

PROJECT: SCALING UP A SOCIALISED MODEL OF DOMESTIC WASTE AND PLASTIC MANAGEMENT IN FIVE CITIES IN VIET NAM (DWP5C)
LOCATION: Ha Long, Quy Nhon, Mui Ne, Binh Duong, and Da Lat¹
DURATION: SEPTEMBER 2019 – DECEMBER 2021

1. BACKGROUND

Solid waste management will be one of the major development challenges for decades to come, with an especially heavy burden on emerging and fast-growing economies such as Viet Nam. This is due, in large part, to the increase in per capita waste generation coupled with increase in per capita income.

In Viet Nam, the amount of solid waste generated per capita is continuously increasing. CO₂ emissions from the waste sector are projected to triple by 2030 to reach over 48 MtCO₂. Vietnamese² households generated 1.5 kg of solid waste daily in 2012, a figure that is projected to reach 1.8 kg by 2025.

The plastic industry in Viet Nam has grown in recent years at a rate exceeding 16 percent per annum. The packaging industry in Viet Nam had a share of the plastic market of around 37 percent in 2015. In the same year, the packaging sector was valued at US\$4.3 billion. Unsustainable waste management, especially of plastics, has severe consequences for the Vietnamese population who live in urban areas, for those who are reliant on ecosystems as their primary source of livelihoods, and for the tourism industry. Illegal dumps and openly burned waste lead to numerous adverse health effects, such as respiratory infections caused by the release of fine particles. The decomposition of organic waste in landfills further contributes to methane generation, a greenhouse gas (GHG) with a global warming potential 28 times higher than CO₂. In addition, hazardous components of waste contaminate soils and groundwater, rendering it unsustainable for drinking and harming aquatic life.

Effective solid waste management is closely related to socio-economic development, including public health, private sector development, environmental protection, and gender equality. Ensuring the adequate and rigorous enforcement of waste management policies and regulations is an essential component of effective waste management. Effective solid waste management and reduction of marine plastics are essential for environmental and ocean protection as well as for sustainable development as a whole. They contribute to the achievement of SDG1 'No Poverty,' SDG3 'Good Health,' SDG5 'Gender Equality,' SDG9 'Industry Innovation and Infrastructure,' SDG11 'Sustainable Cities,' SDG14 'Life Below Water,' and SDG15 'Life on Land.'

Building on the success of the Socialised Domestic Waste Management project³, implemented by the city of Hoi An in 2010-2012, this project will replicate and expand the approach and models to five sites: Ha Long, Quy Nhon, Mui Ne, Binh Duong, and Da Lat.

¹ In consultation with SINTEF, 1-2 location may change to ensure linkages and complementary with the SINTEF project.

² As a comparison, in 2012 the Philippines generated 0.50 kg per capita per day and Thailand 1.8 kg per capita per day.

³ The project was funded by the UNDP-hosted GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) with \$50,000 in GEF funds complemented by \$38,000 in co-financing.

2. SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE IN HOI AN: A SOCIALISED MODEL OF DOMESTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT

Hoi An Ancient Town is classified as a National Cultural Heritage Site and received over 12 million tourists in 2017. During 2010-2012, the city of Hoi An was generating about 75 tons of waste daily, from households, restaurants, hotels, markets, schools, offices, streets, and public places. Waste collection was conducted by the Hoi An Public Works Agency (PWA), informal collecting groups, and local scrappers. Three main issues were identified: (i) waste generally unsegregated at the source, (ii) inefficient access by scrappers to recyclable waste, and (iii) uncontrolled waste disposal in the commons of the city, as well as along rivers, beaches, and other undeveloped land areas.

In that context, with the funding of the UNDP-GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP), UNDP implemented an innovative project entitled 'Building a Socialised Model of Domestic Waste Management in Hoi An', with a total funding of \$50,000 from GEF and \$38,000 in co-financing from local authorities and communities.

