FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2025 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025

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IMPORTANT DISCLAIMER:
The final version of this PIR will be submitted to the GEF Secretariat.
The report will then be publicly available on the GEF website (click here).
Sensitive information should be submitted in Annex to be uploaded separately.
In such cases, please contact faogef-pir-support@fao.org for guidance.

1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Africa (RAF)
Country(ies):	Cameroon
Project Title:	Disposal of POPs and obsolete pesticides and strengthening sound pesticides management in Cameroon
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/CMR/031/GFF
GEF ID:	4641
Type of Trust Fund(s):	GFF
GEF Focal Area(s):	Chemicals & Waste
Project Executing Partners:	Ministries of Agriculture (MINADER) and Environment (MINEPDED)
Initial project duration (years):	4 (48 Months)

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	24/09/2014
Actual Agency Approval Date	01/12/2014
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD:	01/03/2015
First Disbursement Date	19/03/2015
Planned Project End Date/NTE1:	28/02/2019
Revised project implementation End date (if approved)2:	31/12/2023
Actual Completion Date:	04/08/2025
Expected Financial Closure Date:	04/08/2026

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	$	1,710,000.00
Total GEF grant delivery (as of June 30, 2025 (USD):	$	1,702,428.40
Total Co-financing amount (USD)3:	$	9,307,374.00
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2025:	$	9,307,374.00

M & E Milestones

Date of Last Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	April 17 - 18, 2023
Expected Mid-term Review date5:	N/A
Actual Mid-term review date (if already completed):	01/06/2018
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date6:	30/06/2024

Overall ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/outcomes (cumulative):	Satisfactory (S)
Overall implementation progess rating:	Satisfactory (S)
Overall risk rating:	Low

Status

Implementation Status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	Final.

1 Date that was originally foreseen at the project's operationalization and indicated in FPMIS.
2 If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit.
3 This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO Document/Project Document.
4 Please refer to the Section 13 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.
5 The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.
6 The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Coordinator (PC)	Alice Siben NDIKONTAR	Alice.NdikontarSiben@fao.org
Budget Holder (BH)	Antonio Luis Ferreira QUERIDO	Antonio.Querido@fao.org
GEF Operational Focal Point (GEF OFP)	Unusa HAMAN	hamanunusa@yahoo.fr
Lead Technical Officer (LTO)	Oxana PERMINOVA	Oxana.Perminova@fao.org
GEF Technical Officer (GTO)	Kuena MOREBOTSANE	Kuena.Morebotsane@fao.org

Key Project Management Unit Personnel

Please indicate the composition of the PMU as per the Terms of Reference in the ProDoc. If any new position was establised during the project implementation, please insert it accordingly.

Position planned (as per ProDoc)	Position filled (Yes/No)	Start date, Name, Contact	Comments
National Project Coordinator-MINEPDED	Yes	AOUDOU Joswa 2015 to 2023 aoudoujoswa@yahoo.fr	Till project NTE
Focal Point-MINEPDED	Yes	Nicaise BELINGA MENGUE 2015 to 2023 cassyberling@gmail.com	Till project NTE
Focal Point MINADER	Yes	FOMBIN Valentine 2015 to April 2019 fomvally@yahoo.fr	He was called up for other duties in the MINADER
Focal Point MINADER	Yes	Maryben CHIATOH 2019 to 2020 marybenk@yahoo.com	She replaced the FP who left. She was sent to the inter-African Phytosanitary Council by the Cameroon government. There was never a replacement from the MINADER till Project NTE
Focal Point MINSANTE	Yes	Robert NOUOKAGUEU 2015 to 2023 rnoukaghueu@yahoo.fr	At the start of the project , the PSC saw the need for a focal point in the Ministry of health and requested that a Focal point be designated;
National Technical Coordinator - FAO	Yes	Alice Siben NDIKONTAR 2015 to 2025 Alice.NdikontarSiben@fao.org	Till date
Technical Assistant to the Project - FAO	Yes	Gaston TANKEU 2019 - 2023 Tankeu.Gastong@fao.org	Recruited at the request of the Project Steering committee(PSC) to assist the National Technical Coordinnator.

2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development objective)

(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

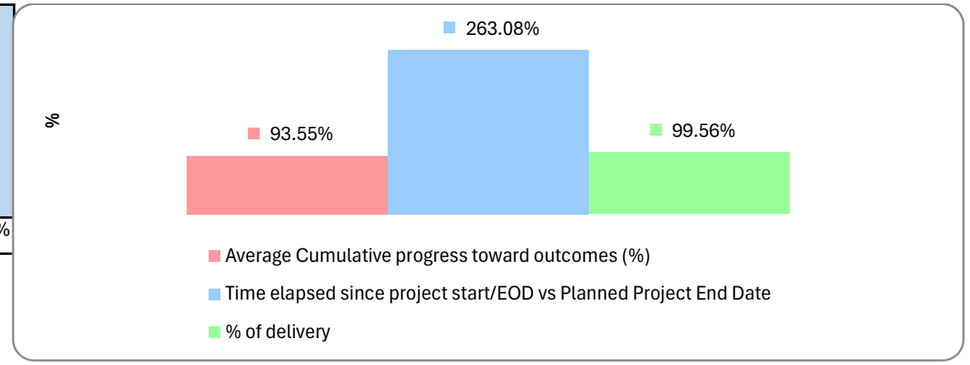
Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress level at 30 June 2025	% of cumulative progress	Progress rating
To reduce POPs releases from obsolete pesticide stockpiles and contaminated sites and strengthen the capacity for the sound management of pesticides.	Outcome 1 Existing POPs and obsolete pesticide stocks disposed of in an environmentally sound manner and POPs pesticide contaminated sites remediated.	1a) Up to 100 tonnes of POPs and other obsolete pesticides disposed of by the end of year 2.	45 tonnes of obsolete pesticides and associated waste held in a central storage location in Edea.	45 tonnes disposed of in an environmentally sound manner	100 tonnes of obsolete pesticides safeguarded and destroyed.(Up to 55 additional tonnes of obsolete pesticides waste disposed of in an environmentally sound manner)	Tender developed for disposal of 45 Tons;Contract No 2016/CMR/AGPM-CPA 2202123 signed with Veolia Field Services; -->A Health, Safety and Environment Management plan (HSE) was prepared (March 2017).35,711Kg (net weight) of obsolete pesticides and associated waste disposed of in 2018. -->Certificate of completion of disposal issued. Inventory -->15 staff trained in techniques of inventory of pesticides, and they conducted inventory in 9 regions of Cameroon. -->A total of 47.650 tons inventoried in 25 sites. Data Entry (data collection) -->9 staff trained in the use of Pesticide stock management system (PSMS) and data entry conducted 2016; An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for safeguarding and disposal of 50.8 metric tons of obsolete pesticides and associated waste inventoried in 2016 and 2018 was prepared. Due to insufficient resources, the stocks were not disposed.	81.70%	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)

