



## Concept Note

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**PUBLIC**

Project Number: 57018-001  
September 2023

### Proposed Programmatic Approach and Policy- Based Loan for Subprogram 1

### Republic of Indonesia: Reducing Marine Debris in Indonesia Program

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**Asian Development Bank**



**CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS**  
(as of 11 September 2023)

Currency unit	–	rupiah (Rp)
Rp1.00	=	\$0.000065
\$1.00	=	Rp15,325

**ABBREVIATIONS**

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AFD	–	Agence Française de Développement
eNDC	–	enhanced nationally determined contribution
GDP	–	gross domestic product
GHG	–	greenhouse gas
NAP	–	National Action Plan for Handling Marine Debris
PBL	–	policy-based loan

**NOTE**

In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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## PROGRAM AT A GLANCE

<b>1. Basic Data</b>		<b>Project Number:</b> 57018-001	
<b>Project Name</b>	Reducing Marine Debris in Indonesia Program, Subprogram 1	<b>Department/Division</b>	SERD/IRM
<b>Country</b>	Indonesia	<b>Executing Agency</b>	Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment
<b>Borrower</b>	Republic of Indonesia		
<b>Country Economic Indicators</b>	<a href="https://www.adb.org/Documents/LinkedDocs/?id=57018-001-CEI">https://www.adb.org/Documents/LinkedDocs/?id=57018-001-CEI</a>		
<b>Portfolio at a Glance</b>	<a href="https://www.adb.org/Documents/LinkedDocs/?id=57018-001-PortAtaGlance">https://www.adb.org/Documents/LinkedDocs/?id=57018-001-PortAtaGlance</a>		
<b>2. Sector</b>	<b>Subsector(s)</b>	<b>ADB Financing (\$ million)</b>	
✓ <b>Agriculture, natural resources and rural development</b>	Water-based natural resources management		100.000
<b>Public sector management</b>	Public administration		100.000
<b>Water and other urban infrastructure and services</b>	Urban solid waste management		100.000
	<b>Total</b>		<b>300.000</b>
<b>3. Operational Priorities</b>		<b>Climate Change Information</b>	
✓ OP2: Accelerating progress in gender equality		GHG reductions (tons per annum)	0
✓ OP3: Tackling climate change, building climate and disaster resilience, and enhancing environmental sustainability		Climate Change impact on the Project	Low
✓ OP4: Making cities more livable			
✓ OP6: Strengthening governance and institutional capacity			
		<b>ADB Financing</b>	
		Adaptation (\$ million)	138.000
		Mitigation (\$ million)	93.000
		<b>Cofinancing</b>	
		Adaptation (\$ million)	0.000
		Mitigation (\$ million)	0.000
<b>Sustainable Development Goals</b>		<b>Gender</b>	
SDG 3.9		Effective gender mainstreaming (EGM)	✓
SDG 5.5			
SDG 6.3, 6.6		<b>Poverty Targeting</b>	
SDG 9.1		General Intervention on Poverty	✓
SDG 11.6			
SDG 13.a			
SDG 14.1, 14.2			
SDG 15.1			
SDG 16.6			
<b>4. Risk Categorization:</b>	Track 2 (Full Board discussion)		
<b>5. Safeguard Categorization</b>	Environment: C Involuntary Resettlement: C Indigenous Peoples: C		
<b>6. Financing</b>			
<b>Modality and Sources</b>		<b>Amount (\$ million)</b>	
<b>ADB</b>		<b>300.000</b>	
Sovereign Programmatic Approach Policy-Based Lending (Regular Loan): Ordinary capital resources		300.000	
<b>Cofinancing</b>		<b>400.000</b>	
Agence Francaise de Developpement - Programmatic Approach Policy-Based Lending (Loan) (Not ADB Administered)		100.000	
KfW Bankengruppe - Programmatic Approach Policy-Based Lending (Loan) (Not ADB Administered)		300.000	
<b>Counterpart</b>		<b>0.000</b>	
None		0.000	
<b>Total</b>		<b>700.000</b>	
<b>Currency of ADB Financing:</b> US Dollar			



