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ANNEX I

to the

COMMISSION DECISION on the Annual Action Programme 2018 part 1 in favour of the Pacific Region to be financed from the 11th European Development Fund

Action Document for Pacific – European Union Waste Management Programme

(PacWaste Plus)

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	Pacific – European Union Waste Management Programme (PacWaste Plus) CRIS number: FED/2017/039-899 financed under the 11 th European Development Fund			
2. Zone benefiting from the action/location	Pacific Region The action shall be carried out at the following location: 15 Pacific ACP countries.			
3. Programming document	Pacific Regional Indicative Programme 2014-2020 (11 th EDF)			
4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area	RIP Pacific Priority 2.2: Sustainable management of waste	DEV. Aid: YES		
5. Amounts concerned	Total estimated cost: EUR 17 million Total amount of 11 th EDF contribution: EUR 17 million.			
6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)	Project modality: Indirect management with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) through a PAGODA delegation agreement			
7 a) DAC code(s)	140 Water and Sanitation 40 % - 14050; 410 Environmental Protection 20 % - 41081,41082; 120 Health 20 % - 12250, 12261; 114 Education 10 % - 11430; 331 Trade 10 % - 33120			
b) Main Delivery Channel	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) – 47097			
8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Aid to environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Biological diversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships	Consistent with Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic areas: sustainable management of ecosystems, climate change adaptation, enhanced and sustainable food security, and empowerment for better livelihoods.			
10. SDGs	Main SDG Goals: 3,6,11,12, 13, 14 Secondary SDG Goals: 5,7,8			

SUMMARY

The overall objective of the Pacific – European Union (EU) Waste Management Programme, referred to hereafter as PacWaste Plus¹ or the Action, is to generate improved economic, social, health and environmental benefits for Pacific Members of African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) states arising from stronger regional economic integration and the sustainable management of natural resources and the environment.

The specific objective is to ensure the safe and sustainable management of waste with due regard for the conservation of biodiversity, reduction of marine litter, health and wellbeing of Pacific island communities, and climate change mitigation and adaptation requirements, while applying a gender inclusive approach.

The four key result areas are: (i) Improved data collection, information sharing, and education and awareness; (ii) Policies and regulatory frameworks developed and implemented; (iii) Best practices, including enhanced private sector engagement and infrastructure development, implemented; and (iv) Human capacity enhanced.

¹ See Annex 1 for Acronym List

These result areas have been developed and refined through extensive country consultation and will directly support the implementation of priority areas of the Pacific Regional Waste and Pollution Management Strategy 2016–2025² (Cleaner Pacific 2025).

PacWaste Plus will address both the cost effective and sustainable management of waste and pollution, as well as broader impacts including human health and wellbeing, gender equality, marine litter, climate change, disaster management, biodiversity conservation, and resource recovery. Priority waste streams include hazardous wastes (specifically asbestos, E-waste, and healthcare waste), solid wastes (specifically recyclables, organic waste, food packaging waste, plastic waste, disaster waste and bulky waste), and related aspects of wastewater and stormwater management.

The activities targeting solid wastes and related aspects of wastewater also represent a major marine debris action through reducing land-based sources of solid waste which contributes an estimated 70 % to the total marine debris load globally. It will do this through implementing recommendations of the United Nations Environment Programme's Global Programme of Action (UNEP GPA) for the Protection of the Marine Environment from land-based Activities through reducing the movement of terrestrial sources of litter into the marine environment.

PacWaste Plus will also target components of United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) 1/6 Marine Plastic Debris and Microplastics as part of the overall programme focus on improved terrestrial management of solid waste and related aspects of wastewater including a focus on single use plastic bags through reduction (bans/levies/substitution), controls (collection, disposal and enforcement), and education activities.

PacWaste Plus brings together key organisations supporting the waste and pollution sector in the region, with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) as the entrusted entity signing the Pagoda Delegation Agreement. The Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and the University of the South Pacific (USP) will be implementing partners contracted by SPREP.

PacWaste Plus has been designed using the rights-based approach toolbox in addressing its working principles. With robust links to the Sustainable Development Goals³ (SDGs), the Rio Convention Markers, and gender equality markers, PacWaste Plus will mainstream human rights and gender equality with the aim of enhancing accountability, participation, transparency and non-discrimination at regional, national and community levels to improve the long-term sustainable management of pollution and waste. The Action is in line with the main objectives of the Agenda for Change⁴ such as poverty reduction, sustainable growth, and improving resilience to natural disasters and the consequences of climate change.

PacWaste Plus will have a clear gender response throughout its design, implementation and monitoring and will build resilience to the negative effects of climate change on women and girls, while developing the education, training, research, and capacity needed for the next

² <https://www.sprep.org/publications/cleaner-pacific-2025-pacific-regional-waste-and-pollution-management-strategy>

³ http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E

⁴ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX%3A52011DC0637&qid=1412922281378&from=EN>

generation of Pacific waste and pollution managers and decision makers to exercise their rights and duties, including increased accountability.

PacWaste Plus will build on past successes and will be an integral component of a co-ordinated multi-donor, multi-year effort to deliver improved waste and pollution management services, systems, and capacities to the Pacific region.

1. CONTEXT

1.1 Regional context

Pacific ACP states face heightened risks from poor waste and pollution management, as their economic bases rely heavily on an environment free of waste and pollution.

The Pacific region is characterised by immense diversity with regard to socio-economic development, population size, geography, and logistics. As such, PacWaste Plus will encompass both a regional and a tailor made approach for waste and pollution management. Such an approach will accommodate the differences between Pacific ACP states.

Poorly managed waste and pollution has a negative impact on human and environmental health: Environmentally, waste and pollution has a negative impact on biodiversity and contributes to the problems caused by marine litter and micro-plastic. It is increasingly evident that marine debris is having a substantial impact on biodiversity at the individual, population and ecosystems level and is a contributor to species level decline and extinction. Waste and pollution can result in algal blooms, bioaccumulation of persistent chemicals and, in the case of oil spills, smothered ecosystems. Further negative impacts include damage to the protective ozone layer through ozone depleting substances (ODS) and impacts on climate change through release of greenhouse gases.

Women are powerful agents of change in the area of waste and pollution: Globally, women have been found to be more focused on practical solutions that alleviate problems of waste and pollution as quickly as possible. As buyers of certain goods, they have influence over moving toward more environmentally friendly purchasing, and through social networking can strongly promote changes to normative behaviours within the community.⁵

Marine litter is a global problem: The impacts of marine litter are suffered by individuals or countries that are very far from its source and bear little responsibility for its generation. Notwithstanding the lack of consistent and comprehensive data, there is no doubt that waste and waste water management can be major sources of marine litter. Monitoring the movement of solid wastes that are lost from land, including dumping to rivers or from flood and natural disasters has been internationally estimated to contribute 70 % of the total marine debris load. SPREP has conducted early collections of river borne waste information via ‘booms’ in Samoa and Solomon Islands. Studies on ingestion rates of plastics in marine fish have also been started by SPREP with early results showing significant levels (10.5 % to 31.8 % of

⁵ As an example the women’s NGO Women United Together Marshall Islands has been engaged under the PacWaste project to assist in this area in the Marshall Islands.

samples) of ingested plastic in the four locations surveyed (Samoa, French Polynesia, Easter Island and Fiji) and from ocean going vessels in Papua New Guinea.

There is great potential in the Pacific region for recovery of resources from waste and pollutants: In 2014, the Pacific ACP states recovered an estimated 47 % of recyclables (mostly metals) and across the region there were 18 known composting schemes, four container deposit programmes and three extended producer programmes (two for oil and one for E-waste). Private recyclers are active in most countries in gathering valuable metals for export (mostly aluminium cans, copper, and scrap steel).

There is a need for the improved management of residuals: In 2014, waste collection covered an estimated 88 % of urban sites but only 35 % of rural sites. There was insufficient data available on chemicals but significant work has been done to quantify the volumes of asbestos, healthcare waste and used oil.⁶

There is a need for improved monitoring of the receiving environment: There are substantial gaps spatially temporally and due to variable methodology (no standard for collection).

1.1.1 Public policy assessment and EU policy framework

PacWaste Plus will support the implementation of policies at the international, regional and national levels.

