PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)[1]
PROJECT TYPE: FULL-SIZED PROJECT
TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF TRUST FUND

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	**Strengthening capacities for the sound management of pesticides including POPs**		
Country(ies):	Uruguay	**GEF Project ID:**[2]	
GEF Agency(ies):	FAO	**GEF Agency Project ID:**	615540
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment (MVOTMA)	**Submission Date:**	February 5, 2013
GEF Focal Area (s):	CHEM	**Project Duration (months):**	36
Name of parent program (if applicable): ➢ For SFM		**Agency Fee:**	**186,096**

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK[3]:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount ($)	Indicative Co-Financing ($)
CHEM-1	1.4 POPs waste prevented, managed, and disposed of, and POPs contaminated sites managed in an environmentally sound manner.	Output 1.4.1 Strategies for the disposal of POPs and obsolete pesticides, and for the remediation of contaminated sites developed and implemented.	GEFTF	1,780,822	8,409,091
		Sub-Total		**1,780,822**	**8,409,091**
		Project management cost[4]	GEFTF	178,082	840,909
		Total project costs		**1,958,904**	**9,250,000**

[1] It is very important to consult the PIF preparation guidelines when completing this template.
[2] Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.
[3] Refer to the reference attached on the Focal Area Results Framework when filling up the table in item A.

[4] GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project.

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objectives: 1) To safely dispose of obsolete pesticides including POPs and remediate contaminated sites; and 2) To strengthen the life-cycle management of pesticides in Uruguay						
Project Component	**Grant Type**	**Expected Outcomes**	**Expected Outputs**	**Trust Fund**	**Indicative Grant Amount ($)**	**Indicative Co-financing ($)**
1. Disposal of obsolete pesticides and associated waste and remediation of contaminated sites	TA	1.1 Enhanced capacities of stakeholders including DINAMA[5], MGAP, and CAMAGRO, to manage POPs waste and contaminated sites in an environmentally sound manner. *At least 300 tons of obsolete pesticides, including POPs disposal of.* 1.2 Contaminated sites (number to be dertermined during project preparation) remediated.	1.1.1. Ten (10) trainers from MGAP and DINAMA trained in inventory planning, safeguarding and safe storage of hazardous waste., and environmental assessment of contaminated sites, 1.1.2. Seventy (70) institutional staff from DINAMA, MGAP, CAMAGRO, FAGRO[6] and local governments, trained and capacities to supervise and to conduct inventory, safeguarding, and storage of obsolete pesticides and identification of contaminated sites. 1.1.3. Inventory of obsolete POP pesticides stocks completed. 1.1.4 Environmental risk assessment completed and environmental management plans, including safeguarding and disposal strategies developed and implemented . 1.1.5 About 300 tons of obsolete pesticides, including POPs, sent for environmentally sound disposal . 1.2.1 Site specific proposals for remediation of priority	GEFTF	694,521	2,920,000

[5] The National Directorate of Environment , which depends on the MVTOMA

[6] Faculty of Agronomy of the *Universidad de la República.*

			contaminated sites developed and approved. 1.3.1 Empty container management programme strengthened extending the network of collection centres (8) and recycling facilities.			
2. Strengthening the legal framework and institutional capacity for sound management of pesticides throughout their lifecycle.	TA	2.1 Enhanced legislative and regulatory framework for environmentally sound management of POPs pesticides,	2.1.1. Pesticides regulations reviewed and updated. 2.1.2. Current pesticides registration and authorization system assessed, gaps and capacity building needs identified and measures to address these implemented. 2.1.3. Adoption of Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) tools to support pesticides registration. 2.1.4. At least 10 staff from DINAMA, MGAP trained in ERA. 2.1.5 ERA performed to assess at least 3 highly used active ingredients 2.1.6 A national Pesticide Stock Management System (PSMS) database on registered and banned pesticides, import, distribution and use established. 2.1.7 Post registration enforcement of regulations improved through a detailed analysis of the pesticide life-cycle and development and implementation of a capacity building plan.	GEFTF	213,699	1,200,000
3. Piloting Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and other alternatives to hazardous pesticides	TA	3.1 Use of endosulfan phased out (50 tons/ year reduction in use) and 50 tons/year reduction in use of other toxic	3.1.1. IPM strategies for sugar cane, soya and forestry production developed and piloted. 3.1.2 At least two POPs alternatives to		534,247	2,689,091

