

Attachment 1**Project Report Recommendations**

| Project | Recommendations on Capacity Building |
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| AFD | <p>The Solid Waste Management Training course developed with AFD funding has been approved by the FNU Council for inclusion in its academic program. FNU will be now seeking funding for future participants to take up the course as part of their academic training or as a short course for upskilling. There is potential to expand the scope of the modules to aspects not covered elsewhere.</p> <p>The FNU training plays an important role in linking all aspects of effective solid and hazardous waste management and provide professional training for designing and delivering integrated waste management initiatives at a local, national and regional level. A first step would be to catalogue training that is currently available and then complete a simple analysis to identify any gaps. The project definition study originally recommended in-country capacity building activities and there may be potential to consider progressing this aspect of building capacity across the pacific in tandem with continuing the classroom based learning delivered by FNU. Following the conclusion of the AFD project, the training program was continued and supported by the GEFPAS uPOPs project.</p> |
| GEFPAS | <p>The Pacific uPOPs reduction project, more commonly known as the GEFPAS uPOPs project, is a GEF funded project that was co-financed by; the French Development Agency (AFD), and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and implemented by UNEP through SPREP. This five year project officially commenced in June 2013 and involved the participation of all 14 PICs, namely: Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Tuvalu, Tonga, and Vanuatu. The project was designed to provide feasible concrete alternatives for solid and hazardous waste management, with special emphasis on reducing unintentional persistent organic pollutants (uPOPs) and chemical waste management, for the Pacific Island Countries.</p> <p>In terms of hazardous waste management capacity needs, these can be broken down into three main areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Individual <p>At the individual level, much of the capacity needs are surrounding the improvement of chemical and hazardous waste management. It is very evident that the following gaps need addressing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge of chemicals and hazardous wastes issues • Targeted and user-friendly information on chemicals and hazardous wastes issues • Adequately trained personnel and the need for much more institutional strengthening • Lack of in country trainers • Coverage of new emerging issues in existing educational curricula • Knowledge on alternatives to certain toxic chemicals ii. Organisational <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of proper governance structures at the national level; • Lack of data on fate and transportation of chemicals and hazardous |

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| | <p>wastes in the region;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An absence of appropriate disposal facilities and is expensive to move them to another country for disposal purposes; • PICs still learning about the requirements of regional and international MEAs such as Waigani, Basel, Minamata, Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions and the procedures therein; <p>iii. Systemic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor systems in countries for chemical handling, storage and use, and information management; • Guidelines and manuals to deal with specific waste streams generated in the Pacific region; • Lack of appropriate legislation in some countries; • Lack of established control systems for managing chemicals and hazardous wastes including import information; <p>All these areas of work are priority under the Cleaner Pacific 2025 and Waigani Convention programs.</p> <p>Under the GEF-PAS uPOPs project, a number of trainings were conducted, specifically structured to address some of the capacity needs highlighted above. These were covered in the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved chemical management training, undertaken by the University of the South Pacific in all 14 PICs to upskill individual and organisational capacities in the management of chemicals and hazardous wastes; • Customs training on chemical management in an attempt to improve the skills of customs officers in the management of chemicals and hazardous waste at the borders; • Regional Waigani and Basel Convention training – the training was geared towards improving the understanding of key operational personnel at the national and regional level on the transboundary movement of chemicals and hazardous wastes in the Pacific region and the internationally; • National Waigani Convention training was carried out in Tuvalu geared towards improving their understanding of the convention and also to improve the coordination at the national level. Customs officers were also training in their role under the convention and on the importance of data collection, storage and usage in the generation of the national reports; • Training on waste management techniques that reduces the use of open and incomplete burning as a tool of organic waste disposal, landfill management, and hazardous waste management – this training was implemented by the Fiji National University who have since institutionalised the training program into their academic program; • Local farmers in Niue were trained in the art of composting which also looked at its benefits to the environment and how it contributed to an improved waste management system; • National officials were training in the management of PCBs in RMI |
| J-PRISM | <p>From the results of a training needs survey to the target countries of J-PRISM, waste data monitoring and analysis is a high priority. Countries seek data to better understand their situation and to plan waste management initiatives. To meet this need, J-PRISM will have regional training on waste data monitoring</p> |

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| | <p>and analysis, collaborating with SPREP. J-Prism and SPREP's understanding of waste management has been improved through experiences gained from the delivery of many projects and trainings. However, it is clear that country's still struggle with technical difficulties associated with daily operations and the lack of financial and institutional capacity. As organizer and provider of training, J-PRISM will follow-up/evaluate trainings and their outcomes, share the results, and improve the training systems in the region through discussions with the Training Working Group formed in the 1st Clean Pacific Roundtable. From the aspect of sustainable waste management in the region, sharing good practices/skills between countries will provide appropriate and low-cost options/ideas to all. J-PRISM will implement Pacific-to-Pacific Cooperation bilateral and regional trainings, and a landfill operation training is planned in early 2018.</p> |
| PacWaste | <p>PacWaste is the flagship European Union/SPREP regional waste project which, with a value of €7.85 million, was the largest waste and pollution project implemented by SPREP to date. PacWaste's focus is improved regional hazardous waste management in the Pacific targeting healthcare waste, asbestos, E-waste and integrated atoll waste management. The project, which was implemented across 14 Pacific island countries and Timor Leste, commenced in 2013 and will conclude on 31 December, 2017.</p> <p>Through the project hazardous waste management training has been conducted for hundreds of Pacific islanders. Healthcare waste management training took place in 42 hospitals and clinics in 15 countries. Asbestos handling training was undertaken in eight countries at all major intervention sites and other high risk locations in Fiji, the Solomon Islands, Nauru and Niue. Training in e-waste processing, and ULAB management and export took place in seven countries.</p> <p>Further training needs were outlined in the EDF 11 Consultation Outputs (see attachment 2). Human capacity and education and awareness being ranked as the highest priority for Member countries while data collection for evidence-based decision-making was also an important consideration.</p> |