



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Review 2019 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019



1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Africa
Country (ies):	Cameroon
Project Title:	Disposal of existing POPs and obsolete pesticides and sound pesticides management in Cameroon
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/CMR/031/GFF
GEF ID:	4641
GEF Focal Area(s):	Chemicals & Waste
Project Executing Partners:	Ministries of Agriculture, MINADER, Environment MINEPDED (Government of Cameroon)
Project Duration:	48 Months

Milestone Dates:

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	24 September 2014
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	1 March 2015
Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	28 February 2019
Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) ²	28 February 2020
Actual Implementation End Date³:	

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	1,710,000 USD
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc⁴:	9,307,374 USD
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2019 (USD m):	955,750 USD
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2019⁵	7,085,910 USD

¹ as per FPMIS

² In case of a project extension.

³ Actual date at which project implementation ends/closes operationally -- only for projects that have ended.

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

Review and Evaluation

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee:	14 September 2018 (3 rd PSC)
Mid-term Review or Evaluation Date planned (if applicable):	
Mid-term review/evaluation actual:	March 2018
Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2019 – June 2020).	No
Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2019 – June 2020).	Yes
Terminal Evaluation Date Actual:	
Tracking tools/ Core indicators required⁶	No

Ratings

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

Status

Implementation Status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	4 th PIR
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⁵ Please see last section of this report where you are asked to provide updated co-financing estimates. Use the total from this Section and insert here.

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

Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Affiliation	E-mail
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1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
Objective(s): To reduce POPs releases from obsolete pesticide stockpiles and contaminated sites and strengthen the capacity for the sound management of pesticides.						
Outcome 1: Existing POPs and obsolete pesticide stocks disposed of in an environmentally sound manner and POPs pesticide contaminated sites remediated.	1a) Up to 100 tonnes of POPs and other obsolete pesticides disposed of by the end of year 2.	45 tonnes of obsolete pesticides and associated waste held in a central storage location in Edea.	45 tonnes disposed of in an environmentally sound manner.	Up to 55 additional tonnes of obsolete pesticides waste disposed of in an environmentally sound manner.	So far 35,711Kg of obsolete pesticides disposed of. A sensitization and awareness raising campaign on the potential risks to human health and the environment was conducted during the disposal works on obsolete pesticides in Edea, targeting nearby population. An Environmental Assessment (EA) was conducted and an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) developed in view of safeguarding and disposal of new 47.6 metric tons of obsolete pesticides and associated waste, inventoried in 2016 and 2018 Tender developed for Safeguarding and disposal of additional 47 6 tons of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes,	S
	1b) Risk reduced at 2 highest risk sites by 50%	6 locations highlighted in FAO PSMS data for further detailed	Detailed site investigations completed at the 6 target contaminated	Pilot scale remediation of 2 highest risk sites completed and risk reduced by 50%.	Detailed investigations completed for two pesticide contaminated sites (Dschang and Lagdo) by Blacksmith institute/Pure Earth, sites which were identified as potential high risks, in view of developing remediation strategy,.	S

⁷ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory (HS)**, **Satisfactory (S)**, **Marginally Satisfactory (MS)**, **Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU)**, **Unsatisfactory (U)**, and **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)**.

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
		investigation	<p>d sites resulting in prioritisation</p> <p>Remediation strategy developed and works at 2 sites ongoing.</p>		<p>A report on detailed investigation finalised presenting detailed risk assessments of the two sites.</p> <p>An Environmental Management Plan finalised by Pure Earth NGO proposing options for the remediation of 2 sites contaminated by 4,4 DDD, Alpha and Beta Endo sulphathalates 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 systems at national level.</p>	2a) A national strategy/scheme for container management.	Container management schemes developed by CDC (banana, rubber, oil palm) in the south west region and SODECOTON (cotton) in the North;		National scheme for pesticide container management based on pilot scheme results.	<p>1st draft of national strategy developed;</p> <p>Road map endorsed</p> <p>A status report prepared by container management national consultant updating information on pesticides use in Cameroon (different types of pesticide importations, container types, estimated quantities of pesticides/containers imported into Cameroon, types of users (stakeholders)) in view of setting up pilot container management schemes.</p> <p>Pilot schemes have been designed for empty pesticides containers management, to be implemented in North (Garoua) and Littoral (Loum) pilot sites;</p>	S

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
	2b) % of containers entering the market for use are triple rinsed and 25% recycled at the end of their life in the pilot sites	0	2 pilots under implementation	35% triple rinsed and 25%	Sensitization/communication strategy developed by two NGOs and endorsed for sensitization of population in container management in two pilot zones; Sensitisation of the population conducted in two pilot sites (North and the Littoral regions) on the dangers linked to the use of empty pesticides containers.	MS
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.	Legislation exists for environmental/phytosanitary protection but not Pesticide Management. CEMAC Regulation exists but is not implemented in practice	Legislation and registration for all pesticides in compliance with code drafted	Legislation submitted to Government for approval;	An assessment was conducted and status report on the legal and institutional framework on pesticide management in Cameroon approved during a stakeholder workshop. An agreement reached during consultation meeting held between MINADER and MINEPDED to set up a working group made up of key government institutions involved in pesticide management, to revise the existing phytosanitary law of 2003 with the guidance of legal consultants; A decision that was endorsed by the National Phytosanitary Council. A Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) using the PCE tool was conducted and further gaps identified in the Cameroon Law. Drafting instructions prepared by consultant based on gaps identified;	MS
	3b) Number and quality of pesticide inspections conducted and	Weak capacity for pesticide inspection and quality	Training plan for inspectors developed and its	30% more quality inspection than at baseline.	An assessment on the non-operation of the National Phytosanitary Council was completed and membership of the council reviewed to 20 members; 2 sessions of National phytosanitary council	HS

