

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

EVALUATION MISSION REPORT

**NETHERLANDS (GCP/INT/959/NL) & GEF (GCP/INT/979/GFF)
CONTRIBUTIONS TO TECHNICAL SUPPORT UNIT (TSU)
AFRICA STOCKPILES PROGRAMME (ASP)**

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Acronyms

AGP	Plant Production and Protection Division, FAO HQ
AGPP	Plant Protection Service of FAO
ASP	Africa Stockpiles Programme
CCAME	Cross-Cutting Activities Management Entity
CESA	Country Environmental and Social Assessment
CILSS	Comité permanent inter-Etats de lutte contre la sécheresse dans le Sahel
CLI	Crop Life International
CTA	Chief Technical Advisor
DGF	Development Grant Facility
EA	Executing Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environnemental management Plan
EMTK	Environmental Management Tool Kit
FFEM	Fonds français pour l'environnement mondial
FPMIS	Field Programme Management Information System (FAO)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IA	Implementing Agency
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IVM	Integrated Vector Management
IPPM	Integrated Production and Pest Management
ITA	International Technical Advisor
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Environment
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OM	Operational Manual
PAN	Pesticide Action Network
PCU	Programme Coordination Unit
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	Project Implementation Review
PMU	Project Management Unit
TAD	Technical Advisor on Disposal
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
TSU	Technical Support Unit based at FAO
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

I. Executive Summary

An independent Mission composed of Mr. Said Ghaout (Pesticide Management Specialist) and Ms. Mabel Saiz, (Environmental Economist) evaluated the Netherlands-FAO Project GCP/INT/959/NET and GEF-FAO project GCP/NET/979/GFF between 17 January and 14 February 2010. The projects are complementary and they aim to support Technical Support Unit component (TSU) of the ASP Programme. ASP aims to completely remove all obsolete pesticides, including POPs pesticides, from all African countries in phased programme lasting 15 years.

The mission is of the opinion that the project design is in general satisfactory but considers it too ambitious for the TSU structure which relied on few persons (mainly three technical officers) for implementing all the activities under ASP framework. This is less than in most projects of this size. It would have required at least another technical officer on pesticide management, to be assigned in Western Africa, to achieve all planned outputs.

After some difficulties during the first years due to the World Bank procedures constraints, the projects have made a great progress and achieved impressive results thanks to the flexibility allowed by the Netherlands and GEF projects.

To a large extent the projects have practically achieved the planned outputs and results. Still some activities (CESA for the remained countries, some guidelines to publish, disposal) which were delayed due to the delay of the approval of the country projects.

The technical contribution of the TSU in the implementation of the national projects is very satisfactory and very much appreciated by the countries. The projects have contributed to the national capacity building in the area of pesticide management by training local staff in appropriate practice. Training activities at different levels have contributed significantly to wider dissemination of knowledge and greater awareness on pesticide management issues.

During the field visits, the Evaluation mission has noted with great satisfaction the strong country ownership of the project with competent staff, an effective pesticide management, environmental and public health NGOs and other civil society involvement.

The development of the Pesticide Stockpile Monitoring System (PSMS) is one of the major practical outputs of the Programme. The system is now used by the countries and requested by many others which are not covered by the ASP Programme. The system will greatly contribute in the reduction of the accumulation of obsolete stockpile.

Another practical headway to put in the asset of the projects is the use of bioremediation treatment process of contaminated soil "Landfarming". The technique has been successfully experimented in Mali and it appears to be an interesting and cost effective bioremediation treatment for soils contaminated with pesticides.

In view of the considerable achievements of the project, the Mission strongly recommends that it is necessary to continue to support the TSU in order to consolidate the progress.

The Mission specially recommends to:

- Reinforce the TSU staff to respond to the ongoing increasing technical assistance demands of the countries, particularly for those which will be part of ASP- P2.
- Assign a technical specialist on pesticide management to be based in Mali as technical adviser for the Sahelian Pesticide Committee of CILSS to provide the required technical assistance to the Western African countries on pesticide management and prevention issues. This could also contribute to cost reduction and increased efficiency.
- Use of the national and regional expertise gained in the previous projects to assist, at low cost, the new countries in the implementation of their project particularly for training, inventory and safeguarding activities. This will also contribute to promote South-South cooperation.
- Extend the technique of “Land farming” experimented in Mali to the other countries for soil decontamination in a cost-effective way;
- Develop a contingency plan for migratory pest control at national and regional level to avoid any accumulation of pesticides;
- Encourage triangulation system between countries on pesticide delivery to satisfy emergency needs by using PSMS;
- Create through FAO web site a forum (or group) of discussion to enhance the exchange of experiences between the PMUs on different subjects related to pesticide management;
- Invite the World Bank to consult more frequently FAO/TSU which has a unique experience on pesticide management for advice and guidance in order to avoid duplication and to speed up the requests of the countries;
- Invite TSU to present during the next phase an annual report of the progress achieved including financial contributions and disbursements;
- Improve pesticide application techniques in order to reduce the risk of accumulation of obsolete pesticide because the improvement will reduce their orders;
- Integrate the factor Gender in the conception of the future projects. The women are responsible for family health and that makes them particularly more responsive to information on pesticides risks and to the usefulness of IPM techniques;
- Accelerate the start date of the phase 2 to anticipate resolving the problem of increasing quantities of obsolete pesticides in other African countries.

II. INTRODUCTION

The Africa Stockpiles Programme (ASP) is an Africa-wide, multi-stakeholder partnership created in response to requests by African countries seeking assistance for safe handling and elimination of obsolete pesticides stockpiles. It aims to completely remove all obsolete pesticides, including POPs, from all African countries in phased programme lasting 15 years. The ASP also aims to develop sufficient national capacity in each country to effectively prevent future accumulation of obsolete pesticides in Africa.

ASP-P1 is the first group of projects targeting seven countries (Ethiopia, Mali, Morocco, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, and Nigeria), and it constitutes the first phase of the ASP.

ASP was launched in September 2005. The components within the ASP framework cover Country Operations, Technical Support, Cross-cutting Activities, and overall Project Coordination.

The Technical Support Component of the ASP is implemented by the Technical Support Unit (TSU), subject of this evaluation, and it is hosted by FAO-AGP in Rome (Italy). The TSU is staffed by a Coordinator, a Prevention Officer and two support staff and another Technical Officer operating from Pretoria in South Africa. The Rome based team supports North and West African countries while the Pretoria-based Officer supports Eastern and Southern Africa.

The TSU operates based on experiences and guidelines of the FAO Obsolete Pesticides Prevention and Disposal Programme that has been in operation since 1994. Its overall mandate is to:

- Provide technical advice and oversight of ASP implementation at country and programme level;
- Provide focused technical support in conjunction with project management units (PMUs) in the implementation and execution of country project components;
- Coordinate appropriate response and ensure timely delivery of technical and financial assistance of partners and donors to countries participating in the ASP;
- Provide assistance to countries in the drafting of project proposals related to but not covered by the ASP project and mobilize bi-lateral or other donor financing to support these activities.

The TSU activities have been funded by two grants through FAO: one from the Government of the Netherlands (US\$ 2.200.000 GCP/INT/959/NL) and one from GEF (US\$ 3.256.000 GCP/INT/979/GFF). The present evaluation is addressing both projects.

