FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2021 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Africa		
Country (ies):	Cameroon		
Project Title:	Disposal of POPs and obsolete pesticides and strengthening sound pesticides management in Cameroon		
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/CMR/031/GFF		
GEF ID:	4641		
GEF Focal Area(s):	Chemicals & Waste		
Project Executing Partners:	Ministries of Agriculture, MINADER, Environment MINEPDED (Government of Cameroon)		
Project Duration:	48 Months		
Project coordinates: (Ctrl+Click here)		**SITES**	**COORDINATES**
		COMPONENT 1: Obsolete pesticide stores	Latitude	Longitude
	1	DRADER ADAMAOUA	7°19'55.4"N	13°34'30.2"E
	2	SOPROICAM AGRICOL	7°32'19.7"N	13°46'17.1"E
	3	SOSUCAM NKOTENG	4°35'18.0"N	12°06'42.8"E
	4	DRCQ ETOUG EBE	3°51'14.3"N	11°28'55.3"E
	5	SOCAPALM Eseka	3°38'22.5"N	10°43'13.9"E
	6	PAM / BERTOUA	4°35'06.8"N	13°40'37.7"E
	7	Magasin central Penja (PHP)	4°38'21.7"N	9°40'30.7"E
	8	Magasin HPP-Horizon Phyto Plus	4°02'14.9"N	9°41'01.5"E
	9	Magasin Arysta	4°03'59.9"N	9°41'03.0"E
	10	Base phytosanitaire de Nkongsamba	4°56’32.0640” N	9°55’51.6360” E
	11	Lagdo camp chinois	9°03'53.8"N	13°40'36.0"E
	12	MEADEN LAGDO	9°03'44.7"N	13°40'48.7"E
	13	SODECOTON	9°23'13.7"N	13°30'30.1"E
	14	Belo cooperative union	6°08'21.2"N	10°15'25.9"E
	15	Fundong area cooperative union Ltd	6°16'35.8"N	10°17'12.8"E
	16	Santa/pinyin area cooperative	5°48'03.6"N	10°09'42.0"E
	17	OKU central marketing society Ltd	6°15'03.3"N	10°30'14.1"E
	18	Magasin principal base phyto / NW	5°59'02.5"N	10°10'42.3"E
	19	BOTA Palms Estate (CDC Moliwe	4°03'48.3"N	9°08'58.0"E
	20	CDC Rubber Group	4°05'21.6"N	9°21'51.6"E

	21	Central Ware House Camp 7 (BANANA Group) CDC	4°07'02.9"N	9°23'02.0"E
	22	Délégation d'arrondissement du MINADER de MUYUKA	4°17'11.1"N	9°24'37.3"E
	23	DRADER South-West	4°09'09.6"N	9°14'09.0"E
	24	SOWEDA	4°09'21.2"N	9°13'54.4"E
	25	HEVECAM	2°43'08.4"N	10°03'51.1"E
		COMPONENT 1: Contaminated sites:		
	26	Dschang	5° 26' 38''N	10° 3' 11''E
	27	Lagdo	9° 3' 29''N	13° 39' 57''E
		COMPONENT 2 :Empty pesticides container management sites		
	28	Loum	4° 43' 5''N	9° 44' 6''E
	29	Pitoa	9° 23' 2''N	13° 30' 8''E
	30	Bibemi	9° 18' 35''N	13° 52' 45''E
		COMPONENT 4 :Field Testing sites of alternatives		
	31	Eséka	3° 39' 0''N	10° 46' 0''E
	32	Ebolowa	2° 54' 0''N	11° 9' 0''E
	33	University of Ngaoundéré	7° 19' 39''E	13° 35' 5''E

Milestone Dates:

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	24 September 2014
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	1 March 2015
Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE[1]:	28 February 2019
Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) [2]	28 February 2022
Actual Implementation End Date[3]:	

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	1,710,000 USD
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc[4]:	9,307,374 USD
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2021 (USD m):	1,257,759 USD

[1] As per FPMIS

[2] In case of a project extension.

[3] Actual date at which project implementation ends - only for projects that have ended.

[4] This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2021[5]	8,362,660 USD

Review and Evaluation

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee Meeting:	29 November 2019
Expected Mid-term Review date[6]:	Already done
Actual Mid-term review date:	November 2018
Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022)[7]:	No
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	
Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022):	Yes
Tracking tools/ Core indicators required[8]	No

Ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	Satisfactory
Overall implementation progress rating:	Satisfactory
Overall risk rating:	Low

Status

Implementation Status ***(1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):***	6th PIR

[5] Please see last section of this report where you are asked to provide updated co-financing estimates. Use the total from this Section and insert here.

[6] The MTR should take place about halfpoint between EOD and NTE – this is the expected date

[7] Please note that the FAO GEF Coordination Unit should be contacted six months prior to the expected MTR date

[8] Please note that the Tracking Tools are required at mid-term and closure for all GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. Tracking tools are not mandatory for Medium Sized projects = < 2M USD at mid-term, but only at project completion. The new GEF-7 results indicators (core and sub-indicators) will be applied to all projects and programs approved on or after July 1, 2018. Also projects and programs approved from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018 (GEF-6) must apply core indicators and sub-indicators at mid-term and/or completion

Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Alice NDIKONTAR	Alice.NdikontarSiben@fao.org
Lead Technical Officer	Oxana PERMINOVA	Oxana.perminova@fao.org
Budget Holder	Athman MRAVILI	Athman.Mravili@fao.org
GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Kuena MOREBOTSANE	Kuena.morebotsane@fao.org

2. Progress Towards Achieving Project Objectives and Outcome (DO)

(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)

Project objective and Outcomes (as indicated at CEO Endorsement)	**Description of indicator(s)[9]**	**Baseline level**	**Mid-term target[10]**	**End-of-project target**	**Level at 30 June 2021**	**Progress rating [11]**
Objective(s): To reduce POPs releases from obsolete pesticide stockpiles and contaminated sites and strengthen the capacity for the sound management of pesticides.						
Outcome 1: **Existing POPs and obsolete pesticide stocks disposed of in an environmentally sound manner and POPs pesticide contaminated sites remediated.**	1a) Up to 100 tonnes of POPs and other obsolete pesticides disposed of by the end of year 2.	45 tonnes of obsolete pesticides and associated waste held in a central storage location in Edea.	45 tonnes disposed of in an environmentally sound manner.	Up to 55 additional tonnes of obsolete pesticides waste disposed of in an environmentally sound manner.	So far 35,711Kg of obsolete pesticides and associated waste have been disposed of in 2018; An Environmental Assessment (EA)was conducted and an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) developed in view of safeguarding and disposal of 50.8 metric tons of obsolete pesticides and associated waste , inventoried in 2016 and 2018;	**S**

[9] This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

[10] Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

[11] Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory** (HS), **Satisfactory** (S), **Marginally Satisfactory** (MS), **Marginally Unsatisfactory** (MU), **Unsatisfactory** (U), and **Highly Unsatisfactory** (HU).

					Tender developed for Safeguarding and disposal of additional 50.8 tons of obsolete pesticides including Methyl Bromide and associated wastes, split into two groups: pesticides and methyl bromide. To be published in the UN procurement System.	
	1b) Risk reduced at 2 highest risk sites by 50%	6 locations highlighted in FAO PSMS data for further detailed investigation.	Detailed site investigations completed at the 6 target contaminated sites resulting in prioritisation Remediation strategy developed;	Pilot scale remediation of 2 highest risk sites completed and risk reduced by 50%.	Detailed investigations completed for two pesticide contaminated sites (Dschang and Lagdo) by Blacksmith institute/Pure Earth, at sites which were identified as potential high risks, in view of developing remediation strategy (report on detailed risk assessment available)	**MU**

					An Environmental Management Plan for the two sites finalised by Pure Earth NGO proposing options for the remediation of 2 sites contaminated by 4,4 DDD, Alpha and Beta Endo sulpha and Dieldrin (*Dschang*), and contaminated with remains of unidentified containers and residuals, debris and wastes (*Lagdo*). The remediation strategy option of excavation of contaminated soil and exportation for destruction has not been possible as this involves a significant quantity of soil the cost of which cannot be covered by the limited budget available. There are no technically sound facilities available in the country to dispose of all pesticides contaminated soils.	

Outcome 2: **Risks to the environment and human health from empty pesticide containers reduced through establishing and enhancing container management systems at national level.**	2a) National Strategy/Pilot schemes designed for container management (output 2.1 indicator)	Container management schemes developed by CDC (banana, rubber, oil palm) in the south west region and SODECOTON (cotton) in the North;		National schemes for pesticide container management developed based on pilot scheme results.	A status report prepared by container management national consultant updating information on pesticides use in Cameroon (different types of pesticide importations, container types, estimated quantities of pesticides/containers imported into Cameroon, types of users (stakeholders)) in view of setting up pilot container management schemes. Two pilot schemes have been designed for empty pesticides containers management.	**S**
	2b) % of containers entering the market for use are triple rinsed and 25% recycled at the end of their life in the pilot sites (Output 2.2.) 2 c) National pesticide container management	0	2 pilots under implementation	35% triple rinsed and 25% recycled.	Sensitization/communication strategy developed by the project in partnership with two local NGOs was implemented in two pilot sites (North and the Littoral regions) on the dangers linked to the re-use of empty pesticides containers. 791 producers (186 women and 605 men) were trained in the management of empty pesticide packaging, with an emphasis on triple rinsing of containers immediately after	**S**

	strategy adopted by project year 4. (output 2.3)				use by the local cooperatives. Implementation completed of the two Schemes in the pilot sites in the (North (Garoua) and Littoral (Loum)), through formal partnership with two cooperatives , CNPCC and COOPHOC respectively; A total of 2.7 tons(2.0T and 0.7T) of empty pesticides containers collected from Loum and Garoua localities, respectively; The containers collected are stored at 2 localities pending disposal/recycling A national Strategy for the management of empty pesticide containers in Cameroon has been developed by the project and endorsed by multi-stakeholders;	

Outcome 3: **Regulatory framework and institutional capacity strengthened for sound management of pesticides throughout their lifecycle**	3a) Legislative texts and regulations covering the full pesticide life cycle and in compliance with Code submitted to Government.	Phytosanitary and environmental Legislation exist but not on Pesticide Management. CEMAC Regulation exists but is not implemented in practice	Legislation and registration for all pesticides in compliance with code drafted	Legislation submitted to Government for approval	The 2003 phytosanitary Law of Cameroon has been revised(draft), pending validation;	**S**
	3b) Number and quality of pesticide inspections conducted and quality control analyses conducted	Weak capacity for pesticide inspection and quality control. Insufficient number of inspections (precise baseline to be determined)	Training plan for inspectors developed and its implementation initiated.	30% more quality inspection than at baseline.	An assessment of the National Phytosanitary Council for coordinating pesticide life cycle management and control was completed and membership of the council reviewed to 20 members; An action plan was approved for the Council during the first session ; Three sessions of National Phytosanitary Council have been held so far, with the last session held on the 25 November 2020. An assessment and needs identification on phytosanitary inspection and information exchange on pesticide registration and post registration control has been completed,	**HS**

					recommendations included training needs for inspectors; 40 inspectors (10 women, 30 men) trained on pesticide inspections and post registration control. An assessment of 04 laboratories for pesticide analyses (including governmental one) was completed identifying training and equipment needs; 16 Laboratory staff (03 women, 13 men)) were trained in pesticide residue analysis and administrative management/ business planning; 14 Pesticides registrars staff (04 women, 10 men) trained on the use of “FAO Pesticides registration toolkit” including risk assessment;	

