

Fact Sheet

Title of the proposed Joint Programme CLEAN – Innovative CLimatE Adaptation & mitigation financing mechanism

UNCT Cambodia (UNICEF, UNDP)

Date Mon, 03/30/2020 - 12:00

RCO focal point Naeun Choi (naeun.choi@one.un.org)

Lead UN entity and contact person

UN entity	Name	Email
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Cristian Munduate	cmunduate@unicef.org

Participating UN entities and contact persons

UN entity	Name	Email
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Nick Beresford	nick.beresford@undp.org

Relevant UNDAF Outcome/s and Output/s

Relevant objective/s from national strategic document/s

SDG targets on which the progress will be accelerated (includes targets from a range of SDGs and development pillars)

Goal 1: End Poverty

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-Being

Goal 4: Quality Education

Goal 5: Gender Equality

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	6.1
	6.2

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	7.2
--	-----

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	11.6
--	------

Goal 12: Responsible Production and Consumption	12.5
--	------

Goal 13: Climate Action	13.1
--------------------------------	------

Goal 14: Life Below Water

Goal 15: Life On Land

Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals	17.3
--	------

Self-Assessment

The proposal reflects the integrated nature of the SDGs	Yes
--	-----

The proposal is based on an inter-agency approach (two or more UN entities involved), with RC coordinating Joint Programme preparation and implementation	Yes
--	-----

The proposed results are part of the UNDAF and aligned with national SDG priorities	Yes
--	-----

The proposed Joint Programme will be led by government and include key national stakeholders Yes

The proposal is based on country level consultations, as explained in the Concept note, and endorsed by the government (the letter of endorsement) Yes

The proposal is based on the standard template for Concept Notes, it is complete, and it includes: Yes

- **Theory of Change demonstrating contribution to SDG acceleration and transformation to implement the 2030 Agenda and awareness of relevant financial policy efforts at regional or national level,**
 - **Results-oriented partnerships, including a strategy to engage and partner with IFIs/MDBs,**
 - **“Quick wins” and substantive outcome-level results, and**
 - **Initial risk assessment and mitigation measures.**
-

The proposal is expected to leverage resources for the SDGs at scale Yes

Proposal for Joint Programme

1. Summary of the Joint Programme

Overall purpose:

- Provide a blended financing mechanism by operationalizing a pilot demonstrating the commercial viability of bundled waste and water services;
- Unlock public and private finance to enable Cambodians to live in a safe and clean environment and have access to climate sensitive organic waste, sanitation and water management solutions.

Problems addressed:

- WASH and SWM financing gaps, compounded by the lack of private sector financial institutions with capability to source and attract climate finance to lend to private service providers;
- Water, sanitation, and waste SDG bottlenecks:
 - 25.8 percent of the population estimated to use safely managed drinking water;
 - General lack of sanitation services and wastewater treatment in country;
 - Solid waste collection works partially, and waste is dumped in open dumpsites. Open burning frequent to reduce volumes;
 - Energy supply dependent on largescale coal and hydropower creating negative externalities.

Expected results:

- CLEAN financing mechanism is established, catalyzing blended public external, public domestic, and private financing streams, for commercially viable sustainable water, sanitation, and solid waste management.

- SDG acceleration in 3 provincial cities providing:

- integrated organic waste and fecal sludge collection and treatment facilities producing biogas and compost;

- climate proofed piped water with connections for the poor and vulnerable reaching additional households.

Technical summary:

The CLEAN financing mechanism will:

- Provide an initial capital injection to the Cambodian Institution for Green Finance (CIGF) for its operationalization and subsequent leveraging of other investors through SDG-related bankable project pipeline;

- Provide local businesses with equity and concessional loans to finance investments through CIGF: US\$3,9M from the SDG fund as capital injection (equity/loan), leveraging an additional US\$5,9M in private finance;

- Enable government to provide one-off capital grants: US\$1M channeled through the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) leveraging parallel US\$6M finance from WB and ADB;

- Demonstrate bundled services to enhance commercial viability:

- Enable climate-resilient water delivery linked to waste and sludge collection, while creating the facilities for production of biogas, fertilizers and compost reducing GHG emissions;

- Boost business viability by establishing new income streams from bioenergy, biofertilizers, compost and carbon credits;

- Reduce costs by bundling fee collection and management and creating operational synergies through economies of scale.