The current independent evaluation was conducted from 17 January to 14 February 2010 in order to assess the progress during the last 4 years and provide recommendations to the donors and FAO on the further steps necessary to consolidate progress and ensure continuous support to ASP.

The Evaluation Mission is composed of Said Ghaout (Pesticide Management specialist) and Mabel Saiz (Environmental Economist). The Terms of Reference of the Mission are attached as Annexe 1. The Mission visited FAO Headquarters (AGPP) for briefing and debriefing (total of 4 days), Mozambique (5 days) and Mali (5 days). The persons met by the Mission are listed in Annexe 2 and the documents available to the Mission are provided in Annexe 3.

III. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Many African countries have accumulated, over the past forty years, large quantities of pesticides and other chemicals which have become obsolete. This has occurred due to inadequate stock management, non-distribution to farmers, bans on several pesticides, uncoordinated or inappropriate supply from donor agencies, unsuitable packaging and supplier incentive programs.

The amount of publicly-held obsolete pesticides stockpiled across the continent of Africa was estimated at 50 000 tonnes.

Stockpiles of obsolete pesticides are often in a severely deteriorated condition, poorly stored and located close to habitation or water supplies, and thus represent a serious risk to human health, underground and surface water, land use, and the environment.

Most of the countries in Africa lack adequate technical, institutional and financial capacity to develop the policy and regulatory conditions necessary to properly manage the clean up of contaminated wastes/sites, together with the destruction of obsolete stocks of pesticides. Most of them have also lack capacity and means to implement sound prevention practices.

The Africa Stockpiles Programme was first conceived in December 2000, with as objectives eliminating the existing stockpiles of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and other obsolete pesticides, and putting in place measures to prevent recurrence of similar obsolete pesticide stockpiling in the future. This task was expected to be completed in all African countries over a 12-15 year period on a rolling basis and through a series of individual projects. The estimated costs were around US\$250 million, and the program was to be implemented by a broad partnership of collaborating organizations.

The first project ASP-P1 started on September 2005 with seven countries (Ethiopia, Mali, Morocco, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, and Nigeria). It focused on disposal and prevention activities in the six first countries which have significant stockpile problems and have indicated readiness to address them. A pilot project was implemented in Nigeria on the inventory of obsolete pesticides and implementation of measures to prevent future accumulation of obsolete pesticides.

The ASP-P1 is implemented by the countries themselves and supported through a network of participating organizations that include FAO, the World Bank, WWF, Pesticide Action Network (PAN-Africa and PAN-UK), CropLife International (CLI) and NEPAD. The World Bank is the Implementing Agency (IA), technically supported by the FAO/Technical Support Unit (FAO/TSU), which received a separate GEF grant for this purpose, acting as the Executing Agency (EA).

The TSU, subject of this evaluation, has been an essential component of the ASP and demands on the unit to assist de countries have increased. The TSU was supported, during phase 1, by contributions from GEF, the Government of the Netherlands and other donors.

IV. ASSESSMENT OF PROJECTS OBJECTIVES AND DESIGN

- Development objective and justification for the projects

The Netherlands and the GEF projects are complementary with the same Development Objective: *“Selected African countries implement measures to prevent the accumulation of pesticides stocks and ensure safe and environmentally sound elimination or containment of obsolete pesticide stocks and associated waste”*.

They have also similar immediate objective which is: *to provide direct Technical Support to country level activities for implementation of the Africa Stockpiles Programme*.

All African countries have agrarian activities and agriculture is mainstay of their economy. Intensive agricultural production and economic pressures have required large pesticide inputs. It is the case for industrial crops as cotton and also for the control of migratory pests which are using enormous volume of pesticides. Therefore, a huge quantity of pesticides is imported annually by African countries. These countries do not have neither the required infrastructure or adequate facilities nor technical skills to assure storage of these pesticides in safe and environmentally sound manner. Consequently, the pesticide containers deteriorate rapidly, start to leak and their contents contaminate large areas of soil, and underground water causing serious human health and environmental risks.

Obsolete chemical pesticides may also be held within the community, albeit in smaller quantities. Farmers are usually not aware of expiry dates on pesticides, or do not check expiry dates when buying pesticides. They usually have small amounts of pesticides left over at the end of a season, which they keep and use in the following season. This means that many farmers have obsolete pesticides which they continue to use and store. Expired products may be ineffective, leading to overuse, or degrade into unknown products and expose users and final consumers via residues.

In view of the above, the mission is of the opinion that the projects address a very important issue related to pesticide management system since the problem of pesticides is a serious threat to public health, mainly for the most vulnerable population, and also to the environment. The projects have the potential to make a significant contribution to prevent accumulation of pesticides stocks and to reduce risk of accumulating obsolete stocks of pesticides.

- Project design

The Technical Support Unit (TSU) is one component of the overall Africa Stockpiles Programme Phase I. The Netherlands and GEF projects complement each other and contribute to the implementation of Africa Stockpiles Programme. The Mission is of the opinion that the project design is satisfactory but considers it too ambitious for the TSU structure which relied on few persons (mainly three technical officers) for implementing all the activities under ASP framework. This is less than in most projects of this size. It would have required at least another technical officer on pesticide management for achieving all the planned outputs.

V. ASSESSMENT OF PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION, EFFICIENCY AND MANAGEMENT

A- Project budget and Expenditure

The Government of the Netherlands allocated to TSU, through the project GCP/INT/957/NET, an amount of US\$ 2.200.000 to support ASP activities. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) has also financed the project GCP/INT/979/GFF of US\$ 3.256.000 for the same purpose.

The Netherlands project started in April 2005. It was closely followed by the GEF project in September 2005, with end dates in May 2008 and September 2009 respectively. Both projects went into no-cost extension to December 2009 for the first project and to December 2011 for the second one.

A common planning framework has been adopted by the TSU in the execution of these projects.

The distribution of the budget of the Netherlands project (GCP/INT/957/NET, US\$ 2,2 million) was as follows:

- Inputs to GoN Partner countries in ASP-P1 = US\$ 540.000
- Inputs to GoN Partner countries in ASP-P2 = US\$ 620.000
- Contribution to TSU staff salaries = US\$ 699.500
- Contribution to TSU operational costs = US\$ 087.403
- Project Support Costs (13 percent) = US\$ 253.097

The Netherlands contribution allowed the reinstatement of budget items cut from certain country projects in Government of Netherlands partner countries (Ethiopia, Mali, South Africa and Tanzania) and the FAO hosted TSU due to earlier budget shortfalls. Specifically: Tanzania a sum of approximately US\$300.000 has been allocated from the Netherlands budget. A sum of US\$230.000 has been allocated for activities in Mali to complete soil remediation. US\$ 699.500 was allocated to allow the reinstatement of a technical officer specializing in prevention aspects and technical support. So an amount of 786.903 \$ was allocated for TSU to cover a proportion of the salaries of all TSU staff in order to reintroduce the necessary flexibility to their operations.

Approximately 50 percent of the GCP/INT/959/NET budget was allocated to direct country project inputs (expert consultancies, training, equipment and operational costs).

In addition the Netherlands contribution allows significant progress to be made in the development and implementation of country projects in the ASP-P2 participating countries.

Netherlands Partner countries of ASP-P2 received an allocation of US\$620 000 to allow an advance activities in these countries, which were delayed due to the delays in the launch of the ASP, including training, inventory and safeguarding of obsolete stocks, needs analysis for prevention programmes and implementation of prevention measures.

