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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

PROJECT DOCUMENT
INDONESIA

Project Title	:	Support Facility for Marine Plastic Litter Reduction Acceleration Secretariat
Project Award ID	:	00123967
Implementing Partner	:	UNDP Indonesia – Direct Implementation Modality (DIM)
Start Date	:	1 November 2021
End Date	:	31 December 2023
PAC Meeting Date	:	12 October 2021

Brief Description

Waste is a growing global challenge, for Indonesia, which is both a fast-developing country and has an archipelagic geographical setting, the problem is more evident. In addition to growing waste generation, inadequate waste management and insufficient 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) all result in increasing marine plastic debris. A global study put Indonesia in second place in terms of waste plastic entering the ocean (Jambeck et al, 2015). The impact of waste on the marine system, and the strain it is placing on the ecosystems, biodiversity and economy, as well as the potential health concerns it brings are fully recognized by Indonesian government. In Presidential Regulation No. 83/2018, a waste reduction through reduce-reuse-recycle up to 30% until 2025, and a reduction of marine plastic litter as much as 70% by 2025 are committed.

To meet the targets, the government established the National Plan of Action (NPOA) on Marine Plastic Debris (2018-2025) in 2018. Support Facility Project for Marine Plastic Litter Reduction Acceleration Secretariat aim to assist the government in strengthening the coordination in actualizing the National Plan of Action (NPOA) on Marine Plastic Debris and in increasing stakeholders awareness on the importance of taking concrete action to reduce marine debris.

Relevant with the target, the project set 3 three strategies: enhancing secretariat's institutional setup, building and promoting partnerships for collaborative efforts and developing an effective communication strategy. It is expected that the strategies would strengthening secretariat's capacity to coordinate and facilitate five task forces to have integrated and synergized action plans and increase public and targeted stakeholders' awareness on the importance of taking concrete action to achieve the long-term goal of 70% reduction of marine plastic litter by 2025.
PIP funding: $441,723.79

Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD or GPD):

- UNSDCF/CPD 2021-2025 Outcome 3. Institutions, communities and people actively apply and implement low carbon development, sustainable natural resources management, and disaster resilience approaches that are all gender sensitive.
- CPD 2021-2025 Indicative Outputs:
  - Project Output 1 (GEN 2) attribute to CPD Output 3.2. Strengthened and expanded protection, governance and management of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, habitats and species (SP Output 1.4.1)
  - Project Output 2 (GEN 2) attribute to CPD Output 3.3. Strengthened preparedness of institutions and communities to climate change and disasters risks, including deployment of sustainable solutions (SP Output 3.3.1)

Total resources required:			$ 740,136.65
Total resources allocated:		$	
	UNDP TRAC:	$	
	Norwegian MFA:	$	105,106.65
	Donor:	$	
	Government:	$	
	In-Kind:	$	
Unfunded:		$	635,031

Agreed by (signatures)[1]:
UNDP

Norimasa Shimomura 02-Nov-2021

Norimasa Shimomura
Resident Representative

[1] Note: Adjust signatures as needed.

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I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

In Indonesia, the efficacy of waste management process is deemed inadequate and therefore it could not ensure waste products against inadvertently entering the marine environment and thereby exposing Indonesian waters to an array of coastal and marine related issues. In tracing the source of the marine debris, 80% of Indonesian marine waste originates from terrestrial sources, of which 30% is categorized as plastic. In the year 2015, scholarly work has stipulated the amount of plastic leakage in Indonesian water to be amounted between 0.49-1.29 million tons on annual basis. This was accumulated in local areas due to tidal flows and ocean currents (Jambeck et al, 2015).

Another dimension of marine plastic debris is the disproportionate effect it has on women and the requirement for gender mainstreaming when creating policy frameworks and remediation initiatives to address the issue of marine plastic debris. For instance, women are often situated in portions of marine industries that lead them to engage with heavily polluted coastal zones when compared to their male counterparts (United Nations Environment Programme [UNEP], 2017). Furthermore, their increased involvement within the informal economy could mean that their needs and concerns often go undocumented, effectively silencing their voices when forming coastal and marine development initiatives and associated policy frameworks (UNEP, 2019).

Initiatives has taken place in Indonesia regarding marine plastic debris. These include the issuance of the Presidential Regulations Number 83/2018 concerning Marine Debris Handling, no single use plastic policies implemented throughout major cities and regencies, business ventures across the supply chain organizing and taking steps to reduce consumption and improper disposal of plastics, as well as civil society driven waste management efforts across Indonesia. However, due to the challenges outlined above, the Project Initiation Plan (PIP) identified the following aspects that are required to solve the marine plastic debris problems:

Enhanced coordination to implement the initiative

It is expected that reduction in plastic debris entering the marine environment requires an enormous effort in improving waste management process and levering awareness of the stakeholders. Understandably so, this task was deemed overwhelming when taking into consideration all existing/prior initiatives for the ministries to maintain. Therefore, a coordinated effort is crucial in order to sustain and monitor the progress of initiative and action implementation in reducing marine plastic debris.

Provision of adequate human resources and funding for effective implementation

The provision of adequate human resources and funding is crucial in addressing the problem of marine plastic debris, the gap in the implementation of the initiative in reducing marine plastic debris and gender mainstreaming in creating policy frameworks. This includes the provision of technical assistance and experts, budget analysis and creative source options of funding and enabling environment for woman contribution within the establishment and implementation of policy regarding marine plastic debris reduction.

Facilitation of marine plastic debris data integration

The role for marine plastic debris data is significant in measuring the achievement of marine plastic debris reduction. The findings have suggested that, although available, there is lack of integrated marine plastic data from the government, which this would potentially challenge the progress of the marine plastic debris reduction initiative. Therefore, facilitation of data integration includes the development of data platform for waste and marine plastic debris.

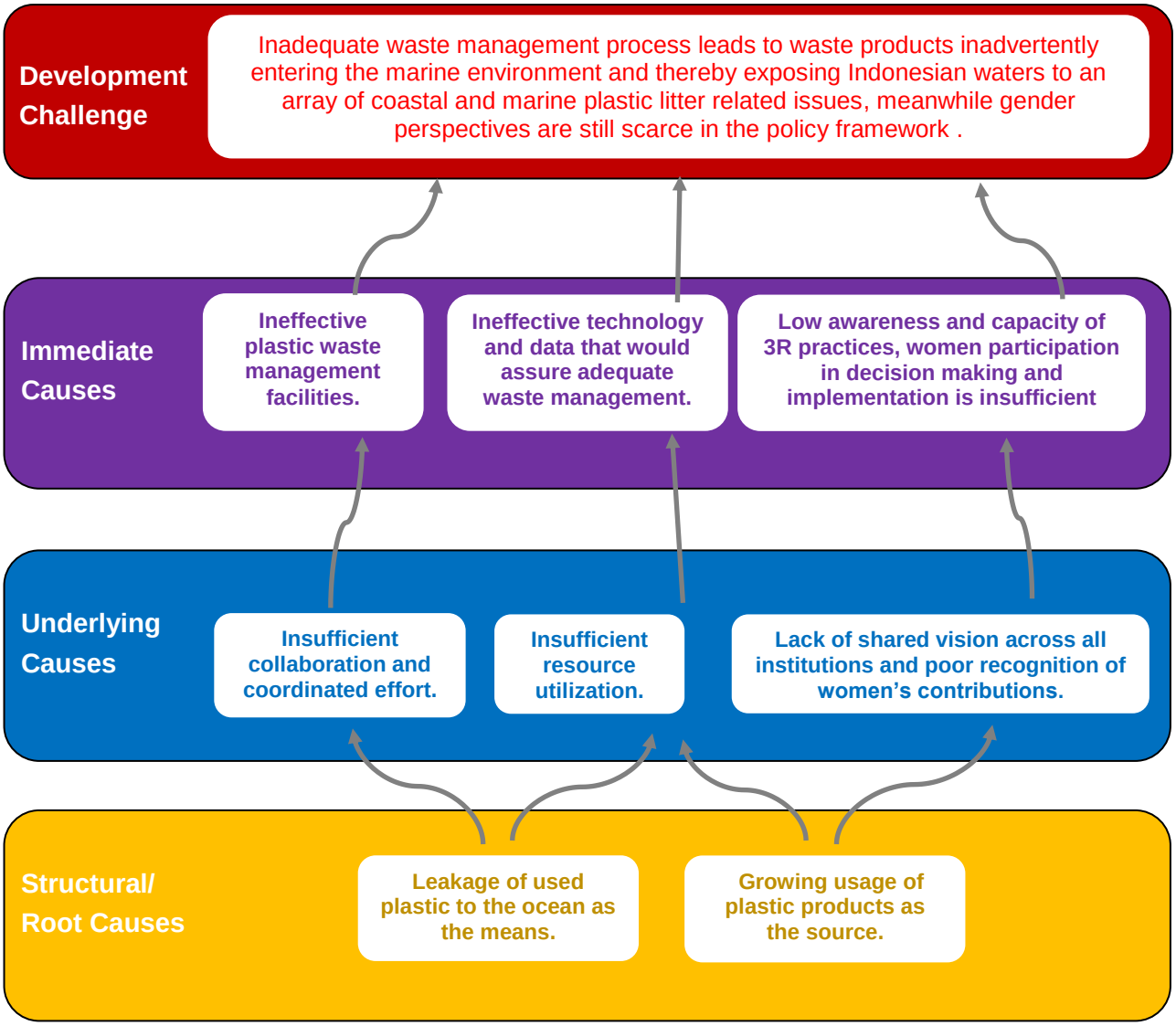
Awareness of the stakeholders

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Aside from the coordinated action from government's side, acknowledgement from private parties and community throughout Indonesia to marine plastic debris problem is an important factor in determining the success of the national action in reducing marine plastic debris. The acknowledgement of the marine plastic debris reduction would stimulate actions from private and community to reduce marine plastic debris and it is expected that multi-stakeholder coordinated action would lever the significance of the national initiative.

The project would contribute to the advancement towards achieving the SDGs. These SDGs include 3-Good Health and Wellbeing, 5-Gender Equality, 6-Clean Water And Sanitation, 8-Decent Work and Economic Growth, 9-Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, 10-Reduced Inequalities, 11-Sustainable Cities and Communities, 12-Responsible Consumption and Production, 14-Life Below Water, and 16-Peace Justice and Strong Institutions. Additionally, by working with the Norwegian Government as donor, other UNDP country offices in Southeast Asia, private sector and other stakeholders in the region to fight the global issue of marine plastic pollution, SDG 17-Partnerships for the Goals will also be another element of sustainable development embedded within the project.

Diagram 1. Problem Tree



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II. STRATEGY

The goal for this project is to contribute to the government efforts towards the 70% reduction of marine plastic debris goal by 2025, stipulated by the Presidential Regulation No. 83/2018. This regulation also established the National Coordination Team for Marine Debris Handling, whose members are 16 ministries that signed an 83-point action plan that would be monitored on a quarterly basis. Through the Project Initiation Plan (PIP), a secretariat has been set up to support the National Coordination Team. The project wishes to continue and expand its activities through a 3-component strategic approach. These components consist of firstly, enhancing the secretariat's institutional setup, secondly, building and promoting partnerships within government agencies as well as non-governmental organizations, and finally, developing an effective communication strategy to be implemented at a national scale. To ensure that this secretariat endures success throughout its implementation, it is key to consider the best available practices from which can be adapted to fit the scheme of this initiative. The approach adopted the Signature Solution governance for peaceful, just, and inclusive societies, and is in line with UNDP Strategic Plan Output 1.4.1 Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources, including sustainable commodities and green and inclusive value chains.

Strategy 1

Enhancing institutionalized coordination through the Secretariat Setup

The secretariat's mandates would involve planning, identification of barriers and monitoring. To be implemented effectively, prior successful practices suggest the development of a National Action Plan, or an action plan specific to each relevant government institution, both at a national and sub-national level. The secretariat would:

- Provide guidance for developing an action plan, extracting from existing and future activities.
- Develop a tracking tool to assess the status of the plan once initiated.
- Undertake institutional and policy framework analysis.
- Identify policy gaps and measures to address these gaps.
- Facilitate innovative finance options.
- Review budget expenditure.
- Assess budget needs.
- Aligning and assignment of roles.

Strategy 2

Building and Promoting Partnerships for Collaborative Efforts

As the initiative involves various actors at a national level, coordination efforts will become complex. It is therefore the role of the secretariat to facilitate for eased coordination between national and sub-national government bodies, as well as catalyze partnerships between the government and non-government organizations. The secretariat will also facilitate innovative, evidence-based, and inclusive activities suggested by relevant actors that can be replicated at a national scale.

