



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)¹
PROJECT TYPE: FULL-SIZED PROJECT
TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF TRUST FUND

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Disposal of POPs and obsolete pesticides and strengthening life-cycle management of pesticides		
Country(ies):	Benin	GEF Project ID:²	4756
GEF Agency(ies):	FAO	GEF Agency Project ID:	613308
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministries of Agriculture, Environment and Public Health	Submission Date:	January 6, 2011
GEF Focal Area (s):	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Project Duration (months):	48
Name of parent program (if applicable): • For SFM <input type="checkbox"/>	Africa Stockpiles Programme	Agency Fee:	183,000

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK³:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-Financing (\$)
CHEM-1	Outcome 1.4: POPs waste prevented, managed, and disposed of, and POPs contaminated sites managed in an environmentally sound manner.	Output 1.4.1 Safeguarding and disposal strategy for obsolete pesticides including POPs and remediation strategies for contaminated sites developed and implemented.	GEFTF	1,200,000	3,341,000
CHEM-3	Outcome 3.2 Contribute to the overall objective of the SAICM of achieving the sound management of chemicals throughout their life-cycle in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment..	Output 3.2.1 Benin receiving support to implement SAICM relevant activities	GEFTF	513,500	6,000,000
Sub-Total				1,713,500	9,341,000
Project management cost ⁴				116,500	690,000
Total project costs				1,830,000	10,031,000

¹ It is very important to consult the PIF preparation guidelines when completing this template.

² Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

³ Refer to the reference attached on the Focal Area Results Framework when filling up the table in item A.

⁴ GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project.

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To reduce risks to human health and the environment from POPs including endosulfan and other obsolete pesticides through: (i) safe disposal of existing stockpiles; and (ii) strengthening the capacity for the sound management of pesticides throughout their life-cycle.

Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
1. Safe disposal of POPs and other obsolete pesticides, and remediation of contaminated soils	TA	<p>1.1 Approximately 250 tons of existing POPs and other obsolete pesticides disposed of in an environmentally sound manner.</p> <p>1.2 Pesticide-contaminated sites remediated using local technologies to reduce risks to human health and the environment.</p>	<p>1.1.1 At least ten national staff trained in safeguarding, transport and safe storage of hazardous wastes.</p> <p>1.1.2 Safeguarding and disposal strategy developed</p> <p>1.1.3 250 tons of POPs and other obsolete pesticides safely disposed of.</p> <p>1.2. 1 Site specific health and safety plans for the heavily contaminated sites developed.</p> <p>1.2.2 Sites specific proposals using local technologies for soil remediation developed, approved and implemented.</p>	GEFTF	950,000	2,900,000
2. Strengthening management of empty pesticide containers	TA	2.1 Improved management of empty pesticide containers.	<p>2.1.1 Empty container management plan developed</p> <p>2.1.2 A national network for empty container management established</p> <p>2.1.3 Training in cleaning and recycling of empty pesticide containers conducted.</p> <p>2.1.4 Container management system implemented on a pilot basis.</p>	GEFTF	250,000	1,441,000
3. Strengthening the regulatory framework and institutional capacity for sound pesticide management	TA	<p>3.1 Strengthened pesticide legislation in compliance with the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides and related conventions.</p> <p>- revised legislation</p>	<p>3.1.1 Pesticides legislation and registration system revised, updated and presented to the Government for adoption.</p> <p>3.2.1 A list of banned</p>	GEFTF	153,500	2,000,000

