



## GEF-6 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project  
TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

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### PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Pesticide risk reduction in Bangladesh		
Country(ies):	Bangladesh	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	9076
GEF Agency(ies):	FAO (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	635605
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment and Forests, Department of Environment (DoE), Bangladesh	Submission Date:	2015/03/20
		Resubmission date:	2015/06/30
GEF Focal Area(s):	Chemicals and Wastes	Project Duration (Months)	36
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of parent program:	[if applicable]	Agency Fee (\$)	788,025

### A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES<sup>2</sup>

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
CW-2 Program 3	GEFTF	8,295,000	17,340,000
Total Project Cost		8,295,000	17,340,000

### B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To reduce risks to human and animal health and the environment from stockpiles of POPs and other obsolete pesticides and from ongoing excessive use of new POPs and other Highly Hazardous Pesticides						
Project Components	Financing Type <sup>3</sup>	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
1. POP Pesticide Management	TA/ INV	1.1. Legacy stockpiles of POPs pesticides are eliminated 1.2. Capacity developed to characterize, assess risks from POP pesticide contaminated sites 1.3. Management options for empty pesticide containers developed	1.1.1. Inventory of POPs pesticides in Bangladesh 1.1.2. All POP pesticides identified packaged and centralized in preparation for destruction 1.1.3. Environmentally sound destruction of all POPs obsolete pesticides identified 1.2.1. Training of government technical staff on characterization and risk assessment of contaminated sites; 1.3.1. National survey	GEFTF	6,000,000	800,000

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submissions.

<sup>2</sup> When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on *GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF*.

<sup>3</sup> Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

			of pesticide containers and agricultural plastic waste; 1.3.2. Recommendations for recycling, energy recovery or environmentally sound disposal of agricultural plastics developed and one pilot in place;			
2.Regulation and enforcement	TA	2.1. Strengthened control on POP pesticide imports, production and sale	2.1.1. Regulatory frameworks for pesticide registration reviewed and updated; 2.1.2. Pesticide registration toolkit deployed; 2.1.3. Improved pesticide import controls deployed at entry points 2.1.4. Post registration inspection and enforcement training manual developed and training delivered	GEFTF	350,000	40,000
3.POPs pesticide uses addressed	TA	3.1. Ongoing and illegal uses and unintentional exposures to POPs addressed 3.2. Improved monitoring and reporting of POP pesticide residues in food, POP pesticide poisoning and POP pesticide contamination in the environment 3.3. Promotion of alternative, low hazard pest control options in agriculture and public health	3.1.1. Ongoing and illegal uses of POPs Pesticides and sources of unintentional exposures to POPs pesticides identified 3.1.2. Strategy for eliminating or reducing use or exposure to POPs pesticides developed 3.2.1. Sources of POPs residues in food identified and addressed through regulatory and technical intervention 3.2.2. Capacity developed for POP pesticide residue monitoring and reporting 3.2.3. Environmental pesticide monitoring and incident reporting system established 3.3.1. Alternatives to POPs pesticides in use proposed and tested.	GEFTF	1,100,000	9,133,000

			3.3.2. Fish drying practices reviewed and low risk options deployed. 3.3.3. Network for promotion of sustainable non-POP controls established among producers, importers, distributors and vendors of agricultural inputs			
4. Awareness and communication	TA	4.1. Awareness about risks of continued and illegal use of POPs pesticides and about alternatives developed among farmers, extension staff, agricultural input traders and consumers	4.1.1 Communication strategy developed; 4.1.2 Communication programme to farmers implemented 4.1.3 Communication programme to extension officers implemented 4.1.4 Communication programme to input traders implemented 4.1.5 Communication programme to consumers implemented	GEFTF	450,000	6,500,000
<b>Subtotal</b>					7,900,000	16,473,000
<b>Project Management Cost (PMC)<sup>4</sup></b>				GEFTF	395,000	867,000
<b>Total Project Cost</b>					8,295,000	17,340,000

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: (N/A)

#### C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	FAO	Grants	14,500,000
Recipient Government	Government of Bangladesh, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Department of Environment (DoE)	In-kind	840,000
Recipient Government	Government of Bangladesh, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Extension	In-kind	2,000,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			17,340,000

<sup>4</sup> For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

**D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS <sup>a)</sup>**

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) <sup>b)</sup>	Total (c)=a+b
FAO	GEFTF	Bangladesh	Chemicals and Wastes	POPS	8,295,000	788,025	9,083,025
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					<b>8,295,000</b>	<b>788,025</b>	<b>9,083,025</b>

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies.

