

1- Identification

1.1 Project details

GEF ID	5367	SMA IPMR ID	120270
Project Short Title	PCB Cameroon	Grant ID	S1-32GFL-000632 / P1-33GFL-000854
		Umoja WBS	SB-020325 / SB-001062.01.02.01
Project Title	PCB Reduction in Cameroon through the use of local expertise and the development of national capacities		
Project Type	Full Sized Project (FSP)	Duration months	Planned 60
Parent Programme if child project	N/A		Age 89.7 months
GEF Focal Area(s)	Chemicals and Waste	Completion Date	Planned -original PCA 28-Feb-22
Project Scope	National		Revised - Current PCA 30-Sep-23
Region	Africa	Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval	17-Dec-15
Countries	Cameroon	UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet)	17-Mar-16
GEF financing amount	USD 3,000,000	PCA entering into force	17-Mar-16
Co-financing amount	USD 13,267,100	Start of Implementation (Date of 1st Disbursement)*	2-May-16
Total disbursement as of 30 June	USD 2,162,419	Date of Inception Workshop, if available	1-May-16
Total expenditure as of 30 June	USD 2,106,088	Midterm undertaken?	Yes
		Actual Mid-term Date, if taken	12-Mar-21
		Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken	N/A
		Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	30-Sep-24
		Expected Financial Closure Date	30-Mar-25

\* As per Legal Agreement signed with the EA, project effectiveness is defined as "the date of receipt of first disbursement or sub-allotment".

1.2 EA: Project description

The PCB Project was designed to assist Cameroon to comply with its obligations under the Stockholm Convention, particularly in the field of sound management of PCBs. Cameroon signed the Stockholm Convention on 5 October 2001, ratified it on 25 May and became party to the convention on 19 May 2009. Cameroon's Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plan (NIP) was finalized in December 2012 and submitted to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat in the first half of 2013. As highlighted in the NIP, 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 responsible manner in order to meet Stockholm Convention country commitments and minimize the risks to the population and the environment, posed by PCB exposure. To achieve this objective **four components** / outcomes, and the corresponding outputs were developed that are replicated 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, the executing agencies Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED), Department of Standards and Control and UNEP.

Other stakeholders: 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. Key industry stakeholders include personnel and management staff from 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 project development: ENSAI, Centre Pasteur du Cameroun, University of Yaoundé I, HYDRAC, and the BOCOM analytical laboratories.

1.3 Project Contact

Division(s) Implementing the project	Industry and Economy Division	Executing Agency(ies)	Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development, Department of Standards and Control/Cameroon
Name of co-implementing Agency	N/A	Names of Other Project Partners	N/A
TM: UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Kevin Helps	EA: Manager/Representative	Mr Pierre HELE
TM: UNEP Task Manager(s)	Russell Cobban	EA: Project Manager	Mr Joswa AOUDOU
TM: UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Anuradha Shenoy	EA: Finance Manager	Mr Moussa SALI
TM: UNEP Support/Assistant		EA: Communications lead, if relevant	

## 2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN	TM: UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)	Chemical and Pollution Action	TM: UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)	N/A	
	TM: PoW Indicator(s)	3A, 3B and 3C			
	EA: UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	Strategic pillar No. 2: Health and nutrition			
EA: Link to relevant SDG Goals	Good health and well-being (SDG3) Clean and affordable energy (SDG7), Ensure sustainable consumption and production (SDG12), Measures to combat climate change (SDG13)	EA: Link to relevant SDG Targets	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. 13.2 Integrate climate		
2.2. GEF Core or Sub Indicators	TM: GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results				
	Indicators	Targets - Expected value			Materialised to date
		Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
	9.1: Solid and liquid Persistent Organ		200	211	0
	9.4: Countries with legislation and po		1	1	1
9.6: POPs/Mercury containing mater		1600	1600 MT	0	
11: People benefitting from GEF-final	12806	15000	15000	15000	

Implementation Status **2023** 7th PIR

	PIR #	Rating towards outcomes (DO) (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (IP) 3.2 (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
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

2.3 Implementation status & Risk

EA: Summary of status  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

During the reporting project the project reports completion of 22 activities out of 25 activities planned under the project and the only activities being implemented are those related to the disposal of PCBs. The summary of the progress is provided below:

Component 1: Activities under this component were largely completed in the previous reporting period including 1 regulatory framework and 3 guidelines on ESM of PCB developed. Over 15 NEG officials trained and over 150 inspectors trained. Some of the resources were diverted to the PCB disposal component to support the safeguarding of PCBs which needed additional resources due to unforeseen issues at the identified PCB safeguarding site (100%).