		pesticides through adoption of IPM and other alternatives in pilot sites. 3.3 Increased awareness on effects of conventional pesticides and on available alternatives .	endosulfan, trifluraline and other highlighly toxic pesticides identified and evaluated. 3.1.3 Field testing and demonstrations of at least two substitutes conducted. 3.1.5 A timeline for the phase out of endosulfan in soya cropping developed. 3.1.4 Training in IPM practices and application of alternatives to toxic pesticides delivered to 150 agricultural workers, farmers/producers. 3.2.1 A communication strategy developed and implemented to raise awareness on the effects of pesticides on human health and the environment (and other aspects of pesticides management including empty containers) and to support scale-up of IPM.			
4. Strengthening environmental monitoring and response to risks from hazardous pesticides	TA	4.1 Enhanced capacity for monitoring and timely response to pesticide risks to human health and the environment.	4.1.1. A coordination mechanism for environmental monitoring and response to pesticide risks established - a Memorandum of Understanding between MGAP, DINAMA, LATU, UdelaR[7], local governenments, and the National Navy Coastguard endorsed . 4.1.2. Harmonized technical and analytical requirements for monitoring pesticide contaminants in relevant environmental matrices (soil, water, sediments and biota) defined 4.1.3. One action	GEFTF	338,356	1,600,000

[7] University of the Republic by its name in Spanish Universidad de la República

			protocol for responding to contamination risks and events developed. 4.1.4 100 officers from DINAMA, MGAP and local governments in environmental monitoring of pesticides 4.1.5 Sites in at least 3 water basins close to agricultural fields selected for monitoring and analysis of pesticide contamination. 4.1.6 Measures to minimize pesticide contamination in water basins identified and implemented.			
				Sub-Total		**1,780,822**	**8,409,091**
				Project management Cost		178,082	840,909
				Total		**1,958,904**	**9,250,000**

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, ($)

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount ($)
National Government	MVOTMA	In-kind	241,000
National Government	MVOTMA	Grant	200,000
National Government	Ministry of Livestock and Agriculture (MGAP)	Grant	200,000
National Government	MGAP	In-kind	880,000
National Government	Ministry of Public Health (MSP)	In-kind	164,000
National Government	Ministry of Work and Social Security (MTSS)	In-kind	35,000
Other	*Mesa Tecnológica de Oleaginosos* (Technological Roundtable of Oilseeds)	Grant	70,000
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	200,000
Private sector	CAMAGRO	Grant	2,620,000
Private sector	*Alcoholes de Uruguay S.A* (ALUR) (Sugar-cane alcohol producers)	Grant	1,250,000
Private sector	RMK Timberland Group (Forestry)	Grant	1,250,000
Other	*Obras Sanitarias del Estado* (OSE) (State Waterworks Administration)	Grant	2,100,000
CSO	Action Network on Pesticides and Alternatives in Latin America (RAPAL)	In-kind	18,500
CSO	Inter-Union Workers (PIT) and National Workers Convention (CNT)	In-kind	18,500

Other Multilateral Agency	Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)	Grant	3,000
Total Co-financing			9,250,000

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY (IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY[1]

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Funds	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in $)		
				Project amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c=a+b
Total Grant Resources						

[1] In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1. THE GEF FOCAL AREA STRATEGIES:

The proposed project is consistent with the GEF-5 Chemicals Strategy. It will contribute to Objective 1 (CHEM-1) through the safeguarding and safe disposal of obsolete pesticides including POPs and remediation of contaminated sites in Uruguay. Focus will also be on capacity building to strengthen the life-cycle management of pesticides in order to prevent future acccumulation of obsolete stocks and minimize risks to human health and the environment.