	1b) Risk reduced at 2 highest risk sites by 50%	FAO PSMS data on contaminated sites has highlighted 6 locations which require detailed investigation under the project	Remediation strategy developed;	Pilot scale remediation of two highest risk sites completed and risk reduced by 50%.	15 national staff trained in Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA); 12 national staff were trained on the use of Bioassay test kits for pesticide-contaminated soil, to complete the training on Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) conducted in 2016 by Pure Earth/Blacksmith institute. A rapid assessment of pesticide contamination was conducted at 12 sites situated in 5 regions of Cameroon, 26 May – 01 June 2016; 6 priority sites were identified, and conceptual site models/sampling plans report for the 6 sites prepared by Pure Earth/Blacksmith institute were examined by a technical expert/PTM group and two sites were approved for detailed investigation (Dschang and Lagdo); Detailed investigations completed for two pesticide contaminated sites (Dschang and Lagdo) identified as potential high risks, in view of developing remediation strategy . An Environmental Management Plan developed for the two sites proposing options for the remediation of 2 sites contaminated by 4,4 DDD, Alpha and Beta Endo sulpha and Dieldrin (Dschang), and contaminated with remains of unidentified containers and residuals, debris and wastes (Lagdo).	87.50%	Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)
Outcome 2: Risks to the environment and human health from empty pesticide containers reduced through establishing and enhancing container management systems at national level.	Percentage (35%) of containers entering the market for use are triple rinsed at the end of their life; Number of empty pesticide containers triple rinsed, collected/recycled. 25% recycled at the end of their life in the pilot sites	PPG report on the practices for management of empty pesticide containers Existing Container management schemes developed and implemented by Cameroon development Corporation CDC (banana, rubber, oil palm) in the south west region and SODECOTON (cotton) in the North;		National scheme for pesticide container management developed based on pilot scheme results.	Sensitization/communication strategy developed by the project in partnership with two local NGOs was implemented in two pilot sites (North and the Littoral regions) on the dangers linked to the re-use of empty pesticides containers. 791 producers (186 women and 605 men) were trained in the management of empty pesticide packaging, with an emphasis on triple rinsing of containers immediately after use; 2000 posters produced and distributed by the project illustrating the triple rinsing and the dangers linked to the use of empty packaging of pesticide for domestic purposes; were distributed/posted in the pilot zones. Six local media worked in partnership with the cooperatives to promote the pilots; Implementation completed of the two Schemes in the pilot sites in the (North (Garoua) and Littoral (Loum)); A total of 2.7 tons (2.0T and 0.7T) of empty pesticides containers collected from Loum and Garoua localities, respectively; A national Strategy for the management of empty pesticide containers in Cameroon has been developed by the project and endorsed by multi-stakeholders.	91.25%	Satisfactory (S)

	Outcome 3: Regulatory framework and institutional capacity strengthened for sound management of pesticides throughout their lifecycle	3a) Legislative texts and regulations covering the full pesticide life cycle and in compliance with Code	Phytosanitary and environmental Legislation exist but not on Pesticide Management. CEMAC Regulation exists but is not implemented in practice	Legislation and registration for all pesticides in compliance with code drafted	Draft Legislation submitted to Government for approval;	The revision of the phytosanitary Law No. 2003/003 of April 21, 2003, of Cameroon and 3 texts of application: - Decree No. 2005/0769/PM of April 06, 2005 on the organization of the National Phytosanitary Council; -Decree No. 2005/0772/PM of 06 April 2005 setting the conditions for the approval and control of phytosanitary products (Pesticides) and -Decree No. 2005/0771/PM of 06 April 2005 fixing the modifications to the execution of plant quarantine operations; A report on the observations and recommendations in relation to compliance with FAO international code prepared by international consultant and reviewed by LEGN.	100.00%	Satisfactory (S)
		3b) Number of pesticide inspections and quality control analyses conducted (National Phytosanitary council and system for inspection and quality control of pesticides is operational)	Data not available in a compiled form. Laboratory upgraded but staff require regular training and sustainability of operations is not assured		Monitoring and reporting of inspections and results	The average number of inspections carried out at the borders and on the territory between 2018 and 2020 under the current inspection system is between 25 000 to 30,000 inspections per year.	100.00%	Highly Satisfactory (HS)
		3C)Information exchanged by compliance and enforcement institutions	No formal mechanism for exchange of Information(e.g. notifications of new registrations) No publicly available list of pesticides	Formal mechanism established; registration decisions shared on registration , reregistration and		2 websites have been created and under development, by the department of regulation and quality control of agricultural products and inputs, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.www.drcq-minader.org ; www.intranet. drcq-minader.org	100.00%	Satisfactory (S)