					02 Students, staff from the two ministries (MINADER and MINEPDED) have completed the online Post Graduate Diploma course on Pesticide Risk Management.at the University of Cape Town;	
	3C)Information exchanged by compliance and enforcement institutions	No formal mechanism for exchange of Information(e.g. notifications of new registrations) No publicly available list of pesticides	Information exchange system and procedures agreed by all relevant stakeholders.	Information being exchanged as agreed.	An assessment and needs for information exchange on pesticide registration and post registration control has been completed, as recommendation an information exchange system be put in place for the exchange of all types of information related to pesticide use. 2 websites have been created and under development, by the department of regulation and quality control of agricultural products and inputs, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. •www.drcq-minader.org •www.intranet.drcq-minader.org The type of information being exchanged: laws and	S

					decrees, decisions, etc. related to pesticide management in Cameroon, i.e. Registration, Inspection and control procedures as well as pesticide application equipment and other agricultural inputs; In addition: 2 WhatsApp Groups; •Phytosanitary surveillance platform; and •Bio –Surveillance platform;	
Outcome 4: **IPM alternatives to conventional pesticides successfully promoted and the use of chemical pesticides, POPs and highly hazardous pesticides reduced**	4a) Number of registrations of cotton and cereal pesticides, highly hazardous pesticides and bio pesticides	27 herbicide +7 fungicide +44 insecticide formulations registered for cotton; 28 of 44 insecticides in Classes I & II 3 formulations of *Alluninium phosphate* & 1 of *cyfluthrine* for cereal storage 4 biopesticides registered		50% reduction in highly hazardous pesticides (HHP) registrations from Baseline 5 biopesticides registered (+25%)	A study on existing potential alternative methods to conventional chemical pesticides used in plant protection has been completed, and a status report produced Priority HHPs identified for which replacement is required and some potential alternatives to these HHPs identified (some botanicals and use of IPM) Field test protocols developed for selected botanicals for pest control in banana field and for maize in storage.	S

					Two aromatic plants (*Hyptis spicigera* and *Ocimum canum)* tested and proven effective for the control of maize weevils(*Sitophyus zeamays*), as alternative to two HHPs, namely,: PHOSTOXIN (Alluminium phosphide) and Diclorvos; Two efficacy trials completed for four botanicals (*Chromoleana odorata, Asystasia gangentica, Titonia diversifolia and Azadiracta indica*) alternatives to HHP, proven effective for the control of banana pests (nematodes and banana weevil). HHPs identified were Rugby 10G; MOCAP 10G,Nemacur 15 GR, etc)	
	4b) Number of alternatives adopted by network farmers	3 improved cotton varieties; spatial distribution of pests, efficacy of neem (Coordination National des Cultures Annuelles; IRAD)	Extent and types of alternatives used and needs analysis established;	% increase in the number of alternatives compared to the baseline. On-field effectiveness of alternatives trials with farmers.	A workshop to strengthen capacity of banana producers' alternative methods including use of (*Chromoleana odorata leaves (powder) and* kitchen ash, for the management of banana pests for 40 farmers (12 women and 24 men). A Demonstration workshop organized for 30 farmers (24 men, 6 women). on the production and formulation of some tested botanicals	MS

		Development of crop techniques as alternatives (IRAD and PNVRA). Alternatives to Endosulfan identified			(*Hyptis spicigera* and *Ocimum canum)* with proven insecticide effectiveness for the control of maize weevils; Technical guide developed on the production, formulation and use of the powder of two aromatic plants for the protection of maize weevils in storage. Technical guide developed for the preparation of (*Chromoleana odorata* leaves(powder) for treatment of banana suckers against banana pests(nematodes and weevils);	
	4c) Annual quantity of chemical and HHP used in project demonstration areas	To be established by typology survey/data collection.	Extent of baseline chemical use established from study	30% decrease in use of chemicals		N/A Indicator not achievable and was cancelled.

Outcome 5: Project monitored and evaluated effectively.	5a) Implementation of M&E activities as planned including timely preparation and submission of semi-annual and annual progress reports.	0	M&E activities completed as planned.	M&E activities completed as planned.	08 six-month Project Progress Reports produced Five Project Implementation review reports 14 project coordination meetings; A 3rd no cost extension has been granted for an additional 1 year with effect from Feb 2021 to Feb 2022;	**S**
	5b) Mid-term and Final Evaluations reports available.	0	Mid-term evaluation report	Final evaluation report	An Independent mid-term evaluation of the project was conducted from 01 to 10 March 2018;	**S**

Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Outcome 1: Existing POPs and obsolete pesticide stocks disposed of in an environmentally sound manner and POPs pesticide contaminated sites remediated.	Launching of tender, selection of offers, award of contract for the safeguarding and disposal of additional 50.8 tons of obsolete pesticides including Methyl Bromide and associated wastes;	Project Management Team, FAO (Procurement service).	February 2022
Outcome 3: Regulatory framework and institutional capacity strengthened for sound management of pesticides throughout their lifecycle	Validation of the draft revised law and text of application of the 2003 phytosanitary law in Cameroon as requested by the Government to the GEF project, to integrate some relevant sections on pesticides management;	FAO,MINADER, MINEPDED	September 2021
Outcome 4: IPM alternatives to conventional pesticides successfully promoted and the use of chemical pesticides, POPs and highly hazardous pesticides reduced	Organize two trainings for national extension workers, farmers on the use of alternatives tested and proven effective for banana pests and maize in storage.	Consultants; Project Management Team, Partners (University of Ngaoundere, CARBAP), Consultants;	August 2021

3. Progress in Generating Project Outputs (Implementation Progress, IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as planned in the Annual Work Plan)

Outputs[12]	Expected completion date [13]	Achievements at each PIR[14]						Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments Describe any variance[15] or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1st PIR	2nd PIR	3rd PIR	4th PIR	5th PIR	6th PIR		
Output 1.1 Strategy for disposal of up to 100 metric tons of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes developed.	Q1Y6	Recruitment of an international consultant to conduct 2 trainings: on inventory of pesticides and on Pesticide stock management system (PSMS) as well as data entry into the system. Letter of Agreement (LoA) with MINADER to conduct inventory of obsolete pesticides.	2 trainings were conducted by the international consultant: 15 staff trained in techniques of inventory of pesticides, 8-12 August 2016 , followed by the conduct of inventory in 9 regions of Cameroon; 9 staff trained in the use of Pesticide stock management system (PSMS), 14-	A LOA has been signed between FAO and an international NGO, Green Cross Switzerland, to conduct an Environmental Assessment (EA) and prepare an Environmental management plan (EMP) in view of safeguarding and disposal of another 30.9 tons of obsolete pesticides identified during the inventory	An additional stock of 16.7 tons of obsolete pesticides was identified in 2019, bringing the total quantity to 47.6 tons to be safeguarded and disposed of. An Environmental Assessment (EA) conducted and an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) finalized in line with	A review of FAO PSMS data and other inventory data on the Zone Industrielle Magazin Magzi / Arista site in Douala to include risk assessment information on Methyl Bromide. A Site Specific Assessment conducted and a Management Plan developed for the Zone Industrielle Magazin Magzi / Arista site in Douala, in order to		100%	In 2018, Methyl Bromide stock was identified by the government. This stock was considered as priority stock to be disposed of as was agreed during the 4th PSC. Meeting. This requires an update of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP), the review of the tender drafted in 2019 to include the safeguarding and disposal of Methyl Bromide (MB). The EMP was reviewed to include the risk assessment information on Methyl Bromide.

			18 November 2016; Under a LOA signed with MINADER, an inventory was conducted by MINADER and Entry into the PSMS of data collected during the above inventory,14-18 November 2016; 30.939 tons of obsolete pesticides inventoried according to data entered into the	conducted in 2016.	FAO's Environmental Management Tool Kit (EMTK)., in view of safeguarding and disposal of new 47.6 metric tons of obsolete pesticides which were inventoried in 2016 and 2018 by the MINADER;	highlight the risks of the Arysta store containing 10.5 tons of Methyl Bromide to be considered for disposal. A related report prepared as an extra annex to the Obsolete Pesticides Safeguarding and Disposal Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) of 09 January 2019.			

[12] Outputs as described in the project logframe or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output accordingly or leave the cells in blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

[13] As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

[14] Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

[15] Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

			PSMS of the FAO; A health, safety and environment management plan was prepared by VEOLIA for the disposal of 45 Tons of obsolete pesticides in store at Edea -(March 2017).						
Output 1.2 Disposal of approximately 100 tons of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes.	Q4Y5	Condition of 45 tonnes confirmed as adequate for immediate shipment. The tender was prepared and verified by the procurement service of FAO	The Tender for safeguarding, stowage and disposal of 45 tons of obsolete pesticides was published in August 2016 (Tender N°8953/AGPM of 29th August 2016) The contract for safeguarding, stowage and disposal of 45 tons of	45 tons of obsolete pesticides in Edea Store, were repacked and weighed by the contractor VEOLIA Field Services, with the supervision of the FAO. Waste acceptance documents were prepared showing a total of	Tender (2nd) developed for the safeguarding and disposal of about 47.6 tonnes of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes;	Tender was reviewed in line with Governmental request after the update of the site specific environmental plan for to highlight the risks of the methyl bromide store. The revised tender has been submitted to the procurement	2nd Tender reviewed for safeguarding and disposal of 50.8 tonnes of obsolete pesticides and associated waste including methyl bromide (10 tons). Tender launched in July 2020	75%	Funds for safeguarding and disposal not sufficient. In relation to the safeguarding and disposal of Methyl Bromide considered high risk. A series of meetings have been organized between the government and the project to figure out how best the activity can be moved forward given that it will require more financial resources. The government is considering a cash-financing of 23

			obsolete pesticides was awarded to VEOLIA Field Services Ltd, a UK based international waste managing company and signed in December 2016;(Contract N°2016/CMR/AGPM-CPA 2202123. The waste has been verified by VEOLIA and Notification documents for transboundary movement/shipment of waste finalized; Basel Convention Notification procedures required for	35,711Kg (net weight) instead of the estimated 45T (44.900 Kg net weight) as was indicated in the project document, a short fall of 9,189Kg, probably due to repeated robbery in the obsolete pesticide store. 35,711Kg (net weight) of obsolete pesticides in Edea Store, were transported, exported and destroyed in France (Le Havre) in April 2018 through the contract with VEOLIA Field Services. A sensitization		office of the HQ for further review and launching	Re-tendering has been done by splitting one tender into two groups: pesticides and methyl bromide		million FCFA (from Arysta, holder of MB stock) for the disposal activity. It is estimated that the safeguarding activity and disposal of all the obsolete stocks can go up to January 2022. Empty pesticides containers collected from pilot schemes have been added to the obsolete stocks for disposal. Therefore requiring an additional budget to the initial disposal budget. The tender reviewed and published in UN procurement system in 2020, however due to COVID 19 implications, many companies have withdrawn their applications. In the end of bid, FAO received only one bid. During evaluation processes, the company did not pass minimum safety requirements for obtaining the tender.

