



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 obsolete pesticides including POPs and strengthening pesticide management in the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) member states		
Country(ies):	Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger & Senegal.	GEF Project ID: ²	4740
GEF Agency(ies):	FAO (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	613564
Other Executing Partner(s):	CILSS Executive Secretariat	Submission Date:	2012-01-05
GEF Focal Area (s):	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Project Duration (Months)	48
Name of parent program (if applicable):	Africa Stockpiles Programme	Agency Fee (\$):	745,000
➤ For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/>			

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK³:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
(select) 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	4,077,500	10,100,000
(select) 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 CILSS countries receiving support to implement SAICM relevant activities.	GEFTF	3,000,000	27,340,000
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)	Others		(select)		
Sub-Total				7,077,500	37,440,000
Project Management Cost ⁴			(select)	372,500	2,600,000
Total Project Cost				7,450,000	40,040,000

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 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 CILSS member states						
Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
1. Safe disposal of POPs and other obsolete pesticides and remediation of contaminated sites	TA	Outcome 1.1 Risks to public health and the environment from pesticides-contaminated sites reduced. (indicator: amount of POPs and obsolete pesticides safely destroyed)	1.1.1 At least 100 national staff trained in safeguarding, transport and safe storage of hazardous waste. 1.1.2 Environmental assessment of critical sites including evaluation of risks to the public and environment conducted, and high risk sites and stores safeguarded. 1.1.3 Disposal strategy developed. 1.1.4 About 850 tons of POPs and other obsolete pesticides from priority sites in the region disposed of in an environmentally sound manner . 1.2.1 Site specific health and safety plans for heavily contaminated sites developed . 1.2.2 Site specific proposals for remediation of contaminated sites using local technologies developed, approved and implemented.	GEFTF	2,952,500	4,000,000
2. Development of systems for the management of empty pesticide containers	TA	Outcome 2.1 Management of empty containers improved - (empty plastic and metallic pesticide containers collected and recycled)	2.1. 1 Assessment of container management in CILSS countries conducted. 2.1.2 Container management networks set-up in at least 6 project countries - national teams trained in cleaning and recycling. 2.1.3 6 container management schemes piloted.	GEFTF	1,125,000	6,100,000
3. Strengthening the regulatory	TA	3.1. Strengthened national pesticide	3.1.1 Pesticide and bio-pesticide legislation and	GEFTF	1,000,000	10,000,000

framework and institutional capacity for sound management of pesticides		<p>legislations and regulations, and their enforcement;</p> <p>3.2. Improved institutional capacity for implementation of the common regulation for registration of pesticides, and for sound pesticide life-cycle management in the CILSS countries</p>	<p>regulations revised to comply with international standards in all CILSS countries (except in Mali and Senegal where these have recently been updated to comply with the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides)</p> <p>3.2.1 The common pesticide registration system in CILSS, including the functioning of the Sahelian Pesticide Committee, evaluated to identify gaps and needs for improvement</p> <p>3.2.2 Priority measures to address identified gaps and needs including those related to staff capacity, technical infrastructure etc implemented</p> <p>3.2.3 Pesticide Stock Management System (PSMS) database on registered and banned pesticides, import, distribution and use established to serve as a basis for sound management of pesticides in the region.</p> <p>3.2.4 A regional laboratory for quality control of pesticides upgraded.</p> <p>3.2.5 A common system for inspection and quality control of registered pesticides established to prevent illegal trafficking of POPs and substandard pesticide products.</p>			
4. Promotion of alternatives to chemical pesticides	TA	4.1 Alternatives to conventional pesticides successfully promoted (quantity of chemical pesticides and highly hazardous pesticides reduced)	<p>4.1.1 Alternatives to conventional pesticides identified (including integrated pest management).</p> <p>4.1.2 Field testing and</p>	GEFTF	1,700,000	16,740,000

			demonstrations of identified alternatives for control of key pests on crops in key geographical areas conducted. 4.1.3 Best alternatives documented and disseminated. 4.1.4 A communication strategy to raise awareness on the effect of pesticides on human health and the environment and to promote alternatives to conventional pesticides developed and implemented.			
5. Monitoring and Evaluation	TA	5.1 Project monitored and evaluated effectively and best practices disseminated	5.1.1 Systematic monitoring of the project conducted; 5.1.2 Mid-term and final evaluations conducted; 5.1.3 M&E reports produced.	GEFTF	300,000	600,000
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
Sub-Total					7,077,500	37,440,000
Project Management Cost ⁵				GEFTF	372,500	2,600,000
Total Project Costs					7,450,000	40,040,000

