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United Nations Development Programme

Project Document template for projects financed by the various GEF Trust Funds

Project title: Towards a more circular Uruguay (Uruguay + Circular)		
Country: Uruguay	**Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity):** Ministry of Environment	**Execution Modality***:* National Implementation Modality.
Contributing Outcome (UNSDCF/CPD, RPD, GPD)*:* Uruguay: UNDSCF Outcome 1: By 2025 Uruguay promotes a transition towards sustainable production and consumption systems, based on innovation, knowledge, science and technology, strengthening resilience and equality.		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Moderate.	**UNDP Gender Marker:** 2	
Quantum Award ID: *1405423*	**Quantum Project ID:** *01004838*	
UNDP PIMS ID number: *9537*	**GEF Project ID number:** *11434*	
LPAC meeting date: to be defined (before CEO Endorsement Date)		
Last possible date to submit to GEF: February 2025		
Latest possible CEO endorsement date: August 2025		
Project duration in months: 60		
Planned start date: September 2025	**Planned completion date:** August 2030	
Expected date of Mid-Term Review (MTR) submission to the GEF: 30 months of CEO endorsement, between 2nd and 3rd Project Implementation Report - PIR. (28/02/2028)	**Expected date of Terminal evaluation (TE) submission to the GEF:** within 6 months of the Completion Date (28/02/2031)	
Expected Operational Closure Date: May 2031	**Expected Financial Closure Date:** November 2031	
Brief project description: Over the past few years, Uruguay has made great efforts to transition to a circular economy. Several policies were developed, and more specific measures are under consideration to enhance circularity of materials for resource efficiency. Recently, in 2019 the country published its National Waste		

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Management Plan named "Uruguay + Circular", which constitutes a remarkable milestone as the current strategic planning instrument at the national level setting the pathway to the transition towards a more circular Uruguay with focus on an upstream solution such as the change of product design and business models to minimize the generation of wastes. It generates a set of opportunities for the innovation of new businesses and local initiatives and collaborates in a fairer and more inclusive development.

The Project "Towards a more circular Uruguay" is based on the strategic priorities of the "Uruguay + Circular" Plan for structural transformation towards sustainability, zero waste and zero pollution with the following expected Outcomes:

- Institutional and legal capacities and financial instruments strengthened for the transition to a circular economy.
- Circular models, including financial instruments, applied to food, plastics, vehicles, construction value chains with a socio-inclusive approach.
- Knowledge and information disseminated to all stakeholders in the whole society to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns.

The project will be led by the Ministry of Environment with the participation of multiple stakeholders from the public and private sector, academia and organized civil society.

Through its different interventions the Project will directly benefit 14,595 people (7,345 men; 7,130 women) and will evidence result in the following Global Environmental Benefits: 50 tonnes of POPs (1.2 HBCD, 34.2 tonnes of DecaBDE, 8 tonnes of SCCP, 0.3 tonnes of Dechlorane Plus and 6.3 tonnes of UV-328) removed or disposed; 6,149 MT of plastic waste avoided; 5.8 gTEQ avoided and 1,089,000 tonnes of CO_2eq mitigated.

FINANCING PLAN	
GEF Trust Fund grant	USD 2,639,726
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	**USD 2,639,726**
(2) Total confirmed co-financing to this project not administered by UNDP	**USD 33,655,419**
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	**USD 36,295,145**

SIGNATURES:

Signature: *Martin Clavijo – Director of AUCI*	**Agreed by Government Development Coordination Authority**	**Date/Month/Year:** *within 6 months of GEF CEO endorsement*
Signature: *Edgardo Ortuño - Ministry of Environment* Firmado por: Edgardo Ortuño 58C6ADBF69D84D1...	**Agreed by Implementing Partner**	**Date/Month/Year:** *within 6 months of GEF CEO endorsement* 23-sep.-2025
Signature: *Stefano Pettinato – RR UNDP Uruguay* DocuSigned by: CCA041752E8D42B...	**Agreed by UNDP**	**Date/Month/Year:** *within 6 months of GEF CEO endorsement* 26-Sep-2025

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ALN	Association of National Laboratories
ANII	National Agency for Research and Innovation
ARRAU	Association of Automotive Spare Parts of Uruguay
BAT	Best Available Techniques
BEP	Best Environmental Practices
CBU	Central Bank of Uruguay
CEFA	Chamber of Pharmaceutical and Related Specialties
CIU	Chamber of Industries of Uruguay
CSO	Civil Society Organization
ECLP	Long-term Climate Strategy
EPR	Extended Producer Responsability
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plans
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FLW	Food Losses and Waste
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEB	Global Environmental Benefits
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEFSEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
HBCD	Hexabromocyclododecane
INGEI	National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
IPPU	Industrial Processes and Product Use
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MA	Ministry of Environment
MIDES	Ministry of Social Development
MSMES	micro, small and medium-sized enterprises
MTR	Mid-Term Review
MTSS	Ministry of labor and social security
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NIP	National Implementation Plan
OAN	National Environmental Observatory
PBDE	Polybrominated diphenyl ethers
PIR	GEF Project Implementation Report

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PIT-CNT	Intersyndical Workers Plenary - National Workers Convention
PNCC	National Climate Change Policy
POP	Persitent Organic Pullutants
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PRF	Project Results Framework
ROC	Construction Waste
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SNRCC	National System of Response to Climate Change and Variability
TE	Terminal Evaluation
TOC	Theory of Change
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UPOP	Unintentional Persitent Organic Pullutants
WEEE	waste from electrical and electronic equipment
SUIIR	Single Integrated Waste Information System

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DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Uruguay, through its Ministry of Environment (MA), is making numerous efforts towards a more circular country. A new paradigm is being promoted to shift the conception and relationship with waste, from a circular economy, participation, and shared responsibility perspective. A circularity that invites to conceive waste as resources, identify the opportunity to transform them, bet on their revaluation and, as a first step, seek to minimize their generation. A circularity that also challenges and invites to rethink the consumption habits, practices, and responsibility in each case, involving every key stakeholder to be part of the cultural change.

In 2019, Uruguay approved the Law 19,829 "Integrated Waste Management", which marks a milestone in national regulations, as it establishes the foundations for waste management planning and policy at national and departmental level; and aims for a qualitative leap, promoting sound, resilient, inclusive, and modern management, emphasizing the minimization of generation at source and promoting a circular economy approach. The law and regulatory processes aim to strengthen the circular economy strategy linked to the production and consumption, addressing from the waste policy measures to reduce the consumption of materials and resources, increase the useful life of products, and ensure the circularity of materials in order to decouple economic growth from waste generation.

As a strategic planning tool within the framework of the mentioned Law Uruguay has published, in December 2021, its first National Waste Management Plan (PNGR) named "Uruguay + Circular"[1]. The Plan has been designed with a circular economy approach establishing specific results related to the reduction of waste generation and circularity of materials. It promotes strategic lines of action addressing the entire life cycle management of materials with special focus on upstream actions of the production and consumption chains. The National Waste Management Plan (PNGR) named "Uruguay + Circular" was recently approved, in January 2024, by Executive Decree N° 18/024.

The ultimate goal of the "Uruguay + Circular" Plan is an effective transition to a more circular Uruguay and its achievement is structured through the definition of 10 global results related to the improvement of a circular economy model that prioritizes actions from its waste generation to its final disposal. All waste streams or flows considered within the Law 19,829 are included in the "Uruguay + Circular", these are: household waste, waste from economic-productive activities, construction waste, contaminated soil, special waste, and healthcare waste. Moreover, it is important to highlight that the elaboration process was led by the Ministry of Environment, with the broad and diverse participation of institutions, organizations, academia, trade associations and industrial chambers in the country. In view of the upcoming mid-term review of the PNRG to be held during 2027, monitoring and evaluations capacities of DINACEA should be strengthened to effectively measure progress during the period 2022-2026 and define corrective/preventive actions towards final objectives and goals by 2032.

In a complementary framework to the Uruguay + Circular Plan, in April 2024 the country published its National Circular Economy Strategy[2]. The Strategy was elaborated through the joint work of the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining, the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries and the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

Within the framework of the National Waste Management Plan and Circular Economy Strategy, during the period 2022-2023 Uruguay developed the National Strategy for the Prevention and Reduction of Food Losses and Waste (FLW) through a broadly participatory process. Its objective is to constitute a planning tool to prevent, reduce and improve the management of FLW in the country, based on a comprehensive approach of the problem and the identification of the main causes that contribute to the generation of FLW along the value chain.

In terms of departmental governments, waste regulations are unequal. The survey showed that of the 19 municipalities, 8 have general ordinances on waste management, another 8 have specific articles that partially regulate some aspect of departmental waste management, but do not have a general ordinance (in this group the progress is heterogeneous, ranging from very specific and limited mentions to a greater presence of regulation, but without being a comprehensive regulation), and in 3 municipalities no type of regulation on waste is identified. Parallel to the work of strengthening institutional capacities in the area of circular economy and waste, the Ministry

[1] National Waste Management Plan - Uruguay + Circular
[2] National Circular Economy Strategy

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of Environment has been working for two years together with the 19 departmental municipalities to improve the local regulatory frameworks and adapt to the Law of Integral Waste Management and incorporate the conceptual framework of the Circular Economy aiming at aspects related to the prevention of generation.

Waste generation and composition.

Currently in Uruguay it is estimated that the total generation of solid waste exceeds four million tons per year. This volume is mainly comprised of the following streams: 39% of Solid industrial and similar waste (1.6 million tons per year); 36% Household and commercial waste (1.5 million tons per year); 21 % of Construction waste (0.88 million tons per year); and 3% of Special waste, which includes lead-acid batteries, post-consumer packaging, waste from electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), agrochemical packaging and end-of-life tires (0.142 million tons per year).

As per the available information, *industrial waste* constitutes the largest volume of waste annually. The environmentally sound management of industrial waste (industrial, agro-industrial and similar solid waste) is regulated by Decree No. 182 of 2013 (Dec. 182/013, 2013). This regulation establishes the conditions for the integrated management of waste from its generation to the destinations of recycling, recovery/treatment, final disposal and/or elimination, including storage and transportation. In general terms, Decree No. 182/013 defines the concept of solid industrial waste or waste from similar activities, and prioritizes the minimization of waste generation, considering treatment and final disposal alternatives as options of last resort. Regarding the final destinations of industrial waste, it is noteworthy that, unlike other waste streams, recovery is the main destination. At the close of 2021, 70% of the total tons generated (dry basis) and 98% of the total m^3 of waste generated were derived to valorization destinations (re use, recycling, and energy recovery). Similar results were observed from 2016 to 2020.

The generation rate of *household waste* in the country is 1kg/inhab. /day. The organic fraction (organic matter, wood, branches and pruning) represents around 45% of the waste generated. This fraction, in addition to being the one that is generated in the greatest proportion, presents various problems during its handling and disposal, such as the generation of unpleasant odors, proliferation of flies and other vectors, generation of leachates and emission of greenhouse gases during its final disposal. On the other hand, the dry fraction (plastics, paper, cardboard, tetrabrick, glass and metals) constitutes about 38%. Although it has the greatest potential to be recycled for the production of new products and to avoid entering final disposal sites, it is necessary to consider that its quality may affect the effective recovery of these materials.

The current management of household waste, for most municipalities, consists only of the collection of mixed waste, which can be carried out in various ways, and the subsequent transport to the nearest disposal site with its corresponding burial. The status of the final disposal sites in Uruguay differs greatly among the different departments, both in terms of infrastructure and operation. At present, only six sites are operating as sanitary landfills (Montevideo, Maldonado, Rocha, Florida, Fray Bentos and Paso de los Toros). These account for approximately 65% of the waste destined for final disposal. On the other hand, considering the departmental capitals of the remaining 14 departments, which account for 30% of the waste for final disposal, although the final disposal sites correspond to landfills and not to sanitary landfills, they are sites that, in general, have a certain degree of control. Finally, the remaining 5% of waste is deposited in open dumps associated with small towns, most of which have a population of less than 5,000 inhabitants.

The main environmental and social impacts generated by the lack of control and the operational failures of the landfills are centered on contamination of watercourses due to leachate runoff and infiltration, atmospheric contamination (GHG and UPOPs) caused by open burning and the decomposition of organic matter, which also causes odors and vectors in the surrounding areas. Likewise, in the absence of vegetation pits, waste blasting is not usually controlled. Furthermore, due to the lack of adequate fencing and income control, people from outside the operation tend to move around, either to dispose of waste without authorization or to carry out sorting tasks in inadequate conditions, both from a sanitary and environmental point of view.

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The *construction* is a key sector of the national economy, both for its direct contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)[3] and for its integration with the entire productive sector of the country from a value chain approach. Law No. 19,829 of September 18, 2019, establishes that construction waste (ROC) is the one generated in construction, renovation or demolition activities and includes excavated soil related to construction. The only exceptions are those from minor domestic repair works, which are considered to be included in household waste. However, it is one of the wastes streams which management has not yet been regulated.

Recently in July 2023, the Ministry of Environment formed a broad inter-institutional working group to prepare a technical document that will be the basis for the ROC regulation (via regulatory decree of the Waste Law No. 19829 of 2019). The group is made up of national and departmental government institutions, chambers and sectoral associations, the academic and certification sector, civil society, and companies that provide goods and services related to the area. The regulation addresses waste management within a Circular Economy framework, aiming at segregation at source, recovery of materials and promoting the use of recycled materials in construction to reduce the use of virgin materials and GHG emissions from the activity. This process is expected to be completed by the year 2025, so it is expected that a standard will be approved or in the process of being approved by the beginning of the implementation of this project, which aims to support the implementation phase of the regulation and the development of national capacities for the management of ROC with a Circular Economy approach.

According to the PNGR, the annual generation of ROC is approximately 1,760,000 tons, of which 50% corresponds to construction and demolition waste consisting of debris (CDW). The current management of this waste stream is mainly focused on the final disposal of all mixed waste, and the processes of classification, recycling and recovery of materials are very incipient. To date, the country does not have a representative characterization of this waste.

The construction sector is of great relevance for the prevention of POPs contamination due to the presence of these chemicals (e.g., HBCD, PBDEs, PFOA, SCCP, UV328) mainly in plastic products which give these materials various properties (e.g., flame retardant, insulator, flexibility, etc.).

The high presence and diversity of plastic materials in construction range from pipes and ducts, plastic coating and insulation products, seals and gaskets, among others. In this sense, in recent decades the incorporation of new construction methods (e.g., Steel Framing, Wood Framing, etc.) and materials has led to the modernization of traditional wet construction (e.g., sand, Portland, bricks, blocks, etc.) in Uruguay, incorporating more materials of plastic origin (e.g., plastic flooring and PVC pipes, expanded and extruded polystyrene foams (EPS, XPS), sealants, etc.). However, the country does not have information on the quantities of plastics present in constructions, nor data on the possible presence and quantification of POPs, for which reason international information has been used to make the first estimations.

According to international data, it is estimated that plastics may represent 1.5% of the total ROC generated (CDW fraction), which would imply in Uruguay a total annual generation of plastic waste of 13,200 tons. The following table shows the estimated annual volumes generated in Uruguay of plastics and POPs in the construction sector. As can be seen, POPs volumes in construction materials have a generation range between 194.56 and 921.5 tons/year:

Table 1. Estimated annual volume of plastics and POPs in the construction sector.

Plastics	Share of plastics in construction[4] (%)	Plastics tonnes/year	UV-328 tonnes/year[5]		HBCD tonnes/year[6]		SCCP/MCCP tonnes/year[7]		DecaBDE tonnes/year[8]	
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)[9]	51.7	6,824.4	13.6	34.1			34.1	682.4		

[3] Based on data from the Central Bank of Uruguay (BCU) between 2013 and 2018 this sector has represented annually about 10% of the national GDP.
[4] Plastics Europe
[5] UV-328 (% in weight): PVC: 0.2-0.5% / PE: 0.2-0.4% / EPS & Other plastics: 0.1-1%
[6] HBCD (% in weight): EPS: 0.5-1%
[7] SCCP/MCCP (% in weight): PVC: 0.5-10%
[8] DecaBDE (% in weight): PE: 20%
[9] Application: Pipes, window frames, floor and wall coverings, swimming pools, cable coverings and roofs.

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Low density polyethylene (PE)[10]	5.1	673.2	1.3	2.7					134.6	-
Expanded polystyrene (EPS)	8	1,056	1.06	10.6	5.3	10.6				
Other Plastics	35.2	4,646.4	4.6	46.5						
Total	**100**	**13,200**	**20.56**	**93.9**	**5.3**	**10.6**	**34.1**	**682.4**	**134.6**	**-**

Source: PPG Team, based on UNEP (2024) - Sectoral Guidance for Inventories of POPs and Other Chemicals of Concern in Buildings/Construction, Electrical and Electronic Equipment and Vehicles[11].

Referring to *special waste*, Uruguay has made progress through the development of regulations that establish the principle of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for its management[12]. Article 5 (H) of the Integrated Waste Management Law defines a list of special wastes, composed of the following: packaging waste, battery and battery waste, end-of-life tires, used edible oils, other plastic waste (other than packaging), electrical and electronic waste, used non-edible oils, and end-of-life vehicles.

At the national level, the special waste streams that are currently regulated under the EPR principle are post-consumer packaging waste; packaging waste from chemical or biological products from animal or plant production; waste from end-of-life lead-acid batteries; waste from end-of-life tires and tubes; and waste containing mercury. the electrical and electronic waste, the regulation is currently under the approval process.

Regarding the end-of-life vehicles and used oil management, the National Waste Management Plan foresees its regulation under the introducing EPR for the period 2025 to 2026.

Many of the chemicals used in the automotive industry are categorized as persistent organic compounds (POPs) and can be found mainly in plastic parts and synthetic fabrics. Specifically, the POPs present in vehicles are: decaBDE (main flame retardant identified), short-chain chlorinated paraffins - SCCP (POPs of major production), Perfluoroalkyl substances - PFOS, PFOA and PFHxS (of great importance due to their persistence and complexity) and Dechlorane Plus. Another POP of great interest is UV-328, which has UV protection functions.

Based on national data and the "Sectoral Guidance for Inventories of POPs and other Chemicals of Concern in Building/Construction, Electrical and Electronic Equipment and Vehicles"[13], the following table shows estimates of the POPs present in the waste streams generated by end-of-life vehicles and spare parts for repair:

Table 2. Estimated annual volume of plastics and POPs in the automotive sector.

		Cars	**Buses**	**Total**
Vehicle fleet 2022 (Units)		959,277	9,696	**968,973**
Annual End of Life Vehicles (Units)		21,592	143	**21,735**
Annual Plastics Waste (Tonnes)	End of Life Vehicles[14]	6,477.6	85,800	**6,563.4**
	Spare Parts	498	5	**503**
Annual decaBDE (Tonnes)[15]	End of Life Vehicles	15.5	0.002	**16.7**
	Spare Parts	1.2	0.0003	
Annual SCCP (Tonnes)[16]	End of Life Vehicles	1.5	0.0003	**1.65**
	Spare Parts	0.12	0.000034	
Annual PFOAS (Tonnes)[17]	End of Life Vehicles	0.006	8.6×10^{-7}	**0.007**
	Spare Parts	0.0005	1.02×10^{-7}	
	End of Life Vehicles	0.001	1.86×10^{-7}	**0.0013**

[10] Application: Pipes and other resistant products, as well as for insulating cables and wires.
[11] Sectoral Guidance for Inventories of POPs. UNEP, 2024.
[12] https://www.ambiente.gub.uy/oan/documentos/InformeREP-2024v1.4.pdf
[13] Sectoral Guidance for Inventories of POPs. UNEP, 2024.
[14] Plastics account for approximately 20% of total vehicle weight (Average weight of cars: 1,500 kgs; Average weight of buses: 3,000 kgs)
[15] decaBDE: 0.719 kg/car and 0.017 kg/bus.
[16] SCCP: 0.071 kg/car and 0.002 kg/bus.
[17] PFOAS: 0.0003 kg/car and 0.000006 kg/bus.

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Annual PFOS (Tonnes)[18]	Spare Parts	$9.2x10^{-5}$	$2.21x10^{-8}$	
Annual PFHXS (Tonnes)[19]	End of Life Vehicles	$8x10^{-5}$	$1.43x10^{-8}$	**8.6x10-5**
	Spare Parts	$6.14x10^{-6}$	$1.7x10^{-9}$	
Annual Dechlorane Plus (Tonnes)[20]	End of Life Vehicles	1.3	0.0001	**1.4**
	Spare Parts	0.1	0.000017	
Annual UV-328 (Tonnes)[21]	End of Life Vehicles	6.5	0.09	**7.07**
	Spare Parts	0.5	0.000017	

Source: PPG Team.

In the area of plastics, Uruguay has made significant progress on the use of single-use plastic and the management of packaging, regulated by Decree 260/007 which main objective is the implementation of clean circuits for the collection and classification of primary packaging waste for subsequent recovery, while promoting the social inclusion of waste pickers.

On the other hand, in relation to additives in plastic and microplastics, the country is in a more precarious state of approach from the environmental point of view. While substantial progress has been made in the prevention and management of plastic waste, the problems related to microplastics, and the management of risks derived from the use of chemical substances in plastic have not yet been addressed. This is one of the gaps that this project is expected to address in view of the forthcoming approval of the international agreement to combat plastic pollution. The main cause of this lack of approach is related to the broad universe of products and substances involved, and associated deficiencies in the information on the use of these substances and materials at national level, both are key aspects for an approach focused on risk management.

In terms of plastics additives and chemical substances of concern, this project will seek to address at least two of them: Bisphenol A (BPA) and UV-328 in order to implement management mechanisms aimed at reducing its use and the risk to health and the environment. The evaluation of the content of these substances in plastics is one of the primary activities of the project. Beyond the eventual restrictions on the presence of POPs in plastics or plastic-coated products, the priorities of the project in relation to BPA will be focused on products in contact with food, canned food or products used for food preparation (including utensils) and the development of a national strategy to reduce the presence of these contaminants in plastic recycling processes.

As far as UV-328 is concerned, there are currently no clear guidelines on its quantification in different products, but it is known to be used in outdoor furniture, as well as in Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (ABS) resins, epoxy resins, fiber resins, Polypropylene (PP), rigid and flexible PVC and Polystyrene (PS)[22]. It is also used in unsaturated polyesters, polyacrylate and polycarbonate (PC)[23].

As a first estimation, in Uruguay, outdoor furniture annual volume represents[24] 229,651 kgs which can potentially contain a range of 0.23 – 2.29 tonnes of UV-328[25]. For the rest of the applications, such as packaging, it is not known with certainty whether they have UV-328, therefore, although estimates have been made, they are not included in this baseline and will be further developed during the project implementation.

Single Integrated Waste Information System (SUIIR)

The Single Integrated Waste Information System (SUIR) arises from the National Waste Management Plan as an information system conceived as a dynamic and flexible tool with multiple functionalities integrating the

[18] PFOS: 0.0000553 kg/car and 0.0000013 kg/bus.
[19] PFHXS: 0.0000037 kg/car and 0.0000001 kg/bus.
[20] Dechlorane Plus: 0.06 kg/car and 0.001 kg/bus.
[21] UV-328: 0.1% in plastic weight.
[22] Causin, V. (2016). Michael Bolgar, Jack Hubball, Joseph Groeger, and Susan Meronek: Handbook for the chemical analysis of plastic and polymer additives, 2nd ed. Analytical and Bioanalytical Chemistry, 408(13), 3371–3372. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00216-016-9405-3
[23] ECHA (2020b). Estimating the number and types of applications for 11 substances added to the Authorisation List in February 2020. https://doi.org/10.2823/11134
[24] Annual average between 2019-2023: net of imports and exports and assuming 43% of plastics furniture correspond to pudor furniture.
[25] UV-328 content 0.1-1% in weight. https://www.unep.org/resources/report/chemicals-plastics-technical-report

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environmental, social and economic dimensions. Its development began in 2023, with partial progress being made on the waste traceability module (currently in the production phase for industrial waste), the repairer registration module (currently in the testing phase) and the final disposal site viewer that allows monitoring of the open-air landfill closure program[26]. According to the PNGRS schedule, the SUIIR is expected to be fully developed in phase 1 by 2027. This project will support this development in some specific modules.

Pickers National Registry and Public Inventory of initiatives for the socio-productive inclusion of waste pickers

There are multiple actors in the recyclable waste commercialization chain, among whom a web of relationships is established. These actors are Waste pickers; Personnel from the municipalities dedicated to selective collection tasks and their corresponding transportation; non-household waste haulers; Micro (informal) and small intermediary facilities (mostly informal); Medium-sized intermediary enterprises (formal); Recycling industry and exports. In other words, the basis of the chain has high presence of informal workers and facilities, usually associated with precarious infrastructure and operational conditions, and it becomes more formal as it goes up in the supply chain.

Waste Pickers: Although multiple efforts have been made to quantify the number of waste pickers, it is difficult to estimate as it fluctuates strongly according to the economic cycle of the country, the value of the materials and public policies related to the activity. Waste collection and sorting tasks are largely performed on public roads, with access to containers and dump trucks. In addition, some waste pickers collect and sort waste at household final waste disposal sites. This happens mainly at final waste disposal sites that are in irregular situations, i.e. operating as open dumps without fencing and entrance guard post.

Collection and sorting are usually related to family undertakings, i.e. several family members, including minors, participate in the sorting task, particularly in those cases where the waste is taken to the home of the waste pickers for a second segregation.

In general, working conditions in the informal waste sorting sector involve significant risks to health and physical integrity, low and fluctuating income, and exclusion from the social security system. In addition, the task of sorting is strongly rejected by society and is not socially valued as a productive activity. In summary, due to their living and working conditions, this population is highly vulnerable to social vulnerability, as well as more exposed to environmental conditions.

Chapter VI of the Integrated Waste Management Law (Law No. 19,829 of September 18, 2019) proposes a series of tools to promote the social, labor and productive inclusion of waste pickers in the formal waste management system and assigns responsibility to the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES) and the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MTSS) to ensure its design and implementation. Among the tools that make up the social inclusion system provided for in the law are the creation of a registry of waste pickers (art. 33) and a public inventory of social and productive inclusion initiatives (art. 32). The Ministry of Labor and Social Security and the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES) initiated in 2021 the implementation of the Pickers National Registry. This instrument was established to facilitate social inclusion processes, and the monitoring of the population of waste pickers and informality associated with waste management. Its implementation in the territory is done in coordination with the departmental municipalities and mainly in waste disposal sites and other places where waste pickers are present (streets, collection centers, sorting plants). In particular, most of the pickers currently registered work in open dumps. As of September 2023, the registry has 1,181 registrants nationwide (63% men and 37% women). Considering the estimates of the total number of pickers (between 3,000 and 8,000 waste pickers), it is concluded that the registry has between 15% and 29% of the pickers registered. Currently, the Registry is being improved to allow its integration with other instruments of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security.

In addition, the foreseen public inventory of initiatives for the social and productive inclusion of waste pickers, aims to improve the access of waste pickers to information on socio-productive inclusion initiatives, facilitating the link between supply and demand of numerous resources and actors, in order to enable the formalization processes established by the Law. This project will support the development of the Public Inventory of initiatives for the socio-productive inclusion of waste pickers, based on the conceptual design carried out within the framework of the PAGE Uruguay Project (Partnership for Action on Green Economy) “Recommendations and elements to be considered for

[26] Final Disposal Site Viewer

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the design and implementation of a dynamic visualization application for social and productive inclusion initiatives of classifiers".

