whole (\$28.5 billion).

Governments also provide billions of dollars in the form of price supports, taxation incentives, tariffs and investments in extension services that, in many cases, encourage production practices that rely on the unsustainable use of agrochemicals or overexploitation of water resources. The 2021 FAO, UNDP and UNEP report “*A multi-billion-dollar opportunity – repurposing agricultural support to transform food systems*” concluded that support to agricultural producers, which averages USD 540 billion a year, favors policies that are distorting and harmful to the environment and human health, and calls for policies to be repurposed towards healthier, more sustainable and equitable food systems.

Similarly, a 2023 World Bank Report¹³ “*Detox Development – Repurposing Environmentally Harmful Subsidies*” states that subsidies for agriculture are driving the degradation of natural assets and harming people, the planet, and economies, with agricultural subsidies estimated to be responsible for the loss of 2.2 million hectares of forest per year - or 14% of global deforestation.

In addition, such subsidies have been shown to degrade water quality and increase water scarcity by incentivizing overextraction. They also boost the use of harmful agrochemicals, destroying non-pest beneficial insects and broader biodiversity, and disrupting ecosystem functions.¹⁴

The global agrochemicals market is significant and keeps growing. In 2023, it was estimated at USD 234.3 billion and expected to grow at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 3.1% from 2024 to 2030. According to FAO, the global consumption of pesticides was recorded at 4.2 million tons in 2019, an increase of 11.6% compared to 2009¹⁵. Other estimates indicate that, over the past decade, pesticide use grew 153% in lower-income countries.¹⁶

The main drivers of growth in the agrochemicals market are a growing global population, shifting consumption patterns that prioritize resource-intensive production (e.g., livestock feed over direct human consumption), and the added pressures of climate change. These factors collectively put growing pressure on farmers to increase yields and reduce costs, often resulting in the increased and more toxic use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

Rising temperatures and altered rain patterns are leading to decreased crop resilience, leaving them more vulnerable to pests, leading to increased pesticide application rates, which in turn magnifies the problem.¹⁷

The unsustainable use of chemical inputs costs billions of dollars annually and includes very high social, health and environmental risks and associated costs that are not internalized nor reflected in current financial frameworks¹⁸. The widespread and over-use of agrochemicals causes harm to human health and the environment and impacts on water, climate change, and biodiversity.¹⁹

Pesticides that are classified as Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and/or as Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) are particularly harmful, they can bioaccumulate in the fatty tissue of living organisms, including humans, travel far distances from where they are released, and are persistent in the environment.^{20,21} In humans, exposure to POPs can lead to increased cancer risk, reproductive disorders, alteration of the immune system, neurobehavioral impairment, endocrine disruption, genotoxicity and increased birth

defects²², while HHPs are acknowledged to present particularly high levels of acute or chronic hazards to health or environment according to internationally accepted classification systems.

The gender distribution of labor in pesticide application and handling varies greatly from country to country, depending on household needs, traditional decision-making patterns and labor availability. Pesticide management decisions tend to be made by household heads, whether male or female. However, in some countries, women are reported to make up 85% or more of all pesticide applicators on commercial farms and plantations, often working whilst pregnant or breastfeeding. There is evidence that they make less use of protective equipment and are injured by pesticides more often than men²³. While exposure to pesticides affects both women and men, women are more vulnerable to the effects of exposure for physiological reasons. Even low doses can generate irreversible effects, depending on the pesticide encountered and the level and frequency of exposure (ILO, 2021).

The youth also play an important role in agriculture and food production systems. In developing countries, most of the rural youth are employed in the informal economy as contributing family workers, subsistence farmers, home-based micro-entrepreneurs or unskilled workers. They typically earn low wages, are employed under casual or seasonal work arrangements and face unsafe, often exploitive working conditions that compel many to migrate to urban areas. Re-engaging rural youth in agriculture and creating much needed jobs while ensuring future food security and agricultural development requires addressing the numerous constraints that youth face when trying to earn a livelihood. Among others, they include insufficient access to skills development and education; limited access to resources such as land; and low levels of involvement in decision-making processes. Rural youth are also typically excluded from those institutions that provide access to financial services – such as credit, savings and insurance – which further hinders their ability to participate in the sector²⁴.

Agricultural practices that boost resilience to projected climate change, extreme weather events and pest outbreaks have been proven to enable farmers to improve food security for their communities. Designing environmentally safe, effective and efficient food preservation systems such as refrigeration (food cold chains) as well as drying and close-to-production food processing systems, can also contribute to the sustainability and resilience of agrifood systems.

Almost one third of food produced for human consumption goes to waste (526 million tons of food in 2017²⁵). A sustainable food cold chain can amplify farm-level productivity through market connectivity, reduce food losses in the post-harvest stages, hence safeguarding the quantity and quality of food produced to ensure food and nutritional security, and counter the future effects of climate change on the global food supply system²⁶.

Harnessing existing Indigenous knowledge and practices is another important element in transitioning toward more sustainable agrifood systems. Indigenous food systems preserve biodiversity, are low-carbon and climate-resilient, and provide nutritious food. Despite this, Indigenous Peoples are often excluded from policy discussions, face marginalization and discrimination²⁷, and their knowledge is frequently dismissed by conventional extension services.

As indicated above, despite the availability of climate resilient, nature positive and chemical free alternatives, approaches and technologies, there are very few financial tools and incentives discouraging the use of harmful agricultural practices and even in the case where climate resilience is identified as a potential incentive, the perceived added costs and efforts coupled with long term gains may prevent their adoption.^{28,29}

Private and public funding flows for agriculture currently mainly support carbon-heavy agrifood systems, including industrial scale mono crop farming.³⁰ Instead, government subsidies - numbering in the trillions – and the significant levels of financing could be used to support much-needed climate action in countries across the world and scale up proven alternative sustainable and climate resilient agricultural practices that do not harm human health or the environment.

The multiple and complex challenges described above highlight the need for a multi-stakeholder, systems-based approach to ensure that the proposed solutions are fully owned by relevant stakeholders, and they may be sustained and scaled over time with the necessary foundation provided by aligned policy, finance and institutional capacities. However, this enabling context is often lacking; instead, unsustainable practices in the agricultural and food sectors are facilitated by narrowly focused, siloed approaches to policy and finance planning. Key relevant public and private stakeholders with a vested interest in agriculture and food production may not encounter adequate mechanisms for effective participation in the definition and decision making related to solutions, and as a result, the latter may not be fit for purpose.

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

The development challenge is to overcome a series of policy, regulatory, institutional, financial, technical, social and environmental gaps that impede countries' capacities to adopt sustainable and climate resilient agricultural practices, in a multi-stakeholder and

system-based approach that protects, regenerates and improves productive landscapes and soil health and reduces soil and water pollution.

Throughout FARM+ related documentation “Sustainable and Climate Resilient Agriculture” refers to practices that strengthen the resilience of agricultural systems to adapt to climate change impacts, are environmentally responsible, economically viable, and socially equitable. This type of agriculture aims to reduce vulnerability to climate-related risks such as extreme weather events, drought, and pest or disease outbreaks, minimize negative environmental impacts, and protect and regenerate productive landscapes to maintain and/or enhance ecosystem services and biodiversity.

Sustainable and climate resilient agriculture often involves practices such as integrated pest management, pollution prevention, crop diversification, water conservation and soil health management, all vital for improving the ecosystem capacity to better manage climate impacts including prolonged dry conditions, heat stress, pests and water management. Agroecological and biodiversity-based measures make up its core, while ample attention is given to its livelihood implications.

Achieving sustainable agricultural and food systems is complex because food and commodity value chains are global and cross-cutting by nature. Farmers and communities may not be able to realize the benefits of adopting new and more sustainable production and consumption practices due to lack of access to finance, misguided policies and information that disturb the market, for example, subsidies to inorganic fertilizers and unlimited access to ground water resources. Furthermore, “technological packages” that rely on traditional agrochemicals are often promoted by extension workers who feel that there is only one way to produce. Market failures may also depend on consumer choices and the extent to which consumers can influence their food system. The disconnection between food production and consumption limits the capacity for the alignment of single actors and thus requires holistic and collective action towards positive economic, environmental and social impacts³¹.

Figure 1 presents the problem tree highlighting the root causes of land degradation and associated impacts on the FARM+ program’s target population’s food, water and livelihood security. The problem tree shows the interrelations between the compounding impacts of climate change, unsustainable natural resource use and land management practices and the overapplication of agrochemicals and its consequences which reduce the resilience of local communities and ecosystems that are vulnerable to climate change and extreme climate events. Increases in average annual temperature and seasonal rainfall variability region, combined with non-climate drivers, such as population growth and financial and policy incentives that drive unsustainable land management practices, result in landscape-level land degradation and decreased water availability and security. As a result, already limited natural resources are diminishing, leading to decreased food, water and livelihood security for target populations while jeopardizing their health and security.

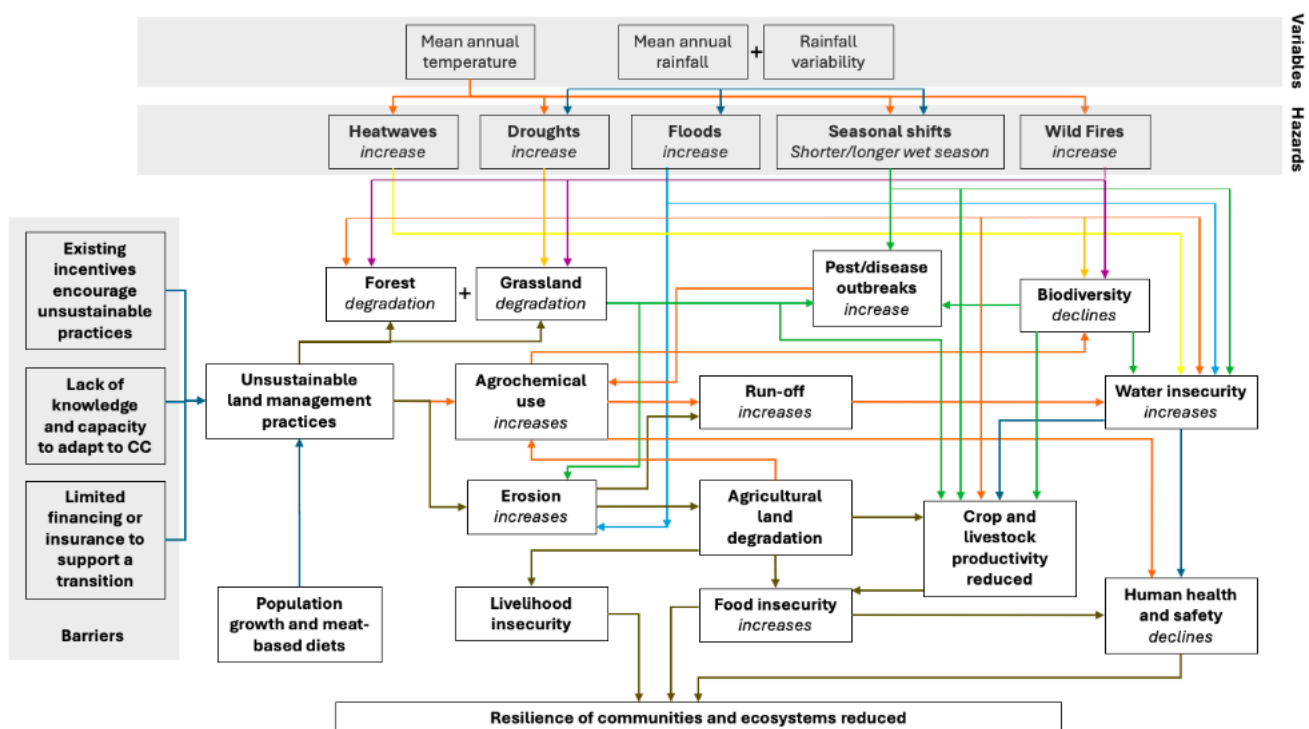


Figure 1. FARM+ Problem Tree Analysis.

As per the problem tree analysis, the main challenges and barriers that prevent the achievement of more sustainable and climate resilient agricultural systems include the following:

- **Lack of market incentives/financial mechanisms that encourage sustainable agriculture:** Developing country producers have relatively few market incentives to adopt higher social and environmental requirements. Niche and specialty markets in developing countries, in particular in LDCs, are limited because consumers are either uninformed or unable to pay a premium for responsibly produced food³², and if such markets exist in urban capitals, it is hard for traditional producers to reach these “specialty” markets. As global organic and green commodity supply chains are relatively small in scale it puts these supply chains at a significant cost disadvantage. Public and private investments and partnerships need to be expanded to support these supply chains in becoming more cost competitive.

Furthermore, public funding, such as subsidies and incentives, often drive the degradation of natural assets and harms human health, the planet, and economies. These subsidies encourage and boost the use of harmful agrochemicals, destroying non-pest, beneficial insects and biodiversity, fueling the crisis of biodiversity loss and disturbing ecosystem functions.³³ When inputs such as (low cost or free) water for irrigation and/or energy for pumping are subsidized they encourage overexploitation, the growing of crops that are not climate resilient and contribute to excessive run-off and pollution of rivers and coastal zones. Subsidies - numbering in the trillions – when adequately repurposed - could instead be used to finance much-needed sustainable and climate resilient agriculture.

Also, several governments continue to provide input subsidies to farmers, in particular for synthetic fertilizers, to increase yields and meet production targets. Beyond the negative environmental externalities of chemical fertilizer application, such subsidies also put a strain on agricultural budgets, reducing government capacities of allocating public expenditure for investment in more sustainable agricultural practices. Changing such incentive structures to promote more sustainable practices is often subject to pressures from large (domestic as well as international) suppliers of agrochemical products and requires a solid understanding of the political economy and power asymmetries of input supply.

Another source of financing for the agricultural sector - commercial banks – do not actively provide access to finance to smallholder farmers and if they do, they do not often offer financial products for sustainable and climate resilient agriculture. For example, they rely on information provided by “technological packages” to predict yield and cost potential on which to base loan products. Alternative “technological packages” that favour sustainable and climate resilient agricultural practices often do not exist, hence calculations need to be done manually and, on a case,-by-case basis, making it more expensive and complicated to approve a loan for those producers that do not follow the established “technological packages”. Financial tools and instruments that disincentivize the overuse of agrochemicals⁵² and the creation of financial products/loans that provide an alternative for sustainable and climate resilient production, would be critical for a transition³⁴.

- **Lack of policy coherence and inter-ministerial coordination:** Making a transition to sustainable and climate resilient agriculture requires coherency in the range of national policies supporting the sustainable increase of agricultural productivity and incomes, climate change adaptation and mitigation, financial resilience, pollution prevention, biodiversity protection, land management/land use planning, nutrition and food security, rural development, social protection, and a range of other sustainable development priorities. Streamlining various policy processes to simultaneously tackle a wide set of local, national, regional and global objectives, however, is challenging. The creation of ad hoc policies, in isolation, without a systematic policy assessment is often an inefficient way of targeting and achieving sustainable and climate resilient agriculture objectives and can lead to disconnected actions on the ground and unintended consequences³⁵.

Given the often-limited human resources and socio-political systems in developing settings, policy makers tend to prioritize urgent, rather than long-term, issues. For instance, to increase food security, certain governments stimulate the use of groundwater for agricultural use, using different incentives schemes. This increases agricultural production but triggers serious trade-offs between current and future production possibilities. As these underground reservoirs are practically non-renewable, the rapid extraction of groundwater reduces the adaptive capacity of communities that are dependent on this resource. Another example are restrictions on imports, such as rice import restrictions that have been put in place in the Philippines. These restrictions stimulate the production of rice, even in areas where it is not well suited, rather than motivate farmers to switch to more resilient and competitive crops. The current trade policy induces higher domestic rice prices, which contributes to higher rates of undernourishment and increases the impact of extreme weather events on the prevalence of food insecurity. The inability to reduce production deficits caused by climate events further increases the price of rice⁵⁵.

Increasing policy coherence calls for a systematic assessment of policies in place, whether policies provide consistent signals to farmers and whether they have the intended effects in meeting national objectives. Feedback loops that can connect farmers' experiences on the ground with policy makers to improve policy formulation are also critical³⁶.

Furthermore, without coordinated institutions, it is difficult to mainstream prioritized objectives and ensure that they are translated into actions. In most countries, a lack of institutional coordination and co-operation, and a segmented institutional approach leads to trade-offs in policy development. Socio-economic plans are often discussed under the umbrella of ministries of economic or social affairs, while environmental plans are discussed at the sectoral level or under the auspices of environmental or natural resources ministries. Finance ministries influence fiscal policy and public investment allocations, while agriculture and land use policy is often handled by, or influenced by, multiple line ministries and agencies, including Ministries of Agriculture, Production, Trade, Environment, Forestry and Energy, among others. Policy discussions related to climate change have traditionally dealt with climate change mitigation and adaptation as separate issues (Harvey et al., 2014). In fact, climate change adaptation and mitigation are often addressed through different processes (Locatelli et al., 2011). In conclusion, these entities rarely ensure policy coherence, nor coordinate policy delivery, i.e. through integrated public finance programming. As a result, economic, trade and/or agricultural policy often undermines climate and biodiversity-related policies. As such, countries and policy makers should determine whether relevant institutions are working together in an effective and coordinated manner, and how intra- and inter-institutional mechanisms coherence and coordination issues could be addressed³⁷.

Another challenge for policymakers and practitioners has been the lack of understanding of the political economy around food and agricultural policy change. Power asymmetries and vested commercial and political interests hold back policy and investment reforms that support the transition towards more sustainable and resilient practices. To accelerate changes in food systems, policy makers need increased capacities to understand the political economy and power asymmetries, to successfully adopt and implement more sustainable policy measures and investments.

- **Lack of national regulations and lack of capacity to enforce regulations:** Pesticide and fertilizer markets in many developing countries, including countries in Africa, are not regulated in a way which protects farmers' health and the environment. Another barrier is that rules, laws, approvals, and controls have not kept pace with the increasing demand for pesticides leading to the development of a lucrative market for cheap generic and illegal pesticides in many countries. Industry and academic sources estimate that up to 20% of the African market, and as much as 34% the West African market, are illegally produced and traded⁵⁸. Empty packaging and canisters are also filled with counterfeit products and sold as originals – with serious risks for farmers especially in Africa, since they are less likely to have access to and use protective measures when applying pesticides³⁸. Only a few countries in Africa have established a Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) to manage the imports of pesticides. Customs in developing countries have not received sufficient training to adequately monitor the imports and exports of pesticides and prevent illegal trade, nor is there sufficient capacity to regulate and oversee safe storage (such as in harbour facilities) and transport of these agrochemicals to the end user.
- **Mismatches in policies at local and national levels with international commitments:** A challenge for policy makers and practitioners on the ground has been to bridge the gap between local and national practices with global commitments. Linking the different policy settings and frameworks at different levels can be challenging. For example, countries have identified a set of voluntary targets to achieve land degradation neutrality (LDN) but commitments that are made at national and international levels may not get translated into actions on the ground, because more integration across sectors and scales, and assistance in the form of capacity building, technology transfer, infrastructure and financial support is required. There is also often a lack of policy structures, processes, tools, or social capital at the local landscape scale, although the local level is where ecosystem services are apparent and where they can be effectively managed. Without the ability to act and develop public policies that look at synergies and environmental, economic and social trade-offs at this scale, it will be very difficult to manage a transition towards sustainable agrifood value chains.³⁹
 - **Lack of farmer awareness, technical know-how, and finance on sustainable, nature-based alternatives:** Most small-holder farmers are not connected to global and certified value chains and lack knowledge of the alternatives to hazardous pesticides. Because of a range of factors, they perceive agrochemicals and antimicrobials as vital in producing high yields and good quality foods at affordable prices, so they continue to use hazardous chemicals to ensure crop security. Some farmers are unconvinced by non-chemical alternatives due to the communication imbalance of the messages shared by large agrochemical companies, or they do not have the required investments to adopt resilient agricultural practices because of their limited budget and competing financial needs. Public extension and advisory services have unfortunately been found to be underfunded in many developing countries and are thus unable to provide up-to-date, consistent and comprehensive support to farmers in pest

diagnosis⁴⁰ or provide advice for alternatives for commodity production or family or domestic market food production. Many farmers depend on private extension and advisory services that are bundled with the commercialization of seed and agrochemical inputs, commerce that is oftentimes vertically integrated with produce buyers and therefore related to market access. Sustainable, nature-based and climate resilient agricultural methods, and the production and use of biofertilizers and biopesticides, however, can lead to greater income. In Honduras for example, producers were taught how to develop their own biofertilizers and pesticides. They began to sell them and observed greater incomes because of the savings from not purchasing traditional agrochemicals. Farmers worldwide need to become more aware about the dangers of pesticides, build capacity and knowledge on how to apply sustainable, nature-based and climate resilient agricultural methods, to significantly reduce chemical pest control.⁴¹ At the same time, access to markets, extension services and finance should not be contingent on the application of harmful agrochemicals.

- **Lack of knowledge and capacity to adapt to climate change:** While most small holder farmers have been experiencing the impacts of climate change, in many cases this has not necessarily translated into an actual knowledge of climate change and climate change projections at a local level that is relevant for their own decision making. This lack of knowledge extends to local leaders and land users who are unaware of how to address these impacts in a manner that can generate long term resiliency. More significantly there is often little awareness on how long-term unsustainable practices (such as the overuse of pesticides) decrease farmer resilience to climate impacts at an ecosystem level, by reducing the capacity of productive landscapes and degrading ecological resilience. As knowledge on climate change and best practices are continuously developed (often times at a pilot level), extension services are unaware of best practices and how to best communicate these to rural populations. Often times, extension providers rely on information provided by traditional agricultural schools that rely on siloed approaches to agricultural production.

Mapping of the Child Project countries situation and needs

During the PPG phase and in a complementary manner to the problem tree analysis, further assessment of the countries' needs to face the different challenges and barriers at national level was conducted. For that purpose, a Needs Assessment Survey was designed and distributed among the eight participating countries, targeting Implementing and Executing Agencies (IA's and EA's), as well as national project teams. The Survey aimed to collect specific needs from countries in view of designing the suitable support to be provided by the Global Child Project during the implementation phase to ensure national project's effective implementation and creating an enabling environment to leverage and scale up results and impacts of the Global Program. The survey was structured to assess the needs aligned to the Global FARM+ Program Components and Outcomes. As a result, 100% of the participating countries were represented; in particular, 54 responses were received (48% men, 39% women, and 13% preferred not to say) from IA's, EA's and national teams. The results and prioritized needs obtained (with an average need rate above 50%) are summarized below:

Table 1. Countries' Needs Assessment Results.

	Mexico	Costa Rica	Nepal	Ghana	Benin	Egypt	Nigeria	Gambia	Average
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Policy, Regulations and Enforcement.									
Assessment on the impact of harmful agrochemicals in land degradation, water resource pollution and climate change risk and vulnerability at national level and in relevant agro-productive regions	67	67	50	100	67	-	50	100	63
Capacity strengthening for monitoring and enforcement mechanisms for agrochemicals and alternatives management ⁴²	67	67	100	100	67	-	75	-	59
Capacity strengthening on designing and executing governance mechanisms to support interministerial coordination and policy coherence.	-	67	50	67	67	100	50	-	50
Cost-benefit analyses to assess the potential impacts of policy and regulatory changes on a	67	67	-	67	100	100	-	-	50

set of criteria related to yields, incomes, public budgets, as well as climate and environmental indicators									
Finance, Investment & Insurance									
Assessment on the negative and positive impacts of existing national public financing mechanisms on the agricultural sector.	33	67	50	67	100	100	75	100	74
Integration of insurance as a risk management tool within agriculture development, climate adaptation, or other related policies.	50	-	100	67	100	-	50	100	58
Assessment on the potential impact of repurposing options of public expenditure towards sustainable and climate resilient practices.	-	67	-	67	100	-	75	100	51
Build the business and investment case for private and public financiers to finance the transition to climate resilient and sustainable agriculture.	50	-	50	67	67	100	75	-	51
Technical Assistance and Introduction of Alternatives									
Alternatives to harmful agrochemicals.	78	67	50	100	67	100	100	100	83
Agricultural plastics reduction and management.	61	67	100	100	67	100	50	-	68
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	61	-	100	100	67	-	75	100	63
Climate-resilient agricultural inputs	48	-	50	100	-	100	50	100	56
Multistakeholder collaboration design, execution and facilitation to enable national / subnational coordination, policy alignment, public-private partnerships and inclusive participation of all critical stakeholder groups	52	67	-	67	67	100	75	-	53
Climate-Smart Technologies (e.g precision agriculture; early warning systems; Digital tools for climate and pest management).	57	-	50	100	67	100	50	-	53
Harmonization and regional collaboration on pesticide and biopesticide registration and monitoring, including global trade and the development of standardized labelling systems	57	67	50	100	67	-	75	-	52
Improving Food Value Chains									
Engaging women and men at all stages of value chains to strengthen climate-resilient agricultural practices and promote equitable outcomes	33	67	50	67	67	100	50	100	67
Sustainable packaging application	-	67	50	100	-	100	75	100	61
Enhancement of local agro-processing and value addition	-	-	100	67	67	100	-	100	54
Food loss reduction	33	67	-	67	-	100	50	100	52
Traceability systems enhancement	67	67	50	67	-	-	50	100	50
Engagement with private sector in support of sustainable supply chains and potential innovative approaches and opportunities to support the scale-up of sustainable and climate resilient agricultural practices	33	67	100	-	100	100	-	-	50
Cross cutting support									
Youth Engagement Strategies	67	100	50	67	100	100	100	100	85

Gender-sensitive program design and implementation	50	100	50	67	100	-	100	100	71
Indigenous Communities Engagement Strategies	67	100	-	67	33	100	67	-	54

B. CHILD PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole, including how it addresses priorities related to the specific program, and how it will benefit from the coordination platform. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

The FARM+ Global Child Project aims to facilitate coordination among FARM+ country child projects, strengthen knowledge exchange and support governments and agricultural stakeholders in transitioning from unsustainable agricultural practices to sustainable and climate resilient agricultural practices in a manner that protects, regenerates and improves productive landscapes and soil health and reduces soil and water pollution as measures for adaptation through nature-based solutions and access to adaptation support.