Component 2: Activities under this component were largely completed in the previous reporting period such as laboratory gap analysis completed and laboratory upgraded; guidelines on ESM of PCBs developed, relevant officials trained, and PCB management plan developed (100%).

Component 3: Satisfactory progress with some delay in completion. The principal deliverable of the project has been that 211 tons of PCB waste was packed and loaded into 11 SCU containers in preparation for export and subsequent disposal in Q4 of 2023. Following successful conclusion of the tender for safeguarding, transport, and disposal of PCBs early in 2022, an international waste management company was contracted to carry out the work. As part of this, inventory verification, contract planning, import (including tax exemption) and storage of required equipment, refurbishment of the central collection centre (CCC), safeguarding and centralization of PCB to the CCC was carried out. During this time extensive administrative and supervisory support was provided to the contractor by the EA, including adaptive management and regular monitoring. Due to security concerns the final CCC was moved from the planned site in New Bonako to an improvised CCC at the Douala Seaport. Furthermore, containment and implementation of remediation measures followed by monitoring of work was carried out at PCB contaminated sites together with the site owners. The three activities not completed under the project relate to disposal and dechlorination of PCBs. Under this, a total of 1800 metric tons of GEBs were originally proposed, including the dechlorination of 1600 tons of PCB contaminated oil and equipment. However, it has been noted that the disposal of only 211 tons of PCBs will be achieved through the available project budget. The challenges have been recorded in MTR which suggested that the project will enable maximum disposal/decontamination of the inventorized PCB within the available project budget. This is attributed to several factors including the lower disposal cost anticipated during project development, post COVID inflation coupled with instability in some parts of the world which led to significant increase in all the costs associated with safeguarding and disposal. The IA, EA and contractor are coordinating regularly to facilitate the efficient delivery of disposal activities.

Component 4: Under this component, activities had largely been completed in the previous period however, additional stakeholder awareness raising, forewarning of equipment holders and capacity building of national technicians regarding safeguarding and centralization of PCB oil and equipment (100%). Unfortunately, due to requirements for funds for disposal, dinner debates intended to be carried out under this component could not be carried out (70%- transport and disposal is expected in Q4 of 2023). Due to delays encountered in receiving Basel Notification consents for the international transport of wastes, the project will be further extended to 31 December 2023 for technical completion and March 2024 for financial closure. The extension proposal was ratified in an extraordinary Project Steering Committee held on-line in December 2022. The project risks are closely monitored and evaluated from time to time by EA and IA and necessary steps are undertaken.

Regarding the financial progress, the expenditure during the reporting period was significantly lower (~\$550k) than the forecast (~\$1.2 million). The reason for lower expenditure is due to the delays in disposal related activities namely receiving consents from competent authorities in transit countries which delayed activities in the field. The project is now on track and will be recording expenditures against relevant activities in next 2 quarters.

2.4 Co-finance

EA: Planned Co-finance  
EA: Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges.

USD 13,267,100	EA: Actual to date:	USD 14,767,944.08
<p>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 maintainene 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>		