Investment and Financing

During 2021, the Ministry of Environment (MA) worked with a consulting team to size the financial gap of household solid waste management. That is, the increase in investments and operating costs that should be disbursed to achieve the goal established in the "Uruguay + Circular" Plan in terms of mixed and selective collection, transportation, and final disposal of waste. As a result of the scenarios designed, a total investment of US$97 million at constant 2021 prices were estimated for the country as a whole.

As for the financial gap, there is an average annual gap of US$62 million, which would represent an estimated 60% increase in net outflows in comparison to the current situation.

Consistent with this baseline, global result 6 of the "Uruguay + Circular" Plan addresses economic sustainability. One of the first actions during the implementation of the "Uruguay + Circular" Plan was the MA requesting funds from public budget to support local government investments in waste management, which will make possible to improve the infrastructure conditions for municipal solid waste management. Thus, an allocation of US$17 million was made available to be distributed in similar amounts among the 19 municipalities. A technical team from the MA is working with the departmental teams to define the investment projects, which will result in the signing of agreements with each of the municipalities. The projects are mainly aimed at the environmental closure of open dumps, the construction of sanitary landfills and transfer stations, the construction or refurbishment of waste sorting plants, and the purchase of machinery, vehicles, equipment and scales. The projects also include financial commitments on the part of the municipalities as a counterpart.

To date (7/10/24), 15 agreements have been signed and work is underway to define the remaining 4. The agreements already signed total an amount of more than USD 12.8 million committed by the Ministry of Environment, and a counterpart of almost USD 21.8 million from the municipalities. Between signed and agreed agreements, there is a total operational and financial commitment for the closure of 39 open dumps, the construction of 23 transfer stations and 4 new landfills, the construction of 3 sorting plants and the adaptation of 3 others, as well as the purchase of machinery, vehicles, scales, and equipment.

Contributions to Climate Change

It is important to note that implications of waste sector on climate change as per IPCC methodologies it is only referring to the generation of direct GHG emissions generated in three types of activities: final waste disposal, biological treatment of waste (composting and anaerobic digestion) and incineration and open burning of waste.

Emissions from waste collection and transportation to sorting, collection, treatment, transformation, recycling or final disposal plants are included in the road transportation subcategory of the Energy sector. Emissions from the physical or chemical transformation of recovered materials (not from fuel consumption) are considered in the industrial processes and product use (IPPU) sector. However, all these emissions are not quantified independently, so it is not possible to differentiate the activities exclusive to waste management from the remaining activities of the sectors.

According to the INGEI 1990-2019, CH4 emissions from final disposal sites corresponding to the year 2019 were 43.2 Gg (1,210 Gg de CO_2-eq GWP 100AR5), becoming the main source of climate impact in the Waste sector. When analyzing the contribution by waste type to CH4 emissions at final disposal, the following detail can be given: 45.9% Food; 34% Paper; 8.4% Diapers; 5.4% non-biogenic materials (such as glass, plastics, metals, etc.).

Uruguay Food Losses and Waste (FLW): based on the study "Estimation of food losses and food waste in Uruguay: scope and causes"[27] for the period 2011 - 2016, of the total food available for human consumption, approximately 10% is lost or wasted annually. In volume, this represents about 1 million tons per year. In economic terms (on a raw material basis), the volume of food losses and waste translates into an estimated loss of USD 600 million annually.

If analyzed throughout the value chain, 40 % are concentrated in the production stage, 26 % in post-harvest, 15 % during processing, 8 % in distribution and marketing, and 11 % in households (Figure 1). It is noteworthy that 66 %

[27] "Estimation of food losses and food waste in Uruguay: scope and causes" – FAO 2017.

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of food losses and waste occur in the production and postharvest stages, which are the initial stages of the agri-food supply chain. This is in accordance with Uruguay being a producing country with a food exporting profile

Food production along the entire production and supply chain involves, among other environmental aspects, the generation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory (INGEI) is prepared in accordance with the IPCC Guidelines. According to this methodology, the emissions of the chain are aggregated within the different sectors of the INGEI, which does not allow the individualization of the emissions corresponding to each stage of the chain. There, emissions due to the decomposition of food waste at final disposal sites are clearly reflected, which for the year 2021 were 1,365 Gg CO_2-eq GWP100AR5/year.

There are some tools such as The Food Loss and Waste Value Calculator developed by The Food Loss & Waste Protocol[28] that allow us to have estimated values for the main food supply chains. Based on the use of this tool, the following is a first estimate of GHG emissions in CO2 equivalent associated with the production and final disposal of FLW for the main food production chains at the national level. To construct this estimate and considering that there is currently insufficient information on the final destination of lost or wasted food, a maximum possible emission scenario was considered, assuming that 100% of the FLW are destined for final disposal.

Results show that the greatest weight of emissions in all chains, except for cereals and others, is in the production phase. Consequently, actions to prevent and reduce FLW in the early stages of the chain in order to mitigate GHG emissions that contribute to climate change, are of great importance.

Given the multiplicity of production environments in the country and considering different factors through multi-criteria analysis, the National Strategy for the Prevention and Reduction of Food Losses and Waste proposes to prioritize three chains: i) dairy, ii) fruit and vegetable and iii) poultry. Most progress has been made in the dairy chain, where a road map to reduce FLW is being developed. For this reason, in the following paragraphs, the situation of the fruit and vegetable and poultry chains, which are at a more incipient stage of development, will be discussed in more detail.

Fruit and vegetable: the fruit and vegetable chain has been prioritized due to social aspects (large presence of family production), as well as its potential to improve vulnerable population nutrition and food. Near 130,000 tons of fruits and vegetables are lost or wasted for several reasons, such as climate variability, commercial aspects and even handling or transportation problems. Although production conditions and context vary between crops, properly designed pilot projects can help define actions in similar areas. Watermelon production is an example of a local crop with a short and marked harvest, located mainly in the department of Rivera. The Rivera departmental government has expressed interest in learning more about the situation of the crop and generating actions to reduce the impact of FLW in this chain. In the case of the Municipality of Canelones, other possible interests have been detected, which plans to improve the logistics of distribution of surpluses from the sector as an opportunity to reduce the amount of organic waste entering the final disposal site.

Poultry: the relevance of the poultry chain is due to the significant growth in the local demand and the presence of family producers. Opportunities for the generation of by-products or linkages with other products are highlighted to reduce losses and improve environmental aspects. The particularity of the poultry chain is that is very concentrated territorially, located mainly in the west of the department of Montevideo and Canelones. It is estimated that 20,000 tons of equivalent raw material are lost annually in the chicken meat chain. As the main opportunity identified at the primary production level, it is proposed to deepen animal welfare aspects, especially in the care of sanitary conditions and transport to avoid blows and injuries to the animals.

Contributions to Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants (UPOPs).

Current waste management practices are also contribution to the releases of Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants such as Dioxins and Furans. According to the NIP update of the National Dioxins and Furnas Emission Inventory under development, the following should be highlighted:

Table 4. Dioxins and furans inventory related to waste management.

[28] The Food Loss & Waste Protocol (2018). The Food Loss and Waste Value Calculator

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	Emissions to air gTEQ/year
Municipal Solid Waste incineration (Cat. 1)	0.267
Hazardous Waste incineration (Cat.1)	0.354
Fires at dump sites (Cat. 6)	2.005
Uncontrolled burning of Municipal Solid Waste (Cat. 6)	1.198
Sanitary landfills and dumpsites (Cat. 9)	0.057
Subtotal	**3.881**

In order to reduce UPOPs emissions, it is essential to work on the closure of open dumps and the formalization of the materials valorization chain to avoid open burning to recover materials or reduce waste volumes. In this context, the work being developed by the MA together with the 19 municipalities in the closure of open dumps is key. The project will support the formalization of the recycling chain and the development of suppliers in the recovery of vehicle scrap, as well as avoiding landfills generated by the irregular final disposal of construction waste.

Waste management and circularity

The economy in Uruguay continues to be basically linear. Despite the efforts that have been made in recent years, recycling of materials and consumption of secondary materials is minimum. In order to promote a circular economy, waste management policy is a key aspect, and the actions developed by the waste sector have a transversal effect on all sectors of activity.

In recent years, Uruguay has made progress in waste management, driven largely by the development of waste management regulations. However, waste management in Uruguay continues to be inadequate and insufficient in several aspects. The prevailing model is based on the landfilling of waste, the less preferable alternative in the hierarchical scale of management established in the Integrated Waste Management Law. This situation is aggravated by the fact that the infrastructure for final waste disposal is deficient. While approximately 75% of city waste is disposed of in sanitary landfills, open dumps and controlled dumps continue to operate in the country´s territory. As a result, negative environmental impacts are generated throughout the country, such as water contamination by waste or leachates, air pollution due to uncontrolled burning and the generation of contaminated sites. It is a sector that has lagged behind in technological incorporation, research and process optimization. In addition, regarding household waste, there is a lack of planning in the processes, which has repercussions, among other things, in the insufficient allocation of economic resources to provide services with the necessary quality standards, which in turn contributes to a low willingness by the population to pay for the services.

One of the greatest challenges at the national level is to change the predominant model, based on landfill, towards a model that effectively prioritizes the reduction of generation and recovery.

Although there is a strong social perception that waste is one of the main environmental problems in our country, part of the population has not yet internalized the essential guidelines for proper waste management. This phenomenon can be seen in the generation of endemic garbage dumps, the abandonment of waste in public places (beaches, squares, streets) and the inadequate use of waste containers, among other practices.

On the other hand, there are many local initiatives through which different actors in society promote the transition towards more sustainable production and consumption models, hand in hand with more efficient, robust and socially inclusive waste management systems. These include: beach clean-up movements; community and household composting initiatives; projects for the recovery of food losses and waste for social purposes; initiatives for the selective collection of materials, among others. As a result, there is a greater involvement and participation of the population in general in waste-related problems. These initiatives are aimed at questioning the predominant production and consumption models and offering alternatives aligned with the transition to a circular economy.

Integrated waste management within the paradigm of the circular economy is at the core of current issues related to sustainable development, as it has an impact on environmental, social and economic issues. At the same time, due to its cross-cutting nature, the approach of circular economy in the integrated waste management offers the potential to be a driving force for transformations in all sectors of society.

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THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

The development challenge is to overcome a national context that encompasses a series of regulatory, institutional, technical, behavioral, social, and environmental gaps that impede the national capacity enhance chemicals and waste integrated management towards a circular economy in Uruguay.

The analysis of the development challenge during PPG phase has resulted in the following problem analysis:

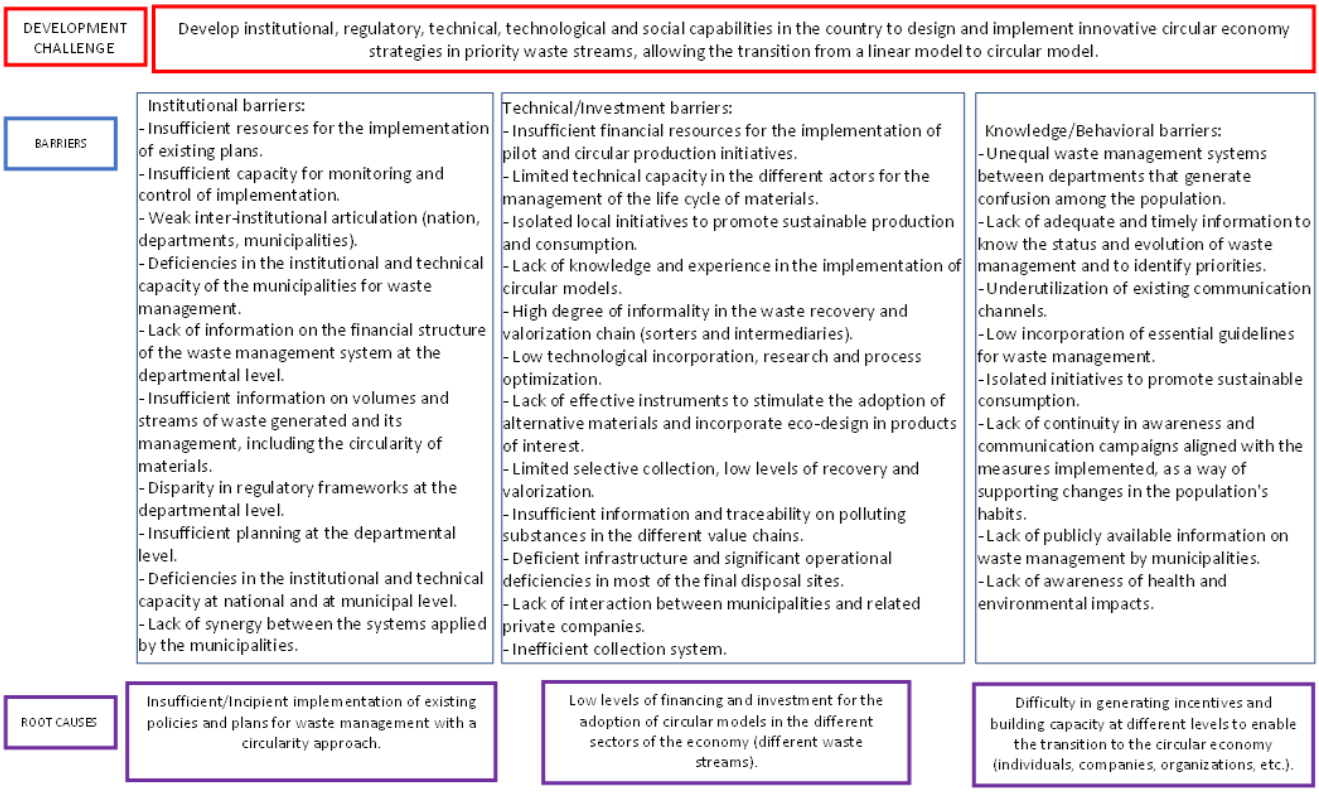


Figure 1. Theory of Change: Problem Analysis Diagram

Future narratives

The Uruguay+Circular Project aims to reduce pollutant emissions and releases (GHG, UPOPs) through chemicals and waste integrated management towards a circular economy in Uruguay.

Project interventions broadly seek to:

- Strengthen institutional and legal capacities and financial instruments for the transition to a circular economy.
- Enhance circular models, including financial instruments, applied to Food, Plastics, Vehicles, Construction with a socio-inclusive approach.
- Make knowledge and information accessible to all stakeholders in society to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Thus, two key axes of uncertainty to guide future narratives can be drawn from drivers that no interventions will greatly affect, one related to the level of climate change and the other related to the economic conditions and level of development. The two key drivers considered are:

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i) Waste Management Systems stressed/shocked due to extreme external events (climate change and/or global pandemic).
ii) Economic growth, social and productive development, as well as demand for products and services, and waste generation rates.

Narrative 1: Lower extreme external events, Lower economic growth.

With fewer extreme external events, waste management systems are less likely to experience sudden and severe shocks, which allows for more stable and predictable operations, as well as reduced costs associated with emergency waste management measures. Waste management systems can operate more consistently and efficiently without the disruptions caused by extreme events.

Lower economic growth typically leads to less rapid social and productive development. Consequently, the demand for products and services, as well as the rate of waste generation, would increase more slowly. This slower growth can make it easier for waste management systems to keep up with demand and maintain service quality. In addition, lower economic growth may mean fewer financial resources for investing in waste management infrastructure and technology. Municipal budgets might be tighter, leading to potential underfunding of waste management improvements.

In a scenario with lower extreme external events and lower economic growth, the interaction between waste management systems and economic factors is generally more stable and predictable. This stability can be leveraged to make gradual improvements to waste management systems, ensuring they remain effective and resilient. However, careful planning and resource allocation are essential to address the challenges posed by limited financial growth and to take advantage of the opportunities for innovation and efficiency improvements towards a circular economy,.

Narrative 2: Lower extreme external events, faster economic growth.

With fewer extreme external events such as severe weather and pandemics, waste management systems will experience fewer disruptions and can operate more predictably and efficiently.

Faster economic growth typically leads to accelerated social and productive development, and increased demand for products and services. This, in turn, may result in higher rates of waste generation, changes in consumption and production patterns. This can put significant pressure on waste management systems, even in the absence of extreme events.

Likewise, faster economic growth can provide more financial resources for upgrading waste management infrastructure, implementing advanced technologies and increase circularity. Governments and businesses may have higher revenues, allowing for greater investment in waste management planning towards zero waste cities.

In a scenario with lower extreme external events and faster economic growth, the interaction between waste management systems and economic factors is characterized by both opportunities and challenges. The stability provided by fewer extreme events allows waste management systems to focus on capacity expansion and efficiency improvements. Meanwhile, rapid economic growth provides the financial resources necessary for significant upgrades. However, careful planning, paradigm shifts in terms of circular economy, and strategic investments are essential to ensure that waste management systems can keep pace with the increased waste generation rates and support sustainable economic development. By integrating sustainable production and consumption practices and leveraging technological advancements, societies can create a resilient and efficient waste management infrastructure that supports long-term growth and environmental health, towards a circular economy.

Narrative 3: Faster extreme external events, Lower economic growth.

Increased frequency and intensity of extreme external events, such as severe weather due to climate change and pandemics, lead to frequent disruptions in waste management systems. These events can cause surges in waste generation, operational challenges, and environmental contamination.

Lower economic growth results in less rapid social and productive development. Consequently, the demand for products and services, as well as the rate of waste generation, increases more slowly. However, financial resources for infrastructure and technological upgrades are limited.

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In a scenario with faster extreme external events and lower economic growth, the interaction between waste management systems and economic factors creates significant challenges. The frequent disruptions caused by extreme events place a continuous strain on waste management systems, while limited economic growth restricts the availability of resources needed for necessary upgrades and resilience-building.

Addressing these challenges requires a multifaceted approach that emphasizes emergency preparedness, incremental improvements, community engagement, and innovative financing. By focusing on resilience and leveraging technology and data, waste management systems can adapt to the challenging conditions.

Narrative 4: Faster extreme external events, Faster economic growth.

Increased frequency and intensity of extreme external events, such as severe weather due to climate change and pandemics, lead to frequent disruptions in waste management systems. These events can cause surges in waste generation, operational challenges, and environmental contamination.

Faster economic growth leads to accelerated social and productive development, and increased demand for products and services. This may result in higher rates of waste generation, changes in consumption and production patters, as well as potential greater financial resources for addressing waste management and zero waste challenges.

This scenario faces both challenges and opportunities. The frequent disruptions caused by extreme events and the rapid increase in waste generation due to economic growth place a considerable strain on waste management systems. However, the financial resources generated by economic growth also provide an opportunity to invest in resilient and efficient waste management infrastructure and technologies, as well as in sustainable production and consumption practices towards circularity.

Addressing these challenges requires a multifaceted approach that emphasizes robust infrastructure development, enhanced emergency response capabilities, public-private partnerships, sustainable development policies, technology integration, and community engagement. By strategically leveraging the financial resources and innovation potential brought by economic growth, societies can create waste management systems that are capable of withstanding the impacts of frequent extreme events while supporting sustainable economic development towards zero waste cities.

Across all scenarios, strategic planning, sustainable investment, leveraging technology, community engagement, and sustainable policies are key to managing the interactions between waste management systems with economic growth and frequency of external extreme events. Waste systems and efforts towards circularity are resilient when mature markets for secondary resources, reusable products and repair services are ensured, strengthened by risk assessments, adaptation plans, and the inclusion of the informal and private sectors as central components.

Sustainable Development Goals

Through the different interventions in support of a more circular Uruguay, the achievement of the following Sustainable Development Goals will be supported:

- **SDG 1 No poverty**: by addressing the social aspect of waste management and materials circularity.
- **SDG 2 Zero Hunger**: by reducing food wastage along the entire supply chain and ensuring valorising food waste into foods that can be used for human consumption.
- **SDG 3 Health and well-being**: by avoiding waste being openly burnt and formalization of waste management sector.
- **SDG 4 Quality Education:** by increased knowledge, better conditions are put in place to promote a sound chemicals and waste management.
- **SDG 5 Gender equality**: by designing interventions addressing gender differentiated roles and impacts.
- **SDG 6 Clean water and sanitation**: by improving waste management and increase of materials circularity, the pollution of ground and surface water, rivers and water ways and thus drinking water sources, is minimized.

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- **SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth**: by generating greener, safer, fairer jobs, which will be performed by retrained and higher-skilled workers. It also provides opportunities for the creation of new jobs for vulnerable and marginalized groups (e.g. informal waste pickers) through the re-use and recycling of waste, and other materials.
- **SDG 9 Industry, innovation, and infrastructure:** by developing better circular business models.
- **SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities**: by improving the generation and management of waste which makes cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable and reduce the adverse environmental impact.
- **SDG 12 Responsible consumption and production**: by working towards a circular economy approach where materials being circulated in our society are produced and consumed in a sustainable manner. The focus is to prevent waste generation but also to demand more reusable and recyclable products on the market.
- **SDG 13 Climate Action**: by promoting the reduction of waste generation and ensuring proper management of waste, and optimizing municipal collection systems and disposal sites, GHG emissions can be remarkably reduced.
- **SDG 14 Life below water**: by improving waste management systems, pollution from hazardous chemicals and plastics resulting from the mismanagement of waste on land leaking into our waterways and oceans is eliminated, minimizing impacts on marine environments and life.
- **SDG 15 Life on land**: by reducing waste generation and ensuring residual waste is properly managed. As previously identified, inadequate waste management results in pollutants leaking into our soil, ground water, streams, and rivers, while the burning of waste, and the decomposition of waste, emit harmful pollutants and chemicals into the air.
- **SDG 17 Partnerships for the goals:** where capacity building and the exchange of knowledge and experiences between cities and countries is an important step towards a circular economy.

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STRATEGY

As described in previous section, Uruguay has made recent progress and efforts towards its transition to a circular economy. However, it is important to note that there are still substantial initiatives and aspects that must be addressed to strengthen and improve national capacities to protect human health and the environment from pollutant emissions and releases (GHGs, UPOPs) through integrated chemicals and waste management. Based on this, the main challenges to be addressed by this project, which are directly linked to the root causes/main barriers identified in the Problem Analysis Diagram, are the following:

a) Insufficient/Incipient implementation of existing policies and plans for waste management with a circularity approach.

Over the last few years, Uruguay has made significant progress in the development of different regulatory instruments, policies, national strategies, and management plans directing efforts of different stakeholders towards improving waste management with focus on the minimization of waste generation and increasing materials circularity. Those measures are currently giving an excellent framework to boost the desired change to circularity but so far, no major progress has been made in their implementation.

Referring to the policies and plans most of them have experienced different delays and the need of re defining their objectives. In terms of the regulatory framework some laws and regulations are pending of development while the implementation, control, and enforcement of those currently in force are facing several challenges.

Additionally, it is of great relevance consistency and articulation of different levels of governments (national, departmental, and municipal). Currently, there is evidence of disparity between the capacities and degrees of implementation among the different departments.

b) Low levels of financing and investment for the adoption of circular models in the different sectors of the economy (linked to different waste streams).

Experience and evidence of the adoption of circularity principles along different value chains of the economy are not widely spread. Linear production models and waste treatment-oriented management still predominate. The focus continues to be on the implementation of downstream improvements without clear trends in the importance of incorporating upstream measures that make it possible to minimize waste generation and, in the second instance, facilitate the circularity of materials (reuse, repair, recycle). The role of the private sector is key to meeting the challenges associated with this root cause as well as the approach to business models with a socio-inclusive perspective.

c) Difficulty in generating incentives and building capacity at different levels to enable the transition to the circular economy (individuals, companies, organizations, etc.

One of the greatest challenges to definitely achieve a shift towards a circular economy is to reach the commitment and involvement of every stakeholder in the society. Each of the stakeholders within the value chain requires different but equally important competencies and commitments. Undoubtedly is the importance of the public engagement. The absence of dissemination of relevant information and knowledge impedes each of the actors to effectively contribute to the behavioral change required.

Finally, to enhance chemicals and waste management towards a circular Uruguay, the project´s strategy will require the involvememnt of key stakeholders, such as key national government authorities (such as the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES), Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fishing, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Industry) as well as local government authorities. Synergies and collaboration with other key initiatives will be maximized through the Ministry of Environment, in particular strong partnership and networking is planned with the UNDP/GEF SWAP Initiative which target the metropolitan area (described in the following section). Private and industrial association of targeted sectors will also play a key role in supporting the adoption of business models towards circularity. Academy will also be called upon as research and advising agent.

THEORY OF CHANGE

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The Project´s vision is to proceed with direct interventions on the immediate, intermmediate and root causes previously identified; recognizing the multi-dimensional impacts the transition towards a circular economy. The objective of this FSP is to reduce pollutant emissions and releases (GHG, UPOPs) through chemicals and waste integrated management towards a circular economy in Uruguay.

This FSP is aligned to UNSDCF Outcome 1: By 2025 Uruguay promotes a transition towards sustainable production and consumption systems, based on innovation, knowledge, science and technology, strengthening resilience and equality. Additionally, to the related strategic plan Output 4.1 Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods.

In addition, the project is aligned to the following National and Sectorial Policies:

- National Waste Management Plan (PNGR) – Uruguay + Circular. The related plan establishes strategic lines of action addressing the entire life cycle management of materials with special focus on upstream actions of the production and consumption chains.
- National Strategy for the Circular Economy. Its main objective is to promote sustainable production and consumption systems oriented to the circular use of resources, generating value and the regeneration of natural systems. It seeks to achieve this through specific objectives: i) Strengthen institutionality, public policies and the environment to promote circular production and consumption systems, including monitoring systems.; Promote R&D&I initiatives towards circular models such as eco-design, life extension, recovery of materials, energy and water; the use of biomass in cascades and the shared use of resources.; iii) Promote circular business models and circular cities.; iv) Promote a culture of circular consumption and production.
- National Strategy for the Prevention and Reduction of Food Losses and Waste (FLW). The National Strategy proposes a temporal scope of 10 years and a country vision to 2050 aligned to the transition towards a circular, sustainable, resilient, and inclusive food systems. It also has an informative and awareness-raising approach for the general population, with special emphasis on the educational and cultural dimension of the problem and on the importance of social involvement for behavioral change.
- National Climate Change Policy (PNCC), Uruguay Long-term Climate Strategy (ECLP) for a low greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and climate resilient development, and its Nationally Determined Contribution 2 with a 2030 horizon. Both the PNCC and the NDCs consider the circular economy as a principle for implementing their lines of action and meeting their objectives. The circular economy approach is particularly mentioned in the adoption of low-carbon technologies through the development of a legal framework and appropriate incentives, and in the promotion of integrated solid waste management to reduce GHG emissions.

  Uruguay at its Nationally Determined Contribution 2 established the following as binding mitigation measures for the waste sector:

  - By 2030, 80% of the tons of household solid waste disposed of in final disposal sites will be disposed of in projects that have methane capture and flaring, with or without electricity generation.
  - By 2030, a National Strategy for the Prevention and Reduction of Food Losses and Waste and an Action Plan in prioritized sectors are being implemented, incorporating the climate change dimension in a cross-cutting manner.
  - By 2030, selective collection systems have been promoted to reduce the tons of recyclable waste sent to final disposal and the impact on the reduction of GHG emissions has been determined.
  - By 2030, the incorporation of organic waste recovery strategies in departmental waste management plans has been promoted.
- National Implementation Plan (NIP) of Stockholm Convention. Uruguay its signatory of the Stockholm Convention The country signed it in May 2001 and ratified it by Act 17,732, on December 31, 2003. It was enforced on May 17, 2004. During 2017 the country published its latest revision and update of the Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plan (NIP) for the period 2017-2030. This update considered not only the first pollutants included in the initial Plan (published in 2006), but also those newly

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added during the 2009-2015 period, the challenge being to understand their life cycles, to identify their uses and stocks, obsolete substances that contain them, polluted sites, unintentional emissions, etc. all this being a decisive step for meeting Uruguay´s commitments under the Convention. This NIP, which is currently being updated, has as one of its pillars identifying and environmental sound managing stockpiles of chemical substances, products and wastes contaminated with Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) as well as preventing the future buildup of hazardous chemicals and waste stockpiles in the environment. It directs specific efforts for the application of a life cycle management approach of chemical substances, materials and products encouraging preventive and upstream measures to minimize the generation and a sustainable development.