The following project's theory of change has been developed for the Global Child Project which takes into account and include previously identified barriers and challenges, as well as the results from the countries' assessment needs to deliver proper interventions and effective actions to address them, encourage expected transformation and achieve Program and Global Child project's objective:

Theory of Change: FARM+ Global Child Project



Figure 2. Theory of Change FARM+ Global Child Project

Building on the lessons learned from FARM and aligned to the FARM+ Program, the Global Child Project will combine interventions that aim to provide support to countries' for policy coherence and regulatory enabling environment, increase access to finance and investments, ensure the adoption of sustainable and climate resilient agricultural practices, and enhance agricultural value chains.

In addition, the Global Child Project will facilitate coordination among FARM+ country child projects and other relevant stakeholders and strengthen knowledge management and exchange within the agricultural value chain.

The Global Child Project approach is structured in 5 components, leading to 5 specific outcomes and 13 outputs which have been described in detail in the Sections “Results & Partnerships” and “Project Results Framework (PRF)”.

In summary, the strategy selected to address the overall development challenge is the following:

Component 1: Policy, Regulations & Enforcement

This component aims to support countries in ensuring a cohesive policy and regulatory environment that supports sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture by reducing reliance on harmful agrochemicals. It does so through the development and implementation of a comprehensive Policy Decision-Support Toolkit, which enables countries to assess their policy landscapes, map key stakeholders, analyze regulatory gaps, and evaluate trade-offs of reform options. This will be complemented by targeted virtual training for national teams to apply these tools effectively. Additionally, the component strengthens institutional capacities and governance mechanisms through global training modules on interministerial coordination, regulatory alignment, enforcement systems, and data reporting. Emphasis is placed on coherence with international commitments and inclusion of gender and social equity considerations. Peer learning and South-South collaboration further enhance knowledge exchange, enabling countries to adapt best practices and address common challenges such as cross-border agrochemical flows and regulatory enforcement gaps.

Component 2: Finance, Investment & Insurance

This component aims to realign financial flows and expand access to innovative finance and insurance to drive the transition toward sustainable, climate-resilient agriculture. It provides a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to guide Child Projects in assessing financial ecosystems, identifying gaps, and designing gender-responsive, climate-aligned financing strategies. The SOP covers baseline diagnostics, intervention design, implementation, and monitoring. Capacity building—through training and workshops—ensures practical application. Globally, the project engages financial actors to promote FARM+ within the broader financial architecture, leveraging strategic partnerships, policy platforms, and thought leadership. It also supports the design and deployment of tailored, innovative financing instruments—like blended finance, insurance-linked products, and sustainability-linked bonds—via a structured feasibility and shortlisting methodology. Through matchmaking events and investor dialogues, the component fosters co-investment opportunities, enhances local capacity, and accelerates capital mobilization. Overall, it connects local needs with global finance to unlock inclusive, scalable investment in sustainable agriculture.

Component 3: Technical Assistance and Introduction of Alternatives

This component focuses on equipping agricultural stakeholders with the knowledge, tools, and access to viable alternatives needed to shift toward sustainable, climate-resilient, and nature-positive agriculture. It provides global technical guidance through a compendium of alternatives to harmful agrochemicals, incorporating Indigenous knowledge, gender-responsive approaches, and digital decision-support tools. A Global Alternatives Knowledge Hub will consolidate and disseminate these resources. The component also strengthens national farmer support systems by modernizing extension services, developing inclusive training materials, and fostering public-private partnerships. It promotes innovation through Indigenous-led research and capacity-building. Additionally, it addresses regulatory and market barriers to biopesticide adoption by supporting the harmonization of registration processes, building regional manufacturing capacity, and encouraging South-South cooperation. Through integrated support across technical, institutional, and regulatory dimensions, Component 3 enables countries and farmers—particularly smallholders, women, and youth—to transition away from harmful inputs and adopt scalable, ecosystem-based agricultural practices.

Component 4: Improving Agricultural Value Chains

This component aims to strengthen agricultural value chains to reduce waste, pollution, plastics, and greenhouse gas emissions while improving traceability and market access. It enhances the capacity of national teams, producer organizations, and local institutions to identify and address climate, gender, and sustainability gaps across value chains. The strategy supports inclusive, climate-resilient business models through toolkits, stakeholder mapping, and private sector engagement strategies. It promotes local agro-processing, circular economy practices, and market access—especially for women and smallholders—via partnerships, certification schemes, and traceability systems. Additionally, it provides technical resources and training on sustainable packaging, food loss reduction, and digital traceability tools (e.g., blockchain, farmer registries). South-South collaboration and peer learning platforms will disseminate best practices and innovations. This component positions sustainable supply chain transformation as a key driver of resilient food systems, enabling countries to meet rising market demands for sustainability, equity, and environmental accountability.

Component 5: Global Coordination & Knowledge Dissemination

This component ensures global coordination, knowledge exchange, and stakeholder engagement to scale up sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture. It establishes a robust baseline system to measure FARM+ impact and provides standardized tools to national projects. Through a comprehensive Knowledge Management Strategy and digital platform, it captures, adapts, and disseminates lessons learned, good practices, and innovations across countries, promoting South-South collaboration and informed decision-making. A complementary Communication and Branding Strategy boosts FARM+ visibility and advocacy. The component also strengthens evidence-based policymaking through national assessments on agrochemical impacts and climate risks. To catalyze action, it engages global food and agriculture value chain actors via a Stakeholder Engagement Strategy, leveraging private sector expertise, co-financing, and networks. Global forums, peer exchanges, and thematic working groups foster continuous learning and alignment, enabling a cohesive, well-informed approach across all components of the program.

Key assumptions

The Global Child Project strategy is based on a few assumptions that will be of great importance for achieving expected changes and results. These assumptions can be found in detail in Section “Project Results Framework”, and the main ones can be summarized as follows:

- National governments are willing to redirect/repurpose public financing mechanisms towards sustainable agriculture.
- Farmers will adopt sustainable and climate resilient agriculture practices if these yield economic benefits and are demonstrated to protect their crops from climate impacts, pests and diseases.
- Financial institutions are willing to provide green credits/loans at competitive rates to encourage sustainable and climate resilient agriculture.
- Insurance companies are willing to offer accessible products that cover pest and climate impact on crops.
- Food purchasing companies, value chains and markets are willing and ready to promote sustainably produced crops.
- Key stakeholders at country level are willing to participate and receive training and capacity built from the Global Child Project to ensure policy coherence, increase finance, adopt alternatives to harmful agrochemicals and enhance agricultural value chains aligned to climate resilient agricultural practices.
- Global stakeholders will collaborate to understand country-specific needs and help identify solutions that can be adapted and scaled more broadly.
- National Child Projects are willing to bring local challenges and solutions at the global level through the Global Child Project and to discuss globally proposed solutions.

Collecting the lessons learnt would foster continuous improvement during the implementation phase and assisting in the development of innovative demonstration approaches and testing for other similar implementations elsewhere after the project’s completion.

EXPECTED RESULTS

COMPONENT 1. POLICY, REGULATIONS & ENFORCEMENT – COHERENT GOVERNMENT POLICIES, REGULATIONS, AND ENFORCEMENT MEASURES TO SUPPORT INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE AND CLIMATE RESILIENT AGRICULTURE.

OUTCOME 1. A COHESIVE POLICY AND REGULATORY ENABLING ENVIRONMENT SUPPORT INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE AND CLIMATE RESILIENT AGRICULTURE.

Output 1.1. Strengthened policy action frameworks to support countries transitioning toward inclusive, sustainable and climate resilient agricultural systems.

To support countries in transitioning toward more sustainable and equitable agricultural systems, reducing reliance on harmful agrochemicals, this Output focuses on the development and implementation of a comprehensive Policy Decision-Support Toolkit, which will incorporate critical gender, environmental, and social considerations. The toolkit will be designed to help countries assess their current policy and regulatory environments, understand the complex socio-political and economic factors influencing agrochemical use, and identify actionable pathways for reform, enhancing evidence-based decision-making. By making

the case for reform through a robust evidence base and practical tools, the Global Child Project will equip national Child Projects with the means to influence change and promote more sustainable, equitable, and climate-resilient agriculture.

The following incremental activities will be carried out to achieve Output 1.1:

a. Development of a Policy decision-support toolkit.

Develop a decision-support toolkit to help countries assess their policy landscape, understand social and political economy dynamics, and design informed regulatory reforms to support the transition of the agricultural sector, reducing reliance on harmful agrochemicals in the climate change, environmental degradation, and the need for more sustainable and equitable farming systems. **The toolkit will systematically integrate gender equality, Indigenous Peoples' rights, youth inclusion, and social inclusion considerations across all analytical components.** The toolkit will systematically integrate gender equality, Indigenous Peoples' rights, youth inclusion, and social inclusion considerations across all analytical components. The Policy decision-support toolkit will consist of the following elements and related methodologies for: i) Assess and evaluate impacts of agrochemical use, ii) Stakeholders and Systems Mapping, ii) Policy and Regulatory Landscape Analysis, and iii) Trade – off Assessment, considering different policy, climate, and market pathways.

i) Stakeholders and Systems Mapping: Develop systems mapping techniques, enabling countries to visualize, analyze and comprehensively understand key actors and their interaction, institutions, policies, market forces, and feedback loops that influence agrochemical use. As part of the systems understanding, interests, power relations, and potential resistance or support to agrochemical reform will be considered. Emphasis will be placed on visual tools (e.g., causal loop diagrams, influence maps) that facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogue and cross-sector coordination, with a focus on including and championing women, girls, indigenous peoples, and other marginalized groups in dialogues and coordination. Countries will be trained in using the developed practical visual tools (e.g., influence diagrams, causal loop diagrams) to understand how different actors and systems interact, and to identify leverage points, bottlenecks, and coordination needs.

ii) Analyze policy and regulatory landscapes: Develop and deliver technical guidelines to support country teams in conducting Policy Landscape Reviews across relevant sectors. These reviews will map existing agrochemicals-related policies, laws, and regulations, as well as subsidies and/or incentives that favor the use of agrochemicals and those that tie finance and/or crop insurance to agrochemical use. Based on the review, identify gaps or inconsistencies in relation to sustainability, gender equality and social inclusion, indigenous peoples inclusion and empowerment, and climate adaptation goals. Provide support to analyze the coherence, coverage, and enforcement capacity of current regulatory frameworks, helping to identify actionable entry points for policy reform and strengthen gender-responsive and socially inclusive design and application of policies and regulations, including through adherence to Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC). Where relevant, countries will be supported to identify and involve gender equality and women's empowerment and Indigenous Peoples' networks to strengthen women's and Indigenous Peoples' representation and influence in policy and decision-making. Additionally, where relevant, help to identify barriers to indigenous peoples' inclusion in policy and regulatory landscapes and entry points to improve engagement. This activity ensures that reform efforts are grounded in a clear understanding of the existing legal and institutional framework.

iii) Scenario analysis and Trade-off assessment: Provide technical support to assess, through a target scenario analysis, the trade-offs and co-benefits, including economic, environmental and social implications of different policy options. This will include impacts on yields, farmer incomes, fiscal budgets, climate mitigation and adaptation outcomes, and environmental indicators (e.g., soil and ecosystem health, surface and ground water quality). The and-social indicators will include (quantitative and qualitative indicators dimensions, such as cultural and subsistence value, unpaid labor and hidden child labor, indigenous people's rights, gender-disaggregated formal and informal employment, etc.). Scenario analyses will explicitly recognize and value cultural and subsistence needs, unpaid labor in agriculture, and benefits related to food security, traditional knowledge preservation, biodiversity conservation, and ecosystem resilience. This activity integrates insights from previous activities to guide the selection of policies that deliver the greatest net benefit.

b. Deliver virtual training to Child Project teams and key partners to ensure the effective implementation of the Policy Decision Toolkit and its related methodologies.

National gender equality and women's empowerment groups and Indigenous Peoples' networks (where relevant) will be invited to participate in the training.

Trainings will include dedicated discussions on gender and social considerations in policies and regulatory frameworks, and will assess whether additional capacity building is needed to strengthen the application of gender-responsive and socially inclusive methodologies.

Activities under Output 1.1. will both inform and be informed by the insights and findings within Output 2.1. "Standard operating procedure (SOP)

in relation to the assessment, strategy design and implementation of financial interventions, Output 3.1.” Global Compendium on Alternatives to build the business and investment case”, as well as the national assessments and subsequent publication to be supported within Output 5.2 on the impacts of climate change on agrochemical use, as well as the impact of intensive use of agrochemical on climate change impacts. These will serve as an instrument to create awareness among policy makers and financial institutions/investors on how harmful practices will result in diminished yields, livelihoods and profits and inform the development of policy and regulatory revisions and actions.

Output 1.2. Enhanced institutional capacities and governance mechanisms through global training, tools, and peer learning to support coherent agrochemical management.

Building on the tools and foundational support delivered under Output 1.1, through this output, the Global Child Project aims to build the institutional foundations and governance capacity necessary for countries to effectively manage agrochemical use and align national policies with sustainable, gender and socially inclusive, climate-resilient agricultural goals. While evidence and diagnostics are essential, durable transformation requires well-equipped institutions, coordinated governance frameworks, and trained personnel who can navigate both technical, social, and political complexities. This output will therefore focus on strengthening national systems—regulatory, inter-ministerial, and enforcement-related—while also fostering cross-country learning and collaboration.

The output will directly support national governments in establishing or improving mechanisms for the registration, monitoring, and control of agrochemicals, while ensuring coherence between sectoral policies (e.g., agriculture, environment, health, equality, trade) and international commitments, international guidelines and human right standards, such as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NB SAPs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, the FAO/WHO Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), and Free, Prior, and informed Consent (FPIC).

The following incremental activities will be carried out to achieve Output 1.2:

- a. Design and deliver global trainings modules to enhance institutional capacities on the following dimensions:
 - i) Interministerial coordination for policy and regulatory alignment across agriculture, environment, trade, customs, occupational health and safety, public health, [gender equality, youth, and Indigenous Peoples’ sectors. Child Projects will identify relevant ministries and national gender equality](#) and women’s empowerment groups, [Indigenous Peoples’ institutions, and youth-related entities for interministerial coordination, and identify gender focal points in relevant environmental ministries where available;](#)
 - ii) Best practices for regulatory reform and legal harmonization aligned with international obligations; [including review of gender and social considerations embedded in international frameworks and commitments;](#)
 - iii) Monitoring and enforcement capacities of agrochemicals and sustainable alternatives, including:
 - o Strengthening registration systems, as well as post-registration surveillance systems⁴⁴, for agrochemicals and alternatives, and enforcing restrictions on HHPs and POPs;
 - o Enhancing cross-border enforcement mechanisms to detect and prevent the importation of banned, counterfeit, or unregistered agrochemicals through informal trade routes or weak customs systems;
 - o Developing/Strengthening inter-agency collaboration among customs, agriculture, environment, health, and border control entities;
 - o Data systems and reporting mechanisms to track compliance and environmental/health impacts/water quality on women, men, youth, indigenous peoples, and other marginalized groups [when appropriate.](#)

b. Peer learning and South-South collaboration: Facilitate peer learning exchanges between countries that have successfully implemented agrochemical governance reforms and those seeking to strengthen their systems, with particular attention to shared challenges such as managing agrochemical flows across porous borders and strengthening gender-responsive agricultural value chains, and empowering indigenous youth in agricultural value chains. These exchanges may include technical webinars and structured dialogues where countries can share experiences, solutions, and innovations in areas such as regulatory design, stakeholder engagement, gender and social inclusion, enforcement strategies, and compliance mechanisms.

COMPONENT 2: FINANCE, INVESTMENT & INSURANCE - INCREASING ACCESS TO FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS FOR INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE AND CLIMATE RESILIENT AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES.

OUTCOME 2. REPURPOSED FINANCIAL FLOWS AND INCREASED ACCESS TO NEW FINANCE AND INSTRUMENTS, INCLUDING INSURANCE PRODUCTS, STIMULATE A TRANSITION TO INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE AND CLIMATE RESILIENT AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES.

This Component will both inform and be informed by Component 1, mainly in identifying actionable pathways for reform (Output 1.1.), and will take into account the inputs developed within Output 3.1 on the Global Compendium on Alternatives to build the business and investment case for private and public financiers to finance the transition to climate resilient and sustainable agriculture. This evidence will directly support governments by enhancing evidence-based decision-making, as well as financiers in assessing risk, projecting returns, and identifying entry points for investment. In this way, the Compendium move beyond being a technical reference; it become a strategic tool to align capital flows with sustainable agriculture, lowering uncertainty and demonstrating replicable, investable opportunities.

Component 2 will prioritize strategic engagement with key financing entities to repurpose financial flows and mobilize new capital in support of inclusive, sustainable, and climate-resilient agriculture. Asset managers, commercial banks, impact investors, (re)insurance companies, Development Finance Institutions (DFIs), Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), and pension funds will play complementary roles in structuring, de-risking, and scaling innovative financial instruments tailored to Child Projects' needs. Asset managers and impact investors will help pilot blended finance vehicles and ESG-aligned investment products, while commercial banks and insurers will be central to developing sustainability-linked lending and insurance-enhanced solutions. DFIs and MDBs will provide concessional capital, guarantees, and technical assistance to crowd in private investment and strengthen enabling environments, with pension funds engaged progressively as investment pipelines mature.

In parallel, civil society organizations, research institutes, and Indigenous associations will be engaged and consulted, where relevant, to ensure that financial instruments are socially inclusive, gender-responsive, and aligned with local realities. Their expertise will inform the design, monitoring, and refinement of financing strategies, helping ensure that capital mobilization efforts effectively benefit women, Indigenous Peoples, youth, and smallholder farmers while upholding environmental and social safeguards.

Through structured dialogues, co-design processes, and capacity-building, Component 2 will align these actors around innovative, inclusive financial instruments tailored to Child Projects' needs.

Output 2.1: Strengthened national and local capacities to align finance in support of an inclusive, sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture.

This output will provide structured, evidence-based technical guidance to Child Projects to support the assessment, strategy design implementation, and monitoring of finance interventions that promote sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture. These financial interventions may include policy instruments, public investment strategies, financial innovation, especially those that connect different fields (e.g., subsidies and derisking, or insurance and banking products), and approaches for attracting private capital. A central element of this output will be standard operating procedure (SOP) including step-by-step guidance to perform a gap analysis across Child Projects to identify divergences in the maturity of financial interventions, institutional capacities, and enabling policy environments. This will include guidance for country teams to perform SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) analysis for assessing current financing ecosystem on Child Project level. Support will be informed by global best practices and adapted to the institutional, economic, and climate contexts of participating countries. This SOP will incorporate a suite of sub-elements, designed to help Child Projects and their government partners align financial flows with long-term sustainability goals.

Under Output 2.1, FARM+ Global Child Project will consider the FARM scoping study on Finance. In particular the project will build on its methodology for developing the guidance to conduct the baseline assessment at country level. In addition, the FRAM+ project will build further upon the FARM publication "Compilation of case studies on financing agrochemicals and plastics reduction and management" as well as the "Online course as part of Knowledge series on Finance" and complement with other relevant information according to the scope of FARM+ that may not have been included within the FARM project.

The following incremental activities will be carried out to achieve Output 2.1:

a. Develop the SOP for country level baseline assessment of current level of capacity of different Child Projects in relation to finance and financial products to be performed by respective country teams. The SOP will offer step-by step support across all stages of interventions design [integrating gender equality, Indigenous Peoples' inclusion, youth empowerment, and social equity considerations throughout](#):

i) Baseline Assessment sub-element will include step-by-step guidance for conducting baseline finance diagnostics, identifying misaligned subsidies or incentives, and evaluating the inclusiveness of current public and private financing structures. The diagnostics will include: Assessment of products being currently implemented in the countries, gap and SWOT analysis [with explicit consideration of gender and social equity](#); Assessment of the negative and positive impacts of existing national public financing mechanisms, including investments, grants, loans and guarantees, insurance schemes and de-risking facilities, subsidies, and tax incentives on the agricultural sector, [including differential impacts on women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and other marginalized groups](#); Assessment of the potential impact of repurposing public expenditure towards sustainable and climate-resilient practices; Review of the integration of insurance as a risk management tool within agriculture development, climate adaptation, or related policies; Analysis of the potential impact of national sustainable public procurement standards to improve market access and increase uptake of sustainable agriculture. [Gender and social equity considerations will be explicitly included in the SWOT analysis, assessing the extent to which women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, rural communities, and other marginalized groups access and benefit from existing finance structures and resources.](#)

ii) Strategy design sub-element will guide the formulation of targeted financial interventions with embedded climate, gender and social equity considerations. Interventions may include the repurposing of harmful subsidies to capitalize de-risking funds or partial guarantee schemes that crowd in private sector investment, the bundling of climate insurance with credit, or the introduction of budget tagging systems to track climate and gender-responsive spending, as well as spending that invests in and empowers indigenous knowledge and locally-led solutions.

iii) Implementation sub-element and product proposals will include detailed operational guidance for each intervention type, covering sequencing of regulatory reform, inter-ministerial coordination, capacity building plans for local financial institutions, and enabling conditions for market uptake. Templates will also help country teams in each Child Project to tailor investment pitches to different capital providers, recognizing that private sector investors require distinct risk-return narratives compared to impact or philanthropic financiers. [Templates will include fields specifying the number of women and men from different communities expected to be targeted and to benefit from investments.](#)

iv) Monitoring sub-element incorporating suitable KPIs so that Child Projects are able to track the effectiveness, efficiency, and equity of financial interventions, including gender-disaggregated uptake, risk mitigation, and resilience outcomes at national level. [Indicators will be identified to track spending that promotes gender-responsive approaches and Indigenous knowledge-based solutions.](#)

b. Deliver virtual and in-person training to Child Project teams and key partners, focused on applying the SOP and its sub-elements across different national contexts. This will include virtual and in-person trainings, workshops, and mentoring. These will strengthen national capabilities to apply the tools effectively and ensure that technical support is embedded in day-to-day decision-making and policy implementation. Particular attention will be given to ensuring tools are usable by actors with varying technical expertise and institutional capacity levels.

[When appropriate, national gender equality and women's empowerment groups and Indigenous Peoples' networks will be invited to participate in training opportunities to provide feedback on the SOP and its application. Training will include discussion on gender and social considerations embedded in financial policies and instruments and will assess whether additional capacity building is needed to strengthen the use of gender-responsive and socially inclusive elements of the SOP.](#)

The capacity building process may include to begin with a foundational workshop open to all country teams on Child Project level, structured around six core modules.

Modules will ensure a minimum shared understanding across diverse stakeholder groups and the workshop will serve as a launchpad to build the enabling ecosystem for applying financial interventions. These will be:

- Foundations of Climate-Resilient and Inclusive Agricultural Finance, introducing the current global, key challenges and opportunities, and core FARM+ concepts.
- Overview of Financial Interventions and Policy Instruments, presenting the typology of interventions supported under FARM+, including subsidy reform, de-risking facilities, blended finance models, insurance-linked products, and climate/gender-responsive and socially inclusive budget tagging.

- Implementation of social and environmental aspects into financial interventions supported under FARM+ project.
- Using FARM+ SOP, providing hands-on orientation to the FARM+ SOP and respective templates. Participants to learn what each component does, when and how to use it, and who needs to be involved.
- Application Pathways and Institutional Integration, exploring how to embed the SOP and respective templates in existing planning, budgeting, and policy processes. Participants to map entry points, institutional mandates, and collaboration needs. Module to also highlight sequencing of reforms and the enabling environment required for success.
- Case Studies, Peer Exchange, and Customization, sharing real-world examples and lessons from other Child Projects or international experiences. To facilitate peer learning and guide participants to adapt tools and strategies to their own contexts, [including examples of gender-responsive and socially inclusive finance approaches](#).

Output 2.2: Increased global visibility and alignment of FARM+ with global financial architecture.

This output aims to position FARM+ priorities within the broader global financial architecture. It will advance an evidence-based narrative around the importance of aligning financial systems and investment flows with the needs of agricultural transformation. It will further emphasize this in the case of low- and middle-income countries facing intersecting climate, food security⁴⁵, agriculture and inclusion challenges.

FARM+ priorities in focus include nature-positive investments, gender-responsive finance, investments in indigenous-led approaches, climate adaptation tools, and blended finance structures. The global component will leverage strategic research partnerships and engage in global financial and policy platforms to elevate these within the broader global finance dialogue. The positioning and advocacy narrative will be tailored to the priorities, language, and decision-making frameworks of specific financial actors, ensuring relevance and resonance. These actors include: (Re)-insurance companies, asset managers, commercial banks, corporates, DFIs, MDBs, pension funds, PDBs, MFIs, vertical funds, climate risk assessment and pricing agencies, government institutions, impact investors, and NGOs. This targeted approach aims to shape capital allocation patterns, influence market signals, and embed inclusive sustainable agriculture in global climate finance and investment architecture.

The following incremental activities will be carried out to achieve Output 2.2:

a. Co-develop thought leadership papers with strategic partners such as the Climate Policy Initiative, ISF Advisors, Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research - CGIAR, and The International Food Policy Research Institute - IFPRI and representatives from the global finance sector as contributor or reviewers. Focus topics may include: Repurposing harmful subsidies towards de-risking capital to unlock private finance for sustainable agriculture; marrying insurance and banking products to reduce vulnerability of smallholder farmers and improve investability; unlocking additional revenue sources for smallholder farmer through monetization of co-benefits (e.g. carbon, NbS, PES), the role of blended finance in sustainable agriculture; Climate risk and resilience strategies for smallholder farmers, indigenous, women and youth farmers; Unlocking private investment in value chains for transition; Financial innovation for food systems transformation. Benefits and viability of investing in financial products and education for women, indigenous and youth farmers in sustainable agriculture

These papers will provide an evidence base to influence global policy dialogues and inform investor decision-making. Outputs will be disseminated through international networks, conferences, and publications to enhance credibility and outreach.