			export of the waste started on 30th May 2017 for a period of 60 days (Transfrontier Shipment (TFS) consultation period) Disposal and reporting should be in November 2017.	and awareness raising campaign was organized during the repacking of the obsolete pesticides in Edea, within the framework of an LOA between MINEPDED and the FAO, targeting nearby population of Edea. The objective was to sensitize on the potential risks to human health and the environment especially during the disposal works					Re-tendering has been done by splitting one tender into two groups: pesticides and methyl bromide to facilitate negotiation on the price and right treatment of the waste.
Output 1.3 High-priority contaminated sites remediation pilots.	Q2Y4	Training of 15 national staff in Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) Tool,	Based on the results of the analysis of the samples collected from 12 sites,	Detailed investigations were completed for two pesticide contaminated	An environmental management plan (EMP) has been	Suspension of the remediation activity and budget reallocated for		75%	In relation to pesticides contaminated sites, there are no technically sound facilities available in

		held on 24-25 May 2016. A rapid assessment of pesticide contamination was conducted at 12 sites situated in 5 regions of Cameroon, 26 May – 01 June 2016; sites previously identified from PSMS data and recommended by local project team for investigation.	6 priority sites were identified and The conceptual site models/sampling plans report for the 6 sites prepared by Pure Earth/Blacksmith institute were examined by a technical expert/PTM group and Two sites were approved for detailed investigation	sites CREFISAC Dschang and Lagdo) by Blacksmith nstitute/Pure Earth, sites which were dentified as potential high risks and report finalised presenting detailed risk assessments of these two sites; 12 national staff were trained on the use of Bioassay test kits for pesticide contaminated soil, to complete the training on Rapid Environmental Assessment REA) conducted in 2016 by Pure Earth/Blacksmith institute.	finalized, proposing options for the restoration of two pesticide-contaminated sites (Dschang and Lagdo). LoA with Pure earth being finalize for site remediation of two sites contaminated by 4, 4 DDD, Alpha and Beta Endo sulpha and Dieldrin (Dschang), and contaminated with remains of unidentified containers and residuals, debris and wastes (Lagdo).	the disposal of obsolete pesticides and associated waste. A decision taken during the 4th Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting of November 2020. The Project Steering committee of 25 members, representing stakeholders from the Ministries of environment, agriculture, health, finance, territorial administration, the universities and some NGOs(YIF, CREPD, AFAIRD) and the FAO			the country (such as landfills, etc..) to dispose of all pesticides contaminated soils in an environmentally sound manner. Pure Earth NGO that conducted the assessment (through an LOA) recommended the remediation strategy option of excavation of contaminated soil and exportation for destruction. It turns out that the estimated quantity of soil to be exported for destruction was too much given the available budget. Solution still being sought with the government. In addition, arrangements are being made by the government to secure and mark up the identified site, taking into account the level of contamination of the said site, government is waiting to mobilize

				A report finalized in May 2018, presenting detailed risks assessments of the Dschang CREFISAC and Lagdo sites, following detailed investigations conducted in November 2017.					other funding for the remediation. The situation has not changed as of last year.
Output 2.1 Pilot management scheme of empty pesticide containers (collection, rinsing, transport, storage and recycling) developed.	Q2Y5	A national consultant conducted a situation analysis on empty pesticide container management. Stakeholder consultations were conducted by an international consultant at the end of which a road map for the	A status report was prepared by the national consultant on the management of empty pesticide containers in Cameroon and data collected on different types of pesticide importations, as well as	A new national consultant for management of empty pesticides containers was recruited in March 2018 to replace Mr Kingue who resigned in August 2017. He is currently working in collaboration with the international	Pilot schemes have been designed for empty pesticides containers management, to be tested in two pilot sites in North (Garoua) and Littoral (Loum).	Two pilot schemes designed on the collection of the empty pesticides container at two pilot sites in Loum (Littoral region) and Garoua (North region)		100%	It should be noted that one of the pilot sites was originally to be in the South West region (Muyuka) and was finally moved to Loum (Littoral) due to the socio economic crises/insecurity in the SW and NW regions of the country

		establishment of schemes in 2 pilot sites in Cameroon (South west and North regions) was approved.	container types. A collection model defined and a business model developed by the international consultants for the container management system pending endorsement.	consultant, the NGOs (AFAIRD and CREPD) and other stakeholders involved in the container management activities. Through consultations with stakeholders in the field, a report was prepared by container management national consultant presenting an update of information, data on different types of pesticide importations, container types, estimated quantities of pesticides/containers imported into Cameroon, types of users					

				(stakeholders) in view of setting up pilot container management schemes.					
Output 2.2 Implementation of pilot projects on management of empty pesticide containers in North and South-West	Q3Y5	Two (2) Letters of Agreement with two local NGOs (AFAIRD and CREPD) to conduct awareness raising activities. ToRs for an international communication consultant for the elaboration of a strategy on awareness raising on container management.	Two LoA s have been signed with two local NGOs namely AFAIRD and CREPD responsible for awareness raising in the North and the South West regions respectively, where the pilots for empty pesticide container management will be implemented. The recruitment of an international communicati	The Status report and Sensitization/ communicati on strategy prepared by CREPD NGO for the sensitisation of the population in the south west pilot site for container management, has been technically cleared pending validation during stakeholder workshop to be organized in the South west region; The new consultant is currently	Two strategies for sensitization/ communicati on prepared by CREPD and AFAIRD NGOs for the sensitisation of the population in the Littoral and North pilot sites for container management, have been validated during stakeholder workshop organized in the respective regions; Sensitization of the population conducted in	Two pilot schemes implemented in two pilot sites with two NGOs through formal FAO partnership agreements with local cooperatives: <u>Littoral region</u> In Loum) With COOP-HOC cooperative: -13 training sessions organized in 13 targeted localities, -344 producers (52 women and 292 men) in the management empty		100%	It should be noted that one of the pilot sites was originally to be in the South West region (Muyuka) and was finally moved to the Littoral region (Loum) due to the socio economic crises/insecurity in the South West and NW regions of the country

			on consultant to accompany the two local NGOs. Together with the international communication consultant: Baseline information has been collected through a survey by the NGOs in the respective regions and synthesis of the roles of stakeholders have been defined; draft communication strategy prepared pending approval by stakeholders. National consultant is conducting consultations with local partners on	discussing with local partners to update information required for setting up the pilots	the respective zones. Through LoAs CNPCC (*La Confédération Nationale des Producteurs de Coton du Cameroun)* and COOP-HOC *(La Coopérative des Planteurs honnêtes du Cameroun),* to conduct the pilots on the management of empty pesticides containers using the collection scheme developed by the project, in the localities of Garoua in the North region and Loum in the littoral region, respectively	packaging of pesticides in benefit of *triple rinsing and the pilots schemes as well as risks of pesticides and containers in general* -2.0 tons of packaging were collected compacted and transported to be stored at the Phytosanitary Base of the littoral region in Nkongsamba for possible disposal by the project. <u>North Region-</u> Garoua localities DOLLA, WAFFANGO, BABOUDJI et HAMALADE) With CNPCC cooperative:			

			logistical aspects for starting the pilot: Collection place, time, transportation of the collected waste, etc..			12 training sessions organized involving 447 producers (136 women and 311 men) the management empty packaging including benefit of triple rinsing *and the pilots schemes as well as risks of pesticides and containers in general* 0.7 tons of empty packaging were collected compacted and transported and stored at the central store of SODECOTON at Pitoa for possible disposal. 2000 posters produced by the project			

						illustrating the triple rinsing and the dangers linked to the use of empty packaging of pesticide for domestic purposes; were distributed/posted in the pilot zones. Six local media worked in partnership with the cooperatives to promote the pilots; - in Loum (Equinoxe radio, Nkongsamba FM and Agric Infos), -in Garoua (Radio Salaaman Garoua, Radio Bonne Sémence, Bibémi et Radio Fm Demsa, à Gaschiga)			

						Three monitoring and evaluation missions were conducted in each of the pilot sites			
Output 2.3 National empty pesticide container management strategy developed	Q2Y5		A draft strategy was prepared at the beginning of the project based on the guidelines provided during the study tour in Lyon.	Data collected ongoing by consultants, which will contribute, to the development of this strategy.		A national empty pesticide container management strategy has been developed (draft stage) pending endorsement by stakeholder workshop planned for next semester (August/ September)	Strategy developed and endorsed by stakeholders during a workshop organized on 18-19 November 2020 in Douala.	100%	The draft strategy has been updated based on lessons learnt from the empty pesticides container management pilots; Cameroon waste regulation considers empty pesticides containers as hazardous even when triple-rinsed, impossible to have certified local companies for recycling and incineration of hazardous wastes.
Output 3.1 Pesticide management legislation and registration system revised and improved in conformity with the Code	Q4Y5	A legal national consultant recruited and she prepared a draft report on the status of the legal and institutional framework in Cameroon.	International legal consultant recruited The legal consultants updated the 2012 legal and institutional framework	In relation to the revision of the current phytosanitary law of 2003, a consultation meeting was held between MINADER and MINEPDED and an agreement	In relation to the revision of the phytosanitary law (Quarantine section), a Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) Workshop	Following the official request from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural development, ToRs were developed jointly for the recruitment of a national	National consultant recruited to finalize the revision of the legislation. A working group put in place to work with the	80%	The process for the revision of the Law has slowed down as the Government procedures for putting in place a working group to review the phytosanitary law is taking too long and more complicated. An agreement was

			assessment report on the management of pesticides in Cameroon conducted during the PPG. A 1st stakeholder workshop was held on 13th October 2016 to examine the updated document. Comments were made to the document (Status report). It was recommended that further analysis be conducted. Report updated by legal consultants and cleared by the FAO legal department (LEGN);	reached on the setting up of a working group made up of key government institutions involved as recommended by the FAO. A review of all the sections of the phytosanitary law (pesticide and Quarantine) instead of focusing only on the pesticide sector was suggested during this meeting. This decision was later endorsed by the National Phytosanitary council during the 1st and 2nd sessions of the Council held on 10 and 11 April 2018.	was conducted on the 27-28 November 2017 to identify the gaps. Drafting instructions have been prepared by a legal consultant based on the gaps identified in view of revision of the law;	consultant for the revision of the law. This will include recruitment from FAO LEGN international specialist to support national specialist in Cameroon and national institutions.	consultant. 3 meetings have been held already (12 November 2020; 18 December 2020 and 13 January 2021) including FAO, consultant and WG to revise the law. The law and two texts of application have been revised and are pending validation.		reached with MINADER to recruit a national consultant to revise the law under the supervision of the international consultant; Finally a working group has been put in place in MINADER to work in collaboration with the consultant to revise the law.