	Outcome 4: IPM alternatives to conventional pesticides successfully promoted and the use of chemical pesticides, POPs and highly hazardous pesticides reduced	4a) Number of registrations of cotton and cereal pesticides, highly hazardous pesticides and bio pesticides	27 herbicide +7 fungicide +44 insecticide formulations registered for cotton; 28 of 44 insecticides in Classes I & II 3 formulations of Alluninium phosphate & 1 of cyfluthrine for cereal storage 4 biopesticides registered		50% reduction in highly hazardous pesticides (HHP) registrations from Baseline 5 biopesticides registered (+25%)	Field test protocols developed for selected botanicals for pest control in banana field and for maize in storage. Two aromatic plants (*Hyptis spicigera* and *Ocimum canum*) tested and proven effective for the control of maize weevils (Sitophylus zeamays), as alternative to two HHPs, namely, : PHOSTOXIN (Alluminium phosphide) and Diclorvos; Two efficacy trials completed for four botanicals (*Chromoleana odorata*, *Asystasia gangentica*, *Titonia diversifolia* and *Azadiracta indica*) alternatives to HHP, proven effective for the control of banana pests (nematodes and banana weevil). HHPs identified were Rugby 10G; MOCAP 10G, Nemacur 15 GR, etc)	80.00%	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)
		4b) Number of alternatives adopted by network farmers	3 improved cotton varieties; spatial distribution of pests, efficacy of neem (Coordination National des Cultures Annuelles; IRAD) Development of crop techniques as alternatives (IRAD and PNVRA). Alternatives to Endosulfan identified	Extent and types of alternatives used and needs analysis established;	On-field effectiveness of alternatives trials conducted with farmers.	40 banana producers' (12 women and 24 men) trained on the use of (Chromoleana odorata leaves (powder) and kitchen ash, for the management of banana pests. 30 farmers (24 men, 6 women). on the production and formulation of some tested botanicals (*Hyptis spicigera* and *Ocimum canum*) with proven insecticide effectiveness for the control of maize weevils; 1 Technical guide developed on the production, formulation and use of the powder of two aromatic plants (*Hyptis spicigera* and *Ocimum canum*) for the protection of maize weevils in storage. 1 Technical guide developed for the preparation of (*Chromoleana odorata* leaves(powder) for treatment of banana suckers against banana pests (nematodes and weevils);	100.00%	Satisfactory (S)
		4c) Annual quantity of chemical and HHP used in project demonstration areas		Extent of baseline chemical use established by Typology study	30% decrease in use of chemicals	Indicator not achievable and was cancelled. Decision of PSC to cancel any other pending activity and give priority to Safeguarding of obsolete pesticide stocks (5th PSC meeting)	N/A	NA
	Outcome 5: Project monitored and evaluated effectively.	5a) Implementation of M&E activities as planned including timely preparation and submission of semi-annual and annual progress reports.	0	M&E activities completed as planned.		09 six-month Project Progress Reports produced ; 08 Project Implementation review reports (including this report); 16 project coordination meetings; 6 Project Steering Committee meetings held so far with the latest session in April 17-18, 2023; A 5th no cost extension to December 31, 2023, was granted to the project to allow for the final evaluation of the project.	95.00%	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)
		5b) Mid-term and Final Evaluations reports available.		Mid-term evaluation report	Final evaluation report	An Independent mid-term evaluation of the project was conducted in March 2018; A Final evaluation of the project was conducted 2023 -2024.. The report has been finalized and currently being translated from French into English. A management response to the evaluation recommendations was prepared.	100.00%	Satisfactory (S)

Average Cumulative progress toward outcomes (%)	Time elapsed since project start/EOD vs Planned Project End Date	% of delivery
93.55%	**263.08%**	99.56%



Development Objective (DO) Ratings, and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported above. The ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of results since project start

FY2025 Development Objective rating[1]	Project Manager/ Coordinator	Budget Holder	Lead Technical Officer13	GEF Operational Focal Point	GEF Technical Officer (GTO)
	Satisfactory (S)	Satisfactory (S)	Satisfactory (S)	Satisfactory (S)	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)
Comments/reasons[12] justifying the ratings for FY2025 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period	Overall, the results of the project are generally satisfactory by achieving significant results. The project encountered a lot of challenges during its implementation but has been able to deliver on most of the key results. The terminal evaluation was initiated in July 2023 given that the project NTE was 31December 2023 after several extensions. The evaluation has been an opportunity to identify the areas that could be improved or that didn't go as planned. The evaluation's recommendations have been endorsed, and a Management Response has been developed to guide improvements and enhance the success of future projects.	Although the project has had a lot of challenges, most of the key results of the project have been achieved	Despite the delays in the implementation of some activities, the project delivered satisfactory results. A lot of effort has beingbeen made to retender disposal and safeguarding operation and stakeholders were fully engaged regarding all components of the project. Overall, With the extension of the project positive results were achieved under all components.	Despite delays that have been registered during activity implementation, the project has realized substantial results. The no cost extension of the project equally provided ample space and time for the finalization of pending activities. However, the advent of the Covid19 shall remain as a jigsaw in the history of the project as this further contributed to additional delay.	The project was granted an extension to allow for implementation of what the project team believed to be a realistic option - collecting and safeguarding of remaining stocks. This was not completed because costs were higher than anticipated.

Measures to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings on Section 2 above

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By When?
N/A (project implementation concluded)			
N/A (project implementation concluded)			

7 Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.
8 Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU).

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)

Outcomes and outputs	Indicators (as per the logical framework)	Main achievements in the last 12 months (please DO NOT repeat results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance 9 in delivering outputs
Outcome 1 1.1 Existing POPs and obsolete pesticide stocks disposed of in an environmentally sound manner and POPs pesticide contaminated sites remediated.			
Output 1.1 Strategy for disposal of up to 100 metric tons of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes developed.	National EA and EMP developed and published.		In 2018, completion of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for disposal of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes. In 2019, the EMP was reviewed to include the risk assessment information on additional 10.5 tons of Methyl Bromide identified in (Zone Industrielle Magazine Magzi / Arysta site in Douala.)
Output 1.2 Disposal of approximately 100 tons of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes.	Number of metric tonnes of POPs and other obsolete pesticides disposed of in an environmentally sound manner (in accordance with Basel and Stockholm conventions)	4th review of tender for collection, safeguarding and centralization of approximately 50.8 tons of obsolete pesticides and associated waste.	The tender revision for safeguarding of the waste was implemented and advertised on the UNMDG website. However, no sufficient corresponding bids were received to fulfill the requirements. The centralization of the obsolete pesticide stocks and associated waste could not be done as planned and with the available budget.
Output 1.3 High-priority contaminated sites remediation pilots	Detailed site survey data disclosed nationally; Risk reduced at 2 highest risk sites by 50% (high priority sites remediated)		In 2018, Completion of detailed site survey activity of 2 pesticide contaminated sites. 2019, EMP finalized in view of remediation 2029, Suspension of the remediation activity and budget reallocated for the disposal of obsolete pesticides and associated waste. A decision taken during the 4th Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting of November 2020. The remediation strategy option of excavation of contaminated soil and exportation for destruction has not been possible as this involves a significant quantity of soil, the cost of which could not be covered by the limited budget available. There are no technically sound facilities available in the country to dispose of all pesticides contaminated soils. Government is waiting to mobilize other funding for the remediation. November 2020,
Output 1.4			Activities completed November 2020,
Outcome 2 Risks to the environment and human health from empty pesticide containers reduced through establishing and enhancing container management systems at national level.			