[The experience and expertise of the CGIAR Gender Impact Platform may be leveraged to strengthen the knowledge base on gender and social inclusion and to ensure all papers integrate these dimensions where relevant.](#)

b. Engage in high-level global events and platforms such as COP30, Scaling Up Nutrition Movement Global Gathering, G20 Leaders' Forum, 8th International Disaster and Risk Conference, Insurance Development Forum, Africa Food Systems Forum, Building Bridges, Global Impact Investing Network - GIIN, the Financial Resilience in Agriculture Community of Practice, BRS Conventions meeting, Global Framework on Chemicals and Global Alliance on Highly Hazardous Pesticides, FAO Regional Conferences and the Committee on Agriculture (COAG), the Committee on World Security (CFS), FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management (JMPM), UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum (UNGIYF), and World Circular Economy Forum to promote FARM+ priorities and showcase country experiences. [Engagement will ensure equal inclusion and support for women and men and will actively champion the voices of rural women and Indigenous Peoples in global forums. Engagement will ensure that women and men are equally included and supported in participation of these forums and we champion the inclusion and voices of rural women and indigenous people in the forums.](#)

These platforms will be used to advocate for the integration of sustainable agriculture in climate finance agendas; showcase FARM+ as an innovative, scalable solution aligned with global development and climate goals; highlight gender-responsive and socially inclusive approaches and outcomes for financing climate-resilient agriculture; and engage with decision-makers, investors, and thought leaders to build strategic alliances and raise FARM+ visibility.

c. Organize side events, roundtables, and targeted briefings at strategic convenings to amplify FARM+ messages and explore synergies, convene financial and policy leaders, and create visibility for Child Projects financing needs and innovations throughout the different components. Documentation and outcomes from these events will feed into FARM+ advocacy and knowledge products. Develop tailored messages and marketing materials for each side event or roundtable.

Output 2.3: Innovative financing instruments developed and accessible to child projects.

This output will facilitate the selection, design, adaptation, and deployment of financial instruments, including specifically innovative financing instruments that enable capital to flow into Child Projects and national sustainable and climate resilient agriculture initiatives. By identifying appropriate investment products and linking Child Projects to the global financial ecosystem, the global component will help bridge financing gaps, reduce risks, and improve the bankability of project proposals.

Support will include specific frameworks to enable country level teams to tailor specific instruments to the specific needs and investment-readiness levels of Child Projects, while also reflecting broader FARM+ goals related to climate resilience, gender equality, indigenous people rights, and inclusive rural transformation. Financing instruments will be designed to mobilize both public and private capital and to incentivize sustainable agricultural practices through blended finance, credit enhancement, risk-sharing tools, and targeted insurance solutions.

Under Output 2.3, FARM+ Global Child Project will consider the FARM guidance document on 'Reduction and Management of Pollution in Agriculture' and the WCMC tool. While engaging global stakeholders across the financial landscape (incl. banks and other finance institutions), this guidance may be able to support managing agricultural pollution within their portfolio.

The following incremental activities will be carried out to achieve Output 2.3:

a. Develop a database of existing investment and de-risking instruments related to FARM+ activities. This will undertake and publish a global assessment on existing finance instruments, their impact and potential for sustainable and climate resilient agriculture. This study will be informed by extensive consultations with International Finance Institutions (IFIs), national governments, national development banks, commercial banks, Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs), (private and public) investment funds, among others to provide a comprehensive overview of existing and potential finance mechanisms and lessons-learned to date, including lessons on strengthening gender-responsive and socially inclusive financial products and de-risking instruments. It will involve a review to compile a list of relevant financial instruments which will include guarantees, insurance products, blended finance vehicles, sustainability-linked loans/bonds, concessional facilities, and risk-sharing mechanisms. Consultations will include partners with expertise in inclusive agriculture (e.g. CGIAR, IFPRI) to identify successful gender-responsive and socially inclusive finance mechanisms, including those that promote women's empowerment, youth engagement, locally led solutions, and Indigenous knowledge.

b. Develop a shortlisting methodology to be used by country level teams for selection of products responding to specific needs of national Child Project. The process will consist of a three-stage approach:

- A Rapid Feasibility Screening using simple yes/no or scaled scoring questions based on political support, institutional capacity, economic compatibility, and relevance to climate strategies
- A Scoring-Based Assessment across seven key dimensions: policy alignment, climate impact, leverage potential, institutional/systemic change, operational feasibility, reduction potential of environmental risks and reduction potential of social risks.
- Guidance for Qualitative Refinement, eliminating duplicative or lower-potential instruments and prioritizing those with strong additionality, potential for replication, and readiness for pilot.

Gender and social considerations will be incorporated throughout the process.

c. Map and engage global stakeholders across the financial landscape to identify further evaluate the practicability of specific financial instruments. This will include (Re)-insurance companies, asset managers, banks, corporates, DFIs, government, impact investors, MDBs, MFIs, NGOs, PDBs, pension funds, and vertical funds. Gender equality and social inclusion focal points within relevant financial institutions will be identified and engaged, where available, to inform discussions on instrument design and deployment.

d. Facilitate co-structuring of innovative financing instruments with relevant global stakeholder, such as insurance-enhanced loans, sustainability-linked bonds and loans, de-risking facilities, blended finance vehicles, and agricultural insurance products, ensuring technical compatibility with local contexts and accessibility for underserved stakeholders. Each instrument to be tailored to specific Child Projects. [Findings from gender-responsive and socially inclusive finance mechanisms will be incorporated into instrument design.](#)

e. Deliver a sequence of capacity-building events and investor dialogues. This will include project developer workshops to strengthen local understanding of financing structures, investor roundtables to present tailored instruments and co-investment opportunities, and matchmaking clinics to catalyze partnerships and refine instrument design based on investor feedback.

[Gender and social inclusion considerations will be integrated into all capacity-building events, and gender and social inclusion stakeholders from financial institutions will be invited to participate, where relevant, to strengthen awareness and application of inclusive finance approaches.](#)

COMPONENT 3: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND INTRODUCTION OF ALTERNATIVES – INTRODUCING INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE AND CLIMATE RESILIENT AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES REDUCING RELIANCE ON HARMFUL AGROCHEMICALS.

OUTCOME 3: AGRICULTURAL STAKEHOLDERS HAVE THE KNOWLEDGE, INFORMATION, TECHNICAL CAPACITY AND ACCESS TO ALTERNATIVES TO PRACTICE AGRICULTURE THAT IS INCLUSIVE, CLIMATE RESILIENT, NATURE POSITIVE AND INCREASES YIELDS AND INCOME.

Under Component 3, the FARM+ Global Child Project will integrate the FARM scoping study on Gender in agrochemicals and plastics which inform projects to fully integrate gender into their activities related to agrochemicals use and management.

[Component 3 will foster strong collaboration with research institutes, private sector actors, civil society organizations, and Indigenous Peoples' associations to accelerate the adoption of inclusive, sustainable, and climate-resilient agricultural alternatives to harmful agrochemicals. Research institutions will play a central role in generating and synthesizing scientific evidence, validating alternatives, strengthening gender-responsive methodologies, and supporting innovation. Private sector actors, including agribusiness and commodity platforms, will contribute to scaling practical solutions, strengthening supply chains for biopesticides and sustainable inputs, and fostering public-private partnerships that enhance market uptake. Civil society organizations will provide technical guidance, advocacy, and field-level engagement to ensure that alternatives are environmentally sound, socially inclusive, and responsive to the needs of women and vulnerable farming communities. Indigenous associations, including regional and global networks, will be actively engaged to integrate ancestral knowledge, promote locally led research, and ensure that transition pathways respect Indigenous rights and strengthen food sovereignty. Through multi-stakeholder and participatory dialogues, co-creation processes, and inclusive capacity-building, Component 3 will ensure that technical innovation is grounded in science, market realities, and community knowledge systems.](#)

Output 3.1. Technical guidance developed to accelerate the shift to inclusive, sustainable, and climate-resilient agricultural systems, reducing reliance on harmful agrochemicals.

Through this Output, the Global Child Project will provide technical guidance, foster knowledge exchange, build capacity, and support the development and dissemination of practical tools to accelerate the shift away from harmful agrochemical use in agriculture. The focus will be on advancing sustainable, climate-resilient, and gender-responsive and socially inclusive agricultural systems, which are anchored in agroecological principles and inclusive innovation, with the goal of reducing reliance on agrochemicals. The global component will prioritize scalable, context-adaptable alternatives. These alternatives will integrate Indigenous knowledge, experience of local women and men, and modern science to build more robust and regenerative farming systems.

Under Output 3.1, the FARM+ Global Child Project will consider the FARM scoping study on Pesticides. In particular the FARM+ project will build on its methodology for developing the guidance to conduct a comprehensive analysis of harmful agrochemicals use patterns at country level (activity a.).

In addition, the FARM+ Global Child Project will consider the FARM scoping study on Plastics. In particular, the FARM+ project will integrate its methodology for identifying specific knowledge gaps to be considered when designing the guidance and capacity building activities in relation to agricultural plastics reduction and management (activity e.)

The following incremental activities will be carried out to achieve Output 3.1:

a. Map Agrochemical Use Patterns. Conduct a comprehensive analysis of harmful agrochemical use patterns (with a focus on Persistent Organic Pollutants -POPs and Highly Hazardous Pesticides – HHPs) across crops and farming systems within the FARM+ programme to prioritize agrochemicals of regional or global relevance.

b. Develop Global Technical Guidelines (a Compendium) on Alternatives to build the business and investment case. Gather and synthesize available scientific evidence, including field-based studies on the efficacy and cost-effectiveness of alternatives to selected agrochemicals. These guidelines will also assess existing evidence of the economic, environmental and health impacts of these alternatives, and resilience outcomes for women, men, youth, and indigenous peoples in agricultural value chains. Analyze real-world case studies showcasing successful transitions at the farm, cooperative, or regional levels, including from the FARM+ Child Projects, identifying enabling factors, challenges, and lessons learned. The Compendium will show not only the technical viability but also the financial attractiveness of transitioning to sustainable and climate resilient practices. It will feed into Component 1 and Component 2 activities to build the business and investment case for private and public financiers to finance the transition to climate resilient and sustainable agriculture.

c. Develop a catalogue of effective Digital Tools for Climate, Pest, and Farm Management: Develop a catalogue of existing digital tools both for monitoring progress as well as for supporting farmers and extension agents with decision-making related to pest and disease management, climate variability, and input application (tools may include: IPM Ladder, T-Mapp, weather and climate advisory platforms; CABI digital advisory hub on WhatsApp; mobile applications for agroecological planning). The catalogue will include the assessment of the tools in terms of their sustainability to the Child projects: applicability (languages, offline modalities, etc.), purpose, social and gender sensitivity, limitations and strengths. This catalogue will be available to support farmers' practices and youth engagement in agriculture and to assess project's progress towards the adoption of ecological and climate-resilient practices.

The Global Child Project will also evaluate the feasibility of utilizing one of these monitoring tools to assess the progress throughout its implementation.

d. Develop a global information hub on Alternatives integrated within the FARM+ Knowledge Management Platform. The Alternatives Knowledge Hub consolidates existing knowledge and resources on alternatives to agrochemicals in the agriculture sector, aiming to enhance countries' capacity to reduce dependence on synthetic inputs and promote sustainable farming practices. It offers a wide range of materials—including data, indicators, learning resources, policy guidance, tools, and case studies—focused on effective, science-based alternatives to chemical pesticides and fertilizers (e.g., FARM+ global knowledge and practice hubs).

[The hub will include tools, case studies, and research addressing gender and social considerations related to agrochemical use and exposure, as well as evidence on benefits of alternatives for women, Indigenous Peoples, youth, and other marginalized groups.](#)

e. Agricultural plastics reduction and management: Provide technical guidance and capacity building on reducing and managing agricultural plastics, particularly in the use of mulching films, irrigation components, and packaging. Explore alternative biodegradable materials, promote recycling systems, and share best practices for circular approaches in agricultural value chains, as well as identify potential partners that could assist with demonstrable experience. Address regulatory gaps and integrate plastics management into broader agrochemical policy frameworks where appropriate. For this purpose, the Voluntary Code of Conduct on the sustainable use of plastics in agriculture being developed by FAO will be considered.

[Women's groups and Indigenous farming networks will be identified and engaged in education and capacity-building activities.](#)

*Alternatives are system approaches that enhance ecosystem stability and reduce agrochemical use, including agroecology, agroforestry, climate-resilient agriculture, organic and regenerative agriculture, and Integrated Pest Management (IPM). They integrate Indigenous knowledge with modern science. Key aspects are adaptive management to changing conditions and integrating innovation. The use of biopesticides, and as a last resort, the use of low-risk chemicals, is to be seen in the context of these systems.

Output 3.2. National farmer support systems strengthened through targeted capacity building to promote inclusive, climate-resilient agriculture and reduce agrochemical use.

Through this Output, the Global Child Project aims to strengthen the technical, institutional, and operational capacity of national farmer support systems to serve as key enablers in the transition towards sustainable, climate-resilient, and lower-input agricultural systems. By equipping extension services, farmer organizations, training institutions, and research bodies with the right knowledge, tools, and partnerships, this Output will empower farmers—particularly smallholders and women—to reduce their reliance on harmful agrochemicals while improving productivity and climate resilience.

This output aims to encourage a more integrated approach across public, private, and community-based support systems to drive the widespread adoption of sustainable practices. It acknowledges that bringing about a significant change in agricultural practices demands strong, locally tailored support built on traditional and modern knowledge systems. The global child project will support capacity-building through training materials and partnerships.

The following incremental activities will be carried out to achieve Output 3.2:

a. Assessment of Extension Capacity and Training Needs. This activity will provide methodologies and guidance to Child Projects for assessing national farmer support systems, both public and private, and identify priority extension capacity and training needs on agroecology and climate-resilient agriculture. The assessment will identify differentiated capacity and training needs for women, men, youth and indigenous peoples in agroecology and climate-resilient agriculture, considering the different scenarios of climate impact (e.g. drought, flood, etc).

[Needs assessments will be disaggregated by gender and age and informed through coordination with women's groups and gender equality stakeholders. Indigenous Peoples' networks and representative groups will be identified and engaged to provide insight into specific capacity and training needs.](#)

b. Strengthen integrated public/private farmer support systems: Support the coordination and integration of farmer support actors, applying systems-based methodologies such as the UNDP tool '*Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration for Systemic Change: A New Approach to Strengthening Farmer Support Systems.*' Facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogues and capacity development processes at national level that align agricultural extension services, financial actors, input providers, and civil society around shared outcomes for sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture. Promote mechanisms for farmer feedback and co-creation of solutions, ensuring that the knowledge and lived experiences of women, men, youth and indigenous peoples' farmers shape service delivery and innovations.

[Gender-responsive and socially inclusive methodologies identified under previous activities will be applied to stakeholder dialogues. Particular emphasis will be placed on the role of local women's groups and Indigenous networks, which will be actively included in multi-stakeholder dialogue processes.](#)

c. Promote and support innovative research mobilizing Indigenous Knowledge: this activity will implement a call for research grants targeting indigenous researchers and/or research institutes and organizations partnering with Indigenous Peoples to conduct research on climate change resilience and nature-based alternatives to agrochemicals that take into consideration traditional knowledge systems. Research will be designed and implemented with an explicit and transformative gender and youth approach, including content to address women's and youth's needs and priorities. The Global Child Project will support at least 3 grants. The selected proposals will be supported through online and mentoring sessions to guide research, support knowledge generation, build capacity and support regional and global partnerships. This activity aims to recognize the value of Indigenous Knowledges to identify sustainable and socially just solutions, and to amplify the influence of Indigenous People's voice in decision-making processes that affect them. The research' findings will be duly documented and share through the FARM+ global knowledge platform and ensuring connection with farmer support networks. This will facilitate two-way knowledge flows and ongoing feedback for innovation.

d. Develop Training Materials on Alternatives. Produce training materials to promote sustainable alternatives* to harmful agrochemicals ensuring that technical guidelines and research findings resulting from point c) are accessible and applicable at the farm level. Training packages might include Farmer Field Schools (FFS) curricula, Training-of-Trainers (ToT) materials, video tutorials, community radio programming, targeted educational and financial opportunities for women farmers, and other outreach tools suited for different literacy and access levels. All training approaches will be inclusive and gender sensitive, and will address the multiple, systemic benefits of alternatives, such as improved soil health, increased biodiversity, more efficient water management, and enhanced resilience to pests and climate variability.

[National gender equality and women's empowerment groups, and Indigenous Peoples' networks will be involved in identifying, developing, and reviewing training materials. Gender and social inclusion review questions will be systematically applied across all training packages.](#)

e. Update Extension Curricula and Training Approaches: Provide technical support to revise and modernize national agricultural training curricula and extension methodologies, ensuring they reflect: the latest evidence and materials developed under Output 3.1 (on agroecology, IPM, digital tools, and alternatives to agrochemicals); climate adaptation strategies and ecosystem-based approaches; Gender equality, Indigenous knowledge, and participatory learning principles.

Output 3.3. Regional and interregional collaboration strengthened to scale biopesticide availability

Through this Output, the Global Child Project seeks to address one of the critical barriers to scaling sustainable alternatives to harmful agrochemicals: the limited availability and distribution of biopesticides in the FARM+ countries. Biopesticides can offer natural alternatives to synthetic chemical pesticides, helping reduce the impact of agrochemicals on people's health and the environment.

In many regions, biopesticides are often regulated as synthetic chemical pesticides, imposing an unnecessarily high regulatory burden. Lengthy and complex registration processes hinder innovation, delay product access, and limit incentives for investment in production and distribution. As a result, market and supply chains for biopesticides are often poorly established, preventing cost-effective scaling and widespread farmer uptake.

This Output aims to facilitate alignment of biopesticide registration procedures and requirements across FARM+ countries with international guidance and promote regional and interregional collaboration to harmonize pesticide registration requirements. Central to this output is the collaboration with key international partners who have actively promoted the advancement of biopesticide registration globally (e.g. FAO, CABI). Output activities will utilize gender-responsive and socially inclusive approaches, including by implementing inclusive engagement methodologies, gender balance in networks and knowledge exchange, and reporting on differentiated knowledge and challenges for women, men, and indigenous peoples in biopesticide use, when appropriate.

The following incremental activities will be carried out to achieve Output 3.3:

a. Strengthen Regulatory Capacity for Biopesticides. Build countries' capacity to understand and use international guidance on the registration of biopesticides (the *FAO/WHO Guidelines for the Registration of Microbial, Botanical, and Semiochemical Pest Control Agents* and the *OECD Guidance Documents*) through a series of regional technical workshops and webinars. In particular, this activity will support countries in assessing the benefits of adopting separate registration procedures for biopesticides and integrating guidance into their national legislative frameworks.

b. Support regional collaboration towards harmonization of biopesticide registration. Provide technical assistance to countries and regional bodies (e.g., Regional Economic Communities - RECs, regional trade blocs) on the advantages of a regionally harmonized approach to pesticide registration.

c. Support public-private partnerships and supply chain development. Facilitate public-private dialogues to identify investment opportunities in the production and distribution of biopesticides. Support the creation of partnerships that bring together producers, researchers, input suppliers, and extension actors to build regional manufacturing capacity and technology transfer.

[Opportunities to improve women's and Indigenous Peoples' access to biopesticides through inclusive investment models and supply-chain development will be considered and promoted.](#)

COMPONENT 4: IMPROVING AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAINS - IMPROVING AGRICULTURAL INCLUSIVE VALUE CHAIN PRACTICES TO MINIMIZE WASTE, SOIL AND WATER POLLUTION, PLASTICS AND GHG EMISSIONS

OUTCOME 4: BETTER VALUE CHAIN MANAGEMENT LEADS TO LESS WASTE, LESS SOIL AND WATER POLLUTION, LESS PLASTICS, LESS GHGS AND DEMONSTRATES IMPROVED PRODUCT TRACEABILITY.

[Component 4 will be implemented fostering strong engagement with national governments, private sector actors, research institutions, civil society organizations, and Indigenous Peoples' associations to strengthen inclusive, climate-resilient, and sustainable agricultural value chains. Private sector actors—including agribusinesses and commodity organizations—will be critical partners in strengthening responsible sourcing, co-investment models, traceability systems, and sustainable packaging solutions. Research institutes will contribute scientific evidence, innovation, and gender-responsive methodologies to enhance value chain efficiency, food loss reduction, and environmental performance. Civil society organizations will support advocacy, technical guidance, and inclusive engagement processes, while Indigenous associations will ensure that value chain transformation integrates ancestral knowledge, respects rights, and strengthens the participation of Indigenous women and youth. Through coordinated stakeholder mapping, virtual roundtables, trade dialogues, matchmaking sessions, capacity building, and South-South exchange, Component 4 will promote equitable and market-oriented transformation across agricultural value chains.](#)

Output 4.1: Strengthened inclusive and climate-resilient agricultural value chains.

Through this Output, the Global Child Project will support national project teams, producer organizations, and local institutions in strengthening agricultural value chains to become more climate-resilient, economically inclusive, and socially equitable. This includes enhancing value addition, facilitating private sector engagement, fostering active participation of women, youth and

indigenous peoples in producer organizations and cooperatives, and improving access to responsible global markets. The focus will be on practical tools and institutional capacities that enable stakeholders to systematically identify and address climate, environmental and social risks, gender gaps, and sustainability bottlenecks throughout the value chain.

Climate change is increasingly disrupting agricultural production, processing, and market access—particularly for smallholder producers, women, youth, and indigenous peoples. Simultaneously, global markets are placing greater emphasis on climate-smart and socially responsible sourcing. However, many agricultural value chains in developing countries remain fragmented, vulnerable to climate shocks, and characterized by inequitable participation and limited investment in processing and upgrading.

This Output addresses these issues by equipping country teams and partners with the capacity to analyze, strengthen, and connect value chains from a climate, gender, and sustainability perspective. It fosters inclusive business models, promotes private sector participation, and builds connections between producers and responsible sourcing initiatives to unlock co-investment opportunities and market-based incentives for sustainable practices.

The following incremental activities will be carried out to achieve Output 4.1:

a. **Develop and Deliver Practical Guidance and Training on Climate-Resilient and Gender-Responsive Value Chain Analysis:** Develop and disseminate a toolkit and training program to support national teams in analyzing agricultural value chains through a climate and gender lens. This will include tools and methods to assess climate and environmental risks, gender roles and gaps, and sustainability opportunities across agricultural value chains. In addition, deliver training workshops utilizing gender-responsive engagement methods and virtual modules for country teams on applying these tools to real-world value chains.

b. **Support Value Chain Actor Mapping and Private Sector Engagement Strategy Development:** Building on the systems and stakeholders mapping developed in Component 1, provide technical assistance to map key value chain stakeholders, including producers, processors, traders, aggregators, financial institutions, and input providers, aiming for gender balance and with attention paid to identifying women and indigenous producers and cooperatives. Analyze the roles, incentives, and influence of each actor, as well as potential challenges to engagement, and identify leverage points for behavior change and investment. Finally, guide country teams in designing targeted private sector engagement strategies, including partnership frameworks, incentive structures, and shared investment models that promote sustainability and equity.

[Stakeholder mapping will explicitly identify gender groups, youth groups, and Indigenous networks. Review questions will be applied to identify engagement barriers for women, youth, and Indigenous Peoples \(e.g. language, methodology, timing, distance, and competing responsibilities\).](#)

c. **Enhance Local Agro-Processing and Value Addition:** Provide support to identify and strengthen opportunities for agro-processing and value addition, with focus on opportunities for climate-smart processing, circular economy approaches, and inclusive business models that benefit women, youth, indigenous, and smallholder producers. This might include post-harvest loss reduction through non-chemical methods. Additionally, facilitate knowledge exchange across countries on scalable and gender-responsive innovations in sustainable processing and distribution.

d. **Facilitate Market Access and Connections to Responsible Sourcing Platforms:** Organize virtual roundtables, trade dialogues, and matchmaking sessions to connect country teams and producer organizations with: Global buyers committed to sustainability; Private Sustainability Standards (PVS); Climate and impact investment platforms exploring co-investment or de-risking mechanisms. Strengthen women's access to markets and entrepreneurship in harmful agrochemical free production through support to women-led enterprises, integration of gender issues and considerations in sessions, improving access to agricultural certification for indigenous farmers, and inclusion of social indicators in certification and traceability initiatives. In addition, facilitate the documentation and dissemination of successful value chain transformation stories to attract further private sector engagement and policy support.

Output 4.2: Technical guidance developed to Improve sustainability, efficiency, and traceability of agricultural value chains.

Through this Output, the Global Child Project aims to strengthen national and local capacities to enhance the environmental sustainability, operational efficiency, and transparency of agricultural value chains. In response to rising global demands for sustainable sourcing, food system accountability, and climate-smart production, the global component will provide technical guidance, curated best practices, and targeted capacity building to help countries adopt and implement innovations in supply chain management.

Many agricultural supply chains face systemic inefficiencies—including significant food loss, unsustainable packaging, and limited traceability—which reduce their economic and environmental performance. In parallel, international markets are increasingly requiring proof of sustainability through digital traceability systems and value chain transparency measures, placing additional demands on producers and exporters.

This Output will address these challenges by equipping country teams and partners with the tools, knowledge, and institutional capacity needed to adopt innovative, practical, and scalable solutions. It will focus on three priority areas that have high potential to contribute to climate resilience, food security, and market competitiveness: sustainable packaging, food loss reduction, and enhanced traceability systems.

Under Output 4.2, the FARM+ Global Child Project will consider the FARM publication on “Consumer information on food”. In particular the FARM+ project will integrate the generated knowledge when developing technical guidance and delivering training on related topics.

The following incremental activities will be carried out to achieve Output 4.2:

a. Development and Dissemination of Technical Materials: The Global Child Project will develop and distribute practical, gender-responsive, and user-friendly technical resources—including toolkits, manuals, and implementation frameworks—focused on the following priority services:

- Sustainable Packaging: i) Guidance on packaging alternatives that reduce environmental impacts (e.g., biodegradable materials, reusable containers, compostable films). ; ii) Best practices for reducing plastic use across supply chains, aligned with food safety, cost-efficiency, and climate goals.

- Food Loss Reduction: i) Technical manuals on climate-smart storage, transport, and processing infrastructure (e.g., solar-powered cold storage, moisture control in grain storage, packaging to reduce spoilage). ; ii) Value chain-specific strategies for identifying and addressing food loss hotspots.

- Traceability Systems: i) Guidance on assessing technical-economic feasibility of traceability systems design and implementation linked to targeted crops.; ii) Frameworks for designing integrated public-private traceability systems, including governance structures, data-sharing protocols, and interoperability across actors. ; iii) Case studies and examples of successful traceability initiatives (e.g., digital traceability tools, blockchain-enabled systems, national agri-registries, farmer ID-linked systems).