		<p>submitted to the Government of Benin for approval.</p> <p>3.2 Pesticide registration linked with the common registration system of the neighbouring Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) member countries, and monitoring of performance of registered pesticides strengthened.</p>	<p>and registered pesticides updated, consistent with that of CILSS, and uploaded into Pesticides Stock Management System (PSMS).</p> <p>3.2.2 National network for PSMS to support data collection on registered and banned pesticides, import, distribution and use established.</p> <p>3.2.3 At least 50 national staff trained in monitoring post registration activities including performance of registered pesticides and related misuse.</p>				
4. Promotion of alternatives to POPs pesticides .	TA	<p>4. Alternatives to POPs pesticides successfully promoted.</p> <p>- % increase in the adoption of integrated pest management practices (IPM).</p>	<p>4.1.1 Alternatives to endosulfan and other POPs pesticides (including integrated pest management practices) identified and tested.</p> <p>4.1.2 A strategy for the promotion of viable alternatives developed and implemented.</p> <p>4.1.3 . Best alternatives documented and disseminated.</p> <p>4.1.4 A communication strategy to raise awareness on the impact of pesticides on human health and the environment developed and implemented in collaboration with NGOs.</p>	GEFTF	250,000	2,810,000	
5. Monitoring and evaluation	TA	5.1 Project monitored and evaluated effectively	<p>5.1.1 Systematic monitoring of the project conducted;</p> <p>5.1.2 Mid-term and final evaluations conducted;</p> <p>5.1.3 M&E reports produced.</p>	GEFTF	110,000	190,000	
Sub-Total						1,713,500	9,341,000
Project management Cost					GEFTF	116,500	690,000
Total project costs⁴						1,830,000	10,031,000

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	FAO	Grant	1,500,000
Bilateral Aid Agency(ies)	EC through FAO	Grant	200,000
Bilateral Aid Agency(ies)	Netherlands through FAO	Grant	100,000
Bilateral Aid Agency(ies)	Japan through FAO	Grant	2,731,000
National Government	Benin		500,000
Bilateral Aid Agency	Netherlands through FAO	Grant	5,000,000
Total Co-financing			10,031,000

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY (IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Funds	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
				Project amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c=a+b
Total Grant Resources						

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1. THE GEF FOCAL AREA STRATEGIES:

The project is in line with the GEF-5 strategy for chemicals. Existing stockpiles of POPs and other obsolete pesticides will safely disposed of and contaminated sites treated to reduce risks to human health and the environment, which is consistent with Objective 1. The project also falls within Objective 3 as it will support implementation of activities which will strengthen the implementation of the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides and promote alternative pest management practices, and therefore contribute to the overall SAICM objective.

A.1.2. FOR PROJECTS FUNDED FROM LDCF/SCCF: THE LDCF/SCCF ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND PRIORITIES:

A.2 NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PLANS OR REPORTS AND ASSESSMENTS UNDER RELEVANT CONVENTIONS, IF APPLICABLE, I.E. NAPAS, NAPS, NBSAPS, NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS, TNAS, NIPS, PRSPS, NPFE, ETC.:

The Government of Benin has ratified the Basel (December 14, 1997), Stockholm (January 5, 2004) and Rotterdam (January 4, 2004) conventions. Benin submitted its National Implementation Plan (NIP) to the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention in June 2007. Following documented cases of human poisonings in Benin, the country banned, in November 2009, the distribution and use of endosulfan, which has recently been added to the list of POPs under the Stockholm convention.

The project will address the following priorities identified in the NIP:

- Inventory and safe disposal of POPs pesticides, other obsolete pesticides and associated wastes;
- Monitoring and prevention of illegal use of obsolete pesticides in agriculture and public health;
- Strengthening of regulatory and institutional frameworks related to the management of pesticides throughout their life cycle
- Reinforcement of technical and institutional capacities in the area of pesticides management: Training in pesticide stock management, inspection and quality control; and upgrading analytical capacities for residues and quality control for pesticide formulations;
- Support to research and development for promotion of alternatives to chemical pesticides, especially endosulfan; and
- Development of a communication strategy including education materials on the impact of pesticides on human health and environment.

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

B.1. DESCRIBE THE BASELINE PROJECT AND THE PROBLEM THAT IT SEEKS TO ADDRESS:

In Benin, agriculture covers about 5 million hectares of arable land and contributes about 38% to the national economy. Climatic conditions vary from subtropical in the south to tropical in the north allowing the production of a wide range of vegetables, fruits and grains for national consumption and export to neighboring countries and the European Union (EU). Benin imports (ca.17,915 tons/year) and exports (ca.36,000 tons/year) of agricultural products. Cotton, pineapple and cashew are the key source of hard currency. The tropical climatic conditions, unfortunately, are not only favorable to the production of the various vegetables, fruits and grains but are also favorable to a wide range of pests and diseases causing significant crop losses during crop production and post harvest. Despite efforts by the Government of Benin to develop and promote integrated pest management (IPM) programmes, pesticides are still the first option for the control of pests and diseases in agriculture and public health. Cotton is the primary crop for the use of pesticides: about 80% of total pesticides consumption is on cotton and the rest is used in horticulture (vegetables and fruits) and grains (corn, sorghum, rice and millet).

