



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2022 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

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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 (years):	48 months
Project coordinates:	Project Coordinates already recorded as instructed in the Geocoding user guide provided

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	24 September 2014
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	1 March 2015
Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	28 February 2022
Revised project implementation end date (if approved) ²	31 March 2023

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	1,710,000 USD
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc³:	9,307,374 USD
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2022 (USD)⁴:	1,390,175 USD
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2022⁵	8,362,666 USD

¹ As per FPMIS

² If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF CU.

³ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

⁴ For DEX projects, the GEF Coordination Unit will confirm the final amount with the Finance Division in HQ. For OPIM projects, the disbursement amount should be provided by Execution Partners.

⁵ Please refer to the section 12 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

M&E Milestones

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	February 24, 2022
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	2018
Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):	November 2018
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date⁷:	<i>October 2022</i>
Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	NA

Overall ratings

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

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	Category B (Moderate) ⁸
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Status

Implementation Status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	7 th PIR
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Project Contacts

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

⁶ The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.

⁷ The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

⁸ The Moderate correspond to the previous category B <https://www.fao.org/3/i4413e/i4413e.pdf> according to the former EIA Guidelines <https://www.fao.org/3/i2802e/i2802e.pdf>

2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

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

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁹	Baseline	Mid-term Target ¹⁰	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹¹ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹²
To reduce POPs releases from obsolete pesticide stockpiles and contaminated sites and strengthen the capacity for the sound management	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	Tender developed for disposal of 45 Tons; Contract No 2016/CMR/AGPM-CPA 2202123 signed with Veolia Field Services; A Health, Safety and Environment Management plan (HSE) was prepared for the disposal of 45 tons of obsolete pesticides in store at Edea, (March 2017). 35,711Kg (net weight) of obsolete pesticides and associated waste disposed of in 2018;	S

⁹ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

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 Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic Co-benefits as well.

¹² Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory (HS)**, **Satisfactory (S)**, **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)**, **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)**, **Unsatisfactory (U)**, and **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)**.

t of pesticides.						<p>Certificate of completion of disposal issued;</p> <p>15 staff trained in techniques of inventory of pesticides and they conducted inventory in 9 regions of Cameroon; A total of 47.650 tons inventoried in 25 sites;</p> <p>9 staff trained in the use of Pesticide stock management system (PSMS) and data entry conducted 2016;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>Tender developed for additional stocks inventoried and reviewed to include Methyl Bromide;</p> <p>Tender Launched for the safeguarding, Stowage and Disposal of obsolete pesticides and associated waste</p>	
		1b) Risk reduced at 2 highest risk sites by 50%	FAO PSMS data on contaminated sites has highlighted 6 locations which require detailed investigation	Remediation strategy developed;	Pilot scale remediation of two highest risk sites completed and risk reduced by 50%.	<p>15 national staff trained in Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA);</p> <p>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.</p>	MU

			under the project		<p>A rapid assessment of pesticide contamination was conducted at 12 sites situated in 5 regions of Cameroon, 26 May – 01 June 2016;</p> <p>6 priority sites were identified and 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(Dschang and Lagdo);</p> <p>Detailed investigations completed for two pesticide contaminated sites (Dschang and Lagdo) identified as potential high risks, in view of developing remediation strategy</p> <p>An Environmental Management Plan developed for the two sites 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).</p>	
Outcome 2: Risks to the environment and human health from empty pesticide containers	Percentage(35%) of containers entering the market for use are triple rinsed at the end of their life; Number of empty pesticide	PPG report on the practices for management of empty pesticide containers Existing		National scheme for pesticide container management developed based on pilot	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.	S

<p>reduced through establishing and enhancing container management systems at national level.</p>	<p>containers triple rinsed, collected/recycled . 25% recycled at the end of their life in the pilot sites</p>	<p>Container management schemes developed and implemented by Cameroon development Corporation CDC (banana, rubber, oil palm) in the south west region and SODECOTON (cotton) in the North;</p>		<p>scheme results.</p>	<p>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;</p> <p>2000 posters produced and distributed 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.</p> <p>Six local media worked in partnership with the cooperatives to promote the pilots;</p> <p>Implementation completed of the two Schemes in the pilot sites in the (North (Garoua) and Littoral (Loum)),</p> <p>A total of 2.7 tons(2.0T and 0.7T) of empty pesticides containers collected from Loum and Garoua localities, respectively;</p> <p>A national Strategy for the management of empty pesticide containers in Cameroon has been developed by the project and endorsed by multi-stakeholders;</p>	
<p>Outcome 3: Regulatory framework and institutional capacity</p>	<p>3a) Legislative texts and regulations covering the full pesticide life cycle</p>	<p>Phytosanitary and environmental Legislation exist but not on Pesticide</p>	<p>Legislation and registration for all pesticides in compliance</p>	<p>Draft Legislation submitted to Government for approval;</p>	<p>The revision of the phytosanitary Law No. 2003/003 of April 21, 2003 of Cameroon and 3 texts of application:</p>	<p>S</p>

