



REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

List of Planned Grant Projects (DRKH) 2016

Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency

- 2016 -

Foreword

As an agency that play a major role in planning the national development, The Ministry for National Development Planning/The National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) has responsibility to coordinate the planning process of activities that funded by the grants. Therefore, the Decree of Minister for National Development Planning/Head of National Development Planning Agency Number KEP.34/M.PPN/HK/04/2016 stipulates the annual planning document for grant projects called List of Planned Grant Projects or *Daftar Rencana Kegiatan Hibah* (DRKH) of 2016.

With the growing of Indonesian economy, the grants that can be accessed by the Government of Indonesia has become more limited. Therefore, the grants in the DRKH 2016 should be utilized optimally, especially in providing added values in the management of activities through transfer of knowledge and international experience from comparative advantage of each development partners.

As reflected in DRKH 2016, grants received by the Government are mostly utilized to finance the activities to support the conservation of the environment and natural resources, as well as the activities for anticipating the impacts of climate change. This is one of national development targets that still need support from external funding, since the government budget is very limited.

It is expected that ministries/agencies of which their proposed projects are listed in DRKH 2016 could use this document as a guidance to prepare the implementation of the grant projects so that the expected result could be utilized to boost the achievement of national development targets.

Ministry for National Development Planning/
Head of National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) 



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List of Contents

Foreword	iii
List of Contents	v
Chapter 1	vii
1. Introduction.....	vii
2. Recapitulation and List of Projects in DRKH 2016.....	vii
Chapter 2	xi
The Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs/ <i>Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian</i>	1
1. Indonesia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiatives (EITI – Phase III).....	3
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources/ <i>Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Alam</i>	5
2. Promoting Energy Efficiency for Non-Hydro Chloro Fluoro Carbon (HCFC) Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (PENHRA).....	7
3. Market Transformation through Design and Implementation of Appropriate Mitigation Actions in the Energy Sector (MTRE3).....	10
Ministry of Finance/ <i>Kementerian Keuangan</i>	13
4. Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Development – Making Private Capital and Public Institutions Work Together.....	15
Ministry of Environment and Forestry/ <i>Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan</i>	19
5. Capacity Development for Implementing Rio Conventions through Enhancing Incentive Mechanism for Sustainable Watershed/Land Management.....	21
6. Forest Program III – Sulawesi: Collaborative Integrated Management of the Lore Lindu Landscape.....	24
7. Transforming Effectiveness of Biodiversity Conservation in Priority Sumatran Landscapes.....	28
8. Project II Forest Investment Program (FIP) "Promoting Sustainable Community Based Natural Resources Management and Institutional Development".....	32
Ministry of Public Works and Housing/ <i>Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat</i>	35
9. Feasibility Study of Advanced Solid Waste Management for Sustainable Urban Development.....	37
10. Replication and Mainstreaming of REKOMPAK (Community-based Settlement Rehabilitation and Reconstruction).....	39

11. Feasibility Study of Sewerage Development and Optimization for Greater Bandung.....	42
Ministry of Industry/ Kementerian Perindustrian	45
12. Reducing Releases of Polybromodiphenyl Ethers (PBDE) and Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants (UPOPs) from Originating Unsound Waste Management and Recycling Practices and the Manufacturing of Plastics in Indonesia	47

Chapter 1

1. Introduction

According to the Government Regulation Number 10/2011 on Procedure for the Procurement of External Loans and Grants, Indonesian Government could receive grants for supporting national development program as well as handling the impact of natural disaster and perform humanitarian assistance. In order to utilize this source of financing, the ministries/agencies prepares a project proposal to be submitted to the Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) The project proposal that eligible and ready to be funded by grants, and also already have funding indications from perspective donors will be listed in annual planning document for grants called List of Planned Grant Projects or *Daftar Rencana Kegiatan Hibah* (DRKH).

Regarding the Government Regulation Number 10/2011, grants are categorized as direct grants and planned grants, while based on their sources are categorized as domestic and external grants. The proposed grant projects that are stated in this DRKH 2016 consist of proposed planned grant projects that are funded by external grants. Grants, which are part of the external loans activities are not included in the DRKH, but are presented in the external loans planning document.

The DRKH of 2016 is composed based on National Medium-Term Development Plan or Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (RPJMN) 2015-2019 and accordance to principles and policies of grant utilization as stated in the Grant Utilization Plan or Rencana Pemanfaatan Hibah (RPH) 2015-2019 as stipulated in The Decree of Minister for National Development Planning/Head of Bappenas Number KEP.56/M.PPN/HK/03/2015.

The DRKH 2016 is presented in two chapters. Chapter 1 consists of the recapitulation of the projects by the executing agencies and the list of projects along with an indication of its source of financing. Chapter 2 presents the digest for each grant project, which contains a summary of the project information such as their location, scope, outputs and outcomes as well as institutions involved in project implementation.

2. Recapitulation and List of Projects in DRKH 2016

The DRKH 2016 consists of 12 proposed projects from ministries/agencies in the total grant amount of USD 79.6 million. The grants which received by the Indonesian Government this year are mostly used to support the conservation of the environment, natural resources and activities for anticipating the impacts of climate change (70%), while the rest are used to support the institutional capacity building and increase the quality of human resources (13%); to support building good governance (11%), to supporting the provision of basic public services (5%), as well as to support natural disaster relief (2%).

Table 1 shows the list of projects in the DRKH 2016 as stipulated in the Decree of Minister for National Development Planning/Head of National Development Planning Agency Number KEP.34/M.PPN/HK/04/2016.

Table 1. List of Grant Projects DRKH 2016

(US\$'000)

No	Project	Grant	Counterpart Fund	Donor Indication
The Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs		413	663	
1	Indonesia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiatives (EITI – Phase III)	413	663	World Bank
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources		13,046	0	
2	Promoting Energy Efficiency for Non-HCFC Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (PENHRA)	5,021	0	GEF - UNDP
3	Market Transformation through Design and Implementation of Appropriate Mitigation Actions in the Energy Sector (MTRE3)	8,025	0	GEF - UNDP
Ministry of Finance		8,280	0	
4	Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Development – Making Private Capital and Public Institutions Work Together	8,280	0	Canada – World Bank
Ministry of Environment and Forestry		48,582	48,147	
5	Capacity Development for Implementing Rio Conventions through Enhancing Incentive Mechanism for Sustainable Watershed/Land Management	1,880	0	GEF - UNDP
6	Forest Program III-Sulawesi: Collaborative Integrated Management of the Lore Lindu Landscape	15,282	4,047	Germany (KfW)
7	Transforming Effectiveness of Biodiversity Conservation in Priority Sumatran Landscapes	9,000	44,100	GEF - UNDP
8	Project II Forest Investment Program (FIP) "Promoting Sustainable Community Based Natural Resources Management and Institutional Development"	22,420	0	World Bank, IFC, and DANIDA (Denmark)

(US\$'000)

No	Project	Grant	Counterpart Fund	Donor Indication
Ministry of Public Works and Housing		5,249	0	
9	Feasibility Study of Advanced Solid Waste Management for Sustainable Urban Development	2,750	0	Germany (KfW)
10	Replication and Mainstreaming of REKOMPAK (Community-based Settlement Rehabilitation and Reconstruction)	1,619	0	World Bank
11	Feasibility Study of Sewerage Development and Optimization in Greater Bandung	880	0	Germany (KfW)
Ministry of Industry		3,990	0	
12	Reducing Releases of Polybromodiphenyl Ethers (PBDE) and Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants (UPOPs) from Originating Unsound Waste Management and Recycling Practices and the Manufacturing of Plastics in Indonesia	3,990	0	GEF - UNDP
Total		79,560	48,810	

Chapter 2

Project Digest

**The Coordinating Ministry of Economic
Affairs/
*Kementerian Koordinator Bidang
Perekonomian***

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Project Title | : Indonesia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiatives (EITI – Phase III) |
| 2. Executing Agency | : The Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs |
| 3. Implementing Agency | : The Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs |
| 4. Duration | : 24 months |
| 5. Location | : Nationwide |
-

6. Background and Justification

Extractive industry is one of important sectors that give significant contribution to national economic development. This can be showed from its share to the national export counted for thirty two percents (2013), it shares in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) around eleven percents (2013), and employment absorption counted around 1.3% (2013).

EITI is a program that supporting transparency in extractive industries activities by disclosing information related payment of royalties, corporate taxes and all other payments by extractive industry corporations to the government, then this data is reconciled with government revenue data from Ministry of Finance as well as from Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. Beside reconciling those data, since 2015 EITI has been also disclosing related value chain information of extractive industries so that management of extractive industries becomes more transparent. This effort is expected to prevent inefficiency due to corruption evidences and to promote improvement in extractive industries management so that it could give more benefits for the people and the state.

This initiative is implemented based on the Presidential Regulation No. 26/2010 regarding Transparency of State Revenues and Regional Government Revenues from extractive industries. The implementation of EITI is coordinated by the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, and also involving related line ministries and government agencies.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Support for financing expert procurement to support EITI secretariat under Coordinating Ministry of Economics Affairs;
- b. Support of financing independent administrator which will verifying data and information of extractive industries in Indonesia;
- c. Support for training and workshop activities.

8. Priority

Main sector development

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Establishment of Indonesia EITI Report 2014 and 2015;
- 2) Dissemination of Indonesia EITI Report 2014 and 2015;
- 3) Training for stakeholders, for two times annually.

b. Outcome

- 1) Management of extractive industries in Indonesia becomes more transparent, with indicator:
 - a) increasing number of people that access EITI Report;
 - b) occurrence of public debate to discuss EITI Report.
- 2) Implementing review to related EITI laws and regulations, with indicators:
 - a) availability of the review for public access;
 - b) publication of review results in several media.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
World Bank	413	663	1,076
Total	413	663	1,076

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)		Total
1 st	2 nd	
534	542	1,076

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
The Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs	413	663	1,076
Total	413	663	1,076

**Ministry of Energy and Mineral
Resources/
*Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya
Alam***

1. **Project Title** : **Promoting Energy Efficiency for Non-Hydro Chloro Fluoro Carbon (HCFC) Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (PENHRA)**
 2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
 3. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General for New Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
 4. **Duration** : 36 months
 5. **Location** : Nationwide
-

6. Background and Justification

Presidential Regulation No. 61/2011 regarding National Action Plan to Reduce Green House Gases (RAN-GRK) has set target that reduce Green House Gas (GHG) emissions reduction will contribute to the voluntary national target to reduce 26% of GHG emissions by 2020. Consistent with the guidance from the Montreal Protocol for maximizing climate change benefits from HCFC phase out and also with Indonesia's voluntary national carbon dioxide (CO₂) emission reduction targets, the GoI and stakeholders would like to ensure that the proliferation of appliances with high global warming potential refrigerants is avoided, while promoting energy efficiency of the refrigeration and air conditioning equipment and devices or referred hereafter as Refrigerator and Air Conditioner (RAC).

RAC industry are concentrated in a relatively small number of well-organized enterprises (less than 50 enterprises). The use of HCFC is 85% of the total refrigerant consumption, while 15% is hydrofluorocarbon such R-410A, R-507, R-134A, R-404A. During the changeover phase, RAC enterprises will need to make significant additional investments to enhance product design to produce improved energy efficiency equipment.

This project will build upon all on going energy efficiency in the design, development and implementation of the project, including government and private sectors, in order to explore and possibly make use of potential synergy, ensure complementarity and build on best practices and lessons learned.

7. Scope of Work

PENHRA is comprised of 4 components that will address the identified barriers to the manufacture, sale and use of energy efficient (EE) RACs namely:

- a. Policy, regulatory and standard development for RAC industries;
- b. Capacity building and awareness enhancement on the production and utilization of EE RACs;
- c. Promoting investments for EE enhancements in RAC industry;
- d. Technical assistance for RAC industry.

8. Priority

Main sector development

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Established and effectively enforced mandatory national minimum energy performance standards for RACs;
- 2) Completed EE RAC retailer training and awareness program;
- 3) Designed and implemented financial assistance program;
- 4) Documented and publicly available information on technically and economically feasible EE technologies that can be applied by local RAC manufactures.

b. Outcome

- 1) Appropriate enforcement of policies, laws, and regulatory support mechanism that ensure manufacturing and sale of certified quality EE RACs increased in Indonesia;
- 2) Increase awareness of the retailers and consumers on the benefits of energy efficient RACs in Indonesia;
- 3) Enhanced capacities of RAC manufacturers to produce EE RACs;
- 4) Enhanced knowledge and capacity on EE RAC technologies in the RAC industry.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
UNDP*	5,021	0	5,021
Total	5,021	0	5,021

*) GEF through UNDP

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)			Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	
2,957	1,212	852	5,021

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Directorate General for New Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	5,021	0	5,021
Total	5,021	0	5,021

1. **Project Title** : **Market Transformation through Design and Implementation of Appropriate Mitigation Actions in the Energy Sector (MTRE3)**
 2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
 3. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General for New Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
 4. **Duration** : 60 months
 5. **Location** : Nationwide
-

6. **Background and Justification**

Indonesia's primary energy supply mix is dominated by fossil fuels. Despite the countries abundant renewable energy resources potential, the energy utilization from renewable resources is less than 5%. Diversification of primary energy sources is therefore an important national issue and has direct effects to the national Green House Gas (GHG) emission.

Based on the Indonesia's First Biennial Update Report (BUR) to United Nation Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), energy sector emits about 32.2% of Indonesia's total GHGs emission. There is urgency in reducing level of emission in energy sector by involving all stakeholders. The Government of Indonesia has responded to the issue by enacting notable regulations including Presidential Regulation No. 02/2015 on the Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019 that targets to have 10%-16% Reduction Emission (RE) contribution in primary energy mix by 2019; as well as commits to reduce GHG emissions by 26% of Business as Usual (BaU) emission trajectory of 2020 through national efforts or by 41% with international assistance. The guideline for implementation is govern by Presidential Decree No. 61/2011 on National Action Plan to RAC reduce GHG emissions (RAN-GRK) and the Local Action Plan to reduce GHG emissions (RAD-GRK). The listed mitigation actions in the RAN-GRK and RAD-GRK are therefore considered as indicative Indonesia's Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs).

The objective of "Market Transformation through Design and Implementation of Appropriate Mitigation Actions in the Energy Sector (MTRE3)" project is to support the design and implementation of appropriate climate change mitigation actions in the energy generation and energy end use sectors. It is intended to incrementally support Government of Indonesia to achieve the voluntary GHGs emission target by supporting effective implementation of RAN-GRK and RAD-GRK in energy sector.

During 5 years of its implementation, the project will put in place enabling environment and removing barriers to sustainable market of renewable energy and energy efficiency.

7. Scope of Work

This project consist of 3 components with the objective of creating enabling environment and removing barriers for a sustainable market for renewable energy and energy efficiency as follows:

- a. Climate change mitigation options for the RE based energy generation and energy efficiency;
- b. Market transformation through implementation of appropriate mitigation actions;
- c. Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system and national registry for mitigation actions.

8. Priority

Main sector development

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Defined and established sectoral and sub-national reference baselines for the RE-based energy generation and energy efficiency in commercial building sectors in pilot provinces;
- 2) Established Integrated Market Service Center in the pilot provinces;
- 3) Improved and operational registry mechanism for mitigation actions in energy sector.

b. Outcome

- 1) Prioritized appropriate mitigation actions in the RE-based energy generation and energy efficiency;
- 2) Enhanced and sustainable market diffusion of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies;
- 3) Accurate measurement and accounting of actual GHG emission reductions from mitigation actions in the RE-based energy generation and energy efficiency.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
UNDP*	8,025	0	8,025
Total	8,025	0	8,025

*) GEF through UNDP

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
766	1,291	3,974	1,076	918	8,025

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Directorate General for New Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	8,025	0	8,025
Total	8,025	0	8,025

**Ministry of Finance/
*Kementerian Keuangan***

1. **Project Title** : **Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Development – Making Private Capital and Public Institutions Work Together**
 2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Finance
 3. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Financing and Risk Management, Ministry of Finance
 4. **Duration** : 60 months
 5. **Location** : Nationwide
-

6. Background and Justification

According to Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019 and national priority agenda, Indonesia infrastructure development is expected to be done integrately by empowering the role of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) scheme. To support this vision, Indonesian Government through Ministry of Finance initiated to establish a dedicated PPP Unit that could support the acceleration of the PPP Infrastructure development.

In the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Finance Ministers 2013, APEC countries agreed to establish a pilot PPP Unit in Indonesia. This grant is expected to enhance the PPP Unit capacity on legal as well as institutional aspect and its function in relation with other stakeholders.

7. Scope of Work

- a. PPP projects selection, including regulatory, and legal review;
- b. PPP projects preparation;
- c. Institutional capacity and coordination enhancement.

8. Priority

Main sector development

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Recommendations on the priority projects infrastructure including the connectivity agenda;
- 2) Framework for selecting projects;
- 3) A review of the upstream regulations related to project identification, screening, and infrastructure developments;
- 4) Documented structure, process, toolkits, and guidelines for PPPs Unit developed;
- 5) Streamline public financing mechanism to support PPPs;
- 6) PPP Unit staff gain critical knowledge and skills for PPP development;
- 7) Transactions for selected infrastructure PPP projects are initiated;
- 8) Access to a global infrastructure PPP practices, knowledge sharing events, and improved coordination related stakeholders in infrastructure finance sectors;
- 9) Enhance the ability of infrastructure institution to coordinate efforts in PPP developments.

b. Outcome

- 1) Develop pipeline of infrastructure projects eligible for private investment;
- 2) Fully functional PPP Unit establishment, including relevant decision making authorities for PPP implementation;
- 3) Initial PPP projects are successfully piloted (connectivity focus);
- 4) Strengthened enabling framework for decision making on infrastructure financing and transactions;
- 5) Critical initial regulatory bottlenecks for infrastructure development and financing are identified and addressed;
- 6) Institutional framework for PPP Unit is completed;
- 7) Up to 3 PPP projects are prepared and marketed for private sector investment;
- 8) A streamlined decision making process for infrastructure financing and PPP development;
- 9) Best practices in PPP development are shared across APEC economies.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
World Bank*	8,280	0	8,280
Total	8,280	0	8,280

**) Government of Canada through World Bank Institute*

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
2,335	2,609	1,822	1,120	394	8,280

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Directorate General of Financing and Risk Management, Ministry of Finance	8,280	0	8,280
Total	8,280	0	8,280

Ministry of Environment and Forestry/
Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan
Kehutanan

1. **Project Title** : **Capacity Development for Implementing Rio Conventions through Enhancing Incentive Mechanism for Sustainable Watershed/Land Management**
 2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Environment and Forestry
 3. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry
 4. **Duration** : 48 months
 5. **Location** : Nationwide
-

6. Background and Justification

- a. Indonesia is eligible to receive technical assistance from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and is thus eligible for support under the Global Environment Facility (GEF). To protect biodiversity from the potential risks posed by genetically modified organisms that are the product of biotechnology, Indonesia subscribed to the Cartagena Protocol on Biological Safety on 3th December 2004;
- b. Indonesia has also demonstrated its commitment to the global environment through the accession or ratification of several other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) that call for the protection and sustainable use of natural resources;
- c. This project will strengthen a targeted set of policy, legislative, and economic instruments as stronger incentive mechanisms for mainstreaming global environmental obligations. The project is also consistent with the objectives of the GEF's Strategy on Land Degradation under the Fifth Replenishment, specifically Land Degradation-3 (LD-3) that calls for the building of capacities to reduce pressure on natural resources through competing land uses, the development of innovative financing mechanisms for sustainable forest management targeted to protecting watersheds, as well as to mainstream synergies and best practices for monitoring impacts and assessing ecosystem services;
- d. The project will strengthen targeted foundational capacities (systemic, institutional, and individual) to reduce pressure on natural resources through competing land uses, identify and test innovative financing mechanisms for sustainable forest management targeted to protecting watersheds, as well as to mainstream synergies and best practices for monitoring impacts and assessing ecosystem services.

7. Scope of Work

- a. To develop and improve of selected watershed management plan;
- b. To strengthen targeted legal and regulatory frameworks as well as economic incentives to meet global environmental outcomes through sustainable watershed management;
- c. To increase capacity development on the relevant land degradation results framework.

8. Priority

Main sector development

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Strengthened policy, legislative, and economic instruments, among others:
 - a) Development of appropriate amendments and laws;
 - b) Policies and strategies for sustainable land and watershed management are developed, including resources mobilization strategy, economic instruments, and policy tools on linkages among Sustainable Land Management (SLM), Sustainable Weed Management (SWM), MEAs, and green growth;
 - c) Sustainable land and watershed management is mainstreamed including into regional development policies and strategies;
 - d) Multi-stakeholder forum to facilitate SLM mainstreaming.
 - 2) Strengthened institutional and individual capacities to mainstream SLM/SWM, among others:
 - a) Training programme on improved methodologies and analytical skills;
 - b) SWM plan and feasibility studies are developed, as well as guidelines to support integrating into local development;
 - c) An integrated knowledge management system is developed, and improved monitoring and evaluation frameworks;
 - d) Strengthened stakeholder institutional mandates on SLM/SWM for the global environment.
 - 3) Improving awareness of global environmental values through conferences, public awareness campaign, workshops, and panel discussions.

b. Outcome

- 1) A key of Indonesia's legislative, regulatory, and economic instruments will have been strengthened in a way that catalyzes effective Rio Convention implementation at the national level;
- 2) The strengthening of institutional and individual capacities to mainstream global environmental values and best practice sustainable land and watershed management will help Indonesia implement the Rio Convention in a more cost effective manner;
- 3) A significant improvement in the awareness of how protecting global environmental values through sustainable watershed management will contribute to a paradigm shift in more environmental friendly attitudes and behavior.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
UNDP*	1,880	0	1,880
Total	1,880	0	1,880

*) GEF through UNDP

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)				Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	
451	555	319	555	1,880

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry	1,880	0	1,880
Total	1,880	0	1,880

1. **Project Title** : **Forest Program III – Sulawesi: Collaborative Integrated Management of the Lore Lindu Landscape**
 2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Environment and Forestry
 3. **Implementing Agency** :
 - a. Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation
 - b. Directorate General of Watershed Management and Protected Forest
 - c. Lore Lindu National Park (TNLL)
 - d. Watershed Management Palu Poso Agency
 4. **Duration** : 84 months
 5. **Location** : Central Sulawesi Province
-

6. Background and Justification

To support the conservation of highly important biodiversity of Indonesian forests, the Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2003) focuses on the conservation of the economic, social (in particular for indigenous and forest adjacent communities) and environmental benefits and values of forest ecosystems. In addition, Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) initiated an Integrated Watershed Management Programme as a way to integrate land use allocation and spatial planning and forest protection in landscape ecological units, even if these units cut across administrative boundaries. It is an area which has a high rate of endemism and significant biodiversity of the Wallacea region.

The TNLL is one of the largest remaining mountainous rain forests in Sulawesi and has high importance in terms of biodiversity, culture as well as archaeological aspects.

Forests and selected communities in and around the TNLL, with the surrounding sub-watersheds of Miu, Gumbasa, Wuno, Bambamua, and in the upper Lariang watershed are the focal area for Programme Activities (Programme Area).

The key driver for deforestation and forest degradation in the Programme Area is smallholder agriculture, in particular the spread of the cash crops such as cacao, maize and coffee. Encroachment into protected areas (TNLL and protection forest/hutan lindung) by local communities is very common. The degradation in the protection forest area west of the TNLL is estimated at 11,000 ha by the feasibility study (FS). The encroachment into the TNLL is estimated at 12,000 ha, which includes the disputed area of Dongi Dongi with some 3,000 ha. While for the TNLL the encroachment with cacao poses a major threat to biodiversity in the lowlands, shifting cultivation (mainly for maize cultivation) in the protection forests on steep slopes leads to the loss and degradation of forests and their protective functions. Illegal logging (mainly small scale for housing, boats and equipment), illegal harvest of non-timber forest products (rattan, bamboo, sugar

palm sap) is widespread and remain a serious threat to the integrity of the forest and the TNLL. Illegal hunting/poaching is threatening endangered species. However, unlike in some areas of Indonesia, this is associated with local consumption, and is not traded internationally. There is widespread dispute on and disregard by communities for the TNLL boundaries.

In terms of the dealing with encroachment, following lessons learnt from the implementation of similar projects will be included into the design of the Programme:

- a. Support to mediation and negotiation processes on a multi-stakeholder basis;
- b. Registering of local people in Programme Area wherever possible and as early as possible;
- c. Immediate reaction to new encroachment.

So far, the potentials for (green) development and integration of social, economic, and ecological aspects have only been realized to a minor extent. This holds especially true for the potentials of TNLL being the core of the Biosphere Reserve (BR) Lore Lindu: currently, visibility, and awareness on the BR is very limited. Hence, one of the main challenges of the Programme will be the formation of an integrated landscape approach, integrating biodiversity conservation, watershed rehabilitation and livelihoods improvement of the communities in the Programme Area.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Supporting the management of TNLL;
- b. Improvement and rehabilitation of the upper watersheds of the Lore Lindu landscape;
- c. Livelihoods improvement in the communities bordering conservation areas;
- d. Improved cooperation among stakeholders from provincial and district levels and other key stakeholders which will ensure the long-term ecological alignment and integration into the respective development planning.

8. Priority

Main sector development

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Integrity of TNLL is secured;
- 2) Degraded forests in the sub water-sheds of Miu, Gumbas, Wuno, Bambamua and Upper Lariang are rehabilitated/restored;
- 3) Livelihoods in villages bordering the TNLL and near to protection forests are improved in line with the objectives of the Biosphere Reserve and TNLL. Stabilizing land use in selected buffer zone communes of TNLL through joint planning and implementation of forest, agro-forest, and erosion control and livelihood measures;
- 4) Cooperation of key stakeholders in the programme area is strengthened.

b. Outcome

- 1) Biodiversity conservation management for supported the management of TNLL;
- 2) Watershed development for improved and rehabilitated of the upper watersheds of the Lore Lindu landscape;
- 3) Livelihoods improved in the communities bordering conservation areas;
- 4) Improved cooperation among Government stakeholders from provincial and district levels and other key stakeholders which will ensure the long term ecological alignment and integration into the respective development planning.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant*	Local	Total
Germany (KfW)	15,282	4,047	19,329
Total	15,282	4,047	19,329

*) Equivalent EUR 13,500

11. Disbursement Plan*

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)							Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	
1,592	2,959	3,304	2,894	2,433	1,334	766	15,282

*) Not includes the local financing source

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
a. Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation			
b. Directorate General of Watershed Management and Protected Forest			
c. Lore Lindu National Park (TNLL)			
d. Watershed Management Palu Poso Agency			
Total	15,282	4,047	19,329

1. **Project Title** : **Transforming Effectiveness of Biodiversity Conservation in Priority Sumatran Landscapes**
 2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Environment and Forestry
 3. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation, Ministry of Environment and Forestry
 4. **Duration** : 72 months
 5. **Location** : Sumatra Province
-

6. Background and Justification

Sumatra is the sixth largest island in the world, characterized by the Bukit Barisan mountain range and globally significant tropical montane, sub montane, lowland, fresh water and peat swamp forests as well as mangroves and rivers. The island’s fauna includes 201 mammals and 580 bird species, with endemic and critically endangered species such as the Sumatran orangutan and Sumatran rhinoceros, and subspecies such as the Sumatran elephant. The Sumatran tiger (*panthera tigris sumatrae*) is Indonesia’s last remaining tiger subspecies with an estimated population of 400-500 adults. Its conservation areas include 13 Important Bird Areas, two Ramsar sites (Berbak and Sembilang National Parks) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) water holding capacity Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra sites (the National Parks of Gunung Leuser, Kerinci Seblat and Bukit Barisan Selatan). The current project will cover all five of these globally significant sites and surrounding landscapes.

Across Sumatra, the principal threat to biodiversity is habitat loss and forest degradation, with forest cover shrinking from 25.3 million ha in 1985 to 12.8 million ha in 2009, with clearance driven by commercial oil palm and timber fiber plantations, followed by subsistence agriculture, while the main driver of forest degradation has been commercial logging. In addition, the wildlife trade is a significant pressure on species, with an estimated fifty Sumatran tigers poached annually between 1998 and 2002.

The main barriers to achieving this vision are weak natural resource governance and limited protected area management capacity, poor inter-agency coordination for wildlife and forest conservation outside of the Protected Areas (PAs), and inadequate financial planning and management for protected areas. The long-term solution offered by the project for securing Sumatra’s forests, wildlife and ecosystem services lies in consolidating a network of effectively managed and adequately founded PAs that are supported by complementary actions in the adjacent forests and with multiple stakeholders to achieve sustainably managed landscapes.

This will require both multi-agency partnerships across multiple provinces and sufficient incentives for communities to reduce forest encroachment and illegal hunting of protected species.

7. Scope of Work

The project will consist of 3 components, i.e:

- a. Increased effectiveness of key protected area management institutions, through strengthening the adaptive management capacity of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry at central and protected area levels for the five target national parks, upgrading PA management plans, renewing the National Tiger Recovery Plan, strengthening patrolling and law enforcement capacity, and introducing systematic monitoring and evaluation of PA management effectiveness;
- b. Inter-sectoral coordination systems are developed for priority landscapes, by bringing together all of the relevant agencies (at national and local levels) through creating biodiversity management partnership that focus on the pertinent issues of illegal wildlife trade, infrastructure development, exotic plantation operations in PA buffer zones and human-tiger conflict mitigation;
- c. Sustainable financing for biodiversity management in priority landscapes, by demonstrating and sharing new sustainable financing mechanism to meet long-term management expenditure needs for protected areas in priority landscapes with the potential to replicate successful models elsewhere in Indonesia, and piloting public-private partnerships in high biodiversity sites adjacent to protected areas to support biodiversity-friendly land use within priority landscapes.

8. Priority

Main sector development

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Management capacity increased in target protected areas;
- 2) Enhanced management and annual plans developed, adopted and implemented for target National Parks. This will include integration of National Tiger Recovery Plan priority actions;
- 3) Adaptive management law enforcement tools and standards;
- 4) Management effectiveness increase annually tracked through training results and Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) assessments;
- 5) Updated version of the National Tiger Recovery Plan and Sumatran Tiger Strategy and Action Plan developed and adopted;
- 6) Landscape-level and inter-landscape partnerships developed and operationalized between relevant agencies concerned with illegal wildlife trade;
- 7) Innovative forest and wildlife management interventions in target landscapes documented and reviewed for replicating and ups calling;
- 8) Management decision-making informed through wildlife and forest monitoring using a standardized scientific survey protocol;
- 9) Human-tiger conflicts effectively managed in five target landscapes;
- 10) Financial sustainability analysis conducted to improve cost-effectiveness, disbursement mechanisms and budget resources for National Park authorities (Technical Implementation Unit);
- 11) Sustainable financing plans developed and implemented for selected production areas;
- 12) Institutional framework at national level adopted to support sustainable financing scheme implementation, including a thorough review of laws, regulations and policies, and removal of identified barriers to increased revenue flow to PAs.

b. Outcome

- 1) Improved management effectiveness of 5 priority PAs, covering 3,185,359 ha;
- 2) Increased coordination between key stakeholders operating in priority areas and improved viability and replicability of innovative forest and biodiversity management interventions;
- 3) New sustainable financing mechanisms to meet long-term management expenditure needs for protected areas developed in priority landscapes with the potential to replicate successful models elsewhere in Sumatra and Indonesia.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
UNDP*	9,000	44,100	53,100
Total	9,000	44,100	53,100

*) *GEF through UNDP*

11. Disbursement Plan*

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)						Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	
495	1,981	1,705	2,005	1,452	1,362	9,000

*) *Not includes the local financing source*

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation, Ministry of Environment and Forestry	9,000	44,100	53,100
Total	9,000	44,100	53,100

- 1. Project Title** : **Project II Forest Investment Program (FIP) "Promoting Sustainable Community Based Natural Resources Management and Institutional Development"**
- 2. Executing Agency** : Ministry of Environment and Forestry
- 3. Implementing Agency** : a. Directorate General of Sustainable Management of Forest Production
b. Directorate General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership
c. Directorate General of Extension Services and Human Resources Development Agency
d. Center for Data and Information Secretariat General of Ministry of Environment and Forestry
- 4. Duration** : 60 months
- 5. Location** : Nationwide
-

6. Background and Justification

This project is part of the Forest Investment Program (FIP) which supports priority investments in addressing drivers of deforestation. The higher objective of the FIP is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance carbon stocks while generating livelihood co-benefits. Indonesia's FIP Investment Plan sets out strategic options to achieve Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) objectives in Indonesia. The development objective of the Investment Plan is to reduce barriers to sub-national REDD+ implementation and to increase provincial and local capacity for REDD+ and sustainable management of forests.

Key entry points for the investment plan to address sub-national barriers is the national Forest Management Unit (FMU) system and ongoing tenure reform processes. Activities associated with the projects under the program will focus on the following three interrelated themes:

- a. Institutional development for sustainable forest and natural resource management;
- b. Investments in forest enterprises and community based forest management;
- c. Community capacity building and livelihoods development.

7. Scope of Work

The project's scope will be focused on 10 FMU selected, which on first year will be assigned 2 FMU and 8 others FMU in the next year. 10 FMU will be equipped with the ability to provide support to other FMUs within their territory, hereby applying a sustainable network system that can help national program that rolls FMU. Benefit recipients of the project will be focused on people who lived in and out of FMU region.

8. Priority

Main sector development

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Management Targeted FMUs meeting four out of the five forest management criteria with indicator: basic institutional conditions, forest extent and condition is well, improvement in forest health, generation of economic benefits and conflict resolution;
- 2) Direct beneficiaries are people or groups who directly derive benefits from an intervention;
- 3) Project affected people in forest and adjacent communities have increased monetary and non-monetary benefits;
- 4) FMUs established as Regional Public Service Agency (BLUD) to manage their own finances.

b. Outcome

- 1) Decreasing carbon emissions from land use sectors;
- 2) Increasing carbon stocks;
- 3) Improved community welfare around the forest.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
a. <i>World Bank</i>	17,000	0	17,000
b. IFC	350	0	350
c. DANIDA	5,070	0	5,070
Total	22,420	0	22,420

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
1,200	4,600	6,430	6,800	3,390	22,420

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
a. Directorate General of Sustainable Management of Forest Production	1,340	0	1,340
b. Directorate General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership	3,030	0	3,030
c. Directorate General of Extension Services and Human Resources Development Agency	14,000	0	14,000
d. Center for Data and Information Secretariat General of Ministry of Environment and Forestry	4,050	0	4,050
Total	22,420	0	22,420

**Ministry of Public Works and Housing/
*Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan
Perumahan Rakyat***

1. **Project Title** : **Feasibility Study of Advanced Solid Waste Management for Sustainable Urban Development**
 2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works and Housing
 3. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works and Housing
 4. **Duration** : 12 months
 5. **Location** : Nationwide
-

6. **Background and Justification**

The waste sector in cities contributes significantly to Indonesia's total greenhouse gas emissions. Local governments face the challenge to provide a proper solid waste management to their population, which in line with the national target to achieve 100% of public access to water supply service, 0% of slum area, and 100% of public access to sanitation services (including solid waste management) by 2019.

As the enhancement to achieve these targets, advanced technologies to treat water are become more important especially regarding the limited lifetime of sanitary landfills, the target to reduce greenhouse gas emission and the land scarcity for new landfills in densely populated areas. By this, it is expected only the residue of waste will be disposed in the landfill.

7. **Scope of Work**

- a. Analysis of the present situation, problem analysis and formulation of project objectives;
- b. Development of a concept for advanced municipal solid waste treatment solutions as part of an integrated solid waste management system;
- c. Selection of appropriate sites for treatment plants, sanitary landfill and transfer stations or transfer points (if any);
- d. Project planning workshop;
- e. Elaboration of the feasibility study as well as environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) report.

8. **Priority**

Main sector development

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

The completion of the feasibility study of advanced technology for municipal solid waste management that suits the characteristics and conditions of the selected municipality/regency.

b. Outcome

Optimizing the performance of solid waste infrastructures in order to achieve sustainable urban development.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant*	Local	Total
Germany (KfW)	2,750	0	2,750
Total	2,750	0	2,750

*) *Equivalent EUR 2,500*

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)	Total
1 st	
2,750	2,750

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works and Housing	2,750	0	2,750
Total	2,750	0	2,750

- 1. Project Title** : **Replication and Mainstreaming of REKOMPAK (Community-based Settlement Rehabilitation and Reconstruction)**
- 2. Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works and Housing
- 3. Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works and Housing
- 4. Duration** : 18 months
- 5. Location** : Karo District, Manado District, Banjarnegara District, Sleman District, and Magelang District
-

6. Background and Justification

Indonesia is one among the most susceptible countries in the world to natural disasters. The country spans the longest section of the Pacific Ocean's so-called Ring of Fire, along which there is much earthquake and volcanic activity. Many of its regions are also vulnerable to flooding, landslides, forest fires, and droughts. As elsewhere in the world, in the majority of disaster cases in Indonesia, damage to housing and neighborhood infrastructure constitutes the largest financial cost suffered by affected populations and regions. Following the December 2004 tsunami in Aceh and the May 2006 earthquake in Java, the Community-based Settlement Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program (CSRPP), or REKOMPAK, under the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing received support from various donors through the World Bank, and has shown its effectiveness in rebuilding housing and village infrastructure. Actively engaging communities in its processes, REKOMPAK's model has since been adopted repeatedly and developed by the Government of Indonesia in later occurrences of national disasters.

The REKOMPAK approach has been shown to be successful in not only providing funding and technical support to communities, but also in managing complex financing arrangements, and channeling them all the way down to local governments and targeted community groups. Key aspects of REKOMPAK have been its intensive facilitation and technical support to engage communities in decision-making and managing construction as well as its rapidly-disbursed, community-managed grants.

The repeat application of REKOMPAK to a wide variety of disasters has built up considerable knowledge and experience in managing community-driven rehabilitation and reconstruction of settlements. This includes recovery strategies and planning, management of recovery activities by communities, environmental preservation and securing economic gains, preserving heritage and improving the communities capacities and resilience.

The project aims are to support GoI on facing the needs of earthquake resistance house, especially for community that affected by disaster through rehabilitation and reconstruction of housing and community-based settlement in one of Disaster Mitigation National Framework. A core purpose of this project will be to utilize local and international experience to mainstream the community-based post-disaster reconstruction practices into a national framework for disaster relief and mitigation.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Community neighborhood reconstruction support sub-grants (construction);
- b. Community education and quality assurance (technical assistance);
- c. Project implementation support (technical assistance).

8. Priority

Main sector development

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Targeted communities and local governments will have been assisted to develop community settlement plans and will have received training on managing reconstruction of settlements;
- 2) Good quality and disaster-resilient infrastructure will have been constructed by targeted community groups;
- 3) Manuals and training modules will have been developed to assist stakeholders in following a community-based approach to reconstruct community housing and infrastructure after natural disasters;
- 4) An agreement will have been reached between key stakeholders, in particular the Ministry of Public Works and Housing and National Disaster Management Authority (BNBP) on implementing a community-based approach to disaster relief and mitigation.

b. Outcome

- 1) Rehabilitation and reconstruction of earthquake resistant houses are given to 80% community groups for facilitating them;
- 2) Infrastructure settlement about 80% had been built in good quality;
- 3) Collaboration arrangement between stakeholders on implementation of community-based rehabilitation and reconstruction settlement infrastructure.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
World Bank	1,619	0	1,619
Total	1,619	0	1,619

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)		Total
1 st	2 nd	
324	1,295	1,619

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works and Housing	1,619	0	1,619
Total	1,619	0	1,619

- 1. Project Title** : **Feasibility Study of Sewerage Development and Optimization for Greater Bandung**
- 2. Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works and Housing
- 3. Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works and Housing
- 4. Duration** : 6 months
- 5. Location** : West Java Province
-

6. Background and Justification

Greater Bandung area is one of the national strategic area with rapid population growth. The population growth which is not followed by the provision of adequate infrastructure will cause environmental problems. One of the environmental problems faced in the Greater Bandung area is lack of access to proper sanitation, especially in the domestic waste water treatment. This problem is because the existing Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) Bojongsoang has already reached its capacity. Therefore it is necessary to increase the capacity of Bojongsoang WWTP, either by extending its land area, or upgrading the technological treatment process, or by combination of both.

7. Scope of Work

Comprehensive feasibility study, including hydraulic calculations, process design calculations, cost estimates, cost-benefit-analyses etc.

8. Priority

Main sector development

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

The completion of the feasibility study of sewerage development and optimization for Greater Bandung which will serve the community in Bandung Regency and Bandung Municipality.

b. Outcome

To improve life quality of the community through the development and improvement of waste water services.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant*	Local	Total
Germany (KfW)	880	0	880
Total	880	0	880

*) *Equivalent EUR 800*

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)	Total
1 st	
880	880

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works and Housing	880	0	880
Total	880	0	880

**Ministry of Industry/
*Kementerian Perindustrian***

1. **Project Title** : **Reducing Releases of Polybromodiphenyl Ethers (PBDE) and Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants (UPOPs) from Originating Unsound Waste Management and Recycling Practices and the Manufacturing of Plastics in Indonesia**
 2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Industry
 3. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Manufacturing Based Industry, Ministry of Industry
 4. **Duration** : 48 months
 5. **Location** : Nationwide
-

6. Background and Justification

Indonesia is committed to address the threats posed by Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and ratified the Stockholm Convention in 2009 (Law No.19/2009). Indonesia government published its National Implementation Plan (NIP) on the Elimination and Reduction of POPs on 29 July 2008.

Indonesia is planning to reduce releases of PBDEs and UPOPs into the global environment by reducing (and ultimately eliminating) the use of PBDEs in Indonesia's plastics manufacturing sector and by improving plastics recycling and disposal practices (with a particular focus on PBDE containing plastics). It also aims to improve the life cycle management of (PBDE-containing) plastics and result in diverting plastics from becoming waste by creating a sustainable raw material chain for the plastics and plastics recycling industry, while identifying sustainable solutions for plastic waste fractions that currently are deemed unrecyclable or hazardous.

7. Scope of Work

The project in general will reduce release of PBDE and UPOPs originating from unsound waste management and recycling practices and the manufacturing of plastics in Indonesia. The project implementation will consist several components, including strengthening the national policy and regulatory framework to reduce UPOPs and PBDE releases from plastics manufacturing, recycling and disposal practices, reducing the use of PBDEs in plastics manufacturing and recycling, as well as reducing releases of UPOPs and PBDEs from unsound plastic disposal practices.

8. Priority

Main sector development

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) National policy and regulatory framework to reduce PBDE and UPOP are adopted and implemented;
- 2) Strengthened technical expertise to meet challenges with PDBEs in manufacturing and plastic raw material recycling;
- 3) Reduced releases of UPOPs and PBDEs from unsound plastics recycling;
- 4) Reduced releases of PBDEs and UPOPs from unsound plastics disposal practices;
- 5) Lessons learned and best practices are accumulated, summarized and replicated at the country level and disseminated internationally.

b. Outcome

- 1) The national policies and regulatory framework to reduce PBDEs and UPOPs are strengthened;
- 2) The use of PBDEs and UPOPs in plastics manufacturing, recycling and disposal practices are reduced;
- 3) Public health and environment are protected.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
UNDP*	3,990	0	3,990
Total	3,990	0	3,990

*) GEF through UNDP

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)				Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	
627	668	1,505	1,190	3,990

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Directorate General of Manufacturing Based Industry, Ministry of Industry	3,990	0	3,990
Total	3,990	0	3,990