

**PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENT (PID)
APPRAISAL STAGE**

Report No.: PIDA21166

Project Name	Mali Obsolete Pesticides Disposal and Prevention Project (P146247)
Region	AFRICA
Country	Mali
Sector(s)	General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (100%)
Theme(s)	Pollution management and environmental health (100%)
Lending Instrument	Investment Project Financing
Project ID	P146247
GEF Focal Area	Persistent Organic Pollutants
Borrower(s)	Ministry of Finance
Implementing Agency	DNACP-Direction Nationale de l'Assainissement et du Controle des Pollutions et des Nuisances
Environmental Category	A-Full Assessment
Date PID Prepared/Updated	30-Jan-2015
Date PID Approved/Disclosed	18-Mar-2015
Estimated Date of Appraisal Completion	27-Feb-2015
Estimated Date of Board Approval	30-Apr-2015
Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note)	Prepare negotiations

I. Project Context

Country Context

Located at the heart of the Sahel, Mali is a vast, semi-arid, landlocked and lightly populated country with the largest territory in the ECOWAS community. Mali has high demographic growth rates but uneven population density, and relatively limited natural resources. The country is extremely vulnerable to climate change, and is particularly affected by droughts and desertification. Uneven growth patterns and lack of a customized investment strategy for the Sahel and desert areas of the country have contributed to regional imbalances. The Malian economy is characterized by a narrow range of exports that are its main source of export earnings (gold, cotton) and a rain-fed subsistence agriculture that provides income for a majority of the population. Excluding 2012, annual GDP growth averaged five percent in the last decade. This economic growth performance, compared to a population growth rate of 3.6 percent, has been too modest to reduce poverty. Given Mali's exposure to significant exogenous shocks, economic growth has been also volatile, making investment risky. Low aggregate private and public investments prevent deep economic diversification and the necessary productivity gains to reduce underemployment.

Sectoral and institutional Context

Agricultural productivity and use of pesticides As part of efforts made by the government to increase agricultural productivity, Mali's pesticide imports have increased substantially since the 1990s, resulting in considerable quantities of obsolete pesticide stocks. With the majority of the population deriving income from rain-fed subsistence agriculture, prospects for growth and creation of sustained and inclusive jobs for the growing majority of young people have been and continue to be dependent of increasing agricultural productivity. In recent years, Mali has increased its national budget allocation to agriculture, which stands at 10 percent. However, despite these actions, yields have been relatively stagnant or even decreased compared with already low levels, with the exception of rice. An adverse impact has been the accumulation of larger amounts of obsolete pesticides (OPs) as well as considerable amounts of contaminated associated waste and polluted soil. Approximately 80 percent of agricultural pesticides in Mali have been used in the cotton sector, of which 95 percent have been insecticides, distributed by the parastatal cotton development agencies and the Ministry of Agriculture. The health sector has been the second largest user of pesticides, e.g., for mosquito and black fly control. Pesticides become obsolete when banned, deteriorated or damaged, when their expiration date passes, when they cannot be used for another reason or are no longer wanted by their owner. Often, OPs, which are in advanced state of deterioration, improperly stored and located near homes or water supply resources, represent a risk to human and animal health as they contaminate the air, soil and ground and surface water. Some pesticides contain substances known as Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), which are characterized by persistence, bio-accumulation and the ability to be transported over long distances. Among the specific effects of POPs are cancer, allergies and hypersensitivity, damage to the central and peripheral nervous systems, reproductive disorders, and disruption of the immune system. The ability of these toxic substances to be transported to isolated areas of the globe and to bio-accumulate in food webs has raised concerns for the health of humans and the environment worldwide. A national OPs inventory from 2005/2006 showed that Mali carried considerable amounts of OPs as well as contaminated associated waste (empty containers, veterinary products, equipment and material) and polluted soil. Accumulation of OPs in Mali had been aggravated by product bans due to their effects on health or the environment, and by products which became unsuitable for their originally intended use because they had deteriorated as a result of prolonged or improper storage, or due to product expiration. Soil had been polluted as a result of accidental and intentional pesticide spills and leakage from improper storage facilities; this carries considerable risks from direct physical contact of humans and cattle with soil and run-off water, inhalation of volatilized pesticides, and consumption of polluted groundwater and crops/forage. Legal and institutional context for pesticide management in Mali OPs and associated waste are regulated and controlled by a number of laws and decrees which address pesticides registration and control, pollution and solid waste control principles, and methods for prevention and reduction of solid waste volumes. A number of governmental departments are involved in pesticides management, the key ones being the Ministry of Environment and Sanitation, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, and the Ministry of Civil Protection. OPs management is mandated to the National Department for Sanitation and Pollution Control (Direction Nationale de l'Assainissement et du Contrôle des Pollutions et des Nuisances (DNACPN)) under the Ministry of Environment and Sanitation. At present, DNACPN's primary role is as a policy-making and regulatory body. In 2002, a National Pesticides Management Committee (Comité National de Gestion des Pesticides (CNGP)) was formed and attached to the Ministry of Agriculture following a government decision to have in place an executive body