<p>strengthened for sound management of pesticides throughout their lifecycle</p>	<p>and in compliance with Code</p>	<p>Management . CEMAC Regulation exists but is not implemented in practice</p>	<p>with code drafted</p>		<p>- Decree No. 2005/0769/PM of April 06, 2005 on the organization of the National Phytosanitary Council;</p> <p>-Decree No. 2005/0772/PM of 06 April 2005 setting the conditions for the approval and control of phytosanitary products(Pesticides) and</p> <p>-Decree No. 2005/0771/PM of 06 April 2005 fixing the modifications to the execution of plant quarantine operations</p> <p>A report on the observations and recommendations in relation to compliance with FAO international code prepared by international consultant and reviewed by LEGN.</p>	
	<p>3b) Number of pesticide inspections and quality control analyses conducted</p>	<p>Data not available in a compiled form.</p> <p>Laboratory upgraded but staff require regular training and sustainability of operations is not assured</p>	<p>Assessment of capacity and review of mandates;</p> <p>Training of inspectors</p>	<p>Monitoring and reporting of inspections and results</p>	<p>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 ;</p> <p>Three sessions of National Phytosanitary Council have been held so far, with the last session held on the 25 November 2020.</p> <p>An assessment and needs identification on phytosanitary inspection and information exchange on pesticide registration and post registration control</p>	<p>HS</p>

					<p>has been completed, recommendations included training needs for inspectors;</p> <p>40 inspectors (10 women, 30 men) trained on pesticide inspections and post registration control.</p> <p>An assessment of 04 laboratories for pesticide analyses (including governmental one) was completed identifying training and equipment needs;</p> <p>16 Laboratory staff (03 women, 13 men)) were trained in pesticide residue analysis and administrative management/ business planning;</p> <p>14 Pesticides registrars staff (04 women, 10 men) trained on the use of “FAO Pesticides registration toolkit” including risk assessment;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>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</p>	
	3C)Information exchanged by	No formal mechanism		Formal mechanism	An assessment and needs for information exchange on pesticide registration and	S

	compliance and enforcement institutions	for exchange of Information(e.g. notifications of new registrations) No publicly available list of pesticides		established; registration decisions shared on registration , reregistration 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 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; 2 WhatsApp Groups: Phytosanitary platform; and •Bio –Surveillance platform;	
Outcome 4: IPM alternatives to conventional pesticides successfully promoted and the use of chemical	4aNumber 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		50% reduction in highly hazardous pesticides (HHP) registrations from Baseline	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	S

pesticides, POPs and highly hazardous pesticides reduced		in Classes I & II 3 formulations of Alluminium phosphate & 1 of cyfluthrine for cereal storage 4 biopesticides registered		5 biopesticides registered (+25%)	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. Two aromatic plants (<i>Hyptis spicigera</i> and <i>Ocimum canum</i>) tested and proven effective for the control of maize weevils(<i>Sitophyus zeamays</i>), as alternative to two HHPs, namely,: PHOSTOXIN (Alluminium phosphide) and Diclorvos; Two efficacy trials completed for four botanicals (<i>Chromoleana odorata</i> , <i>Asystasia gangetica</i> , <i>Titonia diversifolia</i> and <i>Azadiracta indica</i>) alternatives to HHP, proven effective for the control of banana pests (nematodes and banana weevil). HHPs identified were Rugby 10G; MOCAP 10G, Nema-cur 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	Extent and types of alternatives used and needs analysis established;	On-field effectiveness of alternatives trials conducted with farmers.	40 banana producers' (12 women and 24 men) trained on the use of (<i>Chromoleana odorata</i> leaves (powder) and kitchen ash, for the management of banana pests 30 farmers (24 men, 6 women). on the production and formulation of some tested botanicals (<i>Hyptis spicigera</i> and <i>Ocimum canum</i>) with proven insecticide effectiveness for the control of maize weevils; 1 Technical guide developed on the production, formulation and use of the	S

		<p>Annuelles; IRAD)</p> <p>Development of crop techniques as alternatives (IRAD and PNVRA).</p> <p>Alternatives to Endosulfan identified</p>			<p>powder of two aromatic plants (<i>Hyptis spicigera</i> and <i>Ocimum canum</i>) for the protection of maize weevils in storage.</p> <p>1 Technical guide developed for the preparation of (<i>Chromoleana odorata</i> leaves(powder) for treatment of banana suckers against banana pests(nematodes and weevils);</p>	
	4c) Annual quantity of chemical and HHP used in project demonstration areas		Extent of baseline chemical use established by Typology study	30% decrease in use of chemicals	N/A Indicator not achievable and was cancelled	NA
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.	<p>09 six-month Project Progress Reports produced ;</p> <p>07 Project Implementation review reports (including this report);</p> <p>15 project coordination meetings;</p> <p>5 Project Steering Committee meetings held so far with the latest session in February 24, 2022;</p> <p>A 4th no cost extension has been granted to the project with effect from March 1, 2021 to March 31, 2023;</p>	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 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 centralization of additional 50.8 tons of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes identified, including Methyl Bromide;	Project Management Team, FAO (Procurement service).	February 2023

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)

Outcomes and Outputs ¹³	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹⁴ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁵ in delivering outputs
Outcome 1.1 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 in an environmentally sound manner	February 2022	Tender reviewed and published for the disposal of 50.8 tons of obsoletes pesticides and associated waste, including Methyl Bromide;	The tender reviewed and published in UN procurement system in December 22, 2021 and closed February 21, 2022, FAO received only one bid that passed safety requirements for obtaining the tender. Unfortunately the cost of disposal is far more costly than the available budget. Safeguarding and disposal not conducted as planned (contract not awarded) For this reason the Project Steering Committee meeting of February 24, 2022 recommended collection, Safeguarding and centralization of the obsolete stocks and associated waste given the available funds of the project.
	1b) Risk reduced at 2 highest risk sites by 50%	Suspended		Remediation activity stopped since 2020, decision of 4th Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting of November 2020, due to budget constraints – decision to prioritize disposal of the obsolete stocks.