## PROGRAM CONCEPT NOTE

<b>1. Program Overview</b>			
<b>Program number</b>	57018-001	<b>Program name</b>	Reducing Marine Debris in Indonesia Program
<b>Country and borrower</b>	Republic of Indonesia	<b>Sector office</b>	Agriculture, Food, Nature, and Rural Development Sector Office, Sectors Group
<b>Modality</b>	Policy-based lending (PBL)	<b>PBL type or financing option</b>	Programmatic approach
<b>2. The Proposal</b>			
<b>Program description</b>	<p><b>Overarching rationale.</b> Indonesia is the world’s largest archipelago and among the largest contributors of plastic marine debris globally, with 5,000 tons of plastic entering its ecosystems every day. The plastic life cycle, from production to waste management, contributes significantly to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, while mismanaged plastic waste hinders the country’s ability to adapt to climate change effects, damages key marine ecosystems, and undermines coastal tourism and fishing. More than 60% of plastic waste is either uncollected or mishandled; most is burned in the open, harming health.</p> <p><b>Program description.</b> To resolve the issue, in 2018 the Government of Indonesia committed to an ambitious target of reducing plastic marine debris by 70% by 2025 in its National Action Plan for Handling Marine Debris (NAP)<sup>1</sup> through waste management and plastic reduction and recycling. By the end of 2022 a reduction of 35% had been achieved demonstrating progress but also a need for faster reforms to meet the overall target. The program aims to help implement and accelerate the NAP. The program focuses on (i) improving the plastic waste management system, (ii) reducing problematic plastic production and consumption, and (iii) strengthening data and monitoring tools for policymaking. The reform areas align with the NAP’s activity areas and focus on reducing the upstream supply of plastic, which ends up leaking into the ocean.</p> <p><b>Program alignment.</b> The program is aligned with the government’s Indonesia Vision 2045; National Medium-Term Development Plan, 2020–2024; and the Low Carbon Development Initiative.<sup>2</sup> The program is aligned with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Strategy 2030 and Healthy Oceans and Sustainable Blue Economies Action Plan.<sup>3</sup> It will contribute to the following operational priorities: (i) addressing remaining poverty and reducing inequalities by improving the delivery of public services; (ii) accelerating progress in gender equality; (iii) tackling climate change, building climate and disaster resilience, and enhancing environmental sustainability by helping reduce carbon emissions; (iv) making cities more livable by improving access to basic services in urban areas; and (v) strengthening governance and institutions through building local government capacity. The program will contribute to pathway 3 (strengthening resilience) of ADB’s country partnership strategy for Indonesia, 2020–2024.<sup>4</sup> Following the Joint Multilateral Development Bank Methodological Principles for Assessment of Paris Agreement Alignment of New Operations, the operation is being assessed and the expected outcome is that it is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement. Further due diligence will be undertaken to confirm the assessment outcome.</p>		
<b>Choice of modality</b>	ADB and the government selected a programmatic approach that combines policy-based loans (PBLs), technical assistance, and knowledge support to assist the		

<sup>1</sup> The NAP is in Presidential Regulation No. 83/2018.

<sup>2</sup> Government of Indonesia. 2019. *Vision of Indonesia 2045*. Jakarta; Government of Indonesia. 2019. [National Medium-Term Development Plan \(RPJMN\), 2020–2024](#). Jakarta; Ministry Of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS). 2019. [Low Carbon Development: A Paradigm Shift Towards a Green Economy in Indonesia](#).

<sup>3</sup> ADB. 2018. [Strategy 2030: Achieving a Prosperous, Inclusive, Resilient and Sustainable Asia and the Pacific](#). Manila. ADB. 2019. [Action Plan for Healthy Oceans and Sustainable Blue Economies, 2019](#). Manila.

<sup>4</sup> ADB. 2022. [Country Partnership Strategy for Indonesia, 2020–2024](#). Manila.

