

**PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)<sup>1</sup>**

PROJECT TYPE: FULL-SIZED PROJECT

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF TRUST FUND

**PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION**

<b>Project Title:</b>	Disposal of POPs and obsolete pesticides and strengthening sound pesticide management		
<b>Country(ies):</b>	Cameroon	<b>GEF Project ID:<sup>2</sup></b>	4641
<b>GEF Agency(ies):</b>	FAO	<b>GEF Agency Project ID:</b>	613309
<b>Other Executing Partner(s):</b>	Ministries of Agriculture, Environment and Public health	<b>Submission Date:</b>	January 6, 2012
<b>GEF Focal Area (s):</b>	Persistent Organic Pollutants	<b>Project Duration (months):</b>	36
<b>Name of parent program (if applicable):</b> ➤ For SFM <input type="checkbox"/>	Africa Stockpiles Programme	<b>Agency Fee:</b>	171,000

**A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK<sup>3</sup>:**

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 Strategies for the disposal of POPs and obsolete pesticides, and for the remediation of contaminated sites developed and implemented.	GEFTF	1,000,000	2,130,000
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 Support to Cameroon to implement SAICM relevant activities - (strengthened capacity for the implementation of the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides)	GEFTF	540,000	4,568,000
		Sub-Total		1,540,000	6,698,000
		Project management cost <sup>4</sup>		170,000	850,000
		<b>Total project costs</b>		<b>1,710,000</b>	<b>7,548,000</b>

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

<sup>2</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

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

<sup>4</sup> 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 and obsolete pesticides through the safe disposal of existing stockpiles, and strengthening the capacity for sound pest and pesticide management to prevent future accumulation.						
Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
1. Safe disposal of POPs and obsolete pesticides and treatment of contaminated materials	TA	<p>1.1 Existing POPs and obsolete pesticide stocks disposed of in an environmentally sound manner - about 300 tons destroyed .</p> <p>1.2 POPs pesticide contaminated sites remediated.</p>	<p>1.1. Thirty national staff trained in safeguarding, transport and safe storage of hazardous wastes.</p> <p>1.2 Environmental assessment of critical sites, including evaluation of risks to the environment and the public conducted.</p> <p>1.3 Safeguarding and disposal strategy for POPs and obsolete pesticides developed.</p> <p>1.4 About 300 tons of POPs and obsolete pesticide stocks disposed of.</p> <p>1.5 Site specific health and safety plans for heavily contaminated sites developed.</p> <p>1.6 Site specific proposals for treatment of contaminated sites using local technologies developed, approved and implemented.</p>	GEFTF	800,000	1,330,000
2. Implementation of a container management system	TA	<p>2.1 Improved management of empty pesticide containers through implementation of a container management system. - containers collected and recycled.</p>	<p>2.1 Empty container management scheme developed .</p> <p>2.2 A national network for empty container management and recycling established and operational.</p> <p>2.3 Equipment for cleaning, crushing and recycling procured and installed.</p> <p>2.4 Training in cleaning and recycling of empty pesticide containers conducted.</p> <p>2.5 Empty container management scheme piloted.</p>	GEFTF	200,000	1,230,000
3. Strengthening of the institutional and regulatory framework	TA	<p>3.1 National pesticide and bio-pesticide legislation and regulations strengthened and aligned with international standards.</p> <p>3.2 Pesticide activities managed and related</p>	<p>3.1 Pesticide and bio-pesticide legislation and regulations updated.</p> <p>3.2 Forty plant protection officers trained in the enforcement of</p>	GEFTF	200,000	1,874,700

		regulations enforced at the national level.	pesticide legislation, including prevention of illegal trade. 3.3 Measures to strengthen and operationalize the existing national phytosanitary council which has been created to coordinate all activities related to pesticides identified and implemented. 3.4 A national network for registration, re-registration and de-registration of pesticides in the Pesticides Stock Management System established. 3.5. A national laboratory for pesticides residues analysis, quality control of pesticides products and fertilizers upgraded and operational. 3.6 Project M&E system established and operational			
4. Promotion of alternatives to chemical pesticides	TA	4.1 Alternatives to chemical pesticides successfully promoted  - increase in adoption of integrated production and pest management practices.	4.1 Alternatives to chemical pesticides - integrated pest management (IPM) approaches identified, tested, registered and promoted . 4.3 A strategy for the promotion of viable alternatives developed. 4.2 Extension services staff and farmers trained - through farmer field schools. 4.3 A communication strategy to raise awareness on the impacts of pesticides and to promote integrated pest management approaches, developed and implemented in collaboration with NGO networks.	GEFTF	340,000	2,263,300
Sub-Total					1,540,000	6,698,000
Project management Cost					170,000	850,000
Total project costs <sup>4</sup>					1,710,000	7,548,000

