# FINANCING AGREEMENT BETWEEN
# THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)
# AND PT TIRTA INVESTAMA (THE DONOR)

WHEREAS the Donor hereby agrees to contribute funds to UNDP on a cost-sharing basis (hereinafter referred to as "the Contribution") to UNDP for the implementation of the Support Facility for Marine Plastic Litter Reduction Acceleration Secretariat Project (hereinafter referred to as "the Project"), as described in the Project document of Project No. 00123967 – Support Facility for Marine Plastic Litter Reduction Acceleration Secretariat, in Indonesia, and submitted to the Donor for information. Add the Donor's reference, if any.

WHEREAS UNDP is prepared to receive and administer the contribution for the implementation of the project,

WHEREAS the Government of Indonesia has been duly informed of the contribution of the Donor to the project,

WHEREAS UNDP shall designate an Implementing Partner for the implementation of the project (hereinafter referred to as "the Implementing Partner"),

NOW THEREFORE, UNDP and the Donor hereby agree as follows:

## Article I. The Contribution

1. (a) The Donor shall, in accordance with the schedule of payments set out below, contribute to UNDP the amount of IDR 1,500,000,000,- (One Billion and Five Hundred Million Indonesian Rupiah). The Contribution shall be deposited in the following details:

| | |
|---|---|
| Account Name | : UNDP Representative in Indonesia |
| Bank Name | : Standard Chartered Bank |
| Account Number | : 306-006068-45 |
| Bank Address | : Menara Standard Chartered<br>Alan Prof. Dr. Satrio No. 164, Jakarta 12930, Indonesia |
| Swift Code | : SCBLIDJXXXX |

| Schedule of payments | Amount |
|---|---|
| 30 days after signing the Financing Agreement (2022) | IDR 500,000,000,- |
| 25 January 2023 | IDR 400,000,000,- |
| 25 January 2024 | IDR 600,000,000,- |

(b) The Donor will inform UNDP when the Contribution is paid via an e-mail message with remittance information to contributions@undp.org, providing the following information: donor's name, UNDP country office, Project No. 00123967 - Support Facility for Marine Plastic Litter Reduction Acceleration Secretariat ,

donor reference (if available). This information should also be included in the bank remittance advice when funds are remitted to UNDP.

2. The value of the payment, if made in a currency other than United States dollars, shall be determined by applying the United Nations operational rate of exchange in effect on the date of payment. Should there be a change in the United Nations operational rate of exchange prior to the full utilization by the UNDP of the payment, the value of the balance of funds still held at that time will be adjusted accordingly. If, in such a case, a loss in the value of the balance of funds is recorded, UNDP shall inform the Donor with a view to determining whether any further financing could be provided by the Donor. Should such further financing not be available, the assistance to be provided to the Project may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.

3. The above schedule of payments takes into account the requirement that the payments shall be made in advance of the implementation of planned activities. It may be amended to be consistent with the progress of project delivery.

4. UNDP shall receive and administer the payment in accordance with the regulations, rules, policies and procedures of UNDP.

5. All financial accounts and statements shall be expressed in United States dollars.

## Article II. Utilization of the Contribution

1. The implementation of the responsibilities of UNDP and of the Implementing Partner pursuant to this Agreement and the project document shall be dependent on receipt by UNDP of the contribution in accordance with the schedule of payment as set out in Article I, Paragraph 1, above.

2. If unforeseen increases in expenditures or commitments are expected or realized (whether owing to inflationary factors, fluctuation in exchange rates or unforeseen contingencies), UNDP shall submit to the Donor on a timely basis a supplementary estimate showing the further financing that will be necessary. The Donor shall use its best endeavours to obtain the additional funds required. UNDP shall not absorb any loss (including but not limited to exchange fluctuations) under the Project. All losses (including but not limited to losses as result of currency exchange fluctuations) shall be charged to the Project.

3. If the payments referred to in Article I, paragraph 1, above are not received in accordance with the payment schedule, or if the additional financing required in accordance with Paragraph 2 above is not forthcoming from the Donor or other sources, the assistance to be provided to the programme/project under this Agreement may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.

## Article III. Administration and Reporting

1. Project management and expenditures shall be governed by the regulations, rules, policies and procedures of UNDP and, where applicable, the regulations, rules, policies and procedures of the Implementing Partner.

2. UNDP shall provide to the Donor the following reports in accordance with UNDP accounting and reporting procedures.

(a) From the country office (or relevant unit at Headquarters in the case of regional and global projects) an annual status of project progress for the duration of the Agreement, as well as the latest available approved budget.
(b) From UNDP Bureau for Management Services/Office of Financial Resources Management, an annual certified financial statement as of 31 December every year to be submitted no later than 30 June of the following year.
(c) From the country office (or relevant unit at headquarters in the case of regional and global projects) within six months after the date of completion or termination of the Agreement, a final report summarizing project activities and impact of activities as well as provisional financial data.
(d) From UNDP Bureau for Management Services/Office of Financial Resources, on completion of the project, a certified financial statement to be submitted no later than 30 June of the year following the financial closing of the project.

3. If special circumstances so warrant, UNDP may provide more frequent reporting at the expense of the Donor. The specific nature and frequency of this reporting shall be specified in an annex of the Agreement.