Concerning the project GCP/INT/979/GFF of US\$ 3.256.000, the distribution of the budget is as follows:

- TSU Staff Costs = US\$ 2.234.735
- Consultants, contract, Travel, Equipment, GOE = US\$ 837.000
- Support costs (6%) = US\$ 184.307

GEF contribution covered a proportion of the salaries of TSU staff (Coordinator, Senior Officer on Pesticide Disposal based in South Africa, and Monitoring and Evaluation consolidation, Technical Support Officer based at FAO Hqs. and General Service).

The cost of project implementation has differed significantly from the initial budget of the project document. The principal reasons of this are (1) the changes in exchange rates between the Euro and US\$ have resulted in the cost of the personnel increasing; (2) inputs to the seven ASP-1 country projects have been lower than originally estimated in TSU work plan due to delays in implementation of the Programme at country level. Therefore the budget has been revised and the project has no-cost extension to December 2011.

From April 2009 costs for the three professional posts supported by the GEF contribution to the TSU were co-financed at 50% by a 4 year grant of the European Commission related to “Capacity Building for the implementation of Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements in Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Countries”, which allowed its operation to end of 2011.

The expenditures by year of Netherlands project (GCP/INT/959/NL) and GEF project (GCP/INT/979/GFF) are presented in the appendix tables 4 and 5 respectively. They show that during the first year of the Programme the disbursements were low due to the reasons of the delays in bringing to operational all ASP country projects as mentioned before. They then rose gradually during the following years thanks to effort for the implementation of several activities.

It is necessary to continue this effort in 2010-11 in order to complete, consold and sustain the achievements of the Programme.

B- Activities and Outputs

The project activities and outputs are similar to those indicated in original projects documents.

The outcomes of the projects as outlined in plan of operation are:

- a- Specialized Technical input into country Project Supervision, Implementation Support and Monitoring;
- b- Preparation of technical Guidelines, Standard Biding Specifications, Training Programmes.

The following sections describe the main activities and outputs of the projects and the assessment of these by the Mission.

1 - Specialized Technical input into country Project Supervision, Implementation Support and Monitoring.

o Project oversight

- *TSU reports*: TSU produced regularly a periodic six month reports. ASP partners are also updated on monthly basis on the TSU activities via monthly partner conference calls and via bilateral communications. Reports are also produced following each ASP missions and placed in the FAO data management system. Relevant Aide Memoires are circulated to all ASP partners. The Mission has examined some of these reports particularly the six month reports produced by the TSU and considers these reports relevant and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. However, the Mission has noted that no information is giving on budget expenditures.

Some partners complain of the unavailability of these reports on the FAO FPMIS. The TSU is requested to upload all these reports to FPMIS for wide dissemination.

- *Country Environmental and Social Assessment Terms of Reference:* The CESA-ToR was developed by TSU in collaboration with World Bank. CESA is a critical component of all country projects under the ASP umbrella. There is a legal requirement for countries to complete a CESA and Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMP) before funds can be released from the World Bank for the safeguarding and disposal of obsolete stocks.

CESA allows countries to define the detailed scope of the problem faced from obsolete pesticides and to develop the strategy for addressing the problems while the EMP provide the detailed methodologies for removing this problem in a safe and environmentally sound manner.

CESA- ToR has been successfully used in Tunisia and Mali to hire the same private Bureau to develop a safeguarding and a disposal strategy in their respective countries. The same CESA ToRs are being used in Ethiopia, Tanzania, Morocco and Nigeria. These countries are now in the process of hiring consultant firms to implement CESA activities.

A problem of slow response to the non-objection from the WB has been raised by some countries as a constraint to their activities. For example, the response of WB for non-objection of CESA-Mali took four months. The CESA was now completed and published in Mali and Tunisia, during November and December 2009 respectively.

The Mission considers the CESA-ToR developed by TSU excellent and the experience gained in this field will be valuable for the new ASP countries.

- *Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E):* The TSU with input from the World Bank has developed a system for the monitoring and evaluation of project implementation at country-level. The M&E system developed with check sheets for showing progress in the disposal, prevention and management components was field tested. The system is being automated through an Excel/Access data base. The system is operational and has been initiated in all ASP-P1 countries. The Mission considers the system efficient and very useful to the project management.

- **Technical assistance**

- *Development of database* of approved disposal companies was finalized. The environmental consultant roster was also developed and updated regularly. The mission considers this activity satisfactory completed.

- *Technical support to country on Training:* TSU provided a series of Training of trainers sessions at sub-regional level for country PMU and technical advisor staff which cover the areas of inventory, environmental assessment and safeguarding of pesticides. A comprehensive set of training modules has been developed to compliment the variety of guidelines produced. A total of 13 training modules have been developed covering subject areas varying from scoping of inventory to selection of disposal technologies.

During the field visit, the Mission has had the opportunity to appreciate the technical level of some PMU's and technical adviser staff which have received training and assistance from TSU contribution. Staff is deemed competent, motivated and fully committed to ensuring the success of the project. They were unanimously very satisfactory of the support provided by the TSU.

- *Data entry to PSMS:* The TSU provided technical support to countries in the application a data entry of PSMS. The PSMS is web-based pesticide life cycle management software developed. The system was successfully used by FAO to allow triangulation¹ transfer of 10 000 litres of certified pesticide products from Mali to the Red-locust affected countries in Eastern Africa (Malawi, Tanzania and Mozambique) in may 2009. Similar operation using PSMS was also conducted to transfer pesticides from Mauritania to Yemen which was facing a Desert locust outbreak.

The Mission considers this kind of operation as an efficient solution to resolve or at least to reduce the existent huge quantities of pesticides accumulated in Africa for locust control and encourage the similar operations.

- *Soil remediation:* The TSU in collaboration of Wageningen University of Netherlands produced and experimented local specific remediation of pesticide contamination sites in Mali. The technique used is named Landfarming. It is a bioremediation technology in which contaminated soil is mixed with nutrients and organic amendments, and the material is then used to plant some species of plants which contribute to the decontamination process. Contaminants are degraded, transformed and immobilized by means of biotic and abiotic reactions. The report of the experiment is not yet valuable but the results were satisfactory. Landfarming appears to be an interesting and cost effective bioremediation treatment for soils contaminated with pesticides.

The Mission is very impressed by the method of Landfarming and considers this as an important output which contributes to the objective of the project. The Mission recommends to extent this technology to other countries for soil remediation in cost-effective way.

- *Technical assistance on pesticide life cycle management:* The TSU has provided technical assistance to countries in the preparation and the implementation of national prevention action plans. The approach consists of situation analysis, formulation of the national prevention action plan and its implementation. The approach and process for the prevention component has been initiated in several ASP P1 countries.

The TSU provided support to 13 Africans countries on quality control pesticide stocks. Samples of pesticides were analyzed by an accredited laboratory in Belgium (Centre Wallon de Recherches Agronomiques in Gembloux).

The TSU has also helped the countries to review and improve legal framework in each ASP-P1 country.

¹ Triangulation refers to arrangements in which a donor funds the repacking and movement of a stock of pesticides from a country that has an excess stock to a country in direct need of the product concerned.