**E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)<sup>5</sup>**

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes  No  If no, skip item E.

**PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS**

Project Preparation Grant amount requested: \$200,000					PPG Agency Fee: 19,000		
GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee <sup>6</sup> (b)	Total c = a + b
FAO	GEFTF	Bangladesh	Chemicals and Wastes	POPS	200,000	19,000	219,000
<b>Total PPG Amount</b>					<b>200,000</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>219,000</b>

<sup>5</sup> PPG requested amount is determined by the size of the GEF Project Financing (PF) as follows: Up to \$50k for PF up to \$2m (for MSP); up to \$100k for PF up to \$3m; \$150k for PF up to \$6m; \$200k for PF up to \$10m; and \$300k for PF above \$10m. On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

<sup>6</sup> PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

## F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS<sup>7</sup>

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	hectares
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	hectares
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	Number of freshwater basins
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	Percent of fisheries, by volume
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO <sub>2e</sub> mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	metric tons
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	1000 metric tons
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	metric tons
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	ODP tons
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	Number of Countries:
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	Number of Countries:

## PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

**1. Project Description.** Briefly describe: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCE, SCCF, and co-financing; 5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCE/SCCF); and 6) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

This project addresses the elimination of stockpiles of POPs pesticides in Bangladesh and the reduction of risks from ongoing illegal uses of POPs pesticides in crop production, food processing and public health protection which pose immediate threats to human health, biodiversity and the environment, including inland and coastal waters.

Component 1 addresses waste management in the domain of pesticides and the agricultural sector. Outcome 1.1 will resolve a legacy stockpile of DDT in Bangladesh which has been quantified as a very precise 524.752 tons in the country NIP. The entire stock of DDT, now leaking from its severely deteriorated containers, is held in a Department of Health storage depot in Chittagong. A site visit by FAO in 2007 recommended immediate action to eliminate the stocks, but action was thwarted due to pending legal action. In the interim secure storage for the DDT has been provided by the Department of Health. A repeat visit by FAO during PIF formulation allowed crude measurements of the stores to be made. These suggest that the volume of waste is in the order of 700-800 cubic meters which in turn indicate that the weight of DDT may be as high as 1000 tons. In addition, there is an initial estimate of an

<sup>7</sup> Provide those indicator values in this table to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the *GEF-6 Programming Directions*, will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCE and/or SCCF.

additional 100 tons of obsolete pesticides believed to exist in the country. The outputs of this outcome will be a detailed inventory of the DDT and other obsolete pesticides. This will in turn permit packaging and centralization of these obsolete pesticides in preparation for international shipment to a suitable treatment or destruction facility. The third output will bring about environmentally sound destruction of the DDT and other obsolete pesticides. The cost of disposal for non-POPs pesticides will be covered by co-finance.

Outcome 1.2 of the waste management component will help the country to build capacity to deal with the problem of contaminated sites from the improper storage of the DDT and other pesticides. This issue was highlighted as a near term action in the NIP. The output of this outcome will provide training for government technicians on the characterization and site specific risk assessment of pesticide contaminated sites. This training will use actual situations in Bangladesh.

Dealing with stockpiles of obsolete pesticides and other hazardous wastes in an environmentally sound manner is linked to the ongoing management of hazardous wastes. Without effective infrastructures for collecting, treating and ultimately disposing of hazardous wastes, they will accumulate again and create new stockpiles for which Bangladesh currently has no solution. For this reason, establishing systems for dealing with empty pesticide containers which is outcome 1.3 is an important step towards effective prevention of future stockpiling. The private sector has expressed interest in this issue and will be invited to collaborate in the deployment of solutions. Two outputs of this outcome will first generate a survey of pesticide containers and other agricultural plastics, and second will propose environmentally sound options for managing this waste that will focus primarily on recycling options, which should be feasible in Bangladesh. Secondary options for consideration may include energy recovery of environmentally sound disposal where other alternatives are not viable.

The project will also emphasize the need for national solutions for the management of hazardous waste from all sectors, including agriculture. This project will not aim to develop those solutions, but can catalyse action in the area of hazardous waste management that is otherwise unlikely to advance.

There have already been incidences of floods exposing obsolete pesticides to the environment, and there is a suspicion that DDT pilfered from the obsolete stocks or illegally imported from neighbouring countries, may be being used in local artisanal fish drying and vegetable cultivation. The project will build on recent and ongoing research that attempts to trace the sources of DDT in dried fish. Nevertheless, as long as the stocks remain in place and their stores and containers continue to deteriorate, the risks of illegal use and environmental contamination can be expected to increase. In the absence of GEF support, the Government of Bangladesh will not have access to financial resources that will allow the substantial stockpile of POPs pesticides that it currently holds to be safely disposed of.

