



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)¹

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Introduction of an environmentally sound management and disposal system for PCBs wastes and PCB contaminated equipment		
Country(ies):	The Republic of Indonesia	GEF Project ID: ²	4446
GEF Agency(ies):	UNIDO (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	xx/INS/07/x01
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Indonesia	Submission Date:	2011-11-30
GEF Focal Area (s):	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Project Duration (Months)	60 months
Name of parent program (if applicable): ➤ For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/>		Agency Fee (\$):	600,000

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK³:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
(select) CHEM-1	Outcome 1.4:	Outcome 1.4.1	GEFTF	5,700,000	22,200,000
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)	Others		(select)		
Sub-Total				5,700,000	22,200,000
Project Management Cost ⁴			GEFTF	300,000	1,800,000
Total Project Cost				6,000,000	24,000,000

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: The project will build capacity to introduce and implement a PCB management system to reduce and/or eliminate releases from PCB waste stockpiles and PCB-containing equipment. The project will dispose of at least 3,000 tonnes of PCBs, PCB-containing equipment and waste in an environmentally sound manner and will maximize opportunities for public-private partnership through development of conducive policies and regulations.

Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
1. Institutional capacity building and development	TA	Strengthening institutional capacities at central government and provincial level in selected provinces	1.1 Technical and human resources capacity for PCB identification and inventory strengthened. 1.2 Extended inventory on PCBs undertaken in selected provinces covering	GEFTF	550,000	3,000,000

¹ It is very important to consult the PIF preparation guidelines when completing this template.

² Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

³ Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework](#) when filling up the table in item A.

⁴ GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project.

			at least Java Island 1.3 Laboratory capacity for PCB measurement enhanced			
2. Policy and regulatory framework	TA	Strengthening of legislation and policy framework and enforcement of PCBs management to meet relevant obligations under the Convention	2.1 Policy and regulatory framework strengthened 2.2 Strategy for enforcement developed and implemented 2.3 Economic and market-based incentives proposed for disposal of PCB-containing equipment and wastes	GEFTF	250,000	1,000,000
3. Pilot project on ESM of PCBs	Inv	Demonstration of ESM of PCBs through proper collection, packaging, registration, labeling, transportation and safe storage of targeted PCBs wastes	3.1 PCB phase-out plan developed and implemented based on extended inventory. 3.2 Interim storage sites identified and established based on inventory study. 3.3 Pilot ESM system for PCBs established on the above sites including collection, packaging, registration, labelling system, transport and safe interim storage	GEFTF	650,000	3,050,000
4. Disposal of PCBs, PCB-containing equipment and waste	Inv	Disposal of at least 3,000 tonnes of high and other range concentration PCBs, PCB-containing equipment and wastes	4.1 Detailed feasibility study on technical options commissioned taking into consideration the outcomes of the inventory and pilot ESM study; 4.2 Technical options selected for the environmentally sound and safe disposal of PCBs and PCB-containing equipment and waste. 4.3 PCB wastes disposed of and PCB-containing equipment decontaminated based on selected technical options.	GEFTF	4,050,000	12,850,000
5. Public awareness raising and advocacy campaigns	TA	Increased public awareness on issues concerning PCB wastes impact on health and environment, particularly for population directly exposed of, affected and at risk.	6.1 Stakeholder engagement including NGOs and civil society established 6.2 Training and educational material developed 6.3 Awareness raising programmes implemented	GEFTF	200,000	2,300,000
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		

	(select)		(select)		
Sub-Total				5,700,000	22,200,000
Project Management Cost ⁵			GEFTF	300,000	1,800,000
Total Project Costs				6,000,000	24,000,000

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Ministry of Environment	Grant	810,000
National Government	Ministry of Environment	In-kind	2,590,000
National Government	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	In-kind	1,000,000
National Government	Ministry of Industry	In-kind	800,000
National Government	Ministry of Health	In-kind	800,000
GEF Agency	UNIDO	In-kind	500,000
GEF Agency	UNIDO	Grant	1,600,000
Private Sector	PCB owners	Grant	6,000,000
Private Sector	PCB owners	In-kind	5,400,000
Bilateral Aid Agency (ies)	to be identified	Grant	4,500,000
Total Cofinancing			24,000,000

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total c=a+b
UNIDO	GEF TF	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Indonesia	6,000,000	600,000	6,600,000
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				6,000,000	600,000	6,600,000

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table

² Please indicate fees related to this project.