**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 TCPs	Grant	1,200,000
Private Sector	CropLife International	Unknown at this stage	250,000

National Government	Cameroon—funding laboratory for pesticides residues analysis and quality control of pesticide products and fertilisers (1,500,000) and to functioning of the common registration in CEMAC (250,000)	Grant	1,750,000
National Government	Cameroon—National IPM programme on cacao and coffee	Grant	1,000,000
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	EC Trust Fund with FAO for Phase 1 (250,000) and the subsequent Phase in preparation (500,000)	Grant	750,000
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	Netherlands Trust Fund with FAO	Grant	200,000
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	Trust fund projects through WHO	Grant	2,088,000
National Government	Cameroon	In-kind	310,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>7,548,000</b>

#### D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY (IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY<sup>1</sup>

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Funds	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
				Project amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c=a+b
FAO	GEF TF	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Cameroon	1,710,000	171,000	1,881,000
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				<b>1,710,000</b>	<b>171,000</b>	<b>1,881,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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 consistent with the GEF-5 strategy for chemicals. In particular, through the management and disposal of existing POPs and obsolete pesticide stocks and the remediation of contaminated sites and materials, the project will contribute to Objective 1. The project will contribute to the overall SAICM objective by strengthening the capacity for implementation of the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides and by promoting integrated pest management (IPM) approaches, and therefore also fits with Objective 3.

#### **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 Cameroon has ratified Rotterdam (May 20, 2002), Basel (February 9, 2001) and Stockholm (May 19, 2009) conventions. The country is currently completing its NIP under the Stockholm Convention. The project will contribute to the implementation of the NIP as well as to the enforcement of the common regulation on the registration of pesticides in the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC) zone. The common regulation was adopted by CEMAC member states in 2000 and is implemented by the Central Africa Inter-State Pesticides Committee (CPAC).

By supporting sustainable crop production through the implementation of integrated pest management (IPM) approaches, the project will make an important contribution to the national programme on food security and to the achievement of MDG1.

## B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

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

Seventy-five percent of the population in Cameroon is rural and dependent on agriculture. Climatic conditions vary from tropical in the south to arid in the north allowing the production of a wide range of vegetables, fruits and grains for national consumption and export to Central Africa and the European Union (EU). Export crops (banana, cacao, coffee, pineapple and rubber) to EU members are classified as high value cash crops and a source of hard currency. The climatic conditions, however, are not only favorable to the production of the various crops and fruits, but are also conducive to pre-harvest and post-harvest pests and diseases that lead to significant production losses - crop losses can be in excess of 40% per year. To control pests and protect crops, pesticides are still the first option for farmers. In 2007 alone, legal pesticide imports were estimated at 5000 tons, valued at USD 30 million.

A crucial issue recognized by the government and other stakeholders is that pesticides in the agricultural sector as well as the public health sector are poorly managed and are posing a considerable risk to public health and the environment. Pesticides are not inspected and controlled for their conformity to FAO/WHO specifications, and are often applied by untrained farmers. In addition, pesticide stocks are kept in poor storage conditions - deteriorating or leaking containers. POPs including DDT and Lindane are subject to illegal trafficking and use in agriculture and public health. All these have resulted in contamination of water and plant products and human intoxications, and have contributed to the accumulation of obsolete stocks of POPs and other pesticides. Regarding the management of empty containers, there are two groups of containers: legacy containers from old POPs and other obsolete stocks and new empty containers to be generated every year in the future. With respect to the management of legacy containers, the partial inventory of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes was carried out last December 2010 by FAO, resulted in 15,371 plastic and 3,629 metallic empty containers with variable volume from one up to 200 litres. These empty containers are scattered among 240 sites from private and public sectors and require safe management and disposal together with obsolete pesticides under this project. As for new contaminated containers, in Cameroon, there are 5 geographical agricultural production areas that use pesticides in crop protection and produce new empty pesticides containers every year as a result of pesticides applications. It is well documented that these containers are recycled in domestic use and are a source of intoxications. Up to now, there is neither regulation nor institution officially in charge of collecting, cleaning, destroying and recycling empty containers in Cameroon. There is also a lack of baseline data on the quantity of empty containers generated very agricultural season. Furthermore, Cameroon lacks analytical capacities for the quality control of pesticides available in the market and other substandard pesticides. Since the majority of agricultural management decisions take place at the farm level, the use of substandard pesticides for pest management has recurrently resulted in documented intoxications of farmers without achieving the expected crop losses reduction. This problem became crucial after banning endosulfan and the lack of alternatives to its use. As a result, the identification, development and promotion of alternatives to endosulfan and other highly hazardous pesticides is highly needed to reduce the risk associated with these products. In this context, development and promotion of IPM is a key management practice to address challenges faced by the framers regarding agricultural production to contribute to food security and food safety and also to comply with standards imposed by national, regional and global markets.