Strategy 3

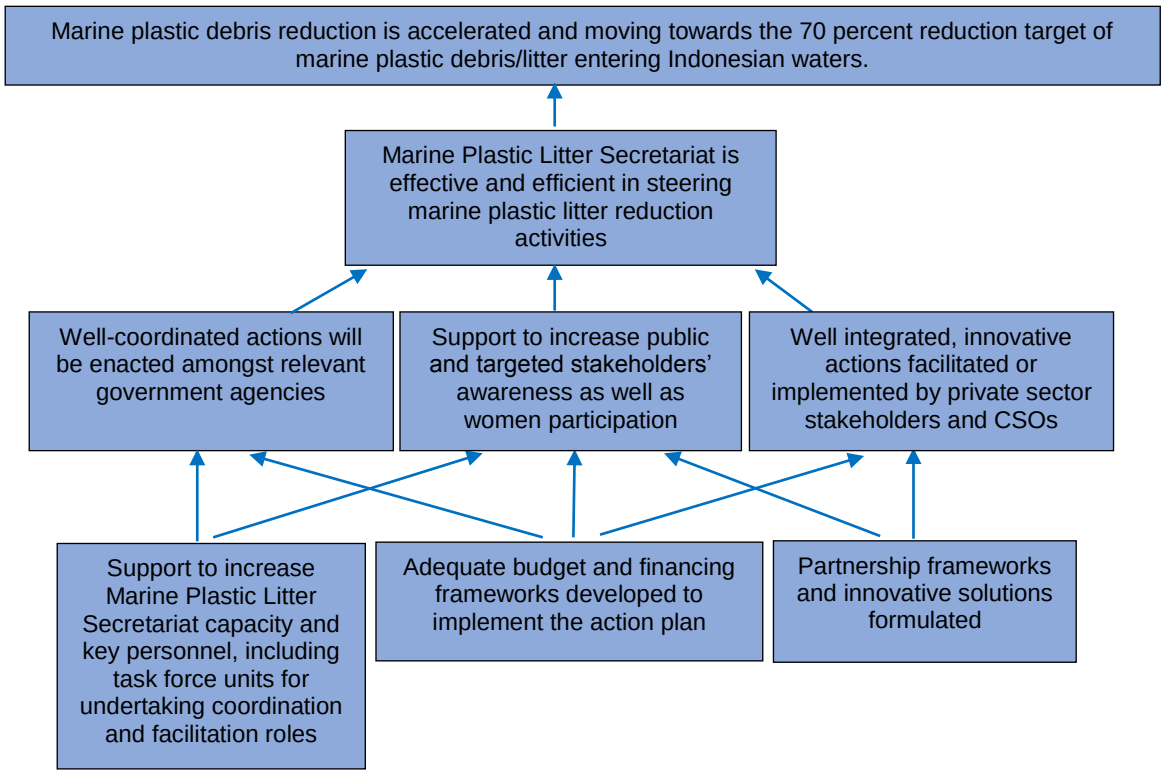
Developing an Effective Communication Strategy

This process entails general public awareness, to be done through publishing national progress reports and joint campaigns. Successful practices suggest increasing the availability of baseline data regarding the condition of marine plastic debris, any apparent government funding, and any stakeholders' resource and gap funds. A simple monitoring and evaluation instrument should be created, which shall add to any existing mechanisms. When necessary, the communication strategy, monitoring and evaluation strategies will consider gender-equality measures. The secretariat's goals in this component are to:

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- Establish a baseline data platform as well as an updating mechanism
- Implement a simple, regular monitoring mechanism
- Conduct case studies
- Simple and attractive communication materials

Diagram 2. Theory of Change



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III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

3.1. Expected Results

The purpose of this initiation project is to ensure marine plastic litter reduction acceleration secretariat is well positioned to coordinate and facilitate the implementation of marine debris/litter reduction interventions effectively at the national level and move forward to the subnational level, as mandated in the Presidential Regulation No 83, 2018 on the reduction of marine litter reduction. Particular activities have already been identified to be implemented in 2020 to achieve the expected output, including:

Expected Output 1

Strengthening Secretariat's capacity to coordinate and facilitate five task forces to have integrated and synergized action plans to reduce marine debris.

The role of the secretariat is to facilitate the coordination between national and sub-national government bodies, as well as catalyzing partnerships between the government and non-government organizations. The secretariat would also facilitate innovative, evidence-based activities suggested by relevant actor that are potential to be replicated at national scale. As the 70% reduction goal would be relatively expensive to achieve, it warrants the need for an expenditure review and assessment, to be completed by the secretariat. The secretariat would outline the disbursement of budget is via budget tagging, as well as construct a finance plan. Innovative finance options will be promoted and considered, which may feature previously used alternatives such as blue *sukuk* or blue bonds. To ensure the consideration of all ideas to reach the goal, private and public partnerships will be advocated.

As have been mentioned earlier, women are engaged in every aspect of interaction with the ocean, yet their voices are often missing at the decision-making level. Given this aspect, the work of each task force will be active in upholding gender representation, diversity, and gender inclusiveness values at all levels. In the process of creating the action plan, the secretariat would as well cover gender analysis and cooperate with gender-related stakeholders such as women organizations, other women representatives, and particular stakeholders relevant to people with disabilities, to help set a balanced course for humanity and foster innovative solutions. Thus, a number of activities has been designed to meet the expected output, including:

- Coordination meeting with respective task forces discussing progress being made and challenges being faced. Coordination meeting is important to enhance discussion and dialog to address challenges of marine plastic debris

- Providing technical experts for respective taskforce. As challenges are addressed by respective task force, technical experts play an important role in providing advice and analysis for gap constraints faced by each task force. The provision of technical experts will include gender participation to make sure that women's voices in creating the impactful policies and strategies are well-represented. This activity will support the daily activities of five task forces for marine debris related activities. The supports from Secretariat in this matter are crucial because as observed and experienced by the Secretariat previously, the task forces and its members have financial and capacity constraints to fulfill their mandates in the National Coordination Team for Marine Debris Handling.

- Supporting action plan implementation and budget tracking tool. To ensure the success of the Secretariat's vision, gender integration-based action plan implementation activities need to be developed. Such activities can take various forms; talk show, training, and workshop, and shall be arranged accordingly to current priorities. To monitor the development and progress of the national action plan, reporting system on marine debris handling achievement for ministries/institutions will be developed to record the success, challenges, and recommendation for improving future's implementations. Another system for monitoring the reduction progress of Indonesian marine debris through integration of Indonesian land and marine waste leakage will be also developed. This platform will also be complemented with quantified ministries/institutions' achievements on marine debris

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handling, resulting in a traceable contribution from each ministry/institution on the amount of reduced marine debris leakage. Learning platform for best practices on waste management instruments implementation and marine plastic innovation hub to nurture the innovative powers from non-government sectors are under development as well. Lastly, the Secretariat plans to involve experts to enhance the system by evaluating the contribution and effectivity of the five NAP strategies and formulating new improved action plans to accelerate the efforts in reducing marine debris of Indonesia.

- Providing budget need analysis and creative sources options for financing the action plans. This provision is important to diversify financial resources for marine debris handling action plan implementation, thus, sustaining the activity implementation until the goal is achieved.

- Stakeholder mapping and regular coordination meetings with stakeholders beyond taskforce team. Engaging with key stakeholders would, in any ways, help the secretariat to leverage coordination and cooperation with the taskforces, while engaging with stakeholders outside of the taskforce could provide the Secretariat with valuable insights on marine debris handling. Partnership with private sectors, especially online food and goods delivery platform, is also planned to encourage plastic-less initiatives from their business. Private sectors will be further engaged to improve their participation and contribution in phasing out plastic within the framework of the roadmap of waste reduction by manufacturers. In this regard, the secretariat would include participation with gender stakeholders, such as women organizations at various levels, and other women representatives.

Expected Output 2

Increasing public and targeted stakeholders' awareness on the importance of taking concrete action to reduce marine debris led or coordinated by the Secretariat.

This output entails general public awareness, to be implemented through publishing national progress reports, joint campaigns and establish key strategies to scale up this matter through the media. It is ranging from the series of policy discussions, field visits, joint clean-up actions, and other forms of a creative media campaign. The project will also strengthen the network with ministries outside of the 5 Taskforces, such as Ministry of Education and Ministry of Religious Affairs, as well as build partnership with the National Plastic Action Partnership (NPAP). Successful practices suggest increasing the availability of baseline data regarding the condition of marine plastic debris, any apparent government funding, and any stakeholders' resource and gap funds. A simple monitoring and evaluation instrument should be created, which shall add to any existing mechanisms.

In increasing public awareness, the secretariat would ensure a balanced gender participation, either in online or offline activities, which aims at enabling women to play transformative and significant roles in exploring, understanding, protecting, and managing the ocean in the most sustainable way possible. A series of joint campaign, policy discussion with gender analysis, and training will also be held based on gender mainstreaming principle. A number of activities has been designed to meet the expected output, including:

- Facilitating the series of policy discussion with the targeted stakeholders. Policy plays crucial roles in waste reduction hence it is obligatory to conduct policy discussion. Taking into account the importance of gender representation, the policy discussion is going to be held with gender analysis. Some policy-related activities that are to be conducted include organizing the workshop of the use, impact, SOP, regulations and marine plastic management in the coastal and marine tourism districts and cities, training on sorting of waste originating from marine and fishery activities, and organizing waste awareness programs and creating marketplace for waste management and marine debris handling start-ups and CSOs. Facilitating of field visits to particular targeted locations for raising awareness and better action formulation. Field visit could also provide real insights on marine debris handling in the site level. Particular visits to coastal areas and

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marine tourism in Java, Sumatera, and Nusa Tenggara islands are planned to study local marine debris handling facility and management. Field visits to non-coastal areas for enhancing regional waste management are also planned, especially to house of worships for interfaith waste charity movement and to national parks for trash bin provision and trash buy-back program.

- Facilitating joint clean-up actions with relevant ministries/agencies. Clean-up actions serve as a common platform for collaborative actions between the governmental ministries/institutions and the society. Planned activities are joint actions to clean up plastic waste through pilot projects on waste management in schools, small islands and coastal areas, and waste trap installation in selected rivers. Pilot project on Waste Management-Independent Village in Indonesia's Five Super Prioritized Tourism Sites is also arranged to enhance village's capacity on independently managing its own waste. All the activities are going to be conducted with the principle of gender representation.

- Publishing a series of policy briefs informing progress being made and what stakeholders could do. This is going to be conducted with the creation of an integrated information system for marine debris handling and preparation of the Good Manufacturing Process for plastic products.

- Producing awareness campaign materials (e.g., short video for YouTube, Instastory reaching targeted public groups). Marine debris is a nation-wide issue hence it is impossible to be resolved only by the actions of the government. Contributions from private sector and civil society are needed. Some activities formulated to reach these stakeholders are campaign on marine debris through various social media, collaboration with business entities and mass media, and awarding business entities which promote plastic waste recycling. In ensuring gender participation is equal, a gender-focused joint campaign will be created, such as campaign on women roles and campaign on the importance of women empowerment in tackling marine debris.

- Updating information on the actions initiated by the government and other stakeholders to reduce marine debris through social media. The update would be in the form of flyer containing summary of actions information. This update would inform the society on the progress in combating marine debris and inspire them as stakeholder to take similar actions in managing their waste.

- A series of training, workshop, discussion, and capacity building concerning the role of women in preserving the ocean and combating marine debris. Gender mainstreaming advocacy is necessary to include the women's participation, including people with disabilities in raising public awareness, especially to those living in coastal areas

3.2. Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the donor for the implementation of the project. The unfunded $635.031 is under discussion at the time this Project Document is being developed, with the main interested donor being Norway. The project will also actively seek funding opportunity from other donors, such as GIZ, ADB or GEF, by presenting a concrete project design.

The Secretariat will work in close coordination with the National Coordination Team for Marine Debris Handling. The key partners in the project will include the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Both ministries, respectively, chair and coordinate the Coordination Team for Marine Debris Handling. These ministries will be mobilized to support the resource mobilization through their outreach.

3.3. Partnerships

Apart from the engagement with the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the project ownership was initially developed under the National Coordination Team for Marine Debris Handling framework, where there are 16 ministry members.

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The long-term legitimacy, relevance, and sustainability of the project and its expected outcomes will require on-going and broad-based stakeholder engagement. Thus, the project will also undertake targeted awareness-raising activities to secure high-level commitment from key decision-makers and foster a sufficient number of project champions to sustain project outcomes following project completion. This requires allocation of monitoring roles to both public and private sectors, including the National Govt., Sub-National Govt., and NGOs, with coordination of programmes and constructive communication needed to be consistently maintained. Moreover, direct engagement with the private sector through consultation meetings can enhance the efficacy of plastic reduction strategies, as considerable effort will have to be expanded by private sector actors to achieve plastic waste reduction goals through extended producer responsibility and innovative market solutions (UNEP, 2016).

3.4. Risks and Assumptions

- Lack of capacity on coordination with the government counterparts on marine plastic litter reduction acceleration activities: The project aims to reduce 70% of marine plastic litter in Indonesia by 2025 through coordinating and increasing the capacity of stakeholders, including the government counterparts. While capacity and coordination are a recognized risk, the project will establish close relations to the key partner ministries in order to ensure a close dialogue and mutual understanding of priorities and progress.

- Lack of capacity on baseline study and mapping for marine plastic litter in Indonesia: The project would use the baseline study and mapping to measure the achievement of the reduction of marine plastic litter until 2025. The project will provide experts in addressing the risk in baseline mapping, especially to increase capacity to implement the activity.

- Lack of private sector engagement in marine plastic litter reduction acceleration activities: As a part of stakeholders in the marine plastic litter reduction acceleration process, the support given from private sector is significant to maximizing multi-sectoral effort in reducing marine plastic litter. The project will map the stakeholders in private sectors and will ensure close relations to the key partner private sector entities in order to establish a close dialogue and mutual understanding of priorities and progress.

- High project complexity with many stakeholders, high ambition level, broad scope and focus areas: UNDP will contract internationally leading expertise in conducting complex CE projects involving public and private sector.

- Low interest from the local communities to engage in marine plastic litter reduction acceleration activities: Apart from private sectors, there will be important role that the community would take in reducing marine plastic litter to 70% by 2025. The project will ensure close relations to the local communities in order to establish a close dialogue and mutual understanding of the importance of marine plastic litter reduction. This will be leveraged by the capacity building activities that the project will be implemented to increase the capability of the local communities.