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

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	FAO TCPs + inkind co-financing	Grant	2,000,000
GEF Agency	EC FAO trust funds	Grant	4,000,000
GEF Agency	Nederlands-FAO trust funds	Grant	300,000
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	USAID via FAO in support of EMPRES and Pesticides risk reduction programme	Grant	1,140,000
GEF Agency	AfDB : assistance to Emergency Prevention programme/ EMPRES for Desert Locust control in Western Africa	Grant	7,500,000

⁵ Same as footnote #3.

National Government	Annual contribution to the Commission for Desert Locust control in Western Africa/CLCPRO: 25,000/country /year	Grant	600,000
Bilateral Aid Agency (ies)	EC -CILSS trust funds for food security	Grant	10,000,000
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	Fond Francais pour l'Environnement Mondial	Grant	1,000,000
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	PIP-COIEACP and Islamic Development Bank	Grant	8,500,000
National Government	Funding of SPC, Sahelian Institut & Regional centre AGRHYMET, and in-kind cofinancing	Grant	5,000,000
Total Cofinancing			40,040,000

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total c=a+b
FAO	GEF TF	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Burkina Faso, Capo Verde, Chad, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger & Senegal.	7,450,000	745,000	8,195,000
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				7,450,000	745,000	8,195,000

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

² Please indicate fees related to this project.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1 the GEF focal area/LDCF/SCCF strategies:

The proposed project is consistent with the GEF-5 Chemicals Strategy. In particular it will contribute to Objective 1 (CHEM-1) through the safeguarding and safe disposal of obsolete pesticides including POPs and remediation of heavily contaminated sites in CILSS countries. The project will also contribute to the achievement of Objective 3 (CHEM-3) by strengthening the capacity for implementation of the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides, consistent with 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 *Comité Inter Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse au Sahel (CILSS)* or the Permanent Intestate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, which include Burkina Faso, Chad, Cape-Verde, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal, was created as a result of the severe drought that affected the region in the 70s.

Recognizing an increase in the use of pesticides in agriculture in the Sahel, the CILSS member states adopted the "Common Regulation for the Registration of Pesticides in CILSS Member States" in 1992. The purpose of the Common Regulation is to ensure that pesticides used in the Sahel countries are effective, of suitable quality and of low hazard to man and the environment. The proposed project seeks to strengthen the capacity of the CILSS countries to implement this regulation.

CILSS member states have also signed and ratified international conventions related to pesticides management including Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions and developed their respective NIPs under the Stockholm Convention (under preparation in Cape Verde, Niger and Guinea Bissau). All submitted NIPs have prioritized issues of obsolete stocks and pesticide management. The project will support implementation of the following priority actions identified in the NIPs:

- Safe disposal of obsolete pesticide stocks and associated waste
- Strengthening of institutional and regulatory frameworks
- Development of a harmonized system for registered pesticides and a database on pesticide imports and use;
- Training of staff to ensure appropriate control of pesticides in and among CILSS member countries; and
- Promotion of alternatives to chemical pesticides.

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

B.1. Describe the baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

About 50% of the population in the CILSS countries is rural and highly dependent on agriculture. Due to climate change and progressive desertification, agricultural lands are decreasing, jeopardizing efforts of the CILSS Member States for sustainable development. In addition, under the Sahelian climatic conditions, pest and diseases frequently cause extensive crop losses during crop production and post harvest. In an attempt to control pests and diseases associated with crops (locusts and other transboundary pests) conventional pesticides are used excessively. As an indication, during 2006-2008 the CILSS member states imported a quantity of pesticides worth USD 46.336 million/year for plant protection.

In 1992, CILSS member countries adopted the Common Regulation for the registration of pesticides. The Sahelian Pesticide Committee (CSP) was created in 1994 for its implementation in collaboration with National Pesticide Management Committees (NPMCs) nominated by the government in each CILSS country. During the years that followed the signature of the Common Regulation, CILSS countries have modified their national legislation to take into account pesticide registration by the CSP. The Common Regulation was revised in 1999 and strengthened to ensure that pesticides used in the Sahel are effective and pose minimum risk to humans and the environment.

