Appendix 1 : Terms of Reference

SPECIFIC TERMS OF REFERENCE
Mid-Term Evaluation of the EU 10th EDF Pacific Hazardous Waste Management Programme
FWC BENEFICIARIES 2013 – LOT 6: Environment
Europe Aid/132633/C/SER/multi

1. BACKGROUND

Poor waste management is a major threat to sustainable development in Pacific Island Countries and Territories as it has negative impacts on the region's biodiversity and environment, as well as on public health, water resource quality, fisheries, and tourism.

The **Pacific Hazardous Waste Management Programme (PacWASTE**), funded under the 10th EDF Pacific Regional Indicative Programme, is a EUR 7.85 million contribution agreement implemented by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP).

The overall objective of the programme is to contribute to building a healthy, economically and environmentally sustainable Pacific for future generations. The specific objective is to support Pacific ACP countries' efforts to adopt cost-effective and self-sustaining priority waste management systems by focusing on three hazardous waste streams (asbestos, e-waste and medical waste) and integrated atoll waste management.

The PacWaste project has 4 key result areas:

Result 1: Pacific regional hazardous waste status and management options are assessed and prioritized.

Result 2: Best available practices in priority hazardous waste management implemented in demonstration Pacific countries.

Result 3: Enhanced capacity and appropriate policies and regulatory frameworks in place to mitigate and better manage hazardous waste streams achieved in Pacific island countries.

Result 4: Improved Regional collaboration and information exchange on hazardous waste management practices.

The programme which started on 17/05/2013 and will end on 31/12/2017 covers 15 Pacific ACP countries (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu).

Key project information including activities in each country is available under www.sprep.org/pacwaste.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE ASSIGNMENT

➢ Global objective

- To undertake a Mid Term Evaluation of the Pacific Hazardous Waste Management Programme (PacWASTE).

➢ Specific objective(s)

- To provide the relevant external co-operation services of the European Union, the Partner Governments and, when appropriate, the wider public with an independent assessment of the performance of the intervention *"Pacific Hazardous Waste Management Programme"*, paying particularly attention to the results of the project against its objectives;
- To extract lessons learned and recommendations to feed the current programme and the development of future actions.

The primary users of the Evaluation will be the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, as the Regional Authorising Officer of the 10th EDF Pacific Regional Programme, the EU Delegation for the Pacific, the implementing agencies (in particular, SPREP) as well as the 15 Pacific ACP beneficiary countries. The Evaluation will provide lessons for the formulation of the upcoming 11th EDF regional waste management programme (project identification completed, formulation phase ongoing, Quality Support Group 2 scheduled for 14 June 2017).

➢ **Requested services**

The requested services will require 2 (two) Experts in the waste sector.

➢ **Required outputs**

The main output will be an Evaluation report.

The evaluation will assess the programme using the standard 5 DAC evaluation criteria, namely: **relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact,** and **two additional** EU-specific evaluation criteria:

- the **EU added value** of the project, both regarding its design and implementation;
- the **coherence** of the project with the EU regional (Pacific) and thematic strategies.

The evaluation team should also consider whether cross-cutting issues, in particular gender equality, environment and good governance (but also youth, elders, persons living in outer islands etc.), were taken into account in the identification/formulation documents and the extent to which they have been reflected in the implementation of the project and its monitoring.

Phases of the Evaluation Process

The evaluation process will be carried out in 3 phases: **an Inception Phase, a Middle Phase and a Synthesis Phase**.

Phases of the evaluation:	***Methodological Stages:***
1. Inception Phase	• Structuring the evaluation • Data Collection • Analysis
2. Middle Phase	• Verification of hypothesis/preliminary findings

Phases of the evaluation:	*Methodological Stages:*
3. Synthesis phase	• Analysis and Judgements • Drafting and Finalisation of the report

❖ **Inception phase**

The evaluation team will start by analysing the project's intervention logic. On the basis of the information collected the evaluation team should:

- Describe the development co-operation context;
- Comment on /analyse the intervention logic / logical framework;
- Comment on the evaluation questions proposed or, when relevant, propose an alternative or complementary set of evaluation questions justifying their relevance;
- Check the consistency and validity of the evaluation questions, propose judgement criteria and identify provisional indicators and their means of verification;
- Describe the approach for answering each evaluation question;
- Propose the work plan
- Confirm the final schedule for the evaluation exercise;
- Analyse systematically the relevant available documents;
- Provide preliminary responses to each evaluation question stating the information already gathered and their limitations, identify the issues still to be covered and the assumptions to be tested, and describe a full method to address the question;
- Identify and present the list of tools to be applied in the Middle Phase;
- Propose a list of countries to be visited, with dates of visit, itinerary and name of team members in charge. The choice of countries will be based on (list not exhaustive): logistical and time considerations, waste streams/project components implemented in the selected countries and the need to ensure as much as possible a representative sample of interventions to be visited (e-waste, asbestos, medical, integrated atoll waste management).
  The countries to be visited are Fiji (where EU delegation office and PIFS office are located), Samoa (where SPREP is located), Republic of Marshall Islands (where the integrated atoll waste management component is being implemented), and two additional countries (suggestion: Tonga and Vanuatu).

At the end of the inception phase, an inception report will be submitted to the evaluation manager (see below "Management and Steering of the Evaluation" section).

❖ **Middle phase**

The Middle Phase starts after approval of the inception report by the evaluation manager.
During this phase, the evaluation team shall ensure adequate contact and consultation with, and involvement of the different stakeholders; working closely with the relevant government authorities and agencies (incl. regional organisations); using the most reliable and appropriate sources of information.

At the end of this phase, the evaluation team shall summarise its work, discuss the reliability and coverage of data collection, and present preliminary findings in a **de-briefing** meeting (virtual or in person) with the reference group.

❖ **Synthesis phase**

This phase is mainly devoted to the preparation of the draft final report. The evaluation team will present in a single document their findings, conclusions and recommendations in accordance with the agreed structure (Annex II).
The evaluation team will make sure that their assessments are objective and balanced, statements accurate and verifiable, and recommendations realistic.
The evaluation team will submit the draft final report to the evaluation manager, who will circulate it for comments to the reference group members.
On the basis of comments expressed by the reference group members, the evaluation team has to amend and revise the draft report. While potential quality issues, factual errors or methodological problems should be corrected, comments linked to diverging judgements may be either accepted or rejected. In the latter instance, the evaluation team should explain the reasons in writing.

Management and steering of the Evaluation

The evaluation is managed by the EU Delegation for the Pacific with the assistance of a reference group, which will include representatives from: PIFS (Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat), EU Delegation and the project implementing partner (SPREP). The Evaluation Manager, Mrs Ileana Miritescu, will oversee the evaluation on behalf of the EU Delegation.
The reference group member's main functions are:

- To facilitate contacts between the evaluation team and the EU services and external stakeholders.
- To ensure that the evaluation team has access to and has consulted all relevant information sources and documents related to the project/programme.
- To validate the Evaluation Questions.
- To discuss and comment on notes and reports delivered by the evaluation team.
- To assist in feedback of the findings, conclusions, lessons and recommendations from the evaluation.

The implementing partner (SPREP) will support the evaluation team by scheduling meetings with stakeholders and by providing project documentation and any other relevant information as required by the evaluation team.

➢ **Language of the Specific Contract**

The language of the contract and all reports and communication shall be in English.

➢ **Subcontracting (to be foreseen or not)**

No subcontracting is foreseen for this exercise.

3. EXPERTS PROFILE or EXPERTISE REQUIRED

➢ **Number of requested experts per category and number of man-days per expert or per category**

The evaluation will be undertaken by 1 (one) **Category I expert,** who will act as the team leader with overall responsibility and 1(one) **Category II expert.** Total combined input is 56 working days for Expert I and Expert II.

➢ **Profile per expert or expertise required**

One Waste Expert Category I (Team Leader)

Education:

- Master's Degree (or higher) in environmental engineering, environmental science or a field related to waste management, or in its absence, at least 16 years of experience in one or more of the following fields: environment, waste, pollution control.

Experience:

- General professional experience: At least 12 (twelve) years in one or more of the following fields: Environment, waste, pollution control.
- Specific professional experience 1: minimum 5 (five) years of professional experience in one or more of the following tasks in the area of solid waste management: feasibility studies and design, management, implementation and evaluation of projects.
- Specific professional experience 2: minimum 1 (one) year of professional experience the field of hazardous waste (electronic waste and/or asbestos and/or medical waste).
- Excellent knowledge and understanding of EU Project Cycle Management processes and EU evaluation methodology
- Previous working experience in the waste sector in the Pacific Islands countries or in Small Islands Developing States will be considered an asset.

Language skills:

- Excellent presentation, report writing and communication skills in English

One Waste Expert Category II

Education:

- Master's Degree in environmental engineering, environmental science or a field related to waste management, or in its absence, at least 9 years of experience in one or more of the following fields: environment, waste, pollution control.

Experience:

- General professional experience: At least 6 (six) years in one or more of the following fields: Environment, waste, pollution control.
- Specific professional experience 1: minimum 3 (three) years of professional experience in the area of solid waste management, out of which minimum one year professional experience the field of hazardous waste (electronic waste and/or asbestos and/or medical waste).
- Previous working experience in the Pacific Islands countries or other Small Islands Developing States

Language skills:

- Excellent facilitation and communication skills in English.

4. LOCATION AND DURATION

➢ **Starting period:**
Experts are expected to start the assignment tentatively by 4 May 2017.

➢ **Foreseen finishing period or duration**
The duration of the assignment will be 6 months from the starting date. The number of working days is expected to be 56 in total for both experts.

- **Planning including the period for notification for placement of the staff as per art 16.4 a)**
  Upon European Union signature of the contract, the expert will be mobilized in accordance with the contractor's offer and/or agreed with the EU task manager within 10 days of the signature of the contract by the European Union.
  See Indicative work plan and timetable in Annex III.

- **Location(s) of assignment**:
  The experts will undertake missions to Fiji (where EU Delegation and PIFS offices are located), Samoa (where SPREP office is located), Republic of Marshal islands (RMI) and two other Pacific ACP country (indicatively suggested as Vanuatu and Tonga, to be agreed upon during the inception phase).
  The distribution of countries to be visited by each expert will be proposed by the Framework contractor.
  It is highly encouraged that the expert(s) attend the 5th (and last) Project Steering Committee scheduled in Samoa, Apia on 11-12 May 2017.
  The event will gather representatives from all 15 PACPs beneficiary countries, EU delegation, possibly PIFS, and other development partners with an interest in the project and the waste management sector in general, including Japan (JICA) and UNEP. The event will also include a Country Consultation, organized by SPREP, to discuss the EDF 11 Waste management programme proposal, ahead of the planned QSG 2 meeting on 14 June 2017.

5. REPORTING

- **Content**

The evaluation team will submit the following reports:

	Number of Pages *(excluding annexes)*	Main Content	Timing for submission *(please refer to section 9 for a timetable)*
Inception report	*8* pages	• Intervention logic (if necessary) • Evaluation questions, Judgementcriteria and indicators • Encountered and anticipated difficulties • Detailed evaluation approach and work plan • Preliminary answer to each evaluation questions stating the information already gathered and their limitations • Issues still to be covered and the assumptions to be tested • Full description of the methodology used to answer the questions • Middle phase detailed plan	End of Inception phase
Draft Final report	*25* pages	• Cf. detailed structure in Annex 2 • Answer to the evaluation questions • Synthesis of all findings in an executive summary, detailed assessment of evaluation criteria,	End of Synthesis phase

		conclusions and recommendations into an overall assessment	
Final report	*25 pages*	• Same specifications as above, incorporating any comments received from the concerned parties on the draft report that have been accepted	

➢ **Language**
English

➢ **Submission/comments timing**

For each report/output, the evaluation manager will submit comments within **8 calendar days**. The revised reports/outputs incorporating comments received from the concerned parties shall be submitted within **8 calendar** days from the date of receipt of the comments.

➢ **Number of report(s) copies**

The Final Report (final version) will be provided in 5 paper copies and in electronic version.

6. INCIDENTAL EXPENDITURE

➢ This is a global price contract; budget for intra-islands airfares, car rental and petrol (only for missions outside of capitals) shall be included as incidental expenditures.

7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

o QUALITY ASSESSMENT GRID

The quality of the final report will be assessed by the evaluation manager using the following quality assessment grid:

To be filled in by Evaluation Manager	Grade *1 - Poor* *2 - Acceptable* *3 - Good* *4 - Very Good* *5 - Excellent*	Comments
1. Meeting needs: Does the evaluation adequately address the information needs of the commissioning body? Does the evaluation deal with and respond to all ToR requests? If not, are justifications given?		
2. Relevant scope: Does the evaluation fully examine the project/ programme rationale, cause-effect relationships, impacts, policy context, stakeholders' interests, etc.?		
3. Defensible design: Is the evaluation design appropriate and adequate to ensure that the full set of findings is made accessible to answer the main evaluation questions? Does the report point out the limitations, risks and potential biases associated with the evaluation method?		
4. Reliable data: To what extent are the primary and secondary data selected adequate? Are they sufficiently reliable for their intended use?		
5. Sound analysis: Is the analysis appropriate and systematic so that evaluation questions are answered in a valid way? Are inputs from most important stakeholders used in a balanced way?		

6. Credible findings: Are the findings derived from the data and analyses? Are interpretations and extrapolations justified and supported by sound arguments?		
7. Useful recommendations: Are the recommendations consistent with the conclusions? Are recommendations operational, realistic and sufficiently explicit to provide guidelines for taking action? Are the recommendations drafted for the different target stakeholders of the evaluation? Have the recommendations a true added value?		
8. Clear report: Is the executive summary relevant and concise? Is the report well written, well-structured and understandable by the different project's stakeholders?		

1. Annexes

1.1. ANNEX I: INFORMATION THAT WILL BE PROVIDED TO THE EVALUATION TEAM

- 10th EDF Pacific Regional Strategy Paper;
- PACWASTE Financing Agreement, Contribution Agreement and addenda;
- PACWASTE reports (annual work plans and progress reports, financial reports & audit);
- PACWASTE visibility material;
- EC's Result Oriented Monitoring (ROM) reports;
- Minutes of Steering Committee meetings.

Note: The evaluation team has to identify and obtain any other document worth analysing, through its interviews with people who are or have been involved in the design, management and supervision of the project / programme.

ANNEX II: STRUCTURE OF THE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY & FINAL REPORT

The cover page of the report shall carry the following text:

'' This evaluation is supported and guided by the European Commission and presented by [name of consulting firm]. The report does not necessarily reflect the views and opinions of the European Commission''.

The main sections of the evaluation report are as follows:

Executive Summary

A tightly-drafted, to-the-point and free-standing Executive Summary is an essential component. It should be short, no more than 3 pages. It should focus on the key purpose or issues of the evaluation, outline the main analytical points, and clearly indicate the main conclusions, lessons to be learned and specific recommendations.

1. Introduction

A description of the project/programme and the evaluation, providing the reader with sufficient methodological explanations to gauge the credibility of the conclusions and to acknowledge limitations or weaknesses, where relevant.

2. Answered questions/ Findings

A chapter presenting the evaluation questions and conclusive answers, together with evidence and reasoning.

Evaluation questions

The evaluation criteria are translated into specific evaluation questions. These will be discussed and agreed upon with the experts during the Inception Phase. Once agreed, the **evaluation questions** are contractually binding.

❖ Relevance

Assess the extent to which the project design was consistent with country requirements and EU priorities. Also assess the internal coherence of the project with due consideration to: Overall objective, Project purpose, Expected Results, Activities, Assumptions / preconditions, Comment on the Logical Frameworks.

Taking into account other interventions of the PACP governments, the EU and other donors which were directly or indirectly related to the project, the evaluation will, amongst other aspects, consider:

- In what way did the project address national and regional priorities?
- The relevance of project strategies, methodologies and overall approaches to address the relevant existing problems.

❖ Efficiency

Evaluate the efficiency with which project activities have been undertaken in order to yield planned results. The following aspects should be considered:

- Organisation and management, analyses of the organisational arrangements (funding, structures, human resources, responsibilities and contractual arrangements) relating to the project (TA, grant contracts, etc.). This includes an assessment of the management capacities of relevant organisations and the mechanisms put in place to monitor and manage activities. Issues to be considered include: plans of operations and timetables, financial management and budgeting, terms and conditions, phasing of activities, internal monitoring arrangements, management of technical assistance under the project, coordination with EU and other donors, institutional capacity support provided during the programme, visibility etc.;
- Implementation of activities, including the quality, quantity and timing of technical assistance, training and other project outputs at the regional and national levels.
- Visibility of the project and of the EU should be assessed.
- Given the desired outcome of the project, were there alternative ways of achieving it which might have been more cost effective (e.g. design alternatives etc.)?

❖ Effectiveness

Analyse the extent to which the project's objectives were achieved. The following questions should assist with the assessment of the effectiveness of the projects:

- To what extent have the projects' objectives and purposes been achieved? Has the project's strategy been effective? Have the main beneficiaries been satisfied with the achieved results? Have there been unforeseen beneficiaries or unintended consequences, and, if yes, explain why, the extent, impact and implications for all stakeholders?
- Have the assumptions required to translate projects' results into the projects' purposes been realised? If not, why and how did this affect the projects?
- Have the projects' resources (technical assistance and personnel, equipment, training, research etc.) been directly related to projects' results? Have appropriately qualified and experienced staff been recruited to implement the project?

❖ Impact

Analyse the foreseen and unforeseen projects' impacts, whether they are positive or negative. Compare the scenario immediately prior to the implementation of the projects with the achievements of the projects. Among the points to consider are:

- What are the results obtained by the projects' activities and who are the beneficiaries (compare actual vs. planned)?
- Did the objectives/proposes change during the life of the project? If so, why and what impact did it have?
- Were there unanticipated results of the project- either beneficial or harmful?
- What are the lessons learnt that emerge from this project? Also, lessons to be learnt for SPREP as an institution (results-based programming, SPREP's value-added, etc)
- What factors – favourable or adverse – made for the relative success or failure of the project?

- Did the project shed new light on particular areas or reveal new problem areas? Did the project contribute to innovation?
- How do the findings compare with those of previous evaluations (PacWASTE Results Oriented Monitoring - ROM - evaluations as well as other evaluations in this field)?
- What recommendations arise directly from this project for continued operation or for future similar projects?

❖ **Sustainability**

Assess the extent to which the activities of the project at the regional and national level have been sustained and whether or not this is likely to continue.

In terms of sustainability particular emphasis should be given to:

- Acceptance and Ownership: Do the target groups feel the outputs of the projects were relevant to their needs and how have they concretely contributed to these outputs?
- Appropriate Technology or services: Did the technology or services that were offered correspond to the capacity and needs of the target groups? Were the intended beneficiaries able to adopt and maintain the technology/services acquired/provided without further projects' assistance?
- Institutional and Management Capacity: Assess the commitment of key parties involved such as government, (e.g. through policy and budgetary support) other institutions, potential donors and aid recipients in contributing towards sustainability of the project in the long terms.
- Extent to which countries are able to sustain the benefits beyond the project?

❖ **EU Value Added & Coherence**

Consider to what extent the programme activities were coherent with Commission's development programmes, coherent and/or complementary with other donors' interventions and coherent with other EU policies. The evaluation will assess to what extent the programme adds value to EU interventions.

3. Overall assessment

A chapter synthesising all answers to evaluation questions into an overall assessment of the project/programme. The detailed structure of the overall assessment should be refined during the evaluation process. The relevant chapter has to articulate all the findings, conclusions and lessons in a way that reflects their importance and facilitates the reading. The structure should not follow the evaluation questions, the logical framework or the seven evaluation criteria.

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 Conclusions

This chapter introduces the conclusions of the evaluation. The conclusions should be organised in clusters in the chapter in order to provide an overview of the assessed subject. Having evaluated the project along the 7 criteria proposed above, with a particular emphasis on impact and results, summarise the outcomes and draw conclusions.

Additionally, identify what policy, organisational and operational lessons are to be learnt by stakeholders. The evaluation team will ensure that all conclusions are substantiated and are followed by corresponding operational recommendations that could be adopted to overcome identified constraints and enable opportunities.

Conclusions should cover all evaluation criteria. Each conclusion should lead to corresponding operational recommendations.

The recommendations should be focused on the lessons to be drawn from the implementation of the PACWASTE programme for future 11th EDF programmes in the field of waste management (cf. Key Result Area 2, Objective 2.2 of the 11th EDF Pacific Regional Indicative Programme).

The assignment will include consultations with the SPREP Waste management and pollution control Division, project beneficiaries and partner countries and development partners agencies.

A paragraph or sub-chapter should pick up the 3 or 4 major conclusions organised by order of importance, while avoiding being repetitive. This practice allows better communicating the evaluation messages that are addressed to the Commission. If possible, the evaluation report identifies one or more transferable lessons, which are highlighted in the executive summary.

4.2 Recommendations

They are intended to feed as much as possible into the design of new interventions under the 11th EDF regional programme.

Recommendations must be clustered and prioritised, carefully targeted to the appropriate audiences at all levels, especially within the Commission structure.

5. Annexes of the report

The report should include the following annexes:

- The Terms of Reference of the evaluation;
- The names of the evaluators and their companies (CVs should be shown, but summarised and limited to one page per person);
- Detailed evaluation method including: options taken, difficulties encountered and limitations. Detail of tools and analyses;
- Intervention logic / Logical Framework matrices (original and improved/updated);
- Map of project area;
- List of persons/organisations consulted;
- Literature and documentation consulted;

- Other technical annexes (e.g. statistical analyses, tables of contents and figures);
- Detailed answer to the evaluation questions, judgement criteria and indicators (evaluation matrix).

Annex III - Indicative Work Plan and Timetable

Indicative Work Plan and Timetable **The personnel input to be provided is estimated to be 56 working days provisionally broken down as follows:**		
	Expert 1 (Team Leader) **Category I - days**	**Expert 2 days** **Category II - days**
Preparatory work	2	2
Joint Briefing and consultations with EU Delegation, RAO/PIFS, SPREP and other stakeholders either in Suva, Fiji and Apia, Samoa (the latter, if possible, with the occasion of 5th Steering Committee for PacWaste 11-13 May 2017)	6	6
In country visits in two additional countries (for example Tonga, Vanuatu), in addition to Fiji, Samoa and Republic of Marshall Islands	9	12
Debriefing and validation with SPREP Project team, EU, RAO in Suva , Fiji	2	1
Report writing	8	7
Total Days	28	28

Appendix 2 : Evaluators CVs

Dr. Ioannis P. Gklekas – Team Leader

Born in Athens-Greece on 1st January 1961, he studied at National Technical University of Athens where he graduated with the Mechanical Engineer Degree and Ph.D Degree in Computational Fluid Dynamics. He has been involved in the fields of Energy and Environmental Management and Planning for more than thirty years. He has worked as a Research Engineer at the Laboratory of Aerodynamics of the National Technical University of Athens for 8 years, participating in EU programmes in the fields of Environment and Renewable Energy Sources. He has worked as a Project Engineer with the Centre of Renewable Energy Sources at the Department of Rational Use of Energy, and as a Technical Manager with Lamda Technical Ltd., an Environment and Energy Research Company. Since 1998 he is Director at Aeoliki Ltd providing consultancy services in the fields of Environmental Management (Environmental Impact Assessments, Environmental Risk Assessments, Environmental Management Systems), Energy Management (Rational Use of Energy, Renewable Energy Sources), Natural Resources Management. Dr. Gklekas is an experienced researcher and trainer with extensive experience in Environmental Engineering, Impact Appraisals and Air and Water Pollution Abatement Strategies, Renewable Energy Applications and Energy Management. He has participated in more than forty (40) programmes with the European Union (EU) in the fields of Environment and Energy Management. He has published more than 40 papers in International Journals and Conferences. Dr. Ioannis P. Gklekas is fluent in both Greek and English.