¹³ Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

¹⁴ Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (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.

Output 1.1.1 Strategy for disposal of up to 100 metric tons of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes developed.	National EA and EMP developed and published.	Completed		The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for disposal of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes - in 2018. In 2019, the EMP was reviewed to include the risk assessment information on additional 10.5 tons of Methyl Bromide identified in (Zone Industrielle Magazin Magzi / Arysta site in Douala.)
Output 1.1.2 Disposal of approximately 100 tons of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes.	Number of metric tonnes of POPs and other obsolete pesticides disposed of in an environmentally sound manner (in accordance with Basel and Stockholm conventions)	February 2022	3rd review of tender for safeguarding and disposal of 50.8 tons of obsolete pesticides and associated waste including methyl bromide (10.5 tons). Re-tendering has been done by splitting one tender into 3 groups: pesticides, methyl bromide and empty pesticide containers. Tender published in UN procurement system in December 2021	The tender reviewed and published in UN procurement system in December 2021. FAO received only one bid that passed safety requirements for obtaining the tender. Unfortunately the cost of disposal was far higher than the available budget. The PSC meeting held on February 24, 2022 decided that the project will only do safeguarding and centralization of the obsolete pesticide stocks and associated waste with the available budget. Government seeking to mobilize additional funds for possible disposal.
Output 1.1.3 High-priority contaminated sites remediation pilots	Detailed site survey data disclosed nationally; Risk reduced at 2 highest risk sites by 50% (high priority sites remediated)	Suspended		In 2018, Completion of detailed site survey activity of 2 pesticide contaminated sites. 2019, EMP finalized in view of remediation 2029, Suspension of the remediation activity and budget reallocated for the disposal of obsolete pesticides and associated waste. A decision taken during the 4th Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting of November 2020. 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. Government is waiting to mobilize other funding for the remediation.
Outcome 2. Risks to the environment and human health from empty pesticide containers reduced through establishing and enhancing container management systems at national level.	Percentage(35%) of containers entering the market for use are triple rinsed at the end of their life; Number of empty pesticide containers triple rinsed, collected/recycled. 25% recycled at the end of their life in the pilot sites	completed		Completed in November 2020,
Output 2.1.1 Pilot management scheme of empty pesticide containers (collection, rinsing, transport, storage and recycling) developed.	2 pilot schemes developed by project	Completed		Completed in 2019,
Output 2.1.2 Implementation of pilot projects on management of empty pesticide containers in North and South-West regions	2 pilot schemes implemented, % of pesticide containers sold are returned (for processing)	Completed		In 2020 Implementation completed of two pilot schemes in Loum and Garoua sites. 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.

Output 2.1.3 National empty pesticide container management strategy developed	National pesticide container management strategy available (developed by project and adopted)	completed		Completed November 2020
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. (Revise national legislation in compliance with the international and regional obligations)	February 2022	The 2003 phytosanitary Law of Cameroon has been revised. The revised text is accompanied by observations and recommendations prepared by FAO LEGN in relation to compliance with FAO Code.	
	3b) Number of pesticide inspections and quality control analyses conducted (National Phytosanitary council and system for inspection and quality control of pesticides is operational)	Completed		
	3C) Information exchanged by compliance and enforcement institutions	completed		
Output 3.1.1 Pesticide management	New comprehensive draft legislation and supporting texts	completed	The revision of the phytosanitary Law No. 2003/003 of April 21, 2003 of Cameroon and 3 texts of application:	FAO recruited a national consultant to accompany the working group put in place by the MINADER to revise the law and its decrees

legislation and registration system revised and improved in conformity with the Code	submitted to the Government of Cameroon		<p>- Decree No. 2005/0769/PM of April 06, 2005 on the organization of the National Phytosanitary Council</p> <p>-Decree No. 2005/0772/PM of 06 April 2005 setting the conditions for the approval and control of phytosanitary products(Pesticides) and</p> <p>-Decree No. 2005/0771/PM of 06 April 2005 fixing the modifications to the execution of plant quarantine operations</p> <p>The revised texts are accompanied by a Report containing shortcomings and recommendations for improving the draft texts, prepared by the international consultant and approved by the Legal Officer of the FAO, LEGN</p>	<p>of implementation. An international consultant was also recruited to review the work and prepare Recommendations to improve the draft law amending and supplementing certain provisions of Phytosanitary law n°2003/003 of 21 April 2003 and its draft implementing decrees. The recommendations formulated were based on the shortcomings of the draft texts identified, to ensure their consistency, on the one hand, with the relevant international conventions on phytosanitary and pesticide management and, on the other hand, with the CEMAC community regulations. The revised texts have been sent to the (Working group) for further improvement and validation; The revised text is accompanied by observations and the recommendations in relation to compliance with FAO international code.</p>
Output 3.1.2 National Phytosanitary Council (NPC)operational and coordinates pesticide life cycle management and control	Number of members attending meetings Number of sessions organised by the National Phytosanitary council per year	Completed		3rd Ordinary Session organized by the MINADER on the 25th November 2020
	Action plan elaborated and validated(Budget and activities for the council)	Completed		In 2018, a 2019-2021 triennial action plan was approved by the session.
Output 3.1.3 Increase national capacity for	Number of mandated and sworn in inspectors	Completed		