The Common Regulation has provided a foundation and a good example of close cooperation between CILSS countries for pesticide management. However, there is need to strengthen the institutional capacity for implementation of the regulation and for sound management of pesticides post registration, as shown by past events. One such event is the 2003-2005 Desert Locust upsurge. During the upsurge about 2.2 million hectares were treated with 2200 tons of conventional pesticides, leaving an estimated 2000 tons of unused stock of pesticides, 260 000 units of empty pesticide containers, and several contaminated sites in Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal. Following the upsurge, a critical assessment of the management of pesticides during and after the event was undertaken in fourteen affected countries in West and North Africa by FAO in collaboration with the CSP Secretariat, the World Bank, the Commission for Desert Locust Control in Western Africa (CLCPRO), CropLife International, and Pesticide Action Network (PAN). The assessment revealed that (i) a large quantity of pesticides used and remaining unused were not registered; and (ii) substandard products were imported without any inspection and quality control.

Following the desert locust invasion, a pilot programme targeted at management of the remaining pesticide stocks were implemented with support from FAO, CLCPRO, the World Bank and others. Activities included:

- Construction and rehabilitation of appropriate pesticide storage facilities in collaboration with the Africa Emergency Locust Project executed by the World Bank;
- Inventory, collection, storage and quality control of excess pesticides;
- Inventory, collection and recycling of empty pesticide containers. This included installation of drum crushers in Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal;
- Investigation and remediation techniques for pesticide contaminated soil developed and implemented in Mali and Mauritania;
- Pesticide Stock Management System (PSMS) for the management of pesticides used in Desert Locust control installed in Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal.

Under the Africa Stockpiles Programme (ASP) funded by GEF and other donors, the achievements mentioned above were strengthened in Mali. The PSMS was improved to include all functions from registration stage, to the use and management of empty pesticide containers in agriculture and public health. The institutional capacity for pesticide life-cycle management was also strengthened through the establishment and training of a national prevention team, and development of support tools and guidelines. In addition, 1 100 tons of POPs and obsolete pesticides are inventoried and the contract for their safe disposal from Mali has been established/awarded.

Except in Mali where pesticides management capacities have been improved, key issues in the implementation of the common registration and post registration in the CILSS countries remain largely unaddressed. These include the lack of capacity of the CSP and the National Pesticides Management Committees to implement the Common Regulation, and of relevant institutions within the countries for sound pesticide life-cycle management.

The Sahelian Pesticide Committee Secretariat, Pesticides Action Network for Africa (PAN-Africa), FAO and the Africa Stockpiles Programme (ASP)- Mali project team organized in August 2010, in Bamako, a regional workshop to discuss current technical and institutional constraints for sound pesticide management in the region. The workshop identified key priorities in the area of pesticide registration and

post registration in CILSS countries. The following priorities that require immediate attention were identified:

- Disposal of existing obsolete pesticides including POPs and associated wastes (contaminated soils, empty containers and contaminated materials), posing the highest risk to human health and the environment in CILSS countries
- Independent evaluation of the common registration system and post registration activities in CILSS countries to identify gaps and priority needs for improvement of their implementation;
- Review of institutional and regulatory frameworks in CILSS countries;
- Training on the inspection and quality control of pesticides in CILSS countries;
- Promotion of alternatives to conventional chemical pesticides;
- Extension of the Pesticides Stock Management System (PSMS), to the rest of the CILSS countries including Burkina Faso, Chad, Cape Verde, Gambia and Guinea Bissau; and
- Development of a regional communication strategy on the impact of conventional chemical pesticides on human health and the environment.