A.2 NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PLANS OR REPORTS AND ASSESSMENTS UNDER RELEVANT CONVENTIONS, IF APPLICABLE, I.E. NAPAS, NAPS, NBSAPS, NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS, TNAS, NIPS, PRSPS, NPFE, ETC.:

The proposed project is consistent with the the National Implementation Plan (NIP) for the Stockholm Convention for Uruguay. In particular, it will address the following priority actions identified in the NIP:

- Evaluate weaknesses in pesticides management which lead to the generation of pesticide waste, make proposals for addressing these.
- Support the implementation of chemical substance registers by establishing corresponding information system
- Develop legal tools for the regulation of pesticides over their entire life-cycle, including environmental aspects and human health
- Develop tools for monitoring pesticides in the environment and human health
- Establish an environmentally sound pesticide container management system
- Enhance mechanisms of communication and coordination between Government and non-Government actors
- Establish mechanisms for eliminating pesticide stockpiles.

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

B.1. DESCRIBE THE BASELINE PROJECT AND THE PROBLEM THAT IT SEEKS TO ADDRESS:

Uruguay is essentially a farming country, with livestock, agriculture and forestry production being the current source of over 65% of exports. One of the main environmental aspects associated with farming activities is the use of agrochemicals to control pests.. There has been an explosive use of pesticides and fertilizers in recent years due to an increase in the planted area dedicated to winter and summer crops to 1.7 million. In 2010 only, a total of approximately 38,000 tons of pesticides (herbicides, insecticides, fungicides and other) were imported. Soybean crops have increased exponentially from 278,000 hectares in 2005 to about 1 million in 2010 with the associated increase in use of endosulfan (POP) and glyphosate which are the most important pesticides for soybean .

Linked to the increased pesticide use, pesticide containers generate over 1000 tons of contaminated plastic waste per year as well as un-quantified volumes of metals, glass and cardboard. As common practice, some of these containers are reused at national level as feeding troughs and water troughs for animals, and as water storage tanks for human consumption. Others are buried at farmers' sites or are openly burned without any control.

The most recent formal inventory of POPs pesticide stockpiles was conducted in 2005 as part of NIP preparation. The exercise revealed that there was about 20 tonnes of obsolete pesticides, including POPs located mainly in public institutions. This information was highly uncertain and incomplete. For instance, after the inventory was completed, the Municipality of Montevideo received requests for disposal of obsolete stocks which had not been declared. This reflects one of the main weaknesses or barrier in the management of pesticides throughout their lifecycle - lack of information. At the moment, DINAMA estimates that there are about 300 tons of obsolete pesticides, including POPs in public and private locations.

With regard to contaminated sites, soil and water in agriculture areas, again there is no comprehensive data on these. During NIP preparation, it was estimated that there are about 52 sites potentially contaminated with POPs pesticides. Through a pilot project implemented by DINAMA and JICA in 2006, concentrations of methyl parathion were detected in water even though this pesticide was already prohibited then. The State Waterworks Administration (OSE) has also identified toxic organic chemicals, mainly pesticides and metabolites (DDT, Endrin, Glyphosate, Benzene, Atrazine) in water courses.

To deal with chemicals and pesticides issues, an interministerial working group was created to evaluate the actual legal framework applicable to pesticides in order to define a course of action to update it and improve it, identifying also aspects to be regulated. The Ministry of Livestock and Agriculture (MGAP) created a working group to analyze measures to minimize the impact of pesticides in bee production and another to develop and coordinate a National Surveillance Plan for Pesticide Residues in vegetal produce both for export and internal market consume.

The Government of Uruguay has developed a relatively strong legal and regulatory framework. The registration, control and sale of agricultural pesticides are regulated by Decree 149/1977. Uruguay adopted the General Law for Environmental Protection in 2000 with specific articles on chemicals management, which set the basis for subsequent decrees. In October 2005, the Decree banning the introduction, production and use of the 9 pesticides included in the Stockholm Convention, as well as the preparations or formulas that may contain them was adopted. The Decree 434/2011 which regulates the phase out of endosulfan, as accorded in the COP-5 of the Stockholm Convention has also been adopted. This Decree prohibits the entry of endosulfan in Uruguay, as well as its use for agricultural, industrial, household, sanitary and other purposes, excepting research and analysis at laboratory scale.