Stage of initiative

- Development of CIGF at design stage, supported by GCF readiness proposal.

- Mechanism within MEF to distribute investment resources to local authorities operational.

- Parallel finance from WB in preparatory phase, Project Document anticipated in 2020.

- Components on water supply piloted.

2. Thesis and theory of change of the Joint Programme

The vision of the CLEAN innovative financing mechanism is that public and private finance is unlocked to enable Cambodians to live in a safe and clean environment, with progress accelerated in SDG 6, 7, 11, and 12, related to water, sanitation, renewable energy and solid waste management.

CLEAN will target the following bottlenecks:

- Capital cost blockages due to insufficient public capital, and barriers to private capital entry, due to the absence of blended, concessional, and de-risking mechanisms that can incentivize and crowd-in private investment.

- Barriers to cost recovery for the operation and maintenance of solid waste management and sanitation services, which struggle to be financially sustainable on a stand-alone basis - the Cambodian challenge in these sectors falls between what the market, or IFI can solve, and traditional direct public investment.

- Missed income streams, such as fertilizer and energy generation.

CLEAN will undertake the following actions to address these bottlenecks:

- Catalyzing the blending of complementary public and private financing streams, to fill water, sanitation, and solid waste management capital financing gaps.
- Structuring public funding (including that sourced from the SDG Fund), through grants and concessional loans/equity investment mechanisms, to de-risk and crowd-in private capital, providing waste and water operators with improved commercial viability.
- Developing complementary and bundled solid waste management, sanitation and water technical solutions and management structures which will enhance waste management fee collection through a surcharge to water bills, and reduce costs through technical, managerial synergies.
- Coordinate with anticipated WB and ADB financed investments by co-locating CLEAN interventions with new SWM facilities being built with WB loan finance;
- Modelling technical solutions that use domestic solid waste and fecal sludge as a resource through biogas and composting solutions. This will further enhance cost recovery through the creation of new income streams from production of biogas, bio-fertilizers, compost and carbon credits. CLEAN will catalyze finance for the first Cambodian medium-scale waste segregation at source by households in a provincial area (with 100k-150k people). Waste collection will be separated in two components, organics and other. Septic tank sludge will be collected separately and mixed with the organic waste to go through a composting /biodigester facility producing biogas and fertilizers/compost. This will reduce methane emissions making the operations eligible for concessional climate finance.
- Within the same areas CLEAN will leverage private and public investments in clean drinking water for underserved households by improving access to safely managed water supply and climate resilience and leveraging water billing as a waste service cost recovery mechanism.

The assumptions of our joint programme are:

- private companies exist with varied degree of available resources and capacities to become business operators;
- there is an interest in new investment opportunities that reduce emissions and provide climate-resilient infrastructure;
- there is a commitment by the Government to invest in expansion of water, sanitation, renewable energy and solid waste management services;
- existing public financing models and investment from IFIs can be effectively catalyzed;
- a supportive regulatory environment for CLEAN investments can be secured through the policy work conducted by UN and IFI.

3. What are the expected results of the proposed Joint Programme?

Results of CLEAN by year 4:

- Outcome 1: The CLEAN financing mechanism established, catalyzing blended complementary public external, public domestic, and private financing streams for bundled sustainable water, sanitation, and solid waste management service provision with two major components:
 - Operationalizing CIGF as a window to deploy private capital, managed by Mekong Strategic Partners, overseen by UNDP and UNICEF;
 - Providing capital grants to local authorities through a fund within MEF also seeking government and parallel WB and ADB finance.
- Outcome 2: In 3 provincial cities an integrated service package is operational, showing viability combining:

- integrated organic waste and fecal sludge treatment plants producing biogas and compost (reducing methane emissions and waste disposal at landfill);
- source segregated waste collection for 300k-400k people (153k-204k women)
- scheduled emptying of toilets, with waste safely disposed;
- piped water systems upgraded and climate-proofed with connections for the poor and the vulnerable by reaching additional households, including women;
- Cross-cutting: Climate mitigation and adaptation benefits achieved; Employment opportunities generated, including for women.