Baseline. The incremental activities described in the next section will build on the following ongoing and planned activities which address some of the priorities identified above and make up the baseline project:

- (i) **The European Commission (EC) funded project “Capacity building related to multilateral environmental agreements in African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP) countries”.** In the CILSS countries the project is funding the deployment of the Pesticide Stock Management System (PSMS) and training of national staff to use the system to improve pesticide management. An action plan to initiate and further develop PSMS has been developed and approved by the Executive Secretariat of CILSS. A Training-of-Trainers course on inventory planning and implementation for national staff from the CILSS countries has been conducted with further training planning in the next year, 2012. The inventory completed by trained national teams will provide a basis for the development of the disposal strategies. The project is also financing the development of communications and awareness strategies on the importance and dangers of obsolete pesticides and highly hazardous pesticide formulations, and on alternatives with the support of Pesticide Action Network - Africa. In addition, an independent evaluation of the common pesticides registration and post-registration activities in the CILSS countries will be conducted to identify weaknesses and priority capacity building needs.
- (ii) **Comité de Liaison Europe-Afrique-Caraïbes-Pacifique (COLEACP).** COLEACP represents and protects the collective interests of producers and exporters in ACP countries and importers of horticultural products in European countries. FAO and COLEAP have initiated collaboration to promote sustainable strategies on plant protection of horticultural products, pesticide management and good agricultural practices in ACP countries. COLEAP is supporting improvement of pesticide management through development of a field monitoring system for pest and pesticides used on key crops in Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal, and development of curricula on integrated pest and pesticide management (IPM).
- (iii) **Capstone project: Capitalizing on the cumulative experience from agricultural development projects in Central, West and North Africa.** The objective of this planned project is to capitalize on lessons learned to improve south-south cooperation in (i) farmers-capacity development for pests, pesticides, seeds, water and soil management; (ii) governments-capacity development for enforcement of regulations; and (iii) monitoring of agrochemicals and their impacts on human health. Relevant activities to be funded under this project include, inter alia: a) provision of training on environmental monitoring of pesticides, using new, cost-effective and more accurate technologies; b) training of government and university personnel on quantification of risks to human health and the environment from pesticides.
- (iv) **USAID funded project “Locust emergency prevention and mitigation”.** This project promotes sound management of pesticides used for locust control in West and North West Africa. The project supported appropriate storage, and management of remaining stocks following the 2003-2005 locust upsurge. Countries have been assisted in the establishment of national and regional

management capacities for empty containers and small residual obsolete stocks. Under the project, an assessment of existing laboratories in the region in order to identify a reference regional laboratory with analytical capacities for quality control of registered products for the control of desert locusts and related transboundary pests, has been conducted.

- 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 adoption of the Common Regulation for the Registration of Pesticides in CILSS member states is a unique example of cooperation between countries in addressing pest and pesticide management issues. However, because of weak technical and institutional capacity in the region, implementation of the regulation has not been effective. This has led to the build-up of obsolete pesticides in the region. Past efforts have mostly been at the national level, with a focus on the effects of pesticide mismanagement rather than addressing both the cause and effects.

Without the proposed project, the baseline projects described in the previous section, will only address the POPs and obsolete pesticide issues partially. The CILSS countries do not have the technical and financial capacity to undertake the safeguarding and disposal of existing POPs and obsolete pesticide stockpiles on their own. The stockpiles will continue posing immediate risk to human health and the environment.

With GEF funding the following activities will be implemented:

Component 1: Disposal of existing stocks of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes.

The objective of this component is to develop and implement a strategy(ies) for safe disposal of existing stocks of POPs and obsolete pesticides and remediation of contaminated sites posing the highest risk to human health and the environment. The stocks include: (i) about 300 tons of obsolete pesticides and contaminated materials that resulted from the 2003-2005 Desert Locust upsurge in Mauritania and Senegal; (ii) about 200 tons from Burkina Faso (iii) about 250 tons of endosulfan and /or other new obsolete stocks in the region; and (iv) about 100 tons of obsolete pesticides and associated waste in Niger.

Regarding remediation of contaminated soils, an investigation of heavily contaminated sites will be conducted to identify the routes of exposures, and assess specific risks to target populations and the environment. Based on this a specific proposal using local technologies will be developed. Soil remediation will be carried out using local scientific approach for soil remediation, developed by FAO in collaboration with the Alterra University, Wageningen-UR/The Netherlands and Africa Stockpiles Programme (ASP) –Mali team.

Component 2. Management of empty pesticides containers in CILSS countries.

