



## FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

### 2023 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

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## 1. Basic Project Data

### General Information

<b>Region:</b>	Africa
<b>Country (ies):</b>	Cameroon
<b>Project Title:</b>	Disposal of POPs and obsolete pesticides and strengthening sound pesticides management in Cameroon
<b>FAO Project Symbol:</b>	GCP/CMR/031/GFF
<b>GEF ID:</b>	4641
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	Chemicals & Waste
<b>Project Executing Partners:</b>	Ministries of Agriculture (MINADER) and Environment (MINEPDED)
<b>Initial project duration (years):</b>	48 Months
<b>Project coordinates:</b> <i>This section should be completed ONLY by:</i> a) Projects with 1st PIR; b) In case the geographic coverage of project activities has changed	N/A

### Project Dates

<b>GEF CEO Endorsement Date:</b>	24 September 2014
<b>Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :</b>	1 March 2015
<b>Project Implementation End Date/NTE<sup>1</sup>:</b>	31 March 2023
<b>Revised project implementation End date (if approved) <sup>2</sup></b>	31 December 2023

### Funding

<b>GEF Grant Amount (USD):</b>	1,710,000 USD
<b>Total Co-financing amount (USD)<sup>3</sup>:</b>	9,307,374 USD
<b>Total GEF grant delivery (as of June 30, 2023 (USD):</b>	1,548,616 USD
<b>Total GEF grant actual expenditures (excluding commitments) as of June 30, 2023 (USD)<sup>4</sup>:</b>	1,516,986 USD
<b>Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2023<sup>5</sup></b>	8,362,666 USD

<sup>1</sup> As per FPMIS

<sup>2</sup> If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit.

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

<sup>4</sup> The amount should show the values included in the financial statements generated by IMIS.

<sup>5</sup> Please refer to the Section 13 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

**M&E Milestones**

<b>Date of Last Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:</b>	April 17-18, 2023
<b>Expected Mid-term Review date<sup>6</sup>:</b>	2018
<b>Actual Mid-term review date (if already completed):</b>	November 2018
<b>Expected Terminal Evaluation Date<sup>7</sup>:</b>	Process launched in June 2023 – ongoing.
<b>Tracking tools (TT)/Core indicators (CI) updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)</b>	N/A

**Overall ratings**

<b>Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):</b>	<i>Moderately Satisfactory</i>
<b>Overall implementation progress rating:</b>	<i>Moderately Satisfactory</i>
<b>Overall risk rating:</b>	<i>Low</i>

**ESS risk classification**

<b>Current ESS Risk classification:</b>	Category B (Moderate) <sup>8</sup>
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**Status**

<b>Implementation Status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):</b>	8th
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**Project Contacts**

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
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<sup>6</sup> The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2<sup>nd</sup> 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.

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

<sup>8</sup> Moderate corresponds to previous category B according to former FAO 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 <sup>9</sup>	Baseline	Mid-term Target <sup>10</sup>	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress <sup>11</sup> since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023	Progress rating <sup>12</sup>
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	100 tonnes of obsolete pesticides safeguarded and destroyed.(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 (March 2017).  35,711Kg (net weight) of obsolete pesticides and associated waste disposed of in 2018; Certificate of completion of disposal issued;	MS

<sup>9</sup> This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

<sup>10</sup> 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.

<sup>11</sup> Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic co-benefits as well.

<sup>12</sup> 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). Refer to Annex 1.

						<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) for safeguarding and disposal of 50.8 metric tons of obsolete pesticides and associated waste inventoried in 2016 and 2018 was prepared. Due to insufficient resources, the stocks were not disposed.</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 under the project	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> <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</p>	MU

						<p>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>	
	<p>Outcome 2: Risks to the environment and human health from empty pesticide containers reduced through establishing and enhancing container management</p>	<p>Percentage (35%) of containers entering the market for use are triple rinsed at the end of their life; Number of empty pesticide containers</p>	<p>PPG report on the practices for management of empty pesticide containers</p> <p>Existing Container management schemes developed and implemented by Cameroon</p>		<p>National scheme for pesticide container management developed based on pilot scheme results.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>791 producers (186 women and 605 men) were trained in the management of empty pesticide</p>	<p>S</p>

