REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT

Project Type: Full-sized Project
Type of Trust Fund: GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Disposal of obsolete pesticides including POPs and strengthening pesticide management in the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) member states			
Country	Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger & Senegal	**GEF Project ID**	4740
GEF Agency	FAO	**GEF Agency Project ID:**	613564
Other Executing Partner(s)	CILSS Executive Secretariat and its technical and administrative branches, ECOWAS, UEMOA and Ministries of Agriculture in the 9 project countries.	**Submission Date:**	December 2 , 2014
GEF Focal Area(s):	Chemicals – POPs	**Project Duration (Months)**	48 months
Name of Parent Program (if applicable):		**Agency Fee ($):**	745,000

A. Focal Area Strategy Framework

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount ($)	Cofinancing ($)
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. 850 tonnes of obsolete pesticides including POPs and 8 highly contaminated sites remediated.	GEFTF	7,450,000	25,337,684
		Total Project Costs		**7,450,000**	25,337,684

B. Project Framework

Project Objective: To eliminate existing obsolete pesticides, including POPs and associated wastes, and to strengthen the capacity for sound pesticides management in order to prevent future accumulation in the nine participating CILSS countries.						
Project Component	**Grant Type**	**Expected Outcomes**	**Expected Outputs**	**Trust Fund**	**Grant Amount ($)**	**Confirmed Co-financing ($)**
Component 1: Safe disposal of POPs and other obsolete pesticides and remediation of heavily contaminated sites	TA	Outcome 1.1: Identified risks from existing obsolete stocks eliminated and risk from heavily pesticide-contaminated sites reduced. *Main indicators:* *(i) 850 tonnes of POPs and other obsolete pesticides disposed of by the end of the project.* *(ii) 8 highly contaminated sites remediated and risks reduced by at least 50%.*	1.1 Inventory of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes updated/validated in all 9 project countries. 1.2 Up to 850 metric tons of POPs pesticides and other obsolete pesticides safely destroyed in an environmentally sound manner. 1.3 Risks from 8 highly contaminated sites quantified, remediation strategies developed and implemented.	GEFTF	2,849,170	3,202,295
Component 2: Development and implementation of empty pesticide containers management systems	TA	Outcome 2.1 : Risks to the environment and human health from empty pesticide containers generated in the cotton production sector reduced. *Main indicators:* (i) 90% of the containers entering the market for use in cotton production in the target countries (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, and Senegal) are triple rinsed at the end of their life[4]. (ii) 40% of the containers entering the market for use in cotton in the target countries are recycled.	2.1 Ongoing pilot empty container management scheme in the cotton producing areas of Mali assessed and scaled up to 35 communes. 2.2 Pilot container management schemes designed and operational in cotton producing areas in 3 other project countries (Burkina Faso, Chad and Senegal). 2.3 A regional strategy for the management of empty pesticide containers developed.	GEFTF	1,138,967	1,112,015

[4] In areas covered by the container management systems. The indicator applies only to pesticide containers used in cotton production as the cotton sector has an effective monitoring system for gathering data on the numbers of rinsed and recycled containers. If during project execution it is determined to set up a national scheme for other crops where data on containers is readily available, these will also be included in the indicator.

Component 3: Strengthening the regulatory framework and institutional capacity for sound management of pesticides	TA	Outcome 3.1: The regulatory framework and institutional capacity for the sound management of pesticides throughout their lifecycle strengthened Main indicators: *(i) Regional regulation and 9 revised national legislations enabling regional harmonized registration and post-registration management of pesticides enacted or undergoing enactment by the end of the project.* *(ii) National pesticide management committees, with management plans and budgets, operational in all 9 countries.* *(iii) Operational national systems for inspection and quality control of pesticides in all 9 project countries.*	3.1 A regional regulation for a common pesticide registration system for participating CILSS member states drafted and submitted for endorsement by regional and national authorities. 3.2 The common pesticide registration system operational. 3.3 Action plans for pesticide lifecycle management, as well as systems for inspection and quality control developed and implemented in all 9 countries. 3.4 Regional analytical services and quality control of pesticides strengthened by upgrading the regional lab Laboratoire Central Veterinaire in Bamako and facilitating its accreditation to ISO 17025.	GEFTF	1,032,793	14,634,552
Component 4: Promotion of alternatives to chemical pesticides	TA	Outcome 4.1 IPM alternatives to conventional pesticides successfully promoted in the region and the quantity of highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs) reduced in cotton production areas in at least three project countries[5]. Main indicators: *% reduction in the number of hazardous conventional chemical pesticide registrations and increase in the number of registered bio-pesticides[6].* *Changes in use patterns of highly hazardous*	4.1 A regional action plan for the promotion of IPM developed. 4.2 List of proven IPM alternatives established and adopted by the West African Pesticides Registration Committee. 4.3 The most promising IPM alternatives scaled up in Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal, through Farmer Field Schools. At least 100 FFS organized and 3000 farmers trained. 4.4 A Communication strategy for the promotion of IPM alternatives to conventional pesticides	GEFTF	1,544,014	5,591,038

[5] Cotton producing areas also include extensive production of horticultural and high-value cereal crops (maize).
[6] Specific targets to be well defined during the inception period.