The following project´s theory of change has been developed which takes into account and include previously identified barriers and challenges to deliver proper interventions and effective actions to address them, encourage expected transformation and achieve project´s objective.

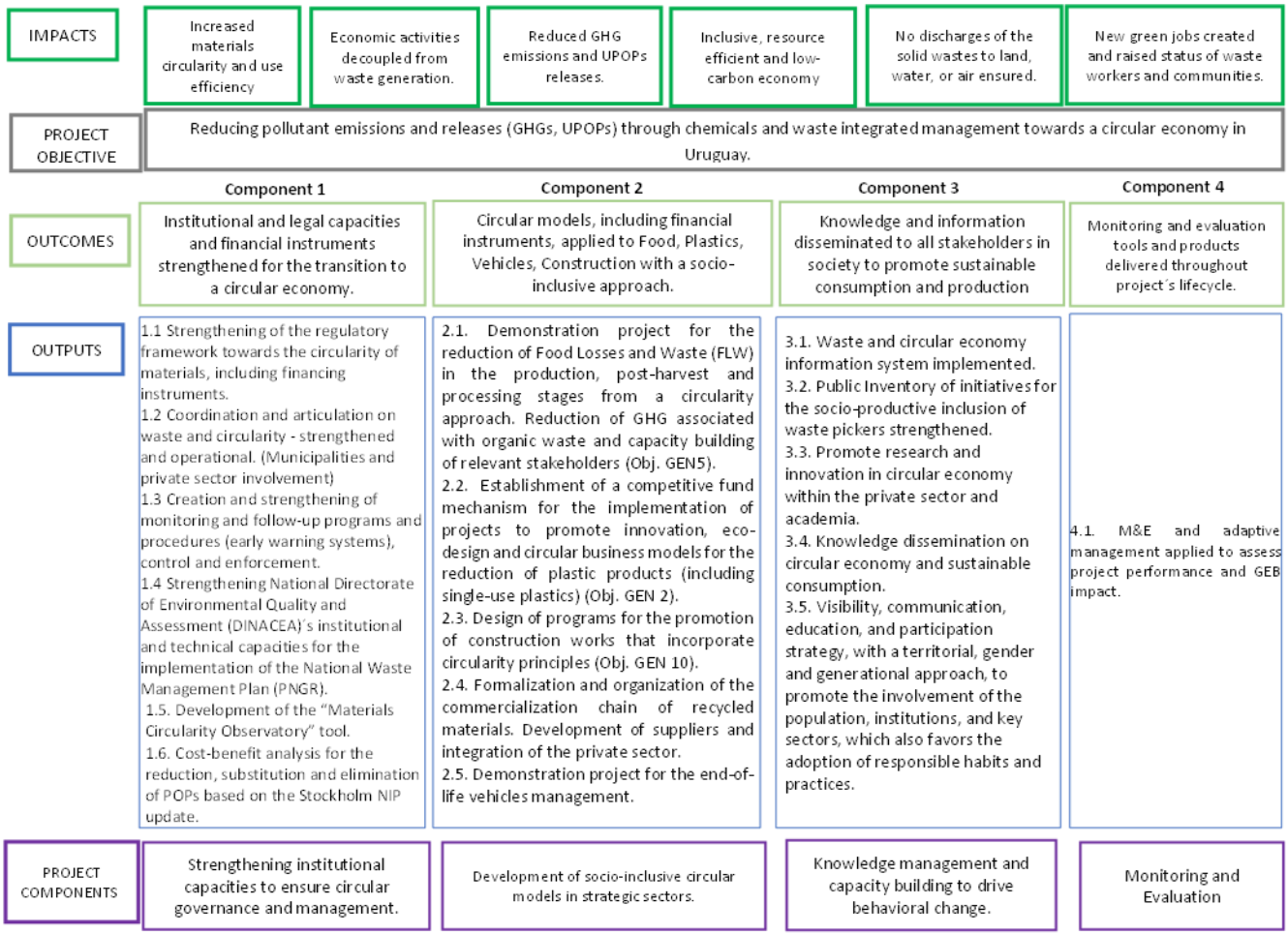


Figure 2. Theory of Change Diagram

In summary, the strategy selected to address the overall development challenge is the following:

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Component 1 “Strengthening institutional capacities to ensure circular governance and management.” This component seeks to enable the Ministry of the Environment to respond to the technical needs for the application of public policy, as well as to propose and implement actions for promoting circular solutions in the use of resources and waste management at different levels, as a sustainable development strategy. Within the Ministry special institutional strengthening and technical capacity building will be directed to the National Directorate of Environmental Quality and Assessment (DINACEA) for its strategic role in the implementation of the National Waste Management Plan.

Additionally, this component will strengthen the regulatory framework by supporting the development of remaining legal instruments as well as suitable mechanisms for the monitoring, control and enforcement of the existing policies and programmes resulting from strategic planning towards a circular economy. This aspect is key to mobilizing private sector investment in circular business models.

Finally, it will ensure the establishment of coordination spaces where different stakeholders from public sector at national and local level, as well as private organizations, academia and civil society organizations efficiently interact and undertake commitments towards a circular Uruguay.

Expected synergy with the SWAP Initiative: The SWAP initiative through its Component 1 has the objective to enable conditions to promote the integrated planning of the metropolitan area (Montevideo, Canelones and San José) waste management towards zero waste cities. The interventions within mentioned Component will support the development of policies and governance strategies for the metropolitan area waste management based on local reliable and accurate data and incentives to achieve zero waste going to landfills. And consequently, promote and support the adoption of circularity approaches in available value chains for different waste streams in the metropolitan area. Through this component the SWAP Initiative aims to address current Uruguay metropolitan area waste challenges faced by Montevideo, San José and Canelones cities, but with focus on designing a clear pathway to a zero-waste municipality by building institutional capacity, appropriate governance structure and designing suitable policies, strategies and regulatory frameworks that encourage concrete actions towards sustainable production and consumption, circular economy business models, waste reduction, green procurement, sustainable material management, among others.

While the SWAP Initiative will strengthen institutional and governance at metropolitan area level, this Full-Size Project (FSP) aims to strengthen government institutions at national level providing with technical capacities and proper tools such as the “Materials Circularity Observatory” and “Early Warning Systems” to effectively implement current National Plans, Policies and Strategies towards circularity in Uruguay.

In addition, identified pending national regulatory framework will be supported and developed. This FSP will support each of the municipalities in Uruguay (excluding Canelones, San José and Montevideo) to ensure that their departmental regulations are aligned with national regulations and by strengthening national institutions the Project aims to provide appropriate guidelines to the effective implementation of national strategies towards circularity in each of the municipal territories to promote a national outreach.

This project will also take advantage on the currently being updated NIP and provide inputs for a national strategy and for decisions makers to substitute POPs available in the country.

Synergies and coordination among national and local government authorities and relevant institutions will be sought in both projects.

Component 2 “Development of socio-inclusive circular models in strategic sectors”. This Component aims to build national capacity through the implementation of different demonstration and/or pilot activities in key strategic sectors for the adoption of circular models. These piloting activities aims to provide evidence to the selected sectors of the economy of the technical and financial sustainability of the implementation of circularity principles in business models. Additionally, activities will help to build capacity in key stakeholders and lessons learned will be captured for proper dissemination under Component 3. The activities will seek to support departmental governments in their competences for waste management, considering that they are priority actors as well as a socio productive inclusive of informal recyclers and gender approach.

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The Project through the activities within this Component will also seek to leverage private funds towards circular business models in identified sectors. For this purpose, the design of suitable financial and economic instruments will be supported. Further assessment of the required instruments will be conducted during PPG phase.

Expected synergy with the SWAP Initiative: In terms of the materials and/or waste streams in which to promote the application of circular principles, this project seeks to direct efforts to build capacity at the national level in a complementary manner to those that will be addressed by the SWAP project at metropolitan level.

Regarding Food Losses and Waste, this FSP seeks to improve the upstream stages of the value chain according to the "Estimation of food losses and waste in Uruguay: scope and causes" developed by FAO (2017). The upstream stages means: agricultural production; post-harvest handling and processing. On the other hand, the SWAP Initiative will focus the management improvement among the Distribution and Consumption phase due to its major relevance and concentration within the metropolitan area.

In terms of Construction waste and materials circularity, complementarity will be based on terms of government competencies and territory of implementation. This Full-Size Project will contribute to design and implement programs which encourage circularity within the activity as a national strategic framework to boost experiences and practices in different departments at national levels. This activity aims to give national support to avoid chemicals of concerns in building and construction sector and provide assistance to municipalities for avoiding the mismanagement of this waste stream within its territories. To leverage results at national scale, lessons learned from the SWAP Initiative will be duly taken into account. The SWAP Initiative will provide evidence in local context to increase recycling and reuse of materials in the value chain, introducing circular business models and identify and phase out chemicals of concern.

The End-of-Life Vehicles management national regulatory framework is not yet in place and this Full-Size Project will be aligned in timeline to support both the regulations and the pilot activities to evidence technical and economic feasibility of its sound management as well as the adoption of circular business models. On the other hand, the SWAP Initiative in Uruguay will not allocate resources to address End of Life Vehicles management at metropolitan level.

Plastics as one of the major problems at local and national level will be duly addressed by both projects. This Project will focus on single-use plastics due to the national strategy related to the "Uruguay + Circular" Plan in a complementary manner to enhance their solution throughout the territory. Additionally, this Project will deal with topics related to plastics that have not been addressed in the country so far, such as: microplastics and additives and chemicals in plastics. The SWAP Initiative will focus on packaging plastics due to its wide availability and high consumption in the metropolitan area. Activities will be destined to apply green chemistry and circularity principles to phase out chemicals of concern and introduce circular business models.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that the electrical and electronic equipment will be fully addressed by the SWAP Initiative since these kinds of products are mostly available in the metropolitan area as well as the existing e-waste managers.

Component 3 "Knowledge management and capacity building to drive behavioral change". This component focuses on information systems and knowledge management within the framework of the implementation, dissemination, and evaluation of the National Waste Management Plan. The success of the implementation of this policy towards a transition to a circular economy depends to a large extent on establishing a systemic vision, including environmental, social, cultural, economic, and technological parameters at every stage. To this end, the involvement of key public and private stakeholders, as well as society as a whole, is a priority to ensure that waste management is recognized as an opportunity for the extended generation of value, quality jobs and environmental protection.

Expected synergy with the SWAP Initiative: This Full-Size Project will enhance the information availability at national level by contributing to the development of a unique, robust information system, ensuring interconnection and exchange with remaining departments and municipalities within the territory, lessons learned within SWAP Initiative will be taken into consideration. Additionally, support will be destined to strengthen the National Pickers Registry which will undoubtedly contribute to strengthen and benefit informal workers labor conditions. Demonstration activities and communication strategy will be also enabling replicability and scale-up at national level. Whereas the SWAP Initiative will support the dissemination and information availability at local level for raising awareness of

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every key stakeholder, including the informal sector, in the waste management chain. It will contribute to test, validate, improve, and operationalize mechanisms for information and knowledge exchange between municipal/departmental (Montevideo, Canelones and San José) and national level.

Finally, Component 4 “Monitoring and Evaluation” will support activities destined to the Monitoring and Evaluation of the Project in line with UNDP and GEF requirements.

Key assumptions

The project strategy is based on a few assumptions that will be of great importance for achieving expected changes and results. These assumptions can be found in the “Project Results Framework” section, and the main ones can be summarized as follows:

- National and local Governments commits to encourage coordination among competent authorities for promoting the circular economy in Uruguay through the integrated management of chemicals and waste.
- Governments and producers are willing to legislate, implement, regulate, and deliver based on the waste hierarchy, starting with waste prevention.
- Key Stakeholders, mainly the private sector and financial institutions, are willing to participate and receive training and capacity built in the promotion and adoption of circular solutions for prioritized waste streams and are willing to participate in their reduction and in their environmental sound management.
- The industry maintains a strong ambition to phase out chemicals of concerns within their processes and increase circularity of products.
- Participation and investment by the private sector, as decisions taken by product designers and manufacturers ultimately and directly influence waste generation.
- Local communities, including vulnerable groups, are willing to participate in the implementation of activities and are motivated for behavior change around waste reduction and waste segregation.
- A collaborative approach to policy making that is sustained and continuously improved, integrating gender related issues across the implementation of the proposed activities.
- Collecting the lessons learnt would foster continuous improvement during the implementation phase and assisting in the development of innovative demonstration approaches and testing for other similar implementations elsewhere after the project´s completion.

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RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results*:*

COMPONENT 1: STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES TO ENSURE CIRCULAR GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT.

OUTCOME 1: INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL CAPACITIES AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS STRENGTHENED FOR THE TRANSITION TO A CIRCULAR ECONOMY.

Output 1.1. Strengthening of the regulatory framework towards the circularity of materials, including financial instruments.

In particular this Output will focus on supporting and enhancing the required legal instruments to manage the following materials with a circularity approach: Construction waste; End-of-life vehicles; Oils; Additives in plastics, and Microplastics. Standards will be also developed for the incorporation of circular economy criteria in environmental permitting processes. Also, this output will contribute to the strengthening of capacities for the design of suitable financial and economic instruments towards circular business models in targeted sectors within component 2.

The following activities will be developed to achieve Output 1.1:

During the PPG phase the following legal instruments were identified to be supported by the project:

a. Construction: Strengthening of regulatory aspects to promote the circularity of materials in the construction industry: Efforts will be made to strengthen the management of construction waste in order to improve circularity and establish quality criteria for the use of recovered materials in construction.

b. End-of-life vehicles: draft EPR regulations for the management of end-of-life vehicles, establishing responsibilities and defining guidelines.

Oils: draft EPR regulations for the management of used oils, establishing responsibilities and defining guidelines.

c. Environmental authorizations/permits: develop technical criteria to introduce circular economy criteria within environmental authorizations/permits.

d. Additives in plastics: develop standards to restrict the use of prioritized plastic additives in critical products. Standards will be drafted to restrict the use of additives in certain products based on international analysis and the national risk assessment. The project will start the assessment with the Bisphenol A (BPA).

e. Microplastics: develop of a strategy and regulatory framework to reduce the release of microplastics into the environment. An assessment will be made of the priorities to reduce the release of microplastics based on the criteria of magnitude, sectors reached, risks and effectiveness of measures. Specific regulations will be drafted to reduce the release of microplastics into the environment.

f. Economic and financial instruments: within the framework of the National Strategy for Circular Economy, and consistent with Objective SE 3 of the PNGR, develop and adapt of economic and financial instruments to leverage and accelerate the transition to the circular economy.

The project will ensure the proper consultation and engagement of relevant parties for the development of the listed legal instruments, in particular women/women's group and gender related civil society organizations to ensure needs and gender considerations are addressed.

Output 1.2. Coordination and articulation on waste and circularity - strengthened and operational. (Local governments and private sector involvement)

This Output aims to establish coordination mechanisms where government institutions (at national, municipal and townhall level), related private entities, workers' unions, professional associations, and cooperative federations articulate to move forward in Uruguay´s circularity. The establishment of this coordination mechanism aims to increase the involvement and development of initiatives on circular economy of the private sector, enhancing

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dialogue and collaboration between producers, importers and users of key strategic sectors. The coordination mechanism will include working groups, workshops, trainings sessions and opportunities to participate in technical discussions as part of the development process of new regulations/standards/guidelines, etc. This activity will also facilitate and promote the participation of women/women's groups, civil society organizations and public institutions related to gender.

The following activities will be developed to achieve Output 1.2:

a. Local Public-Private dialogue roundtables: the project will support the establishment of dialogue roundtables on waste and circular economy in line with the PNGR strategy. These spaces seek the exchange between public, private and civil society stakeholders, generating synergies between different stakeholders' efforts with a territorial approach. The project aims to create at least 4 regional/municipal dialogue roundtables to promote and decentralize circular economy.

b. Sectoral Working groups: the project will support the creation of working groups to build capacity in key targeted sectors to foster the circular economy approach. These sectors will be: construction; vehicles and food. The latter aligned to the National Strategy of Food Losses and Waste.

c. Working spaces at townhall level: this activity aims to provide continuity to the technical support and coordination among townhall, and between townhall, municipal and central government (the Ministry of Environment and the Planning and Budget National Office), to promote the development of circular economy projects that incorporate a vision of waste prevention, taking advantage of the potential for citizen participation offered by this level of government. Also, small towns with less than 5,000 inhabitants will be included in this dialogue. The project will support the creation of at least 4 working spaces in different areas of the country, to be prioritized according to local response and involvement capacities.

Output 1.3. Creation and strengthening of monitoring and follow-up programs and procedures (early warning systems), control and enforcement.

Within this output, activities will be destined to at first design proper monitoring systems with early warning indicators for the effective implementation of existing programmes and plans. Main focus will be on the circularity of materials and the monitoring of indicators of the PNGR.

The monitoring data will include gender related data that can provide insights and evidence on the potential/probable use of and exposure to hazardous chemicals and their impact.

In addition, this output will contribute to enhance current control and enforcement capacities of the related regulatory framework.

The following activities will be developed to achieve Output 1.3:

a. Early Warning system for PNGR monitoring: this activity will support the design and implementation of early warning systems to detect deviations from the PNGR goals and circularity of materials. This implies strategic follow-up and monitoring, beyond the indicator itself to measure results. This will provide accurate information to make informed decisions of the needed corrective and/or preventive actions to meet the PNGR goals.

b. Regulatory control mechanisms: this activity will support the enhancement of regulations control mechanisms linked to the recovery of materials derived from waste.

c. Monitoring and control of uncontrolled waste burning: This activity aims to strengthen the control and monitoring system for uncontrolled waste burning to improve unintentional emissions monitoring, being the main focus disposal sites and waste operators.

The Ministry of Environment currently has a technical team specialized in the use of technological tools for processing satellite images for environmental purposes (see OAN). The purpose of this activity is to develop information technologies through satellite image processing, using machine learning, to detect and monitor uncontrolled waste burning and endemic landfills nationwide, as well as waste operators. This activity will work in close coordination and complementary to the SWAP Initiative which will strengthen the monitoring system at a metropolitan level.

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Output 1.4 Strengthening National Directorate of Environmental Quality and Assessment (DINACEA)´s institutional and technical capacities for the implementation of the National Waste Management Plan (PNGR).

This Output aims to contribute to enhance National Directorate of Environmental Quality and Assessment (DINACEA) capacities as the lead role in the implementation of the PNGR. Capacity building will be aligned to meet requirements under national regulations and international chemicals and waste conventions as well as BAT/BEP practices within the integrated waste management and design of circular projects.

The strengthening of the DINACEA will enable the transfer of knowledge and capacity to the municipalities and townhalls.

The following activities will be developed to achieve Output 1.4:

a. PNGR Revision process: this activity will support and technically assist the DINACEA to effectively conduct the mid-term revision process of the PNGR (after five years of its publication) planned for the year 2027. For that year, the PNGR foresees the preparation of a progress report on the plan, which, according to Article 59 of the Law Integrated Waste Management, will be part of the National Environmental Report. The PNGR implementation report implies a process of adjustment of the objectives and goals with a view to the final horizon of the plan (2032), incorporating the update corresponding to the international agreements on plastics, chemicals and waste.

b. PNGR Indicators: this activity will support the DINACEA to set the PNGR indicators for the first phase, as a module of the SUIIR. This activity will support the definition, prioritization and development of the methodology to strengthen the follow-up, monitoring and communication of the progress of the PNGR in a consistent and objective way. The PNGR offers criteria for prioritizing the construction of these indicators, desirable attributes, and a methodological sheet outline. This activity will ensure Integrate a gender perspective in information management and in indicators setting.

This activity will also define the implementation arrangements for the collection and reporting of information, train those responsible for the construction of the indicator, and foresee the technical aspects to make the set of indicators available in the National Environmental Observatory within the SUIIR framework.

c. Technical assistance to municipalities and townhalls: this activity will support the DINACEA to provide technical assistance to municipalities and townhalls in order to support them in incorporating the circular economy approach within their waste management plan, including gender considerations, contributing to the local-national alignment.

Output 1.5. Development of the “Materials Circularity Observatory” tool.

The “Materials Circularity Observatory” is a tool that will define monitoring tools and alert system, with consequent mitigation measures in case of facing entry barriers to the regional and international market, in the different material streams where circularity and recycling activities are promoted. The objective of this tool is to mitigate market instability that could negatively impact efforts directed towards circularity and recycling of materials. This tool will be part of the SUIIR to be implemented within Output 3.1.

The following activities will be developed to achieve Output 1.5:

a. Materials Circularity Observatory: The waste recovery and recycling market in Uruguay is strongly influenced by regional trends in the recycling industry (Brazil and Argentina) and by the evolution of international prices of materials, as well as other commodities, which operate as price determinants in the recycling market. In response to this and within the framework of the PNGR, this line proposes the conceptual design of a Materials Circularity Observatory, to ensure the monitoring of strategic variables of the national and international market for the commercialization of recovered materials and other relevant commodities, anticipating these changes and improving the understanding of the determinants of demand and prices in the market for recovered materials and their substitutes.

b. This activity will also draft the regulatory tools to lift national barriers and mitigate the impact of variations in international scenarios.

c. Finally, the required software application to effectively implement the Observatory will be developed (continuous feeding of information, automatic processing, etc), which aims to be linked to the National Environmental Observatory and the SUIIR.

Output 1.6. Cost-benefit analysis for the reduction, substitution and elimination of POPs based on the Stockholm National Implementation Plan (NIP) update.

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This Output aims to provide technical assistance to undertake a cost-benefit analysis for the substitution and/or phase out of POPs and chemicals of concern. The analysis will include gender considerations and will take into account health and environmental impacts.

The following activities will be developed to achieve Output 1.6:

a. Cost-benefit analysis study and technical-economic feasibility of reduction and elimination of targeted POP.

This activity will use as inputs the results from the Stockholm National Implementation Plan (NIP) currently being updated. Based on the identified POPs in the country, this activity will prioritize the one of more relevance for the country and analyze available alternatives in the market and understand barriers for their introduction and use. A cost-benefit analysis study (including a social and private perspective) and technical-economic feasibility analysis will be conducted. The outcomes of the study will provide relevant decision-making information for ministries and will provide stakeholders options and related costs for phaseout.

This activity will be performed in partnership with relevant enterprises, ministries, and the chamber of industries (CIU).

COMPONENT 2: DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIO-INCLUSIVE CIRCULAR MODELS IN STRATEGIC SECTORS.

OUTCOME 2: CIRCULAR MODELS, INCLUDING FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, APPLIED TO FOOD, PLASTICS, VEHICLES, CONSTRUCTION WITH A SOCIO-INCLUSIVE APPROACH.

Output 2.1. Demonstration project for the reduction of Food Losses and Waste (FLW) in the production, post-harvest and processing stages from a circularity approach. Reduction of GHG associated with organic waste and capacity building of relevant stakeholders (Objective GEN5).

This Output will support the development of a pilot project in upstream food value chain where the majority of the food losses and waste occurs (as identified in the baseline information based on the study conducted by a FAO, near 66% of total food losses and waste in Uruguay). This activity will support the assessment and introduction of circularity principles in the production, post-harvest and processing stages through partnership with relevant stakeholders. This Output will be properly articulated with the research and innovation in circular economy to be promoted within Output 3.3.

As identified in Risk 5, the project will review whether the proposed interventions are exposed to and sensitive to changing climatic and ensure that adequate climate and disaster risk management plans are in place, including but not limited to emergency preparedness and response plans, and ensure adequate monitoring and, where necessary, corrective action.

As identified in Risk 7, 8 and 9 the selection mechanisms for demonstration projects will contemplate aspects of social and environmental risk in their evaluation matrix, establishing appropriate selection criteria.

The following activities will be developed to achieve Output 2.1:

a. Demonstration activities for Food Loss and Waste (FLW) reduction: This activity will design and implement at least 3 demonstration projects within the upstream food value chain to promote the minimization of food waste and enhance the food valorization/recovery that could not be used for human consumption. In line with the National Strategy for the Prevention and Reduction of Food Losses and Waste, this activity aims to reduce to the minimum the amount of food entering final disposal sites, reducing the associated GHG.

This activity will target the horticulture and poultry sectors as they have been prioritized within the framework of the previously mentioned National Strategy. The actions will be developed covering different local and productive realities. During the PPG phase, the following municipalities have been identified as candidates for the implementation of the demonstration projects: Canelones, Rivera and Salto (Annex 3).

Each of the demonstration activities will be developed and implemented in close collaboration with producers' associations in each of the participating municipalities, and other relevant stakeholders. The project will encourage and promote the participation of women/women-led groups in the demonstration projects. In addition, the territorial expansion of civil society organizations working in food rescue will be promoted.

The activity will consist of the following steps:

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- Define the scope of coordination with the municipalities and the productive associations involved in the projects.
- Execute sectoral agreements and define the demonstration project with the key stakeholders involved: municipalities, trade associations, companies and civil society organizations in charge of food rescue.
- Execute demonstration projects. Collect lessons learned and results. Design best practices guide for the targeted sectors.
- Design a replication and scale up strategy.
- Develop dissemination and training activities to share knowledge and scale up the achieved results.

Output 2.2. Establishment of a competitive fund mechanism for the implementation of projects to promote innovation, eco-design and circular business models for the reduction of plastic products (including single-use plastics) (OBJECTIVE GEN 2).

This activity aims to design a strategy for the establishment of a competitive fund mechanism stimulating innovative proposals that promote the development of solutions for the reduction of plastics (including single-use plastics) in micro, small and medium size business. This competitive fund will consider initiatives that introduce eco-design, substitution, sustainable production, safe circularity principles, etc. for plastic products of relevance within the country. The strategy will also incorporate a socio-productive inclusive approach and gender considerations. This Output will be properly articulated with the research and innovation in circular economy to be promoted within Output 3.3. This activity will be developed in close coordination with the National Development Agency (ANDE).

As identified in Risk 5, the project will review whether the proposed interventions are exposed to and sensitive to changing climatic and ensure that adequate climate and disaster risk management plans are in place, including but not limited to emergency preparedness and response plans, and ensure adequate monitoring and, where necessary, corrective action.

As identified in Risk 7, 8 and 9 the selection mechanisms for demonstration projects will contemplate aspects of social and environmental risk in their evaluation matrix, establishing appropriate selection criteria.

This Output will deliver results linked to the POPs reduction (UV-328 additive).

