
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title: Building the Adaptive Capacity of Sugarcane Farmers in Northern Belize (BaC-SuF) (SAP035)

Accredited Entity: Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)

Date of Report submission: 20 September 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		20 September 2026														
A.2. Project or programme	Project	A.3. Sector	Public													
A.4. Total Financing (GCF + Cofinance)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>GCF Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 25.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 25.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 13.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SeniorLoans</td> <td>Mill. USD 11.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>InKind</td> <td>Mill. USD 2.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 38.8</td> </tr> </table>				GCF Financing	Mill. USD 25.0	Grants	Mill. USD 25.0	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 13.8	SeniorLoans	Mill. USD 11.6	InKind	Mill. USD 2.3	Total Financing	Mill. USD 38.8
	GCF Financing	Mill. USD 25.0														
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	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 13.8														
	SeniorLoans	Mill. USD 11.6														
	InKind	Mill. USD 2.3														
	Total Financing	Mill. USD 38.8														
A.5. Total GCF funding disbursed to this date	NA (draft)															
A.6. Implementation period	From NA to NA															
A.7. ESS Category (Refers to GCF revised <i>Environmental and Social Policy</i> and GCF ESS Standards to assess your FP category.)			Category C													
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)												
Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre	Belize	Regional Accredited Entity	Executing Partner	Diane Wade-Moore, Darrel Audinette, Tracey Hanson												

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)
Belize Sugar Cane Farmers Association	Belize	Salvador Martin, Chairperson	Association	Farmer Membership
Belize Sugar Industries Ltd	Belize	Mac McLachlan, Vice President	Company Incorporated	Shareholders
Government of Belize	Belize	Carlos Pol, Chief Executive Officer	Government Ministry of Economic Transformation	Government of Belize
Progressive Sugar Cane Producers Association	Belize	Cosme Hernandez, General Manager	Association	Farmer Membership

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)
Corozal Sugar Cane Producers Association	Belize	Vladimir Puc, Chairperson	Association	Farmer Membership
Northern Sugar Cane Growers Association	Belize	Damian Loza, Chairperson	Association	Farmer Membership

A.10. Alignment with country NDCs & NAP <i>(NB Only populate if applicable, e.g., if your project/programme specifically contributes to a country's NDC or NAP target/s)</i>				
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	14 June 2025	Enhance the carbon sequestration potential from the AFOLU sector (cumulative from 2020)	Improve agronomic practices on arable sugar land in Northern Belize (no. of hectares)- 5,000 hectares by 2030 and 10,000 hectares by 2035	40%

A.11. Estimated duration of impact	
A.12 Report to be shared with NDA	Yes ☒ No ☐
14 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

SAP035 advanced in 2025 from mobilization to active implementation across its technical, institutional, and knowledge systems components. Progress included the contract for 128,600 clean seedlings, continued identification of primary and secondary nursery sites, and procurement preparation for hot-water treated seed cane and nursery establishment through BSI and SIRD. These actions are laying the foundation for wider access to clean planting material and resilient sugarcane varieties; a direct response to Fusarium.

Key technical work also progressed. The soil health baseline is underway, with results expected to guide composting, organic amendments, and soil improvement investments. The Irrigation specialist advanced irrigation and drainage assessments, protocols, training, and service provider rostering. World Data Inc. completed the inception phase for upscaling the Smart Sugar Cluster, while new data collection, including LIDAR, cane parcel information, and SIMIS updates, is expected to strengthen targeting, monitoring, and evidence-based decision making.

Implementation risks remain significant at this time. Fusarium Wilt continues to threaten Belize’s sugarcane industry by affecting productivity, farmer confidence, and the supply of healthy planting material. This heightens the urgency of clean seed multiplication, disease monitoring, resilient varieties, and timely nursery establishment. Delays in establishing nurseries remain a critical risk because they are linked to procurement timelines, agronomic windows, replanting schedules, and core project milestones.

Recruitment delays for key Project Technical Unit posts, particularly the Environmental Officer and Gender Officer, also create ESS and gender compliance bottlenecks. In the interim, CCCCC specialists have led these functions. Governance remains strong, with the Project Steering Committee and Technical Working Group providing active oversight and technical support. Priorities for 2026 include finalizing nursery contracts, strengthening the Fusarium Wilt response, onboarding safeguards and gender staff, advancing digital and geospatial tools, and translating soil baseline findings into field interventions. Lastly, the farmer vulnerability criteria will also be finalized in early 2026.

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)

The Building the Adaptive Capacity of Sugarcane Farmers in Northern Belize Project (BACSuF) has moved from project start-up into active implementation across its three core outcome areas: improved crop diversity and farming practices, sustainable water and land management, and industry transformation through strengthened knowledge systems.

Under Outcome 1, the project continues to advance activities aimed at introducing climate-tolerant sugarcane varieties at commercial scale, with the overall target of supporting replanting across 10,000 acres. The seed cane nursery program is progressing through site identification, technical verification, and establishment of primary and secondary nurseries. Clean seed production through BSI using hot water treatment is ongoing, and direct contracts with BSI and SIRD I for nursery establishment are also underway. However, the University of Belize seedling contract was descoped from 128,600 seedlings to 50,000, and follow-up training of service providers remains pending.

