



GEF-6 REQUEST FOR Chemicals and Wastes ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

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PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

Project Title:	Review and update of the national implementation plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Cuba		
Country(ies):	Cuba	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	5830
Other Executing Partner(s):		Submission Date:	21/01/2016
GEF Focal Area (s):	Chemicals and Wastes	Project Duration (Months)	24
Type of Report:	National Implementation Plan (NIP)	Expected Report Submission to Convention	31/03/2018

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK*

Project Objective: To review and update the National Implementation Plan (NIP) for Cuba in order to comply with Articles 7 and 15 under the Stockholm Convention.				
Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing ²
1. Initiation of the process of reviewing and updating the NIP.	1.1 Institutional strengthening and enhanced national coordination.	1.1.1 Key stakeholders and their roles identified and agreed. 1.1.2. Initial assessment of institutional needs and strengths. 1.1.3. Coordination mechanism for POPs management in place.	37,500	0
2. Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of all POPs, development of New POPs' inventories and updating initial POPs' inventories.	2.1 Comprehensive information on current POPs management practices, POPs use and their impacts to human health and the environment enables a better understanding and sound planning on POPs management.	2.1.1 Comprehensive overview of national infrastructure and regulatory framework to manage POPs available. 2.1.2 Quantitative and qualitative inventories covering all listed POPs: including updated inventories for POPs covered in initial NIP and first inventories for newly-listed POPs. 2.1.3 Overview of POPs impacts to human health and the environment available.	86,000	0
3. Development of Action Plans for New POPs and updating of Action Plans for initial POPs including	3.1 Sound and cost-effective actions to address POPs issues of concern are facilitated by the availability of well-	3.1.1 National progress made on original POPs management analyzed and available to all stakeholders. 3.1.2 Action Plans for all	68,000	0

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submission.

² Co-financing for enabling activity is encouraged but not required.

gaps analysis.	prepared, costed action plans.	POPs developed and/or updated and validated by all stakeholders. 3.1.3 Gap analysis report available to all stakeholders.		
4. Formulation, endorsement and submission of updated NIP.	4.1 Improved understanding of all POPs for cost-effective actions to address priority POPs issues allows Cuba to develop rational and coherent strategies to reduce POPs risks in the country and to meet the obligations of the Stockholm Convention. 4.2 NIP endorsed by key stakeholders for submission to the Secretariat confirms the government's commitment to implement the Stockholm Convention at all levels.	4.1.1 Revised National objectives and priorities for POPs, including new POPs. 4.1.2 Draft of updated NIP available to all stakeholders. 4.2.1 NIP outreach strategy report including consultations with key national stakeholders. 4.2.2 Updated NIP endorsed by the Government. 4.2.3 Updated NIP submitted to the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention.	38,500	0
Subtotal			230,000	0
Project Management Cost ³			20,000	0
Total Project Cost			250,000	0

* List the \$ by project components. Please attach a detailed project budget table that supports all the project components in this table.

B. SOURCE OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			0

³ This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources. For EAs within the ceiling, PMC could be up to 10% of the Subtotal GEF Project Financing.

C. GEF FINANCING RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, COUNTRY AND PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ^{b)}	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	GEFTF	Cuba	Chemicals and Wastes	POPS	250,000	23,750	273,750
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
Total GEF Resources					250,000	23,750	273,750

a) Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#)