The Hoi An project successfully built and applied a socialised model of domestic waste management, with four key activities:

- (i) fostering coordination and partnership with local authorities;
- (ii) strengthening the management of domestic waste in collaboration with communities through establishment of groups (collection groups, trader groups, loan facility groups);
- (iii) undertaking awareness campaigns and training courses;
- (iv) compilation, appraisal, and dissemination of lessons learned.

The project generated commendable results, including:

- Enhanced organisation of waste collection activities at the community level, with better equipped, more efficient collection communities: 4 community organisations were created: a waste trader group, a loan facility group for waste stakeholders, a trolley waste collection group, and a bicycle waste collection group.
- Enhanced purchasing modalities through the creation of waste trader groups comprised of purchasing agents who are able to buy from the better-organised street collectors and channel purchased waste more efficiently to the 17 larger waste purchasing facilities serving Hoi An.
- Strengthened technical and management capacity of the Hoi An Public Work Agency, the organisation in charge of waste management.
- Catalyzation of various radio and TV programme broadcasts and contests about environmental protection took place.
- Recorded increase in collected waste of 56 percent and a reduction of landfill waste of 70 percent as a result of segregation and differentiated treatment of waste into biodegradable waste for compost, recycled waste for sale to larger facilities, and remaining inorganic fractions for landfill.
- Recorded increase in the revenue of women waste collectors of 42 percent. They received \$6,270 in loans, bought 27 trolleys and 35 bicycles, and expanded their zone of influence and operation in the city.

Long-term benefits of the Hoi An SGP project:

The successful pilots used in the Cam Thanh and Thanh Ha wards of Hoi An, and the supportive policies developed, have been adopted as the city model for socialised waste management. It has since spawned further campaigns to reduce the use of plastic bags in the Hoi An market, to commemorate the new socialised model through the naming of new infrastructure, and to support the development and promotion of "bio-cultural" tourism products in Hoi An.

In addition, there were also broader socioeconomic impacts with respect to poverty alleviation, job creation, women's empowerment, enhanced access to finance, enhanced shared societal responsibility and collaboration to address local waste management, and a better level of awareness overall.

3. SYNERGY/COMPLEMENTARITY WITH SINTEF'S PROJECT

- This "Scaling up a Socialised Model of Domestic Waste and Plastic Management in Five Cities in Viet Nam", hereinafter called "DWP5C" project will have synergies with the OPTOCE (Ocean Plastics Turned into an Opportunity in Circular Economy) project, under SINTEF's "Norwegian Development Assistance Program Against Marine Litter and Microplastics", through two aspects: (1) provide joint technical support in selected cities/localities aiming to improve waste and plastic collection and management; and (2) the DWP5C's expected outputs of collecting non-recyclable plastic waste will serve as inputs to the co-processing in cement kilns of the SINTEF project.
- The collaboration activities will include: jointly work with local authorities and communities to raise awareness and enhance capacity and systems for sustainable management of domestic waste and plastic waste; and socialised collection and classification of waste, including non-recyclable plastics for OPTOCE's pilot activities on co-processing and the circular economy. Waste to energy is a cost-effective solution to use non-recyclable waste streams, which would eventually end up in landfills or in the oceans. Jointly working with local authorities to introduce innovative policies and tools to reduce the production and consumption of single-use plastic products will help create a shift toward more sustainable production and consumption patterns, using more environmentally-friendly products.

4. PROJECT EXPECTED IMPACTS

The project activities, outcomes and outputs will result in the following impacts:

- Contribution to environmental protection in 5 target cities and in Viet Nam, through the reduction of unsegregated waste and uncontrolled waste disposal which are important sources of marine, soil and air pollution. Raising awareness, understanding, social norms toward environmental protection will contribute to a shift toward sustainable production and consumption patterns, including using more environmentally-friendly alternative materials and products. The better quality environment will contribute to the greater health and wellbeing of communities.
- Enhanced the recognition of the informal sector and the linkages and coordination between the informal and formal sector will contribute to the cost-effective and efficient management of waste and plastics in the targeted cities. The project experiences on empowerment of waste collectors, especially women, and the important contribution of informal sector, will help to incorporate the role and contribution into the policy frameworks to enable the informal sector's contribution to economic development and its better linkage with the formal sector.
- Enhanced capacity and actions by the government authorities and local stakeholders toward sustainable domestic waste and plastic management, through development and enforcement of innovative policies and regulations.
- Contribution to poverty reduction through increase of income of informal workers, in particular women and their families. The project will help to create new and safer jobs for targeted groups.
- Promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment by collaborating and partnering with local Women's Unions and women's organisations. The project will prove the crucial roles women have in their communities with respect to environmental protection. The revolving funds to be managed by women union, with full participation of its members, will enable participating women and women's organisation to exercise their power and capacity to manage the fund and bring benefits for themselves.

5. PROJECT FRAMEWORK AND COMPONENTS DESCRIPTION

The project objective is to develop integrated and effective models to improve domestic waste and plastic management in five Vietnamese cities.

This objective will be met through the achievement of five key outputs:

- Five effective models of domestic waste management in five cities, which are replicable and scalable in other locations in Viet Nam. The project will improve the performance of the informal sector for waste collection and recycling. Further,

it will enhance linkages and coordination of all stakeholders in order to contribute to the effective and cost-efficient management of waste in the targeted cities, resulting in the reduction of unsegregated waste and uncontrolled waste disposal. Key success and best practices will be documented and disseminated to foster replication and scale-up to other localities.

- Enhanced regulatory framework and capacity of the local authorities and stakeholders. The project will build the capacity of the local government and stakeholders, including formulation and implementation of locally new policies and regulations for waste management, reduce production and use of single-use plastics, as well as production and consumption of environmental friendly products.
- Increased awareness and participation of all stakeholders in reducing single-use plastic and in improving waste management. The project will implement communication campaigns, on-site trainings, and workshops to raise awareness of the negative impacts that waste and plastic have on the environment and to empower all citizens to take actions. It will promote a circular economy approach, environmentally-friendly alternative materials, and sustainable production and consumption patterns.
- Increased income and safety of the waste picker groups. The project will empower these groups as economic actors by providing them with health and safety training and productive tools to participate actively and make contribution to and participate in waste collection and management in cities.
- Innovation and information platforms created and promoted. The project will encourage greater collaboration between the private sector, startups, researchers, associations and local government authorities to find innovative solutions to waste and plastic pollution. It will also set-up a knowledge platform to make reliable data available.

Component 1: Replicating the socialized model of waste management in other cities

This component aims to replicate the successful model in Hoi An in five cities, with the same model's objectives to increase the rate of solid waste collection and treatment through (i) enhanced partnership with local stakeholders, (ii) capacity building and financial support to the informal waste scrappers through Women's Unions, (iii) awareness raising among the local communities and tourists, and (iv) dissemination of results.

The four sub-components of the Hoi An Model are the same. However, depending on the city, tailored strategies⁴, activities and requirements will be designed and modified to meet context-specific needs. In some locations, the project will support investment in plastic, paper, and metal shredders, as these allow for reduction of waste at the place of collection, thereby reducing transportation costs. In others, such as Ha Long, the project recognises the unique ecosystem and the specific requirements regarding transport of the waste collectors and tourism, such as the necessity of providing boats and other equipment for the waste collectors to carry out the activities.

Key Activities

1. Undertake a mapping and assessment of the waste management system, including the governance structure and network, the waste auditing system, policy, and infrastructure in the replication areas and survey of waste collectors and traders. The mapping will function as a baseline for identifying and designing project activities.
2. Develop partnerships and capacity building activities, such as promoting the establishment of city-level public partnership platform and dialogues with the local Office of Natural Resources and Environment, Public Work Authority, NGOs, CSOs, local Women's Union and private enterprises. The project will build capacity for participating stakeholders

⁴ In 2014, Ha Long generated more than double at 616 tonnes per day.

by applying a Training-of-Trainers approach to ensure that training is maintained within local waste management authorities.

