

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

Project ID:	4740
Project Name:	Disposal of Obsolete Pesticides including POPs and Strengthening Pesticide Management in the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) Member States
Countr(ies):	Regional, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal
Implementing Agency:	FAO

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I. Overview

A. Description

Project name

Disposal of Obsolete Pesticides including POPs and Strengthening Pesticide Management in the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) Member States

Country

Regional, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal

GEF ID

4740

Implementing Agency

FAO

Executing Entity

CILSS Executive Secretariat

Trust Fund

GET

Project Type

FSP

PIR Submission

9/15/2025

Fiscal Year , PIR Number

FY 2025 , 9th PIR

Objective

To eliminate existing obsolete pesticides, including POPs and associated wastes, and to strengthen the capacity for sound pesticides management in order to prevent future accumulation in the nine participating CILSS countries.

B. Ratings and Disbursements

Implementation Progress

Moderately Satisfactory

Development Objective

Moderately Satisfactory

Overall risk

Moderate Risk

Project Financing

8,195,000.00

Cumulative Disbursement

7,037,786.36

C. Key Dates

CEO Endorsement/Approval

12/22/2014

Agency Approval

1/5/2015

Implementation Start 4/1/2015	First Disbursement 12/9/2015
Expected MTR	Actual MTR 6/1/2019
Expected Completion 6/30/2026	Actual Completion

II. PROGRESS STATUS AND ISSUES

A. Progress: Information on progress and outcomes of project implementation activities

Outcome 1: The project achieved significant progress in mitigating risks associated with obsolete pesticide stocks and contaminated sites. A regional strategy for the centralization, safeguarding, and disposal of obsolete pesticides was adopted, alongside environmental studies and management plans for eight countries. Rapid Environmental Assessments in Senegal and Mauritania led to successful remediation efforts. Although initial plans aimed to dispose of 502 tons of obsolete pesticides, budget constraints and increased costs due to international transport disruptions necessitated prioritization. Ultimately, 142.71 metric tons will be secured and disposed of in Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, and Senegal, following a contract with VEOLIA ES Field Services Ltd. In April 2025, an FAO mission launched operations in Senegal, assessing storage conditions and establishing procedures in compliance with the Basel Convention. Health, Safety, and Environment Plans have been validated, and workshops are scheduled to ensure stakeholder engagement.

Outcome 2: To address environmental and health risks from empty pesticide containers (EPCs) in cotton production, micro-projects were implemented in Senegal and Chad. In Senegal, women's groups received training to transform EPCs into paving blocks, though access to necessary equipment remains a challenge. Proposed solutions include seeking NGO grants, partnering with local companies, forming cooperatives, and raising community awareness. In Chad, efforts are underway to formalize treatment agreements with private companies. These initiatives have involved hundreds of producers, demonstrated positive environmental impacts, and hold potential for expansion.

Outcome 3: The regulatory framework for pesticide management was strengthened through the adoption of harmonized registration procedures and the establishment of the West African Pesticides Regional Committee (WAPRC). National Pesticide Management Committees are now operational in all project countries, though upgrading reference laboratories remains a challenge due to limited funding.

Outcome 4: Integrated Pest Management (IPM) practices were promoted, and the use of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and highly hazardous pesticides was reduced. Alternative products were tested in Burkina Faso, Mali, and Senegal, with over 2,000 farmers trained—many of them women. Training curricula were updated, value chain assessments conducted, and technical manuals produced. However, continued funding is needed to sustain these efforts.

Outcome 5: Robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms were established, including Steering Committee meetings, technical publications, environmental assessments, newsletters, and video documentaries. The project's achievements were widely disseminated, enhancing visibility and knowledge-sharing across Africa and beyond.

B. Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities

Outcome 1: Elimination of Risks from Existing Obsolete Stocks and Contaminated Sites

- ☐ Insufficient financial resources to secure and eliminate obsolete pesticide stocks inventoried in the project beneficiary countries. More than 1,000 tons of obsolete pesticides remain in stock due to insufficient funding and rising shipping costs.
- ☐ The need to mobilize funding and promote partnerships to support the securing and disposal of obsolete pesticides.
- ☐ The time required to secure and eliminate obsolete pesticides in the four countries concerned, namely Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, and Senegal.

Outcome 2: Reduction of Risks from Empty Pesticide Containers in Cotton Production

- ☐ Raising awareness among producers and establishing effective systems for managing and collecting empty pesticide containers.
- ☐ Reducing the use of hazardous pesticides.
- ☐ Strengthening the regulatory framework and developing the institutional capacity and funding needed to ensure the safe and sustainable management of pesticide containers in cotton-growing areas.

Outcome 3: Strengthened Regulatory Framework and Institutional Capacity for Sound Pesticide Management

- ☐ Weak institutional capacity.
- ☐ Use of unregistered pesticides and inadequate waste management.
- ☐ Lack of training and a partially enforced or inadequate regulatory framework to ensure sound pesticide management.