Efforts deployed by TSU in this issues and the quality of the services provided, including technical assistance and training are judged by the mission very satisfactory despite the limited technical staff number. The countries visited by the mission have expressed the same satisfaction.

- **Data management**

The TSU has developed a number of management systems aimed at assisting countries during the implementation of the ASP. In addition to the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system indicated above TSU has greatly succeeded in developing **the Pesticide Stock Management System (PSMS)**. The PSMS was developed to i) include a comprehensive inventory of useable and obsolete stocks, ii) identify their registration status, iii) monitor their quality control and their further movement in the country and use up to the disposal of old and new obsolete stocks and empty containers. The PSMS allows monitoring the pesticide life cycle of each drum /containers from reception in the country up to its recycling through a system of bare code.

The PSMS was acknowledge by FAO council and FAO Desert Locust Control Committee (DLCC) as one of the major practical contribution to Desert locust control. The system is now available in most ASP countries.

The Mission considers this tool as an important achievement of the Programme which will greatly improve pesticide management in the countries and will contribute in reducing obsolete pesticides accumulation.

- **Fund raising**

TSU has been very active on this item. It has assisted the countries in the drafting of project proposals and has provided support to assist countries to find bi-lateral donors. The TSU with the PMUs of the countries meet with several potential donors in different countries and sub-regions to enable effective response to requests for assistance from the countries.

At the request of the European Commission FAO/TSU has developed a project to eliminate obsolete pesticides and to strengthen pesticide management for African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries. The project of €4.9 million was then approved by the EC in 2009 and will partly be used to co-finance ASP projects in Africa.

For ASP phase 2, several PIFs that are an integral part of the ASP have been developed and submitted to the GEF; some have been approved for example Mozambique (US\$ 2 million) and Eritrea (US\$ 2,42 million).

The Mission is of the opinion that the fund raising aspect has been well covered by the TSU.

2- Preparation of technical Guidelines, Standard Biding Specifications, Training Programmes.

- **Technical guidelines**

The TSU has also been active in the area of provision of technical guidelines to countries. The key documents published or under preparation are:

- FAO Technical Guideline documents named the Environmental Management Tool Kit (EMTK). The tool kit is composed by 3 volumes:

EMTK Volume 1 (risk assessment): It presents an approach based on the concept of environmental risk assessment. The methodologies developed use data that can be collected easily in the field and used to determine the risk posed by obsolete pesticides to both public health and the environment. The systems presented in the EMTK Volume 1 have been automated and incorporated into the FAO Pesticide Stock Management System (PSMS).

EMTK Volume 2 (storage and transport): It provides details on how collection centers of obsolete pesticides can be selected, provides detailed systems on how pesticide stores should be managed to prevent impact and provides guidance in how to safely complete transport of personnel, equipment and obsolete pesticides.

Publication of volumes 1 and 2 of EMTK were completed and published.

EMTK Volume 3 (development of safeguarding and disposal strategies) which explains the process by which the data and systems used in Volumes 1 and 2 can be combined to prepare detailed country specific Safeguarding and Disposal Strategies. Volume 3 also incorporates the information related to the preparation of EMPs and the final CESA document. The draft has been prepared and is in final edit stage.

- Technical guidelines on Safeguarding have been finalized as volume 4 of the EMTK.
- Technical guideline on the Management of empty pesticide containers. It has been published by FAO Pesticides Management Programme jointly with WHO.
- Technical guidelines on Inventory. The final draft is in final edit stage.
- Technical guideline on Monitoring and Evaluation for project delivery. The draft completed and under internal FAO review.
- Technical guideline Development of technical specifications for safeguarding and disposal tenders. The draft completed and under internal FAO review.
- Technical guideline Prevention of accumulation: The draft completed and under internal FAO review.
- Pesticide Stock Management System (PSMS) user manual has been developed .
- Technical guidelines for sampling of pesticides formulations for quality control of pesticides used in Desert locust control are in stage of finalization.
- Technical guidelines for soil sampling of pesticides contaminated sites to develop risk reduction strategies using locally available technology. It is in stage of finalization.

The mission appreciates the effort deployed by TSU in the area of provision of technical guidelines to countries. Several meetings have been organized with relevant experts in order to develop and improve these guidelines. Up to date three guidelines have been published and nine are in final edit stage. A minimum of 8 published technical guidelines and operational manual is set as indicator to achieve this activity.

The Mission considers the quality of the published guidelines very satisfactory and recommends the TSU to speed up the publication of the others.

- **Preparation of Standard Bidding Documents**

As stated above the TSU has completed very satisfactory this activity. The Development of Standard Technical specifications for safeguarding and disposal tenders have been completed and will be published in guidelines series.

- **Training programmes**

The TSU has developed and delivered training programs in each of the main components of the ASP (disposal and prevention). Some of these are presented above (Technical assistance section).

In addition, the TSU, in collaboration with the University of Cape Town (UCT), is developing a distance learning -and residential work sessions- post graduate Masters course on Pesticide Risk Management. The course will comprises a series of core modules based on the requirements of the International Code of Conduct for the Distribution and Use of Pesticides published by FAO. The Course is expected to be available to ASP countries in mid 2010.

The Mission finds this initiative very useful which will have a positive impact to the countries where the need of expertise on this field is particularly crucial.

C- Government support

The Mission is of the opinion that the Governments of the ASP-P1 countries have in general satisfactory contributed to the success of the implementation of the ASP project trough their full commitment. They have established a Project Management Unit (PMU) within the relevant ministries to coordinate the project. The project coordinator post of the PMU was financed by governments. A National Steering Committee (NSC) was formed and chaired by either the Minister of Environment or the Minister of Agriculture or their nominees. The PMUs have a key responsibility for the implementation and the management of the country ASP project using TSU technical assistance.

The PMUs were in general very actives to achieve the objectives of the project. Special mention has to be done for Mali where very satisfactory results with high level of technical and management capacity were obtained.

The only constraint which was reported to the Mission by some official representative countries (and also by TSU staff) is related to heaviness of World Bank administrative procedures causing delays in the completion of the activities planned by TSU which has already been highlighted in the ASP mid term evaluation.

D- Project management and technical backstopping

The GEF and Netherlands projects implementation and management have been exceptionally efficient and professional. The organizational and managerial skills of the TSU Coordinator and his collaborators as well as their experience and commitment to the project have been an important factor for the progress realized. The TSU team brought considerable technical experience, enthusiasm and commitment to the projects.

They also provides direct management support to a series of country projects being

implemented in parallel to the 7 countries included in the ASP-P1 allowing significant progress made in a number of key areas related to pesticides management.

Efforts made by staff member of the TSU in the implementation and the management of the projects are judged by the Mission to have been very satisfactory.

During the country visits of the Evaluation Mission, several Government representatives officially expressed their gratitude to TSU and to the Donors (GEF and Government of Netherland) for the assistance provided by the projects.

However, the Mission feels that there is a matter of improvement in term of communication at FAO level. Indeed, The Mission has noted that during the interview with the representative of Netherlands embassy in Mozambique, nobody in the embassy was aware of the existence in Mozambique of the project on pesticides disposal with financial contribution of the Netherlands through FAO. The Mission deems appropriate that FAO inform through its representations, the donors at country level on the projects to which they contribute.

VI. ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS AND EFFECTIVENESS

A- Effects and impact

The projects have contributed to the national capacity building in the area of pesticide management by training local staff in appropriate practice. Training activities at different level have contributed significantly to wider dissemination of knowledge and greater awareness on pesticide management issues. Indeed, the Mission has noted, especially in Mali, that a great effort has been made to increase general public awareness of environmental and public health risks related to pesticides and on training of pesticide distributors, users, agricultural extension staff and others, as well as an increase in the capacity of regional and local governments to safely and effectively manage pesticides.

The Mission believes that the PSMS database will be a major tool in the countries overall pesticides management. Indeed, the deployment of the PSMS database to the ASP countries for the management of pesticides has facilitated the processing of inventories of obsolete and usable pesticides - and the initial environmental risk assessments - for the countries which have completed their inventories. The inventory of pesticides and their quality are now accurately monitored and updated and their movements are tracked.

The PSMS database has shown a great potential as a tool for facilitating use of stocks of pesticides by transferring pesticides for locust control from a countries which have an excess of pesticides to those which are in immediate need. There have been examples of successful transferring pesticides from Mauritania to Yemen and from Mali to Malawi and Mozambique.

The provision of technical guidelines to countries on different themes related to pesticides management, disposal and prevention has positive impacts on the improvement and the dissemination of knowledge of the best practices to reduce obsolete pesticide accumulation and improve pesticides management. The Mission considers these Technical guidelines very useful and relevant for the provision of advice and guidance for pesticide management on safe and environmental sound manner.

The projects have also provided strategies for cleaning up site specific soils which have been contaminated with pesticides. Soil remediation technique “Lanfarming” is indeed an interesting option to resolve the problem of soil contamination. The impact is positive in term of reduction of risk to the health and the environment in low cost as the operation is conducted locally.

The project results will in general contribute to prevent the accumulation of pesticides stocks and therefore to protect human health and environment from pesticides including POPs. They will also contribute to support the development of the agriculture sector by reducing inputs of pesticides and promote the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM).

B- Sustainability and environmental impact of results

The prevention of the re-accumulation of obsolete pesticide stockpiles is the main factor for the sustainability after the Programme. Significant activities have been programmed and conducted on this issue. This includes mainly reforms of pesticide regulation of the countries, an increase in general public awareness of pesticide issues and training of pesticide distributors, users, agricultural extension staff, NGOs and others. The prioritization of these issues within the government development agenda ensures the sustainability of the results. In addition, the involvement of NGOs in pesticide safety, health and other environmental issues enhance the chances of sustainability of the results.

Regarding the environmental impact, the results contribute to the international efforts to eliminate persistent organic pollutants, improve management of toxic chemicals and promote alternatives to pesticide usage that include IPM and IVM.

The results also contribute to strengthen natural resource management by supporting enhanced pesticide management, the conservation of scarce water supplies through supporting clean up of a site where underground water has been contaminated by pesticide spillage. Further, these results provide strategies for cleaning up site specific soils which have been contaminated with pesticides.

In general, the results contribute to the implementation of the Stockholm Convention on POPs and also to the achievement of the objectives of other international agreements such as the Basel, Bamako, Rotterdam and Biological Diversity Conventions.

C- Gender Equity in Project Implementation and Results

Gender factor was not designed in the original project documents GCP/INT/959/NET and GCP/INT/979/GFF, and no information is available on this topic so the Mission can not evaluate it.

However, the Mission considers important to include the Gender related to pesticides in the design of the future projects, because the intervention of women as well as men at all levels of the project management can help to reduce both health and environmental risks, mainly for the most vulnerable population.

The integration of Gender factor in the conception of the future projects will contribute to improve:

- farmers adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), which aims at minimizing the use of pesticides and environmental pollution. The fact that women are responsible for family health make them more responsive to information on pesticides risks and the usefulness of IPM techniques;
- collection of reliable data, maintaining statistics on environmental contamination and reporting specific incidents related to pesticides in the communities and areas around;
- monitoring of pesticide residues in food and the environment;
- protection of biodiversity and minimization of adverse effects of pesticides on the environment (water, soil and air) and on non-target organisms.

D- Cost-Effectiveness

The Mission noted that given the limited resources available, the TSU has taken a steps to streamline the available resources in order to achieve all the activities in the best cost-effectiveness way.

Among the actions which has allowed for significant cost saving with satisfactory results we mention:

- the use of the capacity building developed in the region to assist in the scoping and project evaluation missions during the project implementation,
- inputs from TSU in lieu of consultants like the completion of the Technical guidelines needed for ASP implementation largely completed by TSU staff allowing saving of consultant costs,
- the decision to post these new guidelines on the new FAO Obsolete Pesticide web rather than produce large numbers of printed copies.
- the deployment of the senior Officer to South Africa with travel costs within the region being lower than those from Rome to Southern Africa.

The Mission considers that the Netherlands and GEF projects have satisfactory served as an effective means for achieving the immediate objective “*to provide direct Technical Support to country level activities for implementation of the ASP Programme*” within the limit of resources available.

E- Major factors affecting the project results

The long delays in bringing to operational all ASP country projects have affected the work programme of the TSU resulting in the delays of some of its activities in country level. Indeed, the inputs to the 7 ASP-P1 country projects were lower than originally planned in the work plan.

World Bank rules and procedures are being applied to ASP projects in order to comply with Bank policy. These rules and procedures seem to not take account of the specifics of ASP field projects or be based on a technical understanding of the issues. The problem of slow response from the WB to the non-objection has been raised by some countries as a constraint to their activities. For example, the response of WB for non-objection of CESA-Mali took four months. The procurement of even simple office equipment in the countries is cumbersome due to the Bank procurement process. Even FAO - as the technical support agency - has not been fully involved in the procurement process.

The recruitment of Technical Advisors on Disposal (TADs) via the Crop Life contribution has

been slower than anticipated. Only Mali and Tanzania has succeeded in recruiting TADs. This has a direct impact on the timeframe for the project implementation in number of countries. Workload increased for TSU as a consequence of not having TADs in place in countries. The TSU has adjusted its work programme to provide additional support on this topic.

All these problems have caused delays in the commencement of the disposal operations. To date no obsolete pesticides have been disposed of from ASP-P1 countries. Efforts to dispose of stocks from South Africa through direct agreement with CropLife have so far not materialised.

VII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Conclusion and lessons learned

The Mission considers the Technical Support Unit as an important component of ASP Programme. The GEF project (GCP/INT/957/GFF) and The Netherlands project (GCP/INT/959/NET) have greatly contribute, through financing TSU activities, to the development objective which is *to implement measures to prevent the accumulation of pesticides stocks and ensure safe and environmentally sound elimination or containment of obsolete pesticide stocks and associated waste in the countries*. This fully meets the objectives of Africa Stockpile Programme.

During the first years of the implementation of the projects, TSUs capacity to implement a number of key activities was affected by some difficulties related to the delayed start up of some country projects due to the World Bank procedures. This makes a notable difference with the prior similar project implemented successfully in Eretria and Mozambique with Japan and Netherlands funds through FAO.

After this period of difficulties, the TSU has made a great progress and achieved impressive results thanks to the flexibility allowed by Netherlands and GEF projects. The countries have benefited considerably from the project activities and are already using some of the results.

To a large extent the projects have practically achieved the planned outputs and results. Still some activities (CESA for the remained countries, some guidelines to publish, disposal) which are delayed due to the reason cited above. The TSU are now focused its efforts to complete these activities.