Through consultations in the country, including a national workshop organized in April 2009 bringing together all stakeholder representatives in the field of pesticide management - Ministries of Agriculture, Public Health and Environment, African Union, NGOs, CropLife Cameroon and CropLife International (CLI), WHO, FAO - the following barriers and constraints to sound management of pesticides have been identified:

- 1) poor storage and management of pesticide stocks and empty containers. POPs and obsolete stockpiles are currently leaking and require urgent safeguarding and disposal;
- 2) gaps in the pesticide legislation and registration. The legislation, for instance, only covers pesticides used in agriculture and not those used in public health and animal production;
- 3) weak technical and institutional capacities for sound management of pesticides throughout their life-cycle. There is lack of capacity to ensure quality control and inspection of pesticide products at key entry points and to enforce regulations;
- 4) insufficient information to support sound pesticide management. There is no comprehensive data on the use of pesticides in various sectors;
- 5) no overall strategy to develop and implement alternatives to conventional chemical pesticides used in agriculture and public health. Pilot IPM initiatives have so far been implemented in an ad hoc and uncoordinated manner, which has limited their effectiveness; and



6) Lack of awareness on the impact of pesticides on public health and the environment.

Baseline activities: Cameroon has made efforts to address the pesticides issue. The pesticide legislation was updated in 2005 to include the regulation of pesticide application equipment. In 2007, Cameroon led the development of the common pesticide registration in CEMAC, and established a list of registered pesticides and certified pesticide importers to reduce illegal traffic of substandard pesticide products. A national phytosanitary council was also created, although not yet operationalized, to coordinate all activities related to pesticides in the country. The government has recently initiated a project on the prevention of pesticide residues in coffee and cocoa and a pilot ecosystem IPM project on corn and vegetables in South Cameroon.

There have also been a number of initiatives led by FAO, CropLife International and other institutions. During 2009-2010, FAO and CLI initiated two complementary approaches to develop baseline data on useable, obsolete pesticides and associated wastes. A site visit-based preliminary inventory was carried out in November 2010 in Central, South/East, Coast/South west and West/North West regions. The inventory covered key pesticide importers, distributors, retailers and users in public and private sectors. Parallel to this inventory led by FAO, CLI organized an outreach programme during October-2010- January 2011, to collect complementary data on obsolete pesticides. This is basically an awareness campaign targeting obsolete stocks held by the private sector. The collected data are currently being entered into the FAO Pesticide Stock Management System (PSMS) by a trained national team. Moreover, as a joint effort to develop a national containers management system with CLI, FAO is reviewing pesticides regulations and institutional arrangement including development of regulation and directives for the management of empty containers. In the meantime, a pilot project was initiated September 2011 in the forestry Region of Cameroon to develop a reference data related the quantity, quality, collection points, transport, required equipment, infrastructure and labour, estimated cost for cleaning and recycling of the new- annually-produced containers. CLI organized a national training on the management of empty containers last August 2011. These initiatives should be extended to the other zones under this GEF project to develop the national system for containers management. With respect to Integrated Pest Management (IPM), the Government of Cameroon is already promoting IPM on coffee and cacao considered as national high cash crops and source of hard currency. In addition to this continuous effort, FAO launched last September 2011 a TCP on pests and pesticides management pesticide in the forest region. The objective of this TCP is to monitor pests associated with tomato, cassava, corns and banana plantain; related-control methods including pesticides and alternatives to conventional chemicals and farmers' supervisions including prescription of pesticides or other alternatives and their applications. This TCP is based on field activities to generate data on current pests in the region and their management including pesticides application and other alternatives to chemical pesticides to come up with practical curricula for the education of farmer and extension agents to reduce the risk related to chemical pesticides. In addition to IPM activities in agriculture, WHO in close collaboration with public health are implementing a national project on the management of pesticides used in public health.