Key qualifications

- **Over 30 years' experience** in the field of environmental management including: development of programs for the **integrated management of municipal, industrial and hazardous solid waste** and wastewater; design, application and optimization of lab-scale and pilot-scale systems, including state-of-the-art technologies for the treatment of industrial wastewater and municipal, **industrial and hazardous solid waste**; development and application of systems for prevention and control of environmental pollution; environmental impact assessment; Development of best management schemes for the **integrated management of special types of solid waste (batteries, plastics, used oils, used tires, end-of-life vehicles demolition waste etc.**) at local and national level
- More than **20 years' experience in the field of hazardous waste management**: development of appropriate schemes for the integrated management of hazardous waste at local and national level, development and application of decision support tools for the selection of the appropriate site for the installation of hazardous waste and wastewater treatment plants, development and application of decision support systems for the estimation and the time prediction of the pollution in contaminated sites.
- Key Environmental Expert and Project Manager in **more than 30 projects** related to **environmental impact assessment for hazard waste storages**, hazardous waste management and hazardous waste treatment technologies. Refer Section 12: Professional experience.
- Excellent knowledge of **EU acquis on hazardous waste management**. Refer to Section 12: Professional experience.
- Project Manager and key Environmental Expert in **more than 10 projects** related to implementation of the **Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC)** National Legislation: Preparation of Permit Templates for a a number of projects falling under different industrial activities (power plants, waste to energy plants). Refer Section 12: Professional experience.

Mr. Tom Clark - Senior Waste Expert

Born in the UK on 17th February 1951, he is a Chartered Environmentalist, IEMA Registered Environmental Auditor, Exemplar Global Lead Auditor for Environment, Quality and Safety, an Australian Government Registered Greenhouse Gas and Energy Auditor, and an ISCA Registered Assessor for Infrastructure Sustainability. He has a Bachelor's degree in civil engineering from City University, London, a Master's in ergonomics (including occupational health and safety) from University College, London, an MBA from Aston University Birmingham and a Master's in Environmental Technology from Imperial College, London. After earlier work in local government (including waste and wastewater), he worked in international transport planning and engineering and then as a management consultant for Deloitte in London, working in the areas of corporate strategy and deregulation of the UK financial, power and water sectors' He has specialised in environmental consulting since 1989 working for major companies, including KPMG London, WorleyParsons Australia and Ricardo Energy& Environment UK, as well as an independent consultant and contractor. He has undertaken many diverse assignments from policy and regulation for governments to assisting companies with implementation and auditing. His work has covered many environmental and sustainability issues, including air pollution, water and wastewater, liquid and solid waste, land contamination, energy and greenhouse gases, ecological issues,environmental management systems, sustaiable design, sustainable procurement, reporting and auditing. He has worked in 27 countries for the UK, Australian and other governments, the EU, IFIs (including World Bank, IFC and EuropeAid), companies large and small and NGOs.

Key qualifications

- Over 35 years' international experience in pollution control and waste management.
- Experienced with all types of waste, including municipal solid waste, commercial and hazardous, management, treatment and disposal, including electronic, asbestos and medical waste. His waste experience has covered all types of waste, and has included developing policy, regulation, standards, forecasts, implementing good and best practice and auditing companies, waste contractors and recovery, treatment and disposal facilities.
- Engaged in monitoring, reviewing, developing and implementing EU and international environmental, sustainability, energy and climate policy and legislation, including waste management, for over 25 years. Has included direct work for the UK and Australian governments and EC e.g. For the UK Environment Agency developed Technical Protocols for managing hazardous (treated) wood waste; for the Western Australian EPA reviewed licensing for all WA hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities; for the EC, undertook various assessments on the impacts and implementation of the WEEE and RoHS Directives for managing e-waste.
- Has assisted many companies with improving waste management, specifically or as part of integrated environmental management.
- Worked as Programme Manager in Cleaner Production at Curtin University, Australia. Included assisting companies with waste minnimisation and resources efficiency.
- Has been an ISO 14001 certifying auditor. Auditing work has included auditing waste management in many companies as well as waste contractors and waste facilities, including medical waste, incinerators, asbestos and solid waste management, including recycling, treatment and landfills.
- Pacific island experience: extensive work in Timor-Leste for national government and for IFC (World Bank); also desk work covering PNG and other Pacific Island Nations.
- Experienced in developing and evaluating plans and other documentation, including national and regional development plans, sector roadmaps, infrastructure, industry and organisational plans.

Appendix 3 : Evaluation method and conduct

1. General approach

In accordance with the Terms of Reference, the evaluation was guided by the principles and criteria of: relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.

The evaluation used qualititative and, wherever practicable, quantitative methods to analyse data obtained through triangulation[1] of multiple information sources. Two basic tools were used in the search for primary data and information – firstly documents review, secondly face-to-face consultations.

Since the evaluation adopted a participatory approach, face-to-face consultations were the preferred method of consultation and were carried out with a wide catchment of stakeholders as suggested by the Terms of Reference. Where a face-to-face meeting was not possible, telephone and/or electronic communication was used instead.

Triangulation was used to ensure that empirical evidence collected from one source, for example documentation such as reports, was validated from at least two other sources, for example through interviews or surveys. If the information was available only from consultations, the Evaluators corroborated opinions expressed and information given, by posing the same questions to more than one interviewee. Anecdotal evidence was only taken into account if in the judgment of the Evaluators the information is important and the source considered reliable. In such cases, the possible limitations of this information is noted.

Opinions and information were collected through:

- Desk review of key documents and websites;
- Discussions with the PacWaste Project Manager, the SPREP team, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), and EU Delegation;
- Consultations with the beneficiaries and other stakeholders and partners;
- Discussions with the project consultants;
- Visiting selected project localities and discussing the project with project personnel, government officials, community members and other stakeholders and beneficiaries;
- Seeking the views and aspirations of local stakeholders

The starting point for the evaluation was the Financing Agreement (between EUD and SPREP) which is the signed arrangement for delivery of certain agreed results, products and services. Signatories bind themselves through the agreement and are accountable on the basis of the agreement. However, during the course of project implementation, changes were necessary because of changing circumstances. These are reflected in any revisions of the agreements. Typically Annual Work Plans, Quarterly Plans and Reports, all reflect changing thinking on the Logical Framework for the project, so does the annual accounting to EUD. The application of good practice Project Monitoring and Evaluation, knowledge management and learning as a basis for decision-making, and the application and effectiveness of adaptive management, will be assessed.

The evaluation of implementation status of the recommendations included in the last ROM report dated November 2nd 2015. This together with the evaluation of the Financial Agreement was the starting point of this assignment.

[1] Triangulation facilitates the validation of data and findings through cross-checking, using three or more methods, analysts and /or data sources and types.

2. Evaluation method

The evaluation of the Project results was done through the application of rating criteria to a number of pre-selected indicators directly related to the Project's objectives. The rating criteria are as follows:

- Highly satisfactory (HS): The Project had no shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives against the evaluation questions;
- Satisfactory (S): The Project had minor shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives against the evaluation questions;
- Moderately satisfactory (MS): The Project had moderate shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives against the evaluation questions;
- Moderately unsatisfactory (MU): The Project had significant shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives against the evaluation questions;
- Unsatisfactory (U): The Project had major shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives against the evaluation questions;
- Highly unsatisfactory (HU): The Project had severe shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives against the evaluation questions.

Two different type of indicators were applied i.e. **programme indicators**, which detail the resources, implementation, results and impacts of an ongoing activity, and **evaluation indicators**, which, in addition to the judgement criteria, enable the evaluator to judge the Programme's relevance, coherence, efficiency and effectiveness, and support answers to evaluation questions. Selected indicators were chosen to be relevant, sensitive, achievable and easy to interpret and use, and in line with the indicators of the European Commission, United Nations, World Bank and OECD.

3. Document review

Prior to commencing the interview phase and site visit phase of the project various project documents provided by SPREP were reviewed, including the many documents and country profiles on the PacWASTE website and initial documentation provided by SPREP at project initiation in Samoa. These provided a basis for an initial summary of project development and implementation and guides areas to focus on in the project team and stakeholder interviews.

Further project-related documents were requested from SPREP during the course of the evaluation.

Additional documents were provided by some of the interviewees.

A list of main documents reviewed is provided in **Appendix G**.

4. Face to face meetings, site visits and telephone interviews

The purpose of the interviews and site visits was to add to the written evidence and test initial conclusions on the performance of the project.

The TL attended the 5th Steering Committee Meeting at Apia, Samoa and gave a brief explanation of the Evaluation process and the purpose of the assignment to all participating Country Representatives.

The Evaluation Team subsequently based themselves in Suva, Fiji, for the remainder of the project for better logistics in travel to Tonga, Vanuatu and RMI (as required by the ToR) as well as communication with EUD and stakeholders in Fiji.

Besides face to face interviews in the above countries, telephone and skype interviews were conducted where possible, with the general questions (see below being sent in advance).

Interviews were semi-structured, using the questions to guide the discussion as relevant to the interviewee.

A list of interviewees is provided in **Appendix F.**

5. Questions for stakeholder interviews

Questions were specific to each stakeholder but included the following:

Interviewee introduction/context

1. What part did you play in designing the project/intervention?
2. How have you been involved in project activities?
3. Are you happy with the progress/results?

Relevance

4. How did the idea of the project originate?
5. In what way does the project address identified issues/problems/national or regional opportunities?
6. How relevant are the project strategies, methodologies and overall approaches to address the relevant existing problems?
7. To what extent is the project coherent with other interventions of your government, the EU and other donors which were directly or indirectly related to the project;
8. How has the project supported the priority needs of your country?

Efficiency

9. Has the project been easy to work with? If not what have been the challenges?
10. How well/efficiently has it been implemented?

a) Funding, and contractual arrangements relating to the project (TA, terms and conditions, grant contracts, etc.);
b) Structures, human resources, responsibilities institutional and management capacities of relevant organisations;
c) Coordination between EU and other donors;
d) Plans of operations and timetables, including phasing of activities;
e) Financial management and budgeting;
f) Implementation of project activities, including the quality, quantity and timing of technical assistance, training and other project outputs at the regional and national levels;
g) Project coordination mechanisms, including with government stakeholders, civil society and other projects/programmes;
h) Mechanisms put in place to monitor and manage activities;
i) Visibility of the project and EU's support

Effectiveness

11. Are you satisfied with the achieved results of the PacWaste project?
12. To what extent did the PacWaste Program proceed in line with its objectives (at project concept, at project financing)? If not, what were the reasons?
13. To what extent did the PacWaste Project proceed in line with its objectives in a holistic manner, i.e. balancing between countries / waste streams / activities the various objectives and cross-cutting issues, and maximising synergies between components? If not what are the reasons?
14. Has sufficient attention been given during implementation to proposal development considering the multi-dimensional, multi-national, integrated and inclusive nature of waste management?

15. Have the projects' resources (technical assistance and personnel, equipment, training, research etc.) been directly related to projects' results?
16. Are systems (i.e. coherent and coordinated processes and mechanisms) in place to help ensure this?
17. To what extent has the training programme been successful in (i) sharing knowledge, ii) engaging and communicating with influential users?
18. How has success varied for different types of waste?
19. For the region, your country and each waste type (asbestos – healthcare – ewaste – Atoll waste), what has been the quality of outputs and outcomes with respect to:
    a. Technical assistance;
    b. Equipment, infrastructure and training;
    c. Regional collaboration;
    d. EU visibility
20. To what extent has local project ownership and stakeholder participation been achieved?
21. What have been the main successes and failures? What have been the reasons for any shortcomings?

Impact

22. What long-term benefits for your country has the project provided?
23. Are the actual beneficiaries of the project the same with the planned ones. If no why, and what are the impacts (positive or negative)?
24. Did the objectives/proposes change during the life of the project? If so, why and what impact did it have?
25. What are the lessons learnt that emerge from this project?
26. What factors – favourable or adverse – made for the relative success or failure of the project?
27. Did the project shed new light on particular areas or reveal new problem areas? Did the project contribute to innovation?
28. Were there unanticipated results of the project- either beneficial or harmful? If yes, which ones?
29. What difference has the program made for improvement of hazardous waste management in your country and the Pacific general?
30. Have there been any unforeseen impacts, positive or negative?

Sustainability

31. Are the outputs of the project relevant to your needs and how have they concretely contributed to these outputs?
32. Did the technology or services that were offered correspond to your capacity and needs?
33. Is the project sustainable with respect to:
    a. Ownership and participation;
    b. Capacity developed;
    c. Financial viability;
    d. Infrastructure and equipment operation and maintenance
34. Are you able to adopt and maintain the technology/services acquired/provided without further projects' assistance?
35. Are there supporting mechanisms contributing towards sustainability of the project in the long terms, ie.
    a. national policy and national budgetary support;
    b. institutions, potential donors and aid recipients
36. Was a sustainability strategy developed in the framework of the project? If so, how effective was it? If no, what it should be?
37. Are the changes the project supported, sustainable ? e.g. is there ongoing funding, is there capability and commitment to continue to deliver project activities?
38. What areas are likely to require further support in view of consolidating results and further

contributing to supporting efforts in waste management?

Opportunities for improvement

39. What are the main strategic and, if appropriate, operational recommendations for solid waste most likely to help in your country?
40. Do you have any suggestions for improvement?

Cross cutting issues

41. To what extent have the following been taken into account in the implementation of the project and its monitoring:
    a. Gender equality;
    b. Environment (including pollution, climate change, etc);
    c. Good governance;
    d. Youth, elders, persons living in outer islands, etc.

EU added value

42. Have programme activities been
    a. Coherent with Commission's development programmes
    b. Complementary with other donors' interventions
    c. Coherent with other EU policies.
43. To what extent has the programme added value to EU interventions?

6. Conduct of the evaluation

The evaluation generally proceeded as planned for the schedule of interviews and visits:

- With a few exceptions, targets for interview or response were contacted and questions were sent.
- Key people in Fiji were interviewed face to face and the Lautoka Hospital incinerator was visited.
- Various people were interviewed by telephone of skype.
- The country visits to Tonga, Vanuatu and RMI, and associated interviews and site visits were conducted successfully with good cooperation from national stakeholders

However

- The questionnaire response was poor in some cases in spite of repeated reminders;
- SPREP failed to provide sufficient documentation for a complete evaluation in some areas, especially on project planning and management, including a full update on the project status at the time of evaluation and evidence of change management during the course of the project

6. Evaluation questions and indicators

The evaluation criteria, key questions and sub-questions proposed in the ToR are in accordance with EU DAC guidelines. They are all relevant to the present evaluation, both as mid-term evaluation questions, and considering the nature and scale of the project. .

A set of key questions and sub-questions have been derived from the ToR are set out in the table below. Some further sub-questions are proposed as indicated. These further questions are included to support responses to the key evaluation questions rather than raising separate evaluation issues. Other sub- questions will be developed as the evaluation proceeds.

The evaluation questions were translated into verifiable indicators which are set out here, in the Findings section of the main report and in the Evaluation Matrix in **Appendix D**.

EVALUATION QUESTIONS	INDICATORS
1 RELEVANCE *To what extent has the project design been consistent with country requirements and EU priorities?*	*Consistency of project with regional/country requirements*
Sub-questions (ToR) 1. In what way did the project address national and regional priorities?	*Alignment of project with national/regional priorities*:
2. How relevant are the project strategies, methodologies and overall approaches to address the relevant existing problems.	*Relevance of project to addressing problems:*
3. What has been the internal coherence of the project with due consideration to: Overall objective, Project purpose, Expected Results, Activities, Assumptions / preconditions?	*Internal coherence of project*:
4. To what extent are the Logical Frameworks coherent?	*Coherence of Logical Frameworks:*
5. To what extent is the project coherent with other interventions of the PACP governments, the EU and other donors which were directly or indirectly related to the project.	*Coherence with other interventions:*
Further sub-questions 6. 6. How has the project supported the priority needs of target groups?	*Level of support for priority needs of target groups*
7. How has the project supported EU Country/Regional Strategies?	*Level of support for EU, country, regional strategies*
8. What are beneficiary countries'/communities' perceptions of priority needs?	*Level of positive or negative perceptions:*
1. EFFICIENCY *How efficiently has the project been implemented in order to achieve planned results at regional and national levels?*	*Efficiency of project implementation*
Sub-questions (ToR) 1. How efficient have organisational and management arrangements been for the project?	
a) Funding, and contractual arrangements) relating to the project (TA, terms and conditions, grant contracts, etc.).	*Management efficiency of funding and contractual arrangements:*
b) Structures, human resources, responsibilities institutional and management capacities of relevant organisations.	*Management efficiency of organisational arrangements and capacities:*
c) Coordination between EU and other donors.	*Efficiency of coordination:*
d) Plans of operations and timetables, including phasing of activities.	*Efficiency of planning:*
e) Financial management and budgeting.	*Efficiency of financial management and budgeting*
f) Implementation of project activities, including the quality, quantity and timing of technical assistance, training and other project outputs at the regional and national levels	*Efficiency of planning:*
g) Project coordination mechanisms, including with government stakeholders,	*Efficiency of project management:*

civil society and other projects/programmes.	
h) Mechanisms put in place to monitor and manage activities	*Efficiency of M&E mechanisms:*
i) Visibility of the project and EU's support.	*Level of visibility:*
2. Given the desired outcome of the project, were there alternative ways of achieving it which might have been more cost effective (e.g. management, design alternatives etc.)?	*Availability of cost-effective alternatives:*
Further sub-questions 3. What has been the progress of actual vs. planned activities? What have been the causes of any delays?	*% progress, objectives achieved:*
4. What has been the quality of activities , contracts, products and outputs?	*Quality of outputs*
5. How well has the project been coordinated with other, similar interventions?	*Efficiency comparison of c0ordination*
6. How cost effective have the interventions and outputs been?	*Cost effectiveness of outputs*
7. What have been the challenges encountered and how well have they been managed?	*Management of challenges* .
EFFECTIVENESS *To what extent have the project's objectives and purposes been achieved for managing hazardous and other waste?*	
Sub-questions (ToR) 1. Has the project's strategy been effective?	*Effectiveness of project strategy*
2. Have the main beneficiaries been satisfied with the achieved results?	*Satisfaction of beneficiaries*
3. Have there been unforeseen beneficiaries or unintended consequences, and, if yes, why, the extent, impact and implications for all stakeholders?	*Level of unintended outcomes*
4. Have the assumptions required to translate projects' results into the projects' purposes been realised? If not, why and how did this affect the projects?	*Level of project realisation*
5. Have the projects' resources (technical assistance and personnel, equipment, training, research etc.) been directly related to projects' results?	*Relation of resources to results*
6. Have appropriately qualified and experienced staff been recruited to implement the project	*Staff appropriately qualified*
2. IMPACT *What have been the impacts of the project, foreseen and unforeseen, positive and negative?*	
Sub-questions (ToR) Considering the situation immediately prior to the implementation of the projects 1. What are the results obtained by the projects' activities and who are the beneficiaries (compare actual vs. planned)?	*Results v plans*
2. Did the objectives/proposes change during the life of the project? If so, why and what impact did it have?	*Level of change to objectives*
3. Were there unanticipated results of the project- either beneficial or harmful?	*Level of unanticipated results:*
4….What are the lessons learnt that emerge from this project? Also, lessons to be learnt for SPREP as an institution (results-based programming, SPREP's value-added, etc)	*Lessons learnt*
5. What factors – favourable or adverse – made for the relative success or failure of the project?	*Success factors*
6. Did the project shed new light on particular areas or reveal new problem areas? Did the project contribute to innovation?	*Level of insight*
7 How do the findings compare with those of previous evaluations (PacWASTE Results Oriented Monitoring - ROM - evaluations as well as other evaluations in this field)?	*Comparison with previous evaluations.*
8. What recommendations arise directly from this project for continued	*Recommendation.*

operation or for future similar projects?	
Further sub-questions 10. Was a risk management strategy developed? If so how effective has it been?	*Effectiveness of risk management*
11 What is the likelihood of achieving of overall objectives?	*Likelihood of success*
SUSTAINABILITY *To what extent what extent have the activities of the project at the regional and national level been sustained and to what extent are they likely to continue.*	
Sub-questions (ToR) 1. Acceptance and Ownership: Do the target groups feel the outputs of the projects were relevant to their needs and how have they concretely contributed to these outputs?	*Level of acceptance and ownership*
2 Appropriate Technology or services: a) Did the technology or services that were offered correspond to the capacity and needs of the target groups?	*Appropriateness of technology*
b) Were the intended beneficiaries able to adopt and maintain the technology/services acquired/provided without further projects' assistance?	*Level of assistance still needed*
3 Institutional and Management Capacity: How committed are key parties involved such as government, (e.g. through policy and budgetary support) other institutions, potential donors and aid recipients in contributing towards sustainability of the project in the long terms.	*Level of institutional and management capacity and commitment*
4. To what extent to will countries be able to sustain the benefits beyond the project?	*Sustainability of benefits*
Further sub-questions 5. Was a sustainability strategy developed? If so, how effective is it likely to be?	*Sustainability strategy developed and effective*
EU ADDED VALUE AND COHERENCE *1. To what extent have programme activities been coherent at policy level?* *2. To what extent has the programme added value to EU interventions?*	*Level of coherence* *Level of added value*
Sub-questions (ToR) 1. Have programme activities been a) Coherent with Commission's development programmes	*Level of coherence*
b) Complementary with other donors' interventions	*Level of complementarity*
C) Coherent with other EU policies.	*Level of coherence*
CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES *To what extent has the project adhered to standards of good practice and EU guidelines on cross-cutting issues?*	
Sub-questions (ToR) 1. To what extent have the following been taken into account in the implementation of the project and its monitoring a) Gender equality	*Level of consideration*
b) Environment (including pollution, climate change, etc)	*Level of consideration*
c) Good governance	*Level of consideration*
d) Youth, elders, persons living in outer islands, etc	*Level of consideration*

