



## FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report 2021 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021



### 1. Basic Project Data

#### General Information

<b>Region:</b>	Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>Country (ies):</b>	Uruguay
<b>Project Title:</b>	Strengthening Capacities for the Sound Management of Pesticides Including POPs (MSP)
<b>FAO Project Symbol:</b>	GCP/URU/031/GFF
<b>GEF ID:</b>	5144
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	Chemicals & Waste
<b>Project Executing Partners:</b>	Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment (MVOTMA)
<b>Project Duration:</b>	42 months
<b>Project coordinates: (<a href="#">Ctrl+Click here</a>)</b>	<i>Was submitted</i> <a href="#">Link</a>

#### Milestone Dates:

<b>GEF CEO Endorsement Date:</b>	9 March, 2015
<b>Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :</b>	4 January, 2016
<b>Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE<sup>1</sup>:</b>	1 April, 2021
<b>Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) <sup>2</sup></b>	31 December, 2021
<b>Actual Implementation End Date<sup>3</sup>:</b>	N/A

#### Funding

<b>GEF Grant Amount (USD):</b>	1,874,028
<b>Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc<sup>4</sup>:</b>	7,258,000
<b>Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2021 (USD m):</b>	1,748,754
<b>Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2021<sup>5</sup></b>	8,255,200

<sup>1</sup> As per FPMIS

<sup>2</sup> In case of a project extension.

<sup>3</sup> Actual date at which project implementation ends - only for projects that have ended.

<sup>4</sup> This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

<sup>5</sup> Please see last section of this report where you are asked to provide updated co-financing estimates. Use the total from this Section and insert here.

**Review and Evaluation**

<b>Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee Meeting:</b>	24 December, 2020
<b>Expected Mid-term Review date<sup>6</sup>:</b>	Non applicable
<b>Actual Mid-term review date:</b>	June 2018
<b>Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022)<sup>7</sup>:</b>	
<b>Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:</b>	August 2021
<b>Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022):</b>	Yes
<b>Tracking tools/ Core indicators required<sup>8</sup></b>	Yes

**Ratings**

<b>Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):</b>	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)
<b>Overall implementation progress rating:</b>	Satisfactory (S)
<b>Overall risk rating:</b>	Medium (M)

**Status**

<b>Implementation Status</b> <i>(1<sup>st</sup> PIR, 2<sup>nd</sup> PIR, etc. Final PIR):</i>	Final PIR
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**Project Contacts**

<sup>6</sup> The MTR should take place about halfpoint between EOD and NTE – this is the expected date

<sup>7</sup> Please note that the FAO GEF Coordination Unit should be contacted six months prior to the expected MTR date

<sup>8</sup> Please note that the Tracking Tools are required at mid-term and closure for all GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. Tracking tools are not mandatory for Medium Sized projects = < 2M USD at mid-term, but only at project completion. The new GEF-7 results indicators (core and sub-indicators) will be applied to all projects and programs approved on or after July 1, 2018. Also projects and programs approved from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018 (GEF-6) must apply core indicators and sub-indicators at mid-term and/or completion

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Affiliation	E-mail
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<b>Budget Holder</b>	Rubén Flores, Deputy ADG/RR, FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (RLC) Vicente Plata, Assistant FAO Representative, FAO Representation in Uruguay (FAOUY).	vicente.plata@fao.org
<b>GEF Funding Liaison Officer</b>	Valeria Gonzalez-Riggio, Natural Resources Officer, FAO-GEF Coordination Unit (OCB)	valeria.gonzalezriggio@fao.org

## 2. Progress Towards Achieving Project Objectives and Outcome (DO)

*(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)*

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) <sup>9</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term target <sup>10</sup>	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating <sup>11</sup>
<b>Objective(s):</b> To safely disposal of obsolete pesticides, including POPs and to strengthen the capacity for the integrated life cycle management of pesticides in Uruguay.						
<b>Component 1</b>	<b>Reduction of stocks and elimination of obsolete pesticides and containers.</b>					
<b>Outcome 1.1:</b> Risks to human health and the environment reduced through safe disposal of POPs and obsolete pesticides and through built capacities on remediation of pesticide-contaminated soil.	<p>Obsolete pesticides, including POPs pesticides, disposed of in an environmentally sound manner.</p> <p>Waste management plans to prevent further accumulation of pesticide stockpiles and empty pesticide containers.</p> <p>Management Plans budgeted and implemented.</p>	<p>Management plans have been developed.</p>		<p>Management Plans budgeted and implemented.</p>	<p>100%</p> <p>The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) was delivered to DINACEA (previously DINAMA) in 2017. In February 2020, it was signed by DINACEA and notified to Campo Limpio – CL.</p> <p>With the approval of the EMP, CL awaits the acceptance by the Ministry of Environment (MA) of the warehouse where</p>	<b>Marginally Satisfactory (MS)</b>

<sup>9</sup> This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

<sup>10</sup> Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

<sup>11</sup> Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory (HS)**, **Satisfactory (S)**, **Marginally Satisfactory (MS)**, **Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU)**, **Unsatisfactory (U)**, and **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)**.

		0 Tons		160 Tons.	<p>the Obsolete Pesticides surveyed in 2020 will be stored. In this sense, the interested parties committed to start the operational according to Decree 152/13 in the second semester of 2021.</p> <p>0%</p> <p>As already reported in the previous report, the POPs disposal will not be completed during project lifetime. However, the approval of the EMP (as a requirement of the Decree 152/13) obliges the private sector - through CL - to handle the sound elimination of obsoletes, and represents a guarantee that the stock detected by the survey will be eliminated in the near future. As such, negotiations are already in place between MA and CL to define the beginning and timing of the implementation. Besides, CL is exploring</p>	
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	<p>Risk level: Medium-High risk (according to DINAMA and MSP assessment)</p>	<p>Risk level: High risk (according to DINAMA and MSP assessment)</p>		<p>Risk level: Medium-High risk (according to DINAMA and MSP assessment)</p>	<p>the possibility of managing the obsolete stock inside the country.</p> <p>100% Based on the evidence listed below, it is understood that the Risk Level is Medium-Low.</p> <p>Strengthening of the Container Plan and the NGO Campo Limpio (Output 1.1.5).</p> <p>Environmental Management Plan (EMP) approved.</p> <p>Start of the Plan's operations (letter from NGO Campo Limpio requesting authorization for storage and notification - DINACEA).</p> <p>The obsolete POPs survey (brief inventory survey carried out in 2020) identifies that 88% of the surveyed stocks are in good condition, loss (1%), unknown (11%).</p>	
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					All issues mentioned above are supported by Decree 152/013.	
<b>Outcome 1.2:</b> Capacities developed for site remediation.	Enhanced capacities of private sector organizations.	No capacity building programme in place		Enhanced capacities of private sector organizations.	100%  In Uruguay, spills and contaminated sites are managed by the operations of National Direction of Firefighters and are not handled by the private sector. Campo Limpio was not going to deal with highly deteriorated stockpiles. Hence, in 2017 it was decided to focus this objective at the farm level, dealing with situations that can be managed by producers and workers.  In 2018-19 the "Guide for prevention and action facing incidents / accidents in the manipulation of agricultural pesticides" was developed. It includes tools for the prevention and mitigation of potential risky events. It was validated by the	<b>Satisfactory (S)</b>

					<p>counterparts of the project (See <a href="#">link</a>).</p> <p>Starting from the second half of 2019, a set of trainings was implemented to disseminate such tools.</p> <p>Up to now, 127 farmers and rural students have been trained with significant results.</p> <p>The Ministry of Agriculture and some Associations showed interest in including the Guide in the training courses they provide to the private sector. For this reason, a new edition and printing was carried out at the beginning of 2021, seeking a significant increase in dissemination and impact, beyond the project deadline.</p>	
<b>Component 2</b>	Strengthening the legal framework and institutional capacity for the rational and integral management of pesticides throughout their lifecycle.					
<b>Outcome 2.1:</b> Legislative and regulatory framework for the environmentally sound management	Pesticides or POPs pesticides regulations in place.  Regulation is enforced with	Pesticides or POPs pesticides regulations in place.  Regulation adopted but is not enforced		Pesticides or POPs pesticides regulations in place.  Regulation is enforced with	100%  Proposals for improvement of regulations were developed and	<b>Satisfactory (S)</b>



<p>of POPs and pesticides is improved.</p>	<p>corresponding Budget</p>			<p>corresponding Budget</p>	<p>delivered for 4 out of the 5 stages of the pesticides lifecycle: Use / Application, Storage, Transportation, Import (proposal for the improvement of pesticides registration).</p> <p>As additional activities that contribute to the outcome, two proposals (not initially planned) were elaborated: two studies for the search and selection of Biomarkers of pesticides exposure, and the development of a Surveillance Program for Workers who were exposed to agricultural pesticides.</p> <p>The Government of Uruguay has recently got a proposal for the improvement of the National Registry of Pesticides. Such a proposal would imply a significant change in the way pesticides entering the country are assessed and authorized.</p> <p>The attainment of this collaborative working</p>
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					<p>experience, involving the ministries of Agriculture and Environment on such a controversial matter, and the development of a proposal for registry improvement with the support of an FAO international consultant, were important challenges and represents relevant achievements. In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture has begun some actualizations, based on the proposals that were delivered. In relation to incorporating Risk Assessments into the Pesticide Registry System.</p> <p>The Project Coordination Unit (PCU) is responsible for the delivery of technical inputs and normative proposals, while normative approval is a political decision.</p>	
<p><b>Component 3</b></p>	<p>Promoting Integrated Pest Management (IPM), pesticide sound use and management, and other alternative to hazardous pesticides, through demonstration units.</p>					

<p><b>Outcome 3.1</b> The use of toxic pesticides reduced through the adoption of IPM and other alternatives.</p>	<p>200 tons of reduced toxic pesticides</p>			<p>200 tons of reduced toxic pesticides</p>	<p>100%</p> <p>Different management strategies have been assessed to reduce the use of pesticides, and the impact on environment and health without negatively affecting the production.</p> <p>Based on these results, trainings and dissemination activities are being developed to promote these tools.</p> <p>Training events in field days and theoretical expositions were held in the country. Until the date of this report 1.726 people have been trained in promoting good agricultural practices that encourage (among other things) a reduction in the use of pesticides.</p> <p>At the moment the project does not have the tools to ensure the reduction of pesticides, nor the adherence of the producers over</p>	<p><b>Satisfactory (S)</b></p>
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					<p>time. This was highlighted by the Mid-term Review: "the project does not have the tools to ensure agreement with this result. The national experience provides indications that the adoption of Good Agricultural Practices, including Integrated Pest Management, is necessary to accompany economic incentives, which the project lacks".</p> <p>The PCU has adapted and reinvented itself from the continuity of the pandemic to advance in the virtual transfer of the results of the practices and tools evaluated during the project, seeking to integrate the issue into the public policies of the Ministries.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome 3.2</b> Increased awareness on the effects of conventional pesticides and on alternatives available.</p>	<p>Medium-level (as assessed by DINAMA)</p>	<p>Low level awareness (as assessed by DINAMA)</p>		<p>Increased awareness as perceived by officials and producers</p>	<p>100%</p> <p>The communication was focused on producers. This has the advantage of raising awareness while transferring technological</p>	<p><b>Satisfactory (S)</b></p>