		pesticides and IPM alternatives: % reduction in annual quantity of Highly Hazardous Pesticides used and % increase in use of IPM alternatives. Increased yield/production (?)	and sustainable container management (and all other aspects of the project) developed and implemented in 9 project countries.			
Component 5: Monitoring and Evaluation	TA	Outcome 5.1: Project monitored and evaluated effectively and best practices disseminated	5.1 Project monitoring system providing six-monthly reports on progress in achieving project outputs and outcomes. 5.2 Midterm and final evaluation reports 5.3 Project "best-practices" and "lessons-learned" disseminated via publications, project website and others.	GEFTF	453,376	389,514
				Subtotal	**7,018,320**	**24,929,414**
				Project management Cost (PMC)	**431,680**	**408,270**
				Total project costs	**7,450,000**	**25,337,684**

C. Sources of Confirmed Co-financing for the Project by Source and by Name ($)

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier (source)	Type of Co-financing	Co-financing Amount ($)
Regional Organization	CILSS	In kind	10,000,000
Private Sector	CLI	Grant	4,430,000
GEF Agency	FAO	Grant	4,508,300
NGO	IITA	In kind	120,000
Multilateral	PIP- COLEACP	In kind	820,419
Regional Organization	ECOWAS	Grant	5,458,965
Total Co-financing			**25,337,684**

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency, Focal Area and Country

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	(in $)		
				Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total C=A+B
FAO	GEFTF	POPs	Burkina Faso, Capo Verde, Chad, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger & Senegal	7,450,000	745,000	8,195,000
Total Grant Resources				7,450,000	745,000	8,195,000

F. Consultants Working for Technical Assistance Components:

Component	Grant Amount ($)	Co-financing ($)	Project Total ($)
International Consultants[7]	893 000	1,339,500	2,232,500
National/Local Consultants	743 082	1,263,000	2,006,082

G. Does the Project Include a "Non-Grant" Instrument? NO

[7] International consultants include regional consultants.

Part II: Project Justification

A. Describe any changes in alignment with the project design of the original PIF[8]

Due to the complexity of the project, during its formulation it was determined that the budget for M&E and Project Management needed to be increased from the levels set in the PIF. This will ensure that the outcomes and impacts of the project are effectively evaluated and managed. This has meant that the budgets of the components are reduced by a commensurate amount.

A.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessment under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e., NAPAs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.

N/A

A.2 GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities

The project contributes to the implementation of the GEF-5 Chemicals Strategy. It focuses on: CHEM-1, specifically the management, prevention and disposal of POPs wastes and sound environmental management of contaminated sites. The project will dispose of about 850 tons of existing obsolete pesticides in the target countries and remediate eight heavily contaminated priority sites. To prevent future mismanagement, focus will also be on strengthening regulatory and institutional capacity at regional and national levels[9].

A.3 The GEF Agency's comparative advantage

N/A

A.4 The baseline project and the problem it seeks to address

Following the PPG data collection and analyses, the description of the problem and the baseline has been improved. Please see section 1.3 in the FAO project document.

A.5 Incremental/Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project

The incremental reasoning has been refined based on PPG analyses. Please see section 1.3 in the FAO project document.

A.6 Risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and measures that address these risks

Risk	Ranking	Mitigation measures	Responsibility
Larger than expected volumes of waste are found at each contaminated sites or additional sites are identified. This could mean	Low	Results of detailed project preparation investigations indicate that indicative financing is sufficient to complete the project activities. However, if there is a need for additional co-financing, it will be sought from project partners and related projects during project execution. Also the possibility of an additional waste has been included in the estimated amount that will be disposed of.	Project Management Unit team led by the Chief Technical Adviser (CTA), FAO

[8] For questions A.1 – A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since the PIF and if not specifically requested in the review sheet of the PIF stage, then no need to respond, please enter "NA" after the respective question.

[9] It was stated in the PIF that the project would is aligned with objective 3 as well. Decided that this is not the case.

Risk	Ranking	Mitigation measures	Responsibility
that funds dedicated to the safeguarding of high-priority sites, and the disposal of POPs would be insufficient.			
Institutional arrangements pose challenges to project execution.	Low	All key institutions including the CILSS Executive Secretariat, ECOWAS, UEMOA and the national governments have demonstrated excellent high level political support to the objectives of this project, which are in line with the objectives of the regional bodies and the countries. All partners were involved in the design of the proposed institutional arrangements. In case any challenges arise during implementation, these will be brought to the attention of the Project Steering Committee to seek guidance and identify ways forward .	Project Management Unit and CTA, FAO, CILSS Secretariat, Project Steering Committee
Extreme weather conditions such as torrential rain and floods.	Low to medium	Emergency sites will be primarily safeguarded during the driest months (from November to May) with a view to reducing risks associated with torrential rainfall. Contingency plans, especially targeting removal of excess water accumulated in the holding areas, will be implemented in the event of torrential rains. Selection criteria for collection centres for safeguarded stocks will include an assessment of flood risk.	Project Management Unit, CTA
Environmental contamination from leakage of POPs and other obsolete pesticides due to poor conditions of containers.	Medium	Management measures to be included in the EMP include field procedures to ensure no further leakage occurs during the project activities. Chemical stores will be ranked according to leakage risk at the beginning of the project, and will be safe-guarded as a matter of priority.	Project Management Unit, CTA
Technical staff being exposed to pesticides during collection and repacking of empty containers.	Low to medium	Training modules on collection techniques for the safe collection, repackaging and storage of wastes will be executed, and Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) provided for all personnel involved in container collection.	Project Management Unit, CTA, FAO
Insufficient ownership of the drafted uniform regional regulation.	Low	National and regional stakeholders have been consulted during project preparation and other preparatory activities. The development of a harmonized approach is at the region's request. Continued sensitization will be conducted during project execution including national training sessions, and regional consultations with CILSS, ECOWAS and UEMOA.	PSC, National Pesticide Management Committees and CILSS National Coordinators, CILSS Secretariat.
Low uptake of alternative technologies by producers.	Low	A large-scale information and awareness-raising campaign about the modes of application and effectiveness of the proposed alternatives will be undertaken to help promote uptake of alternatives. Another strategy is to employ existing farmer field schools networks. The promotion of IPM through FFS has been quite successful in previous related initiatives.	PMU, CTA, NGO partners, FFS extension partners.

