

Project evaluation series

**Mid-term evaluation of project
“Disposal of POPs and Obsolete
Pesticides and Strengthening
Life-cycle Management of
Pesticides in Benin”**

GCP/BEN/056/GFF

FOLLOW-UP REPORT

**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
Rome, 2019**

Detailed progress in the implementation of accepted recommendations

In this section, Management should inform on the progress made in the implementation of each accepted recommendations, fully or partially, as well as on obstacles met in the process. This should be done in the format of the Follow-up report matrix below and include:

- a. The recommendation number and text, copied from the Management Response;
- b. The actions agreed in the Management Response, in a summary version as required;
- c. Description of actions actually taken and any comment or information considered useful as supporting evidence to the self-assessment;
- d. MAR score; and
- e. The impact of those actions: impacts can occur at any level, including changes in policies, procedures, technical knowledge, livelihoods, state of natural resources, etc.

Follow-up report matrix

Accepted evaluation recommendations (a)	Action Agreed in the Management Response (b)	Description of actions actually taken, or reasons for actions not taken (c)	MAR score (d) *	Impact of, or changes resulted from taken actions (e)
<p>Develop and implement a communication strategy to improve visibility and inform the public about the efforts being made to solve a public health and environmental problem.</p>	<p>A communication strategy for the project on the promotion of effective alternatives and the impact of empty pesticide packaging on human health and the environment is planned to reduce the risks of toxicity related to human health and the environment.</p> <p>During the implementation of the activities of the various components, sensitization, education and information sessions were held with the partners and beneficiaries of the project during meetings, workshops and through communication channels such as posters, radios, newspapers, television, internet and good practices at the FFS level.</p>	<p>Continue sensitization of government, farming communities and rural communities in the field through training, information and education sessions.</p> <p>The improvement can also be done through channels of dissemination of the results by using mass media (radios, TV, newspapers, internet).</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>The public authorities are aware of the danger posed by the accumulation of obsolete pesticides by the adequate planning of pesticide import requirements with the support of the Interprofessional Cotton Association (AIC).</p> <p>Rural communities and agricultural populations are increasingly aware of the nuisance caused by the misuse of land-depleting pesticides, polluting water sources of contamination for human health. These populations use the good agricultural practices taught to ensure better management of their lands and waters to reduce the risks of human and environmental toxicity.</p>

<p>Hold regular weekly or at least monthly meetings of the Project Management Unit (PMU) to enable members to monitor project implementation and effectively facilitate and accelerate the implementation of activities.</p>	<p>At the 1st meeting of the Project Management Unit (PMU), the members of the PMU decided on a period of 4 months to discuss the activities carried out and the annual work plans. However, actions such as bi-monthly activity reports will be made to the members to ensure the effective implementation of the annual work plan approved by the PMU.</p>	<p>Reports, reports and other documents from the realization of the activities are sent to the members of the PMU.</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>The periodicity proposed in the recommendation can not be sustained over time because most of the activities planned at the project level take time to achieve and achieve concrete results to be shared and discussed during PMU meetings. A constraint that emerges is also the non-availability of members of the PMU given their administrative occupation.</p>
<p>Design and rapidly implement a monitoring and evaluation system to facilitate instant monitoring of the remaining activities' implementation.</p>	<p>An effective project monitoring and evaluation mechanism is being set up at FAO-Benin to monitor the activities carried out in the field to better achieve project results. The evaluation assesses the progress of the project, whether the expected results are achieved and the direct effects targeted in the logical framework of the project and to promote the dissemination of results.</p>	<p>In September 2018, FAO-Benin undertook a mission to monitor the activities carried out by the project in the field in order to evaluate the implementation of project activities and to meet certain beneficiaries and structures involved in the implementation of these activities. Currently, FAO is carrying out field monitoring of project activities.</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Monitoring and evaluation missions enabled FAO to take stock of field constraints related to the implementation of activities and at quarterly meetings of FAO-Benin, approaches to solutions are better identified in order to remove the constraints to facilitate continuation of project activities.</p>