## Article IV. General Management Support services

1. In accordance with the decisions, policies and procedures of UNDP's Executive Board reflected in its Policy on Cost Recovery from Other Resources, the Contribution shall be subject to cost recovery for indirect costs incurred by UNDP headquarters and country office structures in providing General Management Support (GMS) services. To cover these GMS costs, the Contribution shall be charged a fee of at least 8%. Furthermore, as long as they are unequivocally linked to the Project, all direct costs of implementation, including the costs of Implementing Partner, will be identified in the project budget against a relevant budget line and borne by the project accordingly.

2. The aggregate of the amounts budgeted for the project, together with the estimated costs of reimbursement of related support services, shall not exceed the total resources available to the project under this Agreement as well as funds which may be available to the project for project costs and for support costs under other sources of financing.

## Article V. Evaluation

All UNDP Programmes and Projects are evaluated in accordance with UNDP Evaluation Policy. UNDP and the Government of Indonesia in consultation with other stakeholders will jointly agree on the purpose, use, timing, financing mechanisms and terms of reference for evaluating a Project including an evaluation of its Contribution to an outcome which is listed in the Evaluation Plan. UNDP shall commission the evaluation, and the evaluation exercise shall be carried out by external independent evaluators.

## Article VI. Equipment

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other properties financed from the contribution shall vest in UNDP. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by UNDP shall be determined in accordance with the relevant policies and procedures of UNDP.

## Article VII. Auditing

The Contribution shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules, policies and procedures of UNDP. Should the annual Audit Report of the UN Board of Auditors to its governing body contain observations relevant to the Contribution, such information shall be made available to the Donor by the country office.

## Article VIII. Fraud and Anti-Corruption Measures

The Parties agree that it is important to take all necessary precautions to avoid corrupt practices. To this end, UNDP shall maintain standards of conduct to govern the performance of its staff, including of corrupt practices in connection with the award and administration of contracts, grants, or other benefits, as set forth in the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, the UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules, and the UND Procurement Manual.

## Article IX. Anti-Terrorism Measures

Consistent with numerous United Security Council resolutions, including S/RES/1269 (1999), S/RES 1368 (2001), and S/RES/1373 (2001), both the Donor and UNDP are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. It is the policy of UNDP to seek to ensure that none of its funds are used, directly or indirectly, to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism. In accordance with this policy, UNDP undertakes to use reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the Donor funds provided under this Agreement are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism.

## Article X. Advertisement of the contribution

1. The Donor shall not use the UNDP name or emblem, or any abbreviation thereof, in connection with its business or otherwise without the express prior written approval of UNDP in each case. In no event will authorization be granted for commercial purposes, or for use in any manner that suggests an endorsement by UNDP of Indonesia, its products or services.

2. The Donor acknowledges that it is familiar with UNDP's ideals and objectives and recognizes that its name and emblem may not be associated with any political or sectarian cause or otherwise used in a manner inconsistent with the status, reputation and neutrality of UNDP.

3. The Donor may make representations to its shareholders and internal budget officials as required about the fact of the contribution to UNDP. Any other use of the UNDP name or emblem, and any other form of recognition

or acknowledgement of the contribution of the Donor are subject to consultations between the Parties, and the prior written agreement of UNDP.

4. UNDP will report on the contribution to its Executive Board in accordance with its regular procedures regarding contributions from private donors. Other forms of recognition and acknowledgement of the contribution are subject to consultations between the Parties, but the manner of such recognition and acknowledgement shall be determined at the sole discretion of UNDP.

## Article XI. Completion of the Agreement

1. UNDP shall notify the Donor when all activities relating to the project have been completed in accordance with the Project Document (Prodoc).

2. Notwithstanding the completion of the project, UNDP shall continue to hold unutilized funds from the Contribution until all commitments and liabilities incurred in implementation of the project have been satisfied and project activities brought to an orderly conclusion.

3. If the unutilized funds prove insufficient to meet such commitments and liabilities, UNDP shall notify the Donor and consult with the Donor on the manner in which such commitments and liabilities may be satisfied.

4. In cases where the Project is completed in accordance with the project document any funds below 5,000 USD (five thousand US Dollars) that remain unexpended after all commitments and liabilities have been satisfied shall be automatically reallocated by UNDP. Any funds above 5,000 USD (five thousand US Dollars) that remain unexpended after all commitments and liabilities have been satisfied shall be reallocated by UNDP after consultation with the Donor.

## Article XII. Termination of the Agreement

1. This Agreement may be terminated by UNDP or by the Donor after consultations between the Donor,UNDP and the programme country Government, and provided that the funds from the Contribution already received are, together with other funds available to the project, sufficient to meet all commitments and liabilities incurred in the implementation of the project. This Agreement shall cease to be in force 30 (thirty) days after either of the Parties have given notice in writing to the other Party of its decision to terminate this Agreement.

2. Notwithstanding termination of all or part of this Agreement, UNDP shall continue to hold unutilized funds until all commitments and liabilities incurred in the implementation of all or the part of the project have been satisfied and project activities brought to an orderly conclusion.

3. In cases where this Agreement is terminated before Project completion any funds below 5,000 USD (five thousand US Dollars) that remain unexpended after all commitments and liabilities have been satisfied shall be automatically reallocated by UNDP. Any funds above 5,000 USD (five thousand US Dollars) that remain unexpended after all commitments and liabilities have been satisfied shall be reallocated by UNDP after consultation with the Donor.

