
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title: Resilient Rural Belize (Be-Resilient) (FP101)

Accredited Entity: International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Date of Report submission: 30 July 2026

Version number V2.0



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RATIONALE

This report layout is designed to support the drafting of a structured report that assesses, evaluates, documents, and communicates the progress on Funding Proposal (FP) implementation and on its associated Funded Activity Agreement (FAA). The layout aims to provide a clear and comprehensive understanding of key objectives, progress, and risks, drawing on project implementation related data provided by Accredited Entities (AEs). Considering the Green Climate Fund's (GCF) evolving strategic direction toward a Risk-Based Approach, the report is intended to:

- Track quantitative and qualitative progress of the project implementation.
- Highlight critical findings and emerging trends.
- Identify risks and propose actionable mitigation strategies.
- Support evidence-based decision-making.
- Promote transparency and accountability.
- Align with strategic and regulatory frameworks.
- Serve as a foundation for AE engagement on project performance

METHODOLOGY

The report's layout mirrors, to the extent possible, the structure of the Funding Proposal (FP) to maintain coherence with the presented information. However, the FP and the Report differ in scope and strategic intent; thus, while the FP serves a functional role in informing the Report, it does not dictate a strictly parallel structure.

A. PROJECT DATA (Prefilled where possible)

Should any information/data prefilled from Section A.1 to Section A.12 be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF's Project Lead of appropriate corrective action.

A.1. Date of report submission		30 July 2026		
A.2. Project or programme	Project	A.3. Sector	Public	
A.4. Total Financing (GCF + Cofinance)	GCF Financing		Mill. USD 8.0	
	Grants		Mill. USD 6.1	
	SeniorLoans		Mill. USD 1.9	
	Co-Financing		Mill. USD 12.0	
	Grants		Mill. USD 3.2	
	SeniorLoans		Mill. USD 8.0	
	Equity		Mill. USD 0.822	
	Total Financing		Mill. USD 20.0	
A.5. Total GCF funding disbursed to this date	NA (draft)			
A.6. Implementation period	From 1 August 2019 to 4 March 2026			
A.7. ESS Category (Refers to GCF revised <u>Environmental and Social Policy</u> and GCF ESS Standards to assess your FP category.)			Category B	
A.8. Executing Entity Information				
Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Entity type	Role in project	Focal Point(s) and email(s)
Ministry of Finance	Belize	Public sector-Government	Exciting Entity	Joseph Waight- Joseph.Waight@mof.gov.bz
Ministry of Economic Development	Belize	Public sector-Government	Executing Agency	Carlos Pol-ceo@met.gov.bz

A.9. Co-Financier information

Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Focal Point(s) and email(s)	Ownership Type	Beneficial Owner(s)
IFAD	Italy	Juan Carlos Mendoza, Director, Environment, Climate, gender and social inclusion division Pierre Yves, Lead Climate and Environmental Funds Guedez,p.guedez@ifad.org; d.terzano@ifad.org	Internatoinal Organization	180 Member States

Full legal name	Country of registration <i>(or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)</i>	Focal Point(s) and email(s)	Ownership Type	Beneficial Owner(s)
Producer Organizations	Belize	Hector Reyes, Rural Organizations Development Officer (RODO), contact details: hreyes.rrb@met.gov.bz	Private	Members of 28 producer organizations- Programme's direct beneficiaries
Ministry of Economic Transformation	Belize	Carlos Pol	Executing Entity	Government of Belize

A.10. Alignment with country NDCs & NAP *(NB Only populate if applicable, e.g., if your project/programme specifically contributes to a country's NDC or NAP target/s)*

Country	Date of NDC/ NAP submission	NDC/ NAP objective	Brief description of project's alignment with NDC/ NAP objectives	Percentage of target met with proposed project.Beneficial owner(s)
Belize	20 April 2016	Belize 1st NDC considers agricultural resiliency as a main national strategy listing the following actions to be implemented to increase resilience in the agricultural sector: Improve both crop and livestock husbandry practices, increase access to drought tolerant crops and livestock breeds; adopt better soil and water management practices; reduce post-harvest losses and provide early warning/meteorological forecasts and related information to be competitive in the region.	These objectives are addressed under Component 1 (Climate resilient value chains development CRVC)and Component 2 (Climate Resilient Rural Infrastructure and Assets Development (CRRIA) of the project	50%

A.11. Estimated duration of impact	
A.12 Report to be shared with NDA	Yes ☒ No ☐
7 July 2026	

B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Should any information/data prefilled in Section “B” be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF’s Project Lead for appropriate corrective action.

B.1. Summary

Be-resilient’s objective is to build Belize’s overall resilience to climate change by introducing climate resilient agricultural practices that will improve stallholder’s product diversification and access to markets that will improve economic, social and environmental resilience, even under climate change and extreme climatic events. The programme will reach a total of 30,000 (40% women, 20% young) persons, all of which will have strengthened climate resilience.

Component 1: beneficiaries produce and market larger and more reliable supply of agricultural products via climate-resilient practices. 30 formal and informal producer organisations (at least 4,500 members) will improve their by-laws and organisational/administrative skills, increase membership and generate revenues for financial sustainability. 6,000 households will be engaged with vulnerability assessments and trained in climate-resilient agricultural technologies for application to their production and marketing systems. 2,000 smallholders will be able to produce and market incremental volumes of agricultural products. Investments will be made in the rehabilitation and construction of approximately 300 structures, including covered structures and storage facilities. 400 hectares will be brought under climate-resilient management through improved drainage and irrigation infrastructure and 240 hectares under newly developed public systems. 700 farmers will build their entrepreneurial skills through training in business management and marketing, and 2,000 households will have increased resilience through backyard gardens.

Component 2: Climate-resilient public infrastructure and services support production and access to markets for beneficiaries. Physical vulnerability will be reduced and resilience strengthened in an estimated 23 communities across five priority areas, improving quality of life and efficiency of agricultural production. Ten community-level Water Users' Associations and Informal Water Users' Groups will be established and trained for irrigation and drainage systems management, operation and maintenance. Approximately 2,000 people, will directly benefit from improved road infrastructure, and 1,750 people, will be provided with reliable irrigation water supply and adequate drainage networks.

C. RESULTS AND IMPACTS

C.1. Overall Summary of the Project Progress

(This section provides a narrative report summarizing the overall progress of the implementation status of the funded activity progress during the reporting period. 1,500 words)

Component 1: Climate Resilient Value chains development (CRVC)

Output 2: Strengthening of Producers' Organizations.

Activity 2.1 management and governance training. The Youth Managers Programme conducted by IICA concluded in September 2025 with 17 youth (11 males and 6 females) and 2 adults (1 male, 1 female) successfully completing the training. IICA assessed the performance of the trainees, providing a list of the 11 best performing trainees. The PMU developed a job description that is in the process of adjustment to the needs of each PO. At present, 9 POs have their young managers incorporated into their management staff but there are no written agreements.