EA: Date of project steering committee meeting

27-Dec-22

2.5. Stakeholder

**EA:** Stakeholder engagement  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year; Active membership and participation in decision-making processes; Steering Committee (PSC) provides continuous direction/inputs;  
 Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed during early stages; Change in action by the private sector and civil society on pollution prevention and control as a result of the project; Positive shift among public and private sector actors in support of PCB-free equipment; Continued consultation with all relevant stakeholders throughout project implementation made them very supportive and cooperative. 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. These public sector stakeholders will be well consulted during project preparation on the feasibility of the project design, and their potential respective contributions to the project outcomes.  
 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 is essential to the project's success. As such consultation with these partners during the development of Cameroon's NIP. Consultation continued throughout project development, to ensure that the private sector understands the goals of the project, the dangers posed by PCBs, the planned regulatory developments in Cameroon, and is supportive and cooperative.  
 The following research institutions have also been identified and will be consulted during the 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.  
 The Research and Education Centre for Development (CREPD) is a Cameroon based NGO that aims to bridge the gap between science and action in Cameroon and sub-Saharan Africa. CREPD's activities are focused on health and environmental issues in collaboration with government, industry, and non-governmental organizations. CREPD has been involved in successful projects on sound management of persistent toxic chemicals (mercury, lead, cadmium) in products including cosmetics, batteries, leather, and on POPs. CREPD will be a key partner in executing this project.  
 The Association of Honest Africa Women for the Research and Development (AFAIRD, Association des Femmes Africaines Intègres pour la recherche et le development) will collaborate with the project to ensure that women's needs and roles are addressed by the project, The Pan Environmental Control Centre, is the young waste management enterprise, accredited by the Ministry of Environment and experienced in PCB management. The Centre has many partnerships in France, and in the USA involved in PCB management. It is envisaged that the Centre will be a key partner in managing the PCB waste generated during the project, including the provision of a transformer storage site for dechlorination. FONCHAM International, an NGO will contribute in providing other options for PCB treatment techniques that are environmentally friendly, awareness raising in POPs and also, it has a very good mastery in the management of other POPs in the Waste electrical, electronic equipment. All the public and private administrations, the analysis laboratories identified in the PPG phase as well as the PCB holders are engaged in the realization of the project. All the stakeholders are either members of the PSC or the NEG. Some stakeholders realize certain project activities to accompany the project coordination unit.  
 In addition, new NGOs have been identified and are committed to supporting the project with communication activities. The PCB holders accompanied the project in carrying out the inventory and ENSAI laboratory make analysis of oils and soils sample during the inventory.

2.6. Gender

**TM:** Does the project have a gender action plan?

No

**EA:** Gender mainstreaming  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

It is noted that the roles of women and men vary across contexts and over time, therefore, the generic gender issues described above will serve as a reference only. A more in-depth analysis on the roles of men and women, and their subsequent exposures to PCB was carried out based on the specific context of Cameroon. As a result, the project paid attention to the gender dimensions in each of the project components, including through ensuring opportunities for women and men are provided in all training activities and that those groups considered most vulnerable are empowered to reduce the impacts of exposure. In terms of gender, in daily life, men, women, and children are exposed to different kinds of chemicals in varying concentrations. Biological factors (notably size and physiological differences between women and men and between adults and children) influence susceptibility to health damage from exposure to toxic chemicals. Social factors, primarily gender-determined occupational roles, also have an impact on the level and frequency of exposure to toxic chemicals, the kinds of chemicals encountered, and the resulting impacts on human health. These gender dimensions need to be reflected at both site- and policy-level interventions for sound chemical management (for reference see UNDP (2007): Gender Mainstreaming (Key driver of development in environment and energy) Chemicals Management.  
 Women and children are often exposed through secondary exposure from vectors such as washing of contaminated laundry and casual contact with family members themselves directly exposed to PCB.  
 Linked to this point the electrical sector in the region predominantly employs men as engineers and maintenance personnel. As a result the primary social groups exposed to PCB impacts are men. These can manifest in terms of immediate health impacts related to direct exposure and in terms of negative impacts on make fertility and other long term health impacts related to endocrine disruption.  
 Women were involved as investigators in the national PCB inventory, they are members of the NEG, some served as national consultants and women are also represented as members of the project coordination unit.

SSM

**TM:** Was the project classified as moderate/high risk at CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?  
**TM:** If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?

No

**TM:** Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?  
**TM:** If yes, please describe the new risks, or changes

No

**TM & EA:** Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?

No

2.7. E:

**TM & EA:** If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were

N/A

**EA:** Environmental and social safeguards management  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

Some holders contributed towards the decontamination of their PCB-contaminated sites; Some holders have disposed of all their PCB waste while others are in the process of disposing their remaining PCB waste. Building of national capacities and use of local expertise in some activities throughout the course of the project. Construction of a PCB temporary storage facility (TSF); construction of a motorable road leading to the PCB TSF; Electrification of the PCB-TSF and thereby bringing electricity in that locality; contracting of six NGOs for mass awareness raising campaigns of the public thereby creating temporary employment of over six months; More and more PCB holders are decommissioning their PCB transformers and replacing them with PCB-free transformers to benefit from the assistance offered by the project to dispose of their PCB equipments; Other PCB holders are centralising their PCB transformers in their temporary storage areas to minimise the environmental risks posed by these PCB equipment.