	<p>government. The PBL modality allows the government to comprehensively tackle complex and ambitious reforms and enables ADB to help speed up the NAP's implementation. The government envisioned a programmatic approach with two subprograms to allow for sequencing and implementation of reforms in the sector and may consider a third subprogram, depending on the progress of reforms.</p>
<p><b>3. Program Rationale</b></p>	
<p><b>Background and development constraints</b></p>	<p><b>Economic and development context.</b> Indonesia is the world's fourth most populous country, with 64% of its people living in coastal areas. In the Group of 20, it is the 10th largest economy and the only Southeast Asian member. The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic set back progress, with gross domestic product (GDP) falling by 2.1% in 2020. But the economy emerged strongly from the pandemic with growth of 5.3% in 2022, partly driven by strong export demand. The fiscal deficit returned to below the 3% ceiling in 2022, 1 year ahead of schedule. Growth is projected to moderate slightly in 2023 at 4.8%, because of tighter domestic policy settings and continued global economic uncertainty, with long-term growth potential estimated at about 5%. Debt sustainability risks are well contained, and public debt is expected to gradually decline from an already moderate 40.1% in 2022 to 37.4% of GDP in the medium-term. Poverty and unemployment rates, however, remain above pre-pandemic levels and informality has increased, underscoring the need for continued reform.</p> <p><b>Impacts on greenhouse gas emissions and climate change.</b> Plastic waste contributes to GHG emissions and exacerbates the impacts of climate change. Plastic contributes 3.4% of global GHGs; based on current trends, the share could double by 2060. Indonesia generates about 7.8 million tons of plastic waste annually, with about half handled through open burning, worsening GHG emissions and harming health, particularly of women and children. Climate change exacerbates the impact of plastics on health and ecosystem resilience, and poorly managed plastic waste aggravates climate impact. An estimated 350,000 tons per year of plastic waste enters Indonesia's waterways and oceans; Indonesia accounts for about 10% of the world's marine plastic pollution. Plastic waste in waterways worsens the impact of flooding, which will be amplified by climate change. In 2018, a study of debris in Indonesia's waterways identified 38% as plastic. Jakarta alone suffers \$400 million dollars a year in property damage and lost productivity because of flooding, which is worsening with climate change and sea-level rise. Increased flooding because of climate change increases the spread of poorly disposed plastics into waterways. Plastic in the ocean harms marine and coastal ecosystems, undermining their resilience to extreme weather events aggravated by climate change. Plastic poisons marine animals and destroys their habitats, which has downstream implications for fishers' livelihood and for tourism. Damage to Indonesia's ocean economy from plastic is valued at about \$450 million per year. Plastic enters the food chain, to the detriment of health.</p> <p><b>Limited waste collection services.</b> Limited financing of waste services has resulted in poor handling of waste, including plastic waste. Only about 24% of waste is collected through formal methods; 61% is not collected at all. Most uncollected waste is burned, while the rest is dumped into the environment or leaked into waterways. The principal cause of low collection rates is a chronic lack of investment and spending on waste services by local governments and challenges in levying waste fees (or retribution fees). The collection of waste retribution fees and financing of waste services is the responsibility of local governments. Local governments typically spend only 0.7% of their budget on waste services, compared with 3%–5% in other Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) members. While the collection of waste retribution fees provides a source of financing for waste services, they are typically collected door-to-door and in cash and lack transparency. Increasing the collection of waste retribution fees and ensuring that they are allocated to waste services would significantly improve overall waste collection rates. A report monitoring the impact of the NAP concluded that increasing collection coverage to 75% would help the government to achieve three quarters of its overall target, demonstrating the importance of boosting</p>



	<p>collection rates.<sup>5</sup> An estimated \$18 billion in capital investment and \$1 billion per year in operational financing until 2040 is required to meet the targets on plastic waste reduction.</p> <p><b>Limited recycling.</b> The recycling industry is nascent and high levels of problematic plastics end up in the ocean. Plastics are affordable, strong, and flexible, with many valuable applications (e.g., food and medical equipment). However, many flexible plastics are hard to reuse or recycle and end up being thrown away after one use, significantly worsening plastic pollution. Only 10%–15% of plastic waste is recycled domestically and reuse and refill initiatives are nascent. Most recycled plastic is exported because of limited domestic use of recycled materials and only a fraction of recycled plastic is closed loop (bottle to bottle). The plastic-recycling market could grow considerably, but it needs higher waste collection rates to increase the supply of feedstock for recycling and stronger regulation of the use of recycled plastics for food and beverages.</p> <p><b>Informal waste management and its varying impacts on men and women.</b> The informal sector is critical in waste management, handling about 15% of plastic waste. Informal collection is responsible for most plastics entering the recycling value chain, including through waste banks, which are community-based waste collection facilities. Informal workers lack health and safety protections and access to basic health and social services. Women waste pickers are paid substantially less than men. Women are predominantly responsible for household waste management and typically in charge of household purchasing choices, which needs to be considered in the design of consumer awareness campaigns on plastics. Open burning of mismanaged waste releases poisonous toxins and pollutes the air, harming health, particularly of women and children.</p> <p><b>Stakeholder coordination and incomplete data.</b> Monitoring on the implementation of the NAP conducted in 2022 shows that progress is being made across all activity areas of the NAP. However, 16 different line ministries are involved in implementation of the NAP which means strong coordination is vital. This also needs to be coordinated with subnational government, the private sector, civil society, and communities. The high level of informality in the waste management system makes coordination particularly challenging. Incomplete databases also undermine the ability of policymakers to collaborate, develop evidence-based policy and monitor the impact of activities. Data are collected by various ministries, but indicators are often not harmonized and data on waste on land and sea not synchronized. The insufficient capacity of local governments, particularly in small and remote locations, to provide data undermines the quality and coverage of data at the subnational level.</p>
<p><b>Reform areas, ADB's value addition, and sustainability</b></p>	<p><a href="#">Sector Assessment (Summary): Marine Plastic Debris</a></p> <p><b>Reform area 1: Plastic waste management system improved.</b> The reform area tackles the fundamental challenge of (i) chronic underspending on waste management facilities and services and (ii) limited and unreliable collection of waste fees. Actions should result in higher collection rates of plastic waste, which have the greatest potential for helping the government reach its marine debris reduction targets. In subprogram 1, the government will strengthen the legislative requirement for local governments to allocate budget for basic services and issue regulations mandating local governments to use electronic payment systems to collect waste fees. The government will improve the role of waste banks in collecting, sorting, and recycling waste and commit to higher mitigation targets for waste management in the enhanced nationally determined contribution (eNDC). To reduce plastic waste arising from marine activities, in subprogram 1 the government will bolster the obligation of local governments to prevent marine pollution, strengthen waste management in targeted fishing ports to meet</p>