Activity 2.2 development of internal administrative instruments: In 2025, the Department of Cooperatives (DOC) completed audits of 9 POs, allowing to proceed to the Annual General Meeting (AGM). The election of new management committees was undertaken in 7 POs.

Activity 1.2.4 National and international exchange visits. An exchange visit was carried out on 23rd of July 2025 to Las Orquideas Women's Group in the Orange Walk District. 18 participants (16 female; 2 male) from 8 POs participated. Two additional exchange visits related to CSA best practices took place. The total number of participants was 26 (20 males; 6 females).

Output 3: Climate resilient production and marketing. Business plans have been completed for the 15 POs, investments have been partially delivered due to procurement constraints (See Activity 3.2). Training and TA on Backyard gardens have been completed, several materials and tool packages (seeds, materials for the coop, small tools, seedlings, feeding and chicks) are pending.

Activity 3.2 Matching Grant Fund (MGF): The procurement of covered structures and storage facilities failed, only partial bids were received, in both cases exceeding the allocated budget. The irrigation equipment (materials and solar pumps) for 2 POs was completed. Procurement of similar equipment to other 3 POs failed, only one bid was received with a higher price than estimated. Field equipment (crates, water tanks, pressure washers, mechanical heavy-duty scales, top loading dial scales), was delivered to 8 POs, computers and office furniture to 4 POs, and honey processing equipment to 4 POs.

Activity 3.3 Climate resilient technical assistance: few CSA TA activities were developed in 2025, just to complete activities initiated in 2024. The second training in beekeeping took place and focused on Queen Bee Selection and Breeding Training Program, including theoretical, field exercises and laboratory demonstrations. The training was attended by 7 PO members (5 males, 2 females). Soil sampling and testing related to fertilization was completed with 4 POs.

Activity 3.6. Training and TA for backyard gardens. The MOA with the Progressive Sugar Cane Producers' Association (PSCPA) was signed on November 13, 2024. All training activities were completed during 2025, including theoretical and practical sessions on composting, poultry management and coop construction. Beneficiaries were given a booklet after training and group chats were established to allow consultations.

Activity 3.7. Backyard Gardens Assets The progress in distribution of the packages (materials for the coop, small tools, seedlings, feeding and chicks) was significantly hindered by to the delay in the third payment to PSCPA, which halted activities for nearly two months. 221 beneficiaries received their packages during 2025. The MOA was extended until the end of January 2026 to ensure successful completion.

Component 2: Climate Resilient Rural Infrastructure and Assets Development (CRRIA)

Output 4. Rural Roads Improvements and Small-scale Irrigation and Drainage (SSID).

Activity 4.2. Environmental Clearance. Trio Road and Bridge have complied with the environmental clearances required under national legislation. Regarding the Valley of Peace irrigation system, by the end of 2025, the PMU has not complied with the environmental and water abstraction licenses. Actions were agreed to ensure compliance before the completion of works.

Activity 4.3. Design and construction.

San Carlos Road. Completed.

Valley of Peace Irrigation System. Contract was signed on 3 July 2025. By September 2025, canal cleaning and reshaping were finalized. Retention pond and detention ponds have been completed. The monitoring equipment, pumps and irrigation systems were procured and delivered on early December 2025 (the contract ending on 11 December 2025).

The PMU submitted an amendment request to complete works to address grievances (installation of crossings from the road to farmland across the drainage system). Works will be completed by the end of February 2026.

Trio Road. The Trio Road has been completed, except for the Trio approach road to the Trio bridge. During construction, it encountered significant challenges due to an extreme hydrological event, storm intensity exceeded design assumptions, with orographic effects amplifying runoff volumes. Corrective actions included installation of additional culverts, enlargement of existing drainage structures, and reinforcement of embankments. No contract amendment was submitted by the PMU prior to contract end date which led to the contract ending before the completion of the approach road works.

Trio Bridge. In May 2025, RRB submitted a request to vary the contract to replace the steel truss and wooden deck with concrete components. IFAD did not approve; however, examination of site photos revealed that the replacement has taken place with concrete beams and deck panels without IFAD clearance. The Interim Payment Certificate included billing for items that were not installed. Consequently, all works were suspended as well as further payment until the replacement design and construction was reviewed and validated independently. Payments were also suspended for the Trio approach road connecting the bridge.

Output 5. Climate Information System

Activity 5.1 Design and develop a climate information system. The observational network is operational, comprising 4 new stations and 7 upgraded. The server displays data from all sensors and stations in real time, providing forecasts on precipitation, temperature, potential evapotranspiration and other weather conditions. The core APP functionalities have been developed, integrating user authentication, incorporating pest risk advisory service, and meeting submission and compliance requirements for having the app available in Apple and Android. Training has been delivered on the main features of the APP.

Activity 5.2 Pilot phase of implementation of CIS. The Climate Data Management System (CDMS) database is in a test environment cloud server, it includes ago-meteorological summaries, weekly, decadal, monthly, and seasonal aggregates for variables such as temperature, evapotranspiration, rainfall, humidity, wind, and soil parameters, providing operational support for agricultural planning, crop monitoring, and climate-risk analysis.

Activity 5.3 Full implementation of CIS After the training, RRB extension officers initiated the training to POs on the use of the app and interpretation of climatic data, this activity will be completed before the closing date. NMS will provide data on the number of users of the CIS for measuring the outreach of RRB activities with this instrument.

Output 6. Government Strengthened.

Activity 6.2 Invest in R&D. The expansion of the National Biological Control Insectary Infrastructure has been completed, as well as two sensitization workshops to promote the use of beneficial insects. Training on biological control with beneficiary insects was delivered to 66 PO members (12 females; 54 males) and insects were delivered to 44 farmers (100% males).

Activity 6.4. Capacity building for MoA. The Department of Cooperatives (DOC) carried out audits, annual general meetings and organizational strengthening to consolidate compliance and governance practices within POs. RRB has strengthened MAFSE through extension linkages, training on CSA and coordinated support to producer groups. Engagement with MAFSE and DOC was constrained by staffing limitations, being unable to carry out the full range of the planned activities.

N.B.: On 29 July 2025 (prior to the Closing date of 4 September 2025), a 2nd disbursement request was submitted by IFAD, with supporting documentation in line with FAA clause 9.01. Following this submission, requests for information from GCF and further exchanges between IFAD, GoB and GCF led to delays. During this period, the Closing Date, established under Clause 1.04(e) of the FAA as the date on which the Accredited Entity's right to receive disbursements in respect of the Funded Activity will terminate, passed. As agreed with the GCF Secretariat and the EE, on 03 February 2026, IFAD submitted a letter requesting: (i) a retroactive extension of the Closing Date (Clause 1.04(e) of the FAA) to 4 May 2026 to allow for GCF's approval and processing of a potential amended second disbursement request; and (ii) an extension of the Completion Date (Clause 1.04(i) of the FAA) to 31 August 2026 to align with IFAD's financial closure date and allow for sufficient time for winding down activities. On 16 March 2026, the extension request was approved with conditions by GCF in PPMS.