The following activities will be developed to achieve Output 2.2:

a. Competitive Fund Mechanism design: this activity will draft and approve a strategy for the establishment of a competitive fund mechanism stimulating innovative proposals, with socio-productive inclusive approach and gender participation, that promote the development of solutions for the reduction of plastics (including single-use plastics). An application package (proposal template, budget, implementation period and supporting documentation) and monitoring and reporting procedures are also included within the strategy.

b) Proposals Evaluation: the project will define an Evaluation Committee for analyzing and assessing the received applications, which will be evaluated from a technical and financial perspective, ensuring the integration of a gender perspective. The selection criteria will consider: a) innovation of the proposal; b) impact on the reduction of single-use plastic, c) scalability and replicability, d) impact on the reduction of POPs (in particular UV-328). The selection mechanisms will contemplate aspects of social and environmental risk in their evaluation matrix. As a result of the evaluation processes, at least 4 initiatives will be selected to receive support from the project.

c) Initiatives implementation: The Project will finance the implementation of the activities designed under each of the selected initiatives in coordination with ANDE and will be responsible for periodically monitoring execution and results. Each of the selected initiatives will have a budget of 50,000-100,000 USD for the implementation of its activities.

d) Lessons Learned Capture: The Project will guarantee that each of the initiatives document lessons learned, integrating gender dimensions and good practices and lessons learned on gender mainstreaming/women's empowerment, through a Final Report and design a communication strategy to disseminate them targeting key audiences in order to promote their replication at national level.

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Output 2.3. Design of programs for the promotion of construction works that incorporate circularity principles (Objective GEN 10).

This Output aims to accelerate the adoption of the circular economy in the construction sector. Material and resource efficiency is at the heart of circular approaches in construction, as well as designing infrastructures/buildings for adaptation, and disassembly and to preserve the value of materials beyond their initial use. The activity will support the definition of national programs to encourage the shift to think of buildings not just for their primary purpose, but also as a method of storing thousands of tons of valuable products and materials, which can be traded and reused at the end of the building's life, rather than just discarded. Furthermore, chemicals of concern being used in the construction sector will be identified for enhancing its phasing out.

This Output will be properly articulated with the research and innovation in circular economy to be promoted within Output 3.3. This Output will deliver results linked to the POPs reduction (HBCD).

As identified in Risk 5, the project will review whether the proposed interventions are exposed to and sensitive to changing climatic and ensure that adequate climate and disaster risk management plans are in place, including but not limited to emergency preparedness and response plans, and ensure adequate monitoring and, where necessary, corrective action.

The following activities will be developed to achieve Output 2.3:

a. Construction circularity program: within the framework of the construction working group designed through Output 1.2 and in consultation with key stakeholders, this activity will support the design of a program to promote the incorporation of circularity in the construction sector, including the management of POP-contaminated waste and gender-sensitive criteria when applicable.

b. In addition, it will support the assessment and characterization of the construction materials to determine the presence of POPs and develop material footprint studies.

c. Finally, technical guidelines for deconstruction and use of recycled materials in the sector will be drafted.

Output 2.4. Formalization and organization of the supply chain of recycled materials (intermediaries), adopting circularity principles. Development of suppliers and integration of the private sector, promoting closed-loop systems and resource efficiency.

Through this Output the project will support Uruguay in strengthening tools to promote the social, labor and productive inclusion of intermediaries in the formal waste recovery system required by the Integrated Waste Management Law (Law No. 19,829 of September 18, 2019), Chapter VI. There are multiple actors in the recyclable waste commercialization chain. The middle link of this chain is integrated by different warehouses (intermediaries), from micro entrepreneurs, going to small deposits and then to medium sized ones, that lastly sell the recovered materials to local recycling industries or export them. Most of the micro and some of the small intermediaries are informal operators and develop their activities in vulnerable contexts and precarious conditions. The formalization and organization of the materials commercialization chain will contribute to overcome harmful practices of informal work with impacts on the health of waste pickers, their families and other people around them, as well as on the local environment, transforming it into socially inclusive and circular waste management schemes. The formalization of the supply chain of recycled materials will foster the adoption of circularity principles and BAT and BEP in the collection and sorting of materials. The activity will also ensure proper linkage and engagement of the related private stakeholders and will ensure the participation of women and gender related CSO/public institutions.

The following activities will be developed to achieve Output 2.4:

a. Working agreements with private sector for the development of suppliers: this activity foresees to initiate a process of approaching key actors in the recovery of scrap metal and other recoverable materials, with the objective of starting a process with the different links in the chain towards formalization and organization of their activities, adopting circularity principles. A plan for a gradual formalization will be developed and followed up, ensuring equal gender access.

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This activity will be developed and implemented in close coordination with Gerdau Laisa S.A. (producer and ferrous scrap manager) and Werba S.A. (non-ferrous scrap manager).

Output 2.5. Demonstration project for a circular end-of-life vehicles management.

Legal framework for the sound management of vehicles at their end of life will be supported under Component 1. This Output will therefore provide support for the development of a pilot project for the management of the dismantling of vehicle components and materials through their lifecycle and end of life. The pilot will be implemented through public private partnership and support a feasibility analysis for a business model for the management of this type of waste. It will also strengthen the vehicle management network, provide training and guidance of BAT/BEP.

This activity will also assess and provide guidance on the adoption of circular principles within the automotive industry, emphasizing on material recovery. This Output will be properly articulated with the research and innovation in circular economy to be promoted within Output 3.3.

This Output will deliver results linked to the POPs reduction (PBDE).

As identified in Risk 5, the project will review whether the proposed interventions are exposed to and sensitive to changing climatic and ensure that adequate climate and disaster risk management plans are in place, including but not limited to emergency preparedness and response plans, and ensure adequate monitoring and, where necessary, corrective action.

As identified in Risk 7, 8 and 9 the selection mechanisms for demonstration projects will contemplate aspects of social and environmental risk in their evaluation matrix, establishing appropriate selection criteria.

The following activities will be developed to achieve Output 2.5:

a. Demonstration project for circular motorcycles management: This activity will design and implement demonstration activities to address the dismantling and recovery of motorcycles seized by the municipalities. Currently, the country does not have a regulatory framework that regulates the responsibility for the management of end-of-life vehicles, which are considered a special waste according to Law. 19.829. Nowadays, the management often falls on the municipalities due to the seizure of vehicles, which generates large areas of abandoned waste without any value-added process.

b. The demonstration activities will be implemented in at least two municipalities and will be executed in agreement with the main ferrous scrap smelting company in and the participating municipalities. During the PPG phase the following municipalities have been identified as candidates for the implementation of the related demonstration activities: Rivera, Rocha and Lavalleja (Annex 3).

The demonstration activities will promote the circular management of end-of-life vehicles, promoting proper dismantling and seeking alternatives for reuse of parts, if possible, with emphasis on the recovery of materials. The execution of the projects will contemplate aspects of social inclusion of informal waste pickers as well as adaptation of the regulatory framework required at the national or municipal level. In addition, the project will encourage and promote the participation of women/women-led groups in the demonstration activities.

c. This activity will ensure the proper monitoring of the implementation and results.

Based on the results, a proper replication and scale up strategy will be designed to extend circular end-of-life vehicle management practices to other municipalities.

COMPONENT 3: KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING TO DRIVE BEHAVIORAL CHANGE.
OUTCOME 3: KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION DISSEMINATED TO ALL STAKEHOLDERS IN SOCIETY TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS.

Output 3.1. An integrated waste and circular economy information system implemented, in support of the waste-to-resources vision.

The Ministry of Environment is currently directing efforts towards the development and implementation of a Unique integrated information system of Waste and circular economy (SUIIR). The main objective is to promote a continuous

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and smooth process of monitoring achievements, challenges, and opportunities to transform the view: from waste to resources, with waste reduction as first step, and thus tend to a more circular Uruguay. The system will generate systematic information reflecting parameters and standards for analysis, reports and evaluations, with gender disaggregated data, to support the design of accurate public policies and institutional decision making towards the enhancement of a circular economy. This Output will support the development of different modules within the system.

The following activities will be developed to achieve Output 3.1:

a. System modules development: this activity will support the design and implementation of the following modules of the SUIIR, ensuring integration of gender perspective: i) National registry of circular economy initiatives and sustainable alternatives; ii) Traceability system for circularity of materials integrated with applications made by private actors (systems under EPR) iii) Application for construction waste (traceability for construction waste transportation) in support of the circularity of materials aligned with Output 2.3.

It will be integrated into the National Environmental Observatory (https://www.ambiente.gub.uy/oan/), which is the environmental information platform of the Ministry of Environment. Some of the information will be freely accessible to the population. This activity includes the hiring of an information technology company for the development of the modules and required training instances for system users.

b. The use of artificial intelligence to improve information system applications will be evaluated.

Output 3.2. Public Inventory of initiatives for the socio-productive inclusion of waste pickers in circular business models strengthened.

The Integrated Waste Management Law No. 19829 of 2019, creates in its article 33 the National Registry of Waste Pickers and the National Inventory of Socio-productive Inclusion Initiatives. Both systems are in charge of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MTSS) in coordination with the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES) and act as a basis for the implementation of the social inclusion actions provided for in the Law. This Output will support the MTSS and the MIDES for the effective implementation, ensuring gender considerations, of the National Inventory of Socio-productive Inclusion Initiatives and the monitoring of the social inclusion of waste pickers, including its interconnection with the National Registry of Waste Pickers information needed to match labour offer with job opportunities for waste pickers.

The implementation of the Social Inclusion Initiatives Inventory will be also supported by this activity.

The following activities will be developed to achieve Output 3.2:

a. Public Inventory of initiatives for the socio-productive inclusion of waste pickers: This activity seeks to implement the Public Inventory of Initiatives, in interconnection with the National Registry of Waste Pickers to ensure access by waste pickers to information on relevant, accessible, appropriable and current socio-productive inclusion initiatives, in accordance with the demands and needs of this target population. This platform will seek to facilitate the connection of individuals and groups of classifiers, ensuring gender equal access, with those who demand services from them and those who offer them support, bringing them closer to opportunities and valuable contacts. In particular, it is expected to facilitate the inclusion of waste pickers in the hiring of companies and services related to circular economy.

This activity will be developed and implemented in close coordination with the MTSS and the MIDES.

b. Training and dissemination activities: this activity will support training activities related to the registration of waste pickers and registration of social inclusion initiatives as well as dissemination activities to the private sector related to the use of the available tools, to facilitate the socio-productive inclusion processes of waste pickers, together with private entities, MIDES, MTSS and the Intersyndical Workers Plenary - National Workers Convention (PIT-CNT).

Output 3.3. Promote research and innovation in circular economy within the private sector and academia.

This Output will support a strategy to foster research and innovation in circular economy. Different initiatives will be explored, including gender considerations, such as: i) Facilitate collaboration between academia and the private sector by establishing partnerships, joint research initiatives, and knowledge-sharing platforms. Encourage cross-

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disciplinary collaborations to bring together diverse expertise; ii) Provide inputs to suggest possible strategies to design and adapt financial instruments, such as grants, funding, and incentives to encourage research and innovation in circular economy practices; Explore the possibilities of establishing dedicated research centers, labs, or institutes focusing on circular economy studies; iii) Discuss and identify barriers and needed arrangements to integrate circular economy principles into academic curricula at various levels, including undergraduate and graduate programs.; iv) Facilitate the transfer of research outcomes and technologies from academia to the private sector. Provide mechanisms for startups and businesses to access and implement innovative circular solutions

The following activities will be developed to achieve Output 3.3:

a. Research and Innovation needs assessment: in consultation with private stakeholders, this activity will support a prospective study on the priority lines to be developed in the area of research and innovation. This activity seeks, on the one hand, to survey the innovation gaps related to circular economy in companies (building on the surveys conducted by the National Agency for Research and Innovation (ANII)) and, on the other hand, to establish, together with ANII, universities and other research institutions and private actors, the priority lines to be developed. This should also serve as input for the definition of priorities in the allocation of ANII funds as well as for incorporation into the Strategic Plan for Science and Technology (PENCTI).

b. Workshops and webinars to support dissemination: This activity will support the development of workshops and webinars, ensuring gender equal access, to disseminate research and innovation projects associated with the Circular Economy. This will contribute to link and articulate the stakeholders that are already developing innovation activities in the circular economy, both in the private and public sectors, as well as in academia.

Output 3.4. Knowledge dissemination on circular economy and sustainable consumption.

This Output will enhance population engagement through knowledge dissemination in close coordination with Ceibal which is the Uruguayan government's center for educational innovation with digital technologies Information and guidelines for circular economy, including sustainable consumption will be disseminated.

The following activities will be developed to achieve Output 3.4:

a. Elaboration of best practice guides and lessons learned in circular economy: This activity will foster an agreement with Ceibal to promote the development of best practice guides and lessons learned in the framework of the circular economy, making use of Ceibal's Open Educational Resources (OER) repository, in interconnection with the National Environmental Observatory. This activity will promote integrating gender dimensions and good practices and lessons learned on gender mainstreaming/women's empowerment.

Ceibal is the Uruguayan government's center for educational innovation with digital technologies. The PNGR's Environmental Education subgroup worked during 2023 to generate a first approach to this program, and a collection of educational resources on circular economy for different audiences was incorporated into the OER (open educational resources) platform. This collection will also be made available in the OAN through an interconnection of both platforms. Ceibal offers additional opportunities to continue generating educational resources on its platform, as well as generating participatory instances of content creation (“Creatón”).

Output 3.5. Visibility, communication, education, and participation strategy, with a territorial, gender and generational approach, to promote the involvement of the population, institutions, and key sectors, which also favors the adoption of responsible habits and practices.

The main objective of this Output is to build capacity in different key stakeholders, fostering equal gender participation, in society by providing knowledge and information for the adoption of sustainable behaviors towards a more circular Uruguay. This Output will also guarantee the dissemination of the knowledge produced and lessons learned during the implementation of different Project Outputs.

The following activities will be developed to achieve Output 3.5:

a. Workshops with Civil Society Organizations (CSO) and other key stakeholders: This activity seeks to implement a communication action plan with a territorial and gender focus, aimed at promoting circular practices and habits, targeting the population, as well as key institutions and sectors, integrating aspects of environmental education,

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behavioral change and participation (including FLW prevention). This plan will also include the development of communication and dissemination materials.

The project will support the development and implementation of at least 2 participation workshops per year organized at the territorial level, with civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders.

COMPONENT 4: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

OUTCOME 4: MONITORING AND EVALUATION TOOLS AND PRODUCTS DELIVERED THROUGHOUT PROJECT´S LIFECYCLE.

Output 4.1: M&E and adaptive management applied to assess project performance and GEB impact.

The project results will be monitored periodically during implementation to ensure that the project effectively achieves its results. The results of the evaluations will be reported in an intermediate and final evaluation and the captured lessons learned will be integrated in the project through adaptive feedback management. Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. A Technical Advisory Committee composed of the key stakeholders will be formed to advise on the implementation of the project and strengthen the participation of every relevant stakeholder.

The following activities will be implemented to achieve Output 4.1:

a) Development of Project's Inception Workshop.

b) Monitoring:

i) Project Results Framework (outcome indicators, GEF Core Indicators, baseline and annual target indicators).

ii) Project Risk Matrix, Environmental and Social Framework/Social Environmental Screening Procedures (ESMF/SESP), SESA, the Gender Analysis and Action Plan (GAP), and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

c) Holding Project Steering Meetings.

d) Carrying out “Mid-Term Review” (MTR): The MTR will be carried out after the second submission of the PIR; it will assess the progress of each project activity and attainment of the project’s indicators presented in the Project Results Framework and Multiyear Work Plan (Annex 4). This review will also consider one Gender Assessment of project impact completed as part of MTR and the disbursement of financial resources and co-financing provided by project partners, and it will monitor and assess administrative aspects for the execution of the project. The MTR will also inform the adaptive management of the project and improve its implementation as a remainder of the project’s duration.

e) Carrying out Terminal Evaluation (TE): The TE aims to evaluate whether all planned project activities have been developed, resources granted by the GEF have been disbursed and spent in line with GEF and UNDP policies and rules, following activities as set out in this Project Document. The TE will also extract and identify lessons learned, how to disseminate them most efficiently and make recommendations to ensure that project results are sustainable.

During project implementation, the PIRs, the MTE and the TE will ensure include a review and reporting of the GAP and relevant gender dimensions of the project.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of the logo on the project’s deliverables and disclosure of information**:** To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed per relevant policies, notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[29] and the GEF policy on public involvement[30].

[29] See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/
[30] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

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Resources required to achieve the expected result: The required resources to achieve expected results are detailed within the Total Budget and Workplan developed for the implementation of the Project.

Partnerships: This FSP needs to engage a variety of stakeholders not only from the public sector but also from the private sector in order to achieve the planed outputs and outcomes. The following table summarizes the actors that the project will need to involve and describes their responsibilities in project´s implementation as well as their contributions to addressing the development challenge:

Table 3. Partnerships of the Project.

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Type	Group	Stakeholder	Role
Public Entities	National Government	Ministry of Environment	The Ministry of Environment is responsible for the implementation of the national environmental policy, environmental management, sustainable development and conservation and use of natural resources set by the Executive Power. The Ministry, through its National Directorate of Environmental Quality and Assessment (DINACEA), is responsible for the implementation of this project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, the achievement of project outputs and outcomes, and the effective use of GEF and UNDP resources. It is part of the Project Board.
		Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MTSS)	The Ministry of Labour and Social Security is the lead institution in the design, implementation and evaluation of employment, vocational training, labor relations and social security policies at national level. Among the tools that make up the social inclusion system provided for in the Comprehensive Waste Management Law, the creation of a register of waste pickers and a Public Inventory of social and productive inclusion initiatives stands out, which are under the responsibility of the MTSS. The MTSS will support the implementation of the Public Inventory of Initiatives, in interconnection with the new platform of the National Registry of waste Pickers already being developed by the MTSS.
		Ministry of Social Development (MIDES)	The Ministry of Social Development is responsible, among other things, for formulating, executing, supervising, coordinating, programming, monitoring and evaluating policies, strategies and plans in the areas of youth, women and family, the elderly, the disabled and social development in general. MIDES will contribute to and support the development of activities and the participation of waste pickers in the achievement of the project's results.
		Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP)	The MGAP is responsible for contributing to the development of the agricultural, agro-industrial and fishing sectors, promoting their insertion in regional and extra-regional external markets, based on the sustainable management and use of natural resources. In particular, it is responsible for contributing to the protection of public health, the environment and the agricultural system. The MGAP will contribute to and support the development of activities related to Food Loss prevention and Waste (FLW) reduction. Also, the MGAP, the MEF, the MA and the MIEM are part of the Board of Directors for the development of the National Circular Economy Strategy

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		Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining (MIEM)	The Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining is responsible for designing and implementing government policies related to the industrial, energy, mining, telecommunications, audiovisual and postal communication services, industrial property and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises sectors. The MIEM will contribute to and support the development of activities related to accelerate the transition to the circular economy. Also, the MGAP, the MEF, the MA and the MIEM are part of the Board of Directors for the development of the National Circular Economy Strategy
		Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	The MEF is responsible for the superior management of national economic, financial and commercial policy; coordinating fiscal policy, planning, programming and control of its execution, as well as the administration of public resources in accordance with established priorities, promoting the economic and social development of the country. The MEF will contribute to and support the development of activities related to the design of economic and financial instruments. Also, the MGAP, the MEF, the MA and the MIEM are part of the Board of Directors for the development of the National Circular Economy Strategy
		Office of Planning and Budget (OPP)	The OPP is an executing unit of the Presidency of the Republic. Among its tasks is the definition of the national government's economic and social strategy and the formulation of national and municipal plans, programmes and policies consistent with it (decentralization policy planning). The OPP will contribute to and support the development of activities related to the involvement of the third level of government by promoting decentralization and the territorial approach. In particular, the Interior Development Fund supports the promotion of regional or local development in the hinterland of the country and encourages the decentralization of activities through the financing of programs and plans.
	Other Public Institutions	National Development Agency (ANDE)	The purpose of ANDE is to contribute to productive economic development in a sustainable manner, with social equity and environmental and territorial balance. They design effective, efficient, transparent programs and instruments, with special emphasis on the promotion of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). The activities under the output 2.2 will be developed in close coordination with ANDE.
		Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation (AUCI)	AUCI's tasks include the planning, design, supervision, administration, coordination, implementation, evaluation, monitoring and dissemination of international cooperation activities, projects and programmes, received and granted by Uruguay, in order to comply with the country's national development priorities. It is part of the Project Board.

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		National Agency for Research and Innovation (ANII)	ANII is a government entity that promotes and stimulates research and the application of new knowledge to the productive, social and environmental reality of the country. The ANII will contribute and support the development of activities related to the promotion of research and innovation in circular economy within the private sector and academia.
		Ceibal	Ceibal is Uruguay's center for educational innovation with digital technologies. It promotes the integration of digital technologies into education, in order to improve learning and promote processes of innovation, inclusion and personal growth. Ceibal will promote the use of its Open Educational Resources (OER) repository, to contribute to the awareness of the best practices guides and lessons learned in the framework of the circular economy.
	Local Government	Congress of Mayors (CI) and Municipalities	Among CI objectives is the coordination of the Municipal Governments' policies, the organization and provision of their own or common services and activities, both in their respective territories and on a regional or interdepartmental basis. The CI will contribute to and support the development of activities related to the incorporation of the circular economy approach within their waste management plan, contributing to the local-national alignment. Municipalities are key local actors in the implementation of the national circular economy policies. Additionally, the Municipalities are responsible for the management of household waste. In this sense, they will contribute and support the demonstration projects aimed to the development of socio-inclusive circular models in strategic sectors. Also, they will support the activities for the development of their waste management plans.
		Plenary of Townhall (municipios)	The Plenary of Townhall is an institution created by the Congress of Mayors and its main objectives include the exchange of local government management experiences, the identification and generation of training areas for municipal management and the study and analysis of proposals aimed at the consolidation of municipalities as a third level of government. The Plenary of Municipalities will contribute to and support the development of activities related to the involvement of the third level of government, promoting decentralization and a territorial approach with the focus to promote circular economy to incorporate a vision of waste prevention taking advantage of the potential for citizen participation offered by this level of government.

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International Organizations	Cooperation Agencies	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services, and for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee. UNDP and its Uruguay Country Office have extensive experience working with the private sector, governmental institutions, and civil society. It is part of the Project Board.
Private sector	Industrial Associations and business chambers	Chamber of Industries (CIU)	Business association that promotes the industrial development of the country through direct contact with companies and with the 49-member sectoral associations. The areas of technical work are focused on the provision of support services for the competitive development of micro, small and medium-sized industrial enterprises, as well as new ventures in the sector. The CIU will contribute to and support the development of activities linked to the industrial sector.
		Association of Plastic Industries of Uruguay (AUIP)	The AUIP is a business association that promotes solidarity of interests among all plastics processors and manufacturers in order to achieve the constant improvement and prosperity of this branch of industry for the benefit of the country and its inhabitants. The AUIP will contribute and support the development of activities related to the plastics industry.
		Chamber of Waste Management Companies of Uruguay (Cegru)	Made up of waste management companies in Uruguay. Its members deal with different types of waste: household, municipal, commercial, industrial, sanitary and special waste (hazardous or non-hazardous), operating at all stages of the value chain: sorting, conditioning, collection, transport, treatment, recovery and final disposal. CEGRU has a key role to put into practice the activities related to promoting the circularity of waste-based materials.
		Chamber of Construction of Uruguay (CCU)	The Uruguayan Chamber of Construction is a private, non-profit business association in the construction sector that represents the vast majority of construction companies and businesses in the value chain. CCU will contribute and support the development of activities related to the inclusion of circularity principles in the construction industry.
		Association of Private Construction Promoters (APPCU)	The Association of Private Construction Promoters of Uruguay is a non-profit institution, made up of real estate developers, in any of its areas, as well as university professionals, public and private institutions and companies linked to the sector. APPCU will contribute and support the development of activities related to the inclusion of circularity principles in the construction industry.

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		Construction League of Uruguay (LCU)	The Construction League is a business association that brings together companies from all over the country that carry out industrial or commercial activities related to the construction industry in all its related branches. LCU will contribute and support the development of activities related to the inclusion of circularity principles in the construction industry.
		Uruguayan Automotive Trade Association (ACAU)	The Uruguayan Automotive Trade Association is a non-profit civil association that brings together 26 representative and importing companies of 54 brands of passenger cars, light utility vehicles, trucks and brand new buses of different models, engines, prices, designs and origins. ACAU is one of the key actors related to vehicles importing. ACAU will contribute and support the development of activities related to end-of-life vehicles management and the adoption of circular principles within the automotive industry as well as the implementation of EPR within the sector.
		Chamber of lubricants of Uruguay (CALU)	The Chamber of lubricants of Uruguay is a non-profit civil association whose objective is to bring together companies throughout the country that carry out manufacturing, representation and/or official distribution activities for companies that manufacture lubricant products. CALU will contribute and support the development of activities related to the implementation of the regulatory framework for the management of used oils which aims to promote the oils circularity and its valorization processes.
	Other organizations	Plastics Technology Centre (Ctplas)	It is a joint initiative of the Uruguayan Association of Plastics Industries (AUIP), the Chamber of Industries of Uruguay (CIU), the Technological Laboratory of Uruguay (LATU) and the Julio Ricaldoni Foundation (FJR), which aims to consolidate the sustainable development of the plastics and recycling industry in Uruguay through the provision of technological services to incorporate innovation, training and technology transfer in companies, considering aspects of competitiveness and environmental impact. CTplas will contribute and support the development of activities related to studies of additives in plastics and microplastics.
	Private companies	Gerdau Laisa S.A.	Gerdau is the largest Brazilian steel producer and one of the main suppliers of long steel in America and special steel in the world. In Uruguay, it is the main company that receives ferrous scrap for processing, with a maximum installed capacity of approximately 120.000t/year. Gerdau will contribute to and support the activities related to the formalization and organization of the supply chain of recycled material (intermediaries). Also, Geardau is the key actor to assure the circularity of ferrous scrap in Uruguay since they are the biggest recyclers of this material.

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		Werba S.A.	Werba is a waste management company, with a focus on electronic waste and the recovery of both ferrous and non-ferrous metals. They are the main company in Uruguay dedicated to the recovery of non-ferrous scrap. Werba will contribute to and support the activities related to the formalization and organization of the supply chain of recycled material (intermediaries). Also, Werba is a key actor to assure the circularity of non-ferrous scrap in Uruguay since they are one of the biggest managers of this material.
		RCD Recycling	It is a company dedicated to construction waste management, and they offer different types of products from processed rubble such as; recycled aggregates of different granulometries, and new products from recycled concrete; in order to avoid the final disposal of this waste and to be able to reinsert it back into the construction cycle. RCD Recycling will contribute to the activities related to de circularity of materials within the construction sector.
Civil Society Organizations	Trade Unions	The Intersyndicalist Plenary of Workers - National Convention of Workers (PIT-CNT)	The Intersyndicalist Plenary of Workers - National Convention of Workers (PIT-CNT), is the only trade union center in Uruguay. Practically all trade unions in Uruguay are affiliated to the PIT-CNT. The PIT-CNT will contribute to and support the development of activities and the participation of waste sorters in achieving the project's results.
		Union of Solid Urban Waste Pickers (UCRUS)	Ucrus brings together and defends the rights of all waste pickers. It is a member of the PIT CNT. The UCRUS will contribute to and support the development of activities and the participation of waste pickers in the achievement of the project results.
	Other civil society organizations	Corporate commitment to recycling (CEMPRE)	It is a non-profit civil association created at the initiative of Uruguayan companies with the mission of being an organization specialized in waste management. This organization will contribute and support the implementation of activities linked to the development of educational communication aimed at promoting circular practices and habits and sustainable consumption for different audiences.
		Network of environmental NGOs	It is a second-degree civil association that brings together environmental and professional organizations dedicated to environmental issues. This network includes chemical substances related NGOs like Rapal (among others). It will contribute and support the implementation of activities linked to the development of educational communication aimed at promoting circular practices and habits and sustainable consumption for different audiences. Also, they will contribute and support the design of chemical related national policies that will be promoted by this project.