## Article XIII: Notice

Any notice or correspondence between UNDP and the Donor will be addressed as follows:

(a) To the Donor: PT Tirta Investama

Address: RDTX Place lt 7, Prof. DR. Satrio No.Kav.3, RW.4, Kuningan, Karet Kuningan, Kecamatan Setiabudi, Kota Jakarta Selatan, Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta 12930

(b) Upon receipt of funds, UNDP shall send an electronic receipt to the Donor email address provided below as confirmation that the remitted funds have been received by UNDP

Donor email address: _Karyanto.wibowo@danone.com _____

Attention: Karyanto Wibowo, Sustainability Development Director

(c) To UNDP**:** Abdul Wahib Sitomorang,, Technical Advisor-Natural Resources Governance

Address: United Nations Development Programme, Menara Thamrin 9th Floor, Jl. MH Thamrin Kav. 3 Jakarta 10250, Indonesia

## Article XIV. Amendment of the Agreement

This Agreement may be amended through an exchange of letters between the Donor and UNDP. The letters exchanged to this effect shall become an integral part of this Agreement.

## Article XV. Settlement of Disputes

1. The parties shall use their best efforts to settle amicably any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of, or relating to this agreement or the breach, termination or invalidity thereof. Where the parties wish to seek such an amicable settlement through conciliation, the conciliation shall take place in accordance with UNCITRAL Conciliation Rules then obtaining, or according to such procedure as may be agreed between the parties.

2. Any dispute, controversy or claim between the Parties arising out of or relating to this agreement or the breach, termination or invalidity thereof, unless settled amicably under the preceding paragraph within (60) sixty days after receipt by one Party of the other Party's request for such amicable settlement, shall be referred by either party to arbitration in accordance with the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules then obtaining. The arbitral tribunal shall have no authority to award punitive damages. The parties shall be bound by any arbitration award rendered as a result of such arbitration as the final adjudication of any such controversy, claim or dispute.

## Article XVI. Privileges and Immunities

Nothing in this agreement shall be deemed a waiver, express or implied, of any of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations, including UNDP.

## Article XVII. Entry into Force

This Agreement shall enter into force upon the signature of this Agreement by the parties hereto, on the date of the last signature.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed the present Agreement in the English language in two copies.

For the Donor:

**Connie Ang**
President Director PT Tirta Investama
Date: August 2022

For the United Nations Development Programme:

**Nicholas Booth**
Officer in Charge
Date: August 2022

Annex 1. The Concept Note

***Concept Note***

**Development of Indonesian Interfaith Waste Charity Movement**
**(*Gerakan Sedekah Sampah Indonesia*/GRADASI)**
**2022 - 2025**

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## Background

Plastic waste rise as an environmental-threatening global problem due to the severe causes it comes along with. Plastics cause floods when clogged in drains, respiratory diseases when burnt, and shortening animal lifespans when consumed (Baconguis, 2018). Plastic waste places a huge burden on ecosystems, biodiversity, and the national economy. Indonesia contributed 10% of global plastic waste in 2010. This distribution trend is expected to continue until 2025 (Our World in Data, 2018). If this trend continues, it is estimated that by 2050 there will be more plastic than fish in the oceans. However, worldwide plastic consumption is expected to triple. Plastic pollution has many adverse economic, social, and environmental impacts.

According to oceanographic research conducted by the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) in 2018, 0.27-0.59 million tons of plastic waste leaks into Indonesian oceans every year. Based on these findings, the Indonesian Government took concrete steps through the issuance of Presidential Regulation Number 83 of 2018 concerning the Marine Debris Handling. From the target of reducing marine debris by 70% in 2025 as mandated in the Presidential Regulation, a reduction of 28.5% has been achieved by 2021, leaving a reduction target of 41.5%. In terms of achieving the waste management target, cooperation from all parties is needed, both from the government level to the community level. Waste management at the source is the most important thing.

Based on data from the 2018 Central Statistics Agency on the Environmental Indifference Behaviour Index (IPKLH), 72 percent of people in Indonesia do not care about waste. Misunderstanding of waste has a huge impact on how to treat waste. The assumption that waste is dirty, smells, threatens health, and so on, becomes a 'scourge' for some people, so that waste tends to become an 'enemy', so it must be thrown away as far as possible. On the other hand, if the way of thinking is correct about what waste is, then a person or society will also be right in treating waste. Knowing the types and benefits of managing waste will lead to behaviour that is 'friendly' with waste so that the value of waste changes from 'burdening' to blessing.

Changes in the community's paradigm regarding waste through strengthening public understanding and awareness must be carried out through effective communication media that are easily accessible and accepted by the community. In addition, so that the paradigm shift is easily achieved, it is necessary to support the community to carry out waste management activities, such as the provision of waste management facilities. Institutions in the community related to waste management will also be able to support the achievement of a paradigm shift. Then there is also the need for regulatory support related to waste management that is consistent in its implementation, and incentives and various innovations related to waste management are also needed so that people really think that waste management activities are important activities, both personally and socially beneficial.

The 2020 National Digital Literacy Survey conducted by the Katadata Insight Centre with the Ministry of Communication and Informatics and the National Digital Literacy Movement for Cybercreation

found that families and religious leaders are the most trusted sources of information by the public. Based on the survey, as many as 50.6 percent of respondents answered that they had high confidence in information sourced from religious leaders. Therefore, awareness and education to the public through a religious approach can be used as a short-term and long-term solution to solve the waste problem in Indonesia.