3. Map out and establish the core groups (such as: trolley / bicycle waste collector groups; waste trader groups; loan facility groups) in collaboration with the local Women's Union. The primary aim of this activity is to reinforce the capacity and effectiveness of the informal waste scrapper network, which is mostly comprised of women workers, without disrupting existing value chains. The project will provide technical support to these core groups on occupational health and safety, as well as training on collecting, sorting, and recycling standards. The project will develop and disburse loan facilities to support procurement of equipment (e.g. bicycles, trolleys or simple boats) for the groups. The project will also connect the waste collectors to recycling centres and plants in the area and ensure that efforts to address the problem do not negatively affect local livelihoods.
4. Undertake advocacy and awareness on domestic waste management. The project will develop and implement a communication action plan, including development of communication materials for target groups and organization of undertaking off-line events (e.g. local cultural events, public contests). These will empower communities by providing ways in which everyone can act as agents of change. The Project will also promote knowledge exchange between five participating cities on best practices for waste management, recycling, and combatting plastic pollution.
5. Monitor and evaluate the progress against quantitative indicators established during the baseline. Compilation and dissemination of lessons learned as well as policy recommendations.

Component 2: Circular Economy Approach to Solid Waste Management, with special focus on recycling plastic waste

This component is proposed to expand and scale up the Hoi An successful model to a more systemic, circular economy approach to reducing and recycling waste. A circular economy strives to maximize the circulation of products, components and materials and the value bound to them as much as possible in the economy from raw materials to design to production to distribution to consumption to collection to recycling and back to design (see Annex 1 – A Circular Economy Approach). The circular economy can be effective in reducing plastic pollution if a two-pronged approach is employed (see downstream and upstream approach in Annex 1).

Component 2 is designed to have three sub-components of 2.1 awareness raising and behavioral change, 2.2 innovative policy and regulation and 2.3 a business accelerator and knowledge exchange platform.

Sub-component 2.1: Awareness raising and behavioral change strategy to reduce plastic production and consumption and encourage recycling

Raising awareness regarding the damage caused by solid waste –especially plastics – cause and the ways in which everyone can contribute to fixing the environmental problem is essential. Therefore, this sub-component focuses on advocacy and communication campaigns, aiming to reduce the production and consumption of single-use plastics through promoting behaviour change among producers and the public.

Key Activities for Downstream

- Develop and implement an awareness and communications campaign, aiming to promote greater awareness and understanding of (i) the need to use resources in ways that are not wasteful and damaging to the environment promoting the use of alternative materials and, (ii) the different types of waste, and how to recycle.
- Carry out a specific communications campaign for tourists, aiming to raise awareness on the threats that plastic pollution presents, how to handle them, and how to take part in preserving the natural habitat in tourist sites.
- Carry out a targeted campaign for enterprises on the segregation of waste on their own premises.
- Promote behaviour change of local communities through design and dissemination of information; introduction of innovative incentive schemes to encourage the community to recycle their domestic waste and change to plastic alternatives.

- Provide training to local government officials on management, treatment and disposal of waste.

Key Activities for Upstream

- Undertake a targeted campaign for local enterprises to reduce packaging in their production and use alternative materials.
- Organise a consultation workshop for local government officials on understanding the importance of reducing plastic and other materials in industry.
- Conduct training and advocacy aimed at enterprises regarding the generation of single-use materials such as plastics.

Sub-component 2.2: Innovative policies and regulation on single-use plastics

Building on excellent global efforts to date, over 127 countries have adopted or are in the process of adopting some form of legislation to regulate plastic bags and the importance of policy and regulatory frameworks in waste management. This sub-component focuses on advocacy, policy formulation and implementation, and promotion of alternatives. One of the first activities under this sub-component is to conduct a holistic plastic-life cycle assessment in one of the 5 selected city to gain a full picture of the plastic lifecycle: from production to consumption and disposal. It is essential to have a better knowledge and understanding where the plastic comes from, what types of plastic are being used, by whom and for what, in order better identify the main source of pollution and hence identify the priority sources. This assessment will map the drivers of plastics (producers), their users and usage (downstream) and identify what the main sources of leakage into the ocean are.