In 1991, the Government of Benin established a pesticides legislation and created in 1994, *le comité national des accords et de controle des pesticides*(CNAC), to coordinate and control the import of pesticides. In the

area of pesticide risk reduction, the government established a list of banned pesticides including POPs and initiated a strategy to develop alternatives to POPs, including Neem extracts, bio pesticides and bio control agents. In this context, an NGO, the *Organization Béninoise pour la Promotion de l'Agriculture Biologique* (OBEPAB) was created to promote organic agriculture, and it has been very active in the area of pesticides risk reduction in the cotton production sector, using "a Farmer Field School approach" to train farmers on the use of alternatives to conventional pesticides. Following documented cases of human poisonings in Benin, the country banned, in November 2009, the distribution and use of endosulfan, which has recently been added to the list of POPs under the Stockholm Convention.

Despite these efforts by the government, poor management of pesticides still persists. Poor pesticides management, has resulted in the accumulation of an estimated 600 tons of obsolete pesticides including 350 tons of endosulfan . These stocks are under poor storage conditions - deteriorating or leaking containers-and are posing a considerable risk to public health and the environment. In addition to the obsolete pesticides stocks, there are about 30,000 empty pesticide in the country. Like in most African countries, container management is not clearly regulated, and there is no institution in charge of their management . Consequently, reuse of empty pesticides containers for domestic purposes has resulted in several documented intoxications in the production area of cotton.

In this context, the Government of Benin requested FAO to organize missions in 2010. During these missions, field visits and working meetings were arranged with all stakeholders currently active in the field of pesticides management including representatives of ministries of agriculture, public health and environment; NGOs, private sectors and the World Health Organization. As a result of these scoping missions, the following barriers and constraints to sound pesticides management have been identified:

- 1) gaps in pesticides legislation, registration, inspection and quality control. The legislation should comply with Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions; and the code of conduct on the distribution and use of pesticides ;
- 2) poor storage and management of pesticide stocks and empty containers. Stocks of endosulfan (new POP), POPs and obsolete stockpiles are located in urban areas with high population densities, leaking and require urgent safeguarding and disposal;
- 3) poor management of pesticide-contaminated sites. A large stock of contaminated soil with dieldrine should be remediated to avoid ground water contamination;
- 4) illegal traffic of banned and substandard pesticides. There is lack of capacity to ensure quality control and inspection of pesticide products at key entry points and to enforce regulations;
- 5) lack of information and communication among stakeholders to support pesticides registration, import and use. There is no comprehensive data on the use of pesticides in various sectors;
- 6) no strategy in the area of research, development and promotion of alternatives to highly hazardous pesticides including endosulfan. This product was the most used pesticides in agriculture. Due to shortage of registered pesticides in agriculture, farmers are using illegal pesticides.
- 7) Lack of awareness on the impact of pesticides on public health and the environment.

Baseline activities: Efforts have been made to address pesticide issues in Benin. The International Institute for Tropical Agriculture(IITA) initiated during 2003-2004 an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programme to reduce pesticide use on vegetables. In 2006, this initiative continued under an FAO regional project in Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal, using the farmer field school (FFS) approach, funded by the Government of Netherlands. GEF is also funding a related regional project "Reducing Dependence on POPs and other Agro-Chemicals in the Senegal and Niger River Basins through Integrated Production, Pest and Pollution Management (FSP)".

Beginning in 2010, FAO has assisted the Government of Benin in the inventory and central storage of the stock of endosulfan to prevent its illegal use in agriculture while awaiting safe disposal. FAO organized training on inventory and on inspection and quality control of pesticides. As of June 2011, about 354 tons have been inventoried and centralized in Cotonou, Paracou, Adomoungon and Togon. These activities are funded under the project on "Capacity Building related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries - Clean-up of obsolete pesticides, pesticides management and sustainable pest management" funded by the EU.

The Government of Japan has approved a two-year project with a budget of USD 2 731 000 on safeguarding and disposal of obsolete pesticides in Benin. The project will co-finance: the completion of the inventory of the current obsolete stocks; training on the use of Pesticide Stock Management System; training on safeguarding and disposal; disposal of about 350 tons of obsolete pesticides; and development of a container management system.