⁵ Same as footnote #3.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1 the [GEF focal area/LDCF/SCCF](#) strategies:

1. The proposed project is consistent with GEF-5 Chemicals FA objective **CHEM-1** "*Phase out POPs and reduce POPs releases*"; **Outcome 1.4** "*POPs waste prevented, managed and disposed of and POPs contaminated sites managed in an environmentally sound manner*"; **Output 1.4.1** "*PCB management plans under development and implementation*". The project is focusing on the environmentally sound management (ESM) of PCBs and will directly and indirectly activate funds and investments for the safe control, management and disposal of PCBs and PCB-containing equipment and waste in the country. If the project is successful, the situation will be represented by a sustainable system, which will be created through the involvement of private companies providing services for collection, transport, interim storage and final disposal under the control of responsible governmental institutions in the frame of relevant legislation taken into force.

A.1.2. For projects funded from LDCF/SCCF: the LDCF/SCCF eligibility criteria and priorities:

n/a

A.2. national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, etc.:

2. The National Implementation Plan (NIP) for the Stockholm Convention of the Republic of Indonesia identified phase-out and disposal of PCBs as one of the top priorities requiring immediate attention and action. The rationale and objectives of the project originate from the priorities and key objectives established by the NIP:
 - Establish regulation on PCBs containing equipment;
 - Measure PCBs contamination, especially in mining activities, industrial zones and power plant, ships and vessels;
 - Strengthen capability and capacity of infrastructure as well as human resources;
 - Environmentally sound management of PCBs containing equipment and waste;
 - Ensure destruction of PCBs and PCBs containing equipment in an environmentally safe manner according to best available techniques/best environmental practices (BAT/BEP), and increase the number of destruction facilities based on geographical consideration;
 - Public awareness raising on PCBs' impacts to human health and environment.

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

B.1. Describe the baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

BASELINE SITUATION

3. The Republic of Indonesia signed the Stockholm Convention on POPs on 23 May 2001 and ratified it on 28 September 2009.
4. The GEF project "*Enabling Activities to facilitate early action on the implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Indonesia*" was successfully implemented through UNIDO and the country's NIP was submitted on 15 April 2010. The NIP has established the baseline situation in terms of POPs issues in the country including preliminary inventories of POPs chemicals and respective action plans and strategies for the fulfillment of the country's obligations under the Stockholm Convention. Based on the preliminary PCBs inventory, it is estimated that there are 23,000 tonnes of PCB contaminated oil in transformer equipment in Indonesia. The action plan for PCBs is targeting phase-out and disposal of PCBs until 2020. According to the NIP, the use of equipment containing PCBs >0.05% and volume 5 liters should be banned before 2018 and for equipment containing PCBs >0.005% and volume >0.05 liters should not be used from the year 2020 thereon. There is, however lack of awareness and capacities in the country for the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous wastes.
5. Results of the inventory on PCBs and equipment containing PCBs in 2004 showed that (i) there was no export, import, and production of PCBs as chemicals in the year 2000, (ii) PCBs in closed-system equipment (transformers and capacitors) were found, mainly in equipment made before 1985, (iii) inventory on PCBs in semi-closed and open systems has never been conducted, (iv) the community, the owner, and the collector of equipment containing PCBs were not aware of the negative impact caused by PCBs, (v) equipment containing PCBs in ships made before 1970s (for example, dredge ships) were still in use, and (vi) facility for PCBs waste destruction was limited and was considered costly by the equipment owners, and the existing destruction facility still used combustion technology. Thus, there is an urgent need to address these issues that were concluded out of the preliminary inventory.
6. The Republic of Indonesia has a legal framework for environmental and human health protection; government regulation Nr 74/2001 has banned the use of 10 hazardous substances (9 Pesticides and PCBs) in Indonesia, i.e.

POPs', which are currently under Stockholm Convention concerns; the prohibition use of the substances is also stated in the Minister of Agriculture Decree No. 434.1/Kpts/TP.270/2001 regarding requirement and procedure for pesticide registration.

