

GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2024
Reporting from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 5367	Umoja WBS: SB-001062.01.02
SMA IPMR ID: 120270	Grant ID: S1-32GFL-000632 / P1-33GFL-000854
Project Short Title: GEF-CW.5367.Cameroon PCB	
Project Title: PCB Reduction in Cameroon through the use of local expertise and the development of national capacities	
Duration months planned:	60
Duration months age:	97
Project Type:	Full Sized Project (FSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	
Project Scope:	National
Region:	Africa
Countries:	Cameroon
GEF Focal Area(s):	Chemicals and Waste
GEF financing amount:	\$ 3,000,000.00
Co-financing amount:	\$ 13,345,622.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2015-12-17
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2016-02-08
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2016-03-17
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2016-05-01
Date of First Disbursement:	2016-05-09
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024:	\$ 2,965,081.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	\$ 2,965,081.00

Midterm undertaken?:	Yes
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	2021-03-12
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2022-02-28
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	2023-09-30
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2024-12-31
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2025-03-30

1.2 Project Description

The PCB project is designed to help Cameroon meet its obligations under the Stockholm Convention, particularly in the area of sound management of PCBs. Cameroon signed the Stockholm Convention on 05 October 2001, ratified it on 25 May 2005 and became a Party to the Convention on 19 May 2009. Cameroon's National Implementation Plan (NIP) for the Stockholm Convention was finalised in December 2012 and submitted to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat in the first half of 2013. As outlined in the NIP, the environmentally sound management and disposal of PCBs is a key priority for Cameroon.

The objective of the project is to increase national capacity to identify, manage and dispose of existing PCBs in Cameroon in an environmentally sound manner in order to meet the commitments made by member countries of the Stockholm Convention and to minimise the risks to people and the environment posed by exposure to PCBs. To achieve this objective, four components and the corresponding results have been developed and are reproduced as follows:

Component 1: Strengthening the legal, administrative and regulatory framework for the sound management of PCBs in Cameroon. Outcome 1: Shift in regulatory framework allows Cameroon to facilitate the implementation of the Stockholm Convention.

Component 2: Development of national capacity for the environmentally sound management and disposal of PCBs - Outcome 2: Technical and administrative capacities for the sound management of PCBs reinforced and allows Cameroon to develop and implement a sustainable and participatory PCB management /elimination plan decreasing the risk to humans and the environment.

Component 3. Environmentally sound disposal of PCBs. - Outcome 3: Sound management and elimination of contaminated oils and equipment drastically reduce the risk of PCB contamination in the population and the environment.

Component 4: Raise awareness across Cameroon of the importance of the sound management of PCBs. - Outcome 4: Key stakeholders and the broader community well informed and included in the sound management of PCB in Cameroon allows to better understand the problem and to take actions to protect the population and the environment.

Partners: GEF Secretariat.

Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED), Department of Standards and Control and UNEP.

Other government stakeholders: Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development; Ministry of Industry, Mines and Technological Development; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Labour and Social Security; Ministry of Energy and Water; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Research and Scientific Innovation; and the Customs Department.

Key private sector stakeholders include staff and management of the following companies: ENEO, CIMENCAM, ASECNA, ADC, ALUCAM, SONARA, CAMTEL and GICAM.

The following research institutions have also been identified and will be consulted during the development of the project: ENSAI, Centre Pasteur du Cameroun, University of Yaoundé I, HYDRAC and BOCOM analytical laboratories.

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Industry and Economy Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	
Executing Agency (ies)	Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development, Department of Standards and Control/Cameroon
names of Other Project Partners	
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Kevin Helps
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Jitendra Sharma/Russell Cobban
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Edward Aput
UNEP Support Assistants	
Manager/Representative	Mr Pierre HELE
Project Manager	Mr Joswa AOUDOU
Finance Manager	Mr Moussa SALI

Communications Lead, if relevant	
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2 Overview of Project Status

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):	Thematic: Chemicals and pollution action subprogramme
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):	
PoW Indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution: (i) Number of Governments that, with UNEP support, are developing or implementing policies, strategies, legislation or action plans that promote sound chemicals and waste management and/or the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and the existing framework on chemicals and waste • Pollution: (ii) Number of Governments developing or implementing policies, strategies and mechanisms to prevent or reduce waste and ensure environmentally sound waste treatment or disposal, including in the context of disaster or conflict-related environmental emergencies, with UNEP support • Pollution: (iii) Number of policy, regulatory, financial and technical measures developed with UNEP support to reduce pollution in air, water, soil and the ocean
UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	Strategic pillar no.2 : Health and nutrition
Link to relevant SDG Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages • Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all • Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns • Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination • 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency • 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
9.1-Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)		200	211	211
9.4- Countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste		1	1	1 Decree 5 Ministerial Orders 6 Guidelines
9.6- POPs/Mercury containing materials directly avoided		1600	1600 MT	All PCB contaminated waste above 500 ppm will be disposed of abroad as the local treatment option at the Fako TSF was not economically viable according to the disposal company
11- People benefitting from GEF-financed investments	12806	15000	15000	Over 20000

Implementation Status 2023: Final PIR

2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2024	Final PIR	HS	HS	L
FY 2023	7th PIR	S	S	L
FY 2022	6th PIR	S	S	M
FY 2021	5th PIR	S	MS	M
FY 2020	4th PIR	S	S	M
FY 2019	3rd PIR	MS	MS	M
FY 2018	2nd PIR	MS	MS	M
FY 2017	1st PIR	S	S	M
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

Summary of status

This is the final PIR of the project. During the reporting phase, the project completed all the planned outputs and activities, with the main activity being the disposal of PCBs. Progress is summarised below:

Component 1: Activities under this component were largely completed during the previous reporting period, including 1 regulatory framework and 3 guidelines on the environmentally sound management of PCBs. More than 15 NEG officials and more than 150 environmental inspectors were trained. Part of the resources were reallocated to the PCB disposal component to support the transfer of PCBs, which required additional resources due to unforeseen problems at the storage site initially identified (100%).