pesticide inspections and post-registration control				
	Number of inspections carried out by pesticide inspectors	Completed		
Output 3.1.4 Information accessible and exchanged on pesticide registration, imports and health impacts	Data available on pesticides imported; and list of pesticides registered, re-registered, re-and de-registered products	Completed		
	Mechanism and volume (data and stakeholders) of information exchange	Completed		
Output 3.1.5 National laboratory technical staff capacity increased and sustainable operational plan developed	Improvement in capacity to operate existing equipment (Number of national laboratory technical staff trained; Sustainable operational plan available)	Completed		
Output 3.1.6 National capacity increased to implement registration in line with the Code of Conduct	Number of members of national registration committee trained; and 1 of students completing post-	Completed		

	graduate diploma course			
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 (Percentage reduction in the use of chemical pesticides and HHP in project demonstration areas; Number of farmers trained on alternatives through FFS)	Completed		
	4b) Number of alternatives adopted by network farmers	Completed		
	4c) Annual quantity of chemical and HHP used in project demonstration	Suspended		N/A Since Indicator not achievable and was cancelled. Decision of PSC to cancel any other pending activity and give priority to Safeguarding of obsolete pesticide stocks (5th PSC meeting)???
Output 4.1.1 Potential alternative products and/or practices for cotton pest control in the Sudano-Sahelian (and forest	Number and description of potential alternatives identified	Completed		

region)region of Cameroon identified				
	Proportion of members (M/F) reduce their use of HHP and replaced by alternative crop protection methods	completed		Farmers trained in the use of alternatives but not able at the time of reporting to indicate the number using alternatives at the moment
Output 4.1.2 Identified alternatives to POPs and other hazardous pesticides tested for their technical and economic feasibility at farm level	Number of alternatives/field experiments conducted	Completed		
	Cost per ha/kg yield of different alternatives	Cancelled		Activity on the evaluation of value chain of alternatives (output 2) after several discussions with the LTU realized the activity could not be conducted within the scope of the project at the moment given that it required a series of field tests to be able to evaluate the economic costs. The PSC agreed on reallocation of the budget to safeguarding of obsolete stocks in component 1 Decision of PSC to cancel any other pending activity and give priority to Safeguarding of obsolete pesticide stocks (5th PSC meeting)
Output 4.1.3 Viable alternatives to POPs and other hazardous	Number of farmers and /or professional agronomic advisors(M/F)	July 2021	Training: •29 farmers and agricultural extension workers sensitized on how to produce	

pesticides are promoted	trained in proven alternatives		and use the alternatives during a workshop July 14-15, 2021 at Ebolowa; • 30 farmers and Agricultural extension workers, sensitized on how to produce and use of these alternatives during the workshop of July 22-23, 2021, Ngaoundere;	
	Media coverage achieved (Number of media outlets used)	Completed	Distribution of the following technical brochures on alternatives: -Guide for the protection of banana suckers from attack by banana weevils using alternative control methods(<i>Chromolaena sp</i> , wood ash, etc) ; -Guide on the production of two insecticidal aromatic plants: <i>Hyptis spicigera</i> and <i>Ocimum canum</i> for the protection of maize from attack by maize weevils;	
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.	Ongoing	One (1)Project Implementation Review Report (PPR 2022 ongoing); One(1) six-month Project Progress Reports produced (July to December 2021) 5 th Project Steering Committee held	PSC Recommendations : - Extend the project activities for an additional 18 months (March 1, 2022 to August 31, 2023) - Update the inventory of obsolete pesticide stocks present in Cameroon and collect and centralize them; - Consider the possibility of disposing of empty pesticide containers locally by industrial incinerators; - Seek additional funding from the Government and potential donors for the elimination of methyl bromide

				<p>and other obsolete pesticides which will be collected and centralized</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discuss with Arysta LifeScience, holder of the Methyl Bromide stock, to increase its contribution for the elimination of its stock in order to compensate for the available financing gap <p>A no-cost extension has been granted to the project from March 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023</p>
	5b) Mid-term and Final Evaluations reports available.	MTR completed FE Planned for February 2022		Proposed period for the start of final evaluation October 2022 to March 31, 2023, evaluation could not be conducted given the delays of the disposal activity , project extension was eminent as the contractor for the activity was yet to be engaged when the evaluation was expected to start

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcome of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR.

Component 1 : Outputs are 1) Strategy for disposal of up to 100 metric tons of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes developed, 2) Disposal of approximately 100 tons of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes and 3) High-priority contaminated sites remediation pilots.

15 staff trained in techniques of inventory of pesticides; 9 staff trained in the use of Pesticide stock management system (PSMS) and data entry 2016, the conduct of inventory in 9 regions of Cameroon and additional 30.939 tons of obsolete pesticides inventoried according to data entered into the PSMS of the FAO, all in 2016. An additional stock of 16.7 tons of obsolete pesticides was identified in 2019, and 10.5 tons of Methyl Bromide. An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) developed in 2019 in view of safeguarding and disposal of 50.8 tons of obsolete pesticides and associated waste, inventoried in 2016 and 2018, reviewed in 2020 to include Methyl Bromide assessment.

Tender developed; A Health, Safety and Environment Management plan (HSE) was prepared for the disposal obsolete pesticides in store at Edea, (March 2017). 35,711Kg (net weight) of obsolete pesticides and associated waste disposed of in 2018; During the reporting period, the tender was reviewed splitting one tender into three lots: pesticides containing packaging, methyl bromide and empty packaging and published in UN procurement system in December 2021. One bid was retained but unfortunately the cost of disposal far higher than the available budget. Safeguarding and disposal not conducted as planned (contract not awarded as planned).