With regard to climate change and variability, extreme weather conditions might affect crop calendars in delaying planting dates and shortening crop production cycle. This unexpected weather change might affect implementation of some activities planned under component 4. To monitor climate conditions and potential impacts on the project, the project will access regional agro-

meteorological information from the AGRHYMET Regional Centre, which is one of the two technical branches of CILSS.

Changes and variations in climate might also cause unexpected Desert Locust upsurge in CILSS countries and hamper the implementation of component 4. One of the project partners is the Commission for Desert Locust Control in West Africa (CLCPRO) based in Algiers, which is currently in charge of developing and implementing an emergency and prevention system for Desert Locust control (EMPRES). The project will capitalise on this partnership in order to access early warning information and prevention measures from EMPRES.

There are several ongoing/under development LDCF-FAO climate change adaptation projects in Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal and Niger. These projects are going to assist farmers to develop climate change adaptation strategies, transferring knowledge and adaptation practices through farmer field schools (FFS). The proposed project will collaborate closely with these projects through Farmer Field Schools coordinators, looking to incorporate CC adaptation aspects into FFS curricula.

A.7 Coordination with other GEF financed initiatives

It is going to be important for this project to work closely with three very similar GEF-financed initiatives in Benin, Cameroon and Morocco. These have similar objectives and components to address pesticide management issues. To facilitate sharing of lessons, best practices and tools among these projects, it has been proposed that the Chief Technical Advisor to be contracted under this regional project, allocates a small portion of his/her time to support implementation of activities in the other three projects (particularly those related to training). Opportunities to organize combined training sessions will be sought.

FAO through the Lead Technical Unit for the projects (the Pesticide Risk Reduction Group in the Plant Production and Protection Division (AGP) will facilitate coordination among these and other ongoing POPs projects (Mozambique, Malawi, Eritrea, Botswana).

B. Additional information not addressed at the PIF stage

B.1 Describe how the stakeholders will be engaged in project implementation

Stakeholders and their specific role in the project are described in section 1.4 and section 4.2 in the FAO project document.

Project implementation is at three levels: regional, national and community/ farmer level.

Regional level: a regional project steering committee (PSC) will be established to provide high level consultation and oversight to overall project implementation. The committee will be chaired by the CILSS Executive Secretary and will include representatives from all implementation partners including CILSS, ECOWAS, UEMOA and FAO . The committee will meet annually. The PSC will be supported by a Project Management Unit (PMU) which will act as a secretariat to the PSC. The Project Management Unit will be responsible for the day to day management of the project and will execute the project through task teams headed by regional and national institutions (e.g. IITA, Institut du Sahel and PAN Africa) that have been identified as being the most appropriate for the Task Team's work. Other stakeholders will be engaged by both the PMU and the task teams through their outreach and consultation activities. Membership of the PMU will be based on the project implementing partners at a given time.

National level: the national pesticide management committees (NPMCs) will act as national project steering committees for the project. The project will aim to widen the membership of the committees as needed to include representatives from NGO, civil society, pesticide industry and academic institutions as required on a case by case basis.

Local community/Farmer level: many of the activities to be implemented under Components 1 – 4 will require an outreach and awareness plan. This will be largely based on community based

approaches to be implemented by national NGO partners and local community groups. This will be elaborated during the inception phase based on the country needs.

B.2 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 environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

The project will safeguard and dispose of poorly stored POPs and other obsolete pesticides at high risk sites. Many of these sites are currently contaminating soil and water. 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 critical sites and the wider community indirectly exposed to contamination through food and water.

One of the most important groups the project will benefit is women and children who are exposed to pesticide risks partly through empty pesticide containers. Empty containers are frequently re-used by Sahelian women as liquid foodstuff containers. By improving the management of the containers and raising awareness on the dangers of hazardous pesticides, the health risks to women and children will be reduced. Participation of women in FFS will also be ensured.

Socio-economic benefits will also accrue from the promotion of IPM alternatives through farmer field schools (FFS) in cotton systems in Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal. Results from previous and ongoing work on IPM in the region show that IPM alternatives have not only resulted in a significant reduction in pesticide use but have also contributed to increased cotton yields – from between 14 to 70% for farmers that have received IPM training and adopted IPM practices[10]. The results also revealed that participation of women in IPM FFS depends on the cropping system. For instance, in FFS focusing only on cotton, 8% of participants were women, and in vegetables women made up 58% of participants. The cotton producing areas targeted by the project also include extensive production of horticulture and high-value cereal crops which should allow a balanced participation of men and women in the project.