Soil health and pest management activities are also advancing. The soil health baseline assessment is ongoing through the BiomeMakers contract, including soil collection, packaging, and laboratory analysis. Procurement is underway for soil improvement measures focused on composting and organic amendments. Integrated pest management is progressing through the SIRD I grant, with the SIRD I soils laboratory completed and the pest management regime under implementation.

Under Outcome 2, the irrigation and drainage workstream is active but remains partly dependent on procurement and service provider readiness. CHENTEC Solutions is engaged as the irrigation and drainage specialist, and work is ongoing on baseline assessment, system design, protocols, training, and rostering of service providers. Site selection and preparation for nursery irrigation and drainage are underway through BSCFA, while procurement is advancing for the Louisville and Concepcion sites. The broader irrigation and drainage package for replanting, valued at approximately USD 3.6 million, still requires service provider bidding and roster activation.

Under Outcome 3, the project has made notable progress on the systems and institutional transformation agenda. The Project Technical Unit is largely operational, with 10 staff contracted and 2 positions still pending. The blockchain consultancy led by World Data Inc. is ongoing and has produced key milestones, including the SSC governance framework in April 2026, the digital marketplace in June 2026, and an enhanced SSC prototype in July 2026. The SIMIS cane parcel layer update by SIRD I is ongoing. The farmer vulnerability and monitoring and evaluation work led by Aninvar Inc. is also underway, with the farmer vulnerability criteria completed in May 2026, the M&E framework in June 2026, and the operations manual in July 2026.

The critical path analysis indicates that BACSuF is now entering a phase where early technical outputs must be translated into coordinated field delivery. Several activities are underway but remain interdependent, especially farmer vulnerability assessment, service provision, nursery establishment, land preparation, compost application, irrigation and drainage support, pest management, and the rollout of updated SSC and SIMIS tools. The project's ability to meet its 10,000-acre replanting and soil health targets will depend on timely completion of procurement, service provider training, nursery readiness, farmer grant and loan mechanisms, and the practical application of digital tools.

For the 2026–2027 Annual Operational Plan, the project will focus on scaling implementation. Planned activities include continued seed cane nursery establishment and management, compost setup and production, technical service provision training, operationalization of the digital marketplace, land preparation contracts for 2027, irrigation and drainage technical guidance, pest management grant implementation, transformation strategy validation and implementation, SSC rollout and piloting, SIMIS upgrades using LIDAR and spatial data, and continued implementation of M&E, ESMP, GAP, and other compliance plans. The planned GCF-funded budget for July 2026 to June 2027 is USD 3,648,421, with the largest allocation supporting climate risk reduction and adaptive capacity through improved crop diversity and farming practices.

Overall, BACSuF is in an active implementation and scale-up stage. The project has established much of the technical, institutional, and analytical foundation needed for delivery, including staffing, baseline assessments, digital system development, farmer vulnerability tools, nursery arrangements, and key technical contracts. The main priority now is to convert these preparatory and procurement-stage activities into coordinated field-level results, particularly clean seed availability, nursery expansion, farmer targeting, land preparation, irrigation and drainage support, pest management, composting, and replanting. Continued attention to procurement timelines, service provider mobilization, and sequencing of critical path activities will be essential to maintain momentum and achieve the project's acreage, productivity, and resilience targets.

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) M1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq) reduced as a result of GCF-funded projects/programmes (IRMF) Core 1 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered

Provide the total GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered (tCO₂eq) as a result of GCF support.

Unit						Tonnes of CO ₂ -equivalent
Baseline	Target			Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
	Mid-term	Final target	Lifetime			
0	100,000	200,000	200,000	0	0	0

(PMF) M1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq) reduced as a result of GCF-funded projects/programmes (IRMF) Core 1 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered

Provide the total GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered (tCO₂eq) as a result of GCF support, disaggregated by result area.

Unit								Tonnes of CO ₂ -equivalent
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Mitigation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Lifetime	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value		Cumulative Value
Forestry and land use	0	100,000	200,000	200,000	0	0		0

(PMF) M1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq) reduced as a result of GCF-funded projects/programmes (IRMF) Core 1 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered

Provide the total GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered (tCO₂eq), disaggregated by Country.