Component 2: Activities under this component were largely completed during the previous reporting period, such as laboratory gap analysis and laboratory upgrades; development of guidelines on environmentally sound management of PCBs, training of relevant officials and development of a PCB management plan (100%).

Component 3: Satisfactory progress with some delay in completion. The main outcome of the project was that 211 tonnes of PCB waste were packaged and loaded into 11 SCU containers for export and disposal at an approved centre. Following the successful conclusion of the tender for the safeguarding, transport and disposal of the PCBs in early 2022, an international waste management company was contracted to carry out the work. As part of this, stock checks, contract planning, import (including tax exemption) and storage of the necessary equipment, refurbishment of the Central Collection Centre (CCC), safeguarding and centralisation of PCBs at the CCC were carried out. Meanwhile, the EA provided extensive administrative and supervisory support to the contractor, including adaptive management and regular monitoring. For security reasons, the final CCC was moved from the planned site at New Bonako to a makeshift CCC at the Douala seaport. (100%)

In addition, the containment and implementation of remediation measures, followed by monitoring of the work, were carried out on sites contaminated by PCBs in collaboration with the site owners. The three activities not completed as part of the project concern the decontamination of PCB transformers and the dechlorination of PCBs. A total of 1,800 metric tonnes of GEB was originally proposed, including the dechlorination of 1,600 tonnes of PCB-contaminated oil and equipment. However, it was noted that the removal of only 211 tonnes of PCBs was achieved within the available project budget. The difficulties were recorded in the mid-term review, which suggested that the project would achieve maximum removal and decontamination of the inventoried PCBs within the available project budget. This is attributed to several factors, including the lower disposal cost anticipated when the project was developed, post-COVID inflation associated with instability in some parts of the world which has resulted in a significant increase in all costs associated with safeguarding and disposal. During contract execution there was regular co-ordination between the IA, EA and Contractor to facilitate the efficient delivery of disposal activities.

Component 4: Under this component, activities were largely completed in the previous period, but additional awareness-raising of stakeholders, warning of equipment holders and capacity-building of national technicians in the protection and centralisation of PCB-containing oil and equipment (100%). Unfortunately, due to the need for funds for disposal, the dinner debates were to be organised under this component were cancelled. The budget dedicated to this activity was used to raise awareness of the

new warehouse at the port of Douala (100%). Due to delays in receiving Basel notification authorisations for the international transport of waste, the project was extended with the approval of PSC until 31 December 2023 for technical completion and until March 2024 for financial closure.

The proposed extension was ratified at an Extraordinary Project Steering Committee held online in December 2022. Project risks were closely monitored and assessed from time to time through the Environmental Assessment and Impact Assessment, and any necessary actions were subsequently taken. As this is the final report, the project managed to spend ~99% of available funds to deliver the project outcomes. The final PSC was held in December 2023 which entailed development of a project exit strategy. Cameroon is also an example for effective project implementation and should be considered for follow on project to manage remaining PCB stocks. The project is operationally closed and final evaluation is planned in Q3/Q4 2024.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	\$ 13,345,622
Actual to date:	15,187,144
Progress	<p>Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:</p> <p>By the end of the project, co-financing higher than planned has been achieved. Stakeholders were highly involved in the project so much so that the expected co-finance was largely exceeded. Some holders even went ahead to dispose of their PCB transformers and others replaced these transformers with PCB-free ones. In addition, most holders did a semi-centralisation of their PCB waste, thereby facilitating the work for the Contractor. Holders constructed PCB storage warehouses to store their PCB waste while awaiting the main centralisation for export. One PCB project financial partner offered land for construction of the PCB temporary storage facility (TSF) at New Bonako. The cofinancing by the local stakeholders, utilities and ministries includes contribution for logistical and operational support during the implementation including maintenance of transformers upgradation of PCB facilities, installation of accessories, transport to storage locations, dismantling, mission fees, salaries overtime for personnel (transportation and handling), decontamination via disposal of PCB contaminated concrete excavated from PCB workshop etc. The contribution also includes awareness programmes, trainings and replacement of transformers for the rehabilitation project of one of the power plant.</p>