B.3 Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design

Cost-effectiveness will be achieved through: (i) building on existing capacity developed under previous and on-going initiatives implemented by FAO and others. For instance, the project will use technical guidelines and adapted training materials already existing, instead of developing new materials and duplicating what is already there; (ii) disposal of all obsolete stocks under one disposal contract, instead of several contracts/one for each country. Having one contract reduces transaction costs and the actual cost of disposal; and (iii) implementing pilots in phases, and assessing what works before scaling-up/rolling-out to other countries.

As mentioned, there are three other GEF-funded POPs projects in Benin, Cameroon, and Morocco for which FAO is the GEF agency. The proposed project is closely related to these projects – they have similar components. Through the FAO Lead Technical Unit and Project Task Forces, these will be closely coordinated and opportunities to implement some activities, such as training, could be combined (depending on the pace of implementation of these projects).

C. Describe the budgeted M&E Plan

Oversight and reviews

Project oversight will be carried out by the Project Steering Committee and FAO. Project oversight will be facilitated by: (i) documenting project transactions and results through traceability of related documents throughout the implementation of the project; (ii) ensuring that the project is implemented within the planned activities applying established standards and guidelines;

[10] A case study on the West African Regional Integrated Production and Pest Management Programme. Settle and Hama Gaba, FAO, 2009.

(iii) continuous identification and monitoring of project risks and risk mitigation strategies; and (iv) ensuring project outputs are produced in accordance with the project results framework. At any time during project execution, underperforming subcomponents may be required to undergo additional assessments, implementation changes to improve performance or be halted until remedies have been identified and implemented.

Monitoring responsibilities

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of progress in achieving project results and objectives will be done based on the targets and results indicators established in the project results framework and the annual work plans and budgets. M&E activities will follow FAO and GEF monitoring and evaluation policies and guidelines. The M&E plan, which has been budgeted at USD 453 376 will be reviewed and updated during the project inception phase. This will involve: (i) review of the project's results framework; (ii) refining of outcome indicators; (iii) identification of missing baseline information and action to be taken to collect the information; and (iv) clarification of M&E roles and responsibilities of project stakeholders. The project's M&E system will be put in place within the first 6 months of project implementation.

The day-to-day monitoring of the project implementation will be the responsibility of the Project Management Unit led by a Chief Technical Adviser (CTA) and driven by the preparation and implementation of an Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B) and the preparation of six-monthly project progress reports (PPRs). The preparation of the AWP/B and six-monthly PPRs will represent the product of a unified planning process between main project partners. As tools for results-based-management (RBM), the AWP/B will identify the actions proposed for the coming project year and provide the necessary details on output targets to be achieved, and the PPRs will report on the monitoring of the implementation of actions and the achievement of output targets. Monitoring at national level will be supported by the National Project Coordinators and the National Pesticide Management Committees. An annual project progress review and planning meeting will be organized by the CTA with the participation of National Project Coordinators and representatives from key executing partners prior to the Project Steering Committee Meeting. The AWP/B and PPRs will be submitted to the PSC for approval (AWP/B) and review (PPRs) and to FAO for approval. The AWP/B will be developed in a manner consistent with the project's Results Framework to ensure adequate fulfilment and monitoring of project outputs and outcomes.

Following the approval of the Project, the project's first year AWP/B will be adjusted (either reduced or expanded in time) to synchronize it with an annual reporting calendar. In subsequent years, the FSP work plan and budget will follow an annual preparation and reporting cycle as specified in reports schedule below.

Indicators and information sources

To monitor project outputs and outcomes including contributions to global environmental benefits, specific indicators have been established in the Results Framework (see Appendix 1 in the FAO project document). The framework's indicators and means of verification will be applied to monitor both project performance and impact. Following FAO's monitoring procedures and progress reporting formats, data collected will be of sufficient detail to be able to track specific outputs and outcomes and flag project risks early on. Output target indicators will be monitored on a six-monthly basis and outcome target indicators will be monitored on an annual basis if possible or as part of the mid-term and final evaluations.

Monitoring information sources will be evidence of outputs (reports, website, farmer surveys, lists of participants in training activities, manuals etc.). To assess and confirm the congruence of outcomes with project objectives, physical inspection and/or surveying of activity sites and participants will be carried out. This latter task would often be undertaken by the PMU supported by the FAO Lead Technical Officer (LTO) and Lead Technical Unit (LTU).

Knowledge sharing is an integral component of the project in that lessons learned will be shared among the project countries and others where similar activities are being undertaken, so that subsequent activities can be improved on the basis of fore-runners.

Reports and their schedule

Specific reports that will be prepared under the M&E program are the: project inception report; Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B); Project Progress Reports (PPRs); annual project implementation review (PIR); technical reports; co-financing reports; and a terminal report. In addition, assessment of the GEF POPs tracking tool against the baseline will be required at mid-term and final evaluation.

