



SPREP
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Environment Programme



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PACWASTEPLUS PROJECT SNAPSHOT

VANUATU

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The PacWastePlus programme is being implemented across 14 Pacific island countries and Timor-Leste, and will address both the cost-effective and sustainable management of waste and pollution in the priority waste streams of:

- **Hazardous wastes** (*asbestos, healthcare waste, and e-waste*)
- **Solid wastes** (*organic waste, disaster waste, bulky waste, and recyclables*)
- related aspects of **Wastewater**

The programme will deliver positive social and environmental outcomes from the effective management of waste in the Pacific. PacWastePlus activities are tailored to address the specific needs of each country based on their identified priorities. **Vanuatu** is one of the 15 countries participating in the PacWastePlus programme.



Vanuatu is an island group located in the Melanesia region in the South Pacific, comprising of 65 inhabited islands (83 in total) over six provinces, with a total land area of 12,189 km². Its exclusive economic zone covers an oceanic area of approximately 680,000 km².



Vanuatu is a biodiversity hotspot with 74% of land covered by natural vegetation, which is home to a variety of endemic plants and reptiles. Agriculture provides livelihood and food security for a majority of the country living in rural areas.



The capital of Vanuatu is Port Vila, home to 19% of the 272,459 population. The population of Vanuatu is relatively young with 38% under 15 years old. Vanuatu has one of the highest population growth rates in the Pacific region with the latest estimate (2019) projecting a growth of 2.2%. Increasing urbanisation, from people in the provinces migrating into the urban centres, creates challenges around potable water, sanitation, land tenure, land clearing, waste generation and infrastructure.



Vanuatu is vulnerable to natural disasters including cyclones, volcanic eruptions, floods, earthquakes, tsunamis, droughts and sea level rise. Vanuatu sits on the Pacific 'Ring of Fire' at the meeting of two tectonic plates, exposing its islands to frequent earthquakes. Since 1990, Vanuatu has experienced at least 20 damaging tropical cyclones. Vanuatu faces challenges in dealing with huge volumes of wastes generated in the aftermath of disasters.



Vanuatu has promoted economic growth through investments in agriculture, infrastructure, tourism and the honorary citizenship program. The principal export commodities include copra, beef, cocoa, coffee and kava. The gross domestic product (GDP) is estimated at USD\$939 million or USD\$3,260 per capita³. In 2019, travel and tourism generated 48.2% of the national GDP.



Waste management is a challenge for Vanuatu, primarily due to the geographic dispersal of the population. Currently, the existing system for waste collection is still limited to within municipalities and provincial centres. There is large variability in the volumes of waste in Vanuatu. Urban areas have access to waste collection services. In rural areas, rubbish collection services are poor, ad-hoc or completely absent. As a result, all waste generated in rural areas is disposed of through burning, burying, and dumping - either on land or in nearby waterways.

SUMMARY OF PACWASTEPLUS WASTE STREAMS AND COMMITMENTS



Healthcare Waste

Waste generated by health care facilities includes used needles and syringes, soiled dressings, body parts, diagnostic samples, blood, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, medical devices, and radioactive materials. Incorrect management of healthcare waste can expose health care workers, waste handlers, patients and local communities to infection and injuries, and risks polluting the environment. The volume of healthcare waste is increasing in the Pacific as populations grow and medical services expand.

Activities implemented by PacWaste (2014-2018)



Baseline Survey

Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, **Vanuatu**



Incinerator Installation

Cook Islands, Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Solomon, Tonga, Tuvalu, **Vanuatu**



Training (Incinerator Operation)

Cook Islands, Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Tonga, Tuvalu, **Vanuatu**



Training (Healthcare Waste Management)

Cook Islands, Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, **Vanuatu**



Provision of Equipment

FSM, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste, **Vanuatu**



Policy and Regulation (Strategy)

Cook Islands, Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu



Asbestos

Asbestos refers to six naturally occurring silicate minerals composing of long and thin fibrous crystals. Historically, asbestos was a common building material, but is now banned from most modern products as it is a known carcinogen. Numerous buildings in the Pacific contain asbestos, and risk of exposure is elevated due to the number of extreme weather events, which can damage asbestos containing materials (ACM) and release airborne fibres.