Outcome 4: Successful Promotion of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Reduction/Phase-Out of POPs and Highly Hazardous Pesticides

- ☐ Limited adoption of integrated pest management (IPM) due to lack of awareness.
- ☐ Persistent reliance on chemical pesticides.
- ☐ High cost and variable effectiveness of alternatives.
- ☐ Inadequate monitoring systems and lack of coordination and institutional support for sustainable and effective management.

Outcome 5: Monitoring and Evaluation

Extension of the implementation deadline, resulting in increased management costs.

C. Stakeholder Engagement

Profile	Stakeholder name	Type of partnership	Progress, results & Challenges on Stakeholder's Engagement
Government Institutions	States (Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Gambia, Guinea- Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal)	These States will work in the implementation of activities at the national level	These States will work in the implementation of activities at the national level. Lack of support for post-project activities
Government Institutions	Sub-regional institutions (ECOWAS, UEMOA and CILSS)	Are the driving institutions behind the regional harmonization and improvement of pesticide management in the Region (West Africa).	The project is implemented in agreement with these sub-regional institutions. Very active participation in the Steering Committees of the project. These institutions must maintain these activities and scale them up.
Government Institutions	Research institutions and Academic stakeholders	The project will partner with academic institutions or other international institutions to offer the materials as either new training modules or as an extension of existing modules.	Participation in the implementation of field activities for the component 4 (research on alternatives). Lack of support for post-project activities
NGOs	The International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA)	IITA is involved in field data collection of pest control practices from the representative network of farmers identified using typology of farming system in each project Country.	It is responsible for co- executing component 4. Lack of support for post-project activities (research on alternatives and homologation of bio-pesticides)
Private Sector entities	CropLife International	CLI will be involved in the execution of component 1 as a co-financing partner	CLI has made a financial contribution to the inventories (Senegal) and will contribute to the disposal of 50 tons of obsolete pesticides in Senegal. It would be good to have the same support from the other countries
Private Sector entities	Private sector (SOFITEX, SODEFITEX, COTONTCHAD-SN, Compagnie Sucrière du Tchad)	They are involved in the sale and distribution of pesticides	They are mainly involved in component 2 for the management of empty containers.
Others	Local communities and farmers communities, women associations	As are obvious beneficiaries of the implementation of this project.	Strong participation of these groups of field activities for all components. The project works with producers' associations and producers' organizations (cotton and market gardeners). Lack of support for post-project activities.

D. Gender Equality

Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period.
a. Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	Yes	The project encompasses the gender dimension by considering vulnerable groups, and devise appropriate risk mitigation measures when assessing risk and exposure under the current condition of use for these groups. Women and children that work in the farms will benefit from reduced exposure to pesticides through adoption of improved pest management practices and general improvements in pesticide management via increased awareness about the risk of pesticides
b. Improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	The Integrated Pest management component includes Farmers Field Schools. Farmer Field School (FFS) is a participatory, gender sensitive approach. In particular, the focus of the training will be on family welfare, exposure of women and children to pesticide hazard, sensitization on aspects of food safety. FFS will also include improvement of agriculture practices that are directly performed by women
c. generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	Farmer Field School (FFS) will also include improvement of agriculture practices that are directly performed by women
Any other good practices on gender	Yes	In 2018, a comprehensive gender analysis was conducted, leading the Steering Committee to adopt the inclusion of specific gender measures in components 2 and 4—a progress noted by the MTR—with all meeting and training reports considering gender data, a technically experienced project staff (comprising two men and three women) trained in gender issues, and the implementation of training for women's groups in Senegal to transform empty pesticide containers into paving blocks.

E. Knowledge Management

Knowledge management and Learning (KML): Does the project have a KML strategy?	Yes
If YES, what is the implementation progress? In your answer, please describe how the project is fostering knowledge sharing and learning among stakeholders at national and sub-national level.	Knowledge management strategy is included in the document of communication strategy. Relevant good practices: (1) Preventive alternative solutions and curative alternative solutions can be found in technical manual and the newsletter (Pests/Pesticide Flash n°7); (2) Studies on Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and rapid environmental Assessment; (3) Triple rinsing, puncturing the containers; and (4) Transformation of Empty Pesticide containers into paving blocks
If NO, how does the project identify, collect and document good practices?	
Please list good practices, including key-technical and/or institutional innovations, from the project thus far.	
Communication strategy: Does the project have a communication strategy?	Yes
Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this fiscal year.	The newsletters and documents published and shared in recent years are as follows: (1) Several documents on Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for each country and rapid Environmental Assessment (RAE) for Senegal and Mauritania. (2) 10 newsletters edited and distributed to raise the visibility of the project (more than 850 subscribers). (3) Production of two video films on the results and achievements of the project. (These films were broadcast on several television channels in Africa, Europe and Canada). (4) One publication on the Global FFS Platform: "Use of alternatives to synthetic chemical pesticides through Farmer Field Schools in Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal". (5) It has to be noted that the MTR underlined the importance of training activities and the regional nature of the project. It mentioned the following: "Some of the agents who benefited from the project's training were interviewed by the evaluation team and confirmed the importance and usefulness of the knowledge acquired. They also expressed satisfaction with the quality of the training provided. The evaluation team also cross-checked that the knowledge of the participants had improved considerably compared to the baseline. In addition, the regional nature of the project promotes. (6) Exchanges and learning between the project countries.
Human-interest story: 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	(1) Implementation of Farmers' Field School program in Burkina Faso, Senegal and Mali. (2) The IPPM/FFS approach has been implemented by the project. This participatory producer training program is based on the "Integrated Production and crop Pest Management" (IPPM) approach. The curricula have been updated in order to take into account the current needs of producers stemming from the constraints related on the one hand to the effects and impacts of climate change and on the other hand to the exacerbation of the abusive use of chemical pesticides in the cotton area on vegetable crops. This approach developed by the project is an alternative to conventional pesticides used in production systems in the cotton area, reduce the risks related to pesticides and improve the living conditions of producers. It also enables to promote peasant expertise by providing producers with technical decision-making tools for intensified and controlled quality production through expertise exchange. Farmers have declared that they are