CLEAN will achieve quick wins in financing and service delivery innovation, accelerating increases in SDG indicators:

6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services

7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities

12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled

CLEAN contributes indirectly to SDG target 3.9 and 9.3 and goal 6, 7, 11, 12, 13 and 17.

Progress will be tracked using the national SDG monitoring systems and UNDAF results indicators:

- 3.1.2. Access to and use of basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services in households;
- 5.2.3 Amount of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated by cities.

Results achieved by CLEAN will be sustained through:

- strengthened waste fee collection through a surcharge to water billing systems;
- establishing purchase agreement for biogas, bio-fertilizers and compost products;
- establishing revenues issuing carbon credits;
- support to establishing CIGF as sustainable finance institution.

Replication and scale-up will be catalyzed through: (1) financing mechanisms (windows under CIGF and SNIF) and their expansion; (2) demonstration effect of successful modelling of complementary financial, technical, and management innovations with integrated and complementary service delivery; (3) key services becoming commercially viable, providing a national solution possible to replicate.

4. Describe the innovative nature of the Joint Programme

CLEAN will finance innovative, integrated and complementary solid waste, fecal sludge, waste-to-bioenergy and piped water solutions in and around secondary cities in Cambodia.

CLEAN will catalyze these investments by the Green Climate Fund supported Cambodian Institution for Green Financing (CIGF). Cambodia currently lacks a private sector financial institution with capability to source and attract domestic and international climate

finance. CLEAN will support CIGF to become operational which will encourage the Cambodian banking sector to participate in the green economy. Building on GCF support to operationalize and capitalize such a fund, CLEAN will invest/lend \$3,9M, and provide technical support to the development of SDG related investments, assisting the fund to attract other investors.

CLEAN through CIGF will provide up to 40% of the capital in the form of equity or loans. Private operators will provide at least 60% of the capital. By receiving capital support from CLEAN, businesses will be able to access concessional loans from CIGF sourced from private investors.

Furthermore, CLEAN will leverage public investments through the Ministry of Economy and Finance to channel them towards our targeted SDG, working with existing MEF mechanisms, such as the Sub-National Investment Fund (SNIF), that blends public domestic and public external (notably ADB) funds, to provide local administrations with grants for implementation of infrastructure and development projects.

This finance modality will be innovative in Cambodia, as the CLEAN capital injection will enhance the commercial viability of the treatment of organic waste and fecal sludge, and the expansion of climate resilient water supply. This approach will enable several additional productive activities: turning waste into resource for energy generation, carbon finance and bio-fertilizer. Another innovative gain will be the bundling of services which provide operational synergies and economies of scale, further improving commercial viability.

The CLEAN is timely in Cambodia since there is a lack of capacity to develop and manage blended financing. Additionally, IFIs are planning or implementing investment in targeted sectors; a proposed WB project on waste management is currently being prepared, and ADB has financing through the SNIF that CLEAN could leverage. The innovative business model catalyzed by CLEAN will contribute to the efficiency of these investments, offering an attractive value for money proposition.

CLEAN will build on projects currently implemented by UNICEF and UNDP: UNICEF supports drinking water and basic sanitation programming in six provinces in Cambodia; and UNDP runs municipal waste management pilot and capacity building in four provinces.

5. Expected added value of the UN and the Joint SDG Fund

The Joint SDG Fund, through CLEAN, will provide added value for the acceleration of SWM and WASH-related SDG results in Cambodia by catalyzing and blending of private and public sector financing. Demonstrating improved commercial viability through new cost recovery models will open the door to future sustainability and scale-up to these currently under-financed sectors.

Currently there is a dearth of investments in SWM and WASH, in part because of limited commercial viability which makes private sector actors turn away after financial feasibility studies. The Cambodian challenge is that these sectors falls between what the market can solve, and traditional public investment. Experience worldwide is that initial public financial support to investments and operations are needed in order to achieve functional services. UN agencies, drawing from our role to provide policy support, are well positioned to pilot investment models that later can be taken over by government, and other public and private sector stakeholders.

The UN will provide added value through proven in country technical expertise of UNDP and UNICEF in systems strengthening, financial planning, fund management, gender mainstreaming, climate resilience, partnership development and management,

procurement, and in the technical areas of waste management and water supply.