<p>Speed up the implementation of activities that have been significantly delayed, in particular those related to the implementation of a system for empty pesticide container management.</p>	<p>A system of collection, triple rinsing, safe storage and recycling of empty pesticide packaging in areas of high cotton production (Borgou and Alibori department) is set up and consolidated through the sensitization of cotton and maize producers and training on the triple rinsing of empty pesticide packaging to reduce the risks of human and environmental toxicity associated with the use of these packaging. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed with a specialized Bethesda NGO to put in place the mechanism for collection, storage and treatment / recycling of empty pesticide packaging.</p>	<p>Sensitization of stakeholders and beneficiaries on the risks of human and environmental toxicity related to the use of empty pesticide packaging for domestic and food purposes Training of cotton producers on triple rinsing in order to extract pesticide residues contained in empty packaging in order to reduce the risks of toxicity related to the reuse of these packaging or abandonment in the fields. The NGO Bethesda is working to put in place a health /environment standardization plan for its unit for the treatment / recycling of empty pesticide packaging for the organization in the field of the collection, transport and treatment / recycling of this.</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>-</p>
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<p>Simplify procedures and avoid delays in the approval of pre-requisite documents submitted to the FAO Pesticide Risk Reduction Group and the Benin Environmental Agency.</p>	<p>Better structure the accountability system for the activities of the different components of the project to reduce the delay in processing project reports and other documents. Submit validation documents as soon as possible to the EBA to reduce the study time of documents for validation.</p>	<p>Follow-up by the reminder system or reminder at the level of the documents sent to the technical team of the project and the ABE for their study and validation.</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Recent improvement in the processing of project documents by the project technical team.</p>
<p>Involve women more in the implementation of project activities, particularly in Farmer Field Schools.</p>	<p>The installation of cotton-maize FFSs increased in terms of women's involvement, ie 38.46% compared to the vegetable market FFS, which had only two (02) women among the 10 facilitators (20%) an increase of 18.46% at the level of the facilitators responsible for the animation of the FFS. Women's involvement in FFSs increased from 4% in FFS vegetables to 20% in cotton-maize FFS, an increase of 16%.</p>	<p>Sensitization at the level of the staff of the extension agents on the objectives set and the expected results of the project allowed a strong implication of the women for the conduct and the animation of the FFS.</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>The involvement of women extension workers at the FFS level motivated agricultural producers to join the FFS.</p>
<p>Design an exit strategy involving key partners to ensure the continuation of activities</p>	<p>Full involvement of the Plant Protection Service (SPV), the State structure responsible for the management of pesticides</p>	<p>Close cooperation between SPV / DPV and the project and their involvement in the activities carried out</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Extension workers, Agricultural Council and entrepreneurial training after pesticide inspection and control training</p>

<p>and the sustainability of achievements after the end of the project.</p>	<p>belonging to the Plant Production Directorate (DPV)/MAEP, which houses the coordination of the project. The targeted strategy will focus on raising awareness and strengthening the regulatory framework and institutional, technical and material capacities and policy makers to better manage pesticides and prevent future accumulations of obsolete pesticides. The sustainability of the achievements obtained by the project must be integrated into the activities of the Plant Protection Service to improve the national pesticide management system. The SPV will rely at the field level on the decentralized structures of the MAEP that are the Departmental Directorate of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (DDAEP) and the Territorial Agricultural Development Agency (ATDA).</p>	<p>and the technical capacity building of pesticide control and inspection officers to better establish a post-approval system in accordance with international regulations.</p>	<p>will be better equipped to use the phytosanitary inspection manual and pesticide quality control for the adoption of good pesticide inspection and control practices.</p>
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***: 1 - None: no action was taken to implement the recommendation; 2 - Poor: plan and actions for implementation of the recommendation are at a very preliminary stage; 3 - Inadequate: implementation of the recommendation is uneven and partial; 4 - Adequate: implementation of the recommendation has progressed; there is no evidence yet of its results on the intended target; 5 - Good: the recommendation has been fully implemented and there is some initial evidence of its impact on the intended target; 6 – Excellent: there is solid evidence that the recommendation has had a positive impact on its intended target**