The audit report, covering April 2024-March 2025 (due since Sept 2025), was finally received on 10 March 2026 from the EE and highlighted issues in financial management which have been summarized in the risk section of this APR as well as the mitigation measures put in place - no additional GCF disbursement is being requested in the interim.

C.2. Performance against the Funding Proposal Logical Framework Indicators

For each of the indicators please report only the 'annual value' for the reporting year; this means reporting solely the values achieved from January 1st, 2025, to December 31st, 2025. The "cumulative value" will automatically be updated by the system by aggregating reported annual values since project FAA effectiveness.

Please ensure that targets are clearly defined and reported using the following categories:

- *Midterm Target:* The results to be achieved by the midpoint of implementation.
- *Final Target:* The results to be achieved by the conclusion of project or programme implementation.
- *Lifetime Target:* The total results expected over the entire operational period of the project or programme.

Note that the baseline, midterm, final and lifetime targets will be prefilled based on your previous Annual Performance Report and/or Funding Proposal. It is imperative that you carefully review, verify and update where relevant.

Should the project be Multicountry, please report the achievement by Country.

Lastly, avoid using commas or periods as thousand separators. Periods should only be used as decimal separators.

For REDD+ Results-Based Payment (RBP) projects, you are only required to report on the progress of activities.

Should any prefilled information/data in the Logical Framework be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF's Project Lead for appropriate corrective action.

GCF Outcome Level: Standardized Indicators

PMF/IRMF Results Management Framework

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by result area.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Livelihoods of people and communities	0	10,000	30,000	4,870	460	5,330

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	6,000	18,000	2,143	221	2,364
Female	0	4,000	12,000	2,727	239	2,966

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Country.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Belize	0	10,000	30,000	4,870	460	5,330



(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Country.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Belize	0	0	96,296	394	3,226	3,620

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A1.2 Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.) (IRMF) Supplementary 2.1 Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) adopting diversified or strengthened climate-resilient livelihood strategies (including agriculture, fisheries, natural resource-based, and informal livelihoods), disaggregated by country.
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Unit						Enter unit
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Belize	0	10,000	30,000	4,879	460	5,339

Optional Co-Benefit Indicators

No indicators/questions defined.

Total number of institutions or decision-makers, including local actors, using climate information products or services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors						
Provide the total number of institutions or decision-makers, including local actors.						
Unit						No. of Actors
Disaggregation by: Decision-making entity type	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Local actors	0	0	95,296	0	0	0

Total number of institutions or decision-makers, including local actors, using climate information products or services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors						
Provide the total number of institutions or decision-makers, including local actors, disaggregated by country.						
Unit						No. of Actors
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Belize	0	0	95,296	0	0	0

Total number of established or strengthened institutional frameworks, policies, plans and coordination mechanisms to support climate-resilient and low-emission development					
Provide the total number of established or strengthened institutional frameworks, policies, plans and coordination mechanisms.					
Unit					No. of Items
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
	Mid-term	Final target			
0	2	2	0		0

Total number of established or strengthened institutional frameworks, policies, plans and coordination mechanisms to support climate-resilient and low-emission development						
Provide the total number of established or strengthened institutional frameworks, policies, plans and coordination mechanisms, disaggregated by country.						
Unit						No. of Items
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Belize	0	0	2	0	0	0

Total number of decision-making positions actively held by women in climate-related governance					
Provide the total number of decision-making positions actively held by women in climate-related governance.					
Unit					No. of Positions
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
	Mid-term	Final target			
0	4,000	12,000	2,727		2,727

Project Specific Indicators							
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target		Previous Year	Annual value	Cumulative Value <i>(automatically calculated)</i>
			Mid-term	Final target			

					Cumulative Value		
A.6.2 Use of climate information products/services in decision making in climate sensitive sectors	No. of Persons	0	19,000	48,000	0	0	0
A5.1 Institutional and regulatory systems that improve incentives for climate resilience and their effective implementation	No. of Policy Instruments	0	2	2	0	0	0
A7.1 Use by vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability	No. of Households	0	2,500	5,500	44	644	688
Hectares of rural agricultural land served by climate resilient irrigation and drainage systems (Disaggregated ha covered by (i) irrigation and (ii) drainage systems)	Hectares	0	250	730	12	4	16
Kilometers of road (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts) allowing year round access	Kilometres	0	30	80	12	5	17
Number of CIS systems for CRA developed and tested	No. of Items	0	0	1	0	1	1
No. of Households developing backyard gardens	No. of Households	0	500	2,000	1,217	1,796	3,013
No. of Households directly benefitting from improved public infrastructure (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts) allowing year round access.	No. of Households	0	1,000	2,820	951	95	1,046
No. of Households reporting at least 30% increase in sales value	No. of Households	0	800	1,600	0	0	0
Number of IPPs developed at community level	No. of Items	0	10	23	0	0	0
Number of people with access to agricultural water supply	No. of Persons	0	700	1,750	60	27	87
Number of persons trained in business management and marketing (by sex and age	No. of Persons	0	200	700	293	0	293

40% women and 20% youth)							
Number of rural formal members supported (by sex and age 40% women and 20% youth)	No. of Persons	0	150	450	530	0	530
Number of rural households reporting high level of produce diversification through project activities	No. of Households	0	150	400	0	0	0
Specialized trainings developed (Climate resilient agriculture, Gender equality, Strengthening of rural organizations)	No. of knowledge-sharing events/platforms	0	15	30	15	3	18
The number of formal rural PO's supported to become better integrated in selected Value Chains	No. of Institutions	0	10	30	20	0	20
No. of Households engaged in climate vulnerability assessments and trained in climate-resilient practices and strategies, improved agriculture productivity and market opportunities.	No. of Households	0	2,500	6,000	1,652	0	1,652
A2.2 Total Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts)	No. of Households	0	500	2,000	1,217	1,796	3,013
A2.2 Female Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts)	No. of Households	0	0	0	207	0	207
A6.1 Use of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors	No. of Persons	0	19,000	48,000	0	0	0
A3.1 Number and value of physical assets made more resilient to climate variability and change, considering human benefits (reported where applicable)	No. of Items	0	50	300	1	6	7