By increasing public awareness of waste, it is hoped that it can be a preventive measure so that waste, especially plastic waste, does not leak into the marine ecosystem. The Secretariat of the National Coordinating Team for Marine Debris Handling (TKN PSL) in collaboration with the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI), the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), and the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment (Kemenko Marves) also initiated the Indonesian Interfaith Waste Charity Movement (GRADASI) supported by UNDP Indonesia.

Indonesian Interfaith Waste Charity Movement (GRADASI) is a strategic religious approach to mobilizing communities and religious communities to reduce waste as a way to practice the principles of religious teachings, namely cleanliness. The invitation to donate waste is a concrete solution that applies the principles of sustainable waste management because it is based on the alignment of three pillars (environmental, social, and economic). In addition to protecting and preserving the environment, GRADASI can simultaneously build religious social cohesion and help develop people's economic opportunities. Utilizing religious-motivated donations of recyclable litter to tackle waste issues is a revolutionary initiative that encourages changes in public behaviour pertaining to waste management.

GRADASI was launched on April 30, 2021, and is planned to be disseminated throughout Indonesia. As an early stage of program introduction, six mosques served as pilot projects, including the Great Mosque of Bintaro Jaya (MRBJ) in Tangerang, Banten; Azzikra Mosque in Bogor, West Java; Nahdlatul Ulama Executive Board Mosque; Baitul Ma'Muur Mosque in Bekasi, West Java; Al Mujahidin Mosque in North Jakarta; and Brajan Mosque in Yogyakarta. This movement received a positive response from the community and the congregation of the mosque, it was recorded that there had been 20.1 tons of waste collected from the GRADASI activity carried out by the pilot mosque, where the collected waste consisted of types of plastic, glass, paper and cardboard, metal, electronics, and others. This movement is also getting wider, now mosques that apply GRADASI have increased to 30 mosques which are network mosques and mosques built from the Motivating Mosque and of course this number will increase with campaign and outreach efforts to invite other mosques to apply this GRADASI.

**Although this activity continues to receive support from various parties,** the following aspects are needed to develop GRADASI:

### Improvement and strengthening of coordination

Changes in community behaviour in waste management with a religious approach require great efforts to increase stakeholder awareness. The National Coordination Team for Marine Debris Handling Secretariat has facilitated coordination between relevant ministries, institutions, and mosques for the implementation of the GRADASI initiative. However, stronger coordination is needed

not only at the implementation stage but also in monitoring the implementation of GRADASI. Therefore, coordinated efforts between each stakeholder are essential.

### Integrated system of information sources and monitoring of waste data collected from waste donation

An integrated system that contains sources of information and effective monitoring of waste data in the implementation of GRADASI is very important. This system is important to measure the achievement of managed waste through GRADASI, as well as the contribution of GRADASI to handling waste in Indonesia nationally. In addition, this system is also important to determine the next steps in the development and socialization of GRADASI.

### Provision of adequate resources and funding for effective implementation

The provision of adequate human resources and funding is very important in the development of GRADASI. This includes the provision of technical assistance and experts, especially experts to provide intensive training on waste management, analysis of budgets and funding sources, as well as an enabling environment for women's contributions to the implementation of GRADASI. Previously, the Secretariat had provided support in the form of activity banners, trash alms boxes and/or segregated trash bins for the Motivating Mosque, as well as promotional materials and GRADASI socialization, such as banners and other supporting materials. However, greater resources and funding are needed to develop and expand the reach of GRADASI.

### Stakeholder awareness

Coordinated actions from the government, support from the private sector and community involvement throughout Indonesia in the development of GRADASI are important factors in determining the success of national actions to change people's behavior through this religious approach. Education through a religious approach can stimulate action from the public and the private sector to get involved in this movement and it is hoped that this coordinated multi-stakeholder action can increase the significance of national initiatives to implement GRADASI.

## PROPOSED INITIATIVES

### Strengthening and disseminating the Mosque-Based Indonesian Interfaith Waste Charity Movement (GRADASI)

With Islam as the majority religion embraced, the term waste alms movement becomes a short-term and long-term solution in dealing with waste in society. This model is designed to be simpler and contains elements of worship, charity, mutual help (*ta'awun*), and mutual support (*takaful*) in it. Alms is broader than just zakat and infaq, because alms does not only mean issuing or donating wealth. This approach model is also of course one of the embodiments of the MUI Fatwa No. 47/2014 concerning Waste Management to Prevent Environmental Damage. In addition, the mosque became the target of this movement because of its designation not only as a place of worship but also as a place to rest, gather and also stay in touch with other Muslims. There are 700,000 mosques in Indonesia, and if these mosques can act as a means for good waste management, they will have a massive impact. The success of the 6 Pilot Mosques in implementing GRADASI made other mosques interested in applying GRADASI. This movement is also getting wider, it was recorded that since it was launched in April 2021, now there are 36 mosques that carry out GRADASI. Based on data from the pilot mosque, the average amount of waste that can be collected from waste alms is 2 tons/month/mosque.