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

<p>A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):</p>	<p>Cuba became part of the Stockholm Convention on May 2001 and since then the country started preparing to access the GEF's financial funds to support the elaboration of a National Implementation Plan (NIP) to implement the Stockholm Convention and begin to comply with this multilateral agreement. The project GEF/UNEP "Enabling Activities to Facilitate Early Action on the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Cuba" was implemented from May 2004 to December 2007, with USD\$ 499,700 from GEF and was the first step in the implementation of Cuba's obligations as a Party to the Stockholm Convention.</p> <p>The NIP was submitted to the Stockholm Secretariat in January 2011 depicting the country's situation regarding presence and management of POPs as well as conceiving the first roadmap towards implementation of the Convention. The Cuba NIP included an assessment of the 12 initial POPs of the Convention and detailed specific POPs related issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification and phase out of PCB in electrical equipment; - Identification and quantification of releases of PCDD/PCDF and their reduction; - Identification of POPs pesticides, stockpiles, and waste including contaminated areas; - Monitoring of POPs in the environment, foodstuffs, and humans; - Strengthening of the institutional capacity to manage POPs; - Strengthening of laboratory capacity to analyze POPs. <p>The NIP also identified three national priorities on POPs management, which were:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Priority Projects for POPs Pesticides Reduction and Elimination.</p>
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	<p>Priority Projects for PCBs Management.</p> <p>Priority Projects for the Management of Unintentionally Produced POPs.</p> <p><i>Post NIP efforts:</i></p> <p>From 2009 to 2012, the project “<i>Capacity building for POPs laboratories in Cuba under multilateral environmental agreements</i>” was implemented as part of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management Quick Start Programme.</p> <p>Regarding POPs monitoring, Cuba has endorsed a regional POPs monitoring project, implemented by UNEP. This project developed capacity at POPs laboratories in Cuba and generated the first POPs monitoring data for the 12 original POPs in different types of samples, for example, air, breast milk and soils. This information was submitted to the GEF Global Monitoring Program under the Stockholm Convention in the GRULAC region, in order to obtain aggregated results.</p> <p>Besides the laboratory project mentioned above, Cuba advanced in the civil works to adapt a place to confine several POPs, including pesticides and PCBs. The site chosen for this purpose is Juraguá nuclear plant, which never came into operation. Works has been conducted to remodel the site of what had been the nuclear reactor to serve as a place of safe containment of chemicals.</p> <p>New POPs</p> <p>Cuba has not yet addressed newly approved POPs in a systematic way and the NIP updating is an excellent opportunity to assess the situation in the country and to plan a systematic approach towards the full implementation of the Stockholm Convention agreements.</p>
<p>B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES (The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender equality and women’s empowerment are considered in project design and implementation):</p>	<p>At the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th sessions, the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention (COP) adopted decisions that resulted in the inclusion of new POPs to the Convention. Several of the implications for the Parties of the newly listed chemicals include the need:</p> <p><i>To develop and implement action plans for unintentionally produced chemicals listed in annex C (Article 5);</i></p> <p><i>To develop inventories of the chemicals' stockpiles (Article 6);</i></p> <p><i>To review and update the National Implementation Plan (Article 7);</i></p> <p><i>The updating of the national action plan for unintentional POPs according to Article 5, Annex C including updating of the release inventory and timetable for phase in of best available techniques and best environmental practices;</i></p> <p>In Cuba, pollution control is a national priority as reflected on the National Environment Strategy (2011-2015) with a specific objective and line of action related to the prevention, reduction and control of pollution derived from chemical compounds and waste. As such, the updating of the NIP, planning of specific actions and their further implementation is in line with this priority. The environmentally safe management of chemicals in its turn contributes to improve the health of the population, a cleaner environment and ensure harmless food production.</p>

There is an established link between poverty and the increased risk of exposure to toxic and hazardous chemicals. Exposure of poor people to toxic chemicals is often strongly correlated to geography, where low income populations typically reside in places considered undesirable, such as areas in the proximity to a factory, landfills, site incinerators and/or hazardous waste dumps (UNDP, 2011). In Cuba, some of these situations are present, being part of the development agenda and National Environmental Strategy to address them and improve the livelihoods of its population, being the NIP update process a key component of these national initiatives.

The overall goal of the NIP updating exercise is to contribute to the protection of human health and the environment from the risks posed by the unsound use, management and release of POPs.