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
	quality control analyses conducted	control. Insufficient number of inspections (precise baseline to be determined)	implementation initiated.		<p>held.</p> <p>An action plan approved for the council.</p> <p>An assessment of National laboratory for pesticide analyses alongside 3 other laboratories completed, and training needs and equipment needs identified;</p> <p>16 technical staff from the assessed laboratories were trained in business planning for laboratories and practical training in pesticide residue analysis;</p> <p>14 pesticides registrars trained on the use of “FAO Pesticides registration toolkit”;</p> <p>An assessment and needs identification on phytosanitary inspection and information exchange on pesticide registration and post registration control has been completed, recommendations included training needs;</p> <p>Training of 40 inspectors on pesticide inspections and post registration control.</p> <p>Two Students, staff from the two ministries (MINADER and MINEPDED) have completed the online course at the University of Cape Town for a Post Graduate Diploma on Pesticide Risk Management.</p>	

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
	3C) Information exchanged by compliance and enforcement institutions	No formal mechanism for exchange of Information (e.g. notifications of new registrations) No publicly available list of pesticides	Information exchange system and procedures agreed by all relevant stakeholders	Information being exchanged as agreed.	An assessment and needs identification on information exchange on pesticide registration and post registration control has been completed, as recommendation an information exchange system be put in place for the exchange of all types of information related to pesticide use.	MU
Outcome 4: IPM alternatives to conventional pesticides successfully promoted and the use of chemical pesticides, POPs and highly hazardous pesticides reduced	4a) Number of new registrations of cotton and cereal pesticides, highly hazardous pesticides (class I or II), and bio pesticides	27 herbicide +7 fungicide +44 insecticide formulations registered for cotton; 28 of 44 insecticides in Classes I & II 3 formulations of <i>Alluminium phosphate</i> & 1 of <i>cyfluthrine</i> for cereal storage		50% reduction in highly hazardous pesticides (HHP) registrations from Baseline 5 biopesticides registered (+25%)	A study on existing potential alternative methods to conventional chemical pesticides used in plant protection has been completed, a status report produced which was approved by stakeholders. Priority HHPs identified for which replacement is required and some potential alternatives to these HHPs identified (some botanicals and use of IPM) Test protocols developed for field testing of some botanicals for pest control in banana field and maize in storage.	S

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
		4 biopesticides registered				MS
	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;	% increase in the number of alternatives compared to the baseline. On-field effectiveness of alternatives trials with farmers.	Farmers groups established and Field identification of alternatives to HHPs through participatory diagnosis with farmers conducted;	
	4c) Annual quantity of chemical and HHP used in project demonstration	To be established by typology survey/data collection.	Extent of baseline chemical use established from study	30% decrease in use of chemicals		

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
	areas					
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>Seven six-month Project Progress Reports produced so far</p> <p>Four Project Implementation review report (current report inclusive)</p> <p>Five project coordination meetings held;</p> <p>The project Log frame has been reviewed with SMART indicators.</p> <p>A no cost extension has been granted for an additional 1 year (Feb 2019 to February 2020), to enable the project complete planned outputs.</p>	S
	5b) Mid-term and Final Evaluations reports available.	0	Mid-term evaluation report	Final evaluation report	<p>An Independent mid-term evaluation of the project was conducted from 01 to 10 March 2018;</p> <p>Report finalized with recommendations for improvement;</p> <p>Management response to the mid-term evaluation developed;</p>	S

Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU rating ¹⁰

¹⁰ To be completed by Budget Holder and the Lead Technical Officer

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<p>1Outcome 1: Existing POPs and obsolete pesticide stocks disposed of in an environmentally sound manner and POPs pesticide contaminated sites remediated.</p>	<p>Launching of tender and the identification of a contractor for safeguarding and disposal additional 47.6 tons and r, award of contract;</p> <p>Establishment of LoA with Pure Earth NGO for remediation and ensure the monitoring of the remediation work for the two priority pesticide contaminated sites (Lagdo and Dschang);</p>	<p>PMT, FAO, Pure Earth NGO</p> <p>PSC, PMT, Pure Earth</p>	<p>Tender published by end of July 2019</p> <p>Signing of LoA by July 2019,</p> <p>Remediation completed by Oct/Dec 2019</p>
<p>Outcome 2: Risks to the environment and human health from empty pesticide containers reduced through establishing and enhancing container management systems at national level.</p>	<p>Training of stakeholders in the container management pilot sites on “triple rinsing” of pesticide containers after use;</p> <p>Monitor the implementation at pilot levels empty pesticides container management system in the North and in the littoral regions by CNPCC (<i>La Confédération Nationale des Producteurs de Coton du Cameroun</i>) and COOP-HOC (<i>La Coopérative des Planteurs honnêtes du Cameroun</i>), respectively;</p> <p>Update draft container management strategy prepared at the beginning of the project based on lessons learnt from the results of pilots schemes,</p> <p>Organization of Stakeholder workshop for the approval of a container management strategy in Cameroon</p>	<p>Consultant</p> <p>Project management team, Consultants, NGOs (CNPCC and COOP-HOC), other partners involved in container management;</p> <p>Consultants, PTM</p> <p>Project management team, Consultants, NGOs (CNPCC and COOP-HOC), other partners involved in container management;</p>	<p>July 2019</p> <p>July 2019 to Dec 2019</p> <p>September/October 2019</p> <p>October/November 2019</p>