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
Activity 1.1 Develop a Climate Vulnerability Assessment	100	0	0	0
Activity 1.2 Develop a value-chain analysis and market assessment (VCMA)	100	0	0	0
Activity 1.3 Develop the Infrastructure and Production Plan (IPP)	0	0	0	0
Activity 2.1 Training in organizational management and governance	60	0	0	0
Activity 2.2 Develop internal administrative instruments	60	0	1,380	0
Activity 2.3 Promote exchange visit	100	0	0	0
Activity 3.1 Design of Business Plans (BPs)	50	0	0	0
Activity 3.2 Select and finance sustainable projects through Matching Grant Fund (MGF)	50	0	0	0
Activity 3.3 Climate resilient technical assistance ("TA")	100	87,590	87,590	100
Activity 3.4 Organize market-oriented meetings	0	0	0	0
Activity 3.5 Establish farmers' markets	0	0	0	0
Activity 3.6 Training and Technical Assistance (TA) for backyard gardens	100	0	0	0
Activity 3.7 Acquire Backyard Gardens Assets	90	0	0	0
Activity 4.1 Select Climate Resilient Rural Infrastructure and Assets (CRRIA) investments	50	0	0	0
Activity 4.2 Request Environmental Clearance	90	0	1,230	0
Activity 4.3 Design and construct	90	0	1,519,160	0
Activity 4.4 Institutional development of Water User Association	0	0	0	0

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
5.1 Design and develop a climate information system	100	0	0	0
5.2 Pilot phase of implementation of CIS	100	0	0	0
5.3 Full implementation of CIS	80	0	0	0
6.1 Public consultation	0	0	0	0
6.2 Invest in Research and Development (R&D)	50	0	0	0
6.3 Develop studies	0	0	0	0
6.4 Capacity building for Ministry of Agriculture ("MOA")	60	0	0	0

C.2.1. Subprojects							
Where applicable, include information on sub-projects. For projects and programmes approved until B.31, the logical framework should focus on the mitigation and adaptation Performance Measurement Frameworks (PMF). For projects and programmes approved from B.32 onwards, the logical framework should reflect the Integrated Results Management Framework (IRMF).							
Title	Currency	GCF Funds	Co-Financing	Country	GHG Emissions Reduced	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
C.3. Compliance with FAA covenants				Yes ☒ No ☐			
n/a							
C.4. Funded Activity Implementation Arrangements in the Following Year				Yes ☐ No ☒			

No changes on implementatoin arrangements are envisioned.

D. RISKS ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

D.1. Risk and mitigation measures

As stated in the Board-approved "Risk Appetite Statement," a cornerstone of the GCF's Risk Framework is proactive risk management. This includes risk identification, assessment, monitoring, reporting and appropriate mitigation to minimize and respond to risks, both directly and through partners implementing GCF's projects and programmes.

Risk Management Matrix

A risk is the probability of an event to adversely affect the achievement of the project Impact (its objectives, outcomes, and results). "Inherent risk" refers to the level of risk present before any of the mitigating measures are applied. "Residual risk" represents the level of risk after mitigating measures have been implemented.

Please update the project risk matrix by reviewing and revising information for all previously identified risks, and adding any new risks identified during implementation by selecting the adequate Risk Area in the drop-down menu. For each risk, ensure you provide a clear risk description, outline the potential negative consequences, specify the mitigating measures in place, and complete the severity scoring as required.

For the Integrity Risk Area, an annual reporting (and more frequent and prompt reporting if stated in the legal agreements with the GCF) is required for each of its 3 Risk Sub-areas, as GCF has zero tolerance for Prohibited Practices, for SEAH in Fund-related Activities, and for working with parties and engaging in activities subject to sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council. The AE reporting obligations under GCF's policies and in the legal agreement(s) with the GCF include but are not limited to requiring AEs to take action to identify, mitigate and promptly disclose to the GCF any real or perceived Conflict of Interest, any alleged or suspected Prohibited Practice, promptly notify the Fund of any material risks or other indications of money laundering and/or financing of terrorism in relation to the Project and promptly take remedial steps in consultation with the GCF.

The AE shall also provide updates on the risks and mitigating measures under the other Risk Areas when changes to already identified risks or new risks have been identified.

Risk scoring:

For likelihood, please rate on a scale from 1 to 5: 1. Unlikely, 2. Possible, 3. Likely, 4. Almost certain, 5. Certain

For impact, please rate on a scale from 1 to 5: 1. Close to none, 2. Low, 3. Medium, 4. High, 5. Catastrophic

The severity of each risk is automatically computed based on the likelihood and impact of the risk.

Risk 1	Weakness of the MoA and its ancillary services		
Risk Origin	Partner Related		
Risk Area	Partner capacity and suitability		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The Department of Cooperatives (DoC) of the Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Enterprise (MAFSE) has regulatory oversight of all non-financial co-operative enterprises including inter alia registration, management training, supervision and audit functions, and member enterprise development. The DoC suffers from weak/ antiquated legislation and low staff capacity, which limits its effectiveness.		
Consequences	Lack of coordination and understanding between the Programme's and MoA's extension agents could result in contradictory agricultural advice to farmers and consequent unsustainable farming practices. Contradictory agricultural advice from governments, agrochemical providers might generate the adoption of environmentally unsustainable practices, leading farmers to stick to intensive, short-term practices that cause long-term environmental degradation. This condition is often driven by limited knowledge, technical assistance and lack of skills, where farmers continue unsustainable habits due to conflicting information and outdated farming technologies.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	An institutional strengthening of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Enterprise- MAFSE (referred as MoA in the Funding Proposal), was included among the Cross Cutting Activities to provide technical services for small farmers' development and to strengthen capacity in the Department of Cooperatives (DOC). The Programme enrolled six full-time Climate Smart Agriculture Extension Officers-CSAEO (one per District) to support overall implementation and coordinate field work with MAFSE Extension Officers. RRB CSAEO are housed at the district offices to facilitate the coordination with MAFSE staff. In July 2023, a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) was		

	signed with MAFSE, the objective is to build synergies between the technical support services of both RRB and MAFSE. It was later amended in September 2024 to carry out statutory cooperative oversight functions, including audits, AGMs and organizational strengthening to consolidate compliance and governance practices within POs.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Comments	Engagement with MAFSE and DOC was constrained by staffing limitations. DOC officers were unable to carry out the full range of audits, Annual General Meetings (AGM) and capacity-building activities foreseen due to chronic understaffing. The Programme therefore provided complementary field support to ensure that priority POs completed statutory governance requirements before closure. Beneficiary training under MAFSE also progressed slowly, affected by limited extension staff and competing institutional demands.		
Risk 2	Beneficiaries' engagement		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	This risk refers to the lack of engagement to coordinate production planning and market access. Producers may be reluctant to offer an in kind/cash counterpart to finance production improvement through the MGF because of high risks, weather-related, environmental or market.		
Consequences	This may result in maintenance of the status quo (low prices, quality and reliability), hindering the successful implementation of the proposed strategies to improve social economic and climate resilience while improving productivity and access to markets.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The selection of the POs complied with the Programme's social targeting criteria. Selected POs were approached through a highly participatory process, starting with the PMU providing all the Programme's relevant technical information and a clear explanation of the operational procedures to unfold to access the financing and benefits. SWOT analysis and self-climate vulnerability assessments (under the frame of the Climate Vulnerability Assessment) were conducted with each PO to ensure the adoption of practices to increase climate resilience during the implementation of the Business Plans (BP). BP were built on demand-driven priorities and actions. These actions were complemented with organizational capacity building and technical assistance for improved climate resilient agricultural practices. Important efforts were made to improve women and youth participation. In the particular case of indigenous groups, FPIC was conducted to ensure transparency, consent and commitment.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 3	Negative environmental impact of project investments		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The activities planned under the Programme can potentially generate social, environmental or climate impacts. Inappropriate agro-chemical handling and excessive use, resulting in health problems of both producers and consumers and waste of money. Risk of losing food security at the household level due to focus on commodity production and markets. The improvement of the feeder road in Nago Bank could contribute to further deforestation and encroachment of the surrounding forest. Risk of overuse of water resources. Irrigation may ignore sufficient availability of groundwater due to lack of hydrological data that allows a correct assessment of available water for agricultural purposes.		