Output 2.1 Pilot management scheme of empty pesticide containers (collection, rinsing, transport, storage and recycling) developed.	2 pilot schemes developed by project		Activities completed in 2019,
Output 2.2 Implementation of pilot projects on management of empty pesticide containers in North and South-West regions	2 pilot schemes implemented, % of pesticide containers sold are returned (for processing)		Activities completed In 2020
Output 2.3 National empty pesticide container management strategy developed	National pesticide container management strategy available (developed by project and adopted)		Activities completed November 2020,
Outcome 3.Regulatory framework and institutional capacity strengthened for sound management of pesticides throughout their lifecycle			
Output 3.1 New comprehensive draft legislation and supporting texts submitted to the Government of Cameroon	New comprehensive draft legislation and supporting texts submitted to the Government of Cameroon		FAO recruited a national consultant to accompany the working group put in place by the MINADER to revise the law and its decrees of implementation. An international consultant was also recruited to review the work and prepare Recommendations to improve the draft law amending and supplementing certain provisions of Phytosanitary law n°2003/003 of 21 April 2003 and its draft implementing decrees. The recommendations formulated were based on the shortcomings of the draft texts identified, to ensure their consistency, on the one hand, with the relevant international conventions on phytosanitary and pesticide management and, on the other hand, with the CEMAC community regulations. The revised texts have been sent to the (Working group) for further improvement and validation; The revised text is accompanied by observations and the recommendations in relation to compliance with FAO international code.
Output 3.2 National Phytosanitary Council (NPC)operational and coordinates pesticide life	(1) Number of members attending meetings/ Number of sessions organized by the		3rd Ordinary Session organized by the MINADER on the 25th of November 2020

cycle management and control	National Phytosanitary council per year (2) Action plan elaborated and validated(Budget and activities for the council)		Action plan elaborated and validated (Budget and activities for the council)
Output 3.3 Increase national capacity for pesticide inspections and post-registration control	(1) Number of mandated and sworn in inspectors (2) Number of inspections carried out by pesticide inspectors		
Output 3.4 Information accessible and exchanged on pesticide registration, imports and health impacts	(1) Data available on pesticides imported; and list of pesticides registered, re-registered, re-and de-registered products (2) Mechanism and volume (data and stakeholders) of information exchange		
Output 3.5 National laboratory technical staff capacity increased and sustainable operational plan developed	Improvement in capacity to operate existing equipment (Number of national laboratory technical staff trained; Sustainable operational plan available)		
Output 3.6 National capacity increased to implement registration in line with the Code of Conduct	Number of members of national registration committee trained; and 1 of students completing post-graduate diploma course		
Outcome 4 IPM alternatives to conventional pesticides successfully promoted and the use of chemical pesticides, POPs and highly hazardous pesticides reduced			
Output 4.1 Potential alternative products and/or practices for cotton pest control in the Sudans	(1) Number and description of potential alternatives identified		

control in the Sudano-Sahelian (and forest region)region of Cameroon identified	(2) Proportion of members (M/F) reduce their use of HHP and replaced by alternative crop protection methods		Farmers trained in the use of alternatives but notare not able at the time of reporting to indicate the number using alternatives at the moment
Output 4.2 Identified alternatives to POPs and other hazardous pesticides tested for their technical and economic feasibility at farm level	Number of alternatives/field experiments conducted		Activity on the evaluation of value chain of alternatives (output 2) could not be conducted within the scope of the project given that it required a series of field tests to be able to evaluate economic costs. The PSC agreed on reallocation of the budget to safeguarding of obsolete stocks in component 1 Decision of PSC to cancel any other pending activities and give priority to safeguarding of obsolete pesticide stocks (5th PSC meeting)
Output 4.1.3 Viable alternatives to POPs and other hazardous pesticides are promoted	Number of farmers and /or professional agronomic advisors(M/F) trained in proven alternatives Media coverage achieved (Number of media outlets used)		Training conducted in 2021 •29 farmers and agricultural extension workers sensitized on how to produce and use the alternatives during a workshop July 14-15, 2021, at Ebolowa; • 30 farmers and Agricultural extension workers, sensitized on how to produce and use of these alternatives during the workshop of July 22-23, 2021, Ngaoundere; Distribution of the following technical brochures on alternatives: -Guide for the protection of banana suckers from attack by banana weevils using alternative control methods (Chromolaena sp, wood ash, etc); -Guide on the production of two insecticidal aromatic plants: Hyptis spicigera and Ocimum canum for the protection of maize from attack by maize weevils;
Outcome 5. Project monitored and evaluated effectively			
	5a) Implementation of M&E activities as planned including timely preparation and submission of semi-annual and annual progress reports.	One Project Implementation Review Report (PIR 2025 ongoing);	
	5b) Mid-term and Final Evaluations reports available.	The report of the final evaluation which started in 2023 was finalized. This report is currently being translated from French into English. A management response to the evaluation recommendations has also been prepared. The evaluation recommended targeted vulnerability and capacity assessments, a more ambitious follow-up initiative to eliminate	Evaluation experts were recruited in June 2023 to conduct the final evaluation, A translator has been recruited and he is currently working on the translation of the evaluation report from French to English

		capacity assessments, a more ambitious follow-up initiative to eliminate remaining POPs, and improved evidence-based communication. The Management Response Plan endorsed all recommendations, committing to completing unfinished activities, strengthening capacities, particularly among private sector actors, and launch a robust follow-up project in 2025	

Implementation Progress (IP) , and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported above. The ratings and comments shoud reflect the overall progress of results during the fiscal year (July 1 2024, to June 30, 2025)

	Project Manager/ Coordinator	Lead Technical Officer	Budget Holder	GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP)	GEF Technical Officer (GTO)
FY2025 Implementation Objective rating10	Satisfactory (S)	Satisfactory (S)	Satisfactory (S)	Satisfactory (S)	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)
Comments/reasons justifying the ratings for FY2025 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period	Overall, the results of the project are generally satisfactory by achieving significant results. The project encountered a lot of challenges during its implementation but has been able to deliver on most of the key results. The terminal evaluation was initiated about a year ago given that the project NTE was 31December 2023 after several extensions. The evaluation will be an opportunity to identify the areas that could be improved or that didn't go as planned. This will provide essential information to ensure future projects are more successful.	Despite the delays in the implementation of some activities, the project delivered satisfactory results. A lot of effort has being made to retender disposal and safeguarding operation and stakeholders were fully engaged regarding all components of the project. Overall, With the extension of the project positive results were achieved under all components.	Although the project has had a lot of challenges, most of the key results of the project have been achieved	Despite delays that have been registered during activity implementation, the project has realized substantial results. The no cost extension of the project equally provided ample space and time for the finalization of pending activities. However, the advent of the Covid19 shall remain as a jigsaw in the history of the project as this further contributed to additional delay.	The project was granted an extension to allow for implementation of what the project team believed to be a realistic option - collecting and safeguarding of remaining stocks. This was not completed because costs were higher than anticipated.

9 Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

10 Implementation Progress Rating – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan.

4. Summary on progress and challenges

Please provide a summary paragraph on project implementation progress consistent with the information reported in section 2 and 3 of the PIR (Max 400 words) (This section will be uploaded to the GEF portal)

The project significantly strengthened national capacities in pesticide management. Sixteen technicians from relevant ministries were trained in pesticide inventory techniques, with nine receiving further instruction in using the FAO Pesticide Stock Management System (PSMS) in 2016. Fifteen national staff were trained in the FAO Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) protocol and participated in assessing contaminated sites. A total of 35.711 tons of obsolete pesticides and associated waste were safely disposed of.

