



Part I: Project Information

Name of Parent Program

Financing Agrochemical Reduction and Management (FARM)

GEF ID

10902

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT No

NGI No

Project Title

FARM: Strengthening investment for adoption of alternatives and sustainable management of agrochemicals and agriplastics in Africa and Latin America through pilots in Kenya and Uruguay

Countries

Global, Kenya, Uruguay

Agency(ies)

UNEP

Other Executing Partner(s)

FAO

Executing Partner Type

Others

GEF Focal Area

Chemicals and Waste

Sector

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Chemicals and Waste, Persistent Organic Pollutants, Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants, New Persistent Organic Pollutants, Pesticides, Emissions, Eco-Efficiency, Sound Management of chemicals and waste, Waste Management, Hazardous Waste Management, Open Burning, Plastics, International Waters, Pollution, Persistent toxic substances, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Climate Change Mitigation, Climate Change, Influencing models, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Stakeholders, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Information Dissemination, Participation, Partnership, Local Communities, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Community Based Organization, Communications, Public Campaigns, Education, Behavior change, Awareness Raising, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Capital providers, SMEs, Beneficiaries, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity Development, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration, Integrated Programs, Sustainable Food Systems, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Knowledge Exchange, Innovation, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Theory of change, Adaptive management, Land Degradation, Food Security, Sustainable Land Management, Sustainable Agriculture, Land Degradation Neutrality, Land Productivity, Biodiversity, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Productive Landscapes, Mainstreaming, Certification - International Standards, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Certification -National Standards, Large corporations

Rio Markers**Climate Change Mitigation**

Significant Objective 1

Climate Change Adaptation

No Contribution 0

Biodiversity

Significant Objective 1

Land Degradation

Significant Objective 1

Submission Date

12/9/2022

Expected Implementation Start

6/1/2023

Expected Completion Date

6/30/2028

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

673,785.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CW-1-2	Strengthen the sound management of agricultural chemicals and their waste, through better control, and reduction and / or elimination	GET	7,486,500.00	83,447,200.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			7,486,500.00	83,447,200.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

Reduce the use and prevalence of harmful agrochemicals by supporting farmers to access finance, innovative practices, and markets required to incentivize sustainable practices.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co- Financing(\$)
----------------------	-------------------	----------------------	---------------------	---------------	-------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Government Policy and enforcement 4	Technical Assistance	<u>Outcome 1.</u> Policy and regulatory capacity and surveillance enhanced to improve the management of pesticides and agricultural plastics and promote the adoption of safer alternatives.	<u>Output 1.1</u> Draft regulations and processes to facilitate the efficient registration of alternatives to chemical pesticides are accepted by relevant ministries. <u>Output 1.2</u> Improvements to the management of hazardous pesticides, surveillance and control of pesticides and hazardous pesticide waste in the countries are developed and submitted to the relevant ministries. <u>Output 1.3</u> Proposed improvements to strengthen the management of agricultural plastics are developed and submitted to relevant ministries.	GET	2,421,304.00	18,215,100.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
2. Finance and Investment	Investment	<u>Outcome 2.</u>	<u>Output 2.1</u> (public sector)	GET	2,022,811.00	22,173,100.00
		Financing and investment mechanisms incorporate environmental considerations and support the promotion and adoption of new technologies for sustainable agricultural practices	Competent ministries accept joint recommendations on how government expenditure can be used to incentivize the adoption of safer alternatives to hazardous pesticides and safe management of hazardous pesticides and agricultural plastics.			
			<u>Output 2.2</u> (private sector)			
			Private sector adopts green finance models to support the transition to safer alternatives and environmentally sustainable management of pesticides and agricultural plastics.			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
3. Establish effective knowledge management	Technical Assistance	<u>Outcome 3.</u> Best practices and knowledge inform environmentally sustainable management of pesticides and hazardous pesticide waste, agricultural plastics and adoption of safer alternatives.	<u>Output 3.1</u> (Technical Knowledge) Advisory systems (public and private) have access to current information about safer alternatives to pesticides and agricultural plastics, at national and regional levels. <u>Output 3.2</u> <u>(Communications)</u> Awareness campaigns on risks of HHPs and other pesticides and agricultural plastics and the benefit of safer alternatives are supported. <u>Output 3.3</u> <u>(Regional scale up).</u> Best practice and lessons learned report produced and shared across pilot and neighboring countries to promote regional scale-up and replication.	GET	2,505,885.00	36,834,700.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
4. Monitoring & Evaluation		<u>Outcome 4</u> Project monitoring and evaluation systems are in place and operational.	<u>Output 4.1</u> Monitoring and Evaluation tools for assessing progress, challenges, and lessons learned developed and applied.	GET	180,000.00	2,255,000.00
Sub Total (\$)					7,130,000.00	79,477,900.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
	GET		356,500.00		3,969,300.00	
Sub Total(\$)			356,500.00		3,969,300.00	
Total Project Cost(\$)			7,486,500.00		83,447,200.00	

Please provide justification

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Civil Society Organization	Kenya Organic Agriculture Network (KOAN) and Organic Consumers Alliance	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	2,280,000.00
GEF Agency	FAO	Grant	Investment mobilized	49,452,900.00
Private Sector	International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB-Kenya)	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,193,200.00
Private Sector	International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE-Kenya)	Grant	Investment mobilized	12,605,200.00
Private Sector	Agrochemicals Association of Kenya (AAK)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	472,500.00
Private Sector	Agrochemicals Association of Kenya (AAK)	Grant	Investment mobilized	40,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Public Health (Uruguay)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MGAP) Uruguay General Directorate for Agricultural Services (DGSA-Uruguay) General Directorate of Farms ? DIGEGRA (Uruguay)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,456,800.00
Recipient Country Government	Pest Control Products Board (PCPB Kenya)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,499,900.00

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	National Directorate for Environmental Quality and Evaluation, Ministry of Environment (Uruguay)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,237,800.00
Private Sector	Campo Limpio Civil Association Chamber of Commerce for Agrochemical Products of Uruguay (CAMAGRO) National Chamber for Fertilizers and Pesticides (CANAFFI) Uruguayan Association for the Chemical Industry (ASIQUR)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	798,400.00
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	8,310,500.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				83,447,200.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

FAO - Investment mobilized are confirmed grants, identified in consultations with key stakeholders and which have been secured and will be operating during the lifetime of the project. Cofinancing from Kenya and Uruguay: Recurring expenditures from Governments spent on the management of pesticides, associated waste, and agricultural plastics. Co-financing from Campo Limpio Civil Association: Costs of sound management of pesticide waste and agricultural global food waste discharge/landing reduction program (a significant portion of this is destined for ships principally sailing in the Caribbean region). Co-financing from ICIPE: Grants received from various development partners including bilateral donor agencies, UN agencies, the World Bank and EU for research on alternatives to pesticides and sustainable agricultural production. Co-financing from AAK: Costs associated with sound management of pesticides, associated waste, and agricultural plastics.

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNEP	GET	Kenya	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	2,213,800	199,242	2,413,042.00
UNEP	GET	Uruguay	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	2,288,800	205,992	2,494,792.00
UNEP	GET	Global	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	2,983,900	268,551	3,252,451.00
Total Grant Resources(\$)					7,486,500.00	673,785.00	8,160,285.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)
PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount (\$)
200,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)
18,000

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNEP	GET	Kenya	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	98,948	8,905	107,853.00
UNEP	GET	Uruguay	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	101,052	9,095	110,147.00
Total Project Costs(\$)					200,000.00	18,000.00	218,000.00

Core Indicators

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	6657.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	6,657.00		

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted
-------	-----------

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	0	0	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)	0	2920	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)		2,920		
Anticipated start year of accounting		2026		
Duration of accounting		8		

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)
------------	------------------------------------	--	------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

Indicator 9 Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
0.00	7,541.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 9.1 Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)

POPs type	Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
Lindane		6.00		
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride		13.00		
Technical endosulfan and its related isomers		23.00		

Indicator 9.2 Quantity of mercury reduced (metric tons)

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
----------------------------------	---	----------------------------------	---------------------------------

Indicator 9.3 Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out (metric tons)

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
----------------------------------	---	----------------------------------	---------------------------------

Indicator 9.4 Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste (Use this sub-indicator in addition to one of the sub-indicators 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 if applicable)

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
	6		

Indicator 9.5 Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented, particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities (Use this sub-indicator in addition to one of the sub-indicators 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 if applicable)

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
	2		

Indicator 9.6 POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9.7 Highly Hazardous Pesticides eliminated

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
	7,499.00		

Indicator 9.8 Avoided residual plastic waste

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 10 Persistent organic pollutants to air reduced

Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Expected at PIF)	Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Achieved at MTR)	Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Achieved at TE)
	14.73		

Indicator 10.1 Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air (Use this sub-indicator in addition to Core Indicator 10 if applicable)

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
	4		

Indicator 10.2 Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented (Use this sub-indicator in addition to Core Indicator 10 if applicable)

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
	1		

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		363,000		
Male		1,044,000		
Total	0	1407000	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

Changes to the wording of the outcomes and outputs have been made reflecting a more detailed understanding of the context and to clarify the intervention logic, there have been no substantive changes to the scope of the project and outcomes. The table below provides an explanation of changes to the wording of the outcomes and outputs

The GEF budget split between the project components has been altered to reflect the needs after a detailed budgeting process.

Original wording	Revised wording	Justification
Regulations and policy		
<u>Outcome 1.</u> Policies and regulatory capacities enhanced and scaled regionally to create enabling conditions for the sound management of pesticides and agricultural plastics and adoption of safer alternatives.	<u>Outcome 1</u> Policy and regulatory capacity and surveillance enhanced to improve the management of pesticides and agricultural plastics and promote the adoption of safer alternatives.	Regional scaling is captured under its own output 3.3, to ensure adequate resources are allocated and facilitate monitoring.
<u>Output 1.1.1</u> National legislative frameworks and their links to agricultural investment policies reviewed and improvements recommended to cover life cycle management of pesticides and agricultural plastics, product standards, mandatory Extended Producer Responsibility, cost recovery, and to incentivize adoption of safer alternatives	<u>Output 1.1</u> Draft regulations and processes to facilitate the efficient registration of alternatives to chemical pesticides are accepted by relevant ministries	The baseline indicated that the regulatory framework governing pesticides and plastics are independent and the responsibility of different ministries. It is therefore, more efficient to separate interventions related to pesticides (Outputs 1&2) to those related to agricultural plastics (Output 3) The theory of change remains the same, changing the policy framework will provide clear direction to drive investment into sustainable

<u>Output 1.2.1</u> Efficient national registration systems for biopesticides, early warning systems and procurement of emergency pest control products improved and shared within and across the regions.	Included in Output 1.1.	agricultural plastics, including the safe disposal of agricultural plastic waste. The baseline showed that existing registration systems are holistic, encompassing bio-pesticides, and emergency pest control.
Output 1.1.2 Models for improved regulatory environments shared within and across regions	Moved to Output 3.3	See above.
<u>Output 1.3.1</u> Post registration enforcement, monitoring and reporting of impacts strengthened for Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) and agriplastics, and shared within and across the regions.	<u>Output 1.2</u> Improvements to the management of hazardous pesticides, surveillance and control of pesticides and hazardous pesticide waste in the countries are developed and submitted to the relevant ministries	See the justification above regarding separating pesticides from agricultural plastic. Strengthening the monitoring and enforcement of legislation related to pesticides remains in this Output 1.2 which also include the Blockchain pilot to monitor pesticide contains in Uruguay.
<u>Output 1.3.2</u> Blockchain-based traceability mechanism designed for one pilot country to facilitate regulatory enforcement of standards and monitoring in container management and unwanted pesticides and agriplastics	Included in Output 1.2	Strengthening the monitoring of agricultural plastic use and disposal is part of Output 3.3 as it will be a responsibility of the Producer Responsible Organisation who will report to the competent ministry in Kenya and Uruguay (MoE)
-	<u>Output 1.3</u> Proposed improvements to strengthen the management of agricultural plastics are developed and submitted to relevant ministries.	See justification above. Improving the management of agricultural plastics is a separate Output due to separation in the regulatory mandates in both countries.
Finance and Investment		

<p><u>Outcome 2</u> Sustainable financing and investment for life cycle management of; and the transition from POPs pesticides, HHPs and agricultural plastics</p>	<p><u>Outcome 2</u></p> <p>Financing and investment mechanisms incorporate environmental considerations and support the promotion and adoption of new technologies for sustainable agricultural practices</p>	<p>The wording has changed for clarity but there is no change in substance.</p>
<p><u>Output 2.1.1</u></p> <p>Government subsidy and cross compliance schemes reviewed in both pilot countries to eliminate perverse subsidies and promote sustainable alternatives to pesticides and agriplastics and recommendations shared across regions</p>	<p><u>Output 2.1</u></p> <p>Competent ministries accept joint recommendations on how government expenditure can be used to incentivize the adoption of safer alternatives to hazardous pesticides and safer management of hazardous pesticides and agricultural plastics.</p>	<p>The baseline showed that there were minimal subsidies or agricultural investment programmes related to pesticides and agricultural plastics in Kenya and Uruguay and no existing cross subsidy schemes.</p> <p>The wording has been changed to express a desire to use government fiscal policy to pro-actively encourage the adoption of alternatives.</p>
<p><u>Output 2.3.1</u></p> <p>National agricultural investment programmes adapted in both pilot countries to reach the least connected smallholder farmers and incentivize adoption of safer alternatives to pesticides and plastics and recommendations shared across regions</p>	<p>Included in output 2.1</p>	
<p><u>Output 2.4.1</u></p> <p>Financial information centres in one pilot country established/ strengthened and digitally linked to improve access of supply chain actors to finance for commercialization and uptake of alternatives to POPs/HHPs and agriplastic</p>	<p>Not required.</p>	<p>The finance sector in both Kenya and Uruguay are well developed and farmers have access to and understanding of finance institutions.</p>

-	<u>Output 2.2</u> Private sector adopts green finance models to support the transition to safer alternatives and environmentally sustainable management of hazardous pesticides and agricultural plastics.	The baseline indicated the importance of private financial institutions and need to have a different approach to public and private sector financial actors.
<u>Output 2.5.1</u> National multi-stakeholder platforms established for funding and organizing mandatory EPR scheme for empty pesticide containers, unwanted pesticides and agriplastics and model designed and road map for its implementation endorsed by supply chain stakeholders (including sensitization for service businesses for integrated life-cycle plastics management)	Included as activities under Outputs 2.1 & 2.2	- It will be the responsibility of the PRO to develop a business case to secure capital. The project will provide technical support to the PRO and the competent government ministries to develop the business case. Note: the regulatory framework for the PRO, will be addressed in Output 3.3
Establish effective knowledge management		
<u>Outcome 3</u> Best practices and capacity exist; and knowledge is accessible globally for management of pesticides, agriplastics and adoption of safer alternatives.	<u>Outcome 3</u> Best practices and knowledge inform environmentally sustainable management of pesticides and hazardous pesticide waste, agricultural plastics and adoption of safer alternatives.	The wording was adapted to reflect a more proactive approach to knowledge management.
<u>Output 3.1.1</u> National and regional technical advisory systems strengthened and digitally linked to relevant information hubs to promote adoption of safer alternatives to pesticides and agriplastics.	<u>Output 3.1</u> Advisory systems (public and private) have access to current information about safer alternatives to pesticides and agricultural plastics, at national and regional levels.	- The wording has been clarified.

-	<u>Output 3.2</u> Awareness campaigns on risks of hazardous pesticides and agricultural plastics and the benefit of safer alternatives are supported.	The baseline indicated that the existing awareness regarding HHPs and the unsafe management of agricultural plastics was not enough to drive change. Furthermore, chemical pesticides are perceived as 'modern agriculture' and a necessity for increased production.
<u>Output 3.1.2</u> Extension and education curricula enhanced to include modules on finance and sustainable agricultural practices in pilot countries and shared within and across regions	Included in Output 3.1 -	Developing course content is the first step to provide training to technical staff and farmers in Output 3.1
<u>Output 3.1.3</u> Capacity of small-scale farmers to produce, use, and market safer alternatives to pesticides and agriplastics enhanced in pilot countries and shared within and across regions	Included in Output 3.1	This will be a module in Output 3.1
<u>Output 3.3.1</u> Digital knowledge products, interactive resources, and multi-stakeholder dialogue to facilitate the use of safer alternatives rolled out in pilot countries and shared globally.	Included in Output 3.1	Further reflection during the PPG, indicated that these were activities that would ensure the training materials contained the most recent information and met the needs of farmers and advisors. And the use of digital platforms was a mechanism to maximize access to information.
-	<u>Output 3.3</u> Best practice and lessons learned report produced and shared across pilot and neighboring countries to promote regional scale-up and replication.	During the PPG phase it became apparent that there needed to be a separate Output and associated activities to ensure that adequate resources were allocated to scaling up, and focus maintained on this part of the project.

1.a.1. Global environmental and/or adaptation problems

Pesticide use and impacts.

Direct effects of pesticides have been linked to population reductions of terrestrial insects, aquatic arthropods,[1]¹ organisms responsible for pollination and natural pest control. Vulnerable ecosystems such as aquifers and surface waters provide vital life support systems underpinning global biodiversity and are especially at risk from POPs and HHPs contamination, due to their longevity and inherent toxicity. Soils often have POPs residues 30 years after application which contaminate food grown on contaminated soils decades after the last application.[2]² The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services concluded that unsustainable agricultural production is a leading cause of extinction. The Convention on Biological Diversity is currently negotiating targets for its post-2020 framework, including a headline indicator to *‘Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, and pesticides by at least two thirds and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste’*. [3]³ A draft framework has been developed including 21 Targets. Two targets are directly relevant to FARM. Target 7 is *‘Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, and pesticides by at least two thirds and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste’*. Target 10 is *‘Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems.’*

HHPs and other pesticides have widespread impacts on human health, especially on agricultural workers, causing both acute and long-term health impacts. About 385 million cases worldwide of non-fatal unintentional pesticide poisonings are estimated to occur every year, with approximately 11,000 deaths.[4]⁴ There is also a significant association between occupational and residential exposure to pesticides and adverse health outcomes, including cancers, neurological, immunological, and reproductive effects. Pesticide self-poisoning makes up 110,000–168,000 (14–20%) of global suicides and is particularly common in low-income and middle-income countries (LMICs) and amongst women.[5]⁵, [6]⁶ All these factors amount to significant health costs for the countries with under-resourced public health systems.

POPs and HHPs have additional impacts on women, who comprise 48% percent of the agricultural workforce globally,[7]⁷ and up to 70% of the labor force in the horticulture sector. Women's exposure to pesticides tends to be higher than is recognized, especially in LMICs that have less sophisticated agricultural technologies, health surveillance and monitoring.[8]⁸ Gender barriers and women's unequal access to land, natural resources, financial services, technologies, and access to knowledge limit the exercise of women's human rights and expose them to greater risks when faced with environmental crisis and disasters. For more information, please see section 4 Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.)

Excessive application of pesticides reduces the ability of countries to participate in global markets due to levels of pesticide residues that exceed the food safety limits of importing countries. For example, Kenya has seen a significant decline in the export of snap beans to the European Union (EU), resulting from an inability to meet the EU's phytosanitary regulations.[9]⁹

Agricultural plastics and their impact.

Knowledge and understanding about the flows and fate of agricultural plastics are limited. A 2021 FAO study[10]¹⁰ assessed specific products for their potential to leak into the environment during use and at their end of life. The study concludes that soil is the predominant receptor for residues of agricultural plastic products, both during their intended use and at the end of their useful lives. It has been estimated that 35% of plastics are mismanaged, of which 10% end up in the ocean.[11]¹¹

Empty pesticide containers are probably the best controlled agricultural plastic waste. The FAO/WHO JMPM Guidelines on Management Options for Empty Pesticide Containers,[12]¹² highlight empty pesticide containers as a major challenge for agricultural sustainability.[13]¹³ Annually, 330,000 tonnes of plastic are estimated to be used as pesticide containers.[14]¹⁴ Globally, there are now over 40 long-running container management schemes, either legally mandated by Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) or established voluntarily under the product stewardship programmes of pesticide manufacturers. Container Management Schemes (CMS) in Latin America and Europe have collection

rates of over 60%, although collection rates in Asia and Africa are significantly lower. Fifteen Latin American and ten African countries, including Uruguay and Kenya, have empty pesticide container collection schemes that could be expanded to address all agricultural plastics. However, in total, established schemes only collect 30% of all the pesticide containers entering the market globally, with the remaining 70% being disposed of through other mechanisms.

Empty pesticide containers represent just 3% of plastic waste coming from terrestrial agriculture as such the current recycling schemes manage only a small fraction of global agricultural plastic wastes, though it is particularly hazardous waste and difficult to manage. The fate of most agricultural plastic is unknown, as there are no specific data on the proportion of agricultural plastic waste that is openly burnt or dumped. It is estimated that open dumping was widely practiced, being the fate for 93 percent of solid waste from low-income countries, 66 percent for lower-middle income countries and 30 percent for upper-middle income countries.^[15]¹⁵ Generally, evidence from global studies on waste suggests that plastics enter the environment as they are disposed in landfills, dumpsites, dumped on farms, incinerated, openly burnt, and littered.

Scientific research about the environmental harm caused by plastics to land-based ecosystems currently falls far behind that of aquatic environments. Gross contamination of surface soils from agricultural mulching films has been shown to reduce agricultural yields by reducing seed germination and impairing root growth. High levels of plastics (>240 kg ha⁻¹) were shown to impair yields of a range of crops between 11 to 25%.^[16]¹⁶ Larger residues in both aquatic and terrestrial environments have the potential to harm wildlife through entanglement and ingestion.^[17]¹⁷,^[18]¹⁸ Of increasing concern is the formation and fate of microplastics, which have potential to transfer along trophic levels and to effect harm at the cellular level, suggesting significant knock-on effects on biodiversity.

Many plastics contain toxic additives such as phthalates and bisphenol A and are vectors for the long-range dispersal of adsorbed pathogens and toxic chemicals.^[19]¹⁹ Inappropriate disposal at dumpsites prone to fires, or open burning on farms, are sources of toxic emissions, particularly in the case for PVC based products that releases unintentionally produced POPs (uPOPs) covered by the Stockholm Convention such as polychlorinated dibenzo-para-dioxins, furans (PCDD/F), and PCB.

Problem Statement: Agricultural systems continue to use highly hazardous pesticides, and agricultural plastics continue to be dumped or openly burnt, damaging the environment, undermining long term agricultural sustainability, and creating a public health hazard.

The existing farming systems have evolved over time and are well entrenched with farmers, technical experts, and policy makers. The objective is to increase productivity without due consideration for environmental and human health impacts and costs. The current knowledge and understanding of policy makers, experts and farmers is also biased towards input intensive agriculture, with limited awareness of alternative agricultural practices.

Root causes and barriers

The problem as stated above stems from three root causes as set out in the program development phase (Programme Framework Document), which have been confirmed and further refined in the PPG.

1. Inadequate regulation of POPs, HHPs and Plastics:

The existing policy and regulatory environment do not adequately control the use and disposal of pesticides and agricultural plastics and their waste. The registration of biocontrol alternatives to HHPs involves similar and often additional steps to chemical pesticides increasing time and cost of registering these less-toxic alternatives. There is a backlog of pesticides awaiting registration and re-registration in Kenya and Uruguay, and HHPs are rarely de-registered, leading to the continued availability of HHPs. Kenya and Uruguay are among the top 10 users of HHPs globally.^[20]²⁰ In Kenya HHPs have been authorized for use in emergency situations, such as the recent Desert Locust and Fall Armyworm outbreaks in the horn of Africa, that resulted in the use of 891 tonnes of chlorpyrifos between 2018 and 2020 and has resulted in a stockpile of expired chemicals.

There are no dedicated regulations regarding agricultural plastics and the sustainable management of waste generated on farms, though general legislation related to waste management is in place. Specifically, there is a lack of product standards related to agricultural plastics and limited implementation of Extended Producer Responsibility schemes to drive recycling or the safe disposal of agricultural plastics. This is exacerbated by the following barriers:

? The registration process for bio-control agents does not reflect their lower toxicity: Biocontrol agents must follow the same registration process as chemical pesticides with additional requirements to

assess purity, shelf-life, and environmental fate, that can increase the time to registration by an additional year. This results in farmers not having timely access to biocontrol agents.

? HHPs are not deregistered because of lack of information on negative externalities: The current registration system does not adequately assess the negative externalities associated with HHPs, environmental damage, risk to exports and public health implications.

? Lack of policy framework for agricultural plastics: Agricultural plastics are largely unregulated in most LMICs, and the plastics industry is largely self-regulating.

? Inadequate post registration enforcement and monitoring of HHPs and plastics: Monitoring of HHPs is largely restricted to import controls: there is limited ongoing monitoring of the trade and use of HHPs or pesticide residues on food produced and sold in local markets. There is no or incomplete information on the fate of agricultural plastics or pesticide containers.

? Limited finance available to transition to less harmful agricultural systems: Whilst there is significant public and private funding directed to agriculture, most of it is directed to the intensification of agriculture and very little capital is accessible by smallholder farmers to support the transition to less environmentally damaging farming systems.

2. Limited finance available to transition to less harmful agricultural systems.

Whilst there is significant public and private funding directed to agriculture, most of it is directed to the intensification of agriculture and very little capital is accessible by smallholder farmers or to support the transition to less environmentally damaging farming systems. The barriers that prevent resolution of this root cause are:

? The government fiscal framework does not support the transition to sustainable agriculture: Public sector finance does not incentivize IPM and biocontrol options or the establishment of a Producer Responsible Organization responsible for the safe disposal of agricultural plastics.

? Agricultural sector actors are not able to access credit to facilitate the transition to alternative farming systems: Due to limited availability of credit and perceived risk of default only 3-8% of small and medium sized farmers have access to credit to support the transition to sustainable agriculture.

? Negative externalities of the pesticides and plastics are not included in cost benefit analysis: Input intensive agriculture has more negative externalities than alternative agricultural systems that use less pesticides and plastics. However, these negative externalities are not included in the cost-benefit analysis and as such intensive agriculture appears to generate a better return on investment than alternatives.

3. Capacity and knowledge:

There is limited awareness and confidence of alternatives to chemical pesticides amongst farmers and regulators. Agricultural support systems, extension services, research and supply chains continue to promote intensive agricultural systems rather than alternative agricultural systems. At the same time there is limited, though growing, awareness of food safety issues including the effect of pesticide residues on public health, so there is little public pressure to eliminate harmful pesticides from food systems. Key barriers include:

? Limited understanding of the risk of HHPs and poor management of agricultural plastics: Farmers who use HHP and dispose of plastics experience little pressure from the public and consumers to change policy or behavior in relation to pesticide use and the management of agricultural plastics.

? Agricultural support systems lack knowledge to promote alternative farming practices: Technical staff are trained in, and remain committed to, the principles of the green revolution, the intensification of agriculture. Lack of knowledge and in some cases, skepticism regarding the value of alternative farming systems, which are less dependent on agricultural inputs, often result in technical staff promoting traditional and production-oriented agricultural solutions.

? Private sector (agrodealers) has largely replaced the public extension services: Three quarters of farmers surveyed indicate that they access agronomy expertise and advice from the agrodealers who sell chemical pesticides (see Kenya baseline table below). These agrodealers may have limited access to, interest in or financial incentives for promoting non-chemical or IPM alternative approaches.

? The agricultural curriculum continues to prioritize intensive agricultural systems: Limited teaching time is given to training on alternatives systems of agriculture, including alternatives to pesticides and the safe management of plastics. The approach to the curriculum reinforces the belief that intensive agriculture is superior to alternative farming systems across the agriculture sector and fails to raise awareness of the risk associated with HHPs and the poor management of agricultural plastics.

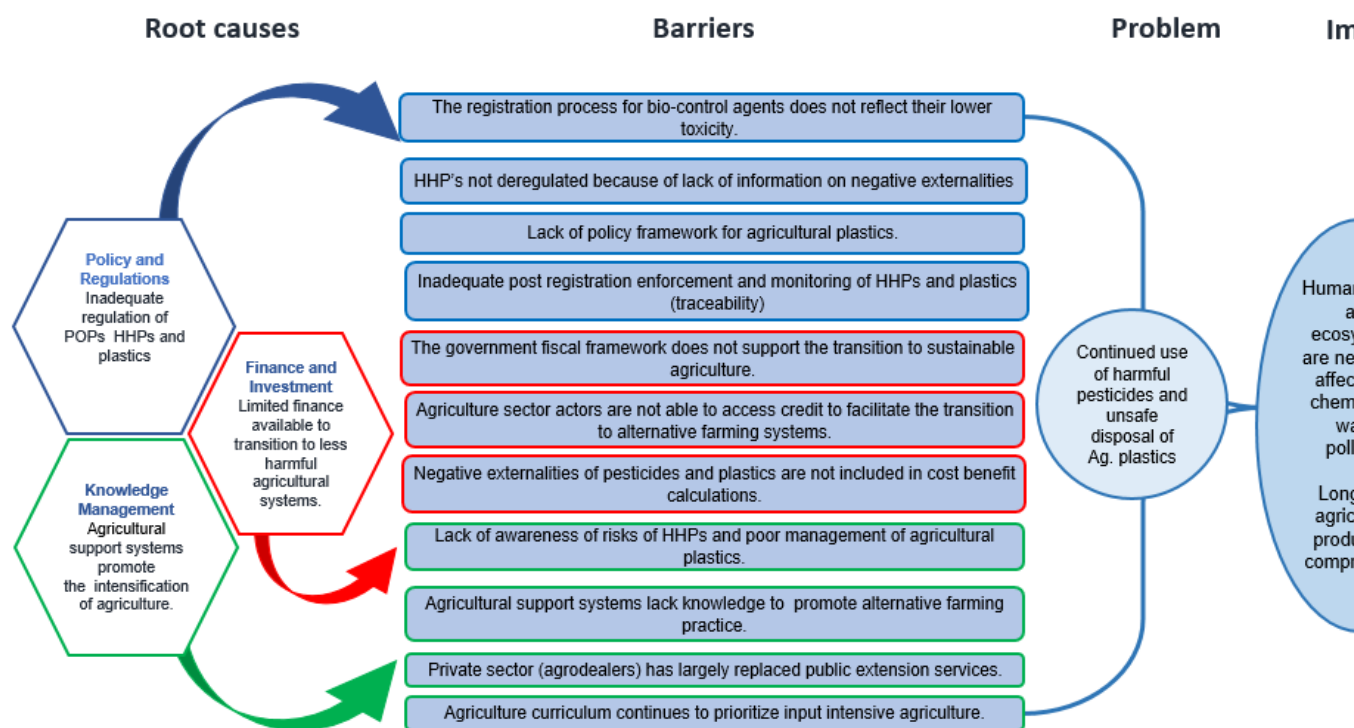


Figure 1 Problem Analysis

1.a.2. Baseline scenario and any associated baseline program/ projects

Kenya Baseline

Kenya is a lower-middle income country experiencing rapid population growth which more than doubled over the last thirty years from 23.72m in 1990 up to 53.77 million in 2020.[21]²¹ The production of food is centered around small-scale producers and livestock holders characterized by underperforming yields, subsistence agriculture and underinvestment.[22]²² At the same time there are large scale horticultural enterprises. Kenya is the 4th largest exporter of horticultural crops in Africa. Agriculture accounts for 22.4% of the GDP -which compares to a regional average of 24.05%[23]²³and employs about 60% of the total workforce.[24]²⁴ Women contribute 75% of farm

labor and manage 40% of farms.[25]²⁵ Year-on-year crop yields are highly volatile, affected by various factors including erratic rainfall,[26]²⁶ lack of inputs, distorted input and output markets, minimal adoption of modern production technologies (e.g., mechanization, greenhouses, ICT, etc.), high incidence of pests and diseases, deteriorating soil health, limited extension services, and low investments in rural infrastructure.[27]²⁷, [28]²⁸

Pesticide use.		Gaps and recommendations.
Legislative and institutional arrangements.	<p><i>Pest Control Products Act</i> regulates the manufacture, trade, sale, and use of pest control products, including packaging, labelling, advertising, transport, disposal, and storage. The act is implemented through the Pest Control Products Board (PCPB) which falls under the mandate of the Ministry of Agriculture</p> <p><i>Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act</i>, contains a full parallel set of provisions for the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) to regulate pesticides and rules for pesticide residues in crops and falls under the mandate of the Ministry of Environment.</p> <p><i>Pharmacy and Poisons Act</i> can pose additional regulations on certain pesticides and falls under the mandate of the Ministry of Health.</p> <p><i>Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Paraprofessionals Act</i> assigns responsibility for certain veterinary pesticides to the Kenya Veterinary Board (KVB)</p> <p>Kenya Plant Health Inspection Services (KEPHIS), approves the introduction of Bio-pesticides prior to consideration for registration by PCPB and is responsible for testing pesticide residue on behalf of the Ministry of Health.</p>	<p>There are overlapping mandates between agencies and Ministries. There may be efficiency gains from a formal collaboration mechanism which would also remove any loopholes.</p> <p>The increasing number of women managing farms, and their central role in household food security provides an opportunity to sensitize farming families on the hazards of pesticide and plastic pollution.</p>

<p>Registration and enforcement.</p>	<p>PCPB is primarily responsible for registering pest control products, based on i) safety, ii) efficacy, iii) quality & iv) economic value. Environmental impact is not a specific criterion in the present law for registering pesticides, however registration may be refused if its use would lead to unacceptable risk to plants, animals, or the environment.</p> <p>Registration of new products normally takes 3 years due to the need to have 3 crop seasons of locally generated efficacy trials.</p> <p>Toxicity is assigned based on WHO classification of the product; all products other than class 1a & 1b can be freely purchased unless registered for ?restricted use?.</p> <p>39 active ingredients are banned, all listed in Rotterdam, Stockholm or Montreal conventions and protocols.</p> <p>In 2019 the Departmental Committee on Health of the National Assembly requested PCPB to review the registration of 32 active ingredients (including chlorpyrifos and carbofuran) to date only 4 have been reviewed.</p> <p>KEPHIS found that 45% of produce sampled has pesticide residues, 7.8% of samples exceeded EU MRL levels. <i>Note: most samples were from produce for the export market there is limited testing of produce for local consumption.</i></p> <p>There is limited data collected to track the importation, use and disposal of pesticides or agricultural plastics.</p>	<p>Environmental risk assessment is not a formal criterion for approving or re-registering pesticides. It is recommended that support is provided to incorporate environmental risk assessment in the registration process.</p> <p>Support is required for PCPB to review the outstanding pesticides.</p> <p>Support to strengthen the monitoring of pesticide residues on food for domestic consumption.</p> <p>Support the development of an information management system.</p>
<p>Pesticide use.</p>	<p>Pesticide use has doubled in the last ten years to 19,500 tonnes in 2021. India and China provide 53% of the imported pesticides the majority being ?generics?.</p> <p>There are 316 registered active ingredients, however 7 AIs make up 49% of the market.</p> <p>43% of pesticides are in WHO class II and should only be used by farmers & operators who have received specialist training, and in most cases they have not.</p>	<p>Address by strengthening the registration process and restricting access to HHPs.</p>