Although there is this strong legal framework for pesticides management, there are still a number of issues and critical gaps that need to be addressed to ensure the sound management of pesticides in the country Uruguay. These include:

1. **Existing pesticide stockpiles, including POPs, contaminated sites and large amount of empty pesticide containers generated.** The stockpiles need to be safely destroyed and emergency contaminated sites treated to reduce the risk they are posing to human health and the environment. What is also important (related to point 3) is that to be able to deal with the stocks and contaminated sites effectively, a comprehensive inventory has to be conducted to determine the precise size of the problem. This would allow for the development of clear disposal and remediation strategies.

   Empty pesticide containers are generally collected by informal waste systems which sell them regionally, responding to the increased demand for plastics. As mentioned, some of these containers are reused as feeding and water troughs for animals, and as water storage tanks for human consumption.

2. **Gaps in regulations, and lack of information and tools for sound pesticide management.** There are some gaps in the legal tools regulating pesticides. For example, the registration Decree 149/977 only applies to pesticides imported for sale, and do not apply to pesticides imported directly by the final consumer. Enforcement of regulations is also undermined by lack of tools to do so. As highlighted in the NIP, one of the main obstacles in pesticides management in Uruguay, is weak information management and sharing among relevant institutions. Information on pesticides is dispersed and its availability is limited to agencies that generate it.

3. **Alternatives to chemical pesticides.** One of the reasons the use of chemical pesticides including POPs has increased in Uruguay is the lack of knowledge and awareness of alternatives to these chemicals. Integrated pest management practices are inadequately promoted. With the phasing out of endosulfan, there is an urgent need to develop identify, test and promote alternatives.

4. **Environmental monitoring and response.** Although Uruguay has advanced in the monitoring and control of pesticide residues in food, the country still needs to go further and establish pesticides monitoring in water bodies close to agricultural areas. Export-related sectors, associated with demands made by destination countries, have developed the widest analysis of pesticides residue levels food in the country. On the contrary, there is little systematic information regarding the presence of pesticides in other environmental matrices - in water and soil in agricultural areas. There are not enough tools to monitor pesticides in the environment and health. In addition, collaboration among relevant institutions is weak and actions are isolated and uncoordinated.

Baseline programme. The Government and private sector partners have developed a programme which addresses some of the issues highlighted above:

Pesticide container management and disposal of obsolete pesticides. The Government is in the process of adopting a Decree for the *Environmental sound management of waste derived from the use of chemical and biological products in animal and vegetal production* which is expected to enter into force in late 2012. The Decree is based upon the application of the extended producer responsibility. For pesticides, it implies that producers or importers are responsible for the environmentally sound management of containers after their use, through the establishment of collection systems and transportation to recycling facilities. Importers and producers will also be responsible for the elimination of obsolete pesticide stocks in an environmentally sound manner. The Agro-Chemicals Chamber of Commerce (CAMAGRO) and CropLife have developed and implemented a pilot container management programme *Campo Limpio*. The entry into force of this Decree implies that CAMAGRO is going to strengthen the programme by extending the network of collection centres and recycling facilities. In addition, CAMAGRO will support the transport, safeguard and disposal of existing obsolete stocks.

The gap in the baseline is related to the technical capacity of stakeholders to actually implement these activities, particularly safeguarding, storage and disposal operations as well as remediation of contaminated sites in an environmentally sound manner. This is one of the main gaps the incremental activities described below aims to address.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and other alternatives to toxic pesticides. As mentioned, Decree 434/2011 prohibits the entry of endosulfan, as well as its use for agricultural, industrial, household, sanitary and other purposes. To assist the successful phase out of endosulfan and reduce over-dependence on other toxic pesticides, a number of partners (ALUR, RMK Timberland Group, Technological Roundtable of Oilseeds) will support the implementation a pilot IPM programme under which the remaining stocks of endosulfan will be identified, and substitutes selected field tested and promoted.