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		National Network for Environmental Education for Sustainable Human Development (RENEA)	RENEA's focal point is the Directorate of Education of the Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC), and its convening institutions are the MEC itself, the Ministry of Housing and Land Management, the National Administration of Public Education (ANEP) and the University of the Republic (UdelaR). Since then, ReNEA has organized numerous training events, meetings and debates on Environmental Education throughout the country. This organization will contribute and support the implementation of activities linked to the development of educational communication aimed at promoting circular practices and habits and sustainable consumption for different audiences.
Academy	Universities	University of the Republic of Uruguay (UDELAR) and other universities	The UDELAR is responsible for public higher education at all levels of culture, artistic education, and training for the exercise of scientific professions. Participate synergistically in the coordination with all the institutional actors that make up the public education system and coordinate its actions with the actors involved in the design and implementation of policies to encourage research, innovation, technology transfer, health care, scientific and cultural dissemination and the democratization of knowledge. UDELAR and other universities will contribute to and support the development of activities linked to the promotion of research and innovation in circular economy and its contribution and interrelation to the private sector. Also, they will contribute to and support the development of activities to and educational communication on circular economy and sustainable consumption for different audiences

Also related to the previous mentioned partnerships, there is a group of GEF-financed projects and other initiatives in Uruguay currently under implementation related to the development challenge that this project is also addressing, which could provide some additional support to strengthening this institutional partnership approach. Thanks to the involvement of the institutional partners in some of them, it seems of mutual benefit the achievement of the outcomes of this project. Specifically, this FSP will ensure coordination and count on the capacity built and knowledge gathered from the concurrent projects that are already in progress, as shown in Table below:

Table 4. Other on-going projects related to this FSP.

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Project	Agency	Main relevance for this FSP
SWAP Initiative	UNDP	The SWAP Initiative it's a Global GEF/UNDP Project aims to reduce chemical pollution in the value chain and wasting of resources by supporting the Metropolitan Area (Montevideo, San José y Canelones) in Uruguay towards a zero-waste vision in line with green chemistry, circular economy, and waste hierarchy principles for sustainable production and consumption. Its alignment with this project is unquestionable and during the design of this FIP it has been taken into account to enhance results. The expected synergies between the two projects were described in section B "Project Description"
Building institutional and technical capacities to meet the commitments under the Paris Agreement´s Enhanced Transparency Framework (CBIT 2)	UNDP	The CBIT 2 GEF/UNDP project is aimed to strengthen the capacity of Uruguay to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for action and support, established by Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The CBIT 2 project will enhance the country´s MRV system for NDC tracking, The institutional arrangements, to ensure regular updating and sustainability of the NDC tracking system will be enhanced, including the synchronization of information gathering and the generation of new datasets to feed the system. Uruguay+Circular project will contribute to NDC commitments of GHG emission reduction from the waste sector and therefore its results and information produced will feed the NDC tracking system, under the measures tracking sections and the GHG reduction objectives tracking section.
Climate Promise 2– From pledge to impact	Germany- BMU	The Climate Promise 2 project (funded by Germany- BMU) will support the government of Uruguay in the implementation of priority actions for NDCs compliance, such as developing a climate financing strategy including from the private sector, starting the execution of the Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change, as well as preparing the second NDC taking into consideration the Long-Term Climate Strategy for Low Emissions and Climate Resilient Development. Both projects are aligned since the Climate Project is working on the involvement of society in climate and environmental policy to promote cultural change towards the adoption of more sustainable behaviors and responsible consumption. Furthermore, the Climate Promise is mainstreaming gender in the climate policy including the waste sector and the industrial sector as part of the NDC.
Fourth Biennial Report and Sixth National Communication to the UNFCC (BUR4-NC6)	UNDP	The BUR4-NC6 GEF/UNDP project aims to assist Uruguay in the preparation and submission of its 6th National Communication and 4th Biennial Update Report for the fulfillment of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)-The National GHG Inventories are prepared with the support of this project. Both projects will coordinate regarding methodologies and emission factors for the estimation of GHG emission reductions from the implementation of Uruguay+Circular project activities.

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Strengthening investment for adoption of alternatives and sustainable management of agrochemicals and agricultural plastics in Africa and Latin America through pilots in Kenya and Uruguay	FAO	Policy and regulatory capacity and surveillance enhanced to improve the management of agricultural plastics. Best practices and knowledge inform environmentally sustainable management of pesticides and hazardous pesticide waste, agricultural plastics and adoption of safer alternatives.
Promoting the transition to a circular economy in Uruguay through cleantech innovations	UNIDO	To accelerate the uptake and investments in cleantech innovations and promote coordination and ecosystems connectivity under the Global Cleantech Innovation Programme. The GCIP child project #10453 "Promoting the transition to a circular economy in Uruguay through cleantech innovations", has two main areas of intervention, one aimed at Power-to-X and the other aimed at promoting the circular economy in agro-industrial value chains, mainly in the dairy sector. The latter will have the greatest synergy with the "Towards a more circular Uruguay (Uruguay + Circular)" Project, promoting capacity building for a circular economy approach throughout the food industry value chain. In addition, the project GCIP seeks to generate technical capacities at the national level to promote the circular economy approach, which will generate benefits in the implementation of this Full-Size Project (FSP). While the GCIP project will strengthen the circular economy approach in the industrial sectors of the food production chain, mainly dairy, this FSP seeks to develop socio-inclusive circular models in other strategic sectors such as plastics, vehicles, and construction. In relation to the food sector, this project will address the food sector from the perspective of food loss and waste prevention throughout the production, distribution, sales, and consumption value chain, while the GCIP addresses industrial aspects aimed mainly at the processing of secondary materials in the food industry, including the circularity of nutrients.
Global Development, Review and Update of National Implementation Plans (NIPs) under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNEP	Update of dioxin and furan inventories, update of the Stockholm Convention National Plan, evaluation of new POPs and design of strategic lines of action.

The following Table shows a co-financing summary, that it is consistent with the information provided in "Expected Results" and other relevant sections of the ProDoc.

Table 5. Co-Financing

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount	Included in project results?	If yes, list the relevant outputs
Government (Ministry of Environment)	Grant	$28,405,419	No	N/A
Government (Ministry of Environment)	In Kind	$700,000	No	N/A
Private sector (RCD Reciclaje; Werba; Gerdau Laisa)	Grant	$4,250,000	No	N/A

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Private sector (CTPlas)	In Kind	$300,000	No	N/A
Total		$33,655,419		

Risks and Assumptions*:*

A group of risks has been identified and need to be considered during the execution of the project. As per standard UNDP requirements, the National Project Coordinator will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office (CO) in Uruguay. The UNDP CO will record progress in the UNDP Risk Register. Risks will be reported as critical when the impact and probability are HIGH (i.e. when impact is rated as 5, and when impact is rated as 4 and probability is rated at 3 or higher). Management responses to critical risks will also be reported to the GEF in the annual Project Implementation Report (PIR).

The social and environmental risks identified in the SESP during PPG phase (Annex 5) are included in the UNDP Risk Register in Annex 6. The description of how the project risks will be mitigated is shown in both Annex 6 (UNDP Risk Register) and in Annex 9 (ESMF).

The following table summarizes the key risks that could threaten the achievement of project results:

Table 6. Key risks that can threaten the achievement of the FSP results.

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Risk Class	Risk and Description	Risk Management Response
Social and Environmental	**Risk 1:** Negative impact on human rights linked: a) to the fact that duty bearers, such as government officials, may not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project b) to vulnerable groups associated with the implementation of both the legal and economic/financial instruments developed within the framework of the project.	The project must: • collect information on individuals and groups most impacted by the project's activities or with the least access to benefits, and the underlying and deep causes of these disparities; • raise awareness among marginalized or vulnerable populations regarding the expected benefits and potential negative impacts of the proposed actions, and support them in claiming their rights. Likewise: • A Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be developed to ensure the participation of the most vulnerable groups, such as waste pickers. • Necessary trainings will be provided for government officials and any other key stakeholders to ensure capacity building for effective project implementation.
	Risk 2: Negative impact on women/women's group due to: a) the implementation of both legal and economic/financial instruments developed under the framework of the project, b) limited ability of women to participate in demonstration projects and c) exclusion from decision-making/articulation spaces, processes associated with formalization, training/dissemination activities.	• A Gender Analysis will be carried out to ensure that project activities aim to: - Close gaps in women's full and effective leadership by promoting the meaningful and equal participation of women and men in decision-making. • The Gender Action Plan will contemplate specific actions to promote gender equity and women's empowerment. • Likewise, the communication plan that will be developed within the framework of the project will contemplate a gender approach.

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	Risk 3: Exclusion of vulnerable groups in: • decision-making spaces and coordination groups. • formalization processes • training/dissemination instances.	A Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be developed to ensure: • Inclusion of all stakeholders (both project beneficiaries and potentially affected parties) and key actors in the formulation and implementation of proposals; • Consideration of specific aspects of each waste-generating sector considered in the project; • Provide (potentially affected) stakeholders with the opportunity to express their views at all key points of the project's decision-making process on matters affecting them and early and effective stakeholder engagement throughout the assessment and management of potential social and environmental risks and impacts; • Engage stakeholders in a gender-sensitive, non-discriminatory and inclusive manner and provide differentiated measures to enable the effective participation of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities; • Where the conditions for inclusive participation are unfavourable, the project shall take additional measures to ensure the effective participation of stakeholders Likewise: • The communication plan to be drawn up within the framework of the project will contemplate a territorial approach.

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	Risk 4: Adverse impacts on soils due to pollution risks (accidental release of POPs, other hazardous chemicals, waste disposal) linked to improper handling, storage, transport and treatment/disposal of waste during the implementation of demonstration projects: (a) identification of hazardous materials on construction sites and (b) management of materials from end-of-life vehicles.	• The project will take appropriate measures to ensure that the subsidised activities do not contaminate the soil with toxic substances, e.g. oil or leakage of hazardous substances. If applicable, repair activities will be carried out in accordance with industry best practices. • In particular, the selection mechanisms for demonstration projects will contemplate aspects of social and environmental risk in their evaluation matrix, establishing appropriate selection criteria as mentioned in the previous item. The demonstration activities will promote the proper management of end-of-life vehicles, encouraging proper dismantling and looking for alternatives for the reuse of parts, if possible, with an emphasis on the recovery of materials. The execution of the projects will contemplate the regulatory framework required at the national or municipal level. • The activity linked to the construction sector will be based on the evaluation and characterization of the materials in the sector to determine the presence of POPs.
	Risk 5: Adverse impacts caused by Climate risks (floods, landslides, strong winds, droughts, etc.) During the implementation of the demonstration projects: a) food waste management, b) circular business models linked to plastics, c) the identification of hazardous materials in construction sites and d) management of materials linked to end-of-life vehicles.	The project must: • review whether the proposed interventions are exposed to and sensitive to changing climatic conditions that may occur during the life of the project under the most critical climate scenario and improve their resilience to the expected risk of extreme or slow-onset weather events; • ensure that adequate climate and disaster risk management plans are in place, including but not limited to emergency preparedness and response plans, and ensure adequate monitoring and, where necessary, corrective action.

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	Risk 6: Risk of community exposure to pollution hazards (air, noise, vibration, traffic, etc.) leading to negative social and environmental impacts. These risks are linked to the improper handling, storage, transport and treatment/disposal of the waste generated, during the execution of the demonstration projects: (a) the identification of hazardous materials on construction sites; b) management of materials linked to end-of-life vehicles.	The project must: • comply with all applicable national environmental laws and regulations, as well as applicable international agreements, and adhere to the standards of good practice used by international organizations working in the region, to avoid, minimize, and mitigate environmental and public health risks related to the potential release of pollutants, waste, and hazardous materials due to routine or non-routine circumstances. • Monitor and manage emissions generated by projects, and take all necessary immediate actions to ensure that they do not negatively affect water bodies/sources. • take measures to ensure that hazardous material has been handled and disposed of in a safe and environmentally appropriate manner. Likewise: • The selection mechanisms for the demonstration projects will contemplate aspects of social and environmental risk in their evaluation matrix, establishing appropriate selection criteria as mentioned above. • The activity linked to the construction sector will be based on the evaluation and characterization of the materials in the sector to determine the presence of POPs.

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	Risk 7: Risk of economic displacement of current informal recyclers and sorters linked to the execution of demonstration projects and the formalization of the chain: a) food waste management, b) circular business models linked to plastics and c) management of materials linked to end-of-life vehicles. This risk is linked to negatively impacting workers' livelihoods as a result of the implementation of activities aimed at different key strategic sectors and value chains.	The project must: • use (where displacement cannot be avoided) of experienced professionals to establish baseline information, design displacement activities and assess potential risks and impacts based on applicable UNDP guidance; • ensure (in the event of any physical or economic displacement) that the livelihoods of displaced persons are improved or at least restored through compensation for the full costs of replacement and other assistance; and • ensure that these activities are planned and implemented in collaboration with the meaningful and informed participation of those affected. Likewise: • Demonstration projects will be carried out with the participation of relevant stakeholders (both private and public). • The strategies designed will incorporate an inclusive socio-productive approach. • In particular, the selection mechanisms for demonstration projects will consider aspects of social and environmental risk in their evaluation matrix, establishing appropriate selection criteria as mentioned above. • The execution of the projects associated with end-of-life vehicles will contemplate aspects of social inclusion of informal recyclers, as well as the adaptation of the regulatory framework required at the national or departmental level. • The activities will promote the social, labor and productive inclusion of intermediaries in the waste recovery system. • Research-related activities will encourage interdisciplinary collaborations to bring together diverse knowledge (including social aspects).

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	Risk 8: Occupational hazards associated with working conditions with negative social impacts (labor aspects, discrimination against vulnerable groups) linked to the execution of demonstration projects and the formalization of the chain: a) food waste management, b) circular business models linked to plastics and c) management of materials linked to end-of-life vehicles. This risk is linked to workers exposure to hazardous chemicals and other operational accidents.	Responsible parties and contractors for the project shall: • comply with all national requirements, and relevant and applicable international commitments, related to occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards; • Establish processes and measures that address the safety and health of project workers during project design, planning and execution. • Conduct orientation training addressing environmental and health and safety issues in relevant operations prior to the start of relevant operations. Likewise: ● Demonstration projects will be carried out with the participation of relevant stakeholders (both private and public). ● In particular, the selection mechanisms for demonstration projects will consider aspects of social and environmental risk in their evaluation matrix, establishing appropriate selection criteria as mentioned above. ● The formalization and organization of the materials marketing chain will seek to contribute to overcoming harmful practices of informal work with impacts on the health of recyclers, their families and other people around them, as well as on the local environment, transforming it into socially inclusive waste management schemes.

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	Risk 9: Pollution hazards (accidental release of POPs, other hazardous chemicals, waste generation) with negative social and environmental impacts linked to the improper handling, storage, transport and treatment/disposal of waste generated during the implementation of demonstration projects: a) the identification of hazardous materials on construction sites and b) management of materials linked to end-of-life vehicles. Potential POPs that could be accidentally released are: HBCD, PBDE, PFAS, SCCP and UV-328.	The project must: ● comply with all applicable national environmental laws and standards, as well as applicable international agreements and follow best practices used by international organizations working in the region, to avoid, minimize and mitigate environmental and public health risks related to the potential release of pollutants, waste and hazardous materials due to routine or non-routine circumstances; ● require operators to undertake orientation training addressing environmental and health and safety issues of relevant operations prior to the start of relevant operations; ● Carry out periodic monitoring to avoid leaks, spills, incidents or accidents that occur during the use of the equipment and during storage. ● When waste cannot be recovered for recovery, it will be managed in an environmentally appropriate manner in accordance with national regulations, including emissions and waste control. Likewise: ● The selection mechanisms for the demonstration projects will contemplate aspects of social and environmental risk in their evaluation matrix, establishing appropriate selection criteria as mentioned above. ● The activity linked to the construction sector will be based on the evaluation and characterization of the materials in the sector to determine the presence of POPs.
Financial	**Risk 10:** Fluctuations in macroeconomic indicators may affect project total budget execution.	UNDP monitors expenditure on a daily basis and budget is revised at least once a year adjusted to real execution. Further UNDP HQ provides global oversight of project delivery minimizing the risk of operational risk due to currency risks.
Operational	**Risk 11:** Lack of interest at national and local level to actively participate in the development and implementation of project activities could impact on the proper implementation of project activities.	The Project Steering Committee will provide continuous feedback and regularly monitor the results of the project. In addition, consultations will be held with decision-makers from other organizations to communicate the relevance of their participation in the project. Complementary, during the PPG preparation phase, the main concerns and interests of the project stakeholders were collected, which enabled the formulation of actions to remove these barriers and to emphasize the benefits of being part of the project. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan developed during the PPG phase will be implemented during project implementation.
	Risk 12: Limited capacity of national stakeholders to adopt project-driven actions may cause difficulties in implementing the project activities.	During the implementation of the project, training activities will be developed and implemented for technicians in government institutions and other stakeholders in the prioritized sectors in order to ensure the necessary knowledge and expertise to carry out their tasks properly.

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Organizational	**Risk 13:** Deviations from governance, due to insufficient agreements with different stakeholders	The project foresees a series of activities aimed at monitoring the agreements related to governance, where possible deviations from the programmed actions as well as the fulfilment of the proposed objectives can be identified at an early stage.
Strategic	**Risk 14:** Change of government at national and municipal level (upcoming government elections in October 2024 and May 2025) may require additional efforts to secure buy-in for project support, which could slow down the speed of project implementation at the start of the project.	Should this occur, UNDP country office technical staff will make every effort to inform and convince the new decision-makers of the importance of the project, the reasons why it was developed and the positive impact it will have on the environment in Uruguay.

Stakeholder engagement: During the PPG phase, a Stakeholder Analysis and Stakeholder Engagement Plan, detailed in Annex 8, was developed in order to identify key stakeholders and relevant beneficiaries to be involved in project implementation process.

This plan seeks to strengthen UNDP institutional partner capacities for managing social and environmental risks and ensuring full and effective stakeholder engagement, including appropriate mechanisms to respond to complaints from project-affected people. This Plan follows the Guidance Note UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES).

The Annex lists in detail different stakeholders that have been identified to be strongly linked to and interested in project activities. During PPG several activities were conducted, detailed in Table 1 "Stakeholder Engagement activities carried out during the PPG phase" of Annex 8, for engaging the wide universe of stakeholders relevant to the expected results of this FSP, allowing not only to communicate project's objectives and activities but also to identify their concerns and expectations.

As a result, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan was developed. This plan describes the different activities and engagement strategies to be conducted during the implementation period through which the project aims to engage the key stakeholders, addressing their concerns and meet and/or manage their expectations and proposed means of communication to be used.

The grievances will be geared directly to the Ministry of Environment (MA) through the institutional mechanisms by which people concerned with or potentially affected by the project can express their grievances. Ultimately, grievances and complaints can be lodged to the following address:

Ministry of Environment – citizen attention channel: https://www.gub.uy/ministerio-ambiente/institucional/contacto

Ministry of Environment – institutional complaint channel: https://www.gub.uy/tramites/denuncias-ambiente

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC):

UNDP organizes on a yearly basis face-to-face South-South exchanges among all UNDP GEF Chemicals and Waste projects and programmes in the Latin American and the Caribbean region. These allow government counterparts, project coordinators and experts to exchange experiences and lead to long-term collaboration, exchanges and partnerships between projects and countries. Projects that participate in these exchanges include UNDP/GEF projects like those implemented in Costa Rica, República Dominicana, Colombia, Ecuador, and Argentina (among others), which also focus on circular economy.

This FSP will also carry out specific actions on south-south and triangular cooperation to present opportunities for replication in other countries, and to facilitate dissemination through global ongoing South-South and global platforms, such as the UN South-South Galaxy knowledge sharing platform and PANORAMA[31]. In addition, to bring the voice of Uruguay to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation

[31] https://panorama.solutions/en

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in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on Circular Solutions Economy. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries that are implementing initiatives on circular economy in geopolitical, social, and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in Uruguay.

Gender equality and Women's Empowerment:
During the PPG phase a gender analysis was conducted, and a gender action plan was developed for addressing gender equality in project outcomes. The Annex 10 "Gender Analysis and Action Plan" includes the detail of this work, but it can be highlighted that the plan considers the following main aspects for the integration of gender in the project activities:

- Address gender stereotypes and traditional roles that limit women's participation in certain sectors and decision-making spaces.
- Promote equal participation of women and men in activities related to the circular economy.
- Recognize and reverse structural inequalities in access to and control of resources (economic, technical and financial) that enable effective participation in the circular economy.
- Incorporation of gender equality criteria in dialogue and decision-making spaces.
- Coordination of project activities with gender public policies and specialized institutions (e.g. InMujeres).
- Incorporation of an intersectional approach in project activities (age, ethnicity, socioeconomic level, rural/urban environment, among others) to avoid perpetuating or exacerbating existing inequalities.
- Equal access to information, education and training.
- Encourage the informed and active participation of Civil Society, including women's, feminist and gender organizations, throughout the life of the project.
- Collect and analyze gender-disaggregated data to identify additional challenges and opportunities in the circular economy and to design more effective policies and strategies.
- Establish monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to measure the real gender impact of the actions implemented in the project.

Based on the previous, the Gender Action Plan defines specific activities to be developed within each of the Components and Outputs of the Project, as well as its related indicators.

Knowledge:

Knowledge and lessons learned are mainstreamed among the different Component and activities within the project. In particular Component 3 aims to ensure collection of lessons learnt and dissemination of knowledge among key stakeholders fostering sustainable production and consumption patterns towards the circularity in Uruguay.

All the information and knowledge generated by the project will be made available through the National Environmental Observatory, in line with the Ministry of Environment's open data policy. In particular, the Integrated Waste Information System (SUIIR) is designed to incorporate all information related to the social, economic and environmental dimension as well as all information related to Circular Economy strategies linked to the waste policy.

Additionally, the project will have a section (sub home) within the Ministry of Environment´s website that will include all the key information of the project and the achieved products and results.

All KM and communications products will feature guidelines integrating gender dimensions and good practices and lessons learned on gender mainstreaming/women's empowerment, and that these are widely disseminated.

Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up:
Innovation:

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The innovation of this project is based on the integrated approach based on the National Waste Management Plan as the current strategic planning tool of Uruguay towards a circular economy by addressing waste management in key strategic sectors with a socio inclusive perspective. The integrated approach consists of, on the one hand, the systematic improvement of the institutional, policy and legal framework, and on the other hand, the design and implementation of different demonstration activities and pilot projects.

For the Institutional strengthening the project aims to develop pending already identified legal instruments that will complete the legal framework for promoting circularity through waste streams management. Simultaneously, institutional, and technical capacity will be built for the effective implementation of the National Waste Management Plan and proper guideline to different departments/municipalities within the territory in alignment with national framework. Additionally, innovative tools like traceability, the "Materials Circularity Observatory" and early warning systems for proper monitoring and follow up will be developed. The socio inclusive perspective will be given by the strengthening of the National Pickers Registry, the formalization and organization of the commercialization chain of recycled material, and the engagement and capacity built of these groups in the demonstration and pilot activities.

The proposed pilots and demonstration activities will provide innovative, environmentally, and economically sustainable solutions for the reduction of POPs containing waste, UPOPs releases and GHG emissions linked to different key strategic sectors such as Food Losses and Waste, End of Life Vehicles, Plastics, Construction by introducing circularity principles. Activities destined to improve existing Collection Systems as well as technical support for landfill gas capturing will be supported.

Finally, the project will support the development of the Waste and Circular Economy National Information System, the first integrated system of national scope that will contribute to make knowledge and information available for every stakeholder.

Sustainability:

Sustainability of the project interventions beyond its completion will be mainly ensured as follows:

Through Component 1, by strengthening the legal framework and the institutions capacities, in particular DINACEA´s to guarantee the proper implementation of the "Uruguay + Circular" Plan as well as other National Strategies towards circularity, as well as give proper guideline to departments and municipalities throughout the territory. In addition, the development of monitoring tools will ensure the follow up of programs and procedures, enabling also taking corrective actions when required.

This Component also foresees the strengthening of coordination mechanisms where government institutions (at national, departmental and municipal level), related private entities, workers' unions, professional associations, and cooperative federations articulate to move forward in Uruguay´s circularity. These mechanisms will constitute spaces for dialogue and articulation that will perpetuate beyond the life of the project.

Through Component 2, pilots and demonstration activities will be designed based on national needs and will be implemented to guarantee its social, environmental, and economical sustainability. In addition, the implementation will ensure the required capacity built in key stakeholders enabling technical and operational sustainability of the installed capacity. The formalization and organization of the supply chain of recycled materials (intermediaries) together with the development of suppliers and linking to private sector will contribute to the market sustainability enabling materials circularity. This Component will also develop suitable financial and economic incentives to ensure investment sustainability.

Through Component 3, behavioral change activities will be key to promote the desired change in every stakeholder in society to start introducing in their daily activities and decisions circularity principles such as sustainable consumption. Engaging the academia and private sector in circular economy research will contribute to its promotion beyond the project´s life.

The Uruguay + Circular Project will be also linked to the Plastics IP, the Chemicals in Supply Chains IP which addresses construction, the ISLANDS program and the Electric Mobility Program. Close coordination and exchange of information and sharing of best practices will be ensured with the mentioned initiatives mainly available at regional level for ensuring an effective design and implementation of the activities within the Uruguay + Circular Project.

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Scale up:

The project has been designed to integrate and promote up-scale and amplification of successful experiences. The capacity building approach mainstreamed in all components is to ensure knowledge and experiences stay and replicate in country within relevant institutions.

In particular, under Component 1 the engagement of the private sector in the institutional coordination and articulation mechanisms on circularity together with local authorities will foster private investment towards circular business models. Furthermore, the development of national programmes, competitive funding mechanisms as well as financial/economic incentives will be tools that will favor the scaling up of results in the mentioned direction.

Through Component 2, the potential for scale up is based on the pilot projects that will serve as the basis for replication in other cases in the country, supported by the feasibility study developed. The results and lessons learned from each of the pilot projects will be shared among the relevant stakeholders in each of the sectors to encourage their implementation.

Lastly in Component 3, scaling up will be enhanced through the development and implementation of a Unique integrated information system of Waste and circular economy (SUIIR). The system aims to promote a continuous and fluid process of monitoring achievements, challenges, and opportunities to transform the view: from waste to resources and thus tend to a more circular Uruguay. The system will generate systematic information reflecting parameters and standards for analysis, reports and evaluations to support the design of accurate public policies and institutional decision making. Furthermore, the national communication and education strategy will prove knowledge and information for the adoption of sustainable behaviors towards a more circular Uruguay.

Finally, it´s worth to highlight that the design of interventions aligned and in synergy with the SWAP Initiative in the metropolitan area of Uruguay contributes to the three dimensions of innovation, sustainability and scaling up of this Full-Size Project.

Digital Solutions[32]**:**
The "Uruguay + Circular" Project foresees to develop and implement several digital technologies and solutions in order to improve the target beneficiaries and partners' experiences and solve the development challenge identified. The following can be highlighted:

Within the social dimension, the project will develop a digital application for the registration of socio-productive initiatives that will be integrated with the national registry of classifiers, facilitating social inclusion and the monitoring of inclusion processes.