Appendix 4 : Evaluation matrix

EVALUATION QUESTIONS	FINDINGS v INDICATORS	EVIDENCE / DOCUMENT REFERENCE	Rating
1. RELEVANCE *To what extent has the project design been consistent with country requirements and EU priorities?*	*Consistency of project with regional/country requirements*	Target waste streams a priority across the region Target hazardous waste streams not well managed through other programmes	**HS**
Sub-questions (ToR) 1. In what way did the project address national and regional priorities?	***Alignment of project with national/regional priorities*:** • Falls under second Focal Area of the 10th EDF Regional Indicative Programme: Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment - point 2.6: Waste and Pollution; • Protecting human health and the environment from hazardous substances is also mentioned as one of the key aspects of the Environment and Natural Resources Thematic Programme (2011-2013 Strategy Paper and Multi-annual Indicative Programme); • Cleaner Pacific 2025 : Pacific Regional Solid Waste Management Strategy 2010-2015, is the Pacific region's overarching strategy for waste and pollution management. Actions are centered on (a) strengthening institutional capacity, (b) promoting public private partnerships, (c) promoting sustainable best practices in waste, chemicals and pollutant management, (d) developing human capacity, (e) improving dissemination of outcomes and experiences, and (f) promoting regional and national cooperation; • The Waigani Convention (to ban the importation into Forum Island Countries of Hazardous and Radioactive Wastes and to Control the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous wastes within the South Pacific Region), aims to reduce hazardous waste generation and promote environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes; • Noumea Convention for the Protection of Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region (Noumea Convention) entered into force on 22 August 1990 and obliges parties to take all appropriate measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution from any source - Article 11 requires that appropriate measures be taken to prevent, reduce and control pollution resulting from the storage of toxic and hazardous wastes; • Regional 3R Forum in Asia and Pacific Islands, launched in November 2009, has the objective to provide a knowledge-sharing platform for best practices in the 3Rs (waste reduction, reuse, and recycling), as well as providing high-level policy advice to national government authorities to mainstream the 3Rs into national development planning; • Ha Noi 3R Declaration – Sustainable 3R Goals for Asia and the Pacific for 2013-2023 (2013) articulating a common objective to voluntarily develop and implement 3R policies and programmes to achieve specific goals. • 2005 Pacific Regional Ocean Policy and 2010 Pacific Oceanscape Framework which provide a framework that promotes the sustainable development, management, and conservation of marine and coastal resources in the Pacific region. It outlines five guiding principles, the third of which relates to maintaining good ocean health by (among others) reducing the impact of all sources of pollution on the ocean environment; • The draft Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific (SRDP) aiming to strengthen the Pacific region's resilience to climate change and disasters. The SRDP recognizes the contribution of good waste management to achieving low carbon development; • and supports waste reduction, reuse, and recycling, and environmentally sound disposal methods in order to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions • Environment Acts have been passed in the majority of PICTs. Regulations specifically concerning the	1. 10th EDF Regional Indicative Programme: Sustainable Management of Natural Resources & the Environment; 2. Environment and Natural Resources Thematic Programme (2011-2013 Strategy Paper and Multi-annual Indicative Programme 3. Cleaner Pacific 2025; 4. The Waigani Convention; 5. The Noumea Convention; 6. Regional 3R Forum in Asia and Pacific Islands; 7. Ha Noi 3R Declaration – Sustainable 3R Goals for Asia and the Pacific for 2013-2023; 8. 2005 Pacific Regional Ocean Policy and 2010 Pacific Oceanscape Framework; 9. Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific (SRDP); 10. National Legislations	**HS**

	management of solid waste are in force in five of them and have been drafted in another three; • Other pieces of legislation relevant to the management of solid waste, particularly concerned with the effect of solid waste management on public health are in place in all PICTs; • Detailed regional strategies for the management of priority hazardous solid waste such as asbestos and e-waste have already been completed at the request of SPREP Member countries and endorsed in 2011; • The medical waste strategy is already integrated in the Regional Solid Waste Strategy 2010-2015, and aims at the provision of cost effective systems for treatment and final disposal of wastes, compliant with applicable (e.g. World Health Organisation) standards and the relevant obligations under international conventions, such as the Stockholm Convention;		
2. How relevant are the project strategies, methodologies and overall approaches to address the relevant existing problems.	***Relevance of project to addressing problems:*** PacWaste was designed to include a series of actions: 1. baseline surveys to assess the status and existing management options of hazardous waste steams (such as health care waste – asbestos – e waste/ULAB), to prioritize key areas of intervention, to identify best practice options for interventions 2. implementation of interventions in priority countries indentified through the baseline survey : safe removal and disposal of ACM – provision of high temperature incinerators, PPEs, signage, secure storage systems – Integrated Atoll Waste Management System including equipment, IOKWE Bag pre-paid system ; 3. Technology interventions were complemented with specialized training in healthcare waste management, best practice asbestos removal and public awareness of asbestos risks, safe processing practices, segregation and storing of valuable or hazardous material from e waste/ULAB; 4. Capacity building strengthening and assistance provision in policy and regulatory framework development to mitigate and better manage hazardous waste streams. 5. Regional collaboration and information sharing was promoted by establishing national coordination committees for each waste type as well as a recycler's network that: • provided for the first time data on the selected waste streams, • identified and implemented best management practices across waste and pollution, • strengthened the human and institutional capacity in the areas of asbestos healthcare and e-waste management; • implemented for the first time an integrated atoll waste management system in the region PacWaste project made good use of its resources even at emergency situations, succeeding: • to deliver an asbestos emergency clean-up at the Tamavua Twomey Hospital in Suva; • an emergency investigation at the International School in Suva (ISS) following the suspected uncontrolled removal of asbestos in late 2016/early 2017; • to provide information to the disaster coordinators of the conformed location of public and commercial buildings containing ACM, which was vital for the safety of clean-up crews	1. PacWaste Logical Framework; 2. PacWaste Progress Reports; 3. Interviews; 4. Questionnaires	**HS**
3. What has been the internal coherence of the project with due consideration to: Overall objective, Project purpose, Expected Results, Activities, Assumptions / preconditions?	***Internal coherence of project:*** Project content well formulated in terms of LOGIC of the interventions (link between objectives – inputs/challenges - activities – outputs/results), SYNERGIES or CONFLICTS among different activities of the Project BUDGET allocation. Internal coherence is rated HIGH. Evaluation Details in **Annex 1**.	1. ROM Report (2/11/2015); 2. Annex 2: Pilot Project Outline, Pacific Regional Medical Waste Management; *3.* Standalone Project Identification Fiche	**HS**

4. To what extent are the Logical Frameworks coherent?	***Coherence of Logical Frameworks:*** • Project overall and specific objectives are in line with those of Pacific Regional Waste and Pollution Management Strategy 2016-2025 (Cleaner Pacific 2025) • Activities proposed follow a well-defined evolving approach: assessment and prioritization of Pacific hazardous waste status and management options - Implementation of best available practices in priority hazardous waste management in demonstration countries and integrated waste management in atoll countries - Enhanced capacity and appropriate policies and regulatory frameworks in place to mitigate and better manage hazardous waste streams achieved in Pacific island countries - Improved regional collaboration and information exchange on hazardous and atoll waste management practice; • The Financing Agreement is signed between the European Commission and the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat. The project is implemented by joint management with an International Organisation - the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) well established in the region with good reputation and excellent previous track on project management of international funding projects. • Stakeholders identified and consulted, have been national environment departments, national health departments, hospital managers, disaster response offices, and public works departments. Proposed target non-government participants involved in waste management, public health, local government administration and planning, conservation activities, as well as members of local communities, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders have been consulted at the commencement of the project as a key regional assessment task; • The project is managed primarily through a SPREP team consisting of a senior Project Adviser (project manager and technical expertise) and a Project Officer (project administration and technical support). The Project Adviser is assisted by a Technical Advisory Panel that meets quarterly; • The Project Steering Committee takes place annually and is responsible for overseeing and validating the overall direction of the project. It reviews the outcomes of the previous year and reviews/modifies the Logical Framework, if needed. It also agrees on the work programme for the following year; • National Focal Points and in-country management is established by involving relevant government and non-government stakeholders	1. PacWaste Logical framework; 2. PacWaste Medical Waste : Pilot Project Outline, Pacific regional Medical Waste Management; 3. PacWaste E-Waste : Pilot Project Outline, Pacific regional E-Waste Management; 4. PacWaste Asbestos Waste : Pilot Project Outline, Pacific regional Asbestos Waste Management; 5. PacWaste Atoll Waste Management : Pilot Project Outline, Pacific regional Atoll Waste Management;	**HS**
5. To what extent is the project coherent with other interventions of the PACP governments, the EU and other donors which were directly or indirectly related to the project.	***External Coherence of project (with other interventions):*** The project complements a number of current and upcoming national and regional waste management initiatives which promote integrated waste management, enhance capacity building, and facilitate waste recycling. External coherence of the project rated HIGH. Evaluation Details in **Annex 1**. The EU interventions include, among others the Fiji Solid Waste initiative (€2.7 million), for the rehabilitation of the Lami Dump, the solid waste component (€1.17 million) of the Tuvalu Water, Sanitation and Waste Management Project (€4.4 million), which provides equipment and support for proper dump management systems; waste stream separation; composting and recycling; hazardous waste; community outreach; as well as improved waste services and the INTEGRE project benefitting EU Overseas Countries and Territories (French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna and Pitcairn) including a €1.3 million allocation for the management of solid waste. Agence Française de Développement, provides support on waste management by the though a €1 million for vocational training in waste management	1. Initial Action Document for Pacific-EU Waste Management Programme	**HS**

	Japan (through the Japan International Cooperation Agency), through a 5-year, US$10 million (€7.5 million) regional solid waste management project. NZAid is providing NZ$3 million (€1.8 million) for the improvement of solid waste disposal in Kiribati government over the next three years to improve national solid waste landfill management and remove scrap metal from the atoll. SPREP coordinates the implementation of a US$7 million (€5.3 million) Global Environmental Facility (GEF) project under the GEF-Pacific Alliance for Sustainability, which is designed to reduce the emission of dioxins and furans by promotion of composting of organic waste to reduce their uncontrolled burning. Other waste management projects that have been recently successfully implemented in the Pacific include: • recycling projects and campaigns in RMI/Guam; • the Western Micronesian Pacific Islands and Kiribati; • a regional programme on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in twelve Pacific island countries; and • an e-waste initiative in Cook Islands		
Further sub-questions 6. How has the project supported the priority needs of target groups?	***Level of support for priority needs of target groups*** Waste Streams PacWaste project supported PICTs to fill in the gap of insufficient or non existing data and management practices on asbestos, healthcare, e-waste and atoll waste streams (generated quantities, management practices, etc.), providing: • Baseline data and assessment on three streams of hazardous waste of high priority for the Pacific region, ie. asbestos, healthcare waste and e-waste; • Best available management practices, including: ✓ Installation of incinerators in priority country hospitals; ✓ ACM removal and clean-up from prioritized occupied buildings; ✓ Establishment of an Integrated Waste Management Approach in a demonstration atoll country (The Marshal Islands) • Training to local stakeholders to mitigate and better manage hazardous and solid waste streams; • Networking between Pacific island countries to share experience and provide training locally;	1. PacWaste Country Survey reports; 2. Countries National Waste Management Strategies and Plans 3. Pacific Regional Waste and Pollution Management Strategy 2016 - 2025 4. Pacific Regional Waste and Pollution Management Strategy – Implementation Plan 2016 -2025.	**HS**

7. How has the project supported EU / Country/Regional Strategies?	***Level of support for EU, country, regional strategies*** ● Regional – National Strategies see answer Q1 ● EU Strategies • The overall objective of the regional strategy between EU and the Pacific is to contribute to the sustainable development of the Pacific ACP by supporting economic growth at the same time as preserving the natural resources and the fragile island environments on which such growth is predicated. Specific objectives are to support the regional economic integration agenda as set out in the Pacific Plan and to flank this with environmental sustainability measures. Adaptation to climate change will be a particular concern, given the extreme vulnerability of Pacific islands to the effects of global warming and sea-level rise. • In that framework the 10th EDF response Strategy addresses the challenges of the Pacific ACP countries in the context of the Pacific Plan and the EU Strategy for a Strengthened Partnership with the Pacific ACP adopted in 2006. • The 10th EDF RSP/RIP identifies waste and pollution as main issues deserving particular regional attention under focal sector 2: "Sustainable management of natural resources and environment". Result 2.6 of the Pacific RIP intervention framework foresees support to initiatives to address waste and pollution issues through adopting a whole-of government approach, including promoting public-private partnerships and the use of economic instruments.	1. See Q1	**HS**
8. What are beneficiary countries'/communities' perceptions of priority needs?	***Level of positive or negative perceptions*** ● PacWaste project priority actions, were in line with national and regional National Strategies and Action plans.	1. Presentations at the last (5th) Steering Committee; 2. Interviews 3. Questionnaires 4. Cleaner Pacific 2025 Implementation Plan (2016 – 2025); 5. Pacific Regional Waste and Pollution Management Strategy 2016 – 2015;	**S**
9. Was the financing from EU relevant to reach the specific objectives?	***Relevance of EU financing:*** ● There has been overall good alignment with the perceived needs and priorities of beneficiaries, although there is a perceived need for more training and awareness as well as technical solutions	1. Interviews; 2. Country reports	**HS**

2. EFFICIENCY *How efficiently has the project been implemented in order to achieve planned results at regional and national levels?*	*Efficiency of project implementation*		**S**
Sub-questions (ToR) 1. How efficient have organisational and management arrangements been for the project?			
a) Funding, and contractual arrangements) relating to the project (TA, terms and conditions, grant contracts, etc.).	***Efficiency of funding and contractual arrangements:*** The chosen implementation mechanisms, i.e. selection of implementation modalities, entities and contractual arrangements have been appropriate for achieving the expected results. - PIFS was already established as a regional secretariat - SPREP was already established as an entity for project implementation and has led the implementation of PacWaste - Contractual arrangements with countries have been generally efficient,The local partner provides the human, as well as physical inputs that are required to enable the effectiveness of the actions, including those on capacity building. although there have been issues - Funding allocation has been broadly appropriate to needs for smaller islands - Tendering and contractual arrangements with suppliers have been generally appropriate and efficient. Issues have included: - There were considerable time delays in signing the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between SPREP and RMI for the PacWaste project and for the agreeing to the ToR for the RMI National Co-ordination Committee. - Retendering of healthcare training; - Contractual issues with Inciner8 - Funding to bigger countries (Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste), where the elaboration of the Asbestos Baseline Study was cancelled, due to insufficient resources.	1. Financing Agreement between PIFS and the EU;. 2. EU Contribution Agreement with SPREP; 3. LOAs 4. TaPs (draft); 5. Progress Reports; 6. Steering Committee reports; 7. Tender and procurement documentation; 8. Interviews	**S**

b) Structures, human resources, responsibilities institutional and management capacities of relevant organisations.	***Efficiency of organisational arrangements and capacities:*** Organisational arrangements have been generally appropriate and efficient - The project has been managed primarily through the SPREP team, consisting of a senior Project Manager (manager and technical expertise) and a Project Officer (administration and technical support), both recruited for the project. - The Project Manager is assisted by the Technical Advisory Panel that meets quarterly. - The Project Steering Committee takes place annually and is responsible overseeing and validating the overall direction of the project. It reviews the outcomes of the previous year and reviews/modifies the Logical Framework, if needed. It also agrees on the work programme for the following year; - National Focal Points and in-country management has been established in participating countries by involving relevant government and non-government stakeholders are also critical to the success of the project and are an important project governance and implementation component. In the majority of the demonstration countries this model has worked well. The SPREP team, TAP members and Steering Committee members have been appropriately qualified, as have been key personnel in most participating countries However, the project appears to have been under-resourced with respect to the planned tasks, with a large load on the project team and a lack of assigned country coordination. This, and the Samoa location appears to have affected communication and ownership at national level.	1. TaPs; 2. Progress Reports; *3.* Country reports; 4. Interviews	**MU**
c) Coordination between EU and other donors.	***Efficiency of coordination:*** Coordination and communication with other donors has been good during the project, especially with JPRISM where there was overlap in atoll waste management and close collaboration to avoid duplication and sharing of information and effort	1. Progress Reports; 2. Steering Committee Reports; 3. Communications with other donors; 4. RMI project documentation; 5. Table of donor regional waste activities; 6. Interviews	**HS**
d) Plans of operations and timetables, including phasing of activities.	***Efficiency of planning:*** Actions and operations have been overall well planned given the large number of activities in diverse locations, and dependence on local inputs for implementation	1. Annex I to FA: Description of Action; 2. Project Plans; *3.* Progress Reports; *4.* Interviews	**S**
e) Financial management and budgeting.	***Efficiency of financial management and budgeting:*** - Overall good with budgeting and financial control mechanisms established and cost-effective outcomes. Resources were allocated according to country needs regarding the target waste streams.	1. Annex III to FA: Budget; 2. Master Budget; 3. Progress Reports; *4.* Steering Committee Reports	**HS**
f) Implementation of project activities, including the quality, quantity and timing of technical assistance, training and other project outputs at the regional and	***Efficiency of implementation:*** Overall implementation has been in accordance with plans, budgets and timings, with resources directed to activities	1. Annex I to FA: Description of Action; 2. Progress Reports; 3 Interviews	**S**

national levels	- All surveys have been completed; - All planned asbestos removal and other remediation works, including associated training, have been undertaken - All new incinerators have been delivered. All of the ACE large incinerators are installed and operating. The 21 small medium incinerators are in various stages of installation and commissioning but none are fully operational yet. - repair work to existing incinerators has been substantially completed.. There have been some delays as noted above. Overall quality of project outputs has been in accordance with plans and specification with the following exceptions: - Installation of small incinerators; - Initial e-waste survey; - e-waste training; - assistance in developing national strategies		
g) Project coordination mechanisms, including with government stakeholders, civil society and other projects/programmes.	***Efficiency of project coordination:*** Project coordination mechanisms have been well established and efficient considering the scope and number of national and other stakeholders. There appears to have been minimal overlap or conflict with other projects/programmes and effective collaboration with JPRISM on atoll waste. Overall coordination has depended on effective participation and management at national level.	1 Steering Committee Reports; 2. Progress Reports; 2. Other project documentation	**S**
h) Mechanisms put in place to monitor and manage activities	***Efficiency of M&E mechanisms:*** M& E mechanisms have been established and have operated efficiently: - The project has been monitored by the Steering Committee in compliance with standard procedures and using a pre-established monitoring system, tracking deliverables under each result area; - Key indicators have been established in the Logical Framework. More detailed indicators, baselines and targets became available after the completion of the baseline surveys; - Associated indicators include annual monitoring programme results from demonstration sites, as well as from participants on training and capacity building activities. - SPREP also produces regular 6-monthly progress reports. At country and project level M&E has been mixed. In some cases implementation has been subject to auditing and reporting. In others this has been limited.	1. Progress Reports; 2. ROM of November 2015; 3. Baseline surveys; *4.* Country reports	**S**
i) Visibility of the project and EU's support.	***Level of visibility:*** High level of visibility has been achieved through the website, published material, physical projects, stakeholder meetings and fora, and other means	1. Steering Committee Reports; 2. Progress Reports; 3. Communication: web page, fact	**S**

	The budget for EU visibility was 23252 USD for direct publicity but wider visibility has been achieved through Project interventions	sheets. etc	
2. Given the desired outcome of the project, were there alternative ways of achieving it which might have been more cost effective (e.g. management, design alternatives etc.)?	***Availability of cost-effective alternatives:*** Considering the broad scope of the project and previous lack of surveys and implementation for the target waste streams the project has been broadly cost-effective. There were no significant alternative approaches for these waste streams. - The project identified best practice options for interventions that are cost-effective, sustainable and appropriate for Pacific island communities; - These remedial interventions are being implemented in priority countries identified through the baseline survey; - While cost-effective as short-term solutions there remain questions regarding sustainability with respect to - country regulatory frameworks and enforcement for ACM (where import still occurs) and incinerator emissions (future monitoring); - continued resources for operations and technical support	1. Logical Framework; 2. Baseline surveys for asbestos, healthcare waste, e-waste and integrated waste management.	**S**
Further sub-questions 3. What has been the progress of actual vs. planned activities? What have been the causes of any delays?	***Project progress*** At the time of this evaluation there has been substantial progress of actual v planned activities and, after initial delays, the project is broadly on schedule: - The budget has been fully allocated; - All surveys have been completed; - All asbestos removal and other remediation works, including associated training, have been undertaken - All incinerators have been delivered. All of the ACE large incinerators are installed and operating. The 21 small medium incinerators are in various stages of installation and commissioning but none are fully operational yet; - Healthcare waste training has been been sustantially completed except for some countries eg FSM; - Waste training and other projects have been undertaken in RMI The main delays and gaps in achievement are: - Completion of incinerator installation and associated training; - Completion of e-waste pilot projects. Early delays resulted from the late project start and late recruitment of the PM and PO. The delay in incinerator installation has resulted from contractual issues with Inciner8. Delays in e-waste training has resulted from trainer availability and local capacity issues	1. Steering Committee Reports; 2. Progress Reports; 3. Interviews	**MU**
4. What has been the quality of activities , contracts, products and outputs?	***Quality of outputs*** See Questions 1a) and 1f)	1. Project deliverables; 2. Project progress reports	**S**

5. How well has the project been coordinated with other, similar interventions?	***Efficiency of coordination with similar interventions*** See Question 1 c) above.	1. Progress Reports; 2. Steering Committee Reports; 3. Communications with other donors; 4. RMI project documentation; 5. Table of donor regional waste activities; *6.* Interviews	**HS**
6. How cost effective have the interventions and outputs been?	***Cost effectiveness of outputs*** See Question 2 above	1. Logical Framework; *2.* Baseline surveys for asbestos, healthcare waste, e-waste and integrated waste management.	**S**
7. What have been the challenges encountered and how well have they been managed?	***Management of challenges*** The focus of the project has been on undertaking baseline surveys and delivery of technical and training solutions across diverse island nations. The main challenges have been in procuring and delivering training services and equipment to requirements. Overall these have been well managed although there remain contractual issues with small incinerator supplier.	1. Progress Reports; 2. Steering Committee Reports; 3. Interviews	**MS**