Environmental monitoring of chemicals in water. The State Waterworks Administration (OSE) performs environmental monitoring of pesticides (mainly endosulphan, Glyphosate, Atrazine, Ethyl- and Methyl-parathion) in several water courses (Negro River, Santa Lucia River, Uruguay River). But this is only done for water close to pumping stations to ensure that it complies with drinking water standards, not in sediments nor soil and waterbodies (e.g. lakes) not used for drinking water. Dead fish, animals and bees events have shown that there is contamination in these environmental matrices but there is no information nor elements to trigger actions and response in a coordinated manner. The incremental activities will focus on building capacity to extend the environmental monitoring of toxic pesticides in water bodies in agricultural areas.

B. 2. INCREMENTAL / ADDITIONAL COST REASONING: DESCRIBE THE INCREMENTAL (GEF TRUST FUND) OR ADDITIONAL (LDCF/SCCF) ACTIVITIES REQUESTED FOR GEF/LDCF/SCCF FINANCING AND THE ASSOCIATED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS (GEF TRUST FUND) OR ASSOCIATED ADAPTATION BENEFITS (LDCF/SCCF) TO BE DELIVERED BY THE PROJECT:

The baseline programme on its own will not sufficiently address the critical issues highlighted above. One of the important aspects missing in the baseline programme is capacity building. For instance, even if the legal framework assigns increasing responsibility to producers and importers to support pesticides waste management and obsolete stocks reduction, those stakeholders have weak technical capacities to fulfil their obligations and conduct their tasks. So the main focus of the incremental activities described below is to strengthen capacity – training and developing necessary tools - for the sound management of pesticides throughout their life-cycle. Also, without sufficient technical capacity in all stages of pesticides life-cycle, results of the baseline initiatives will not be sustainable. Mismanagement will persist leading to a recurring problem of obsolete pesticide accumulation, contamination of the environment and risks to human health.

With GEF support, the following activities will be implemented:

Component 1: Disposal of obsolete pesticides and remediation of contaminated sites

The objectives of this component are to (i) strengthen the capacities of DINAMA, MGAP and CAMAGRO for environmentally sound management obsolete pesticide stocks, including POPs, and associated waste, and (ii) to dispose of existing obsolete POPs pesticide and remediate priority contaminated sites in order to reduce immediate risk to human health and the environment. One of the first activities that will be implemented is training on inventory planning and implementation and completion of the inventory which is important for establishing the exact amount of existing POPs and other obsolete pesticides. The inventory will also include identification of contaminated sites. Based on the inventory information, environmental management plans, including safeguarding and disposal strategies will be developed and implemented.

A big part of cofinancing for this component will come from the Agro-Chemicals Chamber of Commerce (CAMAGRO), who will cover most of the costs of disposal of an estimated 300 tons of obsolete pesticides including POPs and expansion of the pilot programme on container management expanding a network of collection and recycling centres.

Component 2: Strengthening the legal framework and institutional capacity for sound management of pesticides throughout their lifecycle

This component will address existing gaps in pesticide regulations and in the capacities of institutions responsible for managing pesticides throughout their lifecycle. The following activities will be implemented: (i) review and updating of pesticide regulations; (ii) review of the current pesticides registration system and identification and implementation of measures to address gaps; (iii) training in Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) tools for pesticides to support pesticides registration; (iv) establishment of a national Pesticide Stock Management System (PSMS) database on registered and banned pesticides, import, distribution and use, with information accessible to all stakeholders.

Training-of-trainers approach will be used in this project with MVTOMA and MGAP providing technical staff to be trained as trainers who will deliver subsequent training.

Component 3: Piloting Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and other alternatives to hazardous pesticides

Component 3 will develop and implement Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies for sugar cane, soya, and timber production to reduce the use and dependence on chemicals. Most effective/ best alternatives will be identified, field tested and promoted . The main focus will be on alternatives to support the phase out of endosulfan and other highly toxic pesticides. A communication strategy to raise awareness on the effects of pesticides on human health and the environment (and other aspects of pesticides management including empty containers management) and to support the scale up of IPM will be developed and implemented.

The implementation of IPM strategies (field testing, demonstrations and promotion) will be co-financed by Alcoholes de Uruguay S.A (ALUR - Sugar-cane alcohol producers), RMK Timberland Group and Technological Roundtable of Oilseeds.