Key Activities for Downstream

- Undertake policy advocacy to inform about the negative externalities of plastic waste, and offer assistance to local governments in creating a roadmap to reduce plastics and enhance waste management in their locality.
- Provide technical support in creating a policy and regulatory framework to enhance recycling measures and improve the infrastructure and capacity of the waste management system.

Key Activities for Upstream

- Deep dive in one pilot city to map out the full lifecycle of plastic.
- Assess and map out potential single-use plastics to be banned (e.g. straws, bags; etc.)
- Catalyze a regulatory sandbox in the local Government to test new and innovative ways to reduce plastic in the community, such as banning plastic bags, straws, or creating financial incentives to recycle domestic waste at localities.
- Enhance knowledge and experimentation of the Government officials and private sector leadership on corporate regulations on production and consumption of materials such as plastics in products, services, and operations.

Sub-component 2.3: Business Accelerator & Knowledge Sharing Network

Companies have a pivotal role to play in changing the unsustainable dynamic of plastic use. The consumer goods industry in particular is aware that the customers are already voting with their feet, shunning companies that do not phase out single-use plastic products and waste. Therefore, it is important that private sector acts in combatting plastic pollution through innovating and experimenting with alternative materials. UNDP has been promoting a platform approach, which brings together various stakeholders in all stages of generating, adopting and adapting new innovations. The platform also builds on the global network of 60 Accelerator Labs in the world and utilizes collective intelligence in accelerating learning

around frontier policy challenges. This is the component where the building of partnerships, detailed mapping, identification of gaps and opportunities, and design and plan for the other components of the project can occur.

Key Activities

- Undertake economic analysis of options and development of a roadmap to replace single-use plastics with locally produced alternatives for enterprises.
- Encourage enterprises to innovate and experiment around the use of alternatives, create financial incentives for the enterprises and a Business Case for Circularity to further encourage the use of alternatives.
- Establish a knowledge portal for repository and sharing of data and information pertaining to the project, which is accessible to the stakeholders.
- Establish a partnership consisting of relevant stakeholders from private sector, governments, UN agencies, interest groups, among others with clear roles and responsibilities.

6. CO-FINANCE AND CONTRIBUTION FROM PROJECT PARTNERS

- Co-finance and contribution from 5 city authorities, communities and stakeholders are made both in case and in kind
- A total of approximate 270,000⁵ in cash and in-kind will be contributed by the local Government to the component 1, throughout 2.5 year of the project implementation.
- Other in-kind contribution will be made by the local partners such as Women's Unions, the Public Work Authority, Government departments and agencies, and participating associations in the five cities have committed to make in-kind contributions to the project activities. These will include public awareness activities, creation of platforms/dialogues, support to waste collectors, and support to regular meetings of the taskforce. Local authorities have also committed to help facilitate connections between waste collector groups and recycling centers or plants.

7. RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

(i) Limited interest from the private sector and the local authorities to engage with the circular economy approach: medium

The circular economy approach to waste management, along with the introduction of alternative materials and new practices (segregation of waste at factory premises, reduced packaging) will likely encounter some reservations from local authorities and some enterprises, such as those working in the packaging, tourism, and production industries.

Mitigation measures:

- At the early stage, the project will include at the early stage stakeholders that may be the most impacted, and therefore reluctant, to change. It will collaborate with Provincial People's Committees, authorities, and associations undertake public awareness campaigns, training and workshops to promote alternative materials, eco-practices, and a better understanding of the negative consequences of plastic waste mismanagement.
- The project will engage with selected enterprises as champions early in the project and highlight the potential to develop innovative and alternative solutions which respond to calls for good/friendly practices (segregation at source, roadmap to reduce plastics; financial incentives).