Unit							Tonnes of CO ₂ -equivalent
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Lifetime	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Belize	0	100,000	200,000	200,000	0	0	0

Low emission transport

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) M8.2 Vehicle fuel economy and energy source as a result of Fund support (IRMF) Supplementary 1.5 Improved low-emission vehicle fuel economy					
Please provide the total improved vehicle fuel economy and/or energy source, as a result of GCF support. Ensure to provide the unit in question M 2_A-3.					
Unit					Enter unit
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
	Mid-term	Final target			
0	4	4	0	4	4

(PMF) M8.2 Vehicle fuel economy and energy source as a result of Fund support (IRMF) Supplementary 1.5 Improved low-emission vehicle fuel economy						
Please provide the total improved vehicle fuel economy and/or energy source, as a result of GCF support, disaggregated by Country. Ensure to provide the unit in question M 2_A-3.						
Unit						Enter unit
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Belize	0	4	4	0	4	4

(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	2,506	5,013	0	0	0
Ecosystem and ecosystem services	0	327	645	0	0	0

(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	1,733	3,460	0	0	0
Female	0	1,100	2,198	0	0	0

(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	2,833	5,658	0	0	0

(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 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	43,504	87,007	66	127	193
Ecosystem and ecosystem services	0	2,500	5,000	0	5	5

(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 Gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	23,552	47,103	44	115	159
Female	0	22,461	44,922	22	25	47

(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	46,004	92,007	66	140	206

Livelihoods of people and communities

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 gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	1,308	2,615	0	0	0
Female	0	872	1,744	0	0	0

(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.						
Unit						Enter unit
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Belize	0	2,180	4,359	0	0	0

(IRMF) Supplementary 2.5 Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting innovations that strengthen climate change resilience						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) using new or improved climate adaptation technologies or innovations, 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	1,308	2,615	0	0	0
Female	0	872	1,744	0	0	0

Optional Co-Benefit Indicators

No indicators/questions defined.

Total number of direct and indirect jobs (measured in full-time equivalents, female/male) created or maintained					
Provide the total number of direct jobs (measured in full-time equivalents, female/male) created or maintained.					
Unit					No. of Full-time equivalent jobs
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
	Mid-term	Final target			
0	20	40	5	13	18

Total number of direct and indirect jobs (measured in full-time equivalents, female/male) created or maintained					
Provide the total number of indirect jobs (measured in full-time equivalents, female/male) created or maintained.					
Unit					No. of Full-time equivalent jobs
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
	Mid-term	Final target			
0	30	60			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.						
Unit						No. of Actors
Disaggregation by: Decision-making entity type	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Institutions	2	8	15	2	3	5
Decision-makers	0	2	5	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	2	10	20	2	3	5

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	15	32	0	4	4

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	Cumulative Value
Belize	0	15	32	0	4

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			
2	10	20	2	4	6

Total ecosystems placed under conservation activities (ha)					
Provide the total ecosystems placed under conservation activities (ha).					
Unit					Hectares
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
	Mid-term	Final target			
0	2,023	4,046	0	2	2

Total ecosystems placed under conservation activities (ha)					
Provide the total ecosystems placed under conservation activities (ha), disaggregated by country.					
Unit					Hectares
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Cumulative Value
Belize	0	2,023	4,046	0	2

Total ecosystems placed under conservation activities (ha)					
Provide the total ecosystems placed under conservation activities (ha), disaggregated by land type.					
Unit					Hectares
Disaggregation by: Land Type	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Cumulative Value
Cropland	0	2,023	4,046	0	2

Project Specific Indicators							
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value <i>(automatically calculated)</i>
			Mid-term	Final target			
1,000 acres drainage and 2,000 acres irrigation.	No. of Items	0	1,000	3,000	0	5	5
10,000 acres of improved pest and residue Management measures implemented.	No. of Items	0	5,000	10,000	0	0	0
10,000 acres of land replanted to climate adapted varieties.	No. of Items	0	5,000	10,000	0	0	0
10,000 acres of land with improved soil health and ratoon management.	No. of Items	0	5,000	10,000	0	0	0
10,000 acres prepared to be mechanically harvested and 2,000 acres mechanically harvested	No. of Items	0	5,000	10,000	15	0	15
Farmer vulnerability criteria and assessment guidelines developed.	No. of Items	0	1	1	0	0	0
Farming Models that enable industry transformation and knowledge sharing developed.	No. of Items	0	3	3	0	0	0
Improved crop diversity and farming practices to reduce climate risk and adaptive capacity.	No. of Items	0	5,000	10,000	60	0	60
Seed cane rollout master plan and distribution systems for 974 acres of seed cane nurseries	No. of Items	0	487	974	0	5	5
Smart Sugar Cluster and Sugar Industry Management Information System scaled.	No. of Items	0	2	2	0	0	0
Sustainable water and land management techniques increased for improved productivity and consistent supply chain.	No. of Items	0	5,000	1,000	0	0	0
Toolkit and Guidelines for climate resilient for irrigation and drainage developed.	No. of Items	0	1	1	0	0	0
Transformation, Training and Capacity Building Systems developed.	No. of Items	0	10	20	0	3	3
Transformative knowledge and knowledge systems that build resilience to long and near-term climate impact.	No. of Items	0	2,500	5,013	66	127	193
Variety information release protocol and data sheet for each variety created and database developed.	No. of Items	0	1	1	0	0	0