Component 4: Strengthening environmental monitoring and response to risks from hazardous pesticides

The objective of this component is to strengthen the capacity to monitor pesticide contaminations in water basins and to respond to contamination incidents. The main barrier to effective monitoring and response – lack of coordination between institutions – will be addressed by establishing and operationalizing coordination mechanisms between Ministry of Livestock and Agriculture (MGAP), DINAMA, University of the Republic by its name in Spanish Universidad de la República (UdelaR). In addition the following activities will be implemented: (i) definition of technical and analytical requirements for monitoring pesticide contaminants in environmental matrices (soil, water, sediments and biota), (ii) development of an action protocol for responding to contamination risks and events, (iii) training in environmental monitoring of pesticides, (iv) analysis of pesticides contamination in selected water basins sites and implementation of measures to minimize contamination risks.

Component 4 will be co-financed by Obras Sanitarias del Estado (OSE- State Waterworks Administration) who will finance the sampling and analysis, and implementation of mitigation measures.

Global environmental benefits (GEBs): The project will dispose about 300 tons of POPs and obsolete pesticides and remediate contaminated sites which pose an immediate threat to human health and the global environment. The project, through strengthening the capacity for sound management of pesticides will contribute to the prevention of future accumulation of POPs and obsolete pesticides.

B.3. DESCRIBE THE SOCIOECONOMIC BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED BY THE PROJECT AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS, INCLUDING CONSIDERATION OF GENDER DIMENSIONS, AND HOW THESE WILL SUPPORT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT BENEFITS(GEF TRUST FUND) OR ADAPTATION BENEFITS (LDCF/SCCF). AS A BACKGROUND INFORMATION, READ "MAINSTREAMING GENDER AT THE GEF.":

By removing obsolete pesticide stocks remediating, remediating contaminated sites, and strengthening the recycling programme for empty pesticides containers, the project will deliver significant positive social benefits through reducing direct human exposure to toxic chemicals and associated contaminated environmental media.

Promotion and adoption of improved pest management practices will contribute to the reduction of crop losses to pest insects attacks and reduce reliance on chemical pesticides including POPs. This will contribute to the prevention of future accumulation of obsolete pesticides and therefore support the achievement and sustainability of the global environmental benefits

B.4 INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVES FROM BEING ACHIEVED, AND IF POSSIBLE, PROPOSE MEASURES THAT ADDRESS THESE RISKS TO BE FURTHER DEVELOPED DURING THE PROJECT DESIGN:

Table 2 illustrates the main risks and their corresponding mitigation actions. A further detailed risk assessment will be conducted during full project preparation.

Table 2: Project Risks and Mitigation Actions

RISK	OCCURRENCE / PROBABILITY	MITIGATION ACTION
Delay in the adoption of updated regulations.	Medium	Continued advocacy and awareness raising within government and end users. The project will work closely with the interministerial working group which was created to evaluate the actual legal framework for chemicals management.
Lack of collaboration of private sector and land owners to identify contaminated sites and obsolete pesticides stocks.	Low	Significant effort will be put into raising awareness on the effects of obsolete pesticides and the importance of land owners and agricultural producers' participation in the project. Collaboration will be sought early during project preparation and an awareness strategy will be developed and implemented. The private sector has already shown their support to pesticide management and indicated their support to this project.
Budget available is not sufficient for the environmentally sound disposal of obsolete stocks.	Low	According to the Decree for the *Environmental sound management of waste derived from the use of chemical and biological products in animal and vegetal production,* pesticides importers and producers will be responsible for the disposal of the obsolete stocks.. If the budget available is not sufficient, the private sector bears the responsibility for the storage in adequate conditions. The date for stock elimination will be agreed upon foreseen cash flow.

Weather extremes, particularly flooding	Low to Moderate	Taken into account in the evaluation of stores/sites which should be prioritized for safeguarding, disposal/ remediation, and in the disposal and remediation strategies.