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2023-12-19
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<p>Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)</p>	<p>Following are the key aspects covered during the project duration:</p> <p>Steering Committee and/or other project bodies met at least once a year.</p> <p>Active membership and participation in decision-making processes.</p> <p>Project Steering Committee (PSC) provided continuous direction/inputs.</p> <p>Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and capacity gaps were addressed during early stages.</p> <p>Change in action by the private sector and civil society on pollution prevention and control as a result of the project was facilitated.</p> <p>Positive shift among public and private sector actors in support of PCB-free equipment.</p> <p>Continued consultation with all relevant stakeholders throughout project implementation made them very supportive and cooperative.</p> <p>Key stakeholders have been identified in the public and private sectors, as well as in the community. In the public sector, these include stakeholders from: the Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Industry, Mining and Technological Development, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Research and Scientific Innovation, and the Department of Customs.</p> <p>These public sector stakeholders were consulted during project preparation on the feasibility of the project design, and their potential respective contributions to the project outcomes.</p> <p>Key industry stakeholders include personnel and management staff from the following companies: ENEO, CIMENCAM, ASECNA, ADC, ALUCAM, SONARA, CAMTEL, and GICAM. As key owners of PCB contaminated equipment, the cooperation of these private sector partners was found to be essential to the project's success. This also links with consultations under the ongoing the development of Cameroon's NIP update.</p> <p>Consultations with private sector stakeholders continued throughout project development, to ensure that the private sector</p>
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	<p>understands the goals of the project, the dangers posed by PCBs, the planned regulatory developments in Cameroon, and is supportive and cooperative.</p> <p>The following research institutions were identified and will be consulted during the follow on project development: ENSAI, Centre Pasteur du Cameroun, University of Yaoundé I, HYDRAC, and the BOCOM analytical laboratories. ENSAI will contribute to the project through the laboratory analysis of mineral oil from in-service transformer and other samples.</p> <p>The Research and Education Centre for Development (CREPD) is a Cameroon based NGO supported the execution of the project.</p> <p>The Association of Honest Africa Women for the Research and Development (AFAIRD, Association des Femmes Africaines Intègres pour la recherche et le development) collaborated with the project to ensure that women’s needs and roles are addressed by the project,</p> <p>The Pan Environmental Control Centre, is the young waste management enterprise, accredited by the Ministry of Environment provided necessary support in managing the PCB waste generated during the project, including the provision of a transformer storage site for dechlorination.</p> <p>FONCHAM International, an NGO contributed in providing other options for PCB treatment techniques that are environmentally friendly, awareness raising in POPs.</p> <p>All the public and private administrations, the analysis laboratories identified in the PPG phase as well as the PCB holders were engaged in the realization of the project. All the stakeholders were either members of the PSC or the NEG.</p> <p>The PCB holders accompanied the project in carrying out the inventory and ENSAI laboratory make analysis of oils and soils sample during the inventory.</p>
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2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	No
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	<p>It should be noted that the roles of women and men vary in different contexts and over time, so the generic gender issues described will only serve as a reference. A more in-depth analysis of men's and women's roles and subsequent exposure to PCBs was carried out in relation to the specific context of Cameroon. As a result, the project paid attention to gender dimensions in each of the project components, including ensuring that women and men have employment opportunities in all training activities and that groups considered most vulnerable are empowered to reduce the effects of exposure. In terms of gender, in everyday life, men, women and children are exposed to different types of chemicals in varying concentrations. Biological factors (notably height and physiological differences between women and men and between adults and children) influence susceptibility to health damage from exposure to toxic chemicals. Social factors, mainly gender-determined occupational roles, also have an impact on the level and frequency of exposure to toxic chemicals, the types of chemicals encountered and the resulting impacts on human health. These gender dimensions were considered in interventions at site level and in policies for the rational management of chemicals. Women and children are often exposed through secondary exposure to vectors such as washing contaminated laundry and occasional contact with family members who are themselves directly exposed to PCBs. In this respect, the region's electricity sector employs mainly men as engineers and maintenance staff. Consequently, the main social groups exposed to the impacts of PCBs are men. These can manifest themselves in terms of immediate health impacts related to direct exposure and in terms of negative impacts on fertility and other long-term health impacts related to endocrine disruption. Women were involved as surveyors in the national PCB inventory, as members of the NEG, some served as national consultants, women also represented as members of the project coordination unit.</p>

2.7. ESSM

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	<p>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</p> <p>No</p>
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New social and/or environmental risks	<p>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>If yes, describe the new risks or changes?</p> <p>1. Some declared transformers that were put out of service have disappeared into the informal sector 2. Transformers that were out of service may be put back in service by holders 3. Risk of cross-contamination due to lack of appropriate storage facilities</p>
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts	<p>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken?</p> <p>N/A</p>
Environmental and social safeguards management	<p>Some holders have contributed to the decontamination of their PCB-contaminated sites; Some holders have disposed of all their PCB waste while others are in the process of disposing of their remaining PCB waste. National capacity building and use of local expertise in certain activities throughout the project. Construction of a PCB Temporary Storage Facility (TSF); Construction of a road leading to the PCB Temporary Storage Facility (TSF); Electrification of the PCB-TSF and thus bringing electricity to this locality; Identification of six NGOs for public awareness campaigns, thus creating temporary jobs; More and more PCB holders are decommissioning their PCB transformers and replacing them with non PCB transformers to benefit from the assistance offered by the project to get rid of their PCB equipment; Other PCB holders are centralising their PCB transformers in their temporary storage areas in order to minimise the environmental risks posed by this PCB equipment; Production of 02 documentaries on "PCBs, a danger to health and the environment" and "Eliminating PCBs in Cameroon"; Confinement of 06 PCB-contaminated sites.</p>

2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and products	<p>A good number of university students used PCBs as the subject of their thesis. Most of the PCB inventory investigators were university students and they gained a great deal of knowledge from the training they received on how to carry out the inventory and how to use the GIS database. Production of a second documentary on PCB data storage, transport, centralization and export of PCB waste. A series of other capacity-building activities were carried out. NEG on the management of PCBs throughout their life cycle. National Expert Group on the PCB Regulatory Framework. Support for PCBs in the PCB GIS database and the PCB import/export control system. Training on the safeguarding, transport and centralisation of PCB waste; Capacity building for nationals (transport companies and project management</p>
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	unit) on the collection, transport, packaging and disposal of PCBs by the disposal company.
Main learning during the period	<p>1. Strong buy-in and commitment from government and as many stakeholders as possible from the outset of the project to enable the adoption, implementation and enforcement of regulations, the planning and execution of inventories, the safeguarding and centralisation of PCB waste and many other project activities. 2. Ideally, the provision of services for the storage, transport and centralisation of PCB waste should be entrusted to local companies/experts in order to reduce the exorbitant costs incurred by international consultants. This would also help to improve knowledge of national and international regulations on PCBs and best environmental practices, and to develop national capacities. 3. The development of a PCB import-export system should be done in collaboration with all stakeholders and be interoperable with other import-export systems. Ongoing training of technicians responsible for the maintenance of PCB import/export systems and GIS databases is necessary in order to have ongoing access to these skills and thus reduce the high costs of maintenance and upgrading/updating. It is important to have an off-line import-export system for printed circuit boards and a GIS database to ensure permanent access to the applications. 4. The construction of a PCB storage facility promotes rational management of toxic and hazardous waste in Cameroon, since it will be used to centralise remaining stocks of PCBs and other toxic and hazardous waste, thereby reducing their uncontrolled presence in the environment. Future projects should take into account the mitigation of security risks that could impact on project activities. Countries need additional support for the decommissioning and replacement of PCB transformers with more modern, efficient and PCB-free units.</p>

2.9. Stories

Stories to be shared	<p>A PCB documentary integrating all of the project's activities was produced, copies multiplied, broadcast on media and distributed to all PCB holders and other project partners; A second PCB documentary on the safeguarding, transport, centralisation and export of 211 tonnes of PCB waste was produced and published on Cameroon National Radio and Television (CRTV); Commitment at the political level demonstrated by the signature of decree 01 by the Prime Minister and Head of Government and 04 ministerial decrees by the Minister for the Environment, which were multiplied and popularised; Approval of the 08 PCB directives by the Minister for the Environment; Development and distribution of PCB awareness tools (T-shirts, caps, dairy products, notebooks, pens, brochures, leaflets, banners, roll-ups, posters, stickers, leaflets, labels) ; Flexible communication with PCB holders; During the last COP BRS meetings in Geneva, Switzerland, Mr. AOUDOU Joswa, National Focal Point of the Stockholm Convention and Coordinator of the PCB project in Cameroon, was one of the panelists at the side event on PCBs organised by UNEP during the face-to-face meeting of the COP meetings of the BRS conventions and presented the lessons learned from the PCB project in Cameroon.</p>
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3 Performance

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Increase national capacity to identify, manage and dispose of existing PCBs in Cameroon in an environmentally responsible manner in order to meet Stockholm Convention country commitments and minimize the risks to the population and the environment.	Establishment of the in the-country capacity to deal with PCB contaminated electrical equipment and other related material;	Regulatory review completed as part of NIP process	Year 1: - Trained cadre of individuals managing full lifecycle of PCBs-regulatory review - development of 3 guidelines on PCB management	Environmentally sound management of PCBs.	100%	Reports of training workshop Signed regulatory guidelines document available Indicator attained successfully (100%)	S
	Functioning import control system including labeling using GHS; updating of PCB database; and PCB-free certificate.	Preliminary inventory complete, 3781 pieces of equipment identified but yet to be tested	Year 1: - development of import/export control system-development of GIS database Year 2: - conduction of national PCB inventory - Analysis of PCB samples Year 3:- Functioning	Control PCB stocks and monitor their traceability throughout their lie cycle	100%	Import/export control system and GIS database operational and online; GIS database has been filled and updated with PCB inventory results. National PCB inventory report and analyses results available. All PCB equipment and areas containing such are labelled. All data already recorded in the PCB GIS database .A mobile PCB import-export application has been developed and is functional.	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
			import control system Year 3: - Analysis of PCB samples- labelling of PCB equipments- recording of the GIS database				
	Trained cadre of individuals managing full life cycle of PCBs.	NEG established comprising of local environment, health, customs staff, and members of the private sector	Year 1: - Trained cadre of individuals managing full lifecycle of PCBs- regulatory review - development of 3 guidelines on PCB management	Continuous training of customs officers, environmental inspectors and NEG	100%	Training report of NEG available; training report of customs officers, environmental inspectors. 151 customs trained 120 environmental inspectors trained	HS
	Analytical laboratory equipped with staff and infrastructure for PCB analysis.	Preliminary review of laboratories. Discussions and consultations with ENSAI	Year 2: Analytical laboratory equipped with staff and infrastructure for PCB analysis	Continue using the laboratory to conduct similar analyses	100%	Laboratory upgraded and analyses carried out. Laboratory used during the rapid and in-depth environmental assessments of PCB contaminated soils during the analyses of collected soil samples. Continue using the laboratory to conduct similar analyses	HS
	Amount of PCB contaminated materials exported for treatment, and	Preliminary inventory complete, 3781	Year 2:- Construction of a PCB temporary	Phase-out of pure PCB equipment and	100%	PCB temporary storage facility completed. Excavation and temporal safeguarding of CICAM PCB-contaminated	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	amount of equipment reclaimed or disposed of locally.	pieces of equipment identified but yet to be tested	storage facility Year 3:- Elaboration of call for tender for centralisation, Safeguarding, Transport and Disposal of PCB Contaminated Oils and Equipment Containing PCBs in Cameroon. Year 5: Risk to human health and the environment mitigated through export and disposal of 200 tons of contaminated oils, and decontamination of 1600 tons of equipment	decontamination of PCB contaminated equipment Risk management of PCB contaminated sites		soil in Garoua. Contractor (POLYECO S.A) for transport, safeguarding and final disposal recruited by UNEP. Preliminary visit to confirm PCB stock to be eliminated is done. In-depth environmental assessment (IEA) conducted and PCB holders validated the report. Likewise, the options for containment or restoration or decontamination measures have been developed and validated by the PCB holders. Implementation of adopted measures of confinement/ restoration is done for 02 PCB contaminated sites. Visit of the temporary PCB storage sites of the holders jointly by the project team and the expert from the disposal company (POLYECO) as a prelude to the centralization of PCB waste. Import and reception of the PCB packaging and storage equipment. Thus, the Ministry of Finance exempted the customs taxes related to the import of these equipment. 211 tons of PCB safeguarded, transported, centralized, packed and recorded in manifest. Basel notification initiated and countersigned by transit country. 211 tonnes of PCB waste packaged and loaded in 11	