Likewise, in Component 3, digital materials and applications will be developed in partnership with Ceibal and its Open Education Resource.

Within the environmental dimension and control instruments, the project supports the development of specific products linked to the traceability of materials and waste, integrating specific applications within the traceability module under development of the Ministry of Environment (ROC's materials and transport traceability observatory).

The project also provides for the consideration and evaluation of AI as control mechanisms.

Lastly, the project will develop an application to control and improve the information related to uncontrolled waste burning through satellite image processing.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

[32] *Please see the Guideline "Embedding Digital in Project Design".*

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The Project in Uruguay will ensure cost efficiency by focusing on key specific actions that maximise change and impact. The project will catalyse:

- That private sector invests in the improvement of their supply chains towards circularity and reduction of waste.
- That pertinent authorities mobilise and focus resources into actions that are key to waste reduction and introduction of circularity principles within the different value chains in the targeted sectors.
- Collaboration and complementarity with other on-going initiatives in Uruguay aligned to the scope of the project to prevent duplication and to maximise joint impact.

Project Management

The project will operate in Uruguay and will be executed by The Ministry of Environment (MA) which is the Implementing Partner. The Project team will operate in a centralized form in Montevideo, Uruguay.

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PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goal (s): SDG 1 No poverty; SDG 2 Zero Hunger; SDG 3 Health and well-being; SDG 4 Quality Education; SDG 5 Gender equality; SDG 6 Clean water and sanitation; SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth; SDG 9 Industry, innovation, and infrastructure; SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities; SDG 12 Responsible consumption and production; SDG 13 Climate Action; SDG 14 Life below water; SDG 15 Life on land; SDG 17 Partnerships for the goals.						
Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework: UNDSCF Outcome 1: By 2025 Uruguay promotes a transition towards sustainable production and consumption systems, based on innovation, knowledge, science and technology, strengthening resilience and equality.						
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: Output 4.1 Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods.						
Project title and Quantum Project Number:						
Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 20 indicators)		**Data Source**	**Baseline**	**Mid-term Target**	**End of Project Target**	**Data Collection Methods**	**Risks/Assumptions**
Project Objective:	Reducing pollutant emissions and releases (GHG, UPOPs) through chemicals and waste integrated management towards a circular economy in Uruguay.						
	Mandatory Indicator 1: GEF Core Indicator 11: # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	Annual report on the number of people participating in demonstration activities, in trainings and in attendance at awareness workshops, collected by and reported on by the PMU. This information would be disaggregated by gender and recorded in a project	-	5,500 people. (2,680 women; 2,820 men)	14,595 people. (7,130 women; 7,345 men)	Annual report on the number of people that participate in project activities (e.g. demonstration activities, trainings, workshops) collected by the Project Management Unit (PMU). This information would be disaggregated by gender.	Risks: Gender discrimination reproduced through limiting women to benefit from the project. (Related to risk 2) Assumptions: The implementation of the gender action plan will promote the equal and fair participation of women and men in the design of innovative alternatives, benefits, and opportunities in each of its components.
	Mandatory Indicator 2: GEF Core Indicator 6: Greenhouse gas emission mitigated (metric tons of CO2e)	Official records of the Ministry of Environment (ME) and PMU, Project Implementation Reports.	-	363,000 metric tonnes of direct CO_2e mitigated.	1,089,000 metric tonnes of direct CO_2e mitigated.	Official records of the ME and PMU, Project Implementation Reports.	Risks: Lack of interest at national and local level to actively participate in the development and implementation of project activities could impact on the proper implementation of project activities. (Related to Risk 11) Limited capacity of national stakeholders to adopt project-driven actions may cause difficulties in implementing the project activities. (Related to Risk 12)

							Assumptions: Key Stakeholders, mainly the private sector and financial institutions, are willing to participate and receive training and capacity built in the promotion and adoption of circular solutions for prioritized waste streams and are willing to participate in their reduction and in their environmental sound management.
	Mandatory Indicator 3: GEF Core Indicator 9: Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced (metric ton of toxic chemicals reduced): 9.1: Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type) (in metric tons) 9.8: Avoided residual plastic waste	Official records of the ME and PMU, Project Implementation Reports.	-	9.1: 8.6 metric tonnes of POPs removed or disposed (0.2 tonnes HBCD, 6 tonnes DecaBDE, 1.4 tonnes SCCP, 1 tonne UV-328) 9.8: 1,025 metric tonnes of plastic waste avoided.	9.1: 50 metric tonnes of POPs removed or disposed (1.2 tonnes HBCD, 34.2 tonnes DecaBDE, 8 tonnes SCCP, 0.3 tonnes Dechlorane Plus, 6.3 tonnes UV-328) 9.8: 6,149 metric tonnes of plastic waste avoided.	Official records of the ME and PMU, Project Implementation Reports.	Risks: Lack of interest at national and local level to actively participate in the development and implementation of project activities could impact on the proper implementation of project activities. (Related to Risk 11) Limited capacity of national stakeholders to adopt project-driven actions may cause difficulties in implementing the project activities. (Related to Risk 12) Assumptions: Key Stakeholders, mainly the private sector and financial institutions, are willing to participate and receive training and capacity built in the promotion and adoption of circular solutions for prioritized waste streams and are willing to participate in their reduction and in their environmental sound management.
	Mandatory Indicator 4: GEF Core Indicator 10: Persistent organic pollutants to air reduced (gTEQ)	Official records of the ME and PMU, Project Implementation Reports.	-	1.5 gTEQ avoided (accrued value).	5.8 gTEQ avoided (accrued value).	Official records of the ME and PMU, Project Implementation Reports.	Risks: Lack of interest at national and local level to actively participate in the development and

							implementation of project activities could impact on the proper implementation of project activities. (Related to Risk 11) Limited capacity of national stakeholders to adopt project-driven actions may cause difficulties in implementing the project activities. (Related to Risk 12) <u>Assumptions:</u> Key Stakeholders, mainly the private sector and financial institutions, are willing to participate and receive training and capacity built in the promotion and adoption of circular solutions for prioritized waste streams and are willing to participate in their reduction and in their environmental sound management.
Project component 1	Strengthening institutional capacities to ensure circular governance and management.						
Outcome 1	**Indicator 5:** a. Number of regulatory projects developed to support the circularity of materials, including gender considerations. (Output 1.1). b. Number of coordination mechanisms to enhance circularity. (Output 1.2)	Official records of ME and Project Implementation Reports.	-	a. Three (3) regulatory projects developed to support the circularity of materials, including gender considerations.	a. Seven (7) regulatory projects developed to support the circularity of materials, including gender considerations. b. At least three (3) coordination mechanisms to enhance circularity created: i) Local Public-Private dialogue roundtables. ii) Sectoral Working groups. iii) Working	Official drafts of legal instruments. Records on the coordination mechanisms meetings and workplans.	<u>Risks:</u> Lack of interest at national and local level to actively participate in the development and implementation of project activities could impact on the proper implementation of project activities. (Related to Risk 11) Deviations from governance, due to insufficient agreements with different stakeholders (Related to Risk 13) Change of government at national and municipal level (upcoming government elections in October 2024 and May 2025) may require additional efforts to secure buy-in for project support,

					spaces at municipal level.		which could slow down the speed of project implementation at the start of the project. (Related to Risk 14) Negative impact on women/women's group due to the implementation of legal instruments developed under the framework of the project, as well as the exclusion from decision-making/articulation spaces. (Related to Risk 2) <u>Assumptions:</u> National and local Governments commits to encourage coordination among competent authorities for promoting the circular economy in Uruguay through the integrated management of chemicals and waste. Governments and producers are willing to legislate, implement, regulate, and deliver based on the waste hierarchy, starting with waste prevention. A collaborative approach to policy making that is sustained and continuously improved, integrating gender related issues across the implementation of the proposed activities.
	Indicator 6: c. Monitoring and follow up of the PNGR enhanced measured by: - Early warning systems. (Output 1.3) - Control and monitoring system for uncontrolled waste burning (Output 1.3)	Official records of ME and Project Implementation Reports.	-	c. Monitoring and follow up of PNGR enhanced: - Early warning systems for the PNGR designed. - First phase indicators of the PNGR developed.	c. Monitoring and follow up of PNGR enhanced: - Control and monitoring system for uncontrolled waste burning strengthened. d. Materials Circularity	Records of monitoring and follow up tools created. Report on the cost-benefit analysis.	<u>Risks:</u> Change of government at national and municipal level (upcoming government elections in October 2024 and May 2025) may require additional efforts to secure buy-in for project support, which could slow down the speed of project implementation at the start

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	- Mid-term revision conducted. (Output 1.4) - First phase indicators developed. (Output 1.4) d. Materials Circularity Observatory designed and informatic application for use developed (Output 1.5) e. Cost-benefit analysis, including gender perspective, for the reduction and elimination of targeted POP developed. (Output 1.6)			- Mid-term revision conducted. d. Materials Circularity Observatory designed. e. One (1) Cost-benefit analysis, including gender perspective, for the reduction and elimination of targeted POP developed.	Informatic Application for use developed.		of the project. (Related to Risk 14) <u>Assumptions:</u> National and local Governments commits to encourage coordination among competent authorities for promoting the circular economy in Uruguay through the integrated management of chemicals and waste.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	1.1 Strengthening of the regulatory framework towards the circularity of materials, including financial instruments. 1.2 Coordination and articulation on waste and circularity - strengthened and operational. (Local governments and private sector involvement) 1.3 Creation and strengthening of monitoring and follow-up programs and procedures (early warning systems), control and enforcement. 1.4 Strengthening National Directorate of Environmental Quality and Assessment (DINACEA)´s institutional and technical capacities for the implementation of the National Waste Management Plan (PNGR). 1.5. Development of the "Materials Circularity Observatory" tool. 1.6. Cost-benefit analysis for the reduction, substitution and elimination of POPs based on the Stockholm National Implementation Plan (NIP) update.						
Project component 2	Development of socio-inclusive circular models in strategic sectors.						
Outcome 2	Indicator 7: project specific f. Number of demonstration activities for Food Loss and Waste (FLW) reduction implemented (Output 2.1) g. Number of demonstration activities to promote innovation, eco-design and circular business models for the reduction of plastic products (Output 2.2)	Official records of ME and Project Implementation Reports.	-	g. Competitive Fund Mechanism, including gender criteria, designed and at least four (4) initiatives selected.	j. Three (3) demonstration activities for Food Loss and Waste (FLW) reduction implemented. g. Four (4) demonstration activities to promote innovation, eco-design and circular business models for the reduction of plastic products implemented.	Document business model of demonstration activities and document lessons learned.	<u>Risks:</u> Limited capacity of national stakeholders to adopt project-driven actions may cause difficulties in implementing the project activities. (Related to Risk 12) Risk of economic displacement of current informal recyclers and sorters linked to the execution of demonstration projects and the formalization of the chain: a) food waste management, b) circular business models linked to plastics (Related to Risk 7). Negative impact on women/women's group due to limited ability of women to

							participate in demonstration projects (Related to Risk 2) Assumptions: Key Stakeholders, mainly the private sector and financial institutions, are willing to participate and receive training and capacity built in the promotion and adoption of circular solutions for prioritized waste streams and are willing to participate in their reduction and in their environmental sound management. The industry maintains a strong ambition to phase out chemicals of concerns within their processes and increase circularity of products. Participation and investment by the private sector, as decisions taken by product designers and manufacturers ultimately and directly influence waste generation.
	Indicator 8: project specific h. Construction circularity program including gender considerations designed (Output 2.3) i. Number of working agreements, including gender considerations, with the private sector for the development of suppliers for the ferrous and no-ferrous value chain. (Output 2.4) j. Number of demonstration project for the end-of-life vehicles management. (Output 2.5)	Official records of ME and Project Implementation Reports.	-	h. Assessment of the presence of POPs in national construction developed. i. At least two (2) working agreements, including gender considerations, with the ferrous (Gerdau Laisa S.A.) and no-ferrous (Werba S.A.) value chains.	h. Construction circularity program including gender considerations designed. j. Two (2) demonstration project for the end-of-life vehicles management implemented.	Official document of the construction circularity program. Working agreements documents. Document business model of demonstration activities and document lessons learned.	Risks: Lack of interest at national and local level to actively participate in the development and implementation of project activities could impact on the proper implementation of project activities. (Related to Risk 11) Limited capacity of national stakeholders to adopt project-driven actions may cause difficulties in implementing the project activities. (Related to Risk 12) Risk of economic displacement of current informal recyclers and sorters linked to the execution of demonstration projects and the formalization of the

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							chain: c) management of materials linked to end-of-life vehicles (Related to Risk 7). Negative impact on women/women's group due to limited ability of women to participate in demonstration projects (Related to Risk 2) <u>Assumptions:</u> Key Stakeholders, mainly the private sector and financial institutions, are willing to participate and receive training and capacity built in the promotion and adoption of circular solutions for prioritized waste streams and are willing to participate in their reduction and in their environmental sound management. The industry maintains a strong ambition to phase out chemicals of concerns within their processes and increase circularity of products. Participation and investment by the private sector, as decisions taken by product designers and manufacturers ultimately and directly influence waste generation.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	2.1. Demonstration project for the reduction of Food Losses and Waste (FLW) in the production, post-harvest and processing stages from a circularity approach. Reduction of GHG associated with organic waste and capacity building of relevant stakeholders (Objective GEN5). 2.2. Establishment of a competitive fund mechanism for the implementation of projects to promote innovation, eco-design and circular business models for the reduction of plastic products (including single-use plastics) (OBJECTIVE GEN 2). 2.3. Design of programs for the promotion of construction works that incorporate circularity principles (Objective GEN 10). 2.4. Formalization and organization of the supply chain of recycled materials (intermediaries), adopting circularity principles. Development of suppliers and integration of the private sector, promoting closed-loop systems and resource efficiency. 2.5. Demonstration project for a circular end-of-life vehicles management.						
Project component 3	Knowledge management and capacity building to drive behavioral change.						
Outcome 3	**Indicator 9:** k. Design and implementation of modules, including gender	Official records of ME and Project Implementation Reports.	-	k. Three (3) modules of the SUIIR, including gender sensitive indicators,	l. At least 500 classifiers (at least 200 women) effectively	Record of SUIIR modules and Public Inventory, and related software operation links.	<u>Risks:</u> Risk of exclusion of vulnerable groups in formalization processes and

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	sensitive indicators, for the strengthening of the Unique integrated information system of Waste and circular economy (SUIIR). (Output 3.1) l. Public Inventory of initiatives for the socio-productive inclusion of waste pickers, including gender criteria, and number of classifiers effectively integrated in social inclusion initiatives (Output 3.2)			designed and implemented: - National registry of circular economy initiatives and sustainable alternatives - Traceability system for circularity of materials integrated - Application for construction waste. l. Public Inventory of initiatives for the socio-productive inclusion of waste pickers, including gender criteria, implemented.	integrated in social inclusion initiatives.	Report on the number of people (disaggregated by sex) that participate in dissemination activities.	training/dissemination instances. (Related to Risk 3) Negative impact on women/women's group due to exclusion from processes associated with formalization, training and dissemination activities (Related to Risk 2) Assumptions: Local communities, including vulnerable groups, will be engaged and are willing to participate in the implementation of activities and are motivated for behaviour change around waste reduction and waste segregation. National and local Governments commits to encourage coordination among competent authorities for promoting the circular economy in Uruguay through the integrated management of chemicals and waste.
	Indicator 10: project specific m. Research and Innovation needs assessed including gender considerations, and number of people informed on circular economy research and innovation projects. (Output 3.3) n. Circular economy best practice guides and lessons learned including gender considerations. (Output 3.4) o. Number of workshops with CSO and key stakeholders implemented,	Official records of ME and Project Implementation Reports.	-	m. One (1) report on research and innovation needs, including gender considerations, on circular economy developed. n. Circular economy best practice guides and lessons learned, including gender considerations, developed. o. Three (3) workshops with CSO	m. 480 people (285 women, 195 men) informed on innovation and circular economy projects. o. Eight (8) workshops with CSO and key stakeholders implemented and 480 people (240 women, 240 men) engaged.	Report on the number of people (disaggregated by sex) that participate in dissemination activities.	Risks: Negative impact on women/women's group due to exclusion from processes associated with formalization, training and dissemination activities (Related to Risk 2) Assumptions: The implementation of the gender action plan will promote the equal and fair participation of women and men in project activities. Collecting the lessons learnt would foster continuous improvement during the implementation phase and

	and number of people engaged. (Output 3.5)			and key stakeholders implemented and 180 people (90 women, 90 men) engaged.			assisting in the development of innovative demonstration approaches and testing for other similar implementations elsewhere after the project´s completion.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	3.1. An integrated waste and circular economy information system implemented, in support of the waste-to-resources vision. 3.2. Public Inventory of initiatives for the socio-productive inclusion of waste pickers in circular business models strengthened. 3.3. Promote research and innovation in circular economy within the private sector and academia. 3.4. Knowledge dissemination on circular economy and sustainable consumption. 3.5. Visibility, communication, education, and participation strategy, with an intersectional approach (territory, gender, generation, socioeconomic level, ethnic), to promote the involvement of the population, institutions, and key sectors, which also favors the adoption of responsible habits and practices.						
Project component 4	Monitoring and Evaluation						
Outcome 4	Indicator 11: Project-level monitoring and evaluation completed through documentation from Inception Workshop, Annual GEF Project Implementation Reviews (PIR), M&E of GEF core Indicators, Gender Plan, Safeguards Frameworks and Action Plans, Independent Mid-Term Review, and Independent Terminal Evaluation	Inception Workshop Report Annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR) Board meeting reports M&E reports of GEF core indicators Reports of gender, stakeholder participation and ESMF monitoring Independent Mid-Term Review Independent Terminal Evaluation	-	- Inception Workshop, PIRs, annual Board meetings, annual update of GEF core indicators, gender, stakeholder participation and ESMF, and MTR completed.	- Independent TE completed. - Final core indicators updated. - Final project board meeting carried out.	Review of report generated by the project´s monitoring and evaluation plan.	Risks: Deviations from governance, due to insufficient agreements with different stakeholders. (Related to Risk 13) Assumptions: Periodic monitoring and follow-up activities as well as a comprehensive reporting during the MTR, may early identified possible deviations from the programmed actions.
	Indicator 12: Percentage of project expenditure spent on the Uruguay Project planned activities.	UNDP Expenditures as reported in Quantum.	-	40%	100%	External financial audit retained by UNDP	Risks: Fluctuations in macroeconomic indicators may affect project total budget execution. (related to Risk 10) Assumptions: UNDP monitors expenditure on a daily basis and budget is revised at least once a year adjusted to real execution. Further UNDP HQ provides

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							global oversight of project delivery minimizing the risk of operational risk due to currency risks.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4	4.1. M&E and adaptive management applied to assess project performance and GEB impact.						

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MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP (including guidance on GEF project revisions) and UNDP Evaluation Policy **The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project M&E requirements including project monitoring, UNDP quality assurance requirements, quarterly risk management, and evaluation requirements.**

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies[33]. The M&E plan and budget included below will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed – including during the Project Inception Workshop - and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Minimum project monitoring and reporting requirements as required by the GEF:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 2 months from the First disbursement date, with the aim to:

a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework (where relevant) and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. Finalize the TOR of the Project Board.
h. Formally launch the Project.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):
The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. UNDP will undertake quality assurance of the PIR before submission to the GEF. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. UNDP will conduct a quality review of the PIR, and this quality review and feedback will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent annual PIR.

GEF Core Indicators:
The GEF Core indicators included as Annex 15 will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the core indicators status. The updated monitoring data must be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent groundtruthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF.

[33] See https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/policies-guidelines

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Independent Mid-term Review (MTR

An independent mid-term review (MTR) will be completed by the mid-point of the project. The terms of reference, the MTR process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and MTR guidance for UNDP-supported GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. The MTR must be submitted to the GEF by the mid-point of the project but no later than 48 months after CEO Endorsement.

Provisions must be taken to complete and submit the MTR within the submission deadline. Therefore, the MTR process must start no later than 8 months before the expected date of submission of the MTR.

The MTR will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluator(s) that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be reviewed. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the MTR process. Additional quality assurance support is available from BPPS/NCE.

The final MTR report will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by the MTR submission date included on cover page of this project document. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report's submission to the GEF.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and TE guidance for UNDP-supported GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. TE must be submitted to the GEF no later than 6 months after the Completion Date. This is a hard deadline that, if not met, can only be extended through a formal extension request. To meet the submission deadline, final TE reports must be completed and submitted to BPPS NCE team no later than 2 months in advance of the deadline to allow sufficient time for internal review/clearance that is required prior to submission.

Provisions must be taken to complete and submit the TE within the submission deadline. Therefore, TE must start no later than 8 months before the expected date of submission of the TE (or 11 months prior to the estimated operational closure date).

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluator(s) that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from BPPS NCE.

The final TE report will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by the TE submission date included on cover page of this project document. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report submission to the GEF.

Per the GEF Terminal Evaluation requirements, for cancelled full-sized projects, Terminal Evaluations are required if the GEF grant expenditure exceeds more than US$ 2 million.

Final Report:

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The project's final GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

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In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans**.**

Monitoring Plan: The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored by the Project Management Unit annually, and will be reported in the GEF PIR every year, and will be evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. Project risks, as outlined in the risk register, will be monitored quarterly.

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
Track results progress	**Project objective from the results framework**	**Indicator 1** Mandatory GEF Core Indicators 11	Mid Term (MT): 5,500 people. (2,680 women; 2,820 men) End of Project (EoP): 14,595 people. (7,130 women; 7,345 men)	# direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	Annually Reported in Development Objective (DO) tab of the GEF PIR	Project Management Unit (PMU)	Official records of Ministry of Environment and PMU.
		Indicator 2 Mandatory GEF Core Indicators 6	MT: 363,000 metric tonnes of direct CO_2e mitigated. EoP: 1,089,000 metric tonnes of direct CO_2e mitigated.	Greenhouse gas emission mitigated (metric tons of CO2e)	Annually Reported in Development Objective (DO) tab of the GEF PIR	Project Management Unit (PMU)	Official records of Ministry of Environment and PMU.

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Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
		Indicator 3 Mandatory GEF Core Indicators 9: 9.1: Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type) (in metric tons) 9.8: Avoided residual plastic waste	MT: 9.1: 8.6 metric tonnes of POPs removed or disposed (0.2 tonnes HBCD, 6 tonnes DecaBDE, 1.4 tonnes SCCP, 1 tonne UV-328) 9.8: 1,025 metric tonnes of plastic waste avoided. EoP: 9.1: 50 metric tonnes of POPs removed or disposed (1.2 tonnes HBCD, 34.2 tonnes DecaBDE, 8 tonnes SCCP,	Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced (metric ton of toxic chemicals reduced)	Annually Reported in Development Objective (DO) tab of the GEF PIR	Project Management Unit (PMU)	Official records of Ministry of Environment and PMU.

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Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
			0.3 tonnes Dechlorane Plus, 6.3 tonnes UV-328) <u>9.8:</u> 6,149 metric tonnes of plastic waste avoided.				
		Indicator 4 Mandatory GEF Core Indicators 10	MT: 1.5 gTEQ avoided (accrued value). EoP: 5.8 gTEQ avoided (accrued value).	Persistent organic pollutants to air reduced (gTEQ)	Annually Reported in Development Objective (DO) tab of the GEF PIR	Project Management Unit (PMU)	Official records of Ministry of Environment and PMU.
	Project Outcome 1	**Indicator 5**	MT: a. Three (3) regulatory projects developed to support the circularity of materials. EoP:	a. Number of regulatory projects developed to support the circularity of materials. (Output 1.1). b. Number of coordination mechanisms to	PIR, MTR and TE	PMU Ministry of Environment	Official records of Ministry of Environment and PMU.

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Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
			a. Seven (7) regulatory projects developed to support the circularity of materials. b. At least three (3) coordination mechanisms to enhance circularity created: i) Local Public-Private dialogue roundtables. ii) Sectoral Working groups. iii) Working spaces at municipal level.	enhance circularity. (Output 1.2)			
		Indicator 6	MT: c. Monitoring and follow up of PNGR enhanced: - Early warning systems for	c. Monitoring and follow up of the PNGR enhanced measured by: - Early warning systems. (Output 1.3)	PIR, MTR and TE	PMU Ministry of Environment	Official records of Ministry of Environment and PMU.

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Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
			the PNGR designed. - First phase indicators of the PNGR developed. - Mid-term revision conducted. d. Materials Circularity Observatory designed. e. One (1) Cost-benefit analysis, including gender perspective, for the reduction and elimination of targeted POP developed. EoP: c. Monitoring and follow up of PNGR enhanced:	- Control and monitoring system for uncontrolled waste burning (Output 1.3) - Mid-term revision conducted. (Output 1.4) - First phase indicators developed. (Output 1.4) d. Materials Circularity Observatory designed and informatic application for use developed (Output 1.5) e. Cost-benefit analysis, including gender perspective, for the reduction and elimination of targeted POP developed. (Output 1.6)			

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Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
			- Control and monitoring system for uncontrolled waste burning strengthened. d. Materials Circularity Informatic Application for use developed.				
	Project Outcome 2	**Indicator 7**	MT: Competitive Fund Mechanism designed and at least four (4) initiatives selected. EoP: j. Three (3) demonstration activities for Food Loss and Waste (FLW) reduction implemented. g. Four (4) demonstration	f. Number of demonstration activities for Food Loss and Waste (FLW) reduction implemented (Output 2.1) g. Number of demonstration activities to promote innovation, eco-design and circular business models for the reduction of plastic products (Output 2.2)	PIR, MTR and TE	PMU Ministry of Environment	Official records of Ministry of Environment and PMU.

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Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
			activities to promote innovation, eco-design and circular business models for the reduction of plastic products implemented.				
		Indicator 8	MT: h. Assessment of the presence of POPs in national construction developed. i. At least two (2) working agreements, including gender considerations, with the ferrous (Gerdau Laisa S.A.) and no-ferrous (Werba S.A.) value chains.	h. Construction circularity program including gender considerations designed (Output 2.3) i. Number of working agreements, including gender considerations, with the private sector for the development of suppliers for the ferrous and no-ferrous value chain. (Output 2.4) j. Number of demonstration project for the end-of-life vehicles	PIR, MTR and TE	PMU Ministry of Environment	Official records of Ministry of Environment and PMU.

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Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
			EoP: h. Construction circularity program including gender considerations designed. j. Two (2) demonstration project for the end-of-life vehicles management implemented.	management. (Output 2.5)			
	Project Outcome 3	**Indicator 9**	MT: k. Three (3) modules of the SUIIR, including gender sensitive indicators, designed and implemented: -National registry of circular economy initiatives and sustainable alternatives - Traceability system for	k. Design and implementation of modules, including gender sensitive indicators, for the strengthening of the Unique integrated information system of Waste and circular economy (SUIIR). (Output 3.1) l. Public Inventory of initiatives for the socio-productive inclusion of waste	PIR, MTR and TE	PMU Ministry of Environment	Official records of Ministry of Environment and PMU.

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Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
			circularity of materials integrated - Application for construction waste. l. Public Inventory of initiatives for the socio-productive inclusion of waste pickers implemented. EoP: l. At least 500 classifiers (at least 200 women) effectively integrated in social inclusion initiatives.	pickers, including gender criteria, and number of classifiers effectively integrated in social inclusion initiatives (Output 3.2)			
		Indicator 10	MT: m. One (1) report on research and innovation needs, including	m. Research and Innovation needs assessed including gender considerations, and number of people informed on circular	PIR, MTR and TE	PMU Ministry of Environment	Official records of Ministry of Environment and PMU.