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
1.1.1.1 Establish seed cane variety information database and working Group	25	4,671.6	12,000	38
1.1.1.2 Farmer Seed Cane sensitization and training	5	14,712.32	125,000	11
1.2.1.1 Establish and implement seed cane nursery sites, production protocols and distribution system	30	42,879.2	85,750	50
1.2.1.2 Training of seed cane nursery collaborators.	30	24,500	48,400	50
1.2.1.3 Plant seed cane nurseries.	10	440,806.46	2,199,508	20
1.3.1.1 Develop standards and guidelines for land preparation and planting inclusive soil management.	40	21,000	30,500	68
1.3.1.2 Identify and train suitable service providers	10	21,000	78,800	26
1.3.1.3 Establish digital marketplace for service providers to replant fields.	40	94,729	119,000	79
1.3.1.4 Train farmers on climate smart replanting methods.	10	16,800	122,000	13
1.3.1.5 Replant fields that are selected based on predefined criteria.	0	80,900	6,417,000	1
1.4.1.1 Ensure fields are suitably prepared for mechanical harvesting.	0	10,500	2,031,500	0
1.4.1.3 Upscale green Harvesting Programme and associated delivery parameters.	0	0	31,000	0
1.4.1.4 Train cane cutters on elements of industry transformation	0	15,750	125,625	12
1.5.1.1 Develop and implement soil management protocols for different residue and moisture regimes.	5	309,290	3,031,500	10
2.1.1.1 Develop criteria for irrigation and drainage to identify most vulnerable farmers and/or farms where conditions make implementation viable.	25	83,500	146,500	57
2.1.1.2 Develop system to allow contractors to develop drainage and irrigation	25	20,500	33,000	62

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
2.2.1.1: Implement drainage and irrigation infrastructure for 3,000 acres.	0	5,000	3,719,000	0
2.2.1.2 Water management and irrigation scheduling training.	10	21,300	49,400	43
2.3.1.1 Develop pest management protocols for different residue and moisture regimes.	5	44,637.48	860,000	5
3.1.1.1 Conduct transformational forum to sensitize farmers on transformation strategy.	10	24,685.9	54,000	45
3.1.1.2 Develop Climate Resilient Transformation Strategy and conduct gender sensitive climate-smart agriculture training program	20	59,391.54	172,000	34
3.1.1.3 Develop and implement wholistic and gender responsive training strategy and training material to build climate resilience	0	629.75	67,625	0
3.2.1.1 Upscale the Sugar Industry Management Information System (SIMIS)	5	9,399.33	172,251	5
3.2.1.2 Upscale and operationalize the Smart Sugar Cluster	10	828,746	2,440,000	33
3.3.1.1 Develop and implement climate resilient farming models to promote industry transformation.	10	30,000	82,000	36
3.3.1.2: Conduct training on farming models	10	21,567.63	191,249	11
3.4.1.1 Develop gender inclusive farmer economic and social vulnerability criteria and assessment guidelines and requisite training and socialization plans.	10	138,384.38	577,000	23

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 ☐			
Legal agreement has been complied with							
C.4. Funded Activity Implementation Arrangements in the Following Year				Yes ☐ No ☒			
No changes in FAA implementation arrangement is 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	Hazards (Extreme weather, disease, wildfire, vandalism, etc.)		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Natural hazard		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Catastrophic weather event such as hurricane causing infrastructural damage and destruction of seed cane nursery sites. Extreme weather events may also exacerbate pests and diseases across the sugar industry. Component 1: Climate risk reduction and increase adaptive capacity through improved crop diversification of farmers1 1.2.3 – Plant seed cane nurseries If the lands for planting of seed nurseries are not accessible and heavy rainfall can damage nurseries, this will reduce the yield of the sugar cane variety for replanting which will effectively reduce the revenues and time for transforming the 75,000 acres to a more diverse sugar cane industry, lengthening the time for building resilience to climate change.		
Consequences	If the lands for planting of seed nurseries are not accessible and heavy rainfall can damage nurseries, this will reduce the yield of the sugar cane variety for replanting which will effectively reduce the revenues and time for transforming the 75,000 acres to a more diverse sugar cane industry, lengthening the time for building resilience to climate change. Upswings of pests and diseases also have the potential for slowing the pace of nursery establishment and replanting; and even reduce productivity levels.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High