The objectives of the project are a) to comply with Article 7 of the Stockholm Convention by updating the National Implementation Plans on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs); Article 7 of the Convention states that Parties shall “*review and update, as appropriate, its implementation plan on a periodic basis and in a manner to be specified by the decision of the Conference of the Parties*”;

b) to comply with Article 15 of the Stockholm convention by providing statistical data on production, imports and exports of new POPs;

and c) to strengthen national capacities in activities related to the updating of the NIP.

National capacities related to new POPs need to be assessed, in particular regarding the preparation of inventories, as well as the management and disposal or elimination of these substances, and a capacity building program that needs to be built accordingly. The project will support the strengthening of national capacities in the mentioned lines.

The project will be implemented around four components:

- 1- ***Initiation of the process of reviewing and updating the NIP .***
- 2- ***Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of all POPs, development of New POPs’ inventories and updating initial POPs’ inventories.***
- 3- ***Development of Action Plans for New POPs and updating of Action Plans for initial POPs including gaps analysis***
- 4- ***Formulation, endorsement and submission of updated NIP.***

The project will be led by the National Center on Chemical Safety of the Office of Environmental Regulation and Nuclear Security, which belongs to the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment. The Project Coordination Unit (PCU) in charge of its implementation will be constituted within the Center.

The National Coordination Committee (NCC) created during the first NIP will be re-summoned and expanded to include relevant actors for new POPs. The NCC will support implementation of the project at all levels and its members will be the most relevant stakeholders of key sectors (See Annex I for full list of stakeholders)

At the international level, the project will include:

- a) UNDP Regional Center-GEF Unit: will provide technical support to the PCU through UNDP Cuba and also provide the global perspective and experience from other countries.
- b) Others: such as internationally accredited experts to provide capacity strengthening on new POPs, etc.

At the national level, the project will include:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment as national executing agency for the project, whose role is to coordinate the NIP update actions. b) The Ministry of Agriculture, which will address concerns regarding pesticide POPs. c) Ministry of Industry, which will address issues related to the fabrication/use/disposal of items possibly contaminated with POPs, such as: electronic parts, industrial sheets, interiors, wires, furniture stores, etc. d) Ministry of Energy and Mines, which will address concerns regarding management of PCBs. <p>GENDER DIMENSIONS: Generally, groups at risks posed by POPs are: (a) men and women that work in industries which make use of POPs; (b) employees of utility companies which handle PCB containing transformers (although there is the risk of contamination to the immediate vicinity of contaminated areas and areas where transformer explosions have happened); and (c) agricultural communities, mainly children and women, that are regularly exposed to POPs-pesticides. The NIP update will pay particular attention to assessing national capacity to keep such risk groups safe. Recommendations on how to improve gender dimensions and gender mainstreaming related and priorities actions in this area will be highlighted in the NIP report.</p> <p>During the NIP updating process, the active participation of women will be encouraged, looking for their active role in the different project components.</p>
<p>C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).</p>	<p>The Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment (CITMA) elaborates, executes and controls the Governments policy on scientific activity, the environmental policy and the pacific use of nuclear energy.</p> <p>Within CITMA, the Office of Environmental Regulation and Nuclear Security (ORASEN) is charged with supervising and demanding all other government bodies and institutions the enforcement of active regulations concerning the protection of the environment, the rational use of natural resources, and chemical, biological and nuclear safety, considering the priorities of social and economic development.</p> <p>The National Center on Chemical Safety of the Office, which belongs to ORASEN, will be the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) and will be in charge of its implementation.</p> <p>A National Steering Committee will be created for the high-level supervision of this project. As usual with GEF-funded projects, the Committee will be composed by a representative of Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment (official coordinator of foreign cooperation), CITMA (represented by ORASEN) and the UNDP.</p> <p>Additionally, an Institutional Coordination Committee will be composed of the relevant stakeholders based on a comprehensive analysis, especially regarding new POPS. These will include those mentioned in table 1 below (Annex 1).</p> <p>In its role as GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for this project, UNDP shall provide services including management of funds of the project, monitor its implementation and verify compliance with the objectives and proposed targets. Also, UNDP will assist Cuba to continue building capacity for POPs management; in this sense,</p>