7. Currently, co-processing cement kilns are available facilities that are used to destroy hazardous wastes in Indonesia. However, there is concurrence among PCB owners that the technology is expensive. The use of this technology will be considered during the feasibility study to be conducted during the implementation of the project.
8. Based on the action plans and the budget reflected in the NIP, the Government of Indonesia will need about USD35M to address the PCB issue covering the main components of regulatory, training and awareness raising and ESM of PCBs.

BASELINE PROJECT

9. To meet its obligations to the Stockholm Convention, the country has implemented several initiatives through national budget commitment.
10. While the following governmental and ministerial regulations: Government regulation (PP) No 74/2001 on the Management of Hazardous and Toxic Substances, Government regulation (PP) No 18/1999 jo PP No 85/1999 on the Management of Hazardous and Toxic Wastes and Ministerial Regulation (PerMENLH) No 18/2009: Procedures to obtain Permit on the Management of Hazardous and Toxic Wastes cover the ban of PCB use, the country recognizes the need to review and develop policies and regulation specifically targeting PCBs. The baseline project includes the assessment and improvement of the efficiency of the laws and policies relating to PCBs.
11. In 2010, the Government of Indonesia published a bid for the conduct of an in-depth inventory for PCBs as a national initiative. This will cover the identification of the volume of PCB oil, PCB contaminated equipment and PCB contaminated sites. Although the tender was unsuccessful, the MoE will pursue the same activity in 2012 and will invite targeted industries for coordination meeting and to respond to survey questionnaires. Around 30 targeted industries were identified based on the information in the NIP and other supporting information. MOE shall conduct facility visits to validate the data provided by the industries. Accordingly, the baseline project, with the support of the GEF, will provide a more comprehensive and multi-matrix inventory of PCBs in the country.
12. As a follow-up to the endorsement of the NIP in July 2008 and the issuance of Law Nr 19/2009 on the ratification of the SC, MOE conducted a general awareness raising workshop on POPs including PCBs. Since the ratification of the NIP, at least 9 awareness raising workshops/training have been conducted by the Ministry. Coordination meetings with MEMR, PLN (electrical company), MOI and other stakeholders were organized as a preparatory activity for the PCB proposal. The baseline project supports awareness raising and information campaigns dictated by available resources. A stronger and wider IEC is envisaged during the preparatory stages of the project.
13. The baseline project foresees the strong participation and commitment of the PCB owners. Through strengthened technical capacities on and awareness on the handling of PCBs, the baseline project envisages the following activities: (i) self-inventory of PCBs; (ii) building of storage facilities inside the respective industry/factory area; (iii) establish in-house PCB management systems; (iv) supervision of staff to comply with the government regulations; and (v) provide grant and in-kind support to the operations of the selected PCB destruction technology.
14. It is evident that the Government of Indonesia has committed financial, human and institutional resources to protect human health and environment from POPs. The GEF project is envisaged to provide the resources in filling the gaps and to deliver an overall sound management of PCBs. In principle, the GoI has indicated the need for technical assistance on (i) enhancing technical and human capacity for PCB inventory (ii) ESM of PCB-contaminated equipment and wastes; (iii) PCB disposal facility, evaluation on technical options suitable for Indonesia considering wide geographical area and high investment cost and; (iv) strengthening policy and regulatory framework specific for PCB, based on the pilot on ESM for PCB and development of PCB disposal facility under the project.

The GEF PROJECT

15. The project will assist the country to establish ESM of PCBs focusing on the most industrialized provinces and a pilot site, which will allow the country to disseminate and replicate best practices for PCBs management and disposal. ESM of PCB will include the identification, collection, packaging, registration and labeling system at the respective factory/industry, transport and safe interim storage of PCB-containing equipment and waste.
16. Although already being partly delivered by the MoE, institutional capacity building, development of regulatory and policy framework will need to be strengthened. The capacity building efforts will address the government officials at central and provincial levels as well as managers and workers at state-owned (PLN-electricity company, PERTAMINA-oil company, etc) and private entities (industry, transformer manufacturers, transformer service provider, academia, relevant association, NGO, etc). Training will be provided by expert to share knowledge on

how to identify PCB to and to establish mechanism in industry to prevent leakage and cross contamination, safe handling and storage of the equipment in the industry site. ESM of PCBs shall also be properly disseminated among relevant stakeholders including conduct of inventory, proper registration, labeling and storage of PCB wastes and PCB contaminated equipment. Technical and human resource capacity of the laboratory will also be enhanced. Based on the NIP, currently, no laboratory in the country is accredited to analyze PCBs.

17. Under broad stakeholder involvement, a detailed PCB phase-out plan will be developed for selected provinces and country-wide. The PCB disposal plan for highly concentrated PCB wastes will be managed differently from other range of concentration of PCBs and PCB contaminated equipment and wastes. State-owned as well as private entities will be encouraged and supported to develop capacities for safe handling and management of PCB containing equipment and waste. The inventory will also provide records on PCB-contaminated oils and PCB wastes which maybe directly disposed of .
 18. Resulting from the above-mentioned steps, strategy for priority setting will be established and applied inviting all stakeholders into the decision-making process. Cooperation between involved provinces will be of utmost importance for proper assessment of priorities and strategy for economic and market based solutions for final PCBs disposal.
 19. The interim storage sites will be determined based on the geographical distribution of the PCB wastes and PCB-contaminated equipment based on the results of the inventory study and ESM of PCBs will be applied on these storage sites.
 20. Based on the identified needs, proposal for PCBs disposal will be developed to address environmental and safety requirements and also economic and market conditions. Feasibility study (FS), which include cost-benefit analysis, comparison of different scenarios for final disposal and destruction will be conducted. While several technical options are available and fully evaluated by experts, their applicability to the nature and quantity of wastes to be addressed in Indonesia should be studied. If considered practical as a result of the study, upgrade/retrofit of existing disposal facilities to conform with environmental standards maybe undertaken. Also, one of the factors to be considered during the FS is the possibility of the disposal option to destroy other POPs wastes. For some non-combustion technologies, varying operating parameters may deem the disposal option applicable to other POPs wastes.
 21. Based on the Feasibility Study, final disposal strategy will be adopted in agreement with key stakeholders and provinces under the lead coordination provided by the central government. At least 3,000 tonnes of high and other range of concentration of PCBs and PCB containing equipment and wastes will be destroyed during the project execution.
 22. Throughout the project implementation, public awareness raising and involvement of interested NGOs will be ensured. The successful implementation of the project will provide a solid basis for sustainable management and destruction of PCBs and PCB containing equipment in Indonesia. Provinces not directly benefiting from the project investment activities will be invited from inception in all capacity building, training and information dissemination in order to ensure replication of the outcomes in the whole country.
 23. The project will help Indonesia in meeting its obligations under the Stockholm Convention and thus, will contribute to global efforts to control toxic chemicals in general and to eliminate PCBs in particular. It will also indirectly contribute to the objectives of two other international environmental agreements, i.e. the Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal and the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedures for Certain Hazardous Chemicals.
 24. The project will, among others, ensure safe disposal of at least 3,000 tonnes of high and other range of concentration PCBs and PCB containing equipment and wastes.
- B. [incremental /Additional cost reasoning](#): describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund) or additional LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF financing and the associated [global environmental benefits](#) (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:
25. The GEF scenario will support the baseline project by providing a holistic environmentally sound management of PCBs in Indonesia. In the absence of GEF funding, the capacity for PCBs management as well as legal and institutional frameworks would improve slowly. Public awareness of the issues would continue to be low and the current conditions of PCBs storage and illegitimate uses by uninformed people will continue. Without assistance, replacement of existing equipment containing PCBs would continue at the current rate, but there would be modest improvements in the storage and disposal of replaced equipment, and illegitimate recycling of PCBs containing equipment would continue. The existing storage practices would remain environmentally unsafe, and there would be continued leakage and contamination, and impacts on individuals, soil and water resources, with associated risks to

population and ecosystem health.

25. With the assistance of the GEF, Indonesia would accelerate its reduction of PCBs, protect people and ecosystems vulnerable to PCBs contamination, build support for sustaining this protection, and help the country to meet its commitments under the Stockholm Convention.
26. The main goal is to establish a proper country-wide safe and environmentally sound management and disposal of PCBs. This will avoid potential release and contamination to international waters, which is to be considered as a high risk due to the fact that Indonesia is an island state. Improper handling could result in additional POPs air emissions due to uncontrolled dumping or burning. The avoidance of all these negative effects will contribute to the global environment.
- B.3. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF). As a background information, read [Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF.](#):
27. The project envisages transfer of non-combustion technology to Indonesia particularly for PCB-contaminated equipment and for low concentrated PCB oil. High concentration PCBs will also be treated in Indonesia based on the results of the feasibility study to be undertaken under the project. It is expected that releases of unintentionally produced POPs and other pollutants that give risks to human health and the environment will be reduced through the transfer of these technologies. Economic benefits through the generation of new field of technology in the country, generation of livelihood and gain of special expertise will result from the project, aside from the environmental and health benefits associated with disposal of PCBs. This is in line with the advocacy of the GEF in promoting the transfer of environmentally sound technologies. Arguably, disposal of PCBs in incinerators may be an easier option if environmental burden is taken out of the equation (generation of more toxic gases in many cases). Non-combustion options also have the added advantage of recycling usable parts of transformers and regeneration of the transformer oil.
28. As women and children are the most vulnerable group with regard to exposure to POPs, the project shall strive to involve women organizations to work on awareness raising campaigns on the health and environmental impacts of these chemicals.
- B.4 Indicate risks, including climate change risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design:

RISKS	RISK MITIGATION MEASURES
Co-financing will not reach the target level	Seeking additional funds/donors or lowering the targeted amount of PCB waste for its disposal. While there will be safe storage available, the final decisions will be met by the Project Steering Committee.
Change of Government policy towards the PCBs issue.	By the signed letter of interest, the Indonesian Government commits itself to action on PCBs elimination.
Cooperation and coordination between the central government and the provincial level will not materialize	Facilitate consultations at high level in order to reach consensus.
Disposal technology not meeting performance requirements, resulting in unacceptably high emissions of dioxin/furan and other toxic chemicals	Selection of proven technology and equipment from recognized suppliers, provision of adequate training, and active supervision of the operation of disposal facilities will mitigate this risk.
Public opposition to the disposal project	Public awareness raising and inclusion of all stakeholders in both project preparation and implementation will minimize the likelihood of this occurring
Delays in project implementation and low quality performance.	Carefully selected success indicators and the adaptive monitoring practice will enable timely implementation and high quality results

- B.5. Identify key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable:
29. The project will involve various stakeholders. The importance of the full support of the Indonesian government and its respective relevant ministries cannot be overemphasized especially on the institutionalization of policy and legal framework that should address PCB Management in the country. The Ministry of Environment (MoE)

will be the lead agency for the project and will coordinate and ensure the timely implementation of the project. The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) and the Ministry of Industry (MOI) will assist in the inventory activity particularly dealing with the industries under their responsibility and will participate in institutional capacity building, strengthening regulatory and policy framework and introduction of ESM for PCB such as (for MEMR) mining, electricity and oil companies that may have used PCB oil in the transformers. During the PCB disposal activity, MEMR and MOI will assist the project in obtaining commitments from state-owned and private PCB owners to dispose of their stockpile in an environmentally sound manner. The same support will be provided in encouraging the selected PCB owners to actively participate in the pilot project. The Ministry of Health (MOH) will be involved in the public awareness and development of training materials.

30. The commitment of private sector (PCB owners) to dispose of their stockpile in an environmentally sound manner is also very significant. Their corresponding co-financing contribution will be sought to deliver the needs and objectives of the project.
31. The project will also seek the participation of the academia. In addition to the government institutions, the project will seek participation of academia in capacity building, strengthening policy and regulatory framework, formulation and introduction of ESM system for PCBs, pilot project, PCB disposal plan and public awareness raising. Active contribution of the transformer manufacturer, transformer service provider and relevant industry associations, NGOs, women's organization and the media will be encouraged towards successful implementation of the project, particularly in public awareness raising activity.