2.8. KM/Learning

**EA:** Knowledge activities and products  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

A good number of university students have used PCBs as a theme for their dissertations  
Most of the PCB inventory investigators were university students and they gained a lot of knowledge from the training they received on how to conduct the inventory and use the GIS database  
Production of a second PCB documentary on safeguarding, transport, centralisation and export of PCB waste. A series of other capacity building were conducted during the training of:  
1. NEG on management of PCBs throughout their lifecycle  
2. NEG on regulatory framework on PCBs  
3. PCB holders on the PCB GIS database and PCB import/export control system  
4. Training on the safeguarding, transport, centralisation of PCB waste

*Please attach a copy of any products*

**EA:** Main learning during the period

1. Strong buy and engagement is required from the government and as many stakeholders as possible from the beginning of the project to allow adoption, enforcement and compliance with regulations, planning and conduction of inventories, safeguarding and centralisation of PCB waste as well as many other project activities.  
2. Optimally, service provision for safeguarding, transport and centralisation of PCB waste should be awarded to local companies/experts to reduce exorbitant costs by international consultants. This would also help to improve knowledge of national and international PCB regulations and best environmental practices and help to develop national capacity.  
3. The development of a PCB import-export system should be done in collaboration with all stakeholders and be inter-operational with other import-export systems. Continuous training of PCB import-export system and GIS database maintenance technicians is required so as to have permanent availability of such expertise and thereby reducing high costs of maintenance and upgrading/updating. It is important to have an offline PCB import-export system and GIS database so as to ensure permanent access to the applications.  
4. Construction of a PCB storage facility favours sound management of toxic and hazardous wastes in Cameroon since as it will be used to centralise the remaining PCB stocks as well as other toxic and hazardous wastes, thereby reducing/eliminating their uncontrolled presence in the environment. Future projects should take into account mitigation of security risks that may impact on project activities.  
5. Countries need further support in decommissioning and replacement of PCB transformers with more modern, efficient and PCB free units .

2.9. Stories

**EA:** Stories to be shared  
(section to be shared with communication division/ GEF communication)

A PCB documentary integrating all the project activities has been realised, copies multiplied, diffused over the media and distributed to all PCB holders and other project partners;  
A second PCB documentary on the safeguarding, transport, centralisation and export of 211 tons of PCB waste has been produced and published on Cameroon National Radio and Television (CRTV);  
Engagement at the political level shown through the signing of 01 decree by the Prime Minister and Head of Government and 04 ministerial orders by the Minister of Environment, which have been multiplied and vulgarised;  
Endorsement of 08 PCB guidelines by the Minister of Environment;  
Development and dissemination of PCB awareness-raising tools (T-shirts, caps, dairies, notebooks, pens, brochures, flyers, banners, roll-ups, posters, stickers, folders, labels);  
Flexible communication with PCB holders;  
During the last BRS COPs meetings in Geneva, Switzerland, Mr AOUDOU Joswa, National Focal Point of the Stockholm Convention and Project Coordinator of the PCB Project in Cameroon, was one of the panellists in the PCB side event conducted by UNEP during the face to face segment of the meetings of the COPs to the BRS conventions and he presented the lessons learnt from the PCB project in Cameroon;



### 3. RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE

#### 3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes (Development Objectives)

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)	EA: Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	TM: Progress rating
<p><b>Objective</b></p> <p>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.</p>	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%)	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 import control system  Year 3: - Analysis of PCB samples - labelling of PCB equipments - recording of the GIS database	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
	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: training of NEG on the ESM of PCB throughout their lifecycle	Continuous training of customs officers, environmental inspectors and NEG	100%	Training report of NEG available; training report of customs officers, environmental inspectors.	
	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.	
	Amount of PCB contaminated materials exported for treatment, and amount of equipment reclaimed or disposed of locally.	Preliminary inventory complete, 3781 pieces of equipment identified but yet to be tested	Year 2: - Construction of a PCB temporary 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	Phase-out of pure PCB equipment and decontamination of PCB contaminated equipment Risk management of PCB contaminated sites	95%	PCB temporary storage facility completed.  Excavation and temporal safeguarding of CICAM PCB-contaminated 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 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.	