<p>Outcome 3: Regulatory framework and institutional capacity strengthened for sound management of pesticides throughout their lifecycle</p>	<p>Implement the recommendation on the revision of the 2003 law on phytosanitary protection in Cameroon: Follow-up the setting up of a working group and revision of the law.</p> <p>Follow-up the implementation of the recommendation in relation to pesticides inspection and information exchange on pesticide inspections and post-registration control, and health impacts by the government on and private sector,</p>	<p>FAO,MINADER, MINEPDED</p> <p>FAO,MINADER, MINEPDED</p>	<p>July August Sept 2019</p> <p>As from July 2019</p>
<p>Outcome 4: IPM alternatives to conventional pesticides successfully promoted and the use of chemical pesticides, POPs and highly hazardous pesticides reduced</p>	<p>Conduct of two efficacy trials of some botanicals with two institutions:</p> <p>Evaluation under controlled conditions of the effectiveness of powders and roots from the leaves of certain plants (<i>Chromoleana odorata</i>, <i>Asystasia gangetica</i>, <i>Titonia diversifolia</i>) to control nematodes and banana weevil Njombe. with the African Centre for banana research (CARBAP), Njombe;</p> <p>2) Testing of the powder of two aromatic plants (<i>Hyptis spicigera</i> and <i>Ocimum canum</i>) as an alternative to two HHPs [PHOSTOXIN aluminum phosphide (Ia) and "PIA PIA" dichlorvos (Ib) in the control of maize weevil in stock, with University of Ngaoundere,</p>	<p>PMT, Partners (University of Ngaoundere, CARBAP), Consultants</p>	<p>July to Dec 2019</p>

2. Progress in Generating Project Outputs

Outputs ¹¹	Expected completion date ¹²	Achievements at each PIR ¹³				Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance ¹⁴ or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 st PIR	2 nd PIR	3 rd PIR	4 th PIR		
Output 1.1 Strategy for disposal of up to 100 metric tons of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes developed.	Q4Y2	Recruitment of an international consultant to conduct 2 trainings: on inventory of pesticides and on Pesticide stock management system (PSMS). Letter of Agreement (LoA) with MINADER to conduct inventory of obsolete pesticides.	2 trainings were conducted by the international consultant: 15 staff trained in techniques of inventory of pesticides, 8-12 August 2016, who conducted inventory in 9 regions of Cameroon; 9 staff trained in Pesticide stock management system (PSMS), 14-18 November 2016; A LOA signed with MINADER and	A LOA has been signed between FAO and an international NGO, Green Cross Switzerland , to conduct an Environmental Assessment (EA) and prepare an Environmental management plan(EMP) for another 30.9 tons of obsolete pesticides identified during the inventory conducted in	An additional stock of 16.7 tons of obsolete pesticides identified in 2019, bringing the total quantity to 47.6 tons to be safeguarded and disposed of. An Environmental Assessment (EA) conducted and an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) finalized in line with FAO's Environmental Management Tool Kit (EMTK)., in view of safeguarding and disposal of new 47.6 metric tonnes of obsolete pesticides	100%	

¹¹ Outputs as described in the project log frame or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output accordingly or leave the cells in blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

¹² As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

¹³ Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

¹⁴ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

			<p>inventory conducted by MINADER Entry into the PSMS of data collected during the above inventory 14-18 November 2016;</p> <p>30.939 tonnes of obsolete pesticides inventoried according to data entered into the PSMS of the FAO;</p> <p>A health, safety and environment management plan was prepared by VEOLIA for the disposal of 45 Tons of obsolete pesticides in Edea, the contractor, verified by the LTO and international consultant and approved during a meeting by a technical group made up of the Project Team and some experts in March 2017.</p>	2016, data and entered into the PSMS in view of preparation for safeguarding.	which were inventoried in 2016 and 2018 by the MINADER;		
Output 1.2 Disposal of approximately 100 tons of	Q3Y4	Condition of 45 tonnes confirmed as adequate for	The Tender for safeguarding, stowage and disposal of 45 tons of	45 tons of obsolete pesticides in Edea Store, were repacked and weighed by the contractor VEOLIA	Tender developed for the safeguarding and disposal of about 47.6 tonnes of obsolete	75%	Funds for disposal not sufficient. The stocks of methyl bromide

<p>obsolete pesticides and associated wastes.</p>		<p>immediate shipment. The tender was prepared and verified by the procurement service of FAO</p>	<p>obsolete pesticides was published in August 2016 (Tender N°8953/AGPM of 29th August 2016) The contract for safeguarding, stowage and disposal of 45 tons of obsolete pesticides was awarded to VEOLIA Field Services Ltd, a UK based international waste managing company and signed in December 2016;(Contract N°2016/CMR/AGPM-CPA 2202123. The waste has been verified by VEOLIA and Notification documents for transboundary movement/shipment of waste finalized; Basel Convention Notification procedures required for export of the waste started on 30th May 2017 for a period of 60 days (Transfrontier Shipment (TFS) consultation period)</p>	<p>Field Services, with the supervision of the FAO. Waste acceptance documents were prepared showing a total of 35,711Kg (net weight) instead of the estimated 45T (44.900 Kg net weight) as was indicated in the project document, a short fall of 9,189Kg, probably due to repeated robbery in the obsolete pesticide store. 35,711Kg (net weight) of obsolete pesticides in Edea Store, were transported, exported and destroyed in France (Le Havre) in April 2018 through the contract with VEOLIA Field Services. A sensitization and awareness raising campaign was organized during the repacking of the obsolete pesticides in Edea, within the framework of an LOA between MINEPDED and the FAO, targeting nearby population of Edea. The objective was to sensitize on the potential risks to human health and the environment especially during the disposal works</p>	<p>pesticides and associated wastes;</p>		<p>(10.5 tonnes) may not be considered for disposal in the current tender. Empty pesticides containers from pilot schemes and contaminated soil from remediation activity will be added to the obsolete stocks for disposal. Therefore requiring an additional budget to the initial disposal budget</p>
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			Disposal and reporting should be in November 2017.				
Output 1.3 High-priority contaminated sites remediation pilots.	Q2Y4	<p>Training of 15 national staff in Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) Tool, held on 24-25 May 2016.</p> <p>A rapid assessment of pesticide contamination was conducted at 12 sites situated in 5 regions of Cameroon, 26 May – 01 June 2016; sites previously identified from PSMS data and recommended by local project team for investigation.</p>	<p>Based on the results of the analysis of the samples collected from 12 sites, 6 priority sites were identified and The conceptual site models/sampling plans report for the 6 sites prepared by Pure Earth/Blacksmith institute were examined by a technical expert/PTM group and Two sites were approved for detailed investigation</p>	<p>Detailed investigations were completed for two pesticide contaminated sites (CREFISAC Dschang and Lagdo) by Blacksmith institute/Pure Earth, sites which were identified as potential high risks and report finalised presenting detailed risk assessments of these two sites;</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 report finalized in May 2018, presenting detailed risks assessments of the Dschang CREFISAC and Lagdo sites, following detailed investigations conducted in November 2017.</p>	<p>An environmental management plan (EMP) has been finalized, proposing options for the restoration of two pesticide contaminated sites (Dschang and Lagdo).</p> <p>LoA with Pure earth being finalize for site remediation of two sites contaminated by 4, 4 DDD, Alpha and Beta Endo sulpha and Dieldrin (Dschang), andcontaminated with remains of unidentified containers and residuals, debris and wastes (Lagdo).</p>	80%	Pesticides contaminated soil to be exported for destruction as there is no treatment available locally (Landfill)
Output 2.1 Pilot management	Q2Y4	A national consultant conducted a	A status report was prepared by the national consultant	A new national consultant for management of empty pesticides containers was	Pilot schemes have been designed for empty pesticides containers	60%	It should be noted that one of the pilot sites was