At the international level: PacWaste Plus is aligned to SDGs 3 (good health and wellbeing), 6 (clean water and sanitation), 11 (sustainable cities and communities), 12 (responsible consumption and production), 13 (climate action), 14 (life below water) and has links to 5 (gender equality), 7 (affordable and clean energy), 8 (decent work and economic growth).

It also responds directly to the Small Islands Development States' (SIDS) Accelerated Modalities of Action (S.A.M.O.A. Pathway)⁷ (paragraphs 56, 58 and 71), the Aichi Biodiversity Targets⁸ (4, 8 and 10), the Sendai Framework⁹ specific priorities for action (3 and 4), Rio Convention Markers¹⁰ (1, 3 and 4), Rio+20¹¹ target for significant reduction of marine litter by 2025 and the Paris Agreement¹² within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

PacWaste Plus also aligns with the requirements of the Basel¹³, Rotterdam¹⁴, Stockholm¹⁵ and Minamata¹⁶ Conventions in reducing adverse impacts of hazardous chemicals, production of

⁶ 187 891m² of asbestos identified in the 13 countries surveyed (public and commercial only), over 76 tonnes of healthcare waste in 26 Pacific islands (42 hospitals) and 2 960m³ of waste oil stockpiled in PACPs.

⁷ <http://www.sids2014.org/index.php?menu=1537>

⁸ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/strategic-plan/targets/compilation-quick-guide-en.pdf>

⁹ http://www.preventionweb.net/files/43291_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf

¹⁰ https://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/Revised%20climate%20marker%20handbook_FINAL.pdf

¹¹ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/rio20/futurewewant>

¹² http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/application/pdf/english_paris_agreement.pdf

¹³ <http://www.basel.int/Portals/4/Basel%20Convention/docs/text/BaselConventionText-e.pdf>

¹⁴ <http://www.pic.int/TheConvention/Overview/TextoftheConvention/tabid/1048/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

¹⁵ <http://chm.pops.int/TheConvention/Overview/TextoftheConvention/tabid/2232/Default.aspx>

¹⁶ <http://www.mercuryconvention.org/>

unintentional persistent organic pollutants, notification of the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes, and the UNEP GPA for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities¹⁷, the Global Partnership on Marine Litter (GPML)¹⁸ and will contribute to the implementation of the UNEA-2 resolution on marine litter and microplastics¹⁹. The Action also aligns with the obligations of shipping related environmental agreements such as the Marine Pollution (MARPOL) Convention²⁰ and the London Dumping Convention and Protocol for the prevention of pollution from ships and disposal of land based waste at sea²¹ and the G7 Action Plan against marine litter, adopted in June 2015²².

At a regional level: PacWaste Plus is aligned to Cleaner Pacific 2025 and the UNEP Governing Council decision 27/12²³ and UNEA resolution 1/5²⁴, particularly in relation to the implementation of an integrated approach to financing for the sound management of chemicals and waste. The Action will look at, where relevant and feasible, synergy and linkages with the Pacific Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) Regional Programme²⁵ and to the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP)²⁶ which are linked via the Clean Pacific Roundtable technical working group on Disaster Waste Management. Successive Pacific Islands Leaders Meetings (PALM) have emphasised the need for improved waste and pollution management which has been reaffirmed in PALM 7²⁷ and with the UNEP activities (in particular at Regional seas level) against marine litter. The Action also aligns with the requirements of the Noumea²⁸ and Waigani²⁹ Conventions with regard to the protection of the marine environment and notification of the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes. Other key policies provide guidance for the region in achieving environment protection are: Framework for Pacific Regionalism³⁰, Pacific Wastewater Policy Statement and Framework for Action³¹, and the Hanoi 3R Declaration³².

The Action is aligned with the principles of the Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration³³, notably with regard to decision-making (accelerating women's full and equal participation in governance reform at all levels and women's leadership in all decision making) and economic empowerment (removing barriers to women's employment and participation in the formal and informal sectors).

¹⁷ http://www.gpa.unep.org/document_lib/en/pdf/whole_gpa.pdf

¹⁸ <http://www.unep.org/gpa/what-we-do/global-partnership-marine-litter>

¹⁹ <http://web.unep.org/unea/list-resolutions-adopted-unea-2>

²⁰ <http://www.mar.ist.utl.pt/mventura/Projecto-Navios-I/IMO-Conventions%20%28copies%29/MARPOL.pdf>

²¹ <http://www.imo.org/en/OurWork/Environment/LCLP/Documents/LC1972.pdf>

²² http://ec.europa.eu/environment/marine/good-environmental-status/descriptor-10/pdf/g7_abschluss_annex_eng_en.pdf

²³ http://drustage.unep.org/chemicalsandwaste/sites/unep.org.chemicalsandwaste/files/publications/GC%2027_mandates-EN.pdf

²⁴ <http://www.cepal.org/sites/default/files/pages/files/k1402364.pdf>

²⁵ <http://www.asia-pacific.undp.org/content/dam/rbap/docs/programme-documents/WS-SRP-2013-2017.pdf>

²⁶ <http://gsd.spc.int/frdp/>

²⁷ http://www.mofa.go.jp/a_o/ocn/page4e_000261.html

²⁸ http://www.sprep.org/attachments/Legal/Files_updated_at_2014/NoumeaConvProtocols.pdf

²⁹ <http://www.sprep.org/attachments/Legal/WaiganiConvention.pdf>

³⁰ http://www.forumsec.org/resources/uploads/embeds/file/Framework%20for%20Pacific%20Regionalism_booklet.pdf

³¹ <http://www.pacificwater.org/userfiles/file/Pacific%20Regional%20Wastewater%20Policy%20Statement%20and%20Framework.pdf>

³² <https://www.env.go.jp/en/focus/docs/files/20130318-67.pdf>

³³ http://www.pilonsec.org/images/stories/PLGED_intros.pdf

At a national level: PacWaste Plus is aligned to Pacific ACP country National Environment Management Strategies, integrated environment management policies, and sustainable development strategies and plans. The Action will implement the national commitments through assisting member countries to update or replace their draft, obsolete or expired waste and pollution policy frameworks to bring them in line with Cleaner Pacific 2025. The Action is also consistent with other national level aims on water and sanitation, energy and food security as well as biodiversity protection and climate change adaptations and mitigation.

Coherence with EU policies: (i) The Cotonou Partnership Agreement's³⁴ principles of eradicating poverty consistent with the objectives of sustainable development and the gradual integration of the ACP countries into the world economy. Cotonou Agreement requires sustainable management of natural resources and the environment, including climate change; (ii) The EU Communication Towards a renewed EU-Pacific development partnership; (iii) The 11th EDF Pacific Regional Indicative Programme³⁵ (RIP), Priority Area 2: Sustainable Management of Natural Resources. Specific objective 1.1: Strengthening the regional trade and business enabling environment. The Action will promote enhancing private sector engagement in the management of waste, including its responsibility and involvement in an integrated approach to financing. It will also result in improved transparency in waste management information and decision-making, supporting Priority Area 3: Inclusive and Accountable Governance; (iv) The EU 7th Environment Action Programme³⁶, the Resource Efficiency Roadmap³⁷ and the Raw Materials Initiative³⁸; (v) The EU Strategic Framework on Human Rights and Democracy³⁹ which promotes the use of human rights based approach in the area of development cooperation; (vi) The EU Gender Action Plan 2016-2020⁴⁰ issued in October 2015, especially its thematic priority: Economic, Social and Cultural Rights - Economic and Social Empowerment Objective 16 Equal access and control over clean water, energy, transport infrastructure, and equitable engagement in their management, enjoyed by girls and women and its Thematic Priority: Political and civil rights - Voice and Participation objective 20 Equal rights enjoyed by women to participate in and influence decision-making processes on climate and environmental issues; (vii) the EU Global Public Goods and Challenges⁴¹ (GPCC) flagship initiatives, especially in its first area of cooperation on environment and climate change; (viii) The promotion of Circular Economy⁴², as outlined in Commission Communication and legislative proposals from December 2015, including the Strategy for Plastics, to be presented by the Commission in 2017; and (ix) The European Commission communications on next steps for a sustainable European future: European action for sustainability, a renewed partnership with the countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific. The Action is aligned with the European action for sustainability and with the

³⁴ http://www.europarl.europa.eu/intcoop/acp/03_01/pdf/mn3012634_en.pdf

³⁵ http://www.forumsec.org/resources/uploads/embeds/file/EU_10Jul15_Ltr_EU-PIFS_%20PRIP_2014-2020.pdf

³⁶ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32013D1386&from=EN>

³⁷ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:52011DC0571&from=EN>

³⁸ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:52008DC0699&from=EN>

³⁹ https://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/131181.pdf

⁴⁰ <https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/9926.pdf>

⁴¹ https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/mip-global-public-goods-and-challenges-2014-2020-c20145072_en_0.pdf

⁴² <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:52015DC0614&from=EN>

new European Consensus on Development⁴³ Our World, our Dignity, our Future, as it is centred around people, planet, and prosperity. The project also supports the goals of the Joint Communication on International Ocean Governance⁴⁴ and has links to resolutions of the UN Oceans Conference, specifically SDG 14.1⁴⁵ and commitments made during the Our Oceans 2017 Conference, hosted by the EU in Malta⁴⁶.