The TSU made a considerable effort to assist countries to access WB project funds under ASP framework. The technical contribution of the TSU in the implementation of the national projects is very much appreciated by the countries. The quick response of the TSU to their requirements was particularly underlined by PMUs. However, the more frequent presence of the TSU technical officers in the field is hoped by the countries but the PMUs recognize, as a constraint, the limited staff number of TSU and the increasing demands from many countries for technical assistance.

The projects have contributed to the national capacity building in the area of pesticide management by training local staff in appropriate practice. Training activities at different level have contributed significantly to wider dissemination of knowledge and greater awareness on pesticide management issues. Indeed, the Mission has noted particularly in Mali that a great

effort has been made to increase general public awareness of environmental and public health risks related to pesticides and on training of pesticide distributors, users, agricultural extension staff and others, as well as an increase in the capacity of regional and local governments to safely and effectively manage pesticides.

During the field visits, the Evaluation mission has also noted with great satisfaction the strong country ownership of the project with competent staff, an effective pesticide management, environmental and public health NGOs and other civil society involvement.

The development of the Pesticide Stockpile Monitoring System (PSMS) which allows a good pesticide management with the possibility to monitor their quality and to track their movement is one of the major practical results of the project. The system is now requested by many countries including those that are not covered by the ASP Programme. The system will greatly contribute in the reduction of the accumulation of obsolete stockpile.

Another practical headway to put in the asset of the projects is the use of bioremediation treatment process of contaminated soil, a technique named Land farming. The technique has been successfully experimented in Mali and it appears to be an interesting and cost effective bioremediation treatment for soils contaminated with pesticides.

In view of the considerable achievements of the projects, the Mission strongly feels it is necessary to continue to support TSU in order to consolidate the progress. As the demands for assistance will continue to increase, the TSU could use the expertise gained in the former project countries for assistance at lower cost.

A key factor for the sustainability of the achievements is the prevention of recurrence of pesticide stocks. The combination of the appropriate institutional and regulatory capacity, a long term management of pesticides mainstreamed into government funded systems and the increased public awareness should ensure the sustainability of these achievements.

It is utopian to think that the use of pesticide will be completely abandoned in the future and the problem of obsolete pesticides will be over. All the preventive measures developed within ASP Projects will surely contribute in reducing the use and the accumulation of pesticides but pesticides will still applied for long time due to economic pressure. Therefore, the Mission feels the need of broadening the scope of prevention to include improving pesticide application techniques. The improvement of these techniques will contribute in reducing risk of accumulating obsoletes stocks simply because improved methods would result in reduction of pesticide orders. This is an area which merits an attention in ASP-1 and the development of ASP-2.

2. Recommendations

In view of the considerable achievements of the projects, the Mission strongly recommends to the donors to continue to support TSU in order to consolidate the progress and to satisfy the increasing demand of the countries for technical assistance.

The Mission also recommends to:

- Reinforce TSU staff to response to the ongoing increasing technical assistance demands of the countries, particularly for those which will be part of ASP- P2;
- Assign a technical specialist on pesticide management, to be based in Mali as technical adviser for the Sahelian Pesticide Committee of CILSS, to provide the required technical assistance to the western African countries on pesticide management and prevention issues. This could also contribute to cost reduction and increased efficiency;
- Use of the national and regional expertise gained in the previous projects to assist, at lower cost, the new countries in the implementation of their project particularly for training, inventory and safeguarding activities. This will also contribute to promote South-South cooperation;
- Extend the technique of “Land farming” experimented in Mali to the other countries for soil decontamination in a cost-effective way;
- Develop a contingency plan for migratory pest control at national and regional level to avoid any accumulation of pesticides;
- Encourage triangulation system between countries on pesticide delivery to satisfy emergency needs by using PSMS;
- Create through FAO web site a forum (or group) of discussion to allow the exchange of experiences between the PMUs on different subjects related to pesticide management;
- Invite the World Bank to consult more frequently FAO/TSU, which has a unique experience on pesticide management, for advice and guidance in order to avoid duplication and to speed up the requests of the countries;
- Invite the TSU to present during the next phase an annual report of the progress achieved including financial contributions and disbursements;
- Improve pesticide application techniques in order to reduce the risk of accumulation of obsolete pesticide because the improvement will reduce their orders;
- Integrate the factor Gender in the conception of the future projects. The women are responsible for family health and that make them particularly more responsive to information on pesticides risks and to the usefulness of IPM techniques;
- Accelerate the start date of the phase 2 to anticipate resolving the problem of increasing quantities of obsolete pesticides in other African countries.

Annexe 1: Terms of reference

**Evaluation mission
Africa Stockpiles Programme
Technical Support Unit to Africa Stockpiles Programme**

Donor country:	Kingdom of the Netherlands, GEF
Donor contribution:	US\$2 200 000; US\$ 3 256 000
Duration:	(May 2005- December 2009) (July 2005- December 2011)

Terms of Reference

1. Background

The Africa Stockpiles Programme (ASP) is a strategic partnership grouping Inter-Governmental Organisations (led by FAO), Non-governmental organisations such as WWF and PAN -UK, the private sector as represented by the pesticide manufacturers' association Crop Life International and Financial Institutions led by the World Bank. The ASP aims to remove obsolete pesticides and to develop national capacity to prevent their future accumulation in all African countries in a phased programme lasting 15 years. In October 2002, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Council approved a contribution of US\$25 million in support of Phase 1 implemented in Nigeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Tanzania, Ethiopia, South Africa and Mali. The release of the funds was subject to the ASP securing co-financing from other donors and therefore the programme was operational only in mid 2005.

- An essential component for effective ASP delivery is the establishment of a specialist team at FAO-AGP for the provision of technical backstopping to the highly complex country projects. The dedicated unit to be developed at FAO is an evolution of the existing AGP global project on obsolete pesticides which has developed unique experience in this area since 1994 with the support of the Netherlands. The unit is called the Technical Support Unit (TSU) to the ASP.

- Project Objectives

The objectives of ASP-P1 in seven countries (Ethiopia, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania and Tunisia) are:

- Quantification and risk assessment of obsolete pesticides in each of the participating countries,
- Elimination of obsolete pesticides from six participating countries (Nigeria excepted),
- Prevention of future accumulation of obsolete pesticides through capacity building.

The objective of The Netherlands Contribution to the ASP is to support the following activities:

- Direct support to ASP-P1 projects implemented in Ethiopia, Mali, Tanzania and South Africa;
- Strengthening of the prevention component, training and inter-organisational coordination of the FAO-AGPP hosted TSU;
- Advancement of ASP-P2 project preparation in Cameroon, Benin, Eritrea, Ghana, Mozambique, Rwanda and Senegal.

- **Planned major outputs**

The Netherlands contribution should strengthen the TSU to assist Netherlands partner countries to achieve the following:

- Safe disposal of existing obsolete stocks,
- Pesticide management capacity building needs assessment;
- Deployment of Pesticide Stock Management System
- Updated pesticide legal frame work; and
- Strategy to reduce the quantity of used conventional chemicals and to prevent future accumulation of obsolete pesticides.

- **Major activities and outputs to date**

The project objectives were achieved through the following activities:

ASP Oversight

- Coordination of TSU operations with ASP implementing committee
- Monitoring and evaluation support to country projects
- Support to ASP, planning and fundraising activities.
- Technical Assistance to ASP-P1 countries: Nigeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Tanzania, Ethiopia, South Africa and Mali; and FAO- supported projects in Eritrea and Mozambique. In particular the following were achieved:
- Technical Support to country on obsolete and useable pesticide data collection and entry into the Pesticide Stock Management System (PSMS)
- Technical assistance in pesticide life cycle management
- Technical specification for disposal tender contracts
- Supervision of the Country environment and social Assessment (CESA)
- Guidance for soil remediation
- Production of Technical Guidelines of disposal , prevention, CESA and M&E
- Data management: Disposal companies' data base (collaboration with the WB); Environmental consultant roster; and Development of Pesticide stock management system (PSMS)

ASP-Phase 2 Project preparation

- Scoping missions to ASP-P2 countries (Algeria, Burkina Faso, Benin, Egypt, Sudan, Namibia, Kenya, Botswana, Cameroon, Libya, Malawi and Swaziland) were organized during 2008 and 2009 to meet with relevant institutions from ministries of agriculture, environment and public health, the private sector and NGOs to assess the current status of obsolete pesticides and associated waste; as well as pest and pesticide management
- As a result of the scoping missions, country project using the requested Project Information Forms (PIFs) by GEF were drafted, discussed and endorsed by GEF national focal points of their respective countries. The PIFs were submitted by TSU to the FAO GEF focal point for clearance, during February –March 2009, and further sent to the GEF Secretariat to be evaluated at the GEF council planned in June 2009.

Technical assistance to locust- affected countries

- Triangulation of pesticides during Desert Locust and Red Locust emergencies;
- Continued management of excess pesticide stocks and quality control management in Locust- affected countries.

Problems encountered and actions taken

There was a delay in implementing the project in ASP-P1 and ASP-P2 countries. Subsequently the project was revised and timely approved by the donor for a one-year extension.

In relation to barriers to implementation, an independent evaluation of ASP-P1 was carried out during 2008 and recommendations were addressed in a programme framework document (PFD) jointly prepared by FAO and the World Bank. This document calls on the lessons learnt during the implementation of Phase 1 and overcomes some of the difficulties to implementation currently experienced by providing a clearer definition of the roles and responsibilities of FAO and the World Bank. One question which remains unanswered is the future support to the Technical Support Unit at FAO. During Phase 1 the TSU was supported by contributions from both the Government of the Netherlands and GEF. The TSU has been an essential component of the ASP and demands on the unit have increased as Phase 1 implementation and Phase 2 preparation have proceeded. Whilst Phase 1 has allowed many of the technical guidelines and systems for project implementation to be developed, there is a continual need for country specific inputs in both the disposal and prevention components. ASP is expanding from 7 countries in Phase-1 to 22 countries in Phase-2, of which 15 countries will be implemented by the TSU and 7 by the World Bank.

In addition, during the transition period between Phase-1 and Phase-2, and at least for the next two years, the substantial technical support to ASP-P1 countries should continue. With the current preparation of 15 country and sub regional projects, the implementation of some ASP-P2 countries as well as the finalization of the Phase 1 projects, the work-load of the TSU is increasing.

2. Purpose of the evaluation

This project started in May 2005 and should end in December 2009. The evaluation is intended to provide recommendations to the donor and FAO on the further steps necessary to consolidate progress and ensure continuous support to the ASP. In particular, this evaluation should assess the role played by FAO under the Netherlands contribution to assist ASP-P1 countries and ASP-P2 countries in the new project preparation according to the new ASP-design.

Continued support to ASP and to country projects was only funded by Netherlands contribution & GEF contribution to end 2009. This evaluation should make recommendations on the future of ASP and specifically the necessary support to country projects by the TSU.

3. Scope of the evaluation

The evaluation should focus on the contribution of the Netherlands project to the ASP. In particular the following should be achieved:

- the relevance of ASP and the Netherlands contribution via FAO to the needs and priorities of ASP-P1 and ASP-P2 countries ;
- The clarity and the realism of the project development and immediate objectives and specifically:
- Clarity and the logic relationship between inputs, activities, outputs and project objectives;
- Realism and clarity in the specification of prior obligations and prerequisites (assumptions and risks) ;

- Realism and clarity of external institutional relationships and in the managerial and institutional framework for implementation of the work plan;
- Coherence and coordination with other projects contributing to the ASP such as the Fond Francais pour l'Environnement Mondial (FFEM) or to other projects contributing to sound pesticide management in the region, such as FAO/GEF project for the management of Persistent Organic Products (POPs) and the project on Integrated pest management (IPM);
- Efficiency and adequacy of project implementation including: availability of funds as compared with budget for both the donor and ASP component; the quality and timeliness of input delivery by both FAO and the Government; managerial and work efficiency; implementation difficulties; adequacy of monitoring and reporting; the extent of national support and commitment and the quality and quantity of administrative and technical support by FAO.

Project results including a full and systematic assessment of outputs produced to date (quantity and quality as compared with work plan and progress towards achieving the immediate objectives). The mission will especially review the status and quality of work on:

- R1: Coordination of TSU operations with ASP Implementing Committee (ASPIC), Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) support to country projects and to ASP planning and fundraising activities.
- R2: Technical Assistance to ASP-P1 countries: strategy for safe disposal of obsolete pesticides developed.
- R3: Technical Assistance to ASP-P1 countries: strategy for sound pesticide management and pesticide reduction developed in collaboration with all stakeholders;
- R4: Technical assistance to ASP-Phase 2 countries: stand alone and sub regional Medium-Sized Projects (MSP) and /or Full-Sized Project (FSP) Information Forms (PIFs) covering 12 countries discussed with governments counterparts, endorsed by GEF national focal points and sent to the GEF Secretariat for evaluation in June 2009.
- R5: Technical Guidelines for disposal, prevention, soil remediation, CESA and M&E are available
- R6: Disposal companies' data base (collaboration with the WB); Environmental consultant roster; and Pesticide stock management system (PSMS) available
- R7: management of remaining stocks in Locust affected countries after the 2003-2005 upsurges

The mission should examine:

- The contribution of the project to ASP specifically with respect to the new project design, preparation and implementation for better sustainability;
- The contribution of the project to ASP in the area of soil remediation of sites heavily contaminated by pesticides
- The contribution of the project to ASP in the area of prevention.

- The contribution to locust-affected countries in the area of pesticide management.

The contribution from the project to develop sustainable results by the beneficiaries and the host institutions after the termination of the project. In particular, the evaluation will assess the likelihood of host institutions continuing project supported activities, using their own or other resources, in the areas of:

-Enforcement of pesticide registration and post registration regulations
-Pesticide reduction and use of alternatives to conventional chemicals
-Management of empty pesticide containers and small pesticide stocks.
-Development of systems to manage statistics on import, use and current stocks of pesticides

Based on the above analysis the mission will draw specific conclusions and make proposals for any necessary further action by the host institutions, FAO, the donor and/or the governments concerned to ensure that project outcomes and benefits are sustained in the longer term, including any activities of the project prior to its completion and any need for additional assistance. The mission will draw attention to any lessons of general interest for future.

Any proposal for further (financial) assistance should include precise specification of objectives and the major suggested outputs and inputs.