3.5. Stakeholder Engagement

- Government
  The implementation of the national action plan requires solid coordination from 16 ministries/institutions. Together they form National Coordination Team (NCT) for Marine Debris Handling that works through 5 Taskforces. The project will facilitate the coordination and monitoring through regular meetings with each Taskforce. Ministries/institutions outside of NCT will be engaged as well to strengthen the interministerial cooperation on marine debris handling.
- Academia
  Academia played an important role setting the national marine debris baseline for reduction. The project will continue to work with universities to improve the mapping of marine plastic in Indonesia through workshops and FGDs. Academia will also be invited to awareness campaigns and to share innovative ideas
- Private Sector

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Consultation meetings with the private sector players will be conducted to ensure close collaboration and encourage participation in marine plastic reduction. Discussions on extended producer responsibility specifically will also be carried out. Partnership possibility with National Plastic Action Partnership will be explored to expand the engagement to the private sector.

- General public
  In addition to the online campaigns, school campaigns and clean up actions that will be continued from PIP to this project, new approaches to engage the general public include working with house of worships and national parks.
- Local communities
  During the PPG phase, a community level waste management pilot was done in Gorontalo Village, Labuan Bajo, funded by Korea Environment Corporation (K-eco) under the regional project Strengthening Solid Waste Management and Fighting against Plastic Pollution at the local Level in Asia and the Pacific. The training, online and offline campaigns and the facilitator, combined with facilities provided to the village, created real impact. This project will continue using similar approaches to engage several local communities, women and men, especially those of lower social and economic status, to improve their waste management.
- CSOs and NGOs
  The project will work with CSOs and NGOs to organize public campaigns, share lessons, as well as design training, workshop, discussion, and capacity building concerning the role of women in preserving the ocean and combating marine debris.

3.6. South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

Indonesia's marine plastic challenge is not a unique challenge within the region. The project will participate in regional marine plastic dialogues and share the experience and lessons learnt. SSTC platform will be explored for this purpose.

3.7. Knowledge

Project activities will include studies, workshops, trainings, expert meetings and stakeholder consultations. From its activities, the project will derive and document findings, needs, lessons learned and recommendations. A web-portal of sampahlaut.id will be developed to store the knowledge products in a structured way, provide references and make it easily accessible by stakeholders and the general public. Aside from a web-portal, a One Data system for the development of marine plastic debris data will also be pursued. To leverage the project's results visibility to general public, social media will be used as appropriate and press releases will be made along with the implementation of project's major events and completion of milestones.

3.8. Sustainability and Scaling Up

The project will support the National Coordination Team for Marine Debris Handling that was set up by the government. The goal is to have institutionalized coordination among the ministries to ensure sustainability beyond the project duration. Research and capacity building activities will strengthen national capacities in implementing plastic reduction actions and in monitoring progress. The knowledge and lessons learnt will benefit future actions. The principle of Leaving No One Left Behind (LNOB) applies during project implementation will strengthen the collective ownership of key actors and stakeholders, for the sustainable efforts to reduce marine plastic litter in Indonesia. To achieve the ambitious marine plastic reduction goal, financing plans will be developed under the project to scale up the actions. The project will also work with other UNDP and development partners' projects such as UNDP Indonesia's Circular Economy project to strengthen the circularity of marine debris handling and Archipelagic and Islands States (AIS) Forum to disseminate marine debris issue further to AIS' countries.

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IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

4.1. Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

Cost efficiency will be attained by leveraging existing resources and structures such as Government bodies and regulations, private sectors and general public. The prime examples are the development of online reporting system on laporan.sampahlaut.id and marine plastic debris data, where the data resources are taken from the waste data provided by the government bodies, such as Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Ministry of Transportation. Another example is the development of the knowledge management system on sampahlaut.id, where the numbers of resource will be taken from the private sectors and general public. Reliable reporting, waste data and knowledge management systems are a pre-requisite for developing an effective approach to mitigate marine plastic debris issue and to measure the achievement of the reduction effort.

4.2. Project Management

The project will be implemented under the framework of the UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD) 2021 – 2025 applying the Direct Implementation (DIM) modality, where UNDP will act as the Implementing Partner.

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V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK[2]

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNPDF/Country [or Global/Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework:

- UNSDCF/CPD 2021-2025 Outcome 3. Institutions, communities and people actively apply and implement low carbon development, sustainable natural resources management, and disaster resilience approaches that are all gender sensitive.

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Global/Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:

- Indicator 3.3. (Goal 14.5.1*) Total area of marine conservation (million hectares); Baseline: 22.7 (2019); Target: 26.9 (2025)

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:

- Project Output 1 attribute to CPD Output 3.2. Strengthened and expanded protection, governance and management of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, habitats and species (SP Output 1.4.1)
- Project Output 2 attribute to CPD Output 3.3. Strengthened preparedness of institutions and communities to climate change and disasters risks, including deployment of sustainable solutions (SP Output 3.3.1)

Project title and Atlas Project Number: Support Facility Project for Marine Plastic Litter Reduction Acceleration Secretariat 00119050

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS[3]	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)				DATA COLLECTION METHODS &RISKS
			Value	Year	2021	2022	2023	FINAL	
Output 1 Strengthening Secretariat's capacity to coordinate and facilitate five task forces to have integrated and synergized action	**Indicator 1** Available Reports to the president to inform progress, challenges and the results of the implementation of National Action Plan, including the annual marine debris reduction of Indonesia	17 ministries and 1 national agency members of National Coordination Team for Marine Debris Handling and Indonesian Institute of Sciences	First report to the president in accordance with the Presidential Regulation Number 83/2018 on Marine Debris Handling (Art.5 (a)) (Art. 5 (c))	2020	2	2	2	6 Reports on the progress and achievement of the marine debris handling to the President of Indonesia	Confirmation of report issuance from CMMAI; Confirmation issuance of marine plastic debris study from Indonesian Institute of Sciences

[2] UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

[3] It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant.

plans to reduce marine debris									Risks: n/a
	Indicator 2 Number of initiatives to monitor the implementation and the financing of the National Action Plan	National Coordination Team for Marine Debris Handling, Private sectors and/or Non-governmental sectors; and International partners	0	2020	6	6	4	16 Initiatives (e.g. monitoring tool, proposal, etc) to monitor and finance the implementation of the National Action Plan for Marine Debris Handling	Confirmation of report issuance from the 16 ministries and 1 national agency; Event reports Risks: n/a Proposal documents Risks: n/a
	Indicator 3 Number of collaborative actions with non-taskforce stakeholders for broader implementation	Private sectors; Non-governmental organizations; Non-governmental institutions	4 collaborative actions with non-taskforce stakeholders	2020	9	9	9	27 collaborative actions with non-taskforce stakeholders	Event reports Risks: n/a
Output 2 Increasing public and targeted stakeholders' awareness on the importance of taking concrete action to reduce marine debris, led or coordinated by the Secretariat.	**Indicator 4** Number of policy, SOP, and regulations on waste management and marine debris handling developed	17 ministries and 1 national agency members of National Coordination Team for Marine Debris Handling	0	2020	2	2	2	6 policies, SOPs, and regulations on waste management and marine debris handling	Verify event reports Risks: n/a
	Indicator 5 Number of activities to support the development of waste management infrastructure and its operationalization, circular economy implementation, as well as targeted awareness-		0		9	9	9	27 activities to support the development of waste management infrastructure and its operationalization, circular economy implementation, awareness-raising and	

	raising and clean-up activities for targeted stakeholder							clean-up activities for targeted stakeholder	
	Indicator 6 Number of policy briefs informing progress made and what stakeholders can accomplish	CMMAI; Ministry of Environment and Forestry; Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing; Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries; Ministry of Transportation Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education; Indonesian Institute of Science	Presidential Regulation Number 83/2018 on Marine Debris Handling (Art.5 (b))	2020	1 - 	2	3	6 policy briefs on waste handling, management, and utilization products	Confirmation issuance of marine plastic debris study from relevant ministries and agencies Risks: n/a
	Indicator 7 Number of likes on awareness campaign materials e.g., short video for YouTube, Instagram posts	National Coordination Team for Marine Debris Handling	3 social media accounts: • Instagram: @tkn_psl; • Facebook: TKNPSL; • Twitter: @tknpsl.	2020	750	1000	1500	3250 likes on campaign contents on marine plastic debris awareness on social media platforms	Communication statistics. Event reports. Risks: n/a

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VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans: *[Note: monitoring and evaluation plans should be adapted to project context, as needed]*

6.1. Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress (Project Assurance Report)	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Project Assurance Report frequency is biannually	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.		
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.		
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.		
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and	First week of Oct 2022 First Week of Oct 2023	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform		

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	weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.		decisions to improve project performance.		
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making	First Week of October 2022 First Week of October 2023	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.		
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholder, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)			
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	at least annually	Any quality concern or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.		

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VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN [45]

All anticipated programmatic and operational costs to support the project, including development effectiveness and implementation support arrangements, need to be identified, estimated and fully costed in the project budget under the relevant output(s). This includes activities that directly support the project, such as communication, human resources, procurement, finance, audit, policy advisory, quality assurance, reporting, management, etc. All services which are directly related to the project need to be disclosed transparently in the project document.

Expected Outputs	Planned Activities	Planned Budget by Year			Responsible Party	Planned Budget		
		Y1	Y2	Y3		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 1: Strengthening Secretariat's capacity to coordinate and facilitate five task forces to have integrated and synergized action plans to reduce marine debris. **Indicators:** Respective taskforce progress report highlighting progress being made. **Baseline:** The compilation of respective taskforce activities in 2019. **Gender Makers: 2**	1.1. Respective task force coordination meeting discussing progress being made and challenges being faced;	19,066.93	14,250.00	14,250.00	UNDP	Norway	75700 Training, Workshops and Conference	14,437.86
							71600 Travel	13,788.22
							72500 Supplies	6,576.00
							71400 Service Contract	12,764.85
	1.2. Provision of technical experts for respective taskforce	18,500.00	15,750.00	15,750.00	UNDP	Norway	71300 Individual Consultant	10,000.00
							74200 Audio Visual&Print	11,750.00
							71400 Service Contract	28,250.00
	1.3. Provision of action plan implementation and budget tracking tool	19,000.00	14,350.00	14,350.00	UNDP	Norway	75700 Training, Workshops and Conference	21,495.32
							74200 Audio Visual&Print	12,000.00
							71400 Service Contract	14,204.68
	1.4. Provision of budget need analysis and creative sources options for financing the action plans	18,250.00	13,250.00	13,250.00	UNDP	Norway	71300 Individual Consultant	11,050.00
							75700 Training, Workshops and Conference	20,123.33
							72500 Supplies	13,576.67
	1.5. Stakeholder mapping and regular coordination meetings with stakeholders beyond taskforce team	18,750.00	13,750.00	13,750.00	UNDP	Norway	71300 Individual Consultant	6,800.00
							75700 Training, Workshops and Conference	10,450.00
							71200 International Consultant	9,000.00
							71400 Service Contract	20,000.00

[4] Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

[5] Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

	1.6 Monitoring and reporting	20,111.00	18,633.15	18,633.15	UNDP	Norway	71400 Service Contract	14,937.98
							75700 Training, Workshops and Conference	14,261.32
							72800 Information Technology Equipmt	13,200.00
							74200 Audio Visual&Print	14,978.00
	DPC	6,348.49	4,759.17	4,759.17	UNDP	Norway	74500 Miscellaneous	15,866.83
		120,026.42	**94,742.32**	**94,742.32**			**Sub Total Output 1**	**309,511.06**
Output 2: Increasing public and targeted stakeholders' awareness on the importance of taking concrete action to reduce marine debris led or coordinated by the Secretariat. **Indicators:** Number of joint public campaigns and supports gained by wider stakeholders. **Baseline:** News report and social media analysis. **Gender Makers: 2**	2.1. Facilitation of series policy discussion with targeted stakeholders •Assisting regional governments in developing regional policy and strategy on waste management. •Facilitating the establishment of Public Service Agency (Badan Layanan Umum Daerah) for waste management in five cities, which includes city waste management capacity building and assistance •Enhancing solid waste management through waste bank and TPS3R activation •Organizing ending plastic pollution innovation challenge (EPPIC) •Formulation of waste take-back mechanism within the framework of the roadmap of waste reduction by manufacturers •Marketplace for waste management and marine debris handling start-up and CSO	30,500.00	17,500.00	17,500.000	UNDP	Norway	75700 Training, Workshops and Conference	18,500.00
							74200 Audio Visual&Print	9,461.71
							71600 Travel	10,000.00
							71300 Individual Consultant	9,858.76
							71200 International Consultant	10,000.00
							71400 Service Contract	7,679.53
	2.2 Facilitation of field visits to targeted locations for awareness-raising and better action formulation • Interfaith waste charity movement (Gerakan Sedekah Sampah	23,030.10	18,800.00	18,800.00	UNDP	Norway	75700 Training, Workshops and Conference	21,362.00
							72300 Materials & Goods	7,750.00
							71300 Individual Consultant	7,548.10
							71400 Service Contract	8,970.00
							72400 Communic & Audio Visual Equip	5,000.00

	Indonesia-Gradasi) •Trash bin provision and trash buy-back program in National Parks						71600 Travel	10,000.00
	2.3. Facilitation of joint clean-up actions with relevant ministries/agencies •Tap water provision and tumbler giveaway	23,729.58	16,250.00	16,250.00	UNDP	Norway	75700 Training, Workshops and Conference	29,266.43
							71600 Travel	12,102.53
							71400 Service Contract	14,860.62
	2.4. Publishing series policy brief informing progress being made and what stakeholders can do	20,717.11	17,200.00	17,200.00	UNDP	Norway	71300 Individual Consultant	17,289.11
							75700 Training, Workshops and Conference	15,848.81
							74200 Audio Visual&Print	10,879.19
							72500 Supplies	11,100.00
	2.5. Producing awareness campaign materials e.g., short video for YouTube, Insta story reaching targeted public groups	18,262.36	12,000.00	12,000.00	UNDP	Norway	75700 Training, Workshops and Conference	11,790.45
							71300 Individual Consultant	7,689.91
							72100 Contractual Services-Companies	6,500.00
							72800 Information Technology Equipmt	16,282.00
	2.6. Updating government and other stakeholders' actions to reduce marine debris through social media	15,127.59	12,833.43	12,833.43	UNDP	Norway	75700 Training, Workshops and Conference	13,150.77
							71300 Individual Consultant	12,900.00
							71400 Service Contract	14,743.68
	2.7 Monitoring	14,000.00	12,250.00	12,250.00	UNDP	Norway	74200 Audio Visual&Print	9,500.00
							72500 Supplies	9,597.36
							71200 International Consultant	12,500.00
							71400 Service Contract	6,902.64
	DPC	6,603.74	5,081.66	5,081.66	UNDP	Norway	74500 Miscellaneous	16,767.06
		151,970.48	**111,915.09**	**111,915.09**			**Sub Total Output 2**	**375,800.66**
GMS		21,759.75	16,532.59	16,532.59				54,824.93
Grand Total		**293,756.65**	**223,190.00**	**223,190.00**				**740,136.65**
TOTAL		**293,756.65**	**223,190.00**	**223,190.00**				**740,136.65**

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VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be implemented under Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) by UNDP Indonesia with technical support from UNDP's regional and global offices, and in consultation with donors and other partners. Under the DIM modality, the Deputy Resident Representative of UNDP Indonesia has the oversight function of project implementation and will serve as the Project Director of the project. She/he can appoint officer in charge as required to represent the Project Director function.