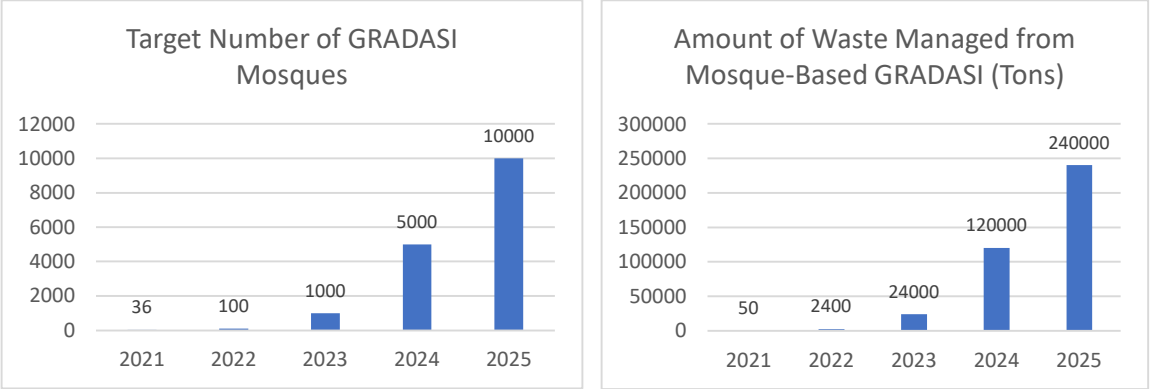



**Figure 1.** Graphic of Target Number of GRADASI Mosques and Total Managed Waste from Mosque-Based GRADASI in 2021 – 2025

The strategy to disseminate GRADASI is such as the Multi-Level Marketing system, where the Pilot Mosque which is the mosque in the first layer will disseminate GRADASI and invite its fostered mosques to join GRADASI. Furthermore, the built mosque will also invite mosques in the vicinity or called unit mosques to participate in implementing GRADASI.

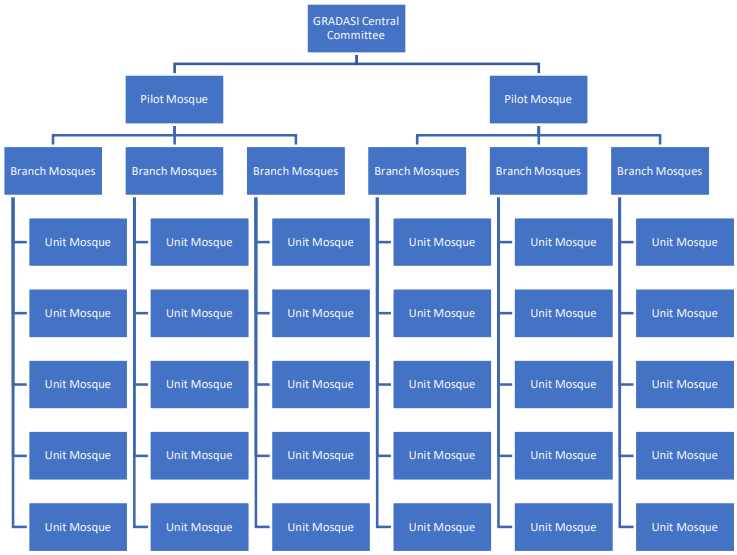



**Figure 2.** Illustration of GRADASI DISSEMINATION

### *GRADASI Workshop Series and Integrated Training*

The series of workshops and integrated training of GRADASI is an important part of the development of GRADASI mosque administrators. This activity aims to increase the insight of GRADASI management on waste sorting and management, as well as insight to strengthening partnership relationships between GRADASI mosques and stakeholders in order to develop the waste alms program that has been implemented, as well as other insights that can support the progress of GRADASI implementation in mosques.

### *The Orientation of Waste Awareness Da'i*

Religious leaders are important figures in people's mindsets, including in waste management. Therefore, the Secretariat assesses the importance of having the orientation of a waste care preacher

who will become a figure in changing community behaviour patterns in waste management through da'wah. By understanding and connecting religious leaders about the importance of waste management with the values they will teach to the community, it is hoped that there will be an increase in public awareness about waste management that will reach a wider and more effective audience. In this activity, there will be an orientation for da'wah materials regarding the environment, especially waste management and handling to young Da'i throughout Indonesia. The Friday Sermon book "Waste Management According to Islamic Teachings" which has been prepared by the MUI and the TKN PSL Secretariat in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment will serve as the basis for teaching materials in this preacher's orientation.

### *Provision of Waste Donation Boxes and Scales for Pilot and Branch Mosques*

Limitations in the facilities for collecting segregated waste in mosques are a challenge in implementing GRADASI. Therefore, in order to support the sustainability of the program at GRADASI mosques, it is necessary to provide facilities in the form of donation boxes and scales. With the availability of a waste donation box in the mosque, it is hoped that the congregation and the community around the mosque can be moved to donate their waste and put it in the trash alms box, so it doesn't pollute the mosque environment. It is planned that the waste donation boxes will be given to 514 moving mosques in each City/Regency.

### *Expansion of Pilot Mosques in Each City/District throughout Indonesia*

The success of the 6 pilot mosques in implementing GRADASI and inviting their fostered mosques to participate in implementing GRADASI, the expansion of driving mosques in 514 Cities/Regencies throughout Indonesia. The pilot mosques in each City/Regency are expected to be able to spread GRADASI to remote areas of Indonesia and invite more network mosques in their respective regions to participate in implementing GRADASI.

### *Mentoring and Monitoring*

Mentoring and monitoring mosques are important to ensure their sustainability. To support this activity, the facilitators will provide training and assistance for GRADASI mosques that have implemented GRADASI, as well as new mosques that will join GRADASI. With the provision of this facilitator, it is hoped that it will enrich the knowledge of the GRADASI mosque management in good waste management in the mosque environment.