The project has been designed in such a way that the results are sustainable. The project will not only deal with the disposal of existing POPs and obsolete pesticides but also has strong capacity building component, including the strengthening of the pesticide legislation and regulations for all stages of pesticide lifecycle, as well as the institutional capacity to implement the regulations. These are key to the sustainability of project results.

The proposed activities described in the next section are linked to these activities.

B. 2. INCREMENTAL / ADDITIONAL COST REASONING: DESCRIBE THE INCREMENTAL (GEF TRUST FUND) OR ADDITIONAL (LDCF/SCCF) ACTIVITIES REQUESTED FOR GEF/LDCF/SCCF FINANCING AND THE ASSOCIATED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS (GEF TRUST FUND) OR ASSOCIATED ADAPTATION BENEFITS (LDCF/SCCF) TO BE DELIVERED BY THE PROJECT:

The Government of Benin is aware of the risk posed by the existing POPs specifically endosulfan and other obsolete stocks, heavy contaminated soil and empty pesticides containers to public health and the environment in Benin and neighboring countries. But it lacks the necessary capacities to undertake safeguarding, disposal and management to reduce these risks.

Without GEF involvement, pesticide management issues will continue to be addressed periodically, and only partially, without any coordination. GEF involvement combined with co-financing will reduce the immediate danger posed by existing POPs stocks and contaminated sites and set a strong foundation for sound pesticide management in order to prevent future accumulation. With this support the Government of Benin will address issues systematically and strategically, resulting in scaled-up local benefits.

The project will deliver significant global environmental benefits. 600 tons of POPs obsolete pesticides including 350 tons of endosulfan will be disposed of, and contaminated sites posing immediate risk to human health and the environment will be remediated. Through strengthening the capacity for sound management of pesticides will contribute to the prevention of future accumulation of POPs and obsolete pesticides.

With support from GEF, the project will address the key issues mentioned above through implementation of the following activities:

Component 1. Safe disposal of endosulfan, other POPs and other obsolete pesticides and remediation of pesticides-contaminated soils. The first step under this component will be to complete/update the inventory of the current obsolete stocks and associated waste which should include all stocks held in public (government and state controlled institutions) and private sectors (pesticide suppliers, distributors, resellers, farmers and private cooperatives). To carry out this, a national team will be trained on inventory and use of the Pesticide Stock Management System (PSMS) to enter the information. The PSMS data will guide the identification of critical sites posing high risk to public health and the environment. A safeguarding and disposal strategy will then be developed and implemented. The safeguarding and disposal operations will be supported by trained teams of national staff.

Environmental management plans and remediation strategies will be developed and implemented for pesticide-contaminated soils. Disposal of heavy contaminated soils in Africa is not possible and they should be transported outside the continent for incineration according to international standards. This solution is very expensive and not feasible. During 2008-2009, FAO and Alterra, Wageningen University/ Research Centre developed and implemented a pilot project in Mali and Mauritania to better understand the behaviour of pesticides under African arid conditions and explore local remediation technology for each site following a risk-based approach. Simple and cheap site specific risk reduction measures that were accepted and jointly implemented with success by all partners were developed. Guidelines for the implementation of soil remediation will be used in Benin.

The cost for disposal will take into account the economy of scale (the larger the quantity the lower the cost) and inland transport. Based on a recent contract for disposal in Mali signed in October 2011, the cost should be about USD 4000/ton leading to an estimate of USD 2.4 million to eliminate 600 tons. It is already planned that elimination of 350 tons will be funded by the Government of Japan grant and a budget of USD 1.5 million has been allocated for this purpose. The cost of remediation of heavily contaminated sites, using local technology will be estimated during project preparation.

Component 2. Strengthening the management of empty pesticide containers. Approximately 30,000 empty pesticides containers have been identified. These should be centralised, cleaned, crushed and eventually recycled. Under the project, a national unit with equipment and technical capacities for collecting, cleaning, crushing and recycling, and a national network for collection of empty containers will be established. The designing of the system will include a feasibility study to determine the most appropriate mechanism to adequately manage pesticide containers and the financial sustainability of such a mechanism (and participation of the private sector). In developing the pilot container management system, experience will be drawn from the Mali ASP project. Development of the container management system will be co-financed by the Government of Japan grant.