Project Board

The Project Board provides direction and management for the project. The board will consist of the representatives of National Coordination Team for Marine Debris Handling (TKN PSL), Kingdom of Norway and UNDP, with potential members from other line Ministries and/or development partners. UNDP will execute the internal control framework and shall provide and update the Project Board on regular and request basis with financial and other reports prepared in accordance with UNDP reporting procedures and guidelines. The representatives will meet at least once a year.

Project Assurance

UNDP Indonesia (Environment Unit) will play the role as Project Assurance (PA). The PA will supports carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, at least annually. The PA supports the PB by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed.

Marine Plastic Litter Reduction Acceleration Secretariat Support Facility

The Support Facility is responsible for directing the Secretariat's program of events, managing the Secretariat Fund Facility and other finances, maintaining relationships with ministries/institutions, and developing stakeholder networks. Hence, the Secretariat will have three full-time posts and a number of Interns (as part of school internship program).

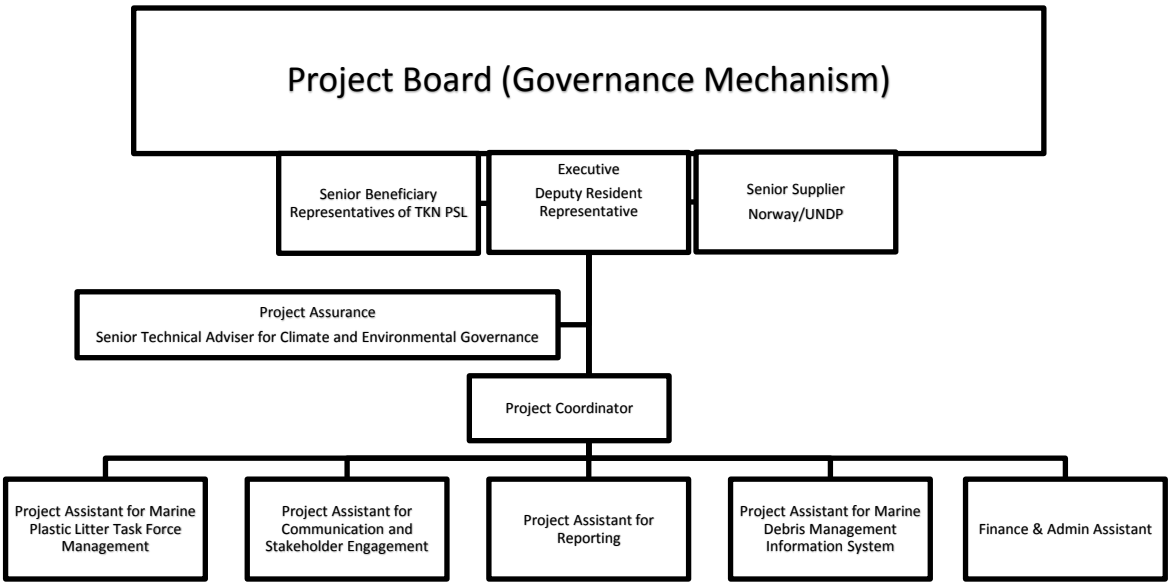
National Project Coordinator. S/he will manage the operations of the Secretariat. The National Project Coordinator will report to the UNDP Technical Advisor and will cooperate closely with the Government of Indonesia (TKN PSL). His/her role will include developing stakeholder networks in Indonesia and overseas; and play an important role in coordinating stakeholders, develop tools and strategies to mobilize resources for the Forum, and building support for the Forum in the host country

Finance and Administrative Assistant. Under the supervision of the National Project Coordinator, s/he will support the daily operations of the Support Facility by managing correspondences, travel arrangements, and schedules. S/he will also manage the Secretariat's finances and perform daily support operational functions (this includes procurement, finance, asset management, and personnel recruitment).

Project Assistants. Under supervision of the National Project Coordinator, project assistants will support the National Project Coordinator in effective and timely implementation of the project and achievement of all planned results. They will also provide support to the office operations performing variety of process in database, reporting and information and technology (IT) units.

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Diagram 3. Project Organization Structure



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IX. LEGAL CONTEXT

The project document shall be the instrument envisaged and defined in the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document, attached hereto and forming an integral part hereof, as "the Project Document".

This project will be implemented by UNDP Indonesia in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

X. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)

2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the project funds are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

5. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP as the Implementing Partner will handle any sexual exploitation and abuse ("SEA") and sexual harassment ("SH") allegations in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures.

6. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

7. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient:

    a. Consistent with the Article III of the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
        i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
        ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

    b. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as

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required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

c. In the performance of the activities under this Project, UNDP as the Implementing Partner shall ensure, with respect to the activities of any of its responsible parties, sub-recipients and other entities engaged under the Project, either as contractors or subcontractors, their personnel and any individuals performing services for them, that those entities have in place adequate and proper procedures, processes and policies to prevent and/or address SEA and SH.

d. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

e. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

f. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.

g. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

   Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

h. UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail any responsible party's, subcontractor's or sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

   Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

   Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

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i. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

j. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

k. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled “Risk Management” are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled “Risk Management Standard Clauses” are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

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XI. ANNEXES

- **Annex 1. Project Quality Assurance Appraisal**
- **Annex 2. Social and Environmental Screening Template**
- **Annex 3. Offline Project Risk Register.**
- **Annex 4. Project Board Terms of Reference and TORs of key management positions**
- **Annex 5. Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document: The Legal Context**
- **Annex 6. Gender Analysis Report and Gender Action Plan**

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Annex 1. Project Quality Assurance Appraisal

https://intranet-apps.undp.org/ProjectQA/Forms/Design?fid=8566&year=2021&ou=IDN&pid=00123967&fltr=PROJECT

Design & Appraisal Stage Quality Assurance Report

Form Status: Approved

Overall Rating:	Highly Satisfactory
Decision:	Approve: The project is of sufficient quality to continue as planned. Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner.
Portfolio/Project Number:	00123967
Portfolio/Project Title:	Marine Plastic Litter Reduction Acceleration
Portfolio/Project Date:	2019-11-29 / 2022-10-31

Strategic **Quality Rating: Exemplary**

1. Does the project specify how it will contribute to higher level change through linkage to the programme's Theory of Change?

- ◉ *3: The project is clearly linked to the programme's theory of change. It has an explicit change pathway that explains how the project will contribute to outcome level change and why the project's strategy will likely lead to this change. This analysis is backed by credible evidence of what works effectively in this context and includes assumptions and risks.*
- ○ 2: The project is clearly linked to the programme's theory of change. It has a change pathway that explains how the project will contribute to outcome-level change and why the project strategy will likely lead to this change.
- ○ 1: The project document may describe in generic terms how the project will contribute to development results, without an explicit link to the programme's theory of change.

Evidence:

The project will contribute to Indonesia's 70% reduction of marine plastic debris goal by 2025 through enhancing the secretariat's institutional setup, secondly, building and promoting partnerships within government agencies as well as non-governmental organizations, and developing an effective communication strategy to be implemented at a national scale.

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List of Uploaded Documents

#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
1	Prodoc_strategy_8566_101 (https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/Prodoc_strategy_8566_101.pdf)	xiaoyang.tian@undp.org	6/14/2021 4:08:00 AM

2. Is the project aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan?

- ○ 3: The project responds to at least one of the development settings as specified in the Strategic Plan[1] and adapts at least one Signature Solution[2]. The project's RRF includes all the relevant SP output indicators. (all must be true)
- ◉ *2: The project responds to at least one of the development settings as specified in the Strategic Plan[4]. The project's RRF includes at least one SP output indicator, if relevant. (both must be true)*
- ○ 1: The project responds to a partner's identified need, but this need falls outside of the UNDP Strategic Plan. Also select this option if none of the relevant SP indicators are included in the RRF.

Evidence:

The approach adopted the Signature Solution governance for peaceful, just, and inclusive societies, and is in line with UNDP Strategic Plan Output 1.4.1 Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources, including sustainable commodities and green and inclusive value chains; and Output 2.4.1 Gender-responsive legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and institutions strengthened, and solutions adopted, to address conservation, sustainable use and equitable benefit sharing of natural resources

List of Uploaded Documents

#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
1	Prodoc_strategy_8566_102 (https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/Prodoc_strategy_8566_102.pdf)	xiaoyang.tian@undp.org	6/14/2021 4:10:00 AM

3. Is the project linked to the programme outputs? (i.e., UNDAF Results Group Workplan/CPD, RPD or Strategic Plan IRRF for global projects/strategic interventions not part of a programme)

- ◉ *Yes*
- ○ No

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Evidence:

It is linked to Outcome 3. Institutions, communities a nd people actively apply and implement low carbon development, sustainable natural resources manage ment, and disaster resilience approaches that are all gender sensitive.

List of Uploaded Documents

#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
1	Prodoc_resultsframework_8566_103 (https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/Prodoc_resultsframework_8566_103.pdf)	xiaoyang.tian@undp.org	7/28/2021 9:14:00 AM

Relevant **Quality Rating: Highly Satisfactory**

4. Do the project target groups leave furthest behind?

- ○ 3: The target groups are clearly specified, prioritising discriminated, and marginalized groups left furthest behind, identified through a rigorous process based on evidence.
- ◉ *2: The target groups are clearly specified, prioritizing groups left furthest behind.*
- ○ 1: The target groups are not clearly specified.

Evidence:

The project will improve waste management in sever al village communities, those of lower social and eco nomic status are the targeted beneficiaries.

List of Uploaded Documents

#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
1	Prodoc_strategy_8566_104 (https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/Prodoc_strategy_8566_104.pdf)	xiaoyang.tian@undp.org	6/14/2021 4:12:00 AM
2	Prodoc_stakeholderengagement_8566_104 (https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/Prodoc_stakeholderengagement_8566_104.pdf)	xiaoyang.tian@undp.org	6/14/2021 4:13:00 AM

5. Have knowledge, good practices, and past lessons learned of UNDP and others informed the project design?

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- *3: Knowledge and lessons learned backed by credible evidence from sources such as evaluation, corporate policies/strategies, and/or monitoring have been explicitly used, with appropriate referencing, to justify the approach used by the project.*
- 2: The project design mentions knowledge and lessons learned backed by evidence/sources but have not been used to justify the approach selected.
- 1: There is little, or no mention of knowledge and lessons learned informing the project design. Any references made are anecdotal and not backed by evidence.

Evidence:

During PIP phase, the required intervention was ide ntified to be enhanced coordination to implement the initiative; provision of adequate human resources an d funding for effective implementation, facilitation of marine plastic debris data integration, awareness of the stakeholders. These informed the project design.

List of Uploaded Documents

#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
1	Prodoc_developmentchallenge_8566_105 (https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/Prodoc_developmentchallenge_8566_105.pdf)	xiaoyang.tian@undp.org	6/14/2021 4:13:00 AM

6. Does UNDP have a clear advantage to engage in the role envisioned by the project vis-à-vis national / regional / global partners and other actors?

- *3: An analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and credible evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project, including identification of potential funding partners. It is clear how results achieved by partners will complement the project's intended results and a communication strategy is in place to communicate results and raise visibility vis-à-vis key partners. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have been considered, as appropriate. (all must be true)*
- 2: Some analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of and division of labour between UNDP and partners through the project, with unclear funding and communications strategies or plans.
- 1: No clear analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area that the project intends to work. There is risk that the project overlaps and/or does not coordinate with partners' interventions in this area. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have not been considered, despite its potential relevance.

Evidence:

The main partner is the National Coordination Team for Marine Debris Handling framework, with 16 minis try members, led by the Coordinating Ministry for Ma ritime Affairs and the Ministry of Environment and Fo restry. Activities under Output 1 are designed to stre ngthen the coordination and reporting at the national level. Output 2 is about engaging other stakeholder s, including the public and private sectors. SSC/Trc platforms will be explored to share experience.