	<p>systems at national level.</p>	<p>triple rinsed, collected/recycled.</p> <p>25% recycled at the end of their life in the pilot sites</p>	<p>development Corporation CDC (banana, rubber, oil palm) in the south west region and SODECOTON (cotton) in the North;</p>			<p>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>	
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	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	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	Draft Legislation submitted to Government for approval;	The revision of the phytosanitary Law No. 2003/003 of April 21, 2003 of Cameroon and 3 texts of application:  - Decree No. 2005/0769/PM of April 06, 2005 on the organization of the National Phytosanitary Council;  -Decree No. 2005/0772/PM of 06 April 2005 setting the conditions for the approval and control of phytosanitary products(Pesticides) and  -Decree No. 2005/0771/PM of 06 April 2005 fixing the modifications to the execution of plant quarantine operations  A report on the observations and recommendations in relation to compliance with FAO international code prepared by international consultant and reviewed by LEGN.	S
		3b) Number of pesticide inspections and quality control analyses conducted (National Phytosanitary council and	Data not available in a compiled form. Laboratory upgraded but staff require regular training and sustainability of		Monitoring and reporting of inspections and results	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.	HS



		system for inspection and quality control of pesticides is operational)	operations is not assured				
		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	Formal mechanism established; registration decisions shared on registration , reregistration and		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	S
	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 Alluminium phosphate & 1 of cyfluthrine for cereal storage  4 biopesticides registered		50% reduction in highly hazardous pesticides (HHP) registrations from Baseline  5 biopesticides registered (+25%)	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>Sitophilus 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 gangentica</i> , <i>Titonia diversifolia</i> and <i>Azadiracta indica</i> ) alternatives to HHP,	MS

						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 Annuelles; IRAD) Development of crop techniques as alternatives (IRAD and PNVRA). Alternatives to Endosulfan identified	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 powder of two aromatic plants ( <i>Hyptis spicigera</i> and <i>Ocimum canum</i> ) for the protection of maize weevils in storage.  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);	S
		4c) Annual quantity of		Extent of baseline	30% decrease in use of chemicals	Indicator not achievable and was cancelled.	NA

		chemical and HHP used in project demonstration areas		chemical use established by Typology study		Decision of PSC to cancel any other pending activity and give priority to Safeguarding of obsolete pesticide stocks (5th PSC meeting)	
	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.	09 six-month Project Progress Reports produced ; 08 Project Implementation review reports (including this report); 16 project coordination meetings;  6 Project Steering Committee meetings held so far with the latest session in April 17-18, 2023;  A 5 <sup>th</sup> no cost extension has been granted to the project to allow for the conduct of final evaluation of the project. New NTE is December 31, 2023.	MS
		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;  Final evaluation of the project is ongoing.	S

**Measures taken to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings on Section 2**

<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Action(s) to be taken</b>	<b>By whom?</b>	<b>By when?</b>
Outcome 5: Project Monitored and evaluated	Final project evaluation ongoing	OED-FAO Independent evaluation unit in consultation with the project team	Started June 2023

### 3. Implementation Progress (IP)

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

Outcomes and Outputs <sup>13</sup>	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements <sup>14</sup> (please DO NOT repeat results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance <sup>15</sup> 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	March 2023	Tender for safeguarding approximately 50.8 tons of obsoletes pesticides and associated waste was revised and advertised.	However, no sufficient corresponding bids were received to fulfill the requirements – therefore target was not fully achieved.
	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.
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		In 2018, completion of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for disposal of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes. In 2019, the EMP was reviewed to include the risk assessment information on additional 10.5 tons of Methyl Bromide identified in (Zone Industrielle Magazine 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	February 2022	4th review of tender for collection, safeguarding and centralization of approximately 50.8 tons	The tender revision for safeguarding of the waste was implemented and advertised on the UNMDG website. However, no sufficient corresponding bids were received to fulfill the requirements.