Through CLEAN, the Joint SDG Fund and the UN will innovate the business models of current financing and technical streams in the country which tend towards siloed public and private investments, and SWM, sanitation and water supply investments. Through CLEAN the UN will model the blending of these financing and technical streams to enhance finance and technical complementarity and capitalise on waste value chains through waste re-use.

UNICEF and UNDP will provide added value through technical and fiduciary oversight using established HACT mechanisms, and our experience in supporting service development that is pro-poor, gender sensitive, climate resilient, and SDG-aligned.

6. Leadership and implementation of the Joint Programme

Under the coordination of RCO, UNDP and UNICEF will establish a joint project management team with MEF, and related line ministries, drawing on the UN's joint financing, water, sanitation, solid-waste management capacities. At a strategic level, the Steering Committee will be established and co-chaired by the RC and MEF.

The joint project management team will have the following key roles and responsibilities:

- Coordinate CLEAN operations, liaising with the SDG Fund and other key stakeholders;
- Agree the criteria for the evaluation of CLEAN investment proposals;
- Support feasibility studies and investment plans developed by private companies;
- Develop partnership with anticipated co-financing channels that CLEAN will work to catalyze;
- Facilitate engagement with current and potential future private sector water supply and waste operators;
- Conduct CLEAN project management, progress and financial reports. Monitor and evaluate the implementation of CLEAN investments.

Team capacity will include economists for capital investment and environmental specialists for WASH and Waste Management.

Technical experts for feasibility studies will be contracted.

Key partners will include:

- Mekong Strategic Partners (Cambodia-based investment management firm) will manage the Cambodia Institute for Green Financing (currently being designed with support from GCF). They will handle the disbursement of CLEAN funds into equity and concessional loans for private companies making investments in waste and water services.
 - MEF will provide budget support to technical line ministries and local authorities through mechanisms such as the Sub-National Investment Fund (SNIF), through grants for capital costs;
 - WB will provide a loan for crucial waste collection and sanitary landfills, important for co-location of organic waste-to-biogas facilities;
 - ADB plans to provide financing through MEF for SWM, WASH and sub-national level investments;
 - Line ministries: Environment and Interior (for SWM to facilitate local pilots); Industry and Handicrafts, Rural Development, Public Works (for WASH); and Mining and Energy (energy production).
-

7. Expected period of implementation

The project implementation period will be 4 years, in order to allow full project cycle to be implemented, co-financing to be leveraged, and the demonstration effect of catalytic financing to be realized.

Critical milestones will include:

- October 2020 – project is approved and starts;
- April 2021 - CLEAN joint project management team established, with working connections to co-financing CIGF, SNIF, and other IFI initiatives. CIGF is operational;
- October 2021 – CLEAN fund investment project pipeline developed, with bankable water, sanitation, and solid waste management products; leveraged private and public co-financing secured; and potential private service providers identified;
- October 2023 – CLEAN investments procured, construction work completed, and services operational, with supporting costs recovery mechanism (aligned with end of national strategic plan and UNDAF period);
- October 2024 - evaluation and, though proof of concept, fund replenishment for continued financing of WASH and solid waste management SDG acceleration.

8. Cost, co-funding, and co-financing of Joint Programme

Clean will target 3 localities, each with 100,000 to 150,000 people.

Estimated total budget: US\$20,150k

Funding from Joint SDG fund \$6,870k, which will be used in three ways:

- Through CIGF to leverage private finance \$3,920k
- Through MEF to leverage IFI/government finance \$1,000k
- Support and programme costs \$1,950k

Private investments by companies capitalized by CLEAN through CIGF:

- 3 Biogas plants: $3 \times 1400 = \text{US\$}4,200\text{k}$
- 42 SWM and Sludge trucks $3 \times 800 = \text{US\$}2,400\text{k}$
- 6 Piped water systems in communes $6 \times 400 = \text{US\$}2,400\text{k}$
- 1 Private Water Utility investments = US\$800k

Total: US\$9,800k (\$5880k or 60% private co-finance; \$3920k or 40% CLEAN)

Public local Investments supported through government financed by CLEAN and SNIF/ADB and estimated parallel financing from the anticipated World bank waste management project