[Coordination with gender, youth, and Indigenous Peoples’ groups will inform the design and dissemination of technical materials. Gender and social inclusion review questions will be applied throughout development to ensure considerations are embedded from the outset.](#)

b. Capacity Building and Training: to support the adoption of the tools and frameworks developed under this Output, this activity will organize targeted virtual training sessions tailored to the needs of women and indigenous peoples. Capacity building and training opportunities will use gender-responsive approaches, including integration of gender, environmental and social considerations in discussions, inclusive engagement methods, and gender responsive communications.

[Coordination with gender, youth, and Indigenous Peoples’ groups will support the development of appropriate methodologies for training and capacity building.](#)

c. South-South Knowledge Exchange and Peer Learning: Facilitate South-South exchange platforms, which may include: Peer learning dialogues; Technical webinars featuring country case studies; Study visits to countries or regions that have successfully implemented innovations. These initiatives will include participation of women in organizations and cooperatives.

COMPONENT 5: GLOBAL COORDINATION & KNOWLEDGE DISSEMINATION - GLOBAL ACCESS TO KNOWLEDGE AND BEST PRACTICES IS APPLIED TO SCALE UP SUSTAINABLE AND CLIMATE RESILIENT AGRICULTURE.

OUTCOME 5: GLOBAL ACCESS TO KNOWLEDGE AND BEST PRACTICES IS APPLIED TO SCALE UP TO SUSTAINABLE AND CLIMATE RESILIENT AGRICULTURE.

Output 5.1: Project and program baseline assessments completed.

This Output will support the consolidation of the comprehensive Global FARM+ baseline report, building on information gathered during the program’s preparation phase. Establishing these baselines is essential for measuring progress and assessing the impact of FARM+ initiatives throughout the program’s implementation. The Global Coordination Child Project will lead this effort by providing standardized guidance and templates, consolidating the resulting data from national projects, and disseminating key findings through the Knowledge Management Platform.

The following incremental activities will be carried out to achieve Output 5.1:

a. Development of baseline report guidance and templates.

At the outset of the program's implementation and building upon baseline information obtained during the program's preparation phase, national child projects will establish a project baseline to ensure that FARM+ progress and impact can be measured to allow for impact assessments as part of program monitoring.

The Global Coordination Child Project will provide guidance and templates, [including guiding questions to assess gender and social considerations](#), that can be applied for this purpose by the national child projects. The Global Child will also consolidate and aggregate results from these baseline assessments and publish and disseminate results through the Knowledge Management Platform.

Output 5.2: Knowledge and lessons-learned related to all programmatic aspects are consolidated, published and regularly communicated and disseminated.

To enhance the FARM+ program's reach, visibility, and impact, the following activities will focus on strengthening Knowledge Management and Communication. A comprehensive Knowledge Management Strategy will be developed to ensure systematic capturing, sharing, and adaptation of knowledge across countries. In parallel, a tailored Communication and Branding Strategy will be designed to promote the program's visibility and advocacy goals, targeting key audiences at global, regional, and national levels with consistent and strategic messaging.

Under Output 5.2, the FARM+ Global Child Project will consider the FARM publication on "Trend analysis on pesticides". In particular the FARM+ project will build on its methodology for developing the guidance to assess and evaluate impacts of agrochemical use at national level (activity a.)

The following incremental activities will be carried out to achieve Output 5.2:

a. Develop Guidance to assess and evaluate impacts of agrochemical use

at national level: provide technical assistance and guidance to child projects on: i) assessing the current and projected impacts of climate change on agrochemical use, as well as the impact of intensive use of agrochemical on climate change impacts (reduces capacity for long term adaptation) and (generates increased emissions) and ii) conducting a scenario analysis that assesses the impact of harmful agrochemicals in land degradation, water resource pollution and climate change at national level. Guidance will include requirements/criteria for conducting social and environmental risks assessment. The assessment will include the health and social impacts on women, men, and youth involved in agricultural value chains. Data aggregated from the various child projects will be published and used to create awareness among policy makers and financial institutions/investors on how harmful practices will result in diminished yields, livelihoods and profits and inform the development of policy and regulatory revisions and actions. This assessment will inform Output 1.1.

b. Develop and Implement the FARM+ Knowledge Management Strategy. This activity will support the design and implementation of the Global FARM+ Knowledge Management Strategy, building upon the FARM Knowledge Management Strategy, ensuring that knowledge is effectively captured, shared, adapted, and re used across diverse contexts. The strategy will include guidelines for child projects [and will emphasize the importance of highlighting gender and social inclusion outcomes in knowledge products, including collection of gender and age disaggregated data and qualitative experiences](#).

The Strategy will be designed aligned with the overall FARM+ objective and desired outcomes, and will consider defining mechanisms across the knowledge cycle to: i) Generate and capture knowledge products (such as lessons learned, good practices, innovations, etc) in a systematic and properly documented manner throughout the national child projects as well as the global child project; ii) Share and Disseminate Knowledge among participating countries and key stakeholders (through webinars, peer-learning exchanges, publications, etc); iii) Ensure global knowledge products are contextually adapted for country use; iv) Promote the use of knowledge products for evidence-based decision-making and adaptive management.

In addition, this activity will support the development and management of the FARM+ programme's Knowledge Management Platform (or alternatively contribute to the FARM programme's Knowledge Management Platform) to facilitate the exchange of best practices and lessons learned among FARM and FARM+ countries, promote South-South cooperation by facilitating peer-to-peer learning and knowledge exchange between countries facing similar challenges.

c. Develop and implement a FARM+ Communication and Branding Strategy. This activity will support the design and implementation of the Global FARM+ Communication and Branding Strategy, building upon the FARM Program Communication Strategy, ensuring communication goals support the overall objective, visibility, advocacy, and influence of the Program targeting different audiences at global, regional and national levels. The strategy will include [gender-sensitive](#) guidelines for child projects.

Output 5.3: Large food and agricultural commodity value chain partners advocate for and advise on greener agricultural practices.

This Output will enhance global stakeholder engagement through the development and implementation of the Global FARM+ Stakeholder Engagement Strategy, with a strong focus on private sector collaboration. Biannual Global Forum meetings, thematic working groups, and a community of practice will facilitate knowledge exchange, while annual work plans and monitoring tools will ensure effective coordination and impact tracking.

The following incremental activities will be carried out to achieve Output 5.3:

a. Develop and Implement the Global FARM+ Stakeholder Engagement Strategy.

During the PPG phase, and in coordination with the FARM Program, a Global Stakeholder Engagement Plan was developed based on several consultations held targeting different key groups of Stakeholders at global, regional and national levels.

In particular, this activity, and building upon the designed Global Stakeholder Engagement Plan, will develop a Global FARM+ Stakeholder Strategy with focus on private sector engagement approach, integrating relevant information to be developed within Output 4.1, to leverage private sector resources, such as co-financing, experience, expertise and extension services, to support and scale-up the implementation of sustainable agriculture and climate resilient projects at country level. Private sector engagement and consultations will be used to inform the design and implementation of enabling conditions and incentives for producers (Component 2, 3 and 4) to tap into high(er) value markets. [Furthermore, the strategy will include and outline effective approaches and mechanisms for the consultation and engagement of local communities, associations, affected populations, as well as NGO/CSO, farmer, youth, and women representative organizations.](#)

In addition, the Global Child Project will develop inclusive stakeholder engagement guidelines for the national child projects for comprehensively engage agricultural value chain stakeholders at the national level. These guidelines will incorporate gender mainstreaming principles, ensuring meaningful participation of women and men across stakeholder groups, with particular attention to the inclusion of youth and indigenous communities.

An annual work plan activities for stakeholder engagement will be established, and monitoring mechanisms to track stakeholder engagement activities will assess the strategy's effectiveness in achieving its objectives.

b. Coordinate and conduct Biannual Global Forum Meetings, Global Advisory Group Meetings and thematic working groups.

The Global Child Project will organize Biannual Global Forums meeting in person for engaging national, regional and global FARM+ stakeholders. The main objective will be to share results, knowledge, lessons learned, and best practices resulting from the national child projects implementation as well as available at regional and global level. Among the forums synergies and opportunities will be identified to scale up the FARM+ Program impact.

Complementary, the Global Child Project will organize Global Advisory Group Meetings at least biannually, which will convene representatives from the private sector, CSOs, and academia for technical contributions for the FARM+.

In addition, the Global Child Project will ensure coordination and effective implementation among participating countries through the organization of annual virtual FARM+ Program coordination meeting as well as the organization of virtual periodic thematic working groups. The following topics were preliminarily identified: Finance, Knowledge Management and Communications. The periodic working groups structure established during the FARM Program will be assessed during the first FARM+ Program Steering Committee and its planning will be decided upon.

COMPONENT 6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

OUTCOME 6: M&E AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT APPLIED TO ASSESS ACTIVITY PERFORMANCE AND GEB IMPACT.

Outputs 6.1. M&E and adaptive management applied to assess activity performance and GEB impact.

The Global Child Project project results as outlined in the Project Results Framework, will be monitored periodically during implementation to ensure that the project effectively achieves its results. The results of the monitoring will be reported in an intermediate and final evaluation and the lessons learned captured will be integrated in the project through adaptive feedback management. Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy.

As a standard practice for every UNDP project, continuous monitoring of Global Child Project results and achievements will be ensured, while the application of adaptive management of the project after conclusion of the Mid-Term Review (MTR) will be warranted. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will design the Global Child project's M&E system and be responsible for implementing the project's M&E Plan (see Section below). During the implementation the review and reporting of the Global Child Gender Action Plan and relevant gender dimensions of the project will be included in the PIRs, MTR and TE.

In addition, through this Output, the Global Child Project will assure FARM+ program level monitoring and evaluation against the program-level results framework. The Global Child Project will ensure the application of a harmonized and cohesive monitoring, reporting and evaluation approach at the program as well as its child projects. Furthermore, this approach will include coordination in the delivery of midterm reviews (MTRs) and terminal evaluations (TEs). An integrated Program Evaluation will be undertaken by UNDP as the lead agency. Regular monitoring of FARM+ program and child project performance will be based on tracking global environmental benefits (GEBs) to be delivered by the program and its child projects, as well as the agreed set of global result indicators, that will track achievement of the program objective, beyond core indicators. Through this approach, underperforming activities can be identified, and remedial action undertaken, while successful activities can be scaled up and/or replicated. This approach will also support the communication and knowledge management component of the program, through the generation and consolidation of data, knowledge, lessons-learned, etc. and the facilitation of knowledge exchange between or amongst project stakeholders.

The following activities will be implemented to achieve Output 6.1:

a. Coordinate the Global Launch of the FARM+ Program, prepare and disseminate report.

b. Monitoring:

- Global Child Project Result Framework and Global Program Indicators.
- Global Child Project Risk Matrix, Environmental and Social Framework/Social Environmental Screening Procedures (ESMF/SESP), the Gender Analysis and Action Plan, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

c. Holding FARM+ Program Steering Committee (PSC) and conduct annual FARM+ program assessment.

d. Carrying Out "Mid-Term Review": The MTR for the Global Child Project will be carried out after the second submission of the PIR; it will assess the progress of each global child project activity and attainment of the project's indicators presented in the Project Results Framework and Multiyear Work Plan (Annex 4). This review will also consider one Gender Assessment of project impact completed as part of MTR and the disbursement of financial resources and co-financing provided by project partners, and it will monitor and assess administrative aspects for the execution of the project. The MTR will also inform the adaptive management of the project and improve its implementation as a remainder of the project's duration.

[The MTR will include gender and social review questions to monitor inclusive approaches and encourage adapting methods if targets are not being met.](#)

In addition, the Global Child Project will ensure the coordination in the delivery of midterm reviews (MTRs) of national child projects on global environmental benefits (GEBs) as well as the agreed set of Global Program result indicators.

e. Carrying out Terminal Evaluation (TE): The TE aims to evaluate whether all planned global child project activities have been developed, resources granted by the GEF have been disbursed and spent in line with GEF and UNDP policies and rules, following activities as set out in this Project Document. The TE will also extract and identify lessons learned, how to disseminate them most efficiently and make recommendations to ensure that project results are sustainable.

[The TE will identify significant gender and social inclusion outcomes, and include lessons learned and areas for improving gender and social inclusion.](#)

In addition, a Programmatic Terminal Evaluation, in accordance with GEF evaluation guidelines, will be conducted in coordination with UNDP's Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) after the completion of the Terminal Evaluations of the child projects. The TE of the program will provide an independent assessment of the program's impact and sustainability.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of the logo on the project’s deliverables and disclosure of information: To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed per relevant policies, notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy⁴⁶ and the GEF policy on public involvement⁴⁷.

Resources required to achieve the expected result: The required resources to achieve expected results are detailed within the Total Budget and Workplan developed for the implementation of the Global Child Project.

Partnerships: The FARM+ Global Child Project aims to improve coordination and consultation across various relevant sectors. Throughout its implementation it will ensure continuous multi-stakeholder and multi-sector consultations and engagement processes to support implementation and monitoring of the program and projects. The multistakeholder approach implies the engagement of government entities, decision makers, financing institutions/associations, private sector, academia, NGO/CSO, farmer, youth, and women representative organizations, among others. The following table summarizes the actors that the project will involve and describes their responsibilities in project’s implementation as well as their contributions to addressing the development challenge. Further details on the different Stakeholders can be found in Annex 8 “Stakeholders Engagement Plan”. It is relevant to highlight that the project at the beginning of its implementation will develop a comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Strategy to continue building partnerships and leverage resources, experience, expertise and extension services, to support and scale-up the implementation of sustainable agriculture and climate resilient projects at country level.

Table 2. Partnerships of the global FARM+ program.

TYPE	GROUP	STAKEHOLDER	ROLE
International Organizations	Donor	Global Environmental Facility (GEF)	The GEF, financing the FARM+ Program, provides the framework and guidance on the Program design and expectations aligned to the GEF-8 Programming Strategies. The GEF Secretariat will be part of the Global Project Steering Committee and will be engaged in the Global FARM+ Biannual Forum Meeting.
International Organizations	Implementing Agencies (IAs)	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) The African Development Bank (AfDB)	GEF Implementing agencies responsible for the implementation of the FARM+ Program at global and national levels. UNDP is responsible for the Country Child Projects in Costa Rica, Mexico and Nepal, and the Global Child Project. UNEP is responsible for the Country Child Project in Benin. FAO is responsible for the Country Child Project in Gambia. UNIDO is responsible for the Country Child Project in Egypt and Ghana. AfDB is responsible for the Country Child Project in Nigeria. Implementing Agencies will be part of the Global Child Project Steering Committee and will be engaged in the Global FARM+ Biannual Forum Meeting, and the FARM+ Program Coordination Group.
	Development Partners	UNDP Sustainable Finance Hub – Insurance and Risk Finance Facility	The UNDP’s Insurance and Risk Finance Facility is enhancing resilience and promoting growth through insurance and risk transfer in over 40 countries. Based in the Sustainable Finance Hub, it focuses on increasing financial resilience for countries,

			<p>communities, and businesses. The Financial Resilience in Agriculture Initiative (FRA), in partnership with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, supports smallholder farmers by improving their resilience to climate-related risks through innovative insurance programs. The FRA global platform also provides technical support and resource mobilization to help other countries strengthen their agricultural resilience.</p> <p>The UNDP IRFF will be responsible for the implementation of the Global Child Project activities within Component 2, ensuring engagement of relevant key global, regional, and national stakeholders. The UNDP IRFF will be responsible for the implementation of the Global Child Project activities within Component 2.</p>
		UNDP Food Systems team (FS)	<p>The UNDP Food Systems team aims to shift to a new paradigm for food and agricultural commodity systems (FACS) based on diversified, resilient, agroecological systems and value chains which work simultaneously on achieving economic, environmental, social and health outcomes, with smallholders central to the transformation as the engine of economic development. UNDP works to transform FACS through collaborative action among stakeholders, to build trust and generate breakthrough solutions on systemic issues.</p> <p>The UNDP Food Systems team will be responsible for the implementation of the Global Child Project activities within Output 1.1 and Output 4.1, ensuring engagement of relevant key global, regional, and national stakeholders. The UNDP Food Systems team will be responsible for the implementation of the Global Child Project activities within Output 1.1 and Output 4.1.</p>
		UNEP - Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP)	<p>The Green Growth Knowledge Partnership (GGKP) is the executing entity for the GEF FARM “Global Coordination, Knowledge Management and Common Finance Tools” project with UNEP as the Lead Implementing Agency.</p> <p>The FARM+ Program should maintain close coordination and collaborations with GGKP to leverage FARM results and interventions, ensuring no overlap or duplication of FARM interventions or activities and will be fully complementary.</p> <p>In particular, strong coordination will be ensured for the the development of the Knowledge Management Strategy and the FARM+ Knowledge Management Platform under Output 5.2. Additionally, the Global Child Project aims to involve GGKP as member of the Program Advisory Group (PAG).</p>
National Governments	Executing Agencies (EAs)	<p>Benin: Department of Environment and Climate Change, Ministry of Agriculture.</p> <p>Costa Rica: Ministry of Environment and Energy.</p>	<p>National Government authorities and GEF Executing Entities responsible for the design and implementation of the FARM+ child projects at country level, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, the achievement of project outputs and outcomes.</p>

		<p>Gambia: National Environment Agency.</p> <p>Mexico: Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development (SADER), NAFIN Sustainable Fund.</p> <p>Nepal: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development.</p> <p>Nigeria: Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.</p> <p>Egypt: to be confirmed</p> <p>Ghana: to be confirmed</p>	<p>The FARM+ Global Child Project proposes a series of interventions aiming to support FARM+ countries with technical assistance and capacity building sessions, ensure knowledge management and exchange as well as ensuring alignment in communication strategy and activities, and finally supporting coordination among the FARM+ participating countries. In a complementary manner, the Executing Agencies should ensure participation in Global FARM+ technical and coordination activities, proper communication and exchange of information with the FARM+ Global Child project, and at the same time ensure exchange of lessons learned and best practices to facilitate its replication.</p> <p>The Executing Agencies will be part of the Global Child Project Steering Committee.</p>
Financing Entities	Asset Managers	Private funds, blended finance vehicles, thematic ESG funds	<p>Direct influence over large pools of private capital with alignment to ESG and climate themes; already active in nature-based and adaptation finance; high readiness to engage in pilot investment structures.</p> <p>During the PPG phase the following have been preliminary identified: Bamboo Capital Partners, Blue Orchard, Climate Asset Management, Climate Fund Managers, Federated Hermes, Mirova, Palladium Group.</p> <p>This group of stakeholders will be mainly engaged for the effective implementation of activities under Component 2</p>
	Banks	Corporate/project finance, trade finance, green bonds, sustainability-linked loans	<p>Gatekeepers to credit for agricultural value chains; can leverage blended finance to overcome perceived adaptation risk; strong multiplier effect through downstream lending. During the PPG phase the following have been preliminary identified: Santander, Barclays, BNP Paribas, Crédit Agricole, Deutsche Bank, HSBC, ING Group, Lloyds Banking Group, Rabo Bank. This group of stakeholders will be mainly engaged for the effective implementation of activities under Component 2.</p>
	Impact Investors	Patient capital, equity/quasi-equity, concessional loans	<p>Willingness to finance early-stage or higher perceived risk projects; ability to catalyse broader investment by de-risking; direct alignment with FARM+ goals. During the PPG phase the following have been preliminary identified: Acumen, ALIVE Ventures, Incofin IM, Moringa IM, Nuveen, Phatisa, Root Capital, Triodos IM. This group of stakeholders will be mainly engaged for the effective implementation of activities under Component 2</p>
	(Re) Insurance Companies	Climate/weather-indexed insurance, political risk insurance, reinsurance pools	<p>Critical to building confidence in long-term investments; ability to transfer systemic climate risks from financiers to insurance markets. During the PPG phase the following have been preliminary identified: Achmea Farm Insurance, Aegon, Allianz, AXA Climate, Generali, Mapfre, Metlife, Munich Re, Swiss Re, Zurich Insurance Group. This group of stakeholders will be mainly engaged for the effective implementation of activities under Component 2</p>
	Development Finance Institutions (DFIs)	Concessional loans, guarantees, equity stakes	<p>Strong catalytic role; can structure risk-sharing facilities; often slower to mobilise capital than private actors, hence sequenced after high-readiness private</p>

			<p>sector. During the PPG phase the following have been preliminary identified: BII, CDP, DEG, FinDev Canada, Finfund, FMO, Norfund, Proparco, Swedfund.</p> <p>This group of stakeholders will be mainly engaged for the effective implementation of activities under Component 2</p>
	Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)	Sovereign/sub-sovereign loans, guarantees, technical assistance	<p>Enable enabling environments; less agile for transaction-specific engagement, but critical for long-term scale-up. During the PPG phase the following have been preliminary identified: World Bank, Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), German Development Bank (KfW), European Investment Bank (EIB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), AfDB, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), European Bank for reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Inter-American Development Bank (IADB).</p> <p>This group of stakeholders will be mainly engaged for the effective implementation of activities under Component 2</p>
	Pension Funds	Large-scale, long-term investments (bonds, infrastructure)	<p>Huge capital pools but low appetite for high-risk early-stage projects; engagement needed after demonstration of bankable adaptation pipelines. During the PPG phase the following have been preliminary identified: AP Pension – Denmark, Ontario Teachers' Pension Fund – Canada, PGGM – Netherland, PKA – Denmark, Stichting Pensioenfond ABP – Netherland. This group of stakeholders will be mainly engaged for the effective implementation of activities under Component 2</p>
Private Sector	Agribusiness & Commodity Organizations	World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)	<p>The WBCSD is a global network of 250+ leading companies driving sustainability as a key driver of competitiveness. It supports shaping policy and reworking financial systems to reward sustainable decision-making, and align business performance with tangible climate, nature and equity progress.</p> <p>Through its initiatives, WBCSD helps bridge the gap between global commitments (e.g. climate, biodiversity frameworks) and on-the-ground agricultural practice. Its frameworks and metrics are increasingly used or referenced by policy, investors, reporting bodies, and companies.</p> <p>The Global Child Project aims to involve this organization as member of the Program Advisory Group (PAG).</p> <p>The WBCSD, due to its experience, will be a key stakeholder in support of the effective implementation of activities of activities under Component 1, 2, 3 and 4.</p>
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)/ Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs)	Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)/ Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs)	Pesticide Action Network - PAN UK Gates Foundation	<p>These organizations are leaders in advocating for sustainable, ecologically sound farming practices and policies that reduce environmental harm, promote biodiversity, and ensure food security. Their expertise in agroecology, sustainable agriculture, and the reduction of hazardous chemicals, such as harmful pesticides, also emphasize a gender sensitive approach, aligning with</p>

			<p>inclusive and equality goals of building resilience to climate change. By collaborating, these organizations can provide critical resources, policy advocacy, and technical guidance, mainly in Component 1,2, and 4, to help farmers transition to agroecological practices that enhance soil health, conserve water, promote biodiversity, and reduce risks to human health, particularly for women and children. By collaborating, these organizations can provide critical resources, policy advocacy, and technical guidance to help farmers transition to agroecological practices that enhance soil health, conserve water, promote biodiversity, and reduce risks to human health, particularly for women and children. Their collective efforts can drive global change by supporting farmers, influencing policies, and advancing the adoption of equitable, sustainable, and climate-resilient farming practices.</p> <p>The Global Child Project aims to involve these organizations as members of the Program Advisory Group (PAG)</p>
Research Institutes	Research Institutes	<p>Centre for Agriculture and Bioscience International (CABI).</p> <p>Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centres (CGIAR).</p> <p>International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)</p>	<p>Research institutes bring evidence-based and innovative solutions, skills, tools and knowledge to promote the adoption of climate resilient agricultural practices that enhance productivity while reducing environmental impact and increase resilience. They also provide critical expertise on gender-responsive and socially inclusive agricultural value chains and climate-resilient solutions, such as through the CGIAR GENDER Platform</p> <p>The Global Child Project aims to involve these institutions as members of the Program Advisory Group (PAG)</p> <p>The research institutes will be key stakeholders in support of the effective implementation of activities under Component 3 and 4, not only from a technical perspective but also from a socially responsive and gender responsive perspective.</p>
Indigenous People's	Indigenous Associations	Global Indigenous Youth Caucus (GIYC) and regional (LAC, Asia, Africa) indigenous organizations	<p>Indigenous communities play an essential role in promoting sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural practices. Their ancestral knowledge favors agroecological techniques such as crop rotation, polyculture and the use of natural fertilizers, reducing the need for synthetic pesticides. They also conserve native seeds and promote biodiversity, which strengthens crop resilience in the face of climate change. Their soil and water management methods, such as agroforestry and water harvesting, preserve ecosystems and optimize water resources. They also strengthen food sovereignty by producing healthy food and maintaining sustainable local economies. These associations and organizations will be critical for informing and leading locally led research and solutions in policies and activities across the program and empowering indigenous peoples, particularly indigenous women and youth, in these efforts.</p>

			<p>The Global Child Project aims to involve these organizations as members of the Program Advisory Group (PAG).</p> <p>Indigenous associations will be key stakeholders for the effective implementation of the overall project by bringing the voice of IP and ensuring their influence in decision-making processes that affect them.</p>
--	--	--	---

Stakeholder engagement:

During the PPG phase, a Stakeholder Analysis and Stakeholder Engagement Plan, detailed in Annex 8, was developed at global level, in order to identify key stakeholders and relevant beneficiaries to be involved in project implementation process. The plan seeks to strengthen UNDP institutional partner capacities for managing social and environmental risks and ensuring full and effective stakeholder engagement, including appropriate mechanisms to respond to complaints from project-affected people. This Plan follows the Guidance Note UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES).

The Annex lists in detail different stakeholders that have been identified to be strongly linked to and interested in project activities. During PPG several activities were conducted, detailed in Table 1 “Stakeholder Engagement activities carried out during the PPG phase” of Annex 8, for engaging the wide universe of stakeholders relevant to the expected results of this Global FARM+ Program, allowing not only to communicate project’s objectives and activities but also to identify their concerns and expectations.

As a result, a stakeholder engagement plan was developed for the global farm+ program. The plan describes the different activities and engagement strategies to be conducted during the implementation period through which the project aims to engage the key stakeholders, addressing their concerns and meet and/or manage their expectations and proposed means of communication to be used.