<p>scheme of empty pesticide containers (collection, rinsing, transport, storage and recycling) developed.</p>		<p>situation analysis on empty pesticide container management.</p> <p>Stakeholder consultations were conducted by an international consultant at the end of which a road map for the establishment of schemes in 2 pilot sites in Cameroon (South west and North regions) was approved.</p>	<p>on the management of empty pesticide containers in Cameroon and data collected on different types of pesticide importations, as well as container types.</p> <p>A collection model defined and a business model developed by the international consultants for the container management system pending endorsement.</p>	<p>recruited in March 2018 to replace Mr Kingue who resigned in August 2017. He is currently working in collaboration with the international consultant, the NGOs (AFAIRD and CREPD) and other stakeholders involved in the container management activities. Through consultations with stakeholders in the field, a report was prepared by container management national consultant presenting an update of information, data on different types of pesticide importations, container types, estimated quantities of pesticides/containers imported into Cameroon, types of users (stakeholders) in view of setting up pilot container management schemes.</p>	<p>management, to be tested in two pilot sites in North (Garoua) and Littoral (Loum).</p>		<p>originally to be in the South West region (Muyuka) and was finally moved to Loum (Littoral) due to the socio economic crises/insecurity in the SW and NW regions of the country</p>
<p>Output 2.2 Implementation of pilot projects on management of empty pesticide containers in North and South-West</p>	<p>Q3Y4</p>	<p>Two (2) Letters of Agreement with two local NGOs (AFAIRD and CREPD) to conduct awareness raising activities.</p>	<p>Two LoA s have been signed with two local NGOs namely AFAIRD and CREPD responsible for awareness raising in the North and the South West regions respectively, where the pilots for empty pesticide container</p>	<p>The Status report and Sensitization/communication strategy prepared by CREPD NGO for the sensitisation of the population in the south west pilot site for container management, has been technically cleared pending validation during stakeholder workshop to be</p>	<p>Two strategies for sensitization/communication prepared by CREPD and AFAIRD NGOs for the sensitisation of the population in the Littoral and North pilot sites for container management, have been validated during stakeholder workshop organized in</p>	<p>45%</p>	<p>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</p>

		<p>ToRs for an international communication consultant for the elaboration of a strategy on awareness raising on container management.</p>	<p>management will be implemented. The recruitment of an international communication consultant to accompany the two local NGOs. Together with the international communication consultant: baseline information has been collected through a survey by the NGOs in the respective regions and synthesis of the roles of stakeholders have been defined; draft communication strategy prepared pending approval by stakeholders. National consultant is conducting consultations with local partners on logistical aspects for starting the pilot: Collection place, time, transportation of the collected waste, etc..</p>	<p>organized in the South west region; The new consultant is currently discussing with local partners to update information required for setting up the pilots</p>	<p>the respective regions; Sensitization of the population conducted in the respective zones.</p> <p>Through LoAs CNPCC (<i>La Confédération Nationale des Producteurs de Coton du Cameroun</i>) and COOP-HOC (<i>La Coopérative des Planteurs honnêtes du Cameroun</i>), to conduct the pilots on the management of empty pesticides containers using the collection scheme developed by the project, in the localities of Garoua in the North region and Loum in the littoral region, respectively</p>		<p>economic crises/insecurity in the South West and NW regions of the country.</p>
Output 2.3 National empty	Q3Y4		A draft strategy was prepared at the beginning of the	Data collected ongoing by consultants which will contribute to the		20%	The draft strategy to be updated from lessons

pesticide container management strategy developed			project based on the guidelines provided during the study tour in Lyon.	development of this strategy.			learnt from the empty pesticides container management pilots; Cameroon waste regulation considers empty pesticides containers as hazardous even when triple-rinsed, impossible to have certified local companies for recycling and incineration of hazardous wastes. The containers may have to be exported for destruction, therefore not cost effective.
Output 3.1 Pesticide management legislation and registration system revised and improved in conformity with the Code	Q1Y4	A legal national consultant recruited and she prepared a draft report on the status of the legal and institutional framework in Cameroon.	International Legal consultants recruited The legal consultants updated the 2012 legal and institutional framework assessment report on the management of pesticides in Cameroon conducted during the PPG. A 1 st stakeholder	In relation to the revision of the current phytosanitary law of 2003, a consultation meeting was held between MINADER and MINEPDED and an agreement reached on the setting up of a working group made up of key government institutions involved as recommended by the FAO. A review of all the sections of the phytosanitary law (pesticide	In relation to the revision of the phytosanitary law (Quarantine section), a Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) Workshop was conducted on the 27-28 November 2017 to identify the gaps. Drafting instructions have been prepared by a legal consultant based on the gaps identified in	80%	The process for the revision of the Law has slowed down as the Government procedures for putting in place a working group to review the phytosanitary law is taking too long.