			A 2nd stakeholder meeting was held on the 26th May 2017 to agree on a suitable strategy for improving the institutional and regulatory framework on pesticides; a consensus was reached on the revision of the current law of 2003 instead of preparing a new pesticide law. Detailed drafting instructions for the pesticides section of the law prepared by the legal consultants Stakeholder consultations						

			were conducted by international legal consultants and a paper on national perspective and prospects for regional regulation prepared						
Output 3.2 National Phytosanitary Council (NPC)operational and coordinates pesticide life cycle management and control	Q2Y3		Terms of reference prepared. National consultant for pesticide management identified.(outputs 3.2+3.3+3.4) Recruitment process ongoing. A work plan proposed.	Identified national consultant withdrew. A new pesticide management national consultant identified and recruited for output 3.2 An assessment conducted by pesticide management national consultant on the non-operation of the National Phytosanitary Council was completed.			3rd Ordinary Session of the National Phytosanitary Council was organised by the MINADER on the 25th November 2020 with the objective of assessing the status of implementation of the recommendations of the first two ordinary sessions of the CNP organised earlier on with the	100%	There are 20 members of the council. Following the first two ordinary sessions held on April 11 and 12, 2018, a 2019-2021 triennial action plan was approved by the session. Unfortunately, Its implementation could not be effective due to unavailable budgetary resources. However, the Secretariat has been working on implementing the recommendations made during these sessions particularly recommendation No. 4, to consider the

				As a result of the assessment, the renewal of membership of the council was recommended and the designation of members from respective institutions has been done by a ministerial order The First & second sessions of the National Phytosanitary Council were organized by the project in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and rural development (MINADER).			assistance of the FAO; and to examine and deliberate on current issues in the phytosanitary sector. 1- Create a budget line from 2022 for the funding of two ordinary sessions of the CNP, and seek funding for the holding of extraordinary sessions; 2- Take into account in the revision of the phytosanitary law 2003/003, the gaps identified and contained in the various reports of previous work; 3- Create a platform extended to		sustainable financing of the activities of the National Phytosanitary Council, which has seen notable progress. There have been Consultations between the MINADER, with the Ministry of Finance and other stakeholders to identify a sustainable funding mechanism for phytosanitary activities. These consultations are continuing and are expected to result in the holding of a session which will rule on the draft joint order fixing the phytosanitary certification fees. Once this instrument is approved, it will be clearer on how this important council will be animated.

							the private sector including CROPLIFE-CAMEROON and civil society for the revision of the phytosanitary Law 2003/003 of April 21, 2003 on phytosanitary protection; 4- Urgently set up a capacity building mechanism for pesticide distributors to further professionalize the sector; •Examine the order on the Organization and Operation of Phytosanitary Inspection Posts in Cameroon.		
Output 3.3 Increase national capacity for pesticide	Q1Y4		Terms of reference for international consultant	Pesticide management National consultant	An assessment of the pesticide inspection	Follow-up of the implementation of		100%	The activity that took place under this output was the follow-up of the

inspections and post-registration control			for pest management (pesticide inspection and information exchange on pesticides) prepared (for outputs 3.3 +3.4).	recruited, and the international consultant identified and recruitment in process. Preparation of action plan and data collection by national consultant is ongoing to assess the situation of pesticide inspections in Cameroon.	and information exchange completed, and a draft report of the assessment was prepared by consultants. The report was approved during a stakeholder workshop; Key recommendations based on the assessment included capacity building needs, especially on pesticides inspection and controls; 40 (10 women, 30 men) national staff trained on pesticides inspection. Participants were	recommendations: Monitoring of post training inspections and post registration controls; As a result, the following information was collected: Based on the situation analysis conducted in 2018, 118 inspectors were trained, appointed and sworn in. Some of them were part of the 40 staff trained on pesticide inspections last year. In addition, 20 new inspectors were designated in 2019. Thus, total number of inspectors is 138.			implementation of post training recommendations

					phytosanitary inspectors and controllers from the Ministry of Agriculture, the staff from customs department, and ministries in charge of health and environment.	The average number of inspections carried out at the borders and on the territory between 2018 and 2020 under the current inspection system is between 25 000 to 30,000 inspections per year.			
Output 3.4 Information accessible and exchanged on pesticide registration, imports and health impacts	Q4Y5		Terms of reference for international consultant for pest management (pesticide inspection and information exchange on pesticides) prepared (for outputs 3.3 +3.4).	Pesticide management National consultant recruited, and the international consultant identified and recruitment in process. Preparation of action plan and data collection by national consultant is ongoing to	An assessment on how information is exchanged on pesticides was conducted by consultant and the report approved during a stakeholder workshop; Key recommendations included putting in	2 websites have been created and it is under development, by the department of regulation and quality control of agricultural products and inputs, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. •www.drcq-minader.org	List of pesticides registered for use in Cameroon; updated version as of march 2021. Posted on the websites of the DRCQ for consultation by stakeholders	100%	As follow up to the activities with the MINADER, through working sessions of the project team and the MINADER, it was noted that there is information available at the level of the department of pesticide regulation which is gradually being included in the newly created websites. Information such as quantities of pesticides imported, list of pesticide registered, re-

				assess the situation of exchange of information on pesticides in Cameroon.	place an information exchange system for pesticide management related issues;	•www.intranet.drcq-minader.org Some information has already been updated to the website. The type of information being exchanged: laws and decrees, decisions, etc.. related to pesticide management in Cameroon, i.e. Registration, Inspection and control procedures as well as pesticide application equipment and other agricultural inputs • WhatsApp groups: o Phytosanitary			registered, or banned, and stakeholders, etc.; Data on pesticide exposure incidents not available.

						surveillance; Platform bringing together 186 participants made up of Bases, Brigades, Phytosanitary inspection posts, Experts in the field around the identification of pests and control methods; o Bio-surveillance of pests: Platform bringing together 80 participants which aims to popularize integrated pest management of major pests in Cameroon. Other information available for exchange include:			

						List of registered pesticides updated regularly; Quantities of pesticides imported per year (tons): 2015=14 000T; 2016=13 800; 2017=19 700T; 2018=13400T			
Output 3.5 National laboratory technical staff capacity increased and sustainable operational plan developed	**Q4Y5**			An assessment of the functions of the national laboratory for diagnosis and analysis of agricultural products and inputs of MINADER (LNAD) and three other collaborating laboratories, including training needs was conducted by an international consultant		Within the framework of the follow-up of the activities being implemented with the MINADER, the National Laboratory during the 2018-2020 period, analyzed respectively: • Pesticides: 2018 (133); 2019 (142) • Fertilizers: 2018 (112); 2019 (75)	The operational plan of the laboratory was developed indicating analysis conducted; list of parameters to analyse; laboratory staff(20);a capacity plan to be conducted with, OCP, IMPM, and AIEA; and waste management plan.	100%	Following the training of laboratory staff (including module on business planning) by the consultant, the laboratory was supposed to develop an additional operational plan (business plan) for the laboratory which finally was developed late last year,2020.

				(pesticide quality control laboratory expert). The acquisition of some laboratory equipment was recommended. Training needs identified and training of technical staff recommended. 16 (03 women, 13 men) technical staff from the assessed laboratories were trained in business planning for laboratories and practical training in pesticide residue analysis		To date, the laboratory analyzes around thirty active ingredients in pesticide formulations, 23 parameters in fertilizers, 22 parameters in agricultural products. These parameters are constantly increasing, with the aim of covering all the parameters of the most relevant agricultural inputs and products.			
Output 3.6 National capacity increased to implement	Q4Y3		Two Students, staff from the two	A training of 14 (4 women, 10 men) pesticide	Two Students, staff from the two ministries (MINADER			100%	Activities completed in December 2018

registration in line with the Code of Conduct			ministries (MINADER and MINEPDED) have been offered admission in to the University of Cape Town for a Post Graduate Diploma course in Pesticide Risk Management. Course started in February 2017 with two weeks of classroom lectures at the university and the online classes are ongoing.	registrars (members of national pesticide registration commission, secretariat staff from MINADER and CPAC) on the FAO Pesticide Registration Tool Kit was organized by the project in collaboration with the MINADER. Two Students, staff from the two ministries (MINADER and MINEPDED) successfully completed year 1 of the 2-year Post Graduate Diploma online course in Pesticide Risk Management at the University of	and MINEPDED) have completed a two-year Post Graduate Diploma course on Pesticide Risk Management at the University of Cape Town in South Africa;				

				Cape Town in South Africa Online classes for year two are ongoing					
Output 4.1 Potential alternative products and/or practices for cotton pest control in the Sudano-Sahelian (and forest region)region of Cameroon identified	Q4Y2	Draft terms of reference for Pest and Pesticide management prepared.	Terms of reference developed; A Farmer Field School consultant has been selected for activities of outputs 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3. related to the promotion of potential alternatives Terms of reference developed for pests and pesticide management. A Pest and Pesticide management national consultant has been recruited, a	Field identification of alternatives(farmer practices) to HHPs through participatory diagnosis with farmers conducted by the Farmer Field School National consultant; The completion of a situation analysis on existing potential alternative methods to conventional chemical pesticides used in plant protection during production		The list of potential alternatives to HHP approved during the stakeholder workshop for4 main crops include chemical pesticides with low risks, Biocontrol agents, Biological control agents and the use of good agricultural practices. Number of alternatives: (1) Banana weevils and nematodes 34 alternatives; (2) maize storage pests		100%	The methodology that was used to collect the information was through desk study by consultants, starting with identifying HHPs used in Cameroon then followed by identification of all potential alternatives used in Cameroon and elsewhere (which could be used in Cameroon too. It was also based only on the HHPs used in Cameroon. The Field visits were to complement the information on farmer practices but was not possible to collect data on how many farmers were actually using these alternatives individually as we were working with

			work plan prepared and situation analysis is ongoing. A pest and pesticide international consultant has been identified and recruitment process is ongoing. A work plan has been prepared by the consultants;	and post-harvest, namely, biological control, bio pesticides, cultural methods and IPM programs (target crops : Banana/plantain; Cotton, tomato and maize). A status report produced and approved during a stakeholder workshop organized by the project in collaboration with the MINADER A List of potential alternatives to highly hazardous pesticides were also approved by stakeholder workshop		29 alternatives; (3)Tomato nematodes and insect pests 44 alternatives; and Cotton pests 4 alternatives; A proposal was also made regrouping the above alternatives as follows: for Registration 23 alternatives; for promotion through FFS 40 alternatives and for Testing through Field trials/research 48 alternatives Number of farmers: In the North region, 188 (19 women, 162 men) cotton farmers (a few maize farmers) from 5 villages			farmer groups not individuals.