Mitigation Measure(s)	Ensure that the seed cane nursery sites are geographically spread throughout the project area and are situated in areas with the most robust infrastructure (roads, bridges and drainage) Adequate nursery site is critical to the sustainability of the sugar cane variety. A site selection criteria/guide must be utilized to assist with the identification and location of nurseries. The selection must be based on land tenure, capacity of the farmer to prepare and respond to threats for the different hazards and track record to meet obligations, environmental and social stewardship especially as it relates to biodiversity conservation, resource efficiency and pollution prevention, labour and working conditions, health, safety, security, gender considerations, location of the farm in relation to hazards such as floods, fires, etc., and location in relation to the proximity of the recipient of the sugar cane varieties is important.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 6 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 6 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 2	Neglected Road Infrastructure		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Political		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Poor road infrastructure has been identified as a risk. This could result in the farmers being unable to get their crop to the mill especially with changing rainfall patterns.		
Consequences	If road construction and maintenance is not adequately budgeted or no budget included, and existing roads are not properly constructed, roads maintenance will be delayed and susceptible to damage due to rainfall and traffic resulting in delays for delivering crops to the mill in a timely manner. This would jeopardize realizing the full potential of the initiative affecting the expected percentage of alternative cane varieties, increase transportation cost and loss in revenue for replanting and sustainability of adequate cane supply.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	All planning and organization for the improvements of the road network must be carried out well in advance of the period when implementation of the works will be required. Communications and meeting with relevant parties/stakeholders such as canefarmers, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Infrastructure Development and Housing (MIDH), area representatives and private works contractors must be held at the earliest convenience, to help with advising on the works and budget. The engaged parties must report on the extent of works required and preliminary estimates drawn up to advance the source of financing. The intention is to ensure that adequate allocations are included in the budgets, ahead of time, for road construction, rehabilitation, repairs, or maintenance before the period that the works are required. Source for funds must be identified especially if it requires an approval.		
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 3	Access to Finance		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Macro-economics		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The ability of farmers (and contractors) to access credit is a risk that has been identified as this has been a barrier in the past.		
Consequences	The project targets the most vulnerable farmers as a means of improving climate resiliency. The most vulnerable are also the group of farmers with increased credit risk across local institutions. If most vulnerable farmers are not able to access credit they will not be able to access replanting grants under the project. Consequently, the project may not be able to achieve the replanting target, farmer target or co-financing target.		

Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project aims to mitigate this risk as follows: Provide a blending finance option whereby the GCF grant acts as a form of credit risk mitigation to financial institutions. Get commitment up front from financial institutions to co-fund the project. Develop and use the smart sugar cluster tool as a financing decision making and monitoring tool. These measures will lower this risk to ensure that it does not affect the project roll out.		
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 4	Political Upheaval		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Political		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The sugar industry in Belize has always been a politically sensitive industry with national and local politics at play. In the past this has sometimes resulted in confrontations between parties and significant negative press. Currently tensions are high as the new commercial agreement has yet to be signed by all farmers associations. The government is also looking at amending the sugar act which is adding to the tensions. BSI is concerned that changes may make their operation unviable which will weaken the whole value chain		
Consequences	Any political upheaval stand to affect planting timelines, production numbers and more importantly the investment climate for financial institutions who form an important actor in securing the co-financing required for replanting.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	Having the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Economic Transformation (responsible for Agriculture and the Sugar Industry, respectively) on the steering committee will assist to manage the impact of this risk. The project also has a specific activity to develop an industry transformation strategy along with the other measures that the project is proposing should result in a more robust industry thereby reducing conflicts.		
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	Sugar Viability		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Macro-economics		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	A significant drop in the world sugar price will alter the financial position of the farmers and could reduce their ability to repay their loans. Doubling back on the sugar price, is increasing costs of inputs, which could further limit the financial position of the farmers		
Consequences	Drop in world sugar price will result in a cash flow problem across the industry that could affect farmer interest in replanting and in investing in climate smart agriculture practices.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium

Mitigation Measure(s)	The ever changing of the sugar “products” on offer reduces the Belize exposure to the world market. Additionally, in order to mitigate against increased prices, adaptation measures from this project will ensure increased yields are achieved, increasing profits, and by developing new farming models, efficiency could be dramatically increased, reducing operational expenses, such as harvesting.		
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 6	Fairtrade Funds		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	Fairtrade provides the certified farmer an additional \$60 per ton of sugar produced. These funds provide the farmer association with much needed financial support to assist the farmers in building capacity and operational expenses, such as fertilizer. Fairtrade conducts an audit every year and each farmer association is therefore at risk of losing their certification.		
Consequences	From the project’s point of view, these funds are committed as co-financing to support the replanting process. Where an association/or associations loose their fairtrade certification; this will result in a reduction of funding that can contribute to co-financing.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project is aligned with many of the requirements of Fairtrade and therefore will indirectly help the farmer maintain their certification. In the case where a farmer association loses their certification and therefore loses their Fairtrade funds, the project only considers this as one component of the farmers’ co-financing component. The second component comes from financial institutions which have committed to guarantee financing for the farmer associations co-financing commitment requirement.		
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		
Risk 7	Climate Change Activities Beyond the scope of the Funding Proposal		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The project aims to adopt climate resilient production practices in the sugarcane industry in Belize will require systemic change to the way practices are undertaken beyond the scope of the GCF investment period. The new production systems implemented will need to be up scaled in such a way that the current barriers to adoption are overcome. This will then allow for these practices to be adopted throughout the industry on a continues basis.		
Consequences	The interventions undertaken under the project are not sustained and enhanced beyond the life of the project.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	One of the key outcomes of the project is the development of a centre of excellence. This idea behind the creation of this centre is to develop a centre of teaching and learning so that the knowledge that is generated and needed for the transformation to a new climate smart industry is captured and disseminated. The idea of the centre of excellence is to ensure that these lessons are captured, and that the Belize industry uses these lessons as it transforms itself. The sustainability of the project relies on the local ownership and scalability of the project interventions. Systems developed in component three have specifically been designed to ensure an increasing ability of the		