Training of 15 national staff in Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) Tool in 2016. A rapid assessment of pesticide contamination was conducted at 12 sites situated in 5 regions of Cameroon, 2016; sites previously identified from PSMS data and recommended by local project team for investigation. Detailed investigations completed for two pesticide contaminated sites (Dschang and Lagdo) identified as potential high risks. An Environmental Management Plan developed 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).

Suspension of the remediation activity and budget reallocated for the disposal of obsolete pesticides and associated waste. A decision taken during the 4th Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting of November 2020. 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.

Component 2: Outputs are 1) Pilot management scheme of empty pesticide containers (collection, rinsing, transport, storage and recycling) developed, 2) Implementation of pilot projects on management of empty pesticide containers in North and South-West and 3) National empty pesticide container management strategy developed

Activities of this component all completed with main achievements including

Two (02) Schemes designed for empty pesticides containers management developed and implemented in two pilot sites (North (Garoua) and Littoral (Loum)); Twenty-five training/sensitization 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 total of 2.6 tons of empty pesticide containers collected and stored to be included to the obsolete pesticides for disposal. A national Strategy for the management of empty pesticide containers in Cameroon has been developed by the project and endorsed by multi-stakeholders during a workshop organized in November 2020;

Component 3: Outputs are: 1) Pesticide management legislation and registration system revised and improved in conformity with the Code, 2) National Phytosanitary Council (NPC) operational and coordinates pesticide life cycle management and control; 3) Increase national capacity for pesticide inspections and post-registration control, 4) Information accessible and exchanged on pesticide registration, imports and health impacts, 5) National laboratory technical staff capacity increased and sustainable operational plan developed, and 6 National capacity increased to implement registration in line with the Code of Conduct.

As planned for the reporting period, revision has been completed of the 2003 phytosanitary Law of Cameroon including 3 texts of application: - Decree organization of the National Phytosanitary Council, -Decree setting the conditions for the approval and control of phytosanitary products (Pesticides) and -Decree fixing the modifications to the execution of plant quarantine operations. The revised texts are accompanied by report containing observations and recommendations for improving the draft texts in relation to compliance with FAO international code, prepared by the international consultant and approved by the Legal Officer of the FAO, LEGN.

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 completed, training needs for inspectors identified; 40 inspectors (10 women, 30 men) trained on pesticide inspections and post registration control. 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.

Regarding information exchange, 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, (ii) www.intranet.drcq-minader.org
 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; List of registered pesticides updated regularly; Quantities of pesticides imported per year (tons): 2015=14 000T; 2016=13 800; 2017=19 700T; 2018=13400T.

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; 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.

14 Pesticides registrars staff (04 women, 10 men) trained on the use of “FAO Pesticides registration toolkit” including risk assessment; and 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;

Component 4: Outputs are 1) Potential alternative products and/or practices for pest control in the Sudano-Sahelian (and forest region) region of Cameroon identified, 2) Identified alternatives to POPs and other hazardous pesticides tested for their technical and economic feasibility at farm level, 3) Viable alternatives to POPs and other hazardous pesticides are promoted

Number of potential alternatives practices/products 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; HHPs identified as registered and being used in Cameroon as of 2018 (10 active ingredients). Priority HHPs identified for which replacement is required and some potential alternatives to these HHPs identified (some botanicals and use of IPM)

Two field tests conducted on alternatives (*Chromoleana odorata*) proven effective for pest control of banana weevil and nematodes, and the powder of two aromatic plants (*Hyptis spicigera* and *Ocimum canum*) for control of maize weevils with two research institutions (CARBAP and University of Ngaoundere respectively);

40 farmers (12 women and 24 men) mainly banana producers’strengthened their capacity on IPM/ alternative methods for the management of banana pests. 30 farmers (24 men, 6 women). on the production and formulation of some tested botanicals (*Hyptis spicigera* and *Ocimum canum*) with proven insecticide effectiveness for the control of maize weevils;

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”

As planned during the reporting period on the promotion of alternatives, the two technical guides (brochures) were distributed.

29 farmers and agricultural extension workers sensitized on how to produce and use the alternatives during a workshop July 14-15, 2021 at Ebolowa; and 30 farmers and Agricultural extension workers, sensitized on how to produce and use of these alternatives during the workshop of July 22-23, 2021, Ngaoundere;

Activity on the evaluation of value chain of alternatives (output 2) after several discussions with the LTU realized the activity could not be conducted within the scope of the project at the moment given that it required a series of field tests to be able to evaluate the economic costs. The PSC agreed on reallocation of the budget to safeguarding of obsolete stocks in component 1

Component 5:

Organization of 5 Project Steering Committee meetings so far with the 5th session in February 24, 2022;
A 4th no-cost extension request has been submitted by the government pending approval.

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

Max 200 words:

During this reporting period the impact of COVID 19 pandemic was still felt in the implementation of project activities. The timeframe of the project has been affected as we could not carry out certain activities.

In relation to disposal of obsolete pesticides, the tender was split into three lots: pesticides containing packaging, methyl bromide and empty packaging to facilitate negotiation on the price and right treatment of the waste and open possibility for more companies to participate at the tender. Only one bid was obtained with very high cost, compared to the available budget for the activity. The price for the international transportation of stocks has increased due to additional safety measures due to Covid 19. The stock could not be disposed of as planned.