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List of Uploaded Documents

#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
1	Prodoc_partnership_8566_106 (https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/Prodoc_partnership_8566_106.pdf)	xiaoyang.tian@undp.org	6/14/2021 4:16:00 AM
2	Prodoc_stakeholderengagement_8566_106 (https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/Prodoc_stakeholderengagement_8566_106.pdf)	xiaoyang.tian@undp.org	6/14/2021 4:16:00 AM

Principled **Quality Rating: Satisfactory**

7. Does the project apply a human rights-based approach?

- 3: The project is guided by human rights and incorporates the principles of accountability, meaningful participation, and non-discrimination in the project's strategy. The project upholds the relevant international and national laws and standards. Any potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were rigorously identified and assessed as relevant, with appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into project design and budget. (all must be true)
- *2: The project is guided by human rights by prioritizing accountability, meaningful participation and non-discrimination. Potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were identified and assessed as relevant, and appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into the project design and budget. (both must be true)*
- 1: No evidence that the project is guided by human rights. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were considered.

Evidence:

There are dedicated activities to increase the accountability of the national marine debris implementation and monitoring system, and frequent consultation events for meaningful participation of both action plan players and non-players. The project will also have activities or sub-activities targeting coastal communities who still do not have adequate waste management facilities, putting the principle leave no one behind at the centre. To support related approach, gender assessment will available as stated in project document's annex of Gender Action Plan.

List of Uploaded Documents

#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
1	Prodoc_expectedresults_8566_107 (https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/Prodoc_expectedresults_8566_107.pdf)	xiaoyang.tian@undp.org	6/14/2021 4:17:00 AM

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8. Does the project use gender analysis in the project design?

- 3: A participatory gender analysis has been conducted and results from this gender analysis inform the development challenge, strategy and expected results sections of the project document. Outputs and indicators of the results framework include explicit references to gender equality, and specific indicators measure and monitor results to ensure women are fully benefitting from the project. (all must be true)
- *2: A basic gender analysis has been carried out and results from this analysis are scattered (i.e., fragmented and not consistent) across the development challenge and strategy sections of the project document. The results framework may include some gender sensitive outputs and/or activities but gender inequalities are not consistently integrated across each output. (all must be true)*
- 1: The project design may or may not mention information and/or data on the differential impact of the project's development situation on gender relations, women and men, but the gender inequalities have not been clearly identified and reflected in the project document.

Evidence:

Gender difference can be found in plastic productio n, consumption, waste handling (domestically or pub lically). The health consequence of exposure is also different. The project proposed to promote gender-m ainstreamed policy making, implementation actions and targeted engagement strategy.

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#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
1	Prodoc_gender_8566_108 (https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/Prodoc_gender_8566_108.pdf)	xiaoyang.tian@undp.org	6/14/2021 4:23:00 AM

9. Did the project support the resilience and sustainability of societies and/or ecosystems?

- 3: Credible evidence that the project addresses sustainability and resilience dimensions of development challenges, which are integrated in the project strategy and design. The project reflects the interconnections between the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Relevant shocks, hazards and adverse social and environmental impacts have been identified and rigorously assessed with appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. (all must be true)
- *2: The project design integrates sustainability and resilience dimensions of development challenges. Relevant shocks, hazards and adverse social and environmental impacts have been identified and assessed, and relevant management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. (both must be true)*
- 1: Sustainability and resilience dimensions and impacts were not adequately considered.

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Evidence:

The project's main aim is to accelerate the reduction of marine plastic litter to 70% by 2025, through utilizing coordination role and capacity building aspect, the target itself is a way to ensure long term sustainability of the ocean and coastal environment. It will facilitate taskforce meetings and policy discussions to reinforce commitments from multiple ministries, coordinate actions, as well as strengthen environmental management capacities; design implementation plans and provide experts to support the action. Public awareness campaigns, trainings and workshops will increase the awareness and capacity of citizens. The waste reduction activities will contribute to improving people's inhabited environment therefore reducing health risks, creating environmental sustainable jobs, and achieving synergies with biodiversity conservation efforts in ocean and coastal regions.

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#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
1	Prodoc_expectedresults_8566_109 (https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/Prodoc_expectedresults_8566_109.pdf)	xiaoyang.tian@undp.org	6/14/2021 5:29:00 AM

10. Has the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) been conducted to identify potential social and environmental impacts and risks? The SESP is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences and/or communication materials and information dissemination. [if yes, upload the completed checklist. If SESP is not required, provide the reason for the exemption in the evidence section.]

- (●) *Yes*
- ( ) No
- ( ) SESP not required because project consists solely of (Select all exemption criteria that apply)
  - [ ] 1: Preparation and dissemination of reports, documents and communication materials
  - [ ] 2: Organization of an event, workshop, training
  - [ ] 3: Strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences
  - [ ] 4: Partnership coordination (including UN coordination) and management of networks
  - [ ] 5: Global/regional projects with no country level activities (e.g. knowledge management, inter-governmental processes)
  - [ ] 6: UNDP acting as Administrative Agent

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Evidence:

The overall risk is low. There is a risk that duty-bearers may not have the capacity to meet their human rights obligations in the Project, especially in regard to the availability, accessibility and quality of waste related services and information. The project will increase the coordination and the capacity of stakeholders. Another risk is some of the Project activities proposed are within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas. The project will consult with local authorities before carrying out activities to minimize disturbance.

List of Uploaded Documents

#	File Name	Risk Category	Risk Requirements	Document Status	Modified By	Modified On
1	MarineDebrisProdoc_SESP_signed_8566_110 (https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/MarineDebrisProdoc_SESP_signed_8566_110.pdf)	Low		Final	xiaoyang.tian@undp.org	8/3/2021 4:17:00 AM

Management & Monitoring **Quality Rating: Exemplary**

11. Does the project have a strong results framework?

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- *3: The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the key expected development changes, each with credible data sources and populated baselines and targets, including gender sensitive, target group focused, sex-disaggregated indicators where appropriate. (all must be true)*
- 2: The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators, but baselines, targets and data sources may not yet be fully specified. Some use of target group focused, sex-disaggregated indicators, as appropriate. (all must be true)
- 1: The project's selection of outputs and activities are not at an appropriate level; outputs are not accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the expected change and have not been populated with baselines and targets; data sources are not specified, and/or no gender sensitive, sex-disaggregation of indicators. (if any is true)

Evidence:

The project has detailed indicators, baselines and ta rgets.

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#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
1	Prodoc_resultsframework_8566_111 (https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/Prodoc_resultsframework_8566_111.pdf)	xiaoyang.tian@undp.org	7/28/2021 9:15:00 AM

12. Is the project's governance mechanism clearly defined in the project document, including composition of the project board?

- *3: The project's governance mechanism is fully defined. Individuals have been specified for each position in the governance mechanism (especially all members of the project board.) Project Board members have agreed on their roles and responsibilities as specified in the terms of reference. The ToR of the project board has been attached to the project document. (all must be true)*
- 2: The project's governance mechanism is defined; specific institutions are noted as holding key governance roles, but individuals may not have been specified yet. The project document lists the most important responsibilities of the project board, project director/manager and quality assurance roles. (all must be true)
- 1: The project's governance mechanism is loosely defined in the project document, only mentioning key roles that will need to be filled at a later date. No information on the responsibilities of key positions in the governance mechanism is provided.

Evidence:

It is a DIM project. The board will consist of the repr esentative Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Kin gdom of Norway and UNDP, with potential members from other line ministries and/or development partne rs.

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#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
1	Prodoc_governance_8566_112 (https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/Prodoc_governance_8566_112.pdf)	xiaoyang.tian@undp.org	6/14/2021 4:25:00 AM

13. Have the project risks been identified with clear plans stated to manage and mitigate each risk?

- *3: Project risks related to the achievement of results are fully described in the project risk log, based on comprehensive analysis drawing on the programme's theory of change, Social and Environmental Standards and screening, situation analysis, capacity assessments and other analysis such as funding potential and reputational risk. Risks have been identified through a consultative process with key internal and external stakeholders, including consultation with the UNDP Security Office as required. Clear and complete plan in place to manage and mitigate each risk, including security risks, reflected in project budgeting and monitoring plans. (both must be true)*
- 2: Project risks related to the achievement of results are identified in the initial project risk log based on a minimum level of analysis and consultation, with mitigation measures identified for each risk.
- 1: Some risks may be identified in the initial project risk log, but no evidence of consultation or analysis and no clear risk mitigation measures identified. This option is also selected if risks are not clearly identified, no initial risk log is included with the project document and/or no security risk management process has taken place for the project.

Evidence:

The main risks are: capacity in coordination, capacity in marine plastic monitoring, willingness in engagement from the private sector, complexity of stakeholders, interest from local communities. Mitigation measures were identified. The risks will be monitored and updated quarterly.

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#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
1	Prodoc_risk_8566_113 (https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/Prodoc_risk_8566_113.pdf)	xiaoyang.tian@undp.org	6/14/2021 4:25:00 AM

Efficient **Quality Rating: Highly Satisfactory**

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14. Have specific measures for ensuring cost-efficient use of resources been explicitly mentioned as part of the project design? This can include, for example:
i) Using the theory of change analysis to explore different options of achieving the maximum results with the resources available.
ii) Using a portfolio management approach to improve cost effectiveness through synergies with other interventions.
iii) Through joint operations (e.g., monitoring or procurement) with other partners.
iv) Sharing resources or coordinating delivery with other projects.
v) Using innovative approaches and technologies to reduce the cost of service delivery or other types of interventions.

- (●) *Yes*
- ( ) No

Evidence:

Many of the field activities are planned to be joint operations between the project and government or private sector partners. Existing data sources will be extensively utilised. There is plan to collaborate with circular economy initiatives.

List of Uploaded Documents

#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
1	Prodoc_costefficiency_8566_114 (https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/Prodoc_costefficiency_8566_114.pdf)	xiaoyang.tian@undp.org	6/14/2021 4:30:00 AM

15. Is the budget justified and supported with valid estimates?

- (●) *3: The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, and is specified for the duration of the project period in a multi-year budget. Realistic resource mobilisation plans are in place to fill unfunded components. Costs are supported with valid estimates using benchmarks from similar projects or activities. Cost implications from inflation and foreign exchange exposure have been estimated and incorporated in the budget. Adequate costs for monitoring, evaluation, communications and security have been incorporated.*
- ( ) 2: The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, when possible, and is specified for the duration of the project in a multi-year budget, but no funding plan is in place. Costs are supported with valid estimates based on prevailing rates.
- ( ) 1: The project's budget is not specified at the activity level, and/or may not be captured in a multi-year budget.

Evidence:

There is activity level budget, cost is based on PIP experience and experience from other projects. The total resources required is USD 811,194.47, USD 211,194.47 is secured, the proposal for the rest 600,000 is to be submitted to Norwegian MFA.

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List of Uploaded Documents

#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
1	Prodoc_multiyearworkplan_postIPAC_8566_115 (https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/Prodoc_multiyearworkplan_postIPAC_8566_115.pdf)	xiaoyang.tian@undp.org	8/3/2021 4:32:00 AM

16. Is the Country Office / Regional Hub / Global Project fully recovering the costs involved with project implementation?

- ○ 3: The budget fully covers all project costs that are attributable to the project, including programme management and development effectiveness services related to strategic country programme planning, quality assurance, pipeline development, policy advocacy services, finance, procurement, human resources, administration, issuance of contracts, security, travel, assets, general services, information and communications based on full costing in accordance with prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL.)
- ◉ *2: The budget covers significant project costs that are attributable to the project based on prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL) as relevant.*
- ○ 1: The budget does not adequately cover project costs that are attributable to the project, and UNDP is cross-subsidizing the project.

Evidence:

The project secured Norwegian MFA funding $211,194.47, the remaining $600,000 is under discussion with the donor.

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#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
1	Prodoc_resources_8566_116 (https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/Prodoc_resources_8566_116.pdf)	xiaoyang.tian@undp.org	6/14/2021 4:32:00 AM

Effective **Quality Rating: Highly Satisfactory**

17. Have targeted groups been engaged in the design of the project?

- ○ 3: Credible evidence that all targeted groups, prioritising discriminated and marginalized populations that will be involved in or affected by the project, have been actively engaged in the design of the project. The project has an explicit strategy to identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of target groups as stakeholders throughout the project, including through monitoring and decision-making (e.g., representation on the project board, inclusion in samples for evaluations, etc.)
- ◉ *2: Some evidence that key targeted groups have been consulted in the design of the project.*
- ○ 1: No evidence of engagement with targeted groups during project design.
- ○ Not Applicable

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Evidence:

There is evidence that the National Coordination Tea m for Marine Debris Handling was extensively consu lted in the design of the project.

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#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
1	Prodoc_strategy_8566_117 (https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/Prodoc_strategy_8566_117.pdf)	xiaoyang.tian@undp.org	6/14/2021 5:30:00 AM

18. Does the project plan for adaptation and course correction if regular monitoring activities, evaluation, and lesson learned demonstrate there are better approaches to achieve the intended results and/or circumstances change during implementation?

- (●) *Yes*
- ( ) No

Evidence:

Except for the required actions such as report to the president, national coordination meetings, baseline establishment, that are specified in the Presidential Regulation, the project will make adaptation and cou rse correction. A mid-term evaluation is scheduled to guide such adjustment.

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#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
1	Prodoc_expectedresults_8566_118 (https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/Prodoc_expectedresults_8566_118.pdf)	xiaoyang.tian@undp.org	6/14/2021 4:32:00 AM

19. The gender marker for all project outputs are scored at GEN2 or GEN3, indicating that gender has been fully mainstreamed into all project outputs at a minimum.

- (●) *Yes*
- ( ) No

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Evidence:

The project will promote gender inclusiveness in dec ision making, engage with gender-related stakehold ers under Output 1; facilitate women participation in policy making, field and online campaigns, and have gender-sensitive trainings and workshops under Out put 2.

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#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
1	Prodoc_expectedresults_8566_119 (https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/Prodoc_expectedresults_8566_119.pdf)	xiaoyang.tian@undp.org	6/14/2021 4:33:00 AM
2	Prodoc_gender_8566_119 (https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/Prodoc_gender_8566_119.pdf)	xiaoyang.tian@undp.org	6/14/2021 4:34:00 AM

Sustainability & National Ownership **Quality Rating: Satisfactory**

20. Have national / regional / global partners led, or proactively engaged in, the design of the project?

- ○ 3: National partners (or regional/global partners for regional and global projects) have full ownership of the project and led the process of the development of the project jointly with UNDP.
- ◉ *2: The project has been developed by UNDP in close consultation with national / regional / global partners.*
- ○ 1: The project has been developed by UNDP with limited or no engagement with national partners.

Evidence:

The project will continue from the 3-component appr oach during the PIP Phase, as agreed by the Nation al Coordination Team.

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#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
1	Prodoc_strategy_8566_120 (https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/Prodoc_strategy_8566_120.pdf)	xiaoyang.tian@undp.org	6/14/2021 4:34:00 AM

21. Are key institutions and systems identified, and is there a strategy for strengthening specific / comprehensive capacities based on capacity assessments conducted?

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- 3: The project has a strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions and/or actors based on a completed capacity assessment. This strategy includes an approach to regularly monitor national capacities using clear indicators and rigorous methods of data collection, and adjust the strategy to strengthen national capacities accordingly.
- 2: A capacity assessment has been completed. There are plans to develop a strategy to strengthen specific capacities of national institutions and/or actors based on the results of the capacity assessment.
- *1: Capacity assessments have not been carried out.*
- Not Applicable

Evidence:

The project is under DIM modality, although from the PIP stage the project has been strengthening the ca pacities of national institutions.

List of Uploaded Documents

#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
No documents available.			

22. Is there is a clear strategy embedded in the project specifying how the project will use national systems (i.e., procurement, monitoring, evaluations, etc.,) to the extent possible?

- *Yes*
- No
- Not Applicable

Evidence:

The project will work closely with the National Coordi nation Team and activities are planned to strengthen the coordination, monitoring and publicity of the nati onal marine debris handling system.

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#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
No documents available.			

23. Is there a clear transition arrangement / phase-out plan developed with key stakeholders in order to sustain or scale up results (including resource mobilisation and communications strategy)?

- *Yes*
- No

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Evidence:

The project will establish institutionalized coordinatio n among the ministries to ensure sustainability beyo nd the project duration. Research and capacity buildi ng activities will strengthen national capacities in im plementing plastic reduction actions and in monitorin g progress. The knowledge and lessons learnt will b enefit future actions. To achieve the ambitious marin e plastic reduction goal, financing plans will be devel oped under the project to scale up the actions. The project will also work with other UNDP and develop ment partners' projects such as those on circular ec onomy to develop integrated plans.

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#	File Name	Modified By	Modified On
1	Prodoc_sustainability_8566_123 (https://intra net.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocu ments/Prodoc_sustainability_8566_123.pdf)	xiaoyang.tian@undp.org	6/14/2021 4:36:00 AM

QA Summary/LPAC Comments

The project will support Indonesia in fulfilling its commitment of reducing up to 70% marine plastic debris by 2025 thr ough a holistic approach consisting of enhancing institutionalized coordination through the Secretariat set-up, buildin g and promoting partnerships for collaborative efforts, and developing an effective communication strategy. The ben eficiaries range from national partners to the community level. The activities designed have taken inclusiveness and gender parity into consideration. Consultation and communication (including online and offline campaigns) are rigoro us and have a good potential of increasing the visibility of UNDP. The project will work closely with the Circular Econ omy project to strengthen the intervention at the source of plastic, that can lead to higher-level changes. In addition, the inclusion of human rights and gender equality are incorporated in the project design , to ensure its application d uring implementation stage can run smoothly. All process in design stage was complied with UNDP Programming an d Project Management Standard.

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Annex 2. Social and Environmental Screening

Annex 2. Social and Environmental Screening

SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING TEMPLATE (2021 SESP TEMPLATE, VERSION 1)

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document at the design stage. Note: this template will be converted into an online tool. The online version will guide users through the process and will embed relevant guidance.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Support Facility Project for Marine Plastic Litter Reduction Acceleration Secretariat
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	00123967
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Indonesia
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design
5. Date	June 01 2021

Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach

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The long-term goal of this project is to support the actualization of a 70% reduction of marine plastic litter into the ocean by the Government of Indonesia. This goal is to be achieved by meeting the objectives of the projects that are strengthening secretariat's capacity to coordinate and facilitate five task forces to have integrated and synergized action plans and increasing public and targeted stakeholders' awareness on the importance of taking concrete action to reduce marine debris. UNDP Country Office-Indonesia is responsible to ensure that UNDP's global policies for the application of human rights based approaches are integrated into its projects and programmes. This includes considerations with regards to gender equality, the increase of the capacity of the stakeholders and the rights to enabling conditions of right to information actualization. During the project preparation, key stakeholders at national and sub-national levels will be consulted appropriately to enable their right to address each stakeholder concerns in shaping the direction for the projects. While during the implementation, the equal gender participation will be encouraged to put forward the actualization of gender equality. Moreover, the project will also focus on the capacity improvement for the stakeholders through the provision of experts to the address the constraints within the implementation of activities and to increase skills of relevant beneficiaries. Lastly, the project will provide an enabling condition to the stakeholders to apply the rights to information, especially to the information on waste and marine plastic litter in national level.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
The project has taken into consideration of the under-representativeness of women's voice in decision making, so will include gender analysis and cooperate with gender-related stakeholders when developing action plans. In addition, the project will encourage the participation of women in the activities designed. Women are encouraged to take part in an active manner in the activities to strengthen coordination between the taskforce, which it includes their role in decision-making, scientific research and other technical process. Furthermore, in order to address the women's empowerment aspect the project will take measures to increase women participation in capacity building activities.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience
The project's main aim is to accelerate the reduction of marine plastic litter to 70% by 2025, through utilizing coordination role and capacity building aspect, the target itself is a way to ensure long term sustainability of the ocean and coastal environment. It will facilitate taskforce meetings and policy discussions to reinforce commitments from multiple ministries, coordinate actions, as well as strengthen environmental management capacities; design implementation plans and provide experts to support the action. Public awareness campaigns, trainings and workshops will increase the awareness and capacity of citizens. The waste reduction activities will contribute to improving people's inhabited environment therefore reducing health risks, creating environmental sustainable jobs, and achieving synergies with biodiversity conservation efforts in ocean and coastal regions.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders
The project has been maintaining a public website https://sampahlaut.id/ since PIP phase. The website informs the progress and activities under the National Action Plan. There are plans to demonstrate good practices. This project will also add another component to this website or a new one dedicated to plastic monitoring results. Policies relevant to the private sector will be publicised. These all should add to the accountability to stakeholders.

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Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5below before proceeding to Question 5*			**QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High**
Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)	***Impact and Likelihood (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)***	***Comments (optional)***	***Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***
Risk 1: There is a risk that duty-bearers may not have the capacity to meet their human rights obligations in the Project, especially in regard to the availability, accessibility and quality of waste related services and information for potentially marginalized individuals and groups, and to increase their inclusion in decision-making processes that may impact them.	I = 3 L = 2	**Moderate**		The project will increase the coordination and the capacity of stakeholders, ensuring that marginalized individuals and groups have the same access to services and information, and are involved in consultations.
Risk 2: Some of the Project activities proposed are within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, even though waste reduction should contribute to the conservation efforts, some activities might create disturbance.	I = 2 L = 2	**Low**		The project will consult with local conservation management authority before carrying out any activities and incorporate any suggestions to minimize the disturbance.
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?			

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	Low Risk	☒			
	Moderate Risk	☐			
	Substantial Risk	☐			
	High Risk	☐			
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)				
	Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects				
	Is assessment required? (check if "yes")	☐			***Status? (completed, planned)***
	if yes, indicate overall type and status		☐	Targeted assessment(s)	
			☐	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	
			☐	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	
	Are management plans required? (check if "yes)	☐			
	If yes, indicate overall type		☐	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)	
			☐	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	
			☐	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	
	Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		**Comments (not required)**		

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	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind		
	Human Rights	☒	Capacity building to increase access and ensure equity of access are key elements of the project. Special focus will be put on marginalized groups, including their voices in decision making.
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	☐	
	Accountability	☐	
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	☒	The project should be able to contribute to biodiversity conservation, but when carrying out activities at protected areas, measures should be taken to avoid disturbance to the local environment and beings.
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	☐	
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	☐	
	4. Cultural Heritage	☐	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	☐	
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	☐	
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	☐	

Final Sign Off

Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included

Signature	***Date***	***Description***
QA Assessor Abdul Situmorang Abdul Wahib Situmorang	27-Jul-2021	Abdul Wahib Situmorang, Natural Resources and Governance Adviser
QA Approver Sophie Kemkhadze		Sophie Kemkhadze, Deputy Resident Representative (DRR)

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PAC Chair Sophie Kemkhadze 4-Aug-2021 Sophie Kemkhadze		Sophie Kemkhadze, Deputy Resident Representative (DRR)

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SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

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SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.	
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind **Human Rights**	**Answer (Yes/No)**
P.1 Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	NO
P.2 Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	YES
P.3 Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	NO
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
P.4 adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	NO
P.5 inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? [6]	NO
P.6 restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	NO
P.7 exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	NO
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
P.8 Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	NO
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
P.9 adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	NO
P.10 reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	NO
P.11 limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?	NO

[6] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual people.

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	For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being	
P.12	exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? *For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc.*	NO
Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		
Accountability		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.13	exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	NO
P.14	grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	NO
P.15	risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	NO
Project-Level Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
1.1	adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	NO
1.2	activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	YES
1.3	changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	NO
1.4	risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	NO
1.5	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	
1.6	introduction of invasive alien species?	NO
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	NO
1.9	significant agricultural production?	NO
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	NO
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	NO

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1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms?[7]	
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)[8]	NO
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	NO
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	NO
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? *For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes*	NO
2.3	increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	NO
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	NO
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	NO
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	NO
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	NO
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	NO
3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	NO
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	NO
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	NO
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	NO

[7] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

[8] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

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4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	NO
4.3	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	NO
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	NO
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	NO
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	NO
5.2	economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	NO
5.3	risk of forced evictions?[9]	NO
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	NO
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	NO
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	NO
6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? *If the answer to screening question 6.3 is "yes", then the potential risk impacts are considered significant and the project would be categorized as either Substantial Risk or High Risk*	NO
6.4	the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	NO
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	NO
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above*	NO

[9] Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

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6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	NO
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	NO
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.*	NO
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	NO
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	NO
7.3	use of child labour?	NO
7.4	use of forced labour?	NO
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	NO
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	NO
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
8.1	the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	NO
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	NO
8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	NO
8.4	the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention*	NO
8.5	the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	NO
8.6	significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	NO

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Annex 3. Offline Project Risk Register

Project Title: Support Facility Project for Marine Plastic Litter Reduction Acceleration Secretariat	**Project/Award ID:** 00123967	**Date:** 1 October 2021

#	Description	Type	Impact & Likelihood = Risk Level	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
1	Government Commitment and Coordination	*3.9. OPERATIONAL: Engagement of national partners in decision-making*	Insufficient coordination among participating ministries and institutions in the necessary multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism. Given the multi-faceted nature of the project, engagement of a multitude of stakeholders is required. There is a real risk that coordination will be challenging. Likelihood = 3 Impact = 4 Risk level = Substantial	The project will take strong commitment from the Government of Indonesia, and it will need active and coordinated involvement by a number of ministries. UNDP will establish close relations to the key partner ministries in order to ensure a close dialogue and mutual understanding of priorities and progress. Private sector engagement: The project will take strong commitment by private companies and business organisations within a number of different key economic sectors. UNDP will ensure close relations to the key partner private sector entities in order to establish a close dialogue and mutual understanding of priorities and progress.	Project coordinator
2	Lack of capacity on coordination with the government counterparts on marine plastic litter reduction acceleration activities	*3.9. OPERATIONAL: Engagement of national partners in decision-making*	Likelihood = 3 Impact = 4 Risk level = Substantial	The project aims to reduce 70% of marine plastic litter in Indonesia by 2025 through coordinating and increasing the capacity of stakeholders, including the government counterparts. While capacity and coordination is a recognized risk, however the project will establish close relations to the key partner ministries in order to ensure a close dialogue and mutual understanding of priorities and progress.	Project coordinator
3	Lack of capacity on baseline study and mapping for marine plastic litter in Indonesia	*3.8. OPERATIONAL: Capacity development of national partners*	Likelihood = 4 Impact = 4	The project would use the baseline study and mapping to measure the achievement of the reduction of marine	Project coordinator

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#	Description	Type	Impact & Likelihood = Risk Level	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
			Risk level = Substantial	plastic litter until 2025. The project will provide experts in addressing the risk in baseline mapping, especially to increase capacity to implement the activity.	
4	Lack of private sector engagement in marine plastic litter reduction acceleration activities	*3.7. OPERATIONAL: Partnership*	Likelihood = 4 Impact = 3 Risk level = Moderate	As a part of stakeholders in the marine plastic litter reduction acceleration process, the support given from private sector is significant to maximizing multi-sectoral effort in reducing marine plastic litter. The project will map the stakeholders in private sectors and will ensure close relations to the key partner private sector entities in order to establish a close dialogue and mutual understanding of priorities and progress.	Project coordinator
5	High project complexity with many stakeholders, high ambition level, broad scope and focus areas	*7.4. STRATEGIC: Roles and responsibilities among partners*	Likelihood = 3 Impact = 3 Risk level = Moderate	The risks will be mitigated by involving and arranging contract for internationally leading expertise in conducting complex CE projects involving public and private sector.	Project coordinator
6	Low interest from the local communities to engage in marine plastic litter reduction acceleration activities	*7.6. STRATEGIC: Public opinion and media*	Likelihood = 2 Impact = 3 Risk level = Moderate	Apart from private sectors, there will be important role that the community would take in reducing marine plastic litter to 70% by 2025. The project will ensure close relations to the local communities in order to establish a close dialogue and mutual understanding of the importance of marine plastic litter reduction. This will be leveraged by the capacity building activities that the project will be implemented to increase the capability of the local communities.	Project coordinator
7	Covid-19 Pandemic	*8.5. SAFETY AND SECURITY: Natural Hazards*	Covid-19 have resulted on global-scale pandemic and consequently on the enforcement of mobilization in global and national-levels. The impact on	The risk will be mitigated through observing the imposed regulation and the health procedure to maintain the wellness of both project members and stakeholders. At this point, maximization	Project coordinator

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#	Description	Type	Impact & Likelihood = Risk Level	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
			wellness in the stakeholder level and the imposed restriction would suspend number of project deliveries and thus increase the mobilization of resource. Likelihood = 3 Impact = 3 Risk level = Moderate	on the use of available tools, such as through online meeting platforms, to keep the coordination with the stakeholders and the activities going is seen as the measure to mitigate the risk of Covid-19 Pandemic.	