Project Inception Report: After FAO approval of the project and signature of the FAO/Government Cooperative Programme (GCP) Agreement by project countries Governments and FAO, the project will initiate with a six month inception period. An inception workshop will be held. Immediately after the workshop, the Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) will prepare a project inception report in consultation with the FAO LTO and other project partners. The report will include a narrative on the institutional roles and responsibilities and coordinating action of project partners, progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may affect project implementation. It will also include a detailed First Year Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B) and a plan with all monitoring and supervision requirements.

Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B): The CTA will submit to the FAO LTO an Annual Work Plan and Budget. The AWP/B, divided into monthly timeframes, should include detailed activities to be implemented and outputs to be (targets and milestones for output indicators) achieved during the year. A detailed project budget for the activities to be implemented during the year should also be included together with all monitoring and supervision activities required during the year. The AWP/B will be submitted to the PSC for approval.

Project Progress Reports: One month before the mid-point of each project year, the CTA, with inputs from the National Project Coordinators, will prepare a semi-annual Project Progress Report (PPR). The report will contain the following: (i) an account of actual implementation of project activities compared to those scheduled in the AWP/B; (ii) an account of the achievement of outputs and progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (based on the indicators contained in the results framework); (iii) identification of any problems and constraints (technical, human, financial, etc.) encountered in project implementation and the reasons for these constraints; (iv) clear recommendations for corrective actions in addressing key problems resulting in lack of progress in achieving results; (iv) lessons learned; and (v) a revised work plan for the final six months of the project year. The report will also include an estimate of cofinancing received from all co-financing partners.

The PPR will be submitted by the CTA to FAO no later than one month after the end of each six-monthly reporting period (30 June and 31 December).

Project Implementation Review: The LTO supported by the FAO LTU, with inputs from the CTA and National Project Coordinators, will prepare an annual Project Implementation Review (PIR) covering the period July (the previous year) through June (current year). The PIR will be submitted to the GEF Coordination in TCI for review and approval no later than 31 July. The GEF Coordination will submit the final report to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office as part of the Annual Monitoring Review report of the FAO-GEF portfolio. The finalized PIR will also be submitted to the PSC by the CTA and national GEF Operational Focal Points by the National Project Coordinators.

Technical Reports: Technical reports will be prepared to document and share project outcomes and lessons learned. The drafts of any technical reports must be submitted by the CTA to the FAO LTO for review and clearance, prior to finalization and publication. Copies of the technical reports will be distributed to the Project Steering Committee and other project partners as appropriate.

Co-financing Reports: The CTA and National Project Coordinators will be responsible for collecting required information and reporting on in-kind and cash co-financing provided by all co-financing partners. The CTA and National Project Coordinators will provide the information in a timely manner

and will transmit such information to FAO. The co-financing reports should be completed as part of the semi-annual PPRs and annual PIRs.

GEF-5 Tracking Tools: Following the GEF policies and procedures, the tracking tools for POPs will be submitted at three moments: (i) with the project document at CEO endorsement; (ii) at project mid-term evaluation; and (iii) at final evaluation. These should be completed by CTA and National Project Coordinators with support from the LTO at mid-term and final evaluation.

Terminal Report: Within two months of the project completion date the CTA will submit to FAO a draft Terminal Report, including a list of outputs detailing the activities taken under the Project, "lessons learned" and any recommendations to improve the efficiency of similar activities in the future. This report will specifically include the findings of the final evaluation as described above.

Monitoring and evaluation plan summary

Type of monitoring and evaluation activity	Responsible parties	Time frame	Budget
Inception Workshop	Project Management Unit led by the Chief Technical Adviser (PMU); CILSS Secretariat and Insitut du Sahel; CILSS National Coordinators; FAO Budget Holder, Lead Technical Officer, Lead Technical Unit and the FAO GEF Coordination Unit.	Within two months of project start up.	USD 50 000. FAO costs covered by the GEF agency fee.
Inception report	PMU in consultation with Institut du Sahel, FAO LTO and other project partners. Cleared by FAO LTO, LTU, BH and the FAO GEF Coordination Unit.	Immediately after the workshop.	USD 10 000
Design and implementation of monitoring and evaluation system, including staff training	PMU CTA, with support from FAO LTO	During the first six months of project implementation	USD 10 000. FAO costs covered by the GEF agency fee.
Field-based impact monitoring	PMU, National Project Coordinators supported by national government technical staff, local communities and farmers	Continually	USD 38 376 Staff time of the CTA and PMU, National Project Coordinators and in-kind national co-financing.

Type of monitoring and evaluation activity	Responsible parties	Time frame	Budget
Supervision visits/missions	PMU, National Project Coordinators, FAO LTO/LTU or independent consultants	Annual or as required.	USD 40 000 CTA/PMU/CILSS National Coordinators costs from the project travel budget, FAO/independent consultants costs to be covered by the GEF agency fee.
Project progress reports (PPR)	PMU CTA with inputs from National Project Coordinators (NPCs) . Submitted to FAO LTO, LTU, BH and FAO GEF Coordination Unit. Finalized reports submitted by the PMU to the PSC.	Six- monthly	USD 30 000 PMU, CTA, NPC, regional admin assistant staff time.
Project Implementation Review (PIR)	FAO LTO with inputs from the CTA, BH and LTU. Submitted by the FAO GEF Coordination Unit to the GEF Secretariat. Final report also submitted to the PSC and national GEF Operational Focal Points.	Annually.	Covered by the GEF agency fee.
Reports on co-financing	Consolidated by the National Project Coordinators and PMU/CTA, with information from all co-financing partners.	Six monthly and annually as part of PPR and PIR.	USD 15 000 NPCs, PMU, CTA staff time.
PSC meetings	PMU, CILSS Secretariat	At least once a year	USD 40 000
Technical reports	PMU CTA, NPCs, consultants, FAO LTO/LTU	As appropriate	-
Mid- term evaluation	External consultant(s), FAO independent evaluation unit in consultation with project partners and national GEF Operational Focal Points	At mid-point of project implementation.	USD 70 000. FAO staff time paid through the GEF agency fee.
Final evaluation	External consultant(s), FAO independent evaluation unit in consultation with project partners and national GEF Operational Focal Points	At the end of project implementation	USD 70 000. FAO staff time paid through the GEF agency fee.