Component 2 aims to strengthen controls on pesticide imports, production and sale with a view to stop illegal uses of POPs (in particular DDT). There are four interrelated outputs. Output 2.1.1 will bring about a review and update of pesticide legislation and regulations where relevant. Output 2.1.2 will deploy the pesticide Registration Toolkit developed by FAO to assist Bangladeshi regulators to carry more effective evaluations of pesticide dossiers for the purposes of registration. The toolkit is designed to assist developing country regulators by providing guidance and links to available information and tools that support their work. Output 2.1.3 will build capacity among customs officers to enforce more effective controls on pesticide imports to reduce illegal imports. Out 2.1.4 will build national capacity for post registration inspection and enforcement of pesticide regulations by government inspectors. The chain of regulatory and enforcement tools will strengthen the capacity of Bangladesh regulatory authorities to make better informed decisions about which pesticides should be permitted for use in the country, and then impose greater controls to ensure that those decisions are more effectively applied.

Better controls over pesticides used in Bangladesh will provide the foundation that is needed to more effectively implement the Stockholm Convention and reduce risks from pesticides, improve the sustainability of agricultural production and bring about economic, environmental and social benefits. These controls will help to consolidate the achievements of project component 1 and will facilitate project component 3. In the absence of this project progress will be slower and will not have the benefit of integration with related important and high profile activities.

Component 3 consolidates three outcomes that aim to reduce risks to people, including consumers and the environment from pesticide use. Pesticide use in Bangladesh is considered to be high and there is widespread concern about pesticide residues in food, reduced biodiversity in agricultural areas and environmental contamination from pesticides. There is illegal use of POPs pesticides that may be smuggled into the country or removed from stockpiles. POPs appear as residues in widely consumed food items and there is low capacity and poor enforcement of environmental monitoring, import controls and appropriate use practices. There also continues to be exposure of the population to POPs of unknown origin.

Output 3.1.1 of this project will support ongoing academic research and regulatory and enforcement efforts in order to identify the sources of POPs that are being illegally used in agricultural production and food processing, and also determined whether POPs residues in food might originate from environmental reservoirs such as sediments. Once identified.

Output 3.1.2 will develop an appropriate strategy to eliminate these sources through regulation, enforcement and technical controls. Other project components will deal with awareness and communication.

Outcome 3.2 will focus on monitoring the impacts and presence of pesticides in food, feed and the environment with the aim of identifying problem areas that need more attention in the risk reduction strategy. This component links to an extensive food safety programme and project resources will supplement existing activities in order to focus on monitoring POPs residues in food. The project will also strengthen national capacity to monitor POPs pesticides in the environment, and in people. The feedback from these enhanced reporting efforts will be important in monitoring and evaluating progress in the objectives of this project.

Output 3.2.1 will specifically focus on detecting and identifying the sources of POPs residues in food and the environment, and where possible taking regulatory or technical action to eliminate them.

In output 3.2.2 the project will collaborate closely with the existing substantial baseline of activities addressing food safety, by identifying crops and pesticides of high concern regarding POPs use or residues and reporting these to environmental and pesticide regulatory authorities for further action.

Outcome 3.3 will focus on promotion of low risk pest management options in both agriculture and public health to replace POPs that continue to be used and will facilitate implementation of the risk reduction strategy developed in output 3.1.2.

In the absence of component 3 of this project, food safety will be adequately monitored and addressed through existing projects. However, environmental monitoring will remain virtually absent, and the sources of POPs residues in food that have already been detected, may remain unknown. The issue of pesticide use in fish drying is being addressed by the Ministry of Fisheries, but their activities are relatively small scale and modest. It is hoped that this project can expand the scope of these activities to ensure a more widespread adoption of sound fish drying practices.

Communication and awareness in relation to pesticide risks and ways of reducing those risks is extremely limited in Bangladesh. Interestingly, a recent campaign led by food retailers aims to reassure consumers about the presence of formalin in fish. It provides an interesting example of how consumer concern can drive changes in food production practices. The proposed work on pesticides in this project will build on similar experiences. Component 4 of the project will build an awareness and communication strategy in output 4.1.1 that will then be implemented with four key constituencies in mind: Output 4.1.2 aimed at farmers, Output 4.1.3 aimed at government extension and technical staff, output 4.1.4 aimed at agricultural and public health private sector providers of inputs and services, and output 4.1.5 aimed at consumers. The communications will be designed to promote risk reduction through best practices. The alternative scenario to inclusion of this component in the project is a very much slower communications strategy with much more limited outreach and consequently more modest results.