Bio-pesticides/ biorationals	<p>The manufacturing of biorationals is well established with 30 companies producing 120 products that are registered for use. In terms of demand biorationals are mainly used in large-scale export horticulture, flowers, fruit, and vegetables.</p> <p>Only 10% of sales of biorationals go to other farmers, because of limited demand, lack of local availability and lack of technical expertise in their use outside the major horticultural growers.</p>	<p>Support the marketing and distribution of alternatives.</p> <p>Support the training of farmers on the use of bio-pesticides as a component of IPM to increase demand. There is emerging evidence that women farmers are more willing to adopt bio-pesticides which may provide a mechanism to increase the uptake of bio-pesticides.</p>
Knowledge	<p>Most farmers applied pesticides themselves but had not received any training. They are aware of the risk of pesticides, but they don't act upon his knowledge e.g., only 15% had full PPE.[29]²⁹ 76% of farmers received technical advice from agricultural input suppliers (AAK/PCPB survey).</p> <p>Women farmers are traditionally underserved and may be more open to new knowledge</p> <p>Government agricultural extension services have been cut back over the last 10 years and most farmers receive technical advice from agricultural input suppliers.</p> <p>Famers have limited knowledge of, or confidence in, alternative pest control methods.[30]³⁰. The agricultural curriculum continues to prioritize intensive agriculture.[31]³¹</p> <p>There is growing public awareness of the dangers of hazardous pesticides or the unsound management of plastics on the environment or public health, but as yet this has not resulted in public action or changes in policies.[32]³²</p>	<p>It is recommended to diversify farmers' sources of information, to improve the awareness of farmers to the dangers of pesticides, provide additional training on IPM and alternatives to pesticides to facilitate behavior change.</p> <p>Training and knowledge dissemination should take into consideration the requirements of different target audiences, women, youth etc.</p> <p>Reinforce training on safe use of pesticides, calibration of equipment, use of PPE, withholding time before sale of produce.</p> <p>Women continue to be responsible for managing the household, targeting messages on the risks of pesticide residue to women may drive behavior change.</p>

Agricultural plastics	Gaps and recommendations.
------------------------------	----------------------------------

Legislative and institutional arrangements.	<p><i>Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022.</i> Includes the principles of polluter pays and a vision to zero waste, the Act makes explicit provision for Extended Producer Responsibility and for the establishment of a Producer Responsibility Organization. Furthermore, the act states, the ministry should coordinate with the Ministry of Finance to introduce incentives for waste management equipment, and to expand private sector investment.</p> <p>The Act establishes the Waste Management Council, to ensure inter-governmental coordination at national and county levels. <i>(Waste management is a devolved function to the 47 counties)</i></p> <p>Explicitly carries forward the <i>Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act with Waste Management Regulations</i>, which prescribe regulations for handling, storage, transportation, segregation, and destruction of waste.</p> <p>NEMA is tasked with the supervision, coordination, and implementation of all environmental policies and regulations, including establishing a national waste information system.</p> <p><i>Kenya Plastic Action Plan (2019)</i> A private sector initiative aimed to foster the concepts of the circular economy and a model of Extended Producer Responsibility. is currently being aligned to the new Sustainable Waste Management Act.</p>	<p>Signed into law by the President in July 2022. The operational modalities have not been agreed and subsidiary legislation is not in place, but the Ministry has initiated its operationalization.</p> <p>Project to support the development of regulations. Specifically, to address</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The writing of a business case included sources of capital and recurrent cost recovery. - Classification of all agricultural plastic waste into hazardous and non-hazardous - Coordination across counties and private operators. - Fee structure. - Recycling targets - Public private sector partnership
Enforcement.	<p>Currently there is no government enforcement of recycling of agricultural plastics in Kenya. Safe disposal of agricultural plastic is on a voluntary basis. However, for plastics in pesticide containers, farms are required by law to store them separately and to have them collected by NEMA registered transporters a situation that can be extended to plastics</p>	<p>Support the development of monitoring and traceability mechanisms for agricultural plastics, as part of the support to the implementation of the Waste Management Act.</p>

Plastic use.	<p>NEMA,[33]³³ estimates that there are between 40-55,000 tonnes of non-hazardous agricultural plastic waste produced per year.</p> <p>Agricultural films (greenhouse covers and mulch) account for 70-90% of agricultural plastic; irrigation pipes, twines and nets comprise 7-27%, pesticide and fertilizer containers comprise 3% of agricultural plastics.</p> <p>Most agricultural films and irrigation are used for commercial horticulture.</p> <p>There is no evidence of biodegradable plastic being used.</p>	<p>The project should support the development of the management</p> <p>guidelines for the PRO and the development of the business case to support the establishment of the PRO.</p> <p>The project should also bring order to removal, storage, transport and treatment and disposal for agricultural plastics. The business case should recognize the important role women play in waste management.</p>
Knowledge	<p>Horticulture is taught at universities and agricultural colleges but not the safe disposal of agricultural plastics. The government has taken action to raise awareness of the dangers of pollution in Kenya and has taken concrete steps to reduce pollution e.g., by banning single use plastic bags, however there is still limited awareness regarding plastic pollution in the population for agricultural solid, waters etc. Though Kenya has an action plan for plastics, it is still not operationalized.</p> <p>Most of the agricultural plastic film is used by commercial growers growing for the export market. Because of the destination market they adhere to higher environmental standards.</p>	<p>Lack of technical training on the safe disposal of agricultural plastics.</p> <p>It is recommended to support the revision of the curriculum and the development of modules and training materials related to IPM and the safe management of pesticides and plastics.</p> <p>Aside from emitting air pollutants when burnt in the open, it is also critical to focus on the growing threat of microplastics both in Kenya Lakes and in the Indian Ocean part of Kenya</p>

Finance & Investment Current situation	Gaps and recommendations.
---	----------------------------------

<p>3-5% of total private credit is dispersed to the agricultural sector.</p> <p>The agricultural sector in Kenya requires approximately \$1,1bn per annum, of which it receives about 31%.</p> <p>Financial inclusion is 83.7%, i.e., most people have access to financial services, 44.1% of people have access to mobile banking.</p> <p>Most retail banks have products targeting agriculture; however most small holder farmers cannot access credit because the administrative cost of small loans make them uneconomical for the banks, agriculture is perceived as high risk, and farmers lack collateral. Women are at a particular disadvantage as only 10% of women have title deeds.</p> <p>Multilateral, bilateral and national development finance institutions (DFIs) are present in Kenya, financing a range of projects including agriculture. The government owned Agricultural Finance Corporation is the main provider of loans and technical advice to the agriculture sector.</p> <p>Kenya is one of 8 African countries issuing green bonds.</p> <p>Pesticides are zero rated for VAT.</p> <p>There are limited government subsidies to agriculture mostly for fertilizer for maize farming.</p>	<p>A review of Green Finance Bonds identified a lack of capacity to identify projects as a constraint, the current pipeline is limited to transport and building projects.</p> <p>Current loan criteria do not include robust Environmental Impact Assessments.</p> <p>It is recommended to work with existing financial institutions to ensure that negative externalities are incorporated into loan provisions and new products are developed to support the transition to sustainable agriculture.</p>
--	--

Uruguay baseline

Uruguay is a high-income country with a population of 3.5 million as of 2021. The agriculture sector accounts for 6.9% of GDP similar to Argentina and Brazil but less than in Paraguay. 93% of the country is under agricultural production, and approximately 96% of land is privately owned. The agriculture sector comprises 41,357 agricultural enterprises, mainly commercial farms, of which 62% are family run with an average farm size between 200 to 500 ha. Only 11.6% of land is owned by women and women and the contribution of women in farming is underrecognized.[34]³⁴[35]³⁵ The

agri-food sector is an engine of growth for other sectors of the economy, such as transport, logistics, construction etc.

Pesticide use.		Gaps and recommendations.
Legislative and institutional arrangements.	<p>The Directorate General of Agricultural Services under the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (DGSA-MGAP) is responsible for regulating pesticides and biological control agents. Including processes of control, certification and verification for import or export of pesticides and biological control agents. As well as the power to regulate persons who carry out pesticide or biopesticide applications.[36]³⁶</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment has a mandate that is complementary to, and cooperative with, the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries. The Ministry of Environment is tasked with the protection of the environment, production, import, export, transport, packaging, labelling, storage, distribution, commercialization, use and final disposal with respect to those chemical substances that have not been regulated by other institutions.[37]³⁷</p> <p>The Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Labor and Social Security, Ministry of Transport and Public Works, Ministry of Interior and CIAT also have potential roles to play with respect to pesticides in relation to their sphere of competence.</p> <p>There is close collaboration between the Ministries of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries, Environment and Public Health, regarding pesticide use.</p>	<p>The legislation is comprehensive but fragmented.</p> <p>Uruguay's legal framework is somewhat unique in that there is no single consolidated piece of legislation focused on pesticides. Instead, core mandates and obligations related to pesticides are scattered across periodic budget enactments from the past fifty years. Uruguay has put in place a detailed set of secondary decrees and tertiary resolutions governing the pesticide life cycle, including specific regulations governing biopesticides.</p>

<p>Registration and enforcement.</p>	<p>DGSA-MGAP is responsible for registering pesticides. Pesticides are registered on the basis that the chemical composition is as stated, the product is effective and conforms with labelling requirements. Registration can be withheld if the product is deemed to be ineffective, poor quality or is dangerous to beneficial organisms, crops, or people. Toxicological Information and Advice Center (CIAT) is responsible for toxicological evaluations.</p> <p>Efficacy trials from other countries with similar Agro-ecological conditions are accepted.</p> <p>POPs listed in the Stockholm convention are banned outright.</p> <p>The registration process takes on average 2 years for synthetic pesticides.</p> <p>In 2021 an agreement was signed between MGAP and Min of Environment to include a risk evaluation for the effect on pollinators in the registration of pesticides, work is ongoing to incorporate this into the process.</p> <p>Importers must keep records including amounts of active ingredients and formulated produces in the supply chain. Distributors must keep records of all sales for pesticides classified 1a & 1b of the WHO classification. All persons or firms applying pesticides with equipment >1000l must notify MGAP within 7 days of application. MGAP is responsible for making the information available online.</p> <p>There is very limited testing of pesticide residues and information is not easily available.</p>	<p>Attempts to harmonize procedures and requirements at a regional level by COSAVE have failed. To project to explore the possibility that the COSAVE initiative can be revived.</p> <p>There is limited testing for pesticide residues on food, increased testing would inform the government if there was a problem with pesticide residues. Recently, the MGAP has become part of an interinstitutional agreement for the implementation of a national plan for the monitoring of pesticide residues, although it is not clear from when it will be implemented.</p>
--------------------------------------	--	---

Pesticide use.	<p>Pesticide imports were approximately 240,000 tonnes in 2021.</p> <p>Pesticide use has more than tripled since 2000 primarily driven by the shift to zero-tillage agriculture and the extensive use of herbicide, which comprise 75% of pesticides used.</p> <p>39% of imported pesticides are HHPs, 40% of imported pesticides are prohibited in the EU.</p> <p>China currently supplies 60% of pesticides used the majority of which are generics.</p> <p>Pesticides classified WHO 1a & 1b, require a prescription from a licensed agronomist.</p>	<p>Significant increase in the use of ?generics? due to low price.</p> <p>The low cost of generics will mean that they will continue to be used and it will require the regulatory framework to control their importation and use.</p> <p>Strengthening the existing registration process will address this issue.</p>
Bio-pesticides/ biorationals	<p>All biological control agents for agricultural use must comply with the technical requirement for pesticide registration as well as International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures No. 3. This can take an additional year to register biological control agents.</p> <p>39 biorationals are registered for use, primarily for use in the horticulture sector, fruit, and greenhouse vegetables.</p> <p>There have been several initiatives to promote the production and use of biorationals, however most of these have been for research purposes and have not achieved commercial success.</p>	<p>There is limited production and promotion of bio-pesticides as such they are not readily available and there is limited demand from farmers.</p> <p>The project should explore possibilities to generate demand for bio-control agents.</p>
Knowledge	<p>There is a high level of education amongst the agricultural community, however agricultural education continues to prioritize input intensive farming systems and there is limited understanding and use of Integrated Pest Management approaches.</p>	<p>Ensure alternative farming systems are incorporated in the agricultural curriculum and sensitize and train people working in agricultural support services on alternative approaches to pest management.</p>

Agricultural plastics		Gaps and recommendations.
Legislative and institutional arrangements.	<i>Law No. 17.283 on the Protection of the Environment</i> (2000) and <i>Law No. 19.829 - Approval of Standards for the Integrated Management of Waste</i> (2019), ^[38] governs the management of all forms of waste, including agricultural plastics, though not specifically mentioned. This included the provision for extended responsibility for manufacturers and importers. ^[39]	The current legislative framework for agricultural plastics focuses on pesticide containers and does not specify safe disposal of other agricultural plastics.
Enforcement.	The Ministry of Environment is tasked with developing, implementing, and coordinating an information system on waste management, aimed both at decision-making in the public and private sectors as well as to provide information to the public. ^[40] the container waste management plans required under <i>Decree No. 152/013</i> must include traceability mechanisms that contemplate all the materials used in containers for agricultural chemical or biological products. ^[41]	Expand the existing information system to include agricultural plastics. Pilot the use of blockchain technology to gather tracking information related to pesticide containers.
Plastic use.	Uruguay is one of the 10 Latin American countries with the highest use of agricultural plastics ^[42] (CIDAPA, 2022) with an annual use of approximately 1000 tonnes ^[43] , 80% of which is imported ^[44] . According to a survey ^[45] , it is estimated that 45% of agricultural plastic waste is openly burned in the fields, 25% of agricultural plastics waste is disposed of in landfills and dumps; while approximately 8% is recycled, via Campo limpio (see below) and other recycling operators. There is an established PRO for the collection and management of pesticide containers (Campo Limpio Civil Association). The PRO scheme for the management of agricultural plastics will be developed based on pilots that will be tested, scaled up and replicated, and it is expected to operate in parallel to the scheme for the collection of pesticide containers.	Expand the existing pesticide container collection system to include all agricultural plastics.

Knowledge	Even though many stakeholders in the country are aware of the negative impacts of plastic pollution in the environment, the impact of agricultural plastics pollution on agricultural soils has received little attention from farming curriculum in schools, educational programs and trainings and media at large. In addition, farmers have limited knowledge regarding the potential alternatives to the most hazardous agricultural plastics products.	It is recommended to organize specific trainings for farmers regarding the impacts of agricultural plastics pollution on ecosystems and human health; its implications for food security, food safety and nutrition; and possible alternative products and practices to improve the sustainability of agricultural plastics management.
-----------	---	---

Finance & Investment current situation	Gaps and recommendations
--	--------------------------

<p>Agri-food sector is the main recipient of FDI. 30% of FDI went to the Agri-food sector which contributes 6.5% of GDP the investment is mainly for agricultural services followed by agricultural production.</p> <p>There is a well-established banking sector in Uruguay and most farmers have access to credit.</p> <p>A number of financial institutions include environmental related components to reduce the environmental impact of agriculture, the most prominent is <i>Banco de la Rep?blica Oriental del Uruguay</i> (BROU)</p> <p>The government does not subsidize agriculture, though agricultural inputs are VAT exempt.</p> <p>The National Environmental Plan for Sustainable Development^[46] contains objectives related to reducing the environmental impact of agriculture, but it does not include any financial provisions.</p>	<p>Government fiscal policy is neutral regarding intensive agriculture vs. less intensive systems.</p> <p>Review government fiscal policy related to agriculture and identify opportunities to promote alternatives to HHPs and the safe disposal of agricultural plastics. Leveraging the National Environmental Plan for Sustainable Development.</p> <p>Review existing financial products from the private sector and develop ?green? financial products.</p>
---	---

Associated baseline projects

The following projects have been identified with objectives that overlap with the FARM program. The child project will collaborate with these projects in different ways subject to the needs of the project ranging from co-financing arrangements to the provision of *ad hoc* advice.

Project	Relevant activities
Global projects	

Global Action on Fall Armyworm control (2020-2022)	<p>The objective is to strengthen coordination, reduce yield loss and prevent further spread of Fall Armyworm. The project focuses on promoting the use of IPM options in FAW control.</p> <p>The FAW project will work with this project to minimize the use of HHPs as a control method for FAW.</p>
FAO's Strategic Framework 2022 to 2031 includes 20 Priority Programme Areas (PPA). The <i>Bioeconomy for sustainable food and agriculture</i>	<p>The PPA will drive FAO's normative work to support bioeconomies that balance economic value and social welfare with environmental sustainability promoted through formulation and implementation of integrated evidence-based policies and practices in micro and macro environments, using technological, organizational, and social innovations.</p> <p>The project will be able to access technical expertise via the strategic framework.</p> <p>FAO COAG (Committee on Agriculture) has mandated the Organization to develop an International Voluntary Code of Conduct on the sustainable use of plastics in agriculture. The Code of Conduct will be presented for endorsement at COAG's 29th session in 2024.</p>
FAO's Agrinvest and Hand in Hand Initiative Programme.	<p>Agrinvest promotes private investment in agro-food systems by creating an environment favorable to private sector investment, creating incentives and by reducing the associated risk.</p> <p>Hand-in-Hand is FAO's evidence-based, country-led and country-owned initiative to accelerate agricultural transformation and sustainable rural development to eradicate poverty (SDG 1) and end hunger and all forms of malnutrition (SDG2).</p> <p>The project will collaborate with Agrinvest on component 2 of the project, in order to access expertise and coordinate their approach to private financial institutions.</p>

FAO Pesticide Management Regular Program and FAO Legal Services Department	<p>Includes the following.</p> <p>Joint Meeting on Pesticide Specifications (JMPS) is an expert ad hoc body of scientists collectively possessing expert knowledge of the development of specifications.</p> <p>Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPPR) is an expert ad hoc body with the purpose of harmonizing the requirement and the risk assessment on the pesticide residues.</p> <p>The FAO/WHO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Management (JMPM) advises on matters pertaining to pesticide regulation, management and use, and alerts to new developments, problems or issues that otherwise merit attention."</p> <p>These entities are responsible for the following voluntary guidelines and tools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FAO/WHO Code of Conduct and supporting Guidelines (e.g., Guidelines on Highly Hazardous Pesticides). - FAO Pesticide Registration Toolkit - FAO Legal Division's Guidance on Development of National Pesticide Legislation including for regional harmonization initiatives <p>The project will benefit from the tools and guidelines developed through the FAO normative and field work, while project findings will be shared globally when findings influence tools developed</p>
FAO Global Fall Armyworm Programme and Locust Control Programme.	<p>Anticipated new investments to halt use of HHPs for transboundary pest control; promote early warning systems, IPM and specifically greener procurement for FAW and Locust management. This is a global program with specific importance to Kenya and the region, the project will coordinate globally and locally to eliminate the use of HHP's in emergency situations.</p>
The International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology (icipe)	<p>Research and development of safer alternatives to HHPs; information sharing on agroecosystem-based practices that rely less on agrochemicals. Ongoing IPM and innovative knowledge management projects; several IPM models available for scaling up for various crop/pest combinations.</p> <p>The project will benefit from innovations developed to promote agroecosystem-based practices.</p>

Kenya	
The Hort-Impact project	<p>Implemented by the Netherlands Development Agency (SNV) that combined private sector expertise with socioeconomic impact solutions to build sustainable, inclusive domestic and export markets, bringing new technologies to medium and small-scale farmers. The project will benefit from technologies generated to create incentives for medium and small-scale farmers especially in the horticulture value chain to access markets and improve food safety.</p>

Kenya Cereal Enhancement Program	Program funded by International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) Enhanced productivity and value chains, smallholder to commercial farmers. The KCEP focuses on increasing cereal production through promotion of conservation agriculture (CA) and IPM. The project will benefit from the Good Agricultural Practices promoted, and in turn scale these nationally and regionally.
Agri invest Programme	Fosters investment in agro-food systems aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by promoting a favourable environment to private sector investors. The FARM project will leverage the Agri- Invest programme to tap into private sector funding aligned to the SDGs upon which the project is delivering
National Agriculture Value Chain Development Project	A World Bank \$250m project, approved in February 2022, the NAVCDP aims to ?unlock opportunities for maximising finance and private sector investment in nine value chains, Dairy, poultry, fruits (banana, avocado, and mango), vegetables (tomato and potato), coffee, cotton, cashew nut, apiculture, and pyrethrum) in 26 counties. The project will coordinate with the World Bank project, especially in the target counties to access finance and private sector investments in the area of sustainable agricultural production for reduced agrochemical and agricultural plastics use.
International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology	Implementing a project to enhance trade through regulatory harmonisation and biopesticide residue mitigation in Eastern and Southern Africa (2021-2025) with funding from the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF). Provides opportunity for the FARM project to monitor Biopesticide residues in produce, strengthening regulatory capacities for biopesticide registration and uptake by farmers regionally.
Kenya Organic Agriculture Network (KOAN) and Organic Consumers Alliance	Promoting organic farming, access to finance and market linkages. At KOAN provides technical advice, training, promotion, and business support in the areas of commercial organic production, improved processing technologies, organic market development, certification support, and coordination of organic certification and inspection services. The project will collaborate with KOAN to promote the access of participating organic farmers to finance and market linkages. Co-financing: \$2,280,000

Uruguay	
FAO	FAO has been supporting Uruguay since 2018 in the development of its bioeconomy strategy, by setting up a participatory process that involves relevant stakeholders from ministries, research institutes and universities. FAO has also been mapping the public policies and private initiatives that pave the way for the implementation of the bioeconomy strategy. Findings generated by this project will be reviewed and recommendations applied where appropriate, for example for the promotion of biobased plastics.

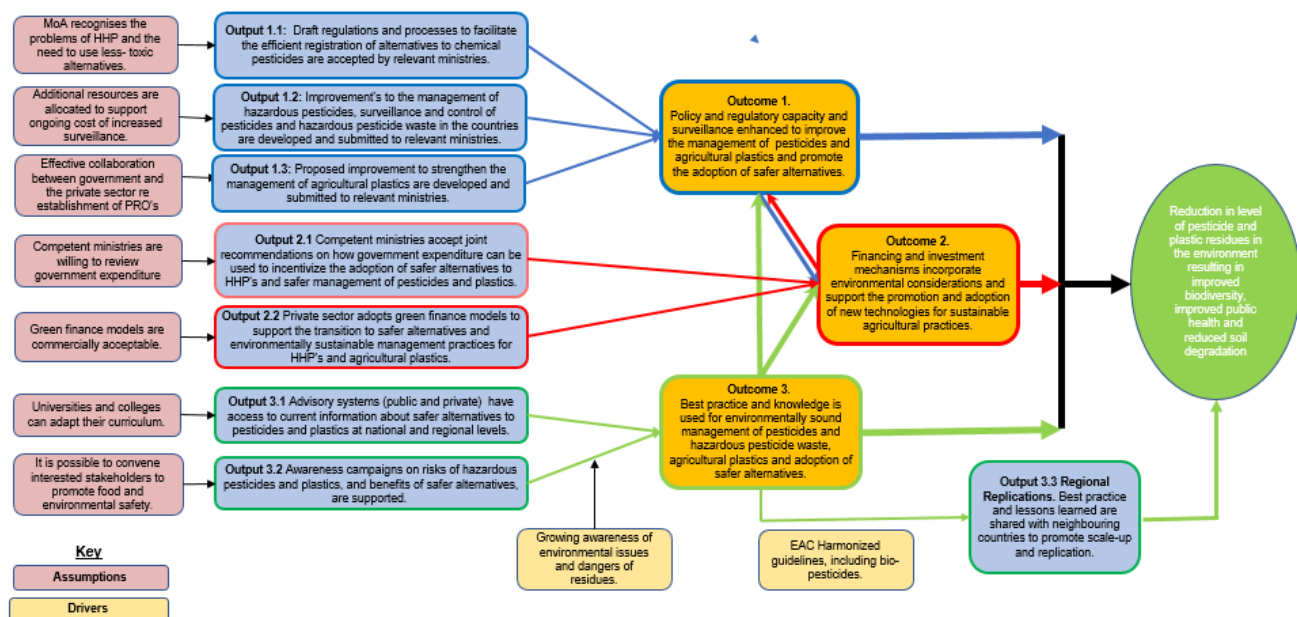
GEF	<p>The main objective of the project 'Biovalor' was the transformation of waste generated from agriculture into energy and/or by-products, in order to develop a sustainable model of low emissions, using the development and transfer of appropriate technologies. The project was implemented by UNIDO and executed by 3 Ministries of Uruguay (Industry, Environment and Agriculture). Findings and lessons learned generated by this project will be reviewed.</p> <p>The project (GEF ID 5144) was implemented by FAO and focused on strengthening capacities for environmental sound management of POP-pesticides in Uruguay in 2016-2021. The project conducted legislative and institutional assessment, looking at pesticides management. Findings and recommendations from the project were considered during PPG phase and baseline development of FARM programme.</p>
IDB	<p>Elaboration of the National Waste Management Plan led by the Ministry of Environment in 2021, with technical support of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). The project team will ensure that activities carried out under FARM are aligned to the strategic directions of the National Waste Management Plan.</p>
World Bank	<p>The project Agroecological and Climate Resilient Systems in Uruguay is aiming to strengthen public agricultural systems and rural producers to increase mitigation and adaptation actions to climate change and supporting a transition to agro-ecological production. This project will link to activities of the project which are developing a strategy to define the territorial transition to agro-ecology and will support development and implementation of a farm-level model for agroecological production.</p> <p>The project will be executed by Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP) from 2021 to 2026, with overall value of USD 35.50 million.</p>
National Fund for the Promotion of Agricultural Technology	<p>'Introducción de agentes de control biológico y nuevas técnicas en el manejo integrado en horticultura'. The project was implemented during 2017-2021 and was an inter-institutional effort whose objective was to transform crop protection in the southern part of the country, by incorporating the use of biocontrol agents and of other 'new' tools (e.g., pheromones). The number of growers involved increased along the life of the project, eventually reaching 100 units.</p>
BIO Uruguay - Batov? Instituto Orgánico	<p>Created Crebio, a laboratory that produces beneficial fungi and so far, has developed five biopesticides (two currently registered and one under re-registration). One of the last products developed is a bioinsecticide active against ticks, for which they have not been able to get registration yet because the current legislation only covers pesticides for use in agriculture, but not products for veterinary use.</p>

World Bank	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Climate Change project (DACC) in 2011 to 2021 helped 5,139 farmers, 22% women, to adopt climate-smart agriculture (CSA) and climate-smart livestock practices to enhance climate change resilience in the agricultural sector. The project created the National System for Agriculture Information (SNIA), a digital agriculture system consisting of 34 separate and interoperable digital products, such as a novel traceability system for the application of pesticides and a meteorological early warning system for farmers. FARM UNEP/FAO project will be linking activities to the SNIA platform. The platform includes maps and databases with the location of water courses, towns, rural schools, hospitals, etc., and it also includes the location of commercial beehives. A new regulation obligates operators to include a GPS device in the equipment used to apply herbicides and pesticides and send the geo-referenced location of the equipment when the pump is turned on to start applying the agrochemical.
------------	--

1.a.3. Alternative scenario

The UNEP/FAO child project will facilitate a reduction in the use of harmful agrochemicals including POPs and HHPs, and in the unsafe use and management of plastics in the agricultural sector, and promote sustainable alternative products and practices in Kenya and Uruguay. At the end of the project, governments will have more comprehensive policy frameworks and more robust monitoring mechanisms, that will directly reduce the availability and use of HHPs and inappropriate disposal of agricultural plastics, and promote sustainable alternatives. The revised regulatory environment will create an enabling environment that directs finance towards supporting the transition to less environmentally damaging agricultural practices and the safe management and disposal of agricultural plastics. The project will have increased the technical knowledge of farmers, agronomists, the public and political leaders on the risks of HHPs, inappropriate plastic products and unsafe disposal of agricultural plastics and the advantages and methods of alternative pest control approaches, safe management of agricultural plastics and sustainable alternatives. The project will work with EAC, COMESA, COSAVE and MERCOSUR regional bodies to replicate successes in Kenya and Uruguay in neighboring countries resulting in efficiency gains.

The project will work in close collaboration with the global child project, ?Global Coordination, Knowledge Management and Common Finance Tools? which will facilitate the sharing of best practice, and materials from across the FARM program as well as technical support for components 2 Finance and Investment.



Figure

2

Theory

of

Change

Component 1: Policy and enforcement

The expected outcome for component 1 is that policy and regulatory capacity and surveillance will be enhanced to improve the management of pesticides and agricultural plastics and promote the adoption of safer alternatives.

To address the first root cause, the inadequate regulation of POPs, HHPs and agricultural plastics, the project will work with the competent ministries to review and strengthen existing legislation related to the registration and monitoring of pesticides and the life cycle management of plastics and support its implementation. In both Kenya and Uruguay there are overlapping mandates between Ministries of Agriculture, Ministries of Environment and Ministries of Health, the relevant departments in these ministries will be involved in the review. This exercise will reinforce the existing coordination between these ministries, revise and expand the policy framework and build institutional capacity. In the situation of Kenya where agriculture actions are devolved to the counties, the policy and legislations will endeavor to streamline coordination between the national and county governments.

This outcome will be achieved through a combination of improving the efficiency of the pesticide registration process (Output 1.1) strengthening the monitoring and surveillance of pesticides, pesticide containers and pesticide residues (Output 1.2) and supporting the development of legislation related to the use and disposal of agricultural plastics (Output 1.3).

Output 1.1. Draft regulations and processes to facilitate the efficient registration of alternatives to chemical pesticides are implemented by relevant ministries.

The project will work with the competent ministries in each country to revise the registration process related to the importation and sale of pesticides. Environmental risk assessment processes will be either strengthened or introduced to increase the information available and understanding of the negative environmental consequences of HHP's and the different (lower) risk profile of bio control agents. Thereby directly addressing the first two barriers identified in the problem analysis.

1.1.1. Strengthen a formal mechanism for inter-agency collaboration and communication on pesticide regulation.

Inter-agency collaboration regarding pesticide regulation is recognized as weak in both countries. Under this activity, the project will seek to strengthen existing inter-agency coordination mechanisms. It will develop formalized arrangements for inter-agency collaboration and communication, including

routine information and data exchange between agencies and other stakeholders; notification among relevant agencies on pesticide regulatory actions, HHPs identification, suspicious and illegal imports, and exports of pesticides. The recent successes and lessons learnt from other projects (e.g., GEF programs, EU funded projects) as it relates to improved inter-agency collaboration and training of agencies, will be considered. The project will lead to the development of a model Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for formal institutional arrangements and Terms of Reference for member agencies.

1.1.2. Assess and update or develop relevant policies, regulations, and tools to support efficient registration of pesticides and alternatives (bio-pesticides).

A detailed assessment of the existing legislation and regulations in two countries will be conducted to determine the efficacy of the existing regulatory framework and identify any gaps or inefficiencies in the system. The assessment will specifically consider the gender aspects of the existing legislation including, different preference regarding pesticide use, the different exposure routes and health impacts between men and women. Existing regional or sub-regional registration mechanisms to manage pesticides will also be assessed. Lessons learnt from other GEF programs/projects will be incorporated where appropriate. This assessment will be carried out by the end of the second quarter of the second year. The assessment report will include recommendations for changes to the existing policies and regulations to allow countries to improve the registration of pesticides and alternatives. These recommendations will be discussed with the relevant ministries, and changes agreed. Tools that support the efficient registration of pesticides and alternatives will be developed or strengthened, including rolling out of existing Guidelines for Biopesticide registration and specific training on existing tools under component 3. It will also include updating or developing guidelines (well-defined requirements and protocols) for the companies including SMEs participating in the registration process of alternatives.

1.1.3. Assess and improve infrastructure and institutional capacities to manage efficient registration at national level.

A detailed assessment of infrastructure and institutional capacities in two countries will be conducted. The project will build upon Activities 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 to develop a harmonized strategy for each country to improve national registration capacity, which will help countries to establish an efficient registration process. The national strategy will document roles and responsibilities, description of tasks, supporting agencies, outputs, and timelines. In this activity, national working sessions with various institutions will be held to identify the relevant legislation and regulations, as well as financial, technical, and human resources needed to implement these recommendations. Materials needed for implementation, such as practice guidelines, standard operating procedures, user-friendly and illustrative booklets/manuals, and reporting will be identified and developed. Information management systems for registration will be reviewed and updated.

In addition, this activity will be focusing on national capacity building for improving environmental, agronomic and health risk assessment for registration of pesticides and bio-pesticides. Agronomic, environmental and health impact criteria will be improved. Consultation with stakeholders, and those who wish to contribute to its development, will be conducted throughout the process, ensuring there is representation from all sectors of society for example women, youth, the rural poor, and indigenous communities.

Output 1.2. Improvements to the management of hazardous pesticides, surveillance and control of pesticides and hazardous pesticide waste in the countries are developed and submitted to the relevant ministries.

Inadequate post registration enforcement and monitoring of the importation, sale, and use of HHPs and the unsafe disposal of agricultural plastics is identified as a key barrier. Currently there is incomplete information on the importation, use and disposal of hazardous pesticides, hazardous pesticide waste, or pesticide residues and their effects on men and women. This lack of information makes it difficult for policy makers to understand the magnitude of the problem and develop an appropriate policy response. The project will work with the government to identify ways to increase the capacity of the departments responsible for surveillance of pesticides and hazardous waste, to enable more systematic monitoring of pesticides and hazardous pesticide waste and promote greater transparency. Increased capacity could result from either identifying efficiency gains within the existing system or increased resourcing for monitoring and surveillance.

1.2.1. Develop and implement gender sensitive strategies for reducing risk from HHPs, other pesticides and hazardous pesticide waste in Kenya and Uruguay and two countries each in Africa and Latin America regions.