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Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
			gender considerations, on circular economy developed. n. Circular economy best practice guides and lessons learned, including gender considerations, developed. o. Three (3) workshops with CSO and key stakeholders implemented and 180 people (90 women, 90 men) engaged. EoP: m. 480 people (285 women, 195 men) informed on innovation and circular	economy research and innovation projects. (Output 3.3) n. Circular economy best practice guides and lessons learned including gender considerations. (Output 3.4) o. Number of workshops with CSO and key stakeholders implemented, and number of people engaged. (Output 3.5)			

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Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
			economy projects. o. Eight (8) workshops with CSO and key stakeholders implemented and 480 people (240 women, 240 men) engaged.				
	Project Outcome 4	**Indicator 11**	MT: Inception Workshop, PIRs, annual Board meetings, annual update of GEF core indicators, gender, stakeholder participation and ESMF, and MTR completed. EoP: - Independent TE completed.	Project-level monitoring and evaluation completed through documentation from Inception Workshop, Annual GEF Project Implementation Reviews (PIR), M&E of GEF core Indicators, Gender Plan, Safeguards Frameworks and Action Plans, Independent Mid-Term Review, and Independent Terminal Evaluation	PIR, MTR and TE	PMU Ministry of Environment	Official records of Ministry of Environment and PMU.

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Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
			- Final core indicators updated. - Final project board meeting carried out.				
		Indicator 12	MT: 40% EoP: 100%	Percentage of project expenditure spent on the Uruguay Project planned activities.	PIR, MTR and TE	PMU Ministry of Environment UNDP	External financial audit retained by UNDP.

Monitoring Activity			
	Frequency/Timeframe	**Expected Action**	**Partners (if joint)**
Inception Workshop and Report	Inception Workshop within 2 months of the First Disbursement	As per above description	Ministry of Environment (MA) – Implementing Partner
Track results progress (see above table for details)	Annually and at mid-point and closure	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	MA
Monitor and Manage Risk	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	MA
Monitor gender action plan and stakeholders' engagement plan	Ongoing	Relevant developments are documented by the project team	MA

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Monitoring Activity			
	Frequency/Timeframe	**Expected Action**	**Partners (if joint)**
		and used to inform management decisions.	
Supervision Missions	Annually	Relevant learning and risks are identified by the UNDP officers and used to inform management decisions.	MA
Learning and Learning Missions	As needed	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	MA
Annual Project Quality Assurance	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	MA
Review and Make Course Corrections	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	MA
Annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Annually typically between June-September	Mandatory contribution by Project Team, CO and RTA. Strengths and weaknesses will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance	MA
Project Review (Project Board)	At least annually	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	MA

Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNSDCF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders

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Independent Mid-Term Review (MTR)	Not applicable	Output 4.1 Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods.	UNDSCF Outcome 1: By 2025 Uruguay promotes a transition towards sustainable production and consumption systems, based on innovation, knowledge, science and technology, strengthening resilience and equality.	By the MTR submission date included on cover page of Project Document	-
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	Not applicable	Output 4.1 Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods.	UNDSCF Outcome 1: By 2025 Uruguay promotes a transition towards sustainable production and consumption systems, based on innovation, knowledge, science and technology, strengthening resilience and equality.	By the TE submission date included on cover page of Project Document	-

Table 7. Monitoring and Evaluation Budget.

Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for project execution:	
GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	**Indicative costs (US$)**
Inception Workshop and Report	10,286
M&E required to report on progress made in reaching GEF core indicators and project results included in the project results framework	25,000
Preparation of the annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	5,000
Monitoring of Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Gender Action Plan	25,200
Supervision missions	5,000
Learning missions	5,000

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Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for project execution:	
GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	**Indicative costs (US$)**
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):	27,000
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE):	27,000
TOTAL indicative COST	**129,486**

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GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Section 1: General roles and responsibilities in the projects' governance mechanism

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is the Ministry of Environment.

The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

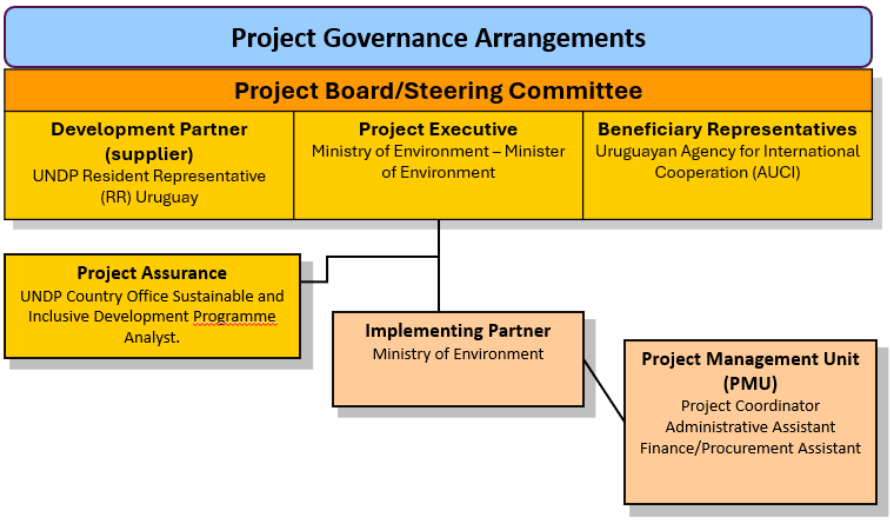
Responsible Parties: No Responsible Parties are identified.

Project stakeholders and target groups: The stakeholders of the project correspond to a diversity of entities at Global, National and City´s level, as detailed in Table 1 "Partnerships of the FSP". Among the different stakeholder groups the following can me mentioned: Governments (national and local level), industrial associations from different targeted sectors (Plastics, construction, automotive, food, etc.), universities, research centers, NGOs, minority groups (e.g: informal workers, women associations), etc. These stakeholders can engage having similar approach and goals aligned to the project objective "Reducing pollutant emissions and releases (GHG, UPOPs) through chemicals and waste integrated management towards a circular economy in Uruguay"

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. **The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project.** UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

Section 2: Project governance structure

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The UNDP Resident Representative assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. A representative of the UNDP Country Office will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board, and therefore attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

Section 3: Segregation of duties and firewalls vis-à-vis UNDP representation on the project board:

As noted in the Minimum Fiduciary Standards for GEF Partner Agencies, in cases where a GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) carries out both implementation oversight and execution of a project, the GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) must separate its project implementation oversight and execution duties, and describe in the relevant project document a: 1) Satisfactory institutional arrangement for the separation of implementation oversight and executing functions in different departments of the GEF Partner Agency; and 2) Clear lines of responsibility, reporting and accountability within the GEF Partner Agency between the project implementation oversight and execution functions.

In this case, UNDP is only performing an implementation oversight role in the project vis-à-vis our role in the project board and in the project assurance function and therefore a full separation of project implementation oversight and execution duties has been assured.

Section 4: Roles and Responsibilities of the Project Organization Structure:

a) Project Board: All UNDP projects must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation, and implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. The Project Board (also called the Project Steering Committee) is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a project.

The two main (mandatory) roles of the project board are as follows:

1) **High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner** (as explained in the "Provide Oversight" section of the POPP). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Project Board reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports,

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evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The Project Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.

2) **Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner** with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner (as explained in the "Manage Change" section of the POPP).

Requirements to serve on the Project Board: *to be included in the TOR of the Project Board*

- ✓ Agree to the Terms of Reference of the Board and the rules on protocols, quorum and minuting.
- ✓ Meet annually; at least once.
- ✓ Disclose any conflict of interest in performing the functions of a Project Board member and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest. This disclosure must be documented and kept on record by UNDP.
- ✓ Discharge the functions of the Project Board in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures.
- ✓ Ensure highest levels of transparency and ensure Project Board meeting minutes are recorded and shared with project stakeholders.

Responsibilities of the Project Board: *to be included in the TOR of the Project Board*

- ✓ Consensus decision making:
  - The project board provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
  - Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report;
  - The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
  - In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.
  - In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP representative on the board will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.
- ✓ Oversee project execution:
  - Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded.
  - Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Implementing Partner for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner.
  - Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance;
  - Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies);
  - Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
  - Track and monitor co-financed activities and realisation of co-financing amounts of this project.
  - Approve the Inception Report, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.
  - Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.
- ✓ Risk Management:
  - Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
  - Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Implementing Partner. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued

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UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the project.
    - Address project-level grievances.
- ✓ Coordination:
    - Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
    - Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

Composition of the Project Board: The composition of the Project Board must include individuals assigned to the following three roles:

1. **Project Executive:** This is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs (or co-chairs) the Project Board. The Executive usually is the senior national counterpart for nationally implemented projects (typically from the same entity as the Implementing Partner), and it must be UNDP for projects that are direct implementation (DIM). In exceptional cases, two individuals from different entities can co-share this role and/or co-chair the Project Board. If the project executive co-chairs the project board with representatives of another category, it typically does so with a development partner representative. The Project Executive is: Ministry of Environment – Minister of Environment.
2. **Beneficiary Representative(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of those groups of stakeholders who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often representatives from civil society, industry associations, or other government entities benefiting from the project can fulfil this role. There can be multiple beneficiary representatives in a Project Board. The Beneficiary representative (s) is/are: Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation (AUCI)

3. **Development Partner(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding, strategic guidance and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner(s) is/are: UNDP Uruguay Country Office Resident Representative.

b) **Project Assurance:** Project assurance is the responsibility of each project board member; however, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Board (and Project Management Unit) by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including compliance with the risk management and social and environmental standards of UNDP. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

A designated representative of UNDP playing the project assurance role is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. It should be noted that while in certain cases UNDP's project assurance role across the project may encompass activities happening at several levels (e.g. global, regional), at least one UNDP representative playing that function must, as part of their duties, specifically attend board meeting and provide board members with the required documentation required to perform their duties. The UNDP representative playing the main project assurance function is/are: UNDP Uruguay Sustainable and Inclusive Development Programme Analyst.

c) **Project Management – Execution of the Project:** The Project Manager (PM) (also called project coordinator) is the senior most representative of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The project manager typically presents key deliverables and documents to the board for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers.

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A designated representative of the PMU is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative.

The primary PMU representative attending board meetings is: Project Manager/Coordinator.

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FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is USD 36,295,145. This is financed through a GEF grant of USD 2,639,726 administered by UNDP, and additional support of USD 33,655,419. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

Co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing amounts will be monitored by the UNDP Country Office and the PMU on an annual basis in the GEF PIF and will be reported to the GEF during the *mid-term review* and terminal evaluation process as follows:

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Name of Co-financier	Investment Mobilized	Co-financing amount
Recipient Country Government	Grant	Ministry of Environment	Investment Mobilized	$28,405,419
Recipient Country Government	In kind	Ministry of Environment	Recurrent Expenditures	$700,000
Private sector	Grant	Werba S.A.	Investment Mobilized	$750,000
Private sector	Grant	RCD Reciclaje	Investment Mobilized	$2,000,000
Private sector	In kind	CtPLas	Recurrent Expenditures	$300,000
Private sector	Grant	Gerdau Laisa	Investment Mobilized	$1,500,000
Total				$33,655,419

Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP POPP, the project board may agree with the project manager on a tolerance level for each detailed plan under the overall multi-year workplan. The agreed tolerance should be written in the project document or approved project board meeting minutes. It should normally not exceed 10 percent of the agreed annual budget at the activity level, but within the overall approved multi-year workplan at the activity level. Within the agreed tolerances, the project manager can operate without intervention from the project board. Restrictions apply as follows:

Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager/IP through UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the BPPS/NCE-VF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF. It is **strongly encouraged** to maintain the expenditures within the approved budget at the budgetary account and at the component level:

a) Budget reallocations must prove that the suggested changes in the budget will not lead to material changes in the results to be achieved by the project. A strong justification is required and will be approved on an exceptional basis. Budget re-allocations among the components (including PMC) of the approved Total Budget and Work Plans (TBWP) that represent a value greater than 10% of the total GEF grant.
b) Introduction of new outputs/activities (i.e. budget items) that were not part of the agreed project document and TBWP that represent a value greater than 5% of the total GEF grant. The new budget items must be eligible as per the GEF and UNDP policies.
c) Project management cost (PMC): budget under PMC component is capped and cannot be increased.

UNDP is not in a position to increase the total budget above the amount approved by the donor, therefore any over-expenditure would have to be absorbed from non-GEF resources by the Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity)

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Project extensions: The UNDP-BPPS-NCE team Executive Coordinator must approve all requests for extension of the Project Completion Date and for other milestone extensions with hard deadlines. All extensions impose additional time and cost burdens at all levels and the GEF project budget cannot be increased beyond its originally approved amount. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and subject to the conditions and maximum durations set out in the UNDP POPP. The project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs shall be covered by non-GEF resources; the additional UNDP oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources, in accordance with UNDP's policy as set out in UNDP POPP.

For any extension request, UNDP CO and IP will consult and jointly present a clear plan indicating how and from which specific sources the additional oversight costs that will be incurred by UNDP will be covered during the extended period. The BPPS-NCE Executive Coordinator will consult the Regional Bureaux (RBX) and may reject the extension request if no (external co-financing by the IP or internal UNDP CO resources) can be identified.

All extension requests, along with all supporting documentation, shall be submitted by the IP to the UNDP CO in line with the requirements and within the deadlines set out in the UNDP SOPs and policies in UNDP POPP.

Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop. If the Implementing Partner is an UN Agency, the project will be audited according to that Agencies applicable audit policies.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project, however **must be done before the operational closure date**. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file[34]. The transfer should be done before Project Management Unit complete their assignments.

Completion Date: The project completion date is the date of Project Document Signature plus project duration. This date can only be extended through a formal extension request. Prior to completion date, all UNDP-financed inputs must be provided and related activities for the Project completed. No activities, except for the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report and the corresponding management response and the end-of-project review Project Board Meeting should take place after the Completion Date.

Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. All costs incurred to close the project must be included in the project closure budget and reported as final project commitments presented to the Project Board during the final project review. The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project closure budget.

- **Operational Closure**: **Operational closure must happen within 9 months from project completion date.** Prior to operational closure, the Terminal Evaluation must have been submitted and the corresponding TE management response and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting must have been completed. The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. Before Operational Closure, the project must have completed the transfer or disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.
- **Financial Closure: Financial closure must happen within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation.** The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the Implementing Partner has reported all

[34] See https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default.

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financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to BPPS/NCE for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Quantum by the UNDP Country Office.

Cancellation and Suspension: All projects considering going through cancellation or suspension must follow UNDP and GEF requirements. Guidance can be found in the UNDP POPP (SOPs for management actions of Vertical Fund projects escalated to the Executive Coordinator and Guidance for GEF project revisions).

Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/NCE team Directorate in New York. No action is required by the UNDP Country Office on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF. Unspent project balance is not permitted to be transferred to any other projects.

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TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Quantum Business Unit	UNDP-URY10		
Quantum Project ID:	00XXXXXX	Quantum Project Title:	*As in Quantum*
Quantum Award ID:	XXXXXXX	Quantum Award Title:	*As in Quantum*
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	9537		
Implementing Partner	Ministry of Environment (MA)		

Quantum Outcome (GEF Component)	Quantum Output (GEF Outcome)	Quantum Activity (GEF Output)	Quantum Responsible Party	Quantum Fund ID	Quantum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	2025 (USD)	2026 (USD)	2027 (USD)	2028 (USD)	2029 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note
Component 1. Strengthening institutional capacities to ensure circular governance and management.	*Outcome 1*	*Output 1.1*	*MA*	*62000*	*10003*	71300	Local Consultants	$ 22,166	$ 22,167	$ 22,167			$ 66,500	1
				62000		71800	Contractual Services-Imp Partn	$ 27,983	$ 27,983	$ 27,984			$ 83,950	2
		Total Output 1.1						$ 50,149	$ 50,150	$ 50,151	$ 0	$ 0	$ 150,450	
		Output 1.2	*MA*	*62000*	*10003*	71300	Local Consultants	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000			$ 75,000	3
				62000		71600	Travel	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000		$ 4,000	4
				62000		75700	Training, workshop, and conferences	$ 2,000	$ 3,000	$ 3,000	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	$ 12,000	5
		Total Output 1.2						$ 28,000	$ 29,000	$ 29,000	$ 3,000	$ 2,000	$ 91,000	
		Output 1.3	*MA*	*62000*	*10003*	71300	Local Consultants	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000			$ 75,000	6
				62000		75700	Training, workshop, and conferences		$ 3,000	$ 3,000	$ 3,000	$ 3,000	$ 12,000	7
		Total Output 1.3						$ 25,000	$ 28,000	$ 28,000	$ 3,000	$ 3,000	$ 87,000	
		Output 1.4	*MA*	*62000*	*10003*	71300	Local Consultants	$ 20,000	$ 20,000	$ 20,000	$ 15,000		$ 75,000	8
				62000		71600	Travel		$ 1,550	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 4,550	9
				62000		75700	Training, workshop, and conferences		$ 3,000	$ 3,000	$ 3,000	$ 3,000	$ 12,000	10
		Total Output 1.4						$ 20,000	$ 24,550	$ 24,000	$ 19,000	$ 4,000	$ 91,550	
		Output 1.5	*MA*	*62000*	*10003*	71300	Local Consultants	$ 50,000	$ 25,000				$ 75,000	11
				62000		72100	Contractual services - Companies	$ 20,000	$ 80,000				$ 100,000	12
		Total Output 1.5						$ 70,000	$ 105,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 175,000	
		Output 1.6	*MA*	*62000*	*10003*	71400	Contractual services - Individuals		$ 25,000	$ 20,000			$ 45,000	13
		Total Output 1.6						$ 0	$ 25,000	$ 20,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 45,000	
	Total Outcome 1							$ 193,149	$ 261,700	$ 151,151	$ 25,000	$ 9,000	$ 640,000	

Total Component 1								$ 193,149	$ 261,700	$ 151,151	$ 25,000	$ 9,000	$ 640,000	
Component 2. Development of socio-inclusive circular models in strategic sectors.		*Output 2.1*	*MA*	*62000*	*10003*	71300	Local Consultants	$ 11,400	$ 11,400	$ 11,400	$ 11,400	$ 11,400	$ 57,000	14
				62000		72100	Contractual services - Companies		$ 70,000	$ 70,000	$ 60,000		$ 200,000	15
		Total Output 2.1						$ 11,400	$ 81,400	$ 81,400	$ 71,400	$ 11,400	$ 257,000	
		Output 2.2	*MA*	*62000*	*10003*	72100	Contractual services - Companies		$ 130,000	$ 130,000	$ 130,660		$ 390,660	16
		Total Output 2.2						$ 0	$ 130,000	$ 130,000	$ 130,660	$ 0	$ 390,660	
		Output 2.3	*MA*	*62000*	*10003*	71300	Local Consultants		$ 16,625	$ 16,625	$ 16,625	$ 16,625	$ 66,500	17
				62000		75700	Training, workshop, and conferences		$ 10,000		$ 10,000	$ 5,500	$ 25,500	18
		Total Output 2.3						$ 0	$ 26,625	$ 16,625	$ 26,625	$ 22,125	$ 92,000	
		Output 2.4	*MA*	*62000*	*10003*	71800	Contractual Services-Imp Partn	$ 30,300	$ 30,300	$ 30,250			$ 90,850	19
		Total Output 2.4						$ 30,300	$ 30,300	$ 30,250	$ 0	$ 0	$ 90,850	
		Output 2.5	*MA*	*62000*	*10003*	72100	Contractual services - Companies		$ 80,000	$ 100,000	$ 70,000	$ 50,000	$ 300,000	20
				62000		75700	Training, workshop, and conferences				$ 5,100	$ 5,050	$ 10,150	21
		Total Output 2.5						$ 0	$ 80,000	$ 100,000	$ 75,100	$ 55,050	$ 310,150	
	Total Outcome 2							$ 41,700	$ 348,325	$ 358,275	$ 303,785	$ 88,575	$ 1,140,660	
Total Component 2								$ 41,700	$ 348,325	$ 358,275	$ 303,785	$ 88,575	$ 1,140,660	
Component 3. Knowledge management and capacity building to drive behavioral change.	*Outcome 3*	*Output 3.1*	*MA*	*62000*	*10003*	71300	Local Consultants	$ 65,000	$ 25,000	$ 35,000	$ 25,000		$ 150,000	22
				62000		75700	Training, workshop, and conferences		$ 2,500		$ 2,500		$ 5,000	23
			MA	*62000*	*10003*	72100	Contractual services - Companies	$ 40,000	$ 55,000				$ 95,000	24
		Total Output 3.1						$ 105,000	$ 82,500	$ 35,000	$ 27,500	$ 0	$ 250,000	
		Output 3.2	*MA*	*62000*	*10003*	72100	Contractual services - Companies	$ 80,000	$ 70,000				$ 150,000	25
				62000		75700	Training, workshop, and conferences	$ 3,000	$ 3,000	$ 3,000		$ 1,000	$ 10,000	26
		Total Output 3.2						$ 83,000	$ 73,000	$ 3,000	$ 0	$ 1,000	$ 160,000	
		Output 3.3	*MA*	*62000*	*10003*	71300	Local Consultants			$ 30,000			$ 30,000	27
				62000		75700	Training, workshop, and conferences		$ 6,000	$ 6,000	$ 7,000	$ 6,000	$ 25,000	28
		Total Output 3.3						$ 0	$ 6,000	$ 36,000	$ 7,000	$ 6,000	$ 55,000	
		Output 3.4	*MA*	*62000*	*10003*	71300	Local Consultants	$ 50,000	$ 14,350				$ 64,350	29
		Total Output 3.4						$ 50,000	$ 14,350	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 64,350	
		Output 3.5	*MA*	*62000*	*10003*	71300	Local Consultants		$ 41,000	$ 11,650			$ 52,650	30

				62000		75700	Training, workshop, and conferences	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$ 5,000		$ 20,000	31
				62000		71600	Travel		$ 3,000	$ 2,000			$ 5,000	32
		Total Output 3.5						$ 5,000	$ 49,000	$ 18,650	$ 5,000	$ 0	$ 77,650	
	Total Outcome 3							$ 243,000	$ 224,850	$ 92,650	$ 39,500	$ 7,000	$ 607,000	
Total Component 3								$ 243,000	$ 224,850	$ 92,650	$ 39,500	$ 7,000	$ 607,000	
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	*M&E (as per Table B of the CEO Endorsement Request)*	*M&E (as per Table B of the CEO Endorsement Request)*	*MA*	*62000*	*10003*	71800	Contractual Services-Imp Partn	$ 11,040	$ 11,040	$ 11,040	$ 11,040	$ 11,040	$ 55,200	33
			UNDP	*62000*	*10003*	71200	International Consultants			$ 20,000		$ 20,000	$ 40,000	34
				62000		71300	Local Consultants			$ 5,000		$ 5,000	$ 10,000	35
			MA	*62000*	*10003*	71600	Travel	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	$ 10,000	36
			UNDP	*62000*	*10003*	74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs			$ 2,000		$ 2,000	$ 4,000	37
			MA	*62000*	*10003*	75700	Training, workshop, and conferences	$ 10,286					$ 10,286	38
Total M&E								$ 23,326	$ 13,040	$ 40,040	$ 13,040	$ 40,040	$ 129,486	
Project Management Cost (PMC)	*PMC*	*PMC*	*MA*	*62000*	*10003*	71800	Contractual Services-Imp Partn	$ 8,000	$ 8,000	$ 8,000	$ 8,000	$ 8,000	$ 40,000	39
				62000		72500	Supplies	$ 716	$ 716	$ 716	$ 716	$ 716	$ 3,580	40
			UNDP	*62000*	*10003*	74100	Professional services	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 5,000	41
			MA	*62000*	*10003*	71400	Contractual services - Individuals	$ 14,800	$ 14,800	$ 14,800	$ 14,800	$ 14,800	$ 74,000	42
Total Project Management Cost								$ 24,516	$ 24,516	$ 24,516	$ 24,516	$ 24,516	$ 122,580	
Total Project Grant								$ 525,691	$ 872,431	$ 666,632	$ 405,841	$ 169,131	$ 2,639,726	

Budget Notes

Budget Note	Budget Note Description
1	One local consultant "X" - 35% of the costs/salary will be charged to this Output USD 66,500 dedicated to strengthening other regulatory framework towards the circularity of materials.
2	Project Coordinator - 36.5% of the costs/salary will be charged to this Output USD 83,950 dedicated to strengthening of the regulatory framework of end-of-life vehicles and oil.
3	One local consultant "Y" - 50% of the costs/salary will be charged to this Output USD 75,000 dedicated to the "Coordination and articulation of tables and working groups between the public sector and the private sectors and civil society".
4	Travel expenses to support the participation and coordination in working groups, meetings, workshops, roundtables.
5	Logistics to support the development and implementation of workshops, meetings, roundtables and working groups
6	One local consultant "W" - 50% of the costs/salary will be charged to this Output USD 75,000 dedicated to "design appropriate monitoring systems with early warning indicators".

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7	Logistics for local trainings, workshops, meetings or competitions to train the technical teams of the Ministry of Environment and local consultants involved in the project.
8	One local consultant "Y" - 50% of the costs/salary will be charged to this Output USD 75,000 dedicated to "technically assist in the review process and develop PNGR indicators as well as assist municipalities".
9	Travel expenses for transfers and per diem for technical assistance to the municipalities and townhalls.
10	Logistics for local trainings, workshops or meetings for technical assistance to the townhalls and municipalities.
11	One local consultant "W" - 50% of the costs/salary will be charged to this Output USD 75,000 dedicated to the "development of the *Materials Circularity Observatory* tool".
12	Contractual services – Companies to support the "Materials Circularity Observatory" (information technology company). Total USD100,000 distributed as follows: USD20,000 in year 1, USD80,000 in year 2.
13	One individual contractor specialist in POPs to support the development of the cost-benefit analysis study and technical-economic feasibility. Total USD 45,000 distributed as follows: USD25,000 in year 2 + USD 20,000 in year 3
14	One local consultant "X" - 30% of the costs/salary will be charged to this Output USD 57,000 to support activities related to Food Loss and Waste.
15	Contractual services – Companies to support the implementation of the "Demonstration project for the reduction of Food Losses and Waste (FLW) in the production, post-harvest and processing stages from a circularity approach.". Total USD 200,000 distributed as follows: USD70,000 in year 2, USD70,000 in year 3, USD60,000 in year 4.
16	Contractual services – Companies to support the implementation of the "Call of projects to promote innovation, eco-design and circular business models for the reduction of plastic products.". Total USD 390,660 distributed as follows: USD130,000 in year 2, USD130,000 in year 3, USD 130,660 in year 4.
17	One local consultant "X" - 35% of the costs/salary will be charged to this Output USD 66,500 to support activities related to Construction circularity program.
18	Logistics to support the meetings, workshops for the development of the Construction Circularity Program
19	Project Coordinator - 39.5% of the costs/salary will be charged to this Output USD 90,850 to support activities related to the formalization and organization of the supply chain of recycled materials (intermediaries).
20	Contractual services – Companies to support the implementation of the "Demonstration project for the end-of-life vehicles management". Total USD 300,000 distributed as follows: USD 80,000 in year 2, USD100,000 in year 3, USD 70,000 in year 4, USD50,000 in year 5.
21	Logistics for local trainings, workshops or meetings for the implementation and dissemination of best practices of the demonstration project.
22	One local consultant IT specialist. Total USD150,000 distributed as follows: USDUSD65,000 in year 1, USD25,000 in year 2, USD35,000 in year 3, USD25,000 in year 4.
23	Logistics to support local trainings, workshops and/or meetings, including training sessions for system users.
24	Contractual services – Companies to support the "Development of the SUIIR modules" (information technology company). Total USD95,000 distributed as follows: USD40,000 in year 1, USD55,000 in year 2.
25	Contractual services – Companies to support "the implementation of the National Inventory of Socioproductive Inclusion Initiative" (information technology company). Total USD: 150,000 distributed as follows: USD80,000 in year 1, USD70,000 in year 2.
26	Logistics to support local trainings, workshops and/or meetings, including training sessions for system users.
27	One local consultant specialist in research and innovation in circular economy. Total USD30,000 (year 3).
28	Logistics to support workshops and webinars for dissemination of research and innovation projects.
29	One local communication specialist - 55% of the costs/salary will be charged to this Output USD 64,350.
30	One local communication specialist - 45% of the costs/salary will be charged to this Output USD 52,650
31	Logistics to support workshops with Civil Society Organizations (CSO) and other key stakeholders.
32	Travel expenses to support workshops with Civil Society Organizations (CSO) and other key stakeholders.
33	Project Coordinator - 24% of the costs/salary will be charged to M&E USD 55,200
34	One International Consultant for the MTR $20,000 and One International Consultant for the TE $20,000. See M&E budget table on PRODOC section VI.