Component 3. Strengthening the regulatory framework and institutional capacity for sound pesticide management. Benin's pesticide legislation (law No. 91-004, 1991) regulates only pesticide use in the agriculture sector and export of agricultural products. The pesticide legislation requires an update and revision to include pesticides used in sectors other than agriculture, and should comply with the requirements of the Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions. Benin's pesticides legislation and registrations will be harmonized with the common registration system of the CILSS countries in order to benefit from regional expertise and experiences. A harmonized list of registered and banned pesticides will be established and uploaded into PSMS to improve the management of pesticides in the country. A national network for the PSMS will be established to assist in the registration, re-registration and de-registration of pesticides in Benin.

Component 4. Promotion of alternatives to POPs pesticides. Alternatives (including integrated pest management practices) to endosulfan and other POPs pesticides, will be identified and tested. An important output will be a strategy for the promotion of viable alternatives which should guide current and future activities related to IPM in the country. Up to now activities related to IPM have been implemented in an uncoordinated way, without proper dissemination or upscaling of best practices. This component will build on the past integrated pest management (IPM) activities in Benin, using the farmer field schools approach, which has been very successful in building the capacity of farmers. To support promotion of alternatives and raise awareness on the impacts of hazardous pesticides on human health and the environment, a communication strategy will be developed and implement in collaboration with NGO networks.

Component 5. Monitoring and Evaluation. Under this component systematic evaluations of the project will be conducted and M&E reports produced in accordance with a project M&E plan which will be developed during project preparation.

B.3. DESCRIBE THE SOCIOECONOMIC BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED BY THE PROJECT AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS, INCLUDING CONSIDERATION OF GENDER DIMENSIONS, AND HOW THESE WILL SUPPORT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT BENEFITS(GEF TRUST FUND) OR ADAPTATION BENEFITS (LDCF/SCCF). AS A BACKGROUND INFORMATION, READ "MAINSTREAMING GENDER AT THE GEF.":

This project proposes to safeguard and dispose of poorly stored POPs and obsolete pesticides at critical sites, remediate heavily contaminated soil with Dieldrine and other obsolete pesticides and recycle empty pesticides containers. These activities will have significant positive social benefits as they will reduce direct human exposure to toxic chemicals and associated contaminated materials.

Overuse of pesticides can eliminate important ecosystem services resulting in secondary pest outbreaks which can potentially jeopardize crop production. Therefore, reducing the use of chemical pesticides through the promotion of integrated pest management practices contributes to sustainable crop production, and therefore national food security.

The combination of strong capacity of the Government and others in managing pesticides in a sound manner and the adoption of alternatives by farmers, contributes to the reduction of POPs releases into the environment and risks to human health.

Since women are actively involved in agriculture in Benin, they will benefit directly through the promotion of alternatives to hazardous pesticides. Both women and men in Benin are key beneficiaries of this project.

B.4 INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE 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:

Risk	Rating	Mitigation
Environmental contamination from leakage of POPs and obsolete pesticides due to poor conditions of containers.	High	Management measures consist of training field teams in safe procedures to ensure that no further leakage occurs as a result of project activities. Stores identified as representing an extreme risk of environmental contamination will be safeguarded as a priority.
Insufficiency of funds for the safeguarding of emergency sites, disposal and other project activities.	Low	At this stage, indicative financing is sufficient to complete safeguarding POPs/obsolete pesticides and other activities. However, if a gap arises, additional co-financing will be sought from other sources.
Institutional arrangements pose challenges to project implementation.	Low	Significant consultations with relevant stakeholders have already occurred in the preparation of this concept. Institutional arrangements, including roles and responsibilities of various partners will be further defined during project preparation.
Delayed adoption of updated legislation. Law making (including promulgation of regulations) is a prerogative of States and will depend on the will of the legislature or law making authority to enact or promulgate legislation.	Medium	The review and updating of the legislation will be done in close consultation with decision-makers to mitigate the risk.
Potential for political instability	Low	Although there are currently no signs of unrest which could affect project implementation, this will be closely monitored during project preparation.