Risk reduction strategies on HHPs and hazardous pesticide waste (including pesticide containers) will be developed including an analysis of gender specific risks and gender responsive actions in both countries. The strategies will be developed with the following chemical risk reduction approach: avoidance of use, when possible, promotion of alternatives, engineering measures, organizational measures, and as last resource increasing the availability and use of PPE. Strategies will aim to reduce pollution from agricultural chemicals to the environment. Special attention will be given to alternatives, cultural practices, and engineering measures such as machinery and technology improvements for more efficient and timely applications. To develop the strategies, a gender and intersectional analysis will be developed to explore gender inequalities issues related to pesticides and pesticide waste management in agriculture. It will include identification based on the HHP criteria defined in the FAO/WHO

Guidelines on Highly Hazardous Pesticides and hazard classification of pesticide containers; and needs assessment of HHPs of alternatives in both pilot countries.

1.2.2. Improve surveillance and monitoring for HHPs, other pesticides, and management of hazardous pesticide waste in two countries.

The activity will include improvement of post registration surveillance and monitoring of residues and fate of hazardous pesticide waste, related to their health and environmental effects in both countries. The current monitoring and reporting systems of pesticide management will be assessed, and a report produced and shared with the government. In addition, environmental and health monitoring, and national reporting systems for HHPs will be strengthened/developed in both countries. Stakeholder consultations with entities that could play a role in monitoring and reporting will be conducted and include agricultural extension staff, decentralized crop protection staff, NGOs working with communities in rural areas, vector control program staff, rural health posts and provincial hospitals, etc. The consultation will be structured to ensure representation from all groups in society including women, youth, the rural poor, and indigenous communities.

1.2.3. Assess quality standards for pesticide application (including machinery and equipment) as well as levels of enforcement.

This activity will include an assessment of existing national and regional pesticide application quality standards (including machinery and equipment) and the identification of gaps in available standards. The report will be shared with the relevant ministries and jointly improvements to the management of hazardous pesticides will be agreed. Standards that can feasibly be developed and harmonized regionally will be assessed, and at least two regional standards will be selected based on national priorities and feedback from national stakeholders. Consultation with stakeholders, those who will be affected by the national and regional standards and those who wish to contribute to its development, will be conducted throughout the process.

1.2.4. Conduct feasibility assessment for blockchain solution in pesticide/container management, develop and test model through a pilot project in one country.

The project will support innovation, this will include piloting the use of blockchain technology to improve the management of pesticide and their containers to ensure the system is traceable, transparent, and is able to verify environmental and health benefits and hazards. The intent of this activity is to test blockchain solutions for managing monitoring information from importation to disposal of pesticides. A feasibility study will be conducted in Uruguay as the starting point, and it will consider lessons learned from UNECE cotton block-chain project and "Digitalization of Agri-Food Chains through Blockchain to Address post-COVID-19 challenges" project in Uruguay. The feasibility study will be

developed with the ministry experts and be used to develop a model for a blockchain solution. The model will include traceability and transparency standards, data sharing analysis, data models design (event, inspection, transport, product, and process), process-driven data exchange structures, sustainability risks, risk reduction assessment and business process analysis (BPA) for implementation of traceability and transparency.

Output 1.3. Proposed improvements to strengthen the management of agricultural plastics are developed and submitted to relevant ministries.

Both Kenya and Uruguay have foundational legislation in place, requiring life cycle management of plastics and embodying the principle of Extended Producer Responsibility. However, this legislation is for general waste management and there are still gaps in the secondary legislation, specifically regarding agricultural plastics and challenges in the implementation of the legislation, for example, infrastructure development, coordination across the sector etc. To address the barrier of a lack of policy framework, the project will support the ongoing development of secondary legislation including for example product bans, technical standards, and usage practices to support a more sustainable management of agricultural plastics. Furthermore, based on the agreed government policy framework, The project will support the establishment or expansion of Producer Responsibility Organizations (PRO) schemes for the management of agricultural plastics. The mechanisms for sustainable financing of these schemes (for both capital investment and recurrent cost recovery) are addressed in Component 2. Recycling targets will be agreed between the management and members of the PRO and the government. For the small-scale farms who are more numerous and individually have less acreage and therefore have limited access to a PRO, the project will identify ways of increasing their participation in the PRO.

1.3.1. Carry out a detailed assessment of plastic products used in agriculture and mapping of alternatives.

The Agricultural Plastic Expert, in coordination with the project team and the agricultural plastics working group, will be responsible for producing a draft policy recommendations report to improve the life cycle management of agricultural plastics (Activity 1.3.2) including the promotion of sustainable alternative products and practices, that will be shared with the relevant stakeholders to inform policy development. In developing this document, the team will produce an assessment on plastic products used in agriculture and mapping of alternatives, incorporating gender and intersectional analysis to explore gender inequalities issues related to agricultural plastics (mis)management and leakage to the environment.

1.3.2. Draft policy and legislative recommendations for the life cycle management of agricultural plastics, traceability, product standards and alternative products (plastic strategy).

The policy recommendations document will include regulations on product standards, hazard classification (link to activity 1.2.1), and tracking, to disincentive the use of most hazardous agricultural plastics (for example those that can generate toxic gases when burned and those that might end up in water systems as microplastics), and to incentivize the use of more sustainable alternative materials and practices. The recommendations will consider the differentiated role of men and women in the management of agricultural plastics and will promote women's meaningful participation to the implementation of the policies.

1.3.3. Draft a set of regulations for the establishment and running of the PRO (plastic strategy).

In parallel, the Country Plastics Coordinator (interagency working group) and the Country Legal Expert (interagency working group), in coordination with the project team and the agricultural plastics working group, will produce a report with recommendations to support the establishment or expansion of Producer Responsibility Organizations (PRO) for the management of agricultural plastics. The report will include, among others, recommendations on stakeholder roles and responsibilities, fee structure, recycling, and disposal targets. A specific chapter of the policy recommendations will address measures to grant the equal participation of women to the PRO schemes. This report will be informed by the findings and lessons learned from the implementation of agricultural plastics pilot management schemes. The pilot projects will commence in the second half of year 2, and it is expected that learning will start to be generated by the second half of the third year. In turn, these regulations will serve as a basis for the scale up and replication of pilots to the remainder of each country under Component 2. In addition, under this activity, a digital tracking tool will be developed to support the agricultural plastics PRO schemes.

1.3.4. Monitor and support the implementation of the revised policies.

Implementation of policies is a key stage in the process. The project will provide ongoing support to the relevant departments to roll-out the revised processes and monitor their impact.

Component 2: Finance and investment

The expected outcome for Component 2 is that Financing and investment mechanisms will incorporate environmental considerations and support the promotion and adoption of new technologies for sustainable agricultural practices.

The aim of component 2 is to improve the availability of finance to support the transition to less harmful agricultural systems, redirecting existing and new financial flows to support the use of less-toxic alternatives to highly hazardous pesticides, promote the sound management of agricultural plastics and sustainable alternative materials and practices. This outcome will help each country to identify economic and fiscal instruments for sound management of chemicals and waste based on decisions made by fora organized by UNEA and FAO. Component 2 is complementary to Component 1, the revised or new policy and regulatory framework will provide an enabling environment to attract private investment and direct public sector spending away from supporting the use of HHPs and the unsound management of agricultural plastics and towards supporting the transition to less toxic farming practices, the safe management of agricultural plastics and sustainable alternatives products and practices. The alignment of public and private financing will accelerate the implementation of government policies. To ensure coordination between public and private finance, a multistakeholder finance coalition will be established in each country, including representative from the relevant ministries, private sector financial institutions and representatives of beneficiary associations. This activity has been captured under output 2.1 though its remit covers both output 2.1 and 2.2.

This outcome will be achieved through a combination of steering public sector finance away from supporting the use of HHPs and towards supporting the transition to less environmentally damaging agricultural systems (Output 2.1) and that private finance institutions will adopt green financing models. (Output 2.2).

Output 2.1. Competent ministries accept joint recommendations on how government expenditure can be used to incentivize the adoption of safer alternatives to hazardous pesticides and safer management of hazardous pesticides and agricultural plastics.

The government has an influence on farming practices through subsidies, taxes, levies, etc. As identified as a barrier in the problem analysis, the existing financial policies do not encourage farmers to transition to alternative less-toxic pest control approaches i.e., whilst there are very few subsidies for pesticides and all agricultural inputs are exempt from Value Added Tax there are no financial incentives to encourage farmers to adopt less-toxic farming practices such as IPM. Neither does the government currently offer fiscal incentives to establish or strengthen the recycling of agricultural plastics. The project will support the government to strengthen a fiscal regime that encourages farmers

to adopt less-toxic farming practices and establish or strengthen PROs to safely dispose of agricultural plastics.

2.1.1. Establish finance multi-stakeholder coalitions including private sector and financial institutions in two countries.

A finance multi stakeholder coalition will be established with the purpose of advising governments in aligning financial expenditure and investment to incentivize the adoption of safer alternatives and safer management of hazardous pesticides and agricultural plastics. The coalition will make recommendations on how to coordinate public and private finance to support the transition to sustainable agricultural and waste management practices. Specifically, to remove any direct or indirect subsidies that support the continued use of HHPs and to allocate financing to support the transition to sustainable agricultural practices, (low chemical) and the safe management of agricultural plastics. FAO will establish a multistakeholder coalition with two working streams for the management of pesticides and agricultural plastics. The coalition will include policy makers, regulators, private sector, financial institutions, researchers, and civil society. The coalition will identify a financing centre(s) to elaborate on the mechanisms of mobilising the financial resources and disbursing GEF financial support. Women's organisations and farmers representatives will be especially encouraged to join to ensure their opinions and priorities are heard. The coalition will identify and address challenges to support the promotion and adoption of new technologies for sustainable agricultural practices through improving access to finance. The Convention guidelines for Best Available Techniques (BAT) and Best Environmental Practice (BEP) on specific POPs or waste contaminated with POPs or HHPs will be used to determine levels of environmentally sound management of pesticides, HHP and agricultural plastics.

2.1.2. Assess existing fiscal measures (import duties, tax subsidies, investments etc.) relevant to safer management and reduction of hazardous pesticides and agricultural plastics, and promotion of alternatives.

In each country the Country Finance Experts, in coordination with the national project teams, will produce assessment reports for pesticides and agricultural plastics. The national public expenditure and existing fiscal regime will be analyzed in their potential to enhance the transition to alternatives to hazardous pesticides and agricultural plastics, and the safe management of hazardous pesticides and agricultural plastics. Recommendations for strengthening public sector investments in the transition towards the sustainable management of hazardous pesticides and promotion of alternatives will be provided. The report on agricultural plastics management will also include recommendations on how public expenditures can drive the adoption of safer alternatives and more sustainable management of agricultural plastics, including through their reduction, redesign, reuse, recycle and safe disposal. Within this analysis, the report will provide recommendations on the role of public financing in the establishment and implementation of Producer Responsibility Organization (PRO) schemes (see Output 2.2).

2.1.3. Strengthen coordination mechanism for monitoring public investments in pesticides and agricultural plastic management.

The project will support the coordination mechanism to monitor processes for investments in the reduction of hazardous pesticides, safer management of pesticides and agricultural plastics, and promotion of alternatives. In Uruguay, the mechanism is based in the Ministry of Economy and Finances (MEF) and supported by an Advisory Board based on Law No 16,906, Art 12) under the lead of MEF and the participation of several ministries including the Ministry of Agriculture. In Kenya, the mechanism is under the purview of the Ministry of Finance and Monitoring and will leverage the opportunities offered by international Financial Institutions such as the World Bank (National Agriculture Value Chain Development Project (NAVCDP)). The monitoring of investments to reduce the use of chemical pesticides is an essential condition to ensure that adequate resources are allocated (or mobilized) and commitments are maintained. In each country Finance experts in close consultation with relevant stakeholders and FAO investment Centre (<https://www.fao.org/support-to-investment/about/en/>) will develop monitoring indicators, and reporting method to capture information in relation to investments to reduce the use of chemical pesticides. Likewise, sustainable mechanisms for monitoring the investments towards a sustainable management of agricultural plastics will be established for the two countries.

Output 2.2. Private sector adopts green finance models to support the transition to safer alternatives and environmentally sustainable management of hazardous pesticides and agricultural plastics.

Banks make significant investment in agriculture, however currently most of their investment is for the intensification of agriculture with commercial or semi-commercial farmers. The project will encourage private finance institutions to adopt green financing models to support the transition to safer alternatives to HHPs and promote the safe use of agricultural plastics and alternative practices. The green financing models will internalize the negative externalities, environmental and public health impacts, of HHPs. Emphasis will be given to increasing access for smallholder farmers, especially women farmers, to green financing. Directly addressing the two remaining barriers identified in the problem analysis. The project will promote the implementation of agricultural plastics management schemes based on PRO schemes for the safe collection, treatment, recycling, and disposal of agricultural plastics. In these models, the government sets guidelines, and targets, while private companies from the plastics value chain are responsible for the financial contribution. The schemes will encourage the participation of women and youth, especially from the informal waste sector.

2.2.1. Assess existing private sector financial products to determine which one's support promotion of safer alternatives and environmentally sustainable management of hazardous pesticide and agricultural plastic .

A detailed assessment of existing financial products, including small and medium private sector investments will be conducted to determine the current situation, specifically whether existing financial products encourage mismanagement of hazardous pesticide and the unsafe management of agricultural plastics, and what financial products are available to support farmers' transition to less-toxic alternative farming practices. The report will make recommendations on how to direct financing to support the transition to less-toxic farming practices, establish or reinforce the safe management of agricultural plastics, and promote sustainable alternative products and practices. The report will also provide recommendations on empowerment of women through identification of women-led SMEs, analyzing highlight assess to finance for women in the two countries.

2.2.2. Create or adjust existing financial products to support more sustainable agriculture in relation to HHPs and agricultural plastics.

Technical assistance starting with awareness raising regarding the need to strengthen and develop green finance models will be provided. This will include technical designs, pre-feasibility analyses, integration of environmental assessments and mitigation plans, market studies, linkage to value chain actors, incorporation of sustainability best practices and technologies, and other actions as required in the two countries. This will draw on the expertise of the finance team in the Global Child Project and their network of international finance institutions. The design of these green financial products will take into consideration the specific requirement of women and young people promoting equal access to financial services, seeing women and young people as agents of change. These products will be promoted to the farming communities through component 3 (capacity development and knowledge dissemination).

2.2.3. Design of the PRO business case and ?Blackbox?.

The PRO scheme will manage the collection and safe disposal of agricultural plastic waste, as such its efficient operation is critical to reducing agricultural plastic pollution. The national experts in charge in coordination with the project team and the working group, will produce a report with recommendations for financing the PRO schemes. The report will consider the need of women and young people access to the PRO schemes. The report will be used as the basis for the PRO business case, that will be used by the management team of the PRO to secure membership in the PRO and if necessary, approach financial institutions to secure investment capital. A digital technology expert will develop a digital tool (called *PRO blackbox*) to estimate the contributions from the private sector for the adequate financing of the PRO scheme. The tool will be developed only for Uruguay initially; once established, it will be made available for other PRO schemes (including Kenya).

2.2.4. PRO pilots implemented and expanded.

Agricultural plastics management based on PRO schemes for the collection, treatment, recycling, and disposal of agricultural plastics will be piloted in the countries. The government will set guidelines and targets, and private companies from the plastics value chain will be responsible for the design, implementation, and financing of the schemes. These schemes will initially be implemented through pilot projects in limited areas of the countries, and for selected agricultural plastics products. These pilots will provide best practices and lessons learned that will inform the design of PRO regulations under Output 1.3. Consequently, PRO pilots will be scaled up and replicated to other areas of the countries and for additional agricultural plastics products. This scaling up will be supported by the PRO regulations developed under Output 1.3. A significant and equal participation of women in the implementation of the PRO schemes will be granted. The PRO scheme implementation will be led by the private sector and the government. The project team will provide support where needed and under the initiative of the country team. This support may include among others: awareness raising initiatives on the importance of establishing EPR schemes; workshops on EPR best practices from around the globe; development and review of technical specifications of the scheme; development of gender analysis for the schemes.

Component 3: Capacity Development and Knowledge Dissemination

The expected outcome for Component 3 is that best practices and knowledge will inform the environmentally sustainable management of pesticides and hazardous pesticide waste, agricultural plastics, and adoption of safer alternatives. This component will work in close collaboration with the FARM global child project to ensure that experience from the other FARM child projects and state of the art knowledge informs activities in Kenya, Uruguay, and lessons learnt from implementation of this project are shared across the FARM program and with other stakeholders.

One of the biggest barriers to the adoption of safer alternatives to HHPs is that agricultural support systems continue to promote the intensification of agriculture, through increased use of agricultural inputs. Farmers, technical advisors, and politicians, believe that input intensive agriculture including HHPs is the route to increased yields and are skeptical of alternative farming practices and their ability to sustain productivity. Farming practices that are less input intensive, such as Integrated Pest Management (IPM) also require a higher level of knowledge to implement successfully. These factors combined with a lack of knowledge regarding pollution from agricultural plastics and the safe management of agricultural plastics underpins the increase in environmental damage from agricultural plastics. There is a lack of understanding on how plastics leak into the environment, the dangers of open-burning and the environmental and agricultural production impact caused. Moreover, little information is available concerning the alternatives to agricultural plastics and sound management practices.

The project will ensure that stakeholders in the agriculture sector have access to current information on a range of alternative pest control methods and alternatives to agricultural plastics, and on how to safely manage agricultural plastics which will still be used. The project will work with agricultural training institutions, universities, and colleges, to ensure that technical training includes modules on alternative farming systems (e.g., such as Integrated Pest Management and regenerative agriculture), the safe management of agricultural plastics and the safe use of pesticides including the risk associated with HHPs and the gender differences of these risks. The project will also engage with other providers of information, for example mobile information providers and agricultural dealers to build their expertise and use their communication channels to access farmers.

Behavior change requires multiple repetitions of the key messages and varied communication channels to promote understanding of the issues and stimulate change. For this reason, the project will provide support and information to existing public awareness campaigns raising awareness of the risks of HHP, pesticide residues on food, and the dangers of unsafe disposal of agricultural plastics, to inform and influence public opinion. The project will ensure that the communication campaigns incorporate a gender dimension recognizing the different roles and priorities of women and men. Including ensuring gender sensitive language, gender balanced images and taking into account preferred communication channels and styles.

Outcome 3 will be achieved by improving the technical knowledge and capacity of public and private advisory systems, about the risks of HHPs and unsound management of agricultural plastics and to promote alternative agricultural practices (Output 3.1). Increasing awareness of the risks of pesticide and plastic pollution from agriculture (Output 3.2) and replicating the approach and lessons learned in neighboring countries via regional institutions (Output 3.3)

Output 3.1. Advisory systems (public and private) have access to current information about safer alternatives to pesticides and agricultural plastics, at national and regional levels.

Technical knowledge regarding safer alternatives to HHPs and the safe management of agricultural plastics will be strengthened across the sector. This will be through formal training of technical staff, key value chain actors (agricultural input dealers) and via other communication channels, mobile telephone apps, radio, and print media that target farmers. The project will work with training institutions to ensure that courses include modules on the environmental impact of agriculture, alternative agricultural practices (both to pesticides and agricultural plastics), and the safe management of agricultural plastics. These modules will not only increase the knowledge of individuals working in

the agriculture sector but raise awareness of the risks of HHPs and unsafe management of agricultural plastics. The project will aim to have a balance of male and female participants on the training courses.

3.1.1 Establish a Training Working Group with universities and agricultural technical schools in relation to pesticide management, use and management of agricultural plastics in the two countries.

FAO, universities, and agricultural technical schools have a leadership role in developing and disseminating technical knowledge and have a high degree of influence within the sector. The project will convene a training working group in each country, during the first year of the project, to support the development and host of materials to strengthen the management of pesticides and agricultural plastics and facilitate the transition to more sustainable agricultural practices. Recognizing the current gender imbalance in agricultural departments and training institutions women will be supported and encouraged to participate in the training working group.

3.1.2. Conduct a Training Needs Assessment (TNA) to extend the capacity of technical staff, agrodealers and farmers with relation to pesticide and agricultural plastics management and alternatives in two countries.

A Training Needs Assessment (TNA) for staff of key technical agencies, value chain actors and farmers regarding pesticide and agricultural plastics management and alternatives will be carried out at the start of the second year, this will be linked to component 1 and 2. The TNA Assessment, will be overseen by the Training Working Group, and will include participatory stakeholder analysis and a purposeful assessment of knowledge and understanding, to identify the knowledge gaps and training requirements within these agencies and the farming community. This will result in a prioritisation of the training needs and the development of the preliminary training plan. The training plan will outline the approach to each of the selected training topics, and the recommendations for the delivery of the training programme to different groups of actors.

3.1.3. Compile and develop training resources in multiple formats (e.g., digital) for the gaps identified from the Training Needs Assessment with relation to pesticide and agricultural plastics management.

The project will work through the Training Working Group, to develop the training materials identified in the TNA. This will include the development of interactive teaching materials and improve any existing training modules and materials on regenerative agriculture, farm finance, and environmentally sound management and alternatives to hazardous pesticides and agricultural plastics. The development of training material will take into consideration gender roles in agriculture and will use gender sensitive language and gender balanced images. This activity will reinforce components 1 and 2 by building awareness and expertise on these issues. The training materials will be contextualized to national

situations and requirements, they will assist countries in adherence to voluntary international initiatives such as SAICM, the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management and Plastic Waste Partnership under Basel Convention. Training modules and materials will be developed and delivered in a gender inclusive manner. Toolkits, handbooks, and other materials will be developed to ensure the institutionalization of the training materials and modules. Those materials will be available on the national institution webpages and FAO e-learning academy (<https://elearning.fao.org/>) for ease of access. The online platforms hosted and managed by national institutions will act as a capacity building repository. Where appropriate, training materials could be shared and exchanged between Kenya and Uruguay, to avoid duplication of efforts and to encourage collaboration between the two countries. This activity will be aligned with knowledge management and capacity building activities in other FARM child projects via the global child project, which will also allow global expertise to be consulted during the development of training resources.

3.1.4. Conduct national feasibility studies on the development of biologically based solutions in both countries.

The baselines from Kenya and Uruguay indicated that in both countries? bio-control agents are available and had been proven to be effective in certain situations however, there are significant barriers to farmers adoption the use of bio-control agents. A feasibility study will be conducted during the early stage of the project that builds on the existing body of evidence to identify the barriers and develop strategies to overcome them. Findings of Feasibility Assessment will contribute to output 3.2 (awareness-raising program).

3.1.5. Training delivered to agencies personnel, retailers, extension officers and farmers.

Training will be delivered through diverse platforms (e.g., existing training institutions and free online platforms), utilizing training materials and resources developed under activity 3.1.4. The project will support the training of agencies personnel, retailers, extension officers and farmers to promote a diffused knowledge on hazardous chemicals and alternatives, and on the sustainable management of agricultural plastics and alternatives. Where feasible the project will work with private sector associations, such as farmers and manufacturing associations, to reach as many people as possible. Moreover, all the training processes will target the participation of at least 40% of women. It is envisaged that training will commence in the third year of the project.

Output 3.2. Awareness campaigns on risks of hazardous pesticides and agricultural plastics and the benefit of safer alternatives are supported.

The baseline's indicated that there is limited awareness of the environmental and health risks associated with HHPs and the contribution that agricultural plastics make to plastic pollution across all sectors of society. Behavior change is the objective of this project, be it policy makers revising legislation to reduce the use of HHPs or improve the end-of-life management of agricultural plastics, input suppliers recommending less-toxic pesticides, farmers using alternative pest control measures and recycling agricultural plastics or consumers being aware of the risk of pesticide residues on food and demanding safe food. The project will engage with other organizations and networks that are raising awareness on environmental issues, food safety and public health issues related to HHPs and plastic pollution. The project will contribute technical expertise and information, to raise awareness of the issues and provide evidence of the environmental and public health impact of HHPs and unsound management of agricultural plastics.

3.2.1 Develop awareness raising strategy on pesticide and plastics management and alternatives in Kenya and Uruguay.

Awareness raising strategy will be developed utilizing the expertise and resources of the different partners, with an interest in communication of the risk reduction from HHPs and agricultural plastic pollution. The strategy will include specific objectives, key messages, target audience, and communication channels to be used. Special focus will be given to the engagement of women and youth groups in this activity. This will include the catalogue of resources and tools available, suggestions of stakeholders who can benefit from the available material and guidelines to access and use the platform. In line with the strategy a communication plan will be developed and jointly implemented with the strategy during the life of the project.

-

3.2.2 Implementation of the awareness raising strategy and communication plan including online awareness campaigns.

The awareness-raising strategy and communication plan will be delivered over a two-year period and the impact monitored. Under this activity existing communications and awareness raising materials and digital content will be identified and updated in Kenya and Uruguay. Additional awareness raising tools to support risk reduction from hazardous pesticides and promotion of alternatives will be developed with the linkages to above mentioned activities from component 1 (1.1.4; 1.2.1; 1.2.2; 1.2.3; 1.2.4), component 2 (2.2.2) and component 3 (3.1.3). In addition, awareness raising tools will be produced to support women and youth organizations in having advocacy skills to raise these issues with key decision makers. This activity will also include production of a catalogue of resources and tools available, suggesting to stakeholders who can benefit from the available materials and guidelines to access and use them in both countries. Following the development of activities 3.2.1 and 3.2.2, awareness raising campaigns in two countries will be developed and conducted. The activity will support development of national or community level awareness campaigns to increase awareness among target groups, stimulating behavior change, and expanding and extending project impact around pesticide management and promotion of alternatives in two countries. Clear campaign purposes,

specific objectives, key messages, target audience, implementing entities and partners will be identified at the design stage. Special focus will be given to the engagement of women and youth groups in this activity.

Output 3.3. Best practice and lessons learned report produced and shared with neighboring countries to promote regional scale-up and replication.

Project benefits will be enhanced by the sharing of best practices and lessons learned in the two different countries and by replication in neighboring countries, using the established regional blocs, EAC, COMESA, MERCOSUR and COSAVE. The project will liaise directly with these institutions to enhance regional initiatives related to pesticide and plastic management, and share lessons learnt from implementing the project in Kenya and Uruguay. Working through these regional institutions will allow the project to promote alternatives and environmentally sustainable management of pesticides and agricultural plastics.

3.3.1. Establish working groups for Kenya-Uruguay bilateral engagements. Technical exchange/support for producers and farmers.

The project will establish a bilateral working group for Kenya and Uruguay to promote the sharing of best practices and lesson learned in the two countries. Peer-to-peer consultations between experts, associations, farmers, technical stakeholders from the two countries will promote the sharing of best practices and lessons learned. Best practices will also include a gender mainstreaming perspective. Under this activity, suitable digital platforms will be identified and utilized for exchange of technical knowledge between two countries. In particular, the exchange will focus on technical support to farmer producers and associations. A series of on-line sessions and peer-to-peer consultation will be conducted through identified platforms, linked to Green Forum FARM group, managed by Global Coordination and Knowledge Management project.

3.3.2. Engagement with regional bodies.

To maximize the impact of the project, FAO will build on their existing relationships with the regional bodies, MERCOSUR, COSAVE, EAC and COMESA to promote and replicate the approaches developed in FARM. The project will support representatives from Kenya and Uruguay to sharing lessons learned and successful cases with these regional bodies. That will facilitate lessons learned sharing between neighboring countries, which are members of these regional bodies. The project will support the establishment of an inter-regional working group with other countries in the regions, which

are members of the regional organizations from above. These groups will facilitate and provide recommendations on FARM activities to be upscaled. Other countries and regional organizations will design and implement actions for the sustainable management of agricultural practices and pesticides reduction. The project team will provide regular updates on FARM lessons learned to inter-regional working groups via the global child project and FARM network. Best practices will also include a gender mainstreaming perspective.

3.3.3. Creation and dissemination of knowledge products, case studies and policy instruments to regional bodies and between Kenya and Uruguay.

Regional training on safer alternatives to pesticides will be conducted through FAO Registration Tool Kit and Farmer Field School platforms. This activity will be carried out through the development of regional guidelines and training modules and the organization of online training sessions. Gender sensitive regional guidelines on implementation of HHPs risk reduction strategies will be developed for two pilot regions to support countries. Regional guidelines on risk reduction related to the handling of hazardous pesticide waste will be developed building upon lessons learned from the GEF projects, utilizing Environmental Management Toolkit. Regional guidance on the implementation of the developed quality standards for pesticide application; identification of necessary equipment and calibration for testing to conduct required testing will be developed. In addition, training on requirements of the developed standards will be conducted. Best practices and activities will be documented in a systemized manner, compiling lessons learned and experiences, to facilitate the replication of the up-scaling process in later stages among other countries in the regions.

1.a.4. Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies.

The FARM Program, which this child project is a part of, is aligned with the GEF-7 Chemical and Waste Focal Area (CWFA) Programming Directions and Strategy. The project will support the reduction and elimination of most

harmful chemicals (POPs) associated with the Stockholm Convention, and HHPs addressed by SAICM and the Rotterdam Convention. The program specifically responds to the GEF-7 Strategy vision for a programmatic approach to addressing agrochemicals, by aligning sectoral investments with government agricultural policy, as outlined in the GEF 7 Impact Program on Food Systems (FOLUR). The FARM program explicitly addresses the following commitments in the GEF 7 Strategy:

- ② Addressing agricultural chemicals listed as persistent organic pollutants under the Stockholm Convention.

- ? Supporting investment in actions to introduce and encourage the adoption of sustainable alternatives.
- ? Targeting the reduction of Endosulfan, Lindane and highly/severely hazardous pesticides that enter the global food supply chain.
- ? Addressing end of life, waste and obsolete POPs and management and safe disposal of agricultural plastics contaminated by POPs and HHP.

FARM child project 10902 has been designed to align to GEF-7 principles of cost-effectiveness; sustainability; innovation; private sector engagement; promotion of resource efficiency; building on the use of existing networks. The project components were designed to facilitate meeting the aims of the Agricultural Chemicals Chemical & Waste Focal Area programming direction through addressing the policy and regulations, investment and finance, and knowledge management barriers.

Focusing on Kenya and Uruguay, the project will contribute to GEF-7 goal of addressing the sound management of chemicals and waste through strengthening the capacity of sub-national, (counties) national, and regional institutions and strengthening the enabling policy and regulatory frameworks in these countries. As noted in the baseline, the capacity of agricultural agencies charged with tackling these issues is particularly low and in urgent need of strengthening through program described interventions.

1.a.5. Incremental/ additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing.

As per the GEF operational guidelines, incremental costs have been determined compared to the business-as-usual scenario described under the problem and baseline scenario sections. The project will not provide investment capital or pay for recurrent government expenditure, investment capital will come from public or private sources and the government and other institutions will cover recurrent expenditure.

Under the current situation most farmers, technical experts and politicians see the intensification of agriculture as the route to increased productivity, and do not give due consideration to the negative consequences, environmental damage, agricultural sustainability, and public health of continued agricultural intensification, as such there is significant system inertia to overcome. Political will exists

in both the Governments of Kenya and Uruguay to address POPs/HHP risks and the inappropriate use and end of life management of agricultural plastics. However, GEF financing is needed to update the regulatory environment, align public and private finance to the new regulatory environment and build knowledge and understanding of pesticides and plastics to drive the transformational shift to sustainable agricultural production. As described in the baseline there are well-established registration systems on which the project is building to improve availability of alternatives and to increase capacity to address backlogs of HHP reviews. Component 1 will assist the countries to strengthen regulatory and fiscal policies to drive the adoption of more sustainable agricultural practices and provide a sound financial basis for their enforcement. It will also strengthen surveillance and monitoring practices which are present in the countries via export and certification schemes, building on the experience and networks of those schemes to expand their scope to other crops and markets where HHPs and POPs pesticides may still be being used and appearing as residues and in exposure cases.

Encouraging farmers to transition to low chemical agricultural systems requires fiscal support from public and private investors. As shown in the baseline, both countries have a strong agricultural sector which attracts a significant amount of financial investment from public and private sources. The GEF financing is required to catalyze interventions that will drive investments away from harmful agricultural practices and towards alternatives to HHPs and establishing a system for the safe management of agricultural plastics in Kenya and Uruguay and their scaling up regionally and globally. Under component 2 GEF funds are needed to facilitate policy improvements to unlock further investments from agricultural stakeholders including: farmers through incentivization of good practice; pesticide and agricultural plastics industries to finance collection and recycling schemes for unwanted pesticides and used agricultural plastics under their mandatory EPR obligations. Under component 3 the GEF funds will build the capacity of farmers for financial management, to enable them to have better access to finance for adopting more sustainable practices.

1.a.6. Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF);

GEF FARM will deliver Global Environmental Benefits contributing to the following GEF-7 indicators, including Chemicals & Waste focal area and co-benefits in other focal areas. Quantitative targets are summarized in the Core Indicators table (Table 3) and Annex F.

? 9.1 Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants removed or disposed (POPs type)

? 9.4 Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste.

? 9.5 Number of low chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production?

? 9.6: Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided

- ? 10: Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources
- ? 11: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

By preventing the use of POPs and HHP pesticides by farmers, the project will prevent future stockpiles of wastes, as well as reduce the presence and concentrations of these chemicals in the global environment. As the agricultural POPs and deliberately and directly released into the environment they go directly into environmental compartments (soil, water, air). By taking preventive action the project will achieve future reductions into the future, well beyond the lifetime of the project, therefore the GEBs will continue to accrue.

1.a.7. Innovation, sustainability, and potential for scaling up

This project will demonstrate the effectiveness of linking public policy reform with appropriate financing from both public and private sources, to achieve change at scale. Given the existing predisposition towards input intensive agriculture as a means of increasing productivity, improving the understanding of the risk of HHPs and agricultural plastic waste will be critical in building consensus around the need to transition to more sustainable agricultural systems.

Component 1.

The existing registration systems in Kenya and Uruguay focus on efficacy and human toxicity when assessing products for registration, there is limited assessment of wider environmental impact or the chronic effects of pesticides on human health. The project will support the relevant institutions to incorporate stronger environmental assessment criteria in the registration process, which will, to a large extent, address the issue of the chronic effects of HHPs on humans.

Currently the registration of bio-pesticides follows the same process as chemical pesticides, with an additional step, to ensure that the introduction of organisms doesn't have a detrimental effect on the environment. This additional step requires an additional year of trials and associated costs. Whilst guidance on bio-pesticide registration is available from OECD and EAC, a dedicated process has not been established in either country. This project will support the establishment of these processes, monitor their implementation, and replicate them across the two regions.