	local industry to onboard new processes and technologies that the project will introduce while building the foundations for systems that could be scaled across the industry.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 8	Impacts of Technology on Culture, Tradition, and Social Values		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The project aims to scale up the use of technology in sugarcane production and operations at the farm level. This will allow farmers to incorporate advance agronomic tools and practices in their production system. For example, the block chain technology will be supporting the establishment of a Digital Marketplace and the Smart Sugar Cluster. This will improve farmers access to service provides, the miller, and to the financiers in a transparent way while ensuring the necessary privacy measures are in place. Further, the digitization of agricultural practices will improve operational efficiencies and allow for individuals to make more informed decisions.		
Consequences	Where there is reluctance among farming communities and associations in up-taking technology and/or CSA practices or revert back to traditional practices and conventional technology.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The technologies that were selected to support the intended outputs and outcomes of the project are not new to the farmers and the wider sugarcane industry. SIRD and BSI have been introducing farmers to modern technologies and practices through various pilot projects, famer field school programme and other outreach and awareness building initiatives. The project has incorporated the success and lessons learnt, in a participatory and inclusive manner, into the design of the proposed project activities. Furthermore, the project will continue to capacitate farmers to ensure that are able to accrue maximum benefits form the adoption of recommended technologies and consult industry stakeholders throughout the implementation process to ensure the adequate, fit-for-purpose and context options are available for the intended beneficiaries.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 9	Little Participatory Experience of Farmers in Projects		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Smallholder sugarcane farmers in northern Belize are the primary, direct beneficiaries of the project. Despite many have participated in previous pilot projects with very similar objectives, many have little experience in participating in a project at this scale.		
Consequences	Farmers may loose interest in participating in project activities or participate with the false impression that project benefits will be seen immediately. Farmers may also not fully understand the technical scope and scale of the project; particularly how the replanting and CSA components should be implemented. This could lead to low participation or delays in implementation.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	A robust project implementation and management structure has been developed to guide farmers throughout the entire implementation period of the project. The team include a Project Coordinator, Transformation Specialist, Transformation Officers and Environmental, Gender and Communication Officers who will also receive technical support from the AE staff compliment. Further, BSI, SIRD and the Farmer Associations		

	will support farmers at the field level. To complement this, a focus of the project is to capacitate farmers, service providers and extension officers from various organisation to ensure the transformation of the industry continues beyond the project implementation period. This will be guided by the projects industry transformation strategy and wholistic training strategy.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 10	Lack of Policies on ML, TF and financial Transparency		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	In Belize, the sugar industry is an important source of foreign exchange earnings and provider of employment – especially for the sugar belt, where poverty levels are below the national average. It is estimated that between 40,000-50,000 people are directly reliant on sugar cane production for their income.		
Consequences	The absence of ML and TF policies or where present, the lack of robust financial auditing systems put the Farmers Association at risk of financial misconduct.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	The Farmers Associations aims to remain Fairtrade compliant and as such have a mandate of remaining compliant with fairtrade financial management requirements. As the AE, the CCCCC will manage the funding garnered for the implementation of the project and would be responsible for providing and contracting the goods and services associated with the activities that are directly funded by the GCF. The partners providing co-financing, will manage their co-financing activities but will be obligated to the report to the CCCCC on the status of those activities must provide accounting evidence of transactions and expenditures towards their co-financing obligations. The project will use a poof of fund check list as part of the vetting process for prospected beneficiaries. This will help to ensure that all Farmers Associations and their famers adhere to the CCCCC's Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism Policy.		
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		
Risk 11	Slow implementation of the GAP		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	Gender & SEAH		
Description	The Gender Action Plan for the project has been designed to support the removal of Gender barriers and improve gender equity during project implementation. This includes targeted interventions aimed at Women and Youth involvement in project and industry level activities.		
Consequences	A delay in the implementation of GAP could reduce the effectiveness of project interventions in meeting the needs of the most vulnerable groups.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project is designed with the implementation of the GAP through the services of a Gender Officer to be hired via project resources. This consultant will support the updating/validation of the GAP, development of a project GRM and the effective monitoring of GAP implementation and SEAH. In the absense of a project dedicated consultant, the CCCCC will co-op its own Gender and Social Inclusion Expert and other project personnel in supporting the GAP, SEAH and GRM sensitization.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low

Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 12	Fraud and Corruption		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The project aims at supporting the replanting of 10,000 acres of an estimated 75,000 acre industry. This means that the project benefits are only a subset of the larger industry. This can create competition among farmers and associations for project benefits which has the potential to lead to scenarios that can be seen as corrupt or collusion in an attempt to gain project benefits.		
Consequences	Project benefits do not support the most climate vulnerable communities/actors within the industry.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project has been designed with the preparation of a Farmer vulnerability assessment and criteria. This criteria shall be used to assess the vulnerability factors and feasibility elements that determine where are the best farms and farmers to support replanting and other project interventions.		
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 13	Conflict of Interest		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Conflict of the PSC		
Consequences	conflict of the PSC as beneficiaries		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	PSC TOR and separation of responsibilities		
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		

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	Grants	USD	1,919,262.57	3,270,266	849,373.62	912,312.45	0%	100%
Total		USD	1,919,262.57	3,270,266	849,373.62	912,312.45	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
Belize Sugar Industries	In-kind	USD	965,538	42,687	42,687	42,687	0%	100%
Farmer Associations	In-kind	USD	2,133,514	793,778	793,778	793,778	0%	100%
Government of Belize	In-kind	USD	16,538	0	0	0	0%	100%
Total		USD	3,115,590	836,465	836,465	836,465	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: 2025 APR-financial-information- BAC-SuF SAP 035.xls

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 ☒

There have been no changes in compliance with Belizean laws and regulations, nor with the ESS, gender, or Indigenous requirements under the FAA. Up to date, the project remains fully compliant. The only update is the emergence of Fusarium wilt, which introduced new agronomic and environmental considerations but does not trigger a new safeguard or alter the project's Category C classification. While the emergence of the disease does increased risk, appropriate mitigation measures have been put in place. It is also important to highlight that the project was designed to address pest and disease within the sugarcane industry of Belize.

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

One major update during this reporting period has been the onboarding of a dedicated Environmental Officer tasked with the implementation and monitoring of the ESMP. The EO has additionally been tasked with leading the monitoring and assessment of risk *Fusarium* continue to pose to project implementation; particularly in the context of ESS related activities and actions under the ESMP. This reporting period includes ESS-related updates, primarily the identification of *Fusarium* wilt as a new agronomic and environmental risk, and updated monitoring of environmental and social conditions, which basically remain unchanged. The updates regarding *Fusarium* required adjustments to mitigation and monitoring measures but did not trigger any new ESS requirements. Furthermore, the EO also continue to support the sensitization of industry stakeholders on environmental and social standards and compliance elements. Soil quality testing. Updating of environmental plan Training and sensitization (ES and Gender) Mapping and zonation (GIS)

Outputs during the reporting period

The Environmental Officer has during the period supported the review of the ESMP and is drafting additional mitigation measures that may help to address matters such as *Fusarium* and other pest issues affecting implementation. Furthermore, sensitization continues with Farmers Associations on the ESMP and environmental and social safeguards compliance under the project. This includes facilitating sessions for Farming Associations with the Department of Environment and Department of Hydrology on environmental compliance and water resource management, respectively.

Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation

One of the main issues addressed during this period was in ensuring the advancement of clean seeds through Tissue Culture and Hot Bath Treatment remains ESS compliant and within Category C risk rating. This include vetting of respective SOPs and monitoring of laboratory and field activities in ensuring same.

Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention

Not at this time.

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 ☐

Activities implemented during the reporting period

During this period the PSC held two meetings and provided strategic guidance and support to the AE and the Technical Working Group was also operationalized. Furthermore, a total of 6 meetings of the TWG was carried out. At both governance levels, all co-executing partners are represented along with key Governmental Departments. Furthermore, a

2-day SIMIS updating exercise was completed with Harvest Group Leaders from July 29-30, 2025. An inception meeting with World Data Inc was also carried out in November. This session served as the Kickoff for the updating of the Smart Sugar Cluster under component 3.
Dates and venues of engagement activities
Extraordinary meeting of PSC April 24, 2025, Progressive Sugar Cane Producers Association Conference Room, Orange Walk, Belize 2nd Regular meeting of PSC July 15, 2025, Belize Sugar Industries Conference Room, Orange Walk, Belize 1st TWG meeting, May 15, 2025, Sugar Industry Research and Development Institute, Corozal, Belize 2nd TWG meeting, May 29, 2025, PSCPA 3rd TWG meeting, June 23, 2025, PSCPA 4th TWG meeting, July 1, 2025, SIRD I Harvest Group Leader Forum, July 29-30, 2025, ESTM-Corozal 5th TWG meeting, September 2, 2025, SIRD I SSC Inception meeting, November 7, 2025, ESTM 6th TWG meeting, December 18, 2025, SIRD I
Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total)
Male= 115; Female 25
Information shared with stakeholders
At this stage, there have been two meetings of the PSC with various agenda points, six meetings of the TWG with various agenda points. There have also been two major stakeholder engagement activities. Information shared at these session include general information on the project, the replanting process and the SIMIS updating objectives. Further to the SSC inception, the information focused more on data needs of the industry and the roadmap for the implementation of the updated Smart Sugar Cluster.
Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period
N/A
Remarks/Notes
N/A