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						containers and ready for export. All PCB contaminated waste above 500 ppm will be disposed of abroad as the local treatment option at the Fako TSF was not economically viable according to the disposal company.230 tons of PCB dispose by TREDIDisposal certificate available	
	Vulnerable communities informed of PCB risks and taking actions to protect themselves	Some awareness materials developed for: Regional Approach to Environmentally Sound Management of PCB Liquid Wastes and Transformers and Capacitors Containing PCBs	Year 1: - Assessment of awareness and communication needs- development of awareness, information and communication strategy- Identification of 5 NGOs to implement awareness, information and communication strategy Year 2:- Producing of awareness tools/materials - sensitization of		100%	Awareness, information and communication strategy available;5 NGOs identified and trained; Awareness raising materials produced and disseminated; PCB holders and the general public sensitized. Awareness raising campaigns in the North West and South West regions including the area around the TSF are successfully done Awareness raising done around the PCB TSF to prepare the execution of centralisation, repackaging and export of PCB contaminated equipment abroad for final disposal Dinner debates with the media were planned but were not carried out, as the funds earmarked for this activity were used to raise public awareness around the new PCB storage warehouse in the port of Douala. Awareness raising conducted among local residents of the new PCB	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
			PCB holders and public by mass medias. Year 4: >200 vulnerable people attend sensitization workshops, and initiate actions to protect themselves from PCBs.			storage depot at the Port of Douala Second PCB documentary on safeguarding, transport, centralisation and export developed and published	
Shift in regulatory framework allows Cameroon to facilitate the implementation of the Stockholm Convention	Legal framework includes all the impacts of PCBs: health, environment, worker protection; and traceability system.	Regulatory review completed as part of NIP process	Year 1: Regulatory framework available and adoption	Improve the environmentally sound management of PCBs	100%	PCB regulatory framework endorsed, signed and published.	HS
	Functioning import/export control system including: labeling using GHS; updating of PCB database; and PCB-free certificate.	No import/export control system NEG established comprising of local environment, health, customs staff, and members of the private sector	Import control system developed	Improved control of transboundary movement of PCBs	100%	Import/export control system operational and online. Training reports of Customs, Environmental Inspectors and PCB holders on the use of the control system available. A mobile PCB import-export application has been developed and is functional.	HS
Technical and administrative capacities for the sound	Trained cadre of individuals managing full life cycle of	Preliminary inventory	Year 1: Trained cadre of	Improve the environmentally	100%	NEG, PCB holders , environmental inspectors, customs officers and PCB	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
management of PCBs reinforced and allows Cameroon to develop and implement a sustainable and participatory PCB management/elimination plan decreasing the risk to humans and the environment	PCBs	complete	individuals managing full lifecycle of PCBs	sound management of PCBs		inventory investigators all trained.	
	Analytical laboratory equipped with staff and infrastructure for PCB analyses.	Preliminary review of laboratories. Discussions and consultations with ENSAI.	Year 2: Analytical laboratory equipped with staff and infrastructure for PCB analysis	Year 1: Gap analysis and action complete Year 2: Laboratory upgraded Year 3: 10 laboratory personal trained	100%	Specific Convention and Laboratory Equipment Transfer Agreement between MINEPDED and ENSAI available. Laboratory equipped and staff trained.	S
	Quantification of the reduction of carbon emissions, and hence the climate change mitigation benefits, through replacement of PCBs, and recovery of metals.	No management plans in place, nor studies on potential reductions of carbon emissions	Year 3: - Study quantifying the reduction of carbon emissions in progress- Calculation of energy efficiency- Development of a national decontamination and disposal plan	Year 2: 8 PCB holders develop management plans 50 device level energy-efficiency calculations Year 3: Study on reduction of carbon emissions.	100%	Reports available.	S