3. EFFECTIVENESS *To what extent have the project's objectives and purposes been achieved for managing hazardous and other waste?*			**S**
Sub-questions (ToR) 1. Has the project's strategy been effective?	***Effectiveness of project strategy*** For asbestos and healthcare waste the project's strategy has been broadly effective in the short term ie to undertake a baseline survey and identify and implement technical solutions and related training; Undertaking a pilot project in atoll waste management in RMI has provided a useful model for implementation; For e-waste the project strategy of collection for shipment has been less effective, but highlighted the importance of government support and regulation in providing incentives for commercial recyclers. At the time of the evaluation there had been mixed and generally limited achievement against objectives and limited prospects for major improvement by project close. The effectiveness of any market-based strategy for e-waste is inherently limited by the low value of most e-waste materials except for a few e.g. ULAB. Successful initiatives e.g Cook Islands highlighted the importance of government support and regulation in providing incentives for commercial recyclers.	1. Progress Reports; 2. Steering Committee meetings minutes; 3. Interviews	**S**
2. Have the main beneficiaries been satisfied with the achieved results?	***Satisfaction of beneficiaries*** The beneficiaries have been highly satisfied with the results, especially for asbestos and HCW, with few cases of dissatisfaction.	1. Document review; 2. Interviews	**HS**
3. Have there been unforeseen beneficiaries or unintended consequences, and, if yes, why, the extent, impact and implications for all stakeholders?	***Level of unintended outcomes*** - For the project as a whole the level of unintended outcomes, positive or negative, and unintended beneficiaries has not been high; - There has been more provision of HCW incineration than originally intended and more asbestos removal compared to treatment than originally intended; - Disaster waste management became an issue both in highlighting asbestos risk and in the assistance provided for Bouffa Landfill, Vanuatu when JICA had run out of project funds; - The Project resulted in some cases of asbestos not found in the survey	1. Progress Reports; 2. Steering Committee meetings minutes; 3. Interviews	**S**
4. Have the assumptions required to translate projects' results into the projects' purposes been realised? If not, why and how did this affect the projects?	***Level of project realisation*** The project outcomes have been broadly in line with the assumptions regarding problems and project purposes. Areas where there are potential gaps in realisation and sustainability are: - Asbestos: Not a significant issue of presence in some countries eg Fiji, but across the region continuing	1. Progress Reports; 2. Steering Committee meetings minutes; 3. Interviews	**S**

	import or ACM and lack of prohibition legislation; - Lack of regulatory control over emissions from incinerators; - e-waste: issues of economic volumes for commercial recycling in smaller islands - collection and shipping will not be effective without economic support and incentives for recyclers.		
5. Have the projects' resources (technical assistance and personnel, equipment, training, research etc.) been directly related to projects' results?	***Relation of resources to results*** - The Project's resources (TA, personnel, equipment, training, research etc) have been substantially and directly related to project results; - The research and TA (asbestos removal and incinerator programmes) have been especially effective and accounted for a large proportion of the budget.	1. Document review; 2. Interviews	**HS**
6. Have appropriately qualified and experienced staff been recruited to implement the project	***Staff appropriately qualified*** - Project staff have been appropriately qualified. The PM was found to be highly knowledgeable on waste and other issues with good all-round project management skills. The Communications Manager and PO have been well qualified; - The TAP and Steering Committee have been appropriately qualified for their roles, with an appropriate balance of skills and knowledge; -Consultants and contractors have been appropriately qualified. The asbestos crews have been outstanding and well chosen; - There has been limited national involvement in implementation but coordinators have been appropriately qualified	Documents review	**HS**
Further sub-questions 7. For the region and individual nations how effective has the project been in achieving specific objectives for a) Asbestos, b) Healthcare, c) E-waste d) Atoll waste (RMI)	***Effectiveness in achieving objectives*** See Question 4 above	1. Progress Reports; 2. Steering Committee meetings minutes; 3. Interviews	**S**
8. For the region, individual nations and each waste type what has been the delivery of outputs and outcomes vs. Plans.	***Outputs v plans*** See Efficiency Question 3	1. Steering Committee Reports; 2. Progress Reports; 3. Interviews	**MU**
9. For the region, individual nations and each waste type, what has been the quality of outputs and outcomes with respect to: a) Technical assistance b) Equipment, infrastructure and training c) Regional collaboration d) EU visibility	***Quality of outputs*** See Efficiency Question 1f)	1. Annex I to FA: Description of Action; 2. Progress Reports; 3 Interviews	**S**

10. What have been the main successes and failures? What have been the reasons for any shortcomings?	***Successes and failures*** **Successes and success factors** - Wide national coverage with national as well as regional benefits; - Focus on wastes not covered by other donors; - Clear and tangible problems and technical solutions in the case of asbestos and HCW; - Good research and information, especially for asbestos; - Effective PM in implementing technical programme delivery; - Very good collaboration with other donors; - The flexible nature of the budget allocation has been positive in allocating funds efficiently according to and responding to need; **Failures** - Weak coordination among the national stakeholders. The absence of National Steering Committees for all project components except Atoll Waste Management proved to be a handicap for the smooth project implementation; - The Samoa location of the Project Management Team, and the lack of local coordination between National Focal Points and Stakeholders appear to have reduced communications and feelings of ownership at national level; - Staff resourcing and timing		
11 To what extent has local project ownership and stakeholder participation been achieved?	***Level of ownership and participation*** Acceptance of technical and other solutions but: - Weak feeling of project results ownership; - Lack of national coordination and consultation; - Training, awareness and capacity building activities did not come up to the stakeholders expectations; - Consulting activities of very short duration	1. Interviews;	**U**

4. IMPACT *What have been the impacts of the project, foreseen and unforeseen, positive and negative?*			**S**
Sub-questions (ToR) Considering the situation immediately prior to the implementation of the projects 1. What are the results obtained by the projects' activities and who are the beneficiaries (compare actual vs. planned)?	***Project actual Results v plans*** Overall, the project has been successful, with broad objectives achieved (or likely to be achieved where incomplete) against key results areas. Especially for asbestos and HCW the project was very successful with tangible improvements. Main results include: The overall impacts of the project have been positive : ● Project addressed data gaps on waste management, through surveys, status and management options assessed and prioritised, particularly for asbestos and HCW; ● Project contributed to the access of good information on waste management issues, funding opportunities, technical solutions for waste management, health and safety issues; ● Contribution to best practice: Significant asbestos removal in priority locations, HCW installation programme, atoll waste pilot, e-waste pilots, disaster waste project; ● Capacity building through asbestos, HCW and e-waste training and awareness; contribution towards regional policy and regulation of ACM; ● Project created the environment for engagement of public-private partnerships and the improvement of public systems and processes; ● Project provided resources to demonstrate 'management in action' and contributed to further government complementary actions; ● Good collaboration and information exchange on hazardous waste management practices, including collaboration and communication with other donors, national governments, educational institutions and other stakeholders. A good network has been built. Project created working relationships with the Private Sector; ● Project demonstrated the feasibility of an exporting e-waste program, resulting in government support for additional exporting; ● Results for e-waste have been disappointing. However, budgetary allocation has been much less for this area and the results highlighted the difficulty of progress in this area without a regulatory and funding framework and national/regional infrastructure; ● Opportunities missed as a result of the poor performance of the e-waste component, include : valuable material recovery, reduction of POPs emissions in the environment as a result of e-waste burnt at landfills, development of the private recycling industry in the region; ● Sometimes, the implementation of the project components was in contradiction with established national practices, showing lack of communication with national stakeholders during the preparation of the project (eg. prepaid plastic bag system at Marshall Islands v Marshall Islands program to ban the use of plastic bags). This creates confusion among the public which might have an impact on the project success; ● In the cases where the project is in line and complementary to National Programs, the results are sustainable (eg. asbestos and e-waste components at Cooks Islands); ● Project has a positive impact on Management, Planning and Regulatory Frameworks in all the participating countries, although results could be more tangible; Detailed analysis and comparison of planned vs. actual results obtained by the projects' activities, is included in **Annex 3.**	1. PacWaste Logical Framework; 2. PacWaste Progress Reports; 3. Interviews; 4. Questionnaires	**S**
2. Did the objectives/proposes change during the life of the project? If so, why and what impact did it have?	***Level of change to objectives*** Objectives changed to some degree as a result of the baseline surveys and national needs. e.g regarding	1. PacWaste Progress Reports; 2. Interviews	**MU**

	asbestos, encapsulation was initially envisaged but the project moved to removal; more HCW capacity building was originally envisaged but countries opted for incinerators; more e-waste capacity building was originally envisaged and the project focused on collection and shipment. The project has been extensively documented and reported, although this documentation was not made readily available and accessible during the evaluation. While general decision-making and approval processes have been appropriate and documented, the evaluators were not provided with high level documents to clearly demonstrate approval of project changes against original objectives and plans e.g changes in relative level of training, but only at a later stage of the allocated evaluation period. While the higher level objectives remained constant, the relative emphasis changed during the life of the project, with more technical assistance and less training and awareness than originally intended, and, in the case of HCW, less PPE and equipment supply. The reasons for these changes was not clear through documented project decisions or stakeholder consultation although the fall in value of the Euro relative to USD had a major impact on the project budget; The impacts of these changes is uncertain: In the case of asbestos removal reduced risk from priority sites but there remains ongoing risk from lack of public awareness; in the case of HCW reduced downstream risk from unsafe disposal but ongoing upstream risk from unsafe handling where there is lack of awareness and equipment.		
3. Were there unanticipated results of the project- either beneficial or harmful?	***Beneficial*** • Suva International School asbestos assessment • SPREP, in collaboration with the J-PRISM project and other partners has implemented seven follow up disaster waste management pilot projects. Most recently this has included the release of Euro 248,000 from PacWaste project which will continue this work in Fiji, Vanuatu and Tuvalu. The experiences and lessons learned from these projects have been documented and serve as useful guides for best practice response; • In 2015, SPREP worked with the Government of Fiji to develop the Draft National Disaster Waste Management Guidelines and due to the obvious need for further disaster waste guidance in the region plans to develop the Regional Disaster Waste Guidelines based on the lessons learned from past disaster waste management experiences in the region and internationally. • 10 extra stainless steel incinerator stacks were provided for existing 'Mediburn Units' (8 at Fiji, 1 at Kiribati, and 1 at RMI) ***Harmful*** ● The Samoa location of the Project Management Team, and the lack of local coordination between National Focal Points and Stakeholders appear to have reduced communications and feelings of ownership at national level; ● The project appears to have been under-resourced with respect to SPREP PacWaste, including support staff, with a large load on the PM, who arrived well after the project start;	1. PacWaste Progress Reports; 2. Interviews	**S**

4. What are the lessons learnt that emerge from this project? Also, lessons to be learnt for SPREP as an institution (results-based programming, SPREP's value-added, etc)	***Lessons learnt*** Project ● Ensure effective national communications, including national oversight roles (normally in environment departments); ● Ensure continuous evaluation of project progress and achievements with an efficient evaluation process; ● Effective management of e-waste will require national government (including regulation and financial instruments) as well as national and regional infrastructure to mobilise private sector action and public support; material values are generally too low for collection without incentives; ● National (local) coordination between the different stakeholders is a key factor for the project success; ● Involvement of all stakeholders at the initial stages of the project proposal preparation, to identify their priority needs and requirements will increase the feeling of project ownership and stakeholders active participation during the implementation of the project; ● Capacity building at country and regional level provides a sustainable waste management solution for the region; ● Transportation freight costs from small and dispersed island countries must accurately factored into the project budget ● The Technical Advisory Panel provides objective, strategic scientific and technical advice, increasing the legitimacy of the project actions design and planning ● Ensure project components and actions take into consideration the existing national strategies and initiatives. SPREP ● The PM and Communications Manager recruited by SPREP for the project, have been well qualified and demonstrated good capability and effectiveness. The PM is highly knowledgeable on waste management, experienced and qualified in project management and contract management, and has shown excellent networking and collaboration skills. The Communications Manager has shown excellent skills in enhancing project visibility. The TAPs have had a good balance of relevant skills and knowledge. This had a positive impact on SPREP building capacity to deliver hazardous waste management projects effectively in the future. ● However, project management could be more efficient if PM team was based at SPREP Office at Fiji; ● Project design allowed flexibility in the allocating funds, according to and responding to the needs. This had a positive feedback from the PICTs stakeholders; ● The availability of core staff to support the project, was a constraint in building capacity within SPREP. Staff resource planning was not the best to meet needs for efficient and effective delivery, including specific waste management, project management, communication and administrative support skill, including timing to have early presence of PM and other key staff. This constrain reflects the fact that SPREP coordinates a large number of project supported by a relatively small number of longer term staff. In the context of solid waste management it may be worth exploring longer term funding models and additional long terms roles. The feedback from the stakeholders on this issue, was that SPREP was inefficient in communicating and coordinating the specific country project activities (training, consultants country missions, project update information)	1. PacWaste Progress Reports; 2. Interviews; 3. Questionnaires	**S**
5. What factors – favourable or adverse – made for the relative success or failure of the project?	***Success factors*** • The flexible nature of the budget allocation has been positive in allocating funds efficiently according to and responding to need; • Very good coordination with other donors; • Project resources have been directly translated into results; • The PM and Communications Manager have been well qualified and demonstrated good capability and effectiveness.	1. PacWaste Progress Reports; 2. Interviews; 3. Questionnaires	**S**

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Failure factors
• Weak coordination among the national stakeholders. The absence of National Steering Committees for all project components except Atoll Waste Management proved to be a handicap for the smooth project implementation;
• The Samoa location of the Project Management Team, and the lack of local coordination between National Focal Points and Stakeholders appear to have reduced communications and feelings of ownership at national level;
• The project appears to have been under-resourced with respect to SPREP PacWaste, including support staff, with a large load on the PM, who arrived well after the project start;</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>6. Did the project shed new light on particular areas or reveal new problem areas? Did the project contribute to innovation?</td><td>Level of insight
● Provision of better and affordable clinical waste management system;
● Technical expertise in incinerators maintenance ;
● Develop basic understanding of asbestos and associated health risks</td><td>1. Interviews;
2. Questionnaires</td><td>S</td></tr>
<tr><td>7. How do the findings compare with those of previous evaluations (PacWASTE Results Oriented Monitoring – ROM, evaluations as well as other evaluations in this field)?</td><td>Comparison with previous evaluations
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>ROM 2015</th><th>Mid Term Evaluation</th></tr>
<tr><td>Relevance</td><td>Good / Very good</td><td>Highly Satisfactory</td></tr>
<tr><td>Efficiency</td><td>Good / Very good</td><td>Satisfactory</td></tr>
<tr><td>Effectiveness</td><td>Good/Very good</td><td>Satisfactory</td></tr>
<tr><td>Impact</td><td></td><td>Satisfactory</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sustainability</td><td>Serious deficiencies</td><td>Unsatisfactory</td></tr>
<tr><td>EU coherence and added value</td><td></td><td>Satisfactory</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cross cutting issues</td><td></td><td>Highly satisfactory</td></tr>
</table>
<u>Notes:</u>
• Overall Relevance performance is rated as highly satisfactory, which is in line with the ROM rating. This was expected since the design of the project was consistent with country requirements and EU priorities and remained as such throughout the project duration;
• Overall Efficiency performance is rated Satisfactory, which is in line with the ROM rating. Organisational arrangements and capacities and planning sub-criteria are rated as unsatisfactory, and this was the case in the previous ROM assessment. This indicates that no progress was not made for this aspect;
• The project achieved the anticipated outcomes, and so overall Effectiveness performance is rated highly satisfactory, which is in line with the ROM rating;
• Overall Impact performance is rated as satisfactory, although the e-waste component did not have the anticipated results. Although this criterion was not assessed in the ROM report, the conclusions of the ROM assessment indicate that the rating was Good/Very Good;
• Overall Sustainability performance is rated as unsatisfactory, in agreement with the ROM rating. The development and implementation of a sustainability strategy at national level was not explicitly include din project's objectives, and this explains why there was not improvement, since last project evaluation.</td><td>1. ROM Report (2/11/2015);</td><td>U</td></tr>
<tr><td>8. What recommendations arise directly from this project for continued operation or for future similar projects?</td><td>Recommendations

As the Proponent of EDF 11 and client for this Report, the recommendations <u>are primarily provided for the EU Delegation</u>. They also generally relevant to the many stakeholders in the Evaluation and a successful EDF11, including the Implementing Partner (SPREP), Beneficiary Countries and others e.g. other donors.</td><td>1. Interviews;
2. Questionnaires</td><td>S</td></tr>
</table>

	• Stronger national cooperation among stakeholders: use of a different model of national coordination (compared to the National Contact Point adopted in PacWaste), eg. eg. engage already existing national waste / environmental management institutional arrangements in each country, which include the major stakeholders; • Building on the successes of PacWaste, both in national implementation programmes and regional collaboration/information-sharing, and tailoring solutions to countries' needs; • Focus on the stated priority waste streams, including asbestos, HCW and e-waste; also disaster, wastewater, bulky and other waste as stated; • Blend waste stream program elements including waste streams and actions that could potentially have positive financial impacts (generation of income, job creation) • Focus on assisting to develop / enhance effective legislative waste management framework, since it is essential to achieve sustainability; • Continued efforts in asbestos removal, assessing the significance of water pipe ACM waste not included in PacWaste; • Increased emphasis on capacity building including: - asbestos: public awareness and training for local competent authorities staff, contractors, or other stakeholders; but removal work should be under the supervision of external licensed persons until local capacity and regulation is developed; - HCW: awareness of management along the waste chain of disposal; - e-waste: public awareness and training in handling and management; - training for environmental, customs and other officers; - a move from ad hoc to purposeful and competency based/certified training; - emphasis on train the trainer and training hubs for increased efficiency of resources and enhanced sustainability; - stronger involvement of the Academia of the region in the training and the consulting activities in the areas where there is proven expertise • Increased emphasis on disaster waste; • Development of optimal tailored solutions for managing e-waste and other wastes: requires government support, appropriate regulation and instruments and stakeholder support. • Effective management of e-waste requires: a. strengthening the legal and institutional framework; b. e-waste awareness raising and advocacy; c. setting up and functioning of e-waste market: e-waste handling, recycling and disposal infrastructure; d. strategic partnerships targeting e-waste; e. capacity building in e-waste management; • More active national oversight roles and involvement during the implementation of the project phases, to increase the feeling of ownership of the project; • Regular updates of the countries stakeholders on project actions planning and progress;		

	● There is a need for innovative, sustainable solutions, including repurposing; ● Need sustainable financing to ensure PacWaste initiatives are sustainable; ● Continue good donor collaboration at regional and national levels; maintain and develop networks; ● Ensure wider visibility of the new Project early form the beginning: e.g. organise PacWaste Plus Info Days in each country inviting a wide range of stakeholders; ● There is a need to develop project management skills of the beneficiary countries involved in the project In addition, it is suggested: ● Ensure sufficient resources for an appropriately qualified, skilled and supported project team ● Optimal location for the project team (in practice Fiji) ● Ensure staff resource planning to meet needs for efficient and effective delivery, including specific waste management, project management, communication and administration		
Further sub-questions *9.* Was a risk management strategy developed? If so how effective has it been?	***Effectiveness of risk management*** There is limited evidence of risk identification and management of change through the life of the project. We found no evidence that SPREP identified the timeline and activity challenges that ultimately contributed to e-waste poor results, the delays related to the installation of the incinerators. These challenges contributed to the failure to achieve anticipated project outcomes for the e-waste component, and the monitoring and follow up evaluation of the operation of the incinerators, although this is covered with the no-cost extension of the project duration. For a project of this type we would expect to see: ● Periodic review of the LogFrame matrix in response to implementation issues and opportunities; ● Reporting on baseline vs actual budget, cost to complete and timeline for the overall project and key project activities with change management implemented as required; ● A robust risk management process identifying threats and opportunities and target effort to managing risk related to the impact. If such an process was included in the project management approach, then some of the above mentioned issues may have been addressed.	1. Interviews; 2. Questionnaires	**MU**
10. What is the likelihood of achieving of overall objectives?	***Likelihood of success*** The project implementation is approaching to its end. Most of the objectives of the project have been achieved, with the exemption of the e-waste management. It appears to be unlikely that some of the e-waste pilots will be completed within this project timeline.	1. Interviews; 2. Questionnaires	**S**

5. SUSTAINABILITY *To what extent what extent have the activities of the project at the regional and national level been sustained and to what extent are they likely to continue.*			**U**
Sub-questions (ToR) 1. Acceptance and Ownership: Do the target groups feel the outputs of the projects were relevant to their needs and how have they concretely contributed to these outputs?	***Level of acceptance and ownership*** Week feeling of project results ownership : • Training and awareness component did not cover the expectations of the PICTs countries; • Capacity building activities did not come up to the stakeholders expectations; • Consulting country activities of very small duration with little comprehensive consultation with stakeholders (data gathering local involvement);	1. Interviews; 2. Questionnaires	**U**
2 Appropriate Technology or services: a) Did the technology or services that were offered correspond to the capacity and needs of the target groups?	***Appropriateness of technology*** • The HCW improvement of infrastructure was well received by all PICTs countries. However there are big concerns that the countries will be able to cover the OM costs in the future. • Almost 25,000 m^2 of asbestos was removed out of the estimated 190,000m^2 present in non-residential buildings the PICTs countries. • e-waste project had very poor results and did not correspond to the capacity and needs of the target groups. • Atoll waste management program seems to have good results, and can serve as a good example for the rest of the Atoll countries	1. Interviews; 2. Questionnaires	**MU**
b) Were the intended beneficiaries able to adopt and maintain the technology/services acquired/provided without further projects' assistance?	***Level of assistance still needed*** It is highly doubtful, for a number of reasons: • Legislative framework exists only at a small number of countries, whilst enforcement mechanisms are absent; • A common issue is a lack of local resources especially a lack of Waste Management Divisions in Environmental Departments and Agencies. • The capacity of PICTs government staff with expertise in hazardous waste management best practices is limited; • There is lack of training capacity at the Universities in the Pacific on Hazardous Waste Management (curriculum and applied training courses);	1. Interviews; 2. Questionnaires	**U**
3 Institutional and Management Capacity: How committed are key parties involved such as government, (e.g. through policy and budgetary support) other institutions, potential donors and aid recipients in contributing towards sustainability of the project in the long terms.	***Level of institutional and management capacity and commitment*** • PICTs Governments do not have the funds to cover the long-term operational costs to maintain capacity to operate installed healthcare waste incinerators, and to maintain capacity to manage stabilised asbestos-containing infrastructure into the future; • Only few countries made the provisions to include the O&M costs of the HCW incinerators for the next year. Other donors' contribution will be needed and requested; • The total cost of asbestos removal is over 150 mil € which is far beyond the PICTs Governments' financial capabilities; A common related issue is that ACM is still imported in the region; • e-waste recycling programs are very expensive due to the small quantities that are generated and the high freight costs due to the distance. This makes the sustainability of the e-waste program without external contribution highly doubtful; • The assistance to establish a regulatory framework for the three hazardous waste streams was not undertaken. This drawback will be mitigated with SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes HCW (being rolled out to all countries)	1. Interviews; 2. Questionnaires	**U**

4. To what extent will countries be able to sustain the benefits beyond the project?	***Sustainability of benefits*** Highly doubtful	1. Interviews; 2. Questionnaires	**U**
Further sub-questions 5. Was a sustainability strategy developed? If so, how effective is it likely to be?	***Sustainability strategy developed and effective*** No evidence that a sustainability strategy was developed and implemented.	1. Interviews; 2. Questionnaires	**U**
6 Is the project likely to be sustainable with respect to : a) Ownership and participation	*Highly doubtful*	1. Interviews; 2. Questionnaires	**U**
b) Capacity developed	*Highly doubtful*	1. Interviews; 2. Questionnaires	**U**
c) Financial viability	*Highly doubtful*	1. Interviews; 2. Questionnaires	
d) Infrastructure and equipment operation and maintenance	*Highly doubtful*	1. Interviews; 2. Questionnaires	**U**
7. What areas are likely to require further support in view of consolidating results and further contributing to supporting efforts in waste management?	***Level of further support needed*** • Assistance to establish effective legislative and regulatory waste management framework; • Continuation of training on waste management; • National capacity building in competent authorities (Government and local Authorities) on waste management; • Building capacity in Universities of the region to develop and deliver courses on waste management; • Development of the private sector in the waste sector;	1. Interviews; 2. Questionnaires; 3. 5th Steering Committee Presentations	