					<p>development findings. Technical and economic factors have driven the producers to change practices and having their awareness increased.</p> <p>Very useful materials were elaborated to work on awareness-raising, trainings and dissemination activities. Publications, videos, leaflets and guides, will remain available to local institutions for their use in future activities. (See <a href="#">Link</a>, <a href="#">Link</a>, <a href="#">Link</a>)</p> <p>In order to measure the indicator, at the date of this report, the semi-structured interviews with qualified actors are being finalized.</p>	
<b>Component 4</b>	<b>Strengthening environmental monitoring and response to risks from hazardous pesticide</b>					
<p><b>Outcome 4.1</b> Enhanced capacity for monitoring and timely response to Pesticide risks to human health and the environment.</p>	<p>Medium-level of capacities (as measured by DINAMA and MSP)</p>	<p>Medium-low level of capacities (as measured by DINAMA and MSP)</p>		<p>Medium-level of capacities (as measured by DINAMA and MSP)</p>	<p>100%</p> <p>The laboratories of MA and DGSA serve for different purposes. However, they have developed and validated multi-residue methods and have been</p>	<p><b>Highly Satisfactory (HS)</b></p>

					<p>accredited for the analysis of pesticides residues in environmental matrices (DINAMA) and food-like cereals and grains (DGSA). They are ready to be accredited by the ISO 17.025 standard. This gives a level of harmonization in their work.</p> <p>The width of pesticides that could be detected was increased considerably during the Project span.</p> <p>The risk monitoring activity in Laguna del Cisne, performed in coordination with the National University and MA generated baseline information for the watershed. More than 84 pesticides were monitored during one year. Besides, the knowledge on pesticides dynamics was deepened with the aim of improving environmental monitoring in the future. Finally, a protocol for analytical procedures was</p>	
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					<p>developed, including methodological as well as logistic aspects, to coordinate future action of different institutions at the field and analysis levels.</p> <p>These lessons learned will be applied in a second monitoring to be carried out in the San Salvador (Soriano) basin. As of the date of this report, the proposal presented to carry out the 2<sup>nd</sup> basin in Soriano is being evaluated.</p>	
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Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<p><b>Outcome 1.1</b> Risks to human health and the environment reduced through safe disposal of POPs and obsolete pesticides and through built capacities on remediation of pesticide-contaminated soil.</p>	<p>After the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) was approved in February 2020, 297 tons of obsolete were detected from the survey (291 in the private sector and 6.3 in public), therefore Campo Limpio (CL) manages the qualification of pesticides storage until their disposal. In addition, a private company manages an authorization to enable a furnace that eliminates dangerous substances in the country. In this context, and given that the Project has some funds reserved for the disposal of</p>	<p>By Ministry of Environment, Campo Limpio and FAO.</p>	<p>August 2021</p>

**3. Progress in Generating Project Outputs (Implementation Progress, IP)**

	<p>obsolete pesticides through the Plan presented by CL, the Project Coordination Unit aims to: 1) allocate the funds to the private stakeholders based on the results of the survey of obsolete pesticides that was carried out, and applying the pre-established allocation terms; 2) Once the funds have been assigned, sign a Letter of Agreement (LoA) between FAO and CL to transfer the funds for the collection and storage of stockpiles until further elimination of obsolete pesticides (previously assigned).</p>		
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*(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as planned in the Annual Work Plan)*



Outputs <sup>12</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>13</sup>	Achievements at each PIR <sup>14</sup>					Implementation status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance <sup>15</sup> or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 <sup>st</sup> PIR	2 <sup>nd</sup> PIR	3 <sup>rd</sup> PIR	4 <sup>th</sup> PIR	5 <sup>th</sup> PIR		
<b>Output 1.1.2</b> Staff of DINAMA, MGAP, FAGRO and local governments are trained in obsolete pesticides and contaminated sites	Q4 Y4	A proposal was prepared including specific criteria to be taken into account in the planning trainings.	A proposal was prepared including specific criteria to be taken into account in the planning trainings.	As mentioned above, this output target is linked with the previous output (1.1.1).	The PCU in close consultation with the Project Steering Committee (PSC) decided to design a Capacity Development Plan on management and storage of POPs and other pesticides. Target audience: staff of DINAMA, MGAP, Academic students.  To the date of this report, five (5) trainings were conducted based on the contents of the Guide in 3 areas:	No change from previous report.  The training on "Prevention and Action against incidents / accidents in the	100%	Following the MTR, this output was unified with the previous one (1.1.1 and 1.1.2), going from the original target of 70 people to 80 people. This training is planned to be conducted the second semester of 2020, either virtually or face-to-face.  The output is over executed. Up to now 127 people were trained (original target: 80)

<sup>12</sup> Outputs as described in the project logframe or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output accordingly or leave the cells blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

<sup>13</sup> As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

<sup>14</sup> Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

<sup>15</sup> Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

					Colonia, Canelones and Rocha.	handling of pesticides in agriculture ..." was successfully completed. During the same, 127 students and producers were trained in person and virtually, raising awareness about the risk in the handling of pesticides, adapting each subject depending on the need of the area		
<b>Output 1.1.3</b> Completed inventory of stocks of obsolete pesticides, including POPs.	Q4Y2	Annual inventory completed  The consultant delivered three products to the counterparts.	Annual inventory completed.  The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) was completed. Campo Limpio	The updated inventory was completed.  The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) was technically approved by the DINAMA, still	An inventory update will be carried out in 2020 to start the execution of the Management Plan  The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) was approved by DINAMA (February 2020)  CL is defining with DINAMA the beginning of recollection and	In the survey conducted in 2020, 297 tons of obsolete pesticides were found.  The distribution of the reported stocks, mostly from the private sector, is distributed throughout the national territory, but concentrated (by production or by collection centers) on the West and South coast of the	100%                    100%	The first survey of obsolete stock was made in 2016 and repeated in 2020.  Since the EMP was approved, the inventory has been updated and it is expected that the Ministry of the Environment will approve a document that authorizes a warehouse able to store obsolete POPs until their effective disposal (n°.2019/14000/012551).  The Ministry of Environment is assessing the authorization request made by a national private company to manage a new furnace for pesticides obsoles disposal and removal of hazardous substances in its

			(CL) presented it to DINAMA for approval.	missing the signature of the resolution with the objective of setting deadlines that allow starting the elimination operations.	storage operations in 2020.	country, mostly in good condition.		facilities (n°.2020/14000/007864). This would allow the removal to be done locally and avoid exporting. The Project will finance those interested parties detected in the survey, who can certify that they cannot take charge of the disposal of their own obsolete pesticides.  As previously reported the output "EMP proposed to the private sector" is added on the recommendation of the MTR, as it is a "key" element for achieving this result.
<b>Output 1.1.4</b> Strengthened capacity of the private sector for the elimination of obsolete pesticides, including POPs and empty containers	Q4 Y5	n/a (or done)	n/a (or done)	The elimination of obsoletes has not yet been achieved, however, once the resolution is approved by DINAMA, actions will be taken to eliminate all identified stocks.	The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) was approved by DINAMA authorities in February 2020.	As previously reported, although there are certain negotiations between CL and MA to define the start of operations, the stock of obsolete pesticides has not been eliminated yet; and it is not possible to ensure their elimination before the project's end date.  The approval of the Obsolete Management Plan (as a requirement of	0%	The indicator 160 tons of obsolete pesticides, including POPs, eliminated in accordance with the Basel and Stockholm Conventions, which had been eliminated in the matrix of indicators proposed in the Mid-Term Evaluation, is reinstated, but the change was not formally made in the proposed changes section of the results matrix. Therefore, based on the finding of the final evaluation team, it is reinstated in this instance.

						<p>Decree 152/13) is undoubtedly a determining MILESTONE since it obliges the private sector, through CL, to manage the elimination of obsolete, and represents a guarantee that the Stock surveyed by the Project will be eliminated in the not too distant future.</p> <p>As mentioned , CL manages with MA the requirements n for the warehouse so as to begin the collection and storage stage of obsolete, for its subsequent elimination.</p> <p>In turn, CL informed the MA of the existence of negotiations with a private company for the use of a new furnace to be installed by said company, with the</p>	
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						<p>aim of eliminating obsolete ones (current and future) in the country. This new furnace is in the process of authorization in DINAMA No. Exp. 2020/14000/00786</p> <p>4. This possibility would have the approval of MA since it would ensure closing the circle of a permanent and comprehensive solution at the national level in the future.</p> <p>This results in an impasse of waiting between the start of collection and storage, until the obsolete ones are effectively eliminated in the new furnace.</p> <p>At the same time, the PCU raised a draft letter of agreement (LOA) to execute the funds foreseen by the project as support and impulse the</p>	
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		n/a (or done)	n/a (or done)	On the recommendation of the MTR, the target of this output will be adjusted in	The training on obsolete management for the operators that will participate in the EMP were cancelled. CL communicated that the company has	execution of the Plan. This implies financing with the project funds a quantity of tons of obsolete pesticides based on some criteria established for the selection of the beneficiaries. This support is intended to be a first impulse that allows CL to initiate the execution of the plan and adjust the operating procedures, at the same time as benefiting the holders of obsolete that for certain issues do not have the capacity to finance the elimination of obsolete that are in his power.	100%	CL reiterated to the PCU that it does not need to train its staff in "Obsolete Management" as planned. This is due to two main reasons: 1- the organization has specialists who train workers in safety, 2- CL plans to hire a company specialized in the
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				<p>order to train 80 people, instead of the 120 initially proposed.</p> <p>In addition, was suppresses the target indicator (160 ton) because it is repeated as an indicator of result.</p>	<p>already trained its personnel internally.</p>			<p>management of hazardous waste to implement the collection and storage of obsolete waste.</p> <p>Based on the above, indicator 1.1.4 on “training of private sector workers and technicians” the product is considered complete.</p>
		n/a (or done)	n/a (or done)		<p>The trainings for producers and technicians are implemented within the course on “Prevention and action facing Incidents /accidents in pesticide manipulation” of Product 1.2.1.</p>	<p>As previously reported, The trainings for producers and technicians are implemented within the course on “Prevention and action facing Incidents /accidents in pesticide manipulation” of Product 1.2.1.</p>	100%	<p>The trainings for producers and technicians are implemented within the course on “Prevention and action facing Incidents /accidents in pesticide manipulation” of Product 1.2.1.</p>