The development of PacWaste Plus has taken place as a result of consultation with stakeholders through the Cleaner Pacific 2025 process, the Clean Pacific Roundtable, Steering Committee Meetings of PacWaste⁴⁷ as well as consultation sessions with formal feedback mechanisms. The 11th EDF RIP Regional Steering Committee has also been consulted and stakeholders invited to contribute to the development of the Action. PacWaste Plus brings together key organisations supporting the waste and pollution sector in the region, with the SPREP as the entrusted entity signing the Pagoda Delegation Agreement. The SPC and the USP will be implementing partners contracted by SPREP.

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

Regionally: SPREP is mandated to take action on waste management and the control of pollution on behalf of its members in the Pacific and works closely with the SPC and USP in this sector. This is further strengthened through SPREPs administering of the Noumea and Waigani Conventions, which are important in the regional regulation of the environment, chemical and waste for the Pacific island countries.

The Clean Pacific Roundtable held in 2016 in Suva, Fiji initiated a number of technical working groups which will be soon launched by SPREP and the Japanese International Cooperation (JICA) Japanese Technical Cooperation Project for Promotion of Regional Initiative on Solid Waste Management in Pacific Island Countries programme (JPRISM).

The consultation process incorporated a dedicated session on gender and human rights related to PacWaste Plus. The consultation (held on 12 May, 2017) was attended by representatives of 12 Pacific ACP countries, EU, SPREP, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), SPC, USP, UN Environment and UN Women.

Regional training providers are critical in providing capacity building that cannot always be established and maintained through national entities, this includes organisations such as USP, but also larger national universities such as Fiji National University which has a long history of training environmental health officers from many countries in the Pacific.

Other regional stakeholders include the Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility (PRIF) and its members who are actively assessing the potential for regional recycling hubs. Countries who are identified as having such a potential would become important regional players as would

⁴³ https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/policies/european-development-policy/european-consensus-development_en

⁴⁴ https://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/policy/ocean-governance_en

⁴⁵ <https://oceanconference.un.org/sdg14>

⁴⁶ <https://ourocean2017.org/>

⁴⁷ www.sprep.org/pacwaste

the intra Pacific shipping companies. Agents and private sector elements, who are involved already in regional movements of some waste, are also important stakeholders.

Nationally: Pacific ACP Governments comprise key target groups including national agencies responsible for waste and pollution management, the environment and health sectors, agriculture, and energy. These groups collaborate with other agencies in specific areas: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, National Women Machineries, Office of Attorney General, Customs office, Department of Trade, Marine Department, local governments in the regional municipalities (in larger countries) or islands.

Locally: CSOs including non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are not well developed in the sector but are an essential element for developing behaviour changes. Groups that implement waste related activities at grassroots' level will be supported to increase their capacity to effectively raise awareness and empower communities. The Action will also involve women's organisations, such as village and faith based women's groups.

The private sector level is weakly developed across the region in waste and pollution. Although there are some examples of private sector engagement⁴⁸, the potential remains largely untapped. The sector is critical for its expertise in logistics and markets. At the national level private sector engagement varies depending on government policy, economic situation, logistics and economies of scale. Typically larger countries have a better developed sector primarily clustered around the export of a limited number of recyclables.

Private sector engagement in the Action, particularly at the local level, will focus on resource recovery, provision of logistical and technical services, and awareness raising with a focus on encouraging the private sector to cease polluting activities. The private sector's potential to engage with stakeholders will be explored to develop effective public-private partnerships (PPP) to improve service delivery and to incorporate relevant circular economy principles to the enhanced recovery of resources essential for improved energy and food security.

The Action's principal beneficiaries will be the recipients of the waste services and the whole population who will benefit from cleaner, safer environment. Capacity building under the Action will also benefit not only the organisations involved in waste and pollution management (including resources recovery), but many individuals working in the sector with a focus on youth and women. Given the impact on women of environmental and natural resource degradation deriving from, inter alia, unsustainable production and consumption patterns and improper waste management, women will be a key beneficiary group.

1.1.3 Priority areas for support

Based on division of labor and building on existing programmes and synergies with other regional and bilateral projects, the Action aims to address prioritised waste streams and result areas identified in the Cleaner Pacific 2025.

⁴⁸ <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/230301/pacific-solid-waste-mgt.pdf>

Priority areas for support were identified through a Problem Tree Analysis and were refined through an analysis of the 2017 Pacific ACP country consultations and the Assessment of Cross-cutting Issues.

Lack of data for waste management: Inadequate data is a critical problem in the region that limits scoping the problem, prioritising actions and planning, monitoring and evaluation. For solid and hazardous waste, and marine litter the situation in the Pacific is not well understood due to variable data quality and its fragmented nature. For air, water and soil pollution or toxins in biota there is almost a complete lack of data. Information on land based sources of marine pollution is in its infancy in the Pacific and more information is needed both for normal periods and disaster events. Data gaps need to be addressed to develop effective interventions to monitor/ evaluate progress in waste and pollution interventions undertaken.

Limited access and use of information: Access to good information is essential to address: missed opportunities for waste cost recovery and systems; limited use of economic instruments; poor recovery of materials; and recovery of energy and agricultural resources. Best practice information is needed to redress poor waste collection and disposal systems. Mechanisms for information sharing are critically needed through regional collaboration to make the best use of ideas, information, experiences and partnerships that can improve waste and pollution management in the Pacific. Enhanced regional collaboration and information sharing is needed to link the problem with potential solutions building on the Clean Pacific Roundtable, PRIF, and others to share information with a wider body of stakeholders.

Weak management, planning and regulatory systems: Cleaner Pacific 2025 shows there have been many attempts to introduce waste and pollution frameworks; too often these have remained as draft documents, have focused on limited areas, or have expired and never been implemented.

Limited use of economic instruments: For financial sustainability to be achieved there needs to be a wider use of economic instruments such as User Pay Systems (UPS), Container Deposit Legislation (CDL)⁴⁹ and Advanced Recycling Fees (ARF). Policies such as Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), utilisation of tools such as Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA)⁵⁰.

Limited recovery of valuable material, agricultural and energy resources: Limited recovery of valuable materials from waste resources leads to negative economic consequences from resources lost. Currently 50 % of landfill space is consumed by green waste, which in turn causes serious effluent issues and greenhouse gas emissions. Approaches need to be developed that recover valuable resources from such waste streams.

Weak private sector engagement: The private sector is quite undeveloped in the waste and pollution sector but is also a critical element that needs to be enhanced. The private sector has specific knowledge on international commodity impacts, access to potential recyclable markets, logistical expertise, and access to specialist services for areas such as hazardous wastes. The participation of the private sector has been an important component of E-waste and lead acid battery recycling pilots under PacWaste. The sector is active in most counties in

⁴⁹ Demonstrated by the countries (Kiribati and Palau) that have well established and viable Container Deposit schemes.

⁵⁰ Demonstrated in Tuvalu for piggery and green waste potential for energy and agricultural products

gathering valuable metals for export. Interaction between private sector and government actors in energy and agriculture has also occurred but has the potential for a significant expansion. The private sector is also a significant producer of waste and pollution which is often poorly regulated both in terrestrial and marine environments. A full engagement of this sector needs to be developed that includes their views, resources and motivation to engage in improved waste and pollution management in the region. The need to establish PPP particularly in the area of recyclables, is well recognised by Pacific ACP states.

Poor collection, diversion and disposal; lack of systems development and investment: There are negative economic and health consequences for poor practices and limited investment in management systems. Substantial improvement is needed in the areas of collection, disposal and resource recovery. The current low (national) collections levels indicate that major quantities of solid wastes are not formally collected; many disposal points (over 250) are inadequate and very little green and organic wastes are composted (18 projects). This in turn results in poor disposal practice, deliberate or accidental burning of wastes, and dumping on land or into the river or sea. Best practices that are technically, economically and environmentally feasible for the Pacific need to be identified and applied.

Lack of national capacity; lack of public awareness and education: The lack of processes for engaging people through national capacity programmes, community engagement and public awareness are specific barriers to improved waste and pollution management. This is an essential area as change to normative behaviour is essential to reduce littering and burning practices and to encourage participation in recycling schemes. There is a need to move from the current ad-hoc training available within the Pacific to a more comprehensive and purposefully developed programme mapped against each area of competency required and making best use of national, regional and international resources.

Limited inclusion, participation and decision making power of women in waste management: Women and men can have very different views on waste, disposal methods, and strategies to improve to waste management. As such, waste management initiatives are more likely to meet the needs of all members of the community when the voices of women are taken into consideration. There is increasing recognition of the important role that women play in waste management in the Pacific at the formal and informal level. Across all sectors, women in the Pacific are significantly under-represented in the formal economy with very low labour force participation outside of the agricultural sector. While opportunities exist to develop income-generating activities from waste management and resource recovery activities, women often lack the access to credit and other types of support. Also, some traditional practices limit the participation of women in activities that incorporate the use and management of land and natural resources. Combined with the low participation of women in decision-making roles, these social norms can result in women's concerns not being reflected at the strategy level.

2. RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
Regional support and advice will not	M-L	Wide consultation with stakeholders (including existing

be translated into action at the national level.		processes ⁵¹) to identify activities that is necessary and achievable in each Pacific ACP state. The Action is embedded within the Cleaner Pacific 2025 Strategy and Action Plan.
A lack of capacity at the national level may impede achieving and sustaining results due to competing priorities of other duties and high rates of staff turnover.	H	The Action's emphasis on capacity building, including the continuation of waste programmes such as those currently implemented by Fiji National University (FNU) and USP, as well as development of tertiary training and postgraduate research through USP as one of the partner agencies in this project. Baseline, CBA and feasibility studies will play a core role in project administration and decision-making and will assist in prioritisation based on needs, impact and risk. This systemic science-based approach, along with close coordination with other regional and major bilateral projects, will mitigate risk and ensure effective use of PacWaste Plus resources.
A lack of sustainable financing mechanism to fund long term operational costs and maintain capacity that can impede on achieving and sustaining results.	H	The Action has an emphasis on implementing sustainable financing through the adoption of systems such as national import tariffs and user pays systems for public-private national waste management services. Systematic cost/benefit and feasibility studies will be undertaken to assess sustainability. There are currently ongoing investigations being conducted by the PRIF, with the involvement of the EU Delegation, on private sector engagement and the potential for public/private partnerships at both the regional and country level. Specifically, the study is assessing the potential for regional recycling hubs. The feasibility study report is expected to be released in December 2017. The results of the study will inform actions supported by PacWaste Plus under the Investment Facility for the Pacific (IFP) /grant-grant and/or grant-loan windows.
Inability to operate and manage upgraded waste management disposal sites.	M-L	Ensuring that the existing waste training programmes currently run with FNU are institutionalised into a formal tertiary course.
Inability to maintain water quality and wastewater monitoring sites and to develop effective water and wastewater quality monitoring programmes, including utilisation of water quality results to inform appropriate interventions.	M-L	The Action will address water quality and capacity development through work with SPC into existing national policies and programmes.
Failure to maintain capacity to manage disaster wastes including asbestos containing infrastructure into the future.	M	Inclusion of disaster waste into national disaster management processes through the disaster management office focal point as well as development of disaster waste strategies and action plans.
Inability to develop climate-resilient waste and wastewater infrastructure, which can cope with the expected increase in frequency and severity of tropical rainfalls and cyclones and	M	Inclusion of climate change adaption models developed from waste related projects into design of new infrastructure.

⁵¹ Including SPREP Cleaner Pacific 2025 formulation regional consultation, Clean Pacific Roundtable July-16, EDF10 Steering Committee Meeting (PacWaste) SPREP Council Meeting and country consultation.

associated flooding and landslides.		
Failure of widespread adoption of national policies that reduce pollutant losses from land-based sources, including marine litter generation.	M	The Action has an emphasis on policy implementation through the development of national frameworks such as national strategies to identify priorities and action plans for waste and pollution management.
Insufficient uptake of training opportunities to make the programmes viable.	M-L	Provide a flexible learning opportunity – suitable for both short in-service training as well as full time undergraduate studies; on the job training and mentoring, as well as close consultation with prospective employers through an advisory committee and initial needs assessment
Low level of capacity and willingness to mainstream gender equality. A gender blind implementation could reinforce existing gender inequalities in the sector and hinder the efficiency and sustainability of the action.	M	Gender mainstreaming applied in all phases of the project cycle. Ensuring delivery of information and inclusion in decision making processes to all segments of society, including vulnerable groups and women.
Poor communication of programme results and programme visibility.	M-L	Development of a robust communication strategy for the programme. Implementing learnings from the PacWaste project which developed a comprehensive communications strategy and suite of guidance materials.
Assumptions		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global economic conditions and national governance will not prevent economic growth • Stable governments ensuring rule of law prevails • Pacific leaders prioritise sustainable development goals as a critical element of economic growth • National level support and opportunities provided for addressing waste and pollution management priorities to achieve and sustain results • Positive uptake of waste management principles such as Refuse, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and Return • Global markets prices favourable to Recycling • Positive impacts on the environment are not negated by natural disasters • Data, science and research can be translated into agreed management action • Pacific communities adapting traditional and ecological knowledge such as composting to assist in resilient food production in the region. 		

3. LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Lessons learnt

Implementation of the Pacific Regional Solid Waste Management Strategy, the PacWaste project, the JICA JPRISM and the Pacific Ocean Pollution Prevention Programme (PacPOL)⁵² - combined with monitoring and evaluation reports including the External Evaluation of PacWaste and on the ground experience from partners - have all provided useful lessons and guiding principles for the development of this Action. These include:

At the Regional Level:

- The importance of adequate resourcing for project management and administration to ensure efficient, effective and timely delivery of project outcomes;

⁵² <http://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/WMPC/PACPOL-strategy-2015-2020.pdf>

- The importance of women as powerful agents for change, including in the area of waste and pollution;
- The importance of a strong regional coordination of waste and pollution management initiatives to reduce duplication of effort and wasted resources;
- The importance of tailoring regional project elements to take into account the differences and similarities between (i) large, more populated Pacific ACP states with more resources (ii) medium sized high islands and (iii) the atoll nations;
- The importance of policy dialogue and peer to peer learning.

At the National Level:

- The importance of having dedicated in-country coordinators to ensure cross-sector coordination, promote project activities and ensure visibility and ownership;
- The most successful examples of waste management programmes are supported by sustainable financing mechanisms and mechanisms that create a value chain for waste;
- The importance of tailored physical interventions that deliver concrete deliverables at the individual country level (country windows) through a science-based needs approach that improves management of hazardous and solid wastes and related waste water;
- Tools such as feasibility studies, needs assessments, cost benefit analysis and relevant principles of the circular economy and PPP should be used to inform decision making for sustainable waste management;
- The importance of linking to the private sector and expanding its role in seeking solutions, accessing knowledge, identifying sustainable mechanisms for the management of pollution and waste and to increase the number of jobs in the waste sector.

At the Local Level:

- A learn-by-doing approach develops the technical capacity of Pacific islanders, engenders pride in accomplishments, and if replicated sufficiently, may ultimately lead to a degree of self-sufficiency in Pacific ACP states.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

PacWaste Plus is conceived to avoid duplication, build on previous results, complement and synergise with existing/planned initiatives in order to catalyse real change. Major complementary programmes include PacWaste, EU – Tuvalu EDF 11 Sustainable Waste Programme, JPRISM II (focus on solid waste with a significant capacity building component), Agence Francaise pour Development (AFD), PRIF funded Regional study on Resource circulation and Recycling (draft report expected in August 2017), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), UNEP and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) projects on international multi-lateral environmental agreements and bilateral projects funded by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT). In addition, PacWaste Plus is aligned

with and will coordinate and collaborate closely with a full size GEF project on marine debris (including marine and micro-plastics) currently being developed by UNEP and SPREP.

