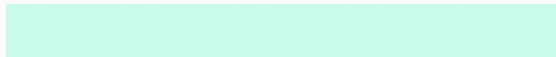


Key Regional Policy Developments

- 1983 – Action Plan for Managing the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region (UNEP Seas Reports and Studies No. 29)
- 1994 – SPREP¹ Waste Minimisation, Management and Pollution Prevention Programme endorsed by SPREP member countries
- 2003 – Pacific Island Leaders' Meeting with the Government of Japan (PALM 3) endorses the development of a regional solid waste strategy
- 2005 – Solid Waste Management Strategy for the Pacific Region adopted by SPREP member countries
- 2009 - Pacific Regional Strategy review, and adoption of the 2010-2015 Strategy by SPREP member countries





Pacific Island Priorities for Solid Waste

- ☒ Sustainable financing (11 countries)
- ☒ Integrated solid waste management (12 countries)
- ☒ Legislation (6 countries)
- ☒ Awareness/communication/education (6 countries)
- ☒ Capacity building (6 countries)
- ☒ Environmental monitoring (1 country)
- ☒ Policy, planning, performance (2 countries)

For full details refer the 2010-2015 Strategy document available from www.sprep.org

Discussion Points

- ☒ The Pacific Islands are well positioned to continue making significant progress in managing solid wastes
- ☒ I fully support the priority areas identified in the Regional Strategy
- ☒ However, in my view the following areas would also benefit from some significant inputs, especially from the international community:
 - ☒ Sustainable financing
 - ☒ Technology Transfer
 - ☒ Private sector engagement and support

Sustainable Financing - 1

The Issue

Most progress to date has been achieved through external funding. Countries need to shift to internal funding over time, by recognising the real costs associated with solid wastes, and the level of investment needed to address these.

How much do countries spend on waste?

Low income country: US\$3-10/capita/yr
Middle income country: US\$12-30/capita/yr
High income country: US\$60-114/capita/yr
(source: S. Cointreau, World Bank, 2006)

How much should be spent to achieve an 'acceptable' standard?

eg. New Zealand: US\$30/capita/yr

What are the real costs of solid waste?

Tonga estimate: US\$20/capita/yr
Palau estimate: US\$100/capita/yr
(Source SPREP publications)

Both of these studies are based on

Sustainable Financing - 3

Moving Forward:

- CE More detailed economic analyses of solid waste costs and benefits in selected countries (case studies)
- CE Detailed studies and analysis of institutional options for funding in selected countries
- CE Publication of the results and preparation of information packages targeted at decision makers

Private Sector Engagement - 1

Issue :

Many solid wastes in SIDS are the result of imported packaging and other materials, and hence driven by international supply chains. There is little that governments can do to directly influence the flow of these materials

Opportunity:

The benefits of Extended Producer Responsibility are now well recognised by national and international corporations (and others) but most responses are mainly effective within their own 'back yards'

Response:

Need to build on the growing sense of corporate responsibility (and possible publicity opportunities) to get them actively involved at the far end of their supply chains; ie. in SIDS and other developing countries

The UN Global Compact should provide a suitable starting point for this work.

Private Sector Engagement - 2

Options for Corporate Inputs

- ☒ \$ contributions to national or regional waste trust funds (eg. based on product sales volumes in each country)
- ☒ Sponsorship of specific waste activities (eg. waste clean-up campaigns, demonstration projects, etc)
- ☒ Facilitating and/or subsidising take-back/recycling schemes through their own supply chains
- ☒ Facilitating in-country recycling businesses (eg. systems for refilling printer cartridges)
- ☒ Development of local or regional manufacturing/processing facilities (eg. bottling plants for beer and soft drinks)
- ☒ etc



Moving Forward:

- CE** Formal measures to have solid waste management included as a focal area for activities under the UN Global Compact
- CE** Appointment of a Facilitator(s) to work with Compact members to identify potential waste management activities
- CE** Implementation, monitoring, reporting and promotion of selected activities