						Within these reported trainings there is a module referring to the management of obsolete pesticides that has already been addressed.		
<p><b>Output 1.1.5</b> Empty Container management strengthened, extending the network of collection centers and recycling facilities</p>	<p>Q4 Y4</p>	<p>The container management has been strengthened in several aspects.</p>	<p>The container management continues to be strengthened in several aspects and a mobile harvesting and shredding system is developed and planned for areas with poor coverage.</p>	<p>On the recommendation of the MTR, an output not originally foreseen will be added in line with the Strengthening of the Packaging Management System- <i>Tools for collection of containers for producers with low access to Collection Centers</i> - with the aim of the</p>	<p>With respect to the collection centers, this output was achieved in 2017. They were modernized and established strategically in the field. Recycling empty pesticides containers: In December 2019, CL reported stagnation in the tons of containers collected, accounting for the 35% of the total commercialized. Tools for collection of containers for producers with low access to Collection Centers: Harvesting Days (together with other actors) were replicated and expanded in 2019 as an alternative of packaging recollection.</p>	<p>This point has not changed since Campo Limpio (CL) has advanced in the opening of new Collection Centers (to date 17 operating), achieving greater coverage at the country level. Based on the latest "Annual Balance" report prepared by CampoLimpio, a 6% growth in collection measured in Tons of plastic is reported compared to 2019. Regarding the percentage of recovery compared to packaging in circulation, it grew again to 40%, according to information provided by CL.</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>This output is over executed. Up to now there are 17 collection centers functioning (original target: 12).</p>
		<p>At the end of 2020, 638 tons of pesticide containers were collected. It was previously reported that this fact is partly related to the reduction of agricultural activity in Uruguay, other unknown factors could be involved.</p>	<p>80%</p>	<p>At the end of 2020, 638 tons of pesticide containers were collected. It was previously reported that this fact is partly related to the reduction of agricultural activity in Uruguay, other unknown factors could be involved.</p>				
		<p>In accordance with the MTR, an additional target has been included for the original output target. This will be an input to strengthen the Collection Center.</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>In accordance with the MTR, an additional target has been included for the original output target. This will be an input to strengthen the Collection Center.</p>				



			<p>strengthening the Collection Centers</p> <p>In order to carry out this output, "Harvesting Days" (together with other actors) were implemented as an alternative of collection for producers with low access (in general, by distance) to the Collection Centers. This initiative is added to the mobile shredding system already reported previously.</p>	<p>Two events were organized in North and South Uruguay, again with positive results.</p>	<p>This year, taking all the precautions suggested by the sanitary protocols, the "Container Collection Days" were held for the third consecutive year as an alternative for container collection. They were held on October 27 and 29 in Fray Marcos (Florida) and Colonia Galland (San José), collecting 935kg of containers.</p> <p>Beyond the kgs collected, these sessions always have served as a kickstart to generate awareness campaigns about the EMP and the importance of giving an environmentally appropriate destination to the containers.</p>	<p>The indicator consists of the proposal of at least one tool for the collection of containers for producers with low access to Collection Centers.</p>
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<p><b>Output 1.2.1</b> Guidelines for private sector, including specific site remediation proposals</p>	<p>Q4 Y4</p>	<p>n/a (or done) The terms of reference (TOR) were made to call a consultancy; they still need to be validated.</p>	<p>Two consultants were hired to develop the content of the guidelines of prevention and remediation to incidents / accidents to field activities with pesticides; as well as a graphic designer.</p>	<p>The development of the Guide of prevention and action before incidents / accidents in the manipulation of pesticides (contents and graphic design) is being finalized. Currently, some adjustments are being made prior to their publication based on the contributions of the counterparts.</p>	<p>Based on the Guide a Training Plan was elaborated, which is being implemented and will continue until the end of the project.</p>	<p>The cycle of Trainings on "<i>Prevention and Action in the event of incidents / accidents in the handling of pesticides in agriculture...</i>" ended, During it, 127 students and producers were trained in person and virtually, raising awareness about the risk in handling pesticides, adapting each topic depending on the need of the area and emphasizing in several of them the integration of women in the application tasks. and exposure to pesticides of pregnant and lactating women. Given the particularities of the year, the last instances were through educational platforms and/ or Zoom.</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>At the beginning of 2021, a new edition and printing of the Guide was made, which was distributed to Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries to be implemented in their semester training courses that provide to private sector.</p>
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<p><b>Output 2.1.1</b> Pesticide regulations reviewed and updated</p>	<p>Q4 Y4</p>	<p>The Working Group generated specific lines of action to proposals in the stage of use and application of pesticides in the life cycle. The stage of transport and storage was started.</p>	<p>A Technical document is being adjusted with the Working Group for the proposed regulation of environmentally adequate storage of pesticides.</p>	<p>Proposals for improvement of regulations were developed and delivered for 4 of the 5 stages of the life cycle of the pesticides; "Use / Application" on the control of the state of the fumigation equipment . A proposal for the environmentally adequate regulation of pesticides was prepared with the Working Group on "Storage" and</p>	<p>With respect to the previous PIR, the approbation of the EMP ("Elimination" stage) outlines a significant advance in the Elimination phase. In addition some adjustments were integrated in the current regulations, to strengthen some weak points the national system presents today. "Importation" In addition to a proposal to modify regulations for the National Pesticide Registry, by the International Consultant, the modules corresponding to the Environmental Risk Assessment, Health and Agronomic Assessment were developed within the registry proposal.</p>	<p>As of the date of this report, the storage standard has been drawn up and adjusted by the legal division of the Ministry of the Environment, only missing the signature. Additionally, the MSP expressed to FAO the interest in implementing the monitoring of workers exposed to pesticides through biomarkers, as well as the generation of maximum residue limits (MRLs) to contribute to the MGAP residue monitoring plan, considering the requirements of international markets.</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>The proposals were discussed with the Working Groups that were formed for this aim.</p> <p>The proposal of importation related to the National Pesticide Registry is linked to Product 2.1.2. The proposal implies a significant change in the way pesticides are registered in Uruguay. The active participation of technicians from the ministries of environment and agriculture in the discussion is outlined, considering that the issue is sensible and conflictive due to the competences of the ministries.</p> <p>The COVID-19 Pandemic has had the health authorities focused on these issues, so although they have shown interest, there is still no progress in this regard.</p> <p>During 2020 in a meeting with the new authorities, the MSP expressed to the FAO requesting the support of the National Agency for International Cooperation (AUCI) the intention of having their support to develop the Biomarkers and Surveillance Program, both topics in the framework of country programming. The COVID-19 Pandemic has had the</p>
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				<p>"<u>Transport</u>" (currently it is in DINAMA's Law to elaborate the standard). The stage of "<u>Importati on</u>" the international consultant presented a proposal to modify regulations for the National Pesticide Registry. The "<u>Eliminatio n</u>" stage, together with the approval of the Environmental Managem ent Plan, is analyzed to include some adjustmen</p>			<p>health authorities focused on these issues, so although they have shown interest, there is still no progress in this regard.</p>
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				<p>ts to the current regulations , to strengthen some weak points that the country's system presents today.</p>				
<p><b>Output 2.1.2</b> Current registration and authorization system assessed, gaps and capacity building needs identified and measures implemented</p>	<p>Q2 Y4</p>	<p>The terms of reference (TORs) were made and two potential international consultants were identified.</p>	<p>Through an International Consultancy, a proposal to improve the ERA and Pesticide Registration was developed. These documents were validated by the technicians of DINAMA and DGSA in</p>	<p>The first consultancy of the International Registry Consultant was finalized presenting an improvement proposal for the Registry (which includes a proposal for the Environmental Risk Assessment) and a proposal to modify the regulations</p>	<p>The second consultancy for the improvement of the National Pesticide Registry finalized.</p> <p>The following Products were delivered to authorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Technical proposal to modify the structure of registry regulation;</li> <li>2- Annexes to the proposal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Agronomic evaluation</li> <li>● Toxicological evaluation</li> <li>● Incorporation of the Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA)</li> <li>● Organization and operational of the new registry</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<p>An agreement was drawn up between the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries with the intention of implementing the proposals for improvement of the National Register of pesticides made by the international consultant within the framework of the project.</p> <p><a href="#">..\..\..\Componente 2\Registro\ACUERDO MGAP-MA (versión final).doc</a></p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>Based on the interpretation made by the MTR in point 131 and point 174 of its document, the output target (<i>updating the Registry system</i>) is beyond the scope of the project, because this depends strictly on a political decision. Hence, it was proposed to limit the scope to "submitted proposal" and no "updated system" (thus taking the proposal as an indicator).</p> <p>Although the proposals were delivered to authorities, negotiations are still in place to ease consensus and approval.</p> <p>The implementation of the proposal for registry update will have a high impact in the pesticide quality and might mean a competitive advantage for the country.</p>

			April 2018.	on the registration of pesticides. Through a second consultancy a proposal of decree regulations will be presented for the modification of the Registry, which will be put to the consideration of the authorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Costs structure analysis</li> </ul> <p>The proposal for Pesticide Registry modification was discussed and adjusted by the technical teams of the counterparts during the consultant's missions.</p>			The new authorities of the Ministries have committed to work on the issue, reviewing the proposal to advance at the country level.
<b>Output 2.1.3</b> ERA models included in the training of institutions	Q2 Y5	n/a (or done)  n/a (or done)  n/a (or done)	n/a (or done)  n/a (or done)  n/a (or done)	Execution depends on the political decision made on the proposed amendments to the Registry that includes the ERA.	No change from previous report.	No change from previous report.	0%  0%  0%	This activity depends on output 2.1.2 because the new registration proposal will include an Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) model.