### *Appreciation for the Best GRADASI Mosque*

This appreciation is an encouragement for the GRADASI Mosque Management to be more innovative and enthusiastic in managing waste in mosques, as well as making achievements both on the national and international levels.

### *Workshop and Sharing Session for Mosque Management Youth*

Youth mosque administrators aims to strengthen friendship, both in the association of fellow teenagers and in society. The main functions of youth mosque administrators are the prosperity of the mosque, the cadre of the ummah, da'wah, and social activities. Given this function, mosque youth needs to be involved in the implementation of waste management in mosque. This workshop and sharing session between mosque youths who drive GRADASI aims to strengthen ties of friendship as well as broaden the knowledge of mosque youth as the GRADASI implementing team at the mosque. The mosque's youth consisting of the younger generation has the opportunity to further develop

GRADASI, especially by using technological advances such as social media as a fairly effective means of disseminating good waste management information.

### *Mosque-Based GRADASI Website Development*

The MPLR secretariat has compiled a waste baseline in the mosque and developed an integrated system for the GRADASI, which is a website that can be access through the link sedekahsampah.id. This system is the source of information related to GRADASI, such as the location of the distribution of mosques that have implemented GRADASI, the amount of waste collected, and guidelines for the implementation of GRADASI. In the future, this website will contain information about waste banks in Indonesia, so that it can be a reference for mosques to distribute the collected waste. An effective monitoring system should consist of a robust monitoring data formulation and an improved field monitoring system.

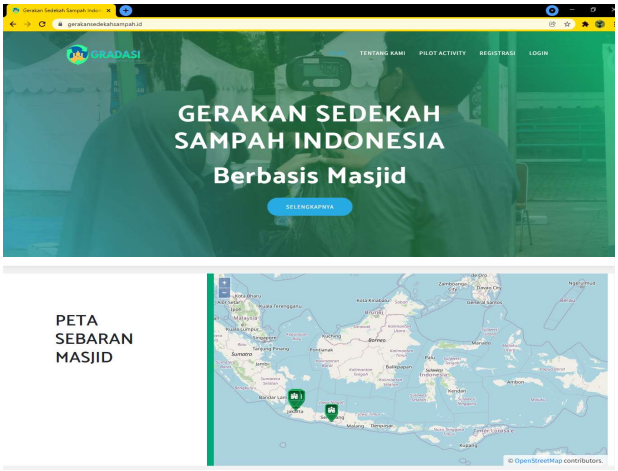



**Figure 3.** Mosque-Based GRADASI Website Display

### *GRADASI in Campus Mosques*

The campus mosque whose management is dominated by the younger generation has good potential in disseminating GRADASI. Campus mosques use a scientific approach as a means of proselytizing. The approach through research and community service by campuses related to social, economic and environmental waste is a good strategy for the campaign of GRADASI, one of which is through community service programs by campus. In this activity, the Association of Indonesian Campus Mosques (AMKI) will be involved to make it more effective to spread it to campus mosques throughout Indonesia that are members of the AMKI.

### *Majelis Taklim (Moslem Women's Organization)-Based of GRADASI*

Through Moslem Women's Organization (Majelis Taklim), there will be capacity building for networks of women, youth, and families who care about the environment. The Majelis Taklim is a fairly effective forum for disseminating information about GRADASI because the Majelis Taklim is a forum for gathering and educational facilities whose members come from various circles. The next GRADASI Taklim Council will also visit GRADASI mosques around the Majelis Taklim environment. The GRADASI Taklim Council will then also visit mosques that have implemented GRADASI.

## Developing the Islamic Boarding Schools-Based of Indonesian Interfaith Waste Charity Movement (GRADASI)

The Ministry of Religion noted that there were 26,973 Islamic Boarding Schools and 1.4 million students living in Islamic boarding schools throughout Indonesia. Islamic boarding schools in Indonesia are icons of Islamic education that have been proven to be able to provide the face and nuances of politics, social, economic, and change for the people of Indonesia. Islamic boarding schools carry out many environmental actions that can serve as lessons for other Islamic boarding schools and can contribute to environmental conservation. Therefore, Islamic boarding schools are a good place to expand the Indonesian Waste Alms Movement.

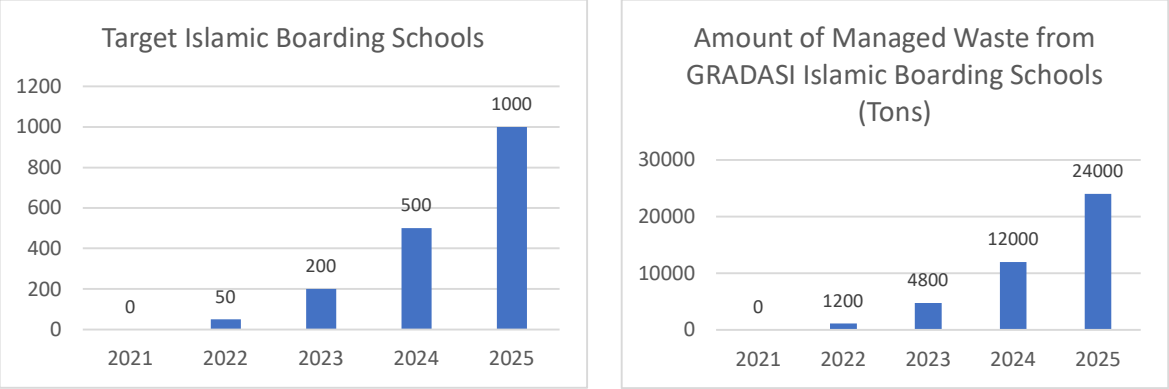



**Figure 4.** Graph of Target Number of GRADASI Islamic Boarding Schools and Total Managed Waste from GRADASI Islamic Boarding Schools in 2021 - 2025

### *Socialization of the Indonesian Interfaith Waste Charity Movement (GRADASI) to Islamic Boarding Schools*

This socialization is important to do to invite Islamic boarding schools throughout Indonesia to join GRADASI. The socialization will be carried out both virtual and online. There will be socialization at regional and national levels.