6. EU ADDED VALUE AND COHERENCE *1. To what extent have programme activities been coherent at policy level?* *2. To what extent has the programme added value to EU interventions?*	***Level of coherence*** See answer Q7 RELEVANCE ***Level of added value*** **<u>Hazardous waste management capacity development</u>** PacWaste focused on selected hazardous waste streams (asbestos, e-waste, medical waste) management, not addressed before. As a result they are poorly managed and most of the times disposed of inappropriately posing significant human health risks and creating significant environmental impacts. PacWaste project focus on both capacity building and technical infrastructure, is the appropriate approach ensuring that high priority issues (like dangerous healthcare waste treatment, asbestos removal and safe disposal) are addressed, whilst in parallel local capacity and expertise is developed to sustain such actions in the future. **<u>Monitoring and Reporting Requirements</u>** The reporting and monitoring requirements were largely met by the progress reporting prepared by SPREP. These reports provide a relative detailed record of project activities including project management. PacWaste funding allocation requirements and rules allowed the Project Management Team to move through procurement processes more efficiently in some cases showing the required flexibility to address unanticipated issues, like disaster waste management. Monitoring and reporting	1. Interviews; 2. Questionnaires; 3. Project reports	**HS**
Sub-questions (ToR) 1. Have programme activities been: a) Coherent with Commission's development programmes	***Level of coherence*** See answer Q5 RELEVANCE	1. Interviews; 2. Questionnaires; 3. Project reports	**HS**
b) Complementary with other donors' interventions	***Level of complementarity*** See answer Q5 RELEVANCE	1. Interviews; 2. Questionnaires; 3. Project reports	**HS**
C) Coherent with other EU policies.	***Level of coherence*** ● The Cotonou Agreement, which requires sustainable management of natural resources and the environment, including climate change; ● The EU Communication Towards a renewed EU-Pacific development partnership; ● The 10th EDF Pacific Regional Indicative Programme (RIP), Priority Area 2: Sustainable Management of Natural Resources. Specific objective 1.1: Strengthening the regional trade and business enabling environment. This Action promotes 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; ● The EU 7th Environment Action Programme, the Resource Efficiency Roadmap and the Raw Materials Initiative; ● The EU Strategic Framework on Human Rights and Democracy adopted by the Council in June 2012 which promotes the use of human rights based approach in the area of development cooperation; ● The EU Gender Action Plan 2016-2020 adopted by the Council in October 2015;	1. Interviews; 2. Questionnaires; 3. Project reports	**HS**

	• The EU Global Public Goods and Challenge (GPCC) flagship initiatives which include a focus on good governance, food security and the green economy which are targeted in the Action.		
7. CROSS - CUTTING ISSUES *To what extent has the project adhered to standards of good practice and EU guidelines on cross-cutting issues?*			**S**
Sub-questions (ToR) 1. To what extent have the following been taken into account in the implementation of the project and its monitoring a) Gender equality	***Level of consideration*** The importance of women and youth on waste and pollution management was fully recognised in the implementation of the Majuro Atoll Waste Management component, with the active involvement of WUTMI. Awareness campaigns were targeted to increase participation of women in waste and pollution management through visits at the houses. Although no other similar engagement was present in the other project components, the WUTMI involvement proved the progress that can be achieved in this area if it is organised properly with the local participation having the first role. Addressed gender issues were in line with the Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration and the new EU Staff Working Document on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.	1. Interviews; 2. Questionnaires	**S**
b) Environment (including pollution, climate change, etc)	***Level of consideration*** PacWaste project had positive impacts on the land, marine and atmospheric environment, including: a. Improving the environmental sustainability through the recovery of valuable resources including raw materials, energy and composts/fertilisers; b. Climate change mitigation through reducing green house gas release through: improved incineration facilities for MCW, recovery of e-waste recyclables and avoiding the uncontrolled burning in the landfills; c. Reducing the contamination of water, air, soil and food sources with direct positive results on human and environmental health; d. Reducing waste and pollution stresses on ecosystems, enabling the development of maximum resilience to climate change induced impacts; e. Minimising environmental impacts from ACM waste, generated either from the use of asbestos as building material or as part of the disaster waste after tropical cyclones.	1. Interviews; 2. Questionnaires; 3. Project reports	**HS**
c) Good governance	***Level of consideration*** 1) Increased awareness of waste and pollution issues impeded into sustainable planning consultations and processes; 2) Empowering local communities to manage their own waste and pollution facilities; 3) Improving effectiveness and transparency of government waste and pollution management services; and 4) A regular policy dialogue on waste and pollution management between PACPs and the EU	4. Interviews; 5. Questionnaires; 6. Project reports	**HS**
d) Youth, elders, persons living in outer islands, etc	***Level of consideration of cross-cutting issues:.*** 1) Following the success of the pre-paid bag initiative, Ebeye outer island approached WUTMI for assistance to implement the initiative there too 2) Youth Solid Waste Management Champion;	1. Interviews; 2. Questionnaires;	**S**

	3) Plastic bag program was adopted from Kiribati		
e) Climate change adaptation	***Level of consideration of climate change issues:.*** Project activities, especially the asbestos component, have a significant impact on health and environmental impacts in the region since strong tropical cyclones can generate increased volumes of disaster debris and waste containing asbestos waste.	1. Interviews; 2. Questionnaires; 3. Project reports	**S**

Appendix 5: Intervention logic / Logical Framework matrices (original and improved/updated);

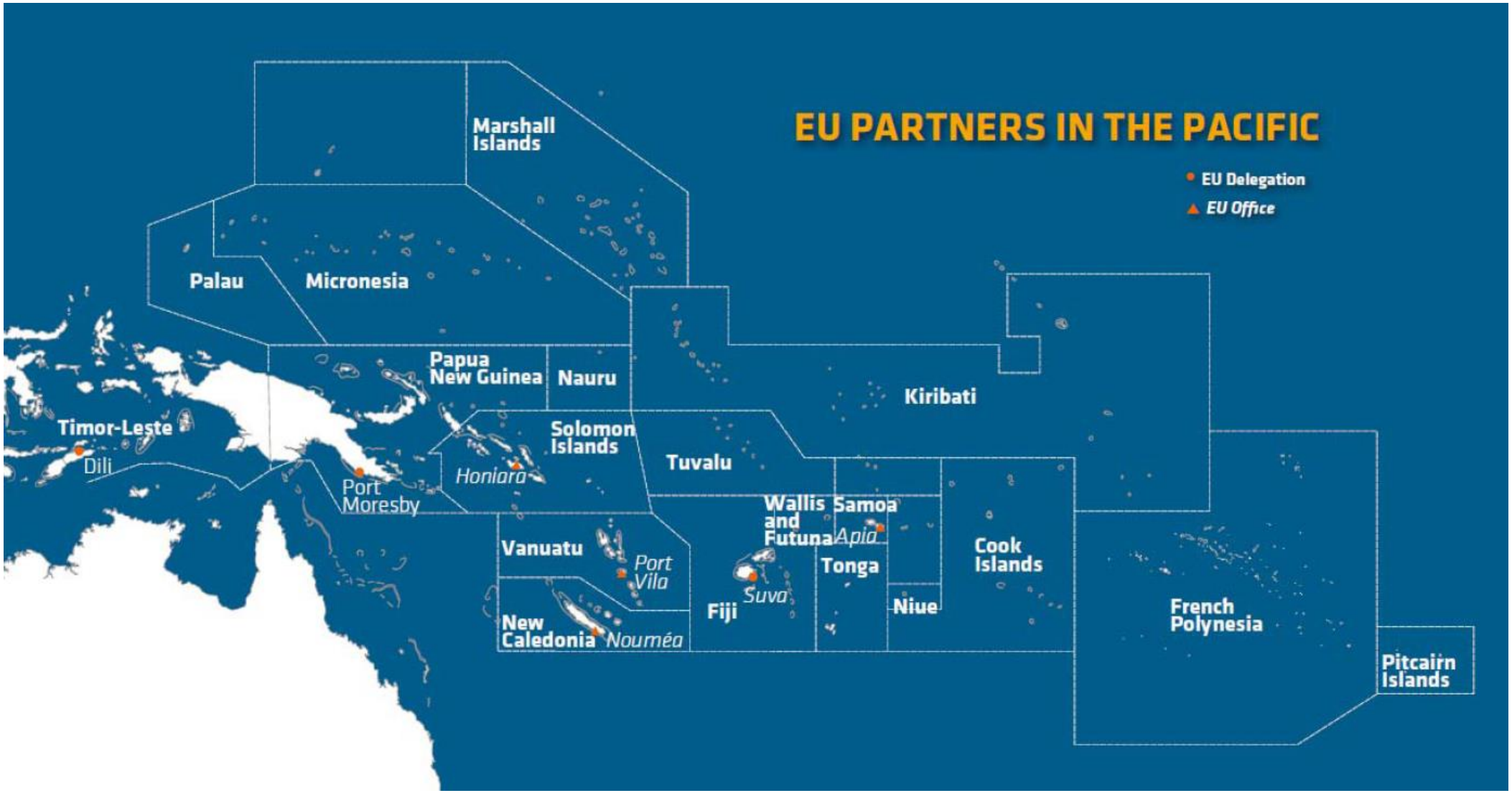
Annex 1: Logical Framework for the Action: EDF10 Pacific Hazardous Waste Management (PacWaste)

	Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective	Improvement in the economic, health and environmental sustainability of the Pacific region	• HDI improvements • MDG 7 improvements	• Basel and Waigani Conventions reports • National and department data and budgets • HDI /MDG / WHO reports	
Specific objective	Cost-effective and self-sustaining priority hazardous and solid waste management systems adopted and in place	• (increased) number of sustainable waste management systems adopted and implemented by 2016 • (reduced) number of national hazardous waste stockpiles by 2016	• National hazardous waste stockpile observations and reports • Monitoring reports / first-hand observation • Health department data • Environmental reports data	• Continued government commitment to sustainable national hazardous waste management principles
Expected results	**Result 1:** Pacific priority hazardous and solid waste status and management options assessed and prioritized	• Assessment report with priority list of actions completed and approved by the SC and national authorities by June 2013 • Best management practices endorsed by international technical experts (eg WHO and the Basel Secretariat)	• Project reports and documentation • Steering Committee report • National reports • WHO/Basel Secretariat reports	• Adequate information available from national departments • Commitment from countries to undertake hazardous waste related consultation and contribute to review
	Result 2: Best available practices in priority hazardous and solid waste management implemented in demonstration Pacific countries. (the 3 priorities are medical, asbestos and E-waste)	• Appropriate **medical** waste solutions (ie incinerators) in place by 2016 in priority country hospitals in15 countries • **Asbestos** containing materials stabilized in prioritized occupied dwellings (by 2016) • Port reception facilities upgraded to use best practices (by 2014) in 8 countries • **E-waste** and asbestos containing waste stockpiles collected and stored for safe disposal (by 2016) in 7 countries • Model integrated waste	• Reports by national authorities, technical advisory committee and national coordination committees • National health department data • Monitoring reports/ first-hand observations at project sutes	• Sufficient information provided to allow prioritization of suitable demonstration sites • National ownership of the projects • Governments remain committed to operation and maintenance of facilities • Trained personnel remains in place or skills are transferred to relevant staff in charge of O&M

		management established in a demonstration atoll country (2016)		
	Result 3: Increased capacity to mitigate and better manage hazardous and solid waste streams	• Training needs assessment report endorsed by national authorities • Personnel are trained for O&M • Relevant personnel manage medical waste according to best practices and operates facilities successfully • Adequate institutional financial measures to prevent the recurrence of E-waste stockpiles are in place • National officers are applying the requirements of the Basel and Waigani Conventions • All trans-boundary movements of hazardous wastes accompanied by Basel/Waigani notification papers • Port waste reception facilities audit approved to IMO standards	• Monitoring reports • Training reports • Hazardous and solid waste management policy, strategies, legislation and regulations endorsed by National authorities • Port waste reception facilities audit	• Management supportive of changing practices in hazardous waste management • Adequate national and institutional resourcing and commitment available for training • National authorities have the willingness to make institutional changes/improvements • Government commitment to hazardous waste management continues • Annual audits of national hazardous waste management related activity completed • Port reception facilities and infrastructure are suitable for upgrade as necessary
	Result 4: Regional collaboration and information exchange on waste management practices	• Network (twinning) between similar Pacific island countries established to share experiences and provide training • Network of Pacific Recyclers • Best practices and lessons learned adopted by PACPs and other countries	• Pacific Recyclers network charter and terms of reference • Project documents • Monitoring reports and observation.	• Country commitment • Current recyclers interested in working together • Best practices are communicable

Key Activities:	1.1 Assessment report with priority list of actions 1.2 Best management practices report --- 2.1 Medical waste solutions implemented 2.2 Asbestos containing materials stabilized 2.3 Port reception facilities upgraded 2.4 Waste stockpiles collected and stored for safe disposal 2.5 Model integrated waste management established --- 3.1 Trainings of personnel 3.2 Guidelines for institutional financial measures to prevent the recurrence of E-waste stockpiles --- 4.1 Twinning arrangements 4.2 Pacific waste recyclers network 4.3 Regional workshop	**Means** TA/ Project Management/ Capacity building Equipment, Infrastructure, Training & Operations: Regional collaboration/twinning/workshops Visibility: Indirect Costs Contingencies Total CA with SPREP Audit & Evaluation **Total**	**Costs** EUR 1,300,000 EUR 5,200,000 EUR 315,000 EUR 93,000 EUR 549,000 EUR 392,500 **EUR 7,850,000** EUR 150,000 **EUR 8,000,000**

Appendix 6 : Project Area Map


EU PARTNERS IN THE PACIFIC
EU Delegation
EU Office
Marshall Islands
Palau
Micronesia
Papua New Guinea
Nauru
Kiribati
Timor-Leste
Dili
Solomon Islands
Honiara
Port Moresby
Tuvalu
Wallis and Futuna
Samoa
Apia
Vanuatu
Port Vila
Tonga
Cook Islands
Fiji
Suva
Niue
New Caledonia
Nouméa
French Polynesia
Pitcairn Islands

Appendix 7: List of persons / Organisations consulted

#	Date	Name	Organisation	Country	Consultation method	email	Telephone
1	10/5/2017 26/5/2017	Mr. Stewart Williams	SPREP - PacWaste Project Manager	SAMOA	Personal interview		
2	10/5/2017	Mr. Sefania Nawadra	UNEP Pacific Office	SAMOA	Personal interview	sefanaia.nawadra@unep.org	
3	10/5/2017	Mr. Yasuko Onoue	J PRISM II Project Officer	SAMOA	Personal interview	onoue.yasouko@friends.jica.go.jp	00685 21929
4	11/5/2017	Mr. Kosi Latu	Director General SPREP	SAMOA	Personal interview		
5	11/5/2017	Mr. Filimone Lapaoo	Waste Management & Pollution Control Division - Department of Environment - Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications (MEIDECC)	TONGA	Personal interview	mone.lapaoo@gmail.com	00676 25050
6	17/5/2017 - 09:00	Mr. Jesus LAVINA	(EEAS-SUVA)	FIJI	Personal interview	Jesus.LAVINA@eeas.europa.eu	678 331 3633
7	17/5/2017 - 09:00	Ms. Ileana Miritescu	(EEAS-SUVA)	FIJI	Personal interview	ileana.miritescu@eeas.europa.eu	00679 331 3633
8	17/5/2017 - 11:00	Mr. John Townend	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (**FIJI**)	FIJI	Personal interview	johnt@forumsec.org	00679 322 0371
9	24/5/2017 10AM	Dr. Johann Poinapen	University South Pacific (**FIJI**)	FIJI	Personal interview	johann.poinapen@usp.ac.fj	(679)8374664
10	17/5/2017 - 15:00	Dr Luisa Cikimatana	Deputy Secretary Hospital Services Ministry Health **(FIJI)** Dinem house - 88 Amy Street, Toorak	FIJI	Personal interview	lcikamatana@health.gov.fj	(679) 9906947
11	25/5/2017	Sis. Lydia	Lautoka Hospital - Nadi	FIJI	Personal interview		(679) 9265775
12	22/5/2017 - 13:00	Mr. Hector Hatch Interim Principal	Suva International School **(FIJI)**	FIJI	Personal interview	hhatch@international.school.fj	(679) 3393300 (office) (679) 3340017 (fax)
13	Tuesday 23/5/2017 09:00	Salesh Kumar	Fiji Water Authority (**FIJI**) Human Resources Team Leader & Training	FIJI	Personal interview	salesh.kumar@waf.com.fj	(679) 9125382 (office)

#	Date	Name	Organisation	Country	Consultation method	email	Telephone
14	Wednesday 24/5/2017 08:30	Ms. Komal Devi	Fiji Water Authority (**FIJI**) Industrial WasteWater	FIJI	Personal interview		(679) 9126324 (office)
15	Wednesday 24/5/2017 12:00	Mr. Sosiveta Turagaiviu	Fiji Water Authority (**FIJI**) Kinoya Sewerage Treatment Plant	FIJI	Personal interview		(679) 9128356 (office)
16	18/5/2017	Mr Aminiasi Qareqare	Dept. Environment (**FIJI**)	FIJI		aminiasi.qareqare@environment.gov.fj	(679) 3311699 (mobile)
17		Ms. Laisani Lewanavanua	Dept. Environment (**FIJI**)	FIJI	Personal interview	laisani.lewanavanua@govnet.gov.fj	(679) 3311699 (office) (679) 8646931 (mobile) (679) 3312879 (fax)
18	Saturday, May 20th 2017 - 13:00 Fiji time	Mr. Makoto TSUKIJI	JICA	BANGOG	Skype call	Tsukiji Makoto [tsukijimkt@gmail.com]	
19	22 - 25 /5/2017	Mr. Mafile'o Masi	MEIDECC, National Contact Point	TONGA	Personal interview	mafileo.masi@gmail.com	
20		Mr. Filimone Lapaoo	Waste Management & Pollution Control Division - Department of Environment - Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications (MEIDECC)	TONGA	Personal interview	mone.lapaoo@gmail.com	(00676) 25050
21		Mr. Paula Ma'u	CEO, Waste Management & Pollution Control Division - Department of Environment - Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications (MEIDECC)	TONGA	Personal interview		
22		Mr. Sam Fonua	Chairman, e-waste (Tonga)	TONGA	Personal interview	sam.fonua@tupou.to	
23		Dr. Reynold Ofanoa	Ministry of Health (Tonga), CMO Public Health	TONGA	Personal interview	reynoldofanoa@gmail.com>	
24		Mr. Ofa Tu'ik Olovatu	Director, GIO Recycling	TONGA	Personal interview	uihanson.gio@gmail.com>	

#	Date	Name	Organisation	Country	Consultation method	email	Telephone
25	22/5/2017	Mr. Joseph Brider	National Environment Service	COOK ISLANDS	Personal interview email	joseph.brider@cookislands.gov.ck	(682) 21256 (office) (682) 72060(mobile) (682) 22256 (fax)
26	17/5/2017 29/5/2017	Ms. Patricia Pedrus	Office of Environment and Emergency Management	FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA	skype call and email	pattiwarm@gmail.com	(691)3208815 (office) (691)9251269 (mobile)
27	23/5/2017	Mr. Teema Biko	Ministry of Health Environment and Conservation Division	KIRIBATI	Personal interview email	teemab@environment.gov.ki	(686) 26425 (office) (730) 54900
28	23/5/2017 29/5/2017	Ms. Lucy Judina Dubriya	Byada District	NAURU	Personal interview email	lucyjudinaduburiya@gmail.com	(674)557 3901 (office) (674) 557 3901 (mobile)
29	16/5/2017 22/5/2017 29/5/2017	Mr. Haden Talagi	Dept. Environment - Ministry of Natural Resources of Niue	NIUE	Personal interview email	haden.talagi@gmail.com.nu	(683) 4021 (office) (683) 5277 (mobile)
30	17/5/2017	Ms. Katrina Solien	Environme nt Department - Ministry of Environment Conservatuon and Climate Change	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	Personal interview email	ksolien@yahoo.com ksolien@dec.gov.pg	(675) 73607069
31		Mr. Veari Kula		PAPUA NEW GUINEA		vearikula@gmail.com	
32		Mr. Maino Virobo	Director	PAPUA NEW GUINEA		mvirobo@dec.gov.pg	
33	20/5/2017	Mr. Allen Kisi Ofea		SOLOMON ISL	Personal interview email	xanderkisi@gmail.com	(677) 26036 (office) (747) 3213 (mobile)
34	17/5/2017	Ms. Susana Telakau	Solid Waste Agency Tuvalu	TUVALU	Personal interview email	susey84@gmail.com	(688) 20164 (office) (700) 1044 (mobile)
35		Mr. Pelesala Kaleia		TUVALU		punuaomele@gmail.com	
36		Mr. Walter Pulogo		TUVALU		wkauajnr@gmail.com	

#	Date	Name	Organisation	Country	Consultation method	email	Telephone
37	27/5 /2017 30/5/2017	Mr. Warwick Harris	Office of Environmental Planning and Policy Coordination	MARSHALL ISL	Personal interview	warwick47@gmail.com	
38	30/5/2017	Mr.			Personal Interview		
39	30/5/2017 10:30		Environmental Protection Authority		Personal interview		
40	30/5/2017 12:00		Majuro Atoll Waste Company		Personal interview		
41	30/5/2017 15:00	Ms. Kathryn Relang	Women United Together in Marshall Islands		Personal interview		
42	2/6/2017	Ms. Fancyne Wase- Jacklick	Office of Health planning Policy and Statistics - Ministry of Health		Personal interview		
43	2/6/2017	Dr. Robert Maddison	Majuro Hospital				
44	28 - 31/5/2017	Ms. Carol Rovo	Principal, DEPC	VANUATU	Personal interview	crovo@vanuatu.gov.nu	(678) 25302 /33430
45	28 - 31/5/2017	Dr. Reedly Tari	Acting Director, DEPC	VANUATU	Personal interview		
46	28 - 31/5/2017	Mr. Pakoa Rarua	Environmental Health Officer		Personal interview	prarua@vanuatu.gov.vu	
47	28 - 31/5/2017	Mr. Romain Paniel	Maintenance Manager, Port Vila CentralHospital		Personal interview		
48	28 - 31/5/2017	Mr. Shaun Hibgame	Director, Recycle Corp		Personal interview		
49	28 - 31/5/2017	Mr. Scott Everden	Bioengineer, Port Vila Central Hospital		Personal interview		
50	2/6/2017	Mr. Manuel DC. XImenes	Office of National Authorising Officer (NAO) Services	TIMOR LESTE	email contact	manuelximenes.tl@gmail.com	(670) 7728 6293
51	2/6/2017	Mr. Fernando Abreu F. Costa	Office of National Authorising Officer (NAO) Services		email contact	fafcosta1@gmail.com	

#	Date	Name	Organisation	Country	Consultation method	email	Telephone
52	2/6/2017	Ms. Tomasia De Sousa	Environmental Health Department – Ministry of health (MoH)	TIMOR LESTE	email contact	hansiok23@yahoo.com	
53	31/5/2107	Mr. Peter Kelly	DFAT (Sydeny)		email contact	peter.kelly@dfat.gov.au	
54	26/5/2017	Mr. Jack Whelan	PRIF (Sydney)		skype call	jwhelan@theprif.org	
55	26/5/2017	Mr. Nick Valentine	World Bank		skype call	nvalentine@worldbank.org	
56	1/6/2017	Mr. Rokho Kim	WHO		email contact	kim@who.int	
57	1/6/2017	Mr. Nassir Hassan	WHO		email contact	hassanm@who.int	