The proposed activities described in the next section will build on these baseline 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:**

Without this project (GEF assistance and co-financing), pesticide management will continue to be addressed periodically through minor initiatives, which only make a minor contribution to the POPs pesticide issues in the country. Without the destruction of existing emergency POPs pesticide stockpiles as a matter of urgency, these will continue posing a very high risk to human health and the environment. Furthermore, without strengthening the pesticide regulatory framework and the institutional capacity for sound management of pesticides throughout their life-cycle, there will be further accumulation and continuous release of POPs into the environment. Illegal use of POPs in plant protection, fishing and killing of wild animals will continue posing high risk to human health and environment in Cameroon and globally.

The government is aware of the current risk posed by the existing stocks to public health and the environment but lacks the necessary resources and capacities to undertake safeguarding, disposal and management to reduce these risks.

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

**Component 1. Safe disposal of POPs and obsolete pesticides and treatment of contaminated materials.** The objective of this component is to safely dispose of existing POPs and pesticide stocks and the remediation

of contaminated sites. The Government of Cameroon is currently entering inventory data into the Pesticide Stock Management System (PSMS). This information will form a basis for the identification of critical sites posing high risks to public health and the environment. A safeguarding and disposal strategy and site specific remediation strategies for contaminated sites will be developed and implemented. Locally based treatment methods will be used to treat contaminated sites. A national team will be trained, using FAO training modules, to supervise the safeguarding, storage and disposal in compliance with Basel and Stockholm conventions. The cost for disposal should take into account the economy of scale (the larger the quantity the lower the cost) and inland transport. Based on the recent contract for disposal in Mali, just signed in October 2011, the cost should be about USD 4000/ton leading to an estimate of USD 1.2 M to eliminate 300 tons. USD 100,000 should be used for remediation of heavily contaminated sites with organophosphate and carbamates pesticides, using local technology recently developed by FAO and the University of Wageningen.

**Component 2. Implementation of a container management system.** The objective of the component is to improve the management of empty pesticide containers by developing and piloting a sustainable container management scheme. Empty pesticide contaminated containers are frequently reused which presents a significant pesticide poisoning risk. During the inventory initiated in 2009, approximately 20,000 empty pesticide plastic/metallic and aluminum containers were inventoried. In the proposed project, an empty container management scheme will be developed. To support the implementation of this, a national network for empty container management and recycling which will consist of relevant institutions and stakeholders will be established and operationalized. Equipment for cleaning, crushing and recycling will be procured, and relevant staff trained.

**Component 3. Strengthening of the institutional and regulatory framework.** The objective of this component is to strengthen the national pesticide and bio-pesticide legislation and regulations and their enforcement, and to support improvement of coordination and mainstreaming of pesticide related activities at the national level. In 2007, a national phytosanitary council was created to coordinate all activities related to pesticides, but has not been operationalized. Building on this existing coordination mechanism, measures to strengthen and operationalize the council will be identified and implemented. As mentioned, there are gaps in the pesticide legislation and this will be updated to address the gaps. To support sound pesticide management and decision-making based on sufficient information, a national network for registration, re-registration and de-registration of pesticides in the Pesticide Stock Management System (PSMS) will also be established.

**Component 4. Promotion of alternatives to chemical pesticides.** The objective of this component is to develop an overall strategy for the promotion of alternatives including integrated pest management (IPM) approaches, in order to reduce the use of hazardous pesticides while protecting crops and improving food production. Alternatives to pesticides will be identified and tested. Viable alternatives will be promoted by training extension services and farmers through farmer field schools. Lessons learned and best practices from past and ongoing IPM initiatives will be taken into consideration. To raise awareness on the impact of pesticides on human health and the environment and promote the use of alternative practices, a communication strategy will be developed and implemented in collaboration with NGO network (s).

The project will deliver global environmental benefits through the safe disposal of existing POPs and obsolete pesticide stockpiles (about 300 tons) and prevention of further accumulation by building the capacity for sound pesticide management. The project will contribute to the reduction of levels of POPs in the environment.

**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. Many of these sites are currently impacting soil and groundwater. By removing obsolete pesticide stocks and remediating contaminated sites the project will minimize the risk to the health of communities living and working close to obsolete pesticide stores and the wider community that is indirectly exposed to contamination through food and water. In addition, through implementation of integrated pest management approaches, the project will contribute to crop protection and sustainable crop production.

The project will deliver global environmental benefits by preventing further releases of POPs into the environment.