Currently there are no specific policies regulating agricultural plastics in Africa or Latin America, this project will support the governments of Kenya and Uruguay to develop the necessary laws, policies,

and regulations for the safe management of agricultural plastics, promote sustainable alternative products and practices, and support the implementation of the legislation. Additionally, the project will strengthen traceability mechanisms to facilitate the enforcement of standards and monitoring the life-cycle management of pesticides containers and agricultural plastics, this will include a trial on the use of a blockchain mechanism to establish its viability and effectiveness.

As these changes will be included in government policy their effects will be long lasting, the main challenge to sustainability will be to ensure that resources are available to implement and maintain the policy reform, which is addressed in component 2.

Component 2.

Under component 2 the project will work to align public and private finance to support the transition to less environmentally damaging agriculture. Explicitly incorporating environmental considerations related to pesticides and plastics into government decisions regarding the financing of agriculture is a new approach in both Kenya and Uruguay. Simultaneously the project will work with the private finance sector to introduce or promote 'green finance' products for the agricultural sector, and work with existing service providers to increase smallholder farmers' access to these finance products.

The project will bring together the private sector and the government to identify ways to coordinate public and private finance flows to support the sustainable intensification of agriculture and safe disposal of agricultural waste. The initial priority will be to identify a source of capital to meet the capital requirements to establish and expand the PROs in Kenya and Uruguay. At this time, it is envisaged that this will be some form of Blended Finance, using public and private funding and possibly underwritten by impact investment.

The project is providing convening and facilitation support to existing institutions to build their capacity so they can provide services to the agriculture sector in the years to come.

Component 3.

Most actors in the agriculture sector are committed to the ideas of the Green Revolution and the increasing use of input and technology as a route to increased production. The project will work with agricultural training institutions to adapt existing knowledge products^[47]⁴⁷ regarding alternative

agricultural practices to the local context and disseminate them through existing communication channels, training institutions, farmer field schools and mobile platforms as well as stakeholder associations in Kenya and Uruguay.

The project will build public awareness of the issues of HHPs and plastic pollution from agriculture, by supporting existing and planned public awareness campaigns, for example the recent WWF food safety campaign in Kenya. This will inform the public about the environmental impact of agriculture and the dangers of pesticide residues on their food, building impetus to strengthen the regulations regarding the use of HHPs and plastics.

Changing people's perception of agriculture and food safety will leave a lasting legacy.

Potential for scale up and replication.

The project is designed to be scaling up in at least one country in South America and Africa via the regional institutions EAC, COMESA, MERCOSUR and COSAVE and by the FARM global child project which will disseminate successful interventions across the FARM program and to external audiences. The global child project 'Global Coordination, Knowledge Management and Common Finance Tools' will be responsible for gathering and disseminating the lessons learned and emerging best practice to the other FARM child projects, other countries and global stakeholders.

[1] UNEP (2020) Environmental and health impacts of pesticides and fertilizers and ways of minimizing them
<https://wedocs.unep.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/34463/JSUNEPPF.pdf?sequence=13>

[2] Levillain, J., Cattani, P., Colin, F., Voltz, M., & Cabidoche, Y. M. (2012). Analysis of environmental and farming factors of soil contamination by a persistent organic pollutant, chlordecone, in a banana production area of French West Indies. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agee.2012.07.005>

[3] UNEP CBD (2021), First Draft Of The Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework
<https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/abb5/591f/2e46096d3f0330b08ce87a45/wg2020-03-03-en.pdf>

[4] UNEP (2021) *Environmental and health impacts of pesticides and fertilizers and ways of minimizing them. Summary for Policy Makers.*
<https://wedocs.unep.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/34463/JSUNEPPF.pdf?sequence=13>

- [5] Lee et al (2020) The cost-effectiveness of banning highly hazardous pesticides to prevent suicides due to pesticide self-ingestion across 14 countries: an economic modelling study [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X\(20\)30493-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(20)30493-9)
- [6] Mew et al (2017). The global burden of fatal self-poisoning with pesticides 2006?15: systematic review. *J Affect Disord*
- [7] World Bank (2021) *Employment in Agriculture, female*. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.AGR.EMPL.FE.ZS>
- [8] UNEP 2021; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). 2021. Environmental and health impacts of pesticides and fertilizers and ways of minimizing them. Envisioning a chemical-safe world. Summary for policymakers. Nairobi.
- [9] Fulano, A. M., Lengai, G. M. W., & Muthomi, J. W. (2021). Phytosanitary and Technical Quality Challenges in Export Fresh Vegetables and Strategies to Compliance with Market Requirements: Case of Smallholder Snap Beans in Kenya. *Sustainability*, 13(3), 1546. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13031546>
- [10] FAO. 2021. Assessment of agricultural plastics and their sustainability ? A call for action. Rome.
- [11] Jambeck, 2015. Plastic waste inputs from land into the ocean <https://www.sciencemag.org/lookup/doi/10.1126/science.1260352>
- [12] FAO & WHO (2008) Guidelines on Management Options for Empty Pesticide Containers, http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/Code/Containers08.pdf
- [13] FAO & WHO (2008) Guidelines on Management Options for Empty Pesticide Containers, http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/Code/Containers08.pdf
- [14] CropLife International 2020
- [15] Kaza, S., Yao, L.C., Bhada-Tata, P. & Van Woerden, F. 2018. *What a Waste 2.0: A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050*. Washington, DC: World Bank. <https://doi.org/10.1596/978-1-4648-1329-0>
- [16] Gao, H., Yan, C., Liu, Q., Ding, W., Chen, B. & Li, Z. 2018. Effects of plastic mulching and plastic residue on agricultural production: A meta-analysis <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2018.09.105>
- [17] Kolenda, K., Pawlik, M., Ku?mirek, N., Smolis, A. & Kadej, M. 2021. Online media reveals a global problem of discarded containers as deadly traps for animals <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-79549-8>
- [18] Huerta Lwanga, E., Mendoza Vega, J., Ku Quej, V., Chi, J. de los A., Sanchez del Cid, L., Chi, C., Escalona Segura, G. *et al*. 2017. Field evidence for transfer of plastic debris along a terrestrial food chain <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-017-14588-2>

[19] Andrady, A.L. (2011), Microplastics in the marine environment.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpolbul.2011.05.030>

GESAMP (2015) Sources, Fate and Effects Of Microplastics In The Marine Environment: A Global Assessment

Harding, S. 2016. Marine Debris: Understanding, Preventing and Mitigating the Significant Adverse Impacts on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity. <https://www.deslibris.ca/ID/10066033>

Hortonne, A., Waltonne, A., Spurgeon, D., et al. (2017) Microplastics in freshwater and terrestrial environments: Evaluating the current understanding to identify the knowledge gaps and future research priorities <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2017.01.190>

[20] [20] Public Eye, 2019, Highly Hazardous Profits: How Syngenta makes billions by selling toxic pesticides, Available: https://www.publiceye.ch/fileadmin/doc/Pestizide/2019_PublicEye_Highly-hazardous-profits_Report.pdf

[21] 2020 World Bank data.

[22] GoK, National Agriculture Soil Management Policy, September 2020.

[23] Regional average for East African Community country for Kenya Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda. 2020 World Bank data.

[24] GoK, National Agriculture Soil Management Policy, September 2020.

[25] Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2017. [Women and Men in Kenya](#).

[26] GIEWS Cout

[27] Bali?, J., Battaglia, L., Boulanger, P., Dudu, H., Ferrari, E. & Mainar Causap?, A.J. 2019. *Returns to investments in fertilizers production in Kenya. An analysis in support of the new ?Agriculture Sector Growth and Transformation Strategy?. A joint publication by FAO and JRC of the European Commission. Rome, FAO.*

[28] World Bank, 2019. ?Unbundling the slack in private sector investment ? Transforming agricultural sector productivity and linkages to poverty reduction?.

[29] Croplife, PCPB, AAK (2022) Kenya pest control products use report survey. A case study of Nakuru and Nyandarua counties.

[30] Constantine K.L., Kansiime M.K., Mugambi I., Nunda W., Chacha D., Rware H., Makale F., Mulema J., Lamontagne-Godwin J., Williams F., Edgington S., and Day R. (2020). Why don't smallholder farmers in Kenya use more biopesticides? Pest Management Science, published online by John Wiley & Sons Ltd on behalf of Society of Chemical Industry.

- [31] Parsa, Mores, S., Bonifacio, A., Chancellor, T., Condori, B., Crespo-Perez, V., Hobbs, S., Kroshel, J., Ba, M., Rebaudo, F., Sherwood, S. ., Vanek, S. ., Faye, E., Herrera, M., & Dangles, O. (2014). Obstacles to integrated pest management adoption in developing countries. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences - PNAS, 111(10), 3889-3894. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1312693111>
- [32] Youri Dijkshoorn, Johan Bremmer and Eric Kerklaan, **2013**. Towards Integrated Pest Management in. East Africa; A feasibility study. <https://edepot.wur.nl/294639>:
- [33] National Environmental Management Agency (NEMA), Ministry of Environment. Personal communication during baseline.
- [34] CEDAW, Concluding observations on combined eighth and ninth periodic reports of Uruguay, 2016
- [35] Instituto Nacional de la Mujer, 2013. [Uso del Tiempo y Trabajo No Remunerado](#).
- [36] Decree No. 149/977 - Plant Health. Pests, Agricultural Pesticides; Decree No. 170/2007 - The Use of Biological Control Agents is Declared of Interest for Agricultural Production; Decree No. 367/968 - Agricultural Pesticides.
- [37] Law No. 17.283 on Protection of the Environment (Ley N° 17.283, de Protecci?n del Medio Ambiente), 2000. Art. 20. **Uruguay**. Law No. 19.889 - Approval of the Law of Urgent Consideration, LUC, Law of Uruguay (Ley N° 19889 - Aprobaci?n de la Ley de Urgente Consideraci?n, LUC, Ley de Urgencia), 2020. Art. 293.
- [38] Law No. 17.283 on Protection of the Environment (Ley N° 17.283, de Protecci?n del Medio Ambiente), 2000. Art. 21. Uruguay. Law No. 19.829 - Approval of Standards for the Integrated Management of Waste (Ley N° 19.829 Aprobaci?n de Normas para la Gesti?n Integral de Residuos), 2019. Art. 6-8
- [39] Law No. 19.829 - Approval of Standards for the Integrated Management of Waste (Ley N° 19.829 Aprobaci?n de Normas para la Gesti?n Integral de Residuos), 2019. Art. 41.
- [40] Law No. 19.829 - Approval of Standards for the Integrated Management of Waste (Ley N° 19.829 Aprobaci?n de Normas para la Gesti?n Integral de Residuos), 2019. Art. 57.
- [41] Decree No. 152/013 - Regulation of Law No. 17.283 (General Environmental Protection Law) (Decreto N° 152/013 Reglamentaci?n de la Ley 17.283 (Ley General de Protecci?n del Medio Ambiente)), 2013. Art. 11(a).
- [42] CIDAPA Presidencia. 2022. Situaci?n de la Plasticultura en Iberoam?rica y en el Mundo. XVI Congreso Internacional de Plasticultura CIDAPA CHILE 2022.
- [43] CIDAPA. 20220. Plasticulture in Uruguay, characterization by applications and types of materials.

[44] Colazo S, 2022. Colazo S, 2022. Plasticulture situation in Uruguay. Information provided based on knowledge of the Uruguayan agroplastics market.

[45] Guala G, 2022. Use and fate of agricultural plastics in Uruguay. Survey for agricultural producers via *Google form*.

[46] Ministerio de Vivienda, Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente (MVOTMA, 2019

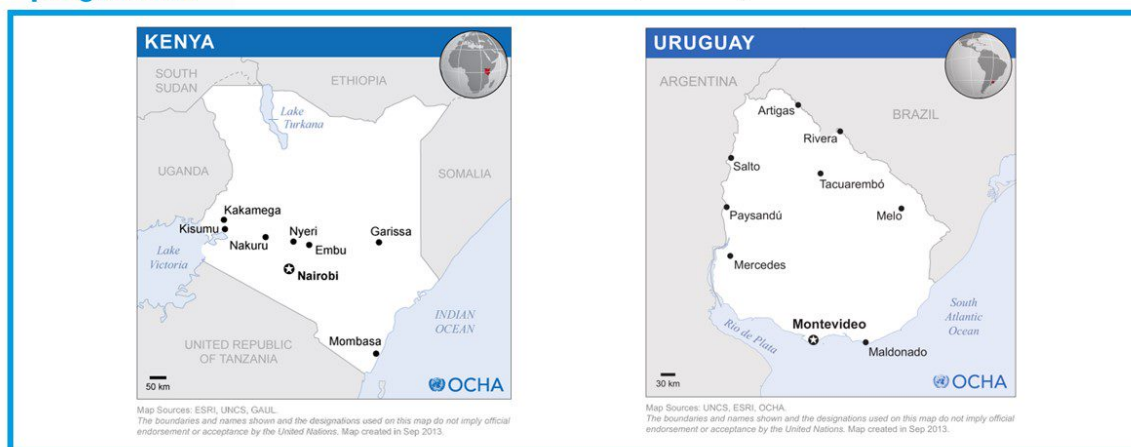
[47] For example from FAO, CABI and other

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

Regarding the geographical scope of the interventions for the sustainable management of plastics in agriculture in Kenya and Uruguay, several of the activities will be carried out at the national level. These include the normative work for the design of the regulations for the life-cycle management of agricultural plastics and for the PRO schemes, and the creation/adjustment of green financial mechanisms.

On the other hand, some activities will be carried out only in some parts of the country. This is the case for the pilot (and following scale up and replication) of the agricultural plastics management schemes (PRO schemes). However, the areas of the country for this implementation have not yet been identified and will be identified during implementation phase. Successful PRO schemes rely on the early-on involvement of the private sector, which will be responsible for the schemes' financing and operation. PRO schemes are seldomly profitable from an economic point of view, since the business of plastics recycling presents many challenges, and the revenues are often outweighed by the collection and treatment costs. However, in order to make the PRO schemes as efficient as possible, it is key to rely on economies of scale, and the market synergies between plastics manufacturers, distributors, collector and recyclers. The geographical distribution of these actors in the country, together with the location of existing infrastructure for waste storage and recycling (such as recycling plants, transfer stations, and landfills) will be important factors in determining the parts of the country involved in the pilot PRO schemes and their replication. For this reason, it is necessary that the decision regarding their geographical location is taken together with the industry, within the context of the 'Technical working group for Component 2' that will be established in Y1 of implementation. Detailed maps will be provided when the counties/provinces for the pilots are selected.



The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

This map is intended for illustrative purposes only, and should not be used to derive any information regarding the project's operations. Based on OCHA/ReliefWeb, retrieved from <https://reliefweb.int/location-maps>

Following discussions with the in-country teams and the government the following counties/regions of intervention for the pesticides work are planned to be:

- ? Kenya: Trans Nzoia/ Bungoma; Meru/Murang'a/Nyeri; Kirinyaga/Makueni and Narok counties.
- ? Uruguay: South and North regions.

Final confirmation to be received upon inception workshop.

1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

This child project will contribute to the following FARM programmatic outputs.

	FARM Programmatic Outputs	Project
		Outputs
CI - Policy and Enforcement	1.1 National regulations apply life cycle approaches for phasing out POPs and HHP Agrochemicals and Agri-plastics and are regionally equivalent to control international supply chains	1.1, 1.2, 1.3 & 3.3

	1.2 Faster and easier registration of alternatives & procurement of emergency pest control products	1.1
	1.3 Stronger enforcement of pesticides / plastic management standards and equivalent enforcement for export and domestic consumption and export	1.1, 1.3

C2 - Finance and Investment	2.1 Government subsidies promote the use of alternative pest control measures; and sustainably fund regulatory systems and needs	2.1
	2.2 Responsible banking/investment criteria and safeguards exist and are applied to reorientate investment from POPs and HHPs	2.2
	2.3 Ag. Investment programmes reach the least connected smallholder farmers and incentivise use of alternative crop management	2.1 & 2.2
	2.4 Commercial Banks provide access to finance for commercialisation and uptake of alternatives for pesticides and plastics (insurance, credit, loans etc.) including via criteria and positive targets.	2.2
	2.5 Resources mobilised for collection and disposal of chemicals and infrastructure for agrochemicals and plastic wastes.	2.1, 2.2

C3 - Capacity development and knowledge dissemination	3.1 Extension and advisory services guide farmers to replace POPs and HHPs with viable, locally appropriate alternatives for agrochemicals and Agri-plastics: Agronomy education criteria include biological and alternative pest control.	3.1
	3.2 provision and uptake of professional crop spraying and plastic management services	
	3.3 Global access to knowledge and best practice available and used to inform and drive scaling up of low/no chemical agriculture.	3.1, 3.2 & 3.3

Green = Primary output directly addressed by child project; Blue = Secondary output, covered in a less direct manner

Knowledge products will be developed and shared with the GCKM project for use or for adaptation to the other regions. Project fact sheets will also be shared with the Global Coordination and Knowledge Management Project for finalization and distribution to other regions. Other materials shared under this activity include guidelines, tools and various training materials related to pesticide management, and lessons learnt from the experience in Kenya and Uruguay.

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Extract from Appendix 5

SECTION IV: Stakeholder Engagement During PPG/PPF Phase

Stakeholder Names	Dates, Locations and Methods of Engagement	Outcomes
ELIJAH GETIRO Group Agronomist Flamingo Horticulture Kenya Limited Naivasha, Kenya	June 2022 Virtual meeting by Teams with Consultant Luciano Rovesti	Stakeholders were informed about the purpose, nature and scale of the project prior to interviews. Information was obtained that contributed to the development of the baselines and the design of the project document.
ERIC KIMUNGUYI Chief Executive Officer Agrochemicals Association of Kenya Nairobi, Kenya	June 2022 Virtual meeting by Teams with Consultant Luciano Rovesti	Stakeholders were informed about the purpose, nature and scale of the project prior to interviews. Information was obtained that contributed to the development of the baselines and the design of the project document.
HENRY WEINRIGHT Former Co-director The Real IPM Co. LTD Thika Kenya	June 2022 Virtual meeting by Teams with Consultant Luciano Rovesti	Stakeholders were informed about the purpose, nature and scale of the project prior to interviews. Information was obtained that contributed to the development of the baselines and the design of the project document.

LES HILLOWITZ Stewardship Director CropLife Africa Middle East	June 2022 Virtual meeting by Teams with Consultant Luciano Rovesti	Stakeholders were informed about the purpose, nature and scale of the project prior to interviews. Information was obtained that contributed to the development of the baselines and the design of the project document.
PCPB Technical staff from Registration, Analysis and Compliance & Enforcement Departments	June 2022 Virtual meeting by Teams with Consultant Luciano Rovesti	Stakeholders were informed about the purpose, nature and scale of the project prior to interviews. Information was obtained that contributed to the development of the baselines and the design of the project document.
TOM MASON Managing Director Dudutech K. Ltd. Naivasha, Kenya	June 2022 Virtual meeting by Teams with Consultant Luciano Rovesti	Stakeholders were informed about the purpose, nature and scale of the project prior to interviews. Information was obtained that contributed to the development of the baselines and the design of the project document.
RUTH MURUNDE THE REAL IPM CO.(KENYA) LTD	June 2022 Virtual meeting by Teams with Consultant Luciano Rovesti	Stakeholders were informed about the purpose, nature and scale of the project prior to interviews. Information was obtained that contributed to the development of the baselines and the design of the project document.
ICIPE Dr Sevgan Subramanian Dr Komivi Senyo	September 2022 Physical meeting with Local Consultants Peter Opiyo & Francis Kihumba	Stakeholders were informed about the purpose, nature and scale of the project prior to interviews. Information was obtained that contributed to the development of the baselines and the design of the project document.

<p>Alda Rodríguez</p> <p>Technical Director</p> <p>BioUruguay Internacional</p> <p>Tacuarembó</p> <p>Uruguay</p> <p>aldardos@gmail.com</p>	<p>July 2022</p> <p>Virtual meeting by Teams with Consultant Luciano Rovesti</p>	<p>Stakeholders were informed about the purpose, nature and scale of the project prior to interviews.</p> <p>Information was obtained that contributed to the development of the baselines and the design of the project document.</p>
<p>Juan Cruz Jaime</p> <p>Crop Life Latin America</p> <p>Regional Director for Southern Cone</p> <p>Montevideo, Uruguay</p> <p>juancjaime@croplifela.org</p>	<p>July 2022</p> <p>Virtual meeting by Teams with Consultant Luciano Rovesti</p>	<p>Stakeholders were informed about the purpose, nature and scale of the project prior to interviews.</p> <p>Information was obtained that contributed to the development of the baselines and the design of the project document.</p>
<p><u>Alex Hughes</u></p> <p><u>Director ? Input control Division</u></p> <p><u>DGSA ?</u> Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca</p> <p><u>Montevideo</u></p> <p><u>Uruguay</u></p> <p>ahughes@mgap.gub.uy</p>	<p>July 2022</p> <p>Virtual meeting by Teams with Consultant Luciano Rovesti</p>	<p>Stakeholders were informed about the purpose, nature and scale of the project prior to interviews.</p> <p>Information was obtained that contributed to the development of the baselines and the design of the project document.</p>

<p>Lorena Fiori</p> <p>Lead - Global Regulatory Affairs Responsible</p> <p>Rizobacter</p> <p>Pergamino (Bs.As.)</p> <p>Argentina</p> <p>lfiori@rizobacter.com.ar</p>	<p>July 2022</p> <p>Virtual meeting by Teams with Consultant Luciano Rovesti</p>	<p>Stakeholders were informed about the purpose, nature and scale of the project prior to interviews.</p> <p>Information was obtained that contributed to the development of the baselines and the design of the project document.</p>
<p><u>Rodrigo Díaz</u></p> <p>Head ? Department of application technology</p> <p>DGSA ? Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca</p> <p>Montevideo</p> <p>Uruguay</p> <p>radiaz@mgap.gub.uy</p>	<p>July 2022</p> <p>Virtual meeting by Teams with Consultant Luciano Rovesti</p>	<p>Stakeholders were informed about the purpose, nature and scale of the project prior to interviews.</p> <p>Information was obtained that contributed to the development of the baselines and the design of the project document.</p>
<p>Gabriela Briceño</p> <p>Crop Life Latin America</p> <p>Stewardship Director</p> <p>San José, Costa Rica</p> <p>gbriceno@croplifela.org</p>	<p>July 2022</p> <p>Virtual meeting by Teams with Consultant Luciano Rovesti</p>	<p>Stakeholders were informed about the purpose, nature and scale of the project prior to interviews.</p> <p>Information was obtained that contributed to the development of the baselines and the design of the project document.</p>

<p>Guillermo Galv?n</p> <p>Professor</p> <p>Faculty of Agriculture - Universidad de la Rep?blica</p> <p>Montevideo</p> <p>Uruguay</p> <p>horticrs@fagro.edu.uy</p>	<p>July 2022</p> <p>Virtual meeting by Teams with Consultant Luciano Rovesti</p>	<p>Stakeholders were informed about the purpose, nature and scale of the project prior to interviews.</p> <p>Information was obtained that contributed to the development of the baselines and the design of the project document.</p>
<p>Wilter Canciani</p> <p>Head - Products Development</p> <p>Rizobacter</p> <p>Pergamino (Bs.As.)</p> <p>Argentina</p> <p>wcanciani@rizobacter.com.ar</p>	<p>July 2022</p> <p>Virtual meeting by Teams with Consultant Luciano Rovesti</p>	<p>Stakeholders were informed about the purpose, nature and scale of the project prior to interviews.</p> <p>Information was obtained that contributed to the development of the baselines and the design of the project document.</p>
<p>Hern?n L?pez</p> <p>Representative in Uruguay</p> <p>Rizobacter</p> <p>Montevideo</p> <p>hlopezolaciregui@rizobacter.com.ar</p>	<p>July 2022</p> <p>Virtual meeting by Teams with Consultant Luciano Rovesti</p>	<p>Stakeholders were informed about the purpose, nature and scale of the project prior to interviews.</p> <p>Information was obtained that contributed to the development of the baselines and the design of the project document.</p>

Project design workshop	September 2022	The FARM Interagency Expert hybrid meeting was convened in Rome 14-16 September 2022. It provided all the agencies participating in the FARM programme an opportunity to review their child projects, ensure alignment with the Project Framework Document (PFD), and agree on common results indicators from monitoring at FARM level. The meeting discussed common indicators for results monitoring, and additionally, discussed bilateral cooperation between projects in the same regions (UNDP-FAO; UNDP-UNIDO).
Kenya Association of Manufacturers	20 July 2022 Face to face	Discussion on setting an EPRO similar for packaging plastics. The workings of an EPRO
Nakuru Solid waste Management Association	29 th August 2022 Face to Face meeting at their recycling and collection point in Nakuru city	This is a group of 30 recyclers who collect plastic from farms and either for secondary market or grid and sent to Nairobi. It is one of the beneficiaries of plastic shredders and balers and collects some 2 tons per week
Greenbelt Movement of Kenya Wilcliff Matika	Face to Face Meeting at their office in Nairobi with a field visit to the tree nurseries in various parts of Nairobi	This one of the biggest nongovernment organizations dedicated to planting trees and conserving the environment, they guide on use of plastic bags to the network of women groups across the countries. They also promote organic manure and chemicals free growth of trees, fruit trees and ornamentals
Centre for Environmental justice and Environment CEJAD Griffin Ochieng	25 th August 2022 Face to Face Meeting	Member of International POPS elimination network Actively involved in reduction of open burning of waste and especially plastics
A-One Plastics Limited	25 th August 2022 Face to Face meeting at	Produce plastic films and import films from China. Collects plastic waste which is sold in markets for makeshift house for slum areas

4.2. Project Disclosure

Information	When How and Where this was shared?
The purpose, nature, and scale of the project	All stakeholders that were engaged were informed about the purpose, nature, and scale of the project prior to interviews and have reviewed project documentation during the PPG phase.
The duration of proposed project activities	All stakeholders that were engaged were informed about the duration of the project prior to interviews.
<p>Information from the environmental and social safeguard screening process, regarding potential risks and impacts of the project on stakeholders, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Proposals for mitigating risks and impacts ? Potential risks and impacts that might disproportionately affect vulnerable and disadvantaged groups ? Description of differentiated measures to be taken to avoid and minimize disproportionate risks and impacts 	All stakeholders that were engaged are aware of the results of the project's ESS screening process as they have reviewed project documentation during the PPG phase.
The proposed stakeholder engagement process, highlighting ways in which stakeholders can participate and contribute during project design and/or implementation	All stakeholders that were engaged were asked to provide input on how they and other stakeholders could contribute to the project during the interviews.
The time and venue of proposed public consultation meetings, and the process by which meetings will be notified, summarized and reported	No public consultation meetings were proposed for the project.
The process and means by which grievances can be raised and addressed	During consultations, stakeholders were made aware that they could raise grievances with the interviewers during or after the consultation.

4.3. Reporting of Indicators During PPG/PPF

Number (and name) of stakeholder groups involved in project design and preparation process	2	
Number of people who have been involved in the project design and preparation process	Men: 15	Total: 21
	Women: 6	
Number of engagements (meetings, workshops, consultations, etc) with stakeholders during PPG phase	43	

4.4. Lessons Learned during PPG/PPF:

During the PPG/PPF design phase, it was found that the characteristics and needs of the stakeholders in each of the pilot countries vary according to their contexts, so it is necessary to adapt the proposals for participation to each country according to their needs.

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Appendix 5

FARM UNEP/FAO CHILD PROJECT

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) outlines measures that the Executing Agency will implement to ensure the effective participation of key project stakeholders, including both men and women and those identified as disadvantaged or vulnerable stakeholders. Each revision of the plan requires further disclosure to stakeholders.

SECTION I: Project Information

PROJECT TITLE:	FARM: Strengthening investment for adoption of alternatives and sustainable management of agrochemicals and agriplastics in Africa and Latin America through pilots in Kenya and Uruguay
-----------------------	--

GEF/GCF PROJECT ID:	10902	PROJECT DURATION:	5 years
EXECUTING AGENCY/ENTITY:	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) / Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)		
PROJECT START DATE:	June 2023	PROJECT END DATE:	June 2028
SEP PREPARED BY:	Belen Zamora (FAO International Consultant)		

SECTION II: Introduction

The project recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement with all project stakeholders, based on the recognition that effective stakeholder engagement can enhance the environmental, social, and economic sustainability of all actions planned under the project, ensure project acceptance and implementation according to quality standards assured by the FAO and implementing partners.

Key objectives of stakeholder engagement include:

- i) Identify the main stakeholders of the project and their basic roles and responsibilities in relation to the project.
- ii) Promote effective and inclusive participation with all parties affected by the project, taking advantage of their experience and skills.
- iii) Ensure that project information is disclosed in a timely and understandable manner.

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan complies with the legal regulations of Kenya and Uruguay as set forth in the following laws:

- The Access to Information Act of Kenya, give effect to the right of access to information by citizens provided under Article 25 of the Constitution and provides a framework for public entities and private bodies to proactively disclose information that they hold and to provide information on request in line with the constitutional principles.
- Act No. 18.381 on the Right of Access to Public Information of Uruguay of 2008, aims to promote transparency in the administrative function of any public agency, whether state or non-state, and to guarantee the fundamental right of individuals to access to public information. It also responds to the

adjustments to the law established in the Act N° 19.178 on the Right of Access to Public Information, which establishes amendments to Articles 9 and 21 of Act No. 18.381.

The project adheres to both laws and establishes that the UNEP, FAO and implementing partners must collaborate with project stakeholders and beneficiaries as part of the project design, implementation, and final evaluation.

The nature, scope and frequency of the stakeholder engagement will be proportional and commensurate with the scope of the project. Stakeholder consultation should be meaningful and based on stakeholder identification and analysis, plans on how to engage stakeholders, information disclosure and actual consultation. Stakeholder consultation draws on the experiences, knowledge, needs and concerns of affected parties, and will help to manage the expectations of the beneficiary population and stakeholders based on planned outcomes and available resources.

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan identifies, classifies, and analyzes the role of national and international stakeholders, and describes the participation and consultation strategies throughout project implementation including a monitoring plan. The Plan is based on the principles of inclusion, fairness and transparency in the identification and selection of stakeholders, ensuring meaningful participation and consultation, and empowerment of key stakeholders, ensuring the sustainability of the actions implemented by the project.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan contributes to the correct implementation of the results identified by the project through systemic actions that improve the coherence of the programmed interventions. In accordance with the guidelines and policies established by the GEF fund and the priorities of UNEP and FAO, the project will implement an approach based on effective and inclusive engagement, and meaningful consultation.

The stakeholders' analysis is based on the analysis of the information reported in the project baselines, consultations to national stakeholders and the feedback from the national and international consultants of the implementing agencies. The partner involvement plan should be considered a living document, which should be adjusted according to the needs, experiences and positions of the different parties involved in the project.

Following the initial stakeholder analysis, objectives and planned actions are established for the proper involvement of stakeholders throughout the project cycle. Time and resources are allocated for the

execution of the planned actions. Furthermore, an M&E strategy is established to monitor the implementation of the plan.

SECTION III: Stakeholder classification, engagement, and analysis

Stakeholders are defined as individuals, groups, or other entities that potentially have an interest in the project or are impacted by the project.

Cooperation and negotiation with stakeholders throughout the development of the Plan required the identification of individuals and associations that legitimately represent their respective group or institution. Therefore, the verification of stakeholder representatives was and continues to be a critical task when engaging with stakeholders.

An initial stakeholder analysis was undertaken to identify key stakeholder groups and individuals to be involved in the project planning process.

3.1 Classification of stakeholders.

The targets of the project are farmers and value chain actors whose behaviour we are trying to influence, to reduce the manufacture, sale, and use of HHP's, improved the management of agricultural plastics and transition to more sustainable agricultural practices. In both Kenya and Uruguay farmers and value chain actors are a geographically dispersed group of independent actors. The primary mechanism to engage with these dispersed groups will be via their associations and mass communications. The project will ensure routine direct contact with these groups of actors to monitor the implementation and impact of the project.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan uses the following taxonomy to analysis and group the stakeholders.

? Government institutions, regional bodies, etc. Whose policies we are trying to influence and whose support the project is seeking. These are decision making institutions, or operational departments within the relevant ministries.

? Co-financing partners, organizations that have overlapping mission with FARM and have agreed a co-financing arrangement. They will be members of the National Working Groups if based in Kenya or Uruguay or members of the Project Steering Committee if they have a global remit.

? Implementing partners. Are institutions that will be directly involved in delivering the project, they bring local and international experience and expertise and provide a mechanism to magnify the reach and impact of the project via their memberships. They will be active participants in the project and will include groups the project is trying to influence. For example, value chain members, farmers groups, manufacturers associations, financial institutions etc.

? Technical expert organizations: These are institutions that are not directly involved in implementing the project but will bring technical expertise to the project. They will be kept informed of developments in the project and will be involved in working groups as required.

? Interested parties are not directly involved in the project but potentially have an overlapping mission with the project.

3.2 Engagement mechanism

The table below describes how stakeholders will be engaged in the project via the different project structures and how they will be engaged.

Engagement mechanism	Members	Description
Project Steering Committee.	Representatives from Kenya and Uruguay governments; UNEP; and FAO.	Meets virtually twice a year to oversee project implementation and monitor progress.

Kenya National Working Group.	Representatives from Ministries of Agriculture, Ministries of Environment and Ministries of Finance from Kenya and Uruguay, co-finance partners	Meets in-person once a trimester (or according to the needs of the project) to take strategic decisions on the project. It's the main decision-making body at the country level. Decision making powers sit with the government; key representatives from private sector and civil society can be granted participation.
Uruguay National Working Group.	Non-voting participants: representative from private sector and civil society and farmers organizations.	
Technical working group for Component 1,2 &3 Working group for regional scale-up.	Led by project consultants, with support from representatives from government, private sector, finance institutions, universities.	Provides technical advice and guidance to country implementation teams and the central Project Execution Unit. They are for both plastics and pesticides; where necessary, different streams will be established.
Multi-stakeholder Coalition for agrochemicals and agricultural plastics.	Representatives from global, national, and regional non-state actors such as civil society organizations, research institutions, etc.	It contributes to the review of public and private expenditures under Component 2. The coalition is for both plastics and pesticides; where necessary, different streams will be established.
Mailing list.	Includes stakeholders who are meant to be kept informed on the progress of the project but not to be directly engaged.	Will receive an email twice a year on progress updates.