<p><b>Output 2.1.4</b> Adoption of the Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) tool to support the registration of pesticides</p>	Q2 Y3	n/a (or done)	n/a (or done)	<p>The MTR recommended that ERA was included in the proposed improvement of the Pesticide Registry. The ERA implementation is not within the scope of the project (as already pointed out). The project is considering the proposal submitted by the International Registry Consultant (Product 2 of the first consultancy): to improve ERA in the pesticides registry.</p>	<p>The ERA was included in the proposal to improve the National Pesticide Registry associated with product 2.1.2</p>	<p>No change from previous report.</p>	100%	<p>This activity depends on output 2.1.2 and the approval of the environmental risk assessment (ERA) model.</p>
	Q2 Y3	n/a (or done)	n/a (or done)				100%	<p>The MTR recommended changing the original output target from "an approved ERA proposal" to "an ERA proposal submitted".</p> <p>According to the team's appreciations, the achievement of this result is not within the scope of the project, since its realization will depend on the decisions made by the authorities regarding the proposal to improve the Registry (Result 2.1.2).</p>

<p><b>Output 2.1.5</b> ERA performed to assess at least three highly used active ingredients</p>	<p>Q3 Y3</p>	<p>n/a (or done)</p>	<p>n/a (or done)</p>	<p>This output depends on the approval of the proposed improvement of the Registry that includes the ERA.</p>	<p>No change from previous report.</p>	<p>No change from previous report.</p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>This activity depends on the previous one.</p>
<p><b>Output 3.1.1</b> IPM strategies and other alternatives for priority crops developed and field tested</p>	<p>Q4 Y3</p>	<p>The techniques that are currently used and development of pest with different management strategies that help to reduce toxicity, replace pesticides with biological controllers, etc.</p>	<p>Letters of agreement were signed with different institutions to carry out activities and evaluations of different management strategies that help to reduce pesticides in demonstration site in different</p>	<p>Four strategies for reducing and / or replacing pesticides were tested and assessed: 1- Control of soybean pests (Impacts assessment associated with the use of insecticides in the control of pests in the cultivation</p>	<p>More information has been generated on the use of cover crops for weed control and use of crop roller to kill the cover crops (herbicide substitute), with positive results:  - Winter weeds growth was controlled as far as 91% by cover crops, without any cost increase and any reduction in the following cash crop production. - The use of a crop roller as an alternative to herbicides to kill cover crops demonstrated at least the same effectiveness and lower costs without negative effects on the</p>	<p>As previously reported, the four strategies to reduce and / or replace pesticides continued to be evaluated and validated:  1- <i>Pest management in soybean crops</i> with the evaluation of the impacts associated with the use of insecticides using damage thresholds and selective soybean products. 12% reduction in the use of insecticides in the crop cycle.</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>This goal is over achieved.  It should be noted that both the Academy and the Agricultural Research Institute (INIA) continued with the lines of work started with the project. Information continues to accumulate that confirms the benefits of the proposed tools and consolidates the drive for "rolling" as a method of drying coverage.  In our understanding, this ensures the sustainability of the theme and the drive to advance in the scaling sought at the country level, since these institutions are generators of productive culture, and want by nature to promote and transfer technology to the productive sector.</p>



			<p>areas and priority production system (Colonia Valdense, San Salvador and Santa Lucia basin).</p> <p>of soybean) found a reduction of 12% of pesticides during a first cycle.</p> <p>2- Weed Control (through the School of Agronomy of Uruguay - FAgro) continuing the previous line of work and incorporating tools for the drying of covers such as "Rolled". The results show between 80 and 85% of weed control for the use of</p>	<p>production of following crop.</p> <p>In the evaluation of biobeds, a positive response was found in the degradation of pesticides in commercial field conditions, for more than 30 active ingredients, without the use of external inoculants (first experience in Latin America including results on soy many pesticides)</p>	<p>2- <i>Alternatives for weed and cover management</i></p> <p>a) Weed Control through the use of Cover Crops or Service (CS). - Winter weeds growth was controlled as far as 91% by cover crops, without any cost increase and any reduction in the following cash crop production.</p> <p>b) Rolling as an alternative mechanical tool for the drying of covers (replacing pesticides). - The use of a crop roller as an alternative to herbicides to kill cover crops demonstrated at least the same effectiveness and lower costs without negative effects on the production of following crop.</p>	<p>In support of this continuity given by the academy, a roll (3.5 meters of working width) based on the successful experiences of the project is being built to be used both in training activities and to continue generating information in future studies.</p> <p>These activities continue to leave communication products to be used as dissemination of the project.</p> <p>The availability of this information supports the adoption of these practices in the private sector.</p> <p>Although more governmental support is need, farmers and enterprises welcome practices and tools.</p> <p>Regarding the Biobeds, it is worth highlighting the momentum that is being generated in the increase in their use at the national level. With the help of an INIA (FPTA) project together with the Uruguayan Federation of CREA producers and with the support of DIGEGRA and the Chemical University, 2 new large-scale beds were installed in vineyards of wine producers (one of them referring to the level of national).</p>
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				<p>cover, and a reduction of the use of pesticides of up to 20% in the crop cycle. This strategy supports the work of another Letter of Agreement with the National Institute of Agricultural Research (INIA) to evaluate the effect of the tools to reduce the use of herbicides .</p> <p>3- Use of biological control agents for pest control in</p>		<p>The correct combination of both management practices will allow the use of herbicides to be reduced by up to 70% in a productive cycle of soybean cultivation.</p> <p>3- <i>Experience in tools to replace pesticides for the fruit sector</i> (Colonia Valdense) such as mass trapping, mechanical weed control, use of pheromones, etc.</p> <p>Regarding the development of Biobeds as an additional management strategy that constitutes Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) and that contribute to the result, in the period covered by the report, interest on the part of producers and institutions has increased and at</p>	<p>In turn, there are companies associated with quality certifications that are consulting to install this tool on their premises. This is another example of the positive impact that this development has had in conjunction with the project. <a href="#">Link</a></p> <p>Complementarily, based on the good results the DGSA begins to introduce this tool as a recommendation of Good Practice in its talks and conferences. <a href="#">Link</a></p> <p>Additionally, focused on the good results, the University of Chemistry is presenting a proposal to evaluate bioremediation systems similar to biological beds for veterinary products and obsolete pesticides (for small quantities).</p> <p>Based on the findings of the final evaluation, the Biological Control Agents (CBA) reported as strategies were moved to 3.1.2, complying with the formal aspects of not double reporting the results.</p>
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				<p>greenhouses replacing pesticides. (FAgro) in support of DIGEGRA.</p> <p>4- The experience on alternative tools to pesticides for the fruit sector (Colonia Valdense) was successfully closed.</p> <p>As additional activities that contribute to the outcome; Biological beds (Bio beds) with FQUIM evaluated at the laboratory and field level in</p>		<p>least 2 new large-scale experiences have been added in wine estates.</p>		
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				<p>Canelones and Soriano. Also Bio-pesticides/ Bio-fertilizers call was made to support this development in the substitution of pesticides.</p>				
<p><b>Output 3.1.2</b> Two alternatives to highly toxic pesticides identified, evaluated, tested, including IPM and ICM</p>	<p>Q3 Y3  Q4 Y3</p>	<p>The identification of non-toxic alternatives was made. In Q4Y2 the non-toxic alternatives will be evaluated and tested in the six selected demonstrative sites.</p>	<p>Alternatives to pesticides were identified; the use of coverages for the control of weeds, biological control agents and bio-insecticides, which are being evaluated in the field (in the</p>	<p>The LOA to validate three alternatives to pesticides ended. For example: the use of coverages for the control of weeds, the use of biological control agents and the study of the impact of insecticides in the</p>	<p>In addition to what was previously reported, 3 initiatives are added for the development of bio-inputs; currently 3 programs are in execution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pest controller in horticulture</li> <li>• Bio-antifungal (replacing fipronil)</li> <li>• Biological controller for pests in soybean cultivation</li> </ul>	<p>Based on the observations of the final evaluation team, two alternatives were selected from those previously reported to comply with the result indicator:</p> <p><i>Alternatives in greenhouse pest control;</i> To the use of Biological Control Agents for the control of pests in Tomato and Bell pepper promoted in 2018. This tool replaces imidaclopid,</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>This goal is over achieved. All these alternatives also represent strategies for reducing the use of pesticides.</p> <p>As mentioned above, although the project does not have tools to ensure this sustainability of the adherence of producers to these practices over time, since the project there has been a strong emphasis on the transfer of these proposals to counterparts, to the academy and key actors from the private sector, who will naturally be the ones who sustain the achievement of these results.</p> <p>The academy continues with this line of work.</p>

			<p>demonstration sites).</p>	<p>handling of soybeans.  To promote more alternatives, the project made a call to support and encourage the registration and production of bio-pesticides and bio-fertilizers.</p>		<p>thiamethoxan, cypermethrin (all Category 2) and others.  As reported in the previous PIR, regarding the additional alternatives to the use of pesticides, it is noteworthy that the support made for the development of the biohomiguicide and the ACB for gray mold successfully completed their studies, and are currently in the beginning of the registration process.  Regarding the Biological Control Agent (ACG) for the control of lizards in soybeans (trichogrammas), the use of drones as an alternative for the application of this ACB could be successfully tested (lowering costs) and adjusting the dose</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>As was duly reported, the strategies evaluated in Product 3.1.1 also represent alternative tools to the use of pesticides, which were duly validated by the Lead Technical Officer (OTL) and the Mid-Term Evaluator. All these evaluations were carried out in 6 demonstration areas in Colonia Valdense, Soriano and Canelones, with 16 farms involved.</p>
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						<p>and frequency of application, without losing control effectiveness.</p> <p>Complementing the previous PIRs, it is reported that the alternatives mentioned above are substitutes for the following highly toxic pesticides. For example the biohormiguicide replaces cypermethrin (category 2), imidacloprid (category 2), fipronil (category 2). While the entomopathogenic fungus (gray mold) and trichogramma replace thiamethoxam (category 2) and bifenthrin (category 2) among others.</p>		
<p><b>Output 3.1.3</b> Training in practices of IPM and application of alternatives to toxic pesticides delivered to</p>	<p>Q2 Y4</p>	<p>Field activities are being implemented this year, thus the training</p>	<p>A work plan was defined to carry out the training in several areas of</p>	<p>The work plan was defined to carry out training in several areas of the</p>	<p>Up to date 1726 farmers and agriculture workers have been trained by different training and dissemination activities.</p>	<p>As a result of the observations of the final evaluation, the report of this indicator is adjusted so as not to report the same activities to two different</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>Due to the pandemic, field activities were strongly affected.</p> <p>In this particular year, virtual activities grew, the International Workshop on Biological Beds held in 2 days, both with very good attendance of producers,</p>

<p>agriculture workers, and farmers/producers</p>		<p>depends on these. A training in good practices and alternatives to pesticides is being coordinated for Q3Y2 and for other related sites.</p>	<p>the country. This plan seeks to reinforce field activities, based on the results of the Letters of Agreement and other proposals, such as seminars.</p>	<p>country. This plan seeks to reinforce the field activities, based on the results of the Letters of Agreement and other proposals, such as seminars.</p>		<p>products. Therefore, the report is adjusted to the date of the report to 1,246 technicians, producers and operators trained throughout the project. Assigning the remaining activities of the product 3.2.1.</p> <p>During the 2nd semester of 2020, and seriously affected by the COVID pandemic, 288 people were trained.</p>		<p>technicians, researchers and the general public.</p> <p>During this period only one face-to-face activity could be carried out. It was a demonstration day of the Rolled in the house of a producer. This Conference was organized by the Colony Producers Cooperative, AUSID and the Project. <a href="#">Link</a></p> <p>The project was invited to participate as a dissemination speaker in 2 activities to tell about the experience on the implementation of Biological Beds within the framework of the project. This was the case of the INIA Conference on Biological Beds (<a href="#">link</a>) and the Training for Sprayers organized by the Uruguayan Association of Sprayers and the General Directorate of Agricultural Services (DGSA-MGAP).</p> <p>The sum of success stories, added to the dissemination, appropriation and promotion of the participating ministries, is a highly positive fact for increasing the adherence of producers, thinking about sustainability and scalability towards the future post-project.</p>
<p><b>Output 3.2.1</b></p>	<p>Q2 Y2</p>	<p>A consultant</p>	<p>By different</p>	<p>Very useful materials</p>	<p>The difficulties that the PCU found to validate a</p>	<p>The difficulties that the PCU has had to</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>Based on the observations made by the final evaluation</p>