It is estimated that 80% of active women in sub-Saharan Africa are involved in agriculture and their exposure to pesticides is increasing. Women in rural areas are often poor and lacking in proper knowledge on pesticides handling and use. The project will ensure, through farmer field schools, that both women and men in target rural areas in Cameroon are involved in capacity building and awareness raising activities.

**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	During the preparation of this concept, two scoping missions and a stakeholder meeting were held and a provisional national pesticide committee representing ministries of agriculture, public health and environment; private sector and NGOs was nominated to ensure adequate preparation of the project and to avoid any institutional conflict.
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	Although there is currently no indication that the political will to adopt required pesticides legislation is absent, the review and updating of the legislation will be done in close consultation with high-level decision-makers to mitigate the risk.
Promotion of IPM delayed due to illegal trafficking of DDT and Lindane	Low	<p><b>Illegal traffic of banned pesticides</b> among neighbouring countries will be address by developing a national pesticides distribution network. This network will be composed of main entry and export point of pesticides and main national distribution point. Technical and analytical capacities for inspection and quality control of pesticides at the borders and key distributions points will be improved under this project.</p> <p><b>Illegal traffic of substandard pesticides</b> should be addressed in the country and neighbouring countries by developing alternatives to key pesticides products such as <b>endosulfan</b> to meet the needs of farmers to solve their immediate problems.</p> <p><b>Illegal traffic of all categories of pesticides</b> mentioned above should be addressed by developing IPM policy with underlying regulations to enforce inspection and control of pesticides at</p>



		import, export and throughout their <i>life-cycle</i> in the country.
Risk to the introduction of IPM programmes	Low	<b>IPM was introduced over last 10 years and farmers field school already introduced on Coffee and Cacao farmers. IPM will be extended to other crops with assistance of extension services.</b>

**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:**

Key stakeholders and their respective roles will be further defined during project preparation.

Key stakeholders	Roles
Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection	As the country GEF operational focal point: - review and endorse the project; - participate in the preparation, management and implementation of disposal activities; and - support coordination of the project with relevant initiatives in the country and in the region, including with other GEF projects.
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Lead the preparation, management and implementation of the project and ensure close collaboration with other ministries and stakeholders.
Ministry of Public Health	Support coordination of pesticide management activities within the public health sector and linkages with other sectors.
NGOs	NGOs will be mainly involved in the development and implementation of the national communication strategy to raise awareness on the impact of pesticides to human health and the environment, and to promote alternatives.
Extension services and farmers	Participate in awareness raising and capacity building activities related to the promotion of integrated pest management practices (Farmer Field Schools).
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 Cameroon and the African region:

- project on the prevention of pesticide residues in coffee and cocoa funded by the Government of Cameroon;

- pilot project on mapping pests and diseases associated with grains and vegetables in Cameroon funded by FAO;
- GEF POPs projects under implementation and preparation in Mozambique, Eritrea and Botswana led by FAO;
- CropLife International Clean Farm project underway in Cameroon;
- World Health Organization Pesticides Evaluation Scheme (WHOPES)/Gates Project on pesticides management used in public health;
- GEF regional project on the implementation of MEA in Africa;
- 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; and
- GEF regional project on pesticide risk reduction in West African countries to be submitted in GEF-5.

**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 addition, FAO has long experience in and provides technical assistance in: Integrated Pest Management (IPM) to reduce reliance on chemical pesticides and to promote sustainable farming systems; sound control of migratory pests; and strengthening pesticide legislation and regulatory aspects in member countries to meet international standards.

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

FAO will provide USD 1,200,000 in co-financing (Technical Cooperation Programme grants).

**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”. The project contributes to UNDAF outcomes for Cameroon (2008-2012), specifically the result “strengthened environmental regulatory framework and enhanced capacities of key actors to implement the framework”.

With respect to in-country capacity, FAO has a country office in Cameroon. The project will be supported by two FAO field programme officers in the Cameroon Representation. Support from this office has been invaluable during the preparation of this concept and will be equally useful during project implementation. The project will also benefit from the administrative and operations team. In addition to the staff in Cameroon, the plant protection and production officer based in the FAO subregional office for Central Africa in Gabon will closely follow-up project implementation.


**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. Justin Nantchou Ngoko	Operational Focal Point Director, Minister's Cabinet	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE PROTECTION YAOUNDE CAMEROON	05/13/2011

**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
<i>fcr</i> Charles Riemenschneider Director, Investment Centre Division Technical Cooperation Department FAO Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00153, Rome, Italy		January 4, 2011	Mohamed Ammati	+39 3405757315	Mohamed.Ammati@fao.org
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