

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**POPS from plastics waste and manufacturing**

[Basic Data](#_Toc1)

[Overall Ratings](#_Toc2)

[Development Progress](#_Toc3)

[Implementation Progress](#_Toc4)

[Critical Risk Management](#_Toc5)

[Adjustments](#_Toc6)

[Ratings and Overall Assessments](#_Toc7)

[Gender](#_Toc8)

[Social and Environmental Standards](#_Toc9)

[Communicating Impact](#_Toc10)

[Partnerships](#_Toc11)

[Annex - Ratings Definitions](#_Toc12)

# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 5073 |
| GEF ID | 5052 |
| Title | Reducing Releases of Polybromodiphenyl Ethers (PBDEs) And Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants (UPOPs) Originating from Unsound Waste Management and Recycling Practices and the Manufacturing of Plastics in Indonesia |
| Country(ies) | Indonesia, Indonesia |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Chemicals |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| The project assists Indonesia in implementing relevant obligations under the Stockholm Convention. In particular, the project focuses on reducing the use and release of harmful POPs to protect human health and the environment (such as PBDEs, toxic flame retardants, Dioxin and Furans, and UPOPs) by strengthening the sound management of chemicals and waste. A reduction in the use and release of these harmful POPs will result in social and economic benefits, such as a reduced burden of disease and reduced health care and environmental remediation costs. The project also supports Indonesia’s plastics industry and recyclers in assuring that no banned PBDEs are used or recycled into new manufactured articles.  The project works on the following outcomes: (1) Strengthening the national policy and regulatory framework to reduce UPOPs and PBDE releases from plastics manufacturing, recycling and disposal practices; (2) Reducing or eliminating the import and use of PBDEs in plastics manufacturing; (3) Reducing UPOPs and PBDEs releases from unsound plastics recycling; (4) Reducing releases of UPOPs and PBDEs from unsound plastics disposal practices; and (5) Monitoring, Learning, Adaptive Feedback, Outreach and Evaluation. |

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| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