<p>A communication strategy developed and implemented to raise awareness on the effects of pesticides on human health and the environment and support dissemination of good practices</p>	<p>Q4 Y4</p> <p>Q4 Y4</p>	<p>was hired as an input to the communication strategy from socio-economic study that will help to define the communication and dissemination strategy in demonstrative sites. The first report and the output 1 of three were delivered correctly.</p>	<p>criteria among the partner institutions of the Project, it has not been possible to establish a clear communication strategy. However, different dissemination and training activities have been carried out, emphasizing awareness and repercussions on health and the environment.</p>	<p>were generated for the trainings, such as field cards. For the case of the course; "Safe, effective and effective use of phytosanitary products" and "Application technologies for the farmer sector". The content of the theoretical material was also generated with the content used in the training. All these inputs will be used in</p>	<p>Communication Strategy with the ministries have already been reported, due to the sensitivity of pesticides related issues.</p> <p>The Project implemented some strategies that enabled to make visible the activities and results through the participation of different stakeholders; communication did not arise directly from the ministries and limited public reach was assumed.</p> <p>During the Project 45 dissemination activities were carried out.</p> <p>Also, very useful materials were generated for the trainings and diffusion activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- guide for the calibration of application equipment;</li> </ul>	<p>validate a Communication Strategy have already been previously reported, given the sensitivity and the issue addressed for the Ministries. It has also been reported that the Project has implemented some strategies that have allowed us to give it visibility through those involved, and interested parties and not so much from the counterparts (with the exception of FAO).</p> <p>During 2020, the Project can develop together with the Communication division of the Ministry of the Environment and FAO, in coordination with Communication of the MGAP and the MSP a <u>Plan for disseminating the results of the project</u>, which was</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>team, and in order not to report the same information in two different products, the activities previously reported were divided between product 3.1.3 and 3.2.1.</p> <p>By way of clarification, the activities of 3.1.3 also addressed this issue; therefore it is considered that they contribute incrementally to the achievement of result 3.2.</p> <p>As already reported throughout the execution of the project, they were carried out; Agricultural equipment calibration guides; Disclosure booklets on biological beds; EENN Horticultural Recognition Card; videos of diffusion of the BPA Conference (IV Conference of Good Agricultural Practices) that this year was carried out virtually for 3 days; Manual on the efficacy of biological control agents; Press releases published by FAO in the lines worked by the project, etc.</p> <p>In the 2nd semester of 2020, 10 testimonial videos were developed on the successful experiences of the management tools promoted by the project and 5 tutorial</p>
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				<p>the successive trainings to be held on the subject.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- card for the dissemination of biobeds;</li> <li>- recognition card for natural enemies in horticulture;</li> <li>- dissemination videos on GAP events;</li> <li>- information cards on use and effectiveness of biological control agents;</li> <li>- short articles published by FAO on results and experiences of the project.</li> </ul> <p>Moreover, the technical-practical materials generated for the courses “Correct, safe and effective use of phytosanitaries” and “Application quality in horticulture and fruticulture” were made available to the public.</p>	<p>- card for the dissemination of biobeds;</p> <p>- recognition card for natural enemies in horticulture;</p> <p>- dissemination videos on GAP events;</p> <p>- information cards on use and effectiveness of biological control agents;</p> <p>- short articles published by FAO on results and experiences of the project.</p> <p>Moreover, the technical-practical materials generated for the courses “Correct, safe and effective use of phytosanitaries” and “Application quality in horticulture and fruticulture” were made available to the public.</p>	<p>validated by the corresponding Directors of said Ministries, to be executed in the remaining project deadlines.</p> <p>In this sense, graphic and audiovisual materials were generated to be used in said Plan, which will be led by the Ministry of the Environment and FAO.</p> <p>To raise awareness about the use of pesticides, a proposal with management measures to be implemented to conserve and promote pollinators was prepared for the Ministry of the Environment. This proposal (which covers pesticides, but also other areas), has been taken by the Ministry of the Environment to validate and seek its</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>videos on some topics highlighted by the project. All these materials are added to the existing ones to be used in the dissemination of the project results and the subject matter by the Ministries. As an example; <a href="#">(Link)</a>, <a href="#">(Link)</a>.</p>
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						<p>best way of implementation at different levels.</p> <p>As previously reported, various activities have been carried out in order to disseminate good practices and the risks of the use of pesticides for health and the environment, annual BPA sessions, the course "Pesticide application technologies" and training of the agricultural plan "Correct, safe and effective use of pesticides".</p>		
<p><b>Output 4.1.1</b> A coordination mechanism for environmental monitoring and response to pesticide risks established</p>	Q3 Y2	DINAMA signed an agreement with the School of Chemistry of the University of Republic (UdelaR) for the analysis of pesticides. At the	The agreement between DINAMA and School of Chemistry of the Unive	The agreement between DINAMA and School of Chemistry of Republic (UdelaR)	In addition to the reported agreements between DINAMA and academic institutions, in 2019 the PCU with DINAMA and DGSA laboratories developed a document to be presented to the Uruguayan Accreditation Organism (OUA). This works propose to generate a commission to agree	Following up on what was previously reported on the proposal made by the DINACEA and DGSA laboratories to the Uruguayan Accreditation Body (OUA) with the support of the project, no significant progress has yet been made. From the OAU it is	100%	<p>In parallel and regarding the implementation and adjustment of predictive risk models for pesticides (SWAT).</p> <p>The project worked to model the behavior and fate of pesticides taking the Santa Lucía River as a scenario, and the consultant worked with the SWAT model in identifying areas with the highest export of pesticides distributed in the territory. This allows generating interactive maps of</p>

	Q4 Y3	<p>same time PCU is working with MGAP to align institutional objectives in search of generate others agreement .</p>	<p>rsity of Republic (Udel aR) was made .</p> <p>The pesticide monitoring program is being developed in Laguna del Cisne (Canelones), in order to define a replicable methodology and logistics to apply to other priority watersheds basins in the country.</p>	<p>was made.</p> <p>The monitoring of the first priority basin finished, the results are being evaluated very positively, because they allowed generating work protocols and knowledge about the dynamics of the pesticides in that basin.</p> <p>Based on these results, the proposal for the second basin is being developed,</p>	<p>on and harmonize technics, methodologies and requisites, to be adopted by all laboratories in the country.</p> <p>Based on the results of the first pesticides monitoring at watershed level, a new proposal (for the second monitoring) was developed and delivered to authorities.</p>	<p>reported that due to the impact of the Pandemic they have seen their staff reduced and their work slowed down, so they have not been able to reach a resolution yet.</p> <p>Remember that this proposal aims to form a technical commission between the OUA and official laboratories (such as reference laboratories) to mark requirements to be met by private laboratories on analytical and technical methodologies, etc. that will make it possible to homogenize the standards at a more global level.</p> <p>The call was made to carry out the Monitoring of pesticides in the San Salvador (Soriano) basin to be</p>	60%	<p>assets in the main channels. Based on the knowledge generated, the tool will be adjusted to implement in the first monitored basin Laguna del Cisne (Canelones).</p> <p>For the second basin, those input variables that the model will need to implement as well are already being considered. To advance in the adjustment of the model on this basin and leave an adjusted tool for analysis and future decision-making based on the information that the model can provide.</p>
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				which is expected to begin during the second semester of 2019.		implemented during the second semester of 2021. This monitoring will be financed by the UTF funds.  At the moment, the period for submitting proposals is currently closed and they will be evaluated in the coming weeks.		
<b>Output 4.1.2</b> Harmonized technical and analytical requirements for monitoring pesticide contaminants in environmental matrices (soil, water, sediments and biota) defined	Q4 Y4	A work plan was developed for the development of capacities with the DINAMA and the DGSA laboratory working in the same line.	The work plans are being carried out with both laboratories (DINAMA and DGSA) with some adjustments.	Work plans continue to be developed with DINAMA and DGSA for the analysis of pesticides to be monitored on a common basis, according to their competency matrices, coordinating the list of pesticides.	Both laboratories were committed to development of analytical technics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•DGSA laboratory accredited 120 pesticides by multiresidue technics in vegetable matrices in 2019</li> <li>•DINAMA laboratory achieved the conditions to accredit the first 36 pesticides in 2020 (from 160 developing).</li> </ul> The work plans of the MA and DGSA laboratories were finalized with the support of the	Additionally, the international consultant was hired again with specific objectives for each of the laboratories, both being able to face the ISO / IEC 17025 accreditation process and considering an excellent opportunity to complement and strengthen those national capacities already reached.  As a result of this work, in November 2020 the DINACEA Laboratory	100%	As mentioned in the previous report based on the work plans developed and with the support of the International Consultant Miguel Gamón to achieve the accreditation of ISO/IEC 17025, working protocols between MA and DGSA are harmonized in each of its competent matrices (environmental and food). This standard ensures a comparable and equal way of working and quality standards in terms of quality assurance of laboratories.  In addition, support was provided to 3 private laboratories with the aim of increasing national capacities of pesticide analysis.  In May 2019 32 technical workers were trained (objective 16) in the Flexible Scope Workshop within
	Q4 Y4						100%	