The issues identified as priorities were presented at a stakeholder meeting held in Dhaka on 3 March 2015, and were strongly confirmed as being priorities for action by participants from government ministries, private sector, academia and research organizations and civil society.

**2. Stakeholders. Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from civil society and indigenous people? (yes  /no  ) If yes, identify key stakeholders and briefly describe how they will be engaged in project design/preparation.**

The lead agency in execution of this project will be the Department of Environment which will host the Project Management Unit and will coordinate activities related to hazardous waste disposal, monitoring and control of POPs and environmental monitoring as well as some of the communications activities. The Department of Agriculture Plant Protection Department will be represented on the Project Steering Committee and will lead in execution of matters related to pesticide regulation, risk reduction from pesticides used in agriculture and elements of the communication strategy. The Department of Health will lead in execution of project activities addressing the monitoring and reduction of risks to human health from pesticides and matters related to vector control. The Department of Fisheries will be engaged with investigation of the sources of POPs residues in dry fish and methods to eliminate this contamination.

Academia and research will play important roles in identifying the impact and extent of HHPs in use and the sources of POPs contamination. They will also assist in identifying and testing alternative practices to the current uses of POPs and HHPs.

The private sector will be a key player in promoting bio pesticides and other alternative control options and also in developing solutions for empty pesticide containers and other agricultural waste plastics.

Civil society will play an important role in the communication component of the project and will assist in ensuring that the messages from the project will reach grass roots level which is critical to the effectiveness of risk reduction objectives.

Local communities and households will also be involved in this project – particularly on output 3.3.2 on fish drying and also in output 3.1.1 where ongoing use of POPs will be identified at different levels.

**3. Gender Considerations. Are gender considerations taken into account? (yes  /no  ). If yes, briefly describe how gender considerations will be mainstreamed into project preparation, taken into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of men and women.**

Women play important roles in Bangladeshi agriculture and food production. They work in fields where pesticides are applied, they sometimes apply pesticides. They launder clothing contaminated with pesticides and live and cook in homes where pesticides are often stored. Women are involved in fish drying operations and are known to apply pesticides to keep flies off drying fish. Women are also the primary carers, food providers and nurses in family situations and are therefore concerned with adverse health impacts that pesticides may cause. Women will therefore be important targets and beneficiaries of project activities. Their strong involvement will be crucial for successful project outcomes.

**4 Risks. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable).**

Risk	Mitigation
Environmental contamination from leakage of POPS and obsolete pesticides due to poor conditions of	Preparation and effective implementation of suitable Environmental Management Plan including training local



containers and storage locations (High risk)	staff in safe procedures to ensure no contamination occurs as a result of project activities
Insufficient funds for the environmentally sound disposal of high volumes of POPs and other obsolete pesticides, as well as other project activities (Low risk)	Indicative financing is sufficient to complete safeguarding, disposal and other activities. However, if a gap arises, additional co-financing will be sought from other sources as this is a high priority for the country.
Institutional arrangements pose challenges to project implementation (Low risk)	The project is requested by government and good collaboration between involved ministries exists. FAO, DoE and DoA will collaborate with other stakeholders to ensure adequate preparation of the FSP and clear definition of roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders involved
Weather extremes (typhoons and related impacts) (Medium to High risk)	Prevailing weather conditions will be considered in planning safeguarding and transportation work.
Political unrest (Medium to high)	UNDSS is informed and coordinates all UN activities in Bangladesh to prevent risk to personnel and property and disruption of important activities. All project activities will be coordinated with UNDSS.

**5. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives.**

FAO implements several projects that address POPs and other obsolete pesticide disposal and reduction of risks from pesticide use. The project in Bangladesh will build on the institutional experience that has been developed by FAO and which guides similar activities throughout the world.

FAO is developing a proposal for GEF engagement in agricultural initiatives addressing climate change adaptation and biodiversity and links will be made in relevant areas between the two FAO implemented projects.

Several GEF supported initiatives in Bangladesh will be referred to in the development of this project, and their results will be built upon where relevant. In the area of biodiversity a National Action Plan is being developed, and a project for the update and mainstreaming of the national Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan is also being implemented. Reference will be made to the priorities of the plan in the development of the pesticides project to ensure that the actions of this project will complement and contribute to implementation of the biodiversity NAP. The Stockholm Convention NIP which was submitted in August 2009, has already been referred to above. The UNIDO implemented project on PCB and medical waste management will also be consulted to explore possible synergies, particularly in relation to hazardous waste management which has been highlighted as a priority concern to the Department of Environment in Bangladesh.