	<p>regional and global experts with proven record of capacity building activities will be identified to support Cuba together with national expertise, when available.</p> <p>Inter-sectorial coordination is the basis for this project. This will imply that sound planning and coordination will be integrated across government and endorsed by key players. POPs-involving actions and further implementation will be the responsibility of many key players, not only the National Center on Chemical Safety. It will imply that POPs-involving actions will be distributed among a range of ministries implicated or concerned on POPs sound management.</p> <p>This project will use the recently developed guidance, prepared by UNEP, to review and update the National Implementation Plan on POPs (http://chm.pops.int/Implementation/NIPs/Guidance/GuidanceforDevelopingNIP/tabid/3166/Default.aspx). Using the guidance is the first step to ensure that NIPs are comparable and consistent with the Convention objectives.</p> <p><u>Project Components and Activities:</u></p> <p>The NIP updating project has four components, which consist of the activities indicated below.</p> <p><i>Component 1: Initiation of the process of reviewing and updating the NIP.</i></p> <p>Amendments to the Convention are one of the key factors prompting an update of the NIP. In this project component, the National Center on Chemical Safety, in charge of NIP implementation, will identify institutional needs and strengths and will also reinforce the existing national coordination mechanism on POPs management. This component will gain political commitment to the NIP updating process, establish a national coordinating mechanism and structure for executing the NIP updating process.</p> <p>During initial NIP development, Cuba formed a Institutional Coordinating Committee including Government representatives from health, environment, labor, finance and planning, as well as non-governmental organizations including the national chemical industry association, and civil society organizations; this committee will be re-summoned and will act as foundation for identification and discussion of activities related to the implementation of the NIP updating process. This project will strengthen the national infrastructure for POPs management not only by maintaining and sustaining the National Coordinating Committee but also to reinforce it with key stakeholders involved in the chemicals life cycle of the newly adopted POPs.</p> <p>Activity a) Conduct an initial assessment of institutional needs and strengths.</p> <p>Activity b) Organize a National Inception Workshop to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective of the NIP updating process, including</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Develop a strategy for awareness raising to the national stakeholders throughout the project. ii. Identify key stakeholders and assign roles. iii. Identify coordination mechanism for POPs management. <p>Expected Outcome:</p> <p>1.1 Institutional strengthening and enhanced national coordination.</p>
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Expected Outputs:

- 1.1.1 Key stakeholders and their roles identified and agreed.
- 1.1.2 Initial assessment of institutional needs and strengths.
- 1.1.3 Coordination mechanism for POPs management in place.

Component 2: Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of all POPs, development of New POPs' inventories and updating for initial POPs' inventories.

This is a key step in the NIP updating process. One of the first activities suggested before embarking on the establishment of inventories is to review the status of any specific exemptions requested by Cuba and any progress made on action plans set out in the initial NIP submitted in 2007, reports and development of preliminary inventories for new POPs or related studies, research work. Capacity needs for working with the new POPs will be assessed and fulfilled. Existing inventories, of the chemicals originally listed in the Stockholm Convention, will be updated. It should be noted that the Toolkit for the development of the PCDD/PCDF inventory has been revised; this revised Toolkit will be used by staff trained in its use aided by the new guidance made available by UNEP.

On this specific step, PCU will work on:

- Activity a) Assess regulatory and institutional framework for POPs management and prepare report.
- Activity b) Conduct inventory on new POPs and update existing inventories on the 12 initial POPs and prepare reports, including capacity strengthening for new POPs

Expected Outcome:

2.1 Comprehensive information on current POPs management practices, POPs use and their impacts to human health and the environment enables a better understanding and sound planning on POPs management.