Appendix 8: Literature and documentation consulted

Title	Author	Date
Financial Agreement between the Pacific Forum Secretariat and the European Union	European Union - Commission	7/3/2013
PacWaste Progress Report First year 2013 - 2014	SPREP	July 2014
PacWaste Progress Report First year 2014 - 2015	SPREP	August 2015
PacWaste Progress Report First year 2015 - 2016	SPREP	2016
PacWaste Progress Report 1	SPREP	August 2013
PacWaste Progress Report 2	SPREP	November 2013
PacWaste Progress Report 4	SPREP	November 2014
PacWaste Progress Report 6	SPREP	August 2015
PacWaste Progress Report 8	SPREP	February 2016
PacWaste Progress Report 10	SPREP	December 2016
PacWaste Progress Report 10 Final	SPREP	April 2017
ROM Report	Roman KRAJOVIC	6/10/2015
TAP 1 Reports ✓ Contracts (John O'Grady Consultancy Agreement) ✓ Offers (John O'Grady – Pacific Reef Savers - ENVIRON) ✓ Tenders (asbestos, e-waste,healthcare) ✓ Introduction to Pacific Waste TAP_2014 ✓ Key Points from SAICN Ewaste Surveys of 2013 ✓ PacWaste Presentation May 2014 ✓ PacWaste TAP Inception Side Meeting May 2014 ✓ Training Points for PacWaste ✓ V1 Draft Vanuaty Solomon Section report ✓ V1 Micronesia Section Draft		
TAP 2 Reports e-waste reports		
TAP 3 Reports ✓ PacWaste HCW Incineration Tender July 2014 ✓ SPREP Key Findings ENVIRON ✓ HCW TAP AGENDA August 2014 ✓ Feedback & Queries for HCW		
TAP 4 Reports ✓ Asbestos TAP April 2015 ✓ Asbestos TAP May 2015 ✓ Asbestos tdref10		
2011 Fiche		
2012 Fiche		
Project Documents ✓ 1_Cover Letter ✓ 2 Special Conditions ✓ 3 Annex I- description of action ✓ 4 Annex II General conditions ✓ 5 Annex III Budget ✓ 6 Financial Agreement		

Title	Author	Date
PacWaste Country Profiles		
PacWaste Baseline Reports ✓ HCW; ✓ Asbestos; ✓ e-waste; ✓ Atoll		
The Regional Strategy papers and Indicative Programmes of the 10th European Development Fund	Commission of the European Communities	October 2008
Pacific region - Regional Strategy Paper and Regional Indicative Programme for the period 2008-2013	EU	2008
Sustainable Coastal Development Policy – Republic of the Marshall Islands	Netaua Pelesikoti and Litea Biutoko – SOPAC Secretariat	July 2008
Coastal Management Framework – Republic of the Marshall Islands	RMI EPA – Coastal and Land Management Department	January 2008
Republic of the Marshal Islands : National Report	RMI Ministry of Foreign Affairs	May 2013
Assessment of Status and Options for Solid Waste Management on Majuro Atoll	Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd.	June 2015
Republic of Marshall Islands – Country Environmental Analysis	John E. Hay and Ellia Sablan-Zebedy – Asian Development Bank	August 2005
Republic of Marshall islands – National Strategic Plan 2015 -2017	EPPSO	June 2014
Solid Waste Management in Republic of Palau		
Samoa Waste Management Act 20120	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	2010
Cook Islands – Solid Waste Management Policy (2016 – 2026)	Infrastructure Cook Islands	April 2016
Annex 1: Logical Framework for the Action: EDF10 Pacific Hazardous Waste Management (PacWaste)		
Annex 2: Pilot Project Outline, Pacific Regional Medical Waste Management		
Annex 3: Pilot Project Outline, Pacific Regional E-Waste Management		
Annex 4: Pilot Project Outline, Pacific Regional Asbestos Waste Management		
Annex 5: Pilot Project Outline, Pacific Regional Atoll Waste Management		

Title	Author	Date
Implementing a Ridge to reef approach to protect biodiversity and ecosystem functions in Nauru (R2R Nauru)	UNDP, GEF	October 2014
The Effectiveness of Solid Waste Management in Papua New Guinea	Office of the Auditor general of Papua New Guinea	2010
Pollution, Prevention and Waste Management issues and activities in the Pacific Islands Region	Dr. Frank Griffin, University of PNG	
Cleaner Fiji 2026: National Integrated Waste Management Strategy 2016 - 2026	Ministry of Local Government, Housing and Environment	October 2016
Fiji – National Solid Waste Management Strategy 2011-2014	Ministry of Local Government, Housing and Environment	2011
Federated States of Micronesia – National Solid Waste Management Strategy 2010 -2014	SPREP and JICA	October 2009
Kiribati Integrated Environmental Policy	Environment and Conservation Division	December 2012
Draft National Solid Waste Management Strategy	Environment and Conservation Division, Ministry of Environment, lands, and Agriculture Development, Kitibati	October 2007
National Solid Waste Management Strategy – Solomon Islands	Environment and Conservation Division – Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology	July 2009
Implementing a Ridge to reef approach to protect biodiversity and ecosystem functions in Nauru (R2R Nauru)	UNDP, GEF	October 2014
The Effectiveness of Solid Waste Management in Papua New Guinea	Office of the Auditor general of Papua New Guinea	2010
Solid Waste Management in Papua New Guinea	Mr. Tomas Wangl - Development Policy Center	August 2013
Pollution Prevention and Waste Management Issues and Activities in the Pacific Islands Region	Dr. Frank Griffin – University of PNG	
Vanuatu National Waste Management and Pollution Control Strategy and Implementation plan 2016 -2020	Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation	2016
Tonga Solid Waste Management Project – Lessons to date in Community Management		
Solid Waste Management Challenges in Pacific Island Countries - Tonga	Martin Williams, John Forbes, Stueart Dever – Egis Consulting Australia	2001
Tuvalu Infrastructure Strategy and Investment plan	Andrew McIntyre, Brian Bell, Solofa Uota - PIAC	February 2012
Waste management practices, perceptions and attitudes in Tonga	University of Wollongong	2001
Decision Making Support Documents – PacWaste Evaluation		July 2017
PacWaste Project Co-ordination Summary Annex		July 2017
Risk Management Summary Annex – PacWaste Evaluation		July 2017
Documents included in the SPREP database : Asbestos Project Reports; Atoll Solid Waste; Decision Making Support Documents;	https://cloud.sprep.org/owncloud/index.php/s/rduX6tYuBbnvUl1	July 2017

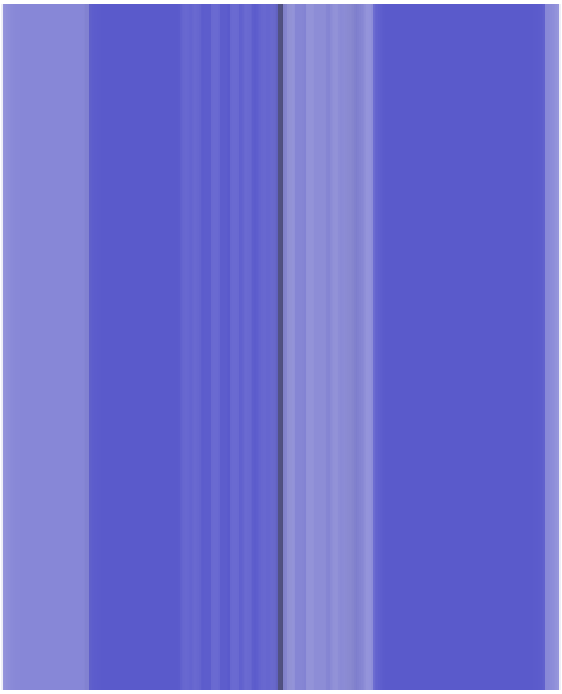
E-Waste Contracts and Reports; Healthcare Waste; PacWaste Budget Update; Project Coordination; Risk Management;		

Appendix 10 : Technical Annexes

ANNEX 1: INTERNAL COHERENCE ASSESSMENT (PACWASTE PROJECT)

The INTERNAL COHERENCE evaluation approach investigates:

- **LOGIC** of the interventions (link between objectives – inputs/challenges - activities – outputs/results);
- **SYNERGIES** or **CONFLICTS** among different activities of the PacWaste Project
- **BUDGET** allocation



LOGIC

The overall objective of the PacWaste project is to help build a healthy, economically and environmentally sustainable Pacific for future generations.

The specific objectives are to help PACP countries adopt cost-effective and self-sustaining priority solid waste management systems to protect human health and the environment while at the same time encouraging economic growth, across four priority areas of healthcare waste, asbestos, E-waste, and integrated atoll waste management.

Healthcare Waste

Strategy / Objectives	Challenges	Actions	Results
Cost-effective systems for treatment and final disposal of wastes, in 15 countries (Timor Leste, Palau, FSM, PNG, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Vanuatu Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Niue, Cook Islands).	• inappropriate healthcare waste management practices (eg. wood burning burners, land disposal); • ineffective segregation of medical wastes at the source; • persisting technical problems at existing incinerators; • operation of incineration plants provided by donors in the past, which are non-compliant with current international best practices (Stockholm Convention); • inappropriate sitting of some of the existing incinerators in densely populated areas with a potentially significant negative impact on public health and the environment; • improper management of healthcare waste, resulting in contamination of water supplies or aquatic environments, release of toxic pollutants to the air, and infection risks to communities and animals living near landfills.	• Assess and prioritise Pacific medical waste status and management options in order to identify key areas for interventions; • Customise and implement best available practices in medical waste management in demonstration Pacific countries; • Improve capacity building to an adequate level, across sectors (residents, health workers, operators of health care waste systems and Health and Environment Departments) to better manage medical waste streams to mitigate potential impacts in Pacific island countries; • Enforce the regional collaboration and information exchange on medical waste management practices	Result Area 1 • Identification of current and projected sources and rates of national medical waste generation; • Identification of regional and local options for medical waste management by considering technical feasibility within the existing health infrastructure in each country Result Area 2 • Purchase and commissioning of appropriate best-practice technology adapted for local infection control, bio-security and medical waste management and disposal; • Institutionalisation of best-practice medical waste handling, transportation and disposal arrangements and medical waste management training in demonstration hospitals Result Area 3 • Targeted activities to raise awareness of the hazards (including bio-hazards) of poor disposal practices related to discarded medical waste and the sustainable solutions available for Pacific health care workers and the wider community; • National co-ordination committees coordinate best-practice medical waste interventions; • Implementation of on-going training in best-practice infection control and disposal practices for medical wastes as a core requirement for all relevant health system personnel; • Assistance provided to national governments to develop and implement national medical waste policy; • Ongoing monitoring of waste management practices and impacts Result Area 4 • Establishment of mechanism within current systems (e.g. SPREP annual meeting, Pacific Environment Forum) to foster greater sharing of information with Pacific ACPs and between Pacific ACPs and OCTs; • Inclusion of appropriate case studies from OCTs in on-going training and awareness activities; and • Twinning within Pacific ACPs and between Pacific ACPs and OCTs established resulting in greater cooperative arrangements.

Asbestos

Strategy / Objectives	Challenges	Actions	Results
Improve management of regional asbestos wastes through prioritisation of the issue following collection and collation of data on the extent and status of asbestos containing building materials in 13 priority Pacific Island countries (Palau, FSM, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Vanuatu Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Niue, Cook Islands).	Historical use of asbestos in the Pacific island countries and the impacts on public health from the deterioration of ACM (asbestos containing roofings, claddings, thermal insulation material, etc) and from natural disasters such as tsunamis and cyclones which are highly destructive to built infrastructure, but also from the ongoing import and use of ACM.	• Collection and collation of data on the extent and status of asbestos containing building materials in priority Pacific Island countries; • Assessment and prioritisation of the asbestos problems to identify key areas for intervention; • Implementation of best available practices in asbestos management including actions to stabilise asbestos containing buildings and removal of asbestos-containing materials (roofings and claddings) in prioritised occupied buildings in demonstration countries, Priority is given to public buildings (e.g.schools and hospitals), account is also taken of occupation factors. • Improvement of capacity across sectors (Residents, Waste Managers, Health, Labour and Disaster Response Departments) to better manage asbestos waste streams to mitigate; • Enhancing the regional collaboration and information exchange on asbestos waste management practices in the area	<u>Result Area 1</u> • Identification of the extent and status of regional asbestos distribution including stockpile locations and condition; • Identification of regional and local options for best-practice asbestos waste disposal; • Identification of appropriate asbestos disposal facilities in Australia and New Zealand <u>Result Area 2</u> • Institutionalisation of safe asbestos waste handling, transportation and disposal arrangements in demonstration country(s); • Purchase and distribution of asbestos waste handling personnel protective equipment; • Prioritised regional stabilisation of asbestos containing materials in dwellings and public buildings from demonstration countries; • Installation of best-practice, medium-term, temporary storage facility(s) for collected asbestos in demonstration country(s); • Collection and temporary storage of stockpiled asbestos containing materials in demonstration country(s); • Safe disposal of asbestos wastes from demonstration country(s) including, where necessary, export of asbestos wastes using best-practice export protocols <u>Result Area 3</u> • Targeted activities to raise awareness of the human hazards of asbestos exposure and of poor disposal practices and the asbestos management methods available to Pacific Islanders; • National co-ordination committees coordinate best-practice asbestos waste intervention areas; • Implementation of on-going training in best practice in asbestos handling, storage and disposal for all relevant health and disaster response personnel; • Assistance provided to national governments to develop and implement national asbestos waste management policy; • Institutionalisation of regional asbestos shipping arrangements, including documentation of hazardous waste under Basel/Waigani Conventions for re-export; • Ongoing monitoring of waste management practices and impacts <u>Result Area 4</u> • Mechanism established within current systems (e.g. SPREP annual meeting, Pacific Environment Forum) to foster greater sharing of information with Pacific ACPs and between Pacific ACPs and OCTs; • Inclusion of appropriate case studies from OCTs in on-going training and awareness activities; and • Twinning within Pacific ACPs and between Pacific ACPs and OCTs established resulting in greater cooperative arrangements.

E-waste

Strategy / Objectives	Challenges	Actions	Results
Assist in establishment of sustainable national E-waste management in nine demonstration countries (Palau, Solomon Islands, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Kiribati, Vanuatu Fiji, Samoa**,** Tonga, Cook Islands).	Discarded electrical and electronic equipment which no longer serve its original purpose is a largely unmanaged and an increasing **challenge** in the Pacific as the use of electrical and electronic equipment accelerates. Dumped E-waste can release harmful contaminants into the environment (including heavy metals, bromated flame retardants and other toxic substances such as lead, cadmium and dioxins if burned). Therefore, improperly managed discarded electrical and electronic equipment (e-waste) is a **challenge** posing significant environmental and human health risks.	• E-waste inventory to define the extent of the problem; • model institutional measures to prevent the recurrence of stockpiles through better life-cycle management of electronic products including manufacturer return options and creation of a model tariff or deposit system (extended producer responsibility) to cover re-export and proper recycling and/or disposal at the end of product life; • re-exporting of current stockpiles of E-waste products for safe recycling and/or disposal; • establishing E-waste reception and processing centers in two demonstrating countries (Palau and Tonga); • establishing Used Lead Acid Battery (ULB) and mobile phone collection systems in two demonstrating countries (Solomon Islands, RMI) • establishing an E-waste pilot projects aiming to train workers in how to safely extract and export valuable or hazardous materials form E-waste, in seven countries (Palau, Kiribati, Vanuatu, Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Cook Islands)	<u>Results Area 1</u> • Identification of current and projected national E-waste generation rates, including levels and status of existing E-waste stockpiles; • Identification of regional and local options (if any) for E-waste recycling and refurbishment; • Identification of best practice E-waste recycling facilities in Australia, New Zealand and Singapore <u>Result Area 2</u> • Installation of a best practice, medium-term storage facility(s) for collected/stockpiled E-wastes; • Periodic collection and storage of stockpiled and discarded national E-waste from demonstration countries; • Periodic export of stored E-waste for environmentally responsible disposal using best-practice export protocols from demonstration countries <u>Result Area 3</u> • Targeted media activities to raise awareness of the hazards of poor disposal of discarded E-waste and the sustainable solutions available for Pacific E-waste management for government, business and the wider community; • National co-ordination committees coordinate best-practice in E-waste intervention areas; • Implementation of on-going training in best-practice in collection, refurbishment, or disposal of E-waste as appropriate; • Assistance provided to national governments to develop and implement national E-waste policy; • Identification of model institutional arrangements to implement financial incentives such as taxes, import tariff or preferred supplier arrangements with EPR to fund end-of-life E-waste products collection and storage for re-export; • Institutionalisation of regional E-waste shipping arrangements, including documentation of hazardous waste under Basel/Waigani Conventions for re-export; • Ongoing monitoring of waste management practices and impacts. <u>Result Area 4</u> • Mechanism established within current systems (e.g. SPREP annual meeting, Pacific Environment Forum) to foster greater sharing of information with Pacific ACPs and between Pacific ACPs and OCTs; • Inclusion of appropriate case studies from OCTs in on-going training and awareness activities; and • Twinning within Pacific ACPs and between Pacific ACPs and OCTs established resulting in greater cooperative arrangements.

Atoll Waste Management

Strategy / Objectives	Challenges	Actions	Results
Establishment of a cost-effective, sustainable and integrated solid waste management model in Pacific atoll countries. in 15 countries (Timor Leste, Palau, FSM, PNG, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Vanuatu Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Niue, Cook Islands).	Traditional methods of waste disposal such as sanitary landfilling are unsuitable for atoll countries due to the large areas of land required, and incineration poses its own set of challenges including high maintenance costs as a result of rapid equipment deterioration in the harsh environmental conditions of atolls, and high transportation costs for imported consumables. Traditional recycling is usually not feasible because the small populations and relatively small waste quantities do not justify the capital expenditure for recycling infrastructure, and exporting waste for recycling proves a challenge in remote atolls where shipping costs can be high.	• Status and management options for solid waste management in Pacific atoll nations are assessed and prioritised to identify key areas for interventions; • Best available practices in solid waste management customised and implemented in a demonstration Pacific atoll country; • Improved capacity and integration across sectors (Residents, Government Departments, waste managers and the private sector) to better manage solid waste and mitigate impacts in Pacific ACP countries; • Regional collaboration and information exchange on solid waste management practices; • enforce the regional collaboration and information exchange on medical waste management practices	Result Area 1 • Identification of current and projected rates of solid waste generation, and waste flows in target country. • Assessment of current waste management and disposal practices, waste awareness levels, and ability/willingness to pay for waste management improvements. • Assessment of legislative, and institutional frameworks to support sustainable waste management. • Design of an integrated system for solid waste management which addresses the key waste types, emphasises waste reduction and diversion, and which includes appropriate user-pay and sustainable financing systems, supporting legislation, and institutional arrangements. Result Area 2 • Implementation of an appropriate waste collection and transportation system. • Implementation of a waste diversion program, including the procurement and commissioning of suitable processing equipment (such as balers, crushers, and shredders). • Physical improvement to waste disposal site to minimize negative impacts. • Institutionalisation of solid waste management best-practices, including private-sector involvement in waste collection, transportation, recycling, and disposal arrangements. Result Area 3 • Targeted activities to raise awareness at all levels of the hazards of poor waste disposal practices with an emphasis on livelihoods, health, and the environment. • National co-ordination committees coordinate best-practice interventions for solid waste management. • Implementation of on-going training in solid waste management best practices. • Assistance provided to national and municipal governments to develop and/or refine waste management policies. • Assistance to develop relevant supporting waste management legislation and regulations. Result Area 4 • Mechanism established within current systems (e.g. SPREP annual meeting, Pacific Environment Forum) to foster greater sharing of information with Pacific ACPs and between Pacific ACPs and OCTs. • Inclusion of appropriate case studies from OCTs in on-going training and awareness activities. • Establishment of a network of recyclers across the Pacific region (inclusive of Pacific ACPs and OCTs), to provide further support to recycling initiatives under this project.

SYNERGIES / CONFLICTS

- **Synergies**

✓ Good fit with sustainable development initiatives by donors and governments in the region;

✓ Good synergy with waste initiatives by other donors/agencies and national priorites; also some existing initiatives at national level;

✓ Multi-country/ muti -waste approach offers potential for intra- and inter-country synergies and collaboration

- **Conflicts**

✓ Balancing short term technical solutions with longer term capacity building;

✓ Difficulty in sustaining benefits in the absence of regulation, enforcement and resources

Internal Coherence Intensity →	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
LOGIC			
1. Healthcare waste	X		
2. Asbestos	X		
3. E-waste	X		
4. Atoll	X		
SYNERGIES			
5. Healthcare waste	X		
6. Asbestos	X		
7. E-waste	X		
8. Atoll	X		
BUDGET			
9. Healthcare waste	X		
10. Asbestos	X		
11. E-waste			X
12. Atoll	X		

CONSORTIUM
SAFEGE FWC-Lot6

BUDGET ALLOCATION ANALYSIS (PacWASTE Project)

Country	Budget total $	% of total country allocation	Asbestos % of total	Healthcare waste % of total	E-waste % of total	Disaster waste % of total	Atoll % of total	Regional Activities % of total
Cook Is	591,587	8.5	13.2	2.8	12.2			6.7
Fiji	601,044	8.6	8.9	10.8	2.0	36		6.7
FSM	601,044	2.1	1.2	3.8	na			6.7
Kiribati	174,717	4.1	1.9	6.0	17.3			6.7
Nauru	284,756	8.9	17.4	5.9	na			6.7
Nieue	619,043	4.7	7.7	3.3	na			6.7
Palau	331,043	2.4	0.3	3.3	14.8			6.7
PNG	49,714	7.0	na	3.6	na			6.7
Marshall Is	956,901	13.6	0.3	1.0	10.2		100	6.7
Samoa	77,353	1.1	0.6	0.2	1.0			6.7
Solomon Is	708,388	10.1	4.1	23.3	15.3			6.7
T-L	190,429	2.7	na	7.6	na			6.7
Tonga	978,694	14.0	19.9	14.1	14.8			6.7
Tuvalu	171,043	7.4	0.3	3.3	na	27		6.7
Vanuatu	1,113,658	14.9	22.0	14.2	12.0	36		6.7
TOTAL	**6,988,215**		2,971,849	2,127,591	391,799	222,418	850,000	435,000

ANNEX 2: EXTERNAL COHERENCE ASSESSMENT (PACWASTE PROJECT)

Vertical coherence between the PacWaste Project and:

- Funding programme

The 10th EDF response Strategy addresses the challenges of the Pacific ACP countries in the context of the Pacific Plan and the EU Strategy for a Strengthened Partnership with the Pacific ACP adopted in 2006.

Agriculture and fisheries remain important sectors of the regional economy and the growing tourism sector is totally reliant on the natural environment. Climate change and its effects, in particular on the myriad of low-lying atolls in the Pacific, are of increasing concern and must be tackled in terms of both adaptation and mitigation. For these reasons, the second focal area of the 10th EDF RIP is the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment, supporting the second pillar of the Pacific Plan – Sustainable Development.