<sup>5</sup> Research and Industry Affiliation Institute–Bandung Institute of Technology. Final Report. Monitoring and Impact Assessment for the National Action Plan on Marine Debris Handling Implementation. Unpublished. The report concluded that increasing collection coverage to 75% would help the government achieve 77.9% of its target to reduce marine debris.

international standards, and implement a grant scheme to develop waste facilities in small and remote islands.

In subprogram 2, the government will (i) trigger the process for redefining waste as a mandatory basic service, which would allow the government to mandate increased spending, and (ii) help implement improved waste collection methodologies (including through electronic means). The government will strengthen national frameworks to meet eNDC commitments on waste by prioritizing waste reduction and circular economy approaches in the next national long-term and medium-term development strategies. The government will expand the management of waste facilities at fishing ports, clean-up activities of coastal communities, and its commitment to get rid of existing plastic in the ocean.

**Reform area 2: Problematic plastic production and consumption reduced.**

The reform area focuses on reducing the production and consumption of problematic plastics and encouraging greater reuse and recycling of plastic packaging. In subprogram 1, the government will implement producer responsibility regulation by gathering and verifying plastic footprint data and plastic reduction road maps from large producers outlining their strategy for reducing waste by at least 30% by 2029. At least 15% of all cities and regencies will ban or restrict single-use plastic and conduct numerous consumer awareness campaigns to induce the use of alternative products and reduce plastic waste. In subprogram 2, the government will incentivize the significant expansion of the number of producers submitting plastic reduction road maps, and boost bans of single-use plastic by cities and regencies. It will establish a nationwide scheme to collect fees from producers and earmark them for waste management laying the foundation for a significant increase in waste reduction, reuse, and refill activities by producers. Furthermore the government will accelerate development of the recycling market and reuse and refill initiatives through issuing green standards and mandating minimum recycled content. Government will also support research into innovation in plastics handling and ecofriendly alternatives to plastic.

**Reform area 3: Data and monitoring tools for policymaking strengthened.**

The reform area aims to improve current data platforms handling waste and marine debris. Under subprogram 1, the government will institutionalize the National Waste Management Information System by setting standards and procedures for local government data entry. To increase data and analysis of women's involvement in waste services, at least two local governments will draw up gender budget statements. Under subprogram 2, the government will further improve the information system by harmonizing with other government databases such as those on marine waste activities. It will ensure continued progress on meeting national marine debris reduction goals by approving the NAP's second phase. At least 10 local governments will draw up gender budget statements on their waste services.