III: Minor Amendments

CONTEXT	
Result Framework	
Components and Cost	
Institutional And Implementation Arrangements	
Financial Management	
Implementation Schedule	Extension of the project. New NTE: June 2026
Executing Entity	
Executing Entity Category	
Minor Project Objective Change	Disposal of approximately 200 metric tons instead of 850 tons due to the current cost of disposal. Regional strategy document for obsolete pesticide centralization, safeguarding and disposal adopted by regional workshop and approved by steering committee
Safeguards	
Risk Analysis	
Increase of GEF Financing up to 5%	
Co-Financing	
Location of Project Activity	
others	

IV: Geographic Coordinates of Project Activities

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Monte Vaca-Achada São Filipe	14.977778	-23.5316667	3374332

Location Description:

Central pesticide storage warehouse

Activity Description:

Securing of stocks of obsolete pesticides

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Garbel, Niger	13.4475	2.255	

Location Description:

Central pesticide storage warehouse

Activity Description:

Securing of stocks of obsolete pesticides

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kabay, Niger	14.154444	1.624167	

Location Description:

Input storage warehouse

Activity Description:

Securing of stocks of obsolete pesticides

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
N'Djamena, Chad	12.130556	15.006222	

Location Description:

The storage warehouse is located to the North West of the city of NDjamena

Activity Description:

Securing of stocks of obsolete pesticides

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Aboundourno, Chad	13.928056	20.723056	

Location Description:

The storage warehouse is located in the province of Ouaddai in Abéché

Activity Description:

Securing of stocks of obsolete pesticides

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Moundou, Chad	8.57437	16.07722	2427455

Location Description:

The storage warehouse is located in Moundou de la cotontchad à Moundou

Activity Description:

Disposal of empty pesticide containers

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Bobagala, Chad	7.968889	15.6825	

Location Description:

The storage warehouse

Activity Description:

Collecte primaire des EVP

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Bendo, Chad	8.475	16.508333	2435421

Location Description:

The storage warehouse

Activity Description:

Collecte primaire des EVP

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Bula, Guinea-Bissau	12.1088	-15.7005	

Location Description:

The storage warehouse is located on the north of Bissau

Activity Description:

Securing of stocks of obsolete pesticides

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Dakar- Sénégal	14.7452	-17.3547	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Centralisation de 4 Tonnes de pesticides obsolètes les plus dangereux (POP, HHP, PIC) Base des équipes nationales d'inventaire des P.O qui ont recensé 890 tonnes au plan national

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Dakar- Sénégal	14.7453	-17.3746	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Centralisation de 120 Tonnes de pesticides obsolètes les plus dangereux (POP, HHP, PIC). Ce site abrite 80% des stocks de P.O

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Louga, Sénégal	15.623	-16.2138	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Site le plus contaminé aux pesticides parmi les 6 investigués. La décontamination est prévue suivant un protocole FAO/DPV

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Tambacounda, Sénégal	13.7755	-13.6852	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Promotion des alternatives aux pesticides chimiques : Atelier d'information et de sensibilisations des institutions et communautés. Tambacounda : capitale de la région cotonnière où les tests des alternatives aux pesticides ont été effectués avec succès

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Missirah, Sénégal	13.5261	-13.5155	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Projet Pilote de gestion EVP: sensibilisation, formation triple rinçage - collecte et transformation en pavés écologiques

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Noto Gouye Diama - Sénégal	14.9913	-17.0069	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Projet Pilote de gestion EVP: Sensibilité, formation triple rinçage - collecte transformation en pavés écologique

V. ANNEX

Uploaded Document

Document Category	Title
M and E Document	GEFID4740_2025PIR_FAO_Regional