Type of monitoring and evaluation activity	Responsible parties	Time frame	Budget
Terminal Workshop	PMU, NPCs, CILSS Secretariat and Insitut du Sahel; CILSS National Coordinators; FAO Budget Holder, Lead Technical Officer, Lead Technical Unit and the FAO GEF Coordination Unit.	At the end of project implementation.	USD 50,000
Terminal report	PMU, CTA, FAO LTO, LTU, BH	At least two months before the end of the Project	USD 10 000 CTA and PMU staff time
		Total	USD 453 376

PROVISION FOR EVALUATIONS

An independent Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) will be undertaken at project mid-term (end of second or beginning of third year) to review progress and effectiveness of implementation in terms of achieving the project objective, outcomes and outputs. Findings and recommendations of this evaluation will be instrumental for bringing improvement in the overall project design and execution strategy for the remaining period of the project's term if necessary. The FAO Evaluation Office will arrange for the MTE in consultation with the project partners. The evaluation will, *inter alia:*

(i) review the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation;
(ii) analyze effectiveness of partnership arrangements;
(iii) identify issues requiring decisions and remedial actions;
(iv) propose any mid-course corrections and/or adjustments to the implementation strategy as necessary; and
(v) highlight technical achievements and lessons learned derived from project design, implementation and management.

An independent Final Evaluation (FE) will be carried out three months prior to the terminal review meeting of the project partners. The FE, which will be organized by the FAO Evaluation Office, would aim to identify the project impacts and sustainability of project results and the degree of achievement of long-term results. This Evaluation would also have the purpose of indicating future actions needed to sustain project results and disseminate products and best-practices within and outside the region.

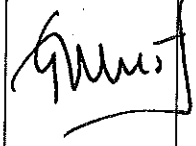
Part III: Approval/Endorsement by GEF Operational Focal Point(s) and GEF Agency(ies)

A. Record of endorsement of GEF operational point(s) on behalf of the government(s): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter with this form. For SGP, use the OFP endorsement letter).

COUNTRY	NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE *(MM/dd/yyyy)*
Burkina Faso	Mr Mamadou Honadia	Permanent Secretary	PERMANENT SECRETARIAT FOR THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	**03/30/2011**
Cape Verde	Mr Moises Borges	Director General of Environment	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES	**03/22/2011**
Chad	Gaourang Mamadi N'Garkelo	Director General of Environment	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FISHERIES	**02/04/2013**
Gambia	Mr Momodou Sarr	Executive Director	NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT AGENCY	**03/15/2011**
Guinea Bissau	Joao Raimundo Lopes	Senior Officer	SECRETARIAT OF STATE OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	**12/20/2011**
Mali	Dr Alamir Sinna Toure	Chief	AGENCY FOR ENVIRONMENT AND SANITATION	**04/11/2011**
Mauritania	Dr Mohamed Y. Lafdal Mauritania	Director	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT	**03/22/2011**
Niger	Mr Zouladaini Malam Gata	Commissioner In Charge Of Development	MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND FINANCE NIGER	**04/05/2011**
Senegal	Mr Ndiaye Cheikh Sylla	Director	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT	**03/25/2011**

B. GEF Agency(ies) Certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for CEO endorsement/approval of project

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Gustavo Merino, Director, Investment Centre Division Technical Cooperation Department FAO Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00153, Rome, Italy		December 2, 2014	Mark Davis AGPM – FAO Rome	+39-06-5705 5192	Mark.Davis@fao.org
Jeffrey Griffin Senior Coordinator FAO GEF Coordination Unit Investment Centre Division FAO				+39-06-57055680	GEF-Coordination-Unit@fao.org

Annex A: **Project Results Framework.** (either copy and paste the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found)

Please see Appendix 1 in the FAO Project Document on page 53. A detailed results budget is presented in Appendix 3 on page 72.