**Value addition, sustainability, and development partner coordination.**

The proposed program is being developed under the Blue Southeast Asia Finance Hub and builds on ADB's operations and knowledge work in the country, including nonsovereign investments in the recycling industry, investments in waste infrastructure, technical assistance on reducing plastic pollution, and leadership in finance in Indonesia's National Plastic Action Partnership. The program's sustainability will be supported by the NAP's second phase in subprogram 2, a proposed investment project for integrated fishing port development, and pilots on digitalizing waste fees through regional technical assistance promoting action on plastic pollution. Two agencies will cofinance the subprogram 1 and 2: German development cooperation through KfW will bring a wealth of expertise to support solid waste management, as will the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) to develop fishing ports. KfW supported an evaluation of the NAP's implementation, which has been a key input into informing policy options for accelerating the program. KfW has been in discussions with the government on policy reform in this area since 2021. ADB joined discussions in 2022 with the concurrence of the executing agency.

	<p><b>Prior engagement and lessons.</b> A key lesson learned is that actions on plastic need to take place throughout the value chain (upstream and downstream) and that engagement by multiple ministries and between national and local governments is paramount. A programmatic approach reflects the need for sustained engagement over time and will allow for policy dialogue to be institutionalized and roles and responsibilities of ministries and government entities clearly attributed and monitored.</p>
<p><b>Expected outcome of the reform</b></p>	<p><b>Objective and outcome.</b> The overarching development objective is to support sustainable economic development by strengthening resilience against climate change and disasters. The outcome of the reform is (i) less plastic waste entering the ocean and (ii) support for the NAP's ambitious target of reducing plastic marine debris by 70% by 2025.</p> <p><b>Outcome indicators and theory of change.</b> The overarching indicative outcome indicators for subprogram 1 and 2 will be a reduction of plastic waste leakage, from land and marine activities, into the ocean and a reduction in GHG emissions from the waste sector. Reform area 1 will improve efficiency and transparency in the collection of household waste fees and incentivize greater spending by local government on waste services. This should increase the quality and coverage of waste collection services, leading to a decrease in open dumping of household waste which then enters waterways and the ocean. Further, reform area 1 will improve waste management at fishing ports and expand clean-up activities in coastal communities, resulting in less pollution from fishing activities and greater removal of existing plastic pollution. Reform area 2 will strengthen producer responsibility requirements and incentivize producers to reduce their use of problematic plastics. This will contribute to an overall reduction in the generation of plastic waste. Bans or restrictions on single use plastics at the subnational level will be expanded to more locations, thereby increasing the incentives for producers and consumers to use alternatives to single use plastics. The government will also accelerate refill, reuse, and recycling activities by filling gaps in the regulatory environment for businesses supporting these activities. Reform area 3 will support greater integration and interoperability of databases on waste and plastic in Indonesia. This will enable greater coverage and cross-referencing of data, leading to improved data quality for policymaking.</p>
<p><b>Development financing needs and budget support</b></p>	<p>The government projects its budget financing needs to be \$85.1 billion in 2023, which will be met through domestic (\$66.4 billion) and foreign (\$18.7 billion) sources. The macroeconomic framework, which guides the medium-term fiscal strategy, remains satisfactory. Debt is expected to gradually decline from 40.1% of GDP in 2022 to 37.4% of GDP over the medium term and remains sustainable. The programmatic approach is estimated to cost \$600 million, comprising policy-based loans for two subprograms of \$300 million each. KfW and AFD are expected to provide parallel cofinancing for subprograms 1 and 2. Collaboration between the partners has been strong. Cofinancing will be based on a joint policy matrix.</p>
<p><b>Implementation arrangements</b></p>	<p>The Coordinating Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Investment will be the executing agency. Their office of the deputy coordinating minister for environment and forestry management will coordinate and monitor the policy actions' implementation. The ministries of environment and forestry, home affairs, marine affairs and fisheries, national development planning, and industry are the proposed implementing agencies. The implementation period will be from June 2021 to October 2023 for subprogram 1 and from November 2023 to December 2025 for subprogram 2. The proceeds of the policy-based loan will be withdrawn following ADB's <i>Loan Disbursement Handbook</i> (2022, as amended from time to time) and detailed arrangements agreed between the government and ADB.</p>
<p><b>5. Due Diligence</b></p>	
<p><b>Due diligence requirements</b></p>	<p>The following will be assessed: (i) economic impact, (ii) climate change and Paris Agreement alignment, (iii) gender, (iv) safeguards, and (v) the private sector. Subprogram 1 is expected to be classified <i>effective gender mainstreaming</i> and category C for all safeguards. The social safeguard screening concluded that subprogram 1 will positively impact the environment and communities, including indigenous peoples, and categorized the program as C for the environment,</p>