	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	<p>Year 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessment of awareness and communication needs</li> <li>- development of awareness, information and communication strategy</li> <li>- Identification of 5 NGOs to implement awareness, information and communication strategy</li> </ul> <p>Year 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Producing of awareness tools/materials</li> <li>- sensitization of PCB holders and public by mass medias.</li> </ul> <p>Year 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- &gt;200 vulnerable people attend sensitization workshops, and initiate actions to protect themselves from PCBs.</li> </ul>		100%	<p>Awareness, information and communication strategy available;</p> <p>5 NGOs identified and trained;</p> <p>Awareness raising materials produced and disseminated;</p> <p>PCB holders and the general public sensitized.</p> <p>Awareness raising campaigns in the North West and South West regions including the area around the TSF are successfully done</p> <p>Awareness raising done around the PCB TSF to prepare the execution of centralisation, repackaging and export of PCB contaminated equipment abroad for final disposal</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Awareness raising conducted among local residents of the new PCB storage depot at the Port of Douala</p> <p>Second PCB documentary on safeguarding, transport, centralisation and export developed and published</p>	
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**Outcome 1**

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	1	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%	<p>Import/export control system operational and online.</p> <p>Training reports of Customs, Environmental Inspectors and PCB holders on the use of the control system available.</p> <p>A mobile PCB import-export application has been developed and is functional.</p>	HS

**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	Trained cadre of individuals managing full life cycle of PCBs	Preliminary inventory complete	Year 1: Trained cadre of individuals managing full lifecycle of PCBs	Improve the environmentally sound management of PCBs	100%	NEG, PCB holders, environmental inspectors, customs officers and PCB inventory investigators all trained.	S
	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	<p>Year 1: Gap analysis and action complete</p> <p>Year 2: Laboratory upgraded</p> <p>Year 3: 10 laboratory personal trained</p>	100%	<p>Specific Convention and Laboratory Equipment Transfer Agreement between MINEPDED and ENSAI available.</p> <p>Laboratory equipped and staff trained.</p>	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Study quantifying the reduction of carbon emissions in progress</li> <li>- Calculation of energy efficiency</li> <li>- Development of a national decontamination and disposal plan</li> </ul>	<p>Year 2: 8 PCB holders develop management plans</p> <p>50 device level energy-efficiency calculations</p> <p>Year 3: Study on reduction of carbon emissions.</p>	100%	Reports available.	S

**Outcome 3**

Sound management and elimination of contaminated oils and equipment drastically reduce the risk of PCB contamination in the population and the environment	Risk to human health and the environment mitigated through export and disposal of contaminated oils, and decontamination of equipment	Preliminary inventory complete, 3781 pieces of equipment identified but yet to be tested	PCB Temporary Storage Facility constructed National PCB Inventory conducted Calls for tender for PCB decontamination options launched Draft tender for centralisation of PCB equipment elaborated	Year 5: Risk to human health and the environment mitigated through export and disposal of 200 tons of contaminated oil and 1600 tons if equipment	75%	Inventory and analyses reports available;  Excavation and temporal safeguarding of CICAM PCB-contaminated soil in Garoua  Contractor for disposal (POLYECO S.A) already recruited by UNEP;  Preliminary site visit by POLYECO to Cameroon is done  Basel 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 equipment  211 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.	MS
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**Outcome 4**

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 environment	Needs assessment identifies awareness needs	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.	Year 1: Needs assessment complete 5 NGOs identified to assist with awareness activities Year 2: 10 separate pieces of awareness raising material developed for identified target audiences	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
	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 safeguarding, transport, centralisation and export developed and published. PCB holders and the general public sensitized (15000).	S

For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

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

Output	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	EA: Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	TM: Progress rating
<b>Under Comp 1</b>					
1.1 Development of Draft regulation and guidance documents	Jan-17	100%	1 3	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	Jul-18	100%	15	Output indicator target: 15 NEG members trained on new regulatory framework for the management of PCBs Complementary training session of National Technical Committee on 03 new Orders and guidelines organised Progress: Completed; at least 15 NEG membes trained	S
1.3 Development of Import/export control system	Apr-17	97%	1 50 151	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
<b>Under Comp 2</b>					
2.1 Information system housing inventory and PCB management data operationalized and includes GIS	Jun-18	100%	1 8 4	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	2020	100%	12 50 1	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	Jan-20	100%	1 1 1 10	Output indicator target: Gap analysis and action completed Laboratory upgraded 10 laboratory personnel trained Laboratory accredited Progress: Completed; GAP analysis completed, 10 laboratory personnel trained and laboratory accredited	S
2.4 NEG formed and trained on all aspects of PCB life cycle	Jun-17	100%	7	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	Mar-19	100%	5	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