Funds available for now are not sufficient for safeguarding and disposal of obsolete pesticides including methyl bromide. PSC recommended to collect, safeguard and centralized obsolete pesticides and associated wastes. Government to mobilize additional funds for disposal.

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.

	FY2022 Development Objective rating¹⁶	FY2022 Implementation Progress rating¹⁷	Comments/reasons¹⁸ justifying the ratings for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	S	<i>During this reporting period, the project has advanced satisfactorily in achieving some more outputs on the revision of the law and promotion on alternatives to conventional pesticides, resulting in the completion of components 2, 3 and 4, with component 1 nearing completion. The tender for the disposal of the wastes was successfully launched and a bidder retained, but a contract could not be awarded to the waste management company as the cost of safeguarding and disposal of wastes was so high compared to the available budget of the project. The activity would have been completed if not because of the high prices imposed by Covid 19. The project is left with the only option of collection, Safeguarding and centralizing the stocks with the budget available in the project as recommended by the PSC. A no-cost extension has been granted to the project to for the collection, safeguarding and centralizing of the obsolete pesticide stocks. It is highly probable that the activity will be completed during this extension period and thereby contributing to the achievement of the expected outcome of the project.</i>
Budget Holder	S	S	<i>There has been good progress in the implementation of activities with most of the key results of the project achieved. The project will likely achieve results as planned in the revised work plan with the available budget.</i>
GEF Operational Focal Point¹⁹	S	S	<i>Although the project implementation has generally witnessed substantial delays, it has achieved significant and positive results. Given the no-cost extension and</i>

¹⁶ **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁷ **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁸ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

¹⁹ In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

			<i>considering the efforts made so far, it is expected that the remaining activities shall be realised before the closure of the project.</i>
Lead Technical Officer²⁰	S	S	<i>Despite the delays in the implementation of some activities the project has advanced satisfactorily. With another no-cost extension requested by the project, it would be possible for the remaining activities to be completed as a lot of effort is being made to speed up the disposal and safeguarding process. Stakeholders are fully engaged regarding all components of the project.</i>
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	S	MS	<i>Due to the high cost of disposal, the target for component 1 has had to be revised. The team has found a realistic option – to collect, safeguard and centralize the remaining stocks and in that way minimizing risks to communities where these are currently located.</i>

²⁰ 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)

Please describe the progress made complying with the approved ESM plan. 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. Add new ESS risks if any risks have emerged during this FY.

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				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
	The EMP that has been developed for the safeguarding and disposal of obsolete stocks includes management measures.			
ESS 7: Decent Work				
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				

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 (ESS) Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification (Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²¹ . If not, what is the new classification and explain)
Category B (Moderate) ²²	Still Valid

<i>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.</i>
Not Applicable

²¹ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

²² The Moderate correspond to the previous category B <https://www.fao.org/3/i4413e/i4413e.pdf> according to the former EIA Guidelines <https://www.fao.org/3/i2802e/i2802e.pdf>

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation (including COVID-19 related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²³	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
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 held though not regularly, facilitating consultations with the government/partners with the follow up by the project steering committee. Organization of the 5 th PSC meeting February 24 2022 to review activities of the project.	

²³ Risk ratings means a rating of accesses the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²³	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
2	Monitoring staff being exposed to pesticides during collection and repacking of empty containers	M	Y	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.	<p>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.</p> <p>Training is envisaged for staff on protective measures to take during safeguarding and repacking of obsolete stocks and associated waste.</p>	

<p>3</p>	<p>Insufficient funds for safeguarding of major contaminated sites, the disposal of POPs and other project activities</p>	<p>L</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Available funds are insufficient for the safeguarding and disposal of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes including Methyl Bromide. The government is currently looking for extra funding.</p>
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	Type of risk	Risk rating ²³	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
					<p>Bromide considered as high risk.</p> <p>The government is considering a cash-financing of 23 million FCFA for the disposal activity.</p>	

4	Potential for political instability	M	Y	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;	<p>There has been 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.</p> <p>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 the same 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.</p>	Socio-political unrest in the South West region of the country where one of the project sites (Muyuka) was identified. Change of location to a similar ecological zone and activities
5	Environmental contamination from leakage of POPs and other obsolete	M	Y	Management measures to be included in the EMP include field procedures to ensure no further leakage occurs during the project	Inventory data provides information on environmental risk on the different sites	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²³	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
	pesticides due to poor conditions of containers.			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.	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.	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²³	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
6	Insufficient national ownership of revised pesticide legislative framework.	L	Y	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.	<p>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;</p> <p>The follow up of the implementation of this activity discussed during the 4th PSC meeting in November 2019.</p> <p>A working group was put in place in the MINADER for the revision of the law assisted by a national consultant recruited by the FAO.</p>	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²³	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
7	Insufficient national capacity in undertaking evaluation and decontamination of pesticide contaminated sites	M	Y	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.	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²³	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
8	Climate risks such as floods, crop calendars disruption or increase of pest invasions	L	Y	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	Y	<p>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.</p>	<p>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;</p> <p>02 awareness raising workshops have been organized for 60 farmers and extension workers to promote the use of alternatives to conventional</p>	
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	Type of risk	Risk rating ²³	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
					pesticides. Technical guides have been produced for this purpose.	
10	Poisonings among the agents involved in the collection and re-grouping of un-rinsed empty pesticide containers.	L-M	Y	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.	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²³	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
11	Pesticide companies/ distributors and farmers do not support the project.	M	Y	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	Y	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):

FY2021 rating	FY2022 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Low	Low	Based on the available budget for component, and the extremely high disposal costs, the project made a pragmatic decision to decentralize priority obsolete stocks and support the government in mobilizing funding for disposal from the Government and/or other partners.