	Q4Y4			<p>In addition to the inputs acquired, the human resources hired by the project to support these developments stand out.</p> <p>The International Laboratory Consultant, was hired in December 2018 to provide support to the reference laboratories (DINAMA, DGSA) in the accreditation of the ISO / IEC 17025 standard. Within his</p>	<p>contracted international consultant. As a main result, both laboratories achieved the conditions to be accredited according to the ISO / IEC 17025 standard. This means, standardization of the quality assurance systems of the laboratories, in order to give acceptable, confidential and comparable results.</p> <p>A second workshop was held for laboratory technicians, on "Interpretation of laboratory results considering uncertainty for decision making" (January 2020), in the context of international consulting support</p>	<p>achieved accreditation in the determination of pesticides in natural waters and liquid-liquid extraction and determination by GC with a <math>\mu</math>ECD detector.</p> <p>Complementarily, the International Consultant supported 3 national private laboratories with the objective of expanding their analytical capacities with pesticides at the country level.</p>	100%	<p>the framework of the ISO / IEC 17025 Accreditation carried out by the international consultant.</p> <p>During the period of this report, there was a third Workshop with laboratory technicians, further increasing the number of people trained.</p> <p><a href="#">..\..\..\Componente 4\Labs DGSA-DINAMA\Consultor Internacional\1º Consultoria\Misión\2da Misión (7 al 9 de Mayo 2019)\Taller 8-5-19\Presentación Taller Miguel Gamón 8-5-2019.pdf</a></p>
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				consultancy a Workshop on Flexible Scope was held for technicians and quality managers of national laboratories in order to explain how this concept can be applied in Latin America to provide certain guarantees to agencies of evaluation.				
<b>Output 4.1.3</b> Detailed action protocol for responding to contamination risks and events developed	Q4 Y5	n/a (or done)	n/a (or done)	In the second semester the aim is to improve the protocol of action against complaints for DINAMA, although	Meetings were held to identify possible steps to improve the response to contamination risks and events during 2019.	No change from previous report.	0%	Despite having previously held meetings with the Complaints area of the Ministry of the Environment to identify strengths and weaknesses, and evaluate what steps to follow to adjust the Protocol of the Complaints Reception System; This issue has not had a return from the ministry, for which it is understood that the product is no longer achievable.
	Q4 Y5				When the project started, a protocol of response to risks and events was developed by DINAMA.		100%	

				up to the date of this report it has not been possible to specify clear lines of work.				
<b>Output 4.1.4</b> Strengthened institutional capacity for environmental monitoring of pesticides	Q4 Y4	n/a (or done)	n/a (or done)	Four exchange workshops were held for DINAMA and departmental municipalities. They addressed topics such as; the adjustment of the methodology applied and preliminary results of the basin that is being monitored (output 4.1.1) (27 trained people).	A workshop was carried out addressed to technicians of DINAMA and DGSA and other related public in 2019. The results of pesticide dynamics found in the watershed monitoring of "Laguna del Cisne" were presented, together with the details of the methodology that was developed and applied.	No change from previous report.	100%	As previously reported, 57 technicians of MA, DGSA and municipal actors were trained, summing to people trained in previous years.  The workshops developing the methodology used and the main results allowed discussing how MA should plan its monitoring activities in a similar way in the future. This experience also generated substantial information to inform decision-making.  The output is over executed. Up to now 57 people were trained (objective, 40).

<p><b>Output 4.1.5</b> Sites in at least 3 watersheds selected for monitoring and analysis of pesticide contamination</p>	<p>Q4 Y4</p>	<p>n/a (or done)</p>	<p>The Pesticide Monitoring Program is being developed in Laguna del Cisne (Canelones).</p>	<p>This output is associated with the execution of the Plans of the Plans (Pesticide Monitoring Program) that are being developed as part of Output 4.1.1.</p>	<p>This output is associated with the execution of the Plans (Pesticide Monitoring Program) that are being developed as part of Output 4.1.1.</p>	<p>Progress was made with FAO in the call that invites to present a proposal that establishes a monitoring program for pesticides in the water, sediment and biota matrices in the San Salvador river basin, incorporating a systemic and integrated concept that strengthens the environmental monitoring carried out by the Ministry of the Environment.</p>	<p>60%</p>	<p>This output depends on the execution of the plans that are being developed as part of Output 4.1.1 corresponding to the same sites.</p>
<p><b>Output 4.1.6</b> Measures to minimize pesticide contamination in watersheds identified and implemented</p>	<p>Q Y</p>	<p>n/a (or done)</p>	<p>n/a (or done)</p>	<p>n/a (or done)</p>			<p>0%</p>	<p>Due to the lack of definition of counterparts on this topic, and based on direct consultation, it is determined that this product will not be achieved in the remaining time of the Project.</p>



## 4. Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on Project Implementation

### Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on Project Implementation

**Please briefly summarize main progress achieving the outcomes (cumulative) and outputs (during this fiscal year):**

This year, despite the worsening of the health situation due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the project has reinvented itself in several aspects to achieve progress. In component 1, with the approval of the EMP, Campo Limpio (CL) is negotiating with the MA the conditioning of a warehouse that stores obsolete waste until its effective disposal and thus starts the operation with the support that the project will give through the proposal of an LOA with CL. At the same time, a private company manages a request for authorization to enable a furnace to eliminate obsolete in the country. This important milestone has been highlighted by the MA, allowing Uruguay to eliminate locally, reducing costs and external dependence. In component 2 on the proposal to improve the Pesticide Register, the new ministers were open to dialogue and understood the need to assess the proposals to update the Pesticide Register. To this end, the MA and MGAP ministers agreed to sign an agreement to reach an implementation proposal within 12 months to update the Registry based on the project proposal. In component 3, all the evaluations of strategy and reduction and / or substitution of pesticides were completed focused on disseminating the results to the different institutions. In component 4, the proposal is currently closed and the monitoring program in the water, sediment and biota matrices in the San Salvador river will be evaluated in the coming weeks.

**What are the major challenges the project has experienced during this reporting period?**

The biggest challenge was maintaining project activities in the midst of a global pandemic, which also worsened dramatically in Uruguay during the reporting period, limiting activities and affecting the maintenance of links between the different actors with the project. In addition to this, the authorities were very dedicated to combating the pandemic, which is why many actions and definitions necessary to advance in the last section of the project were slowed down. This caused that a new extension had to be requested until December 2021 to be able to close some specific issues, but very important for the project, such as the approval of the conditions for storing, conditioning and eliminating obsolete pesticides and those associated with the Plan.

### Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2021 Development Objective rating <sup>16</sup>	FY2021 Implementation Progress rating <sup>17</sup>	Comments/reasons justifying the ratings for FY2020 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	<b>Moderately Satisfactory (MS)</b>	<b>Satisfactory (S)</b>	<p>As reflected in the progress of the products mentioned above, the project took important steps, achieving significant results in technical and institutional terms, in a context of complex execution by the actors and the subject matter involved. Until the date of this report, COVID-19 has greatly distorted the functioning of the institutions, slowing down the possibility of moving forward smoothly.</p> <p>With this scenario, the challenge in this final stage of the Project is to achieve the specific products that have not yet been completed, but that are very relevant for the achievement of project results as they are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The signing of an agreement between FAO and Campo Limpio (CL) to finance the management of some obsolete stocks with the funds provided, as a way to start the Program that has already been approved, but which has not yet started its operational phase. Achieving this depends directly on the Government of Uruguay setting CL specific deadlines for storage and collection.</li> <li>• The signing for the Monitoring of a 2nd priority basin, which although it will be financed with funds from the national counterpart (UTF Project), is a commitment that was assumed by the Government of Uruguay within the framework of this project.</li> </ul>

<sup>16</sup> **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

<sup>17</sup> **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

			<p>The PCU has been working to ensure the continuity of all the lines worked and not to lose the achievements, hoping that the Ministries themselves take ownership to a greater extent and advance in integrating the proposals generated into their public policies, for example: the Biomarkers and Surveillance Program, the improvement in the Registry or the improvement proposal for the Pesticide Storage standard, among others.</p> <p>A positive sign on these issues is, for example, the drafting and sending during the month of March for the signing of the agreement between the MA and MGAP to implement the proposed improvements to the Pesticide Registry and, on the other hand, the will expressed to the FAO from the MSP to advance together in the implementation of the Biomarkers proposal.</p> <p>Finally, together with the new government authorities, a new project concept was developed and presented to FAO to develop a second phase of the Pesticides Project to consolidate the progress made. This is considered another strength that has been built in part through the project.</p>
<p><b>Budget Holder</b></p>	<p><b>MS</b></p>	<p><b>S</b></p>	<p>The project achieved significant results in technical and institutional terms, in a context of complex execution due to the main subject of the project. Besides this, until the date of this report, COVID-19 has greatly distorted the functioning of the institutions, slowing down the possibility of moving forward smoothly.</p> <p>Some products that have not yet been completed but that are very relevant for the achievement of project results, show important progress, as the followings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The signing of a Letter of Agreement between FAO and Campo Limpio (CL) to carry on the management of some obsolete stocks, as a way to start the Program that has already been approved, but which has not yet started its operational phase. Achieving this depends directly on the Government of Uruguay setting CL specific deadlines for storage and collection.</li> <li>• The signing for the Monitoring of a 2nd priority basin, which although it will be financed from the UTF/URU/035/URU project (national counterpart), it is a commitment that was assumed by the Government of Uruguay within the framework of this project.</li> </ul> <p>Besides this the Project team has been working to ensure the continuity of all the lines worked and not to lose the achievements, supporting the Ministries to take ownership to a greater extent and advance in integrating the proposals generated into their public policies, for example: the Biomarkers and Surveillance Program, the improvement in the</p>

			<p>Registry or the improvement proposal for the Pesticide Storage standard, among others.</p> <p>A positive sign on these issues is, for example, the drafting and sending during the month of March for the signing of the agreement between the MA and MGAP to implement the proposed improvements to the Pesticide Registry and, on the other hand, the will expressed to the FAO from the MSP to advance together in the implementation of the Biomarkers proposal.</p> <p>Last but not least, some of the results in relation to alternatives to hazardous pesticides are transferred to other countries as best case example through Rotterdam Convention Secretariat programme and pest and pesticide management programme.</p>
<b>GEF Operational Focal Point</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>S</b>	<p>At the very beginning of the activities, the Ministry of Environment (MA) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Cattle, and fisheries (MGAP) had very distant visions in relation to production, environment, and health. Nowadays there is a much closer approach and the willingness for achieving consensus on these matters. This is good basis for sustainable work regarding environmental sound management of chemicals, particularly pesticides. The stockpiles have not been eliminated yet, however the risk assessment is low considering their storage conditions. Besides, the private sector is taking over the capacity required for safeguarding the stocks. As a result of the implementation strategy, several developments such as bio-beds, rolling, and an increase in analytical capacity, cultural practices to reduce toxic pesticides, have been transferred to stakeholders to be incorporated in routine activities and be eventually further improved. Finally, both Ministries (MA &amp; MGAP) agreed on a project concept note to continue working on these substantial issues given the momentum generated under the current project.</p>
<b>Lead Technical Officer<sup>18</sup></b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>S</b>	<p>Despite the delays in the implementation of some activities has advanced satisfactorily. With another no-cost extension granted to the project, it would be possible to fully complete activities. Stakeholders are fully engaged regarding all components of the project. Some of results in relation to alternatives to hazardous pesticides are transferred to another countries as best case example through Rotterdam Convention Secretariat programme and pest and pesticide management programme.</p>

<sup>19</sup> The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

			While the project is expected to achieve its objectives, the current situation with the COVID-19 pandemic caused delays in implementation.
<b>FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>S</b>	The Project has achieved most of the project targets, despite some errors during the project design phase. The Project Coordination Unit has been able to include the findings and recommendations of the MTR in the final project targets, and cope with the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic in the fieldwork. Adaptive management and institutional buy-in are outstanding features in the 2020-21 year. Given the NTE extension until December 2021, the project is expected to start the implementation of the EMP through a Letter of Agreement between FAO and CL – a pending outcome at the time of this PIR report (August 2021).