Note: * Based on Likelihood and Impact, use the Risk Matrix to identify the **Risk Level**:

- Low (L)
- Moderate (M)
- Substantial (S), or
- High (H)

UNDP ERM – Risk Matrix

IMPACT						
5	M	S	S	H	H	
4	L	M	S	S	H	
3	L	M	M	M	S	
2	L	L	L	M	M	
1	L	L	L	L	L	
	1	2	3	4	5	
			LIKELIHOOD			

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Annex 4. Project Board Terms of Reference and TORs of key management positions

PROJECT BOARD

Overall responsibilities:

The Project Board is the group responsible for making by consensus management decisions for a project when guidance is required by the National Project Manager, including recommendation for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance to standards[6] that shall ensure best value to money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached, final decision shall rest with the UNDP. Project reviews by this group are made at designated decision points during the running of a project, or as necessary when raised by the Project Manager. This group is consulted by the Project Manager for decisions when PM tolerances (normally in terms of time and budget) have been exceeded.

Based on the approved annual work plan (AWP), the Project Board may review and approve project quarterly plans when required and authorizes any major deviation from these agreed quarterly plans. It is the authority that signs off the completion of each quarterly plan as well as authorizes the start of the next quarterly plan. It ensures that required resources are committed and arbitrates on any conflicts within the project or negotiates a solution to any problems between the project and external bodies. In addition, it approves the appointment and responsibilities of the Project Manager and any delegation of its Project Assurance responsibilities.

Composition and organization: This group contains three roles, including:

1. An Executive: individual representing the project ownership to chair the group.
2. Senior Supplier: individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project.
3. Senior Beneficiary: individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries.

Potential members of the Project Board are reviewed and recommended for approval during the LPAC[7] meeting. For example, the Executive role can be held by a representative from the Government Cooperating Agency or UNDP, the Senior Supplier role is held by a representative of the Implementing Partner and/or UNDP, and the Senior Beneficiary role is held by a representative of the government or civil society. Representative of other stakeholders can be included in the Board as appropriate.

Specific responsibilities:

Initiating a project

- Agree on Project Manager's responsibilities, as well as the responsibilities of the other members of the Project Management team;
- Delegate Project Assurance function to the Programme Manager, as appropriate;

[6] UNDP Financial Rules and Regulations: Chapter E, Regulation 16.05: a) The administration by executing entities or, under the harmonized operational modalities, implementing partners, of resources obtained from or through UNDP shall be carried out under their respective financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. b) Where the financial governance of an executing entity or, under the harmonized operational modalities, implementing partner, does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, that of UNDP shall apply.

[7] Depending on its composition, the Outcome Board can fulfill the function of the Project Appraisal Committee (LPAC)

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- Review and appraise detailed the Annual Work Plan (AWP), including Atlas reports covering activity definition, quality criteria, issue log, updated risk log and the monitoring and communication plan.

Running a project

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the National Project Manager;
- Provide guidance and agree on possible countermeasures/management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on Project Manager's tolerances in the Annual Work Plan and quarterly plans when required;
- Conduct regular meetings to review the Project Quarterly Progress Report and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans.
- Review Combined Delivery Reports (CDR) prior to certification by the Implementing Partner;
- Appraise the Project Annual Review Report, make recommendations for the next AWP, and inform the Outcome Board about the results of the review.
- Review and approve end project report, make recommendations for follow-on actions;
- Provide ad-hoc direction and advice for exception situations when project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Assess and decide on project changes through revisions;

Closing a project

- Assure that all Project deliverables have been produced satisfactorily;
- Review and approve the Final Project Review Report, including Lessons-learned;
- Make recommendations for follow-on actions to be submitted to the Outcome Board;
- Commission project evaluation (only when required by partnership agreement)
- Notify operational completion of the project to the Outcome Board.

EXECUTIVE

The Executive is ultimately responsible for the project, supported by the Senior Beneficiary and Senior Supplier. The Executive's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The Executive has to ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring a cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and supplier.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Ensure that there is a coherent project organisation structure and logical set of plans
- Set tolerances in the AWP and other plans as required for the Project Manager
- Monitor and control the progress of the project at a strategic level
- Ensure that risks are being tracked and mitigated as effectively as possible
- Brief Outcome Board and relevant stakeholders about project progress
- Organise and chair Project Board meetings

The Executive is responsible for overall assurance of the project as described below. If the project warrants it, the Executive may delegate some responsibility for the project assurance functions.

SENIOR BENEFICIARY

The Senior Beneficiary is responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs within the constraints of the project. The role represents the interests of all those who will benefit from the project, or those for whom the deliverables resulting from activities will achieve specific output targets. The Senior Beneficiary role monitors progress against targets and quality criteria. This role may require more than one person to cover all the beneficiary interests. For the sake of effectiveness the role should not be split between too many people.

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Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Ensure the expected output(s) and related activities of the project are well defined
- Make sure that progress towards the outputs required by the beneficiaries remains consistent from the beneficiary perspective
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s)
- Prioritise and contribute beneficiaries' opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes
- Resolve priority conflicts

The assurance responsibilities of the Senior Beneficiary are to check that:

- Specification of the Beneficiary's needs is accurate, complete and unambiguous
- Implementation of activities at all stages is monitored to ensure that they will meet the beneficiary's needs and are progressing towards that target
- Impact of potential changes is evaluated from the beneficiary point of view
- Risks to the beneficiaries are frequently monitored

Where the project's size, complexity or importance warrants it, the Senior Beneficiary may delegate the responsibility and authority for some of the assurance responsibilities (see also the section below)

SENIOR SUPPLIER

The Senior Supplier represents the interests of the parties which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project (designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, implementing). The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. The Senior Supplier role must have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources required. If necessary, more than one person may be required for this role. Typically, the implementing partner, UNDP and/or donor(s) would be represented under this role.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Make sure that progress towards the outputs remains consistent from the supplier perspective
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s) from the point of view of supplier management
- Ensure that the supplier resources required for the project are made available
- Contribute supplier opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes
- Arbitrate on, and ensure resolution of, any supplier priority or resource conflicts

The supplier assurance role responsibilities are to:

- Advise on the selection of strategy, design and methods to carry out project activities
- Ensure that any standards defined for the project are met and used to good effect
- Monitor potential changes and their impact on the quality of deliverables from a supplier perspective
- Monitor any risks in the implementation aspects of the project

If warranted, some of this assurance responsibility may be delegated (see also the section below)

PROJECT MANAGER

Overall responsibilities: The Project Manager has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Board within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the

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project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.

Specific responsibilities would include:

Overall project management:

- Manage the realization of project outputs through activities;
- Provide direction and guidance to project team(s)/ responsible party(ies);
- Liaise with the Project Board or its appointed Project Assurance roles to assure the overall direction and integrity of the project;
- Identify and obtain any support and advice required for the management, planning and control of the project;
- Responsible for project administration;
- Liaise with any suppliers;
- May also perform Team Manager and Project Support roles;

Running a project

- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the initial quality criteria.
- Mobilize goods and services to initiative activities, including drafting TORs and work specifications;
- Monitor events as determined in the Monitoring & Communication Plan, and update the plan as required;
- Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP, using advance of funds, direct payments, or reimbursement using the FACE (Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures);
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- Manage and monitor the project risks as initially identified in the Project Brief appraised by the LPAC, submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the Project Risks Log;
- Be responsible for managing issues and requests for change by maintaining an Issues Log.
- Prepare the Project Quarterly Progress Report (progress against planned activities, update on Risks and Issues, expenditures) and submit the report to the Project Board and Project Assurance;
- Prepare the Annual review Report, and submit the report to the Project Board and the Outcome Board;
- Based on the review, prepare the AWP for the following year, as well as Quarterly Plans if required.

Closing a Project

- Prepare Final Project Review Reports to be submitted to the Project Board and the Outcome Board;
- Identify follow-on actions and submit them for consideration to the Project Board;
- Manage the transfer of project deliverables, documents, files, equipment and materials to national beneficiaries;
- Prepare final CDR/FACE for signature by UNDP and the Implementing Partner.

PROJECT ASSURANCE

Overall responsibility: Project Assurance is the responsibility of each Project Board member, however the role can be delegated to the Programme Manager. The Project Assurance role supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed.

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Project Assurance has to be independent of the Project Manager; therefore the Project Board cannot delegate any of its assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. A UNDP Programme Manager/Officer typically holds the Project Assurance role.

The implementation of the assurance responsibilities needs to answer the question "What is to be assured?". The following list includes the key suggested aspects that need to be checked by the Project Assurance throughout the project as part of ensuring that it remains relevant, follows the approved plans and continues to meet the planned targets with quality.

- Maintenance of thorough liaison throughout the project between the members of the Project Board.
- Beneficiary needs and expectations are being met or managed
- Risks are being controlled
- Adherence to the Project Justification (Business Case)
- Projects fit with the overall Country Programme
- The right people are being involved
- An acceptable solution is being developed
- The project remains viable
- The scope of the project is not "creeping upwards" unnoticed
- Internal and external communications are working
- Applicable UNDP rules and regulations are being observed
- Any legislative constraints are being observed
- Adherence to RMG monitoring and reporting requirements and standards
- Quality management procedures are properly followed
- Project Board's decisions are followed and revisions are managed in line with the required procedures

Specific responsibilities would include:

Initiating a project

- Ensure that project outputs definitions and activity definition including description and quality criteria have been properly recorded in the Atlas Project Management module to facilitate monitoring and reporting;
- Ensure that people concerned are fully informed about the project
- Ensure that all preparatory activities, including training for project staff, logistic supports are timely carried out

Running a project

- Ensure that funds are made available to the project;
- Ensure that risks and issues are properly managed, and that the logs in Atlas are regularly updated;
- Ensure that critical project information is monitored and updated in Atlas, using the Activity Quality log in particular;
- Ensure that Project Quarterly Progress Reports are prepared and submitted on time, and according to standards in terms of format and content quality;
- Ensure that CDRs and FACE are prepared and submitted to the Project Board and Outcome Board;
- Perform oversight activities, such as periodic monitoring visits and "spot checks".
- Ensure that the Project Data Quality Dashboard remains "green"

Closing a project

- Ensure that the project is operationally closed in Atlas;
- Ensure that all financial transactions are in Atlas based on final accounting of expenditures;
- Ensure that project accounts are closed and status set in Atlas accordingly.

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Annex 5. Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document[8]: The Legal Context

General responsibilities of the Government, UNDP and the executing agency

1. All phases and aspects of UNDP assistance to this project shall be governed by and carried out in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent United Nations organs and in accordance with UNDP's policies and procedures for such projects, and subject to the requirements of the UNDP Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting System.

2. The Government shall remain responsible for this UNDP-assisted development project and the realization of its objectives as described in this Project Document.

3. Assistance under this Project Document being provided for the benefit of the Government and the people of Indonesia, the Government shall bear all risks of operations in respect of this project.

4. The Government shall provide to the project the national counterpart personnel, training facilities, land, buildings, equipment and other required services and facilities. It shall designate the Government Co-operating Agency named in the cover page of this document (hereinafter referred to as the "Co-operating Agency"), which shall be directly responsible for the implementation of the Government contribution to the project.

5. The UNDP undertakes to complement and supplement the Government participation and will provide through the Executing Agency the required expert services, training, equipment and other services within the funds available to the project.

6. Upon commencement of the project the Executing Agency shall assume primary responsibility for project execution and shall have the status of an independent contractor for this purpose. However, that primary responsibility shall be exercised in consultation with UNDP and in agreement with the Co-operating Agency. Arrangements to this effect shall be stipulated in the Project Document as well as for the transfer of this responsibility to the Government or to an entity designated by the Government during the execution of the project.

7. Part of the Government's participation may take the form of a cash contribution to UNDP. In such cases, the Executing Agency will provide the related services and facilities and will account annually to the UNDP and to the Government for the expenditure incurred.

(a) Participation of the Government

1. The Government shall provide to the project the services, equipment and facilities in the quantities and at the time specified in the Project Document. Budgetary provision, either in kind or in cash, for the Government's participation so specified shall be set forth in the Project Budgets.

2. The Co-operating Agency shall, as appropriate and in consultation with the Executing Agency, assign a director for the project on a full-time basis. He shall carry out such responsibilities in the project as are assigned to him by the Co-operating Agency.