Activities implemented by PacWaste (2014-2018)



Baseline survey

Cook Islands, Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, RMI, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, **Vanuatu**



Abatement

Abated = 27,873m²

Cook Islands, Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, RM, Nauru, Samoa Solomon, Tonga, **Vanuatu**



Training

Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Solomon, Tonga, **Vanuatu**



Public Awareness

Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, RMI, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Solomon, Tonga, Tuvalu, **Vanuatu**



Policy and Regulation (Strategy)

Fiji, Nauru, Solomon, Tonga, Tuvalu

PacWastePlus is working directly with five member countries, and has regional activities underway, to assist with the management of asbestos through:



Survey/Investigation

Nauru, Kiribati, Tonga, Tuvalu



Abatement

Nauru, Niue, Kiribati, Tonga



Training

Nauru, Niue, Kiribati, Tonga, Tuvalu



Policy and Regulation (Asbestos Ban, Code of Practice)

Nauru, Niue, Kiribati, Tonga, Tuvalu, Regional



Public Awareness

Regional

The PacWastePlus programme brings together key organisations supporting waste and pollution sector in the region.

Additionally, the programme is partnering with numerous other development partners operating waste management projects in the region, to ensure no duplication of efforts or wasted resources.

PacWastePlus is working directly with two member countries, and has regional activities underway, to assist with the management of healthcare waste through:



Incinerator Assessment

Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Nauru, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, **Vanuatu**, Timor-Leste, Kiribati



Incinerator Repair

Kiribati, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, **Vanuatu**



Training

Timor-Leste, Papua New Guinea, Regional



Policy and Regulation

Timor-Leste, Papua New Guinea



Public Awareness

Regional



Remediation

Timor-Leste



Provision of Equipment

Timor-Leste

SUMMARY OF PACWASTEPLUS WASTE STREAMS AND COMMITMENTS



E-waste

The rapidly increasing use of electrical and electronic equipment globally is resulting in an increase in the volume of e-waste generated. E-waste contains a range of hazardous materials including heavy metals, brominated flame retardants and other toxic substances. Incorrectly managed e-waste has a risk to release toxic substances and has potential to contaminate the environment. E-waste management is an emerging issue in the Pacific due to the lack of recycling and disposal options available. Even though electrical and electronic items contain recoverable and valuable components, efforts to effectively manage e-waste are often faced with economical, logistical, and technical challenges.

Activities implemented by PacWaste (2014-2018)



Facility Design/Establishment (*Pilot and processing*)
Cook Islands, Kiribati, Palau, Tonga, **Vanuatu**



Public Awareness
Cook Islands, Kiribati, RMI, Tonga



Policy and Regulation (Strategy)
Tuvalu



Collection System
RMI, Solomon

PacWastePlus is currently working directly with two member countries, and has regional activities underway, to assist with the management of e-waste through the:



Facility Design/Establishment
Samoa



Training
Samoa, Niue, Regional



Policy and Regulation (ARF, Levy, Strategy)
Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Marshall Islands, Cook Islands, Nauru, Solomon Islands, **Vanuatu**, Kiribati, Regional



Collection System
Samoa



Public Awareness
Regional

The four key result areas of PacWastePlus are:

- improved data collection, information sharing, and education and awareness,
- policies and regulatory frameworks developed and implemented
- best practices including enhanced private sector engagement and infrastructure development implemented
- enhanced human capacity



Disaster Waste

Natural disasters generate a huge volume of intermingled waste types which have the potential to contaminate the natural environment and poses a risk to human health, and which often need to be cleared very quickly to allow for relief efforts to be undertaken. With natural disaster frequency and severity in the Pacific region increasing, the issue of disaster waste management has developed a higher profile and greater sense of urgency.

PacWastePlus is working directly with two member countries, and has regional activities underway, to assist with the management of disaster waste through the:



Clean up
Vanuatu



Training
Vanuatu



Policy and Regulation (Management Plan)
Vanuatu, Regional



Public Awareness
Regional



Bulky Waste

Bulky waste is materials that are too large to be accepted by regular waste collection services (end-of-life vehicles, tyres, white goods, furniture, construction waste, and other large household goods). In the Pacific region, bulky waste is problematic to manage as it requires specialist equipment and a large area for effective collection and processing, and requires potentially cost-prohibitive transport to reach recycle markets. As a result, bulky waste items can often be seen disposed in landfills, dumps and discarded on vacant land.

PacWastePlus seeks to work directly with two countries, and has regional activities underway, to assist with the management of bulky waste through the:



Survey/Investigation
Palau, Regional



Provision of Equipment
Marshall Islands*



Training
Marshall Islands*, Palau, Regional



Policy and Regulation (ARF, Levy)
Samoa, Marshall Islands, Cook Islands, Nauru, Solomon Islands, **Vanuatu**, Kiribati, Regional



Public Awareness
Regional

*Project to be determined

SUMMARY OF PACWASTEPLUS WASTE STREAMS AND COMMITMENTS



Organic waste

Organic material is biodegradable matter such as kitchen scraps (food); garden cuttings, grass and branches; and paper. Up to 50% of waste disposed to landfill in the Pacific is organic material. When processed correctly (in an “aerobic” or oxygen-filled environment), organic materials can produce valuable nutrient rich products, such as compost, suitable for soil enhancement and food cultivation. However, when intermingled with other waste and disposed in a landfill or dump (an “anaerobic” environment), organic material can release toxic leachate and generate methane gas.