7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

If the project had an MTR or a supervision mission, please report on how the recommendations were implemented during this fiscal year as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
<p>Recommendation 1:</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Splitting of tender into 3 groups of waste (obsolete pesticides, empty pesticide containers and methyl Bromide) to facilitate the tendering process for the safeguarding and disposal of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes;</p> <p>Launching of Bidding process for safeguarding and disposal of obsolete pesticides. The Cost of disposal very high as indicated by tone bidder retained. PSC agreed to conduct safeguarding and centralization of the obsolete stocks given that the available budget of the project is insufficient to include disposal.</p> <p>Government to mobilize additional funds for disposal if possible.</p> <p>Work plan reviewed and a no-cost extension requested for up to March 2023 to enable the project to complete planned outputs.</p>
<p>Recommendation 2:</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>As part of the response to Covid 19. We limited ourselves to emails, telephone exchanges and zoom meetings as it was not possible to hold regular face-to-face meetings with the restrictions that were imposed</p> <p>5th Project Steering Committee (Zoom) was held on the 24th February 2022 to review activities of the project</p>
<p>Recommendation 3</p> <p>To FAO Cameroon: The project should design and rapidly implement a computerized monitoring and evaluation system to facilitate instant monitoring of the activities implementation.</p>	<p>Ongoing monitoring of project activities updating of the Log Frame Matrix in FAO's FPMIS system</p>

<p>Recommendation 4:</p> <p>To the PMU: The PMU should develop a strategic note on the sustainability of the project's actions and its exit strategy.</p>	<p>Sensitization and training of farmers and agricultural extension workers on proven alternatives to HHPs. A list of project achievements is available and good practices are regularly updated to serve as a basis for drafting a strategy note.</p>
<p>Recommendation 5-</p> <p>To the PMU: The project must give greater consideration to gender by involving enough women in the implementation of the project.</p>	<p>Under promotion of alternatives to conventional pesticides (Highly Hazardous pesticides); an additional number of women have been trained/sensitized on the production and use of proven alternatives for the control of banana pests(11/29) in Ebolowa and pests of maize in stock (1/30) in Ngaoundere during the month of July 2021.</p> <p>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 during Project design.</p>
<p>Recommendation 6-</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The project sensitized farmers and agricultural extension workers on how to use “the technical guides”(brochures) published on proven alternatives to highly hazardous pesticides. Activities in line with the communication strategy that was developed by the project.</p>
<p>Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe</p>	<p>Not yet</p>

8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines²⁴. Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories. And, provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework			
Components and cost			
Institutional and implementation arrangements			
Financial management			
Implementation schedule	Project extensions and change of timelines	Original NTE: February 28, 2019 Revised NTE: March 31, 2023	FAO-GEF Unit
Executing Entity			
Executing Entity Category			
Minor project objective change			
Safeguards			
Risk analysis			
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%			
Co-financing			
Location of project activity	Due to 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, it became impossible to carry out this activity. In view of the above, a new pilot site for the container management was identified in the		This decision was taken during the 3rd Project Steering Committee meeting of 14 September 2019; The activity on empty pesticide container management has been completed successfully without any incident.

24 Source: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update>

	Littoral region in the locality of Loum in the littoral region, an area in the same agro-ecological zone and the same agricultural activities.		
Other			

9. Stakeholders' Engagement

Please report on progress and results and challenges on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval <u>during this reporting period.</u>			
Stakeholder name	Role in project execution	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
Government Institutions			
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 (PSC). Participation in decision making.	Organized Project Steering committee meetings (5 sessions) and project Coordinationmeetings; Participate in Most workshops organized by the project; Through LoA with FAO Organized a workshop to sensitize the population of Edea on the presence of these products in the area, risk of manipulation and the subsequent removal of the 45 tonnes of stockpiled POPs and other obsolete pesticides safeguarded at the main central storage site at Edea for destruction; Participated in the evaluation of the container management pilots	
MINADER (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development)	Lead executing partner for components 3 and 4 of the project, member of project management team	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	

	and project steering committee;	entry and training on pesticides registration tool kit; Put in place a working group for the revision of the law;	
MINSANTE (Ministry of Public Health)	Project Steering Committee member	Participated in all project Steering Committee meetings and some workshops; Participated in the evaluation of container management pilots and the workshop for the endorsement of the national container management strategy developed by the project	
UNIVERSITY OF NGAOUNDERE	PSC member. Contribute in decision making. Consultation;	Field testing of 2 botanicals (<i>Hyptis spicigera</i> and <i>Ocimum canum</i>) for the control of pests of maize in storage	
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	Contributed in the identification of alternatives to highly hazardous pesticides	
CARBAP(Centre for Banana research)	Consultation (Field testing of botanicals (<i>Chromomaena odorata</i> and <i>wood ash</i>) for pest control in Banana especially banana weevil (Starting June 2019	
Non-Government organizations (NGOs)			
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	Through Loa, Sensitized the population of Garoua and its environs on the risks involved in the use of empty pesticide containers, prior to the operationalisation of the container management pilot schemes	
CREPD (The research and education centre for development)	Member of the PSC. Consultation.	Through LoA,Sensitized on empty pesticide container management with respect to national; and international legislation and promote alternatives to hazardous pesticides (before the operationalisation of the pilot schemes. Contributed in the identification of alternatives to HHPs;	
CNPCC (Association of cotton farmers)	Consultation (Through LoA	involved in the management of empty pesticides containers	