3. The estimated cost of items included in the Government contribution, as detailed in the Project Budget, shall be based on the best information available at the time of drafting the project proposal. It is understood that price fluctuations during the period of execution of the project may necessitate an adjustment of said contribution in monetary terms; the latter shall at all times be determined by the value of the services, equipment and facilities required for the proper execution of the project.

4. Within the given number of man-months of personnel services described in the Project Document, minor adjustments of individual assignments of project personnel provided by the Government may be made by the Government in consultation with the Executing Agency, if this is found to be in the best interest of the project. UNDP shall be so informed in all instances where such minor adjustments involve financial implications.

[8] Standard annex to project documents for use in countries which are not parties to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA).

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5. The Government shall continue to pay the local salaries and appropriate allowances of national counterpart personnel during the period of their absence from the project while on UNDP fellowships.

6. The Government shall defray any customs duties and other charges related to the clearance of project equipment, its transportation, handling, storage and related expenses within the country. It shall be responsible for its installation and maintenance, insurance, and replacement, if necessary, after delivery to the project site.

7. The Government shall make available to the project - subject to existing security provisions - any published and unpublished reports, maps, records and other data which are considered necessary to the implementation of the project.

8. Patent rights, copyright rights and other similar rights to any discoveries or work resulting from UNDP assistance in respect of this project shall belong to the UNDP. Unless otherwise agreed by the Parties in each case, however, the Government shall have the right to use any such discoveries or work within the country free of royalty and any charge of similar nature.

9. The Government shall assist all project personnel in finding suitable housing accommodation at reasonable rents.

10. The services and facilities specified in the Project Document which are to be provided to the project by the Government by means of a contribution in cash shall be set forth in the Project Budget. Payment of this amount shall be made to the UNDP in accordance with the Schedule of Payments by the Government.

11. Payment of the above-mentioned contribution to the UNDP on or before the dates specified in the Schedule of Payments by the Government is a prerequisite to commencement or continuation of project operations.

(b) Participation of the UNDP and the executing agency

1. The UNDP shall provide to the project through the Executing Agency the services, equipment and facilities described in the Project Document. Budgetary provision for the UNDP contribution as specified shall be set forth in the Project Budget.

2. The Executing Agency shall consult with the Government and UNDP on the candidature of the Project Manager[9] who, under the direction of the Executing Agency, will be responsible in the country for the Executing Agency's participation in the project. The Project Manager shall supervise the experts and other agency personnel assigned to the project, and the on-the-job training of national counterpart personnel. He shall be responsible for the management and efficient utilization of all UNDP-financed inputs, including equipment provided to the project.

3. The Executing Agency, in consultation with the Government and UNDP, shall assign international staff and other personnel to the project as specified in the Project Document, select candidates for fellowships and determine standards for the training of national counterpart personnel.

4. Fellowships shall be administered in accordance with the fellowships regulations of the Executing Agency.

5. The Executing Agency may, in agreement with the Government and UNDP, execute part or all of the project by subcontract. The selection of subcontractors shall be made, after consultation with the Government and UNDP, in accordance with the Executing Agency's procedures.

6. All material, equipment and supplies which are purchased from UNDP resources will be used exclusively for the execution of the project, and will remain the property of the UNDP in whose name it will be held by the Executing Agency. Equipment supplied by the UNDP shall be marked with the insignia of the UNDP and of the Executing Agency.

7. Arrangements may be made, if necessary, for a temporary transfer of custody of equipment to local authorities during the life of the project, without prejudice to the final transfer.

[9] May also be designated Project Co-ordinator or Chief Technical Adviser, as appropriate.

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8. Prior to completion of UNDP assistance to the project, the Government, the UNDP and the Executing Agency shall consult as to the disposition of all project equipment provided by the UNDP. Title to such equipment shall normally be transferred to the Government, or to an entity nominated by the Government, when it is required for continued operation of the project or for activities following directly therefrom. The UNDP may, however, at its discretion, retain title to part or all of such equipment.

9. At an agreed time after the completion of UNDP assistance to the project, the Government and the UNDP, and if necessary the Executing Agency, shall review the activities continuing from or consequent upon the project with a view to evaluating its results.

10. UNDP may release information relating to any investment oriented project to potential investors, unless and until the Government has requested the UNDP in writing to restrict the release of information relating to such project.

Rights, Facilities, Privileges and Immunities

1. In accordance with the Agreement concluded by the United Nations (UNDP) and the Government concerning the provision of assistance by UNDP, the personnel of UNDP and other United Nations organizations associated with the project shall be accorded rights, facilities, privileges and immunities specified in said Agreement.

2. The Government shall grant UN volunteers, if such services are requested by the Government, the same rights, facilities, privileges and immunities as are granted to the personnel of UNDP.

3. The Executing Agency's contractors and their personnel (except nationals of the host country employed locally) shall:

(a) Be immune from legal process in respect of all acts performed by them in their official capacity in the execution of the project;

(b) Be immune from national service obligations;

(c) Be immune together with their spouses and relatives dependent on them from immigration restrictions;

(d) Be accorded the privileges of bringing into the country reasonable amounts of foreign currency for the purposes of the project or for personal use of such personnel, and of withdrawing any such amounts brought into the country, or in accordance with the relevant foreign exchange regulations, such amounts as may be earned therein by such personnel in the execution of the project;

(e) Be accorded together with their spouses and relatives dependent on them the same repatriation facilities in the event of international crisis as diplomatic envoys.

4. All personnel of the Executing Agency's contractors shall enjoy inviolability for all papers and documents relating to the project.

5. The Government shall either exempt from or bear the cost of any taxes, duties, fees or levies which it may impose on any firm or organization which may be retained by the Executing Agency and on the personnel of any such firm or organization, except for nationals of the host country employed locally, in respect of:

(a) The salaries or wages earned by such personnel in the execution of the project;

(b) Any equipment, materials and supplies brought into the country for the purposes of the project or which, after having been brought into the country, may be subsequently withdrawn therefrom;

(c) Any substantial quantities of equipment, materials and supplies obtained locally for the execution of the project, such as, for example, petrol and spare parts for the operation and maintenance of equipment mentioned under (b), above, with the provision that the types and approximate quantities to be exempted and relevant procedures to be followed shall be agreed upon with the Government and, as appropriate, recorded in the

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Project Document; and

(d) As in the case of concessions currently granted to UNDP and Executing Agency's personnel, any property brought, including one privately owned automobile per employee, by the firm or organization or its personnel for their personal use or consumption or which after having been brought into the country, may subsequently be withdrawn therefrom upon departure of such personnel.

6. The Government shall ensure:

(a) prompt clearance of experts and other persons performing services in respect of this project; and

(b) the prompt release from customs of:

(i) equipment, materials and supplies required in connection with this project; and

(ii) property belonging to and intended for the personal use or consumption of the personnel of the UNDP, its Executing Agencies, or other persons performing services on their behalf in respect of this project, except for locally recruited personnel.

7. The privileges and immunities referred to in the paragraphs above, to which such firm or organization and its personnel may be entitled, may be waived by the Executing Agency where, in its opinion or in the opinion of the UNDP, the immunity would impede the course of justice and can be waived without prejudice to the successful completion of the project or to the interest of the UNDP or the Executing Agency.

8. The Executing Agency shall provide the Government through the resident representative with the list of personnel to whom the privileges and immunities enumerated above shall apply.

9. Nothing in this Project Document or Annex shall be construed to limit the rights, facilities, privileges or immunities conferred in any other instrument upon any person, natural or juridical, referred to hereunder.

Suspension or termination of assistance

1. The UNDP may by written notice to the Government and to the Executing Agency concerned suspend its assistance to any project if in the judgement of the UNDP any circumstance arises which interferes with or threatens to interfere with the successful completion of the project or the accomplishment of its purposes. The UNDP may, in the same or a subsequent written notice, indicate the conditions under which it is prepared to resume its assistance to the project. Any such suspension shall continue until such time as such conditions are accepted by the Government and as the UNDP shall give written notice to the Government and the Executing Agency that it is prepared to resume its assistance.

2. If any situation referred to in paragraph 1, above, shall continue for a period of fourteen days after notice thereof and of suspension shall have been given by the UNDP to the Government and the Executing Agency, then at any time thereafter during the continuance thereof, the UNDP may by written notice to the Government and the Executing Agency terminate the project.

3. The provisions of this paragraph shall be without prejudice to any other rights or remedies the UNDP may have in the circumstances, whether under general principles of law or otherwise.

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Annex 6 Gender Analysis Report and Gender Action Plan

1. Gender Analysis

Gender in plastic production, consumption and domestic waste

Social gender roles in societies across Indonesia or South-East Asia, in general, may assign household management duties largely to women, making them a key target group for market-driven solutions to reduce food packaging waste and a potential champion for awareness-raising within families and their social networks. Similarly, studies suggest that women are the biggest consumers of cosmetics and personal care products that often include microplastics and microbeads.

A survey by *Dinas Komunikasi, Informasi, dan Statistik* Jakarta regarding Society Behaviour Towards Trash Reduction in 2018 has shown that when viewed by gender, the composition of female respondents was 64.9% more than male respondents, which was only 35.1%. This is understandable because most of the surveys were conducted on weekdays where the most frequently encountered parties in the respondent's household were the wife or housewife. This data implied that women take a significant part in plastic waste handling.

Workforce and exposure in the plastic industry

One study in Livelihood Aspects of Plastic Waste Recycling Workers and Electronic Waste in Some Cities of East and West Java by Hanifa and Indirastuti (2018) stated that working women aged 50 years and over constitute a group with a significant proportion in this industry. This industry enforces role differentiation for women and men workers and does not meet the specific needs of women and men in the workplace. Many women workers are involved in scavenging, sorting waste, dismantling, coarse counting, and washing the waste before and after it is ground. Meanwhile, male workers mostly do jobs that require physical strength and carry out simple technology, such as lifting goods and operating milling machines. This difference has an impact on the provision of disproportionate wages for female and male workers. On average, female workers receive significantly lower wages than male workers because women's work is seen as not having a high risk, even though female and male workers are equally at risk of work accidents and exposure to hazardous chemicals.

Overview of hazardous chemicals in plastics and their impact on women´s and men´s health
Bisphenols, such as bisphenol A (BPA), are the chemicals that form the building blocks of polycarbonate plastics and epoxy resins and are used in reusable food and beverage containers, refillable bottles, the edges of canned food packaging, medical and sports equipment, lenses glasses, paper receipts, and plastic water pipes. Plenty of evidence suggests that BPA can affect brain development and behavior. BPA exposure can increase anxiety, depression, hyperactivity, decreased attention, behavioral problems, and is also associated with disorders of the reproductive system that affect the cells in the egg. BPA is also associated with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) — a complex hormonal disorder associated with irregular menstrual cycles, decreased fertility, and an increased risk of diabetes. In men, BPA affects fertility rates and is associated with sexual dysfunction among men who experience workplace exposures. BPA is also associated with breast cancer, prostate cancer, ovarian cancer, and endometrial cancer. (Ecoton, 2021)

Exposure to plastic wastes and health aspects

Women have a close relationship with the environment, but ironically they are a group that is vulnerable to the impact of environmental damage. About 50% of waste comes from households. In their role as household managers, women are generally closer to household chores such as washing, cooking, cleaning the house, providing food, managing finances, and so on. When the role in the house is appointed on a larger scale -RT or RW level - and carried out together with other women, activities that can be carried out include sorting waste by type, making handicrafts from waste, processing waste such as making compost, and bio pores, to establish a waste bank.

Waste management activities also make it possible to reduce violence against women from a family economic perspective. This can be channeled by producing crafts and activities in the waste bank program. On the other hand, women who manage their waste have become aware of environmental health and environmentally friendly living(Pojok Iklim, 2020)

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2. Gender Action Plan

UNEP[10] recommended the following actions in regard to gender issues related to plastic pollution:

- Situation and gender analysis
- Use of targeted approaches
- Engage and empower women
- Raise awareness and promote accountability.

The project plans to have following corresponding actions:

Action category	Project Output	Detailed Actions	Budget Estimation (USD)	Timeline
Situation and gender analysis	Output 1	Data and analyses focusing on Indonesia remain relevantly sparse. When tracking the progress of national action plan, gender-disaggregated data where are available will be collected. The stakeholder mapping under Output 1 will aim to have gender-disaggregated data to get a clearer view of the gender problems in marine plastic handling. The results also aims to inform and capacitate the Secretariate in incorporating gender and social inclusion to the development process of National Action Plan	4,645.16	The whole project duration
	Output 2	The field activities will collect data and situation on gender gaps that can be discussed in national and subnational dialogues.	27,000.72	The whole project duration
Use of targeted approaches	Output 1	The taskforce meetings will include discussions on approaches that can promote gender equality and equity when carrying out actions	4,185.48	The whole project duration
	Output 2	The policy discussions and public events will incorporate gender perspectives Trash campaigns and clean-up actions will use gender lens to ensure equally effective approaches for men and women.	26,083.57	The whole project duration
Engage and empower women	Output 1	The project will encourage women participation and in-consultation for the implementation the national action plan by inviting women social groups to join in stakeholder consultations for policy making	5,250.00	The whole project duration

[10] See https://www.sea-circular.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/UNEP-COBSEA-SEA-circular_Issue-Brief-02_Gender-equality-and-preventing-plastic-pollution.pdf

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	Output 2	The project will ensure publicity of women participation in trash campaigns and clean-up actions and tell female role models' stories	25,725.00	The whole project duration
Raise awareness and promote accountability	Output 1	The awareness of taking gender-sensitive actions will be raised at the national level through coordination meetings with ministries	4,500.00	The whole project duration
	Output 2	Visibility for women's needs, interests and contributions will be one of the strategies of public campaigns	25,525.00	The whole project duration