The 10th EDF RSP/RIP identifies waste and pollution as main issues deserving particular regional attention under focal sector 2: "Sustainable management of natural resources and environment". Result 2.6 of the Pacific RIP intervention framework foresees support to initiatives to address waste and pollution issues through adopting a whole-of government approach, including promoting public-private partnerships and the use of economic instruments.

Horizontal coherence:

- at the local level with other sectors or projects

National development plans and strategies identify waste and pollution management as a priority. PacWaste project was in line with the different PACP Country National Environment Management Strategies, integrated environment management polices and sustainable development strategies and plans.

The project was built on previous results, and benefited from the synergies and complementarily with other running projects (see Table below) in the participating countries, such as JICA JPRISM, Agence Francaise pour Development (AFD), and GEF 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.

- at the regional level with other Plans or Programmes

The Pacific Plan for Strengthening Regional Cooperation and Integration sets out the Region's comprehensive cooperation and integration goals. The Plan outlines the benefits and costs of regionalism and types of regionalism (cooperation, provision of public goods and services, regional integration) and lays down three tests for taking a regional approach: no replacement of market provision of services; subsidiarity with national efforts; and preservation of sovereignty.

The Pacific Plan has four pillars and objectives for each:

- Under economic growth, the Plan aims to increase trade and investment; improve infrastructure and service delivery; and increase private sector participation;
- ***Under sustainable development, it aims to reduce poverty; improve natural resource and environmental management; improve health, education and training; improve gender equality; involve youth; and promote sports and cultural values;***
- Under governance, it aims to improve transparency, accountability, equity and management efficiency;
- Under security, it aims to achieve improved political and social conditions for stability and safety

- at the international level with EU or other donors

Title	Donor	Duration	Beneficiaries	Main Objective
GEFPAS UPOPS project	UNEP	2013- 2018	Cook Islands, FSM, Fiji, Kiribati, RMI, Niue, Nauru, PNG, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu	To reduce the emission of dioxins and furans by promotion of composting of organic wastes and improved management of used oil to reduce their uncontrolled burning
JPRISM II - Japanese Technical Cooperation Project for Promotion of Regional Initiative on Solid Waste Management in Pacific Island Countries	JICA	2017-2021	FSM, Fiji, RMI, PNG, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu	Regional component of the project focuses on capacity building, monitoring and evaluation, disaster waste management and resource recovery. National component of the project will focus on enabling institutional mechanisms to sustain good practices in waste management
EDF11 PEUMP	EU	2017-2021	Pacific ACPs	Sustainable development of oceanic and coastal natural resources. Support improved sustainable management and development of fisheries for food security and economic growth, while addressing climate change resilience and conservation of marine biodiversity
EDF10 INTEGRE	EU	2013-2017	French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna	Focuses on Integrated Coastal Management including minimisation of waste and pollution impacts on terrestrial, aquatic and marine environments in OCTs
EDF11 Tuvalu Waste Management Project	EU	2017-2021	Tuvalu	Implementation of the Tuvalu Integrated Waste Policy and Action Plan in Funafuti and the outer islands
Pacific Ridge-to-Reef (R2R) Programme	GEF	2015-2019	All Pacific Island Countries (Impl. UNDP, FAO, UNEP)	Maintain and enhance Pacific Island Countries ecosystems goods and services through integrated approaches to land, water, forest, biodiversity and coastal resource management that contribute to poverty reduction, sustainable livelihoods and climate resilience. This is achieved through strategic planning, capacity building and piloted local actions.
Pacific Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change (PEBACC) Project	German Government	2015 -2019	Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands (Impl. SPREP)	Ecosystem based adaptation in three countries including Fiji, Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands to strengthen the ecosystem resilience to climate change impacts

Title	Donor	Duration	Beneficiaries	Main Objective
Solid Waste Management Programme in Kiribati	New Zealand MFAT	2015-2020	Kiribati	Focuses on ensuring existing solid waste management systems continue to be reliably delivered; increasing the sustainability of existing systems, through a greater focus on changing behaviours and building community level demand; strengthening the enabling environment, including central and local government ownership of solid waste management as a critical urban environment/health issue and enforcement of solid waste management regulations.
Solid Waste Management Programme in Niue	Australian DFAT and New Zealand MFAT	2017-2020	Niue	To improve solid waste management in the country through promotion of recycling
The Pacific Ocean Pollution Prevention Programme (PACPOL)	IMO and others	2015-ongoing	Regional	Introduction of a range of marine pollution management strategies to the Pacific region including port reception facilities and management of marine invasive species
Regional Marine Litter and Debris Programme	UNEP GPA	2016-2017	Regional	To manage and minimise the impacts of marine litter in the Pacific region
Pacific Technical Vocational Education and Training (EU-PacTVET)	EU	2015-2019	Cook Islands, FSM, Fiji, Kiribati, RMI, Niue, Nauru, PNG, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu	Building technical and vocational capacity in climate change adaptation and sustainable energy
Other EDF 11 Regional Priority Areas	EU		Pacific ACPs	To address issues related to private sector, trade facilitation, waste management and governance.
GEF funded Improved understanding and management of marine debris and micro- plastics for a Cleaner Pacific	GEF funding	2017-2022	Pacific ACPs	Improved understanding and management of marine debris and micro-plastics for a Cleaner Pacific
Intra-ACP project to support and strengthen SPREP's capacity to assist PACP countries in implementing their obligations under multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs).	EU		Pacific ACPs	To strengthen Pacific ACP capabilities to implement the chemical and waste Multilateral Environmental Agreements

Successful waste and pollution management projects that have already taken place throughout the Pacific:
• **JICA Japanese Technical Cooperation Project for Promotion of Regional Initiative on Solid Waste Management in Pacific Island Countries (JPRISM**) from 2011 to 2016 in 11 PICTS which promoted the 3Rs, the Clean Schools Program, comprehensive capacity building and regional collaboration on waste collection, recycling and disposal systems (the Fukuoka landfill method solid waste
• The **GEFPAS uPOPs** project - **UNEP** regional USD 3 Million project on behalf of PICs under the GEF PAS to address "POPs release reduction through Improved Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes focused on technical assistance and capacity building for implementation of Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIP) and the demonstration of feasible, innovative technologies for Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) reduction. The project also aimed to improve the use of chemicals in an environmentally sound manner, reduce releases of POPs and other persistent toxic substances to the environment through prevention and better management, and to better manage previously contaminated sites.
• The PACPOL Review - The **Pacific Ocean Pollution Prevention Programme (PACPOL)** mission is to promote safe, environmentally sound, efficient and sustainable shipping throughout the region, consistent with the Noumea Convention. The third and current version of PACPOL for the period 2015-2020 was developed with funding from the IMO and released late in 2014 and consists of 15 agreed workplans.
• **PACPOL Implementation –** The Pacific Ocean Pollution Prevention Programme (PACPOL) strategy has implemented various projects in the region including regional shipping waste risk assessment and regional port waste reception facilities. Regional shipping Risk assessment, Particularly Sensitive Sea Area training, workshops and assistance to countries. Regional Strategy on WWII Wrecks. Regional Strategy on Invasive Species from Shipping in the Pacific (SRIMP-PAC). Pacific Marine Spill Contingency Plan (PACPLAN). Development of national marine pollution prevention legislation and national marine spill contingency plans. Trainings on oil spill response capability, enforcement and compliance.
• **US AID** Regional Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Strategy - USD 30,000 development of a regional water quality monitoring strategy in to be completed by 2016.
• **US AID** Regional Scrap Metal Management Strategy $US 55,000 regional scrap metal strategy (to be completed by 2016) to develop scrap metal recycling initiatives in collaboration with the Samoan Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) and West End Recycling Company (Apia, Samoa).
• **US AID** Derelict and Wrecks Management $US 55,000 regional guidelines (to be completed in 2017) to develop strategy to manage derelict and wreck vessels.
• **Integre EDF10** (Improved Regional Waste Management - USD 120,000 SPREP EDF10 Integre Programme to complete a series of sub-contracts that will help improve integration of waste management in the Pacific OCTs.
• **Integre EDF10** (Pitcairn Island Waste Management - USD 70,000 SPREP EDF10 Integre Programme to develop an integrated waste management strategy for Pitcairn Island completed in March 2016.
• The regional **AfD** project which provided support to SPREP (€1M) for vocational training in waste management and development of national frameworks for used oil collection and disposal.
• ULABS Management Options and Training - USD 40,000 **Basel Secretariat** funded ULAB Management Project in Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau and Tonga completed in 2015 Completion of a cost-benefit analysis of used battery recycling options for each of the four countries. This included technical advice to assist local officials in raising awareness of the financial and environmental benefits of used lead acid battery recycling;

Successful waste and pollution management projects that have already taken place throughout the Pacific:
• **Marine Litter Data Collation and Modelling** (2016) and **Marine Plastic Ingestion in Fish** - Ms Ana Markic has collated and reviewed available data on marine litter on behalf of SPREP as part of her contracted PhD work with the University of Auckland, funded by the Noumea Convention and has commenced research on marine litter source and fate modelling and on the impacts of marine litter on marine fauna.
• **Marine Litter and the Fishing Industry** (2015) - Ms Kesley Richardson has completed a first cut data analysis on pollution incidents caused by fishing vessels collated from the SPC/FFA Regional Observer Pollution Report Form GEN-6. The work has illustrated the significant quantities of ship sourced pollutants generated by fishing vessels.
• **Coastal Cleanups Marine Litter** - SPREP project with the Ocean Conservancy to increase Pacific-wide participation in the International Coastal Cleanup Day in 2015 and 2016 outlining the organization's plans for the ICC to reduce the amount of marine litter across the Pacific. Funds were also allocated to support a cleanup in Apia, Samoa, in partnership with MNRE.
• The **Waste Management and Climate Change project** - An Australian Government Funded AUD 330,000 model programme to integrate climate change planning into the waste management sector by climate proofing an ideal demonstration site for adaptation in the waste management sector since the Labasa Landfill area faces the direction from which most cyclones arise, and is susceptible to river flooding, and storm surge inundation.
• The **Waste Management and the Little Fire Ant Project** - A French Government Funded €100,000 project to develop a model integrated Little Red Fire Ant (Wasmannia auropunctata) and waste management plan to prevent the spread of the ant in French Polynesia through improved waste management was developed at the request of the Commune de Mahina, Tahiti
• The **Poutasi Model Piggery** - The Poutasi Development Trust ($US55,000) best practice waste management and pig welfare model piggery uses a simple but sophisticated technology to filter the waste from the piggery using an industrial grade 50um filter, with all liquids being collected and diverted to fertilise an adjacent orchard area, and all solids being composted and used in the Poutasi Vegetable Garden. The project was completed in late 2015.
• Implementation of the **New Zealand Aid funded Kaoki Mange** waste recycling project in Kiribati which has resulted in a self-sustaining systems for managing aluminum cans, plastic bottles and car batteries (CDL) and supports employment on South Tarawa as well as the promotion of a successful 'prepaid' bag collection system and use of the self-treating 'Tarawa Lagoon landfill Method'.
• Regional E-waste programmes (2012-2015) funded through **SAICM and the Basel Secretariat** and implemented by SPREP which developed model policy, regulations and cost benefit analyses for sustainable recycling of E-wastes including uLABs.
• The **Australian Government** funded **POPs in PICs Project** which collected and disposed of 124 tonnes of POPs, pesticides and contaminated soils and equipment from 12 PICs using high temperature incineration between 2000 and 2007.
• The **RMI/Guam "I-recycle**" campaign which promotes the recycling of aluminum cans in schools in Majuro, the transport of the collected cans to Guam and the shipping to California where they are bought by a private company at the US market value.
• The **Pacific Islands Regional Recycling Initiative Committee (PIRRIC)** which is a cooperative agreement involving the Western Micronesian Pacific Islands (Guam, FSM, Palau and RMI). It provides a forum for waste management, private sector collaboration and promotes the implementation of integrated solid waste management plans.
• **FAO** activities to better manage pesticides in the Pacific region sampling two contaminated sites in Samoa with three of the four countries inspected and sampled were found to have some level of contamination.

External Coherence Intensity →	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
VERTICAL			
13. Healthcare waste	X		
14. Asbestos	X		
15. E-waste	X		
16. Atoll	X		
HORIZONTAL			
17. Local level with other sectors or projects	X		
18. Regional level with other Plans or Programmes	X		
19. International level with EU or other donors	X		

ANNEX 3: Actual vs. Planned activities / results matrix – HEALTH CARE WASTE

COUNTRY	PLANNED ACTIVITY	BUDGET ALLOCATED ($)	BUDGET SPENT ($)	EXPECTED RESULT	ACTUAL RESULT
Overall Actions					
Cook Is	1. HCW baseline survey (Rarotonga General Hospital, Aitutaki District Hospital); 2. Provision and installation of incinerators (Aitutaki District Hospital); 3. Incinerator operator Training (Aitutaki District Hospital); 4. HCWM training (Rarotonga General Hospital, Aitutaki District Hospital); 5. Provision of PPEs, signage, secure storage systems (Rarotonga General Hospital, Aitutaki District Hospital); 6. Assistance in developing National health care strategy (National)	1. Completed; 2. Provided (not installed); 3. To be provided on installation; 3. HCWM training completed; 4. To be provided on request; 5. Provided in baseline with follow up on request	6,560 Baseline - BL) 8,000 (Training TR)	1. Baseline Survey 2. Waste bins and plastic liners, wheelie bins for Aitutaki hospital; 3. Segregation signage for Aitutaki and Rarotonga hospitals; 4. HCW management training for both hospitals; 5. Improvements of treatment infrastructure for Aitutaki hospital: new medium temperature incinerator for Aitutaki, maintenance support contract, and fencing of waste disposal area; 6. Spill control kits for both hospitals 7. Assistance on national Strategy	1. Completed; 2. Outstanding; 3. Outstanding; 4. Outstanding / Completed; 5. As below; 6. Outstanding 7. Not undertaken – will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes HCW (being rolled out to all countries)
Fiji	1. HCW baseline survey (Colonial War Memorial Hospital, Lautoka Divisional Hospital, Labasa Hospital, Nadi Sub-Divisional Hospital, Sigatoka Sub-Divisional Hospital); 2. Provision and installation of ht incinerators (Lautoka divisional hospital); 3. Incinerator operator Training (Lautoka divisional hospital); 4. HCWM training (Colonial War Memorial Hospital, Lautoka Divisional Hospital, Labasa Hospital, Nadi Sub-Divisional Hospital, Sigatoka Sub-Divisional Hospital); 5. Provision of PPEs, signage, secure storage systems (Colonial War Memorial Hospital, Lautoka Divisional Hospital, Labasa Hospital, Nadi Sub-Divisional Hospital, Sigatoka Sub-Divisional Hospital); 6. Assistance in developing National health care strategy (National); ***8 extra stainless steel incinerator stacks were provided for existing 'Mediburn Units'. Installation and training to attach one was given to the MOH team***	1. Completed; 2. Installation completed; 3. Training Completed; 4. Training completed; 5. To be provided on request; 6. Provided in baseline and for integration in the new national waste & pollution strategy (along with other SPREP assistance)	16,400 (BL) 10,000 (TR)	1. Baseline survey 2. Segregation signage for sdh; 3. Roll existing divisional training program to sdh; 4. Improvements of treatment infrastructure: maintenance of CWMH Suva incinerator and air quality assessment to determine stack height, maintenance of Lautoka large incinerator, Labasa incinerator roof structure rebuild; ***Upgrade HCW storage areas (wheeled bins for Suva (2) – Lautoka (2)– Nadi (1) – Sigatoka (1);*** 5. Spill control kits 6. Assistance on National Strategy	1. Completed; 2. Completed; 3. Completed – Annual Report 10; 4. As below; 5. Outstanding; 6. Not undertaken – will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes HCW (being rolled out to all countries)

FSM	1. HCW baseline survey (Yap State Hospital, Chuuk State Hospital, Pohnpei State Hospital, Kasrae State Hospital); 2. Provision and installation of ht incinerators (Pohnpei State hospital); 3. Incinerator operator Training (Pohnpei State hospital); 4. HCWM training survey (Yap State Hospital, Chuuk State Hospital, Pohnpei State Hospital, Kasrae State Hospital); 5. Provision of PPEs, signage, secure storage systems survey (Yap State Hospital, Chuuk State Hospital, Pohnpei State Hospital, Kasrae State Hospital) 6. Assistance in developing National health care strategy (National)	1. Completed; 2. Supplied not installed; 3. Training to be provided; 4. Training to be provided; 5. To be provided on request; 6. Provided in baseline with follow up on request	13,120 (BL) 16,000 (TR) incomplete	1. Baseline survey 2. Segregation waste bins, plastic liners, wheelie bins, signage; 3. HCW management training; 4. Improvements of treatment infrastructure: new incinerator for Pohnpei hospital, repair incinerators of Yap Memorial and Chuuk State hospitals and maintenance support contract; 5. Consumables (PPEs) ; ***Upgrade HCW storage areas;*** 6. Assistance on national Strategy	1. Completed; 2. Outstanding; 3. Outstanding 4. New incinerators: as below 5. Outstanding 6. Not undertaken – will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes HCW (being rolled out to all countries)
Kiribati	1. HCW baseline survey (Tarawa, Kiritimati); 2. Provision and installation of ht incinerators (Tungaru Central Hospital –SoutrhTarawa, London Hospital - Kiritimati Island)); 3. Incinerator operator Training (Tungaru Central Hospital – SoutrhTarawa, London Hospital - Kiritimati Island)); 4. HCWM training (Tungaru Central Hospital –SoutrhTarawa, London Hospital - Kiritimati Island)); 5. Provision of PPEs, signage, secure storage systems (Tungaru Central Hospital –SoutrhTarawa, London Hospital - Kiritimati Island)); 6. Assistance in developing National health care strategy (National) ***1 stainless steel incinerator stack was provided for existing 'Mediburn Unit'***	1. Completed; 2. Supplied not installed; 3. Training to be provided; 4. Training to be provided; 5. To be provided on request; 6. Provided in baseline with follow up on request	6,560 (BL) 8,000 (TR) complete in Tungaru	1. Baseline survey; 2. Segregation waste bins and plastic liners and signage for London hospital; 3. WM training; 4. Improvements of treatment infrastructure: new ht incinerator for Tungaru hospital, and new small mt incinerator for London hospital with maintenance support contract; 5. Consumables (PPEs) ***Upgrade HCW storage areas and Spill control kits for both hospitals;*** 6. Assistance developing National Strategy	1. Completed; 2. Outstanding; 3. Completed for Tungaru hospital, pending for Kiritimati hospital; Not at the required level 4. As below; 5. Outstanding 6. Not undertaken – will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes HCW (being rolled out to all countries)
Nauru	1. HCW baseline survey (Nauru Hospital); 2. Provision and installation of ht incinerators (Nauru Hospital); 3. Incinerator operator Training (Nauru Hospital); 4. HCWM training (Nauru Hospital); 5. Provision of PPEs, signage, secure storage systems survey (Nauru Hospital); 6. Assistance in developing National health care strategy (National)	1. Completed; 2. Supplied /Installation to be conducted; 3. Training to be provided; 4. HCWM Training completed; 5. To be provided on request; 6. Provided in baseline with follow up on request	3,280 (BL) 4,000 (TR)	1. Baseline survey; 2. Segregation waste bins, plastic liners, wheelie bins, signage; 3. WM training; 4. Improvements of treatment infrastructure: new ht incinerator for Rep Nauru hospital with maintenance contract; 5. Consumables (PPEs); ***Upgrade HCW storage areas*** 6. Assistance developing National Strategy	1. Completed; 2. Outstanding 3. Completed 4. As below; 5. Outstanding 7. Not undertaken – will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes HCW (being rolled out to all countries)

Niue	1. HCW baseline survey (Niue Foou Hospital); 2. Provision and installation of incinerators (Niue Foou Hospital); 3. Incinerator operator Training (Niue Foou Hospital); 4. HCWM training (Niue Foou Hospital); 5. Provision of PPEs, signage, secure storage systems (Niue Foou Hospital); 6. Assistance in developing National health care strategy (National)	1. Completed; 2. Supplied /Installation to be conducted; 3. Training to be provided; 4. HCWM Training to be provided; 5. To be provided on request; 6. Provided in baseline with follow up on request	3,280 (BL) 4,000 (TR) incomplete	1. Baseline survey; 2. Develop Infection Control Policy and Procedures specific to Niue Foou hospital and WM committee; 3. Segregation signage; 4. HCW Audit program; 5. Improvements of treatment infrastructure: new incinerator for the combined treatment of HCW and quarantine waste housed at Niue Foou hospital with maintenance contract; 6. Provide shelter and fencing to current treatment infrastructure; 7. Encapsulate treated sharps in concrete; 8. Assistance developing National Strategy	1. Completed; 2. Developed under existing policy, procedures and management of the Niue Foou Hospital. 3. Outstanding - No PPE received, no signage developed or ordered to date or training provided 4. Outstanding – Annual Report 10; 5. As below; 6. Provided / non installed 7. Outstanding – Will be incinerated 8. Not undertaken, outstanding with no information available - will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes HCW (being rolled out to all countries)
Palau	1. HCW baseline survey (Belau National hospital); 2. Provision and installation of ht incinerators (Belau National hospital); 3. Incinerator operator Training (Belau National hospital); 4. HCWM training (Belau National hospital); 5. Provision of PPEs, signage, secure storage systems survey (Belau National hospital); 6. Assistance in developing National health care strategy (National)	1. Completed; 2. Supplied/Installation to be conducted; 3. Training to be provided; 4. HCWM Training completed; 5. To be provided on request; 6. Provided in baseline with follow up on request	3,280 (BL) 4,000 (TR)	1. Baseline survey; 2. Segregation waste bins and plastic liners, wheelie bins and signage for Belau National hospital; 3. WM training and HCW audit program; 4. Improvements of treatment infrastructure: new incinerator housed adjacent to the Koror/Airai Water Treatment Plant, with maintenance support contract; 5. Consumables (PPEs); 6. Upgrade HCW storage areas and spill control kits for both hospitals; 7. Assistance developing National Strategy	1. Completed; 2. Outstanding; 3. Completed; 4. As below; 5. Outstanding; 6. Outstanding; 7. Not undertaken, outstanding with no information available - will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes HCW (being rolled out to all countries)
PNG	1. HCW baseline survey (Port Moresby General hospital); 2. HCWM training (Port Moresby General hospital); 3. Provision of PPEs, signage, secure storage systems (Port Moresby General hospital); 4. Assistance in developing National health care strategy (National)	1. 1.Completed; 2. Training completed; 3. To be provided on request; 4. Provided in baseline with follow up on request	3,280 (BL) 4,000 (TR)	1. Baseline survey; 2. HCW management training program; 3. WM consumables (classification and segregation signage, instructional posters on good health care management practices) ; 4. Assistance developing National Strategy	1. Completed in 2014 – not enough time spent for consultations with all stakeholders to fully assess the health care waste management issues; 2. Delivered at Port Moresby hospital – 23 staff was trained from Port Moresby, Gerehu, ANGAU Memorial, Mendi, Nonga hospitals – did not cover the priority needs 3. Outstanding