Sound management and elimination of contaminated oils and equipment drastically reduce the risk of PCB	Risk to human health and the environment mitigated through export and disposal of contaminated oils, and	Preliminary inventory complete, 3781 pieces of	PCB Temporary Storage Facility constructed National PCB	Year 5: Risk to human health and the environment	100%	Inventory and analyses reports available; Excavation and temporal safeguarding of CICAM PCB-contaminated soil in Garoua Contractor for	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
contamination in the population and the environment	decontamination of equipment	equipment identified but yet to be tested	Inventory conducted for tender for PCB decontamination options launched Draft tender for centralisation of PCB equipment elaborated	mitigated through export and disposal of 200 tons of contaminated oil and 1600 tons of equipment		disposal (POLYECO S.A) already recruited by UNEP;Preliminary site visit by POLYECO to Cameroon is doneBasel notification signed Visit of the temporary PCB storage sites of the holders and the PCB TSF jointly by the project team and the expert from the disposal company as a prelude to the centralization of PCB waste Basel notification initiated and countersigned by transit country Import and reception of PCB packaging and storage equipment. Thus, the Ministry of Finance exempted the customs taxes related to the import of these equipment211 tonnes of PCB waste packaged and loaded in 11 SCU containers and ready for export. The project budget could cover maximum of 211 tonnes of PCB disposal based on the tender process.	
Key stakeholders and the broader community well informed and included in the environmentally sound management of PCBs in Cameroon allows to better understand the problem and to take actions to protect the population and the	Needs assessment identifies awareness needs	Some awareness materials developed for: Regional Approach to Environmentally Sound Management of	Year 1:- Assessment of awareness and communication needs- development of awareness, information and communication	Year 1: Needs assessment complete 5 NGOs identified to assist with awareness activities Year 2: 10 separate	100%	Awareness, information and communication strategy available.5 NGOs identified and trained. Awareness raising materials produced and disseminated (T-shirts, caps, dairies, notebooks, pens, brochures, flyers, banners, roll-ups, posters, stickers, folders, labels).	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
environment		PCB Liquid Wastes and Transformers and Capacitors Containing PCBs	strategy- Identification of 5 NGOs to implement awareness, information and communication strategy Year 2:- Producing of awareness tools/materials.	pieces of awareness raising material developed for identified target audiences			
	Vulnerable communities informed of PCB risks and taking actions to protect themselves	CREPD and AFAIRD identified as interested and qualified NGOs, to assist in project execution	sensitization of PCB holders and public by mass medias	>200 vulnerable people attend sensitization workshops, and initiate actions to protect themselves from PCBs	100%	PCB documentary realised and published. Awareness raising campaigns in the North West and South West regions including the area around the TSF are successfully done. Awareness raising done around the PCB TSF to prepare the execution of centralisation, repackaging and export of PCB contaminated equipment abroad for final disposal. Dinner debates with the media were planned but were not carried out, as the funds earmarked for this activity were used to raise public awareness around the new PCB storage warehouse in the port of Douala. Awareness raising conducted among local residents of the new PCB storage depot at the Port of Douala. Second PCB documentary on	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						safeguarding, transport, centralisation and export developed and published. PCB holders and the general public sensitized (15000).	
Increase national capacity to identify, manage and dispose of existing PCBs in Cameroon in an environmentally responsible manner in order to meet Stockholm Convention country commitments and minimize the risks to the population and the environment.	Establishment of the in the country capacity to deal with PCB contaminated electrical equipment and other related material;	Regulatory review completed as part of NIP process	Year 1: - Trained cadre of individuals managing full lifecycle of PCBs - regulatory review - development of 3 guidelines on PCB management	Improve the environmentally sound management of PCBs	100%	Reports of training workshop Signed regulatory guidelines document available Indicator attained successfully (100%)	HS