				held on the 17 and 18 April 2018 at Edea on alternatives.		(groups); In the Centre region, 78(67men, 11 women) tomato and Banana/plantain farmers from 3 villages. And in the South region, 97 (11 women,67 men) Banana/plantain, tomato) farmers from 3 villages			
Output 4.2 Identified alternatives to POPs and other hazardous pesticides tested for their technical and economic feasibility at farm level	Q2Y4			Action plan for the implementation of priority alternatives to extremely dangerous pesticides used in cotton, maize, banana and tomato crops in Cameroon	Two protocols developed for the efficacy trials to be conducted through letters of Agreement with two institutions:1) Evaluation under controlled conditions of the effectiveness of powders and roots from the leaves of certain plants	Completion of laboratory and field testing of alternatives through LoAs with two institutions: Laboratory and field testing:1) Two efficacy trials ongoing for some botanicals(*Chromoleana odorata, Asystasia gangentica, Titonia diversifolia and Azadiracta*	Field evaluation of the effect of kitchen ash and the powder from *Chromoleana sp*. leaves on banana bulb attacked by banana weevil; In ESEKA and AMBAM. Activity conducted by :The African Research Centre on Bananas and	100%	

					((*Chromolean a odorata, Asystasia gangentica, Titonia diversifolia andAzadiract a indica)*) to control nematodes and banana weevil Njombe. with the African Centre for banana research (CARBAP), Njombe; 2) Testing of the powder of two aromatic plants (*Hyptis spicigera* and *Ocimum canum*) as an alternative to two HHPs [PHOSTOXIN aluminum phosphide (Ia) and "PIA PIA" dichlorvos (Ib)] in the control of maize weevil in	*indica*) alternatives to HHP, for the control of banana pests (nematodes and banana weevil) with the African Centre for banana research (CARBAP), Njombe; Testing sites, Ebolowa and (South region and Eseka in Centre region. 2) Testing of the powder of two aromatic plants (*Hyptis spicigera and Ocimum canum)* as an alternative to two HHPs for the control of pests of maize in storage (maize weevils *Sitophilus Zeamais*) with	Plantains (CARBAP)) Publication of a technical guide on alternatives proven effective for the control of banana pests Publication of a Guide on the production, formulation and use of the powder of two aromatic plants for the protection of maize weevils in storage weevil		

					stock, with University of Ngaoundere,	University of Ngaoundere,) The effective dose of the two aromatic plants is 20g of powder for 300g of maize grain.			
Output 4.3 Viable alternatives to POPs and other hazardous pesticides are promoted	Q5Y1		Terms of reference developed; International Communication consultant has been recruited. International Communication consultant has been recruited LoAs have been signed between 2 NGOs (AFAIRD and CREPD) for the promotion of proven alternatives to HHPs through	Action plan approved during stakeholder workshop for the implementation of priority alternatives to extremely dangerous pesticides used in cotton, maize, banana and tomato crops in Cameroon		Two workshops were organized in Ebolowa and Eseka to strengthen capacity of banana producers on the use of alternative methods for the management of banana pests for 40 farmers (12 women and 24 men). These farmers were associated in the field testing of alternatives (botanicals) on	Recruitment of two resource persons to train/ sensitize more farmers, extension workers, etc on proven alternatives tested on banana test and maize weevils	75%	

			raising awareness			banana pests with CARBAP; A demonstration workshop was organized by university of Ngaoundere at the end of the field efficacy tests, with the participation of 30 farmers.(24 men , 6 women). Participants at this workshop of 25/05/2020 were representatives of maize producers from Bini, Malang, Dang, Biidjoro and Borongo in the localities of Ngaoundere. The Objective was to present to them the production and formulation method of these two plants whose insecticide			

						effectiveness is proven. Preparation of a Guide on the production, formulation and use of the powder of two aromatic plants for the protection of maize weevils in storage weevils			
Output 5.1 M&E system implementation	Ongoing	Inception workshop held28-29 July 2015 Two six-month Project Progress Reports produced, and 3 project coordination meetings held; one technical supervision mission.	Ongoing monitoring One (1)Project Implementation Report (PIR); Two(2) six-month Project Progress Reports produced and 0ne technical supervision mission (May 2016).	One (1)Project Implementation Review Report (PPR); One(2) six-month Project Progress Reports produced (July to December 2017)	One (1)Project Implementation Review Report (PPR); One(1) six-month Project Progress Reports produced (July to December 2018)	One (1)Project Implementation Review Report (PPR); One(1) six-month Project Progress Reports produced (July to December 2019) In line with mid-term evaluation recommendations, further project monitoring and evaluation	One (1)Project Implementation Review Report (PPR 2021); One(1) six-month Project Progress Reports produced (July to December 2020)		

						is strengthened. - Monitoring report is updated to June 2020 and accessible(including output indicators and indicating and collecting all means of verification -Regular monitoring and update calls on all project activities take place between country office and HQ.			
Output 5.2 Midterm and final evaluation	MTR 2018 Final			ToRs prepared for an independent mid-term evaluation; An Independent mid-term evaluation of the project	Report finalized of an Independent mid-term evaluation of the project, conducted from 01 to 10 March 2018 and recommendations made to		Meeting with OED decentralized support team: briefing with Cameroon project team on decentralized evaluation		The FAO is undertaking decentralized evaluations, decentralized offices to conduct key final project evaluations. The GCP/CMR/031/GFF is among the 3 projects to be considered for

				was conducted from 01 to 10 March 2018 by national and an international consultant. Report under preparation.	improve on the implementation of the project; A Management response has been prepared in reaction to the recommendations of the MTE and submitted to Office of Evaluation(OED) for follow-up; A management response prepared with respect to the recommendations of the Mid-Term evaluation				the pilot phase evaluation. Proposed date for the evaluation is 28/08/2021 to 28/02/2022
Output 5.3 Participatory management and ownership	Ongoing	One Steering Committee meeting held in July 2015 Project coordination meetings (4	One Steering Committee meeting held in May 2017 Three (3) Project Team	Steering committee under preparation 5 Project Team	The 3rd Project Steering Committee was held on the 14 September 2018, during	4th PSC meeting held on the 29/11/19, The level of implementation of the	A third no-cost extension requested by the government		

		held on 31 August 2015; 22 Jan 2016, 24 Feb 2016 and 24 Jun 2016.)	coordination meetings	Meetings held	which the level of implementation of the project activities was examined' resulting in 57% activities implemented and 47% of the budget executed. To this effect a no-cost extension of the project was recommended to enable the project to continue implementing its activities. A one year extension has been granted, from 28 February 2018 to 28 February 2020.	project activities at this date was examined' resulting in 75.20% activities implemented and 63.12% of the budget executed. No-cost extension requested and granted for a period of 12 months (28 February 2020 to 28 February 2021) Budget revision undertaken and endorsed	and was granted		

4. Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on Project Implementation

Please briefly summarize main progress achieving the outcomes (cumulative) and outputs (during this fiscal year):

C1 :

- An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) completed including risks assessment of 10 tons of Methyl Bromide site;
- Tender developed for the Safeguarding of total 50.8 tons of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes, reviewed including Methyl bromide (10t); Tender split into two groups of waste: pesticides and methyl bromide.

C2:

- Two (02) Schemes designed for empty pesticides containers management, and implemented in pilot sites (North (Garoua) and Littoral (Loum));
- Implementation of the two schemes completed and a total of 2.6 tons of empty pesticide containers collected and stored for disposal/recyling;
- Before and during implementation of the two pilot projects, awareness raising and training was conducted. Twenty-five training sessions were organized at various sites in the localities of Garoua and Loum. 791 producers (186 women and 605 men) were trained in the management of empty pesticide packaging, with an emphasis on triple rinsing of containers immediately after use.
- A multi-stakeholder workshop organized from 18-19 November 2020 to endorse the national empty pesticides container management strategy.
- National strategy for container management finalized for Cameroon;

C3:

- Monitoring of post training inspections and post registration controls; As updates, total number of inspectors is 138 (118 inspectors trained, appointed and sworn in as of 2018 and 20 new inspectors designated in 2019).
- The average number of inspections carried out at the borders and on the territory between 2018 and 2020 under the current inspection system is between 25 000 to 30,000 inspections per year.
- 2 websites have been created and under development, by the department of regulation and quality control of agricultural products and inputs, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. (i) www.drcq-minader.org, (i) www.intranet.drcq-minader.org
- Regarding information exchange 2 WhatsApp groups: i) Phytosanitary surveillance; Platform bringing together 186 participants and ii) Bio-surveillance of pests: Platform bringing together 80 participants which aims to popularize integrated pest management of major pests in Cameroon.
- Quantities of pesticides imported per year (tons): 2015=14 000T; 2016=13 800; 2017=19 700T; 2018=13400T.

- The National Laboratory during the 2018-2020 period, analyzed respectively: • Pesticides: 2018 (133); 2019 (142)• Fertilizers: 2018 (112); 2019 (75), It analyzes around thirty active ingredients in pesticide formulations, 23 parameters in fertilizers, 22 parameters in agricultural products.
- Revision of the 2003 phytosanitary law and its related texts (03) of application on pesticide registration and inspections, plant quarantine and national phytosanitary council. Drafts available pending stakeholder endorsement;
- 3rd Ordinary Session of the National Phytosanitary Council was organized by the MINADER on November 2020 with the objective of assessing the status of implementation of the recommendations of the first two ordinary sessions of the CNP organized earlier on with the assistance of the FAO;
-

C4

- Number of potential alternatives to HHPs identified: (1) Banana weevils and nematodes 34 alternatives; (2) maize storage pests 29 alternatives; (3)Tomato nematodes and insect pests 44 alternatives; and Cotton pests 4 alternatives;
- Two field testing conducted on alternatives (*Chromoleana odorata*)proven effective for pest control of banana weevil and nematodes, and maize weevils with two research institutions (CARBAP and University of Ngaoundere respectively);
- A workshop conducted to strengthen IPM capacity of banana producers' alternative methods for the management of banana pests for 40 farmers (12 women and 24 men).
- A demonstrative training conducted on the production and formulation of botanicals with proven insecticide effectiveness for banana and maize pests.
- Publication of two(02) technical Guides on "the production, formulation and use of the powder of two aromatic plants *(Hyptis spicigera* and *Ocimum canum)* for the protection of maize weevils in storage weevil" and "*Chromoleana odorata* proven effective for the control of banana pests"

C5

- Organization of 4 Project Steering Committee so far;
- A 3rd no-cost extension has been granted to the project for an additional one year (28 February 2021 to 28 February 2022).
- A communication strategy developed; two posters produced for empty pesticide containers have been used for C2 and draft radio spots have been delivered. A factsheet is under development.

What are the major challenges the project has experienced during this reporting period?