Awareness campaigns sensitized farmers and stakeholders to the dangers of reusing empty pesticide containers. Two container management schemes were piloted in the North and Littoral regions, leading to stakeholder approval of a national strategy for container management. Institutional capacities were enhanced through training of 40 staff in pesticide inspection and post-registration controls, and 16 laboratory staff in residue analysis and administrative management. The laboratory is now operational. Fourteen pesticide registrars were trained in the FAO Pesticide Registration Toolkit, and two staff completed postgraduate studies in pesticide risk management. Coordination among stakeholders improved through the operationalization of the National Phytosanitary Council.

The project also promoted safer pest control alternatives. Plant extracts such as *Chromolaena odorata* were proven effective against banana weevils and nematodes, while powders from *Hyptis spicigera* and *Ocimum canum* were used to control maize weevils. Banana producers and extension workers were trained in using these alternatives, supported by guides developed by the project.

The final evaluation confirmed the project's strategic relevance to Cameroon's national priorities and the mandates of FAO and GEF, while supporting global goals in environmental protection and public health. It successfully raised awareness of pesticide risks, strengthened institutional capacities, especially within the National Laboratory (LNAD), and promoted safer alternatives to highly hazardous pesticides. Vulnerable groups such as women, children, transhumant herders, and visually impaired individuals were found to be at heightened risk, with some contaminated sites still inadequately decontaminated. Gender and risk communication strategies were not fully integrated.

To address these gaps, the evaluation recommended targeted vulnerability and capacity assessments, a more ambitious follow-up initiative to eliminate remaining POPs, and improved evidence-based communication. The Management Response Plan endorsed all recommendations, committing to completing unfinished activities, strengthening capacities, particularly among private sector actors, through proposing a robust follow-up project starting 2025. This initiative will include public-private partnerships, Farmer Field Schools, and inclusive communication strategies.

Challenges included budget constraints, procedural delays, COVID-19 disruptions, limited private sector involvement, and insufficient follow-up on revised legislation. Sustainability remains uncertain due to the lack of a clear exit strategy and coordination mechanisms.

Please provide a summary paragraph on challenges of project implementation consistent with the information reported in section 2 and 3 of the PIR (Max 400 words) (This section will be uploaded to the GEF portal)

Although the project achieved generally satisfactory results, it faced several implementation challenges that affected its overall effectiveness. Field activities began late due to delays in recruiting consultants and slow procurement procedures related to tender development and contract awards. The COVID-19 pandemic further disrupted progress. By the Near-Term Evaluation (NTE) in March 2023, available funds were insufficient to complete waste disposal activities. Consequently, the project was granted a fifth no-cost extension until December 31, 2023, to allow for its final evaluation. Despite notable achievements, key objectives such as the elimination of obsolete pesticides and the decontamination of polluted sites were only partially met. Sustainability of outcomes remains uncertain due to the absence of a clear exit strategy, limited engagement of the private sector, and inadequate follow-up on revised legislation and national strategies.

Implementation of Exit Strategy

Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe the progress to implement it.	The project did not develop any Exit Strategy
How is the project enhancing institutional capacities to foster country ownership for more durable / sustained results?	The project has made notable efforts to strengthen institutional capacities and foster country ownership for more durable and sustained results. A key strategy has been the ToT approach, which enabled national technicians and staff to acquire specialized skills in pesticide inventory, environmental assessment, and risk management. This approach ensures that training can be replicated and institutionalized beyond the project's lifespan. Capacity building was tailored to the assessed needs of national institutions. For example, MINADER and other relevant ministries received targeted training in pesticide inspection, post-registration controls, and laboratory analysis. The operationalization of the national laboratory (LNAD) and the training of staff in administrative and business planning further support long-term institutional functionality. The project also promoted cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination through the revitalization of the National Phytosanitary Council, enhancing collaboration among government agencies, technical bodies, and civil society. Additionally, the project supported producer organizations and community-based actors, especially in the development and use of safer pest control alternatives. Training materials and guides were provided to farmers and extension workers, reinforcing local capacity and ownership.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS): risks from the project

Initial ESS Risk Classification (at CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage)	Moderate
New environmental and social risks.	Not applicable
Progress made towards implementing the Enivronmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) (only for Moderate and High Risk Projects)	Refer to risk mitigation action s in section 6 of this PIR(Risks)
Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	*Not applicable*

6. Risks to the Project

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified during the project implementation.

	Type of risk	Risk rating11	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Description of Risk	Mitigation measure implemented
1	Institutional	Moderate	Yes	Institutional arrangements pose challenges related to execution of the project.	The project was prepared in a participatory manner by the relevant ministerial departments. However, Cameroon has some history of difficulty in inter-ministerial collaboration. The project execution activities have therefore been carefully allocated between MINEPDED and MINADER and a fully functioning and active PSC will be necessary to guide the project. Coordination meetings held to review activities, facilitating consultations with the government/partners with follow up by the project steering committee.
2	Safety & Security	Moderate	Yes	Monitoring staff being exposed to pesticides during collection and repacking of empty containers	Training in safety, monitoring and handling procedures will be provided to all national monitoring staff. Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) provided for all personnel involved in safeguarding. The use of PPEs during collection and repacking of empty pesticide containers and the safeguarding of pesticides for disposal of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes;
3	Strategic	Low	Yes	Insufficient funds for safeguarding of major contaminated sites, the disposal of POPs and other project activities	>The PPG has carefully reviewed all obsolete stock and contaminated sites data, and revised the inventory estimates. The project will respond to any changes to the existing inventory to ensure that: priority sites are repackaged; pesticides disposed of; and Contaminated sites remediated. >Funds allocated for the disposal of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes were sufficient for the disposal of 35.711t, which was safeguarded at the Edea store as priority, to respond to a government request to urgently dispose of these stocks before inventory of additional stocks. Additional stock Inventoried including Methyl Bromide could not be safeguarded and disposed of with the remaining funds especially as it was not included in the original budget allocation. The government in collaboration with Arysta Life science (holder of Methyl Bromide stocks) is currently looking for extra funding for the