	management of empty pesticide containers, pilot scheme)	through pilot collection schemes in Garoua – North region). 2 tons of empty pesticide containers collected.	
COOP-HOC (Organization of farmers)	Consultation (Through LoA management of empty pesticide containers, pilot scheme)	involved in the management of empty pesticides containers through pilot collection schemes in Loum in Littoral region.0,6tons of containers collected((2019)	
<i>Private sector entities</i>			
CROPLIFE INTERNATIONAL (CLI)	Member of PSC. Safeguarding and disposal of obsolete stocks (component 1)	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.	Contribution through participation in project workshops(e.g. endorsement of national container management strategy in Cameroon)	

10. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) <u>during this reporting period.</u>		
Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	No	No gender analysis was undertaken at project formulation and during implementation. 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.
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?		
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources		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.
b) improving women's participation and decision making		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.
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	No	

M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	No	
Staff with gender expertise	No	
Any other good practices on gender	No	

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval <u>during this reporting period.</u>	
<p>Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Good practices are documented through published articles, posters; technical guides and training during workshops, awareness campaigns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Triple rinsing of empty pesticide containers immediately after use before it is collected for recycling or incineration • Never use empty pesticide packaging for domestic purposes • The use of PPEs during inventory, inspection, safeguarding and disposal, etc.. • sensitization 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
<p>Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.</p>	<p>Yes,</p> <p>The CS was developed mainly for communication and awareness campaign for project stakeholders on the risks associated with poor management of pesticides and empty containers in Cameroon with an emphasis on the triple rinsing of empty pesticide containers (EVP), and the promotion of alternatives to conventional pesticides identified and tested.</p> <p>Specifically make known, inform producers and households as well as the general public of the dangers linked to the mismanagement of pesticides on the one hand as well as those linked to the handling of empty packaging of pesticides on the other hand. Also, it will be a question of putting an emphasis on the knowledge of alternatives to conventional pesticides.</p> <p>Thus contributing to the appropriation of the solutions proposed by the project to reduce the risks associated with the management of pesticides by the target groups.</p> <p>During this reporting period 2 technical guides produced by the project were distributed and farmers trained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guide for the protection of suckers from attack by banana weevils using alternative control methods(<i>Chromolaena sp, ash</i>, etc) ; 29 farmers and agricultural extension workers sensitized on how to use the alternatives; • Guide to the production of two insecticidal aromatic plants: <i>Hyptis spicigera</i> and <i>Ocimum canum</i>; 30

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	<p>farmers and Agricultural extension workers, sensitized on how to produce and use of these alternatives.</p>
<p>Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.</p>	<p>Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.</p> <p>Safe disposal of 35,711 tons of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes. Training of national staff in Rapid Environmental Assessment of pesticide contaminated sites. 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 developed, 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. A national strategy has been developed and endorsed by stakeholders based on lessons learned from the pilots.</p> <p>The National Phytosanitary Council became operational through the assistance of the project. Capacity strengthened through training of pesticide registrars, pesticides inspectors and two staff completed 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.</p>
<p>Please provide links to related website, social media account</p>	<p>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</p>

	<p>« Des microprojets pour une meilleure gestion des emballages de pesticides au Cameroun » http://www.fao.org/cameroun/actualites/detail-events/en/c/1297465/;</p>
<p>Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.</p>	<p>Posters(English and French versions):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 3) Publication of technical guide « Guide de production de deux plantes aromatiques insecticides : <i>Hyptis spicigera</i> et <i>Ocimum canun</i> » © FAO, 2021 CB4864FR/1/05.21 4 Technical brochure : Assainissement des rejets de bananier plantain par l’utilisation des méthodes de lutte alternatives © FAO, 2021 CB5040FR/1/06.21 5 Development of 2 Roll-ups : indicating project overall objective and various components of the project; 6 Brochures with pictures and information on project activities which were distributed to participants during workshops/seminars; 7 1 Backdrop with pictures on activities of the project which were used during workshops;
<p>Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point’s Name and contact details</p>	<p>Abdourahman Zourmba, Information Resources Assistant Email : Abdourahman.Zourmba@fao.org</p>

12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.

If applicable, 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 and or local communities have an active participation in the project activities? If yes, briefly describe how.

Indigenous people were not particularly targeted in the project. However, 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.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²⁵	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2022	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team). <u>Please refer to below table</u>	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

²⁵ Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

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

At Mid-Term (done in 2018) the project received co-financing in kind and in grants. The evaluation did not have any information on this subject to determine whether all of the co-financing stated was actually mobilized. However, given the involvement of the various stakeholders and the contributions they made to the implementation of this project, the evaluation considers that co-financing in kind was mobilized. An assessment of the co-financing necessitated evaluating financial data, which was not available to the evaluation team.

According to the project document, the Project Coordinator is responsible for collecting the required information and reports on co-financing in cash and in kind provided by all co-financing partners. Co-financing reports are to be completed as part of the semi-annual and annual reports. According to this observation, the project coordinator should now be working on the preparation of this co-financing report

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development Objectives Rating. A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
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. A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project’s components and activities is in compliance with the project’s approved implementation plan.	
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.

Risk rating. It should assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
High Risk (H)	There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
Moderate Risk (M)	There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk.
Low Risk (L)	There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks.