Fiji is an archipelago of volcanic islands located in the Melanesia region of the South Pacific. Made up of 110 inhabited islands (330 islands in total), over 14 administrative units, with a land area of 18,333 km$^2$, and approximately 1.3 million km$^2$ of ocean included in its extended economic zone. Fiji is one of the larger and more complex Pacific island countries. Home to 884,887 people, the main population centres of Viti Levu and Vanua Levu support 87% of the national population. The capital of Fiji is Suva, home to 11% of the population.

Prior to 2020, Fiji had one of the most developed economies in the Pacific. In 2018, visitor arrivals reached 870,000 with tourism earnings of USD$1 billion. This has seen a shift of exports from agricultural commodities to manufactured goods (Fiji water, sugar, etc.). The gross domestic product (GDP) per capita was USD$6,152 in 2018.

Fiji has an increasing population, with the latest census results (2017) recording a growth of 5.2% over a ten-year period. Fiji has experienced an ongoing trend of internal migration from rural to urban areas since 1976.

Fiji experiences seasonal and interannual variations in climate, where conditions can vary from dry and hot to wet with frequent tropical cyclones. The effects of climate change are expected to intensify extreme weather events leading to high risks of drought and flooding, placing strain on the water resources, and possibly causing disruption to water supplies and sanitation systems.

This growing urbanised population exerts pressure on Fiji’s environment, resulting in a range of challenges around urban poverty, environmental risk, waste generation, infrastructure and land issues, and environmental degradation.

The amendment of Fiji’s Public Health Act in 2018 enabled the expansion of garbage collection services, initially limited to municipal boundaries to all rural communities. There are several recycling companies established in the country, but challenges remain with providing incentives for local communities and collection services for recyclables. The major challenges in providing effective waste management in Fiji includes high operation costs associated with garbage collection services, remote location of communities, increasing waste generation and location of approved disposal sites.
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 healthcare 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, RMI, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
- **Incinerator Installation**
  - Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
- **Training (Incinerator Operation)**
  - Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
- **Training (Healthcare Waste Management)**
  - Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, RMI, 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, Federated States of Micronesia, 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, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, RMI, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
- **Abatement**
  - Abated = 27,873 m$^2$
  - Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, RMI, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu
- **Training**
  - Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
- **Public Awareness**
  - Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, RMI, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
- **Policy and Regulation (Strategy)**
  - Fiji, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu

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

- **Incinerator Assessment**
  - Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Nauru, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, 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

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.
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 Islands

PacWastePlus is currently 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

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.

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**
  - RMI*
- **Training**
  - RMI*, Palau, Regional
- **Policy and Regulation (ARF, Levy)**
  - Samoa, RMI, Cook Islands, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Kiribati, Regional
- **Public Awareness**
  - Regional

*Project to be determined

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
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.

Activity implemented by PacWaste (2014-2018)

- **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

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**
  - RMI, Vanuatu*, Niue*
- **Seed Funding**
  - Cook Islands, RMI, Vanuatu*, Niue*
- **Training**
  - Federated States of Micronesia, Solomon Islands, Cook Islands, Tuvalu, RMI, Vanuatu
- **Policy and Regulation (ARF, Levy)**
  - Samoa, Cook Islands, Nauru, Solomon Islands, RMI, 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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*Countries mentioned in this publication are as at December 2020