Knowledge: Knowledge it is currently mainstreamed within each of the five components of the FARM+ Global Child Project. In particular knowledge and lessons learned exchange will be ensured within Component 5 where the project will support the development and implementation of a Knowledge Management Strategy.

The Knowledge Management Strategy will be built upon the FARM’s strategy and designed in alignment with the overall FARM+ objective and desired outcomes. It will consider defining mechanisms across the knowledge cycle to: i) Generate and capture knowledge products (such as lessons learned, good practices, innovations, etc) in a systematic and properly documented manner throughout the national child projects as well as the global child project; ii) Share and disseminate Knowledge among participating countries and key stakeholders (through webinars, peer-learning exchanges, publications, etc); iii) Ensure global knowledge products are contextually adapted for country use; iv) Promote the use of knowledge products for evidence-based decision-making and adaptive management.

Additionally, the Global Child Project will ensure the dissemination and availability of knowledge through the FARM+ Knowledge Management Platform.

Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up:

Innovation:

The innovation of the FARM+ Program through its Global Child Project, while building on the FARM Program, relies on its programmatic approach by integrating systemic, multi-level approaches that bridge policy reform, financial innovation, technical assistance, and value chain strengthening, all anchored in knowledge management and global coordination. This ensures that interventions supported in the agricultural sector are mutually reinforcing and beneficial, add up to more than the sum of their parts, and do not cause unintended harm in other areas. Adapting to climate variability and increasing resilience to climate impacts in the agricultural sector requires an integrated approach that combines the sensible application of safe agrochemicals, the protection and regeneration of biodiversity, soil health and production landscapes, and the protection of water resources.

At the policy level, the project pioneers the Policy Decision-Support Toolkit, which combines systems mapping, policy landscape analysis, and trade-off assessments to guide evidence-based reforms while embedding gender, social inclusion, and Indigenous rights. Financially, FARM+ innovates through repurposing subsidies, blended finance, de-risking tools, and bundled credit-insurance products that connect smallholders to both public and private capital flows. Technical innovation emerges in the assessment of

digital tools, the development of global compendiums of agroecological alternatives, and research grants that valorize Indigenous knowledge and integrate it with modern science. On the value chain side, innovative and inclusive approaches include sustainable packaging, traceability systems and circular economy models to minimize waste, plastics, soil and water pollution, and facilitate access and connections to responsible sourcing platforms.

The project's cross-cutting innovation lies in its ability to connect localized practices with global financial and policy architectures, ensuring that solutions are not only technically feasible but also institutionally embedded and socially just. By blending traditional knowledge systems with modern agroecology and climate science, FARM+ positions itself as an innovative program to catalyze a fundamental transition away from harmful agrochemicals toward sustainable, climate-resilient agriculture.

Sustainability:

The project will address and support several aspects that contribute to sustaining results beyond the project's duration. The following can be highlighted:

- Development and delivery of tools and systems—such as the Policy Toolkit, financial SOPs, and traceability frameworks—to government agencies, local institutions, and farmer organizations. Sustainability is also strengthened through inclusive governance mechanisms: ensuring Indigenous peoples, women, and youth not only participate but also influence long-term decision-making processes.
- Capacity built in key stakeholders. Through its different interventions the project will engage key stakeholders and deliver technical assistance, training and education to build technical capacity for the transition to a sustainable and climate resilient agriculture within the targeted dimensions: policy and regulations; finance, investment and insurance; introduction of alternatives; and food value chains.
- Facilitate the selection, design, adaptation, and deployment of financial instruments, including specifically innovative financing instruments that enable capital to flow into Child Projects and national sustainable and climate resilient agriculture initiatives.
- Support the identification of suitable technical and cost-effective alternatives towards the reduction of harmful agrochemicals use and the adoption of ecological and climate-resilient practices, ensuring its integration within farmer support systems.

The Knowledge Management and Communication Strategy institutionalize learning, knowledge dissemination and exchange allowing national projects to continue exchanging experiences and adapting practices.

Alignment with international commitments frameworks and national policies and strategies ensures coherence with binding commitments, creating political incentives for durability.

Scale-up:

FARM+ incorporates scalability into its design by operating at two interconnected levels: national and global. At the national level, scalability is ensured through standardized tools, capacity-building modules and decision support systems that can be adapted in various national contexts, allowing replication without losing contextual relevance. Globally, FARM+ leverages high-level platforms such as the COP30, G20 and the Global Impact Investment Network to incorporate its priorities into international agendas, positioning sustainable agriculture as an integral part of climate finance. Mechanisms such as South-South cooperation, peer-to-peer learning exchanges and digital knowledge hubs amplify outcomes beyond individual countries, encouraging cross-pollination of ideas and experiences.

Scaling up is further reinforced through market-based strategies: engaging large commodity buyers, linking producers to responsible sourcing initiatives, and creating value-adding incentives that reduce food loss and improve traceability. Importantly, the scale-up strategy is not limited to technical replication, but involves the creation of enabling systemic conditions (through policy reforms, institutional strengthening and financial risk reduction) that unlock public and private investment. By aligning with global conventions (Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm) and national commitments (NDC, NAP), FARM+ ensures that scaling up is anchored in formal accountability systems and global development priorities.

Finally the Global Child Project foresees the organization of Global Forums biannually, engaging national regional and global stakeholders, contributing to the scale-up through learning from the meetings / knowledge exchanges and sharing of FARM+ Program results.

Digital Solutions⁴⁸: The Global Child Project will ensure that the key stakeholders and partners use the FARM+ Knowledge Management digital platforms, to mobilise and facilitate access to key information for decision making, technical and financial advice, knowledge exchange, communication, and trainings among other activities. The project team will take into account the conditions of internet access among the key stakeholders and will provide guidance on the use of the digital platforms and instruments.

Additionally, and in support of SCRA practices, the Global Child Project will develop a catalogue of existing digital tools both for monitoring progress as well as for supporting farmers and extension agents with decision-making related to pest and disease management, climate variability, and input application. The catalogue will include the assessment of the tools in terms of their sustainability to the Child projects: applicability (languages, offline modalities, etc.), purpose, social and gender sensitivity, limitations and strengths. This catalogue will be available to support farmers’ practices and youth engagement in agriculture and to assess the project’s progress towards the adoption of ecological and climate-resilient practices.

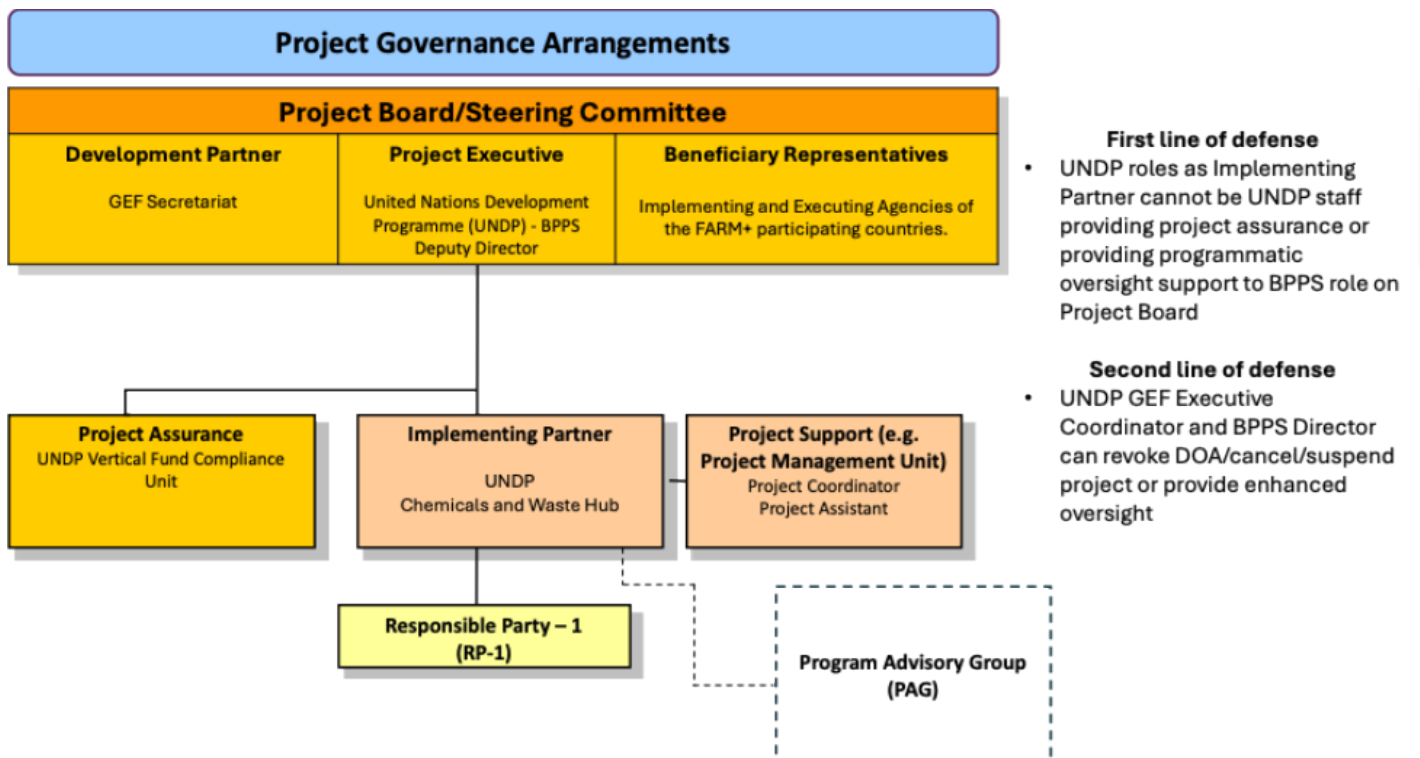
Finally, during project implementation any potential innovative digital tools that enable more effective implementation of the activities will be considered.

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this child project, including framework and mechanisms for coordination, governance, financial management and procurement. This should include consideration for linking with other relevant initiatives at country-level (if a country child project) or regional/global level (for coordination platform child project). If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this child project? **Yes**

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.



Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is UNDP Chemicals and Waste Hub.

The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

UNDP Chemicals and Waste Hub as Implementing Partner, will be supported through a Program Advisory Group (PAG), for which the following members have been preliminary identified: Centre for Agriculture and Bioscience International (CABI), Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers (CGIAR), Gates Foundation, International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), Pesticide Action Network - PAN UK, Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP), World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management (JMPPM), The Agroecology Coalition, IFOAM – Organics International, Global Indigenous Youth Caucus (GIYC) and regional (LAC, Asia, Africa) indigenous People’s organizations, Global Hub on Indigenous Food Systems.

At the outset of the program’s implementation and building upon the FARM Program Advisory Group to ensure consistency, members of the FARM+ Program Advisory Group will be further assessed and confirmed.

The PAG is a strategic and technical advisory body that provides guidance, and expert input to ensure the effective implementation, and scaling of the program. The PAG acts as a platform for dialogue among key stakeholders, aligning program activities with national priorities, global standards, and partner expectations.

The PAG ensures that the program remains contextually relevant, evidence-based, and responsive to emerging challenges and opportunities. Key responsibilities:

- Provide strategic direction and technical advice to guide program implementation and adaptive management.
- Promote institutional linkages and leverage networks to strengthen the program’s visibility, impact, and sustainability.
- Support knowledge sharing, dissemination of lessons learned.
- Ensure meaningful engagement and participation of key stakeholders, including marginalized and underrepresented groups.

-
- Facilitate continuous stakeholder dialogue to ensure that program strategies reflect diverse perspectives and foster shared ownership.
 - Contribute technical expertise and sectoral knowledge to inform decision-making and strengthen the quality and innovation of program interventions.
 - Identify and share global best available practices, successful models, and lessons learned from similar initiatives to inform adaptive management and continuous improvement.

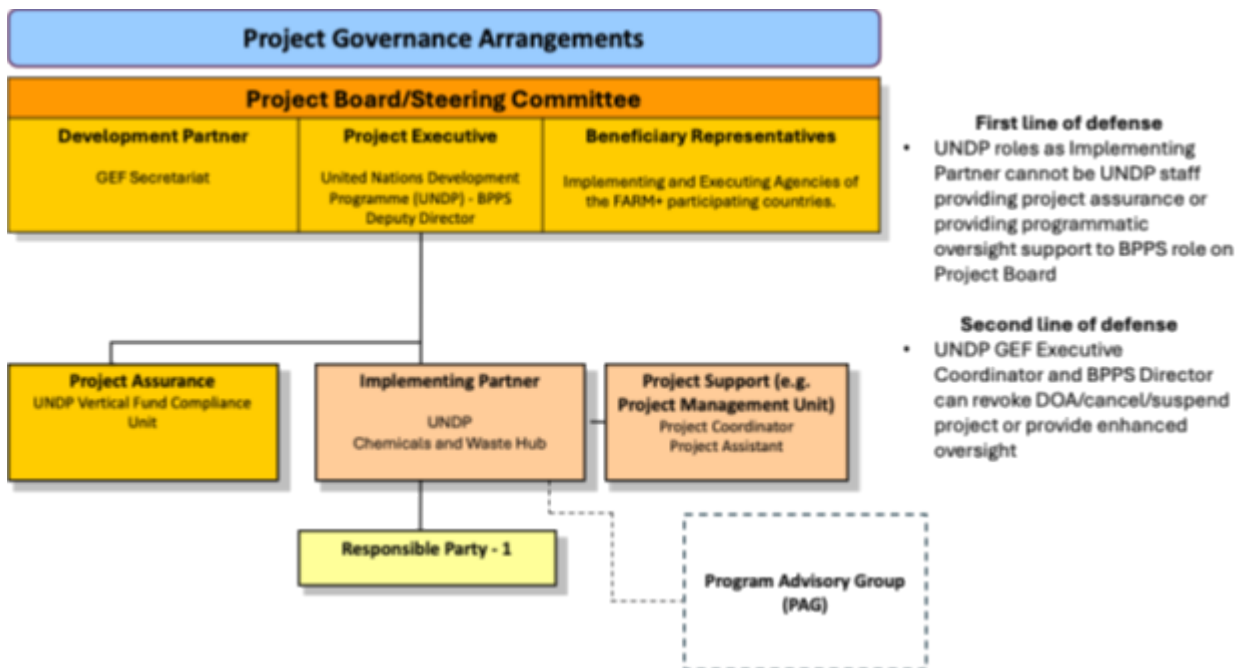
Responsible Parties: During the implementation phase a responsible party (Responsible Party -1 (RP-1)) based on collaborative advantage will be selected for the execution of Component 3.

Project stakeholders and target groups: The stakeholders of the project correspond to a diversity of entities at Global, Regional and National level, as detailed in Table 2 “Partnerships of the Global FARM+ Program”. Among the different stakeholder groups the following can be mentioned: Governments, Research centres, CSOs/NGOs, Financing Institutions, Private Sector (Agribusiness & Commodity Organizations, Food Companies, Agrochemical Companies), minority groups (e.g: indigenous people, women associations), etc. These stakeholders can engage having similar approach and goals aligned to the project objective of supporting governments and agricultural stakeholders in transitioning to sustainable and climate resilient agricultural practices.

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. **The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project.** UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

A strict firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP and project execution undertaken by UNDP. The segregation of functions and firewall provisions within UNDP in this case is described in the next section.

Section 2: Project governance structure



UNDP BPPS assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. A UNDP BPPS representative will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board, and therefore attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

Section 3: Segregation of duties and firewalls vis-à-vis UNDP representation on the project board:

As noted in the [Minimum Fiduciary Standards for GEF Partner Agencies](#), in cases where a GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) carries out both implementation oversight and execution of a project, the GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) must separate its project implementation oversight and execution duties, and describe in the relevant project document a: 1) Satisfactory institutional arrangement for the separation of implementation oversight and executing functions in different departments of the GEF Partner Agency; and 2) Clear lines of responsibility, reporting and accountability within the GEF Partner Agency between the project implementation oversight and execution functions.

UNDP's implementation oversight role in the project – as represented in the project board and via the project assurance function – is performed by UNDP's BPPS Deputy Director and by the Head of UNDP's Vertical Fund Compliance Unit (as well as the Global Technical Adviser of the Chemicals and Waste Hub – oversight role). UNDP's execution role in the project is performed by UNDP's Chemicals and Waste Hub (Project Manager), who will report to the Director of the Chemicals and Waste Hub.

Section 4: Roles and Responsibilities of the Project Organization Structure:

Project Board: All UNDP projects must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation, and implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. The Project Board (also called the Project Steering Committee) is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a project.

The two main (mandatory) roles of the project board are as follows:

High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner (as explained in the “Provide Oversight” section of the POPP). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Project Board reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The Project Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.

Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner (as explained in the “Manage Change” section of the POPP).

Requirements to serve on the Project Board: *to be included in the TOR of the Project Board*

- Agree to the Terms of Reference of the Board and the rules on protocols, quorum and minuting.
- Meet annually; at least once.
- Disclose any conflict of interest in performing the functions of a Project Board member and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest. This disclosure must be documented and kept on record by UNDP.
- Discharge the functions of the Project Board in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures.
- Ensure highest levels of transparency and ensure Project Board meeting minutes are recorded and shared with project stakeholders.

Responsibilities of the Project Board: *to be included in the TOR of the Project Board*

Consensus decision making:

- The project board provides overall overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
- Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report;
- The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
- In order to ensure UNDP’s ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.
- In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP representative on the board will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

Oversee project execution:

- Agree on project manager’s tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager’s tolerances are exceeded.
- Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Implementing Partner for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner.
- Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance;

- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies);
- Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
- Track and monitor co-financed activities and realisation of co-financing amounts of this project.
- Approve the Inception Report, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.

Risk Management:

- Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
- Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Implementing Partner. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the project.
- Address project-level grievances.

Coordination:

- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

Composition of the Project Board:

The composition of the Project Board must include individuals assigned to the following three roles:

Project Executive: This is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs (or co-chairs) the Project Board. The Executive usually is the senior national counterpart for nationally implemented projects (typically from the same entity as the Implementing Partner), and it must be UNDP for projects that are direct implementation (DIM). In exceptional cases, two individuals from different entities can co-share this role and/or co-chair the Project Board. If the project executive co-chairs the project board with representatives of another category, it typically does so with a development partner representative. The Project Executive is: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) – BPPS Deputy Director.

Beneficiary Representative(s): Individuals or groups representing the interests of those groups of stakeholders who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often representatives from civil society, industry associations, or other government entities benefiting from the project can fulfil this role. There can be multiple beneficiary representatives in a Project Board. The Beneficiary representative (s) are: Implementing and Executing Agencies of the FARM+ participating countries.

Development Partner(s): Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding, strategic guidance and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner(s) is/are: GEF Secretariat.

Project Assurance: Project assurance is the responsibility of each project board member; however, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Board (and Project Management Unit) by carrying out objective and independent project

oversight and monitoring functions, including compliance with the risk management and social and environmental standards of UNDP. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

A designated representative of UNDP playing the project assurance role is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. It should be noted that while in certain cases UNDP’s project assurance role across the project may encompass activities happening at several levels (e.g. global, regional), at least one UNDP representative playing that function must, as part of their duties, specifically attend board meeting and provide board members with the required documentation required to perform their duties. The UNDP representative playing the main project assurance function is/are: UNDP Vertical Fund Compliance Unit.

Project Management – Execution of the Project: The Project Manager (PM) (also called project coordinator) is the senior most representative of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The project manager typically presents key deliverables and documents to the board for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers.

A designated representative of the PMU is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative.

The primary PMU representative attending board meetings is: Project Coordinator.

The Project Coordinator and the Project Assistant will provide operational support.

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

There is a group of GEF-financed programs currently under implementation related to the development challenge that this project is also addressing, which could provide some additional support to strengthening this institutional partnership approach. Thanks to the involvement of the institutional partners in some of them, it seems of mutual benefit the achievement of the outcomes of this project. Specifically, the FARM+ Global Child Project will ensure coordination and count on the capacity built and knowledge gathered from the concurrent projects that are already in progress, as shown in Table below:

Table 3. Other on-going initiatives/projects related to global FARM+ program.

Project	Agency	Main relevance for this FSP
Financing Agrochemicals Reduction and Management (FARM)	GEF	<p>The FARM Program aims to catalyze a framework for investment in the agriculture sector which looks to detoxify the sector by eliminating the use of the most harmful inputs to food production. It’s interventions are structured in three main Componentes: 1) Policy and Enforcement; 2) Finance and Investment; 3) Capacity development and knowledge dissemination. It is being implemented in Ecuador, India, Kenya, Lao PDR, Philippines, Uruguay, and Vietnam.</p> <p>The FARM+ being the second phase of the FARM Program will build upon it’s activities, results and lessons learned. In addition close coordination during implementation will be ensured to avoid overlap, support complementarity and favor escalation of efforts. For that purpose, periodic coordination meetings have been defined as part of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.</p>
Circular solutions to Plastic Pollution – Integrated Program	GEF	<p>The Circular Solutions to Plastic Pollution Integrated Program tackles plastic pollution using a circular economy approach. Interventions cross the entire value chain from production to consumption. The program emphasizes upstream measures to reduce plastic production and consumption, the engagement of the private sector, and single-use packaging in the food and beverages sectors.</p>

		<p>The FARM+ Program may benefit from, as well as contribute to, the Plastics IP knowledge and lessons learned while supporting Component 4 activities related to the strengthening of food value chains to reduce waste, soil and water pollution, plastics and GHG. For that purpose, periodic coordination meetings have been defined as part of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.</p>
Green and Blue Islands – Integrated Program	GEF	<p>The Blue and Green Islands Integrated Program supports SIDS to value ecosystem services and incorporate them into decision making as a basis for protecting nature as the foundation of thriving and resilient societies. The Program supports the scaling up of Nature-based Solutions (NBS) on the ground and in the water in the tourism, food (agriculture and fisheries), and urban sectors.</p> <p>The FARM+ Program may benefit from, as well as contribute to, the Green and Blue Islands IP knowledge and lessons learned while supporting Component 3 activities related to</p> <p>provide technical assistance and support the introduction of alternatives at farm level which will include the adoption of NBS. For that purpose, periodic coordination meetings have been defined as part of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.</p>
Food Systems – Integrated Program	GEF	<p>The Food Systems Integrated Program seeks to catalyze the transformation to sustainable food systems that are nature-positive, resilient, and pollution-reduced. The Program aims to reduce environmental degradation and negative externalities in food production systems and on the demand side across supply chains.</p> <p>The FARM+ Program may benefit from, as well as contribute to, the Foods Systems IP knowledge and lessons learned while supporting Component 4 activities related to the strengthening of food value chains to reduce waste, soil and water pollution, plastics and GHG. For that purpose, periodic coordination meetings have been defined as part of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.</p>
Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program	GEF	<p>The FOLUR Program seeks to transform food and land use systems, the program consists of a global knowledge platform and 27 country projects. Country level work focuses on accelerating action in landscapes and along value chains for eight commodities, including livestock, cocoa, coffee, maize, palm oil, rice, soy and wheat.</p> <p>The FARM+ Program may benefit from, as well as contribute to, the FOLUR Program knowledge and lessons learned while supporting mainly Component 3 activities and Component 4 activities, in particular for those commodities that may be targeted within the FARM+ Program. For that purpose, periodic coordination meetings have been defined as part of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.</p>
The Scaling Up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture (SCALA) Program	FAO/UNDP	<p>The SCALA responds to the urgent need for increased action to cope with climate change impacts in the agriculture and land use sectors. SCALA supports over 20 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America to build adaptive capacity and reduce GHG in order to meet targets set out in their NDC and NAP's, as well as contribute to the SDGs.</p> <p>The FARM+ Program may benefit from, as well as contribute to, the SCALA Program knowledge and lessons learned while supporting activities within the overall Program ensuring policy coherence, unlocking investment and finance, technically assist on the introduction of alternatives as well as enhancing food value chains. For that purpose, periodic coordination meetings have been defined as part of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.</p>
Global Alliance on Highly Hazardous Pesticides (GAHHP)	FAO	<p>The Global Alliance on Highly Hazardous Pesticides (GAHP) is a voluntary, multi-stakeholder initiative established under the Global Framework on Chemicals (GFC) to accelerate the phase-out of highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs) in agriculture by 2035 and promote safer, sustainable alternatives. The Alliance, endorsed at the 2023 Fifth International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM5), involves governments, UN, civil society, industry, and academia, with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) playing a leading role in its development and implementation. The FARM+ Program may benefit from, as well as contribute to, the GAHHP collaboration mechanisms, knowledge and action plans, while supporting activities within the overall Program ensuring policy coherence, unlocking investment and finance, technically assist on the introduction of alternatives as well as enhancing food value chains.</p> <p>For that purpose, periodic linkages have been defined as part of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.</p>

Table On Core Indicators

Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		51,760		
Male		51,760		
Total	0	103,520	0	0

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Based on the FARM Program methodology adopted by the FARM+ Program, the following direct beneficiaries were considered for the FARM+ Global Child Project:

Total Direct beneficiaries

Assumptions

Output 1.1: 120

It is estimated that at least 15 people per country are trained on the Policy Decision support toolkit.

Output 1.2: 800

Four thematic training modules. It is estimated that at least 20 people per country are trained per thematic training module. /2 peer learning and south south collaboration exchanges are planned. It is estimated that at least 80 people will be engaged in each of the exchanges.

Output 2.1. 200

It is estimated that at least 25 people per country are engaged in the capacity building process on the application of the SOP.

Output 2.2.: 1,600

Engagement in 4 global events per year for 4 years (total 16 events). It is estimated to engage 100 people per event.

Output 2.3: 300

Two workshops per year for 3 years (total 6 workshops). It is estimated to engage 50 people per workshop.

Output 3.1: 4,200

It is estimated that at least 50 people per country will be engaged and informed on the Compendium It is estimated that at least 50 people per country will be engaged and informed on the Catalogue. It is estimated that once available, the Hub will be accessed by at least 1000 people per year. (From Y3 onwards) It is estimated that at least 50 people per country will be engaged and informed on the Guidelines

Output 3.2: 570

Three multi stakeholders' dialogues, engaging 50 people in each. / 5 people per research grant/ Two Trainings of trainers, engaging 25 people per country in each training

Output 3.3.: 420

2 regional training. It is estimated that at least 15 people per country will participate in each. / Participation in 4 relevant meetings (eg RECs), engaging 30 people in each/ Two (2) public-private dialogues, engaging 30 people in each

Output 4.1.: 490

30 people per country trained on the Value Chain Analysis toolkit/5 roundtables/matchmaking sessions, engaging 50 people in each

Output 4.2: 1,520

Two trainings per thematic training modules. Total six trainings. It is estimated that at least 25 people per country are trained per training. / Four south south collaboration exchanges are planned. It is estimated that at least 80 people will be engaged in each of the exchanges.