B.5 IDENTIFY KEY STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT INCLUDING THE PRIVATE SECTOR, NGOS, CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS, LOCAL AND INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, AND THEIR RESPECTIVE ROLES, AS APPLICABLE:

The lead national partner will be the National Directorate for the Environment (DINAMA),. DINAMA will be supported by other public agencies in their related responsibilities and organizational objectives.: Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP) - the General Directorate for Agricultural Services (DGSA), the Ministry of Public Health (MSP), the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MTSS) and State-owned Waterworks Administration (OSE).

In addition, the private sector will have a key role by providing baseline studies, co-financing and participating in obsolete pesticide and POPs waste reduction and implementation of IPM. The civil society will be represented through the Latin American Network on Action against Pesticides and their Alternatives (RAPAL), and Workers Trade Unions Federation (PIT-CNT). Rural communities and rural producers living in Artigas, Salto, Paysandú, Soriano, Rivera, Treinta y Tres will be involved and be beneficiaries of the project.

Implementation arrangements will be further detailed and agreed during full project preparation, as well as the list of stakeholders showed in Table 3, which is preliminary:

Table 3: Project stakeholders, organizational objectives and roles

STAKEHOLDER	ORGANIZATIONAL OBJECTIVE(S)	ROLE IN THE PROJECT
DINAMA (MVOTMA)	To implement an integrated environmental management in all activities in Uruguay	To lead project preparation, management and implementation, and to ensure close collaboration with other ministries and stakeholders
General Directorate for Agricultural Services (DGSA) - Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP)	To organize, develop and execute policies related to the use and management of pesticides for productive purposes.	To support project preparation, management and implementation, in close collaboration with other ministries and stakeholders
National Directorate for Aquatic Resources (DINARA) – MGAP	To supervise fishery activity including sanitary safety.	To support project preparation, management and implementation, in close collaboration with other ministries and stakeholders
General Directorate for Natural Renewable Resources (RENARE) – MGAP	To promote the sustainable use and management of soil in productive chains as well as the improvement of the productive management of water.	To support project preparation, management and implementation, in close collaboration with other ministries and stakeholders
Ministry of Public Health (MSP)	To guarantee public health of Uruguay population.	To support project preparation and implementation providing inputs and experience on health aspects.
Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MTSS)	To implement policies and ensure the respect of labour and social security normative and agreements	To support project preparation and implementation providing inputs and experience on occupational health aspects.
Waterworks Administration (OSE)	To supply water facilities, ensuring water quality and safety.	To support project preparation and implementation in activities related to pesticide use in drinking water basins. To participate in the development of pilot activities related to monitoring of pesticide contamination in water.
PAHO/WHO	To improve health and living conditions of the peoples of the	To participate in project preparation and implementation by providing inputs and

	Americas.	experience on health aspects.
Agro-Chemical Products Chamber (CAMAGRO)	To bring together companies involved in manufacturing, formulation, import and/ or marketing of plant protection products (PPP). To promote relationships with public and private agencies, at national or international level, that foster the responsible and effective use of PPP.	To participate in the preparation and implementation of project activities related to management of pesticide containers and disposal of obsolete pesticide stocks.
Latin American Network on Action against Pesticides and their Alternatives (RAP-AL)	To oppose versus the massive and indiscriminate use of pesticides, raising proposals to reduce and eliminate their use. To encourage viable alternatives for the development of socially fair, ecologically sustainable and economically viable agriculture, to achieve food sovereignty of peoples.	To participate in the preparation and implementation of project activities.
Federation of Workers Trade Unions (PIT-CNT)	To defend overall, unconditional and permanent union and public freedoms and economic demands, social and labor rights of workers in the city and countryside.	To support the preparation and implementation of project activities related to workers training on pesticides good practices.
RMK, ALUR, and Technological Roundtable of Oilseeds	N/A	To support the preparation and implementation of project activities related to IPM.
Rural communities and rural producers		Project beneficiaries. To participate in trainings, awareness raising and capacity building activities.

B.6. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:

The proposed project will be coordinated with a GEF-financed project *Environmental Sound Life-Cycle Management of Mercury Containing Products and their Wastes*, prepared by UNDP, through DINAMA and MGAP that will lead implementation of both projects.