B.6. Outline the coordination with other related initiatives:

32. The Republic of Indonesia, as member of Regional ESEA BAT/BEP Forum, is currently undertaking the following regional ESEA BAT/BEP projects on POPs:
 - Regional Plan for Introduction of BAT/BEP Strategies to Industrial Clusters of Annex C of Article 5 Sectors in ESEA region.
 - Demonstration of BAT and BEP in fossil fuel-fired utilities and industrial boilers in response to the Stockholm Convention on POPs.
33. The Government of Indonesia is also participating in the development of the following regional ESEA projects related with management of POPs:
 - BAT/BEP in the Thermal Processes in the Metallurgical Industry
 - BAT/BEP in waste incineration sector
 - ESM of POPs waste in electronic and electrical equipment (WEEE) in ESEA region
34. Among other areas, chemicals safety and chemicals management is of high concern, taking into account, for example, the active participation of Indonesia in programmes of bilateral and multilateral scale. Indonesia was also participating in the work of the Preparatory Committee for the Development of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM). The industry program of Responsible Care is under successful implementation in Indonesia. Among others, the following projects, which have already been finalized or are under execution, listed below are also interrelated.
 - *Chemical Management and Control Strategies: Experiences from the GTZ Pilot Project on Chemical Safety in Indonesian Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (2003);*
 - *Development of the National System for the implementation of Global Harmonized System (GHS) for classification of chemicals (UNITAR, 2007).*
35. The hazardous wastes area is also a priority problem where Indonesia cooperates internationally, among others, also in the frame of the Basel Convention. The Ninth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Basel Convention was held in Bali, the Republic of Indonesia in June 2008.
36. Rotterdam Convention, which deals with Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, is now in the process of ratification.
37. The project will also support the implementation of projects in other GEF Focal Areas, such as the protection of coastal zones and international waters. Table below shows list of GEF-related projects in Indonesia:

LIST OF GEF RELATED PROJECTS (SELECTION):

Regional	Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas	Asia	International Waters	UNDP
Regional	Implementation of Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of	Asia	International Waters	UNDP

	East Asia (SDS-SEA)			
Regional	World Bank/GEF Partnership Investment Fund for Pollution Reduction in the Large Marine Ecosystems of East Asia	Asia	International Waters	IBRD
Regional	Emergency Response Measure to Combat Fires in Indonesia and to Prevent Regional Haze in South East Asia	Asia	Multi-focal Areas	UNEP
Global	Alternatives to Slash and Burn	CEX	Climate Change	UNDP

C. DESCRIBE THE GEF AGENCY’S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:

38. UNIDO is within the comparative advantage matrix set out in GEF/C.31/5 rev.1. UNIDO's operation has been extensively carried out in the POPs focal area of GEF, in particular, UNIDO has implemented environmentally sound management of PCBs in Asia and other regions and has accumulated sufficient knowledge and experiences in implementing GEF projects.

C.1 Indicate the co-financing amount the GEF agency is bringing to the project:

39. UNIDO will provide a cash contribution of US\$ 1,600,000 from its ongoing Thematic Programmes on energy and environment in the country and an in-kind of US\$ 500,000 as co-financing to the project for managerial and technical oversight and supervision to project management, M&E and other costs of two senior and administrative personnel at UNIDO Hqs and UNIDO office in Jakarta.

C.2 How does the project fit into the GEF agency’s program (reflected in documents such as UNDAF, CAS, etc.) and staff capacity in the country to follow up project implementation:

40. The project will be implemented by UNIDO HQ with the support of the UNIDO Country Office in Indonesia and the Ministry of Environment as the lead government agency ensuring full coordination and timely implementation of the project. UNIDO is represented in Indonesia by competent staff knowledgeable in the area of environmental protection and is fully supported by the relevant Ministries in the country working together to ensure the protection of the environment and the health of the citizenry. Thus, commitment of these sectors guarantees the successful implementation of the project.

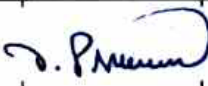
41. UNIDO plays a leading role in the implementation of the Stockholm Convention on POPs, assisting developing countries and transition economies to meet their obligations to the Convention. The organization focuses on the provisions of the Convention that are directly related to the industrial development sector and provides technical assistance based on an environmentally sustainable approaches including POPs pollution reduction/elimination, industrial process changes, modified or substitute materials and products, BAT/BEP and ESM of POPs chemicals.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Mr. Arief Yuwono	GEF OFP, Executive Secretary	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT	10/06/2010

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Mr. Dmitri Piskounov		January 31, 2011	M. Eisa	+43 1 26026 4261	M.eisa@unido.org