					collection, safeguarding and disposal of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes including Methyl Bromide.
4	Political	Moderate	Yes	Potential for political instability	At start of project, there was no apparent sign of political unrest. Still, the risk needed to be monitored continuously by the lead ministries throughout implementation and reported to the FAO and the Project Steering Committee (PSC) in case it becomes significant. Monitoring continues; There has been Socio-political unrest in the South West region of the country where one of the project sites (Muyuka) was identified as empty pesticides container management pilot. Based on the PSC decision, the location was changed to a similar ecological zone and activities in Loum, in the littoral region. The activity on empty pesticide container management has been completed successfully without any incident.
5	Environmental	Moderate	Yes	Environmental contamination from leakage of POPs and other obsolete pesticides due to poor conditions of containers.	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 safeguarded as a matter of priority. Inventory data provides information on environmental risk on the different sites and stores and type of wastes, for necessary precaution to be taken during safeguarding. The EMP that has been developed for the safeguarding and disposal of obsolete stocks include management measures as well.
6	Partnership & Coordination	Low	Yes	Insufficient national ownership of revised pesticide legislative framework.	National stakeholders were consulted during the PPG and other preparatory activities. Continued sensitization will be conducted during project execution including national training sessions with key staff. There have been regular consultations with stakeholders including consultative workshops to agree on way forward. A working group was put in place in the MINADER for the revision of the law assisted by a national consultant recruited by the FAO. Follow-up through PSC meetings
7	Institutional	Moderate	Yes	Insufficient national capacity in undertaking evaluation and decontamination of pesticide contaminated sites	Capable institution(s) will be contracted to carry out Decontamination operations working together with a National team in order toto impart expertise on in situ soil remediation. The international NGO Pure Earth has provided training & support in Rapid Environmental Assessment

					The international NGO Pure Earth has provided training & support in Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA). National capacity has proven really goodgood as some trained staff have assisted in the field for site investigations. Pure earth also conducted detailed investigations on the contaminated sited and proposed options for remediation of these contaminated sites.
8	Environmental	Low	Yes	Climate risks such as floods, crop calendars disruption or increase of pest invasions	Emergency sites will be primarily safeguarded during the driest months with a view to reducing risks associated with torrential rainfall. Contingency plans, especially targeting removal of excess water accumulated in the holding areas, as well as an assessment of flood risk, will be included in the EMP and implemented in the event of torrential rains. Environmental management plans prepared in view of safeguarding and remediation of pesticides contaminated sites provide adequate information on the appropriate measures to take and time the activities could be conducted at a low risk.
9	Strategic	Low	Yes	Low existing use and uptake of alternative technologies by producers.	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. The promotion of IPM through FFS has been quite successful in previous related initiatives and, together with assistance from local NGOs, will be employed as part of this project to raise awareness on alternatives. Farmers were associated in the testing of some botanicals in the field. Problem identification has been conducted with farmers to raise awareness on the fact that alternatives exist, thus preparing the farmers for the use of alternatives. Farmers have participated in field trainings in the use of alternative measures for the control of banana weevils and nematodes and the control of weevils of maize in stock using botanicals.
10	Safety & Security	Moderate	Yes	Poisonings among the agents involved in the collection and re-grouping of un-rinsed empty pesticide containers.	Training modules revolving on technologies for the safe collection and re-grouping of these wastes will be specifically designed for the pilot project agents, and all agents trained prior to the piloting of collection activities. The sensitization of the population on the dangers of using empty pesticides containers in the pilot sites; Training of farmer's organizations, farmers and extension agents was done at the beginning of the empty pesticide container collection activities of the pilots. Training modules included triple rinsing of containers and technologies for the safe collection of the wastes.

11	Partnership & Coordination	Moderate	Yes	Pesticide companies/ distributors and farmers do not support the project.	The project has involved and will continue to involve the private sector and producer's associations in all the processes related to the project implementation. Through FAO partnerships (letters of Agreement), two cooperatives led the pilots for the collection of empty pesticides containers; The activities have just been completed successfully; Pesticide companies participated in the workshop to endorse the national strategy for empty pesticide container management in Cameroon.
12	Legal & Regulatory	Low	Yes	Customs noncompliance in the implementation of the pesticides control system at entry points.	Awareness raising/ Obtaining the formal commitment of the Ministry of Finance (Customs). Customs' involvement into the development of the new control system. The Customs officers participated in the training organized for inspectors on pesticides inspection and for information exchange on pesticides

Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2024 rating	FY2025 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2025 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Low	Low	The overall risks is rated "Low" because, the activities were successfully conducted without any major risks manifesting. Mitigation measures were conducted as were planned from the the beginning for the respective risks identified in the project.

11 Risk ratings means a rating of the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High.

7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission

If the project had an MTR or a supervision mission in 2024, please report on how the recommendations were implemented during this fiscal year as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented during this Fiscal Year
Recommendation 1: To the PMU and FAO Cameroon The PMU should urgently develop an implementation strategy for the remaining activities to ensure their implementation over time, taking into account the project closure date.	Tender revised for collection and safeguarding of obsolete pesticides, and associated wastes; Launching of Bidding process unfortunately no sufficient bids were received to fulfill the requirements; The available budget insufficient for the disposal activities to continue.
Recommendation 2: To the PMU The PMU should hold regular weekly or at least monthly meetings to enable members to monitor the proper implementation of the project and contribute effectively to accelerating the implementation of activities.	Final PSC and workshop organized, and project results presented in April 2023. As resolution of the PSC: FAO &Government should continue to seek additional funding from donors and the Government to eliminate the stock of obsolete pesticides and related waste identified as well as the stock of methyl bromide, held by individuals and businesses in the interests of protecting human health and the environment ; - Popularize the national strategy for the management of empty pesticide containers through a programme/project; - Promote and popularize non-chemical alternatives to identified and validated highly dangerous pesticides. Government and pesticide importers - set up a collection system and an ecological recycling unit for empty pesticide containers; - organize a phytosanitary inter-branch of stakeholders in the value chain;
Recommendation 3: To FAO Cameroon: The project should design and rapidly implement a computerized monitoring and evaluation system to facilitate instant monitoring of the activities implementation.	Ongoing monitoring of project activities updating of the Log Frame Matrix in FAO's FPMIS system
Recommendation 4: To the PMU: The PMU should develop a strategic note on the sustainability of the project's actions and its exit strategy.	During the PSC and final workshop organized in April 2023; Lessons learnt from the implementation of the project throughout its execution period were discussed as well as discuss the strategic orientations, prospects and opportunities for the capitalization and sustainability of the project's achievements and more generally to take into accountconsider the priorities and prospects for the sustainable management of pesticides in Cameroon
Recommendation 5- To the PMU: The project must consider gender by involving enough women in the implementation of the project.	During implementation of the project, effort has been made to include women as much as possible in the activities, but this recommendation remains difficult to implement, as the gender aspect was not taken into account during Project design.
Recommendation 6- to the PMU and FAO Cameroon: The project must improve its visibility and develop a communication strategy to showcase the value of the work undertaken.	The project continued with the visibility of the project by making available to tele viewers the news on the holding of the PSC and final workshop, and a short video on the project.