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	
Although some ESS activities were implemented during the reporting period (Jan-Dec 2025), greater effort will be placed in implementing planned ESS activities for 2026. Some activities will include Project Sensitization Sessions for Sugarcane Farmers to learn about the project, including its environmental and social components, enhanced environmental monitoring in the field, Fusarium identification training, environmental awareness and environmental capacity building, strengthened stakeholder engagement, gender-responsive training, cane variety identification training, service providers training, and institutional coordination. Lessons learned from 2025 highlight the importance of early engagement of stakeholders to gain support for the project.	
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	

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	
The AE has in place AE-Level and GCF-Level Grievance mechanisms but at the time of this report does not have a project-level GRM in place. The delay with this component is as a result of being unable to secure the services of a dedicated Gender Officer Consultant under the project. In the absence of this officer, the AE Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist has been the primary guide towards Gender and GRM matters. To date sensitization of the AE-Level GRM have been undertaken by the CCCCC Specialist.	
Have there been any grievances received during the reporting period?	Yes ☐ No ☒
No Grievances received to date	
F.8. Implementation of activities and actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan	
Sensitization of the PSC and TWG on the GAP was programmed during the regular PSC on July 15, 2025 and 1st meeting of the TWG on May 15th, 2025. GAP implementation progress report in annex.	
Are there GAP implementation activities or progress to report for this period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>Summary on Activities and Actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan (max. 200 words)</i> <i>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.</i>	
GAP Activity	
Activity 3.2.1 Develop a wholistic training strategy and training material to build climate resilience. This training strategy should set realistic gender goals and cater to training attendance availability of men and women.	
Indicator	
Women farmers consulted in the development of the training strategy	

Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	1
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
The indicator here was No/Yes thus the baseline reflect a No (0) and target reflect a yes (1).	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Women have been directly engaged in the consultation and design of a Training Strategy. While a strategy remains in draft this will be made ready for implementation by the next reporting period.	
Budget	5,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 June 2026
Responsibility	
CCCCC, Transformation Specialist and Gender Officer	
Remarks/Notes	
N/A	
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 ☒
<i>There has been a delay in the procurement of a Gender Officer under the project. After four attempts, this project post remains vacant. In the absence of a dedicated Officer to directly lead the implementation of the GAP, the communications officer has served as a Gender champion within the project technical unit and the strategic and broader monitoring of the GAP has been lead by the CCCCC Gender Specialist.</i>	
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 ☒
<i>Due to the aforementioned delay in procuring the services of a Gender Officer, savings in the budget is being realized. These will be reprogrammed for GAP implementation in year 3 and 4 of the programme.</i>	
Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☐ No ☒

<i>See above issue in Gender Officer procurement. Implementation is being lead primarily by the CCCCC Gender Specialist with support from the project technical unit.</i>	
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>This will be a task for the Gender Officer once onboarded. This will be reported on in the 2026 APRs.</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>Project technical unit continue to monitor sex-disaggregated data. However, due to delays in establishment of nurseries targets are below expectations.</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 implementation of gender-related activities have been delayed by two main elements in project implementation. The first of which is the delay in procurement of a Gender Officer to lead the streamlining of the GAP in the nursery establishment and other agronomic activities. Secondly, with fusarium remaining a factor in the industry, nursery establishment have remained slow. To date a total of 12 acres of nurseries have been established (5 with irrigation). These will support replanting efforts in the next APR period. As significant portion of the project is dependent on timely nursery establishment, the gender activities related to component 1 and 2 remain delayed.</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>None this period</i>	
Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period	
<i>In line with the GAP the following actions are planned for the next reporting period: Activity 1.1.1 Ensure participation of women in Seed cane variety working group Activity 1.1.2 Ensure representation of female and young farmers in seed varieties training programme. Activity 1.2.2 Include young people in seed cane nursery management and for new nursery training of seed cane nursery collaborators Activity 1.3.4 Train female farmers on Climate Smart Agriculture for replanting Activity 2.1.1 Develop criteria for irrigation and drainage to identify most vulnerable farmers and/or farms where conditions make implementation viable. Activity 3.2.1 Develop a wholistic training strategy and training material to build climate resilience. This training strategy should set realistic gender goals and cater to training attendance availability of men and women. 3.2.2 Develop a communication strategy that is gender responsive and clearly include female farmers as a stakeholder group with unique communication approaches. 3.1.2 Ensure Climate Resilient Transformation Strategy reflects gender and social inclusion approaches as part of strategic actions.</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.
No annexes provided.
Annex 2: Communication and visibility material
File Name: info graphic BAC-SUF.pdf File Name: What is BACSuF 2.pdf File Name: BACSuF Complaints and GRM.pdf File Name: BaC-SuF General Presentation .pdf
Annex 3: List of grievances received
No annexes provided.
Annex 4: Procurement information
No annexes provided.
Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year
No annexes provided.
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan
No annexes provided.
Additional Annexes (if applicable)
File Name: SC Micropropagation Protocols .pdf File Name: 3 Inception Report.pdf