<sup>13</sup> Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

<sup>14</sup> 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)

<sup>15</sup> Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

	manner (in accordance with Basel and Stockholm conventions)		of obsolete pesticides and associated waste.	The centralization of the obsolete pesticide stocks and associated waste could not be done as planned and with the available budget.
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 could not 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		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		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
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.	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 international 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			
Output 3.1.1 Pesticide management legislation and	New comprehensive draft legislation and supporting	Completed		FAO recruited a national consultant to accompany the working group put in place by the

registration system revised and improved in conformity with the Code	texts submitted to the Government of Cameroon			<p>MINADER to revise the law and its decrees 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.</p> <p>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 organized 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 pesticide inspections and post-registration control	Number of mandated and sworn in inspectors	completed		
	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-graduate diploma course	Completed		
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		
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) could not be conducted within the scope of the project given that it required a series of field tests to be able to evaluate 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 activities and give priority to safeguarding of obsolete pesticide stocks (5th PSC meeting)
<u>Output 4.1.3 Viable alternatives to POPs and other hazardous pesticides are promoted</u>	Number of farmers and /or professional agronomic advisors(M/F) trained in proven alternatives	Completed		Training conducted in 2021 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 29 farmers and agricultural extension workers sensitized on how to produce and use the alternatives during a workshop July 14-15, 2021 at Ebolowa;</li> <li>• 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;</li> </ul>
	Media coverage achieved (Number of media outlets used)	Completed		Distribution of the following technical brochures on alternatives:

				<p>-Guide for the protection of banana suckers from attack by banana weevils using alternative control methods(<i>Chromolaena sp</i>, wood ash, etc) ;</p> <p>-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;</p>
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	<p>One (1)Project Implementation Review Report (PPR 2023 ongoing);</p> <p>6th session of the Project Steering Committee (PSC)and final workshop held on April 17-18, 2023</p>	<p>After presentation of the results of the project as recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disseminate the results and achievements of the project to the populations and the Government.</li> </ul> <p><u>Resolutions of the PSC:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>FAO &amp;Government</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seek additional funding from donors and the Government to eliminate the stock of obsolete pesticides and related waste identified as well as the stock of methyl bromide, held by individuals and businesses in the interests of protecting human health and the environment ;</li> <li>- Popularize the national strategy for the management of empty pesticide containers through a programme/project;</li> <li>- Promote and popularize non-chemical alternatives to identified and validated highly dangerous pesticides.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Government and pesticide importers</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- set up a collection system and an ecological recycling unit for empty pesticide containers;</li> <li>- organize a phytosanitary inter-branch of stakeholders in the value chain;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

				A 5th no cost extension has been granted to the project to allow for the conduct of final evaluation of the project. New NTE is December 31, 2023.
	5b) Mid-term and Final Evaluations reports available.	MTR completed	Final Evaluation of the project is ongoing	Evaluation experts recruited in June 2023 to conduct the final evaluation

## 4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcomes of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR (max 400 words)

The project has built the capacity of 16 technicians from relevant ministries in techniques of inventory of pesticides who conducted the inventory of additional obsolete pesticide stocks, and 9 of them received further training in the use of Pesticide stock management system (PSMS) and data entry in 2016; 15 national staff trained in FAO Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) protocol in 2016, who participated in the assessment of pesticide contaminated sites; 35.711 tons of obsolete pesticides and associated waste were successfully disposed of in an environmentally sound manner.

The project was able to sensitize farmers and actors stakeholders on the dangers of using empty pesticide containers which constitute a significant source of pesticide contamination through reuse; developed two (2) container management schemes, tested at pilot level in the North and Littoral regions, areas with high pesticide use intensity in the cotton and cocoa sectors and approval by stakeholders of a national strategy for the management of empty pesticide containers, developed by the project.

The capacities of key institutions have been strengthening in quality control and inspection system through training of 40 national staff on pesticide inspections, post registration controls, 16 Laboratory staff were trained in pesticide residue analysis and administrative management / business planning, and the laboratory is operational conducting pesticide analysis. 14 Pesticides registrars/staff were trained in the use of "FAO Pesticides registration toolkit" including risk assessments, 2 staff did Post Graduate Diploma course on pesticides risk management. There has been and improved coordination between stakeholders involved in pesticide management through the operationalization of the National Phytosanitary Council.

Plant extracts (*Chromoleana odorata*) were tested and 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). The capacity of banana producers, agricultural extension workers were strengthened in the production and use of alternative methods for the management of banana pests using the guides that were prepared by the project.

Although the results of the project are generally satisfactory, the project was faced with some challenges during implementation such as late start of activities in the field, related to the recruitment of consultants and delays in procurement procedures in the development of tender /award of contracts as well as COVID 19 pandemic. At NTE, March 2023, funds available were insufficient to complete waste disposal activities. The project has just been granted the 5th no-cost extension up to December 31, 2023 to allow the final evaluation of the project to be conducted.