3.3 Stakeholder analysis

Stakeholder	Country	Type of organization	characteristics	Method of engagement	Contact in PPG (Y/N)
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MGAP)	Uruguay	National Government	National Government Stakeholder. Approve policies recommended for the project and any proposals for additional responsibility to the Ministry of its institutions	Member of Project Steering Committee Member of Uruguay National Working Group	Y
Ministry of Economic and Finance	Uruguay	National Government	National Government Stakeholder. Principal instrument of Government for the implementation of all policies relating to finance.	Member of Project Steering Committee Member of Uruguay National Working Group	Y
Ministry of Finance	Kenya	National Government	National Government Stakeholder. Principal instrument of Government for the implementation of all policies relating to finance.	Member of Project Steering Committee Member of Kenya National Working Group	Y
Ministry of Environment	Uruguay	National Government	National Government Stakeholder. Principal instrument of Government for the implementation of all policies relating to environment.	Member of Project Steering Committee Member of Uruguay National Working Group	Y
Ministry of Environment	Kenya	National Government	National Government Stakeholder. Principal instrument of Government for the implementation of all policies relating to environment and developing legislation for Parliamentary approval	Member of Project Steering Committee Member of Kenya National Working Group	Y

Ministry of Agriculture, livestock, fisheries and cooperatives	Kenya	National Government	National Government Stakeholder. Approve policies recommended for the project and any proposals for additional responsibility to the Ministry of its institutions. Review of laws, regulations & policies	Member of Project Steering Committee Member of Kenya National Working Group	Y
Local governments/ Counties	Uruguay	Local government	Local government. Local governments to be identified may act as implementing partner	Member of Uruguay National Working Group, project implementation, recipient of training and support.	Y
Local governments/ Counties	Kenya.	Local government	Local government. Local governments to be identified may act as implementing partner as the responsibility for agriculture is a devolved function.	Project implementation, recipient of training and support.	Y
FAO Country office and HQ	Global	Executing Agency.	Technical Agency	Member of Project Steering Committee and National Working Groups.	Y
UNEP	Global	Implementing Agency.	Technical Agency	Member of Project Steering Committee	Y
GEF	Global	Funder	Multilateral financial mechanism	Member of Project Steering Committee	Y
Bank of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay (BROU)	Uruguay	National Government	State Banking Institution	Technical working group for Component 2	Y
Kenya Organic Agriculture Network (KOAN) and Organic Consumers Alliance	Kenya	Co-finance partner	Local non-governmental organization with a leadership role on the promotion of organic agriculture and the promotion of organic produce.	Member of Kenya National Working Group and technical working groups.	Y

International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB)	Global	Co-finance partner	The ICGEB is a intergovernmental organization that plays a key role in Biotechnology promoting Research excellence, Training, and Technology	Member of Technical Working Group for Components 1 and 3	Y
Agrochemicals Association of Kenya	Kenya	Co-finance partner	The Agrochemicals Association of Kenya (AAK) is the umbrella organization for manufacturers, importers, formulators, distributors, and users of pesticides in Kenya	Member of Kenya National Working Group	Y
Kenya Association of Manufacturers	Kenya	Co-finance partner	A manufacturers association developed the Kenya Plastic Action Plan	Member of Kenya National Working Group	Y
International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE)	Global	Co-finance partner	It conducts research on eco-friendly methods for controlling disease vectors and crop pests ? including biopesticides- and for preservation and use of beneficial insects. Most of the work related to POPs has been on the development of alternatives to POPs for human disease vector control, especially developing alternatives for DDT for malaria control.	Member of the Project Steering Committee	Y
Pest Control Products Board (PCPB)	Kenya	Co-finance partner	The PCPB is a Statutory organization of Kenya Government to regulate the importation and exportation, manufacture, distribution, and use of pest control products.	Member of Kenya National Working Group. Member of Technical working group for Component 1.	Y

National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	Kenya	Co-finance partner	The NEMA, is established under the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act to implement all policies relating to environment. To develop and enforce policies/regulations for agricultural plastics	Member of Kenya National Working Group. Member of Technical working group for Component 1.	Y
?Campo Limpio Civil Association	Uruguay	Co-finance partner	The Civil Association Campo Limpio started its activities in October 2013 with the objective of managing the agrochemical and fertilizer containers that its members dump in the market, ensuring their safe destination. It currently brings together more than 85 companies that import and/or formulate agrochemical and fertilizer products.	Bilateral meetings & member of working group?	Y
Chamber of Commerce for Agrochemical Products of Uruguay (CAMAGRO)	Uruguay	Co-finance partner	CAMAGRO is a member of CropLife Latin America, a non-profit organization comprising eight companies and a network of 22 associations in 18 Latin American countries.	Member of Uruguay National Working Group and Technical Working Groups.	Y
Rice Growers Association	Uruguay	Civil society Organization	Association established to protect, guide and represent the interests of rice growers. It also defends and promotes the cultivation of rice and its derived industries	Keep informed	N
National Chamber for Fertilizers and Pesticides (CANAFFI)	Uruguay	Co-finance partner	CANAFFI is an institution in 2011, whose members are national companies that register fertilizers and/or phytosanitary products.	Member of Uruguay National Working Group and Technical Working Groups.	Y

Horticultural Development Association of Kenya(HCDA)	Kenya	Co-finance partner	Association of export companies, carries out lobbying on behalf of their members and training of members.	Member of Uruguay National Working Group and Technical Working Groups.	Y
Uruguayan Chemical Industries Association (ASIQR)	Uruguay	Co-finance partner	ASIQR promotes the development of the Uruguayan chemical industry, in pursuit of expanding production and increasing competitiveness, encouraging environmental protection and the well-being of Uruguayan society.	Member of Uruguay National Working Group and Technical Working Groups.	Y
INASE	Uruguay	Public-private	The National Seed Institute (INASE) promotes the development of seed activities. It is a non-state public law institute created in February 1997 by Law No. 16,811. Through its link with the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries, the Institute advises the Executive Branch on national policy on seeds.	Member of Uruguay National Working Group and Technical Working Groups.	N
BBVA	Uruguay	Private Sector	Private bank with financial services focused on the agricultural sector	Keep informed	N
HSBC	Uruguay	Private Sector	HSBC is one of the world's largest banking and financial services organizations. It serves approximately 40 million customers through the global business. Offers agribusiness financing solutions.	Keep informed	N

CAF Federation of agricultural cooperatives	Uruguay	Private sector	CAF represents a network of more than 20 agricultural cooperatives and rural development companies in Uruguay with more than 13,000 associated producers, distributed throughout the country. It participates in the construction of public policies on a variety of issues through permanent dialogue with ministries, mayors, the Presidency of the Republic, and public and private agricultural institutions, generating value-added proposals.	Bilateral meetings & member of working group	Y
BANDES	Uruguay	Private Sector	Private bank with financial services focused on the agricultural sector	Keep informed.	N
Kenya Flower Council	Kenya	Private sector	Advocates for interests of 80% of the flower industry. It comprises of about 130 large, medium, and small producers and 93 associate members that provide essential services to the sector	Bilateral meetings & member of working group	N
Fresh Produce Exporters Association of Kenya	Kenya	Private Sector	It provides a focal and coordination point for the horticulture export industry. It supports growers and exporters by providing technical and marketing information and training, acts as an information center and runs active lobbying and advocacy programs.	Bilateral meetings & member of working group	Y

Equity Bank	Kenya	Private Sector	Equity's key purpose is to financially empower and elevate communities at grassroots level throughout Africa. It has created a banking mobile system with telecom provider Safaricom with the objective of providing credit for inputs and supports farmers.	Keep informed.	N
Kenya Commercial Bank	Kenya	Private sector	Bank that increases their green finance portfolio with a focus on energy and agriculture, partnering with UNEP finance initiative.	Keep informed	Y
AgriIntel initiative	Kenya	Private sector	Providing advisory services to impact funds and blended finance operations investing in small and medium agribusinesses through equity and loans.	Technical working group for Component 2	Y
Agriculture Financing Initiative (AgriFI)	Global	Private sector	It is one of the eight EU blending operations with the objectives of unlocking, accelerating and leveraging investments with a value chain approach focusing on smallholder's inclusiveness and/or MSME agri-business.	Technical working group for Component 2	Y

CABI	Kenya	International Organization	CABI BioProtection Portal launched in Kenya in 2020 and includes online website, viewable on smartphones, tablets and desktop computers, to help farmers and pest management advisors identify, source and correctly apply biocontrol and biopesticide products for their specific crop-pest problems.	Keep informed / Contact as required / Technical working group component 1 & 3	Y
Pesticide Action Network	Global	International organization	PAN is a network of over 600 participating nongovernmental organizations, institutions working to replace the use of hazardous pesticides with ecologically sound and socially just alternatives.	Keep informed / Contact as required	N
Kenya Bureau of Standards	Kenya	National Government	In Charge of developing and enforcing standards for plastics, bioplastics	Keep informed / Contact as required	Y
Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute	Kenya	National Government	Microplastics /Marine Litter	Keep informed / Contact as required	N
Global Alliance to End Plastic Waste	Global	International Organization	International network that is committed to ending plastic waste in the environment.	Keep informed / Contact as required	Y
Rural Federation	Uruguay	Civil society Organization	The Rural Federation is an institution of rural producers' associations. It seeks to increase and improve agricultural production in Uruguay; to promote soil care and conservation, as well as family settlement in the rural environment and the balanced distribution of the country's production.	Bilateral meetings & member of working group	N

National commission for Rural Development	Uruguay	Civil society Organization	The National Commission for Rural Development is the main organization of small and medium producers in the rural environment. It currently brings together 98 Rural Development Societies, Agricultural Cooperatives and other forms of organization that in turn bring together 15,000 family producers throughout Uruguay.	Bilateral meetings & member of working group	N
Association of Rural Women of Uruguay	Uruguay	Women's organization	The Asociaci?n de Mujeres Rurales del Uruguay was founded in 1994. A group of women concerned about the crisis decided to find an association that would contribute to the welfare of rural women and their families.	Keep informed / consult	Y
Greenbelt Movement	Kenya	Women Group/nurseries	Women, Environment, and climate change advocacy	Keep informed/ consult.	N
MERCOSUR	Regional	Regional institution.	A trading union of 6 countries whose objective is to promote a common space that generates business and investment opportunities through the integration of national economies into the international market.	Working group for regional scale-up	Y

COSAVE	Regional	Regional institution.	A regional body, of 7 states, that enhances the capacities of its members to maintain and improve their phytosanitary situation aimed at sustainable development, facilitating international trade and contributing to the protection of the environment.	Working group for regional scale-up	Y
COMESA	Regional	Regional institution.	An organisation of 21 states which have agreed to co-operate in developing their natural and human resources for the good of all their people. Its main focus is on the formation of a large economic and trading unit.	Working group for regional scale-up	Y
EAC	Regional	Regional institution.	EAC is an intergovernmental organization composed of seven countries in the Great Lakes region of East Africa: The Democratic Republic of the Congo, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Republics of Kenya, Burundi, Rwanda, South Sudan, and Uganda.	Working group for regional scale-up	Y
The Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative in Africa	Regional	Regional initiatives	There are regional collaborations focused upon reducing harmful agrochemical use. These include: The Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative in Africa (EOA-I), led by BioVision, that seeks to mainstream ecological organic agriculture into national agricultural systems by 2025.	Working group for regional scale-up	N

Network for Action on Pesticides and their Alternatives for Latin America (RAPAL)	Uruguay	Regional initiatives	The Latin American Action Network on Pesticides and their Alternatives (RAP-AL), founded in June 1983, is a network of organizations, institutions, associations, and individuals that oppose the massive and indiscriminate use of pesticides, putting forward proposals to reduce and eliminate their use. It promotes viable alternatives for the development of an agriculture that is socially just, ecologically sustainable, and economically viable, allowing the achievement of food sovereignty for the people.	Working group for regional scale-up	Y
Universidad de la Rep�blica (Facultad de Agronom�a)	Uruguay	University	University of the Republic ranks among the top 500 universities in the world and is considered one of the top universities in the country for agricultural studies.	Member of working group	Y
Comit� Iberoamericano para el Desarrollo y Aplicaci�n de los Pl�sticos en la Agricultura (CIDAPA)	Uruguay	Producers' association	The Committee for the development and application of Plastics in Agriculture is a regional organization dedicated to the knowledge and dissemination of modern applications of plasticulture in the continent.	Working group for regional scale-up	Y

SECTION IV: Stakeholder Engagement During PPG/PPF Phase

Stakeholder Names	Dates, Locations and Methods of Engagement	Outcomes
ELIJAH GETIRO Group Agronomist Flamingo Horticulture Kenya Limited Naivasha, Kenya	June 2022 Virtual meeting by Teams with Consultant Luciano Rovesti	Stakeholders were informed about the purpose, nature and scale of the project prior to interviews. Information was obtained that contributed to the development of the baselines and the design of the project document.
ERIC KIMUNGUYI Chief Executive Officer Agrochemicals Association of Kenya Nairobi, Kenya	June 2022 Virtual meeting by Teams with Consultant Luciano Rovesti	Stakeholders were informed about the purpose, nature and scale of the project prior to interviews. Information was obtained that contributed to the development of the baselines and the design of the project document.
HENRY WEINRIGHT Former Co-director The Real IPM Co. LTD Thika Kenya	June 2022 Virtual meeting by Teams with Consultant Luciano Rovesti	Stakeholders were informed about the purpose, nature and scale of the project prior to interviews. Information was obtained that contributed to the development of the baselines and the design of the project document.
LES HILLOWITZ Stewardship Director CropLife Africa Middle East	June 2022 Virtual meeting by Teams with Consultant Luciano Rovesti	Stakeholders were informed about the purpose, nature and scale of the project prior to interviews. Information was obtained that contributed to the development of the baselines and the design of the project document.

PCPB Technical staff from Registration, Analysis and Compliance & Enforcement Departments	June 2022 Virtual meeting by Teams with Consultant Luciano Rovesti	Stakeholders were informed about the purpose, nature and scale of the project prior to interviews. Information was obtained that contributed to the development of the baselines and the design of the project document.
TOM MASON Managing Director Dudutech K. Ltd. Naivasha, Kenya	June 2022 Virtual meeting by Teams with Consultant Luciano Rovesti	Stakeholders were informed about the purpose, nature and scale of the project prior to interviews. Information was obtained that contributed to the development of the baselines and the design of the project document.
RUTH MURUNDE THE REAL IPM CO.(KENYA) LTD	June 2022 Virtual meeting by Teams with Consultant Luciano Rovesti	Stakeholders were informed about the purpose, nature and scale of the project prior to interviews. Information was obtained that contributed to the development of the baselines and the design of the project document.
ICIPE Dr Sevgan Subramanian Dr Komivi Senyo	September 2022 Physical meeting with Local Consultants Peter Opiyo & Francis Kihumba	Stakeholders were informed about the purpose, nature and scale of the project prior to interviews. Information was obtained that contributed to the development of the baselines and the design of the project document.
Alda Rodriguez Technical Director BioUruguay Internacional Tacuarembó Uruguay aldardos@gmail.com	July 2022 Virtual meeting by Teams with Consultant Luciano Rovesti	Stakeholders were informed about the purpose, nature and scale of the project prior to interviews. Information was obtained that contributed to the development of the baselines and the design of the project document.

<p>Juan Cruz Jaime</p> <p>Crop Life Latin America</p> <p>Regional Director for Southern Cone</p> <p>Montevideo, Uruguay</p> <p>juancjaime@croplifela.org</p>	<p>July 2022</p> <p>Virtual meeting by Teams with Consultant Luciano Rovesti</p>	<p>Stakeholders were informed about the purpose, nature and scale of the project prior to interviews.</p> <p>Information was obtained that contributed to the development of the baselines and the design of the project document.</p>
<p><u>Alex Hughes</u></p> <p><u>Director ? Input control Division</u></p> <p><u>DGSA ?</u> Ministerio de Ganader?a, Agricultura y Pesca</p> <p><u>Montevideo</u></p> <p><u>Uruguay</u></p> <p>ahughes@mgap.gub.uy</p>	<p>July 2022</p> <p>Virtual meeting by Teams with Consultant Luciano Rovesti</p>	<p>Stakeholders were informed about the purpose, nature and scale of the project prior to interviews.</p> <p>Information was obtained that contributed to the development of the baselines and the design of the project document.</p>
<p>Lorena Fiori</p> <p>Lead - Global Regulatory Affairs Responsible</p> <p>Rizobacter</p> <p>Pergamino (Bs.As.)</p> <p>Argentina</p> <p>lfiori@rizobacter.com.ar</p>	<p>July 2022</p> <p>Virtual meeting by Teams with Consultant Luciano Rovesti</p>	<p>Stakeholders were informed about the purpose, nature and scale of the project prior to interviews.</p> <p>Information was obtained that contributed to the development of the baselines and the design of the project document.</p>

<p><u>Rodrigo Díaz</u></p> <p>Head of Department of application technology</p> <p><u>DGSA</u> ? Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca</p> <p><u>Montevideo</u></p> <p><u>Uruguay</u></p> <p>radiaz@mgap.gub.uy</p>	<p>July 2022</p> <p>Virtual meeting by Teams with Consultant Luciano Rovesti</p>	<p>Stakeholders were informed about the purpose, nature and scale of the project prior to interviews.</p> <p>Information was obtained that contributed to the development of the baselines and the design of the project document.</p>
<p>Gabriela Briceño</p> <p>Crop Life Latin America</p> <p>Stewardship Director</p> <p>San José, Costa Rica</p> <p>gbriceno@croplifela.org</p>	<p>July 2022</p> <p>Virtual meeting by Teams with Consultant Luciano Rovesti</p>	<p>Stakeholders were informed about the purpose, nature and scale of the project prior to interviews.</p> <p>Information was obtained that contributed to the development of the baselines and the design of the project document.</p>
<p>Guillermo Galván</p> <p>Professor</p> <p>Faculty of Agriculture - Universidad de la República</p> <p>Montevideo</p> <p>Uruguay</p> <p>horticrs@fagro.edu.uy</p>	<p>July 2022</p> <p>Virtual meeting by Teams with Consultant Luciano Rovesti</p>	<p>Stakeholders were informed about the purpose, nature and scale of the project prior to interviews.</p> <p>Information was obtained that contributed to the development of the baselines and the design of the project document.</p>

Wilter Canciani Head - Products Development Rizobacter Pergamino (Bs.As.) Argentina wcanciani@rizobacter.com.ar	July 2022 Virtual meeting by Teams with Consultant Luciano Rovesti	Stakeholders were informed about the purpose, nature and scale of the project prior to interviews. Information was obtained that contributed to the development of the baselines and the design of the project document.
Hernán López Representative in Uruguay Rizobacter Montevideo hlopezolaciregui@rizobacter.com.ar	July 2022 Virtual meeting by Teams with Consultant Luciano Rovesti	Stakeholders were informed about the purpose, nature and scale of the project prior to interviews. Information was obtained that contributed to the development of the baselines and the design of the project document.
Project design workshop	September 2022	The FARM Interagency Expert hybrid meeting was convened in Rome 14-16 September 2022. It provided all the agencies participating in the FARM programme an opportunity to review their child projects, ensure alignment with the Project Framework Document (PFD), and agree on common results indicators from monitoring at FARM level. The meeting discussed common indicators for results monitoring, and additionally, discussed bilateral cooperation between projects in the same regions (UNDP-FAO; UNDP-UNIDO).
Kenya Association of Manufacturers	20 July 2022 Face to face	Discussion on setting an EPRO similar for packaging plastics. The workings of an EPRO

Nakuru Solid waste Management Association	29th August 2022 Face to Face meeting at their recycling and collection point in Nakuru city	This is a group of 30 recyclers who collect plastic from farms and either for secondary market or grid and sent to Nairobi. It is one of the beneficiaries of plastic shredders and balers and collects some 2 tons per week
Greenbelt Movement of Kenya Wilcliff Matika	Face to Face Meeting at their office in Nairobi with a field visit to the tree nurseries in various parts of Nairobi	This one of the biggest nongovernment organizations dedicated to planting trees and conserving the environment, they guide on use of plastic bags to the network of women groups across the countries. They also promote organic manure and chemicals free growth of trees, fruit trees and ornamentals
Centre for Environmental justice and Environment CEJAD Griffin Ochieng	25th August 2022 Face to Face Meeting	Member of International POPs elimination network Actively involved in reduction of open burning of waste and especially plastics
A-One Plastics Limited	25th August 2022 Face to Face meeting at	Produce plastic films and import films from China. Collects plastic waste which is sold in markets for makeshift house for slum areas

4.2. Project Disclosure

Information	When How and Where this was shared?
The purpose, nature, and scale of the project	All stakeholders that were engaged were informed about the purpose, nature, and scale of the project prior to interviews and have reviewed project documentation during the PPG phase.
The duration of proposed project activities	All stakeholders that were engaged were informed about the duration of the project prior to interviews.
<p>Information from the environmental and social safeguard screening process, regarding potential risks and impacts of the project on stakeholders, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Proposals for mitigating risks and impacts ? Potential risks and impacts that might disproportionately affect vulnerable and disadvantaged groups ? Description of differentiated measures to be taken to avoid and minimize disproportionate risks and impacts 	All stakeholders that were engaged are aware of the results of the project's ESS screening process as they have reviewed project documentation during the PPG phase.
The proposed stakeholder engagement process, highlighting ways in which stakeholders can participate and contribute during project design and/or implementation	All stakeholders that were engaged were asked to provide input on how they and other stakeholders could contribute to the project during the interviews.
The time and venue of proposed public consultation meetings, and the process by which meetings will be notified, summarized and reported	No public consultation meetings were proposed for the project.
The process and means by which grievances can be raised and addressed	During consultations, stakeholders were made aware that they could raise grievances with the interviewers during or after the consultation.

4.3. Reporting of Indicators During PPG/PPF

Number (and name) of stakeholder groups involved in project design and preparation process	2	
Number of people who have been involved in the project design and preparation process	Men: 15	Total: 21
	Women: 6	
Number of engagements (meetings, workshops, consultations, etc) with stakeholders during PPG phase	43	

4.4. Lessons Learned during PPG/PPF:

During the PPG/PPF design phase, it was found that the characteristics and needs of the stakeholders in each of the pilot countries vary according to their contexts, so it is necessary to adapt the proposals for participation to each country according to their needs.

SECTION V: Stakeholder Engagement in the Implementation Phase

5.1 Purpose and timing for stakeholder engagement

The project design has been informed by national stakeholder consultation processes, with the agricultural, financial and environmental sectors of the national governments of Kenya and Uruguay, as well as consultations and interviews with pesticide production and management companies and pesticide and agricultural plastics manufacturing, importing and exporting companies. This has provided insight into stakeholder needs and challenges, as well as existing capacities, regulations, and coordination mechanisms.

As indicated above, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be adjusted and refined throughout project implementation. Therefore, the implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan will contribute to:

- (i) Adapt project interventions to the changing needs of affected and interested populations, with special attention to vulnerable groups;
- ii) Ensure coordination among all executing institutions and national, local and community governance structures;
- iii) Ensure two-way communication, receiving opinions, comments, suggestions and complaints, and adapt the plan if necessary;
- iv) Document the entire process of stakeholders engagement by generating a report at the end of the project; and
- v) Ensure effective and meaningful participation of women's and youth groups through the advisory group and different consultation spaces.

The project will innovate ways to make consultation effective and meaningful to meet the needs of the project and stakeholders. Strategies include meetings, focal groups, trainings, and questioners as necessary, taking the necessary measures to adjust the meetings to the time and needs of the stakeholders and ensuring the safety of all staff and participants. The differentiated use of time by men and women and their schedules to participate in the consultation processes will be taken into consideration, especially considering the overburden associated with unpaid domestic and care work that falls on women.

Where meetings are not permitted, traditional communication channels such as radio will be used. Other strategies will include one-on-one interviews via phones and zooms for community representatives, CSOs and other stakeholders, newspaper adverts and four-page bulletins, tv slots, etc.

An Advisory group will be formed in each country and will consist of representatives of women's and young farmers' organizations from Kenya and Uruguay. The group will meet at least twice a year to follow up on the project. Representatives of the group may also participate as observers in the meetings of the project technical committee and the project steering committee.

5.2 Proposed strategy for information disclosure

Information dissemination to beneficiary communities and populations and other stakeholders will be based on the following key methods:

- ? Traditional dissemination strategies: use of radio stations, TVs, community meetings in coordination with local authorities, and telephone communication through video call and SMS.
- ? Print media will also be used, when necessary, through press releases, interviews, workshop reports and newsletters to ensure the relevance of the project and maintain the support of all stakeholders.

- ? Use of new technologies: video conferences at national, regional, and international levels, use of WhatsApp, social media (Instagram, Facebook & TikTok), platforms and websites, and financial apps.

In line with UNEP standard procedures, the project will set up and manage a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) as recommended by the UNEP ESSF (2020) that would address project affected persons' (PAP) grievances, complaints, and suggestions. The GRM will be managed and regularly monitored by the Project Steering Committee. Complaints and suggestions will first be accepted through the Executing Agency, referred to the Project Steering Committee as needed, and finally reported to the Implementing Agency. All information about the grievances and their resolution will be recorded and monitored. The global child project (GEF 10903) will also compile and exchange information between Implementing and Executing Agencies on grievances that may arise in any of the FARM child projects and are addressed by each CPs' own GRM. This data will be used to conduct in-depth analyses of complaint trends and patterns, identify potential weaknesses in the FARM programme implementation, and consider improvements. Environmental and social grievances will be reported to the GEF in the annual PIR.

In addition, according to the Safeguard Risk Identification Form, grievance issues can be raised through the UNEP Stakeholder Response Mechanism (<https://www.unep.org/resources/report/un-environments-environmental-social-and-economic-sustainability-framework>) or the GEF Conflict Resolution Commissioner (plallas@thegef.org).

5.3 Proposed strategy for consultation

The project will use consultation tools and methods based on the experiences already developed in previous projects by FAO and its implementing partners. The project will ensure that these consultation methods are based on the recommendations and principles indicated in this document. Should additional needs arise from identified gaps or changes in context, the project and this document will be adapted accordingly. Stakeholders and beneficiaries will participate in planned meetings and training workshops throughout the project cycle. Stakeholders at all levels will be able to consult with the project team through regular channels of communication with FAO and local technicians.

According to the institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms, the following working groups have been identified that will oversee the proper implementation of the project and will be responsible for decision making.

- ? Regional Steering Committee Responsible for political decision making on the project. The committee will be composed of representatives and authorities from UNEP, FAO, government representatives. The committee will meet once a year.

- ? National Working Groups in Kenya and Uruguay. Responsible for technical decision-making on the project and stakeholder involvement. The working groups will be composed of the project coordinators from Kenya and Uruguay, FAO technical representatives, government implementing partners and representatives of women's and youth groups, and representatives of the beneficiary population and vulnerable groups. The national working groups will be responsible, under the supervision and leadership of the project coordinator, for the review reports prepared under the project. Their participation will serve to increase the accuracy of the information developed and published under the project. The committee will meet monthly and as needed according to the needs of the project.

5.4. COVID-19 Pandemic Considerations

Stakeholder engagement activities in the project countries, that are defined by the country projects, should adhere to the latest GEF Guidelines for COVID-19.

SECTION VI: Monitoring and Reporting

The project will report on a quarterly basis (using the GEF Quarterly Reporting template), progress made towards the implementation of the SEP.

On an annual basis and using the GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR) template, the following GEF's minimum indicators are to be reported. The project can include other appropriate stakeholder engagement indicators in addition to the GEF's indicators.

The project coordinators in Kenya and Uruguay will be responsible for supervising and monitoring the implementation of the project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan. The implementing partners will also be responsible for following up and monitoring stakeholder engagement, which will be reported in the project monitoring reports and observed and supervised by the Project Coordinators in Kenya and Uruguay.

Indicator	Baseline		Target	
	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
1. No. of stakeholders attending to consultative meetings (disaggregated by gender)	0	0	100	100
2. No. of Consultative Meetings and their frequency	0		1/ month	
3. No. of Advisory group Meetings and their frequency	0		1/ Quarterly	
4. No. of project broadcasts in the local media (e.g., radio)	0		1/ Quarterly	
5. No. of systematization document of the stakeholder involvement process	0		2	
6. Number of global media and communication strategy documents expanded and disseminated	0		1	

Person responsible for implementing and monitoring the SEP:	UNEP/FAO
How/Where will the approved SEP be disclosed[1]:	The approved SEP will be hosted on the FARM GEF website
When will the approved SEP be disclosed:	Before the end of the first quarter during the implementation phase

[1] Approved Safeguard plans are to be disclosed to stakeholders in a manner and form that they will understand and that is culturally appropriate. This may require translation of the document.

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

Global and national project stakeholders, including UN Country Teams, were consulted during the PPG phase, their expectations, concerns, and recommendations for engagement were collated and used to inform the design of the project. Stakeholders will be engaged throughout the project via their participation in technical working groups as well as via meetings, workshops, training, and direct communication using digital media. Workshops and meeting will be held at project level with representatives from both Kenya and Uruguay and international experts share best practice and joint problem solving as well as to influence the strategic direction of the project. National level meetings will be held focusing on local challenges and priorities. These meetings will be arranged to allow different stakeholders to contribute to the project and benefit from the knowledge generated.

The project coordinator at the Executing Agency and the project country team will be responsible for monitoring stakeholder engagement and reporting the Implementing Agency and the FARM program Steering Committee.

The table below describes how stakeholders will be engaged in the project via the different project structures and how they will be engaged. A detailed Stakeholder Engagement plan, including list of stakeholders identified is included as Appendix 5. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan indicates which

stakeholders will be engaged by each of the following engagement mechanisms, as well as setting out M&E indicators and engagement mechanisms and budgets.

Engagement mechanism	Members	Description
Project Steering Committee.	Representatives from Kenya and Uruguay governments; UNEP; and FAO.	Meets virtually twice a year to oversee project implementation and monitor progress.
Kenya National Project Coordination Group.	Representatives from Ministries of Agriculture, Ministries of Environment and Ministries of Finance, industrialization from Kenya and Uruguay.	Meets in-person once a trimester (or according to the needs of the project) to take strategic decisions on the project. It is the main decision-making body at the country level. Decision making powers sit with the government; key representatives from private sector and civil society can be granted participation.
Uruguay National Project Coordination Group.	Non-voting participants: representative from private sector and civil society and farmers organizations, such as the Fresh Produce Exporters Association of Kenya and the Agrochemical Association of Kenya.	
National technical working group for pesticide registration	Chaired by a ministry representative, with support from other representatives from government, private sector, and academia.	Provides technical advice and guidance to country implementation teams and the central Project Execution Unit; meets monthly.
National working group on agricultural plastics.	Will include representatives from the relevant ministries and the private sector.	Will support the development of relevant policies and regulations and the establishment of the PRO; meets monthly.
Multi-stakeholder finance coalition for agrochemicals and agricultural plastics.	Representatives from government global, national, and regional non-state actors such as civil society organizations, research institutions, etc.	It contributes to the review of public and private expenditures under Component 2. The coalition is for both plastics and pesticides; where necessary, different streams will be established; meets monthly.
Training working group	Includes representatives of the relevant ministries and academia.	Will provide technical guidance on Component 3 of the project; meets monthly.

Implementing Agency Mailing list.	Includes stakeholders who are meant to be kept informed on the progress of the project but not to be directly engaged. This will include GEF OFPs, FAO Country Representatives, UN Country Teams, and UNEP regional and sub-regional offices, as well as members of the Regional Project Steering Committee and cofinancing partners.	Will receive an email four times a year on progress updates.
-----------------------------------	---	--

The project will ensure effective participation of women in all the committees and working groups through a combination of direct participation, the involvement of women's associations or by the gender departments or offices of participating ministries and organizations. If this does not result in adequate participation other mechanisms will be identified to ensure the views and opinions of women and other groups are incorporated into decision making processes.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier; Yes

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

Though Kenya and Uruguay have different environmental, social, and economic characteristics, a detailed gender analysis indicated that women face similar challenges and inequality in both countries.

Both Kenya and Uruguay have ratified the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women and have enacted legislation and established political structure to promote gender equity and women's rights. Kenya has a ministry dedicated to gender issues and a

national policy on gender, Uruguay established the Women's Institute in 2005 which is the governing body of the national gender equality policy

In Kenya, women provide 75 per cent of Kenya's farm labor and manage 40 per cent of the country's smallholder farms. However, gender inequalities in the agricultural sector have been identified as one of the main factors holding back agricultural productivity and perpetuating poverty and hunger.[1] Although women have a high percentage of participation in agricultural work, they only hold 10 per cent of land titles.[2] In Uruguay, women are underrepresented in the agricultural sector, only 11.6 per cent of women own land, and their role is invisible as collaborators or wives, and their contribution to agriculture is not recognized.

Access to financial services is limited for women in both countries due to the limited ownership of land, which is the most common form of collateral required for agricultural credit. This results in a lack of economic autonomy for women and a lack of control and management over productive resources, which falls to men. This also limits women's access to other aspects of agriculture such as the market and market contracts and affordable and quality inputs. Moreover, the unequal distribution of unpaid domestic and care work between women and men restricts women's opportunities for economic autonomy and participation in decision-making spaces.[3]

Studies have also shown that women in both Kenya and Uruguay have less access to information about the dangers of pesticides, which may be associated with the limited participation of women in awareness-raising spaces or workshops where the use and handling of pesticides is addressed, as well as limitations in terms of the educational level of women in rural areas.[4]

A study[5] carried out in Kenya on the use of biopesticides showed that women consider health issues in their choice, ensuring good health in the household. While men consider economic issues first. Women have historically had a role associated with caring for the home and family, and this still has an impact on women's decision-making. This leads to the hypothesis that involving more women in the project as agents of change is an incentive to promote the transition to the use of more ecological agricultural resources.

At the policy level, both Kenya and Uruguay have recently approved policies that focus on women's empowerment in the agricultural sector. This represents an interesting opportunity for work on gender mainstreaming in this project and the possibility of establishing itself as a scalable reference to other countries.

Based on the gender analysis developed, the project has designed a Gender Action Plan (See Appendix 6). The Gender Action Plan identifies 4 possible areas of action that are identified to generate a transformative change towards gender equality and women's empowerment.

? **Data and Policy framework:** The gender analysis indicates there is a need to develop actions that contribute to the incorporation of gender analysis in gathering information and evidence, ensuring that data is disaggregated by sex, and other identities that can add to the analysis, such as age (as per the log frame indicators 2,6,13,14,15,16 &17.). The assessments on pesticide and agricultural plastic use, that will be carried out at the start of the project (Outputs 1.1, 1.2 & 1.3) on public and private finance (Outputs 2.1 & 2.2) and the training needs assessment (Output 3.2) will incorporate a gender and intersectional analysis. The assessments will include recommendations on the differentiated role of men and women in the alternative ecological activities offered by the project, and the promotion of women's meaningful participation in its implementation.

? **Women's participation and decision making:** Women still face significant challenges in gaining access to decision-making spaces and management and control of productive resources. Therefore, interventions focused on increasing and guaranteeing women's participation in the project must be accompanied by interventions with men that contribute to generating social transformations and the development of positive and inclusive masculinities. For example women's participation in project governance structures and working groups (Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2 and 3.2) will be promoted, The project will promote the recognition of the role of women as agents of change, as well as to involve them in training spaces (Output 3.2) on the use of pesticides, agricultural plastics, and their risks and to improve access to financial services as an incentive for the transition to biopesticides and environmentally sustainable products. In addition, the project will engage with women's organizations and collectives which is important for sustainable environments and climate actions.

? **Knowledge management and Communication:** A fundamental aspect of human rights protection in the environmental context is the application of the right to information on environmental problems and policies. (Which will be directly addressed in output 3.1 & 3.2.) However, women in Kenya and Uruguay lack or do not have access to environmental information. In response the project will guarantee a gender approach in knowledge management and communication strategies and promote women participation in capacity building and trainings. At least 30% of participants are women farmers.

? **Project Management & implementation:** The Gender Action Plan seeks to mainstream gender throughout the Child project. This requires that the project team has the capacity already in place to support gender mainstreaming. To achieve this the technical capacity of the project team and its counterparts will be analyzed and strengthened to ensure gender issues are understood and gender is mainstreamed across the project. There will be a gender balance in the technical leadership of the project and participation and monitoring and evaluation will take a gendered approach.

These areas of action are aligned with the priorities of the national governments of Kenya and Uruguay, established in the Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy 2019-2029 in Kenya[6] and the National Plan for Gender in Agricultural Policies of Uruguay[7]. The global child project will coordinate and provide technical support on gender mainstreaming in all the child projects in the FARM program. Lessons learned in this project will be documented and shared with other IAs, EA's and partners.

[1] CSW, 2022. [Achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in the context of climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes](#). Report of the Secretary-General

[2] IFAD, 2009. Women's land and property rights in Kenya moving forward into a new era of equality: A human rights report and proposed legislation

[3] Ibid

[4] Pest Manag Sci, 2020. [Why don't smallholder farmers in Kenya use more biopesticides?](#)

[5] Ibid.

[6] <https://kilimo.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/ASTGS-Abridged-version.pdf>

[7] Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca y FAO, 2021. National Plan for Gender in Agricultural Policies of Uruguay

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

Yes

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

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

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

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

Yes, the project will work with the private sector.

During the baseline assessment meetings were held with the private sector, to assess the current situation and to identify areas of collaboration. The conversations were primarily with coordinating bodies and associations representing different actors in the agriculture sector, importers, producers, and exporters. The relationships established during the baseline will be used during the implementation of the project.

Regarding agricultural plastics management, the disposal of agricultural plastic waste is mainly carried out by small scale private operators, each with limited geographic coverage. There is limited infrastructure for recycling plastic which is a constraint on the amount of agricultural plastic that can be recycled, the development of the PROs will require the development of a business case to enable them to secure the necessary capital to build the infrastructure. In both Kenya and Uruguay there are pilot schemes for the collection and safe disposal of pesticide containers supported by the pesticides industries but currently these are limited in scale and do not cover the entire countries. Whilst there are large companies in the agriculture sector, it is mainly made up of many small and medium-sized enterprises dispersed across the countries.

Production of pesticides, including commercial biopesticides, is by private companies. There has been limited dialogue with the private sector on HHPs and how to promote biopesticides. There is a low uptake of safer alternatives to hazardous pesticides, with the continued marketing of hazardous pesticides banned or restricted elsewhere because they have been identified as HHPs. The private sector is responsible for the pilot schemes for sound management of empty pesticide containers in both Kenya and Uruguay.

To reach the highest number of enterprises the project will work with private sector associations and their networks. Certain key stages of the agricultural value chain are dominated by a limited number of large companies, for example the importation of pesticides and agricultural film, because of their position in the value chain and the influence they wield, the project will engage with these companies directly.

Representatives of the private sector will join the two national working groups on agricultural plastics and on pesticide registration to provide technical expertise and ensure the views of the private sector are heard.

Kenya

In Kenya the project will work with the Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM) and Agrochemicals Association of Kenya (AAK), Elgon Kenya Ltd, Amiran Kenya and many large and small scale farms. KAM developed the Kenya Plastics Action Plan, which envisaged the formation of a Producer Responsible Organization for the safe disposal of all plastics. This initiative was included in the Kenya Waste Management Act, 2022 and KAM is actively involved with the Ministry of Environment in developing the secondary legislation and framework for the establishment of the

Plastics PRO. the project will provides support to the Kenyan Association of Manufacturers who we be developing the plastics PRO.

The Agrochemicals Association of Kenya (AAK) is the umbrella organization for manufacturers, importers, formulators, distributors, and users of pesticides in Kenya. AAK organizes training for agricultural suppliers and other actors in the sector and raises awareness of the best environmental practices and new concepts on the environment including the phaseout of POPS, HHPs and introduction of alternatives. AAK has taken the first steps in establishing Extended Producer Responsibility for pesticide containers. As a pilot they have established 300 collection centers for pesticide containers which will be built upon with the creation of the national plastics PRO. AAK will be a member of the national working group.

The Fresh Produce Exporters Association of Kenya (FPEAK) Is a Farmers? Association representing horticultural growers in Kenya, have developed codes of practice including gender and promote good corporate practices and monitor the sector and have been able to provide information on the trends and use of plastic in the sector. FPEAK will be a member of the national working group and technical working groups as required.

Uruguay

In Uruguay the co-financing mobilized from the private sector includes the commitment of the chemical and biological control industries, as well as farmer associations and technical service providers. Some institutions identified in this area are Campo Limpio Civil Association of Uruguay, Chamber of Commerce for Agrochemical Products of Uruguay (CAMAGRO), Oilseed Technological Board of Uruguay.

Regarding the work on plastics, identified private sector partners will participate in the project by providing technical expertise and financial support in particular to Output 2.2 (design and establishment of PRO schemes).

Successful PRO schemes rely on the early-on involvement of the private sector, which is responsible for the schemes? financing and operation. The business of plastics recycling presents many challenges, and the revenues are often outweighed by the collection and treatment costs. For this reason, to make the PRO schemes as efficient as possible, it is key to rely on economies of scale, and the market synergies between plastics manufacturers, distributors, collector and recyclers. Representatives from these sectors will be invited to join the national working group and technical working groups as required. The existing pesticide container scheme responsible organization, Campo Limpio, will be invited to join the technical groups to assist with best practices and lessons learned regarding the establishment of PRO schemes.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

Table 4. Project risks, impact and likelihood, proposed mitigation measures and links to program outputs.

Risk	Impact	Likelihood	Proposed mitigation measures	Link to outputs
Political.				
Lack of government support due to competing priorities. <i>Food security over environmental considerations.</i> Increased short term risk due to the threat of a global recession and increased food prices.	Medium	Medium	The project will demonstrate cost effectiveness, and limited impact on productivity, of alternatives to harmful pesticides and poor plastic management.	1.1,1.2, 1.3,2.1, 3.1
Other actors lobby against any changes to the registration process	Medium	Medium	The project will work closely with the government to counter adverse lobbying and explain and demonstrate the effectiveness of alternatives to HHPs. The project will also work with the private sector to identify and address the concerns raised by the private sector.	1.1,1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1
Governments are not willing to review their fiscal policies related to agriculture.	Medium	Medium	The project will work closely with the Ministries of Agriculture and Environment who will then lobby the Ministry of Finance to support a fiscal review.	2.1
Climate Change Risks				
Shifts in political priorities due to impact of climate change on agricultural productivity.	Medium	Low	The impacts of climate change will be monitored, and interventions adapted to address the impact of climate change on local agricultural systems.	All

Changing weather patterns result in increased threat from pests, extreme weather events, different seasonality and water availability. Which lead to increased use of pesticides and plastics to control the changing environment and pests.	Medium	Medium	The project will support farmers to adapt to changing circumstances through regulations, finance, and capacity in the transition to no/low-chemical pesticides and alternatives to Agri plastics or their sustainable use and end of life management. Furthermore, the overall program will promote sustainable agriculture practices that generate resilience.	All
Operational/delivery risks				
Government departments don't allocate adequate resources to ensure the delivery of the project.	Medium	Low	The project will engage with government stakeholders throughout the development and implementation to ensure that the countries' national priorities are considered and that political buy-in is ensured. Furthermore, the national focal points will be regularly updated on the program progress to guarantee continued support.	All
Inadequate capital and systems failures prevent farmers accessing credit. Investment programs and access to finance are not adequate	Medium	Low	The investment project's ability to reach the least connected smallholder farmers and the farmers' access to finance will be explored and quantified during the PPG.	1.3, 2.1 & 2.2
Farmers are not willing/convinced to change their behaviors and continue to use HHPs.	Medium	Low	The project will document information on alternatives to HHPs and proactively communicate with farmers to inform them of the risks of HHPs and less-hazardous options.	3.1 & 3.2
The government and private sector are not willing to adopt traceability standards or use blockchain.	Medium	Low	The project has been designed with the relevant ministries and the private sector consulted.	1.2

Pesticides and Agri plastics manufacturers are unwilling to cover the costs of organizing and operating EPR schemes, and the cost recovery mechanisms for enforcement.	Medium	Medium	<p>Work with the government to enforce the mandatory Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) schemes and the establishment of independent Producer Responsibility Schemes (PRO).</p> <p>Support the government to identify a mechanism to finance the recurrent costs associated with enforcement of regulations.</p>	1.3
All plastics are categorized as hazardous material, making it uneconomic to recycle.	Medium	Medium	The project will work with the relevant government department, and the private sector to establish a viable hazard classification of different types of agricultural plastics.	1.3; 1.2
Financial institutions in Kenya and Uruguay are not willing to strengthen environmental criteria.	Medium	Low	In both Uruguay and Kenya banks are starting to introduce climate change and environmental protection criteria in their product portfolio. The project will continue to engage financial institutions during the project.	2.2
Universities and agricultural technical colleges are not interested in collaborating on pesticide and agricultural plastic management.	Medium	Low	There is growing interest in Kenya and Uruguay for environmentally sustainable agriculture. The project team will work closely with the universities etc. to build support for the initiative. Universities have a high degree of autonomy re their curriculum.	3.1
Technical Risks				
Inadequate data collection/reporting on POPs & HHPs importation and use.	Medium	Medium	The program will work with stakeholders to establish a data collection mechanism to collect and analysis data on POP and HHPs	1.1, 1.2

Practical barriers and knowledge gaps mean that nonchemical alternatives continue to be perceived as less effective than hazardous chemicals	Low	Medium	These risks will be mitigated by cooperation with the biocontrol industry associations to predict and address potential problems. This risk is addressed by outputs 3.1 & 3.2	Impact. GEB Core indicators
Communities are not receptive to information on HHPs and plastic pollution.	Medium	Medium	The project will review the effectiveness of their communications during the project and adjust them to ensure they are effective.	3.2
Social Risks				
Continued disregard for the environmental and health impacts of hazardous pesticide and Agri-plastics leakage to the environment.	Low	Low	This is directly addressed by output 3.2, the public awareness campaign.	All.
Increased illegal trade in HHPs as HHPs are de-registered.	Medium	Medium	Addressed by Output 1.2 improved surveillance and control of pesticides.	1.1, 1.2 & 1.3
-VE economic impact on small-scale producers? productivity through regulations that support the phase out of HHPs.	Medium	Medium	Alternative products or techniques will be identified and promoted during the phase out period for POPs and HHPs to minimize the risk of loss of production.	
Indigenous people, women, and other vulnerable groups are excluded from decision making that may affect them	Medium	Medium	The development of safeguards instruments including environmental and social risks assessment, stakeholder engagement plan, gender action plan, and IP plan, when applicable, will identify the risks and measures to protect their rights and access to resources	All
Gender				

Lack of political will of some government sectors to mainstream gender in the project	Medium	Medium	Design and implement a training package on positive masculinities in the rural environment with government stakeholders Gender Advisory Group representative participates in the relevant meetings. Conduct awareness campaign for project stakeholders to generate conditions that advance towards gender equality.	2.1 & 3.1
Lack of technical capacity of the team to mainstream gender in the project.	Medium	Low	Hire a gender specialist to lead the gender mainstreaming process in the project. Capacity-building on gender mainstreaming to staff and key stakeholders	3.1
Low participation of women in the project due to gender norms and stereotypes	High	Low	Conduct consultations with women's groups and organizations, ensuring that such activities are carried out in safe spaces, at times that are compatible with domestic and care responsibilities, or that incorporate care strategies that guarantee women's participation.	2.1
Possible increase in discrimination, harassment, and violence against women because of their participation in historically male-dominated spaces.	High	Medium	Design and implement a training package on positive masculinities in the rural environment with stakeholders Conduct awareness campaign for project stakeholders to generate conditions that advance towards gender equality.	2.1 & 3.1

In line with UNEP standard procedures, the project will set up and manage a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) as recommended by the UNEP ESSF (2020) that would address project affected persons' (PAP) grievances, complaints, and suggestions. The GRM will be managed and regularly monitored by the Project Steering Committee. Complaints and suggestions will first be accepted through the Executing Agency, referred to the Project Steering Committee as needed, and finally reported to the Implementing Agency. All information about the grievances and their resolution will be recorded and monitored. The global child project (GEF 10903) will also compile and exchange information between Implementing and Executing Agencies on grievances that may arise in any of the FARM child projects and are addressed by

each CPs' own GRM. This data will be used to conduct in-depth analyses of complaint trends and patterns, identify potential weaknesses in the FARM programme implementation, and consider improvements. Environmental and social grievances will be reported to the GEF in the annual PIR.

In addition, according to the Safeguard Risk Identification Form, grievance issues can be raised through the UNEP Stakeholder Response Mechanism (<https://www.unep.org/resources/report/un-environments-environmental-social-and-economic-sustainability-framework>).

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

Project Level Institutional Arrangements and Coordination:

Implementing Agency (IA): This project will be implemented by UNEP, who will be responsible for the overall project supervision, overseeing the project progress through the monitoring and evaluation of project activities and progress reports of the established components. It will be responsible for quality assurance procedures, organize contracting with the Executing Agency, approve progress reports and clear disbursement. The IA will also monitor progress to ensure the quality of outputs. UNEP will take the lead in finalizing the project-level data flow and report on the project implementing progress to the GEF Secretariat. The EA will take part in the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and can request PSC to meet outside of the planned schedule as deemed necessary. UNEP will closely collaborate with the EA and provide it with administrative support in the implementation of the project. The IA will be responsible for commissioning an independent Mid-Term Review and Terminal Evaluation.

UNEP's comparative advantage is its mandate to coordinate the work of the UN in environment, and its experience as a successful and efficient IA specializing in regional and global activities, including as Lead Agency for the FARM Programme. UNEP's expertise includes proof of concept, testing of ideas, and the best available science and knowledge to form the basis of GEF investments. UNEP also serves as the Secretariat to three of the MEAs (BRS, Minamata and SAICM), for which GEF is the/a financial mechanism. UNEP will take the lead in finalizing the program level data flow and reporting to the GEF Secretariat as indicated in the organogram on the following page. The GEF Secretariat function remains the presentation of the data and results to GEF Council and member states.

Executing Agency (EA): FAO will execute, manage and be responsible for the project on a day-to-day basis. It is responsible for the overall management of the financial and human resources directly related to project execution in the countries. It will function as the general oversight for the project and will be

accountable to the Implementing Agency and the Project Steering Committee (PSC) for the achievement of project outputs and outcomes. The EA will take guidance from the GEF implementing agency and the PSC in all matters concerning the project. In the delivery of its functions, it will be a member of the PSC and the National Working Groups. Financial transactions, audits and reports will be carried out in accordance with national regulations and UNEP procedures. FAO will provide regular administrative, progress and financial reports to UNEP.

FAO's specialized Project Executing Unit (PEU) will be housed within the EA and overseen by Plant Production and Protection Division (NSP) in cooperation with other divisions (Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment, Legal Office, Office of Innovation, FAO Kenya, FAO Uruguay). The PEU will provide managerial and technical expertise to execute the project, this will include the recruitment and supervision of consultants in project countries, procurement of necessary equipment and organizing annual financial audits to guarantee the proper use of GEF funds.

FAO leads the UN's work on sound management of pesticides across the lifecycle (registration through to disposal) and provides the international framework to support countries for application of technologies and best practices at the national and regional level. FAO is leading development of key policy instruments that guide countries by enabling the right legislative and regulatory environment for managing pesticides and their risks as governed by the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management. FAO is also mandated to assist member states with the control of international trade in particularly hazardous pesticide formulations as governed by the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent. FAO has successfully executed a similar program to reduce risks from pesticides in Low-to-Middle-Income Countries. FAO has the added comparative advantage in executing this project with the interactions and synergies already generated by existing pesticide management projects portfolio.

Project Steering Committee (PSC): The PSC is the project's superior governing body responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results, provide overall guidance to the project, and to ensure country ownership and governance. The decision-making members of the SC will be representatives of the governments and the Implementing Agency. Further key stakeholders will participate in the PSC to provide guidance (the PSC will be formed during the project inception phase). Kenya and Uruguay will alternate the chairing of the PSC and FAO will act as the secretary to the PSC and provide regular project updates to the PSC. The PSC members will support the establishment of national working groups in their respective countries, assign responsibilities amongst national government departments; select and nominate relevant project stakeholders; evaluate and assess the progress of the project; and provide advice, policy and institutional guidance to the implementing and executing agencies. In this regard, relevant governmental institutions will be requested to allocate the necessary human and technical resources to support project implementation through the PSC, where it does not already exist. The TORs for a PSC will be developed during the inception phase of the project. PSC will meet at least once per year. Where feasible and appropriate, meetings will be convened back-to-back

with other relevant events or held via videoconference as needed and appropriate, to contain costs and minimise the projects carbon footprint. Specific responsibilities of the PSC include:

? Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints.

? Monitor progress and approve plans

o Approve the annual work plan and budget.

- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;

- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;

- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;

- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans, particularly the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Gender Action Plan;

- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;

- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

? Oversee any corrective actions needed.

- Address project issues as raised by the project manager;

- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;

- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNEP-GEF;

- Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses;

? Enhance synergy between the GEF project and other on-going initiatives globally and nationally.

o ensure coordination among participating organizations.

- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;

- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;

o Provide a mechanism to share lesson learning between Kenya and Uruguay.

- Ensure highest levels of transparency and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest.

- Address project-level grievances.

National Focal Points: will be an integral part of the project's execution as part of the National Working Group. The focal point agencies will play a key role in ensuring the relevant stakeholders, including regional partners where required are invited to and engaged at the NWG and technical project meetings and during public awareness activities throughout the project. Engagement in these meetings will help to secure

feedback on project progress on a continuous basis and help to facilitate a more positive project outcome aligned with national priorities. National Focal Points will be from the main agencies responsible for chemicals management (i.e., Ministries of Environment) and from the agencies responsible for the agriculture sector in each country. Three National Focal Points will be assigned per country from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Planning and Finance in Kenya; and the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Public Health and Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture, and Fisheries in Uruguay.

National Project Coordination Committee (NPCCs) will be set up in each of the two countries at the onset of the project. It is expected that the Ministries of Environment will coordinate these working groups including representatives from other relevant ministries, agriculture, health, and finance. Private sector and the civil society are involved at the appropriate time. The NPCCs will support information gathering from respective entities, review national project outputs and ensure that national priorities are being met. The NWGs will also provide advice, policy, and institutional guidance to support the successful execution of project activities and the sustainability of the project. The NPCCs will consist of national stakeholders relevant for each activity and will be chaired by the national project focal point from the Ministry of Environment. Composition of the NPCC will be determined at inception for each country but will include representatives from CSOs/NGOs, experts that work on hazardous pesticides and agricultural plastics in the private sector and gender affairs groups to ensure that gender mainstreaming is considered throughout the project. The NPCCs will meet quarterly or on an as-needed basis. They will develop an annual action plan and a quarterly action plan to be presented and adopted by the PSC. The NPCC is responsible to review the implementation of this quarter workplan and if necessary, carry incomplete activities to the next quarters.

The alternative scenario envisages the following technical working groups that will report to the national working group and the project implementing team.

1. National working group on pesticides.
2. National working group on agricultural plastics
3. Finance multi-stakeholder coalition. With separate workstreams on pesticides and agricultural plastics.
4. Training working group.

Representatives of the national working group and the technical working groups will engage with the regional bodies (EAC, MERCUSOR, COSAVE, COMESA) to share lessons learned and promote the FARM approach.

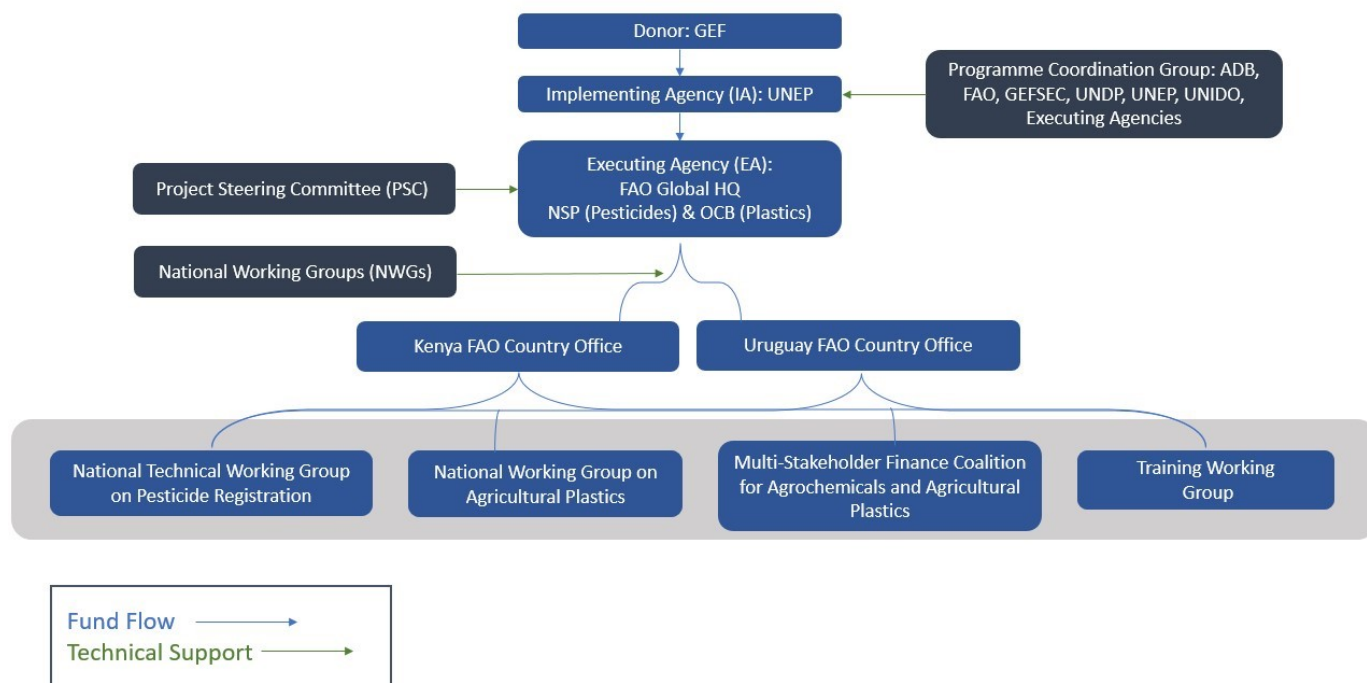


Figure 3 Institutional Arrangements and Coordination.

A grievance redress mechanism will be established by each NPCC, and all national stakeholders will be informed about how the grievance redress mechanism will work and how they can be contacted.

Program level coordination

The FARM Program is a multi-agency initiative that builds on the experience of several GEF Implementing Agencies (IAs). UNEP has been designated as the lead agency for the program, and as such will be responsible for the overall Program coordination and ensuring the integration of results from the child project into Program results. This role includes monitoring progress and delivery of programmatic results as well as providing a platform for knowledge sharing and exchange of information to all project beneficiaries. Making knowledge accessible to all partners and establishing consistent knowledge transfer between regions is seen as a major mechanism for ensuring that the program makes progress towards achieving intended objectives. UNEP will work with the GEF implementing and executing partners to ensure equivalence of standards and adoption of international best practice in the core components of the program.

As lead agency UNEP is overseeing the delivery of the child projects, and reports to GEF Secretariat on progress through annual PIRs. UNEP will coordinate the Program through regular meetings of a Program Coordination Group (described graphically below) made up of ADB, FAO, UNDP, UNEP and UNIDO. As Lead Implementing Agency (IA) UNEP will provide all reports to the GEF Secretariat to allow for onward report to GEF Council.

FARM Program Structure: The following diagram outlines the proposed structure of the FARM Program including the Child projects, the implementation and execution modalities, as well as the relationship to the project.

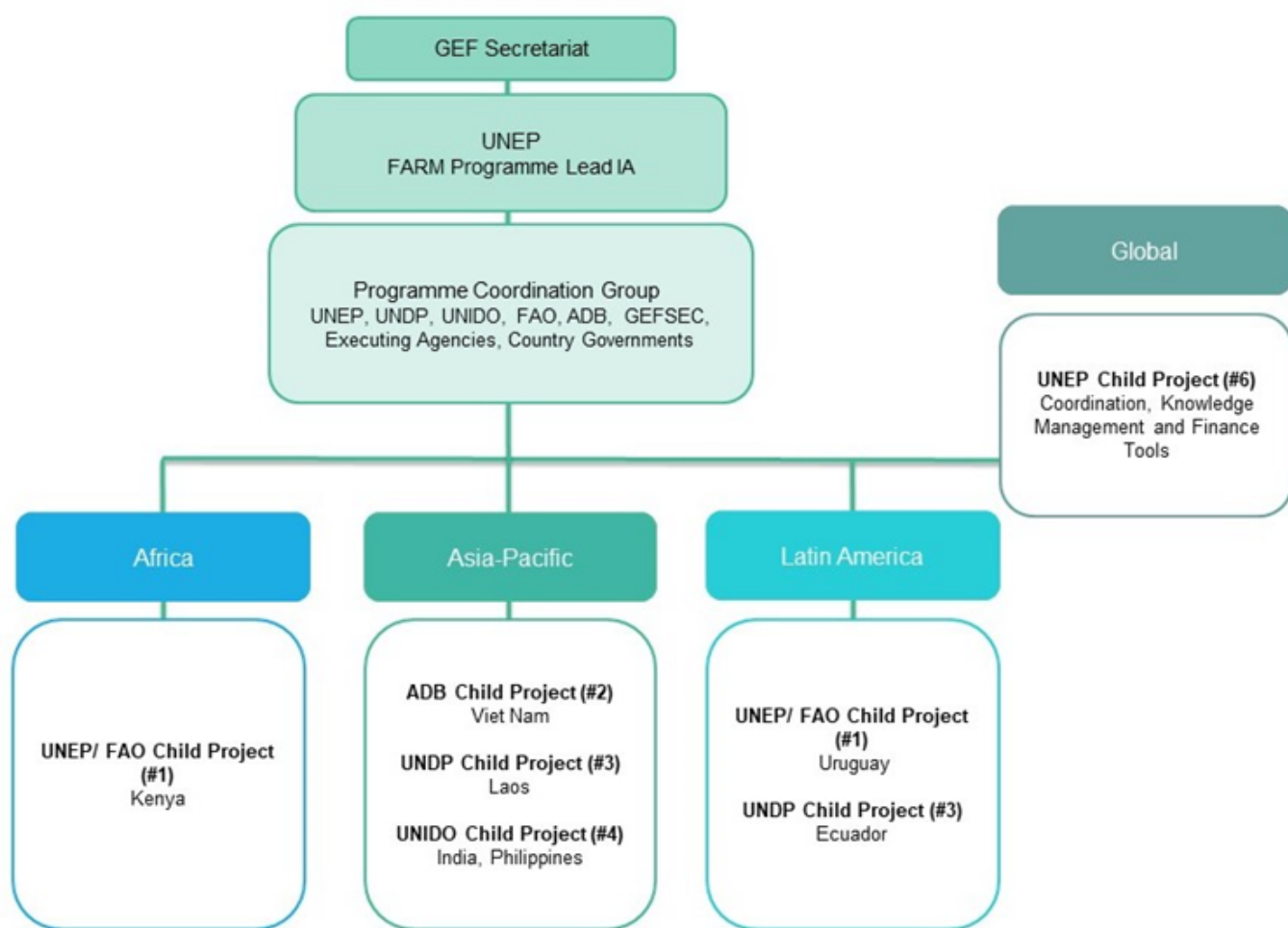


Figure 4 FARM Program Structure. Please note that child project 1 by FAO appears on the diagram twice, as it is executed in two different regions.

Program Level Coordination Framework: GEF FARM Program will be coordinated through a Program Coordinating Group (PCG) which will consist of the GEF Secretariat and the Implementing and Executing

Agencies for the Child Projects, along with the responsible government representatives. The PCG will meet face to face annually, taking advantage of existing events in the chemicals and wastes calendar such as Conferences of the Parties of the Basel, Minamata, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions and events linked to the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM). This modality serves to reduce costs and provides the opportunity for further interaction with a wider network of project stakeholders from the beneficiary countries, private sector, and civil society through additional parallel events. The approach also ensures close collaboration with the Conventions and SAICM Secretariats and other knowledge management platforms.

Program level coordination will be supported by the Global child project. The project is also responsible for designing the Programmatic Child Project reporting format, as well as other procedures and modalities for sharing information across the regional and national focused child projects. This modality will allow regions to learn from each other's experience and foster an environment of south-south cooperation through peer-to-peer learning and information exchange. The project will also establish the visual identity of the FARM program, together with attendant branding materials and resources, and communicate these to the IAs/EAs of each child project.

All monitoring activities will be developed in line with GEF policy. The global coordination child project will prepare an annual report on program-level activities and achievements beyond those of the Child Projects as presented in their respective implementation reports. These annual reports will include progress towards program-level outcomes, major milestones achieved through overall program implementation, and engagement in regional or global fora as means to advance the overall program goal.

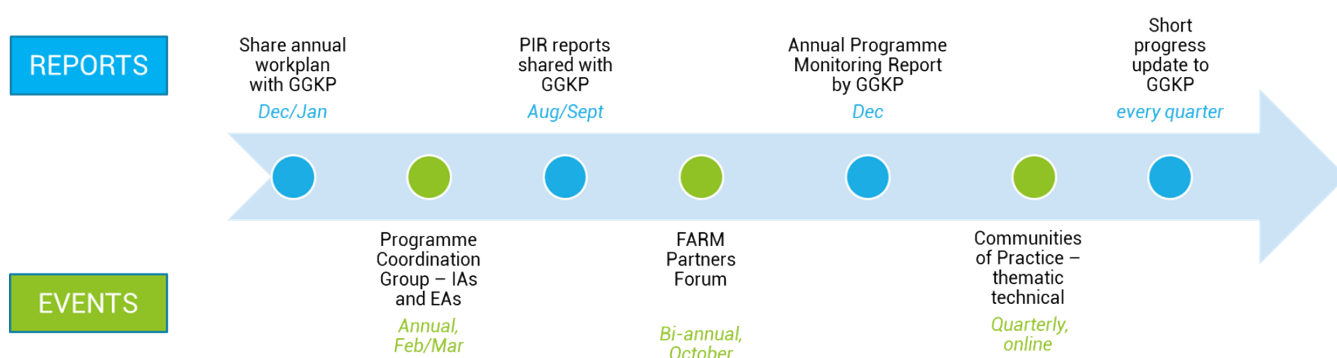


Figure 5 Planning and Reporting Schedule.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

The FARM Child Project 10902 is designed to be consistent with participating countries' national, regional, and international chemicals and waste management commitments, plans and priorities as outlined in the baseline. Agriculture is an important sector in both project countries, due to its importance in the economy, food security and jobs creation, the project is therefore also aligned to national strategies and plans relating to the agriculture sector.

The child projects under the FARM Program are designed specifically to strengthen work under the chemicals and waste conventions in general and the Stockholm Convention on POPs to assist government agencies increase compliance, capacity to improve NIPs implementation and relevant monitoring and reporting. Kenya and Uruguay are both parties of and active participants in the Stockholm Convention; and have prepared draft NIPs updates, including taking legally binding actions on for the newly added POPs pesticides up to 10th Conference of the parties for the Stockholm Convention (see baseline country tables). The NIP draft updates (2021) indicated an alignment of project's objectives with priorities of participating countries.

Furthermore, the project aims to promote agricultural practices that contribute to the conservation of biodiversity and reduce environmental pollution, as per the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Cartagena, and Nagoya Protocols National Reports. FARM Child Project 10902 additionally enables the reduction of emissions through reduced plastic usage and increased recycling as per UNFCCC Technology Needs Assessment.

The relationship between the developed child project and areas identified by each country (through consultations and in legislation baseline) as key areas requiring technical assistance under this child project are summarized below.

-

Uruguay

The legal baseline and the NIP of Uruguay has a legal and regulatory framework for the life-cycle management of pesticides and agricultural plastics. However, there are still implementation challenges (technical, institutional and knowledge) which need to be addressed to ensure environmentally sound management of pesticides and agricultural plastics in the country. These challenges included limited

environmental monitoring and environmental risk management, and limitations in end-of-life management of agricultural plastics, pesticide packaging, obsolete pesticides, and polluted sites.

Uruguay's legal framework is somewhat unique in that there is no single consolidated piece of legislation focused on pesticides or agricultural plastics. Instead, core mandates and obligations related to pesticides are scattered across periodic budget enactments from the past fifty years. Many of the current provisions are narrowly tailored, however they could serve as a basis to further extend obligations on hazardous pesticides and agricultural plastics to increase compliance to the Stockholm Convention.

Kenya

Kenya's constitution has extensive, modern provisions which serve as a strong foundation for government efforts to improve environmental sustainability. However, legislation is currently relatively sparse when it comes to explicit support for efforts to minimize the environmental impact of agricultural pesticides, alternatives, HHPs, and agrochemicals wastes biopesticides and agricultural plastics. The most recent (2014) NIP expressed the intention of Kenya to allocate efforts towards the evaluation of alternatives to POPs and the reduction of risks associated with hazardous chemicals using safer chemical practices.

The country has a primary framework established under the Pest Control Products Act, but potentially duplicative provisions were identified across several pieces of legislation from adjacent sectors. The legislation baseline has established potentially overlapping mandates with institutions responsible for the environment, poisons, food and drugs, trade, and the veterinary sector, indicating a need for policy harmonization. In addition, the current legal framework does not fully align with the guidelines on pesticide regulation published by the East African Community, to which Kenya is member. The Government of Kenya has just enacted the Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022, which contains provisions for the establishment of the plastics PRO and provisions for including financial incentives in waste management.

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

Knowledge management is a key approach for this project. In components 1 and 2, systematic reviews, informed by global best practices, will be carried out in Kenya and Uruguay regarding pesticides and agricultural plastics to generate recommendations for evidence-based policy and practice reform.

Component 3 is dedicated to disseminating theoretical and practical knowledge to technical specialists and the public to support the achievement of the outcomes in components 1 and 2. Output 3.1 focuses on developing training modules and materials for a range of technical audiences, including students, extension officers, farmers and individuals working in key sectors in the agricultural value chain, e.g., agricultural input suppliers. Output 3.2 will provide credible knowledge on the issues of pesticides and plastics to inform public awareness campaigns, to build understanding of the issues to drive behavior change. Output 3.3 will disseminate knowledge generated in Kenya and Uruguay to neighboring countries either via regional institutions, EAC, MURCASO, COMESA and COSAVE or bilaterally.

The project will develop locally relevant knowledge with the relevant ministries and other stakeholders in Kenya and Uruguay. FAO brings global expertise in the areas of pesticide and plastic management. This international expertise will be combined with local knowledge and expertise in the ministries and local stakeholders to generate knowledge and a course of action to reduce the use of HHPs and ensure the safe management of agricultural plastics. Four technical working groups will be established in each country (see Stakeholder Engagement Plan section), bringing together a range of technical experts to generate knowledge locally and contextualize global knowledge.

1. National technical working group on pesticides.
2. National technical working group on agricultural plastics and establishing a PRO.
3. Finance multi-stakeholder coalition. With separate workstreams on pesticides and agricultural plastics. Will develop knowledge on how to align public and private sector finance to national policy.
4. Training working group. Will oversee the development of training content and materials.

The outputs from these working groups, in the form of knowledge products, publications, assessment and feasibility reports, training modules, training materials, guidance notes, toolkits, and manuals. All of these will be disseminated locally and shared globally via the Global Child Project, (Global Coordination, Knowledge Management and Common Finance Tools). Innovations and successes will be presented at the FARM program coordination meetings and the biannual Global Program Forums.

The Global Child Project Knowledge Management strategy and plan will provide the structure and process for knowledge management across the FARM program this will provide the mechanism by which knowledge generated in this project will be shared with other Executing and Implementing Agencies whilst knowledge and lessons learned in other child projects will be made available to the participants in this project. The FARM Knowledge Management Strategy will also provide a mechanism to engage with a wider group of international stakeholders e.g., SAICAM, BRS etc.

Knowledge management plan

Component 1. Policy and enforcement.			
Knowledge area	Produced by.	Timing	End use
<p>Review of existing pesticide registration, surveillance and monitoring processes and infrastructure, with recommendations.</p> <p>Activities 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.2.2. Combining the reviews will maximize efficiency.</p>	Pesticide working group & experts as required.	Y2:Q2.	The review will be used by the relevant ministries and pesticide registration agencies to update the monitoring and enforcement procedures. If necessary, will engage with the Ministry of finance and other stakeholders to agree a sustainable financing mechanism.
<p>Develop tools, manuals etc. for efficient registration including bio pesticides (Activities 1.1.1 & 3.1.3)</p> <p>Roll out training of technical staff.</p> <p>Activities: 3.1.5</p>	Pesticide working group & experts as required.	<p>Y3:Q2</p> <p>Y3:Q4 to Y4:Q4</p>	The tools will be used by staff working on pesticide registration and surveillance.
<p>Develop gender sensitive strategies for reducing risk from pesticides and hazardous waste.</p> <p>Roll out training Activity 1.2.1</p>	<p>Pesticide working group & experts as required.</p> <p>Including consultation with stakeholders.</p>	<p>Y2:Q4</p> <p>Y3:Q1 to Y4:Q1</p>	Used by policy makers, pesticide registrars, agricultural service providers and waste management operators to update their standard operating procedures.

Assessment of quality standards for pesticides application. Activity 1.2.3	Pesticide working group & experts as required.	Y3:Q1	Report to inform relevant ministries to improve the management and use of pesticides.
Feasibility assessment for blockchain solution for pesticide container management in Uruguay. Activity 1.2.4	Ministry experts.	Y3:Q4	The report will be used to inform the relevant ministry of the viability of using blockchain to improve the management of pesticide containers.
Detailed assessment of plastic products used in agriculture and possible alternatives. Activity 1.3.1	Country plastics coordinator and Country Legal expert with support from the agricultural plastics working group and experts.	Y2:Q4	The report will be used to identify problematic agricultural plastic products and ways to reduce the environmental impact to make recommendations to the Ministries of Agriculture and Environment.
Recommendations to draft policy and legislative regulations for agricultural plastics. Activity 1.3.2	Country plastics coordinator and Country Legal expert with support from the agricultural plastics working group and experts.	Y3:Q4	To be used by relevant ministries in drafting secondary legislation and policies.
Draft regulations for the establishment of the PRO.	Country plastics coordinator and Country Legal expert with support from the agricultural plastics working group and experts.	Y3:Q3	<p>To be used by the management of the PRO to set up the PRO, develop the business case and agree levies.</p> <p>This information will be used as an input to make recommendation on how public funds can incentivize the safe management of plastics (Output 2.1). The business case will be used to source green financing (Output 2.2)</p>
Component 2. Finance and investment			

Recommendations on how to coordinate public and private finance flows to support the transition to sustainable agriculture. Activity 2.1.1	Finance multi-stakeholder coalition on an ongoing basis	Y2:Q1 to Y3:Q4	The recommendations to be used to inform changes to fiscal policy to reduce the use of HHPs and facilitate the safe management of plastic and the transition to sustainable agriculture.
Assessment of existing financial measures related to pesticides and agricultural plastics. Activity 2.1.1	Finance multi-stakeholder coalition and technical experts.	Y3:Q1	Will inform the ongoing development of recommendations for fiscal reform.
Assessment of existing financial products available for the agriculture sector to see if they take into consideration pollution risks from pesticides and plastics and develop ?green finance model? Activity 2.2.1 & 2.2.2	Finance multi-stakeholder coalition and technical experts.	Y2:Q3 to Y3:Q4	Will make recommendations as to how financial products could support farmers transition to less-toxic farming practices.
PRO ?Blackbox? developed. Activity 2.2.3	The country finance expert and technical experts.	Y3:Q2	The ?Blackbox? will be used by the PRO to set levies and fees to PRO members.
Component 3. Capacity development and knowledge dissemination.			
Training needs assessment. Activity 3.1.2	Training working group and experts.	Y2:Q4	Will identify knowledge gaps and training channels to increase the understanding of the risk of HHPs, alternatives to HHPs including IPM techniques and the safe use and disposal of agricultural plastics. It will identify priority subjects and groups to be trained.

<p>Develop training resources in different formats for different audiences. Topics identified in the project design include.</p> <p>Regenerative agriculture</p> <p>Farm finance</p> <p>Environmentally sound management of pesticides and plastics.</p> <p>Activity: 3.1.3</p>	<p>Training working group and experts.</p>	<p>Y2:Q4 to Y4:Q2.</p> <p>This will be an ongoing process due to the number of topics identified.</p>	<p>The training materials will be used to train different participants in the agriculture sector using different channels, including. Formal training via. Universities and colleges, via Farmer Field Schools, trade and producer associations, media, and digital platforms.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.5</p>
<p>National feasibility study on biologically based solutions.</p> <p>Activity: 3.1.4</p>	<p>Pesticide working group and technical experts.</p>	<p>Y3: Q2</p>	<p>The study will be used to inform the development of training materials in activity 3.1.3 and inform the development of pesticide regulations related to bio-control agents (Output 1.1)</p>
<p>Develop awareness raising strategy re the risks of HHPs and alternative approaches to pest control.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.1</p>	<p>Campaigning networks yet to be identified.</p>	<p>Y3:Q4</p>	<p>The strategy will be used to develop a communication campaign to raise awareness of the risk of HHPs.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.2</p>
<p>Dissemination of knowledge products, lesson learning and impact report to neighboring countries and regional bodies.</p> <p>Activity: 3.3.2 & 3.3.3</p>	<p>Project team, and government representatives.</p>	<p>Y2:Q2 to Y5:Q4</p> <p>Ongoing through the life of the project.</p>	<p>To share lessons learned from the project and the wider FARM program, to influence and help develop policies to reduce the use of HHPs and promote alternatives and the safe management of agricultural plastics.</p>

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

Project monitoring will be based on the indicators in the results framework and the targets for Global Environmental Benefits and will follow the requirements of the Executing Agency (FAO), the Implementing Agency (UNEP) and the monitoring and evaluation requirements as set out in the GEF Policy on Monitoring (ME/PL/03).

The M&E system is designed to fulfil the following requirements.

- ? To promote accountability by tracking progress towards achieving the Global Environmental Benefits (Core Indicators)
- ? Progress towards achieving the project outputs and outcomes as described in the projects' results frameworks.
- ? To promote learning through knowledge generation and sharing program experience and best practices with FARM and external stakeholders.

Child project M&E

Day-to-day project monitoring is the responsibility of the Executing Agency Project Executing Unit (PEU) at FAO, other project partners will have responsibility to collect specific information and track indicators. Where appropriate data will be disaggregated by gender and by other socio-economic criteria as required. It is the responsibility of the Project Manager to inform the Executing Agency (UNEP) of any delays or difficulties encountered during implementation and agree corrective actions with them. The PEU will consolidate monitoring data and prepare quarterly operational and financial reports for the Executing Agency and the Project Steering Committee. The PEU will also be responsible for preparing progress reports for the FARM Program Coordination Group, the annual Program Implementation Report and ad-hoc reports and case studies for the FARM Program Forum and FARM Working Groups.

Evaluation, in line with the GEF Evaluation requirements and UNEP's Evaluation Policy, GEF Full-Sized Projects and any project with a duration of 4 years or more will be subject to an independent Mid-Term Evaluation or management-led Mid-Term Review at mid-point. All GEF funded projects are subject to a performance assessment when they reach operational completion. This performance assessment will be either an independent Terminal Evaluation or a management-led Terminal Review.

In case a Review is required, the UNEP Evaluation Office will provide tools, templates, and guidelines to support the Review consultant. For all Terminal Reviews, the UNEP Evaluation Office will perform a quality assessment of the Terminal Review report and validate the Review's performance ratings. This

quality assessment will be attached as an Annex to the Terminal Review report, validated performance ratings will be captured in the main report.

However, if an independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) of the project is required, the Evaluation Office will be responsible for the entire evaluation process and will liaise with the Task Manager and the project implementing partners at key points during the evaluation. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP staff and implementing partners. The direct costs of the evaluation (or the management-led review) will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The TE will typically be initiated after the project's operational completion. If a follow-on phase of the project is envisaged, the timing of the evaluation will be discussed with the Evaluation Office in relation to the submission of the follow-on proposal.

The draft TE report will be sent by the Evaluation Office to project stakeholders for comment. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the Evaluation Office in an open and transparent manner. The project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six-point rating scheme. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the Evaluation Office when the report is finalized. The evaluation report will be publicly disclosed and will be followed by a recommendation compliance process. The evaluation recommendations will be entered into a Recommendations Implementation Plan template by the Evaluation Office. Formal submission of the completed Recommendations Implementation Plan by the Project Manager is required within one month of its delivery to the project team. The Evaluation Office will monitor compliance with this plan every six months for a total period of 12 months from the finalisation of the Recommendations Implementation Plan. The compliance performance against the recommendations is then reported to senior management on a six-monthly basis and to member States in the Biennial Evaluation Synthesis Report.

At implementation midterm, and as child projects conduct their separate midterm reviews (MTR), the Implementing Agencies will share the reports with the Lead Agency. UNEP will compile a summary of lessons learnt and recommendations for corrective actions to present and discuss at the Programme Coordination Group.

Budgeted M & E plan.

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget from GEF (USD)	Budget co-finance	Time Frame
----------------------	---------------------	-----------------------	-------------------	------------

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget from GEF (USD)	Budget co-finance	Time Frame
Inception Meeting	EA	Included in PSC	90,000	Within 2 months of project start-up
Inception Report	EA	Included in costs of project coordinator and monitoring officer/procurement and operations expert	25,000	1 month after project inception meeting
Measurement of project progress and performance indicators	EA		230,000	Annually
Baseline measurement of project outcome indicators, GEF Core indicators	EA		85,000	Project inception
Mid-point measurement of project outcome indicators, GEF Core indicators	EA		130,000	Mid Point
End-point measurement of project outcome indicators, GEF Core indicators	EA		150,000	End Point
Semi-annual Progress/ Operational Reports to UNEP	EA		75,000	Within 1 month of the end of reporting period i.e. on or before 31 January and 31 July
Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings	EA	115,000	450,000	Once a year minimum
National Working Group meetings	EA	Included in costs of project coordinator and monitoring officer	380,000	Twice a year minimum
Reports of PSC meetings	EA		95,000	Annually
Prepare Project Implementation Review (PIR) report	EA		175,000	Annually, part of reporting routine
Monitoring visits to field sites	EA		70,000	As appropriate

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget from GEF (USD)	Budget co-finance	Time Frame
Participation of Project Managers in Annual FARM Programme Coordination Group meeting.	EA		90,000	Annually
Mid Term Review/Evaluation	IA	25,000	15,000	At mid-point of project implementation
Terminal Review/Evaluation <i>(whether a project requires a management-led review or an independent evaluation is determined annually by UNEP's Evaluation Office)</i>	IA	40,000	20,000	Typically initiated after the project's operational completion
Project Operational Completion Report	EA	Included in costs of project coordinator/procurement and operations expert	45,000	Within 2 months of the project completion date
Co-financing report (including supporting evidence for in-kind co-finance)	EA	Included in costs of project coordinator/procurement and operations expert	45,000	Within 1 month of the PIR reporting period, i.e. on or before 31 July
Publication of Lessons Learnt and other project documents	EA	Included in reporting cost	85,000	Annually, part of Semi-annual reports & Project Final Report

FARM programmatic M & E.

The project M&E will be aligned with the FARM program planning and monitoring cycle and will provide data and information on the program level indicators that will be agreed in the first year of implementation. The use of will use existing plans and reports produced by the child projects wherever possible to minimize additional reporting burden.

The child project will prepare an Annual Work Plan that will be shared with GGKP in December / January. This will be consolidated by GGKP into the draft FARM global workplan focusing on shared, cross cutting activities such as communication, knowledge management, global, stakeholder engagement etc. The Executing agency will provide quarterly operational and financial report to the Implementation Agency to monitor ongoing progress and an annual PIR to assess progress against the annual work plan, which will be consolidated into the annual FARM program implementation report.

GGKP, in its global coordination role will establish regular and informal contact between technical experts in the different child projects, on four cross cutting aspects - Knowledge Management, Communication, Stakeholder Engagement and Gender. They will coordinate regular (quarterly) Thematic Working Group Meetings for the different cross cutting themes to maximize learning and establish an active and connected FARM Community of Practice These will be virtual meetings, combined with interactive online functions like the GGKP Green Forum or SAICM Communities of Practice.

The Child project will contribute to the following annual FARM program meetings.

? Annual FARM Coordination Meeting of the Program Coordination Group (Implementing and Executing Agencies of the child projects, takes place in Feb-March each year). This meeting will review progress, review workplans from the child projects, and provide coordination between projects.

? Bi-annual FARM Partners Forum. This meeting provides the opportunity for a wider group of stakeholders (e.g., child projects Executing Agencies and delivery partners) to share lessons, knowledge and communications, in order to inform annual planning for the next year. Child projects will fund the participation of their key representatives at the Forum, while the global child project will also include budget to invite non-FARM participating countries on a regional rotation (Date: October)

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

As outlined in the global environmental problem section, pesticide and plastic emissions and residues have a negative impact on soil quality, populations of natural predators etc. This has an impact on seed germination, plant growth and animal health. These negative consequences of pesticides and plastics reduce the productivity and resilience of the farming system to existing pests and the growing impact of

climate change. A robust ecosystem is more resilient to climate change due to higher levels of biodiversity.[1] Farmers are already increasing the number of times they spray per cropping cycle and the concentration of active ingredient applied because of growing resistance in the pests and the loss of natural predators. Replacing HHPs with less toxic and more selective pesticides and non-chemical options will allow natural predators to thrive which combined with other integrated pest management practices will reduce the impact of pests on yields. Reducing micro and macro plastic pollution that could contaminate soils before it becomes a problem will allow farmers in Uruguay and Kenya to avoid the problems of reduced germination and plant growth that are starting to be seen in Asia.

The project environmental results will also directly benefit health. Reducing the exposure of farmers and their families to HHPs will reduce the incidence of accidental poisoning and the subsequent loss of labor and the cost of treatment for farming families. Reducing residues of HHPs on food produce will reduce the incidence of accidental poisoning amongst consumers, whilst there is no statistic on this problem available in Uruguay or Kenya this is due to lack of data on this issue, as academic studies in both countries have found pesticide residues that exceed accepted residue levels. HHPs have been associated with suicides in rural communities in Asia and banning HHPs has been correlated to reductions in the number of suicides (see baseline). Whilst research in this issue has not been carried out in Kenya and Uruguay, there is a probability that HHPs contribute to the number of suicides in these countries.

Finally, alternative pest and crop management approaches can bring economic benefits for farmers. Pesticides and agricultural plastics are expensive inputs for farmers, and the disposal of hazardous waste is another expense that needs to be borne either by manufacturers, importers, or farmers. At the farm level, reducing the number of pesticides and plastics used is potentially a way to improve margins on crops, providing yields can be maintained, whilst removing the possibility of accidental poisoning reduced the associated health care costs. At the national level, reducing the use of HHPs reduced the risk of accidental poisoning for both farmers and consumers and the cost imposed on the public health system. Elimination of HHPs also eliminates the risk that export crops are rejected by importing countries that have strict phytosanitary requirements and robust testing regimes.

[1] <https://www.fao.org/agroecology/knowledge/10-elements/balance/en/>

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Low			

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Safeguard Risk Identification Form (SRIF)

Section 1: Project Overview

Identification	GEF ID 10902
	UNEP IMIS: N/A
Project Title	FARM: Strengthening investment for adoption of alternatives and sustainable management of agrochemicals and Agri plastics in Africa and Latin America through pilots in Kenya and Uruguay
Managing Division	Economy Division
Type/Location	Regional
Region	Latin America and Africa
List Countries	Kenya and Uruguay, with regional replication.

Project Description	<p>The project aims to significantly reduce the use of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP?s) and Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHP?s) and the unsafe disposal (open-burning) of plastics in the agricultural sector.</p> <p>The project will work with relevant government departments to strengthen the policies process by which pesticides are registered as well as the enforcement and monitoring of pesticide use and pesticide residues in agricultural produce. Regarding agricultural plastics, the project will work with governments and the private sector to establish or strengthen existing Producer Responsible Organization?s, to improve the safe disposal and recycling of agricultural plastics including pesticides containers. The project aims to leverage public and private finance to facilitate the transition to low chemical farming systems and the safe disposal of agricultural plastic waste.</p> <p>The project will work with individual facilities, the public and private sector, industry organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and national governments.</p> <p>The project intervention will be based on three approaches: Strengthening Policy and Enforcement (Component 1), Leveraging Finance and Investment to support the implementation of the policy reform (Component 2), and knowledge management for scaling up (Component 3). In this last component, global knowledge management will be led by the Global Child Project (10903).</p> <p>UNEP is the project?s Implementing Agency and FAO is the Executing Agency.</p>
Relevant Subprogramme	Chemicals, and Pollution Action
Estimated duration of project	60 Months
Estimated cost of the project	7,486,500 USD
Name of the UNEP project manager responsible	Eloise Touni
Funding Source(s)	GEF Trust Fund
Executing/Implementing partner(s)	FAO

SRIF submission version	This is the first submission		
Safeguard-related reports prepared so far <i>(Please attach the documents or provide the hyperlinks)</i>	?	<i>Feasibility report []</i>	
	?	<i>Gender Action Plan [x]</i>	
	?	<i>Stakeholder Engagement Plan [x]</i>	
	?	<i>Safeguard risk assessment or impact assessment [x]</i>	
	?	<i>ES Management Plan or Framework []</i>	
	?	<i>Indigenous Peoples Plan []</i>	
	?	<i>Cultural Heritage Plan []</i>	
	?	<i>Others _____</i>	

Section 2: Safeguards Risk Summary

A. Summary of the Safeguards Risk Triggered

Safeguard Standards Triggered by the Project	Impact of Risk (1-5)	Probability of Risk (1-5)	Significance of Risk (L, M, H) <i>Please refer to the matrix below</i>
SS 1: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	2	1	L
SS 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks	2	2	L
SS 3: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	2	1	L
SS 4: Community Health, Safety and Security	2	1	L
SS 5: Cultural Heritage	1	1	L
SS 6: Displacement and Involuntary Resettlement	1	1	L

SS 7: Indigenous Peoples	1	1	L
SS 8: Labor and working conditions	2	3	M

B. ESS Risk Level² -

Refer to the UNEP ESSF (Chapter IV)
and the UNEP's ESSF Guidelines.

Low risk



Moderate risk



High risk



Additional information required



Impact ↑	5	H	H	H	H	H
	4	M	M	H	H	H
	3	L	M	M	M	M
	2	L	L	M	M	M
	1	L	L	L	L	L
	#	1	2	3	4	5
Probability						

C. C. Development of ESS Review Note and Screening Decision

Prepared by

Name: Eloise Touni Date: 16 November, 2022

Screening review by

Name: Polycarp Odiedo Date: 24 November 2022

Cleared³

Signature



D. Safeguard Review Summary (by the safeguard team)

This is a low-risk project. However, the UNEP ESSF guiding principles as highlighted in section 3 still apply to these types of projects. Closely monitor and respond to any potential SS 3, 8 and 8 risks, encourage due diligence, meaningful stakeholder engagement and information disclosure.

E. Safeguard Recommendations (by the safeguard team)

- No specific safeguard action required ☐
- Take Good Practice approach⁴ ☒
- Carry out further assessments (e.g., site visits, experts' inputs, consult affected communities, etc.) ☐
- Carry out impact assessments (by relevant experts) in the risk areas and develop management framework/plan ☐
- Consult Safeguards Advisor early during the full project development phase ☐
- Other _____

Section 3: Safeguard Risk Checklist

Screening checklist	Y/N/ Maybe	Justification for the response (please provide answers to each question)
Guiding Principles (these questions should be considered during the project development phase)		

GP1 Has the project analyzed and stated those who are interested and may be affected positively or negatively around the project activities, approaches or results?	Y	The different stakeholders have been analyzed and stated in the stakeholder engagement plan. Stakeholder engagement will continue during the project implementation.
GP2 Has the project identified and engaged vulnerable, marginalized people, including disabled people, through the informed, inclusive, transparent and equal manner on potential positive or negative implication of the proposed approach and their roles in the project implementation?	Y?	The project identified and considered the impact of the project and paid specific attention to vulnerable people (female farmers and smallholder farmers) in the project design and implementation. Women make up a high proportion of the workforce (3:1 in Kenya) in horticulture and are exposed to pesticides, as pickers and packers. The project has mainstreamed gender into all the activities mentioned under the Alternative Scenario and has developed a gender action plan.
GP3 Have local communities or individuals raised human rights or gender equality concerns regarding the project (e.g., during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	N	<p>This project is working at institutional level, governments, and financial institutions, not with communities and individual farmers who are indirectly affected by this project.</p> <p>Local communities and individuals have not raised any human rights or gender equality concerns. They will have access to the Grievance redress mechanism that is described in the KM and risk management sections of the prodoc.</p>
GP4 Does the proposed project consider gender-balanced representation in the design and implementation?	Y	Examples are the gender including selection criteria for facilities to participate in pilot projects, recommendations on the measures for worker protection particularly for women, the development of business strategies that include gender mainstreaming, and the development of tools specifically designed for women to relate the women's exposure issues for e.g. reproductive health, right to information etc,
GP5 Did the proposed project analyze relevant gender issues and develop a gender responsive project approach?	Y	Gender issues are analyzed in the baseline section and the question on gender in the CEO Endorsement Request template. The proposed gender responsive approach is also detailed and includes generating data on women's participation and impacts of chemicals / alternatives in textile sector, provide gender responsive training and access to protective equipment, include gender criteria for selection of pilot projects. At policy-level, gender differentiated evidence of women's needs will be explicitly communicated and for the formulation of policies.

GP6 Does the project include a project-specific grievance redress mechanism? If yes, state the specific location of such information.	Y	Grievance issues can be raised through the UNEP Stakeholder Response Mechanism (https://www.unep.org/resources/report/un-environments-environmental-social-and-economic-sustainability-framework). FARM programme-wide Stakeholder Response Mechanism will be made available on the global knowledge management platform.
GP7 Will or did the project disclose project information, including the safeguard documents? If yes, please list all the webpages where the information is (or will be) disclosed.	Y	All project information will be available on the project's knowledge management platform and via the FARM programme sites and platforms. In addition, project information will be disclosed on UNEP Open Data . The project will automatically appear in UNEP open data once its in the system after endorsement.
GP8 Were the stakeholders (including affected communities) informed of the projects and grievance redress mechanism? If yes, describe how they were informed.	Y	Stakeholders will be informed through the Knowledge management platform during the project implementation. Please also refer to the global child project KM strategy (appended to the FAO child project document).
GP9 Does the project consider potential negative impacts from short-term net gain to the local communities or countries at the risk of generating long-term social or economic burden?	Y	The project follows a sustainable model that should make all project activities financially and socially feasible in the long term.
GP10 Does the project consider potential partial economic benefits while excluding marginalized or vulnerable groups, including women in poverty?	Y	Vulnerable groups will be informed, trained, and involved in the project activities to ensure equal benefits.
Safeguard Standard 1: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		

1.1 conversion or degradation of habitats (including modified habitat, natural habitat and critical natural habitat), or losses and threats to biodiversity and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?	N	The project aims to reduce pesticide and plastic residue in the environment.
1.2 adverse impacts specifically to habitats that are legally protected, officially proposed for protection, or recognized as protected by traditional local communities and/or authoritative sources (e.g. National Park, Nature Conservancy, Indigenous Community Conserved Area, (ICCA); etc.)?	N	
1.3 conversion or degradation of habitats that are identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation and biodiversity value?	N	
1.4 activities that are not legally permitted or are inconsistent with any officially recognized management plans for the area?	N	
1.5 risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	Maybe	Some bio-pesticides are live organisms e.g., mites and insects, and there is a possibility that some of the biocontrol species could be foreign to the habitats of project sites. All potential interventions will have been evaluated and approved by government regulators and the project will provide technical assistance to ensure an appropriate risk assessment is performed. This technical support is based on FAO's Registration Toolkit which represents the best practice on this technical issue. The project is not planning to introduce any biocontrol options, but will work with cofinancing partners who include the formal biocontrol industry.

1.6 activities that may result in soil erosion, deterioration and/or land degradation?	N	Soil quality is expected to improve as the project aims to reduce pesticide and plastic residue in the environment.
1.7 reduced quality or quantity of ground water or water in rivers, ponds, lakes, other wetlands?	N	The quality of ground water or water in rivers, ponds, lakes, and other wetlands is expected to improve due to the reduced use of hazardous chemicals leading to their reduced presence in wastewater.
1.8 reforestation, plantation development and/or forest harvesting?	N	
1.9 support for agricultural production, animal/fish production and harvesting	Y	The project will support farmers to transition to less chemical intensive farming systems, while maintaining productivity and profitability for farmers.
1.10 introduction or utilization of any invasive alien species of flora and fauna, whether accidental or intentional?	Maybe	Some bio-pesticides are live organisms e.g., mites and insects and may be used during project implementation. All will have been approved by government regulators and the project will provide training and capacity building to ensure registrars are able to conduct these assessments to the necessary level. Due diligence, analysis and environmental assessments would be conducted prior to introduction of non-native organisms as per the FAO Registration Toolkit approach that will be adopted by the project.
1.11 handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms?	N	
1.12 collection and utilization of genetic resources?	N	
Safeguard Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
2.1 improving resilience against potential climate change impact beyond the project intervention period?	Y	Reducing dependence on synthetic POP's and HHP's and promoting holistic methods of pest control such as Integrated Pest Management will establish a more resilient agro-ecology which is less susceptible to climate change risks.

2.2 areas that are now or are projected to be subject to natural hazards such as extreme temperatures, earthquakes, extreme precipitation and flooding, landslides, droughts, severe winds, sea level rise, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions in the next 30 years?	Y	<p>Kenya and Uruguay are in the tropical zone and are expected to be increasingly affected by extreme climate events. Kenya is currently experiencing an extended drought.</p> <p>The impacts of climate change will be consistently monitored, and interventions adapted to address the impact of climate change on local agricultural systems.</p>
2.3 outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change (e.g. changes in precipitation, temperature, salinity, extreme events)?	N	
2.4 local communities vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and disaster risks (e.g. considering level of exposure and adaptive capacity)?	Y	<p>As the project countries are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, so are the local communities.</p> <p>The project will support farmers to adapt to changing circumstances through regulations, finance, and capacity in the transition to no/low-chemical pesticides and alternatives to Agri plastics or their sustainable use and end of life management. Furthermore, the overall program will promote sustainable agriculture practices that generate resilience and adaptive capacity.</p>
2.5 increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	N	The project is expected to decrease the emissions of greenhouse gases, due to reduce open burning of plastic and reducing the demand for new agricultural plastic films.
2.6 Carbon sequestration and reduction of greenhouse emissions, resource-efficient and low carbon development, other measures for mitigating climate change	N	
Safeguard Standard 3: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		

<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
3.1 the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	N	The project specifically aims to reduce the use POP's and HHP's in agriculture and reduce plastic pollution from unsafe disposal of agricultural plastics.
3.2 the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	N	The project will support the transition to no/low-chemical pesticides from highly hazardous pesticides, including POPs, and facilitate sustainable waste management of agricultural plastics and end of life management, thereby reducing hazardous waste streams and effectively managing non-hazardous waste streams. The project will not be promoting the increased use of agricultural inputs.
3.3 the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	N	<p>Project will work with the government to enforce the mandatory Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) schemes and the establishment of independent Producer Responsibility Schemes (PRO) for Pesticides and Agri plastics manufacturers.</p> <p>Whilst there is a risk that strengthening the control of HHPs may lead to the illegal trade the strengthening of enforcement mechanisms should mitigate this risk.</p>
3.4 the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? (e.g. DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the the Montreal Protocol , Minamata Convention , Basel Convention , Rotterdam Convention , Stockholm Convention)	N	The project will support the participating countries on the elimination and reduction of the use of chemicals listed under the Stockholm and Rotterdam conventions.
3.5 the application of pesticides or fertilizers that may have a negative effect on the environment (including non-target species) or human health?	N	The project aims to reduce the use of Highly Hazardous Pesticides.

3.6 significant consumption of energy, water, or other material inputs?	N	
Safeguard Standard 4: Community Health, Safety and Security		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
4.1 the design, construction, operation and/or decommissioning of structural elements such as new buildings or structures (including those accessed by the public)?	N	
4.2 air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, physical hazards, water runoff?	N	
4.3 exposure to water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable or noncommunicable diseases?	N	
4.4 adverse impacts on natural resources and/or ecosystem services relevant to the communities' health and safety (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	N	Food and water quality will improve as the project's activities that are aimed to reduce the environmental contamination from hazardous pesticides and mismanaged plastics, thereby improving the communities' health and safety.

4.5 transport, storage use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. fuel, explosives, other chemicals that may cause an emergency event)?	N	
4.6 engagement of security personnel to support project activities (e.g. protection of property or personnel, patrolling of protected areas)?	N	
4.7 an influx of workers to the project area or security personnel (e.g. police, military, other)?	N	
Safeguard Standard 5: Cultural Heritage		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	Y	Y
5.1 activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	N	Y
5.2 adverse impacts to sites, structures or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or to intangible forms of cultural heritage (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)?	N	
5.3 utilization of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes (e.g. use of objects, practices, traditional knowledge, tourism)?	N	

5.4 alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	N	
5.5 significant land clearing, demolitions, excavations, flooding?	N	
5.6 identification and protection of cultural heritage sites or intangible forms of cultural heritage		
Safeguard Standard 6: Displacement and Involuntary Resettlement		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
6.1 full or partial physical displacement or relocation of people (whether temporary or permanent)?	N	
6.2 economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to assets affecting for example crops, businesses, income generation sources)?	N	It is unlikely that restricting the use of HHPs will make a significant difference to the economics of smallholder agriculture as less-toxic alternatives are already available.
6.2 involuntary restrictions on land/water use that deny a community the use of resources to which they have traditional or recognizable use rights?	N	
6.3 risk of forced evictions?	N	
6.4 changes in land tenure arrangements, including communal and/or customary/traditional land tenure patterns (including temporary/permanent loss of land)?	N	

Safeguard Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
7.1 areas where indigenous peoples are present or uncontacted or isolated indigenous peoples inhabit or where it is believed these peoples may inhabit?	N	
7.2 activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	N	
7.3 impacts to the human rights of indigenous peoples or to the lands, territories and resources claimed by them?	N	
7.4 the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	N	
7.5 adverse effects on the development priorities, decision making mechanisms, and forms of self-government of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	N	
7.6 risks to the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	N	

7.7 impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	N	
Safeguard Standard 8: Labor and working conditions		
8.1 Will the proposed project involve hiring or contracting project staff ?	Y	The executing agency will be responsible for hiring project staff. As per PCA conditions, UNEP guiding principles on selection process and labor and working conditions will have to be adopted. The EA being an intergovernmental organization, these rules are already integrated in their operations.
<i>If the answer to 8.1 is yes, would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
8.2 working conditions that do not meet national labour laws or international commitments (e.g. ILO conventions)?	N	The Executing Agency will ensure that the recruitment of local project staff (e.g. project manager, national consultants, technical experts) meet national labour laws and international commitments.
8.3 the use of forced labor and child labor?	N	
8.4 occupational health and safety risks (including violence and harassment)?	N	By eliminating the routine exposure to highly hazardous chemicals, working conditions of farmers will be improved. The occupational health risks are further reduced through the prevention of open burning/dumping of agricultural plastics containing hazardous chemicals in the vicinity of agricultural sites. Training of workers in the PRO schemes and the provision of protective equipment will minimize any associated OSH risks.
8.5 the increase of local or regional unemployment?	N	

8.6 suppliers of goods and services who may have high risk of significant safety issues related to their own workers?	Maybe	Project will work with the governments to enforce the mandatory Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) schemes and the establishment of independent Producer Responsibility Schemes (PRO) for Pesticides and Agri plastics manufacturers. Such schemes may involve an element of workers' health and safety and the PRO will include adoption and compliance with international EHS standards for all workers handling hazardous wastes.
8.7 unequal working opportunities and conditions for women and men	Maybe	The project aims to improve the working conditions for women working in agriculture by reducing their exposure to pesticide residues. Within the horticulture sector, which uses large amounts of pesticides, women make up the majority of the labor force, and the project will monitor the delivery of project results including awareness raising campaigns to women workers.