PacWaste Plus and the UNEP project together could cover more activities from the UNEP Global Programme of Action (UNEP GPA) for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based-activities and the Global Partnership on Marine Litter (GPML) than is possible under PacWaste Plus alone. It is important to integrate in the work the conclusions and recommendations of UNEA resolutions related to plastic marine litter and micro-plastics. Wastewater management is covered within a broader Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and Ridge-to-Reef approach. Potential also exists to collaborate with the International Labour Organization (ILO) on green and labour intensive jobs in the waste sector, as well as with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) on the food-waste nexus. The Action proposes collaboration with UN Women through the formation of a Technical Advisory Panel on Gender.

The programme will seek synergies with EDF11 RIP Objectives 2.1, 3.2 and 1.2 (private sector, trade facilitation, governance and marine resources). Moreover, it will contribute to developing a pipeline for the IFP. Potential pipelines include a regional recycling network to establish a sustainable resource circulation system to reduce health and environment risks in Pacific ACP countries (feasibility study under IFP - PRIF), the establishment of a regional marine spill response capability to support national capability to protect the marine environment from maritime emergencies, and the recovery of energy and agricultural products from landfill sites and organic waste. Linkages will also be made with other bilateral initiatives such as the EDF11 waste management programme in Tuvalu.

A number of important coordination mechanisms exist for waste and pollution management including the Clean Pacific Roundtable and the Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility Urban Development Working group and which have fed into development of this Action.

3.3 Cross-cutting issues

PacWaste Plus has been designed using the rights based approach toolbox in addressing its working principles including but not limited to: (i) Second principle (participation and access to decision making process); (ii) Third principle (non-discrimination and equal access); (iii) Fourth principle (accountability and access to the rule of law); and (iv) Fifth principle (transparency and access to information). The programme objective calls for action to address four Rio markers including the general aid to environment as well three specific markers (biological diversity, climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation) which are integrated within the programme design.

Good governance: PacWaste Plus will promote good governance through: (i) Increased awareness of waste and pollution issues embedded into sustainable planning consultations and processes; (ii) Empowering local communities to manage their own waste and pollution facilities; (iii) Improving effectiveness and transparency of government waste and pollution management services; (iv) Regular policy dialogue on waste and pollution management between Pacific ACP states and the EU; and (v) Robust linkages with International Ocean Governance and related mechanisms.

Environment/Climate change mitigation and adaptation: The predicted effects of climate change could have significant impacts on efforts to manage waste, chemicals, and pollution in the Pacific region. Coastal inundation and floods could damage waste management infrastructure and release harmful chemicals and leachate that pollute the land and groundwater; intensified tropical cyclones could generate increased volumes of disaster debris and waste that overwhelm existing management capacities. In the face of these impacts, it is crucial that adaptation to climate change impacts be integrated into national waste management planning. The climate risk screening procedure will help guide climate risk assessments for specific infrastructure interventions to ensure they are climate proofed. Environmental impact assessments will be prepared when relevant for specific interventions. PacWaste Plus will positively affect the terrestrial, marine and atmospheric environment through (i) Improved environmental sustainability through recovering valuable resources including raw materials, energy and composts/fertilisers; (ii) Reduced greenhouse gas release through improved disposal methods (Fukuoka), recovery of recyclables and use of organic wastes and agricultural effluents for composting and/or biogas generation; (iii) Reduced contamination of water, air, soil and food sources to improve human and environmental health; (iv) Reduced waste and pollution stressors on ecosystems to enable development of maximum resilience to climate change induced impacts.

Biodiversity: Overall ecosystem health is gravely affected by the accumulation of trash and plastics in the sea. Marine debris ingestion and entanglement directly impacts marine life. Debris entanglement may result in significant direct physical harm and mortality in marine species, and have damaging effects on marine habitats through coral reef and sea grass destruction. Marine debris also results in more indirect disruptions of ecological functions. For instance, smaller plastics collect together on the surface of the ocean blocking sunlight to the autotrophs below it. The programme will have a positive impact on the biodiversity of species at individual or ecosystem levels, reducing the production and diffusion of waste and pollution on the oceans and increasing awareness and policy dialogue on the theme. PacWaste Plus will maximise synergies with the 11th EDF funded Pacific – European Union Marine Partnership (PEUMP) programme, particularly through engaging local communities and utilising local knowledge with regard to the relationship between waste and fisheries.

Gender: Gender will be mainstreamed in line with the Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration⁵³ and the EU Staff Working Document on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Community consultation processes on waste and pollution management will fully involve women and youth. Training opportunities will be specifically targeted to increase participation of women in waste and pollution management careers and data on beneficiaries will be sex disaggregated. The full participation of women is central to the development and implementation of programme. To ensure that gender considerations are fully incorporated in project strategic planning, PacWaste Plus will establish a Technical Advisory Panel on Gender. The panel will comprise representatives from UN Women and women's NGOs, CSOs, private sector representatives and faith-based women's organisations. To reduce barriers to the economic empowerment of Pacific island women, the Action proposes a mechanism for the development and implementation of women-centred

⁵³ <http://www.pacificwomen.org/resources/reports/supporting-pacific-leaders-gender-equality-declaration-commitments/>

sustainable waste management and resource recovery activities which have the potential to be developed into income-generating activities. To reduce barriers to employment and to promote the participation of women in decision-making roles, PacWaste Plus will ensure that a quota of places is reserved for women to participate in professional development training and other up-skilling opportunities implemented in the course of the project. To advocate for and empower women working in sustainable waste management, PacWaste Plus will establish and support a professional networking group for women working in the waste management sector. Additionally, PacWaste Plus will work to make visible the important contribution of women to the waste management sector.

Human rights: Human rights will be mainstreamed in PacWaste Plus, with the aim of enhancing accountability, participation, transparency and non-discrimination at regional, national and community level to improve the long-term sustainable management of pollution and waste management and to mitigate the disproportional impacts currently experienced by more vulnerable sectors of the community.

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Objectives/results

The **overall objective** of PacWaste Plus is to generate improved economic, social, health and environmental benefits for Pacific ACP states arising from stronger regional economic integration and the sustainable management of natural resources and the environment.

The **specific objective** is to ensure the safe and sustainable management of waste with due regard for the conservation of biodiversity, reduction of marine litter, health and wellbeing of Pacific island communities, and climate change mitigation and adaptation requirements, while applying a gender inclusive approach.

The four **key result areas** are: (i) Improved data collection, information sharing, and education and awareness; (ii) Policies and regulatory frameworks developed and implemented; (iii) Best practices, including enhanced private sector engagement and infrastructure development, implemented; and (iv) Human capacity enhanced.

These key result areas will include collaborative approaches at regional level and will be applied to the improved management of the following priority waste streams at national level: hazardous wastes (specifically asbestos, E-waste and healthcare waste), solid wastes (specifically recyclables, organic waste, food packaging waste, plastic waste, disaster waste and bulky waste) and related aspects of wastewater. The key results will complement and synergise with existing/planned initiatives by different partners focusing on addressing marine based sources of waste and pollution.

The programme of work on these result areas and priority waste streams will build on past successes and also be an integral component of a co-ordinated multi-donor, multi-year effort to deliver improved waste and pollution management services, systems and capacities to the Pacific region. The programme will link with GPGC flagship initiatives through promoting good governance in the waste sectors, improving the waste sector contribution to the green economy through pilot projects to recover raw materials, supporting the use of organic wastes and composts to improved food security, and working to mitigate impacts of marine litter.

This programme is relevant for the Agenda 2030. It contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of SDG Goals 3, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14 but also promotes progress towards Goals 5, 7, 8. This does not imply a commitment by the countries benefiting from this programme.

4.2 Main activities

Main activities envisaged, by result area, will be tailored and targeted towards the specific needs of clusters of Pacific ACP countries, while also taking into account economies of scale and distances. This same strategy of having both a regional and 'tailor-made' national approach (guided by baseline surveys and feasibility studies) proved very effective in the implementation of PacWaste. The main activities envisaged include:

Result Area 1: Improved data collection, information sharing, and education and awareness

(i) Collate and review existing data on waste and pollution at the regional and national level and identify key areas where further data needs to be collected to enable interventions to be prioritised. Further required data will be collected through regional and country level assessments through baseline surveys, consultations and research; (ii) Develop and maintain a regional WCP database that will act as a repository of data from any studies conducted on waste stockpiles, waste facilities, assessments of liquid waste, water quality and other relevant environmental data that can be used to support informed decision making; (iii) Implement routine data collection and reporting and create comprehensive country waste profiles for dissemination; (iv) Share information from community-based demonstration projects, disseminate case studies of Pacific best practices through regional exchange programmes, media and other outreach activities; (v) Develop a model regional communication plan to guide national delivery of education and awareness programmes; and (vi) Develop a practical research agenda and assist in identifying appropriate environmental standards for the region. These activities will be conducted at the regional and national level and allow tailored interventions to be developed in line with country circumstances which will improve impact and sustainability.