(ii) Implementation challenge as a result of working in target cities in different provinces: low

The project will be directly implemented by UNDP, under the well-established framework and mechanism of the UNDP-GEF Small Grant Programme, which has a National Steering Committee, Standard Operational Procedures, and applies UNDP's global standard Social and Environmental safeguards. As a result, the Project execution will take advantage of existing knowledge and practice, effective communication channels and coordination network with local partners.

⁵ Please refer to the project logical framework

Mitigation measures: UNDP will also work with Provincial People's Committees, authorities and associations in all the 5 provinces to further strengthen collaboration for the project execution and avoid any ad-hoc issues. As environmental protection and waste management are the issues which receive priority from the Government, it is most likely that the project will receive strong support and welcome by both authorities and local communities.

(iii) Financial/corruption risk: Very low

(1) UNDP-GEF Small Grant Programme grant:

The fund will be managed and disbursed directly to the selected organisations by UNDP. UNDP will apply the well-established framework of the UNDP-GEF Small Grant Programme, including UNDP's and UNOPS's international standard procedures. This procurement system is transparent and based on competitiveness.

Mitigation measures: UNDP will ensure that all processes including calling for proposals, technical-service packages, then appraisal and selection are conducted in an open, transparent and competitive manner. Technical proposals from local partners will be jointly reviewed by UNDP and the Small Grant Programme National Steering Committee. All Term of References for technical experts will be publicly advertised.

(2) Revolving loan to buy waste collection and transport tools:

The Revolving loan will be managed by local Women Union, who has mandates to receive, manage and disburse the fund from UNDP. The main concern is how to define the beneficiaries and how the fund will be disbursed and managed for the designed purpose/objective.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants Programme (SGP) has introduced and implement small revolving funds at community level in many SGP projects, which provided support for community-based innovation and empowerment for more than two decades, in Viet Nam and possess extensive experience in collaborating successfully with the Women's Union. The SGP has a globally recognized comprehensive standard operational guideline for community-based project management, including revolving loan.

In this project, SGP will also partners with local Women Unions in the design, management, operation and monitoring and evaluation of the revolving loan.

Mitigation measures:

- The Women's Union will work closely with authorities, to develop a set of criteria to select waste collectors to participate in the groups/unions to benefit from the loan, then conduct organise an open and transparent process for selection of the participants. The Women will also develop criteria and organize an open and transparent process to select a first sub-group who will get a first round of support – the loan may be able to provide financial support up to 20 percent of the whole group (i.e. 120 members or so).
- The loan is only for procurement of waste collection tools and equipment like trolleys and bicycle, so the procurement process will be done following UNDP SGP open, transparent, and competitive process.
- The Women's Union will follow UNDP/GEF-SGP standard procurement procedure which ensures an open and transparent process to get the best supplier and quality materials. The Women's Union and the Commune People's Committee will monitor the effective use of the tools. They will also put in place feedback mechanisms to ensure that any mismanagement practices are reported.

(iv) Social and cultural risk: very low

Waste collection, waste transportation and waste disposal into landfills largely rely on existing systems in the targeted cities. It is unlikely that the project will lead to riots and protests as it will strengthen waste management practices, help reducing waste dumping and eventually leading to improved well-being of the communities.

Mitigation measures: UNDP will work with local partners to design and implement targeted communication campaigns and feedback mechanisms that will help clarify questions or concerns of community members.

(v) Safety and security risk: very low

Viet Nam is a safe country, and no current threats to internal security such as riots and demonstrations are foreseen. UNDP, as the Implementing Partner, will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS).

Mitigation measures: UNDP will ensure that clear regulations and standards are put in place for trainings, field visits, research and workshops. The project will focus its efforts on municipal solid waste and will not work with hazardous or health waste which may cause safety concerns.

8. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE PROJECT

COMPONENTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ACTIVITIES	PLANNED BUDGET 2019-2021		Co-Finance from authorities & stakeholders
					TOTAL Nok	Total US	In-case & In-kind (USD)
REPLICATING THE SOCIALISED MODEL OF DOMESTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT IN 5 CITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> #studies on the system of SWM, in 5 cities # capacity building action plan # revolving loan funds established & managed by Women's Union # increase in income of the loan recipient # citizens (women) received trainings on SWM in 5 cities % increased awareness on the issue of waste and plastic 	5	Project Report	1.1 Assessment of the status of solid waste management systems in 5 cities	324,000	37,000	
		5	Project Report	1.2 Building capacity of the local actors	219,000	25,000	
		5	Project Report	1.3 Establishment & functioning of and technical support to the unions of waste collectors	2,848,000	325,000	250,000
		30%	Project Report	1.4 Communication & Awareness Raising campaigns	438,000	50,000	20,000
		600	Project Report	1.5 Monitoring and Evaluation of the project	131,000	15,000	
		40%	Mid-term & final evaluation report	1.6 Project staff	613,000	70,000	
			1.7 Provide technical inputs from design project to activity implementation by experts/specialists	219,000	25,000		
			1.8 UNDP technical staffs to provide technical guidance, review and quality assurance.	175,000	20,000		
			1.9 Travels	45,000	5,000		
		SUBTOTAL				5,012,000	572,000

THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY APPROACH TO WASTE AND PLASTIC MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of government officials who gained a better understanding of SWM and plastic reduction • # standard training programme on Circular Economy • # cities who adopted regulations to reduce plastic • # corporate regulations on sustainable production and consumption of materials • # regulatory sandbox launched • # knowledge portal launched 	50%	Project Report	2.1 National innovative behavioral change campaigns – <i>downstream</i>	350,000	40,000		
		1	Project Report	2.1 National innovative behavioral change campaigns – <i>upstream</i>	350,000	40,000		
			Project Report	2.2 Technical support for the development of new policies and regulations on plastic and waste in 5 cities- <i>downstream</i>	350,000	40,000		
		3	People's Committee's decisions	10	2.2 Technical support for the development of new policies and regulations on plastic and waste in 5 cities- <i>upstream</i>	526,000	60,000	
					2.3 Mapping of plastic lifecycle in 1 pilot city	263,000	30,000	
		1	Project report	2.4 Business Accelerator and Knowledge sharing	648,000	74,000		
		1	Project report	2.5 Provide technical inputs from design to implementation of field activities by sectoral experts/ specialist	263,000	30,000		
				2. 6 UNDP technical staff provide technical guidance, peer reviews and quality assurance.	193,000	22,000		
				2.7 Travels	38,000	4,175		
		SUBTOTAL					2,981,000	340,175
UNDP Standard Management Services 8%					639,000	72,974		
UN levy 1%					86,000	9,851		
TOTAL BUDGET					8,718,000	995,000	270,000	

9. BUDGET, UNDP STAFF AND MANAGEMENT SERVICE (in USD and in NOK)

BUDGET	2019		2020		2021		Total	
<i>Cities: Ha Long and Quy Nhon Bay, Mui Ne, Binh Duong and Da Lat</i>	USD	NOK	USD	NOK	USD	NOK	USD	NOK
Component 1: Replication of the socialized model of waste management								
1. Mapping and assessment of waste management systems	25,000	219,000	12,000	105,000			37,000	324,000
2. Governance – Developing partnerships and capacity building	10,000	88,000	15,000	131,000			25,000	219,000
3. Mapping & establishing & supporting the union of waste collectors (Including loans to invest in equipment & machinery)	60,000	526,000	155,000	1,358,000	110,000	964,000	325,000	2,848,000
4. Communication/awareness raising	5,000	44,000	25,000	219,000	20,000	175,000	50,000	438,000
5. Monitoring and Evaluation					15,000	131,000	15,000	131,000
6. Project staff (PO & PA)	14,000	123,000	28,000	245,000	28,000	245,000	70,000	613,000