			<p>workshop was held on 13th October 2016 to examine the updated document. Comments were made to the document (Status report). It was recommended that further analysis be conducted. Report updated by legal consultants and cleared by the FAO legal department (LEGN);</p> <p>A 2nd stakeholder meeting was held on the 26th May 2017 to agree on a suitable strategy for improving the institutional and regulatory framework on pesticides; a consensus was reached on the revision of the current law of 2003 instead of preparing a new pesticide law.</p> <p>Detailed drafting instructions for the pesticides section of the law prepared by the legal consultants</p>	<p>and Quarantine) instead of focusing only on the pesticide sector was suggested during this meeting. This decision was later endorsed by the National Phytosanitary council during the 1st and 2nd sessions of the Council held on 10 and 11 April 2018.</p>	<p>view of revision of the law;</p>		
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			Stakeholder consultations were conducted by international legal consultants and a paper on national perspective and prospects for regional regulation prepared				
Output 3.2 National Phytosanitary Council (NPC) operational and coordinates pesticide life cycle management and control	Q2Y3		Terms of reference prepared. National consultant for pesticide management identified.(outputs 3.2+3.3+3.4) Recruitment process ongoing. A work plan proposed.	Identified national consultant withdrew. A new pesticide management national consultant identified and recruited for output 3.2 An assessment conducted by pesticide management national consultant on the non-operation of the National Phytosanitary Council was completed. As a result of the assessment, the renewal of membership of the council was recommended and the designation of members from respective institutions has been done by a ministerial order The First & second sessions of the National Phytosanitary Council were organized by the project in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and rural development (MINADER).		100%	Activities finalised in 2018

Output 3.3 Increase national capacity for pesticide inspections and post-registration control	Q1Y4		Terms of reference for international consultant for pest management (pesticide inspection and information exchange on pesticides) prepared (for outputs 3.3 +3.4).	Pesticide management National consultant recruited and the international consultant identified and recruitment in process. Preparation of action plan and data collection by national consultant is ongoing to assess the situation of pesticide inspections in Cameroon.	An assessment of the pesticide inspection and information exchange completed and a draft report of the assessment was prepared by consultants. The report was approved during a stakeholder workshop; Key recommendations based on the assessment included capacity building needs, especially on pesticides inspection and controls; 40 national staff trained on pesticides inspection. Participants were phytosanitary inspectors and controllers from the Ministry of Agriculture, the staff from customs department, and ministries in charge of health and environment.	100%	Activities completed in 2017
Output 3.4 Information accessible and exchanged on pesticide registration, imports and health	Q1Y4		Terms of reference for international consultant for pest management (pesticide inspection and information exchange on pesticides) prepared (for outputs 3.3	Pesticide management National consultant recruited and the international consultant identified and recruitment in process. Preparation of action plan and data collection by	An assessment on how information is exchanged on pesticides was conducted by consultant and the report approved during a stakeholder workshop; Key recommendations included putting in place	100%	

impacts			+3.4).	national consultant is ongoing to assess the situation of exchange of information on pesticides in Cameroon.	an information exchange system for pesticide management related issues;		
Output 3.5 National laboratory technical staff capacity increased and sustainable operational plan developed	Q4Y2			An assessment of the functions of the national laboratory for diagnosis and analysis of agricultural products and inputs of MINADER (LNAD) and three other collaborating laboratories, including training needs was conducted by an international consultant (pesticide quality control laboratory expert). The acquisition of some laboratory equipment was recommended. Training needs identified and training of technical staff recommended. 16 technical staff from the assessed laboratories were trained in business planning for laboratories and practical training in pesticide residue analysis		100%	Activities completed in 2017
Output 3.6 National capacity increased to implement registration in line with the	Q4Y3		Two Students, staff from the two ministries (MINADER and MINEPDED) have been offered admission in to the University of Cape	A training of 14 pesticide registrars (members of national pesticide registration commission, secretariat staff from MINADER and CPAC) on the FAO Pesticide Registration	Two Students, staff from the two ministries (MINADER and MINEPDED) have completed a two-year Post Graduate Diploma course on Pesticide Risk		Activities completed in December 2018

Code of Conduct			Town for a Post Graduate Diploma course in Pesticide Risk Management. Course started in February 2017 with two weeks of classroom lectures at the university and the online classes are ongoing.	Tool Kit was organized by the project in collaboration with the MINADER. Two Students, staff from the two ministries (MINADER and MINEPDED) successfully completed year 1 of the 2-year Post Graduate Diploma online course in Pesticide Risk Management at the University of Cape Town in South Africa Online classes for year two are ongoing	Management at the University of Cape Town in South Africa;		
Output 4.1 Potential alternative products and/or practices for cotton pest control in the Sudano-Sahelian (and forest region)region of Cameroon identified	Q4Y2	Draft terms of reference for Pest and Pesticide management prepared.	Terms of reference developed; A Farmer Field School consultant has been selected for activities of outputs 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3. related to the promotion of potential alternatives Terms of reference developed for pests and pesticide management. A Pest and Pesticide management national consultant has been recruited, a work plan prepared and situation analysis is ongoing. A pest and pesticide international consultant has been	Field identification of alternatives(farmer practices) to HHPs through participatory diagnosis with farmers conducted by the Farmer Field School National consultant; The completion of a situation analysis on existing potential alternative methods to conventional chemical pesticides used in plant protection during production and post-harvest, namely, biological control, bio pesticides, cultural methods and IPM programs (target crops : Banana/plantain; Cotton, tomato and maize).		100%	Completed in 2018