### *Training for Environmentally Concerned Islamic Boarding School Students (Da'I Peduli Sampah)*

Religious leaders are important figures in people's mindsets, including in waste management. Therefore, it is important to have young religious lecturers who care about waste, and who will become figures in changing community behavior patterns in waste management through a religious approach. By understanding and connecting religious leaders about the importance of waste management with the values, they will teach the community to increase public awareness about waste management. In this activity, the information about waste management will be conducted for young religious preachers throughout Indonesia. The Guidebook and Friday Sermon "Waste Management according to an Islamic Approach" which has been prepared by the MUI and the MPLR Secretariat in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries as the basis for teaching materials in this activity.

### *Provision of Waste Donation Boxes for Pilot Islamic Boarding School*

Limitations in waste management facilities are a challenge in implementing mosque-based GRADATION. Therefore, in order to support the sustainability of GRADASI in moving mosques, it is necessary to provide facilities in the form of alms boxes and scales. With the availability of a trash

alms box in the mosque, it is hoped that the congregation and the community around the mosque can be moved to donate their waste and put it in the trash alms box, so it doesn't pollute the mosque environment.

### Developing the Indonesian Interfaith Waste Charity Movement (GRADASI) to Other Religions (Churches, Temples, Shrine, Pagoda)

Not only based on mosques and Islamic boarding schools but the GRADASI will also be developed for Islamic and interfaith boarding schools. Based on data from the Ministry of Religion in 2020, there were 58,037 Christian Churches, 12,764 Catholic Churches, 14,655 Temples, 2,265 Viharas, and 1,763 Temples spread throughout Indonesia. This shows that if all interfaith houses of worship also implement GRADASI, this movement for community behavior change will be even more massive and can contribute significantly to the handling of waste problems in Indonesia.

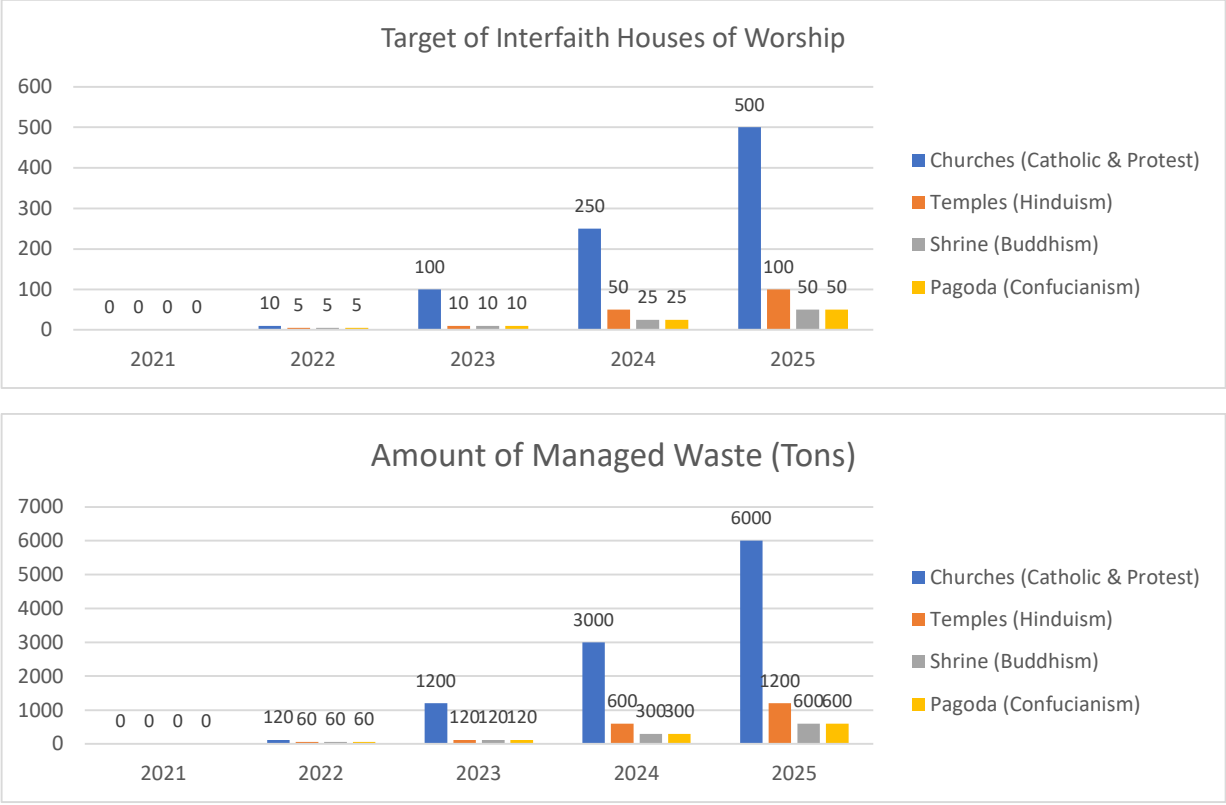



**Figure 5.** Graph of Target Number Houses of Worship and Total Managed Waste from GRADASI in 2021 - 2025

### *Meeting of Interfaith Leaders*

Religious leaders have an important role in shaping people's mindsets, including in terms of waste management. Therefore, it is important to have a meeting of interfaith leaders who will become figures in conveying the invitation to manage waste for the community. By understanding and connecting religious leaders about the importance of waste management with the values they will teach to the community, it is hoped that there will be an increase in public awareness about waste management that will reach a wider and more effective audience. In this activity, discussions will be held on the establishment of the GRADASI and a follow-up system to expand this Movement.