What are the major challenges the project has experienced during this reporting period?
Max 200 words:

The COVID 19 pandemic is an additional setback factor to be resolved within the framework of the implementation of certain project activities such as the recruitment of international consultants, the organization of workshops and other training to bring together more than 50 people, missions field monitoring and many others. The implementation of these activities is now dictated by the economic climate of COVID 19 Pandemic, which thus imposes modifications in the initial programming and extended deadlines.

The timeframe of the project has been affected as we could not carry out certain activities. This resulted in an additional year of extension of the project.

Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR.

For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2021 Development Objective rating[16]	FY2021 Implementation Progress rating[17]	Comments/reasons[18] justifying the ratings for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	**S**	**S**	Despite the delays in the implementation of some activities due to COVID 19, the project has been able to achieve some outputs. Progress towards achieving expected results is being made. With another no-cost extension granted to the project, it would be possible to dispose of the remaining obsolete pesticides stocks as a lot of effort is being made to speed up the tender procurement process.
Budget Holder	**S**	**S**	There is good progress towards achieving results
GEF Operational Focal Point	**S**	**S**	Significant progress has been achieved in activity implementation. Positive results have also been recorded and it is expected that with the remaining time for project implementation more obsolete pesticides stocks shall be eliminated. In spite of the impact of the Covid19 pandemic, the project is determined to forge ahead with the help of the barrier measures put in place by the Government of Cameroon.

[16] **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet.

For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

[17] **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

[18] Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

Lead Technical Officer[19]	**S**	**S**	The project has advanced satisfactorily and in its final year of implementation. Disposal activities are nearing completion with the contracting of the waste management company. The project surpassed its targets regarding the capacity building. Stakeholders are fully engaged regarding all components of the project. Regarding the use of HHPs, the project has identified HHPs and field tests have been carried out on alternatives and promotion on the use as well as awareness raising activities are ongoing. While the project is expected to achieve its objectives, the current situation with the COVID-19 pandemic caused delays in implementation. The project is extended until end of February 2022 to ensure project activities are completed and outcomes are achieved.
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	**S**	**S**	Despite some teething issues in the beginning, the project gained momentum and was able to build important collaboration among all partners and with farming communities. With the strong capacity-building element on lifecycle management of pesticides and pest management, it is highly likely that the results of this project will be sustained.

[19] The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

This section of the PIR describes the progress made towards complying with the approved ESM plan, when appropriate. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Please add recommendations to improve the implementation of the ESM plan, when needed.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
	N/A			
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
	N/A			
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
	N/A			
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
	N/A			
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
	Environmental contamination from leakage of POPs and other obsolete pesticides due to poor conditions of containers, during storage and transportation constitute a risk; The project sorts to reduce the risk significantly by conducting an assessment of pesticide contaminated sites identified and obsolete pesticide stock piles and	An inventory was conducted, data collected provided information on environmental risk on the different sites and stores and type of wastes, for necessary precaution to be taken during safeguarding was done Training of national team on Rapid environmental	Training on safeguarding measures and protection during disposal works. Remediation of pesticides	FAO,Project management team and Contractor

	prepare an Environmental management plan (EMP) for the remediation of contaminated sites and obsolete pesticide disposal.. EMP includes best practices and standards for the management of obsolete pesticides from targeted sites, transportation, temporary storages and disposal Training of staff/ farmers on protective measures to take during safeguarding and repacking of obsolete stocks and associated waste(component 1) as well as the collection and re-grouping of un-rinsed empty pesticide containers to avoid poisonings among the agents/farmers involved(Component 2) Component 4 aims to promote strategies to reduce use of chemical pesticides by supporting alternative strategies such as IPM as pest management strategy. Farmers have to be trained on proven alternatives tested.	Assessment conducted An assessment was conducted for contaminated sites identified by the project and an Environmental management plan was developed for remediation and another EMP was developed for the safeguarding and disposal of obsolete stocks including management measures as well. The use of PPEs recommended and provision was made for that during collection and repacking of empty pesticide containers; The activity has ended without any incident reported.	contaminated sites pending	
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
	N/A			
ESS 7: Decent Work				

	Consistent with the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Training in safety, monitoring and handling procedures will be provided to all national monitoring staff. Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) provided for all personnel involved in safeguarding. Potential adverse impacts to Workers, further assessments are undertaken, and plans are developed, implemented and monitored to manage the risks and potential adverse impacts in such a way that is consistent with this Minimum Standard and respects and protects the fundamental rights of workers,	Provision of preventive and protective measures, including modification, substitution, or elimination of hazardous conditions or substances;		
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
	N/A			
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan **at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain**.

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	**Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid[20].** If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Medium	The project is designed to have positive benefits to the environment through the removal of obsolete pesticides and risk reduction of contaminated sites together with the reduction in use of hazardous pesticides and the routine environmentally sound management of empty pesticide containers. However, in achieving these objectives, there is potential for environmental impairment particularly in the event of an accident in the removal and elimination of the obsolete pesticides. Mitigation measures are considered during the implementation of activities and have also been proposed in the EMP prepared for the safeguarding and disposal of pesticides and remediation of contaminated sites still to be conducted.

Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.
Not applicable

6. Risks

Risk ratings

RISK TABLE
*The following table summarizes risks identified in the **Project Document** and reflects also **any new risks** identified in the course of project implementation. Please make sure that the table also includes the Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans. The Notes column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, **as relevant**.*

[20] **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

	Risk	Risk rating[21]	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions[22]	Notes from the Project Task Force
1	Institutional arrangements pose challenges related to execution of the project	L-M	The project was prepared in a participatory manner by the relevant ministerial departments. However, Cameroon has some history of difficulty in inter-ministerial collaboration. The project execution activities have therefore been carefully allocated between MINEPDED and MINADER and a fully functioning and active PSC will be necessary to guide the project.	Coordination meetings taking place regularly, facilitating consultations with the government/partners with the follow up by the project steering committee.	
2	Monitoring staff being exposed to pesticides during collection and repacking of empty containers	M	Training in safety, monitoring and handling procedures will be provided to all national monitoring staff. Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) provided for all personnel involved in safeguarding.	The use of PPEs recommended and provision was made for that during collection and repacking of empty pesticide containers; The activity has ended without any incident reported. Training is envisaged for staff on protective measures to take during safeguarding and repacking of obsolete stocks and associated waste.	

[21] GEF Risk ratings: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High

[22] If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation. For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period".

3	Insufficient funds for safeguarding of major contaminated sites, the disposal of POPs and other project activities	L	The PPG has carefully reviewed all obsolete stock and contaminated sites data, and revised the inventory estimates. The project will respond to any changes to the existing inventory to ensure that: priority sites are repackaged; pesticides disposed of; and Contaminated sites remediated.	35.7 tons of obsoletes pesticides exported and destroyed, to respond to a government request to dispose of the first 45t as soon as possible.. About 50 tons new stock Inventoried including Methyl Bromide to be safeguarded and disposed of. However, this risk is especially relevant, as the disposal will be done in two contracts (while the ProDoc only foresaw one contract). After the first disposal in 2018. The remaining budget is insufficient. A decision was taken during the 4th PSC meeting held in November 2019 that the funds originally allocated for remediation of contaminated be reallocated to safeguarding and disposal of obsolete pesticides as priority as it included Methyl Bromide considered as high risk. The government is considering a cash-financing of 23 million	

	Risk	Risk rating[21]	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions[22]	Notes from the Project Task Force
				FCFA for the disposal activity.	
4	Potential for political instability	M	At start of project there was no apparent sign of political unrest. Still, the risk needed to be monitored continuously by the lead ministries throughout implementation and reported to the FAO and the Project Steering Committee (PSC) in case it becomes significant. Monitoring continues;	There is currently socio-political unrest in the South West region of the country where one of the project sites (Muyuka) was identified for empty pesticides container management pilot, making it impossible to carry out this activity. In view of the above, a new pilot site for the container management has been identified in the Littoral region in the locality of Loum in the littoral region, an area in thesame agro-ecological zone and the same agricultural activities, to replace Muyuka in the South West. This decision was taken during the 3rd PSC of 14 September 2019; The activity on empty pesticide container management has been completed successfully without any incident.	

	Risk	Risk rating[21]	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions[22]	Notes from the Project Task Force
5	Environmental contamination from leakage of POPs and other obsolete pesticides due to poor conditions of containers.	M	Management measures to be included in the EMP include field procedures to ensure no further leakage occurs during the project activities. Chemical stores will be ranked according to leakage risk at the beginning of the project, and will be safe-guarded as a matter of priority.	Inventory data provides information on environmental risk on the different sites and stores and type of wastes, for necessary precaution to be taken during safeguarding. The EMP that has been developed for the safeguarding and disposal of obsolete stocks include management measures as well.	
6	Insufficient national ownership of revised pesticide legislative framework.	L	National stakeholders were consulted during the PPG and other preparatory activities. Continued sensitization will be conducted during project execution including national training sessions with key staff.	There have been regular consultations with partners including consultative workshops to agree on way forward. The government to put in place a working group of stakeholders to participate in the revision of the existing law under the guidance of a national and international consultant; The follow up of the implementation of this activity discussed during the 4th PSC meeting in November 2019.	The project is actively engaging with institutional needs and requests (for example it has received a formal letter to help draft the phytosanitary law, or the request to add methyl bromide) as well as following up for the National Phytosanitary Council, Laboratory operational plan and information exchange.

	Risk	Risk rating[21]	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions[22]	Notes from the Project Task Force
7	Insufficient national capacity in undertaking evaluation and decontamination of pesticide contaminated sites	M	Capable institution(s) will be contracted to carry out Decontamination operations working together with a National team in order to impart expertise on in situ soil remediation.	The international NGO Pure Earth has provided training & support in Rapid Environmental assessment (REA). National capacity has proven really good as some trained staff have assisted in the field for site investigations. Pure earth also conducted detailed investigations on the contaminated sited and proposed options for remediation of these contaminated sites.	
8	Climate risks such as floods, crop calendars disruption or increase of pest invasions	L	Emergency sites will be primarily safeguarded during the driest months with a view to reducing risks associated with torrential rainfall. Contingency plans, especially targeting removal of excess water accumulated in the holding areas, as well as an assessment of flood risk, will be included in the EMP and implemented in the event of torrential rains.	Environmental management plans have been prepared in view of safeguarding and also towards remediation of pesticides contaminated sites. The EMPs provide adequate information on the appropriate measures to take and time the activities could be conducted at a low risk.	

9	Low existing use and uptake of alternative technologies by producers.	L	A large-scale information and awareness-raising campaign about the modes of application and effectiveness of the proposed alternatives will be undertaken to help promote uptake of alternatives. The promotion of IPM through FFS has been quite successful in previous related initiatives and, together with assistance from local NGOs, will be employed as part of this project to raise awareness on alternatives.	Farmers are associated in the testing of some botanicals the field. Problem identification has been conducted with farmers to raise awareness on the fact that alternatives exists, thus preparing the farmers for the use of alternatives. Farmers have participated in field trainings in the use of alternative measures for the control of banana weevils and nematodes and the control of weevils of maize in stock using botanicals. This is part of activities to raise awareness on the fact that alternatives exists , thus preparing the farmers for the use of alternatives to highly hazardous conventional pesticides; 02 awareness raising workshops are planned for about 50 farmers and extension workers to promote the use of alternatives to conventional pesticides. Technical guides have been produced for this purpose.	