The criteria used for the assessment is available in the FAO Framework for Environmental and Social Management (2022) <https://www.fao.org/3/cb9870en/cb9870en.pdf>



**Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations**

Project Risk Certification

Entity Number: 717642
Project Title: Financing Agrochemical Reduction and Management (FARM)
Recipient Country(ies): Global
Estimated total budget in USD: 7,690,000 \$

Risk Certification

Certified by: Saunyama, Ivy (NSPDD)

Date: 03-Feb-2022

The proposed action is classified as: **Low**

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title

Module

Submitted

Title	Module	Submitted
10902 - Appendix 7b - COVID19 additional questions	CEO Endorsement ESS	
10902 - Appendix 7a - SRIF	CEO Endorsement ESS	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Outcome/ Output	Outcome/ Output indicators	Baseline	Targets and monitoring milestones	Means of Verification	Risks	UNEP PoW / MTS 2025 Exp Results
Component 1: Government and Policy enforcement.						
<u>Outcome 1</u> Policy and regulatory capacity and surveillance enhanced in selected Governments in Africa and Latin America to improve the management of pesticides and agricultural plastics and promote the adoption of safer alternatives.	1. Number of new regulations or policies submitted for government adoption[1] 2. Mitigation plans for risks associated with HHPs, other pesticides and hazardous pesticide waste implemented[2]	1. No =0 2. No = 0	1. No =4: 2 regulations, guidelines or budgets each in Kenya and Uruguay finalized and submitted for adoption 2. No=4: Risk reduction plan in Kenya and Uruguay and risk reduction plans in two African countries and two Latin American countries.	<i>Documentation of policy or budget change.</i>	Governments do not see the reduction of HHPs and the safe management of plastics as a priority.	PoW Outcomes: 3B and 3C

Outcome/ Output	Outcome/ Output indicators	Baseline	Targets and monitoring milestones	Means of Verification	Risks	UNEP PoW / MTS 2025 Exp Results
<u>Output 1.1</u> Draft regulations and processes to facilitate the efficient registration of alternatives to chemical pesticides are implemented by relevant ministries.	3. No. of draft regulations and or procedural tools for registration of alternatives,[3]	3. No. = 0 Regulations to specifically facilitate efficient registration of alternatives to chemical pesticides.	3. No =4. 2 each in Kenya & Uruguay (Efficient registration of bio-pesticides. Agronomic, environmental and health impact (disaggregated by gender) criteria designed for efficient registration of pesticides and bio-pesticides). Plus 2 intersectoral collaboration meetings per year and joint decision making.	<i>Documentation of regulations or tools.</i> <i>Minutes of meetings.</i>	Relevant ministries and registrars not engaged in agronomic, environmental and health impact concerns or using the FAO Toolkit Other actors lobby against any changes to registration process.	Direct Outcomes: 3.1 PoW Indicators: i and ii

Outcome/ Output	Outcome/ Output indicators	Baseline	Targets and monitoring milestones	Means of Verification	Risks	UNEP PoW / MTS 2025 Exp Results .
<u>Output 1.2</u> Improvements to the management of hazardous pesticides, surveillance and control of pesticides and hazardous pesticide waste in the countries are developed and submitted to the relevant ministries.	4. Blockchain pilot implemented for traceability and transparency of the pesticides & containers from importation to disposal[4] 5. Risk reduction plan for HHPs, other pesticides and hazardous pesticide waste developed.[5] That take into consideration the different risks for men and women.	4. No. = 0. Blockchain technologies in place for management and traceability of pesticides and pesticide containers 5. No.=0. Risk reduction plans in place for HHPs, other pesticides and hazardous pesticide waste	4. <i>No =1. One pilot in place and producing monitoring information</i> 5. <i>No =6. Risk reduction plans adopted by national and regional workshop, that include a gender assessment of risk.</i>	<i>Documentation of the pilot.</i> <i>Documentation that RRP is accepted, and resources allocated for its implementation.</i>	The government and private sectors not willing to adopt traceability standards or use blockchain Government and private sector are unable to agree on transparency and data sharing process.	Direct Outcomes: 3.1, 3.5 and 3.9 PoW Indicators: i

[illegible]

Outcome/ Output	Outcome/ Output indicators	Baseline	Targets and monitoring milestones	Means of Verification	Risks	UNEP PoW / MTS 2025 Exp Results .
<u>Outcome 2</u> Financing and investment mechanisms in pilot countries incorporate environmental considerations and support the promotion and adoption of new technologies for sustainable agricultural practices	8. No. of EPR, Investment program & government subsidies and loans from private financial institutions established or revised[8]	8. No. =0 Currently there are no mechanisms in Kenya and Uruguay that incorporate environmental considerations for adoption of new technologies and sustainable agricultural practices.	8. 4 EPR, Investment program & government subsidies (2 countries) plus 2 loans from private financial institutions to the agriculture sector include environmental criteria.	<i>Documentation of changes to government schemes.</i> <i>Documentation of investment tool.</i>	Finance institutions in Kenya and Uruguay are not willing to strengthen environmental criteria.	PoW Outcomes: 3B and 3C

Outcome/ Output	Outcome/ Output indicators	Baseline	Targets and monitoring milestones	Means of Verification	Risks	UNEP PoW / MTS 2025 Exp Results
<u>Output 2.1</u> Competent ministries accept joint recommendations on how government expenditure can be used to incentivize the adoption of safer alternatives to hazardous pesticides and safer management of hazardous pesticides and agricultural plastics.	9. Number of actionable recommendations for government fiscal regime and expenditure decisions are accepted by relevant ministries[9]	9. Government fiscal regime and expenditure do not target sustainable management of pesticides and agricultural plastics	9. 6 recommendations proposals validated by national workshops: 3 for each country	<i>Minutes from validation workshops.</i>	Governments are not willing to review their fiscal regime and expenditure and investment schemes and make changes. Private sector and government are unable to agree a joint plan for the financing of PRO.	Direct Outcomes: 3.3, 3.5, 3.8 and 3.14 PoW Indicators: iii, iv
<u>Output 2.2</u> Private sector adopts green finance models to support the transition to safer alternatives and environmentally sustainable management of hazardous pesticides and agricultural plastics.	10. Number of green finance models adjusted and/or co-developed with private sector partners[10]	10. No. =0 green finance models active. Current loan criteria do not include robust Environmental Impact Assessment.	10. No =4 models including: Green finance models in Kenya and Uruguay: 2 PRO schemes and 2 smallholder farmer credit schemes	<i>Documentation that models have been accepted by financial institutions.</i>	Private sector and government can't agree a joint plan for the financing of PRO. Private sector is unwilling to incorporate green criteria in their loan approval process.	Direct Outcomes: 3.3, 3.8 and 3.14 PoW Indicators: iii, iv, v

Outcome/ Output	Outcome/ Output indicators	Baseline	Targets and monitoring milestones	Means of Verification	Risks	UNEP PoW / MTS 2025 Exp Results .
Component 3. Establish effective knowledge management						
<u>Outcome 3</u> Best practices and knowledge inform environmentally sustainable management of pesticides and hazardous pesticide waste, agricultural plastics and adoption of safer alternatives.	11. No of country and regional beneficiaries using FARM knowledge assets to change farmers' behaviour[11]	11. No = 0	11. No = 250 individuals report changes in behaviour in line with FARM knowledge gains (10% of all end audiences of campaigns)	<i>Testimonials and case studies of individuals who have changed their practice or beliefs based on FARM</i>	FARM program can not accurately identify relevant stakeholders requiring information, and the information is not used.	PoW Outcomes: 3B and 3C

Outcome/ Output	Outcome/ Output indicators	Baseline	Targets and monitoring milestones	Means of Verification	Risks	UNEP PoW / MTS 2025 Exp Results
<p><u>Output 3.1</u></p> <p>Advisory systems (public and private) have access to current information about safer alternatives to pesticides and agricultural plastics, at national and regional levels.</p>	<p>12. Training modules and materials (including flexible, transformational and demand-driven) on regenerative agriculture, farm financing, and environmentally sound management of highly hazardous pesticides and agricultural plastics including gender aspects, jointly developed and used in collaboration with education institutions[12]</p> <p>13. Technical staff and farmers trained on environmental and public health risks of highly hazardous pesticides. >30% female participants[13]</p>	<p>12. No.=0 active trainings. Lack of knowledge diffusion through technical trainings on sustainable use and management of pesticides and Agri plastics</p> <p>13. No.=0 active trainings. Lack of awareness on risks of HHPs. Current training is not specific on environmental and health risks of HHPs</p>	<p>12. 2 training plans, including how to include women developed. 2 jointly developed materials with universities and agricultural technical schools and available on free open online platforms.</p> <p>13. 500 agencies personnel, retailers, farmers trained >30% female participants (press release or training reports published)</p>	<p><i>Documented training plan.</i></p> <p><i>Materials written up and included in curriculum.</i></p> <p><i>Attendance records</i></p>	<p>Risk: Universities and agricultural technical schools are not interested in collaborating on pesticide management and agricultural plastics.</p> <p>Existing educational online platforms are unwilling to incorporate FARM content.</p>	<p>Direct Outcomes: 3.9</p> <p>PoW Indicators: v</p>

Outcome/ Output	Outcome/ Output indicators	Baseline	Targets and monitoring milestones	Means of Verification	Risks	UNEP PoW / MTS 2025 Exp Results
<p><u>Output 3.2</u></p> <p>Awareness campaigns on risks of hazardous pesticides and agricultural plastics and the benefit of safer alternatives are supported.</p>	<p>14. Number of awareness-raising campaign materials, digital content and initiatives addressing hazardous pesticide and agricultural plastic pollution among youth communities through expanding of existing initiatives[14]</p> <p>15. Number of public and other audiences reached by the[15] campaigns</p>	<p>14. No. =0 active awareness campaigns on risks of hazardous pesticides agricultural plastic pollution</p> <p>15. No.=0 public and other audiences reached by campaigns on risks of hazardous pesticides and agricultural plastics</p>	<p>14. 4 national campaigns including women and youth campaigns</p> <p>Plus 8 existing communication mechanisms updated (platforms, websites updated</p> <p>15. 2000 end recipients (>30% female) of FARM campaigns messages and materials.</p>	<p><i>Documentation from the campaigns.</i></p> <p><i>Comms materials, and campaign report.</i></p> <p><i>Mechanisms? materials, and campaign report.</i></p>	<p>Communities are not receptive to information on hazardous pesticide and agricultural plastic pollution.</p> <p>Youth communities are not interested in collaboration with the FARM program.</p>	<p>Direct Outcomes: 3.8</p> <p>PoW Indicators: v</p>

[10] *Impact Indicator 12.3 No. of sustainable financing mechanisms established for cost recovery of sound management of chemicals and waste (e.g. cost of inaction and/or EPR schemes)*

[11] *Outcome Indicator 9: No. of beneficiaries using published research and database resources*

[12] *Impact Indicator 9.1 No. of existing technical reports/ publications reviewed/analysed*

[13] *Impact Indicator 10.1 No. of end-users/beneficiaries trained*

[14] *Impact Indicator 8.1 % of completion on delivery of the communication strategy*

[15] *Impact Indicator 8.2 No. of targeted audience individuals engaging/ accessing/ using awareness materials e.g. social media*

[16] *Impact Indicator 11.2 No. of national organizations/ coordination mechanisms supported/ communities organized*

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Response to GEF Council comments.

Comment	Response
Norway and Denmark	
Limited presence and capacity of UNEP in Viet Nam and challenges to regional back-up	ADB is the implementing agency in Viet Nam and has a significant presence and experience in country. UNEP brings globally recognised expertise in environmental issues and has a lot of experience of coordinating GEF programmes and bringing in expertise as required.
ADB's role as implementing agency as usually perceived as investor / donor.	Please refer to Annex B in the ADB project document for response.
It is essential to coordinate with other pesticide projects by FAO AusAid etc. in Viet Nam	Please refer to Annex B in the ADB project document for response.

Sustainability needs to be more clearly spelled out with stronger ownership of government, local authorities that goes beyond the project's life.	<p>The project has been designed with the relevant government ministries and will be implemented jointly with the government.</p> <p>Operational departments within the ministries will be the primary beneficiaries of the project.</p>
Private sector's role and investment mobilisation in green agricultural production to be improved.	The global child project has included a private sector engagement strategy covering the role of private finance in reorienting investments to reducing and managing pesticides and agriplastics.
Implementation capacity, cross-agency cooperation gaps should be assessed and addressed properly.	The global child project will facilitate harmonised coordination across agencies through annual Programme Coordinating Group (PCG) as well as regular IA coordination meetings. This and streamlined programmatic reporting procedures will facilitate implementation for the coordinated approach.
STAP review on inclusion of fertilizers.	The FARM program is addressing two product lines, pesticides and agricultural plastics, which require different approaches. Adding fertilizer, another product line, to the programme would add further complexity and make it more difficult to achieve impact.
United Kingdom	
A transition to a low chemical agriculture makes sense, however unless the areas targeted are biodiversity hotspots, a transition to a 'no-chemical' agriculture does not make sense.	The concern has been noted and the programme objective clarified. The project will reduce the sale and use of Highly Hazardous Pesticides and promote the transition to low-chemical agriculture. The wording reflects this aim.
UNDP projects	
Projects to be circulated to Council 4 weeks prior to CEO Endorsement	This timeline had been noted.

Response to STAP reviews.

STAP

Outcomes	Yes ?clear metrics of GEB calculations for pesticide reduction benefits and methods are provided though it would be helpful to have some footnoting and backup of how they were calculated.	<p>At the PFD stage the detailed field surveys and other data was not available to back up the calculations. These will be gathered during PPG and provide the full calculation justification in the CEO Endorsement Request stage.</p> <p>Calculation methodology has been documented and a common approach for CI?s 4, 5,9, 10 & 11 have been agreed by the EA?s in FARM</p>
----------	---	--

Alternative scenario	<p>Theory of change document is provided in congruence with suggested STAP guidelines. A problem analysis diagram is also provided before the TOC, which is helpful. The theory of change can be further improved by including underlying assumptions leading to expected outcomes and impacts.</p>	<p>Noted. The full theory of change from the PFD was further refined by each child project in a participatory manner during PPG. Agencies and executing partners were encouraged to include assumptions.</p> <p>ToC's have been revised to include key assumptions.</p>
----------------------	---	---

Risks	<p>Risk management table is also included</p> <p>Climate risk screening provided. More detailed climate risk assessment is encouraged.</p> <p>Given that this is an agricultural project seeking to promote new practices that can be susceptible to climate change impacts, we encourage the proponent to conduct a more detailed climate risk assessment following STAP guidance on climate risk screening (https://stapgef.org/resources/advisory-documents/stap-guidance-climate-risk-screening and https://stapgef.org/resources/advisory-documents/stap-chairs-report-gef-agency-retreat-1-april-2020).</p>	<p>This comment had been noted. The detailed climate risk screening and assessment was part of the PPG phase, and the Agencies followed the recommended guidance to ensure a consistent approach.</p> <p>The UNEP/FAO child project underwent the mandatory FAO risk certification for Environmental and Social risks and the action was classified as low risk. FAO follows the Framework for Environmental and Social Management (2022). Programs and projects should meet the requirements of the 9 Environmental and Social</p>
-------	---	---

	<p>The project's title as "Agrochemical" reductions is perhaps more expansive than the core operational work presented. The term "agrochemical" encompasses fertilizers as well. However, the project is largely focused on pesticides, and there is only a passing reference to fertilizers. Perhaps the proponent may consider incorporating fertilizer management into the activities as this is a significant aspect of agroecology, which the project seeks to promote. More so, incorporating fertilizer management could deliver further GEBs related to international waters (reduced pollution and hypoxia) and land degradation (landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems).</p> <p>Fertilizer usage presents a separate set of ecological challenges which are more linked to energy delivery and eutrophication. Future projects in fertilizer usage reduction could also consider climate change mitigation benefits since the Haber process for nitrate production is one of the most carbon-intensive industrial processes. Refer to Rosa, L., Rulli, M. C., Ali, S., Chiarelli, D. D., Dell'Angelo, J., Mueller, N. D., Scheidel, A., Siciliano, G., & D'Odorico, P. (2021). Energy implications of the 21st-century agrarian transition. <i>Nature Communications</i>, 12(1), 2319. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-021-22581-7</p>	<p>The FARM programme is working to reduce pollution from two different types of agricultural inputs, pesticides and agricultural plastics. Each require a different technical approach and are the mandates of different ministries. Pesticides generally fall under the mandate of the Ministry of Agriculture ; Agricultural plastics are seen as a waste issue that falls under the Ministry of the Environment.</p> <p>Adding a third agricultural input, fertilizers, would add further complexity that would impede the programme's ability to make an impact on the existing</p>
--	---	--

	<p>The PIF cited an alarming fact that a significant proportion of development disbursement and climate finance earmarked for agriculture supports projects focused on conventional agriculture. However, the project activities related to this issue mainly focus on addressing the public sector (government subsidies), private sector (chemical industry Extended Producer Responsibility, commodity certification schemes), and the financial sector (investment, banking, and insurance). We think some form of activities directly focused on addressing this concern should be included in this project. This could be stakeholder meetings to address this concern, awareness-raising campaigns, knowledge creation and dissemination efforts.</p>	<p>During the PPG the global child project incorporate explicit activities on influencing public finance, including via engagement with the academic networks that produced the source report. These activities include both analysis and stakeholder engagement.</p> <p>In the global child project, the issue of financialization of food will be addressed through Component 2.2 with a focus on financial-sector policies that modify the structure of incentives and impose quantity constraints for the financing of certain practices.</p>
--	--	---

	<p>We commend the proponent for including agricultural plastics (mulch film, hothouse film, seed trays, irrigation drip tape, etc.) in the project, as this is an aspect that is largely less studied or addressed but with significant impact on soil quality, food quality and safety(Steinmetz et al., 2016. Plastic mulching in agriculture. Trading short-term agronomic benefits for long-term soil degradation? https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2016.01.153; Grossman 2015:https://ensia.com/features/the-biggest-source-of-plastic-trash-youve-never-heard-of/; Browne,https://www.bbc.com/future/ bespoke/ follow-the-food/why-foods-plastic-problem-is-bigger-than-we-realise.html). We would like to refer the proponent to articles related to alternatives to agricultural plastics:University of Minnesota Extension, 2021. Exploring alternatives to plastic mulch.https://blog-fruit-vegetable-ipm.extension.umn.edu/2021/01/exploring-alternatives-to-plastic-mulch.html?Miles et al., 2015. Alternatives to Plastic Mulch in Vegetable Production Systems.https://www.researchgate.net/publication/296111767_Alternatives_to_Plastic_Mulch_in_Vegetable_Production_Systems</p>	<p>The additional references are noted with thanks. They were further reviewed during PPG</p> <p>Component 3 of the UNEP/FAO child will develop knowledge transfer tools on alternatives and the sustainable use and management of agricultural plastic products.</p>
--	--	---

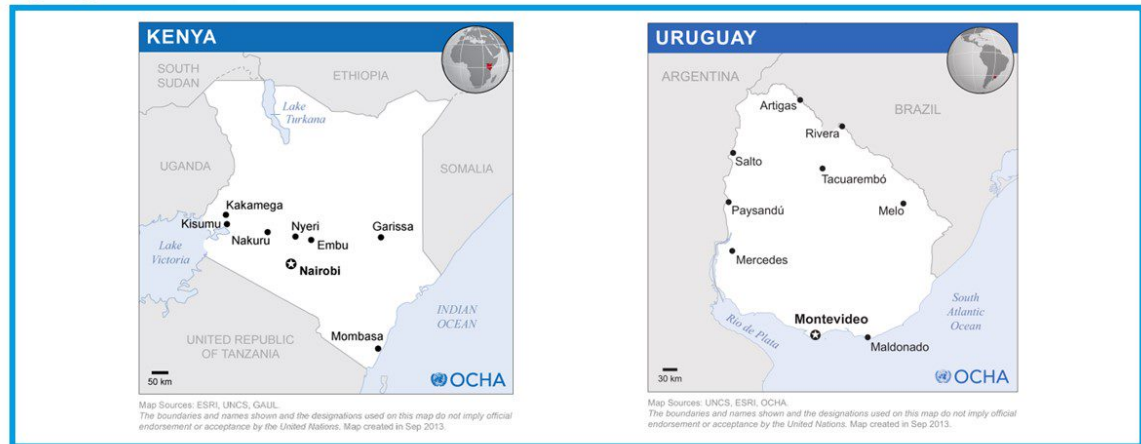
ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG).
(Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented.	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amounts (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Total Amount Spent (as at Q3)	Amount Committed
Lead Consultant	40,000	40,000	40,000
Legal Supervision (plastics and pesticides)	5,000	0	5,000

National pesticide consultant for Kenya and Uruguay X2	22,000	9,057	12,943
Agricultural finance and investment policy expert (pesticides)	10,000	15,352	(5,352)
GEBs and scaling up experts (pesticide and plastics)	18,000	4,361	13,639
Alternatives to pesticides expert	15,000	11,964	3,036
Product Standards and Traceability Development expert (pesticides and containers)	9,000	0	9,000
Legal and Institutional expert (pesticides and plastics)	11,250	0	11,250
Stakeholder and gender analysis expert (pesticide and plastics)	5,000	6,316	(1,316)
National plastic consultant for Kenya and Uruguay X2	16,000	18,051	(2,051)
Alternatives and plastics life cycle expert	9,375	0	9,375
End-of-life plastics expert	9,375	0	9,375
Inception workshop	8,000	3,537	4,463
National workshop Kenya	4,000	0	4,000
National workshop Uruguay	4,000	0	4,000
Validation workshop	8,000	0	8,000
Farm Coordination Meeting - Rome	0	4,118	(4,118)
Admin costs/Kenya	2,000	0	2,000
Admin costs/Uruguay	2,000	0	2,000
Admin costs/Global	2,000	0	2,000
Total	200,000	112,755	87,245

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.



The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

This map is intended for illustrative purposes only, and should not be used to derive any information regarding the project's operations. Based on OCHA/ReliefWeb, retrieved from <https://reliefweb.int/location-maps>

Regarding the geographical scope of the interventions for the sustainable management of plastics in agriculture in Kenya and Uruguay, several of the activities will be carried out at the national level. These include the normative work for the design of the regulations for the life-cycle management of agricultural plastics and for the PRO schemes, and the creation/adjustment of green financial mechanisms.

On the other hand, some activities will be carried out only in some parts of the country. This is the case for the pilot (and following scale up and replication) of the agricultural plastics management schemes (PRO schemes). However, the areas of the country for this implementation have not yet been identified and will be identified during implementation phase. Successful PRO schemes rely on the early-on involvement of the private sector, which will be responsible for the schemes' financing and operation. PRO schemes are seldomly profitable from an economic point of view, since the business of plastics recycling presents many challenges, and the revenues are often outweighed by the collection and treatment costs. However, in order to make the PRO schemes as efficient as possible, it is key to rely on economies of scale, and the market synergies between plastics manufacturers, distributors, collector and recyclers. The geographical distribution of these actors in the country, together with the location of existing infrastructure for waste storage and recycling (such as recycling plants, transfer stations, and landfills) will be important factors in determining the parts of the country involved in the pilot PRO schemes and their replication. For this reason, it is necessary that the decision regarding their geographical location is taken together with the industry, within the context of the Technical working group for Component 2? that will be established in Y1 of implementation. Detailed maps will be provided when the counties/provinces for the pilots are selected.

Counties/regions of intervention for the pesticides work are planned to be:

? Kenya: Trans Nzoia/ Bungoma; Meru/Murang'a/Nyeri; Kirinyaga/Makueni and Narok counties.

? Uruguay: South and North regions.

Final confirmation to be received upon inception workshop

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

GEF Budget			ALLOCATION PER COMPONENT										
			Total	Component 1	Pesticide registration Output 1.1	Pesticide surveillance Output 1.2	Plastics management Output 1.3	Component 2	Public finance Output 2.1	Private finance Output 2.2	Component 3	Technical Knowledge Output 3.1	Public comms Output 3.2
UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE			US\$	US\$				US\$			US\$		
10	UMOIA	PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT											
	CODES	1100 Project Personnel (Project Management 5% of overall total)											
	1161	1101 Project Coordinator	332,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		1102 Agricultural Officer (Technical Assistance)	100,000.00	80,000.00	20,000.00	60,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
		1103 Legal Officer (Technical Assistance)	40,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		1104 Finance and Investment Officer (Technical Assistance)	22,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	0.00
		1105 Capacity Development Officer (Technical Assistance)	40,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00
		1106 Operational and Monitoring Officer (Technical Assistance)	60,000.00	30,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	0.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	0.00	15,000.00	0.00	0.00
		1199 Sub-Total	594,500.00	140,000.00	65,000.00	75,000.00	0.00	45,000.00	30,000.00	15,000.00	77,000.00	27,000.00	15,000.00
		1200 Consultants w/m											
	1161	1201 Procurement and operations expert (pesticides)	125,000.00	40,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	0.00	40,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	45,000.00	24,000.00	11,000.00
		1202 Monitoring and reporting expert (pesticides)	46,000.00	20,000.00	12,000.00	8,000.00	0.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	16,000.00	0.00	4,000.00
		1203 Gender expert (pesticides)	54,800.00	23,675.00	6,835.00	16,840.00	0.00	12,450.00	6,225.00	6,225.00	18,675.00	6,225.00	6,225.00
		1204 Legal expert (pesticides)	20,000.00	15,000.00	0.00	15,000.00	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		1205 Communication expert (pesticides)	127,250.00	30,400.00	22,400.00	8,000.00	0.00	27,400.00	13,700.00	13,700.00	69,450.00	22,000.00	36,400.00
		1206 Policy and institutional expert (pesticides)	112,480.00	43,555.00	22,275.00	21,280.00	0.00	28,370.00	14,185.00	14,185.00	40,555.00	15,185.00	13,185.00
		1207 Bio-pesticide expert (pesticides)	132,000.00	125,000.00	67,500.00	57,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	0.00
		1208 Pesticide registration expert (pesticides)	145,000.00	127,000.00	69,500.00	57,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18,000.00	15,000.00	0.00
		1209 Institutional capacity development expert (pesticides)	15,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	7,000.00	0.00
		1210 Pesticide management expert (pesticides)	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		1211 Pesticide waste management expert (pesticides)	15,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00
		1212 Pesticide application expert (pesticides)	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		1213 Blockchain expert (pesticides)	45,000.00	35,000.00	0.00	35,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	0.00
		1214 Expert on stakeholder engagement (pesticides)	23,000.00	7,000.00	5,000.00	2,000.00	0.00	4,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	12,000.00	5,000.00	2,000.00
		1215 Finance and investment experts (pesticides)	159,650.00	20,000.00	5,000.00	15,000.00	0.00	125,650.00	65,325.00	60,325.00	14,000.00	7,000.00	5,000.00
		1216 Regenerative agriculture expert (pesticides)	25,000.00	5,000.00	2,000.00	3,000.00	0.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	15,000.00	13,500.00	1,500.00
		1217 IT expert (pesticides)	20,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	0.00
		1218 Knowledge management expert (pesticides)	181,480.00	41,555.00	20,775.00	20,780.00	0.00	38,370.00	19,185.00	19,185.00	101,555.00	67,185.00	15,185.00
		1219 Farmer Field School expert (pesticides)	36,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	36,000.00	12,000.00	0.00
		1220 National administration and operations expert (pesticides)	149,790.00	54,555.00	27,275.00	27,280.00	0.00	42,370.00	21,185.00	21,185.00	52,865.00	24,185.00	15,185.00
		1221 National monitoring and procurement expert (pesticides)	19,200.00	7,200.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	0.00	4,800.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	7,200.00	2,400.00	2,400.00
		1222 Driver (pesticides)	12,600.00	4,200.00	2,100.00	2,100.00	0.00	4,200.00	2,100.00	2,100.00	4,200.00	1,400.00	1,400.00
		1223 Technical Advisor (pesticides)	330,000.00	98,750.00	44,375.00	54,375.00	0.00	112,500.00	56,250.00	56,250.00	118,750.00	66,250.00	31,250.00
		1224 Sustainability expert (plastic)	270,000.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	0.00
		1225 EPR expert (plastic)	160,000.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	60,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	70,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
		1226 Legal expert (plastic)	160,000.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	60,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	70,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
		1227 Best practices guidance expert (plastic)	160,000.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	60,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	70,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
		1228 Policy and institutional expert (plastic)	52,504.00	19,689.00	0.00	0.00	19,689.00	13,126.00	6,563.00	6,563.00	19,689.00	6,563.00	6,563.00
		1229 Agricultural plastic expert (plastic)	200,000.00	47,800.00	0.00	0.00	47,800.00	75,600.00	37,800.00	37,800.00	76,600.00	32,800.00	30,300.00
		1230 Knowledge management expert (plastic)	82,504.00	19,689.00	0.00	0.00	19,689.00	13,126.00	6,563.00	6,563.00	49,689.00	16,563.00	16,563.00
		1231 Communication expert (plastic)	66,200.00	19,050.00	0.00	0.00	19,050.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	37,150.00	5,000.00	29,650.00
		1232 Gender expert (plastics)	13,125.00	5,625.00	0.00	0.00	5,625.00	3,750.00	1,875.00	1,875.00	3,750.00	1,875.00	1,875.00
		1233 National administration and operations expert (plastics)	92,504.00	29,689.00	0.00	0.00	29,689.00	33,126.00	16,563.00	16,563.00	29,689.00	10,563.00	9,563.00
		1234 National monitoring and procurement expert (plastics)	10,360.00	3,885.00	0.00	0.00	3,885.00	2,590.00	1,295.00	1,295.00	3,885.00	1,295.00	1,295.00
		1235 Driver (plastics)	12,600.00	4,200.00	0.00	0.00	4,200.00	2,100.00	1,050.00	1,050.00	4,200.00	1,400.00	1,400.00
		1236 Technical advisor (plastics)	174,500.00	66,250.00	0.00	0.00	66,250.00	62,000.00	33,250.00	28,750.00	46,250.00	18,750.00	13,750.00
		1299 Sub-Total	3,263,547.00	1,083,767.00	345,635.00	382,255.00	355,877.00	957,628.00	491,064.00	466,564.00	1,222,152.00	515,139.00	355,689.00
		1300 Administrative Support											
	1161	1301 Administrative assistant	24,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		1600 Travel on official business (above staff)											
		1601 National and international travel (pesticides)	186,760.00	61,460.00	29,960.00	31,500.00	0.00	52,330.00	25,490.00	26,840.00	72,970.00	40,490.00	19,000.00
		1602 National and international travel (plastics)	123,000.00	32,500.00	0.00	0.00	32,500.00	40,500.00	19,000.00	21,500.00	50,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
		1699 Sub-Total	333,760.00	93,960.00	29,960.00	31,500.00	32,500.00	92,830.00	44,490.00	48,340.00	122,970.00	55,490.00	34,000.00
		1999 Component Total	4,191,807.00	1,317,727.00	440,595.00	488,755.00	388,377.00	1,095,458.00	563,554.00	539,904.00	1,422,122.00	597,629.00	404,689.00
20		SUB CONTRACT COMPONENT											
		2100 Sub contracts (UN Organizations) (*not relevant)											
	2261	2101	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2199 Sub-Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2200 Sub contracts (SFAA, PCAs, non UN) (*not relevant)											
		2201 Lab service for pesticide residue testing (pesticides)	100,000.00	100,000.00	0.00	100,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2202 Development/strengthening of green finance models (pesticides)	140,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	140,000.00	0.00	140,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2203 National feasibility study on biologically based solutions	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	0.00
		2204 Contract to assess gender inclusion and develop a gender mainstreaming strategy	30,000.00	8,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	0.00	15,000.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,000.00	5,000.00	1,000.00
		2205 Legal analysis and national strategies for registration improvement	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2206 Registration capacity improvement: environmental risk assessment	145,000.00	145,000.00	145,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2207 Assessment of quality standards for pesticide application (pesticide)	20,000.00	20,000.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2208 HHP risk reduction strategy and improvement of pesticide surveillance	230,000.00	230,000.00	0.00	230,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2209 Blockchain solution in pesticide/container management (pesticides)	43,300.00	43,300.00	0.00	43,300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2210 Assessment of fiscal measures relevant to hazardous pesticides and	35,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2211 Monitoring public investments in pesticide management (pesticides)	35,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2212 Assessment and design of private sector financial products (pesticide)	70,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70,000.00	0.00	70,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2213 Training needs assessment and development of training resources	15,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	0.00
		2214 Feasibility studies on the development of biologically based solutions	55,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55,000.00	55,000.00	0.00
		2215 Pesticide surveillance and monitoring (pesticides)	24,000.00	24,000.00	0.00	24,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2216 Blockchain model development (pesticides)	70,000.00	70,000.00	0.00	70,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2217 Training programme (pesticides)	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	0.00
		2218 Awareness raising programme (pesticides)	20,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00	20,000.00
		2219 Digitalisation of training content (pesticides)	40,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40,000.00	30,000.00	0.00
		2220 Contract to develop the plastic strategy (Output 1.3) (plastics)	90,000.00	90,000.00	0.00	0.00	90,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit a finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agency is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies' capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).