Baseline, CBA and feasibility studies, with review by an independent technical advisory panel, will be a core part of project administration and decision-making and will assist in needs based prioritisation, impact and potential for success. This 'tailor-made' approach, along with close coordination with other regional and major bilateral projects, will ensure effective use of PacWaste Plus resources.

Result Area 2: Policies and regulatory frameworks developed and implemented

(i) Assist in developing integrated policies covering environmental and socio-economic impacts with supporting legislation incorporating institutional arrangements for waste management; (ii) Assist in developing national policies, legislation and implementation strategies to improve service delivery, private sector engagement, and cost recovery of waste management activities; and (iii) Assist in developing mechanisms (such as national licencing

and certification programmes) for waste management service providers to track and capture relevant activities in the regional database.

These activities will be conducted primarily at the national level and are intended to strengthen institutional capacities of regional organisations and national authorities in delivering waste and pollution management improvements that can be sustained after completion of this regional waste programme.

Result Area 3: Best practices, including enhanced private sector engagement and infrastructure development, implemented

(i) Implement prevention and reduction programmes that promote schemes to minimise wastes arising from imported products, donated relief supplies, and nearly expiring perishable products; (ii) Implement preferred sustainable financing options such as polluter pay programmes for difficult waste streams and collected wastes, and extended producer responsibility programmes for imported goods; (iii) Implement feasible resource recovery initiatives with private sector involvement including establishing networks for recyclable commodities, and promotion of pilot and small -scale organic waste recycling; (iv) Develop programmes to dispose of legacy wastes and remediate contaminated sites; (v) Improve and/or construct appropriate small scale waste management infrastructure for storage, processing, treatment and disposal with suitable equipment, operation and maintenance capacity including occupational health and safety protocols and sustainable financing mechanisms; (vi) Undertake environmental monitoring and reporting programmes with focus on point source monitoring; (vii) Develop and implement agreements and incentives for private sector participation in waste management; Examine introduction of EPR schemes for reducing marine litter; (viii) Support exporting of some solid wastes from atoll nations to (regional) recycling hubs, taking into account the analysis, results and recommendations of the PRIF study on recycling; and (ix) Develop programmes to build national and local capacities in designing bankable projects that can then be supported through IFP or the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

These activities will be conducted at both the regional and national level and will promote sustainable best practices through strong partnership between the public and the private sectors. Moreover, these activities support the creation of an enabling environment for private sector involvement, effectively laying the foundation for future public/private partnerships. Foreseen infrastructure will be modest in scale and will be designed to support work already in place through other complementary projects such as PacWaste and JPRISM II.

Result Area 4: Human capacity enhanced

(i) Undertake national capacity needs assessment (against required competency levels) for integrated training on improved waste governance, management and enforcement; (ii) Conduct specialised national and regional capacity building on identified priority areas based on capacity needs assessment; (iii) Consider mainstreaming water management into primary and secondary education in suitable countries by using the Regional Environmental Centre Approach and expanding on the Cleaner Schools Project which has been successfully

conducted in a number of countries with the support of JICA; (iv) Affiliate and collaborate with a regional university or educational institution offering waste management courses with competency-based assessments and hands-on modules towards accreditation; and (v) Promote capacity building exchanges among all SPREP members in the public and private sectors.

The skills of waste managers and practitioners in both the public and private sectors in the region are expected to be reinforced through these activities. These activities will be conducted at the regional and national level with competency based activities being offered through different modes and at different level targeting practical in field training, vocational and higher level waste management capacity building with some capacity building in-country and regionally.

A quota of places is reserved for women to participate in professional development training and other up-skilling opportunities implemented in the course of the project.

During the inception phase (6 months), several activities will be carried out such as: (i) A series of baseline studies to inform the detailed design and implementation of regional and tailored country level activities aligned with national priorities; (ii) Gender and Human Rights Based Adaptation (HRBA) surveys and analysis will allow specific interventions throughout the programme duration for each key result area to improve the opportunities for women, men and youth in the waste and pollution sector; (iii) A Technical Advisory Panel on Gender will be established; (iv) Environmental Impact Assessment where required. The project would also adopt the SPC-Regional Rights Resources Team (RRRT) approach utilising a PANEL approach (Participation, Accountability, Non-discrimination, Empowering, Links to Human Rights Conventions) and when relevant, national gender stocktakes would be undertaken; (iv) Finalisation of staff recruitment, and review of relevant institutional set-up.

4.3 Intervention logic

The programme follows clear intervention logic, based on problem analysis. In line with Cleaner Pacific 2025, the Action will support improved waste management and pollution management using a systematic and science-based management. Problems will be analysed at a regional level and the delivery of prioritised and targeted interventions will be tailored at the national level, but information, ideas and networks will be shared through regional collaboration. It will build capacity and awareness (which are both result areas) across the programme, and integrate these components into the other result areas which will collectively reduce the impacts of waste and pollution, improve resource recovery and financial management improve systems and infrastructure and by doing so create an enabling environment for enhanced private sector development. This would commence with baseline and related studies (CBA, feasibility studies, risk analysis, research) to prioritise PacWaste Plus followed by systems improvements, small scale physical interventions, regional collaboration, and awareness raising.

Sustainability will be addressed at two levels: sustainable economic development and sustainability of renewable natural resources. Sustaining programme results after implementation has proved challenging for some previous EDF regional projects, but the following approaches are envisaged:

Cost recovery approaches will be expanded through institutional strengthening, capacity building and regional collaboration and could be expanded to include further cost recovery through licensing and penalty systems;

- Recovery of saleable natural resources, including recycled or repurposed wastes that are either exported or used nationally as repurposed materials, as well as resources recovered for agricultural or energy purposes;
- Securing suitable government budget allocations for ministries/ other government entities;
- Fostering engagement around the concept of the circular economy, specifically with regard to the elements of this approach, such as PPP, private sector development (PSD) and small to medium enterprise (SME) development, that take the specific context and challenges faced by the Pacific region into account;
- Policy dialogue on waste, circular economies, climate change, agriculture and biodiversity
- Awarding and supporting self-help initiatives at the grassroots level;
- Ensuring stronger ownership by the partner countries through the active involvement of the partner countries in the Regional Steering Committee and the working group; and
- Increasing women's empowerment and gender equality by applying a gender sensitive approach, ensuring the involvement of both women and men users, and reaching the needs of the most vulnerable.

5. IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with PIFS as the Duly Mandated Regional Organization (DMRO) representing the Pacific countries, referred to in Article 17 of Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement.

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.1 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 66 months from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement. Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this decision constitute non-substantial amendment in the sense of Article 9(4) of Regulation (EU) No 322/2015.

5.3 Not applicable

5.4 Implementation modality

5.4.1 Indirect management with an international organization- PAGODA Delegation Agreement with SPREP

This action may be implemented in indirect management with the SPREP in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 applicable by virtue of Article 17 of Regulation (EU) No 323/2015.

This implementation entails the signature of a Pagoda Delegation Agreement with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). This implementation is justified because of the regional organisations technical expertise in the waste management and pollution control sector, demonstrated efficient management of previous EDF projects in the Pacific Region, which also secure local ownership.

The entrusted regional organisation would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: launching calls for tenders (such as services, studies, trainings, technical expertise, equipment) and for proposals (to be defined at the inception phase); evaluation of tenders and proposals; award of contracts; concluding, monitoring and managing contracts; assessment and acceptance of deliverables; carrying out payments; recovering moneys due; and any other relevant aspects of the project management cycle of the project.

The entrusted international organisation is currently undergoing the ex-ante assessment in accordance with Article 61(1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 applicable by virtue of Article 17 of Regulation (EU) No 323/2015.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible deems that, based on the compliance with the ex-ante assessment based on Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1605/2002 and long-lasting problem-free cooperation, the international organisation can be entrusted with budget-implementation tasks under indirect management.