	Risk	Risk rating[21]	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions[22]	Notes from the Project Task Force
10	Poisonings among the agents involved in the collection and re-grouping of un-rinsed empty pesticide containers.	L-M	Training modules revolving on technologies for the safe collection and re-grouping of these wastes will be specifically designed for the pilot project agents, and all agents trained prior to the piloting of collection activities.	The sensitization of the population on the dangers of using empty pesticides containers in the pilot sites, has just been completed by two NGOs, using tools such as posters, radio slots, etc. Training of farmer's organizations, pesticide farmers and extension agents was done at the beginning of the collection activities of the pilots. Training modules included triple rinsing of containers and technologies for the safe collection of the wastes.	

	Risk	Risk rating[21]	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions[22]	Notes from the Project Task Force
11	Pesticide companies/ distributors and farmers do not support the project.	M	The project has involved and will continue to involve the private sector and producers associations in all the processes related to the project implementation.	Through FAO partnerships (letters of Agreement), two cooperatives have just been given the opportunity to lead the pilots for the collection of empty pesticides containers; The activities have just been completed successfully; Pesticide companies will participate in the workshop to endorse the national strategy for empty pesticide container management.	
12	Customs noncompliance in the implementation of the pesticides control system at entry points.	L	Awareness-raising/ Obtaining the formal commitment of the Ministry of Finance (Customs). Customs' involvement into the development of the new control system.	The Customs officers participated in the training organized for inspectors on pesticides inspection and for information exchange on pesticides	

Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2020 rating	FY2021 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Low	Low	Overall risk rating is low, as factors affecting implementation are being addressed by the project team and partners (within the control of the project). However, COVID 19 is adding a further risk layer to the completion especially of output 1.2 within the current expected timeframe.

7. Adjustments to Project Strategy – Only for projects that had the Mid-term review (or supervision mission)

If the project had a MTR review or a supervision mission, please report on how the MTR recommendations were implemented as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented
Recommendation 1: **To the PMU and FAO Cameroon The PMU should urgently develop an implementation strategy for the remaining activities to ensure their implementation over time, taking into account the project closure date.**	FAO procedures were explained to key stakeholders/actors during coordination meetings, especially to COOP-HOC and CARBAP, AFAIRD and CREPD, CNPCC and University of Ngaoundere who were involved in the implementation of LOAs, to avoid further delays in implementation. Through LOAs: CNPCC (in Garoua-North), and Farmer organization "COOP HOC" + local council (in Loum-Littoral) were involved in the management of empty pesticides through pilot collection schemes (Component 2: Management of empty pesticides containers, output 2.2: implementation of pilot project on management of empty pesticides containers); A total of about 2.7 tons of empty pesticide containers were collected. Based on lessons learnt from the collection schemes pilots, a national strategy for the management of empty pesticide containers was developed by the project which was endorsed by stakeholders Under component 4: Promotion of alternatives to conventional pesticides, Output 4.2: Alternatives to conventional pesticides were tested for their technical and economic feasibility through LoAs with 2 institutions: 1) CARBAP (Banana research institution), for the field test of alternatives to highly hazardous pesticides, on banana pests (banana weevils and nematodes) and good results obtained, and 2) University of Ngaoundere tested some alternatives (plant extracts) for the control of maize weevils good results also obtained. A no cost extension been granted for up to February 2022 to enable the project to complete planned outputs. A Technical Assistant was recruited in June 2019 who has been supporting the Project Technical Coordinator in project implementation.

Recommendation 2: **To the PMU** **The PMU should hold regular weekly or at least monthly meetings to enable members to monitor the proper implementation of the project and contribute effectively to accelerating the implementation of activities.**	The PMU will hold monthly meetings to evaluate progress, share information and identify potential risks, problems or issues affecting the implementation of activities. Recommendations issued from these meetings will be followed up to ensure implementation by the concerned. The PMU made an effort to hold regular face-to-face coordination meetings and more and more, we limited ourselves to emails, telephone exchanges with the restrictions imposed as part of the response to Covid 19.
Recommendation 3 **To FAO Cameroon: The project should design and rapidly implement a computerized monitoring and evaluation system to facilitate instant monitoring of the activities implementation.**	With the assistance of the Monitoring and evaluation officer at the FAO Cameroon, a computerized monitoring and evaluation system was put in place. The log frame has been reviewed and all the information introduced into FPMIS to replace the old log frame. It is now possible to monitor instantly to know which activities have been implemented at any given time. FAO tracking system has been put in place, with a possibility of reporting progress monthly (Tracking linked to log frame and work plan); Four missions were made to monitor activities on the management of empty pesticide container which were ongoing in the field conducted by a joint team of partners (FAO/MINADER/MINSANTE/MINEPDED). The Lead Technical Officer provided support for the monitoring of the activities of the project; FAO's FPMIS system allows monitoring of project activities at any time and in addition a monitoring table has also been developed for monitoring project activities at given intervals (Month, quarter, year)
Recommendation 4: **To the PMU: The PMU should develop a strategic note on the sustainability of the project's actions and its exit strategy.**	The recommendation is well noted; In relation to the management of empty pesticide containers, a meeting is envisaged with the to define the management strategy for the sustainable management of empty packaging of pesticides; A national strategy on the management of empty containers was developed based on lessons learnt from the pilot collection schemes put in place in the North and Littoral regions; The strategy was endorsed by multi-stakeholders including pesticide importers, distributor, users, municipalities and waste recyclers;

	A list of project achievements is available and regularly updated to serve as a basis for drafting a strategy note.
Recommendation 5- **to the PMU: The project must give greater consideration to gender by involving enough women in the implementation of the project.**	Even though gender equality was not taken into account at formulating the results and key indicators of the project outputs, effort is being made to ensure women are more involved in the activities that are ongoing and to come. Activities on sensitization on dangers of using empty pesticide containers in a recent workshop on 27/28 November 2018 involved a good number of women. For promotion of alternatives to conventional pesticides (Highly Hazardous pesticides); and management of empty pesticides collection scheme a number of women have been trained/sensitized on the production and use of proven alternatives for the control of banana pests and pests of maize in stock. We include women as much as possible in the activities, but this recommendation remains difficult to implement as the gender aspect was not taken into account in the drafting of the Project.
Recommendation 6- **to the PMU and FAO Cameroon: The project must improve its visibility and develop a communication strategy to showcase the value of the work undertaken.**	Through two NGOs working in close collaboration with the farmers, pesticide retailers, and users, 2 communication strategies have been developed for the sensitization of the farmers/population in the North and Littoral where the pilot phase for empty pesticide container management schemes were implemented. Communication tools have been prepared (posters, flyers, and spot messages). A National communications consultant was recruited for the project and a communications strategy was developed with priority outputs, in partnership with the implementing ministries. The development of this strategy has been supported by the Lead Technical Officer; The strategy is being implemented. The tools produced are indicated in section 10 of this report.

Adjustments to the project strategy.

Pleases note that changes to outputs, baselines, indicators or targets cannot be made without official approval from PSC and PTF members, including the FLO. These changes will follow the recommendations of the MTR or the supervision mission.

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project outputs	Yes.	In relation to pesticides contaminated sites, there are no technically sound facilities available in the country (such as landfills, etc.) to dispose of all pesticides contaminated soils in an environmentally sound manner. Pure Earth NGO that conducted the assessment (through an LOA) recommended the remediation strategy option of excavation of contaminated soil and exportation for destruction. It turns out that the estimated quantity of soil to be exported for destruction was too much given the available budget. Solution still being sought with the government. In addition, arrangements are being made by the government to secure and mark up the identified site, taking into account the level of contamination of the said site, which is problematic, and government is looking forward to mobilize other funding for remediation. The PSC suggested a reallocation of the budget to the safeguarding and disposal of Methyl Bromide considered higher priority for disposal as it presents a higher risk to environment and health

Adjustments to Project Time Frame

If the duration of the project, the project work schedule, or the timing of any key events such as project start up, mid-term review, final evaluation or closing date, have been adjusted since project approval, please explain the changes and the reasons for these changes. The Budget Holder may decide, in consultation with the PTF, to request the adjustment of the EOD-NTE in FPMIS to the actual start of operations providing a sound justification.

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project extension	**Original NTE: 28 February 2019** **Revised NTE: 28 February 2022** Justification: **First no cost extension:** The 3rd Project Steering Committee was held on the 14 September 2018, during which the level of implementation of the project activities was examined' resulting in 57% activities implemented and 47% of the

	budget executed. To this effect, a no-cost extension of the project was recommended during the Mid-Term Evaluation to enable the project to complete its activities. A one year extension granted, from 28 February 2019 to 28 February 2020. **A second no cost extension** was granted to the project for another one year for the period **February 2020 to 28 February 2021**. The 4th Project Steering Committee held on the 29 November 2019 evaluated the implementation of the project activities to be 75.20% and 63.72% of the budget executed. A number of activities started were still ongoing. Such as: • The launching of the tender and selection of a contractor for safeguarding and disposal of obsolete pesticides; • Implementation of pilot schemes for empty pesticides container management; • Field testing of alternatives and contribute to promotion. This decision to extend the project timeline was supported by a request from the government through the Ministry of Environment, for a no cost extension. **A third no cost extension** granted to the project for another 1 year for the period February 2021 to February 2022. The following activities could not be completed • The launching of the tender and selection of a contractor for safeguarding and disposal of obsolete pesticides; The tender has been prepared and published in UN procurement system, however due to COVID 19 implications; many companies have withdrawn their applications. In the end of bid, FAO received only one bid. During evaluation processes, the company did not pass minimum safety requirements for obtaining the tender. Since COVID 19 pandemic, there are many travel restrictions, verification missions were not possible for the company, which resulted in poor estimation of the situation. In addition to above, the price for disposal and safeguarding operations has been increased due to additional safety measures on the personnel and transportation. FAO is proposing to re-tender by splitting one tender into two groups: pesticides and methyl bromide. The tender should remain one but quotation from the

	companies would need to come for two groups of waste. That will allow for better facilitate negotiation on the price and right treatment of the waste. The estimated timeframe for completing this operation (re-tender, signature of the contract and safeguarding/disposal), is from February 2021 to January 2022. Based on the justification prepared by the FAO (LTU/NTC), the decision to extend the project timeline was supported by a request from the government through the Ministry of Environment, for a no cost extension.