### **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.

	<b>FY2023 Development Objective rating<sup>16</sup></b>	<b>FY2023 Implementation Progress rating<sup>17</sup></b>	<b>Comments/reasons<sup>18</sup> justifying the ratings for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period</b>
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	S	S	<i>The tender revision for safeguarding of the waste was implemented and advertised on the UNMDG website. However, no sufficient corresponding bids were received to fulfil the requirements. In addition, the budget available in the project was not sufficient for the conduct of the pending activity, the collection, safeguarding and disposal of the obsolete pesticide stocks and associated waste. Overall the results of the project are generally satisfactory by achieving significant results</i>
<b>Budget Holder</b>	S	S	<i>Although the project has had a lot of challenges, most of the key results of the project have been achieved</i>
<b>GEF Operational Focal Point<sup>19</sup></b>	S	S	<i>In spite of delays that have been registered during activity implementation, the project has realized substantial results. The no cost extension of the project equally provided ample space and time for the finalization of pending activities. However, the advent of the Covid19 shall remain as a jigsaw in the history of the project as this further contributed to additional delay.</i>
<b>Lead Technical Officer<sup>20</sup></b>	S	S	<i>Ratings/comments Despite the delays in the implementation of some activities, the project delivered satisfactory results. A lot of effort has being made to retender disposal and</i>

<sup>16</sup> **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.

<sup>17</sup> **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.

<sup>18</sup> Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

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

<sup>20</sup> The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

			<p><i>safeguarding operation and stakeholders were fully engaged regarding all components of the project.</i></p> <p><i>Overall, With the extension of the project positive results were achieved under all components. The project is ready for final evaluation and will be closed by 31 December 2023.</i></p>
<b>GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>MS</b>	<p><i>The project was granted an extension to allow for implementation of what the project team believed to be a realistic option - collecting and safeguarding of remaining stocks. This was not completed because costs were higher than anticipated.</i></p>

## 5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

*This section is under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)*

Please describe the progress made to comply 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. Please indicate if new 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
<b>ESS 1: Natural Resource Management</b>				
<b>ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats</b>				
<b>ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</b>				
<b>ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</b>				
<b>ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management</b>				
	Refer to risk mitigation actions in section 6 of this PIR(Risks)			
<b>ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement</b>				
<b>ESS 7: Decent Work</b>				
<b>ESS 8: Gender Equality</b>				
<b>ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage</b>				
<b>New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY</b>				



In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate:

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid <sup>21</sup> . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Moderate	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

<sup>21</sup> **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit ([Esm-unit@fao.org](mailto:Esm-unit@fao.org)) should be contacted. The project shall prepare or amend an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or other ESS instruments and management tools based on the new risk classification (please refer to page 13 <https://www.fao.org/3/cb9870en/cb9870en.pdf> )

## 6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified during the 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 <sup>22</sup>	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 to review activities, facilitating consultations with the government/partners with follow up by the project steering committee.	
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)	The use of PPEs during collection and repacking of empty pesticide containers and the safeguarding of pesticides for	

<sup>22</sup> Risk ratings means a rating of 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 <sup>22</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
				provided for all personnel involved in safeguarding.	disposal of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes;	
3	Insufficient funds for safeguarding of major contaminated sites, the disposal of POPs and other project activities	L	Y	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.	Funds allocated for the disposal of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes were sufficient for the disposal of 35.711t, which was safeguarded at the Edea store as priority, to respond to a government request to urgently dispose of these stocks before inventory of additional stocks. Additional stock Inventoried including Methyl Bromide could not be safeguarded and disposed of with the remaining funds especially as it was not included in the original budget allocation. The government in collaboration with Arysta Life science (holder of Methyl Bromide stocks) is currently looking for	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.

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>22</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
					extra funding for the collection, safeguarding and disposal of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes including Methyl Bromide.	
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;	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. Based on the PSC decision, the location was changed to a similar ecological zone and activities in Loum, in the littoral region. The activity on empty pesticide container management has been completed successfully without any incident.	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	M	Y	Management measures to be included in the EMP include field procedures to ensure no further	Inventory data provides information on environmental risk	

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>22</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
	other obsolete pesticides due to poor conditions of containers.			leakage occurs during the project activities. Chemical stores will be ranked according to leakage risk at the beginning of the project, and will be safeguarded as a matter of priority.	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	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.	There have been regular consultations with stakeholders including consultative workshops to agree on way forward. 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. Follow-up through PSC meetings	
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).	