- Waste collection $3 \times 300 = \text{US\$}900\text{k}$
- Landfill and other waste management investments $3 \times 1,500 = \text{US\$}4,500\text{k}$ (assumed)
- Upgrading water utility pipe system $2 \times 800 = \text{US\$}1,600\text{k}$

Total: US\$7,000k (CLEAN US\$1,000k SDG fund; assumed ADB/SNIF US\$960k and WB US\$5040k)

Supporting costs from the SDG fund

- Project Proposal development US\$100k
 - Setting up the financing model US\$200k
 - Convening & support businesses to set up operational companies (year 1&2) US\$400k
 - Technical expertise US\$400k
 - Project management, oversight including reporting US\$400k
 - GMS (HQ) US\$450k
- Total: US\$1,950k

Enabling environment, community and customer engagement & awareness raising on waste segregation and sludge collection

- US\$700k from UNDP programming
 - US\$700k from UNICEF programming
- Total: US\$1,400k

Sources of finance

- SDG fund US\$6,870k
 - Private US\$5,880k
 - MEF (WB loan) US\$5,040k (assumed)
 - MEF (ADB/SNIF) US\$960k (assumed)
 - UNICEF US\$700k
 - UNDP US\$700k
- Total: US\$20,150k

SDG fund percentage of total: 34%

Cost efficiency is considered to be good given that:

- investment support will be provided to the bundling of innovative waste to energy and water services that currently lack commercially viability;
- clear SDG target acceleration will be achieved;
- equity and loans provided through CIGF will be reinvested in new projects once repaid to CIGF; and
- the innovative business model catalyzed by CLEAN will contribute to and leverage the efficiency of DB/IFI planned investments in SWM, offering an attractive value for money proposition, by, for example, extending the operational life of sanitary landfill sites through the reuse of organic waste, and improving the productivity of piped water investments by improving their future climate resilience.

9. Risk assessment

Context risks to the proposed CLEAN joint programme include:

- Potentially adverse impact on results if household incomes and private sector capital flows and risk appetite reduce as a result of the partial withdrawal by the European Union of Cambodia's access to the EU "Everything But Arms" (EBA) scheme, and the knock-on effects of COVID-19 related demand and supply constraints on key sectors of the economy in Cambodia and beyond.
- The impact of public health (including COVID-19) and climate events (such as flood and drought), causing increased workload for

UNICEF and UNDP team and other key stakeholders, delaying implementation.

Response strategies to these context risks would include:

- Designing CLEAN to support work in areas with favorable outlook for commercial viability, and leverage diverse sources of funding, including from relatively stable public external and domestic resources.
- Develop technical support team capacity and planning to be able to manage the impact of potential public health and climate risk events.

Main programmatic and mission drift risks:

- The project does not meet planned private finance leverage and cost recovery targets, adversely affecting the sustainability of the proposed funds business model.
- Involvement with a range of currently siloed sectors and stakeholders that CLEAN will bring together creates pressure for mission drift within sector specific issues and priorities, not core to CLEAN.

Response strategies to these programmatic risks are:

- To design CLEAN to optimize private finance and cost recovery flows and maximize the efficient use of grant capital funded components.
- To maintain, through CLEAN planning and coordination arrangements, and focus on the financial innovations and the climate and nature-based technical SDG synergies described in this concept note.

The main institutional risk to the proposed CLEAN joint programme is that:

- Poor coordination and cooperation between stakeholders reduce effective functioning of fund.

Response strategy:

- To implement the planned delineation of roles (described in section 6), and work with CIGF, IFIs and MEF to enhance coordination between stakeholders.

The main reputational, fiduciary & operational risk to the proposed CLEAN joint programme is:

- Maleficence by CLEAN related entity

This risk will be mitigated through:

- Ensuring compliance with HACT, with associated programme assurance, assessment, and financial spot check mechanisms to safeguard UN principles and international norms and standards; working with range of stakeholders to diversify impact from single entity non-compliance; and where possible working with reimbursement/output-based payment modality.

10. Convening the private sector and engaging IFIs/DFIs

The CLEAN joint project management team will convene and crowd-in private and financial sector players, through a process of structured engagement. This is based on the added value of CLEAN's capital investment and technical support to leverage the private

and public financial actors around targeted SDG goals on water, sanitation, and solid waste management.