Expected Outputs:

- 2.1.1 Comprehensive overview of national infrastructure and regulatory framework to manage POPs available.
- 2.1.2 Quantitative and qualitative inventories covering all listed POPs: including updated inventories for POPs covered in initial NIP and first inventories for newly-listed POPs.
- 2.1.3 Overview of POPs impacts to human health and the environment available.

Component 3: Development of Action Plans for New POPs and updating of Action Plans for initial POPs including gaps analysis.

This component will update existing action plans for the initial POPs listed under the Convention and develop new action plans necessary to address the newly adopted POPs. Action Plans for new POPs may include provisions for: hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether, perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) and perfluorooctane sulphonyl fluoride (PFOS-F), endosulfan and lindane. The component will engage stakeholders to validate the plans before they are compiled into the revised national implementation plan.

	<p>Activity a) Conduct a comprehensive review of the existing National Action Plans on POPs and actions taken after the first NIP.</p> <p>Activity b) Develop, update and validate action plans on POPs.</p> <p>Activity c) Prepare gaps analysis and proposals to address them.</p> <p>Expected Outcome:</p> <p>3.1 Sound and cost-effective actions to address POPs issues of concern are facilitated by the availability of well-prepared, costed action plans</p> <p>Expected Outputs:</p> <p>3.1.1 National progress made on original POPs management analyzed and available to all stakeholders.</p> <p>3.1.2 Action Plans for all POPs developed and/or updated and validated by all stakeholders.</p> <p>3.1.3 Gap analysis report available to all stakeholders.</p> <p><i>Component 4: Formulation, endorsement and submission of updated National Implementation Plan.</i></p> <p>This component will develop the updated National Implementation Plan by bringing together many of the outputs of earlier components. It will set out current understanding of POPs issues in Cuba, including existing control measures and management arrangements as well as new and revised inventories. It will establish a ranking of actions based on obligations established in the Convention and the risks posed to human health and the environment in Cuba and set out cost-effective action plans for the newly adopted POPs and revised action plans of the initial POPs listed under the Convention.</p> <p>Also, the draft updated NIP will be reviewed by national stakeholders and endorsed by them. This process of consultation with relevant actors will likely include inter-ministerial meetings, workshops with non-Government stakeholders, written communications and discussions leading to a revised document that is widely accepted and can be endorsed by Government for submission to the Secretariat of the Convention</p> <p>Activity a) Organize a stakeholder's review of the National Objectives and Priorities of the NIP.</p> <p>Activity b) Develop draft updated National Implementation Plan including validated Action Plans for all POPs for stakeholder thematic review.</p> <p>Activity c) NIP outreach strategy developed and implemented to promote the NIP work and gain stakeholder support.</p> <p>Activity d) Organization of a workshop (Final Workshop) to gain support for the NIP update and to endorse it</p> <p>Expected Outcome:</p> <p>4.1 Improved understanding of all POPs for cost-effective actions to address priority POPs issues allows Cuba to develop rational and coherent strategies to reduce POPs risks in the country and to meet the obligations of the Stockholm Convention.</p> <p>4.2 NIP endorsed by key stakeholders for submission to the Secretariat confirms the government's commitment to implement the Stockholm Convention at all levels.</p>
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	<p>Expected Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1.1 Revised national objectives and priorities for POPs, including new POPs 4.1.2 Draft of updated NIP available to all stakeholders. 4.2.1 Outreach strategy report including consultations with key national stakeholders. 4.2.2 Updated NIP endorsed by the Government. 4.2.3 Updated NIP submitted to the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention.
D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED <u>COST-EFFECTIVENESS</u> OF THE PROJECT:	<p>It is not possible to apply conventional quantitative cost effective measures to this proposal. However, the proposal is structured and designed to fully utilize the established existing institutional structure, the project will use of the existing POPs Institutional Coordinating Committee in the country, formed during the National implementation Plan developed for the 12 initial POPs, as a basis to update the NIP. Due to the inherent properties of the newly adopted POPs additional stakeholders could be considered to represent the sectors directly involved with the management of this substances.</p> <p>At the national level, the existing platform or coordinating mechanisms created during the NIP development process will be maintained and encouraged to continue in operation even after the NIP updating process.</p>
E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:	<p>Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP and GEF procedures and will be provided by the PCU and the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) with support from the UNDP/MPU Chemicals team.</p> <p>The M&E Plan will involve continuous oversight by the UNDP Cuba Country Office team and the National Steering Committee for the project. The Committee will be composed by a representative of Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment (official coordinator of foreign cooperation), the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (represented by ORASEN) and UNDP.</p> <p>Day-to-day management and monitoring of the project activities will be the responsibility of the executing agency, at the national level. UNDP will provide implementation services for NIPs updating according to the work plan and expected outcomes.</p> <p>Detail M&E plan is presented in the following table.</p>