**Under Comp 3**

3.1 National PCB inventory, including contaminated Site assessments, improved	Aug-19	100%	1	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	
3.2 PCB contaminated oil and contaminated equipment securely packed and transported to centralized collection locations	2020 / 2023	42%	211	Output indicator target: 200 tons of PCB equipment recorded in manifest >10 chain-of-custody reports from in-country centralization transport procedures Progress: Completed; 200 tons of PCB equipment recorded in manifest >10 chain-of-custody reports from in-country centralization transport procedures	
3.3 Export of 200 tons of PCB oil and equipment for disposal in accordance with Basel Convention	2020 / 2023	44%	95%	Output indicator target: 200 tons of PCB contaminated oils exported for disposal Progress: 95% 211 tons of waste are currently being transported internationally for disposal.	S
3.4 Transformers are tested, and those deemed contaminated are decontaminated and recommissioned for use; and PCB contaminated oil dechlorinated.	2018/2020	30%	1 1021 NA	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	

**Under Comp 4**

4.1 Development of national awareness materials (including audio visual materials)	2017/2020	100%	1 10	Output indicator target: 2 Reports written showing needs assessment complete and 10 different awareness raising materials developed Progress: Completed	S
4.2 Identification of NGOs to assist with dissemination of information and communication materials	2017	125%	500%	Output indicator target: Report showing 4 NGOs have been identified Progress: 125% 5 NGOs have been identified and trained.	S
4.3 National PCB awareness raising strategy implemented	Mar-17	100%	52 39	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: 100%	S

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

#### 4 Risk Rating

##### 4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

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

Risk Factor	EA's Rating	TM's Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
3 Implementation schedule	Low : Project progressing according to original work plan and Adaptive management is practiced and regular monitoring. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Project progressing according to original work plan and Adaptive management is practiced and regular monitoring. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
4 Budget	Low : Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
5 Financial Management	Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Moderate: Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
6 Reporting	Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
7 Capacity to deliver	Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.

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)

7th 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.

Risk	Risk affecting:		Risk Rating							Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	PIR 7	Δ	Justification
National legislation not enacted and no support for strengthening of regulations due to market pressure	1.1	M	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	L	L	L	L	=	
Owners of PCBs not interested in taking part in the project	All output	L	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	L	L	L	L	=	
Contamination of workers handling PCBs	output 3	L	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	L	L	L	L	=	
Project identifies more PCBs than are budgeted for	3.1	M	H	H	M	M	M	H	H	=	
High-temperature cement kiln incineration deemed infeasible	3.2	L	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	L	L	L	L	=	
Impacts of climate change on the project	All output	L	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	L	L	L	L	=	
Difficulty to find experts for certain consultancies	2.2 and 3.1	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	S	L	L	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	=	
Delays in releasing PCB equipment for elimination by holders due to lack of funds to purchase PCB free equipment	Outcome 3	Not Applicable	H	Not Applicable	H	L	L	H	S	↓	Holders all willing in releasing PCB equipment for elimination with some holders have already purchased and installed PCB free equipment. One holder disposed their PCB waste with their own funds. However, majority holders are still in possession of their PCB transformers with some of these disappearing in the informal sector.
Social or economic issues or changes pose challenges to project implementation but mitigation strategies have been developed	All output	Not Applicable	S	S	S	M	L	L	L	=	
Minor budget reallocation needed	All output	Not Applicable	S	S	M	M	L	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	Outcome 3	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	S	M	M	H	L	↓	Alternative methods used to evaluate the mass of equipment without nameplates
More contaminated sites were identified during the assessment phase thus requiring more funds for their confinement or restoration	3.1	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	M	M	S	↑	Confinement and restoration costs have increased largely over time
Lateness incurred in engaging a contractor for disposal of PCBs prolongs project duration and affects project management	3.2 and 3.3	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	S	Not Applicable	H	↑	Lateness incurred by engaged contractor in executing workplan prolonged project duration and affected project management
Lateness incurred in engaging a contractor for disposal of PCBs prolongs project duration and affects project management	3.2 and 3.3	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	H	H	=	
Issues related to audit recommendations remain unresolved									M	↑	Issues related to audit at MTR stage and following audits still not resolved