Engagement with private financial sector players will be secured through leveraging the future Cambodian Institution for Green Financing to act as a private sector financing vehicle with the capability to source and attract climate finance and then lend to local businesses and projects, for SDG WASH and SWM projects. CLEAN will provide technical support to the development of viable SDG WASH and SWM business plans to create a pipeline of bankable SDG WASH and SWM projects.

Engagement with IFIs, including the ADB (financing the SNIF), and WB (preparing in 2020 a potential loan to Cambodia for technical assistance and investments in solid waste management and sanitary landfill), will also be secured by offering, through CLEAN, improved value for money, geographical co-location, and SDG complementarity to these planned investments.

11. Leverage and catalytic function

The CLEAN innovative financing mechanism will catalyze co-financing from public and private sources.

Through CIGF private finance will be leveraged by CLEAN's technical support for bankable project development. Private companies will provide at least 60% of capital, and CLEAN up to 40%, rendering investments viable. Through this mechanism companies will be able to access loans at concessional rates for SDG-related, climate-friendly investments in WASH and SWM. Private co-finance will amount to \$5.9M, a leverage ratio of 1:1.5.

Co-financing and parallel financing will be leveraged from IFIs by structured engagement and coordination with current and anticipated IFI funding streams.

In the case of the WB SWM project, CLEAN investments in waste segregation at household level and waste-to-biogas and composting facilities, will complement and provide an improved value for money proposition for geographically co-located WB financing of waste collection systems and sanitary landfills, estimate to be \$5M.

In the case of the ADB financing through the Sub National Investment Fund (SNIF) - an existing fiscal transfer mechanism managed by MEF providing conditional grants earmarked for local infrastructure and investment projects – CLEAN will provide technical support to include public water supply projects in sub-national planning, in readiness for SNIF financing, while also providing complementary co-financing for these investments to enhance their attractiveness to the SNIF. Leveraged co-financing is anticipated to amount to \$1M.

Total co-finance (including private and parallel IFI) \$11.9M. Ratio to SDG fund contribution 1:1.72.

Public information campaigns about waste separation at the households and collection of fecal sludge from septic tanks will be funded through regular UNDP and UNICEF programming (\$1.4M).

Replication will be enhanced through CLEAN support to the establishment of CIGF, to provide improved long-term access to concessional loans for companies providing climate change mitigation or adaptation outputs and SDG acceleration. The provision of equity through CLEAN will be a one-off contribution, and once operators buy out their equity from CIGF the CLEAN will be recirculated

in new investments.

The commercial replicability will be enhanced by establishing stable income streams, including the sale of products from waste processing (biogas-to-electricity, and compost), and the bundling of household waste and sludge fee collection with water fee collection – for which there is higher willingness to pay. In addition to improved payment enforcement, the bundling of services will deliver economies of scale, cost efficiency synergies. Improved cost-recovery for operators supported by CLEAN will increase replicability in other provinces.

12. Technical support and seed funding

Technical and seed funding support will be required to complete the drafting of the CLEAN joint programme, for the following activities:

- Detailed feasibility studies on the proposed business model with refinement of estimates of investment costs and operational incomes and costs, including a market assessment for the sale of fertilizer/compost products; mechanisms for the sale of bio-gas methane energy and analysis of global carbon market revenue streams; and willingness to pay for SWM and FSM services.
- Discussions and agreement with the Mekong Strategic Partner to open the special CIGF window for CLEAN, and how capital will be channeled to CIGF, straight from the UN or via the Ministry of Environment.
- Engagement and coordination with the WB and ADB to further align our initiatives in SWM and WASH services in order to leverage parallel finance to joint SDG outcomes.
- Study on the combined solid and fecal sludge waste management entity, with alignment of regulatory oversight arrangements.
- Study of modalities for linking SNIF streams and process to public water supply utilities and planning to include these elements in sub-national planning.
- Further mapping for site selection for geographical areas.

A total of \$100k seeding funding is requested to support these activities.

Signatures

Signed Signature Form

[Comp_2_CLEAN_UNICEF_UNDP_signed.pdf](#) 257.23 KB

Government Endorsement

Letter of Endorsement

[Comp_2_CLEAN_UNICEF_UNDP_endorsement letters.pdf](#) 1.48 MB