Annex B: **Responses to Project Reviews** (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

STAP Review – Comments at PIF	Response from Project Team
a) The document recognises the role of women in agriculture, and the repurposing of pesticide containers for domestic uses. The STAP also hopes that care will be taken to identify specific difference in the roles of men and women in the crop cycle, and related chemicals use. For example, men may administer the pesticides to crops, and be recipient of safety equipment, but women may do more weeding and gathering of crops after pesticide treatments have been carried out, increasing their exposure, and calling for specific guidance on how best to protect themselves, and any juveniles that may accompany them in the fields. The latter comment is offered as a thought-starter, since the STAP does not purport to have authority of gender role differentiation in the region, but still feels that extension training should consider these sorts of possible issues, as appropriate to the project environment. It is commendable that the gender aspects as relates to the dangers of informal, repurposed use of POPs containing containers is recognized.	Specific difference in the roles of men, women and children in the cropping cycle, and their related exposure to chemicals is addressed in **component 4**. Field data on farming and pest control practices from a representative farmers network in cotton production areas of Mali, Burkina Faso and Senegal will be collected. Identification of each representative farmers network is based on existing agro-ecological zones. In each agro-ecological zone, various type of farms will be grouped based on typology of farming systems including size of the farm and production factors (access to agricultural inputs, equipment and labour). This representative farmers network, composed of representatives from each farm type, will permit a sound and realistic identification of pest control practices and the respective roles of men and women in prescription, purchase , transport storage, preparation , application and conditions of application of pesticides, other farming practices, containers management and disposal of remaining stocks at each type of farm (small , medium and large) throughout the cropping cycle. Analysis of this data will identify best farming practices for reducing exposure to pesticides by men, women and children involved in or impacted by farming. These best practices will be fed back into the communications and extension strategies to promote sustainable farming practices. Risks from empty pesticides containers is addressed in **component 2**, by changing behaviours of male and female farmers through the promotion of "triple rinsing" and puncturing of containers once the contents have been used. Triple rinsing ensures that residual contamination on the surfaces of containers is reduced to the extent that the containers no longer represent a gross hazard. Puncturing the containers renders them unusable and avoids the risks of them being used for the storage of food and water for human or animal consumption. It also avoids

	them accumulating stagnant rain water and becoming a potential breeding ground for disease vectors.
b) In putting together IPM strategies, as well as the site remediation work, seasonality and climate vulnerability should be taken into consideration. There is some acknowledgement in the baseline description of the interaction between Sahelian climate conditions and pest, disease and crop losses, as well as recognition of climate change induced increases in desertification. Yet the project components themselves show no effort to explicitly state intent to address climate resilience mechanisms, nor enhance capacity to identify climate vulnerability and develop and implement resilience strategies. The Risk table in section B.4 also alludes to risks associated with weather extremes, but stops short on addressing climate change variability risks and incorporating climate resilience, risk reduction mechanisms. This should be addressed as a priority in the project.	With the disposal and remediation work, the Environmental Management Tool Kit (EMTK) developed by FAO under the GEF-funded Africa Stockpiles Programme, will be used in the development of disposal and remediation strategies. EMTK gives clear guidance on the incorporation of risks associated with weather extremes. As an indication, emergency sites will be primarily safeguarded during the driest months (from November to May) with a view to reducing risks associated with torrential rainfall. Contingency plans, especially targeting removal of excess water accumulated in the holding areas, will be implemented in the event of torrential rains. Selection criteria for collection centres for safeguarded stocks will include an assessment of flood risk. With regard to **component 4,** extreme weather conditions might affect crop calendars in delaying planting dates and shortening crop production cycle. This unexpected weather change might affect implementation of some activities planned under component 4. To monitor climate conditions and potential impacts on the project, the project will access regional agro-meteorological information from the AGRHYMET Regional Centre, one of the two technical branches of CILSS. Changes and variations in climate might also cause unexpected Desert Locust upsurge in CILSS countries and hamper the implementation of component 4. One of the project partners is the Commission for Desert Locust Control in West Africa (CLCPRO) based in Algiers, currently in charge of developing and implementing an emergency and prevention system for Desert Locust control (EMPRES). The project will capitalise on this partnership in order to access early warning information and prevention measures from EMPRES. There are several ongoing/under development LDCF-FAO climate change

	adaptation projects in Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal and Niger. These projects are going to assist farmers to develop climate change adaptation strategies, transferring knowledge and adaptation practices through farmer field schools (FFS). The proposed project will collaborate closely with these projects through Farmer Field Schools coordinators, looking to incorporate CC adaptation aspects into FFS curriculum.
c) It is suggested that the regional lab capacity identified under the USAID project "Locust Emergency Prevention and Mitigation" be further maximized and utilized within this project, whether for monitoring, characterization and prioritization of contaminated sites, etc.	Suggestion taken. Component 3 includes the up-grade of the ***Laboratoire Central Veterinaire, Bamako, Mali*** to act as a regional resource for the analysis of pesticides. The upgrade will aim to give the laboratory the capacity to undertake: (1) analysis of environmental samples (for assessment of contaminated sites and monitoring the implementation of risk reduction strategies (2) analysis of environmental samples to understand the behaviour of pesticides under local climatic and cropping systems to assess risks of pesticides products before their registration and accordingly develop specific Good Agricultural practices for each Pest-crop-product combination (3) analysis of pesticide products for quality control purposes (4) Analysis of plant materials for pesticide residues.