Consequences	The activities planned under the Programme's component, particularly agriculture and productive infrastructure, if not properly managed through measures to mitigate the potential social, environmental and climate risks, could result in considerable damage to the environment, increased exposure to climate variability and climate change, as well as increased social risks.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	Road Rehabilitation and Irrigation Schemes. Under the frame of the Programme's ESPM and based on specific design and other characteristics of the civil works to be contracted, the PMU Civil Engineer (CE) develops specific mitigations measures for each road segment. Once civil works are initiated, contractors are responsible for implementing the mitigation measures detailed in the ESMP (including the issuing of environmental licenses as required) under the supervision of the PMU CE and the supervising firm. Matching Grant Fund Agreements (MGFA)-Business Plans (BP). The PMU developed and implemented an ESMP for each BP to ensure the proper identification of the climate, environmental and social risks and mitigation measures. The PMU also designed and applied a Pest Management Plan to adopt best practices in terms of pesticide management and pest control, as dictated by the Pesticides Control Act and international legislation.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 4	Political Priorities		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Political		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Political priorities may not always be consistent with the procedures established for the selection of investment proposals. The available funds for investments in infrastructure could be used to supplement investment from other international donors, central or local budgets, instead of serving the project's participants.		
Consequences	These actions will conduct RRB to a serious incompliance with the agreed social targeting criteria. Also, they will substantially hinder the Programme's participatory approach as set forth in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the Gender Action Plan and will discourage beneficiaries from engaging and participating, deepening the already existing weaknesses of the country's agricultural sector.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	Components 1 and 2 were built around the empowerment of the targeted communities in decision-making. The PMU ensured that Government priorities and plans were aligned with the Programme. The approval process of AWPBs, in conjunction with the approach in which Project works would be selected on an annual basis, provided opportunities to fine-tune decision-making during implementation and to minimize the risk that such adverse effects could occur. BPs under Component 1 were built on demand-driven priorities and actions. Road rehabilitation under Component 2 was carried out through an adaptive community engagement process, comprising a multi-tiered community engagement strategy was implemented with monitoring committees, regular meetings with community leaders, grievance mechanisms, and transparent communication about project phases and expectations.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 5	Financial Mismanagement		
Risk Origin	Project Related		

Risk Area	Financial		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The latest audit report was received on 10 March 2026 (although overdue since September 2025) and covers FY 2024–2025 (April 2024–March 2025). It overlaps with this APR for January–March 2025 and highlights the following: - Previously identified ineligible expenditures communicated to GCF in Q4 2024 have been resolved and reversed in the financial statements. - The audit issued a qualified opinion with an emphasis of matter due to insufficient supporting documentation for selected expenditures, highlighting weaknesses in compliance and documentation. - Ineligible expenditures totaling USD 40,582 were noted, including USD 787 attributed as GCF-funded. - The Management Letter reports significant internal control deficiencies, including recurring payroll issues and limited progress in implementing prior recommendations. Field verification also identified material discrepancies between financial and physical progress, including incomplete works, construction quality issues, and inconsistencies between reported and observed outputs.		
Consequences	The identified weaknesses increase the risk of ineligible use of funds, particularly where expenditures lack adequate supporting documentation or cannot be clearly linked to completed and functional outputs. The confirmed presence of unsupported expenditures, together with amounts still pending classification, creates uncertainty regarding the full extent of potential ineligible expenditures, including those financed by GCF resources. In addition, the discrepancies between financial execution and physical progress raise concerns about the effectiveness and value-for-money of project investments, particularly in infrastructure components. Persistent internal control deficiencies and limited implementation of corrective actions further increase the likelihood of recurrence of fiduciary issues, potentially affecting the reliability of financial reporting, compliance with financing agreements, and the timely processing of disbursements.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	IFAD will implement the following measures to mitigate the identified risks: - Fiduciary mission taking place starting on 13 May 2026, to continue the detailed review of the FY 2024–2025 audit report, including clarification of expenditures lacking supporting documentation. - Next final audit report, including full verification of infrastructure works, as key basis to confirm eligibility and define any required corrective measures. Letter to EE sent on 10 May (GCF cced), requesting next audit report to be delivered June 2026. - Defer any further GCF disbursement requests until sufficient assurance is obtained regarding the eligibility of expenditures and resolution of identified issues. - Maintain suspension of disbursements to project, except for potential reimbursement of Government pre-financed expenditures supported by audited and verified documentation. - Follow-up with PMU on implementation of corrective actions to address internal control weaknesses identified in the Management Letter, including those previously raised but not resolved.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Comments	The fiduciary situation remains under close review. Previously identified ineligible expenditures have been addressed; however, new issues have emerged from the latest audit and field verification, particularly regarding supporting documentation and the consistency between financial and physical progress. At present, a limited portion of expenditures lacking adequate documentation may be deemed ineligible, including USD 787 clearly attributed to GCF financing. A larger amount (USD 36,009) remains unclassified in terms of funding source (IFAD, GCF, or Government of Belize) and requires further verification. In this context, IFAD's ongoing stand-alone fiduciary mission will expand the review to a broader sample of expenditures and documentation. The objective is to strengthen		

	assurance, confirm the funding source of unclassified amounts, and identify any additional expenditures that may not meet eligibility criteria. In the interim, a prudent approach to disbursements and reporting is being maintained to ensure continued compliance with fiduciary standards.		
Risk 6	Money Laundering		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	No risk to be reported		
Consequences	N/A		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	N/A		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 7	Sanctions		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	No risk reported		
Consequences	N/A		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	N/A		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 8	Fraud		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	No risk reported		
Consequences	N/A		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	N/A		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 9	Conflict of Interest		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	No risk reported		
Consequences	N/A		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	N/A		

Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	N/A		

D.2. Report risk incidents

If any risk (previously identified or not) has materialized, please capture it here as a risk incident.

(this section is confidential)

E. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

E.1. GCF financing

In addition to the financial report in the annex, update the table with relevant GCF financial data for each country and instrument, including amounts and allocation percentages.