8. Stakeholders Engagement

Please report on progress, challenges, and outcomes on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan included at CEO Endorsement/Approval (when applicable)	
List of stakeholders	**Engagement mechanism**
FAO	Responsible for project oversight, monitor and provide technical support to the project, and financial management of the project since inception of project in July 2015 till date; As PSC member has participated in decision making.
MINEPDED (Ministry of environment, protection of nature and sustainable development)	Lead executing partner, for components 1 and 2 of the project. Government agency. , member of project management team and project steering committee. Participation in decision making.
MINADER (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development)	Lead executing partner for components 3 and 4 of the project, member of project management team and project steering committee; Through an LOA with the FAO has conducted an inventory of obsolete pesticides in 2016 and has supported the project to organize trainings on pesticides inventory, on PSMS and data entry and training on pesticides registration tool kit
AFAIRD (The association of honest African women for research and development)	Member of the PSC. Collaborating with the project to ensuring awareness raising on empty pesticides container management and promotion of alternatives to HHPs
CREPD (The research and education centre for development)	Member of the PSC. Collaborating with the project to sensitize on empty pesticide container management with respect to national; and international legislation and promote alternatives to hazardous pesticides and also
CROPLIFE INTERNATIONAL	Member of PSC. CLI has undertaken extensive work in safeguarding the obsolete stocks in Cameroon (45 tons) at Edea store, as well as closely monitoring of the store in collaboration with CropLife Cameroon since **2012 up to April 2018** when the stock was exported to France and destroyed.
CROPLIFE Cameroon	Information and consultation Involved in Knowledge sharing and capacity building activities.

UNIVERSITY OF NGAOUNDERE	As member of the PSC. Contribute in decision making.Consultation (Testing of botanicals on pests of maize in storage, started **June 2019**;
IRAD (The institute for agricultural research and Development	Support the design , and evaluation of alternatives to Highly hazardous pesticides in component 4 Participated at project inception, **July 2015**
MINSANTE (Ministry of Public Health)	Participate in decision making as member of the Project steering committee and Project management team(since inception of project **July 2015**
CNPCC (Association of cotton farmers)	Consultation (Through LoA management of empty pesticide containers, pilot scheme), Starting **July 2019**
COOP-HOC (Organization of farmers	Consultation (Through LoA management of empty pesticide containers, pilot scheme) **July 2019**
CARBAP(Centre for Banana research)	Consultation (Testing of botanicals for pest control in Banana(Starting **June 2019**

9. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable)
No gender analysis was undertaken at project formulation. No provision in the project for a gender mainstreaming strategy as such but it was envisaged that the project through collaboration with local NGOs would ensure that women's needs and roles are addressed by the project. There are no gender differences in relation to the participation of men and women in activities covered by the project, women and men are given equal opportunity but women participation is low. The communication/sensitization strategy include a component on container management, particularly targeting women who are often the ones using containers for food and water storage to encourage participation in the container collection scheme, informing rural populations about the dangers and risks to human health and environment, associated with pesticide use and the use of empty pesticide containers. . During awareness raising activities, 676 producers/pesticide users (188 women and 488 men) participated in sensitization meetings prior to implementation of the pilot projects the empty pesticide container in Loum and Garoua localities pilot. During implementation of the two pilot projects, twenty-five training sessions were organized at various sites in the localities of Garoua and Loum. 791 producers (186 women and 605 men) were trained in the management of pesticides in general and that of their empty packaging in particular, with an emphasis on triple rinsing of containers immediately after use.

Women were also targeted in the promotion of potential alternatives to very dangerous pesticides during field tests. A workshop to strengthen capacity of banana producers on alternative methods for the management of banana pests for 40 farmers (12 women and 28 men). Demonstration workshop organized for 30 maize farmers (6 women, 24 men) on the production and formulation of some tested botanicals with proven insecticide effectiveness for the control of maize weevils.

Participation of women is still very low. Overall, effort is made to involve women in all the activities, participation in trainings, at all levels including decision-making. Women are present in the project management team, the NGO responsible for awareness raising is coordinated by a woman.

10. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval

So far safe disposal of 35,711 tons of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes have been destroyed. Assessment of priority contaminated sites revealed two highly contaminated sites to be remediated, thus reducing the releases of hazardous products into the environment. Training of national staff in Rapid Environmental Assessment. For continuity.

Awareness raising of the population and several training sessions organized for farmers at empty pesticides containers management pilot sites on good practices when using pesticides (the triple rinsing of containers immediately after use). The re-using of such containers for foodstuff and water will obviously reduce with the knowledge gained.As part of the awareness-raising campaign, two thousand posters one illustrating the triple rinsing and the other dangers linked to the use of empty pesticide containers for domestic purposes. These posters were distributed to the population and posted some at the two pilot sites where the empty pesticide containers collection schemes were being tested in Loum and Garoua localities.

The National Phytosanitary Council became functional through the assistance of the project. Capacity strengthened through training of pesticide registrars, pesticides inspectors and two staff completing training on pesticides risks management at postgraduate level. Contributing to better management of pesticides to prevent future accumulation of obsolete stocks and release of HHPs into the environment.

Under the promotion of alternatives to conventional pesticides (HHPs), sensitization workshops were organized to strengthen capacity of maize and banana producers on the preparation and use of proven alternative methods for the management of banana pests for farmers. These farmers were associated in the field efficacy testing of the alternatives (botanicals) on banana pests and maize storage pests.

- **Please provide the links to publications, video materials, etc.**

Some Links to publications on the activities of the project CPAC: http://cpac-cemac.org/IMG/pdf/CIP023.pdf

Pure Earth: http://www.pureearth.org/blog/hunt-toxic-hotspots-cameroon/; “Reducing risks of pesticides in Cameroon: FAO supports institutions to improve Evaluation and regulation of pesticides”;FAO:http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/news-events-bulletins/detail/en/item/1109645/icode/?no_cache=1

Posters(English and French versions):

1) "Never use empty pesticide packaging for domestic purposes" © FAO, 2019CA6158EN/1/09.19 ; «Ne jamais réutiliser les emballages vides de pesticides à des fins domestiques © FAO, 2019 CA6158FR/1/09.19

2) "*For a healthier environment* Triple rinse and puncture pesticide containers" © FAO, 2019 CA6282EN/1/09.19 ; and

"*Pour un environnement plus sain* Rincer trois fois et percer les emballages vides de pesticides » © FAO, 2019 CA6282FR/1/09.19

Article on empty pesticide container management :
« Des microprojets pour une meilleure gestion des emballages de pesticides au Cameroun » http://www.fao.org/cameroun/actualites/detail-events/en/c/1297465/; English version is available.

Publication of technical guide « Guide de production de deux plantes aromatiques insecticides : *Hyptis spicigera* et *Ocimum canun* »© FAO, 2021 CB4864FR/1/05.21

Technical brochure : Assainissement des rejets de bananier plantain par l'utilisation des méthodes de lutte alternatives © FAO, 2021 CB5040FR/1/06.21

Development of 2 Roll-ups : indicating project overall objective and various components of the project;

Brochures with pictures and information on project activities which were distributed to participants during workshops/seminars;

1 Backdrop with pictures on activities of the project which were used during workshops;

11.Indigenous Peoples Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples involved in the project? How? Please briefly explain.

If applies, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities

Do indigenous peoples have an active participation in the project activities? How?

Indigenous peoples are participating in the project as part of the implementation of the empty pesticide packaging management project in Garoua. Indeed, traditional chiefs and some local peasant leaders were consulted and others involved in the collection activities of the empty pesticide containers. They serve as intermediaries and play the role of facilitators with the indigenous populations during field activities (training, awareness-raising and collection of empty pesticide containers). So, in these indigenous communities, it is imperative to have the approval of the chief if we want good cooperation with the rest of the population, in line with FPIC guidelines.

12. Innovative Approaches

Please provide a brief description of an innovative[23] approach in the project / program, describe the type (e.g. technological, financial, institutional, policy, business model) and explain why it Stands out as an innovation.

Within the framework of the implementation of the activities of this project, we mainly identified two innovative approaches respectively in components 2 and 4.

1. With regard to component 2 relating to the management of empty Pesticide packaging, we have integrated the concept of triple rinsing of empty pesticide packaging immediately after use into the daily practices of producers, to facilitate the treatment process and thus limit the risks of contamination of farmers and environmental pollution. **Such pesticide waste management system represents a pilot for policy innovation in Cameroon.**

2. With regard to component 4 relating to the development of non-chemical alternatives, powder of two aromatic plants for protection of maize during storage against weevils have been tested. Based on the practical results obtained, **a guide to the production, formulation and use of these alternatives to conventional pesticides is under development for promotion involving technical and social innovation potential**.

[23] Innovation is defined as *doing something new or different in a specific context that adds value*

13. Possible impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the project

Please indicate any implication of the Covid-19 pandemic on the activities and progress of the project. Highlight the adaptative measures taken to continue with the project implementation.

- **Are the outcomes/outputs still achievable within the project period?** No, an extension of an additional year was granted to the project to finalize the activity of collecting, safeguarding and disposal of obsolete pesticide stocks.

- **Will the timing of the project MTR or TE be affected/delayed?**
- It will be delayed for 6 months from the time of extension;

- **What is the impact of COVID-19 on project beneficiaries, personnel, etc:**
  - Teleworking by personnel faced with challenges of internet connectivity;
  - limitations on the number of participants for training sessions and other face-to-face workshops;
  - monitoring of field activities by telephone or other communication platform;
  - increase in the cost of activities due to the inclusion of kits and other anti-covid 19 devices;
  - extension of project timeframe;
  - Suspension of recruitment of international consultants and work done by national consultants;
- **Are there good practices and lessons learned to be shared?**

Teleworking has proven itself an important aspect of ensuring work continuity and personnel not exposed to Covid 19 infection;

14. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing[24]	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2021	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	170,000	170,000		170,000
National Government	MINEPDED	In-kind	480,000	545,636		545,636
National Government	MINADER	In-kind	4,311,212	5,350,212		5,350,212
Civil Society Organization	AFAIRD	In-kind	300,000	320,000		320,000
Civil Society Organization	CROPLIFE INTERNATIONAL	In-kind and Grant	1, 721,162	1,721,162		1,721,162
Civil Society Organization	CREPD	In-kind	1, 000,000	163,900		1,000,000
National Government	University of Ngaoundere	In-kind	1, 325,000	91,756		1,325,000
		TOTAL	**9, 307,374**	8,362,666		10,432,010

[24]Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team : The Midterm Evaluation report did not confirm the co-financing even though the project team had provided the information. .

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. DO **Ratings definitions: Highly Satisfactory (HS -** Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as "good practice"); **Satisfactory (S -** Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings); **Moderately Satisfactory (MS -** Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits); **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU -** Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives); **Unsatisfactory (U -** Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits); **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU -** The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

Implementation Progress Rating – Assess the progress of project implementation. **IP Ratings definitions**: **Highly Satisfactory (HS):** Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as "good practice". **Satisfactory (S):** Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. **Moderately Satisfactory (MS):** Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):** Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action. **Unsatisfactory (U):** Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan. **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):** Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.