			<p>identified and recruitment process is ongoing. A work plan has been prepared by the consultants;</p>	<p>A status report produced and approved during a stakeholder workshop organized by the project in collaboration with the MINADER</p> <p>A List of potential alternatives to highly hazardous pesticides were also approved by stakeholder workshop held on the 17 and 18 April 2018 at Edea on alternatives.</p>			
<p>Output 4.2 Identified alternatives to POPs and other hazardous pesticides tested for their technical and economic feasibility at farm level</p>	Q2Y4			<p>Action plan for the implementation of priority alternatives to extremely dangerous pesticides used in cotton, maize, banana and tomato crops in Cameroon</p>	<p>Two protocols developed for the efficacy trials to be conducted through letters of Agreement with two institutions:</p> <p>1)Evaluation under controlled conditions of the effectiveness of powders and roots from the leaves of certain plants (<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>, <i>Asystasia gangetica</i>, <i>Titonia diversifolia</i>) to control nematodes and banana weevil Njombe. with the African Centre for banana research (CARBAP), Njombe;</p> <p>2) Testing of the powder</p>	30%	

					of two aromatic plants (<i>Hyptis spicigera</i> and <i>Ocimum canum</i>) as an alternative to two HHPs [PHOSTOXIN aluminum phosphide (Ia) and "PIA PIA" dichlorvos (Ib) in the control of maize weevil in stock, with University of Ngaoundere,		
Output 4.3 Viable alternatives to POPs and other hazardous pesticides are promoted	Q5Y1		Terms of reference developed; International Communication consultant has been recruited. International Communication consultant has been recruited LoAs have been signed between 2 NGOs (AFAIRD and CREPD) for the promotion of proven alternatives to HHPs through raising awareness	Action plan approved during stakeholder workshop for the implementation of priority alternatives to extremely dangerous pesticides used in cotton, maize, banana and tomato crops in Cameroon		25%	Activities within the LoAs in output 4.2 include farmer training on IPM.
Output 5.1 M&E system implementation	Ongoing	Inception workshop held 28-29 July 2015 Two six-month Project Progress	Ongoing monitoring One (1) Project Implementation Report (PIR); Two (2) six-month Project Progress Reports produced and	One (1) Project Implementation Review Report (PPR); One (2) six-month Project Progress Reports produced (July to December 2018)			

		Reports produced, and 3 project coordination meetings held; one technical supervision mission.	One technical supervision mission (May 2016).				
Output 5.2 Midterm and final evaluation	MTR 2018 Final			ToRs prepared for an independent mid-term evaluation; An Independent mid-term evaluation of the project was conducted from 01 to 10 March 2018 by national and an international consultant. Report under preparation.	Report finalized of an Independent mid-term evaluation of the project, conducted from 01 to 10 March 2018 and recommendations made to improve on the implementation of the project; A Management response has been prepared in reaction to the recommendations of the MTE and submitted to Office of Evaluation(OED) for follow-up; A management response prepared with respect to the recommendations of the Mid-Term evaluation		
Output 5.3 Participatory management and ownership	Ongoing	One Steering Committee meeting held in July 2015 Project coordination meetings (4 held on 31	One Steering Committee meeting held in May 2017 Three (3) Project Team coordination meetings	Steering committee under preparation 5 Project Team Meetings held	The 3rd Project Steering Committee was held on the 14 September 2018, during which the level of implementation of the project activities was examined' resulting in 57% activities		

		August 2015; 22 Jan 2016, 24 Feb 2016 and 24 Jun 2016.)			implemented and 47% of the budget executed. To this effect a no-cost extension of the project was recommended to enable the project to continue implementing its activities. A one year extension has been granted, from 28 February 2018 to 28 February 2020.		
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Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on project implementation.

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

Max 200 words:

- An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) developed in view of safeguarding and disposal of approximately 47.6 metric tons of obsolete pesticides which were inventoried in 2016 and 2018;
- Tender developed for the Safeguarding of additional 47.6 tons of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes,
- An environmental management plan (EMP) has been finalized, proposing options for the restoration of two sites contaminated with high concentrations of DDT, alpha and beta Endosulphan and Dieldrin(Dschang) and remains of unidentified container residuals, debris and wastes(Lagdo sites).
- Schemes developed for empty pesticides containers management, to be implemented in pilot sites (North (Garoua) and Littoral (Loum));
- Sensitization of the population on the dangers linked to the use of empty pesticides containers conducted in two pilot sites (Loum and Garoua localities);
- A Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) conducted and further gaps identified in relation to the revision of the 2003 phytosanitary law;
- An assessment and needs identification completed on phytosanitary inspection and information exchange on pesticide registration and post registration control in Cameroon;
- 40 phytosanitary inspectors trained on pesticide inspections and post registration control;
- Two Students, staff from the two ministries (MINADER and MINEPDED) have completed 2-year Post Graduate Diploma Course on Pesticide Risk Management at the University of Cape Town;
- Test protocols developed for field testing of alternatives for pest control of banana weevil and nematodes and maize weevils in storage with two research institutions;
- Report finalized of an Independent mid-term evaluation of the project;
- Organization of the 3rd Project Steering Committee,
- A no-cost extension has been granted to the project for an additional one year.

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

Max 200 words:

- The socioeconomic crisis in the two English speaking zones of Cameroon slowed down the activities on empty pesticide containers which started in the SW region and the activity had to be moved to littoral region, a zone with similar activities.
- The project produces a mass of information that unfortunately does not always reach the target population: Envisage a communication strategy on the results already available and future in the project.
- Activity on Farmer Field School could not start as planned due to the unavailability of the FFS consultant;

Development Objective Ratings, Implementation Progress Ratings and Overall Assessment

	FY2019 Development Objective rating¹⁵	FY2019 Implementation Progress rating¹⁶	Comments/reasons justifying the ratings for FY2019 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	S	<i>There has been an improvement in implementation of activities with the achievement of some more outputs. Component 3 activities would have been completed but for the delays on the part of the executing partners to put in place a working group to revise the law</i>
Budget Holder	S	S	<i>Overall implementation of the project is satisfactory.</i>
Lead Technical Officer¹⁷	S	S	<i>The project progress is satisfactory</i>
GEF Funding Liaison Officer	MS	MS	<i>The project team’s efforts in moving the project forward is appreciated. However, there are delays in some key sub-components which have to be collectively addressed by the team with support from the Lead Technical Officer, Budget Holder and project partners.</i>

¹⁵ **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. Ratings can be Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U) or Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁶ **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁷ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

3. Risks

Environmental and Social Safeguards (Under the responsibility of the LTO)

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid¹⁸. If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Medium	Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid

Please make sure that the below risk table include also Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans.