PacWastePlus has regional activities underway and will seek to work directly with countries to assist with the management of organic material through the:



Survey/Investigation

Nauru*, Solomon Islands, **Vanuatu**



Facility Design/Establishment

Nauru, Solomon Islands, **Vanuatu**



Training

Nauru*, Solomon Islands, **Vanuatu**, Regional



Policy and Regulation (Operating Procedure)

Nauru, Solomon Islands, **Vanuatu**, Regional



Public Awareness

Regional



Water impacted by Solid Waste

Pacific Island countries largely depend on the ocean and water bodies for daily sustenance and economic livelihood. Improper waste management can impact water bodies and poses a potential threat to the health of local communities.

PacWastePlus has partnered with The Pacific Community (SPC) to develop and pilot a wastewater pilot project.

Project to be designed and implemented by SPC

*Project to be determined



Recyclables

Recycling is a process to convert “waste” items into new products. Globally, consumption patterns generally following a linear “buy, use and throw” model. This linear model is problematic in the Pacific as all recyclable items are imported into the region and the majority of recyclable waste is disposed into overfilling landfills, with associated cost borne by national and local governments. Managing recyclables in the Pacific region is challenging due to the relatively small volume of items received being unable to provide an economy of scale – resulting in challenges for the collection, processing and reverse shipping to reach recycle markets. As a result, discarded recyclable items are a prevalent sight in the Pacific.

Activity implemented by PacWaste (2014-2018)



Pilot Project on Integrated atoll waste management

Marshall Islands (Majuro)



Recyclers Network

Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, **Vanuatu**

PacWastePlus is providing direct assistance to six member countries, and has regional activities underway, to assist with the management of recyclables through the:



Facility Design/Establishment

Federated States of Micronesia, Solomon Islands, Cook Islands, Tuvalu



Provision of Equipment

Marshall Islands, Niue*, **Vanuatu***



Seed Funding

Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Niue*, **Vanuatu***



Training

Federated States of Micronesia, Solomon Islands, Cook Islands, Tuvalu, Marshall Islands, **Vanuatu**



Policy and Regulation (ARF, Levy)

Samoa, Cook Islands, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Marshall Islands, **Vanuatu**, Regional



Public Awareness

Regional

PacWastePlus activities were selected either:

- 1) directly by countries as part of their chosen country projects; or
- 2) to respond to a key topic or action area brought to the attention of the PacWastePlus Programme Management Unit

Wherever possible country specific projects will be converted into regional resources, so all countries and territories in the region can benefit from the investment.

PACWASTEPLUS REGIONAL KEY RESULT AREAS

In addition to activities directly related to the waste streams, PacWastePlus will undertake regional activities under each key result area. These activities are designed to respond to needs identified by member countries and to inform and support implementation of country specific activities.

Data Gathering



- Waste Audits to inform decision making
- Research into Gender and Social Inclusion issues in waste management throughout the region
- Development of a decision support tool to assist management option assessments
- Research into possible Small Scale Technology options suitable for use in the region
- Research into the management options for used tyres
- Research into alternatives to the use of disposable diapers
- Research into the impacts of different types of landfill designs
- Research to understand social and technical barriers and opportunities for managing organics
- Research into the management options for bulky waste (ELV/Construction waste)

Policy and Regulation



- Review and assessment of national legislative frameworks as they relate to waste management
- Specific Legislative assistance to each country to strengthen waste management legislative instruments*

** Currently utilised for ARF = Samoa, Marshall Islands, Cook Islands*

Education and Awareness



- Development and implementation of a Regional Education and Awareness Plan
- Assistance to develop National Education and Awareness Plans that will support the implementation of PacWastePlus in each participating country
- Implementation of three pilot Behavioural Change/Social Marketing Campaigns

Capacity Building



- Identify skills countries feel their staff and waste management workers should have and provide the up-skilling
- Developing a sustainable capacity building program for waste management in the Pacific

For more information please contact:

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Or visit - <https://www.sprep.org/pacwaste-plus>

(post project please email-sprep@sprep.org)

Disclaimer

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**Countries mentioned in this publication are as at December 2020*