Country	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
Belize	Loans	USD	1.92	1.92	0	0.14	0%	100%
Belize	Grants	USD	6.09	3.04	1.05	3.04	0%	100%
Total		USD	8	4.96	1.05	3.18	N/A	N/A

E.2. Co-financing

Please populate the table with relevant Co-financing data for each Co-financier and instrument, including amounts and allocation percentages.

Co-financier	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
IFAD	Loans	USD	8	0	0.42	4.74	0%	100%
Belize	Grants	USD	3.18	0	0.82	1.6	0%	100%
Project participants	Grants	USD	0.82	0	0	0.03	0%	100%
Total		USD	12	0	1.24	6.37	N/A	N/A

E.3. Additional Finance Mobilised Beyond Approved Co-financing

Report the realised (cumulative value) and/or expected volume (Final Target) of private/public finance leveraged as a result of GCF involvement in the investment, in addition to and beyond any co-financing originally committed at approval. This datapoint shall be reported separately from official co-financing figures and is intended to capture the catalytic effect of GCF investments and support institutional learning.

GCF Policy: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/policy-cofinancing.pdf>

No additional finance mobilized information provided.

File Name: BLZ - RRB - APR FY2025 - grant-financial-progress-detail.xlsx

F. ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS, GENDER, and INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

This section provides an update against the ESS standards agreed as part of the Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), as well as Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework (IPPF), Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) when applicable.

F.1. progress on key challenges and updates regarding Environmental and Social Safeguards

Key Environmental and Social Changes

Have there been any changes in the key environmental and social risks and impacts? If you tick 'Yes,' please provide further information.

Yes ☐ No ☒

Environmental and Social Safeguarding Updates

Have there been any change/update on environmental and social safeguarding? you tick 'Yes,' please provide further information.

Yes ☐ No ☒

F.2. Compliance with laws and regulations applicable to ESS. Gender and Indigenous Peoples.

Have there been any changes or updates regarding compliance with applicable laws and regulations of the country, as well as the relevant conditions or covenants under the FAA?

Yes ☐ No ☒

F.3. ESS standards implementation progress

Does this reporting period include any ESS standards-related activities or updates?

Yes ☐ No ☒

If you tick 'Yes', please provide further information to report on the progress made in complying with the requirements of the relevant ESS standards that were triggered during the approval of the funding proposal and during the reporting period, if any; and the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy, if relevant, describing achievement and specifying details outlined in the tables below.

Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring

Outputs during the reporting period	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
Remarks/Notes	
F.4. Sub-projects information	
Have any subprojects been implemented?	Yes ☐ No ☒
N/A	N/A

F.5. Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan	
Were any actions undertaken to increase engagement of relevant stakeholders in the project, particularly regarding environmental, social, and gender elements?	Yes ☐ No ☒

No stakeholder engagement activities have been undertaken during the reporting period.

F.6. ESS forward planning and lessons learned	
Are there any planned ESS activities for the next reporting period or lessons learned to share from this period?	Yes ☐ No ☒

Provide planned activities on environmental and social safeguards for the next reporting period	
Provide any success stories, good practices, or challenges, including those related to the engagement of Indigenous peoples and local communities, promoting Indigenous knowledge and benefits to Indigenous peoples and local communities	
FPIC FPIC should be seen as a tool for co-design, not merely compliance. Building climate resilience in indigenous communities requires genuine partnership, not merely procedural compliance. FPIC is actually a tool for empowering and co-designing interventions at the community level. Managing expectations between consent and implementation is critical for maintaining community trust. A significant challenge was the timeframe between signing FPIC agreements and the actual implementation of climate resilience interventions. Delays erode community confidence and generate frustration that undermines the trust built through the FPIC process. Road Rehabilitation Maintenance of Rural Roads. RRB has invested in quality, climate-proof gravel roads with proper drainage in 5 communities. Without proper planning at the national level to ensure access to roads in good condition for heavy traffic to avert the use of feeder roads, and a plan with a budget for maintenance, feeder roads will eventually deteriorate. Climate-Resilient Infrastructure Reduces Women's Invisible Care Burdens. Rural women bear care responsibilities (domestic labor, childcare, household food security management, and farm support work), that intensify dramatically when climate events render roads impassable. Infrastructure projects often overlook these gender-differentiated impacts, treating women's time, poverty and mobility constraints as secondary concerns rather than primary climate vulnerabilities.	
F.7. Grievance Redress Mechanism - confirmation & grievances	
<i>Please indicate whether the project can confirm the following statement:</i> Fully functional and operational Grievance Redress Mechanisms are in place, have been communicated to and are accessible by all stakeholders applicable to this project ☒ The accredited entity confirms the statement above at project-level, AE-level, and GCF-level grievance mechanisms. ☐ The accredited entity does not confirm the statement above	
Have there been any grievances received during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>By the end of December, there were 9 complaints with on-going resolutions related to the following activities: 1) Delayed implementation of MGFA. 2) Valley of Peace Road rehabilitation: tractor for land preparation having no entry into farmland; material removed from the road was dumped on the VOP Cooperative's reserve land; access to his field via a culvert from the VOP road being upgraded and road grading to access his field in connection with the VOP road upgrade. 3) Trio Road rehabilitation: 156 citrus trees destroyed that must be replaced and request for additional culvert.</i>	
F.8. Implementation of activities and actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan	
The persistent structural barriers have brought additional difficulties to the PMU, hampering the actions aimed at addressing weak governance, outdated bylaws, high entrance fees, resistance to change, low level of involvement of members, low sense of ownership, and lack of member's role clarity, among others. To address some of the structural problems, the Department of Cooperatives (DOC) has been supporting POs with the updating and implementation of by-laws and internal policies, facilitating the participation of women and youth in membership and in leadership committees and undertake annual auditing of the beneficiary POs and the implementation of all other activities as stipulated in their internal regulations. However, as assessed by the end of 2025, the progress regarding the election of new management committees and reporting on the financial situation of the POs is limited, only 9 audits have been completed and 7	

management committees elected. Over the last year, the activities towards the improvement of women and youth participation have focused on exchange visits and agro-processing training as explained in the following section.

Are there GAP implementation activities or progress to report for this period?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Summary on Activities and Actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan (max. 200 words)

Provide a progress report on the gender action plan developed during project preparation stage for the reporting period. This will primarily be a report on activities undertaken and results achieved because of completion of an activity. Further, it should also indicate if the project is on track to achieving the intended outcome(s). The reporting should be done for activities, targets and indicators already set in the action plan including on vulnerable groups (youth, poor, female heads of households, etc.) as would have been identified in the gender analysis and action plan. If activities or targets are not achieved as per plan, reasons should be provided, and recourse action should be proposed. Please include reporting on any changes or deviations. Include a Report on implementation challenges and lessons learnt and how these will inform on-going actions and what action will be taken by when to address the challenges faced. Incorporate both quantitative data and qualitative reports on the performance of such actions, and on progress on actions identified.