		M&E activity	Purpose	Responsible Party	Time-frame
		Inception workshop	Awareness raising, building stakeholder engagement, detailed work planning with key groups	Project Coordinator	Within two months of project start
		Inception report	Provides implementation plan for progress monitoring	Project coordinator	Immediately following Inception Workshop
		Project Supervision and Monitoring	Technical and Administrative support provided on a regular basis ensuring that the project is being carried out according to the agreed workplan and budget	UNDP	Regularly
		Progress reports	Progress reports submitted to the implementing agency to assess the work performed during project execution and that resources are being utilised optimally	Project Coordinator	Every six months
		Terminal report	Reviews effectiveness against implementation plan Highlights technical outputs Identifies lessons learned and likely design approaches for future projects, assesses likelihood of achieving design outcomes	Project Coordinator	At the end of project implementation
		Independent Financial Audit	Reviews use of project funds against budget and assesses probity of expenditure and transactions	Project Coordinator	Six-months after project implementation

F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):	N/A.
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PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)


A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the [*Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)*](#) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Enrique Moret Hernández	Director Department of International Relations	MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT	JUNE, 24, 2015

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
UNCBD			
UNFCCC			
UNCCD			
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	05/23/2001	ENRIQUE MORET HERNÁNDEZ DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT	
	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION			

C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies⁵ and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Chemicals and Waste Enabling Activity approval in GEF 6.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Adriana Dinu UNDP/GEF Executive Coordinator		01/21/2016	Mr. Jacques Van Engel, Director, UNDP MPU/Chemicals	(+1) 212-906-5782	jacques.van.engel@undp.org

⁵ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, ~~UNCF~~ UNCF, and SCCF

ANNEX I – STAKEHOLDERS PARTICIPATING IN THE PROJECT

Stakeholder and level of decision making (high/medium/low)		Activity
National Center on Chemical Safety		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lead executing agency
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Center on Chemical Safety• Department of the Environment• Department of International Cooperation• Center for Environmental Inspection and Control• Regulatory Office• Provincial Delegations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Coordination Committee. They will be involved in the decision making process and project implementation. Different actors are responsible for specific POPs in the country and will lead activities related to the collection of information for each chemical.• These stakeholders will also compose working groups when relevant for the development of capacity building activities.
Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Department of Science and Technology• National Center of Plant Health ;• Research Institute of Plant Health• Institute of soil• National Delegations	
Ministry of Energy and Mines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Technical Department• Electrical Union• Oil Research Center	
Ministry of Industry		
Ministry of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Environmental Health Unit• National Vector Control Unit• National Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology• National Institute of Workers Health• National Toxicology Center• Provincial Centers of Hygiene and Epidemiology	
Labour Ministry	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Department of Workplace Safety - National Bureau of Labour Inspection	
Sugar Business Holding (Azcuba)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Department of Agronomy	
Armed Forces Ministry	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Department of Engineering	
Ministry of the Interior		
Ministry of Higher Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Higher Polytechnic Institute José A. Echeverría• University of Havana	
National Civil Defense		
Central de Trabajadores de Cuba (CTC)		
National Association of Small Farmers (ANAP)		