8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines 12. Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories and provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available. (This section will be uploaded to the GEF Portal)

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework			
Components and cost			
Institutional and implementation arrangements			
Financial management			
Implementation schedule	Project extensions and change of timelines	Original NTE: February 28, 2019 Revised NTE: December 31, 2023	FAO-GEF Unit
Executing Entity			
Executing Entity Category			
Minor project objective change			
Safeguards			
Risk analysis			
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%			
Co-financing			
Location of project activity	Due to socio-political unrest in the South West region of the country, where one of the project sites (Muyuka) was identified for empty pesticides container management pilot, it became impossible to carry out this activity. In view of the above, a new pilot site for the container management was identified in the Littoral region in the locality of Loum in the littoral region, an area in the same agro-ecological zone and the same agricultural activities.		This decision was taken during the 3rd Project Steering Committee meeting of 14 September 2019; The activity on empty pesticide container management has been completed successfully without any incident.
Other minor project amendment (define)			

9. Stakeholders' Engagement

Please report on progress, challeges, and outcomes on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval during this reporting period. (This section will be uploaded to the GEF Portal)

Profile	Stakeholder name	Type of partnership	Progress, results & Challenges on Stakeholder's Engagement
Government Institutions	MINEPDED (Ministry of environment, protection of nature and sustainable development)	Lead executing partner, for components 1 and 2 of the project. Government agency. , member of project management team and project steering committee (PSC). Participation in decision making.	Organized Project Steering committee meetings (5 sessions) and project Coordinationmeetings; Participate in Most workshops organized by the project; Through LoA with FAO Organized a workshop to sensitize the population of Edea on the presence of these products in the area, risk of manipulation and the subsequent removal of the 45 tonnes of stockpiled POPs and other obsolete pesticides safeguarded at the main central storage site at Edea for destruction; Participated in the evaluation of the container management pilots
Government Institutions	MINADER (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development)	Lead executing partner for components 3 and 4 of the project, member of project management team and project steering committee;	Through an LOA with the FAO has conducted an inventory of obsolete pesticides in 2016 and has supported the project to organize trainings on pesticides inventory, on PSMS and data entry and training on pesticides registration tool kit;
Government Institutions	MINSANTE (Ministry of Public Health)	Project Steering Committee member	Participated in the evaluation of container management pilots and the workshop for the endorsement of the national container management strategy developed by the project
Government Institutions	UNIVERSITY OF NGAOUNDERE	PSC member. Participated in all projects Steering Committee meetings and some workshops;	Field testing of 2 botanicals (Hyptis spicigera and Ocimum canum) for the control of pests of maize in storage
Government Institutions	IRAD (The institute for agricultural research and Development	Contribute in decision-making. Consultation;	Support the design , and evaluation of alternatives to Highly hazardous pesticides in component 4 Participated at project inception, July 2015
Government Institutions	CARBAP (Centre for Banana research)	Consultations	Contributed in the identification of alternatives to highly hazardous pesticides
NGOs	AFAIRD (The association of honest African women for research and development)	Member of the PSC. Collaborating with the project to ensuring awareness raising on empty pesticides container management and promotion of alternatives to HHPs	Field testing of botanicals (Chromolaena odorata and wood ash) for pest control in Banana especially banana weevil (Starting June 2019 Through Loa, Sensitized the population of Garoua and its environs on the risks involved in the use of empty pesticide containers, prior to the operationalization of the container management pilot schemes

NGOs	CREPD (The research and education centre for development)	Member of the PSC. Consultation.	Through LoA,Sensitized on empty pesticide container management with respect to national; and international legislation and promote alternatives to hazardous pesticides (before the operationalisation of the pilot schemes. Contributed into the identification of alternatives to HHPs;
NGOs	CNPCC (Association of cotton farmers)	Consultation (Through LoA management of empty pesticide containers, pilot scheme)	Involved in the management of empty pesticides containers through pilot collection schemes in Garoua – North region). 2 tons of empty pesticide containers collected.
NGOs	COOP-HOC (Organization of farmers	Consultation (Through LoA management of empty pesticide containers, pilot scheme)	involved in the management of empty pesticides containers through pilot collection schemes in Loum in Littoral region.0,6tons of containers collected ((2019)
Private Sector entities	CROPLIFE INTERNATIONAL (CLI)	Member of PSC. Safeguarding and disposal of obsolete stocks (component 1)	CLI has undertaken extensive work in safeguarding the obsolete stocks in Cameroon (45 tons) at Edea store, as well as closely monitoring of the store in collaboration with CropLife Cameroon since 2012 up to April 2018 when the stock was exported to France and destroyed.
Private Sector entities	CROPLIFE Cameroon	Information and consultation Involved in Knowledge sharing and capacity building activities	Contribution through participation in project workshops (e.g. endorsement of national container management strategy in Cameroon)

10. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) during this reporting period. (This section will be uploaded to the GEF Portal)		
Category	**Yes/No**	**Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period.**
a. Closing gender gaps in access to and control overal natural resources	No	Women were also targeted in the promotion of potential alternatives to very dangerous pesticides during field tests. A workshop to strengthen capacity of banana producers on alternative methods for the management of banana pests for 40 farmers (12 women and 28 men). Demonstration workshop organized for 30 maize farmers (6 women, 24 men) on the production and formulation of some tested botanicals with proven insecticide effectiveness for the control of maize weevils.
b. Improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	Overall, effort has been made to involve women in all the activities of the project, but participation has been very low. Their participation in trainings, at all levels including decision-making; Women are present in the project management team, and a woman coordinates the NGO responsible for awareness raising. Under the project, two women (Staff from MINADER and MINEPDED) completed the online post graduate diploma course on Pesticide Risk management at the University of Cape Town, South Africa Women (186 women and 605 men) were trained in the management of empty pesticide management, with an emphasis on triple rinsing of containers immediately after use. They equally took part in the collection schemes put in place at two pilot-sites where the collection schemes were tested.
c. generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	Development of strategy for pesticide container management;(understanding risks involved in using pesticide containers will protect heath and the environment) Viable alternatives to HHPs tested and promoted.
Any other good practices on gender		