GAP Activity

Activity 2. Producers Organizations Strengthened-Training. Over the last year, the activities towards the improvement of women and youth participation have focused on exchange visits and agro-processing training. The main objective of this exchange visit to Las Orquídeas PO was to facilitate a meaningful interaction between women and youths from the various producer organizations and host group members, with the aim of empowering the visitors and strengthening their capacities by sharing experiences and learning practical strategies to enhance their respective producer organizations. Regarding agro-processing training, this activity is aimed to empower women and youths from the different producer organizations which will provide them with valuable skills to add value to raw produce. By empowering members (women and youth) from different producer organizations, the program fosters entrepreneurship, strengthens local economies, and promotes inclusive participation in the agricultural value chain.

Indicator

450 rural formal members of organizations supported. (180 women and 90 youth).

Rating of Indicator

AMBER (needs attention to be met)

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable

450

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

Participants from 8 POs visited Las Orquídeas Women's Group in the Orange Walk District, to strengthen their capacities and learn practical strategies to enhance their respective producer organizations. 15 members (13 women, 2 men) from 3POs, attended a one-day training to learn the processing of pineapple into different products such as juice, jam and preserves. On July 2025, 18 members from 4 POs, attended a one-day training to learn the processing of tomato into products such as preserves, pasta sauce and jam.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

The Gender and Social Inclusion training was completed in June 2023, with the following attendance: i) 25 professional and technical staff (10 women, 16 men), including 1 female youth, 1 male youth and ii) 158 members of 24 POs (57 women, 101 men), including 21 female youth, 20 male youth. During this training, some PO members committed to introduce changes at their organizations such as the revision of the by-laws and entrance tariffs, to facilitate women and youth membership. Those changes have not taken place despite the organizational assistance provided by the Department of Cooperatives.

Budget

5,660

Currency

USD

Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 September 2025
Responsibility	
RRB Technical Coordinator (TC) and Rural Organization Development Officer (RODO)	
Remarks/Notes	
This indicator is highlighted AMBER because the PMU should have been developed and implemented a training and TA Plan for the entire Programme with the support of a specialized consultant. This activity did not take place and the training limited to few training events and exchange visits.	
GAP Activity	
Activity 2. Producers Organizations Strengthened-Develop internal administrative instruments. The progress regarding the election of new management committees and reporting on the financial situation of the POs is limited. The Department of Cooperatives (DOC) has completed 9 audits. There are 6 POs, two cooperatives and four groups where the DOC has indicated that records are too limited for conducting the audits, so it is likely that the process will not be completed. Therefore, there are newly elected management committees in only 7 POs. It is likely that at the end of implementation the audits and AGMs will be completed for 9 POs, while it is uncertain what the DOC will accomplish for the weakest organizations. A contract was signed with the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) in November 2024 to implement the Youth Managers Programme. The objective is to strengthen POs youth members via technical, social, and organizational knowledge to improve the management, operational and overall performance of the main actors in the selected value chains to be developed. The learning objective is to develop skills of young people for strategic thinking and business decision making. The training included three modules: Business administration, Basic Finances and accounting and Communication and Marketing for entrepreneurs.	
Indicator	
450 rural formal members of organizations supported. (180 women and 90 youth).	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	450
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
The progress regarding the election of new management committees and reporting on the financial situation of the POs is limited. The Department of Cooperatives (DOC) has completed 9 audits. The Youth Managers Programme conducted by IICA concluded in September with 17 youth (11 males and 6 females) and 2 adults (1 male, 1 female) successfully completing the training.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
The capacity building provided by Silver Lining Services (SL) was completed with participants from 19 POs. The assessments conducted by SL indicated that the POs are still far from being consolidated, so that further support should continue through the Department of Co-operatives (DOC). The progress regarding the election of new management committees and reporting on the financial situation of the POs carried out by DOC is limited. Only 9 audits. Have been completed. There are 6 POs, two cooperatives and four groups where the DOC has indicated that records are too limited for conducting the audits, so it is likely that the process will not be completed. The InterAmerican Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture (IICA) completed the training for 17 youth, providing a wide	

range of technical tools and soft skills required for business management. After assessing their performance, technical development, leadership potential and commitment, trainers recommended 11 youths (6 female) for providing support to their respective POs. By December 2025, nine of those young managers were working in their POs, which is an important milestone for the inclusion of youth to the benefit of both, the organizations and the trained young men and women.

Budget	81,852
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 September 2025

Responsibility

RRB Technical Coordinator (TC) and Rural Organization Development Officer (RODO)

Remarks/Notes

This indicator is highlighted amber because the activities agreed with the Department of Cooperatives have not progressed as planned. As indicated, very few PO have gone through the auting process and fey new PO committees have been elected, limiting PO's capacity to further develop administrative instruments to improve their performance.

GAP Activity

Activity 5. Climate Information System (CIS). The observational network is operational, comprising 4 new stations and 7 upgraded. The server displays data from all sensors and stations in real time, providing forecasts on precipitation, temperature, potential evapotranspiration and other weather conditions. The core APP functionalities have been developed, integrating user authentication, incorporating pest risk advisory service, and meeting submission and compliance requirements

Indicator

30000 household members directly benefitting from climate information system. 12000 women and 6000 youth

Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	30000

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

The progress in the past twelve months is significant, despite implementation delays regarding the implementation timeline set forth last year. The enhanced observational network is fully operational, comprising 4 new stations and 7 upgraded ones to full Agro-met status. The provision of equipment for upgrading the computer network and hardware for the development of an Agro-Meteorology section in the National Meteorological Service of Belize (NMS) is also completed. The NMS server displays data from all installed sensors and stations in real time, but the agrometeorological section is not yet readily available in the NMS application. The online platform offers seasonal forecasting capabilities, as well as forecasts on precipitation, temperature, potential evapotranspiration and other weather conditions, which can be critical for providing information on irrigation needs to farmers.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

The app is under development and will allow farmers to access all the information based on their location in the map. The consultancy firm focused on completing core app functionalities, integrating user authentication, incorporating the Pest Risk advisory service, and meeting submission and compliance requirements for having the app available in Apple and Android operational environment. The training starts next week (approximately 1 month delayed) and it

aims at sensitizing participants with the main features of the app that would be fully operational in January. A monitoring group comprising different stakeholders and locations will be established to receive feedback, report issues, and check if it meets their needs, allowing developers to make necessary modifications. In the meeting with NMS, it was suggested that farmers could apply recommendations in part of their land to test the validity of recommendations provided by the app, as well as creating a WhatsApp group of users in order to have direct contact with the NMS and developers.

Budget	198,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	28 February 2026

Responsibility

RRB Technical Coordinator.

Remarks/Notes

The development of the CIS has been completed, only training to PO members and other stakeholders is being developed.

GAP Activity

Backyard gardens for increased resilience and food-security

Indicator

2000 households developing backyard gardens. Participation of women will be 60% of direct beneficiaries.

Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	2000

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

The MOA with the Progressive Sugar Cane Producers' Association (PSCPA) was signed on November 13, 2024, aiming at completing the implementation in 13 months. All training activities were completed, provided by the PSCPA field officer and included theoretical and practical sessions on composting, poultry management and coop construction. Beneficiaries are given a booklet after training and there are group chats where they can provide feedback and make consultations, allowing PSCPA field officer to keep close monitoring on the implementation. The percentage of women benefited from this activity will be estimated at closing.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

The delivery of inputs to the treatment group (730 BYG/3385 beneficiaries) of households concluded in December 2023. Beneficiaries received materials and training in several topics (elaboration of bio-inputs, introduction to poultry health management, biological control in vegetable production, land preparation and transplanting). No activities were developed during 2024. The MOA with the Progressive Sugar Cane Producers' Association (PSCPA) signed on November 13, 2024, was aimed at completing the implementation in 13 months. All training activities were completed, provided by the PSCPA field officer and included theoretical and practical sessions on composting, poultry management and coop construction. Beneficiaries are given a booklet after training and there are group chats where they can provide feedback and make consultations, allowing PSCPA field officer to keep close monitoring on the implementation. The percentage of women benefited from this activity will be estimated at closing.

Budget	192,514
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	28 February 2026
Responsibility	
RRB Technical Coordinator (TC), RRB Rural Organization Development Officer (RODO), RRB CSAEO Officers and backyard garden beneficiaries.	
Remarks/Notes	
This activity was almost completed by December 2025, with only few assets to be delivered to beneficiaries.	
F.9. Gender Action Plan implementation review	
Is the gender expert for the project/programme engaged to support the implementation of the gender action plan? If engaged previously, please advise if the gender expert has been retained by the project/programme, including plans to engage another expert if a previously engaged expert has left the project/programme.	Yes ☒ No ☐
RRB recruited a Rural Organization Development Officer (RODO-Gender Focal Point) that joined the team in March of 2024 but left 4 months later. Since mid-2024 and during 2025, the gender focal point responsibilities have been assigned to the lead CSAEO officer.	
Has the implementation of gender action plan/s being implemented according to Funding Activity Agreements and GCF's Updated Gender Policy? Please ensure that the budget is included in the reporting above if it was indicated in the approved or updated gender action plan.	Yes ☐ No ☒
men were provided with an equal opportunity to be fully and effectively engaged in consultations and decision-making throughout the project implementation, taking into consideration the procedures detailed in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, the FPIC and the environmental and social safeguards standards. Consultations have been undertaken considering gender and culturally sensitive practices, and all relevant information has been disclosed, analyzed and agreed with stakeholders. Regarding the FAA, The GAP was based on mainstreaming affirmative actions to increase the participation of women and young people, strengthening their capacities in different fields and their access to all the benefits offered by the Programme. RRB has implemented several affirmative actions: i) Terms of Reference of all PMU staff as well as contracts and MOUs with implementing partners and service providers included understanding and demonstrated experience in working from a gender equality perspective, as a requirement; ii) participation of a male and a female representative of project participants in the POC; iii) Monitoring and evaluation used disaggregated data (registration, collection, analysis and reporting); iv) Awareness raising and training materials were adequate and understandable for its specific audiences; v) Provisions were made for training to be implemented as much as possible in rural communities to make them more accessible to women; vi) women's and youth participation in technical assistance and exchange visits and vii) new opportunities for young men and in particular women have been provided to engage them in agro-processing business as part of the value chain approach. There has been specific attention to strengthening gender equality in the POs, the capacity building activities not only focused on administrative, business and organizational skills, but also confidence building and rural empowerment.	
Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☐ No ☒
As compliance with the Gender Action Plan is directly articulated to the implementation of the Programme's activities, the overall delay has not allowed the fulfillment of the planned activities, targets, indicators and timelines.	

Were there any revisions of the approved GAP during the reporting period? Please submit the updated GAP in Annex section of this APR and ensure that the updated GAP has details on each change.	Yes ☐ No ☒
<i>No revisions of the GAP have taken place over the reporting period.</i>	
Are the reported results on track to contribute to meeting the sex-disaggregated targets for the direct beneficiaries in the funding proposal, if applicable?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>As of December 2025, the total number of people receiving services promoted or supported by the project is 4,990, of which 2,437 (49%) are male, 2,803 (56%) are female (end target 40%), and 971 (19%) are youth (end target 20%). However, the main contribution for women participation comes mainly from the backyard garden beneficiaries and not from the PO membership.</i>	
Has the project/programme experienced any implementation challenges that affect gender-related activities? If yes, please include lessons learnt and how they are informing ongoing actions.	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>The persistent structural barriers and norms not only limit the opportunities for the involvement of women and youth, but also pose a risk to PO stability, being the most relevant weak governance, outdated bylaws, high entrance fees, resistance to change, low level of involvement of members, low sense of ownership, lack of mutual trust, lack of member's role clarity, lack of sense of attachment and conviction in the functioning of their PO. This situation has brought additional difficulties to the PMU, like being unable to identify the specific roles of women and men within the local agricultural production systems, which affect the ways in which they experience and are impacted by climate change. The main lesson learnt is that the active involvement and commitment by the sectorial government institutions is crucial to deal with the root causes that pose a risk to gender equality and improved women participation.</i>	
Were there any best practices identified, or case studies prepared on benefits/activities undertaken as agents of action by women and the female heads of households during the reporting period? Please share any case studies in the text boxes or in the Annex section of the APR.	Yes ☐ No ☒
<i>There are no best practices of case studies to report.</i>	
Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period	
<i>The Programme completes on March 4, 2026, subject to GCF's approval of completion date extension request (submitted in Feb 2026) that would bring the new completion date to August 2026, nonetheless no new gender-related activities have been planned in the remainder of the project period.</i>	

G. ANNEXES (UPLOADED)

Annex 1: GHG emission reduction calculation methodology (for projects reporting GHG emission reductions) and details on the calculations of the annual and cumulative value.

File Name: Annex 1-GHG emissions reduction report.docx

Annex 2: Communication and visibility material

File Name: Annex 2-Learning Material 1-FPI-Lessons Learned.pdf

File Name: Annex 2-Learning Material 2-ROADS_LESSONS LEARNT_BOOKLET_final.pdf

File Name: FPIC_BROCHURE_Final.pdf

Annex 3: List of grievances received

File Name: Annex 3-RRB GRM-Status of Grievances January-December 2025.docx

Annex 4: Procurement information

File Name: Annex 4.Procurement Information.xlsx

Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year

File Name: Annex5-Implementation Plan.xlsx

Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan

File Name: Annex 6-Gender Action Plan January-December 2025.docx

Additional Annexes (if applicable)

File Name: Additional Annex-Stakeholder Engagement Plan-January-December 2025.docx