### *Socialization, Training and Assistance for the Indonesian Interfaith Waste Charity Movement (GRADASI) to Other Religions (Churches, Temples, Shrine, Pagoda)*

This outreach is important to invite houses of worship (Churches, Temples, Shrine, Pagoda) throughout Indonesia to join GRADASI. The socialization will be carried out both virtual and online. There will be socialization at regional and national levels according to their respective religions. Assistance and monitoring of GRADASI administrators in each house of worship are important to ensure the sustainability of GRADASI. To support this, it takes 5 facilitators every year to be able to provide training and mentoring for the house of worship administrators who implement GRADASI.

### *Interfaith Field School*

Through the Interfaith field school, it is hoped that GRADASI administrators from Churches, Temples, Shrine, Pagoda, and mosques can share their respective strategies and systems in implementing GRADASI. In addition, in this training there will also be a workshop for GRADASI administrators related to waste management, especially from religious leaders.

Annex 2. The Coordination Levy

## ANNEX 2 – COORDINATION LEVY
## UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION A/RES/72/279

The present Annex is an integral part of the Financing Agreement between the United Nations Development Programme and PT TIRTA INVESTAMA.

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

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

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

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

A contribution of IDR 1.500.000.000,- is made under the Agreement. The coordination levy for this Agreement is in the amount of equivalent to IDR 14.851.485. This coordination levy amount will be transferred to UNDP at the bank account indicated in the Agreement immediately after its signature.

# Multi Year Work Plan GRADASI X Danone

| EXPECTED OUTPUTS | PLANNED ACTIVITIES | PLANNED BUDGET BY YEAR | | | Total | Planned Budget Description | Compensation for Danone - Aqua |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | | |
| **Output 1:**<br>Strengthening and disseminating the Indonesian Interfaith Waste Charity Movement (GRADASI)<br><br>Indicators:<br>1. Number of houses of worship that have joined the GRADASI<br>2. Amount of managed waste from GRADASI | 1.1.Socialization of the Indonesian Interfaith Waste Charity Movement (GRADASI) | 80.000.000,00 | 70.500.000,00 | 105.000.000,00 | 255.500.000,00 | Meeting Package Training, Workshops; Travel and Consultant | Logo supported by Aqua-danone in poster and other publication materials |
| | 1.2. Workshop and Training Series for houses of worship and Islamic boarding schools that have implemented GRADASI | 80.000.000,00 | 74.500.000,00 | 115.000.000,00 | 269.500.000,00 | Meeting Package Training, Workshops and Travel | Logo supported by Aqua-danone in poster, video and other publication materials |
| | 1.3. Provision of supporting facilities for houses of worship and Islamic boarding schools | 105.000.000,00 | 85.000.000,00 | 150.000.000,00 | 340.000.000,00 | Waste Bin and equipment; Media dan Publikasi; Consultant; Travel | Logo Danone-Aqua in waste bin |
| | 1.4. Assistance and Monitoring of GRADASI | 80.000.000,00 | 60.000.000,00 | 105.000.000,00 | 245.000.000,00 | Meeting Package Training, Workshops; Travel; and Consultant | Logo supported by Aqua-danone in poster and other publication materials |
| | | **345.000.000,00** | **290.000.000,00** | **475.000.000,00** | **1.110.000.000,00** | | |
| **Output 2:**<br>Increase public awareness regarding marine debris issues and waste management from home<br>Indicators:<br>1. Number of the audience exposed to information<br>2. Audiences' behavior changes after the activity | 2.1 Indonesian Youth Waste-Aware Forum Edition III | 50.000.000,00 | 40.000.000,00 | 55.000.000,00 | 145.000.000,00 | Meeting Package Training, Workshops; Infrastructure and Consultant | Logo supported by Aqua-danone in poster and other publication materials |
| | 2.2 In Harmony Preserving tha Sea (IMPRESEA) | 25.000.000,00 | 20.000.000,00 | 30.000.000,00 | 75.000.000,00 | Meeting Package Training, Workshops; Infrastructure and Consultant | Logo supported by Aqua-danone in poster and other publication materials |
| | 2.3 Waste Management Pilot Activity in Labuan Bajo | 80.000.000,00 | 50.000.000,00 | 40.000.000,00 | 170.000.000,00 | Meeting Package Training, Workshops; Infrastructure and Consultant | Logo supported by Aqua-danone in poster and other publication materials |
| | | **155.000.000,00** | **110.000.000,00** | **125.000.000,00** | **390.000.000,00** | | |
| **Grand Total** | | **500.000.000,00** | **400.000.000,00** | **600.000.000,00** | **1.500.000.000,00** | | |
| ***Rumah Ibadah untuk 5 agama** | | | | | | | |