In addition, FAO is supporting the development and implementation of a number of related projects financed by GEF and other donors in Africa and other regions. These include projects in POPs projects under implementation or preparation in Mozambique, Eritrea, Botswana, Cameroon, Benin, Morocco, CILSS member states, Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia, Vietnam and the Pacific. FAO will ensure that lessons and best practices from these are incorporated into the project.

C. DESCRIBE YOUR AGENCY'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:

FAO is a globally recognized leading international organization in the areas of agriculture and sustainable development. The proposed project would benefit from FAO's extensive work on plant production and protection. FAO expertise has been built on a number of past and on-going initiatives directly relevant to project objectives.

Since 1994, FAO has operated the FAO Obsolete Pesticides Programme, a global programme for the prevention and elimination of obsolete pesticides, developing and assisting in the implementation of many country projects. Based on practical field experience, the programme aims to raise awareness, provide technical advice and produce guidance on obsolete pesticide prevention and elimination. FAO has developed and refined training packages and tools for inventory, risk assessment and risk management. The Obsolete Pesticides Group (FAO Agriculture Department) has developed monitoring and evaluation frameworks and offers technical guidance requested by

member countries. A global database of service providers in hazardous waste management and worker protection is being compiled by FAO, in partnership with other organizations.

In addition, FAO has a long experience in providing technical assistance in: i) Integrated Pest Management (IPM), to reduce reliance on chemical pesticides and to promote sustainable farming systems; ii) safe migratory pest control, which is a major source of obsolete pesticide stockpiles; and iii) pesticide legislation and regulatory aspects in countries to meet international standards.

C.1 INDICATE THE CO-FINANCING AMOUNT THE AGENCY IS BRINGING TO THE PROJECT:
FAO will provide in-kind co-financing of USD 100,000.

C.2 HOW DOES THE PROJECT FIT INTO THE GEF AGENCY'S PROGRAM (REFLECTED IN DOCUMENTS SUCH AS UNDAF, CAS, ETC.) AND STAFF CAPACITY IN THE COUNTRY TO FOLLOW UP PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION:

This project falls under FAO Strategic Objective 1 on sustainable intensification of agricultural production, Organizational Result 3 "risks from pesticides are sustainably reduced at national, regional and global levels". This project is consistent with the priorities set in Uruguay's UNDAF particularly priority area 2: *To move towards more sustainable development models considering natural resources and ecosystems conservation, mitigation and adaptation to climate change as long as the use of renewable energies.* It is also consistent with the FAO Country Program Framework (CPF), fitting into priority area 4: *To maintain and improve plant and animal sanitary status in the country; institutional strengthening of the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fishery in the design and implementation of policies and inter-institutional coordination.*

The FAO Representation in Uruguay has a long record of cooperation with the Government in plant production and protection. It has also the staff capacity to support and execute the project implementation through an Administration-Finance Officer, a Program Officer, and the FAO Representative to Uruguay. The Regional Office for LAC (Santiago, Chile) will provide technical backstopping to project implementation through its technical staff – specialists in plant production and protection. The Plant Production and Protection Division (Agriculture and Consumer Protection Department) at FAO Headquarters in Rome will also provide additional technical assistance.

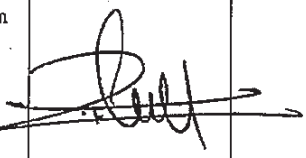
PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the country endorsement letter(s) or regional endorsement letter(s) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE *(Month, day, year)*
Ms. Silvia Fernández Zabala 1432 – 4th. Floor. - CP 11.000 Montevideo – Uruguay sifernandez@mvotma.gub.uy	GEF National Operational Focal Point	MVOTMA	SEPTEMBER 10, 2012

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF criteria for project identification and preparation.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date *(Month, day, year)*	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Laurent Thomas Officer-in-Charge Investment Centre Division Technical Cooperation Department FAO Viale delle Terme di Caracalla (00153) Rome, Italy TCI-Director@fao.org		November 5, 2012	Vicente Plata	+5982901251 0 ext. 113	Vicente.plata@fao.org
Barbara Cooney FAO GEF Coordinator Email: Barbara.Cooney@fao.org Tel: +3906 5705 5478					