Output 5.2: 93,000

Based on the current 6,994 Green Forum Members, and 16, 261 Knowledge Update Subscribers. It is estimated that at least 20% per year (4,600 people/year) of the current members and subscribers will benefit from the KM Platform. / It is estimated that at least 5000 people will be reached per communication activity

Output 5.3: 300

100 people per Global FARM+ Biannual forum

Total: 103,520

In addition to the Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) the project is expected to deliver on the following co-benefits:

Indigenous Peoples governance:

- Number of policy or regulatory processes applying Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with documented Indigenous governance participation.
- Number of inter-ministerial or multi-stakeholder governance platforms with formal Indigenous Peoples' representation.

Security of tenure of indigenous peoples:

- Hectares of Indigenous Peoples' lands under sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural practices supported by FARM+.
- Hectares of Indigenous Peoples' lands benefiting from finance mechanisms supported by FARM+.

These co-benefits will be monitored and reported during project implementation (at MTR and TE).

Proposed co-benefits and related indicators will be presented, discussed, and validated during the first Global Project Steering Committee meeting.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Low	As a global child project, its main objective is to ensure coordination, knowledge exchange and provide technical assistance to child projects and ensure its alignment with the Global FARM+ Program. Interventions envisioned under the program aims to contribute to reshaping food and commodity systems by enhancing the sector's resilience in the face of climate variations and reducing the sector's impact on climate change and ecosystems. By enhancing coherence, coordination, knowledge exchange and technical assistance of child projects, the Global Child Project indirectly contributes to reducing climate risk
Environmental and Social	Moderate	Please see the project's SESP for details.
Political and Governance	Moderate	As a coordination project, there is no direct political or governance risk. However, indirect political and governance risks may arise depending on the risk levels in each Child Project country. All child projects are in countries where agriculture is a significantly large sector and/or contributes significantly to GDP and/or national employment. For each of these countries, agriculture has been indicated as a priority in National Development Plans, NDCs and NBSAPs. Even though there is clear political and government commitment to the agricultural sector and the FARM+ programme (as confirmed by the respective GEF OFP endorsement letters), political or governmental changes can significantly impact the agricultural sector or impact and slow down project implementation. As a coordination project, there is no direct political or governance risk. However, indirect political and governance risks may arise depending on the risk levels in each Child Project country. All child projects are in countries where agriculture is a significantly large sector and/or contributes significantly to GDP and/or national employment. For each of these countries, agriculture has been indicated as a priority in National Development Plans, NDCs and NBSAPs. Even though there is clear political and government commitment to the agricultural sector and the FARM+ programme (as confirmed by the respective GEF OFP endorsement letters),

		<p>political or governmental changes can significantly impact the agricultural sector or impact and slow down project implementation. To mitigate this risk, the Global Child Project will ensure Countries' Child Projects, facilitate and encourage coordination with a key strategic government ministry partners, including the Ministries of Agriculture, Environment, Water Resources and Irrigation, Finance, SMEs, Trade, Labor, and Education), and apply the same approach at local government level (in the locations of the child projects), with the objective to keep all government stakeholders engaged and committed at all times towards the objectives of the FARM+ programme, both at political as well as at technical levels. Using this approach, the FARM+ program aims to ensure that if government changes occur, technical personnel are fully versed and engaged in the program's scope and objectives, and minimal delays would occur because of political or government changes.</p>
<p>INNOVATION</p>		
<p>Institutional and Policy</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Institutional and policy risks to the FARM+ program are deemed moderate. Making a transition to sustainable and climate resilient agriculture requires coherency among national policies supporting the agricultural productivity and incomes, climate change adaptation and mitigation, financial resilience, pollution prevention, biodiversity protection, nutrition and food security, rural development, social protection, and a range of other sustainable development priorities. The main institutional and policy risk to the FARM+ program would be unwillingness of government partners to address existing policy incoherence between environmental protection and agricultural and economic development and unwillingness to assess and realign financing and incentives for commodity production. To mitigate this risk, the Global Child Project will support countries in the implementation of a comprehensive Policy Decision-Support Toolkit, which will incorporate critical gender, environmental, and social considerations. The toolkit will be designed to help countries assess their current policy and regulatory environments, understand the complex socio-political and economic factors influencing agrochemical use, and identify actionable pathways for reform, enhancing evidence-based decision-making. By making the case for reform through a robust evidence base and practical tools, the Global Child Project will equip national Child Projects with the means to influence change and promote more sustainable, equitable, and climate-resilient agriculture.</p>
<p>Technological</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The Global Child project will foster to facilitate coordination among FARM+ country child projects, strengthen knowledge exchange and support governments and agricultural stakeholders in transitioning to sustainable and climate resilient agricultural practices through the introduction of climate resilient, nature positive and chemical free alternatives according to local contexts. The availability of sustainable and climate resilient technologies and approaches is therefore not the main risk to the FARM+ program, but the adoption, accessibility and affordability of these technologies and approaches, and awareness around their availability is. To mitigate this risk and to advance the adoption of suitable technologies and approaches, the Global Child Project</p>

		will first and foremost assess and subsequently support countries in the development of financial tools and instruments that disincentivize harmful agricultural practices and support the creation of bank products/loans that encourage sustainable alternatives. In addition, the project ensures engagement and technical advisory exchanges with key strategic partners at global level, as well as provide training and capacity building to key national stakeholders.
Financial and Business Model	Moderate	Public funding, such as subsidies and incentives, often drive the degradation of natural assets and harm human health, the planet, and economies. These subsidies encourage and boost the use of harmful agrochemicals, destroying non-pest, beneficial insects and biodiversity, fueling the crisis of biodiversity loss and disturbing ecosystem functions. ⁴⁹ Another source of financing for the agricultural sector - commercial banks – do not actively provide access to finance to smallholder farmers and if they do, they do not often offer loan products for sustainable and climate resilient agriculture. Women and indigenous groups are also often excluded from formal financial markets due to lack of ownership of assets or other types of collateral, among other reasons. Finally, insurance solutions that are critical to protect investments and hence incentivize the adoption of new practices in the face of climate variability, are not accessible to most farmers. To mitigate this risk, Component 2 has been designed to inform and be informed by Component 1, mainly in identifying actionable pathways for policy reform (Output 1.1.), and take into account the inputs developed within Output 3.1 on the Global Compendium on Alternatives to build the business and investment case for private and public financiers to finance the transition to inclusive, climate resilient and sustainable agriculture. This evidence will directly support governments by enhancing evidence-based decision-making, as well as financiers in assessing risk, projecting returns, and identifying entry points for investment. In this way, the Compendium move beyond being a technical reference; it become a strategic tool to align capital flows with sustainable agriculture, lowering uncertainty and demonstrating replicable, investable opportunities, ensuring benefiting women, indigenous and youth farmers in sustainable agriculture.

EXECUTION

Capacity	Low	Limited capacity at national levels of the participating countries. The activities designed within the Global Child Project are intended to ensure proper technical assistance, advice and capacity building (e.g: advisory services activities, workshops, trainings, webinars, south south exchanges, knowledge management platform, etc.) in key stakeholders in the participating countries to ensure knowledge available and development of skills to effectively implement the activities.
Fiduciary	Low	Impacts due to fluctuations in credit rates, inflation, markets and currency. UNDP actively monitors expenditures and exercises global oversight of project delivery, effectively mitigating operational risks arising from currency fluctuations. It will also keep analysing whether the initial budget estimated remain adequate taking into account market fluctuations.

Stakeholder	Moderate	<p>The project faces risks of inequitable or discriminatory impacts (Human Rights Principle -P1.5) and potential exclusion of affected stakeholders (Accountability Principle - P3.13), which could disproportionately affect marginalized groups such as smallholder farmers, women, Indigenous peoples, youth, and remote communities. These groups may struggle to access capacity-building activities, training programs, financial instruments, meetings, workshops, or the global information and knowledge platforms developed under the project. As a result, they could be prevented from fully benefiting from project interventions or from expressing their views and concerns, undermining inclusive participation and equitable outcomes. To mitigate these risks, a Global Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed through consultations at global, regional, and national levels. Building on this foundation, a Global FARM+ Stakeholder Strategy will promote inclusive engagement, including private sector participation to leverage co-financing, expertise, and extension services. Additionally, a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will ensure that affected communities have accessible channels to raise concerns and seek resolution.</p>
Other	Moderate	<p>Participating countries may advance at different stages of project implementation. Some Child Projects could experience delays in the effective and timely execution of activities, which may affect overall project commitments and, in turn, delay progress in other countries participating in the FARM+ Program. The Global PMU and the Global Project Steering Committee will provide continuous feedback and monitor the project results on a regular basis. The Global Child Project will ensure the application of a harmonized and cohesive monitoring, reporting and evaluation approach at the program as well as its child projects. Furthermore, this approach will include coordination in the delivery of midterm reviews (MTRs) and terminal evaluations (TEs). Regular monitoring of FARM+ program and child project performance will be based on tracking global environmental benefits (GEBs) to be delivered by the program and its child projects, as well as the agreed set of global result indicators, that will track achievement of the program objective, beyond core indicators. In addition, to the PSC meetings, the Global Child Project will ensure coordination and effective implementation among participating countries through the organization of annual virtual FARM+ Program coordination meeting as well as the organization of virtual periodic thematic working groups Through this integrated approach, underperforming activities can be identified, and remedial action undertaken, while successful activities can be scaled up and/or replicated. Additionally, the project structure has been devised to allow for autonomous progress, while allowing knowledge exchange. Thus, delays in a country will not automatically stall progress in other countries.</p>

Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	The overall risk rating was identified by applying the highest risk level of all the individual risks
---------------------	----------	---

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies, including the specific integrated program priorities, and country and regional priorities, Describe how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements, such as through NDCs, NBSAPs, etc.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

(max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The FARM+ program, through its child projects and the overarching Global Coordination Project, is fully aligned with i) the GEF-8 Programming Strategies for Chemicals & Waste, International Waters, Climate Change, LDCF; ii) country and regional priorities; and iii) multilateral environmental agreements.

As indicated in the section on Core Indicators, FARM+ aims to generate multiple GEBs and socioeconomic benefits including facilitating access to financial services and financial mechanisms/incentives to allow for equal access to finance for women and men-owned businesses to sustain and scale FARM+ project and program results. FARM+ will facilitate women’s participation and decision-making opportunities, as well as gender sensitive awareness raising and communication.

GEF – 8 Chemical and Waste Focal Area:

FARM+ contributes to the sustained sound management of chemicals and wastes by supporting interventions that change the behavior, practices and technologies applied by farmers, agri-businesses, the private and public sector, including interventions that increase resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production approaches. FARM+ is innovative through its support to the design of financial mechanisms at the sub-national, national, and regional levels, particularly in the context of SIDS and LDCs.

FARM+ is focused on farmer and private sector engagement and seeks to create and improve the enabling environment to reduce the use of hazardous chemicals and to prevent the generation of harmful wastes in the agricultural sector and its value chains. FARM+ will support policy coherence across national institutions to support phase out and improved management of hazardous chemicals and waste. FARM+ builds on existing networks, regional, national, and sub-national institutions.

FARM+ is aligned with the Chemicals and Waste Focal Area Objective 1 (**Creation, strengthening and supporting the enabling environment and policy coherence to transform the manufacture, use and sound management of chemicals and to eliminate waste and chemical pollution**) and will support countries to develop legislation and policies that are coherent across national institutions, and/or amend policies and legislation that do not foster a shift towards sustainable and climate resilient agriculture. In support of Objective 1, FARM+ will support:

- Development and implementation of financial instruments and mechanisms at national level to allow for access to finance for farmers and agri-businesses to sustain and scale FARM+ project and program results.
- Green and sustainable approaches, practices, and safer alternatives to hazardous chemicals.
- Green procurement to facilitate the elimination of products and materials that contain or can contribute to the emission of hazardous chemicals and a build-up of materials that contains hazardous chemicals.
- Design of financial mechanisms and instruments for innovation in clean and regenerative design of products and materials, particularly those that are developed using indigenous peoples/local communities' knowledge.
- Reverse logistics and supply chains to enable recovery of materials and products for reuse.
- Regenerative design of products and materials, which are green and safe.
- Promotion of biological alternatives to POPS pesticides and HHPs/SHPFs.

GEF-8 International Waters Focal Area Strategy and Associated Programming:

In GEF-8, the International Waters strategy assists countries in addressing a suite of stressors, if identified as priorities in regional SAPs, including land-based sources of pollution.

FARM+ supports 2 of the 3 key objectives of the GEF-8 International Waters strategy: Objective 1: Accelerate joint action to support a Sustainable Blue Economy; and Objective 3: Enhance water security in shared freshwater ecosystems.

Under Objective 1 (**Accelerate joint action to support a Sustainable Blue Economy**), FARM+ interventions will contribute to strengthening countries' sustainable healthy blue ecosystems, by using the TDAs/SAPs approach to inform the revision process of sustainable and climate resilient agriculture related legal and institutional frameworks; by addressing multiple anthropogenic pressures, including (but not limited to) nutrient pollution and upstream plastic issues; and, by stimulating private sector engagement and involvement, through relevant sectoral roundtables/coordination groups.

Under Objective 3 (**Enhance water security in shared freshwater ecosystems**), FARM+ interventions are expected to contribute to:

- Supply chain approaches for increased water efficiency and reduction of ecosystems pressures.
- Increased water efficiency, reuse, and reduce point and non-point sources of pollution addressing both primary and emerging pollutants, along the source-to-sea continuum.
- De-risking innovation through incremental finance and piloting innovative technologies.
- Nature-based solutions (NbS) to improve water quality, freshwater ecosystem health, including wetlands and curb floods, droughts, climate change impacts, river/lake shoreline deterioration and to further aquifer recharge.
- Ensuring the inclusion of the ecosystem dimension into the water, energy, food nexus, to further environmental and water security.

GEF-8 Climate Change Focal Area Strategy and Associated Programming

The GEF-8 Climate Change focal area strategy aims to support developing countries to make transformational shifts towards net-zero GHG emissions and climate-resilient development pathways. To achieve the goal of net zero emissions by around mid-century, emissions from deforestation and ecosystem degradation will have to be reduced by 95%, nearly becoming a net sink, and the emissions from the agriculture sector and food systems by 25%.

Under the Climate Change Focal Area FARM+ supports predominantly Pillar I: **Promote innovation, technology development and transfer, and enabling policies for mitigation options with systemic impacts** including the following objectives:

Objective 1.2. Enable the transition to decarbonized power systems. Focussing on opportunities to enhance the climate and economic resilience of communities through improved access to clean, reliable, affordable and climate resilient energy generation and distribution systems, especially in SIDS and LDCs, by linking opportunities of energy access to areas such as energy efficiency, agriculture and cooling.

Objective 1.4. Promote Nature-based Solutions with high mitigation potential. FARM+ will generate GHG mitigation benefits in agriculture landscapes through actions as aligned as possible with the Koronivia process outcomes (improved soil carbon, improved nutrient use and manure management towards sustainable and resilient agricultural systems, and improved livestock management systems), generating co-benefits, in terms of climate adaptation and improved livelihoods for farmers and rural communities, enhanced biodiversity and reduced land degradation. Furthermore FARM+ will support enabling frameworks, capacity development and increased financing access for cost-effective and high-impact climate mitigation outcomes in the agriculture sector.

In terms of aligned with other GEF Integrated Programs (Ips), FARM+ will support the objectives of various IPs: **Circular Solutions to Plastic Pollution** (through phasing out the use of unnecessary plastics used in food systems and value chains); **Green and Blue Islands** (by curbing land-based pollution); **Food Systems** (through supporting a transition to sustainable land management and climate resilient agriculture, increasing food security for smallholders and communities, restoring agricultural productivity, and improving sustainable supply chains); **Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator** (by raising the level of ambition of climate mitigation plans and NDCs in participating countries); **Clean and Healthy Oceans** (through curbing pollution from agricultural run-off).

The FARM+ program will support the implementation of the Stockholm Convention, Minamata Convention, UNFCCC, and the Global Framework on Chemicals (GFC) and is aligned with country and regional priorities as taken up in their NIPs, SAPs, national climate strategies and plans, including NDCs, LTSs and NBSAPs.

GEF-8 Land Degradation Focal Area Strategy and Associated Programming

Through innovative and integrated approaches to sustainable land management (SLM) across the range of agro-ecological and climatic zones, the GEF-8 strategy on land degradation aims to avoid, reduce, and reverse land degradation, desertification and mitigate the effects of drought.

The GEF-8 land degradation focal area strategy contributes to UNCCD goals through four objectives:

1. Avoid and reduce land degradation through SLM.
2. Reverse land degradation through landscape restoration.
3. Address desertification, land degradation, and drought issues, particularly in drylands.
4. Improve the enabling policy and institutional framework for LDN.

Agriculture and land use change is the dominant driver for land degradation and deforestation worldwide, caused by the unsustainable management or over-exploitation of resources, including the excessive use of agrochemicals compromising water resources in critical water basins. Climate change adds to and interacts with these pressures and exacerbates the vulnerability of people and ecosystems.

Under the first and second objectives, FARM+ interventions will support nature positive and resilient agricultural practices, that aim to protect and regenerate biodiversity and avoid, reduce and reverse land degradation, which are expected to contribute to the land degradation focal area's objectives. FARM+ will also support SLM practices that will help avoid and reduce land degradation through for example eliminating releases and pollution from harmful agrochemicals and practices, reducing waste generation from agriculture related supply chains, protecting biodiversity, and avoiding GHG emissions. Under the fourth objective, FARM+ countries will be supported in meeting their LDN targets with this program.

GEF-8 Least Developed Country Fund (LDCF) Strategy

The GEF-8 LDCF Strategy identifies entry points where the LDCF and SCCF can offer the most effective and timely climate change adaptation support, in recognition of their role as catalytic players in this space.

The LDCF Strategy focuses on addressing the urgent adaptation needs of vulnerable countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS, in the thematic areas of **agriculture, food, health, water, natural resources** and **climate risk information** among others. To catalyze action in these thematic areas, the strategy aims to focus on key strategic priorities which include: scaling up finance, technology transfer, whole-of-society approach and private sector engagement.

The above listed challenges and barriers to building sustainable and climate resilient agricultural practices are particularly pronounced in LDCs and SIDS where access to the required capacity, technical assistance and financial resources is often the lowest while negative impacts from land degradation, climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution are significant. Furthermore, LDCs and SIDS are underserved by private sector finance, as credit ratings are often low and high political uncertainties may exist, which requires the design of tailored financial mechanisms.

Through measures that have proven to be effective in reducing soil erosion, maximizing yields in the face of droughts and floods, harnessing ecosystem services and improving biodiversity for the creation of adapted livelihoods, FARM+ interventions will be fully aligned with the GEF8 LDCF Strategy and its strategic priorities of scaling up finance, technology transfer, whole-of-society approach and private sector engagement.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the child Project Description (Section B).

Yes

1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?

Yes

If the child project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Yes

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Yes

2) Does the child project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Child Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; **Yes**

Co-financier; **Yes**

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body ; **Yes**

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain) **Yes**

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the Child project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B “Child project description”?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed child project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Medium/Moderate		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided. This includes budget for linking with and participation in knowledge exchange activities organized through the coordination platform.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the child project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programmings of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)

UNDP	GET	Global	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	Grant	8,000,000.00	720,000.00	8,720,000.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						8,000,000.00	720,000.00	8,720,000.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested? true

PPG Amount (\$) 180000

PPG Agency Fee (\$) 16200

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
UNDP	GET	Global	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	180,000.00	16,200.00	196,200.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)					180,000.00	16,200.00	196,200.00

Please provide Justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
Total GEF Resources					0.00

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
CW-1	GET	8,000,000.00	24103998
Total Project Cost		8,000,000.00	24,103,998.00

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Donor Agency	Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1327702
GEF Agency	UNDP SFH – Gates Foundation; Howden; BMZ	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	13328676
Civil Society Organization	Centre for Agriculture and Bioscience International (CABI)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	9447620
Total Co-financing				24,103,998.00

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

N/A

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENT

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	11/14/2025	Xiaofang Zhou		xiaofang.zhou@undp.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
-----------------	----------	----------	-------------------

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document. For the Integrated Programs' global/regional coordination child project, please include the program-wide results framework, inclusive of results specific to the coordination child project. For any country child project, please ensure that relevant program level indicators are included.

The project results and M&E framework can be found on page 56-65.

[In addition to the Global Environmental Benefits \(GEBs\) and Project Component's Indicators, the project is expected to deliver on the following co-benefits:](#)

[Indigenous Peoples governance:](#)

- [Number of policy or regulatory processes applying Free, Prior and Informed Consent \(FPIC\) with documented Indigenous governance participation.](#)
- [Number of inter-ministerial or multi-stakeholder governance platforms with formal Indigenous Peoples' representation.](#)

Security of tenure of indigenous peoples:

- Hectares of Indigenous Peoples' lands under sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural practices supported by FARM+.
- Hectares of Indigenous Peoples' lands benefiting from finance mechanisms supported by FARM+.

PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goal (s): SDG 1 “No Poverty”; SDG 2 “Zero Hanger”; SDG 5 “Gender Equality”; SDG 6 “Clean Water and Sanitation”; SDG 12 “Responsible Consumption and Production”; SDG 13 “Climate Action”; SDG 14 “Life below Water”; SDG 15 “Life on Lands”.						
Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 Integrated Results and Resource Framework: OUTCOME 1: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions						
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: Output 3.1 Institutional systems to manage multi-dimensional risks and shocks strengthened at regional, national and sub-national levels. / Output 4.1 Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods. / Output 4.2 Public and private investment mechanisms mobilized for biodiversity, water, oceans, and climate solutions.						
Project title and Quantum Project Number: Financing Agrochemical Reduction and Management Plus (FARM+)						
Objective and Outcome Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
Project Objective:	To facilitate coordination among FARM+ country child projects, strengthen knowledge exchange and support governments and agricultural stakeholders in transitioning to sustainable and climate resilient agricultural practices.					
	Mandatory Indicator 1: # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	Annual report on the number of people that participate in project activities collected by the Project Management Unit (PMU). This information would be disaggregated by gender.	-	37,470 people (18,735 women and 18,735 men)	103,520 people (51,760women and 51,760 men)	Official records of UNDP Chemicals and Waste (C&W) Hub and PMU.