B.5 IDENTIFY KEY STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT INCLUDING THE PRIVATE SECTOR, NGOS, CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS, LOCAL AND INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, AND THEIR RESPECTIVE ROLES, AS APPLICABLE:

A detailed analysis of stakeholders and their respective roles will be conducted during project preparation.

Key stakeholders	Roles
Ministry of Environment and Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lead preparation, management and implementation of the project and ensure close collaboration with other ministries and stakeholders. - Review and endorse the project proposal before submission to GEF. - Support coordination of the project with relevant initiatives in the country and in the region, including with other GEF projects
Ministry of Public Health	Support coordination of pesticide management activities within the public health sector and linkages with other sectors.
NGOs	Will assist in the development and implementation of national and regional communication strategy on the impact of pesticides to human health and environment
Extension services and farmers	Participate in awareness raising and capacity building activities related to the promotion of integrated pest management practices.
Private Sector	Support the development and implementation of the container management system and other project activities as appropriate.

B.6. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:

The project will be coordinated with the following initiatives in the African region:

- The Project funded by the government of Japan on Contribution to disposal, control and promotion of alternatives to endosulfan and other obsolete pesticides and contaminated materials in Benin
- GEF-funded project “reducing dependence on POPs and agro-chemicals in the Senegal and Niger River Basins through integrated production, pest and pollution management”;
- GEF-funded POPs projects under implementation in Mozambique, Eritrea and Botswana led by FAO;
- EC-funded project on the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) in Africa, Caribbean and Pacific implemented by FAO;
- project on Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of National Implementation Plans (NIPs) for the Stockholm Convention on POPs in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) implemented by UNEP and UNIDO;
- a planned GEF project on POPs removal and sound pesticide management in Cameroon – to be submitted in GEF-5; and

- OBEPAB ongoing programme on alternatives to endosulfan and highly hazardous pesticides. This project will include the best alternatives in its field programme and the available expertise from OBEPAB.

Specific mechanisms for coordination will be elaborated during project preparation.

C. DESCRIBE YOUR AGENCY'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:

FAO, through the pesticide reduction group, has a long history of successful implementation of projects focusing on POPs and obsolete pesticides. The FAO programme for the prevention and elimination of obsolete pesticides has been operational since 1994. This programme was a key driver in the development of the Africa Stockpiles Programme (ASP) and received a GEF grant under phase 1 of the programme for the hosting of the ASP Technical Support Unit (TSU). The TSU has successfully delivered programme level support to Phase 1 of the programme and has developed a wide range of management systems and guidelines to assist countries in the implementation of pesticide disposal and management projects.

In Additionally, FAO has long experience and provides technical assistance in: Integrated Pest Management (IPM) to reduce reliance on chemical pesticides and to promote sustainable farming systems; safe migratory pest control which is a major source of obsolete pesticide stockpiles; and pesticide legislation and regulatory aspects in countries to meet international standards.

C.1 INDICATE THE CO-FINANCING AMOUNT THE AGENCY IS BRINGING TO THE PROJECT:

FAO will provide USD 1 500 000 in co-financing.

C.2 HOW DOES THE PROJECT FIT INTO THE GEF AGENCY'S PROGRAM (REFLECTED IN DOCUMENTS SUCH AS UNDAF, CAS, ETC.) AND STAFF CAPACITY IN THE COUNTRY TO FOLLOW UP PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION:

This project falls under FAO Strategic Objective 1 on sustainable intensification of agricultural production, Organization Result 3 "risks from pesticides are sustainably reduced at national, regional and global levels".

FAO has a country office in Benin, which will support the preparation and implementation of the project. The project will also be supported by a regional plant production and protection officer and other technical staff based in the FAO subregional office for West Africa in Ghana. Additional technical support will be provided by FAO staff from the Plant Production and Protection Division in Rome, as well as by the multidisciplinary Project Task Force that will be established to monitor project progress and impact and provide oversight.


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

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the country endorsement letter(s) or regional endorsement letter(s) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Mr. Delphin AIDJI Operational Focal Point Email address: ecartype@yahoo.fr	Secrtaire General Adjoint du Ministere Ministere de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature	Ministere de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature 01 B.P. 3621 Cotonou Cotonou Benin Tel: +229 2131 8045 / 97 128975 Fax: + 229 2131 5081	03,29,2011

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF criteria for project identification and preparation.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
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