responsible for the implementation of the Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel's (Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel (CILSS)) rules on registration and control of pesticides. As such, the CNGP, chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture with vice-chairs from the Ministries of Environment and Health, is uniquely positioned to oversee coordination of pesticide management in the country. However, a lack of permanent budget, office or staff has prevented it from fulfilling its role. Mali ratified the United Nation's Stockholm Convention on POPs in September 2003, and completed its National Implementation Plan (NIP) in May 2006. The NIP includes an action plan for POPs pesticides, and lists priority actions for capacity building and awareness raising for governmental and private sector stakeholders, establishment of evaluation and decontamination infrastructure, inventorying and safeguarding of stocks. In addition, Mali signed the Basel Convention on Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal (in December 2000), and the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (in June 2003). The proposed project is aligned with, and in support of, Mali's stated priorities to implement the conventions. Pesticides management investments in MaliAs a signatory to the conventions, Mali has benefited from donor-funded projects, which helped strengthen its regulatory framework and institutional, technical and financial capacity to manage OPs. The key project was the Africa Stockpiles Program in Mali (ASP-Mali) , which was funded primarily by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) between 2006 and 2012. Under the supervision of DNACPN, ASP-Mali financed the development of pesticide management legislation and regulatory instruments, training for a wide range of stakeholders and practitioners, and development and implementation of a National Prevention Plan (Plan National de Prévention (PNP)) for OPs re-accumulation. ASP-Mali made important achievements, which provide a strong baseline for the proposed project. The aforementioned 2005/2006 national inventory inventoried OPs and associated waste in 271 sites across the country. The inventory results were entered into FAO's Pesticide Stock Management System (PSMS) database (to which FAO and the Government have access via password), and the level of risk at the different sites was evaluated. ASP-Mali also piloted an empty container management strategy in two of Mali's four cotton zones, and decontaminated five highly polluted sites. Small amounts of inventoried low and medium-risk OPs and associated waste stocks were safeguarded in 161 sites at all eight regions and the District of Bamako, using shipping containers. The majority of these low and medium-risk stocks were securely centralized in a storage facility, 35km from Bamako, while the remaining stocks were left in their stores. Higher risk stocks have remained untouched since the 2005/2006 inventory in more than 100 sites across the country. The exact condition of the stocks is not known systematically; however, it is likely that some stores are in poor condition and accessible by the public. DNACPN has not carried out a national inventory since 2006; however, the PSMS has been updated on an ad hoc basis by the ASP-Mali Project Management Unit (PMU) each time a visit was conducted to some sites. The most recent data (from November 2013) shows 514 tonnes of OPs and 66 tonnes of associated waste (see Table 1 below).ASP-Mali has been closed on December 31, 2012; at that point in time, a disposal company had been contracted but it had not begun to collect the stocks due to security reasons. Consequently, Mali's OPs and waste stocks are still in the country awaiting disposal. An ASP-P1 Implementation Completion and Results Report was disclosed on December 12, 2013 (Report No: ICR2682), with annexes specific to each participating country, including Mali. The proposed project is therefore in direct continuation of this previous effort, and will reflect the lessons learned and recommendations of these reviews. For a full description of how lessons learned will be reflected in the project, please refer to Annex 3.A second relevant project is the IDA-funded Africa Emergency Locust Project (AELP), in which Mali participated between 2005 and 2009. The project helped Mali create an inventory and put in place a system for managing

locust-related pesticide stocks (about 72 tonnes). In addition, 25 tonnes of pesticide containers were treated in a private factory in Senegal. In collaboration with AELP, FAO established in 2006-2008 a national network for the management of empty locust control pesticide containers (collection, clean up, destruction and recycling). AELP closed on May 31, 2011.

II. Proposed Development Objectives

The proposed Project Development Objective (PDO) is to reduce risks from existing publicly-held obsolete pesticide stocks and associated waste; and strengthen the institutional framework for risk mitigation of obsolete pesticides.

III. Project Description

Component Name

Component 1: Disposal of publicly-held OPs and associated waste and reduction of risk from three priority high-risk contaminated sites

Comments (optional)

Component Name

Component 2: Reduction of re-accumulation of OPs and associated waste

Comments (optional)

Component Name

Component 3: Project management

Comments (optional)

IV. Financing (*in USD Million*)

Total Project Cost:	5.14	Total Bank Financing:	0.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
For Loans/Credits/Others			Amount
Borrower			1.00
Global Environment Facility (GEF)			3.19
DENMARK Danish Intl. Dev. Assistance (DANIDA)			0.95
Total			5.14

V. Implementation

VI. Safeguard Policies (including public consultation)

Safeguard Policies Triggered by the Project	Yes	No
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	x	
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04		x
Forests OP/BP 4.36		x

Pest Management OP 4.09	x	
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11		x
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10		x
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12		x
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37		x
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50		x
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60		x

Comments (optional)**VII. Contact point****World Bank**

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