Risk ratings

RISK TABLE
<i>The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation. The <u>Notes</u> column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, as relevant.</i>

	Risk	Risk rating ¹⁹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁰
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¹⁸ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

¹⁹ GEF Risk ratings: Low, Medium, Substantial or High

²⁰ If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation. For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period”.

	Risk	Risk rating¹⁹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions²⁰
1	Institutional arrangements pose challenges related to execution of the project	L	The project was prepared in a participatory manner by the relevant ministerial departments. However, Cameroon has some history of difficulty in interministerial collaboration. The project execution activities have therefore been carefully allocated between MINEPDED and MINADER and a fully functioning and active PSC will be necessary to guide the project.	Coordination meetings taking place regularly, facilitating consultations with the government/partners
2	Monitoring staff being exposed to pesticides during collection and repacking of empty containers	L-M	Training in safety, monitoring and handling procedures will be provided to all national monitoring staff. Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) provided for all personnel involved in safeguarding.	The use of PPEs are recommended and provision will be made for that during safeguarding, repacking and collection of empty pesticide containers; Training is envisaged for staff on measures to take during safeguarding.
3	Insufficient funds for safeguarding of major contaminated sites, the disposal of POPs and other project activities	M	The PPG has carefully reviewed all obsolete stock and contaminated sites data, and revised the inventory estimates. The project will respond to any changes to the existing inventory to ensure that: priority sites are repackaged; pesticides disposed of; and Contaminated sites remediated.	35.7 tons of obsolete pesticides exported and destroyed, to respond to a government request to dispose of the first 45t as soon as possible.. Inventory indicated new stock of 30.7 tons to be safeguarded, less than the expected quantity. However, this risk is especially relevant as the disposal will be done in two contracts (while the ProDoc only foresaw one contract)

	Risk	Risk rating¹⁹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions²⁰
4	Potential for political instability	L-M	At start of project there was no no apparent sign of political unrest. Still, the risk needed to be monitored continuously by the lead ministries throughout implementation and reported to the FAO and the Project Steering Committee(PSC) in case it becomes significant. Monitoring continues;	There is currently socio-political unrest in the South West region of the country where one of the project sites (Muyuka) was identified for empty pesticides container management pilot, making it impossible to carry out this activity 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 agroecological zone and the same agricultural activities, to replace Muyuka in the South West . This decision was taken during the 3 rd PSC of 14 September 2019;
5	Environmental contamination from leakage of POPs and other obsolete pesticides due to poor conditions of containers.	M	Management measures to be included in the EMP include field procedures to ensure no further leakage occurs during the project activities. Chemical stores will be ranked according to leakage risk at the beginning of the project, and will be safe-guarded as a matter of priority.	Inventory data provides information on environmental risk on the different sites and stores and type of wastes, for necessary precaution to be taken during safeguarding.
6	Insufficient national ownership of revised pesticide legislative framework.	L	National stakeholders were consulted during the PPG and other preparatory activities. Continued sensitization will be conducted during project execution including national training sessions with key staff.	There have been regular consultations with partners including consultative workshops to agree on way forward. The government to put in place a working group of stakeholders to participate in the revision of the existing law under the guidance of a consultant;
7	Insufficient national capacity in undertaking evaluation and decontamination of pesticide contaminated sites	M	Capable institution(s) will be contracted to carry out decontamination operations working together with a national team in order to impart expertise on in situ soil remediation.	Contract with 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 and will also participate in the upcoming activity on remediation of contaminated sites.

	Risk	Risk rating¹⁹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions²⁰
8	Climate risks such as floods, crop calendars disruption or increase of pest invasions	M	Emergency sites will be primarily safeguarded during the driest months with a view to reducing risks associated with torrential rainfall. Contingency plans, especially targeting removal of excess water accumulated in the holding areas, as well as an assessment of flood risk, will be included in the EMP and implemented in the event of torrential rains.	Environmental management plans have been prepared in view of safeguarding and also towards remediation of pesticides contaminated sites. The EMPs provide adequate information on the appropriate measures to take and time the activities could be conducted at a low risk.
9	Low existing use and uptake of alternative technologies by producers.	L	A large-scale information and awareness-raising campaign about the modes of application and effectiveness of the proposed alternatives will be undertaken to help promote uptake of alternatives. The promotion of IPM through FFS has been quite successful in previous related initiatives and, together with assistance from local NGOs, will be employed as part of this project to raise awareness on alternatives.	Farmers are associated in the testing of some botanicals the field. Problem identification has been conducted with farmers in the field(cotton, plantain, banana and tomato) , to raise awareness on the fact that alternatives exists , thus preparing the farmers for the use of alternatives
10	Poisonings among the agents involved in the collection and re-grouping of un-rinsed empty pesticide containers.	M	Training modules revolving on technologies for the safe collection and re-grouping of these wastes will be specifically designed for the pilot project agents, and all agents trained prior to the piloting of collection activities.	The sensitization of the population on the dangers of using empty pesticides containers in the pilot sites, has just been completed by two NGOs, using tools such as posters, radio slots, etc Training of farmer's organizations, pesticide farmers and extension agents will take place at the beginning of the collection activities of the pilots. Training modules include triple rinsing of containers technologies for the safe collection of the wastes.