In addition, to the above-mentioned entrusted entity (SPREP), key governmental and non-governmental partners have been pre-identified. Those implementing partners will be contracted in full compliance with SPREP pillar assessed contracting procedures. The following implementing partners will be involved in the action: the SPC, which is a primary Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP) agency dealing with the water sector in the Pacific, will bring considerable technical expertise in the related aspects of wastewater (storm water management, agricultural effluents, sewerage sludge management) in all four result areas; and the USP, main regional capacity-builder and only regional university with campuses in 12 of the Pacific ACPs, will bring both a wide geographical coverage and long term perspective in all four result areas, particularly in capacity building component (training, course development and research supervision), but also in data collection, research and analysis, application of best practices and awareness raising. Further entities could join later for ad-hoc activities on a needs basis; this will be further explored at the inception phase.

5.5 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply, subject to the following provisions.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility in accordance with Article 22(1)(b) of Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

5.6 Indicative budget

	EU contribution (amount in EUR)	Indicative third party contribution, in currency identified
<p>5.4.1 – Indirect management with SPREP (Pagoda Delegation agreement)</p> <p><i>Result Area 1 - Improved data collection, information sharing, and education and awareness</i></p> <p><i>Result Area 2 - Policies and regulatory frameworks developed and implemented</i></p> <p><i>Result Area 3 - Best practices, including enhanced private sector engagement and infrastructure development, implemented</i></p> <p><i>Result Area 4 - Human capacity enhanced</i></p> <p><i>Project management costs</i></p> <p>Subtotal Indirect management with SPREP</p>	<p><i>Indicative allocation per Key Result Area :</i></p> <p><i>KRA 1 : 2 900,000 EUR</i></p> <p><i>KRA2 : 1 350 000 EUR</i></p> <p><i>KRA 3: 6 850 000</i></p> <p><i>KRA 4 : 2 600 000 EUR</i></p> <p><i>2 800 000 EUR</i></p> <p>16 500 000.00 EUR</p>	NA
5.9 – Evaluation, 5.10 – Audit	400 000.00 EUR	NA
Contingencies	100 000.00 EUR	NA
Totals	17 000 000.00 EUR	-

*Indicative budgets for SPC and USP contracted components are expected to be in the range of EUR 1-2 million for each entity (to be confirmed during the development of the Pagoda Delegation Agreement and initial baseline studies)

5.7 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

A programme steering committee will meet annually to review progress and provide overall guidance of the programme. It will comprise: the 15 Pacific National Authorising Officer (NAOs) of each PACP, the DMRO, representatives from the entrusted entities and main partners, and representatives from the EU. The position of Chair of the committee will rotate between beneficiary sub-regions. Other stakeholders may be invited to participate as observers to ensure coordination. Where possible, discussions on programme activities will be embedded in existing relevant national mechanisms to allow exchange of information from regional to national level and vice-versa.

In general, the activities of the programme will be integrated into the annual work programmes of the entrusted regional Organisation (SPREP) and the two second tier partners (SPC and USP), which are approved at their governing council meetings.

The day-to-day technical and financial management/administration will be the responsibility of the Project Manager, communications, operational and financial staff at SPREP, working with counterparts in SPC and USP (implementing partners). This team will be responsible for financial and narrative reporting as well as document management and preparation for audits in line with delegation agreement provisions. The team will provide technical support, where needed, for NGOs with accounting and acquittal of project funds.

A project coordination group will be established, comprising of the Project Manager and team based at SPREP (finance, communications and gender and human rights specialists); a nominated representative and alternate for each implementing agency and each CSO involved in the project; and representatives of the EU Delegation and DMRO. They will hold a face-to-face meeting at least twice a year; and will be in regular contact by email and video conference. The function of this group will be to provide technical oversight, ensure that planning and implementation of the project proceeds smoothly and that the work of the different partners is fully coordinated. The working group will draw on the expertise of the communications specialist to ensure that whole-of-project outcomes are well communicated and donor visibility is ensured. The gender and human rights specialist will ensure the prioritisation of these approaches. Decision making will generally be by consensus. In the event of a disagreement between implementing partners this will be referred in the first instance to the heads of the respective implementing entrusted Organisation. If they are also unable to reach agreement, the matter will be referred to the EU Delegation, whose decision will be binding. With due respect to the existing structures of the regional organisations involved in the programme, progress of the activities will be presented to their governing bodies and/or relevant technical bodies for information, with discussion open to all 15 PACPs. The EU will be invited to participate.

5.8 Performance monitoring and results reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final

reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix (for project modality) or the list of result indicators (for budget support). The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

The indicators for monitoring results listed in the logical framework will be drawn from active monitoring of the action by SPREP and the implementing partners (SPC and USP), which will be collected on a quarterly and annual basis by the partner organisations. Gender sensitive indicators will be applied for gender sensitive monitoring. The project will submit a quarterly progress reports (narrative only) and a single annual narrative and financial report for the programme – covering all result areas and project management – in line with the general and special conditions of the delegation agreement.

5.9 Evaluation

Having regard to the importance of the action, mid-term and final evaluations will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission, who will possess gender expertise so as to identify potential negative impacts on women and men and ensure that appropriate recommendations can be made.

The mid-term evaluation will be carried out following the second year of implementation of the action for problem solving and to provide any necessary changes in the programme.

The final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that this will be the first comprehensive regional programme involving a range of implementing partners.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 2 months in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partners shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the Pacific ACP countries and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner countries and the Steering committee, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and adjustment necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

Indicatively, two contracts for evaluation services shall be concluded under a framework contract in 2019 and 2022.

5.10 Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

Indicatively, two contracts for audit services shall be concluded under a framework contract in 2020 and 2023.

5.11 Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported by the budget indicated in section 5.6 above.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

The communication and visibility aspects will be carried out under the Pagoda Delegation agreement concluded with SPREP.

APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX (FOR PROJECT MODALITY)

The activities, the expected outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and will be updated during the implementation of PacWaste Plus. When it has not been possible to determine the outputs of an action at this formulation stage, intermediary processes/outcomes or have been presented and the outputs will be defined during inception of the overall programme and its components. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for including the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) for the output and outcome indicators whenever it is relevant for monitoring and reporting purposes. Note also that indicators will be disaggregated by sex whenever relevant.

	Results chain	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	To generate improved economic, social, health and environmental benefits for Pacific ACP states arising from stronger regional economic integration and the sustainable management of natural resources and the environment.	1. Real GDP growth, (i) latest year and (ii) average over last 5 years** 2. Level of investment in waste and pollution management 3. Level of GHG released to the environment 4. Level of impact on human and environmental health	1. 2.6 % estimated for 2014 2. Clean Pacific 2025 reference for 2015 3. To be determined by baseline 4. To be determined by baseline	1. >4 % estimated increase by project end 2. 10 % estimate by project end 3. To be determined by baseline 4. To be determined by baseline	1. ADB Pacific Economic Monitor 2. Project reporting and Evaluation 3. Project reporting and Evaluation 4. Project reporting and Evaluation	
Specific	To ensure the safe and sustainable	1. Level of SDG indicator elements met for goals 3, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 5, 7 and 8 ⁵⁴	1. Baseline: Year 1 of project and	1. Target to be determined	1. SDG implementation	Stakeholders continue to support the user pays

⁵⁴ The SDG Road Map for the Pacific is currently still being developed, but elements of the following sub indicators have been identified as relevant: 3.9, 5.5, 6.3, 7.2/7.3, 8.3/8.4, 11.6/11.7, 12.4/12.5/12.6/12.8, 14.1/14.2. Further refinement of the LogFrame will occur as PacWaste Plus is further developed.