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35	One Local consultant for MTR $5,000 (year 3) and one Local Consultant for TE $5,000 (year 5). See M&E
36	Supervision and learning missions. See M&E budget table on PRODOC section VI
37	Translation of MTR and TE
38	Inception Workshop
39	One local individual (Project Administrative Assistant) - half time dedication at USD8,000/year (TOTAL 40.000 USD)
40	Lump for office supplies and provision of unexpected costs associated to project management (USD 716 per year, TOTAL USD 3,580).
41	Audits or spot checks costs (USD 1000 per year, TOTAL USD 5.000)
42	One individual contractor Project finance and procurement assistant at USD 14,800/year (Total USD74,000)

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LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Uruguay and UNDP, signed on December 12, 1985. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by the Ministry of Environment (MA) in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

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RISK MANAGEMENT

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
   a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
   b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List, and that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used for money laundering activities. The United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List can be accessed via https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list.

4. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

   (a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").

   (b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. SH may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, SH may take the form of a single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.

5. a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

      i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;

      ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have not put in place its own training regarding

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the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;

iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;

iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and

v. Promptly and confidentially, record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

b) The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

6. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

7. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

8. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

9. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds.

10. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP places reasonable reliance upon the Implementing Partner for it to apply its laws, regulations and processes, and applicable international laws regarding anti money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism, to ensure consistency with the principles of then in force the UNDP Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy.

11. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, anti-fraud and anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

12. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

13. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes in accordance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the

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Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

14. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

    Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

15. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

    Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

    Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

16. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

17. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

18. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are included, mutatis mutandis, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

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Mandatory Annexes

1. GEF Budget Template (available from BPPS NCE team)
2. GEF Execution Support Letter
3. Project Map and geospatial coordinates of the project area
4. Multiyear Workplan
5. Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), or justification of SESP exemption
6. UNDP Risk Register
7. Overview of technical consultancies/subcontracts
8. Stakeholder Engagement Plan
9. Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF)
10. Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan
11. Procurement Plan – for first year of implementation especially GEF focal area specific annexes (e.g. METT, GHG calculations, target landscape profile, feasibility study, other technical reports)
12. Co Financing
13. Signed LOA between UNDP and IP requesting UNDP Support Services (if required on exceptional basis and authorized by the GEF)
14. GEF CEO Endorsement/Approval
15. Terms of Reference for Project Board and Project Team
16. GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators (see template below)
17. GEF Taxonomy (see template below)
18. Results of the Partners Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT) and HACT Micro Assessment
19. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (to be completed in UNDP online corporate planning system)

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Annex 1: GEF Budget Template

To be provided by MPSU after TBWP clearance.

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Annex 2: GEF execution support letter

[Government Letterhead]

[Date]

To: Pradeep Kurukulasuriya,
UNDP

Subject: Letter of Support to request GEF Agency Execution for [Title of Project/Program Proposal] [GEF ID#]

1. In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for [Country], I hereby request UNDP, the GEF implementing agency for the aforementioned project, to also carry out execution services for the above project/program, on an exceptional basis.

2. The execution services provided by UNDP are expected to include:[35]

- [Function 1
- Function 2
- Function 3
- Etc..]

3. The execution services to be provided by [Country, ministry or other entity] are expected to include:[36]

- [Function 1
- Function 2
- Function 3
- Etc..]

4. Execution activities, including those provided by UNDP will be described in detail in the GEF CEO Endorsement/Approval request and accompanying project/program documents, including the project/program budget.

Sincerely,

[Name of Operational Focal Point]
[Position/Title in Government]

[35] Include a brief summary of the execution services to be provided by the GEF Agency. Please refer to GEF Project and Program Cycle Guidelines Annex 8 (Table B) for eligible execution functions.
[36] This para to be included as appropriate. Delete if all execution services are to be provided by GEF Agency.

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Annex 3: Project map and Geospatial Coordinates of project sites

Any maps included in this project document must conform to maps accepted by the UN Geospatial Information Section (see https://www.un.org/geospatial/mapsgeo)

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Annex 4: Multi Year Work Plan

	Outcomes	**Outputs**	**Year 1**				**Year 2**				**Year 3**				**Year 4**				**Year 5**			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Component 1																						
Component 2																						
Etc…																						

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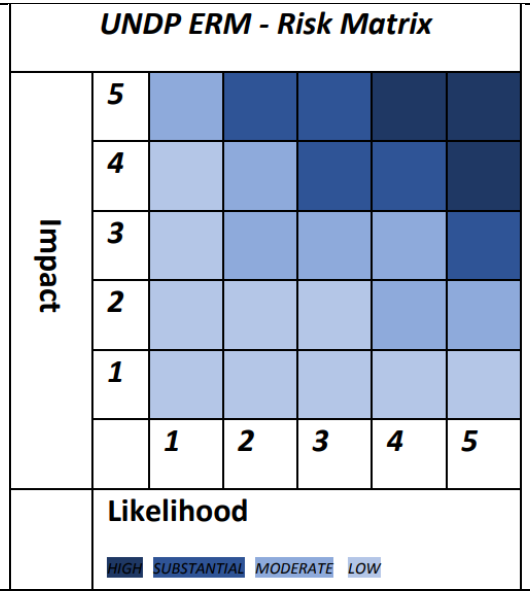
Annex 5: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

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Annex 6: UNDP Risk Register

***Guidance to project developer**: Complete the table below. Please refer to the Project Risk Register for further information.*

#	Event/ Description	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (*individual accountable for managing the risk*)	Risk Treatment / Management Measures
	Enter a brief description of the risk. Risk description should include future event and cause. Risks identified through HACT, PCAT, SES, Private Sector Due Diligence, and other assessments should be included.			Social and Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Other Subcategories for each risk type should be consulted to understand each risk type (see UNDP Enterprise Risk Management Policy)	Describe the potential **effect** on the project if the future event were to occur. Enter **likelihood** based on 1-5 scale (1 = Not likely; 5 = Expected) Enter **impact** based on 1-5 scale (1 = Negligible 5 = Extreme) *Based on Likelihood and Impact, use the Risk Matrix to identify the Risk Level (high, Substantial, Moderate or Low)*	Enter the period which the risk begins, and ends be	The person or entity with the responsibility to manage the risk.	What actions have been taken/will be taken to manage this risk.
1				Social and Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Other	Text	L = I =		

								
2				Social and Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Other	Text		L = I =		
3									

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Annex 7: Overview of Technical Consultancies/Subcontracts

***Guidance to project developer**: The following template includes example text to help guide the completion of this template for the project in question and must be edited as needed for the project in question. The GEF Secretariat will review the TOR for project staff that will have a portion of their salary charged to technical components of the project budget to ensure that technical tasks are included in the TOR. Align with Governance section.*

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
For Project Management		
Local / National contracting		
Project Manager/Coordinator *Rate: $1,200/week*	*43 weeks / over 5 years*	*The Project Manager (PM), together with the Lead Technical Advisor will be responsible for the overall management of the project, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors.* *Duties and Responsibilities* • *Manage the overall conduct of the project.* • *Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the approved workplan.* • *Execute activities by managing personnel, goods and services, training and low-value grants, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work.* • *Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring plan, and update the plan as required.* • *Provide support for completion of assessments required by UNDP, spot checks and audits.* • *Manage requests for the provision of UNDP financial resources through funding advances, direct payments or reimbursement using the FACE form.* • *Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports.* • *Monitor progress, watch for plan deviations and make course corrections when needed within project board-agreed tolerances to achieve results.* • *Ensure that changes are controlled and problems addressed.* • *Perform regular progress reporting to the project board as agreed with the board, including measures to address challenges and opportunities.* • *Prepare and submit financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis.* • *Manage and monitor the project risks – including social and environmental risks - initially identified and submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log;* • *Capture lessons learned during project implementation.* • *Prepare revisions to the multi-year workplan, as needed, as well as annual and quarterly plans if required.* • *Prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop.* • *Ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the GEF PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the GEF PIR.* • *Prepare the GEF PIR;*

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Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• *Assess major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;* • *Monitor implementation plans including the gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and any environmental and social management plans;* • *Monitor and track progress against the GEF Core indicators.* • *Support the Mid-term review and Terminal Evaluation process.* • *Add technical tasks as necessary*
Project Assistant		*<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u>* *Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager, the Project Assistant will carry out the following tasks:* • *Assist the Project Manager in day-to-day management and oversight of project activities;* • *Assist the M&E officer in matters related to M&E and knowledge resources management;* • *Assist in the preparation of progress reports;* • *Ensure all project documentation (progress reports, consulting and other technical reports, minutes of meetings, etc.) are properly maintained in hard and electronic copies in an efficient and readily accessible filing system, for when required by PB, TAC, UNDP, project consultants and other PMU staff;* • *Provide PMU-related administrative and logistical assistance.*
Project Accountant/Finance Assistant/Finance officer		*<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u>* • *Keep records of project funds and expenditures, and ensure all project-related financial documentation are well maintained and readily available when required by the Project Manager;* • *Review project expenditures and ensure that project funds are used in compliance with the Project Document and GoI financial rules and procedures;* • *Validate and certify FACE forms before submission to UNDP;* • *Provide necessary financial information as and when required for project management decisions;* • *Provide necessary financial information during project audit(s);* • *Review annual budgets and project expenditure reports, and notify the Project Manager if there are any discrepancies or issues;* • *Consolidate financial progress reports submitted by the responsible parties for implementation of project activities;* • *Liaise and follow up with the responsible parties for implementation of project activities in matters related to project funds and financial progress reports.*
International / Regional and global contracting		

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Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
For Technical Assistance		
Outcome 1		
Local / National contracting		
Protected Area Capacity Development National Specialist *Rate: $300/week*	*80 weeks / over 5 years*	*Under close supervision of Lead Technical Advisor and Project Manager (PM) the Protected Area Capacity Development Specialist (PACDS) will work closely with the Protected Area Capacity Development Advisor (PACDA) to conduct protected area capacity building related to the project under Outputs 1.2 and 1.3 and support a working group for improved protected area capacity building and work with that group to:* • *Contribute to the development of a capacity development strategy and action plan for increasing the management effectiveness of the PA system.* • *Coordinate the establishment of PA management standards and a PA and individual performance monitoring system for different categories of PAs.* • *Contribute to the development of a program of training to raise focal competencies of senior and mid-level protected area managers and practioners.* • *Contribute to the indentification of incentive mechanisms for increasing the motivation of field staff.* • *Contribute to the development and institutionalisation of modernized reporting structure and methods.* • *Contribute to the development of law enforcement and habitat/biodiversity monitoring protocols.* • *Coordinate the development and institutionalisation of a PA information and knowledge management system enabling learning from, and upscaling of, pilot/individual project activities.* • *Coordinate the development of official guidelines for community engagement and co-management.*
Outcome 4: KM and M&E		
Project Gender Officer		*Duties and Responsibilities* • Monitor progress in implementation of the project Gender Action Plan ensuring that targets are fully met and the reporting requirements are fulfilled; • Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all gender-related work; • Review the Gender Action Plan annually, and update and revise corresponding management plans as necessary; • Work with the M&E officer and Safeguards Officer to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the gender issues of the project;
Project Monitoring and Evaluation Officer		*Duties and Responsibilities* • *Monitor project progress and participate in the production of progress reports ensuring that they meet the necessary reporting requirements and standards;* • *Ensure project's M&E meets the requirements of the Government, the UNDP Country Office, and UNDP-GEF; develop project-specific M&E tools as necessary;* • *Oversee and ensure the implementation of the project's M&E plan, including periodic appraisal of the Project's Theory of Change and Results Framework with reference to actual and potential project progress and results;*

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Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• *Oversee/develop/coordinate the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan;* • *Oversee and guide the design of surveys/ assessments commissioned for monitoring and evaluating project results;* • *Facilitate mid-term and terminal evaluations of the project; including management responses;* • *Facilitate annual reviews of the project and produce analytical reports from these annual reviews, including learning and other knowledge management products;* • *Support project site M&E and learning missions;* • *Visit project sites as and when required to appraise project progress on the ground and validate written progress reports.*
Outcome		
Project Social and Environmental Safeguards Officer		*<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u>* • *Monitor progress in development/implementation of the project ESMP/ESMF ensuring that UNDPs SES policy is fully met and the reporting requirements are fulfilled;* • *Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all safeguard related plans;* • *Ensure social and environmental grievances are managed effectively and transparently;* • *Review the SESP annually, and update and revise corresponding risk log; mitigation/management plans as necessary;* • *Ensure full disclosure with concerned stakeholders;* • *Ensure environmental and social risks are identified, avoided, mitigated and managed throughout project implementation;* • *Work with the M&E officer to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the safeguard issues of the project; nm*
International / Regional and global contracting		
Lead Technical Advisor *Rate: $2,000/week*	*20 weeks / over 5 years*	*The Lead Technical Adviser will be responsible for providing overall technical backstopping and management support to the Project.*
International PA & Biodiversity Strategy Advisor *Rate: $ 2,000/week*	*25 weeks / over 5 years*	*In close coordination with the Project Manager (PM), the international Protected Areas and Biodiversity Advisor (PABA) will provide international perspective, strategic guidance and technical inputs to the implementation of activities under Outputs 1.1 to 1.6, including the following:* • *For Output 1.1, the PABA will coordinate and provide technical advice to the international and national policy specialists, participate in the policy review process and provide inputs to policy recommendations for strengthening the national PA system* • *For Output 1.2, the PABA will coordinate and provide technical advice to the international and national capacity building specialists regarding the capacity development strategy and action plan for increasing the management effectiveness of the*

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Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		PA system; development of PA management standards and performance monitoring system; the development and institutionalisation of a modernized PA reporting system; the development of law enforcement and habitat/biodiversity monitoring protocols; and the development and institutionalisation of a PA information and knowledge management system • *For Output 1.3, the PABA will provide technical advice to the international and national capacity building specialists, and provide guidance and inputs to the development and delivery of a program of training to raise focal competencies of senior and mid-level protected area managers and practitioners.* • *For Output 1.4, the PABA will coordinate and provide technical advice to the international and national sustainable financing experts regarding development of a sustainable financing strategy for the PA system, capacity building for implementation of the strategy, the development of a series of studies to inform sustainable financing policies and plans, and integrating PA system concerns into REDD+ programme development.* • *For Output 1.5, the PABA will coordinate and provide technical advice to the international and national landscape conservation regarding awareness and knowledge building for State, Region and local government units in Kachin State and Sagaing Region on the value of PAs; and implementation of a social marketing campaign linked to cofinanced WCS national communications strategy work.* • *For Output 1.6, the PABA will provide technical advice and support to the national PABS, NWCD and other stakeholders for implementation of PA gap analysis recommendations; coordinate plans for biological and social ground-truthing surveys for areas of conservation value; and facilitate a cooperative process to identify potential areas for PA creation.*

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Annex 8: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

***Guidance to project developer**: The scope and details of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan will vary according to the nature of the project, the number of stakeholders and the potential impact of the project and its risks. Please refer to the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards Toolkit, which contains a guidance note on SEPs that must be followed. . Additional guidance is available under the GEF Guidelines on the Implementation of the Policy on Stakeholder Engagement. Note that projects categorized as Substantial or High in their SESP must have a Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan.*

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Annex 9: Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF) and other SES frameworks/plans, if required

***Guidance to project developer**: The frameworks and/or plans included in this annex must align with the project's SESP and in most cases will have been initially identified during the pre-screening of the project concept (and noted in the PPG Initiation Plan as a requirement). Please refer to the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards Toolkit for further guidance including standard outlines, which should be followed to ensure SES compliance.*

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Annex 10: Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan

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Annex 11: Procurement Plan

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Annex 12: Beneficieries

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Annex 13: Signed LOA between UNDP and IP requesting UNDP Support Services (if required on exceptional basis and authorized by the GEF)

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Annex 14: GEF CEO Endorsement/Approval

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Annex 15: On-Granting Provisions Applicable to the Implementing Partner

On-granting clauses for non-UNDP Implementing Partners can be found here. This applies in cases where on-granting is built into the design and to the extent that it complies with the UNDP Policy on Low Value Grants (LVGs).

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Annex 16: Terms of Reference for Project Board and Project Team

The standard Project Board TOR can be found here**.**

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Annex 17: GEF Core indicators

***Guidance to project developer**: Please complete the GEF Core Indicators worksheet and/or LDCF/SCCF Results Framework worksheet as appropriate, noting that all GEFTF projects are expected to provided data for GEF Core Indicator 11 (direct beneficiaries; first indicator in the Results Framework) at a minimum. Paste the completed worksheet(s) into this ProDoc annex.*

The links to the Core Indicator worksheets follow, though please check on the GEF website that they are the current version:

GEF Core Indicators Guidelines: https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2022-09/Results_Framework_Guidelines_2022_06_30.pdf

GEF Core Indicators Worksheet: https://www.thegef.org/documents/gef-8-core-indicators-worksheet

LDCF/SCCF Results Framework: https://www.thegef.org/documents/gef-climate-change-adaptation-results-framework-gef-7

However, if it is concluded that no indicators are relevant to the project, then an explanation must be provided (to request an exceptional waiver from the GEFSec).

Any changes to the PIF-stage selection of indicators (including sub-indicators) and/or any significant changes to the PIF-stage figures must be cleared by the RTA.

This Annex must be completed by the submission deadline, but it does not need to be included in the ProDoc submitted to the GEF as this data must be manually entered into the GEF Portal. The supplemental METTs, if required, should be prepared in the GEF-7 Excel template and should not be included in the ProDoc but attached as a separate document. METTs scores must also be transferred to the Core Indicators worksheet.

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Annex 18: GEF Taxonomy

***Guidance to project developer**: Please complete these tables as appropriate ticking the most relevant keywords/topics/themes. Double check on the GEF website here to ensure this is the most recent list: https://www.thegef.org/documents/templates This Annex must be completed by the submission deadline, but it does not need to be included in the ProDoc submitted to the GEF as this data must be manually entered into the GEF Portal.*

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
☐ **Influencing models**			
	☐ **Transform policy and regulatory environments**		
	☐ **Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making**		
	☐ **Convene multi-stakeholder alliances**		
	☐ **Demonstrate innovative approaches**		
	☐ **Deploy innovative financial instruments**		
☐ **Stakeholders**			
	☐ **Indigenous Peoples**		
	☐ **Private Sector**		
		☐ Capital providers	
		☐ Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		☐ Large corporations	
		☐ SMEs	
		☐ Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		☐ Non-Grant Pilot	
		☐ Project Reflow	
	☐ **Beneficiaries**		
	☐ **Local Communities**		
	☐ **Civil Society**		
		☐ Community Based Organization	
		☐ Non-Governmental Organization	
		☐ Academia	
		☐ Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	☐ **Type of Engagement**		
		☐ Information Dissemination	
		☐ Partnership	
		☐ Consultation	
		☐ Participation	
	☐ **Communications**		
		☐ Awareness Raising	
		☐ Education	
		☐ Public Campaigns	
		☐ Behavior Change	
☐ **Capacity, Knowledge and Research**			
	☐ **Enabling Activities**		
	☐ **Capacity Development**		
	☐ **Knowledge Generation and Exchange**		
	☐ **Targeted Research**		
	☐ **Learning**		
		☐ Theory of Change	
		☐ Adaptive Management	
		☐ Indicators to Measure Change	
	☐ **Innovation**		
	☐ **Knowledge and Learning**		
		☐ Knowledge Management	
		☐ Innovation	
		☐ Capacity Development	
		☐ Learning	
	☐ **Stakeholder Engagement Plan**		

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☐ **Gender Equality**			
	☐ **Gender Mainstreaming**		
		☐ Beneficiaries	
		☐ Women groups	
		☐ Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		☐ Gender-sensitive indicators	
	☐ **Gender results areas**		
		☐ Access and control over natural resources	
		☐ Participation and leadership	
		☐ Access to benefits and services	
		☐ Capacity development	
		☐ Awareness raising	
		☐ Knowledge generation	
☐ **Focal Areas/Theme**			
	☐ **Integrated Programs**		
		☐ Commodity Supply Chains (Good Growth Partnership)	
			☐ Sustainable Commodities Production
			☐ Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐ Financial Screening Tools
			☐ High Conservation Value Forests
			☐ High Carbon Stocks Forests
			☐ Soybean Supply Chain
			☐ Oil Palm Supply Chain
			☐ Beef Supply Chain
			☐ Smallholder Farmers
			☐ Adaptive Management
		☐ Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa	
			☐ Resilience (climate and shocks)
			☐ Sustainable Production Systems
			☐ Agroecosystems
			☐ Land and Soil Health
			☐ Diversified Farming
			☐ Integrated Land and Water Management
			☐ Smallholder Farming
			☐ Small and Medium Enterprises
			☐ Crop Genetic Diversity
			☐ Food Value Chains
			☐ Gender Dimensions
			☐ Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		☐ Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			☐ Sustainable Food Systems
			☐ Landscape Restoration
			☐ Sustainable Commodity Production
			☐ Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			☐ Integrated Landscapes
			☐ Food Value Chains
			☐ Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐ Smallholder Farmers
		☐ Sustainable Cities	
			☐ Integrated urban planning
			☐ Urban sustainability framework
			☐ Transport and Mobility
			☐ Buildings
			☐ Municipal waste management
			☐ Green space
			☐ Urban Biodiversity
			☐ Urban Food Systems
			☐ Energy efficiency

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			☐ Municipal Financing
			☐ Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			☐ Urban Resilience
	☐ **Biodiversity**		
		☐ Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			☐ Terrestrial Protected Areas
			☐ Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			☐ Productive Landscapes
			☐ Productive Seascapes
			☐ Community Based Natural Resource Management
		☐ Mainstreaming	
			☐ Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			☐ Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			☐ Tourism
			☐ Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			☐ Fisheries
			☐ Infrastructure
			☐ Certification (National Standards)
			☐ Certification (International Standards)
		☐ Species	
			☐ Illegal Wildlife Trade
			☐ Threatened Species
			☐ Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			☐ Crop Wild Relatives
			☐ Plant Genetic Resources
			☐ Animal Genetic Resources
			☐ Livestock Wild Relatives
			☐ Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		☐ Biomes	
			☐ Mangroves
			☐ Coral Reefs
			☐ Sea Grasses
			☐ Wetlands
			☐ Rivers
			☐ Lakes
			☐ Tropical Rain Forests
			☐ Tropical Dry Forests
			☐ Temperate Forests
			☐ Grasslands
			☐ Paramo
			☐ Desert
		☐ Financial and Accounting	
			☐ Payment for Ecosystem Services
			☐ Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			☐ Conservation Trust Funds
			☐ Conservation Finance
		☐ Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			☐ Biosafety
			☐ Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	☐ **Forests**		
		☐ Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			☐ REDD/REDD+
		☐ Forest	
			☐ Amazon

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			☐ Congo
			☐ Drylands
	☐ **Land Degradation**		
		☐ Sustainable Land Management	
			☐ Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			☐ Ecosystem Approach
			☐ Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			☐ Community-Based NRM
			☐ Sustainable Livelihoods
			☐ Income Generating Activities
			☐ Sustainable Agriculture
			☐ Sustainable Pasture Management
			☐ Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			☐ Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			☐ Sustainable Fire Management
			☐ Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		☐ Land Degradation Neutrality	
			☐ Land Productivity
			☐ Land Cover and Land cover change
			☐ Carbon stocks above or below ground
		☐ Food Security	
	☐ **International Waters**		
		☐ Ship	
		☐ Coastal	
		☐ Freshwater	
			☐ Aquifer
			☐ River Basin
			☐ Lake Basin
		☐ Learning	
		☐ Fisheries	
		☐ Persistent toxic substances	
		☐ SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		☐ Targeted Research	
		☐ Pollution	
			☐ Persistent toxic substances
			☐ Plastics
			☐ Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			☐ Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		☐ Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		☐ Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		☐ Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		☐ Large Marine Ecosystems	
		☐ Private Sector	
		☐ Aquaculture	
		☐ Marine Protected Area	
		☐ Biomes	
			☐ Mangrove
			☐ Coral Reefs
			☐ Seagrasses
			☐ Polar Ecosystems
			☐ Constructed Wetlands
	☐ **Chemicals and Waste**		
		☐ Mercury	
		☐ Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	

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		☐ Coal Fired Power Plants	
		☐ Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		☐ Cement	
		☐ Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		☐ Ozone	
		☐ Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐ Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐ Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		☐ Waste Management	
			☐ Hazardous Waste Management
			☐ Industrial Waste
			☐ e-Waste
		☐ Emissions	
		☐ Disposal	
		☐ New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐ Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		☐ Plastics	
		☐ Eco-Efficiency	
		☐ Pesticides	
		☐ DDT - Vector Management	
		☐ DDT - Other	
		☐ Industrial Emissions	
		☐ Open Burning	
		☐ Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		☐ Green Chemistry	
	☐ **Climate Change**		
		☐ **Climate Change Adaptation**	
			☐ Climate Finance
			☐ Least Developed Countries
			☐ Small Island Developing States
			☐ Disaster Risk Management
			☐ Sea-level rise
			☐ Climate Resilience
			☐ Climate information
			☐ Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			☐ Adaptation Tech Transfer
			☐ National Adaptation Programme of Action
			☐ National Adaptation Plan
			☐ Mainstreaming Adaptation
			☐ Private Sector
			☐ Innovation
			☐ Complementarity
			☐ Community-based Adaptation
			☐ Livelihoods
		☐ **Climate Change Mitigation**	
			☐ Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			☐ Energy Efficiency
			☐ Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			☐ Technology Transfer
			☐ Renewable Energy
			☐ Financing
			☐ Enabling Activities
		☐ **Technology Transfer**	
			☐ Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			☐ Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)

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			☐Endogenous technology
			☐Technology Needs Assessment
			☐Adaptation Tech Transfer
		☐**United Nations Framework on Climate Change**	☐Nationally Determined Contribution
	☒ **Rio Markers**		
		☐Paris Agreement	
		☐Sustainable Development Goals	
		☐Climate Change Mitigation 0	
		☐Climate Change Mitigation 1	
		☐Climate Change Mitigation 2	
		☐Climate Change Adaptation 0	
		☐Climate Change Adaptation 1	
		☐Climate Change Adaptation 2	

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Annex 19: Results of the Partners Capacity Assessment Tool (PACT) and HACT Micro Assessment