Council member's comments and responses from the project team:

Switzerland Council Member	Response from Project Team
Because of the quantity and variety of participants, co-financing institutions, involved organizations and ongoing projects in the field, in which the GEF-project is planned to be embedded, there is a certain risk of high transaction costs which may lessen the funding available for action on the ground.	Institutional arrangements have been designed for effective and efficient project implementation. The design has considered the balance between the need to engage project stakeholders and the need to undertake action on the ground. To effect this balance, each of the components will be executed by its task team, led by an institution in the region that is already active in the component theme. This allows the project to benefit from the institution's past

	and ongoing work and existing mechanisms for engagement with relevant stakeholder and its technical capacity for executing the component. In this regard, the execution of component 1 on disposal of obsolete pesticides and soil remediation and component 2 on containers management will be led by the Africa Stockpiles Programme (ASP)-Mali project team which has accumulated considerable expertise since 2005. The CILSS Executive Secretariat (***Institut du Sahel)*** which is responsible for common pesticides registration in CILSS countries and in charge since April 2013 for setting up pesticides registration in West Africa (17 countries) will lead the execution of component 3 on registration and post registration management of pesticides. Component 4 on alternatives to conventional chemical pesticides will be led by International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and the communication strategy by Pesticide Action Network (PAN –Africa). Both are known for their high expertise in these areas. Having these kind of partnerships in the project could also be considered as enhancing impacts of the project on the ground – gaining access to information that partner organizations have, and using their existing networks/infrastructure to implement and promote the objectives of the project. The baseline and incremental reasoning, as well as the definition of co-financing have been refined based on the analyses done during the preparation of the project (section 1.3). The core programme that the project builds on is the CILSS-ECOWAS-UEMOA programme, with additional co-financing from the Governments and a few other partners.
While further refining the project, special attention should be paid to: • clearly defining responsibilities for every element of the project; • taking into account the work and the results of completed or ongoing projects	Roles and responsibilities of the various project stakeholders have been clearly defined based on their mandates and experience in pesticides management at regional and national level (sections 1.2, 4.1 and 4.2 in the FAO project document).

in the field as well as to the experience gained by those involved; • not duplicating elements of the project in different countries, wherever collaboration or taking-over of standardised solutions are possible. • close follow-up of the execution, comprehensive controls and evaluation of outcome and impacts.	During project preparation, three regional workshops and national consultants were organized to identify past, ongoing and planned future regional activities in the area of pest and pesticides management in CILSS countries and West Africa. The components are designed to avoid duplication of activities and for synergies to be exploited. In that respect, the component 1, builds on recent inventory exercises undertaken in other projects and by CropLife International. Component 2 builds on the current pilot container management programme in the cotton production areas in seven communes in Mali. This pilot will be scaled up to all the cotton production areas in Kita and Koutiala. The experience gained in Mali will be used to inform the design of the pilot programmes for the cotton production areas in Burkina Faso, Chad and Senegal. At the end of the project the pilot programmes will be evaluated and the findings will be the basis of a strategy for establishing a regional container management programme. Component 3 builds on recommendations of an independent evaluation of registration and post registration management of pesticides in West Africa carried out under an EC funded project. Component 4 builds on results from: a GEF-funded project on POPs reduction and monitoring in Niger and Senegal Rivers; PIP COLEACP on the use of bio pesticides in horticulture; and IITA on research and demonstration of alternatives to highly hazardous pesticides in cotton production areas of Benin. The involvement of PAN - Africa in the outreach and communications in component 4 builds on its expertise on developing and implementing communication strategies on disposal and prevention of obsolete pesticides under the Africa Stockpiles Programme and in the Sahel after the 2003-2006 Desert Locust upsurge. The M&E component will closely follow-up the execution with comprehensive controls and will evaluate outcomes and impacts. M&E is described in detail in section C above.

Annex C: Status of implementation of project preparation activities and the use of funds

PPG GRANT APPROVED AT PIF: USD 250 000			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	***GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Amount ($)***		
	Budgeted Amount	***Amount Spent To date***	***Amount Committed***
1. Initial Multi-stakeholder consultations	**15 000**	**57 007**	
2. Design of a draft strategy for the disposal of POPs and obsolete pesticides stocks; and identification of priority contaminated sites	**50 000**	**12 079**	**17 150**
3. Preparation of a draft container management strategy	**50 000**	**26 768**	**3 461**
4. Identification of gaps in existing legislation and capacity building needs for sound pesticide management	**20 000**	**12 499**	
5. Preparation of a draft strategy for the promotion of alternatives to POPs pesticides in CILSS countries	**50 000**	**29 489**	**723**
6. Detailed design of project components based on incremental reasoning, risk analysis, financing plan and institutional and implementation arrangements	**50 000**	**8 491**	**51 662**
7. Final multi-stakeholder consultations	**15 000**	**9 018**	**1 953**
8. Translation		**11 199**	**8 500.00**
Total	**250 000**	**166 550**	**83 449**

Annex D: Calendar of expected reflows (if non-grant instrument is used)

N/A

Questions	Secretariat Comment - March 4, 2014	Response to GEFSEC comments - December 2, 2014
25. At CEO endorsement: indicate if confirmed co-financing is provided.	Co-financing letters are missing from two regional organizations (UEMOA and ECOWAS). In table C. in the project document that lists the co-financing sources the column titled "Type of co-financing" should be broken down by grant and in kind contributions. It should be clear exactly how much grant vs. in kind contributions each co-financing source will contribute.	The co-financing letter from ECOWAS is attached. The letter from UEMOA was not secured. The co-financing that was expected from UEMOA has been deleted. All efforts will be made to mobilize additional co-financing during project implementation. In table C, co-financing has now been broken down into in-kind and grant.