### 5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

**Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)**

This section of the PIR describes the progress made towards complying with the approved ESM plan, when appropriate. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Please add recommendations to improve the implementation of the ESM plan, when needed.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
<b>ESS 1: Natural Resource Management</b>				
<b>ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats</b>				
<b>ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</b>				
<b>ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</b>				
<b>ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management</b>				
<b>ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement</b>				
<b>ESS 7: Decent Work</b>				
<b>ESS 8: Gender Equality</b>				
<b>ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage</b>				
<b>New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY</b>				

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid <sup>19</sup> . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Medium	N/A

Please make sure that the below risk table include also Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans.

<b>Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.</b>

## 6. Risks

### Risk ratings

RISK TABLE
<p>The following table summarizes risks identified in the <b>Project Document</b> and reflects also <b>any new risks</b> identified in the course of project implementation. Please make sure that the table also includes the Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans. The <u>Notes</u> column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, <b>as relevant</b>.</p>

<sup>19</sup> **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

	<b>Risk</b>	<b>Risk rating<sup>20</sup></b>	<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Progress on mitigation actions<sup>21</sup></b>	<b>Notes from the Project Task Force</b>
<b>1</b>	Delays in the adoption of updated norms and procedures, and lack of inter-institutional coordination.	Low	The mitigation strategy has had results. 4 of 5 proposals of the life cycle stages that emerged from the working groups have been presented. Although they have not yet been approved, it is considered an achievement to have presented them, due to this point depend of the national authorities and not for the project.	This risk does not present changes; it continues to depend on the national authorities.	
<b>2</b>	Limited collaboration of the private sector and the producers to support the project, in particular shipping containers to collection centers, and identification of stocks of obsolete pesticides and any eventual contaminated sites.	Low	Complementing the activities developed during the execution of the project, significant efforts were made to transfer the tools and evidence obtained by the project to improve the management of pesticides and thus increase the adherence to these Good Agricultural Practices by the producers. The commercial sector actively participated in the generation of regulatory proposals and expressed its support for the improvement objectives for the Pesticide Registry.		
<b>3</b>	The budget available is not enough for the environmentally sound disposal of identified stockpiles of obsolete pesticides.	Low	According to current regulations, importers and formulators of pesticides will be responsible for the disposal of obsolete stocks.	The EMP was approved. The authorization of the deposit of obsolete pesticides for Campo Limpio is foreseen to be	

<sup>20</sup> GEF Risk ratings: Low, Medium, Substantial or High

<sup>21</sup> If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation. For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period".



			So, the private sector is responsible for the proper storage of pesticides and covering its elimination through the obsolete management plan (Decree 152/013).	able to start with the operation of the plan, as well as the authorization of a furnace to eliminate dangerous substances by a private company, which will allow the elimination to be carried out locally following the plan.	
4	Low level of commitment of the authorities (National Directors), as well as the members of the meeting groups of each component	Low	As a mitigation strategy, the PCU regularly proposed to the Project Steering Committee the lines of work to be developed for each year, in order to obtain formal responses (validation), avoiding delays and also allowing them to decide in which activities they want to participate in the project and in which ones not.  As for the working groups, according to the assessment of the PCU, they fulfilled their function adequately, according to the project objectives.	This risk does not present changes.	
5	Resistance in the integration of improvements in the registry and evaluation ERA by authorities.	Low	Although the strategy originally proposed achieved some results, the risks are still present given the political burden of this output. The decision regarding the implementation or not, of the proposed improvements for the ERA and Registration passes through political decisions, which are beyond the scope of the project.  For this reason, it is proposed to adapt the strategy and accept the risk considering the output to be not as the	With the change of ministers, the proposal to improve the National Pesticide Registry was resumed, including the ERA for its evaluation and possible progress. The documents have already been reviewed and technically validated by the project counterparts.	

			implementation but as the proposals presented to the authorities.		
6	Not being able to meet the target of eliminating 160 tons of obsolete pesticides during the execution of the project.	Substantial	The PCU communicates to the authority that although the EMP was approved, there is still the approval of the warehouse to store the obsolete ones and start operations, establishing deadlines.	New negotiations have taken place in 2021 in which the MA promised to accelerate pending approvals and Campo Limpio agreed to start operations during the second half of the year. However, COVID-19 may still cause further delays.	

**Project overall risk rating (Low, Medium, Substantial or High):**

FY2020 rating	FY2021 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Medium	Medium	<p>As has been mentioned throughout the report, given the global situation due to COVID-19, the project has had to adapt to new tools and communication channels for the activities that have been carried out, whether training, courses, and dissemination sessions, among others.</p> <p>The change of authorities that took place during 2020 during the creation of a new Ministry of the Environment accentuated all this situation mentioned above (the new Minister of the Environment began his work in August 2020), those who assume the new roles, do not necessarily know the project, so it takes a while to inform them of the different topics to validate their relevance, all also in a virtual way.</p> <p>This scenario generated new delays and slowdowns in the execution of the some project outputs, which are generally directly associated with the lack of definition by the authorities on some of the key outputs, which end influencing the achievement of outcomes.</p> <p>The challenges, which in some way have been repeated throughout the project, have been partly overcome by the strategy implemented in relying on other key actors with experience and national recognition in legitimizing the advances that are being generated by the PCU (Academy, Institutes Research, FAO International Consultants, etc.).</p>

		In any of the circumstances, the project still continues the hard work in communicate these points to the authorities in all formal opportunities, seeking and working together in proposal different options to moving forward with pending resolutions.
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### 7. Adjustments to Project Strategy – Only for projects that had the Mid-term review (or supervision mission)

If the project had a MTR review or a supervision mission, please report on how the MTR recommendations were implemented as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented
<b>Recommendation 1:</b>	
<b>Recommendation 2:</b>	
<b>Recommendation 3:</b>	
<b>Recommendation 4:</b>	

**Adjustments to the project strategy.**

Please note that changes to outputs, baselines, indicators or targets cannot be made without official approval from PSC and PTF members, including the FLO. These changes will follow the recommendations of the MTR or the supervision mission.

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
<b>Output 1.1.4</b> Strengthened capacity of the private sector for the elimination of obsolete pesticides, including POPs and empty containers.	Yes	<p>Goal indicator removal.</p> <p>In the Mid-Term Evaluation, the product indicator “160 Tons of obsolete pesticides including POPs, disposed of in accordance with the Basel and Stockholm Conventions” was eliminated from the “New Proposed Indicator Matrix” since it reported the same as the indicator of the Component result.</p> <p>This change was not correctly reported in the section “Proposed changes to the results matrix” of said report (although it was in the New proposed matrix).</p>

		Based on this, it is proposed to regularize the situation by submitting a formal request to eliminate this indicator so that it can be considered in the Final Evaluation of the project.
<b>Outcome 1.2</b> Capacities developed for site remediation.	Yes	<p>In 2017, the focus on capacity building in contaminated sites was <a href="#">defined</a>, adjusting the approach to real field situations and not in “contaminated sites” in the strict sense of the word.</p> <p>This change of focus was reported in the PIRs, recognized and approved in the EMT, but in that instance this change was not included in the section “Proposed changes to the results matrix”, therefore in the Final Evaluation it is not being taken consider.</p> <p>In this sense, it is proposed to regularize the situation and change "capacities developed in contaminated sites" for "capacities developed in the management of local contaminations" to be considered in the Final Evaluation.</p>
<b>Output 1.2.1</b> Guidelines for private sector, including specific site remediation proposals	Yes	Given that the focus change was not formally suggested in the section “Proposed changes to the results matrix” of the Mid-Term Evaluation report, it is proposed to harmonize the proposed goal of “Guidelines for the development of site-specific proposals” to “ Prevention and Action Guidelines for incidents / accidents in the handling of pesticides”, so that it can be considered in the Final Evaluation.
<b>Output 3.2.1</b> A communication strategy developed and implemented to raise awareness on the effects of pesticides on human health and the environment and support dissemination of good practices	Yes	For the execution of this product, the knowledge was transmitted through dissemination sessions, as it was validated in the Mid-Term Evaluation, and not through Workshops as originally indicated in the ProDoc.

**Adjustments to Project Time Frame**

If the duration of the project, the project work schedule, or the timing of any key events such as project start up, mid-term review, final evaluation or closing date, have been adjusted since project approval, please explain the changes and the reasons for these changes. The Budget Holder may decide, in consultation with the PTF, to request the adjustment of the EOD-NTE in FPMIS to the actual start of operations providing a sound justification.

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
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<b>Project extension</b>	Original NTE: July 2019	Revised NTE: December 2021
	<p>Justification:</p> <p>In June 2020 a request was made for the extension of the project because given the worsening of the situation in our country due to the pandemic caused by COVID-19 compared to the last extension, work in state offices has slowed down even more than before, so we do not have significant progress at the beginning of the phase operation of the plan, delaying the execution of project funds for the disposal of obsolete, as well as the project activities "in the field" has been limited, for which a delay was generated in concretizing the disseminated actions, impacting on the decrease in the delivery of the funds provided for it.</p>	

## 8. Stakeholders Engagement

**Please report on progress, challenges, and outcomes on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan included at CEO Endorsement/Approval (when applicable))**

**National Directorate of Environment (DINACEA) – MA (public sector):** Leading national partner. Coordinate project implementation and project management along with the GEF Agency (FAO). Ensure the close collaboration with other ministries and participating entities. A work Plan is being carried out with the DINAMA laboratory in order to incorporate new assets in water samples, as well as validation and adjustments of analytical methodologies with multiple pesticide residues (participates in all outcomes).

**General Directorate of Agricultural Services (DGSA) – MGAP (public sector):** Support project implementation, in close collaboration with DINAMA, FAO, other ministries and participating entities. A work plan is also being carried out with the laboratory; in order to validate multi-residues in fruit, vegetables and cereals, as well as accreditation with the OUA (participates in 2.1 and 3.1).

**Ministry of Public Health (MSP) (public sector):** Support project implementation by providing inputs and expertise on health issues and aspects (participates in 2.1).

As achievements of the three ministries, the updating, search and improvement of the registration in the theme of the environment was given. This was a challenge for the authorities to accept and continue that line to concretely implement the proposed changes.

**FAO:** Is the GEF Agency in Uruguay for the project responsible for the overall supervision and to ensure that GEF policies and criteria are adhered to and that the project meets its objectives and achieves expected outcomes in an efficient and effective manner (participates in all outcomes).

**Other MGAP's agencies and projects (General Directorate of Horticulture - DIGEGRA, National Institute of Agricultural Research -INIA) (parastate sector):** Participate in project implementation by providing inputs and experiences on the adaptation and adoption of technologies related to the rational use of pesticides at general and sector level (participates in 2.1 and 3.1).

**Commerce Chamber of Agrochemical Products (CAMAGRO, CANAFFI, civil association Campo Limpio and Others recycling companies) (private sector):** Represent the companies involved in the manufacture, formulation, import or trade of phytosanitary products. Establish relations with public and private organizations, at national or international level, which promote the responsible and effective use of agrochemicals. Currently only Campo Limpio participate in project activities related to the management of empty pesticide containers, and the elimination of obsolete pesticides stocks (participates in 1.1, 2.1 and 3.1).