In addressing pesticide use and supporting a transition to sustainable practices in agricultural pest management, FAO will contextualize its advice in holistic approaches to sustainable intensification of agricultural production that also assess soil, water, biodiversity, genetic resources, cultural, social and economic aspects. Thus it may also be appropriate to explore possible synergies with GEF supported initiatives in Bangladesh that address land degradation and climate change adaptation. These include Establishing National Land Use and Land Degradation Profile, Ecosystem-based Approaches to Adaptation (EbA) in the Drought-prone Barind Tract and Haor "Wetland" Area, Revision and Alignment of NAP with UNCCD, Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation Programmes in Bangladesh, and the National Adaptation Programme of Action for Climate Change. Two major initiatives to also include are on the strengthening of food safety capacity in the country, through the operationalisation of the National Food Safety Laboratory in the Institute of Public Health (funded by the Netherlands), and the institutional support to the nascent Bangladesh Food Safety Authority (USAID). In addition there are significant pesticide risk reduction elements to three of FAO's field programme activities in Southern/Coastal Bangladesh.

**6. Consistency with National Priorities. Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes  /no  ). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, etc.**

Bangladesh has prioritised the elimination of its DDT stockpiles as items e and f in the near term priorities in the NIP. Similarly, sampling of dried fish for DDT has been prioritized, as has awareness raising, outreach and communication. These issues will be addressed in this project.

The Country Programme Framework (CPF) for Bangladesh highlights under outcome 2.6 that sustainable natural resources management practices should be promoted for the protection of environment and conservation of natural resources and biodiversity. One of the outputs to this CPF objective is to develop the capacity for policy, strategy and programme formulation on sustainable natural resources management and environmental protection. Proper management and monitoring of pesticides as mentioned in this document directly contributes to this CPF objective. In the Sixth Five Year Plan of Bangladesh, a strategy is included regarding advisory of governments towards farmers, traders and others dealing with pesticides. Agricultural Extension workers are responsible to provide advice and trainings to farmers to optimize the use of pesticides and stimulate the use of adulterated pesticides. The Sixth Five Year Plan also mentions the need for quality control of pesticides marketed by the private sector. This project will directly contribute to these objectives as the project include activities such as pesticide registration, removal of POPs and capacity building activities of government staff towards registration and monitoring of pesticides.

**7. Knowledge Management. Outline the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.**

As stated previously, this project builds on similar projects that have been designed and implemented by FAO and from which guidelines for best practice have been developed. These guidelines will be fully implemented in implementation of the project in Bangladesh and will be used as learning experiences to build capacity in the country so that similar issues can be addressed autonomously in the future.

The project will also develop a proposal for pesticide container and agricultural plastics recycling, a pesticide risk reduction strategy and a communication strategy, all of which will be designed with autonomy and sustainability in mind.

The project will utilize existing government, FAO and GEF communication platforms and approaches to disseminate lessons learnt – such as through existing websites. A full knowledge management strategy will be developed during final project preparation.

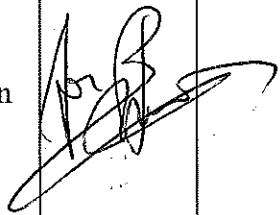
**PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)**

**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT<sup>8</sup> OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):**  
(Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template. For SGP, use this SGP OFP endorsement letter).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Dr Kamal Uddin Ahmed	Secretary	Ministry of Environment and Forests	12/03/2015

**B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies<sup>9</sup> and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Gustavo Merino Director Investment Centre Division Technical Cooperation Department FAO Viale delle Terme di Caracalla (00153) Rome, Italy TCI-Director@fao.org		2015/06/30	Mike Robson FAO Representative in Bangladesh	+88029126673	mike.robson@fao.org
Jeffrey Griffin FAO Senior GEF Coordinator Email: Jeffrey.Griffin@fao.org Tel: +3906 5705 5680					

**C. ADDITIONAL GEF PROJECT AGENCY CERTIFICATION (APPLICABLE ONLY TO NEWLY ACCREDITED GEF PROJECT AGENCIES)**

For newly accredited GEF Project Agencies, please download and fill up the required GEF Project Agency Certification of Ceiling Information Template to be attached as an annex to the PIF.

<sup>8</sup> For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

<sup>9</sup> GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF