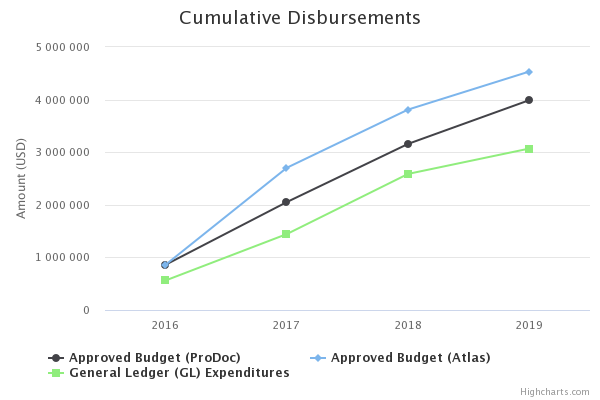
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Substantial |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Strengthening the national policy and regulatory framework to reduce UPOPs and PBDE releases from plastics manufacturing, recycling and disposal practices.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Technical by-laws and guidelines on PBDE handling and management. | No technical by-laws and guidelines on PBDE handling and management. | Year 1: A draft of EPR is developed. Year 2: 3 associations and 3 companies are consulted concerning the draft of EPR. Year 3: 3 more companies are consulted regarding the draft of EPR. Year 4: 3 local government agencies, 3 community-based organizations (CBOs)/ non-government organizations (NGOs), and 3 more companies located in 3 provinces gain information regarding the implementation of EPR. | A specific technical by laws that contains the standard on PBDE handling and management is established, disseminated and adopted. | This activity is currently on track. For this reporting period, cumulative progress has been estimated at 65% to completion. During this PIR reporting period,  (i) The preparatory technical assessments on PBDE regulation and PBDE handling management were completed;  (ii) The technical draft on PBDE handling and management was developed and currently is under reviewed by Ministry of Industry together with plastic industries and recycling industries. The final draft is expected to be finish on Q4 of 2018;  (iii) The Presidential Decree on controlling the use of PBDE and other dangerous chemicals that were managed by the Stockholm Convention has been drafted, led by Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) and supported by Ministry of Industry (MoI) with other related ministries. The draft regulation is being reviewed by Cabinet Secretariat and expected to be issued by November 2018.  (iv) The Draft Ministry’s Decree on monitoring and controlling the import of PBDEs and PBDE containing products, which will act to support this regulation, has been drafted and is under review by Customs Agency, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Industry and Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The draft decree is expected to be finish in Q3 2018 and issued by next year.  (v) The first National Standard (SNI) on maximum PBDE content in plastic products was published (SNI 8454:2017 for UPVC product), with a draft of national standard for power banks to be completed by Q4 2018;  (vi) An Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) scheme for plastic producers, to encourage greener product design, was developed, with finalization and piloting at 2 sites (in West Java and East Java) expected in Q4 2018; and  (vii) The Ministry of Industry (MOI) provided two-weeks of training in Bandung West Java, to 30 participants from 8 research centers under MoI, to build laboratory capacity to detect restricted hazardous substances used in the plastics industry, and to build awareness of the national Restriction of Hazardous Substance (RoHS) in the plastic-based industries. | This activity is currently on track and nearing completion. The cumulative progress is 90% to completion as of June 2019.    1. The technical guidelines on PBDE handling and management for plastic manufacturers and recycling industries have been finished. The guidelines were disseminated to 18 plastic manufacturers, 15 recycling industries, 4 plastic manufacturer associations, 5 recycling association and 10 governments. The participants are from three (3) provinces (Banten, West Java and East Java Provinces). The total number of participants is 99 participants that consists of 21 women and 78 men. Dissemination beneficiaries report see attachment 13. The establishment of the guidelines is awaiting the Minister’s signature. See attachment 1.    2. The regulatory framework on controlling and monitoring PBDE and has been developed and finalized with its establishment only awaiting the Minister’s signature. See attachment 2.    3. The project participated in the discussions leading to the regulatory framework on Hazardous and Toxic Substance Management including PBDE (revision of Presidential Decree No. 74Year 2001). The draft Decree is awaiting the signature of President before implementation.    4. With the issuance of Presidential Decree No. 63/2018 (issued in August 2018) on stipulation and Registration of Goods Related to Security, Safety, Health and the Environment, which also regulates the limitation of PBDE on certain products, then the Regulatory framework/technical guideline on controlling PBDE import as stated in this point is not necessary anymore.    5. In a bid to contribute to the removal of barriers to BAT/BEP implementation, the project submitted a set of recommendations of potential economic instruments and incentives to Ministry of Finance.    Immediate next step activities to complete this component in the final reporting period will be: the assessment related to incentive will be conducted (for fiscal and non fiscal). At present incentives that can be given is the non fiscal incentives, in the form of technical guidance for the recycling industries. As for financial incentive will later be discussed with Ministry of Finance. |
| National standard on maximum PBDE concentration in products. | No national standard on the maximum use of PBDEs in a product. | Year 1: Reduced PBDEs and UPOPs releases resulting from unsound waste management practices through the adoption and implementation of standards/measures, policies, plans and regulations. Year 2: A specific technical by laws on PBDE handling and management is established. Year 3: 3 associations and 3 companies gain information regarding the dissemination on specific technical by laws. Year 4: 3 local government agencies, 3 community-based organizations (CBOs)/ non-government organizations (NGOs), and 3 more companies located in 3 provinces gain information concerning the implementation of specific technical by laws on PBDE handling and management. | Reduced PBDEs and UPOPs releases resulting from unsound waste management practices through the adoption and implementation of standards/measures, policies, plans and regulations. Activities  1.1. Develop National Standard on maximum PBDE content in products placed in the market.  1.2. Develop and integrate a policy/ regulatory framework for PDBE waste management in Solid Waste Management policy/ regulatory framework.  1.3. Adopt technical by-laws, regulations and guidance aiming to reduce UPOPs/PBDE releases from plastics manufacturing, recycling and disposal practices. 1.4. Develop regulatory and policy framework pertaining to the import of PBDE and PBDE containing products and wastes and material with technical guideline for PBDEs and UPOPs reductions/elimination from waste process.  1.5. Increase institutional and technical capacity to control the import of material streams potentially containing PBDEs, including policies for inspecting and monitoring PBDEs disposal  1.6. Remove barriers to BAT/BEP implementation through economic instruments and incentives | *(not set or not applicable)* | As of June 2019, the project has achieved the midterm target, and now is at 90% cumulative progress to completion.    1. The Indonesia National Standard (SNI) for Plasticized Polyvinyl Chloride (UPVC) products was published in 2018. It is the first national standard in the solid waste management policy/regulatory framework on maximum PBDE content in plastic product under the serial of 8454:2017 for UPVC product. See attachment 3.  The SNI for UPVC was disseminated to ten (10) plastic based manufacturers and seven (7) governments. For beneficiaries report, see attachment 15.    2. SNI for power banks has just published in August 2019 with SNI number 8785:2019. The standard limits the use of PBDE in power bank by maximum 1000 ppm. See attachment 4.    3. SNI for PBDE testing is being developed. The SNI document is expected to be submitted to BSN in September 2019.    4. The SNI for power banks was consulted to 8 plastic manufacturers, 4 governments and 3 universities. For SNI Power Bank beneficiaries, see attachment 16.    For the remaining activities to reach the end-of-project target:    There will be a focus on replication incorporation of SNIs into the solid waste management policy/regulatory framework, as was done for the UPVC SNI .    There will be a focus on ensuring post-project sustainability by ensuring there is capacity for enforcement and compliance and that any financial barriers to BAT/BEP be addressed through financial incentives. |
| Functioning Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) scheme for PBDE containing product groups. | No EPR scheme for PBDE containing product groups. | Year 1: A draft of specific national standard on the maximum PBDE concentration in products is developed. Year 2: A specific national standard on the maximum PBDE concentration in products is established. Year 3: 3 associations and 3 companies gain information regarding the standard on the maximum PBDE concentration in products. Year 4: 3 local government agencies, 3 CBOs/ NGOs and 3 more companies gain information regarding the implementation of the national standard on the maximum use of PBDE in products. | Reduced PBDEs and UPOPs releases resulting from unsound waste management practices through the adoption and implementation of standards/measures, policies, plans and regulations | *(not set or not applicable)* | As of June 2019, the project had achieved 100% of the overall target.  An Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) scheme for Electronic and Electrical Waste (EEW) was developed. The EPR document can be accessed in attachment 5.  During the development of EPR, 14 plastic industries, four (4) recyclers, three (3) manufacturers association, four (4) governments agencies, two (2) universities have been involved. For EPR development beneficiaries, see attachment 17. Their inputs and comments were considered to be included in the EPR.  The final EPR was disseminated to 46 plastic manufacturers, nine (9) recyclers, ten (10) manufacturers association, 16 government agencies and 3 universities. For EPR finalization beneficiaries, see attachment 18. All these entities are located in three (3) provinces (Jakarta, West Java and East Java Provinces).    In the time remaining for this project, there will be monitoring of the compliance and uptake of the EPR elements by stakeholders to ensure that there is longterm impact of this project output. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Sufficient national technical expertise built to meet challenges with PBDEs in manufacturing and plastic raw material recycling.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of technical guidelines on the plastic production and recycling are developed. | No technical guidelines on the plastic production and recycling. | Year 1  A draft of technical guidelines and standard on the plastic production and recycling is developed. Year 2  A technical guideline and standard on the plastics production and recycling is established. Year 3  3 associations of plastic manufacturing companies, 3 plastic manufacturing companies, and 2 plastic recycling companies gain information regarding the technical guidelines and standard on the plastic production and recycling. Year 4  3 more plastic manufacturing companies and 2 plastic recycling companies receive information regarding the technical guidelines and standard of the plastic production and recycling. | Sufficient national technical expertise built to meet challenges with PDBEs in manufacturing and plastic raw material recycling. Activities 2.1.1 Detailed data analysis on PBDEs imported, handled and applied in plastics manufacturing. 2.1.2. Sufficient in-country PDBE capacity built for selection and identification of suitable PBDE alternatives. | This activity is currently on track. For this reporting period, cumulative progress has been estimated at 65% to completion. During this PIR reporting period,  (i) As was planned last reporting period, the document on the integrated monitoring and control of materials from PBDEs in electronic industries and the Best Available Techniques/Best Environment Practices (BAT/BEP) guideline on reducing PBDE in industrial sector was completed.    (ii) The technical guideline on "The Use of Flame Retardant by Plastic Manufacturers and PBDE Identification in Raw Materials" was developed, is under review by the MOI, and is currently on track for completion in Q4 of 2018. By the end of 2018, piloting of these guidelines should be carried out across 10 plastic manufacturers (5 in West Java and 5 in East Java) to support identification and proper use of PBDEs in raw materials. | This outcome has been achieved (100%) ahead of its intended completion date.    Three (3) technical guidelines, (1) Module on improve in handling, storing, recycling and disposing of PBDEs containing waste in the plastic recycling sector; (2) BAT/BEP Best Environment Practice of PBDE in recycling sector; (3) The use of flame retardant on plastic manufacturers and PBDE identification and selection in raw materials, have been developed.  See attachment 6.    18 plastic manufacturers, 15 recycling industries, 4 plastic manufacturer associations, 5 recycling association and 10 governments have been informed regarding the technical guidelines. Six (6) recycling industries and six (6) plastic manufacturers in East Java and West Java were willing to join the pilot implementation of those guidelines. For pilot training beneficiaries, see attachment 19.    During this PIR reporting period, a set of technical guideline documents and trainings have been delivered. The training was developed through classroom lessons, tryout lessons, focus group discussion (FGD), videos, addressed to both manufacturers of plastic components and recyclers and also the governments. Although the guidelines for plastic recycler and manufacturer have been delivered, the impact of the training is however still limited because there is no enforcement from the government to implement the guideline in manufacturing and recycling sectors. Currently, the implementation of the guidelines by the recyclers and manufacturers is on a voluntary basis. The Ministry of Industry is considering to support a TOT (Training for Trainer) scheme for the recycling industries.  Based on the survey to determine PBDEs imported, handled and applied in plastic manufacturing, it was found that no manufacturer admitted to using PBDEs. They claimed that they used alternatives of PBDE for flame retardant such as PBD-Ethan and Aluminum-based elements.    However, tests conducted by the project identified the presence of PBDE in some locally manufactured plastic products such as water heaters, TVs and remote controls.    In the time remaining in the project, next activities will include: the project is developing the ToT program with MInistry of Industry and Association of Recyclers and Manufacturers. Related to mini depots, the project is in the process of procuring some equipment for mini depots Depok, Malang Regency, Malang Municipality, Bandung, and Banyuwangi. In line with the process of procuring the equipment, the project will conduct training programs on quality management system and business development. Later on, when the equipment installed, the project will conduct training on how to run the equipment.    Following up with government to highlight the realities of industry practices, to try to persuade them to enforce the guidelines, and the Ministry of Industry to help build capacity for compliance by confirming long term support to the TOT program. This may include targeted awareness activities to help convey the importance of this to government and private sector alike.    Effort will also be made to accelerate the delivery of the mini depots so that the trainees can put their new skills into practice. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **PDBE releases to the environment from the manufacturing sector reduced through phase out and introduction of PBDE avoiding quality control of raw material and awareness raising.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of plastic manufacturers have comprehensive raw material checks for PBDEs. | No checking has been undertaken to identify PBDEs in both virgin and recycled, raw materials. | Year 1  Three plastic manufacturers gain information on the danger of hazardous and toxic PBDEs and UPOPs through the implementation of workshops in Bekasi, Surabaya and Bandung.  Year 2  Three more plastic manufacturers gain information on the danger of hazardous and toxic PBDEs and UPOPs.  Year 3  Three more selected companies are willing to join the programme to reduce and phase-out PBDEs in their production process.  Year 4  Three more selected companies have tools to identify PBDEs. | Activity Result 2.2: PDBE releases to the environment from the manufacturing sector reduced through phase out and introduction of PBDE avoiding quality control of raw material and awareness raising  Activities:  2.2.1. Assistance for Quality assurance programmes for ensuring that PBDEs free plastic manufacturing.  2.2.2. Communication and awareness raising. | This activity is currently on track. For this reporting period, cumulative progress has been estimated at 60% to completion. During this PIR reporting period:  (i) The technical guideline as mentioned at Outcome 2. also act as guidance for PBDE materials check. To ensure the guideline is properly used for PBDE free at raw materials, project conducts Quality Assurance (QA) program in 10 manufacturers in West Java and East Java as mentioned in the previous outcome. The QA program including training, audit and certification is expected to be finish in Q4 of 2018.    (ii) Seven (7) workshops on the impact of PBDE and waste management were conducted in order to increase the awareness of plastic based manufacturers on toxic chemical exposure (especially PBDEs and UPOPs) in East and West Java (730 attendees in total, of which 385 were men and 345 were women. | This activity is currently on track and nearing completion. The cumulative progress is 90% to completion as of June 2019.    The project provided support for a quality assurance programme for PBDE reduction to 10 plastic manufacturers in West Java and East Java. The PBDE reduction program provided was the Quality Assurance (QA) ISO 9001:2015. The program ensures that manufacturers use PBDE-free raw materials. The QA program consisted of training, audit and ISO 9001:2015 certification. See attachment 7. In total 74 workers from 10 manufacturers have been trained about QA program, 23 of them are women and 51 are men.    With regard to communication and awareness raising, nine (9) plastic manufacturers have undergone training for comprehensive raw material checks for PBDEs through technical guidelines, methodology, demonstration and audio-visual.    Moreover, 96 plastic manufacturers from Bekasi, Bandung and Surabaya have gained knowledge on the impact of hazardous PBDEs and UPOPs to human health and environment through a series of awareness raising events that were held in the three (3) cities. Total 169 participants, consists of 116 male and 53 female, from plastic manufacturers are benefited from the workshops. In addition, the project conducted seven (7) workshops. See attachment 8. For beneficiaries, see attachment 21.  In total, 1,416 participants (713 women and 703 men) have gained information about the impact of PBDEs and UPOPs to human health and environment. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 4**  **Reduced releases of PBDEs as a result of improved handling, storage, recycling and disposal of PBDEs containing wastes and products through the introduction of BAT/BAP in the plastics recycling sector.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Gender disaggregated data on recyclers. | Unavailability data on gender-based recyclers. | Year 1: A gender segregated data on recyclers is collected. Year 2: 3 capacity building programs that cover the interest of both women and men workers are undertaken. Year 3: 3 more selected companies that cover the interest of both women and men workers are willing to join the programme to reduce and phase-out PBDEs in their recycling practices. Year 4: 3 more selected companies that cover the interest of both women and men workers are willing to join the programme to reduce and phase-out PBDEs in their recycling practices. | Plastic recycling sector has capacity to identify and improve technical practices in handling, storing, recycling and disposing PBDEs containing wastes. Activity Result 3.1: Reduced releases of PBDEs as a result of improved handling, storage, recycling and disposal of PBDEs containing wastes and products through the introduction of BAT/BAP in the plastics recycling sector. Activity: 3.1.1 (In) formal entities handling/ processing significant quantities of PBDEs containing plastics as well as PBDEs and UPOPs specific challenges these entities encountered, identified. | In analyzing progress to end of project target of building the capacity of the Plastic recycling sector to identify and improve technical practices in handling, storing, recycling and disposing PBDEs containing wastes, this project is currently on track. Capacity building programs and Design of capacity building training modules have begun, and the training will be based on the technical documents under developments, as described earlier in this PIR ie. the document on Best Available Techniques/Best Environment Practices (BAT/BEP) guideline for PBDEs containing products/wastes in recycling industries.    