Project component 1	Policy, Regulations & Enforcement						
<p>Outcome 1</p>	<p>Indicator 2: a. Policy Decision-Support Toolkit, including gender, environmental and social considerations, developed, and number of people trained from the FARM+ Country Child Project teams. (Output 1.1.)</p>	<p>Official records of UNDP C&W Hub and PMU.</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>a. One (1) Policy Decision Support Toolkit including gender, environmental and social considerations , developed and at least 120 people (60 women and 60 men) trained from FARM+ participating countries.</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>Official records of UNDP C&W Hub and PMU.</p>	<p><u>Risks:</u> Risk of discrimination against women Risks of potential exclusion of affected stakeholders <u>Assumptions:</u> The implementation of the gender action plan and the stakeholder engagement strategy will mitigate any potential discrimination and exclusion of women and affected stakeholders. Key stakeholders at country level are willing to participate and receive training and capacity built from. The Global Child Project to ensure policy coherence, increase finance, adopt alternatives to harmful agrochemicals and enhance agricultural value chains aligned to climate resilient agricultural practices.</p>
	<p>Indicator 3: b. Global Training modules implemented to enhance institutional capacities and governance mechanisms, and number of people trained from the FARM+ Child Project teams. (Output 1.2)</p>	<p>Official records of UNDP C&W Hub and PMU.</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>b. At least three (3) global training modules developed: interministerial coordination; legal harmonization At least 160 people (80 women and 80 men) trained from FARM+ participating countries.</p>	<p>b. At least 640 people (320 women and 320 men) trained from FARM+ participating countries.</p>	<p>Official records of UNDP C&W Hub and PMU.</p>	<p><u>Risks:</u> Risk of discrimination against women Risks of potential exclusion of affected stakeholders <u>Assumptions:</u> The implementation of the gender action plan and the stakeholder engagement strategy will mitigate any potential discrimination and exclusion of women and affected stakeholders. Key stakeholders at country level are</p>

							willing to participate and receive training and capacity built from. The Global Child Project to ensure policy coherence, increase finance, adopt alternatives to harmful agrochemicals and enhance agricultural value chains aligned to climate resilient agricultural practices.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	Output 1.1. Strengthened policy action frameworks to support countries transitioning toward inclusive, sustainable and climate resilient agricultural systems. Output 1.2. Enhanced institutional capacities and governance mechanisms through global training, tools, and peer learning to support coherent agrochemical management.						
Project component 2	Finance, Investment & Insurance						
Outcome 2	Indicator 4: c. Strengthened national capacities to align finance in support of inclusive, sustainable and climate resilient agriculture. (Output 2.1) d. Global assessment on existing finance instruments and number of gender-responsive and socially inclusive financing instruments co-structured with global stakeholders. (Output 2.3)	Official records of UNDP C&W Hub and PMU.	-	c. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for finance interventions developed. At least 200 people from FARM+ countries with capacity built for the application of the SOP. d. One (1) publication on global existing finance instruments, including gender and social considerations .	d. At least four (4) gender-responsive and socially inclusive financing instruments co-structured with global stakeholders.	Official records of UNDP C&W Hub and PMU.	<u>Risks:</u> Risk of discrimination against women Risks of potential exclusion of affected stakeholders <u>Assumptions:</u> The implementation of the gender action plan and the stakeholder engagement strategy will mitigate any potential discrimination and exclusion of women and affected stakeholders. National governments, financial institutions and insurance companies are willing to provide financing mechanisms towards sustainable agriculture. Key stakeholders at country level are willing to participate and receive training and capacity built from. The Global Child Project to ensure policy coherence, increase finance, adopt alternatives to harmful agrochemicals and enhance agricultural

							value chains aligned to climate resilient agricultural practices.
	<p>Indicator 5: Increased global visibility and alignment of FARM+ with global financial architecture measured by:</p> <p>e. Number of positioning and advocacy papers co developed with strategic partners on financial system and investment alignment for a gender and socially inclusive agricultural transformation. (Output 2.2)</p> <p>f. Number of strategic global engagements or events participated in or organized. (Output 2.2)</p>	Official records of UNDP C&W Hub and PMU.	-	<p>e. At least three (3) advocacy papers developed.</p> <p>f. At least eight (8) strategic global engagements or events participated in.</p>	<p>e. At least five (5) advocacy papers developed.</p> <p>f. At least sixteen (16) strategic global engagements or events participated in.</p>	Official records of UNDP C&W Hub and PMU.	<p><u>Risks:</u></p> <p>Risk of discrimination against women</p> <p>Risks of potential exclusion of affected stakeholders</p> <p>The implementation of the gender action plan and the stakeholder engagement strategy will mitigate any potential discrimination and exclusion of women and affected stakeholders.</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <p>Global stakeholders will collaborate to understand country-specific needs and help identify solutions that can be adapted and scaled more broadly.</p> <p>National Child Projects are willing to bring local challenges and solutions at the global level through the Global Child Project and to discuss globally proposed solutions.</p>
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	<p>Output 2.1. Strengthened national and local capacities to align finance in support of an inclusive, sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture.</p> <p>Output 2.2. Increased global visibility and alignment of FARM+ with global financial architecture.</p> <p>Output 2.3. Innovative financing instruments developed and accessible to child projects.</p>						
Project component 3	Technical Assistance and Introduction of Alternatives						
Outcome 3	<p>Indicator 6: f. Number of global technical guidelines in support of inclusive, sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural systems developed and disseminated. (Output 3.1)</p>	Official records of UNDP C&W Hub and PMU.	-	<p>f. At least three (3) global technical guidelines developed: - Compendium of Alternatives.</p>	<p>f. At least 1,200 people (600 women and 600 men) trained from FARM+ participating countries on global technical guidelines.</p>	Official records of UNDP C&W Hub and PMU.	<p><u>Risks:</u></p> <p>Risk of discrimination against women</p> <p>Risks of potential exclusion of affected stakeholders</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <p>The implementation of the gender action</p>

				<p>- Catalogue of Digital Tools for Climate, Pest and Farm Management.</p> <p>- Agricultural plastics reduction and management.</p>			<p>plan and the stakeholder engagement strategy will mitigate any potential discrimination and exclusion of women and affected stakeholders.</p> <p>Farmers will adopt sustainable and climate resilient agriculture practices if these yield economic benefits and are demonstrated to protect their crops from climate impacts, pests and diseases.</p> <p>Key stakeholders at country level are willing to participate and receive training and capacity built from. The Global Child Project to ensure policy coherence, increase finance, adopt alternatives to harmful agrochemicals and enhance agricultural value chains aligned to climate resilient agricultural practices.</p>
<p>Indicator 7:</p> <p>g. Number of Indigenous knowledge research products produced and shared. (Output 3.2)</p> <p>h. Number of farmer support system strengthened to deliver services in support of inclusive, sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture. (Output 3.2)</p> <p>i. Number of public-private partnerships on biopesticides provision established across the FARM+ program (Output 3.3)</p>	<p>Official records of UNDP C&W Hub and PMU.</p>	-	<p>g. Call for research grant implemented and at least three (3) proposals selected.</p> <p>h. At least two (2) multi-stakeholder dialogues or coordination mechanisms facilitated to align farmer support services, gender and socially inclusive.</p>	<p>g. At least three (3) indigenous knowledge research products produced and published.</p> <p>h. At least four (4) multi-stakeholder dialogues or coordination mechanisms facilitated to align farmer support services gender and socially inclusive.</p> <p>h. Eight (8) participating countries have revised national training curricula and extension methodologies to include agroecology, IPM, climate adaptation, gender-responsive and socially inclusive, and</p>	<p>Official records of UNDP C&W Hub and PMU.</p>	<p><u>Risks:</u></p> <p>Risk of discrimination against women</p> <p>Risks of potential exclusion of affected stakeholders</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <p>The implementation of the gender action plan and the stakeholder engagement strategy will mitigate any potential discrimination and exclusion of women and affected stakeholders.</p> <p>Farmers will adopt sustainable and climate resilient agriculture practices if these yield economic benefits and are demonstrated to</p>	

					ecosystem-based approaches. i. At least three (3) public-private partnerships on biopesticides provision established across the FARM+ program.		protects their crops from climate impacts, pests and diseases. Key stakeholders at country level are willing to participate and receive training and capacity built from. The Global Child Project to ensure policy coherence, increase finance, adopt alternatives to harmful agrochemicals and enhance agricultural value chains aligned to climate resilient agricultural practices.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	Output 3.1. Technical guidance developed to accelerate the shift to inclusive, sustainable, and climate-resilient agricultural systems, reducing reliance on harmful agrochemicals. Output 3.2. National farmer support systems strengthened through targeted capacity building to promote inclusive, climate-resilient agriculture and reduce agrochemical use. Output 3.3. Regional and interregional collaboration strengthened to scale biopesticide availability.						
Project component 4	Improving Agricultural Value Chains						
Outcome 4	Indicator 8: j. Agricultural Value Chain strengthened (Output 4.1)	Official records of UNDP C&W Hub and PMU.	-	j. One (1) Agricultural Value Chain Analysis Toolkit, including gender and social considerations, developed and at least 240 people (120 women and 120 men) trained from FARM+ participating countries.	j. Eight (8) targeted sector engagement strategies designed in FARM+ participating countries (One per country). At least five (5) roundtables and/or matchmaking sessions conducted to facilitate market access and connections with responsible sourcing platforms.	Official records of UNDP C&W Hub and PMU.	<u>Risks:</u> Risk of discrimination against women Risks of potential exclusion of affected stakeholders <u>Assumptions:</u> The implementation of the gender action plan and the stakeholder engagement strategy will mitigate any potential discrimination and exclusion of women and affected stakeholders. Food purchasing companies, value chains and markets are willing and ready to promote sustainably produced crops. Key stakeholders at country level are willing to participate and receive training and capacity built from. The Global Child Project to ensure

							policy coherence, increase finance, adopt alternatives to harmful agrochemicals and enhance agricultural value chains aligned to climate resilient agricultural practices.
	Indicator 9: k. Technical guidelines developed to improve agricultural value chain. Number of people trained from the FARM+ Child Project teams. (Output 4.2)	Official records of UNDP C&W Hub and PMU.	-	k. At least three (3) technical guidelines developed: Traceability; Sustainable Packaging and Food Loss Reduction.	k. At least 1,200 people (600 women and 600 men) trained from FARM+ participating countries on global technical guidelines.	Official records of UNDP C&W Hub and PMU.	<p><u>Risks:</u></p> <p>Risk of discrimination against women</p> <p>Risks of potential exclusion of affected stakeholders</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <p>The implementation of the gender action plan and the stakeholder engagement strategy will mitigate any potential discrimination and exclusion of women and affected stakeholders.</p> <p>Food purchasing companies, value chains and markets are willing and ready to promote sustainably produced crops.</p> <p>Key stakeholders at country level are willing to participate and receive training and capacity built from. The Global Child Project to ensure policy coherence, increase finance, adopt alternatives to harmful agrochemicals and enhance agricultural value chains aligned to climate resilient agricultural practices.</p>
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4	Output 4.1. Strengthened inclusive and climate-resilient agricultural value chains. Output 4.2. Technical guidance developed to Improve sustainability, efficiency, and traceability of agricultural value chains.						
Project component 5	Global Coordination & Knowledge Dissemination						
Outcome 5	Indicator 10: I. Program Baseline Report compiled and			I. One (1) Program Baseline	-	Official records of UNDP	<p><u>Risks:</u></p> <p>Different progress by the participating countries in the</p>

	<p>published. (Output 5.1)</p> <p>m. Program Assessment on agrochemicals use impacts at national level compiled and published. (Output 5.2)</p>			<p>Report published.</p> <p>m. One (1) Program Assessment on agrochemicals use impacts at national level Report published.</p>		<p>C&W Hub and PMU.</p>	<p>project implementation.</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <p>A comprehensive baseline reporting may early identify possible deviations from the programmed actions.</p> <p>National Child Projects are willing to bring local challenges and solutions at the global level through the Global Child Project and to discuss globally proposed solutions.</p>
	<p>Indicator 11:</p> <p>n. FARM+ Coordination, Knowledge Management, Communications and Stakeholder engagement, with gender sensitive and socially inclusive approaches, ensured through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FARM+ Knowledge Management Strategy developed and implemented. (Output 5.2) - FARM+ Communication and Branding Strategy developed and implemented. (Output 5.2) - FARM+ Stakeholder Engagement Strategy developed and implemented. (Output 5.3) 	<p>Official records of UNDP C&W Hub and PMU.</p>		<p>n.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One (1) FARM+ gender sensitive and socially inclusive Knowledge Management Strategy developed and at least four (4) gender sensitive and socially inclusive knowledge products published in the FARM+ Knowledge Platform. - One (1) FARM+ gender sensitive and socially inclusive Communication and Branding Strategy developed and at least four (4) gender sensitive and socially inclusive communication activities implemented. - One (1) FARM+ gender sensitive and 	<p>n.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least ten (10) gender sensitive and socially inclusive knowledge products published in the FARM+ Knowledge Platform. - At least twelve (12) gender sensitive and socially inclusive communication activities implemented. - Three (3) Biannual Forums organized. 	<p>Official records of UNDP C&W Hub and PMU.</p>	<p><u>Risks:</u></p> <p>Risk of discrimination against women</p> <p>Risks of potential exclusion of affected stakeholders</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <p>The implementation of the gender action plan and the stakeholder engagement strategy will mitigate any potential discrimination and exclusion of women and affected stakeholders.</p> <p>Collecting the lessons learnt would foster continuous improvement during the implementation phase and assisting in the development of innovative demonstration approaches and testing for other similar implementations elsewhere after the project's completion.</p>

				socially inclusive Stakeholder Engagement Strategy developed and at least one (1) Biannual Forum organized.			
Outputs to achieve Outcome 5	Output 5.1. Project and program baseline assessments completed. Output 5.2. Knowledge and lessons-learned related to all programmatic aspects are consolidated, published and regularly communicated and disseminated. Output 5.3. Large food and agricultural commodity value chain partners advocate for and advise on greener agricultural practices.						
Project component	Monitoring & Evaluation						
Outcome 6	Indicator 12: Program and Project-level monitoring and evaluation completed.	Global Launch Workshop Report. Annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR). Program Steering Committee meeting reports. Annual Program Review Report, including GEF core indicators and Global Program Indicators. Reports of gender, stakeholder participation and ESMF monitoring. Independent Mid-Term Review. Independent Terminal Evaluation.		- Global Launch Workshop conducted - Annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR) prepared. - Annual Program Steering Committee meetings conducted and documented. - Annual FARM+ Program Review Report, including GEF core indicators and Global Program Indicators published. - Global Child Project Gender, stakeholder participation and ESMF monitoring reports prepared. - Global Child and National Child Project's MTR completed.	- Annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR) prepared. - Annual Program Steering Committee meetings conducted and documented. - Final FARM+ Program Review Report, including GEF core indicators and Global Program Indicators published. - Global Child and National Child Project's TE completed.	Review of report generated by the project's monitoring and evaluation plan.	<u>Risks:</u> Different progress by the participating countries in the project implementation. <u>Assumptions:</u> Periodic monitoring and follow-up activities as well as a comprehensive reporting during the MTR, may early identified possible deviations from the programmed actions.

	Indicator 13: Percentage of project expenditure spent on the Global Child Project planned activities.	UNDP Expenditures as reported in Quantum.		40%	100%	External financial audit retained by UNDP	<p><u>Risks:</u> Impacts due to fluctuations in credit rates, inflation, markets and currency.</p> <p>Overall procurement processed for the effective implementation of activities may take time and delay timely project implementation.</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u> Impacts of economy fluctuations will be timely mitigated to guarantee successful completion of the proposed activities and achievement of outcomes, by the end of project.</p> <p>UNDP will be monitoring and supporting procurement processes to accelerate and prevent any avoidable delay. It will regularly revise its procurements strategies to keep flexibility.</p>
Outputs to achieve Outcome 6	Outputs 6.1. M&E and adaptive management applied to assess activity performance and GEB impact.						

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
International Consultants Support from Gender and Safeguards Specialists for the development of the CEO Endorsement Request	62,274.86	47,551.70	14,723.16
Contractual services – Individuals Support from PPG leader, Finance Expert and Operations technical expert for the development of the CEO Endorsement Request	107,203.71	83,365.06	23,838.65
Communic & Audio Visual Equip Mail services for the PPG leader	255.90	255.90	0.00
Professional Services Micro assessment for responsible party	5,000.00	0.00	5,000.00
Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs Launch of FARM+ Programme	5,000.00	0.00	5,000.00

Training, Workshops and Confer FARM+ and iCOAST PPG Phase – In-Person Briefing	265.53	265.53	0.00
Total	180,000.00	131,438.19	48,561.81

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Benin	9.5	2.25	2,395,170

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Costa Rica	10	-84	3,624,060

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Egypt	27	30	357,994

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Gambia	13.5	-15.5	2,413,451

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Ghana	8.1	-1.2	2,300,660

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Mexico	23	-102	3,996,063

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Nepal	28	84	1,282,988

Location Description:

Activity Description:

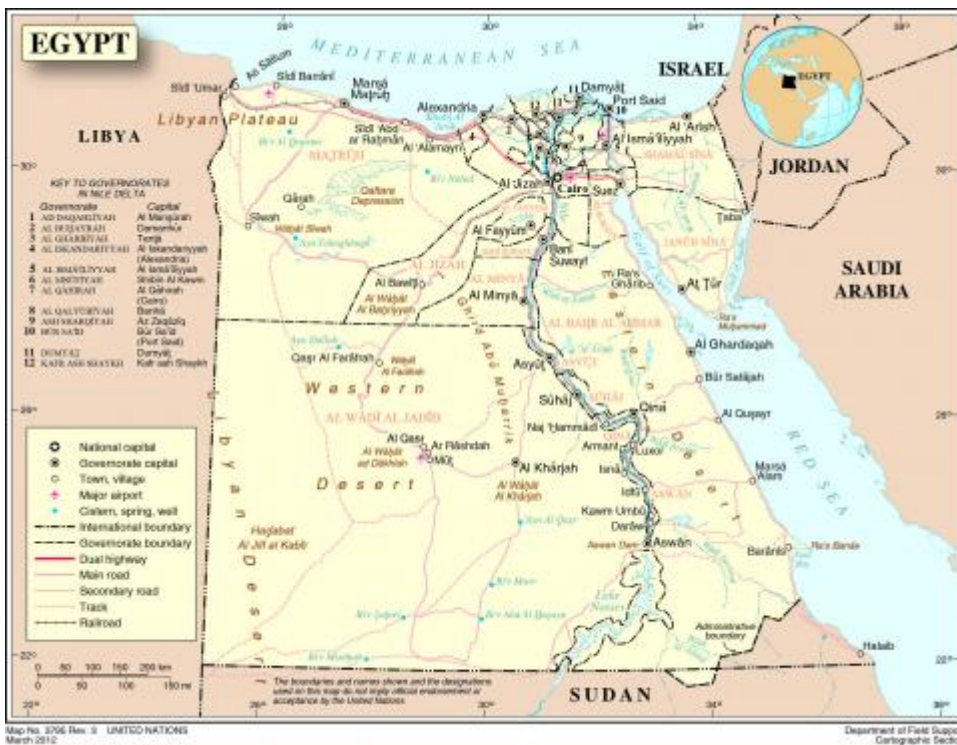
Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Nigeria	10	8	2,328,926

Location Description:

Activity Description:

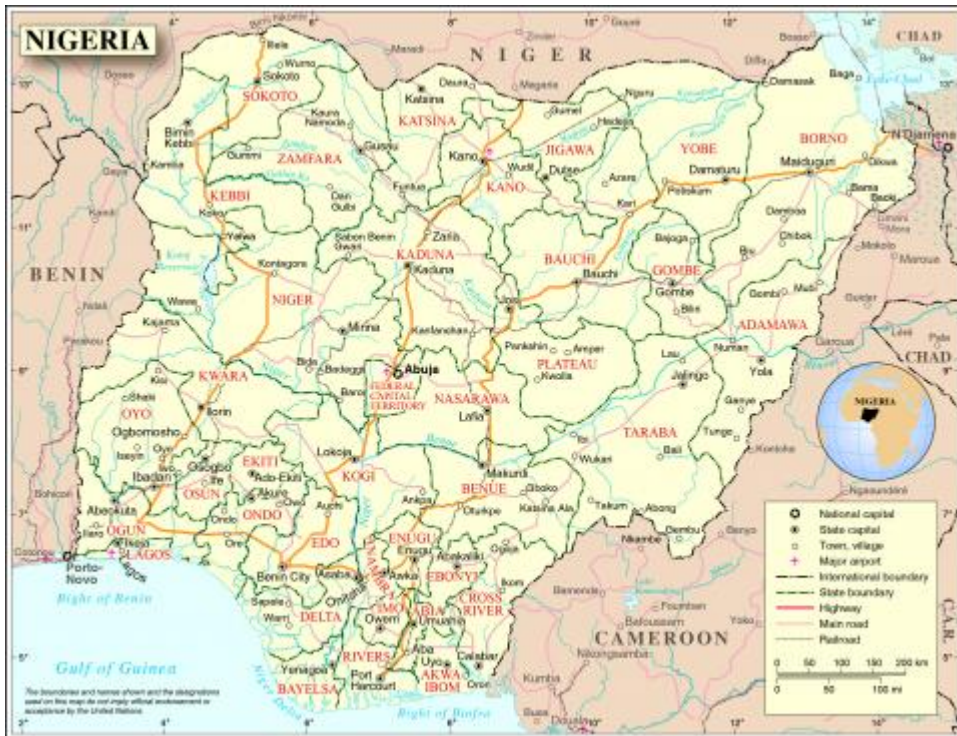
Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.







Map Sources: UNCS, ESRI.
 The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Sep 2013.



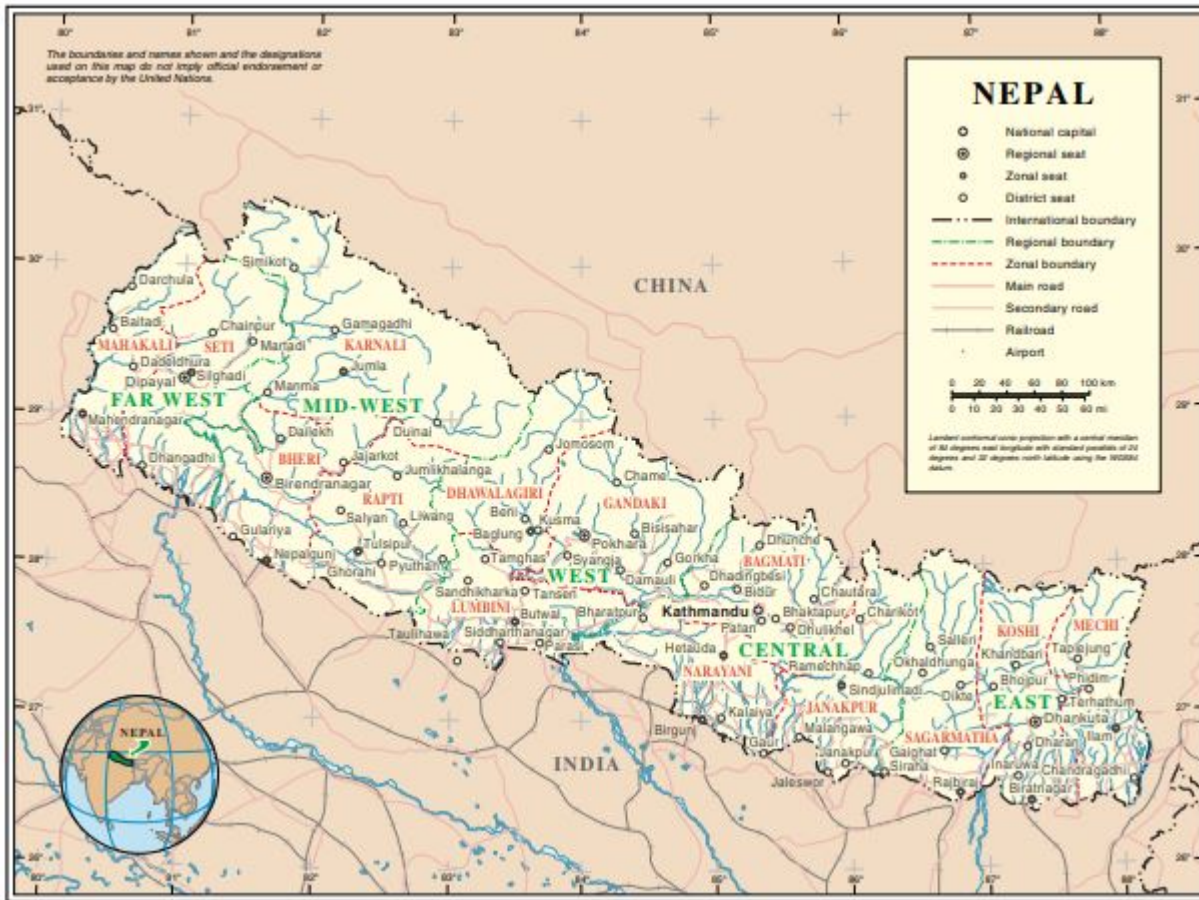
Map No. 4204 Rev. 1 UNITED NATIONS August 2014

Department of Field Support Cartographic Section



Map No. 4195 Rev. 3 UNITED NATIONS February 2005

Department of Peacekeeping Operations Cartographic Section



ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS INCLUDING RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title

Annex 10_Gender Analysis and Action Plan

FARM+ GCP Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Annex 5_SESP_FARM Global 30 09 2025_clean

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (USDe q.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity)	
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC			

											receiving funds from the GEF Agency)
Goods	IT Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,952	3,952	UNDP
<i>Subtotal Goods</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,952	3,952	
Contractual services-Company	One consulting firm to support the development of the technical training modules (Output 1.2)	81,750					81,750			81,750	
Contractual services-Company	SOP development and country training - Development of standard operating procedure (SOP) including step-by-step guidance to perform a gap analysis across Child Projects to identify divergences in the maturity of financial interventions, institutional capacities, and enabling policy environments. (Output 2.1)	-	200,000	-	-	-	200,000	-	-	200,000	UNDP
Contractual services-Company	Development of one paper per year for 5 years. Co-develop thought leadership papers with strategic partners to provide an evidence base to influence global policy dialogues and inform investor decision-making. (Output 2.2.)	-	290,000	-	-	-	290,000	-	-	290,000	UNDP
Contractual services-Company	Support the publication of "global assessment on existing finance instruments"	-	60,000	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	60,000	UNDP
Contractual services-Company	Develop "shortlisting methodology to be used by country level for selection of financing products responding to specific needs of national Child Project (3 stage approach: i) Rapid Feasibility Screening; ii) Scoring-Based Assessment; iii) Guidance for Qualitative Refinement) (Output 2.3.)	-	125,250	-	-	-	125,250	-	-	125,250	UNDP

Contractual services-Company	One Consulting firm to support the co-design of financing instruments. Total 4 instruments	-	240,000	-	-	-	240,000	-	-	240,000	UNDP
Contractual services-Company	One consulting firm to collect data, conduct a survey with FARM+ countries, compile Use pattern maps and support assessment and content development on alternatives (IPM, biocontrol, pest management) (Output 3.1)	-	-	123,380			123,380			123,380	RP-1
Contractual services-Company	One consulting firm to support the initial stakeholder consultation for Alternatives content development (Output 3.1)	-	-	20,700			20,700			20,700	RP-1
Contractual services-Company	One consulting firm to support the development for the Digital Tools catalogue and assessment (Output 3.1)	-	-	50,000			50,000			50,000	RP-1
Contractual services-Company	One consulting firm to support the web content development for the Hub on Alternatives (Output 3.1)	-	-	20,000			20,000			20,000	RP-1
Contractual services-Company	One consulting firm to support the design of the methodology, analyze data, compile report on Extension capacity and training needs and provide technical guidance for the upgrading of training material approaches (Output 3.2)	-	-	48,300			48,300			48,300	RP-1
Contractual services-Company	One consulting firm to support Running RFP, management of grants to support Indigenous Knowledge Research (Output 3.2)	-	-	34,500			34,500			34,500	RP-1
Contractual services-Company	One consulting firm to support the development of training materials on alternatives (Output 3.2)	-	-	37,950			37,950			37,950	RP-1
Contractual services-Company	One consulting firm to support the ToT (Output 3.2)	-	-	13,800			13,800			13,800	RP-1

Contractual services-Company	One consulting firm to support the technical workshops (Output 3.3)	-	-	28,980			28,980			28,980	RP-1
Contractual services-Company	One consulting firm to support the development of the Traceability guideline content (Output 4.2)	-	-	-	60,000		60,000			60,000	UNDP
Contractual services-Company	One consulting firm to support the development of the Food Loss reduction guideline content (Output 4.2)	-	-	-	60,000		60,000			60,000	UNDP
Contractual services-Company	One consulting firm, specialized in private sector, to support the development of the Value Chain Analysis tool, deliver technical guidance and targeted assistance (Output 4.1)	-	-	-	185,250		185,250			185,250	UNDP
Contractual services-Company	One consulting firm to support the to design of guidelines and compile information on the FARM+ Agrochemicals impact assessment (Output 5.2)	-	-	-	-	60,250	60,250			60,250	UNDP
Contractual services-Company	Contractual services to support the maintenance of the Knowledge Management Platform	-	-	-	-	398,750	398,750	-	-	398,750	UNDP
Contractual services-Company	Two Knowledge Products per year for 5 years. Total 10 Knowledge Products (including Editing, Publishing and translation cost (4 languages: Spanish, French, Nepali and Arabic)	-	-	-	-	500,000	500,000	-	-	500,000	UNDP
Contractual services-Company	Total 14 communication activities (including Content Design, Communication Materials and translation cost (4 languages: Spanish, French, Nepali and Arabic)	-	-	-	-	560,000	560,000	-	-	560,000	UNDP
Subtotal Contractual services - Company		81,750	915,250	377,610	305,250	1,519,000	3,198,860	-	-	3,198,860	
Grants	3 research grants to support Indigenous	-	-	150,000	-	-	150,000	-	-	150,000	RP-1