11. Knowledge and Learning Activities

Knowledge activities/products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management (and Learning) Approach approved at CEO Endorsement/Approval, during this reporting period. (This section will be uploaded to the GEF Portal)	
Knowledge management and Learning (KML): Does the project have a KML strategy?	Yes
If YES, what is the implementation progress? In your answer, please describe how the project is fostering knowledge sharing and learning among stakeholders at national and sub-national level.	
If NO, how does the project identify, collect and document good practices?	
Please list good practices, including key-technical and/or institutional innovations, from the project thus far.	Good practices are documented through published articles, posters; technical guides and training during workshops, awareness campaigns. •Triple rinsing of empty pesticide containers immediately after use before it is collected for recycling or incineration •Never use empty pesticide packaging for domestic purposes •The use of PPEs during inventory, inspection, safeguarding and disposal, etc.. •sensitization to strengthen capacity of maize and banana producers on the preparation and use of proven alternative methods for the management of banana pests for farmers
Communication strategy: Does the project have a communication strategy?	Yes
Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this fiscal year.	Yes, The CS was developed mainly for communication and awareness campaign for project stakeholders on the risks associated with poor management of pesticides and empty containers in Cameroon with an emphasis on the triple rinsing of empty pesticide containers (EVP), and the promotion of alternatives to conventional pesticides identified and tested. Specifically make known, inform producers and households as well as the public of the dangers linked to the mismanagement of pesticides on the one hand as well as those linked to the handling of empty packaging of pesticides on the other hand. Also, it will be a question of putting an emphasis on the knowledge of alternatives to conventional pesticides. Thus, contributing to the appropriation of the solutions proposed by the project to reduce the risks associated with the management of pesticides by the target groups. During this reporting period 2 technical guides produced by the project were distributed and farmers trained: •Guide for the protection of suckers from attack by banana weevils using alternative control methods (Chromolaena sp, ash, etc) ; 29 farmers and agricultural extension workers sensitized on how to use the alternatives; •Guide to the production of two insecticidal aromatic plants: Hyptis spicigera and Ocimum canum; 30 farmers and Agricultural extension workers, sensitized on how to produce and use of these alternatives.
Human-interest story: Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and	The successful, safeguarding, stowing and disposal of obsolete pesticides that were at the central storage location at Edea was a big relieve as this store has been the subject of tension in the local community. These obsolete pesticides were safeguarded at Edea store since 2012 by Crop Life international and was the focus of the current project. After repacking, 35.7 tonnes of obsolete pesticides and associated waste were shipped to France for high temperature incineration, eliminating significant risks to human health and the environment. A locally trained team YIF working with VEOLIA Field Services, under the supervision of the FAO, safeguarded/repacked leaking containers and cleaned leaking pesticides in the Edea store, which is very close to nearby homes where families were threatened by the releases from the stockpiles. The Edea quarter has therefore been made safe for the residents living around the store, thanks to the

perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.	project.
Please provide links to related website, social media account	Some Links to publications on the activities of the project CPAC: http://cpac-cemac.org/IMG/pdf/CIP023.pdf Pure Earth: http://www.pureearth.org/blog/hunt-toxic-hotspots-cameroon/; “Reducing risks of pesticides in Cameroon: FAO supports institutions to improve Evaluation and regulation of pesticides”; FAO: http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/news-events-bulletins/detail/en/item/1109645/icode/?no_cache=1 « Des microprojets pour une meilleure gestion des emballages de pesticides au Cameroun » http://www.fao.org/cameroun/actualites/detail-events/en/c/1297465/ ;
Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets publised on the web, if any.	Posters (English and French versions): 1) “Never use empty pesticide packaging for domestic purposes” © FAO, 2019CA6158EN/1/09.19 ; « Ne jamais réutiliser les emballages vides de pesticides à des fins domestiques © FAO, 2019 CA6158FR/1/09.19 2) “For a healthier environment Triple rinse and puncture pesticide containers” © FAO, 2019 CA6282EN/1/09.19; and “Pour un environnement plus sain Rincer trois fois et percer les emballages vides de pesticides » © FAO, 2019 CA6282FR/1/09.19 3) Publication of technical guide « Guide de production de deux plantes aromatiques insecticides : Hyptis spicigera et Ocimum canun » © FAO, 2021 CB4864FR/1/05.21 4) Technical brochure : Assainissement des rejets de bananier plantain par l’utilisation des méthodes de lutte alternatives © FAO, 2021 CB5040FR/1/06.21 5) Development of 2 Roll-ups: indicating project overall objective and various components of the project. 6) Brochures with pictures and information on project activities which were distributed to participants during workshops/seminars. 7) 1 Backdrop with pictures on activities of the project which were used during workshops:
Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's name and contact detais.	Abdourahman Zourmba, Information Resources Assistant Email : Abdourahman.Zourmba@fao.org

12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communites Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.
If applicable, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities.
Do indigenous peoples and/or local communities have an active partcipation in the project activities? If yes, briefly describe how. Indigenous people were not particularly targeted in the project. However, indigenous peoples are participating in the project as part of the implementation of the empty pesticide packaging management project in Garoua. Indeed, traditional chiefs and local leaders were consulted and others involved in the collection activities of the empty pesticide containers. They serve as intermediaries and play the role of facilitators with the indigenous populations during field activities (training, awareness raising and collection of empty pesticide containers). Therefore, in these indigenous communities, it is imperative to have the approval of the chief if we want good cooperation with the rest of the population, in line with FPIC guidelines.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement/approval (in USD)	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2025 (in USD)
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	$170,000	$170,000
National Government	MINEPDED	In-kind	$480,000	$480,000
National Government	MINADER	In-kind	$4,311,212	$4,311,212
Civil Society Organization	AFAIRD	In-kind	$300,000	$300,000
Civil Society Organization	CROPLIFE INTERNATIONAL	In-kind and Grant	$1,721,162	$1,721,162
Civil Society Organization	CREPD	In-kind	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Other	University of Ngaoundere	In-kind	$1,325,000	$1,325,000
Total		**Total**	**$9,307,374**	**$9,307,374**

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since CEO Endorsement/Approval, or differences between the pledged and materialized co-financing amounts.

Annex. Monitoring Area-based GEF Core Indicator Commitments and Progress with FERM

The Framework for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring (FERM), developed by FAO, is the official monitoring platform for tracking global progress and disseminating good practices for the UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration. The FERM can serve as an integrated GIS-based platform, providing GEF staff and all relevant stakeholders the chance to display the progress of committed versus achieved land under restoration or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use, along with clear results such as the percentage of project achievement. Having a common tracking and monitoring platform allows users to comprehensively assess and report on project progress. A user-friendly dashboard showcasing project results gives stakeholders a clear understanding of the extent to which project targets have been achieved. Projects with area-based GEF Core Indicators (GEF Core Indicators 1-5 and LDCF Core Indicator 2) are encouraged to register in the FERM platform.

Useful links:

- FERM website
- FERM User Guide (PDF)
- FERM YouTube channel
- Email Carmen Morales

26 It also supports countries in reporting areas under restoration for the Kunming-Montreal GBF Target 2 (areas under restoration) for which FAO is the custodian agency.