**University of the Republic (UdelAR) –School of Chemistry, School of Sciences , School of Engineering, School of Agronomy, Eastern Regional Centers (CURE), School of Medicine (CIAT) (Academic & research institutions):** Participate in project implementation with specific contributions to the role of academy (participates in 2.1, 3.1 and 4.1). It is intended that the proposed new lines of work be continued by the institutions that will continue once the project ends.

**Latin American Network for Action against Pesticides (RAPAL), Network of Environmental NGOs (CEUTA, Net of Agroecology) (NGOs).** Civil society organizations aimed at promoting viable alternatives for the development of socially just, ecologically sustainable and economically viable agriculture. Participate in project implementation with specific contributions to the role of civil society in the use and sound management of pesticides (participates in 3.1), currently they have passive participation in the reception and dissemination of the result of the project.

**Private Companies: AUSID and Oilseeds Technological Bureau, Rural communities: producers and their organizations, SOFOVAL, FADISOL, Barraca ERRO, and others private companies:** To support the implementation of the project activities related to IPM (Participates in the trainings 3.1 and 3.2).

**Producers and technicians in the area of influence of demonstration sites:** The urban population associated with the area and local social organizations are direct beneficiaries of the project actions, either through targeted training or dissemination of activities. In every field action (despite the constraints), we have received a very positive feedback indicating that these have a positive impact on the target audience (participates in 2.1 and 3.1). It is a challenge for the project that producers continue to adhere to the practices and lines of work started by the project.

## 9. Gender Mainstreaming

### Information on Progress on gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable)

As previously reported, although gender mainstreaming was not included in the Project Document, the project sought to improve in this regard.

The exchanges carried out with the MGAP gender consultancy, generated a document that despite not being able to be implemented by the end of the project (as well as the pandemic that has not allowed training with rural women), intends to leave some main lines of work in the subject to include in future projects.

## 10. Knowledge Management Activities

### Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval

The pandemic severely limited all field activities in the territory, in addition to the incorporation of the new authorities, it further slowed down the decisions and actions of the project. However, the project continued to implement some strategies that made its results visible, although taking into account that the scope would be limited, among them are:

- Day of recycling of containers; carried out in October 2020 in Fray Marcos (Florida) and Colonia Galland (San José), collecting 935kg and being positively evaluated by all participants. [Link](#).
- The Seminar on Good Agricultural Practices (BPA) was adapted to the sanitary conditions of the country, and they were carried out virtually. In this sense, from the Zoom platform, three meetings were held on 9/1, 9/3 and 9/9 each with exhibitors who shared the achievements obtained through the project with the different works carried out from the participating institutions, complemented with successful experiences at a private level on the issues. Virtually 429 participants were connected during the three days of the session, who also participated in an exchange table at the end of each event.
  - Cover crops and roller as a method of mechanical control. In order to continue supporting the dissemination and management adjustments in the use of Rolling as a technique to dry cover crops, progress is being made in the manufacture of a Rolling Pin (3.5 meters of working width) based on the successful experiences generated by both by the Academy and by local producers, so that it can be used in research, as well as dissemination of the tool. [Link](#).
  - Biobeds as a continuation of the impulse that was given to the tool through the evaluation of the efficiency and effectiveness that the project carried out together with the General Directorate of the Farm (DIGEGRA) and its dissemination ([Link](#)), the latter has integrated into another project the possibility of financing other experiences in other areas and on a larger scale, such as the experience of assembling a Biological Bed in two wine-growing estates (one of them a reference in its area). This summation of success stories, added to the dissemination and appropriation and impulse from DIGEGRA, is a highly positive fact for the increase in adherence by producers, thinking about sustainability and scalability towards the future post-project. It is noteworthy that on December 3 and 4 a virtual international Workshop ([Link](#)) was held on the subject of Biological Beds, organized by the Project and the Chemical Faculty (UdelaR), where different national and international researchers shared their different experiences in the use of this tool and presented the latest advances in the matter. In turn, the success experiences generated from Uruguay were shown through testimonial videos about them. During both days, a total of 201 participants participated (researchers, technicians, producers and the general public), who also interacted with the discussions held after each presentation.
- The project participated in the virtual conferences organized by INIA and FUCREA, with a presentation carried out by the National Consultant Emilio Righi relating the experience in the construction and use



of Biological Beds in the country. [Link](#) • Another form of effective communication that has had the project and maintained the contact of the subject with the public, are the newsletters that every three months the project generates with the intention of showing progress. So far it has had very good reception. [Link](#).

- The project is working on raising risk awareness in pesticide management through the course of training on “Prevention and action before Incidents /accidents in pesticide manipulation in agriculture”. The objective is to provide tools of prevention and action to face different situations that might occur when working with pesticides, which arise from the Guide developed by the Project [Link](#). The courses started in 2019 and continue in 2020, aim at different kinds of public totaled 127: producers and students related to the rural sector (university students, farmers’ children, etc.) [Link](#). At the beginning of 2021, an edition and re-printing of the Guide was carried out in order to be used in the trainings of the ministries.

- The project was selected and included as an example for the report on "Hacia una agricultura sostenible y resiliente en America Latina y el Caribe" of FAO that analyzed the experiences of seven countries for a sustainable and resilient recovery after the pandemic. It details results of climate-smart livestock projects in Ecuador; clean energy and energy efficiency in Mexico; community forest management in Guatemala and Colombia, sustainable management of fisheries in the Caribbean and Brazil, clean production agreements in Chile, agro-climatic technical tables in Colombia and environmentally sound management of pesticides in [Uruguay. Link](#)

- ANEPA carried out a virtual training aimed at area application companies, taking place at the beginning of July 2021. In this case, the experience of implementing Biological Beds on a commercial spatial scale was told, and the main results of the project. [Link](#)

- Technical assistance to MA and DGSA laboratories; In the framework of a 2nd consultation which ended at the end of 2020 with the international consultant Miguel Gamón, after both laboratories were in a position to face the ISO / IEC 17025 accreditation process, each laboratory put together its Work Plan based on its requirements. In this sense, the MA put its emphasis on its new LC-MS / MS chromatographic equipment for the water, sediment and biota matrices; while the DGSA is adjusting its techniques with different p.a. in food matrices. Finally, the consultant also provided assistance to three private laboratories to align themselves with the reference laboratories and generate advances in different aspects of pesticide analysis. Closing with a final Workshop within the framework of the consultancy.

## 11. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

**Are Indigenous Peoples involved in the project? How? Please briefly explain.**

There are no indigenous people involved in the project.

## 12. Innovative Approaches

**Please provide a brief description of an innovative<sup>22</sup> approach in the project / programme, describe the type (e.g. technological, financial, institutional, policy, business model) and explain why it stands out as an innovation.**

As previously reported and despite the pandemic situation, those developments with a practical approach at the field level, which are innovative at the institutional level, stand out again. Tools and practices were implemented and evaluated to reduce the use of pesticides (cover crops, rolling, bio-beds) in real conditions of commercial farms. This approach strengthened the dissemination phase, as farmer-to-farmer (peer-to-peer) communication took place.

The approach of such evaluations was innovative because environmental, economic and productive aspects were considered at the same time, providing strong arguments to persuade relevant actors to adopt the proposed changes.

At the same time, such tools and practices also represent some technological innovation in Uruguay: The combination of cover crops (for weed control) and crop roller (to kill cover crops) demonstrated the potential to reduce herbicide use by up to 70% in soybean (the most important crop in Uruguay), which represents the 50 % of pesticides use for this crop. They are operationally viable, demonstrated at least the same effectiveness and lower costs without negative effects on the production of following crop.

The installation of two biobeds in commercial farms represents the first national experience of implementing this tool. The degradation of more than 30 pesticides was monitored. This evaluation, carried out under real production conditions, was innovative in Latin America, since most of the studies were implemented under experimental conditions and by the amount of pesticides at the same time and in interaction (Currently more farmers are interested in implementing this tool on their farms)

The approval of the EMP is an institutional innovation that provides a national system that will allow producers permanently and sustained over time, deliver obsolete pesticide stocks to importers, who are responsible for their final elimination (Decree 152/13).

Environmental monitoring involved many actors and implied an important logistical innovation, since different matrices were sampled monthly; in addition protocols and new analytical methods were developed for this monitoring. It was the first time that a study of this magnitude was carried out for pesticides in Uruguay.

Different production projects were financed for their registration of innovative bio-inputs, as substitutes for pesticides for the control of different pests and diseases. Currently, Uruguay has very little variety of bio-inputs registered for use by producers.

The search for biomarkers to monitor human exposure to the most widely used pesticides in Uruguay, with the validation of the Toxicological Information and Advice Center (CIAT), is a new advance in health.

<sup>22</sup> Innovation is defined as *doing something new or different in a specific context that adds value*

### 13. Possible impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the project

**Please indicate any implication of the Covid-19 pandemic on the activities and progress of the project. Highlight the adaptative measures taken to continue with the project implementation.**

The project is already in its final stage, this year being very particular in terms of the global situation due to COVID-19 and at the national level accentuated by the change of Government and the creation of a new Ministry of the Environment - MA (previously MVOTMA).

The entire project has had to adapt to the new times generated by the emergency and by the uncertainties of the change of ministry, and for this reason the advances in the second semester have not been expected, added to those issues that were already dragging along with Previously, such as the operation of eliminating obsolete pesticides, which continues without a clear definition by the competent authorities (still accentuated by the political situation of creation of the new ministry).

At the close of the report, it is highlighted that despite a significant decrease in the execution of project funds due to the limitations of action due to the health emergency, leading to a paralysis of field activities, however, we understand that the Project has been able to reinvent itself to to be able to advance in what is committed at a strongly slowed rate, in the midst of a scenario of high uncertainty, both due to the pandemic and due to the changes in the new Ministry.

### 14. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing <sup>23</sup>	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2021	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
Agency	FAO	In-kind	300,000	347,000	102,000	375,000
Local Government	MA	In-kind and grant	2,008,000	2,833,200	800,000	3,067,200
Local Government	MGAP	In-kind	1,080,000	1,457,000	490,000	1,569,500
Civil Society Organization	Campo Limpio	In-kind	2,620,000	3,520,000	890,000	3,920,000
Local Government	OSE	In-kind	1,250,000	0	0	0
Local Government	MSP	In-kind	0	98,000	29,000	102,000
		<b>TOTAL</b>	7,258,000	8,255,200	2,311,000	9,034,700

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement

<sup>23</sup> Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

## Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

**Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. **DO Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS)** - Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”); **Satisfactory (S)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings); **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits); **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)** - Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives); **Unsatisfactory (U)** - Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits); **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)** - The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

**Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. **IP Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS):** Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice”. **Satisfactory (S):** Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. **Moderately Satisfactory (MS):** Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):** Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action. **Unsatisfactory (U):** Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan. **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):** Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.