	Knowledge Research											
<i>Subtotal Grants</i>		-	-	150,000	-	-	150,000	-	-	150,000		
Salary and benefits / Staff costs	Project Coordinator	22,500	72,000	45,000	67,500	90,000	297,000	-	153,000	450,000	UNDP	
Salary and benefits / Staff costs	One Project Assistant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186,050	186,050	UNDP	
<i>Subtotal Salary and benefits / Staff costs</i>		22,500	72,000	45,000	67,500	90,000	297,000	-	339,050	636,050		
Contractual Services - Individual	Agri finance Expert	-	444,000	-	-	-	444,000	-	-	444,000	UNDP	
Contractual Services - Individual	Finance Engagement specialist	-	345,000	-	-	-	345,000	-	-	345,000	UNDP	
Contractual Services - Individual	Communication Specialist	-	-	-	-	138,750	138,750	-	-	138,750	UNDP	
Contractual Services - Individual	Knowledge Management Specialist	-	-	-	-	107,815	107,815	-	-	107,815	UNDP	
Contractual Services - Individual	Gender, Stakeholder, Safeguard Specialist	-	-	-	-	111,000	111,000	-	-	111,000	UNDP	
Contractual Services - Individual	M&E Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,940	-	90,940	UNDP	
<i>Subtotal Contractual Services - Individual</i>		-	789,000	-	-	357,565	1,146,565	90,940	-	1,237,505		
International Consultants	One Policy Advisor Expert to support the development of the Policy Decision Support Toolkit and provide virtual targeted assistance	90,000	-	-	-	-	90,000	-	-	90,000	UNDP	
International Consultants	Technical Expert for the development of Agri plastics guidelines	-	-	19,500	-	-	19,500	-	-	19,500	RP-1	

International Consultants	Technical expert for multi-stakeholder dialogues for public/private farmer support systems	-	-	14,490	-	-	14,490	-	-	14,490	RP-1
International Consultants	Technical expert(s) assistance on pesticide registration	-	-	6,900	-	-	6,900	-	-	6,900	RP-1
International Consultants	Technical expert to develop technical content guideline on Sustainable Packaging	-	-	-	54,000	-	54,000	-	-	54,000	UNDP
International Consultants	Technical expert to design of guidelines and compiled information on the FARM+ baseline	-	-	-	-	25,500	25,500	-	-	25,500	UNDP
International Consultants	International Consultant for the MTR	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	50,000	UNDP
International Consultants	International Consultant for the TE	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	50,000	UNDP
Subtotal International Consultants		90,000	-	40,890	54,000	25,500	210,390	100,000	-	310,390	
Training, Workshops, Meetings	2 virtual trainings per identified topic. Total 8 virtual trainings	70,000	-	-	-	-	70,000	-	-	70,000	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	2 peer learning and south south collaboration exchanges	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	20,000	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Three Virtual Trainings to support Policy Decision Support Toolkit implementation	45,000	-	-	-	-	45,000	-	-	45,000	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	4 side events sponsorships per year for 4 years. Total 16 side events.	-	480,000	-	-	-	480,000	-	-	480,000	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	One Training of Trainers for FARM+ focal points to strengthen farmer support systems (venue, travel, facilitation)	-	-	60,000	-	-	60,000	-	-	60,000	RP-1
Training, Workshops, Meetings	2 regional training on international guidance on the registration of biopesticides	-	-	50,000	-	-	50,000	-	-	50,000	RP-1
Training, Workshops, Meetings	1 global public-private dialogues to identify investment opportunities	-	-	30,000	-	-	30,000	-	-	30,000	RP-1
Training, Workshops	Deliver 6 virtual trainings (2 per topic)	-	-	-	120,000	-	120,000	-	-	120,000	UNDP

ps, Meetings											
Training, Workshops, Meetings	4 south-south exchanges	-	-	-	139,000	-	139,000	-	-	139,000	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	5 virtual roundtables/match making sessions	-	-	-	126,000	-	126,000	-	-	126,000	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Biannual Forum Organization (Y1, Y3, Y5): Renting a venue, equipment, and providing food. (Estimated 100 participants each, 5 days)	-	-	-	-	750,000	750,000	-	-	750,000	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Inception workshop	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,833	-	11,833	UNDP
Subtotal Training, Workshops, Meetings		135,000	480,000	140,000	385,000	750,000	1,890,000	11,833	-	1,901,833	
Travel	Travel costs (tickets +DSA+TE) for Finance Expert to visit each country once during Y2 and Y3. Total 8 travels.	-	28,000	-	-	-	28,000	-	-	28,000	UNDP
Travel	Travel costs (tickets +DSA+TE) for Finance Expert to participate in 16 high-level global events side events (4 side events per year in Y2, Y3, Y4 and Y5). Total 16 travels.	-	56,000	-	-	-	56,000	-	-	56,000	UNDP
Travel	Travel costs (tickets +DSA+TE) to participate in 6 workshops (2 per year, in Y2, Y3, Y4) inviting 8 experts per workshop. Total 48 travels	-	168,000	-	-	-	168,000	-	-	168,000	UNDP
Travel	Travel costs (ticket+DSA+TE) for technical expert to conduct 4 country missions	-	-	14,000	-	-	14,000	-	-	14,000	RP-1
Travel	Travel costs (ticket+DSA+TE) for technical expert to support Field data collection at country level: Surveys, interviews, and FGDs with extension agents, farmers	-	-	28,000	-	-	28,000	-	-	28,000	RP-1
Travel	Travel costs (ticket+DSA) to attend events. Total 3 travels.	-	-	27,000	-	-	27,000	-	-	27,000	RP-1
Travel	Travel costs in support of	-	-	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-	6,000	RP-1

	research projects. Total 3 travels.											
Travel	Travel costs to support trainings. Total 2 travels.	-	-	7,000	-	-	7,000	-	-	7,000		RP-1
Travel	Travel costs (ticket+DSA+TE) to attend RECs and other relevant regional meetings. Total 4 travels.	-	-	8,000	-	-	8,000	-	-	8,000		RP-1
Travel	Travel costs (ticket+DSA+TE) to participate in 6 private sector events (2 per year for 3 years). Total 6 travels.	-	-	-	21,000	-	21,000	-	-	21,000		UNDP
Travel	Travel Costs (Tickets + DSA+TE) for participating in Biannual Forums (2027, 2029, 2031) - to invite 8 people per forum. Total travels = 24.	-	-	-	-	84,000	84,000	-	-	84,000		UNDP
Travel	Travel costs (tickets+DSA+TE) to support PC visiting once each of the countries (learning and supervision mission). Total travels 8.	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,000	-	28,000		UNDP
Travel	Travel Costs (Tickets + DSA+TE) for PC participating in Biannual Forums. Total travels = 3.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,500	10,500		UNDP
<i>Subtotal Travel</i>		-	252,000	90,000	21,000	84,000	447,000	28,000	10,500	485,500		
Other Operating Costs	Audio and printing materials in support of Output 3.1	-	-	5,750	-	-	5,750	-	-	5,750		RP-1
Other Operating Costs	Audio and printing materials in support of Output 3.2	-	-	20,000	-	-	20,000	-	-	20,000		RP-1
Other Operating Costs	Translation costs of MTR	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,920	-	2,920		UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Translation costs of TE	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,920	-	2,920		UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Mandatory Audit Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	25,000		UNDP
<i>Subtotal Operating Costs</i>		-	-	25,750	-	-	25,750	5,840	25,000	56,590		
Equipment	Mail costs for the Project Coordinator, Communication Specialist, Knowledge Management Specialist, Gender, Stakeholder, Safeguard	-	-	-	-	12,800	12,800	2,560	-	15,360		UNDP

	Specialist, Project Assistant, and M&E Officer at \$ 512 per person, per year.											
Equipment	Adobe costs for Project Coordinator, Communication Specialist, Knowledge Management Specialist, Gender, Stakeholder, Safeguard Specialist, Project Assistant, and M&E Officer at USD 132 per person per year.	-	-	-	-	3,300	3,300	660	-	3,960	UNDP	
<i>Subtotal Equipment</i>		-	-	-	-	16,100	16,100	3,220	-	19,320		
Grand Total		329,250	2,508,250	869,250	832,750	2,842,165	7,381,665	239,833	378,502	8,000,000		

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

From GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF.

Part I - General Project Information	Secretariat comment at CEO Endorsement Request	Agency Response
a) Is the Project Information table correctly filled, including specifying adequate executing partners?	The project executing agency is not filled out.	The executing agency is UNDP and has been entered into the GEF portal.
b) Are the Rio Markers for CCM, CCA, BD and LD correctly selected, if applicable?	Yes	No action is required
Project Summary.	Yes	No action is required
a) Does the project summary concisely describe the problem to be addressed, the project objective and the strategies to deliver the GEBs or adaptation benefits and other key expected outcomes? b) Does the summary capture the essence of the project and is it within the max. of 250 words? c) [If a child project under a program] Does the project summary include adequate and substantive link with the parent program goal and approach?		

3. Project Description Overview	Yes	No action is required
a) Is the project objective statement concise, clear and measurable?		
[If a child project under a program] Is there a project Theory of Change that is aligned and consistent with the overall program goal and approach?		
c) Are the components, outcomes, and outputs sound, appropriate and sufficiently clear to achieve the project objective and the core indicators per the stated Theory of Change?		
d) Are gender dimensions, knowledge management, and M&E included within the project components and budgeted for?		
e) Are the GEF Project Financing and Co-Financing contributions to PMC proportional?		
f) Is the PMC equal to or below 10% (for MSP) or 5% (for FSP)? If above, is the justification acceptable?		
4. Project Outline	Yes	No action is required
A. Project Rationale		-
a) Is the current situation (including global environmental problems, key drivers of environmental degradation, climate vulnerability) clearly and adequately described from a systems perspective and adequately addressed by the project design?		
b) Have the role of stakeholders, incl. the private sector and local actors in the system been described and how they will contribute to GEBs and/or adaptation benefits and other project outcomes? Is the private sector seen mainly as a stakeholder or as financier?		
c) If this is an NGI project, is there a description of how the project and its financial structure are addressing financial barriers?		
5.B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION		
5.1 a) Is there a concise theory of change (narrative and an optional schematic) that describes the project logic, including how the project design elements are contributing to the objective, the identified causal pathways, the focus and basis (including scientific)	Output 3.3. Regional and interregional collaboration strengthened to scale biopesticide availability - Why is this being limited to biopesticides? A broader approach that uses nature-based	Output 3.3. and its related activities were designed to support countries in their need to overcome the complexity and lengthy biopesticides registrations processes, which delay product access, and limit incentives for investment in production and distribution.

<p>of the proposed solutions, how they provide a robust approach? Are underlying key assumptions listed?</p>	<p>solutions would be more impactful.</p> <p>Gender and stakeholder involvement are not well articulated in terms of the how, for example, gender responsive actions, will be done. Please, using the gender action plan and stakeholder engagement plan, better frame the activities to ensure gender and stakeholders are well embedded into the activities.</p>	<p>Activities are mainly linked to support countries regulatory capacities and harmonization in registration, while facilitating investment for production and distribution. While Output 3.3. is focusing on biopesticides, the remaining Outputs of the project target the availability and introduction of “alternatives” defined as: system approaches that enhance ecosystem stability and reduce agrochemical use, including agroecology, agroforestry, climate-resilient agriculture, organic and regenerative agriculture, and Integrated Pest Management (IPM). They integrate Indigenous knowledge with modern science. Key aspects are adaptive management to changing conditions and integrating innovation. The use of biopesticides, and as a last resort, the use of low-risk chemicals, is to be seen in the context of these systems.</p> <p>These alternatives fully align with the broader approach of nature-based solutions.</p> <p>The activities have been updated to better embed gender and stakeholder engagement based on the Gender Action Plan and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. The revisions are indicated in a different color.</p>
<p>b) [If a child project under a program] Is the Theory of change aligned with and consistent with the overall program goal and approach?</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>c) Is there a description of how the GEF alternative will build on ongoing/previous investments (GEF and non-GEF), lessons and experiences in the country/region? [If a child project under a program] Does the description include how the alternative aligns with and contributes to the overall program goal and approach?</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>d) Are the project components (interventions and activities) described and proposed solutions</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>

and critical assumptions and risks properly justified? Is there an indication of why the project approach has been selected over other potential options?		
e) Incremental/additional cost reasoning: Is the incremental/additional cost reasoning properly described as per the Guidelines provided in GEF/C.31/12? Has the baseline scenario and/or associated baseline projects been described? Is the project incremental reasoning provisioned (including the role of the GEF)? Are the global environmental benefits and/or adaptation benefits identified?	-	-
f) Other Benefits: Are the socioeconomic benefits resulting from the project at the national and local levels sufficiently described?	-	-
g) Is the financing presented in the annexed financing table adequate and demonstrate a cost- effective approach to meet the project objectives? Are items charged to the PMC reasonable according to the GEF guidelines?	-	-
h) How does the project design ensure resilience to future changes in the drivers and adaptive management needs and options (as applicable for this FSP/MSP)?	-	-
i) Are the relevant stakeholders (including women, private sector, CSO, e.g.) and their roles adequately described within the components?	-	-
j) Gender: Does the gender analysis identify any gender differences, gaps or opportunities linked to project/program objectives and activities and have these been taken up in component design and description/s?	-	-
k) Are the proposed elements to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning outputs and	-	-

strategic communication adequately described?		
k) Policy Coherence: Have any policies, regulations or subsidies been identified that could counteract the intended project outcomes and how will that be addressed?	-	-
l) Transformation and/or innovation: Is the project going to be transformative or innovative? [If a child project under an integrated program] Are the specific levers of transformation identified and described? Does it explain scaling up opportunities?	-	-
m) Transformation and/or innovation: Is the project going to be transformative or innovative? [If a child project under an integrated program] Are the specific levers of transformation identified and described? Does it explain scaling up opportunities?	-	-
5.2 Institutional Arrangements and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project	This is a global coordinating project and therefore, is covered by the exception in the GEF guidelines.	No action is required.
a) Are the institutional arrangements, including potential executing partners, outlined on regional, national/local levels and a rationale provided? Has an organogram and/or funds flow diagram been included?	-	-
b) Comment on proposed agency execution support (if agency expects to request exception). Is GEF in support of the request?	-	-
c) Is there a description of coordination and cooperation with ongoing GEF and non-GEF financed projects/programs (such as government and/or other bilateral/multilateral supported initiatives in the project area, e.g.).	-	-
d) [If a child project under an integrated program] Does the framework for coordination and collaboration demonstrate consistency with overall ambition of the program for transformative change?	-	-
Core Indicators	Core Indicators are not required for GCP	No action is required.

<p>a) Are the identified core indicators calculated using the methodology and adhering to the overarching principles included in the corresponding Guidelines (GEF/C.62/Inf.12/Rev.01)? [If a child project under a program] Is the choice of core indicators consistent with those prioritized under the parent program?</p>	-	-
<p>b) Are the project's targeted contributions to GEBs (measured through core indicators and additional listed outcome indicators) /adaptation benefits reasonable and achievable? Are the GEF Climate Change adaptation indicators and sub-indicators for LDCF and SCCF properly documented?</p>	-	-
<p>Risks</p>		
<p>a) Is there a well-articulated assessment of risk to outcomes and identification of mitigation measures under each relevant risk category? Are mitigation measures clearly identified and realistic? Is there any omission?</p>	<p>As the GCP needs to monitor the program writ large, what are the risks to be expected should the child projects run long on implementation beyond the lifetime of the coordination project? How will these be mitigated?</p>	<p>The following risk and its associated mitigation measures have been added in the Risk Table: Participating countries may advance at different stages of project implementation. Some Child Projects could experience delays in the effective and timely execution of activities, which may affect overall project commitments and, in turn, delay progress in other countries participating in the FARM+ Program. To mitigate this risk, the Global PMU and the Global Project Steering Committee will provide continuous feedback and monitor the project results on a regular basis. The Global Child Project will ensure the application of a harmonized and cohesive monitoring, reporting and evaluation approach at the program as well as its child projects. Furthermore, this approach will include coordination in the delivery of midterm reviews (MTRs) and terminal evaluations (TEs). Regular monitoring of FARM+ program and child project performance will be based on tracking global environmental</p>
<p>b) Is the rating provided reflecting the residual risk to the likely achievement of intended outcomes after accounting for the expected implementation of mitigation measures?</p>		
<p>c) Are environmental and social risks, impacts and management measures adequately assessed and rated and consistent with requirements set out in SD/PL/03?</p>		

		<p>benefits (GEBs) to be delivered by the program and its child projects, as well as the agreed set of global result indicators, that will track achievement of the program objective, beyond core indicators.</p> <p>In addition, to the PSC meetings, the Global Child Project will ensure coordination and effective implementation among participating countries through the organization of annual virtual FARM+ Program coordination meeting as well as the organization of virtual periodic thematic working groups</p> <p>Through this integrated approach, underperforming activities can be identified, and remedial action undertaken, while successful activities can be scaled up and/or replicated.</p> <p>Additionally, the project structure has been devised to allow for autonomous progress, while allowing knowledge exchange. Thus, delays in a country will not automatically stall progress in other countries.</p>
<p>6. C. Alignment with GEF-8 Programming Strategies and Country/Regional Priorities 6.1 a) Is the project adequately aligned with Focal Area objectives, and/or the LDCF/SCCF strategy? b) [If a child project under an integrated program] Is the project adequately aligned with the program objective in the GEF-8 programming directions?</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No action is required.</p>
<p>6.2 Is the project alignment/coherent with country and regional priorities, policies, strategies and plans (including those related to the MEAs and to relevant sectors).</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No action is required.</p>
<p>6.3 For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), does the project clearly identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and how it contributes to the identified target(s)?</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>7. D. Policy Requirements</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No action is required.</p>

7.1.Are the Policy Requirement sections completed?		
Is the Gender Action Plan uploaded?	Yes	No action is required.
Is the stakeholder engagement plan uploaded?	Yes	No action is required.
Have the required applicable safeguards documents been uploaded?	Yes	No action is required.
Annexes Annex A: Financing Tables 8.1 GEF Financing Table and Focal Area Elements: Is the proposed GEF financing (including the Agency fee) in line with GEF policies and guidelines? Are they within the resources available from (mark all that apply): STAR allocation?	Yes	No action is required.
Focal Area allocation?		
Project Preparation Grant (PPG) a) Is the use of PPG attached in Annex: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG) properly itemized according to the guidelines?	Yes	No action is required.
Source of Funds Does the sources of funds table match with the amounts in the OFP's LOE? Note: the table only captures sources of funds from the country's STAR allocation	-	-
Confirmed co-financing for the project, by name and type: Are the amounts, sources, and types of co-financing adequately documented and consistent with the requirements of the Co- Financing Policy and Guidelines? e.g. Have letters of co-finance been submitted, correctly classified as investment mobilized or in-kind/recurring expenditures? If investment mobilized: is there an explanation below the table to describe the nature of co-finance? If letters are not in English, is a translation provided?	Yes	No action is required.
Annex B: Endorsements a) If ? and only if - this is a global or regional project for which not all country-based interventions were known at PIF stage and, therefore, not all LOEs provided: Has the project been endorsed by the GEF OFP/s of all GEF eligible participating countries and has the OFP name and position been checked against the GEF database at the time of submission?	-	-
b) Are the OFP endorsement letters uploaded to the GEF Portal (compiled as a single document, if applicable)?	-	-
c) Do the letters follow the correct format and are the endorsed amounts consistent with the amounts included in the Portal?	-	-

Annex C: Project Results Framework a) Have the GEF core indicators been included?	Yes	No action is required.
b) Have SMART indicators been used; are means of verification well thought out; do the targets correspond/are appropriate in view of total project financing (too high? Too low?)		
c) Are all relevant indicators sex disaggregated?		-
d) Is the Project Results Framework included in the Project Document pasted in the Template?		-
Annex E: Project map and coordinates Have geographic coordinates of project locations been entered in the dedicated table? Are relevant illustrative maps included?	YEs, even though this a GCP	No action is required.
Annex F: Environmental and Social Safeguards Documentation and Rating 8.8 Have the relevant safeguard documents been uploaded to the GEF Portal? Has the safeguards rating been provided and filled out in the ER field below the risk table?	Yes	No action is required.
Annex G: GEF Budget template a) Is the GEF budget template attached and appropriately filled out incl. items such as the executing partner for each budget line? b) Are the activities / expenditures reasonably and accurately charged to the three identified sources (Components, M&E and PMC)? c) Are TORs for key project staff funded by GEF grant and/or co-finance attached?	The PM costs are being pulled from each component including the PMC. The other posts are justifiable. A bit concerned about the time frame for some of these posts. They are hiring the comms and km posts for duration as well which can be argued but these posts can be staggered. The value per year is low at 28K but can also redound to savings.	This point has been discussed with the PM and it was clarified.

OTHER COMMENTS shared by email on February 12, 2026

GEF Comment	Agency Response
1. Geo location (comment by Omid): Under annex E, please provide geo-referenced information where the project interventions will take place and fill in the fields with Latitude and Longitude of project activities.	This has been entered into the GEF portal now.
2. Stakeholder Engagement (comment by Gabriella): Please ask agency to provide a summary in the risk table on risks related to stakeholders and better elaborate on its approach and strategy to engage and consult local communities, associations, affected populations, as well as NGO/CSO, farmer,	The following risk has been added in the Risk Table in relation to stakeholders: "The project faces risks of inequitable or discriminatory impacts (P1.5) and potential exclusion of affected stakeholders (P3.13), which could disproportionately affect marginalized groups such as smallholder farmers, women, Indigenous peoples, youth, and remote communities.

youth, and women representative organizations (in addition to GIYC and Pesticide Action Network - PAN UK), including their roles related to project components and activities.

These groups may struggle to access capacity-building activities, training programs, financial instruments, meetings, workshops, or the global information and knowledge platforms developed under the project. As a result, they could be prevented from fully benefiting from project interventions or from expressing their views and concerns, undermining inclusive participation and equitable outcomes. To mitigate these risks, a Global Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed through consultations at global, regional, and national levels. Building on this foundation, a Global FARM+ Stakeholder Strategy will promote inclusive engagement, including private sector participation to leverage co-financing, expertise, and extension services. Additionally, a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will ensure that affected communities have accessible channels to raise concerns and seek resolution.”

The strategy to engage and consult local communities, associations, affected populations, as well as NGO/CSO, farmer, youth, and women representative organizations, is drafted in the SEP, developed during the PPG phase and in coordination with the FARM Program, as well as reinforced in the narrative of the activities and the Table 2 “Partnerships of the Global FARM+ Program” according to previous comment describing their expected roles.

It is relevant to highlight that the Global FARM+ Stakeholder Engagement Strategy will be developed at the beginning of project implementation as indicated in Output 5.3, building upon the designed SEP and the FARM Program. Additionally, under Output 5.3 the following was introduced to ensure the inclusion of mentioned stakeholders:

“Furthermore, the strategy will include and outline effective approaches and mechanisms for the consultation and engagement of local communities, associations, affected populations, as well as NGO/CSO, farmer, youth, and women representative organizations.”

3. Environmental and Social Safeguards (comment by Ikuko and Tania): The inclusion of supporting documents as part of the ESSS is acknowledged. The project ESS risks are classified as Moderate. We appreciate strong engagement of indigenous peoples and integration of indigenous knowledge into project design. The following comments and actions are requested: Please consider incorporating monitoring indicators on integrating Indigenous Peoples governance (number) and security of tenure of indigenous peoples (ha) in addition to number of indigenous knowledges, where relevant.

Thanks for the comment. The introduction of monitoring indicators related to Indigenous Peoples governance (number) and security of tenure of indigenous peoples (ha) was considered and introduced as co benefits of the Global Program. It is relevant to highlight that proposed indicators for the related co-benefits will be presented, discussed and validated during the first Global Project Steering Committee meeting.

Based on this, the following paragraph was introduced to ensure monitoring and reporting of the identified co-benefits:

“In addition to the Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) the project is expected to deliver on the following co-benefits:

Indigenous Peoples governance:

- Number of policy or regulatory processes applying Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with documented Indigenous governance participation.
- Number of inter-ministerial or multi-stakeholder governance platforms with formal Indigenous Peoples’ representation.

Security of tenure of indigenous peoples:

- Hectares of Indigenous Peoples’ lands under sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural practices supported by FARM+.
- Hectares of Indigenous Peoples’ lands benefiting from finance mechanisms supported by FARM+.

	<p>These co-benefits will be monitored and reported during project implementation (at MTR and TE). Proposed co-benefits and related indicators will be presented, discussed and validated during the first Global Project Steering Committee meeting”</p>
<p>4. Gender (comment by Verona): Agree with the PM’s comments. In addition, could the Agency please elaborate on the budget allocation for the Gender Action Plan?</p>	<p>As highlighted above, the activities have been updated to better embed gender and stakeholder engagement based on the Gender Action Plan and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. The revisions are indicated in a different color.</p> <p>The budget of the Gender Action Plan is included in the Project Budget. The actions of the gender action plan are integrated across the project's different outputs. In addition, a gender consultant has been budgeted to for the effective implementation of the plan, as well as the integration of gender considerations in the different budgeted consultancies, contractual services of companies, trainings and workshops, dissemination and communication materials. The gender consultant will be responsible for ensuring gender requirements in related Terms of References as well as in related deliverables/products.</p>
<p>5. Project Executing Entity is missed - please amend</p>	<p>As highlighted above, the executing agency is UNDP and this has been included in the Project Information section.</p>
<p>6. PPG table: please provide brief description of the activities carried out under each expenditure category listed in the PPG report:</p>	<p>Annex D was updated accordingly.</p>
<p>7. Budget table: please resubmit a budget table following the GEF budget table format as specified in the GEF Project Cycle Guidelines. We will review and provide our comments upon the revised budget table.</p>	<p>The correct GEF budget table has now been uploaded.</p>
<p>8. When sending the project back to OP, please select the latest version of the Project Document (per the below screenshot, this is not available for you to select it).</p>	<p>OK</p>