4. Composition of the Mission

The mission will comprise: An international expert in project evaluation with experience in pesticide management issues, team leader, and an international expert in pesticide management. The selection of the independent evaluation team members will be carried out by FAO in full discussion and agreement with the donor.

Mission members should be independent and thus have no previous direct involvement with the project either with regard to its formulation, implementation or backstopping. All members should preferably have experience of evaluation.

5. Timetable and Itinerary of the Mission

The investigative phase of the evaluation should last about three weeks. It is planned that the mission will have a two-day meeting and documentation visit with TSU at FAO Headquarters in Rome, and continue to field visits in Mali and Mozambique. These countries constitute a representative sample of ASP-P1 and ASP-P2 countries targeted by the project. The team should have at least four working days in each country, including a briefing and debriefing session with relevant stakeholders including the FAO Representation and the Embassy of the Netherlands. The mission will end its investigation with another two days of work with the TSU in Rome.

6. Consultations

The mission will maintain close liaison with the Representatives of the donor and FAO and the concerned national agencies, as well as with national and international project

staff. Although the mission should feel free to discuss with the authorities concerned anything relevant to its

Assignment, it is not authorized to make any commitments on behalf of the Government, the donor, or FAO.

7. Reporting

At the end of each country visit, the mission should present its preliminary conclusions and recommendations at a debriefing meeting to be organized in each country. Likewise, the mission will present its overall preliminary conclusions and recommendations to the TSU in Rome before returning home for report finalization.

The mission is fully responsible for its independent report which may not necessarily reflect the views of the concerned governments, the donor or FAO. The report will be written in conformity with the headings shown in the Annex.

The mission will also complete the FAO Project Evaluation Questionnaire.

The mission leader bears responsibility for finalization of the report, which will be submitted to FAO within two weeks of mission completion. The report will be circulated to concerned stakeholders for comments, for which they will be given ten days. Upon receipt of all comments, the mission leader will be accorded two days more for incorporation of the comments which he/she deems relevant, and finalisation of the report.

FAO will submit the report to the governments, the partner and host institutions, and the donor together with the FAO Management Response, detailing the actions which FAO will undertake in relation to each of the recommendations of the evaluation.

Length of the assignment: 4weeks to commence on 4 January 2010

Duty Station: Italy, Mali, Mozambique, Morocco.

Annex 2: List of places visited and key persons met by the Mission

FAO Headquarters - Roma

Mr. Peter Kenmore (AGPP)

Mr. Mark Davis, TSU Coordinator (FAO/TSU)

Mr. Mohamed Ammati, Technical officer Prevention (FAO/TSU)

Mr. Daniel Shallon, FAO Office of Evaluation (OED)

Ms. Barbara Cooney, FAO GEF Coordinator (TCID)
Mr. Jan VanAmerongen, Consultant (TCID)
Mr. Thompson Richard, Technical Officer (AGPP)
Mr. Orlando Sosa, Technical Officer (IPPC)
Mr. Bart VanOmmen, TCSR
Mr. Christian Panthenuis, EMPRES Locust Group, (AGPP),
Mr. Pietro Chiapini, (TCOT)
Mr. Mohamed El Hady Sidatt, Secretariat of the Rotterdam convention.

Mozambique

Ms. Celia Jordao, Programme Officer Sustainable Development, Embassy of Netherlands
Ms. Maria José de Oliveira Zimmerman, FAO representative
Mr. Khalid Cassam, Head of Pesticide Regulation and Control, Ministry of Agriculture
Mr. Samson Cuamba, National Directorate of Environmental Management, Ministry of Environnement.
Mr. Arilando Alberto Manochate, Head of LIVANINGO NGO
Ms. Louisa Sélix cuna, LIVANINGO NGO

Mali

Mr. Demba Sidibé, PMU Coordinator (ASP-Mali)
Mr. Mamadou Camara, Specialist on Prevention, PMU.
Mr. Aliou Doumba, Administrative and financial Manager, PMU.
Mr. Famoussa Bagayoko, Ministry of environment and sanitation.
Mr. Aboubacar Diarra, Deputy Director of Locust Control Center.
Mr. Abdoulay Fofana, Responsible of PSMS at Locust Control Center.

Annex 3: List of documents and other reference materials consulted by the mission

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30. Terms of Reference Consultant Services, Monitoring and Evaluation Systems Development, 2pp.
31. World Bank, 2006. Project appraisal document on proposed grant from the global environment facility trust fund to Mali, Africa Stockpiles Programme-Project 1, July 2006. 90 pp.

Annex 4: TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY YEAR AND TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS BY BUDGET LINE (2005 up to Feb 2010)- GCP/INT/959/NL Project.

Budget line	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total disburs
5011 Salaries Professional	96 580	151 624	123 270	140 820	177 879	201720.19*	690 173
5012 Salaries General Service			0				0
5013 Consultants	30 331	13 134	23 334	86 904	84 018	28 754	266 476
5014 Contracts	363	16 838	30 978	245 567	48 032	0	341 779
5020 Locally Contracted Labour		12 481	14 873	45	3 410	38	30 848
5021 Travel	1 522	12 646	41 027	105 821	134 384	21 498	316 899
5023 Training	0	4 708	1 151	1 032	0	0	6 891
5024 Expendable Procurement	790	12 134	6 749	7 869	92 299	0	119 842
5025 Non Expendable Procurement	0	0	3 689		2 578	60	6 327
5027 Technical Support Services	0	0	0	36 524		0	36 524
5028 General Operating Expenses	72	8 214	5 914	34 956	39 695	377	89 229
5029 Support Costs	17 961	32 094	32 903	86 233	75 804	6 951	251 946
5040 General Overhead Expenses	247	959	919	2 922	861	0	5 908
5050 Chargeback	8 256	14 135	1 195	874	<52>	0	24 409
Total Expenditure	156 124	278 967	286 003	749 567	658 908		2 187 249

* Personnel mischarged salaries

Annex 5: TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY YEAR AND TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS BY BUDGET LINE (2005 up to Feb 2010)- GCP/INT/979/GFF Project.

Budget line	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	up to FEB 2010	Total disbursement
5011 Salaries Professional	<26 219>	517 108	423 479	483 248	318 242	424250.94*	1 715 857
5012 Salaries General Service	35 518	148 121	73 851	77 339	20 947	0	355 777
5013 Consultants	6 138	4 936	36 833	144 993	7	0	192 907
5014 Contracts	0	6 545	16 820	19 427	<16 065>	0	26 727
5020 Locally Contracted Labour				1 066	0		1 066
5021 Travel	0	86 924	98 375	140 651	74 099	254	400 303
5023 Training		3 409	400	<3 452>	650		1 007
5024 Expendable Procurement	0	4 149	1 667	2 711	2 155	0	10 682
5025 Non Expendable Procurement	1 392	3 176	2 197	517	2 364	0	9 647
5028 General Operating Expenses	4	26 423	20 465	10 516	17 265	0	74 674
5029 Support Costs	1 089	48 072	40 633	53 341	25 276	1 442	169 854
5040 General Overhead Expenses	1 138	176	1 849	11 579	604	0	15 347
5050 Chargeback	180	226	1 292	420	1 005	0	3 123
Total Expenditure	19 240	849 265	717 861	942 356	446 550	1 696	2 976 968

* Two mischarges of salaries of 2 officers.