7. Consultants/experts (service contracts)	10,000	88,000	15,000	131,000			25,000	219,000
8. UNDP technical staffs to provide technical guidance, review and quality assurance.	4,000	35,000	8,000	70,000	8,000	70,000	20,000	175,000
9. Travels and miscellaneous	2,000	18,000	2,000	18,000	1,000	9,000	5,000	45,000
Subtotal Component 1	130,000	1,141,000	260,000	2,277,000	182,000	1,594,000	572,000	5,012,000
Component 2: Circular Economy Approach to Solid Waste Management								
1. Behavioral change strategy to reduce plastic consumption & encourage recycling								
- Activities for Downstream	5,000	44,000	20,000	175,000	15,000	131,000	40,000	350,000
- Activities for Upstream			20,000	175,000	20,000	175,000	40,000	350,000
2. Innovative policies and regulations on single-use plastics								
- Activities for Downstream			20,000	175,000	20,000	175,000	40,000	350,000
- Activities for Upstream			30,000	263,000	30,000	263,000	60,000	526,000
3. Mapping of plastic Lifecycle in 1 pilot city			30,000	263,000			30,000	263,000
4. Business Accelerator & Knowledge Sharing Platform activities			37,000	324,000	37,000	324,000	74,000	648,000
5. Consultants/experts (service contracts)	6,000	53,000	12,000	105,000	12,000	105,000	30,000	263,000
6. UNDP technical staffs to provide technical guidance, review and quality assurance.	6,000	53,000	8,000	70,000	8,000	70,000	22,000	193,000
7. Travels and miscellaneous	175	2,000	2,000	18,000	2,000	18,000	4,175	38,000
Subtotal Component 2	17,175	152,000	179,000	1,568,000	144,000	1,261,000	340,175	2,981,000
Project effective management 2019-2021								
- UNDP standard management services (8%)	11,774	103,000	35,120	307,600	26,080	228,400	72,974	639,000
Subtotal Management	11,774	103,000	35,120	307,600	26,080	228,400	72,974	639,000
CONTRIBUTION TO UNDP							985,149	8,632,000
<i>UN levied 1%</i>	9,851	86,000					9,851	86,000
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	168,800	1,482,000	474,120	4,152,600	352,080	3,083,400	995,000	8,718,000

ANNEX – COORDINATION LEVY

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION A/RES/72/279

The present Annex is an integral part of the Agreement SRV-19/0006.

Pursuant to paragraph 10(a) of United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/72/279 (31 May 2018), the Donor agrees that an amount corresponding to 1% of the total contribution to UNDP shall be paid to finance the United Nations Resident Coordinator System. This amount, hereinafter referred to as the “coordination levy” will be held in trust by UNDP until transfer to the United Nations Secretariat for deposit into the United Nations Special Purpose Trust Fund, which has been established to finance the United Nations Resident Coordinator System and is managed by the United Nations Secretariat.

The Donor acknowledges and agrees that once the coordination levy has been transferred by UNDP to the United Nations Secretariat, UNDP is not responsible for the use of the coordination levy and does not assume any liability. The fiduciary responsibility lies entirely with the United Nations Secretariat as the manager of the Resident Coordination System.

The Donor acknowledges and agrees the coordination levy does not form part of UNDP's cost recovery and is additional to the costs of UNDP to implement the activity or activities covered by the contribution. Accordingly, there is no obligation for UNDP to refund the levy, in part or in full, even where the activities covered by the contribution are not carried out in full by UNDP. As deemed necessary by the donor, however, especially where the scale of the resources concerned or reputational risk justify the refund transaction costs, the donor can submit a request for refund to the United Nations Secretariat directly.

UNDP will not administer the coordination levy. UNDP will not report on the use of the coordination levy. UNDP does not have any liability on the use of the coordination levy by the United Nations Secretariat. Clarifications on the administration, reporting and/or use of the coordination levy by the United Nations Secretariat shall be discussed by the Donor and the United Nations Secretariat on bilateral basis.

A Contribution of NOK 8.632.000 (Eight million six hundred and thirty two thousand Norwegian Krone) is made under the Agreement. In addition to the Contribution amount, the Donor is paying a coordination levy amount of NOK 86.000 (Eighty six thousand Norwegian Krone. This coordination levy amount will be transferred to UNDP at the bank account indicated in the Agreement immediately after its signature.