

Project evaluation series

**Mid-term evaluation of Disposal of
Obsolete Pesticides including
Persistent Organic Pollutants,
Promotion of Alternatives and
Strengthening Pesticides Management
in the Caribbean**

**GCP/SLC/204/GFF
GEF ID 5407**

ANNEX 7. Review of Outcomes to Impacts analysis

**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
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Outcomes	Summary of progress	Adaptive measures implemented	Likelihood of impact
1: Known stocks of POPs, other obsolete pesticide and PCB stocks in 11 countries in the region disposed of in an environmentally sound manner	319 tonnes of obsolete pesticides stocks, including POPs from 11 project beneficiary countries were eliminated in an environmentally sound manner; however, the elimination of around 72 tonnes of PCBs is still pending. Capacity building provided by trainings, and eleven Environment Management Plans were developed, one for each country.	There has been no need to implement an adaptive measure. In fact, the elimination of the stockpiles was finished earlier than planned.	The safe removal of the obsolete pesticides has negated any adverse effects they could have on human health and the environment in the Caribbean and beyond. Coupled with the eradication of these obsolete stocks in project countries, the training and practical exposure on safeguarding POPs provided to key stakeholders, has raised awareness and capacity for the sound lifecycle management of pesticides. These results contribute significantly and directly to the project's overall impact.
Outcome 2: Capacity improved in the region to identify and remediate contaminated sites through the availability of regionally appropriate tools and strategies for identification, characterisation and remediation of pesticide and POPs-contaminated soil	Rapid Environmental Assessments (REAs) conducted in six (6) project countries and two (2) sites identified for potential pilot remediation. Twenty-three (23) persons have been trained in pesticides-contaminated site characterization and soils sampling. Nonetheless, no remediation actions have been undertaken due to technical difficulties to handle and analyze soil samples. The guidance manual on remediation of contaminated sites has not been elaborated.	No adaptive measure has been implemented to ensure accomplishment of project objective.	Since no pesticide contaminated sites have been remediated thus far, any present risks to human health and the environment would persist. In addition, given the limited time left in the project, improvement of the region's capacity to identify and remediate contaminated sites may be curtailed or abandoned. This would be counter-productive to the project's objective targeted at minimizing the negative impact of obsolete pesticides on human and environmental health. Thus the likelihood of impact is low.
Outcome 3: Risks to the environment and human health from empty pesticide containers reduced through establishing and enhancing container management systems at national level	Exemplary empty pesticide container management including recycling, piloted in Nickerie, Suriname, No national- level management implemented. Proposals prepared by NPCs and submitted to the PC for approval to conduct pilot container management networks (e.g. Guyana and Antigua and Barbuda). 2 KAP surveys conducted in Suriname and Antigua and Barbuda	There has been no need to implement an adaptive measure.	The risks to the environment and human health from empty pesticide containers are being reduced in Nickerie, Suriname as the empty containers are being managed in a sound manner. Even though there is only one pilot in the region thus far, there are other countries that are

	<p>Awareness campaigns on triple rinsing of empty pesticides containers were conducted in the survey districts in Suriname and Antigua and Barbuda. No pesticide container management options has been identified</p>		<p>willing to implement a similar initiative, such as Guyana and Antigua and Barbuda. Thus the likelihood of minimizing risks in other areas of the region is high. Maybe the likelihood of having a national impact is low as the pilots foreseen would be mostly at local level.</p>
<p>Outcome 4: Common tools and processes adopted and financed by Caribbean countries for regionally harmonized pesticide registration and control</p>	<p>Legislative review in all countries has finished at the end of 2018 with a view to proposing updated model legislation. Cost recovery analysis of 4 pesticides regulatory authorities conducted and recommendations for generation of revenue and funding of pesticide regulatory authorities proposed. COTED mandated the formation of a regional group for a jointly pesticide registration process.</p>	<p>No adaptive measure has been implemented to ensure accomplishment of project objective.</p>	<p>Thus far, the delays in the elaboration and adoption of common tools and processes adopted and financed by Caribbean countries, for regionally harmonized pesticide registration and control, are undermining the likelihood to have a significantly and sustained impact of the project.</p>
<p>Outcome 5 Alternatives to conventional chemical pesticides up-scaled and use of highly hazardous pesticides reduced</p>	<p>HHPs identified on the registered pesticides list of 5 project countries using the FAO Pesticides Registration Toolkit. Reports produced on the status of HHPs in all countries. Research on HHP alternatives and IPM ongoing. Limited knowledge transfer to stakeholders. No measurable uptake of results by farmers.</p>	<p>The PC and PSC opted to postpone the activities related to alternatives to HHP in order to await the results from the Rotterdam project and avoid a duplication of efforts as this project includes some activities that are common to both projects.</p>	<p>The uptake and impact of alternates to HHP by farmers and other stakeholders are first dependent on the results of the field trials conducted by UWI. The trials are being conducted late in the project and, any further delays of these results being disseminated and technology transferred to farmers and other stakeholders. The risks these chemicals pose to humans and the environment on which they depend would persist, thereby contradicting the intended project impact to minimize these risks. A second KAP survey should be conducted to measure behavioural changes to HHP use and the impact of project activities.</p>