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 1. Strengthening the legal, administrative and regulatory framework for	1.1 Development of Draft regulation and guidance documents	2017-01-31	100%	100%	Output indicator target: 1 regulatory framework and 3 guidelines on ESM of PCB developed Progress: Completed; 1 regulatory framework and 3 guidelines on ESM of PCB developed	HS
	1.2 Training of NEG members on new regulatory framework for PCBs	2018-07-31	100	100%	Output indicator target: 15 NEG members	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
the sound management of PCBs in Cameroon					trained on new regulatory framework for the management of PCBs Complementary training session of National Technical Committee on 03 new Orders and guidelines organized Progress: Completed; at least 15 NEG members trained	
	1.3 Development of Import/export control system	2017-04-30	97%	100%	Output indicator target: Report showing import control system developed. Report showing 180 inspectors trained (151 trained)4 Reports showing 110 inspections carried out Progress: Completed; 151 inspectors trained and 4 reports showing 110 inspections carried out	S
2.2. Development of national capacity for the environmentally sound management and disposal of PCBs	2.1 Information system housing inventory and PCB management data operationalized and includes GIS	2018-06-30	100%	100%	Output indicator target:4 individuals trained 8 PCB holders using database Progress: Completed; 4 individuals trained and 8 PCB holders using database	S
	2.2 Feasibility of economic, or market-based instruments to promote ESM and disposal for PCBs evaluated, and included in the PCB management plan	2018-07-31	100%	100%	Output indicator target: Management plan developed Report on energy efficiency calculations written Progress: Completed; management plan developed and report on energy efficiency calculations written	S
	2.3 Analytical and laboratory capacity strengthened through equipment upgrades, staff training and intercalibration studies at ENSAI	2020-01-31	100%	100%	Output indicator target: Gap analysis and action completed Laboratory upgraded10 laboratory personnel trained	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					Laboratory accredited Progress: Completed; GAP analysis completed, 10 laboratory personnel trained and laboratory accredited	
	2.4 NEG formed and trained on all aspects of PCB life cycle	2017-06-30	100%	100%	Output indicator target: 07 training sessions of NEG members Progress: Completed; 7 training sessions of NEG members conducted	S
	2.5 Development of National PCB guidelines	2019-03-31	100%	100%	Output indicator: 5 guidelines on ESM of PCB oil, equipment and contaminated sites developed Progress: Completed; 5 guidelines on ESM of PCB oil, equipment and contaminated sites developed	S
3 3. Environmentally sound disposal of PCBs	3.1 National PCB inventory, including contaminated Site assessments, improved	2019-08-01	100%	100%	Output indicator target:2 reports written detailing status of national PCB inventory and contaminated land risk management measures Progress: Completed; 2 reports written detailing status of national PCB inventory and contaminated land risk management measures	HS
	3.2 PCB contaminated oil and contaminated equipment securely packed and transported to centralized collection locations	2019-12-31	100%	100%	Output indicator target:200 tons of PCB equipment recorded in manifest- Completed>10 chain-of-custody reports from in-country centralization transport procedures Progress: Completed	HS
	3.3 Export of 200 tons of PCB oil and equipment for disposal in accordance with Basel Convention	2023-12-31	100%	100%	Output indicator target:200 tons of PCB contaminated oils exported for disposal Progress: 100%211 tons of waste transported and disposed of in an	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					environmentally sound manner.	
	3.4 Transformers are tested, and those deemed contaminated are decontaminated and recommissioned for use; and PCB contaminated oil dechlorinated.	2022-12-31	30	100	Output indicator target:3 reports showing sampling protocol in place , >4000 transformers tested, 1600 tons of equipment decontaminated and recommissioned for use and PCB contaminated oil dechlorinated. Progress: 3 reports showing sampling protocols in place. Decontamination could not be done due to limited budget.	MS
4 4. Raise awareness across Cameroon of the importance of the sound management of PCBs	4.1 Development of national awareness materials (including audio visual materials)		100%	100%	Output indicator target:2 Reports written showing needs assessment complete and 10 different awareness raising materials developed Progress: Completed national awareness needs assessment conducted and national awareness strategy developed PCB Project Facebook page available and regularly updated Awareness raising materials developed and produced Sensitization of public, stakeholders and PCB holders conducted More than 1000 flyers, 6000 brochures, 100 agendas, 250 Polo, 250 T-shirt, 250 Caps, 500 pens produced and distributed	S
	4.2 Identification of NGOs to assist with dissemination of information and communication materials	2017-07-01	100%	100%	Output indicator target: Report showing 4 NGOs have been identified Progress: 125%5 NGOs have been identified and trained.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	4.3 National PCB awareness raising strategy implemented	2021-12-31	100%	100%	<p>Output indicator target:4 reports showing 20 sensitization events completed, 10 project workshops conducted; 100 people have participated in project workshops, 52 sensitization events held Progress:</p> <p>100% Sensitization campaign of public, stakeholders and PCB holders conducted in the Far-North, Centre, South, East, North, Adamawa, West and Littoral Regions Awareness raising of PCB holders and the local population near to the PCB temporary storage facilities of ENEO and Brasserie on the PCB dangers, impact, etc. are successfully done Distribution of sensitization/ communication materials Awareness raising campaigns in the North West and South West regions including the area around the TSF are successfully done Awareness raising done around the PCB TSF to prepare the execution of centralisation, repackaging and export of PCB contaminated equipment abroad for final disposal Dinner debates with the media were planned but were not carried out, as the funds earmarked for this activity were used to raise public awareness of the new PCB storage depot in the port of Douala. Raising</p>	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					awareness among local residents of the new PCB storage depot at the Port of Douala	