One of the sources of pesticide contamination and risk to human health is empty pesticide containers which are often re-used by women and children to store food and water. The objective of this component is to improve the management of pesticide containers and reduce risks to public health and the environment. The component will build on the work that was done in setting up national networks for the management of empty containers from the 2003-2005 desert locust upsurge. During 2006-2008, equipment such as drum crushers, electricity generator and forklift were procured, installed and are operational in Mauritania, Mali and Mali – not yet operation in Chad. In these countries national networks for collecting, cleaning up, destruction and recycling empty pesticide containers from Desert Locust control are developed. Under this component, these will be extended to cotton and horticulture production areas and will be developed in other CILSS countries including Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau and Gambia.

Component 3. Strengthening the regulatory framework and institutional capacity for sound management of pesticides.

The objective of this component is to strengthen the capacity of the Sahelian Pesticide Committee (CSP) and of the CILSS member countries in the implementation of the Common Regulation for the Registration of Pesticides and in the sound management of pesticides post-registration (sound management of pesticides throughout their life-cycle). Priority needs for strengthening the registration system, identified through an independent evaluation of the functioning of the common registration system, will be addressed. To support implementation of the regulation and sound pesticide management post-registration at country-level, pesticide legislation and regulations will be analyzed. Through the analysis, gaps, weaknesses and good practices will be identified. Based on this information, the national legislations and regulations will be revised and presented to governments for adoption. In addition to these, the following activities are envisaged: (i) establishment of a regional database on registered pesticides, their import, distribution and use to serve as a basis for sound management of pesticides in the region. This information will be entered into PSMS and made available to CSP, National Pesticides Management Committees and other stakeholders; and (ii) establishment of a system for the inspection and quality control of registered pesticides and bio pesticides products; detection of substandard products, illegal traffic of POPs in the region. A regional laboratory for analysis of pesticide residues, which already exist in Mali, will be upgraded to serve as a reference laboratory for quality control of pesticides in CILSS.

Component 4. Promotion of alternatives to conventional/chemical pesticides

The objective of this component is to promote the adoption of integrated pest and pesticide management and therefore reduce the use of conventional chemicals. This will be achieved by setting up a field monitoring system (supported under the COLEACP project) through which information on pests and diseases, their impact on each crop, pesticides used, alternatives, and their performance will be collected. This exercise will help in the identification of alternatives to conventional chemicals, that will be field tested and promoted. To support the promotion of identified alternatives and to inform the public on the impact of pesticides on human health and the environment, the communication strategies which are being developed under the EC funded project will be implemented in collaboration with regional and national NGOs.

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.

With regard to global environmental benefits, the project will dispose 850 tons of POPs and obsolete pesticides and remediate contaminated sites which pose an immediate threat to animal, human health and the global environment. The project, through strengthening the capacity for sound management of pesticides will contribute to the prevention of future accumulation of POPs and obsolete pesticides.

- 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 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.

The project will deliver global environmental benefits by safely disposing of about 800 tons of POPs obsolete pesticides, thereby preventing POPs releases into the environment.

Women and children are exposed to pesticide risks partly through empty pesticide containers. These 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.

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	Mitigation
Environmental contamination from leakage of POPs and obsolete pesticides due to poor conditions of containers. (High risk)	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 contamination will be safeguarded as priority.
Insufficient funds for the safeguarding of emergency sites, disposal and other project activities. (Low risk)	At this stage, indicative financing is sufficient to complete safeguarding, disposal and other activities. However, if a gap arises, additional co-financing will be sought from other sources.
Institutional arrangements pose challenges to project implementation. (Low risk)	Two stakeholder meeting were organized by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee (CSP) to inform all National Pesticide Management Committees and official representatives of CILSS countries about this project. SPC in collaboration with CILSS representatives in each country, will mainstream and coordinate all pesticide management activities to ensure adequate preparation of the FSP and clear definition of roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders involved in the project.
Weather extremes, particularly floods (Low to Medium)	Taken into account in the evaluation of critical stores/sites which should be prioritized for safeguarding, disposal and/or remediation. Critical sites will be operated primarily in the drier months (November to May) to reduce the risk. Emergency plans for drawing off excess water into holding areas will be in place in case of torrential rain.
Pest infestations (Low to Medium)	Mitigation measures are already in place. FAO has established an Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases (EMPRES) to improve monitoring and preparedness for the effective management of pest outbreaks. The promotion of integrated pest management techniques under component 3 should also contribute to the mitigation of the pest infestation risk, because these should discourage the development of pest populations while reducing the use of hazardous pesticides.