There were 24 recycling companies (formal and informal) in East and West Java have gained information and knowledge on the dangers of hazardous and toxic PBDEs through their participations in relevant workshops/seminars, meetings and consultations.    For this reporting period, cumulative progress to project end target is estimated at 65% to completion.    By the end of 2018, piloting of these guidelines will be carried out across 10 plastic manufacturers in West Java and East Java to support identification and proper use of PBDEs in raw materials.  In addition, in an effort to obtain more gender disaggregated information on the sector, the following activities are under way:    (i) Gender and livelihood assessment are still on-going, to complete learning documentation/case studies and to support comprehensive gender analysis at the PBDEs plastic waste recycling sector. The draft Gender Analysis will be completed in Q3 of 2018.  18 men and 16 women as owners and workers at plastic recycling sectors (formal and informal) have been involved intensively in capacity building programs that were conducted from July 2017 to June 2018. They have increased knowledge on PBDEs and awareness of importance use health and safety protection at working place to reduce the exposures of dangerous chemical substance, especially when handling PBDEs containing plastic wastes. They are considered as potential agent of change to disseminate the information to their workers. In addition, two plastic recycling associations (ie. APDUPI and ADUPI) and Association of Scavengers (IPI) also being engaged to this programs.    (ii) Two seminars on gender roles at PBDEs containing waste management at plastic recycling sector have been held on August 2017 in Jakarta and March 2018 in Surabaya East Java, in total attended by 171 participants, 57 men and 114 women. The speakers delivered various information on gender awareness at plastic recycling sectors, knowledge on PBDE and dangerous impact, techniques to handling PBDE containing waste and recommendation on protection for vulnerable groups with specific context of having exposure risks of hazardous chemical substances.    (iii) As part of project response to findings from gender and livelihood analysis, project has developed gender-sensitive training module. Draft trainin module has been reviewed through FGD and try-out activities. 42 participants (13 men and 29 women) involved in FGD and try-out. The final module and 2 pilot trainings are expected to be conducted during next reporting period 2018/2019. | For this reporting period, cumulative progress of this outcome to project end target is estimated at 100% to completion.    Gender segregated data on recyclers was collected. This study was done by involving 46 women and 72 men plastics recycle workers from several formal and informal recycling industries across West and East Java, specifically in Bekasi, Depok, Cianjur, Bandung, and Jombang Regions. See attachment 9.  1. The survey found that most of women are positioned in plastic waste sorting division (77%). They identify the PET, PP, ABS, HI, etc. by smelling the odor from the burnt pieces of plastic waste or smelling the reaction from gasoline rub on the plastic pieces. This placed women at a high risk of health damage and increased health cost burden.  2. The survey also found that the gender of workers has an impact on the wages system and the amount paid out to men and women.    The project developed a gender mainstreaming strategy to strengthen the capacity of men and women to prevent harmful impact of hazardous chemical substances exposure. To promote gender equality, project ensures equal access and control of beneficiaries. For example, both men and women have equal access to information and knowledge management activities. The project also supported the participation of both men and women in decision making processes, including their involvement in technical bylaw/policy development and guidelines. See attachment 9. For beneficiaries list, see attachment 22.    The training module on plastic recycling sector on gender sensitive health and safety protection, and financial literacy was developed and used in capacity building program. Six (6) recycling associations, six (6) governments, 37 recycling industries, 13 NGOs and 3 local organizations involved in four (4) TOT gender. In total 198 trainers, consists of 106 females and 92 males, were trained on gender perspectives in plastic recycling industry. Through TOT, replication of the activities will be made to a broader audience. See attachment 10. For TOT beneficiaries list, see attachment 23.    Dissemination on gender mainstreaming in the recycling sector was held in 2 locations (Surabaya and Jakarta). 159 participants, consists of 106 females and 53 males, attended the events. For gender dissemination beneficiaries list, see attachment 24.    In the time remaining in the project the following steps will be taken to improve post project sustainability of project gains: there will be technical guidance to implement SOP on recyclers. This SOP should be in accordance with Occupational Health and Safety Standard. Beside the technical guidance, there should be continuous efforts to raise recyclers' awareness on health and safety conduct. It is best to involve Ministry of Health and Ministry of Manpower regarding this issue.    This effort will be made to continue working with key recyclers to embed the mainstreamed safe handling protocols permanently into their standard operations frameworks.    Effort will also be made to encourage uptake by the government, so that the safe handling protocols are mainstreamed and can become a part of the best practices to be enforced by the relevant Occupational Health and Safety Inspectorate. |
| Number of plastic recyclers whose capacity to identify PBDEs and process plastic waste to BAT/BEP is increased. | No plastic recyclers have capacity to identify PBDE and process plastic waste. | Year 1: Three recycling companies are trained to understand the danger of hazardous and toxic PBDEs. Year 2: 3 more recycling companies gain understanding on the danger of hazardous and toxic PBDEs. Year 3: 3 selected companies have tools to identify PBDEs and dispose PBDEs containing goods. Year 4: 3 more selected companies have tools to identify PBDEs and willingness to dispose PBDEs containing goods. | Activity Result 3.1: Reduced releases of PBDEs as a result of improved handling, storage, recycling and disposal of PBDEs containing wastes and products through the introduction of BAT/BAP in the plastics recycling sector. Activity 3.1.2. Total four large scale formal and informal plastics recycling clusters Mojokerto (East Java) and Bekasi (West Java) areas entities supported in implementing BEP/BAT. | *(not set or not applicable)* | For this reporting period, cumulative progress of this outcome to project end target is estimated at 90% to completion.    Two (2) BAT/BEP training workshops has been conducted in Bekasi and Mojokerto. A total of 25 plastic recyclers, consists of 3 female and 9 male recyclers in Bekasi and 4 female and 9 recyclers in Mojokerto, including large scale industries, gained understanding on the danger of hazardous and toxic PBDEs.  The training also explained the appropriate means of handling, storing, recycling and disposing of waste containing PBDEs in the plastic recycling sector. See attachment 11. For beneficiaries list, see attachment 25.    Using technical guidelines, methodology, demonstrations and audio-visual material, six (6) plastic recyclers received a comprehensive training on raw material checks for PBDEs.    The recyclers are willing to join the disposal program for PBDE containing waste in proper way i.e. cement kiln, but their cost of the raw material and its transportation to cement factories appears to exceed the potential income from the sale of materials to the cement factories.    In the time remaining in the project, follow on activities may include: Seeking discussion with government, enterprises and key institutions to find potential income and innovative fiscal tools to find the resources to subsidize the cost of disposal. (for example, explore the use of Indonesia Climate Green Bonds and design of long term fiscal tools). There could also be outreach to the Ministry of Industry’s Think tanks and UNDP Accelerators to look at innovative solutions to the disposal and finance issue. |
| Rudimentary techniques for plastic processing applied in plastic recycling clusters. | No application of BAT/BEP in plastic recycling activities. | Year 1: A draft of technical guideline (BAT/BEP) for recycling sector is prepared. Year 2: A technical guideline (BAT/BEP) for recycling sector is established. Year 3: The established technical guideline is integrated into 3 plastic recycling practices. Year 4: The established technical guideline is integrated into 3 more plastic recycling practices. | Activity Result 3.1: Reduced releases of PBDEs as a result of improved handling, storage, recycling and disposal of PBDEs containing wastes and products through the introduction of BAT/BAP in the plastics recycling sector. Activity 3.1.3. Total 6 medium scale informal plastics recycling entities, at both recycling clusters supported in implementing BEP/BAT. | *(not set or not applicable)* | For this reporting period, cumulative progress of this outcome to project end target is estimated at 90% to completion.  A technical guideline on BAT/BEP for plastic recycling was developed. The guideline has been implemented in three (3) plastic recycling in East Java and three (3) recycling in West Java.  Rudimentary techniques e.g. sink and float method for plastic processing have been applied mostly in the recycling sector in our project sites.    The final activities that remain to complete this component : the project will conduct awareness raising that the guideline on BAT/BEP is able to be practiced by plastic recycling and coordinate with MoI to give a technical guidance. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 5**  **Reduced releases of UPOPs as a result of improved raw material (recycled plastics) supply chains as well as the introduction of environmentally sound disposal practices at recycling entities.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Tonnage of PBDE containing plastics separated and safely disposed. | No data on PBDE containing plastics. | Year 1: 100 metric tons of PBDE containing plastic waste are separated and safely disposed. Year 2: 500 metric tons of PBDE containing plastics waste are separated and safely disposed. Year 3: 800 metric tons of PBDE containing plastics are separated and safely disposed. Year 4: 1,000 metric tons of PBDE containing plastics waste are separated and safely disposed. | Plastic recycling sector has capacity to identify and improve technical practices in addressing UPOPs. Activity Result 3.2: Reduced releases of UPOPs as a result of improved raw material (recycled plastics) supply chains as well as the introduction of environmentally sound disposal practices at recycling entities. Activities:  3.2.1. Develop technical guidelines to separate and eliminate UPOPs.  3.2.2. Establish technical guidelines in coordination with relevant stakeholders.  3.2.3. Conduct and establish regular re-collection systems (especially PBDE containing plastics).  3.2.4. Ensure separation on PBDE containing plastics (waste).  3.2.5. Dispose PBDE containing plastics in accordance with the guidelines. | In analyzing progress to end of project target of building the capacity of the Plastic recycling sector to identify and improve technical practices in safe handling and disposal of PBDEs containing wastes, avoiding uPOPs generation, is currently on track.    In this reporting period, the procurement process to seek the expertise for developing the technical guidelines on reducing uPOPs through safe handling and disposal of raw materials and waste containing PBDE has begun. PIR 2017 indicated the plan to complete this guideline by the end of 2018, and it was envisioned this would be piloted at 3 recycling enterprises in West and East Java. However, the procurement process has been somewhat delayed and it has been discovered that there is limited information on recycling industries where the PBDE containing products are used as recycling materials, and an unavailability of laboratories with capacity to conduct ambient dioxin testing in Indonesia.    To address these difficulties, the project’s plans are:  1) The dioxin test will be held by overseas laboratory i.e. laboratory in Prague who is able to test the dioxin sample at air ambient  2) Monitor and support all the process of procurement.  3) Strong engagement with recycling associations to get some information on PBDE recycling products. | This activity is currently off-track, and is estimated to be at 40% of progress to completion.    This target is off-track because the proposed programme to have recyclers dispose-off waste containing PBDE in a proper way i.e cement Kiln has not yet fully taken off. This is due to the fact that cost incurred by the recyclers for the raw material and its transportation to cement factories appears to exceed the potential income from the sale of materials (as fuel) to the cement factories.    Regular collection and separation of waste containing PBDE will be regularly done when the mini depots are fully operational.    Regarding PBDE waste disposal, the project has initiated discussions with cement factories and full collaboration will begin after the finalization of the procurement process at UNDP. The proposed disposal activities will include collection of the waste containing PBDE by a recycling entity which will transporting it to a cement factory which will use the waste as fuel for its high temperature co-incineration kiln thereby appropriately destroying the PBDE elements with minimal environmental impact, if any.    In June 2019, project identified the recycling industries and performed XRF tests in Bekasi West Java. Three (3) meetings were held with cement industries or other potential providers of waste disposal services compliant with the BAT/BET to dispose PBDE contaminated plastic and non-recyclable plastic through high-temperature co-incineration.    The follow up activity is signing of an agreement with cement industry and commence in earnest PBDE waste collection and appropriate disposal.    In addition, recognizing that one would like to see scaleup of appropriate disposal of PBDEs in the post project period, the project will also seek to work with government, enterprises and key institutions to find potential income and innovative fiscal tools to find the resources to subsidize the cost of disposal. (for example, explore the use of Indonesia Climate Green Bonds and design of long term fiscal tools). There could also be outreach to the Ministry of Industry’s Think tanks and UNDP Accelerators to look at innovative solutions to the disposal and finance issue. |
| Technical guidelines to separate PBDE containing plastics. | Technical guidelines to separate PBDE containing plastics. | Year 1: A draft of technical guidelines to eliminate UPOPs is prepared. Year 2: A technical guideline is established. Year 3: The technical guideline is integrated into 3 plastic recycling practices. Year 4: The established technical guideline is integrated into 3 more plastic recycling practices. | Plastic recycling sector has capacity to identify and improve technical practices in addressing UPOPs. Activity Result 3.2: Reduced releases of UPOPs as a result of improved raw material (recycled plastics) supply chains as well as the introduction of environmentally sound disposal practices at recycling entities. Activities:  3.2.1. Develop technical guidelines to separate and eliminate UPOPs.  3.2.2. Establish technical guidelines in coordination with relevant stakeholders.  3.2.3. Conduct and establish regular re-collection systems (especially PBDE containing plastics).  3.2.4. Ensure separation on PBDE containing plastics (waste).  3.2.5. Dispose PBDE containing plastics in accordance with the guidelines. | *(not set or not applicable)* | For this reporting period, cumulative progress of this outcome to project end target is estimated at 90% to completion.    The technical guideline on UPOPs elimination has been developed and expected to be finalized in August 2019. The guideline has been reviewed by the Ministry of Industry and recycling practices. It also has been piloting in one recycling industry in West Java. See attachment 11.    In the next reporting period final activities would include  Working to embed the technical guidelines in the relevant regulatory frameworks and standard operating practices of enterprises.    Relevant, targeted awareness campaigns will be used to get buy-in and long term uptake and practice of the guidelines. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 6**  **PBDEs and UPOPs releases to the environment reduced through the implementation of appropriate disposal options for hazardous and unrecyclable plastic waste fractions from both formal and informal recyclers and waste collectors.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of mini-depos for waste separation established at communities. | Limited number of demonstrated mini-depos in urban areas. | Year 1: 1 mini depo is prepared for waste separation at community. Year 2: 2 mini depos are prepared and technical guideline is established. Year 3: 3 mini-depos are established in selected areas. Year 4: Additional 3 mini-depos are functioned. | Disposal options for hazardous and unrecyclable plastics waste fractions from both formal and informal recyclers and waste collectors are established and implemented. Activity Result 4: PBDEs and UPOPs releases to the environment reduced through the implementation of appropriate disposal options for hazardous and unrecyclable plastic waste fractions from both formal and informal recyclers and waste collectors.  Activities:  4.1. Total 4 municipalities/ local governments in Surabaya and Bandung area supported in designating disposal options for PBDEs-containing and unrecyclable plastic waste fractions’ putting in place mitigation measures to avoid/reduce harmful releases to waters, particularly ocean bound river systems.  4.2. Appropriate municipal waste separation and collection schemes, feasible logistical arrangements, including proper waste acceptance and outbound material criteria, and solution for final disposal of unrecyclable plastic waste fractions (fitting both the needs of formal and informal recyclers/processors) developed and set-up.  4.3. Recycling chains for local markets further developed, recycling rates increased and maximum quantities of recycable plastics diverted from inadequate disposal.  4.4. Designated PBDEs acceptance/disposal "points" staff trained in best approaches to reducing harmful releases and exposure at disposal sites. | This activity is currently on-track, and is estimated to be at 35% of progress to completion. A mini depo is underway of building process. It is located in Babakan Village, Cirebon District, West Java. It is expected to be finished in Q3 2018. By next year, two more mini depos will be established in Bandung, West Java and Mojokerto, East Java. | This activity is currently off-track, and is estimated to be at 50% of progress to completion.    One (1) depot located in Cirebon has already been built. The equipment was procured in June 2019 and it is expected that the depot will be fully operational in September 2019.  The development of other depots located in Malang (East Java) and Depok (West Java) is currently underway and at different stages of design, construction and equipment installation.  In Depok, there are three (3) activities that the project is working as of June 2019. First is the building construction, second is the environmental impact assessment, and third is the feasibility study. As for building construction, the project has hired a consultant who is responsible for designing the mini depot and calculating the structure and cost for the construction. The consultant has come up with the design, which very soon will be presented to Municipality of Depok for approval/confirmation. Once the drawing is approved the consultant will continue with Detail Engineering Design and preparation for bidding process.  As for the items related environmental impact assessment and feasibility study, the project is soon going to hire professionals (consultants) who will work on this matter. The mini depot in Depok will not be as complicated as an industry, and it will not be projected to be a profit center. Instead, it will be a pilot program on how to manage electronic waste at municipality level. The activity conducted at mini depot in Depok will be segregating and dismantling electronic waste. The parts that can be recycled will be processed further. Meanwhile the parts that cannot be processed will be disposed to the cement kiln. The project is expected to finish environmental assessment and feasibility study by the end of August 2019.  For the development of mini depot in Malang, the Project is still coordinating with the Municipality of Malang. There is a change in the leadership of the Office of Environment in Malang. The Office Head has changed and the temporary replacement will soon be replaced with a new permanent official. The change in the leadership caused the project to make a new approach to explain the activities in Malang.    To fast track this activity in the next reporting period, the following activities are planned: We work together with cement industry only to dispose the waste containing PBDE.  Currently, we choose one company that has a licensed transporter for bringing plastic waste contaminated PBDE. The first step the company will dispose circa 100 tons to cement kiln.  The project already met with mayor of Depok and a Head Regency of Malang to ensure there is no problem with mini depo (such as legal document).  As aforementioned, in order to make up the disposal shortfall, there will be every effort to make a disposal agreement with a cement kiln facility to help deal with disposal until the facilities can be completed.    Apart from this there can also be collaboration with government partners to ensure that there are no more delays in completing the mini depots and that there is reliable and effective oversight on the sites to ensure there are no more delays. |
| Tonnage of waste diverted from river dumping. | 10 tons/week of waste is dumped in Surabaya River. About 3 tons is dumped in Cikapundung River weekly. | Year 1: 1 ton/week of plastic waste diverted from river dumping in East Java. Year 2: 4 tons/week of plastic waste diverted from river dumping in East Java. Year 3: 6 tons/week of plastic waste diverted from river dumping in East Java. Year 4: 8 tons/week of plastic waste diverted from river dumping in East Java. | Disposal options for hazardous and unrecyclable plastics waste fractions from both formal and informal recyclers and waste collectors are established and implemented. Activity Result 4: PBDEs and UPOPs releases to the environment reduced through the implementation of appropriate disposal options for hazardous and unrecyclable plastic waste fractions from both formal and informal recyclers and waste collectors. | *(not set or not applicable)* | This activity is currently off-track, and is estimated to be at 50% of progress to completion.    As the depots are not yet fully functional, there is no waste diverted from river dumping. However, during the project implementation, project has involved and collaborated with two (2) waste banks – one each in Malang (East Java) and Bandung (West Java). These waste banks have been working on plastic waste processing (separation and crushing) from river dumping. More plastic waste from the river will be transported to project mini depots for processing and those containing PBDE to eliminated appropriately. |
| Disposal options for hazardous and unrecyclable plastics waste fractions from both formal and informal recyclers and waste collectors are established and implemented. Activity Result 4: PBDEs and UPOPs releases to the environment reduced through the implementation of appropriate disposal options for hazardous and unrecyclable plastic waste fractions from both formal and informal recyclers and waste collectors. | Bandung has more than 1,000 tons a day of waste is being landfilled. 750 tons/day is not collected. Surabaya generates 2,400 tons MSW. 1,200 tons/day landfilled. | Year 1: 1 ton/week of waste diverted from river dumping in West Java. Year 2: 4 tons/week of plastic waste diverted from river dumping in West Java. Year 3: 6 tons/week of plastic waste diverted from river dumping in West Java. Year 4: 8 tons/week of plastic waste diverted from river dumping in West Java. | Disposal options for hazardous and unrecyclable plastics waste fractions from both formal and informal recyclers and waste collectors are established and implemented. Activity Result 4: PBDEs and UPOPs releases to the environment reduced through the implementation of appropriate disposal options for hazardous and unrecyclable plastic waste fractions from both formal and informal recyclers and waste collectors. | *(not set or not applicable)* | This activity is currently off-track, and is estimated to be at 50% of progress to completion.    Project has identified some options for disposal of waste containing PBDE. Coordination meetings with cement industries and environment agencies were held to find the way forward in terms of converting the waste to energy.  For other waste (not containing PBDE), the project can always work together with waste banks. FYI, waste banks are community initiated activities to manage waste. The project is going to work with waste banks in Depok (they have existed for some years). In Babakan village, Cirebon, PBDE project encouraged the community to establish waste banks. In this way, the project hopes that the community can manage their own waste and do not throw the waste into the rivers. The waste collected by waste banks can be sold to the recyclers located in the neighboring village. Later on, when the mini depot in Babakan village, Cirebon, is fully operational , the waste banks can cooperate with the mini depot.    The project may consider that cement industries to take care of some waste because they have a program what we call as Refuse-derived fuel (RDF) which is a fuel produced from various types of waste such as municipal solid waste (MSW) or industrial waste.    In the 2nd half of 2019, the project will sign an MoU with a cement industry in West Java to regularly process waste containing PBDE. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 7**  **Monitoring, learning, adaptive feedback, outreach, and evaluation.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| M&E and adaptive management applied to project in response to needs, mid-term evaluation findings with lessons learned extracted. | No M&E and adaptive management applied to project in response to project need. | Year 1  A guidance for M&E with gender consideration is prepared.  Year 2  An M&E is implemented in coordination with relevant sector.  Year 3  An M&E is implemented in coordination with relevant sector, and a lesson-learned is extracted.  Year 4  An M&E is implemented in coordination with relevant sector, and the extracted lesson-learned is shared.  (Year 5: post project implementation - A final evaluation) | M&E is functioned throughout the project implementation. Activity Result 5: M&E and adaptive management applied to project in response to needs, mid-term evaluation findings with lessons learned extracted.  Activities:  5.1 M&E and adaptive management are applied to provide feedback to the project coordination process to capitalize on the project needs.  5.2 Lessons learned and best practices are accumulated, summarized and replicated at the country level and disseminated internationally. | In line with project implementation, monev activities are conducting together with MoI.  Monitoring activities for the project have been on-track for this reporting period.  Project M&E reports have been submitted on a quarterly basis in line with the M&E plan.  The M&E plan for 2018 was developed as planned at PIR 2017. | For this reporting period, cumulative progress of this outcome to project end target is estimated at 80% to completion.    In line with project implementation, many activities are conducting together with MoI.  Monitoring activities for the project have been on-track for this reporting period.  Project M&E reports have been submitted on a quarterly basis in line with the M&E plan.  During this report period, Mid Term Review (MTR) was done in April 2019 by 2 consultants. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 8**  **Project Management Unit.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Effective and efficient project management unit. | No Project Management Unit is established. | Year 1  NPM and Support personnel are recruited.  Year 2  Effective and efficient PMU.  Year 3  Effective and efficient PMU.  Year 4  Effective and efficient PMU. | Effective and efficient project management unit (PMU) to ensure the process of project implementation. Activities:  6.1 The project personnel on board and the Project Management Unit (PMU) established.  6.2 The project implementation effectively and efficiently coordinated and monitored. | The PMU activities have been on track. PMU has supported the NPD (National Project Director) the administrative and financial of project implementation activities and report to UNDP the completion of effective delivery workplan. During this PIR reporting period:  1. PMU, MoI and UNDP have conducted FGD and coordination meeting on quarterly basis to report the implementation progress and workplan.  2. Together with MoI reviewed the guidelines/reports/results submitted by experts.  Project Board Meeting was held in December 2017 and it informed the PB on project progress and gaps. | The PMU activities have been on track. PMU has supported the Implementing Partner on the administrative and financial activities and report to UNDP the completion of effective delivery workplan. During this PIR reporting period:  1. PMU, MoI and UNDP have conducted FGD and coordination meeting on quarterly basis to report the implementation progress and workplan.  2. Together with MoI reviewed the guidelines/reports/results submitted by experts.  Project Board Meeting was held in November 2018 and it informed the PB on project progress and gaps.  Adaptive management and effective management, support to the IP.  The PMU positions are filled. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 76.93% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 76.93% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 3,069,568 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 100,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 3,990,000 |
| Co-financing | 15,960,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Apr 12, 2013 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Dec 11, 2014 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Mar 16, 2016 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Mar 29, 2016 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | May 1, 2019 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Jan 31, 2020 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Mar 16, 2020 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-11-23 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Regulatory | Mini Depot Site  The development of mini depot in Mojokerto in East Java had a significant delay due to the ownership of the land been unclear. This was in spite of having conducted environmental and social impact assessments. The lesson learned from this experience is that obtaining land clearance should be the first step to be undertaken. Consequently, for the other two depots have significant effort placed in obtaining land clearances before proceeding with other activities. |
| Operational | PBDE disposal  The baseline data on PBDE products in Indonesia is very limited. MoI as IP suggested the project to conduct the assessment study on identification of PBDE products in the market in East Java and West Java. Since 2017 until 2018, several surveys were held by using XRF by screening 500 samples. After laboratory analysis, 16 samples were PBDE contained (above 1000 ppm). Survey and laboratory analysis took times because it is difficult to find PBDE reference standard which is required for GC-MS laboratory procedure. PBDE reference was imported from China and need legal import documents that took long time to release. In addition, PBDE disposal facility such as cement kiln is very limited in Indonesia and intensive negotiation should be done to ensure the Cement Industry willing to receive PBDE containing waste for disposal. The risk mitigation is to conduct rapid sampling in a number of recycling industries and sign MoU with the targeted Cement Industry. |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The project meets a challenge on the implementation of PBDE disposal. The baseline data on PBDE products in Indonesia is very limited. Ministry of Industry as IP suggested the project to conduct the assessment study on identification of PBDE products in the market in East Java and West Java. Since 2017 until 2018, several surveys were held by using XRF by screening 500 samples. After laboratory analysis, 50 samples were PBDE contained (above 1000 ppm). Survey and laboratory analysis took time because it is difficult to find PBDE reference standard which is required for GC-MS laboratory procedure. PBDE reference was imported from China and need legal import documents that took long time to release. In addition, PBDE disposal facility such as cement kiln is very limited in Indonesia and intensive negotiation should be done to ensure the Cement Industry willing to receive PBDE containing waste for disposal. The risk mitigation is to conduct rapid sampling in a number of recycling industries and sign MoU with the targeted Cement Industry.  The other challenge is the land availability and land allocation for mini depots. Long process on the issuance of legal permit for the mini depots development also delayed the project. |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The project has completed the Inception Workshop and Mid-Term Review. In Q2 2020, it will have to go through the Terminal Evaluation since it will complete its period of implementation in March 2020. However, the project has several serious challenges related to the development of mini depots in Depok and the procurement of facility equipment for at least selected sites in Cirebon, Depok and Malang. Besides, it requires further action to assure that PBDEs-disposed articles will be well managed and destructed with relevant parties. |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| This project has only had one reporting delay, and overall has been quite through in reporting. The MTR was delayed by a few months. It was originally set in the system automatically to happen in June 2018. However, although advertising for consultants etc was timely, it turned out that the best time for mission and access to stakeholders was a bit trickier to manage. In the end, the MTR took place in April 2019. The Management response has been delayed in sign off and so has not been appended herein. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | In this reporting period, under outcome 1 the project has produced the technical guidelines on PBDE handling and management for plastic manufacturers and recycling industries. Collaborate with technical committee consisting of representatives from producers, consumers, experts/universities, and the government, the project has developed Indonesia National Standard for PBDE restriction on power bank that has just published by National Standardization Agency with number SNI 8785:2019. Currently, the International Standard IEC 62321-6- Determination of PBB and PBDE in polymers by GC-MS is being adopted by technical committee to become a draft national standard.  The project has disseminated the final Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) scheme for potentially PBDEs/UPOPs releasing product through public hearing. Therefore, satisfactory rating for outcome 1.  Under outcome 2: The project has developed a module on improve in handling, storing, recycling and disposing of PBDEs containing waste in the plastic recycling sector; BAT/BEP of PBDE in recycling sector and the use of flame retardant on plastic manufacturers and PBDE identification and selection in raw materials. A set of technical guideline documents and trainings have been delivered to manufacturers and recyclers.  Under outcome 3: The project provided support for a quality assurance programme for PBDE reduction to 10 plastic manufacturers by implementing quality management system (QMS) ISO 9001:2015 for ensuring that PBDEs free raw materials in their production. The QA program consisted of training, set-up documentation, internal audit and certification as well as awareness raising on the danger of hazardous and toxic PBDEs and UPOPs. As described above, the main project activities have been done, therefore, satisfactory rating for outcome 2 and 3 are appropriate.  Under outcome 4: The training module on plastic recycling sector on gender sensitive health, safety protection, and financial literacy has been delivered and used in capacity building programme. Unfortunately the recyclers are reluctant to implement best environmental practices and health protection measures due to the fact that they are not used to it, so a continuous motivation is needed and awareness raising. In line with gender activities, the government has chosen a champion who was identified by the project to contribute significantly to the promotion of project objectives and gender mainstreaming messages. The outcome 4 is on the right track against the project plan, so the output was completed. Therefore, satisfactory rating for this outcome is appropriate.  Under outcome 5: So far, PBDE containing plastic waste has not been segregated and disposed. Actually the Ministry of Industry ask the project to analyse a number of plastic product samples from several areas (west Java, East Java and Batam) to prove that certain products contain PBDE. The project realizes that is not easy to find PBDE-contained products because currently that other flame retardants (no banned PBDE) are used by manufacturers. In term of mechanism for transporting and disposing PBDE contaminated plastic, the project has been discussing with cement industry and licensed transporter. This outcome is off-track because the proposed programme to have recyclers dispose-off waste containing PBDE in a proper way has not yet fully taken off, therefore unsatisfactory rating for outcome 5 is appropriate.  Under outcome 6: One mini depot in Babakan Village, Cirebon District, West Java has been established and will be equipped with facilites, as suggested by Ministry of Industry.It is expected the mini depot will be fully operated in September 2019.Meanwhile, two other mini depots will be established in Depok, West Java and Malang, East Java (Note: the mini depot in Malang is a replacement for a mini depot in Mojokerto, which was cancelled because the local government cannot provide legal document for the mini depot construction).Therefore moderately satisfactory rating is appropriate.  For the next reporting period, the project will focus on disposing plastic waste contaminated by PBDE and the development of two mini depots, in Malang and Depok. In summary, the overall progress is rated as moderately satisfactory. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | My DO rating is Moderately Satisfactory (MS) and IP rating is also MS. The DO rating is MS due to the targets can be achieved by the project with minor shortcomings.    The Reducing Releases of PBDEs and UPOPs Originating from Unsound Waste Management and Recycling Practices and the Manufacturing of Plastics in Indonesia project has been implemented inline with the intention of Indonesia to adhere to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). The project works through regulatory framework development, plastic-based manufacturing industry, recycling activities and disposal practices. It improved Indonesian environmental legislation to limit PBDEs in plastic articles and waste. It developed capacity of manufacturing industry to identify PBDE contaminated plastics and ensure that these plastics would not enter the recycling process but these would be segregated and properly disposed. It also worked with relevant stakeholders to enhance sound management of waste by preventing PBDE contaminated waste from improper dumping and open burning.    In the beginning of 2019, the project had conducted Mid Term Review (MTR). Based on the MTR's notes, despite the project had achieved good results on training and communication on the environmental and health risk associated to POPs, the expected change on the waste management procedures was still limited. The key GEB target was far to be reached as discussion on the modality for disposal of contaminated plastic just started, and no contaminated plastic had been segregated. Only one mini-depot out of a target of 3 for the third year has been established and its equipment is still under procurement. In the absence of adoption of proper countermeasures, there is a substantial risk that the sought GEB would not be achieved by the project end and that not all the infrastructures needed to promote to change toward better environmental practices would be installed. It is very likely that a project extension would be needed to achieve the targeted GEB.    The project had facilitated relevant institutions to develop several policies (including standards) and drafts to control the consumption of PBDEs in industrial processing. Besides, it strengthened relevant stakeholders to establish a system able to identify certain substances under the control of international conventions. It had facilitated relevant laboratories to analyze products that might contain PBDEs, manufacturing industry to detect and reduce the consumption of PBDEs in their manufacturing process. It worked with Babakan, Cirebon community to develop and establish a mini depo facility able to segregate and process plastics.    Through its strategic intervention, the project has facilitated the implementation of gender equality. The project encouraged women (especially) to move towards better situation. It worked with private recycling industry to establish applicable policies that would permit female workers to stay at home for monthly (menstruation) period recovery without any fear from working place sanction, use basic safety equipment, understand better on segregated roles, etc. On March 6, 2019 International Women's Day, the project promoted one of local female recycling entrepreneurs to meet the President of the Republic of Indonesia and receive an appreciation in the Presidential Palace. It was a celebration on "Say "No to Violence" with the theme of the event "Together to Strengthen the Nation."    Considering the project is approaching to its end in March 2020, it is very important for the project management unit (PMU) to pay further attention to (1) confirmed location of mini depo facility and/or mini depo equipment to strengthen existing established mini depo facility as stated by local authorities in their official letters, (2) supporting documents upon the confirmed locations, such as IMB or building construction development permit, (3) required activities to support the confirmed locations, including UKL/UPL or AMDAL (environmental impact assessment results), (4) targeted materials that should be transported and destructed in the intended areas (cement kiln, for instance). | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The project has showed significant achievements until now, despite of challenges and difficulties have been faced by the project. Some of targets still need to be achieved by the end of this year, therefore the project is need to expedite efforts and strategies, especially with regard to establishment of mini depos.    As the project is approaching to its end in March 2020, it is very important for the project to install an exit strategy and knowledge pool to ensure sustainability, replicability and scalability of the project. In this context, enhanced communication and coordination with relevant stakeholders is a must. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | In general, the project has been developed all activities, but until now the project fail to conduct diposing PBDE containing plastic waste due to the fact that the mini depot has not operated yet, but the project has take some steps towards the disposal of PBDE contaminated plastic: 1). The project has analysed a number of plastic products samples taken from several areas in west Java, East Java and Batam (mostly the samples taken are electronic appliances/equipment produced before 2009) to prove that the products contain PBDEs 2). The project has conducted assessment regarding the types of plastic wastes containing PBDE and where they are usually found. The project found that high bromine is found in parts of electronic waste like printed circuit board and other. The assessment will be the project’s reference of types of waste we are looking for; 3). The project has had discussions with cement factory and some companies whose main business is waste management and have licensed transportation. The project needs to make sure that appropriate handling of plastic waste contaminated PBDE disposal be done and the first step to do that is by knowing the capacity of the companies and cement factory in handling the waste; 4). The project also has contacted Ministry of Environment and Forestry to obtain information regarding the toxic and hazardous waste.    One mini-depot in Cirebon has been established. Very soon in September 2019, the project will install a series of machine in the depot. In adddition to the machine the project will also install IIOT system to support the depot with 4.0 scheme. The mini depot in Cirebon is expected to manage 2 tons of plastic waste a day. The project sees there is a potential for preventing the waste dumped in the river.    Other mini depots will soon be established in other areas: one in Depok, West Java, one in city of Malang,East Java. The project, along with Ministry of Industry, had started approaches to the authorities and pretty soon there will a follow up meetings with the local government. The construction of mini depot in Depok is expected to start in October 2019 and it will be finished in February 2020. The mini depots in Malang will be a bit different. The project support is focusing on providing the equipment for MSW processing. The procurement of the equipment will start soon, and by the end of 2019, it is expected that the equipment be installed in the mini depot.    So far, overall progress of the project is conducting further potential recommended actions to pay attention disposing PBDE containing plastic waste and establish the mini depot still on the track. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | This is the 3rd PIR of this project. The project was approved in December 2014, however initially there was a very long delay before LPAC and signature of the project document and signature of the produc in December 2016. The project has a 48 month implementation span, and is due for Operational closure in March 2020. However, the project has moved well since that time, progressively improving in ownership and execution . The MTR was carried out in early 2019, and delivery of components were rated between Satisfactory and Moderately Satisfactory, with one Moderately Unsatisfactory (this will be flagged later), that is a threat to GEB delivery, and to the complete success of some other components. The project, however, has also been responsive to the MTR recommendations and have made a start to putting them into service within the reporting period, which has significantly improved the chance of meeting end of project GEB expectations compared to where the project was before the MTR.    The project now appears to be largely on track to ultimately achieve the intended objective “To reduce releases of PBDEs and UPOPs by improving overall life-cycle management of plastics and PBDEs-containing plastics through the introduction of alternatives to PBDEs in plastics manufacturing processes and the application of BAT/BEP in plastics recycling and disposal practices”. However, success hinges on a clearly articulated area that is off track (Component 4 completion of mini waste depots); but overall, there has been good evidence of adaptive management approaches being put into play to mitigate the threats to GEB delivery. The financial delivery is also quite good, and there seems to be good tracking of risks and barriers, good efficacy of the project oversight structure (including the Project Board), good attention paid to gender, livelihoods and occupational exposure to POPs. More details accompany as RTA ratings are explained.    It is notable that for this PIR, the national project team really did a good job populating the PIR library so that one could see training attendance and photos of activities. This is very helpful to give context and to help verify activities. They also managed to upload georeferenced maps, which is commendable.    Completion of this PIR was not too challenging; however, there can still be reduced need for back and forth reviews ahead of upload of PIR to the system if attention is consistently paid to the following:-    (i) sticking to simple, bullet point updates of DO progress to completion, what occurred in the reporting period, and immediate next steps;  (ii) Upload of critical risks to ATLAS (this is consistently neglected by several COs across the region),  (iii) tracking of the SESP (or its predecessor equivalent), gender, stakeholder plans etc, which always has to be flagged by RTA suggesting that there is insufficient use of the prodoc to ensure that implementation is thorough and that all expected duties of the UNDP CO, PMU and National Implementation partners are being consistently carried out.    Though accomplished in this PIR, in several countries, georeferenced data has proven challenging, and the process is not as simple for projects as proposed. This needs to be revisited in the PIR portal as a requirement.      Development Objective Rating - Moderately Satisfactory (MS)    The DO progress has been rated “Moderately Satisfactory” for this 2019 reporting period. The project now appears well on track to achieve final target, with several components being more or less complete. There is only one, Component 4, that has encountered delay. However, it appears that an adaptive, mitigative step is being put in place to counter the impacts of this delayed component, and this has influenced shifting the rating up to MS rather than MU.    Component 1 – Strengthening the National Policy and Regulatory Framework    In this reporting period, the PIR indicates that all of the planned Indonesian National Standards (SNIs) for multiple categories of plastic PBDE Management have been prepared and communicated with stakeholders, with the standard for Plasticized Polyvinyl Chloride (UPVC) products being the first national standard being incorporated into the solid waste management policy/regulatory framework on maximum PBDE content in plastic product under the serial of 8454:2017 for UPVC product.. There is some intention to focus on replicating the incorporation of SNIs into the solid waste management policy/regulatory framework, as was done for the UPVC SNI, and to ensure the capacities to enforce and comply with standards will also be followed up.    Several critical achievements were made in the policy/regulatory space including, inter alia,  - The technical guidelines on PBDE handling and management for plastic manufacturers and recycling industries which were disseminated to 18 plastic manufacturers, 15 recycling industries, 4 plastic manufacturer associations, 5 recycling association and 10 governments. The participants are from three (3) provinces (Banten, West Java and East Java Provinces) with a 99 participants (21 women; 78 men). The establishment of the guidelines is currently awaiting the Minister’s signature.  - The regulatory framework on controlling and monitoring PBDE and has been developed and finalized with its establishment only awaiting the Minister’s signature.  - In addition, a draft regulation on controlling the use of PBDE and other dangerous chemicals listed under the Stockholm Convention has been prepared as a revision of PP 74 of 2001 on Hazardous and Toxic Substance Management, also currently awaiting Ministerial signature ahead of implementation .  - In a bid to contribute to the removal of barriers to BAT/BEP implementation, the project submitted a set of recommendations of potential economic instruments and incentives to Ministry of Finance.  - An Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) scheme for Electronic and Electrical Waste (EEW) was developed collaboratively with fourteen (14) plastic enterprises, four (4) recyclers, three (3) manufacturers association, four (4) governments agencies, and two (2) universities. The final EPR was disseminated to forty-six (46) plastic manufacturers, nine (9) recyclers, ten (10) manufacturers’ associations, sixteen (16) government agencies and three (3) universities, located across three (3) provinces (Jakarta, West Java and East Java Provinces). In the time remaining for this project, there will be monitoring of the compliance and uptake of the EPR elements by stakeholders to ensure that there is long-term impact of this project output.    In addition, though technically occurring outside of the reporting period, the PIR still noted that a Presidential Decree No. 63/2018 was issued in August 2018, concerning the stipulation and Registration of Goods Related to Security, Safety, Health and the Environment, which also regulates the limitation of PBDE on certain products. This nullified the need for one planned project output, namely the Regulatory framework/technical guideline on controlling PBDE import, since it would duplicate the regulations set under the Decree. as stated in this point is not necessary anymore.  The RTA thinks this component has been handled very well. There could also be some thought given to enhancing post-project sustainability by ensuring there is:- (i) continued awareness raising and sensitization of enterprises and government about SNIs, and (ii) also looking at any financial barriers whilst checking on capacity for enforcement and compliance not just for private sector, but also for government partners.  Component 2- Reducing or Eliminating the Importation and Use of PBDEs in Plastics Manufacturing  In addressing capacity to manage PBDEs in manufacturing and plastic raw material recycling, several technical guideline documents and trainings have been delivered. The training was developed through classroom lessons, practicals, focus group discussion (FGD), videos, and addressed both manufacturers of plastic components and recyclers. A project champion was identified by the project, and this champion contributed significantly to the promotion of project objectives and gender mainstreaming messages. The impact of the training is, however, hampered by the still limited as most of the operators are waiting for the delivery of the mini-depot for implementing best recycling practices.      The second part of this component looked at reducing PBDE emissions from the manufacturing sector through phase-out and introduction of PBDE avoiding quality control of raw material and awareness raising. Once more, several guidance documents were successfully developed and used as source materials for classroom and practical training. However, there are technology limitations in terms of accelerating changes in practices in the recycling industry. Specifically, XRF and infrared devices were procured and used to analyse a limited number of plastic samples, but should be used more intensively to amortize their investment and produce a significant information related to the extent of PBDE (Br) concentration in plastic waste and articles. These devices however are extremely expensive    The RTA thinks that overall this activity was also managed effectively. However, immediate next steps should include incorporating as many of the MTR recommendations as possible, namely:-  - A number of inspections at the premises of the recyclers and manufacturers factories should be carried out to understand the actual implementation of the health protection measures at workplace, and try to identify the cause which are currently hindering the adoption of these measures.  - The Ministry of Industry (MOI) should quantify the gender-disaggregated number of participants to training, and should conduct a survey on the situation of disparity of economic treatment between male and female among the operators who attended the training or the awareness raising event. The survey should try to identify the cause which are currently hindering the reduction of disparities among genders in the plastic recycling and manufacturing sector  - The PMU and MOI could work together to carry out a wide sampling and analysis exercise at the recycler premises to quantify the level of PBDE contamination of the non-recyclable plastic in comparison with the recyclable plastic. A number of measurements could be carried out using XRF in the order of around 5000 samples, and carry out at least 1% of confirmatory analysis with GC/MS, for an overall number of 5050 analyses. To support this, a sampling and analytical plan should be drafted, discussed with experts and potential beneficiaries, and then implemented.    The RTA suggests following up with government to highlight the realities of industry practices, and the barriers and limitations around identifying PBDE plastic, so that they can consider implementing the MTR recommendations. It is also good to see that as next steps, the project is developing the ToT program with MInistry of Industry and Association of Recyclers and Manufacturers, and is in the process of procuring some equipment for mini depots in Depok, Malang Regency, Malang Municipality, Bandung, and Banyuwangi. In line with the process of procuring the equipment, the project will conduct training programs on quality management system and business development. Once the equipment is installed, the project will conduct training on how to run the equipment. Given how many components and activities, and indeed, the generation of POPs disposal tonnages, are dependent on the mini depots, every effort must be made to accelerate the delivery of the mini depots so that the trainees can put their new skills into practice, and actual disposal of POPs can begin.      Component 3 – Reducing UPOPs and PBDEs from Unsound Plastics Recycling    The first part of this component addresses reduced releases of PBDEs as a result of improved handling, storage, recycling and disposal of PBDEs containing wastes and products through the introduction of BAT/BAP in the plastics recycling sector. Extensive surveys on gender mainstreaming in the plastic sector have been carried out. Although the training in selected companies has been performed, the companies still do not appear to be widely implementing best environmental practices and health protection measures. Due to the aforementioned expense and challenges of the XRF PBDE identification technology, and the delay in finalizing a cost-effective agreement with a cement facility to use their high temperature kilns for safe disposal, recyclers are not yet identifying PBDEs and disposing PBDEs containing waste in the proper way. The technical guidelines developed under the project are not yet integrated into the plastic recycling practices, although 10 manufacturers have been certified through ISO9001 as PBDE-free.  The second part of the component looks at reduced releases of UPOPs as a result of improved raw material (recycled plastics) supply chains, as well as the introduction of environmentally sound disposal practices. The PIR clearly states that this target is off-track because the proposed programme to have recyclers dispose-off waste containing PBDE in a proper way i.e by cement Kiln has not yet fully taken off. This is due to the fact that cost incurred by the recyclers for the raw material and its transportation to cement factories appears to exceed the potential income from the sale of the materials (as fuel) to the cement factories. What is more (see component 4) there is a delay in the construction of mini waste disposal depots under the project, and only 1 of the 3 planned has been completed at this time. Regular collection and separation of waste containing PBDE is intended to be done at such mini depots. As a result of all of these issues, no PBDE contaminated plastic has been segregated or disposed of so far. Currently, non-recyclable plastic is still disposed of through burning in rudimentary brick factories, a process equivalent to open burning. There is substantial risk that no disposal of PBDE contaminated plastic would be carried out if corrective measures are not implemented by the end of the project. The PIR has indicated that immediate follow up activity is focused on signing of an agreement with cement industry and commence in earnest PBDE waste collection and appropriate disposal.  The MTR made, inter alia, the following recommendations:-  - Establish as soon as possible a partnership with the cement industry or other potential provider of waste disposal services compliant with the SC BAT/BET to dispose PBDE contaminated plastic and non-recyclable plastic through high-temperature co-incineration.  - The partnership should include also at least one Proof of Performance test to ensure that the disposal through cement kiln is compliant with the Stockholm Convention BAT/BEP on co-incineration.  - The method to identify and segregate plastic waste contaminated by BFR is still unclear. The adoption of XRF only would not likely allow the identification of large amount of BFR plastic waste and the equipment is too expensive to be considered by communities of recyclers. Methods for the preliminary segregation of BFR plastic waste, based on the knowledge of the source of the waste and physical methods like floating should be formally developed and adopted, so that the amount of plastic that need to be confirmed by XRF may be reduced.    In, response to these recommendations, the discussion on the disposal technology started in April 2019, with the cement industry. in June 2019, the project identified the recycling industries and performed XRF tests in Bekasi West Java. Three (3) meetings were held with cement industries or other potential providers of waste disposal services compliant with the BAT/BET to dispose PBDE contaminated plastic and non-recyclable plastic through high-temperature co-incineration. Full collaboration will begin after the finalization of the procurement process by the UNDP Indonesia office. The proposed disposal activities will include collection of the waste containing PBDE by a recycling entity which will transporting it to a cement factory which will use the waste as fuel for its high temperature co-incineration kiln thereby appropriately destroying the PBDE elements with minimal environmental impact, if any.  The RTA recommends fast tracking the implementation of the MTR recommendations In addition, recognizing that one would like to see scaleup of appropriate disposal of PBDEs in the post project period, the project should also seek to work with government, enterprises and key institutions to find potential income and innovative fiscal tools to find the resources to subsidize the costs associated with safe disposal and identification of PBDE (for example, explore the use of Indonesia Climate Green Bonds and design of long term fiscal tools). There could also be outreach to the Ministry of Industry’s Think tanks and UNDP Accelerators to look at innovative solutions to the disposal and finance issue.  Finally, some thought might be given to working to convince the government to embed the technical guidelines in the relevant regulatory frameworks and standard operating practices of enterprises. Relevant, targeted awareness campaigns could also be used to get buy-in and long-term uptake and practice of the guidelines.    Component 4- Reducing Releases of UPOPs and PBDEs from Unsound Plastics Disposal Practices    This component focuses on curtailing PBDEs and UPOPs releases to the environment, to rivers specifically, through the implementation of appropriate disposal options for hazardous and unrecyclable plastic waste fractions from both formal and informal recyclers and waste collectors. A key deliverable is the construction of 3 functional mini-depots which would be key to diverting plastic waste from being dumped in waterways.    The PIR clearly articulates that this component is off track. Only one mini-depo (in Babakan Village, Cirebon District, West Java) has been established although equipment was procured only in June 2019, and it is not expected to be fully operational in September 2019. The development of other depots located in Malang (East Java) and Depok (West Java) is currently underway and at different stages of design, construction and equipment installation. For the development of mini depot in Malang, the Project is still coordinating with the Municipality of Malang. There was a change in the leadership of the Office of Environment in Malang. The Office Head has changed and the temporary replacement will soon be replaced with a new permanent official. These changes leadership have severely hampered timely progress. In Depok, there are three (3) activities that the project is working on as of June 2019: construction of the building; the environmental impact assessment, and the feasibility study. The mini depot in Depok will be a pilot program on how to manage electronic waste at municipality level. The activity conducted at Depok will be segregating and dismantling electronic waste. The parts that can be recycled will be processed further. Meanwhile the parts that cannot be processed will be disposed of by cement kiln. The project is expected to finish environmental assessment and feasibility study by the end of August 2019.    The project has hired a consultant who is responsible for designing the mini depot and calculating the structure and cost for the construction. The consultant has come up with the design, which very soon will be presented to Municipality of Depok for approval/confirmation. Once the drawing is approved the consultant will continue with Detail Engineering Design and preparation for bidding process.    As a result of the lack of waste depots, no plastic has been diverted from river dumping through this modality. It is unlikely that all three depots will be operational before January 2020, and the MTR questions the ability to reach the 8t plastic treated/week by the March 2020 official end of project date. However, the PIR states that during the project implementation, the project has involved and collaborated with two (2) waste banks – one each in Malang (East Java) and Bandung (West Java). These waste banks have been working on plastic waste processing (separation and crushing) to divert waste from river dumping. Therefore, there has been some start to waste diversion, and this can then be further processed with PBDE wastes appropriately disposed of.    This component is critical to the completion of Components 2 and 3, and the overall GEB delivery of the project. To fast track this critical activity in the next reporting period, the RTA has the following suggestions for consideration by the project:-    As aforementioned, in order to make up the disposal shortfall, there should be every effort to make a disposal agreement with a cement kiln facility to help deal with disposal until the facilities can be completed. Indeed, there should be exploration of transporting waste from the Malang and Bandung waste banks to the cement kiln to help meet GEB targets.    Apart from this there can also be collaboration with government partners to ensure that there are no more delays in completing the mini depots and that there is reliable and effective oversight on the sites to ensure there are no more delays.      Component 5: Monitoring, Learning, Adaptive Feedback, Outreach and Evaluation    Monitoring of the project has been on track, although there was a delay in the MTR mission (though preparations for the MTR were timely). The project has been quite responsive to MTR recommendations, and has been keeping an eye and adapting to emerging risks. There has been transparency in articulating issues, and seeking co-created solutions with stakeholders.    The MTR gave the following recommendation:\_    “UNDP CO and the project board should develop a timeframe with milestones providing realistic deadlines for the implementation of the above recommendations and all the project output to be completed, so that a request of project extension to UNDP HQ and the GEF can properly substantiated.."  Unfortunately, UNDP GEF has declared that extensions should not be granted save for reasons of force majeur. Hopefully this can be reconsidered in order to permit completion of the mini depots and for the waste to finally be processed, given how close this project is to achieving impact.  The only comment from the RTA is that more targeted sensitization and outreach be used to help encourage behaviour change and uptake of best practices by government, private sector, the investment community, communities in demonstration areas and the general public, to help support achievement of the project goals.    Also, there can be more creative ways of achieving project GEBs even if the modalities to do so vary a bit from the what was originally envisioned. If waste diverted from the rivers, for example, can be segregated by the newly trained stakeholders at facilities other than the mini depots, or if they can be disposed of through other environmentally responsible means, then the project can still meet the overall goals of tonnages of waste diverted and disposed of under the project. Hopefully, more adaptive thinking and responsiveness in the project management can help see the project achieve all goals before the March 2020 close.    Implementation Progress – RTA Rating Moderately Satisfactory (MS)  -  1. The project’s cumulative financial delivery has shown significant improvement in this reporting period, and it has improved with every PIR. Every effort should be made to keep up the efforts to accelerate delivery ahead of project close in March 2020. Admittedly the construction delays of the mini depots have likely impacted delivery, but the expected delivery rate with 9 month to go is not too far off the actual.    2017 2018 2019  Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc) 22.62% 48.43% 76.93%  Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery this year 43.98% 61.18% 76.93%    2. During this reporting period, critical risks have been identified, but do not appear to be in ATLAS. However, risks appear to be managed fairly comprehensively. The project document has an Environmental and Social Screen, vs a modern SESP. However, it does appear that potential risks were captured originally and have been managed well thus far.    3. With regard to gender results, the project has done a very good job. The PIR reflects in the gender section that gender has been actively incorporated into the design of training modules, targeting of awareness and sensitization work, design of policy and guidelines, equal access to information and project benefits. Livelihoods is named in the project Safeguards risks, and the PIR indicates that the economic livelihood sustainability of workers, especially women, at PBDEs plastic waste management/recycling sectors, have been supported by the development of a financial literacy training module. The module aims to improve skills of workers, including women, in managing their financial resources. The module also introduces basic method for household financial management to support financial risk from hazardous impact risk of chemical substances exposures. It may support gender transformative actions in promoting gender equal access and control over financial resources. The project has encouraged the socioeconomic betterment of the economically challenged, especially women, in the private recycling industry. It worked with industry to establish applicable policies that would permit female workers to stay at home for monthly (menstruation) period recovery without any fear of sanction, use of basic safety equipment, better understanding of historical segregation of roles, etc. On March 6, 2019 International Women's Day, the project promoted one of local female recycling entrepreneurs to meet the President of the Republic of Indonesia, and receive an award of appreciation at the Presidential Palace. It was a message to convey "Say "No to Violence" with the theme of the event "Together to Strengthen the Nation."  It should be noted that the MTR makes one gender-related recommendation, which says in part:-  “[The] MOI should ……. should conduct a survey on the situation of disparity of economic treatment between male and female among the operators who attended the training or the awareness raising event. The survey should try to identify the causes which are currently hindering the reduction of disparities among genders in the plastic recycling and manufacturing sector”.    It is unclear to the RTA if such background research was a part of the financial literary training module design. However, the project can consider this recommendation, weighed against the other critical deliverables ahead of project close. There are indications that some gender mainstreaming efforts (eg the post training uptake of what was taught in the module on gender sensitivity in the gender-specific health impacts , safety protection, and financial literacy associated with the plastic recycling sector the has been slow as the recyclers are reluctant to implement best environmental practices and health protection measures since they have no avenue to practice with the delay of the minidepots), the project team is already thinking of ways to keep stakeholders sensitized, motivated and engaged through awareness efforts.  Therefore, as aforementioned in RTA comments, there should be targeted awareness and sensitization to sway “hearts and minds” in accelerating the final activities, and creating support for post project sustainability. In addition, the lessons learned should be carefully captured as there has been extensive work achieved on gender, technical guidance, new experience on PBDE management (this is the first GEF projects to tackle this), and overall, there is just as much to be learned from the successes as the challenges experienced under this project. So care should be taken to capture and convey all for the learning of the GEF portfolio.    Taking note of the implementation progress discussed above for this PIR reporting period, and how much was achieved since the last PIR, the “Moderately Satisfactory” implementation rating is given. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** [PBDE\_Gender Action Plan \_1\_.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5073/213771/1717408/1725968/PBDE_Gender%20Action%20Plan%20_1_.docx) |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN2:** gender equality as significant objective |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| N/A |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| The gender Action Plan is attached in the PIR Library. At this point in the project, activities have been on track with expectations of this plan.    In 2019 the project achieved results that focus on gender training and the empowerment of women and men, as follows:  1. Project has achieved gender balance in participation. Overall, during this reporting period project has involved 1,561 participants, 835 men and 726 women throughout all activities that were conducted.    2. Women, as well as men, from Ministry of Industries, relevant associations, and other stakeholders engaged in developing relevant PBDEs & UPOPs regulations/technical by laws/standards during the reporting period. This included drafting the Ministry Degree for Monitoring and Controlling PBDEs containing product. Women has led in drafting ROHS regulation in cultural context of male-dominated participation in policies development in Indonesia. It has performed project supports in promoting gender equality and women’s leadership.    3. During this reporting period, the project promoted gender equal access and control over information & knowledge about PBDEs and its adverse impacts on human health and the environment. Several public awareness raising activities have been conducted where the vulnerable groups were involved as participants such as owners and workers of plastic recycling sectors, both men and women, people with disabilities, CSOs (i.e. women’s groups, religious women’s groups, family planning and welfare institution program, plastic waste bank at community level, etc.), relevant NGOs, relevant Associations, women’s studies center, etc. As the result, both women and men acquired knowledge and increased awareness to detrimental impacts of PBDEs to human health and environment, and proper health and safety protection from risk exposures of PBDEs when handling PBDEs containing plastic wastes.    4. The project also intentionally conducted specific awareness raising to youth group by inviting them to participate in the workshops and campaign. From total number of 1561 beneficiaries during reporting period, there were 340 young women and 231 young men with average ages below 24 years old that has attended the events.    5. Gender-sensitive health & safety protection has been prepared to support awareness raising activities, especially at PBDEs containing plastic recycling sector. In addition, module training of trainers (TOT) on gender-sensitive health & safety protection has been conducted during project period. The module contains information about procedures in applying health and safety when handling PBDEs containing plastic waste and basic ergonomics procedure in managing plastic wastes. The TOT module’s content was developed by using references from gender analysis on roles division at plastic recycling industries. The TOT Module has a specific component on gender as introduction to the gender concept and the importance of promoting gender equality to enhance livelihood sustainability in the context of hazardous risk of chemical exposures.    6. Meanwhile, to support economic livelihood sustainability of workers, especially women, at PBDEs plastic waste management/recycling sectors, the project has developed financial literacy training module. The module aims to improve skills of workers including women in managing their financial resources. The module also introduces basic method for household financial management to support financial risk from hazardous impact risk of chemical substances exposures. It may support gender transformative actions in promoting gender equal access and control over financial resources.    7. As the result from the consultation process during TOT module development, that was conducted together by UNDP and Ministry of Industries (MOI) with relevant stakeholders (i.e. The Ministry of Health, The Ministry of Manpower, The Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection, Plastic Recycling Associations, Plastic waste recyclers, Plastic Waste Bank, Social Security institutions, Financial Institutions, etc.), This has raised their awareness to the issue of women’s vulnerability to PBDEs exposures and its impacts, and the importance of health protection and sustainable livelihood development aspects when handling PBDEs containing plastic wastes.    8. In Sciences, Technology and Engineering technical areas, the project support women’s engagement and women take lead in PBDEs testing and other substances under RoHS. There were more 15 women from total 30 researchers from relevant laboratories are being involved in trainings. Women were also leading in developing the Laboratory Information System for tracking used chemical substances at industries. One other woman has led for one Mini Depo Development in West Java as she supervises for infrastructure construction process. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| Project has supported women’s initiatives and women’s confidence in sharing ideas and voices during reporting period. Women have led in conducting PBDEs mapping in Indonesia, leading in developing pilot project of Laboratory Information System of Ministry of Industries, taking lead in drafting ROHS policy in Indonesia, and supervisor for mini depo construction process. Through their active engagement, they have increased capacity and contribute efforts to reduce PBDEs and UPOPs releases in Indonesia. It also enhances their capabilities in initiating prevention from hazardous risk exposures of PBDEs and UPOPs to human health and environment.    • By promoting gender equality, The Ministry of Industries (MOI) has maintained gender-sensitiveness/gender perspectives in developing relevant guidelines and training modules, for informal plastic recycling sector. The training module contains learning materials about PBDEs, Gender equality in the context of hazardous chemical substances exposures, Health and Safety Procedure in Handling PBDEs containing plastic recycling. The Ministry of industries is also developing financial literacy learning module to support enhancement of economic empowerment for workers, especially women, at plastic recycling sector in the context of hazardous chemical substance exposures. By preparing these specific gender-sensitive module, it is expected that vulnerable groups, both men & women workers, of plastic recycling/waste management sector, and community nearing industries, would have raised critical awareness to challenge unequal gender power relations, and increase their capacity to mitigate hazardous risk exposures of PBDEs and UPOPs, including, skills to manage their financial resources for more sustainable livelihood.    • During reporting period, the project initiated group of potential trainers, both men and women, to facilitate trainings on gender-sensitive health and safety protection, and financial literacy. They would act as focal point for knowledge management or institutional of knowledges on PBDEs and gender in the context of hazardous chemical risk exposures. The trainers consist of both men and women, from relevant associations, NGOs, women’s groups, individual, CSOs, Universities, Studies center. The roll-out trainings will be conducted in Q3/Q4 of 2018 as strategy to increase capacity (skills and knowledge) and build resilience of greater numbers of women and men as beneficiaries, from the hazardous impact of PBDE releases.    • The Capacity building and awareness raising was one of the strategy conducted during the reporting period, to increase men and women’s knowledge about PBDEs and relevant health protection procedures/standards. One Seminar on Gender dimension on Plastic Waste Management was held in March 2018. It presented experts/resource persons to share information and knowledge about Stockholm Convention and research finding on PBDEs substances in Indonesia, gender situational analysis of division of roles at plastic recycling sector, importance of Gender equality promotion at relevant sectors, health impact from hazardous chemical substances exposures, health and safety procedure standards in handling dangerous chemical substances, learning from plastic recyclers associations, community response to PBDEs risk exposures. It has raised awareness and knowledge of relevant stakeholders and beneficiaries as participants, including women groups, to have initiatives in building strategies to mitigate impacts risk from PBDEs and UPOPs releases and unsound plastic waste management.    • During reporting period, the project was preparing some relevant gender-sensitive learning documentation i.e. gender and livelihood assessment report, gender seminar proceeding, training modules, education and information materials (up to date, all documents are still in drafts). The gender-sensitive learning material has been prepared to be published as learning materials targeting a greater number of audiences as they will have more awareness & knowledge about PBDE as a hazardous chemical substance, and skills to protect their health and environment from its dangerous impacts. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| N/A |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| N/A |

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| **SESP:** [UNDP PIMS5073 GEF ESSP Checklist and Summary Indonesia POPs 28Oct14.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5073/213771/1679340/1679620/UNDP%20PIMS5073%20GEF%20ESSP%20Checklist%20and%20Summary%20Indonesia%20POPs%2028Oct14.docx)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| N/A |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| N/A |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| One of the focused areas of PBDE & UPOPs Project is Babakan Village, of Ciwaringin subdistrict, Cirebon. In this village PBDE & UPOPs project is focusing on developing a mini depot to process and recycle plastic waste. The mini depot will be fully operational in October 2019. However, we have worked with the villagers and students of Islamic boarding schools in the village (note: most Babakan residents are students of Islamic traditional boarding schools) before the mini depot is fully operational. The project has conducted training activities related to management of waste. In this training, villagers and students learned how to segregate the waste and process it before selling it to the market.    We also have built the system of garbage bank in the village. In this system, villagers will store the waste to the unit garbage bank. They will get incentive for every waste being stored. Furthermore, the waste collected by garbage bank will be sorted based on the types of garbage and sold to the market. When the mini depot is fully operational, the waste from a unit garbage bank will be processed into crushed plastic and sold to the market. The price for crushed plastic is quite high.    What we have done in Babakan village is to give training on how to manage the plastic waste and to build the system. Once the mini depot is fully operational, we will apply the system in mini depot and we already have people who can manage the mini depot. When the mini depot is fully operational, it is expected that the number of plastic waste in the village will decrease and the village can make profit from the plastic waste. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| http://maps.undponeclick.org/project/3  The online Project Maps is designed to provide UNDP projects information such as project status, Award ID, Project Period, Total Grant, Implementing partner, Project Location, reports, photo and video.    https://pbde.bppi.kemenperin.go.id/  PBDEs&UPOP project website. |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