Consolidated project risk		M	M	M	M	M	M	M	L		This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3.
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#### 4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

List here only risks from Table A and B above that have a risk rating of M or higher in the current PIR

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
Project identifies more PCBs than are budgeted for	Advocacy and request for funding for phase II of the project from the holders and the GEF for the elimination of the remaining PCB stocks and the replacement of PCB transformers by free PCB transformers in order to respect the 2025-2028 deadline	Development of a PIF submitted to UNEP for observation and next steps; Ongoing lobbying with holders for funding of disposal	Ongoing exchange with UNEP to launch safeguarding and centralisation of remaining PCB stocks while awaiting validation of the above-mentioned PIF	Before 2024	UNEP/GEF/PCB holders
Delays in releasing PCB equipment for elimination by holders due to lack of funds to purchase PCB free equipment	Advocacy with power companies and banks to provide 0% interest loans for the replacement of PCB transformers Resolution COP15 calls on the GEF to take action to support the elimination and use of PCBs in equipment by 2025 and the environmentally sound waste management of PCB-containing liquid waste	Lobbying with holders to replace their PCB transformers with PCB-free transformers	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	Before 2025	UNEP/GEF/PCB holders/Government
More contaminated sites were identified during the assessment phase thus requiring more funds for their confinement or restoration	confinement / restauration of certains PCB contaminated sites regarding the available funds	Confinement of 02 PCB-contaminated sites	Include remediation of PCB contaminated sites in Phase II of the project	Before 2026	UNEP/GEF/PCB holders
Lateness incurred in engaging a contractor for disposal of PCBs prolongs project duration and affects project management	N/A	Prolongation of the contract for the safeguarding, centralisation and export of PCB waste for disposal and extension of the project	N/A	N/A	N/A
Security issues in country were encountered impacting safeguarding operations	N/A	Project contacted UNDSS and Govt. Govt. arranged for an alternative collection location in a safe area			

**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.

## 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	Minor amendments
Results framework	No	<p>During the execution of the project the budget was revised according to the guidelines. In these cases, the transfer of funds was done within the component. COVID 19 influenced the project's implementation schedule, which is why it was downgraded to allow the activities to be carried out. In addition, the project had difficulties in transferring funds, which also caused the timetable to be delayed.</p> <p>The recruitment of the PCB disposal company was delayed.</p> <p>The analysis of the project implementation risks is done in the PIRs of each year.</p> <p>The location is still in the country of Cameroon. Just the changes in the safeguarding plans of PCB transformers due to logistical issues. This does not change anything in the project.</p> <p>Minor amendments were made to the budget to allow for support of safeguarding activities and cost related to auditing. These were agreed at the previous PSC meeting.</p>
Components and cost	No	
Institutional and implementation arrangements	No	
Financial management	No	
Implementation schedule	<b>Explain in table B</b>	
Executing Entity	No	
Executing Entity Category	No	
Minor project objective change	No	
Safeguards	No	
Risk analysis	No	
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	No	
Co-financing	No	
Location of project activity	Yes	
Other		

### 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		17/03/2016	17/03/2016	31/03/2022	Programme Cooperation Agreement (PCA)
Amendment 1	Revision	2/11/2021	3/12/2021	28/02/2023	Revision of PCA
Extension 1	Extension	3/31/2022	1/4/2022	30/09/2023	Extension and budget revision

## 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 (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79>) or GeoNames (<http://www.geonames.org/>) 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\(https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx\)](https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx)

Location Name Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
New Bonako	4.147777778	9.506666667		500 m from the national road No.3	Construction of temporary PCB storage warehouse
ENSAI Ngaoundéré	7.32765	13.58471945		500 m from the national road No.1	PCB analysis laboratory
Douala Port Warehouse					Substitute temporary PCB storage warehouse
CICAM Garoua	9.304846667	13.36718			Restoration of PCB contaminated site
SABC Bonaberi	4.079166667	9.624033333			Confinement of PCB contaminated site

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]