Outputs	management of waste with due regard for the conservation of biodiversity, reduction of marine litter, health and wellbeing of Pacific island communities, and climate change mitigation and adaptation requirements, while applying a gender inclusive approach.	<p>2. Number of new green jobs created thanks to better management of waste disaggregated by gender</p> <p>3. Level of sustainable waste management achieved</p>	<p>establishment of the Pacific Roadmap for the SDGs,</p> <p>2. Baseline: Year 1 of project</p> <p>3. Baseline: Year 1 of project</p>	<p>2. Target: at least (to be determined) new green jobs created by end of the project (disaggregated by sex)</p> <p>3. Target: to be determined</p>	<p>verified in Project reporting and evaluation</p> <p>2.Reduced reliance on donation driven waste management and pollution control services verified through project reporting and evaluation</p> <p>3.Improved waste management verified through project reporting and evaluation</p>	<p>principal of national waste and pollution management</p>
	Result Area 1: Improved data collection, information sharing, and education and awareness	<p>1.1. Status of data on selected priority wastes, pollutants and polluting activities is available</p>	<p>1.1. Baseline surveys in place for 3 hazardous waste streams (asbestos, healthcare waste and E-Waste) to be conducted for the 5 remaining waste streams.</p> <p>Estimation in the reduction of GHG emissions through improved waste management including resource recovery.</p>	<p>1.1. 8 Base line sector surveys conducted</p>	<p>1.1. Prioritised intervention locations endorsed by Project Steering Committee</p>	<p>1.1. Adequate information can be collected within the available project resources to complete a meaningful review of the status of national waste and pollution management</p>

1.2 Status of contemporary best practice options for the management of priority wastes and pollutants available (as necessary) for Pacific island conditions	1.2. Baseline Year 1 of project	1.2. Baseline sector surveys conducted	1.2. Best practice management interventions practices identified for the Pacific endorsed in reports by independent expert panels	1.2. Best practice guidelines and information for priority waste and pollution management exists
1.3 No. of regional and national water and environmental quality monitoring programmes	1.3. Three national water quality monitoring programmes in place for 2014	1.3. Target of 6 in place by 2020	1.3. Regional and national water quality and wastewater monitoring data available	1.3. Government support for monitoring programmes maintained (country commitment)
1.4 Status of the Network (twinning) between similar Pacific island countries to share experiences and provide training	1.4. Adhoc twinning established under PacWaste for 6 individual events	1.4. Target of 12 twinning events by 2021	1.4. Pacific Recyclers Network charter and terms of reference	1.4. Twinning programmes and networks established
1.5 Status of Network of Pacific Recyclers	1.5. Cleaner Pacific Round Table commits to 7 technical working groups in 2016 (forerunners of a recyclers Network)	1.5. Formal Network of Pacific Recyclers established by 2020	1.5. Recycler's network meeting proceedings	1.5. Current recyclers interested in working together
1.6 Status of best practices and lessons learned	1.6. 4 Regional events supported under the PacWaste project for best practices and lessons learnt 2016	1.6. 8 Regional events for best practices and lessons learnt 2021	1.6. Project documents Monitoring reports and observation	1.6. Best practices are communicable
1.7 Establishment of the Women in Waste networking group	1.7. Baseline Year 1 of project	1.7. Women in Waste	1.7. Women in Waste TORs and network	

	<p>1.8 WCP database; country WCP profiles; case studies; a model regional communication plan; a practical research agenda</p> <p>1.9. Documentation of success stories of women working in the waste management sector and in decision-making roles.</p>	<p>1.8 2 chemical and pollution inventories (national) in 2014</p> <p>1.9. Baseline Year 1 of project</p>	<p>networking group established by 2020</p> <p>1.8 3 chemical and pollution inventories (national) by 2020</p> <p>.9 Target: to be determined</p>	<p>meeting proceedings</p> <p>1.8. Project documents Monitoring reports and observation</p> <p>1.9. Project documents Monitoring, Communications and Visibility plan, reports and observation</p>	
Result Area 2: Policies and regulatory frameworks developed and implemented.	<p>2.1. Status of endorsement of new waste and pollutant management policies, strategies, legislation and regulations endorsed by Pacific island governments</p> <p>2.2. Model integrated policies; mechanisms for waste management service providers (some other possible outputs from the section 4 above)</p>	<p>2.1. currently: - 9 for solid waste -7 for healthcare waste -6 for other hazardous waste -10 for liquid waste</p> <p>2.2. Baseline Year 1 of project</p>	<p>2.1. 14 integrated waste and pollution strategies established what about legal acts / regulations</p> <p>2.2. Baseline Year 1 of project</p>	<p>2.1. Waste and pollutant management policy, strategies, legislation and regulations endorsed by National authorities</p> <p>2.2. Project documents Monitoring reports and observation</p>	<p>2.1. National authorities make institutional changes/improvements .- Government commitment to waste and pollutant management continues .- Annual audits of national waste and pollutant management related activity</p>
Result Area 3: Best practices, including enhanced private sector engagement and infrastructure	<p>3.1.–Volume of private and Government investment (in financial terms) in sustainable waste management technologies</p>	<p>3.1. Insufficient data</p>	<p>3.1. Established after baseline study in Year 1</p>	<p>3.1. National waste management collection and recycling data</p>	<p>3.1. National government commitment to sustainable waste management continues</p>

development, implemented.	3.2. Recycling and Resource Rate Improved	3.2. 47 % waste recycling rate (=amount recycled, reused, returned/amount recyclable) in the Pacific (baseline: 2014)	3.2. 60 % waste recycling rate by end of project	3.2. Financial reports from national advanced recycling fee administrators	3.2 The private sector continues to support the user pays principal of national waste and pollution management
	3.3. Number of cases where appropriate environmental protocols (e.g. Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs)) are followed for development of waste management initiatives *	3.3. 18 National or Municipal Composting Programmes (baseline: 2014)	3.3. Thirty national or Municipal Composting Programmes	3.3. Reports by national authorities, technical advisory committee and national coordination committees	3.3 Sufficient information provided to allow prioritization of suitable demonstration sites
	4 CDL systems in place	7 CDL systems in place	a) National environment department data	a) National ownership of the projects	
	2 EPR systems in place	3 EPR systems in place	b) Monitoring reports/ first-hand observations at project sites	b) Governments remain committed to operation and maintenance of facilities	
	9 national or state user-pays systems in place	14 user-pays systems in place		c) Trained personnel remains in place or skills are transferred to relevant staff in charge of O&M	
	Waste collection coverage 88% (urban) (= 35% nationally)	Waste collection coverage 100% (urban) (= 40% Nationally)			
	Baseline for Waste capture rate (= amount	Established after regional assessment			

		collected/amount generated) (%) Over 250 temporary, unregulated and open dumps	237 temporary, unregulated and open dumps		
		3 water and environmental quality monitoring programmes in place (baseline: 2016)	5 water and environmental quality monitoring programmes implemented		
	3.4. Number of relevant sustainable waste and pollutant management systems and mechanisms (legal, technological, financial) developed, implemented or promoted in PACP countries	3.4. Baseline Year 1 of project	3.4. Established after baseline study in Year 1	3.4. Project Report monitoring and evaluation	
	3.5. Documentation of success stories of women working in the waste management sector and in decision-making roles.	3.5 Baseline Year 1 of project	3.5. Established after baseline study in Year 1	3.5. Project Report monitoring and Evaluation	
	3.6. Establishment of TAP on Gender; ➤ Number of meetings and meeting records of the TAP; and Outcomes of the TAP	3.6 Baseline Year 1 of project	3.6. Establishment of TOR in 2018 and 3 meetings a year by 2019	3.6.TAP Meeting Reports and Evaluations	
Result Area 4: Human capacity enhanced.	4.1. Number of accredited waste and pollutant management courses conducted in the region a) Accredited academic courses in waste and pollutant management are created b) Accredited vocational course established	4.1. None in 2014	4.1 a) 1 academic waste and pollution course accredited b) 1 vocational	4.1 Project training and monitoring reports	4.1 Management supportive of changing practices in waste and pollutant management

		<p>4.2. Number of government staff and waste management workers completing successfully waste and pollution management training disaggregated by sex</p> <p>4.3. Number of staff disaggregated by sex and performance of government human resources allocated to sustainable management of waste (staff performance indicator)</p> <p>4.4. Number of women participating in capacity building activities and formal training</p>	<p>4.2. Baseline Year 1 of project</p> <p>4.3. Baseline Year 1 of project</p> <p>4.4. Baseline Year 1 of project</p>	<p>waste and pollution course accredited</p> <p>4.2. To be determined during baseline studies and detailed project development</p> <p>4.3. To be determined during baseline studies and detailed project development</p> <p>4.4. To be determined during baseline studies and detailed project development</p>	<p>4.2 Project training and monitoring reports</p> <p>4.3 Project monitoring reports</p> <p>4.4 Project capacity building and monitoring reports</p>	<p>Ongoing national and institutional resourcing and commitment available for training</p>
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