B.5. Identify key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, 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
CILSS Executive Secretariat	Lead the preparation and implementation of the project in close collaboration with the National Pesticide Management Committees in the project countries.
Ministries of Agriculture in CILSS countries	Work closely with the CILSS Executive Secretariat, through the National Pesticide Management Committees, in the preparation and implementation of the project.
Ministries of Environment in CILSS countries	As GEF operational focal points: - review and endorse the project; - participate in the preparation, and monitoring of project progress; and - support coordination of the project with relevant initiatives in the countries and the region, including other GEF projects.
Ministry of Public Health in CILSS countries	Participate in project activities related to the management of pesticides in public health
PAN- Africa and National CSOs	Support the develop and implementation of the regional and national communication strategies to raise awareness on the impact of pesticides on human health and the environment, and on IPM.

B.6. Outline the coordination with other related initiatives:

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

- GEF funded project on disposal and prevention of obsolete pesticides in Mali led by the World Bank;
- 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 MEA 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; and

- a planned GEF project on POPs removal and sound pesticide management in Cameroon – to be submitted in GEF-5

Linkages with some of the related initiatives mentioned have already been established through the ongoing baseline projects. Under the EC funded project on the implementation of MEAs in ACP countries, FAO is already working with the World Bank Mali project, through the ASP-Mali project team. The Mali-ASP team has already been involved in the delivery of training-of-trainers course on inventory planning and implementation for national staff from other CILSS countries. For the FAO-managed GEF projects, overall technical supervision is provided by one Lead Technical Unit, the Pesticide Risk Reduction Group. The unit will facilitate coordination among all POPs pesticides projects managed by FAO.

As mentioned in the PIF (section B.1 page 7), National Pesticide Management Committees (NPMCs) have been established in the countries and members of these Committees should be involved in all national POPs pesticides management projects. These also provide an opportunity for collaboration with related projects in the countries.

Specific mechanisms for coordination will be elaborated during project preparation.

C. DESCRIBE THE GEF 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 GEF agency is bringing to the project:

FAO will provide USD 1,500,000 total grants as co-financing from its Technical Cooperation Programme, and USD 500, 000 in-kind.

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:

The projects fits 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". Capacity building for integrated pest and pesticide management has been identified as one of the most important outputs to contribute to the goal of raising agricultural productivity – as reflected in CILSS member countries UNDAFs.

With respect to staff capacity in the region FAO has a Regional Office for Africa (RAF) in Ghana and fully fledged FAO Representations in the CILSS member countries. The project will be supported specifically by a regional plant production and protection officer and other technical staff based in Ghana, programme officers based in RAF and in the FAO Country Offices in the CILSS countries. 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 establish 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 Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template. For SGP, use this OFP endorsement letter).

COUNTRY	NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
<u>Burkina Faso</u>	Mr Mamadou Honadia	Permanent Secretary	PERMANENT SECRETARIAT FOR THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	03/30/2011
<u>Cape Verde</u>	Mr Moises Borges	Director General of Environment	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES	03/22/2011
<u>Gambia</u>	Mr Momodou Sarr	Executive Director	NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT AGENCY	03/15/2011
<u>Guinea Bissau</u>	Joao Raimundo Lopes	Senior Officer	SECRETARIAT OF STATE OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	20/12/2011
<u>Mali</u>	Dr Alamir Sinna Toure	Chief	AGENCY FOR ENVIRONMENT AND SANITATION	04/11/2011
<u>Mauritania</u>	Dr Mohamed Y. Lafdal Mauritania	Director	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT	03/22/2011
<u>Niger</u>	Mr Zouladaini Malam Gata	Commissioner In Charge Of Development	MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND FINANCE NIGER	04/05/2011
<u>Senegal</u>	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 policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF criteria for project identification and preparation.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
<i>for</i> Charles Riemenschneider Director, Investment Centre Division Technical Cooperation Department FAO Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00153, Rome, Italy Barbara Cooney FAO GEF Coordinator Email: Barbara.Cooney@fao.org Tel: +3906 5705 5478		01/04/2012	Mohamed Ammati	+39 3405757315	Mohamed.Ammati@fao.org