	<p>involuntary resettlement, and indigenous peoples. The program will support national poverty reduction by reducing devastating impacts on marine biodiversity in marine and coastal areas and negative impacts on the fishing and tourism industry and the livelihoods of fisherfolks. Beneficiaries of the program are expected to be (i) households, particularly woman and children, through reduced open burning of waste; and (ii) coastal communities and fisherfolks through reduced environmental damage to fish habitats. It is also expected to benefit recycling and reuse or refill businesses. The safeguard screening concludes that subprogram 1 will generate positive impacts for the environment and communities, including indigenous peoples. There are no significant direct adverse impacts from the policy actions in subprogram 1, and no negative environmental impact or involuntary resettlement. Integrity due diligence will not be required.</p>
<b>6. Stakeholder Engagement</b>	
<p>ADB and cofinancing partners KfW and AFD will consult with government line ministries during design and implementation. Program implementation will be monitored through a technical committee comprising key implementing agencies and closely aligned with the national coordination team of the NAP. ADB and cofinancing partners KfW and AFD will undertake dedicated consultations with the private sector. ADB is co-chair of the finance task force of the National Plastic Action Partnership—comprising representatives of nongovernment organizations, civil society organizations, the private sector, and government—which meets for dialogue and policy direction on plastics. Through this body, ADB has already and will continue to discuss policy priorities and initiatives for tackling plastic pollution and stay connected with initiatives and challenges faced by nongovernment and civil society organizations. ADB is also a member of the National Blue Agenda Actions Partnership, which coordinates development partners and government activities on blue economy and ocean health.</p>	
<b>7. Program Category</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Track 1 (No objection procedure) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Track 2 (Full Board discussion)	
<b>8. Resource Requirements</b>	
<p>About 32 person-months of international and 6 person-months of national ADB staff inputs will be required to process the proposed program.</p>	
<b>9. Key Issues</b>	
<p>Policy dialogue with the government continues. Additional policy actions may be added (for example, a policy action on regional cooperation in reform area 3) and policy actions on plastic excise are being explored.</p>	
<b>10. Indicative Timeline</b>	
<b>Milestone</b>	<b>Expected Completion Date</b>
Concept note clearance	September 2023
Fact-finding mission	October 2023
ADB approval	January 2024
Loan signing	February 2024
<b>9. Team Composition</b>	
<b>a. ADB Program Team</b>	
<b>Team Leaders</b>	<p>Anna Fink, Senior Country Economist, Indonesia Resident Mission (IRM), Southeast Asia Department (SERD)          Ghislain de Valon, Senior Infrastructure Specialist (Innovation and Green Finance), Green Finance Hub Unit (SERD)          Au Shion Yee, Principal Water Specialist, Agriculture, Food, Nature and Rural Development Sector Office, Sectors Group (SG-AFNR)          Jhelum T. Thomas, Senior Public Management Specialist, Public Sector Management and Governance Sector Office, Sectors Group (SG-PSMG)</p>

<b>Team Members</b>	<p>Priasto Aji, Senior Economics Officer, IRM, SERD  James Baker, Senior Circular Economy Specialist (Plastic Wastes), Climate Change, Resilience and Environment Cluster (CCRE), Climate Change and Sustainable Development (CCSD)  Cristina A. De Vera, Senior Operations Assistant, SG-PSMG  David Dovan, Senior Investment Specialist, Infrastructure Finance Division 2, Private Sector Operations Department (PSOD)  Lan N. Le, Environmental Economist, SG-AFNR  Alvin Lopez, Senior Natural Resources and Agriculture Specialist, SG-AFNR  Dennie Mamonto, Environment Officer, Office of Safeguards (OSFG)  Naning Mardinah, Senior Safeguards Officer, OSFG  Naeeda Crishna Morgado, Senior Infrastructure Specialist (Innovation and Green Finance), Green Finance Hub Unit, SERD  Suma Pollard, Counsel, Office of the General Counsel (OGC)  Riana Puspasari, Social Development Officer, (Gender), Gender Equality Division, CCSD  Jason Rush, Principal Regional Cooperation Specialist, SERD  Ainun F. Wardhani, Operations Assistant, IRM, SERD</p>
<b>b. Supporting Departments</b>	<p>Strategy, Policy, and Partnership Department; Economic Research and Development Impact Department; Controller's Department; Procurement, Portfolio, and Financial Management Department</p>
<b>c. Sector Peer Reviewers</b>	<p>Terry Cho, Senior Urban Development Specialist (Waste Management), Water and Urban Development Sector Office, Sectors Group</p>