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>22</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
					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 sites and proposed options for remediation of these contaminated sites.	
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 prepared in view of safeguarding and remediation of pesticides contaminated sites 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	A large-scale information and awareness-raising campaign about the modes of application and effectiveness of the	Farmers were associated in the testing of some botanicals in the field.	

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>22</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
				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.	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.	
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.	The sensitization of the population on the dangers of using empty pesticides containers in the pilot sites; Training of farmer's organizations, farmers and extension agents was done at the beginning of the empty pesticide container collection activities of the pilots. Training modules included triple rinsing	

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>22</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
					of containers and technologies for the safe collection of the wastes.	
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 led the pilots for the collection of empty pesticides containers; The activities have just been completed successfully; Pesticide companies participated in the workshop to endorse the national strategy for empty pesticide container management in Cameroon.	
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):

FY2022 rating	FY2023 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Low	Low	Activities completed.

## 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><b>Recommendation 1:</b></p> <p><b>To the PMU and FAO Cameroon</b>  <b>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.</b></p>	<p>Tender revised for collection and safeguarding of obsolete pesticides, and associated wastes;            Launching of Bidding process unfortunately no sufficient bids were received to fulfill the requirements; The available budget insufficient for the disposal activities to continue.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 2:</b></p> <p><b>To the PMU</b>  <b>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.</b></p>	<p>Final PSC and workshop organized and project results presented in April 2023. As resolution of the PSC:            FAO &amp; Government should continue to seek additional funding from donors and the Government to eliminate the stock of obsolete pesticides and related waste identified as well as the stock of methyl bromide, held by individuals and businesses in the interests of protecting human health and the environment ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Popularize the national strategy for the management of empty pesticide containers through a programme/project;</li> <li>- Promote and popularize non-chemical alternatives to identified and validated highly dangerous pesticides.</li> </ul> <p>Government and pesticide importers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- set up a collection system and an ecological recycling unit for empty pesticide containers;</li> <li>- organize a phytosanitary inter-branch of stakeholders in the value chain;</li> </ul>
<p><b>Recommendation 3</b></p> <p><b>To FAO Cameroon: The project should design and rapidly implement a computerized monitoring and evaluation system to facilitate instant monitoring of the activities implementation.</b></p>	<p>Ongoing monitoring of project activities updating of the Log Frame Matrix in FAO's FPMIS system</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 4:</b></p> <p><b>To the PMU: The PMU should develop a strategic note on the sustainability of the project's actions and its exit strategy.</b></p>	<p>During the PSC and final workshop organized in April 2023; Lessons learnt from the implementation of the project throughout its execution period were discussed as well as discuss the strategic orientations, prospects and opportunities for the capitalization and sustainability of the project's achievements and more generally to take into account the</p>

	priorities and prospects for the sustainable management of pesticides in Cameroon
<b>Recommendation 5-</b>  <b>To the PMU: The project must consider gender by involving enough women in the implementation of the project.</b>	During implementation of the project, effort has been made to 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.
<b>Recommendation 6-</b> <b>to the PMU and FAO Cameroon:</b> <b>The project must improve its visibility and develop a communication strategy to showcase the value of the work undertaken.</b>	The project continued with the visibility of the project by making available to tele viewers the news on the holding of the PSC and final workshop, and a short video on the project.
<b>Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please summarize</b>	<b>Not yet</b>

## 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 Guidelines<sup>23</sup>. 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: December 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	<p>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.</p> <p>In view of the above, a new pilot site for the container management was 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.</p>		<p>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.</p>
Other minor project amendment (define)			

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

## 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 during this reporting period.

Stakeholder name	Type of partnership	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
<b>Government institutions</b>			
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 Coordination meetings; 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 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;	
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, <b>July 2015</b>	Contributed in the identification of alternatives to highly hazardous pesticides	
CARBAP(Centre for Banana research)	Consultation (	Field testing of botanicals ( <i>Chromolaena odorata</i> and <i>wood ash</i> ) for pest control in Banana especially banana weevil (Starting June 2019)	
<b>NGOs<sup>24</sup></b>			
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 operationalization 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 management of empty pesticide containers, pilot scheme)	Involved in the management of empty pesticides containers 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)	
<b>Private sector entities</b>			
CROPLIFE INTERNATIONAL (CLI)	Member of PSC.	CLI has undertaken extensive work in safeguarding the obsolete stocks in	

<sup>24</sup> Non-government organizations

	Safeguarding and disposal of obsolete stocks (component 1)	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)	
<b>Others<sup>25</sup></b>			
<b>New stakeholders identified</b>			

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<sup>25</sup> They can include, among others, community-based organizations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples organizations, women’s groups, private sector companies, farmers, universities, research institutions, and all major groups as identified, for example, in Agenda 21 of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and many times again since then

## 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) during this reporting period.		
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. It was envisaged that the project, through collaboration with local NGOs, would ensure women's needs and roles are addressed in the project.
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	No	
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	No	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	Yes	Overall, effort has been made to involve women in all the activities of the project but participation has been very low. Their participation in trainings, at all levels including decision-making; Women are present in the project management team, and a woman coordinates the NGO responsible for awareness raising. Under the project, two women (Staff from MINADER and MINEPDED) completed the online post graduate diploma course on Pesticide Risk management at the University of Cape Town, South Africa  Women (186 women and 605 men) were trained in the management of empty pesticide management, with an emphasis on triple rinsing of containers immediately after use. They equally took part in the collection schemes put in place at



		two pilot- sites where the collection schemes were tested.
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

<b>Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval, <u>during this reporting period.</u></b>	
<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>Good practices are documented through published articles, posters; technical guides and training during workshops, awareness campaigns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Triple rinsing of empty pesticide containers immediately after use before it is collected for recycling or incineration</li> <li>• Never use empty pesticide packaging for domestic purposes</li> <li>• The use of PPEs during inventory, inspection, safeguarding and disposal, etc..</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
<p>Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges <b>this year</b>.</p>	<p>Yes The project continued with the visibility of the project by making available to tele viewers the news on the holding of the PSC and final workshop in April 2023,</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 provide links to related website, social media account</p>	
<p>Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.</p>	
<p>Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point’s name and contact details</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 local 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). Therefore, 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 <sup>26</sup>	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing <sup>27</sup>	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2023	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
Other	University of Ngaoundere	In-kind	1,325,000	91,756		1,325,000
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,307,374</b>	<b>8,362,666</b>		<b>10,432,010</b>

<sup>26</sup>Sources of Co-financing may include: GEF Agency, Donor Agency, Recipient Country Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organization, Beneficiaries, Other.

<sup>27</sup>Grant, Loan, Equity Investment, Guarantee, In-Kind, Public Investment, Other (please refer to the *Guidelines on co-financing* for definitions)

[https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF\\_FI\\_GN\\_01\\_Cofinancing\\_Guidelines\\_2018.pdf](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF_FI_GN_01_Cofinancing_Guidelines_2018.pdf)

**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

<b>Development Objectives Rating.</b> A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
<b>Highly Satisfactory (HS)</b>	Project is expected to achieve or exceed <b>all</b> its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”
<b>Satisfactory (S)</b>	Project is expected to achieve <b>most</b> of its <b>major</b> global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings
<b>Moderately Satisfactory (MS)</b>	Project is expected to achieve <b>most</b> of its major <b>relevant</b> 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
<b>Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)</b>	Project is expected to achieve its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to <b>achieve only some</b> of its major global environmental objectives
<b>Unsatisfactory (U)</b>	Project is expected <b>not</b> to achieve <b>most</b> of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits
<b>Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)</b>	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, <b>any</b> of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits

<b>Implementation Progress Rating.</b> 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.	
<b>Highly Satisfactory (HS)</b>	Implementation of <b>all</b> components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice”
<b>Satisfactory (S)</b>	Implementation of <b>most</b> components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action
<b>Moderately Satisfactory (MS)</b>	Implementation of <b>some</b> components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with <b>some</b> components requiring remedial action
<b>Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)</b>	Implementation of <b>some</b> components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with <b>most</b> components requiring remedial action.
<b>Unsatisfactory (U)</b>	Implementation of <b>most</b> components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan
<b>Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)</b>	Implementation of <b>none</b> of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

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

**Annex 2.**

**GEO LOCATION INFORMATION**

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

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description

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