	Risk	Risk rating¹⁹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions²⁰
11	Pesticide companies/ distributors and farmers do not support the project.	L	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 letters of Agreement, two cooperatives have just been given the opportunity to lead the pilots for the collection of empty pesticides containers;
12	Customs noncompliance in the implementation of the pesticides control system at entry points.		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, Medium, Substantial or High):

FY2018 rating	FY2019 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2019 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Low	Low	Overall risk rating is low , as factors affecting implementation are being addressed by the project team and partners(within the control of the project)

4. Adjustments to Project Strategy

Please report any adjustments made to the project strategy, as reflected in the results matrix, in the past 12 months²¹

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project Outcomes	No	N/A
Project Outputs	No	N/A

Adjustments to Project Time Frame

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

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project extension	<p style="text-align: center;">Original NTE: 28 February 2019 Revised NTE: 28 February 2020</p> <p>The 3rd Project Steering Committee was held on the 14 September 2018, during which the level of implementation of the project activities was examined' resulting in 57% activities implemented and 47% of the budget executed. To this effect a no-cost extension of the project was recommended during the Mid-Term Evaluation to enable the project to complete its activities. A one year extension has been granted, from 28 February 2018 to 28 February 2020.</p>

²¹ Minor adjustments to project outputs can be made during project inception. Significant adjustments can be made only after a mid-term review/evaluation or supervision missions. The changes need to be discussed with the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, then approved by the whole Project Task Force and endorsed by the Project Steering Committee.

5. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable)?

No gender analysis or assessment was made. No provision in the project for a gender mainstreaming strategy as such but it is envisaged that the project through collaboration with local NGOs will ensure that women's needs and roles are addressed by the project. There are no gender differences in relation to the participation of men and women in activities covered by the project, women and men are given equal opportunity but women participation is low.

The communication/sensitization strategy include a component on container management, particularly targeting women who are often the ones using containers for food and water storage to encourage participation in the container collection scheme, informing rural populations about the dangers and risks to human health and environment, associated with pesticide use and the use of empty pesticide containers. Women are also targeted in the promotion of potential alternatives to very dangerous pesticides.

Overall, effort is being 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, NGO responsible for awareness raising is coordinated by a woman,

6. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

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

N/A

7. Stakeholders Engagement

Please report on progress, challenges and outcomes on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan included at CEO Endorsement/Approval (when applicable))

List of stakeholders	Engagement mechanism
FAO	Responsible for project oversight, monitor and provide technical support to the project, and financial management of the project since inception of project in July 2017 till date; As PSC member has participated in decision making.
MINEPDED (Ministry of environment, protection of nature and sustainable development)	Lead executing partner, for components 1 and 2 of the project. Government agency. , member of project management team and project steering committee. Participation in decision making.
MINADER (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development)	Lead executing partner for components 3 and 4 of the project, member of project management team and project steering committee; Through an LOA with the FAO has conducted an inventory of obsolete pesticides in 2016 and has supported the project to organize trainings on pesticides inventory, on PSMS and data entry and training on pesticides registration tool kit
AFAIRD (The association of honest African women for research and development)	Member of the PSC. Collaborating with the project to ensuring awareness raising on empty pesticides container management and promotion of alternatives to HHPs
CREPD (The research and education centre for development)	Member of the PSC. Collaborating with the project to sensitize on empty pesticide container management with respect to national; and international legislation and promote alternatives to hazardous pesticides and also
CROPLIFE INTERNATIONAL	Member of PSC. CLI has undertaken extensive work in safeguarding the obsolete stocks in Cameroon (45 tons) at Edea store, as well as closely monitoring of the store in collaboration with Croplife Cameroon since 2012 up to April 2018 when the stock was exported to France and destroyed.
CROPLIFE Cameroon	Information and consultation Involved in Knowledge sharing and capacity building activities.
UNIVERSITY OF NGAOUNDERE	As member of the PSC. Contribute in decision making. Consultation(Testing of botanicals on pests of maize in storage, started June 2019;
IRAD (The institute for agricultural research and Development)	Support the design , and evaluation of alternatives to Highly hazardous pesticides in component 4 Participated at project inception, July 2015
MINSANTE (Ministry of Public Health)	Participate in decision making as member of the Project steering committee and Project management team(since inception of

	project
CNPCC (Association of cotton farmers) (new)	Consultation (Through LoA management of empty pesticide containers, pilot scheme), Starting July 2019
COOP-HOC (Organization of farmers) (new)	Consultation (Through LoA management of empty pesticide containers, pilot scheme) July 2019
CARBAP(Centre for Banana research) (new)	Consultation (Testing of botanicals for pest control in Banana) Starting June 2019

8. Knowledge Management Activities

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

- Please tell us the story of your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihood and how it is contributing to achieve the expected global environmental benefits

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

Awareness raising of the population at empty pesticides containers pilot sites on good pesticides when using pesticides (the triple rinsing of used of containers). The re-using containers for foodstuff and water will reduce.

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

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

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

Pure Earth: <http://www.pureearth.org/blog/hunt-toxic-hotspots-cameroon/>;

FAO: <http://www.fao.org/cameroun/actualites/detailevents/en/c/897049/>

"Reducing pesticides risks in Cameroon: FAO supports institutions to improve Evaluation and regulation of pesticides"; title of publication in FAO Technical Network on Sustainable Crop Production Agroecology, E-Update, 15 March 2018(<https://mailchi.mp/21924541ee47/e-update-34?e=ceb55334f0>),

9. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²²	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2019-	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	42,500		170,000
National Government	MINEPDED	In-kind	480,000	480,000		480,000
National Government	MINADER	In-kind	4,311,212	4,312,700		4,311,212
Civil Society Organization	AFAIRD	In-kind	300,000	300,000		300,000
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	155,900		1, 000,000
National Government	University of Ngaoundere	In-kind	1, 325,000	73,648		1, 325,000
		TOTAL	9, 307,374	7,085,910		9, 307,374

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

²² 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.

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

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

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