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| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |
| No |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [PIMS5073\_CEO Endorsement Request\_Final.docm](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5073/213771/1679342/1679623/PIMS5073_CEO%20Endorsement%20Request_Final.docm) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| The project is strongly supported by all the institutional and private stakeholders, also thanks to the successful awareness campaign carried out. The project is intrinsically sustainable from the point of view of the environment, as its main purpose is to reduce the environmental impact of plastic lifecycle (through environmentally safe production, recycling and waste management). Sustainability of actions aimed at the environmentally sound management of plastic waste may be limited by social and financial aspects related to the small size of informal recycler enterprises. The key project stakeholders (MOEF, MOI, MOF) were involved in project design, and during interviews they confirmed the relevance of the project strategy with country priorities. Interviews with recyclers also confirmed that the objective of the project is relevant, and there are high expectations that some specific project activities may contribute to an improvement of life conditions and reduction of environmental burden.    Coordination with the following main stakeholders, as confirmed during MTR mission, was ensured:  1) Central government institutions:  a. Ministry of Industry  b. Ministry of Environment  c. Ministry of Finance  d. National Planning Agency  2) Local governmental institutions:  a. Cirebon district  b. Mojokerto district  3) Private sector and industrial associations:  a. Association of plastic industries: Aphindo  b. Association of plastic recyclers: Apdupi (small scale) and Adupi (formal, large scale)  c. Plastic industries: Interaneka  d. Recyclers and waste scanvengers  4) Local Communities  a. Community and Islamic Boarding School in Babakan Village Cirebon,  b. Tawang Sari and Kejagan Villages Mojokerto, Depok  5) NGOs (as reported by the NPD)  a. LohJinawi,  b. Wahana Edukasi Harapan Alam Semesta (Wehasta),  c. Bank Sampah Mandiri, Paragita,  d. My Darling (Sadar Lingkungan),  e. Waste4Change,  f. Bank Sampah Nusantara Latanza. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.