The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).

4 Risks

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor	EA Rating	TM Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low	Low
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Low	Low
3 Implementation schedule	Low	Low
4 Budget	Low	Low
5 Financial Management	Low	Low
6 Reporting	Low	Low
7 Capacity to deliver	Low	Low

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Issues related to audit recommendations remain unresolved							M	N/A	↓	Audit issues resolved. Report is under final review. Project closed.
National legislation not enacted and no support for strengthening of regulations due	1.1	M	N/A	N/A	N/A	L	L	L	=	

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
to market pressure										
Owners of PCBs not interested in taking part in the project	All outputs	L	N/A	N/A	N/A	L	L	L	=	
Contamination of workers handling PCBs	output 3	L	N/A	N/A	N/A	L	L	L	=	
Project identifies more PCBs than are budgeted for	3.1	M	H	H	M	M	H	H	=	
High-temperature cement kiln incineration deemed infeasible	3.2	L	N/A	N/A	N/A	L	L	L	=	
Impacts of climate change on the project	ALL OUTPUT	L	N/A	N/A	N/A	L	L	L	=	
Difficulty to find experts for certain consultancies	2.2 AND 3.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	S	L	N/A	N/A	=	NA
Delays in releasing PCB equipment for elimination by holders due to lack of funds to purchase PCB free equipment	OUTCOME 3	N/A	H	N/A	H	L	S	N/A	↓	Project closed. Risk to be considered for next phase of the possible project.
Social or economic issues or changes pose challenges to project implementation but mitigation strategies have been developed	ALL OUTPUT	N/A	S	S	S	M	L	L	=	
Minor budget reallocation needed	ALL OUTPUT	N/A	N/A	N/A	S	S	L	L	=	
Absence of nameplate of some PCB transformers that do not allow for the mass of equipment to be read or transported for disposal	OUTPUT 3	N/A	N/A	N/A	S	M	L	L	=	
More contaminated sites were identified during the assessment phase thus requiring more funds for their confinement or restoration	3.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	S	M	↓	Project closed. Risk to be considered for next phase of the possible project.
Lateness incurred in engaging a contractor for disposal of PCBs prolongs project	3.2 AND 3.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	H	L	↓	Project delivered the outputs as per the plan.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
duration and affects project management										
Some declared transformers that were put out of service have disappeared into the informal sector	OUTPUT 3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	=	New risk for possible future project.
Transformers that were out of service may be put back in service by holders	OUTPUT 3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	=	New risk for possible future project.
Risk of cross-contamination due to lack of appropriate storage facilities	OUTPUT 3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	L	↑	New risk for possible future project.
Political instability leading to safety issues and interruptions to safeguarding and transport								M	↑	New risk for possible future project.
								L	=	

4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Transformers that were out of service may be put back in service by holders		Exit strategy developed at final PSC involving follow-on project	Development of follow-on project	ASAP	EA/IA
Project identifies more PCBs than are budgeted for	Ongoing exchange with UNEP to launch safeguarding and centralisation of remaining PCB stocks while awaiting validation of the above-	Finding a solution for disposing of the remaining stock	continue to seek solutions for disposing of the remaining stock	2024	UNEP/GEF/PCB holders/Government

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
	mentioned PIF				
Delays in releasing PCB equipment for elimination by holders due to lack of funds to purchase PCB free equipment	Setting up local decontamination systems to create employment and recycling of metals to reduce disposal costs at international level States contribute in-kind and seek additional funding from bilateral partners for the co-financing of projects Implementing the cop15 resolution with calls on the GEF to take steps to support the elimination and use of PCBs in equipment by 2025 and the environmentally sound waste management of PCB-containing liquid waste	Bilateral partners for the co-financing of projects GEF has made the elimination of PCBs a priority and has mandated the World Bank to propose exit solutions with the other implementing agencies seeking funding through the submission of the PIF	holders should seek funding for the acquisition of free PCB transformers and for the disposal of PCB equipment	2024-2025	UNEP/GEF/WB/PCB holders/Government
More contaminated sites were identified during the assessment phase thus requiring more funds for their confinement or restoration	Include remediation of PCB contaminated sites in Phase II of the project	Include in the proposed PIF some owners have undertaken efforts to contain or even restore their PCB-contaminated sites	apply best practice in the containment or remediation of contaminated sites	After disposal of PCB	PCB holders/Government
Some declared transformers that were put		Exit strategy developed at final PSC involving follow-on	Development of follow-on project	ASAP	EA/IA

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
out of service have disappeared into the informal sector		project			
Political instability leading to safety issues and interruptions to safeguarding and transport		Movement of stock to temporary store in safe location	Take political situation into consideration	During development of follow-on project	EA/IA

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks. Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks. Moderate Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks. Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines. Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

Minor Amendments	Changes
Results Framework:	
Components and Cost:	
Institutional and implementation arrangements:	
Financial Management:	
Implementation Schedule:	
Executing Entity:	
Executing Entity Category:	
Minor project objective change:	
Safeguards:	
Risk analysis:	
Increase of GEF financing up to 5%:	
Location of project activity:	
Other:	

Minor amendments

No cost extension was approved by the Project Steering Committee to allow completion of all disposal activities by the contractor, particularly containment of some storage sites where PCB wastes were removed.

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Original Legal Instrument		2016-03-17	2016-03-17	2022-03-31	Programme Cooperation Agreement (PCA)
Amendment 1	Revision	2021-02-11	2021-03-12	2023-02-28	Revision of PCA
Extension 1	Extension	2022-03-31	2022-01-04	2023-09-30	Extension and budget revision
Extension 2	Extension	2023-08-29	2023-10-01	2023-12-31	Extension

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
New Bonako	4.147777778333333	9.506666666666666		500 m from the national road No.3	Construction of temporary PCB storage warehouse
ENSAI Ngaoundéré	7.32765	13.584719445		500 m from the national road No.1	PCB analysis laboratory
Douala Port Warehouse	4.027747513688232	9.668568784370846			Substitute temporary PCB storage warehouse
CICAM Garoua	9.304846666666666	13.36718			Restoration of PCB contaminated site
SABC Bonaberi	4.079166666666667	9.624033333333333			Confinement of PCB contaminated site
Preferred information and map where the project interventions is taking place					

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
as appropriate. *					

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate. *

Tredi-Seche St. Vulbas PCB Treatment and Disposal Facility: Latitude 45.83926403591631, Longitude 5.2725588204819225

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

Additional Supporting Documents:

Filename	File Uploaded By	File Uploaded At	
GEFID_5367_Cameroon PCB_PIR 2023_final.pdf	CW TM	2024-06-25 09:34:52	<u>Download</u>