					4. Not undertaken – will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes HCW (being rolled out to all countries)
RMI	1. HCW baseline survey (Majuro Hospital -Majuro Atoll, Ebeye Hospital - Kwajalein Atoll); 2. HCWM training (Majuro Hospital -Majuro Atoll, Ebeye Hospital - Kwajalein Atoll); 3. Provision of PPEs, signage, secure storage systems survey (Majuro Hospital -Majuro Atoll, Ebeye Hospital - Kwajalein Atoll); 4. Assistance in developing National health care strategy (National) ***1 stainless steel incinerator stack was provided for existing 'Mediburn Unit'.***	1. Completed; 2. Training to be provided' 3. To be provided on request; 4. Provided in baseline with follow up on request	6,560 (BL) 8,000 (TR) incomplete	1. Baseline survey; ***HCWM Plan , and WM Committee;*** 2. HCWM Training (Majuro Hospital -Majuro Atoll, Ebeye Hospital - Kwajalein Atoll); 3. Consumables (PPEs, waste bins and plastic liners, wheelie bins and signage) for Majuro Hospital -Majuro Atoll, Ebeye Hospital - Kwajalein Atoll; ***Improvements of treatment infrastructure: Provide housing and commissioning support to set up the MediBurn 30 at the Ebeye Landfill – financial support for adequate and ongoing fuel supply to reduce stockpiled medical waste at Majuro (Island Supplies Intl ISI project) – utilization of a second incinerator ? – inspection of integrity of shipping containers;*** 4. Assistance in developing National Strategy	1. Completed; 2. Outstanding; 3. Outstanding; 4. Not undertaken – will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes HCW (being rolled out to all countries
Samoa	1. HCW baseline survey (Tupua Tamasese Meaole Hospital – Upolu, Malietoa Tanumafili II Hospital - Savai'i); 2. HCWM training (Tupua Tamasese Meaole Hospital – Upolu, Malietoa Tanumafili II Hospital - Savai'i); 3. Provision of PPEs, signage, secure storage systems (Tupua Tamasese Meaole Hospital – Upolu, Malietoa Tanumafili II Hospital - Savai'i); 4. Assistance in developing National health care strategy (National)	1. Completed; 2. Training completed; 3. To be provided on request; 4. Provided in baseline with follow up on request	6,560 (BL) 8,000 (TR)	1. Baseline survey; 2. HCWM Training 3. PPES, Segregation waste bins and plastic liners and signage for both hospitals; ***Expand WM training to non-hospital employees ie government health and environment agencies*** ***Improvements of treatment infrastructure: repair and maintenance on both incinerators in Savaii – Incineration of existing medical waste stockpiles – (TTMH Upolu approx. 200 kg, MTH Savaii approx. 1.5 – 2.5 tons);*** ***Upgrade HCW storage areas and spill control kits for both hospitals;***	1. Completed; 2. HCW completed (Tupua Tamasese Meaole Hospital – Upolu, Malietoa Tanumafili II Hospital - Savai'i); 3. Outstanding; 4. Not undertaken – will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes HCW (being rolled out to all countries 5. <u>Way forward</u> • Special trucks for collection and transportation / new incinerator for Vaiaata in Savaii – relocation near the hospital should be considered; • Establish database for mercury

				4. Assistance in developing National Strategy	and other chemicals • Improve disposal system for expired pharmaceutical and toxic chemicals
Solomon Is	1. HCW baseline survey (Honiara National Referral Hospital, Gizo Hospital, Helena Goldie Hospital – Munda, Kilu'ufi Hospital – Auki, Atoifi Adventist Hospital, Kirakira Hospital); 2. Provision and installation of ht incinerators (Honiara National Referral Hospital, Gizo Hospital, Helena Goldie Hospital – Munda, Kilu'ufi Hospital , Kirakira Hospital); 3. Incinerator operator (Honiara National Referral Hospital, Gizo Hospital, Helena Goldie Hospital – Munda, Kilu'ufi Hospital , Kirakira Hospital); 4. HCWM training (Honiara National Referral Hospital, Gizo Hospital, Helena Goldie Hospital – Munda, Kilu'ufi Hospital – Auki, Atoifi Adventist Hospital, Kirakira Hospital); 5. Provision of PPEs, signage, secure storage systems survey (Honiara National Referral Hospital, Gizo Hospital, Helena Goldie Hospital – Munda, Kilu'ufi Hospital – Auki, Atoifi Adventist Hospital, Kirakira Hospital); 6. Assistance in developing National health care strategy (National)	1. Completed; 2. .Installation completed (commissioning for 3 remains); 3. Training Completed (remains for 3) 4. Training to be provided 5. To be provided on request 6. Provided in baseline and for integration in the new national waste & pollution strategy (along with other SPREP assistance	19,680 (BL) 24,000 (TR)	1. Baseline survey; 2. PPEs, segregation waste bins and plastic liners and signage for both hospitals; 3. WM training to non-hospital employees ie government health and environment agencies 4. Improvements of treatment infrastructure: new incinerators for Honiara National Referral Hospital and Kirakira Hospital, repair and maintenance of existing incinerators of Gizo, Helena Goldie (Munda) and Atoifi hospitals – establish maintenance support contract; 5. Develop incinerator operation and maintenance procedure specific to each incinerator; ***Upgrade HCW storage areas and spill control kits for all six hospitals;*** 6. Assistance in developing National Strategy	1. Completed; 2. Outstanding 3. Outstanding ; 4. As below; 5. Part of commissioning / Partly completed; 6. Not undertaken – will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes HCW (being rolled out to all countries)
Timor-Leste	1. HCW baseline survey (Guido Valadares National Hospital – Dili, Baucau Referral Hospital, Maliana Referral Hospital, Suai Referral Hospital, Maubisse Referral Hospital); 2. Provision and installation of incinerators (Baucau Referral Hospital, Suai Referral Hospital, Maubisse Referral Hospital); 3. Incinerator operator Training (Baucau Referral Hospital, Suai Referral Hospital, Maubisse Referral Hospital); 4. HCWM training (Guido Valadares National Hospital – Dili, Baucau Referral Hospital, Maliana Referral Hospital, Suai Referral Hospital, Maubisse Referral Hospital); 5. Provision of PPEs, signage, secure storage systems (Guido Valadares National Hospital – Dili, Baucau Referral Hospital, Maliana Referral Hospital, Suai Referral Hospital, Maubisse Referral Hospital); 6. Assistance in developing National health care strategy (National)	1. Completed; 2. Provided not Installed; 3. Training to be provided; 4. Training to be provided; 5. To be provided on request; 6. Provided in baseline		1. Baseline survey; 2. Segregation waste bins and plastic liners and signage for both hospitals; 3. Infection control incorporating WM training to all hospital personnel and to non-hospital employees ie government health and environment agencies; 4. Improvements of treatment infrastructure: repair and maintenance on incinerators in Baucau, Suai and Maubisse referral hospitals – identify contractor to repair incinerators and provide training to operators; 5. Assistance in developing National Strategy ***Design and build of HCW storage areas at Guido Valadares National Hospital – incorporate appropriate HCW storage facilities on the new Baucau hospital - spill control kits for all hospitals***	1. Completed; 2. Outstanding; 3. Outstanding ; 4. As below; 5. Not undertaken

Tonga	1. HCW baseline survey (Vaiola Hospital – Tongatapu, Prince Ngu Hospital - Vava'u, Niu'eiki Hospital – Eua, Niu'ui Hospital - Ha'apai); 2. Provision and installation of ht incinerators (Vaiola Hospital – Tongatapu, Prince Ngu Hospital - Vava'u, Niu'eiki Hospital – Eua, Niu'ui Hospital - Ha'apai); 3. Incinerator operator (Vaiola Hospital – Tongatapu, Prince Ngu Hospital - Vava'u, Niu'eiki Hospital – Eua, Niu'ui Hospital - Ha'apai); 4. HCWM training (Vaiola Hospital – Tongatapu, Prince Ngu Hospital - Vava'u, Niu'eiki Hospital – Eua, Niu'ui Hospital - Ha'apai); 5. Provision of PPEs, signage, secure storage systems survey (Vaiola Hospital – Tongatapu, Prince Ngu Hospital - Vava'u, Niu'eiki Hospital – Eua, Niu'ui Hospital - Ha'apai); 6. Assistance in developing National health care strategy (National)	1. Completed; 2. Installation completed; 3. Training Completed; 4. Training completed; 5. To be provided on request; 6. Provided in baseline with further assistance on request **Total HCW for Tonga** **301,429**	16,400 (BL) 20,000 (TR) **Spent or committed** **301,429** **(100,000 withheld from Iciner8 pending completion of installation and training)**	1. Baseline survey; 2. PPEs, segregation waste bins and plastic liners and signage for both hospitals; 3. WM training to all hospital personnel and to non-hospital employees ie government health and environment agencies; 4. Improvements of treatment infrastructure (new incinerator for Vaiola and Nie'eiki hospitals, repair and maintenance of existing incinerators of Prince Ngu hospital with maintenance support contract; 5. Incinerators operators training; 6. Assistance in developing National health care strategy	1. Completed; 2. Outstanding - No additional PPE or bins budgeted 3. Completed 4. New incinerators : as below 5. Operator training at Vaiola: Completed 6. Not undertaken – will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes HCW (being rolled out to all countries) Tonga MEIDECC has separately developed a draft National Waste Management Strategy
Tuvalu	1. HCW baseline survey (Princess Margaret Hospital - Funafuti); 2. Provision and installation of incinerators (Princess Margaret Hospital - Funafuti); 3. Incinerator operator Training (Princess Margaret Hospital - Funafuti); 4. HCWM training (Princess Margaret Hospital - Funafuti); 5. Provision of PPEs, signage, secure storage systems (Princess Margaret Hospital - Funafuti); 6. Assistance in developing National health care strategy (National)	1. Completed; 2. Installation completed; 3. Training Completed; 4. HCWM Training to be provided; 5. To be provided on request; 6. Provided in baseline and for integration in the new national waste & pollution strategy (along with other SPREP assistance)	3,280 (BL) 4,000 (TR) incomplete	1. Baseline survey; 2. PPEs and segregation waste bins and plastic liners and signage for both hospitals; 3. HCW management training to all hospital personnel and to non-hospital employees ie. government health and environment agencies; 4. Improvements of treatment infrastructure: new ht incinerator for Princess Margaret hospital; 5. Incinerator Operator training); 6. Assistance in developing National Health Care Waste management Strategy ***Upgrade HCW storage areas fenced, lockable, suitably designed and isolated from patients and the public***	1. Completed (Fanafuti island); 2. Outstanding : PPEs provided were not the proper one; 3. Completed : (i) the training was delivered to a small number of hospital staff , (ii) OHS issues were not covered; 4. New incinerators : as below 5. Completed – OHS issues lacking 6. Not undertaken – will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes HCW (being rolled out to all countries) ***Problems in the communication between Public Health Department and SPREP***

Vanuatu	1. HCW baseline survey (Port Vila Central Hospital Port - Shefa Province, Northern Districts Hospital - Sanma Province, Lenakel Hospital - Tafea Province, Norsup Hospital - Malampa Province, Panunagis Health Centre - Shefa Province); 2. Provision and installation of incinerators (Port Vila Central Hospital Port - Shefa Province, Northern Districts Hospital - Sanma Province, Lenakel Hospital - Tafea Province, Norsup Hospital - Malampa Province, Lolowai Hospital – Penama Province); 3. Incinerator operator Training (Port Vila Central Hospital Port - Shefa Province, Northern Districts Hospital - Sanma Province, Lenakel Hospital - Tafea Province, Norsup Hospital - Malampa Province, Lolowai Hospital – Penama Province); 4. HCWM training (Port Vila Central Hospital Port - Shefa Province, Northern Districts Hospital - Sanma Province, Lenakel Hospital - Tafea Province, Norsup Hospital - Malampa Province, Lolowai Hospital – Penama Province); 5. Provision of PPEs, signage, secure storage systems (Port Vila Central Hospital Port - Shefa Province, Northern Districts Hospital - Sanma Province, Lenakel Hospital - Tafea Province, Norsup Hospital - Malampa Province, Lolowai Hospital – Penama Province)	1. Completed; 2. Installation completed commissioning for 1 remains); 3. Training Completed (except for 1); 4. Training completed; 5. To be provided on request; 6. Provided in baseline and for integration in the new national waste & pollution strategy (along with other SPREP assistance	16,400 (BL) 20,000 (TR)	1. Baseline survey; 2. Segregation waste bins and plastic liners and signage for both hospitals; 3. WM training to all hospital personnel and to non-hospital employees ie government health and environment agencies); 4. Improvements of treatment infrastructure: new incinerator at the Bouffa landfill, Port Vila Central and Northern Districts hospitals, large scale autoclave and shredder at Port Vila Central hospital, , repair and maintenance of existing incinerators of Lenakel and Norsup hospitals (increase stack height and enclosure), woodfired incinerator for Panunagis Health Center with maintenance support contract; 5. Assistance in developing National Strategy ***Design and build appropriate HCW storage facilities at Port Vila Central, Northern Districts and Lenakel hospitals , upgrade central storage areas - PPEs***	1. Completed; 2. Outstanding; 3. Completed; 4. New incinerators : as below 5. Not undertaken – will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes HCW (being rolled out to all countries)
Incinerators					
Cook Is	Aitutaki District Hospital	Data not provided by country	Data not provided by country	New medium temperature incinerator for Aitutaki, maintenance support contract, and fencing of waste disposal area	Aitutaki District Incinerator installed and operating
Fiji	Lautoka Divisional Hospital			Maintenance of CWMH Suva incinerator and air quality assessment to determine stack height, maintenance of Lautoka large incinerator, Labasa incinerator roof structure rebuild	Lautoka incinerator installed and operating
FSM	Pohnpei State Hospital	Data not provided by country	Data not provided by country	New incinerator for Pohnpei hospital, repair incinerators of Yap Memorial and Chuuk State hospitals and maintenance support contract	Pohnpei State incinerator arrived, housing is due, not commissioned not operating Repair of incinerators of Yap Memorial and Chuuk State : Outstanding Maintenance support contracts : Outstanding

Kiribati	Tungaru Central Hospital (Tarawa) London Hospital (Kiritimati)	Data not provided by country	Data not provided by country	New ht incinerator for Tungaru hospital, and new small mt incinerator for London hospital with maintenance support contract	Tungaru hospital incinerator is installed and operating London Hospital incinerator is pending : provided not installed
Nauru	Republic of Nauru Hospital	Data not provided by country	Data not provided by country	New ht incinerator for Rep Nauru hospital with maintenance contract	Nauru hospital incinerator arrived, delivery of shelter is due by the end of May 2017, installation and commissioning by the end of June 2017
Niue	Niue Foou Hospital	Country data not available	Country data not available	New incinerator for the combined treatment of HCW and quarantine waste housed at Niue Foou hospital with maintenance contract – provide shelter and fencing to current treatment infrastructure	Incinerator at Niue Foou hospital is received but not installed yet. No installation date confirmed yet
Palau	Belau National Hospital	Data not provided by country	Data not provided by country	New incinerator housed adjacent to the Koror/Airai Water Treatment Plant, with maintenance support contract	Incinerator provided but not installed yet
Solomon Is	Honiara National Referral Hospital (Honiara) Gizo Hospital (Gizo) Helena Goldie Hospital (Munda) Kilu'ufi Hospital (Auki) Kirakira Hospital (Kirakira)	Data not provided by country	Data not provided by country	New incinerators for Honiara National Referral Hospital, Kirakira Hospital, Gizo, Helena Goldie (Munda) and Kilufi i hospitals – establish maintenance support contract	• Honiara National Referral Hospital installed and operating; • Gizo Hospital installed but not commissioned yet; • Helen Goldie and Kilufi Hospitals incinerators are missing their 2nd burner; • Kirakira Hospital incinerator base complete, shelter not arrives yet
Timor-Leste	Baucau Referral Hospital (Baucau) Suai Referral Hospital (Suai) Maubisse Referral Hospital (Suai)	Data not provided by country	Data not provided by country	New incinerators in Baucau, Suai and Maubisse referral hospitals – identify contractor to repair incinerators and provide training to operators – design and build of HCW storage areas at Guido Valadares National Hospital	Incinerators provided but not installed yet
Tonga	Vaiola Hospital (Tongatapu) Prince Ngu Hospital (Vava'u) Niu'eiki Hospital (Eua) Niu'ui Hospital (Ha'apai)	Data not provided by country	Data not provided by country	New large (Cat 3) incinerator for Vaiola / Nie'eiki hospitals, New medium (Cat 2) incinerator for Prince Ngu hospital New small incinerators for Nui' eiki and Nui'ui hosptals All with maintenance support contracts	• Vaiola installed and operating; • Prince Ngu installed and tested but not yet operating; • Nui' eiki and Nui'ui delivered but not installed; Commissioning and handover to be completed
Tuvalu	Princess Margaret Hospital (Funafuti)	Data not provided by country	Data not provided by country	New ht incinerator for Princess Margaret hospital	Princess Margaret hospital incinerator installed and operating ***Smell complaints from nearby primary school – inappropriate***

					incinerator sitting; problematic incinerator shed – inappropriate fencing around the shed
Vanuatu	Port Vila Central Hospital Port (Shefa Province) Northern Districts Hospital (Sanma Province) Lenakel Hospital (Tafea Province) Norsup Hospital (Malampa Province) Panunagis Health Centre (Shefa Province)	Data not provided by country	Data not provided by country	New incinerator at the Bouffa landfill, Port Vila Central and Northern Districts hospitals, large scale autoclave and shredder at Port Vila Central hospital, , repair and maintenance of existing incinerators of Lenakel and Norsup hospitals (increase stack height and enclosure) , woodfired incinerator for Panunagis Health Center with maintenance support contract	Completed (1 remains to be commissioned)

ANNEX 4: Actual vs. Planned activities / results matrix – ASBESTOS

COUNTRY	PLANNED ACTIVITY	BUDGET ALLOCATED ($)	BUDGET SPENT ($)	EXPECTED RESULT	ACTUAL RESULT
Overall Actions					
Cook Is (4,000 m^2 of ACM form 22 sites)	1. Asbestos baseline survey (Rarotonga and Aitutaki); 2. Removal, transport and disposal of asbestos (Avarua School (Rarotonga), Tereora College (Rarotonga), Takitumu School (Rarotonga), Arorangi School (Rarotonga), Avatea Primary School (Rarotonga), Nikao School (Rarotonga), Titikaveka College (Rarotonga), Rarotonga Airport (Rarotonga), Aitutaki District Hospital (Aitutaki), Araura College (Aitutaki), Araura Primary (Aitutaki), Tekaaroa School (Aitutaki), Laundry behind hospital (Aitu), Atiu Hospital (Atiu), Enuamanu School (Atiu), Old Government House (Mangaia), Ivirua School (Mangaia), Mangaia School (Mangaia), Packing Shed (Mauke), Old Hospital (Mauke), Mauke School (Mauke), Mitiaro Schol (Mitiaro) 3. Asbestos Mgmt training (Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Atiu); 4. Asbestos awareness campaign (National); 5. Assistance in developing National Asbestos Strategy (National)	1.16,413 2. 435,000 3. part of 2 4. 2,000 5. part of 1	1.16,413 2. 435,000 3. part of 2 4. 0 5. part of 1	1. Baseline Survey; 2. Removal transport and disposal 3. Asbestos management training; 4. Asbestos awareness campaign (National); 5. National asbestos strategy	1. Completed; 2. Asbestos removed from 11 sites by PacWaste – from 9 sites by Cook Islands Gov. – 2 sites undergoing further assessment; 3. Completed - Provided to Government staff, Contractors and Pa Enua Local Government; 4. Outstanding; 5. Not undertaken - will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes HCW (being rolled out to all countries)
Fiji (1,800 m^2 of ACM form 5 sites)	1. Asbestos baseline survey (Vanua Levu, Viti Levu); 2. Emergency Initial asbestos removal Tamavua/Twomey 3. Removal, transport and disposal of asbestos (Tamavua Twomey Hospital, Suva Grammar School, Savusavu Hospital, Labasa Hospital, Labasa College); 4. Emergency asbestos Evaluation International School of Suva 5. Asbestos Mgmt training (Suva, Savusavu, Labasa); 6. Asbestos public awareness campaign (National); 7. Assistance in developing National Asbestos Strategy	1.16,413 2. 3.200,470 4. 22,000 5. Part of 2/3 6. 2,000 7. Part of 1	1.16,413 2. 3.200,470 4. 22,000 5. Part of 2/3 6. 0 7. Part of 1	1. Baseline Survey; 2. Removal transport and disposal 3. Asbestos management training; 4. Asbestos awareness campaign (National); 5. National asbestos strategy	1. Completed; 2. Completed - Annual; Report 10); 3. Completed – Annual Report 10; 4. Outstanding; 5. Not undertaken - will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes HCW (being rolled out to all countries)

FSM (53 m^2 of ACM form 2 sites)	1. Asbestos baseline survey (Yap, Chuuk, Pohnpei, Kosrae); 2. Removal, transport and disposal of asbestos (Kolonia Public Market, Public Reserve Area at Pohnpei); 3. Asbestos Mgmt training (Pohnpei); 4. Asbestos public awareness campaign (National); 5. Assistance in developing National Asbestos Strategy	1.32,827 2. staff costs only 3.staff costs only 4. 2,000 5. Part of 1	1.32,827 2. staff costs only 3.staff costs only 4. 0 5. Part of 1	1. Baseline survey (Yap, Chuuk, Pohnpei, Kosrae); 2. Removal transport and disposal 3. Asbestos management training (Pohnpei); 4. Asbestos awareness campaign (National); 5. National asbestos strategy	1. Completed; 2. Outstanding; 3. Outstanding; 4. Completed; 5. Not undertaken – National Solid Waste Management Plan - will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes HCW (being rolled out to all countries)
Kiribati (280 m^2 of ACM form 4 sites)	1. Asbestos baseline survey (Tarawa, Banaba); 2. Removal, transport and disposal of asbestos (Ministry of Fisheries, Bairiki, Ministry of Finance, Bairiki, Bonriki International Airport, Kiribati Community Club, Bairiki); 3. Asbestos Mgmt training (Tarawa); 4. Asbestos public awareness campaign (National); 5. Assistance in developing National Asbestos Strategy	1.20,000 2.64,812 3.Part of 2 4. 2000 5. Part of 1	1.20,000 2.64,812 3.Part of 2 4. 0 5. Part of 1	1. Baseline Survey (Tarawa, Banaba); 2. Removal transport and disposal 3. Asbestos management training; 4. Asbestos awareness campaign (National); 5. National asbestos strategy	1. Completed; 2. Completed; 3. Completed; 4. Outstanding; 5. Not undertaken - will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes HCW (being rolled out to all countries)
Nauru (4,000 m^2 of ACM form 5 sites)	1. Asbestos baseline survey (National); 2. Emergency Asbestos Removal (hospital fire) 3. Removal, transport and disposal of asbestos (Nauru Power Station Building, Nauru Prison, Nauru Anetan Infant School, Nauru Boe Infant School, Nauru Nibok Infant School); 4. Asbestos Mgmt training (National); 5. Asbestos public awareness campaign (National); 6. Assistance in developing National Asbestos Strategy	1.8,206 (plus 100,000 from DFAT) 2.20,000 3.470,000 4.16,400 5.2,000 6. part of 1 & 4	1. 8,206 2. 20,000 3. 141,000 4.16.400 5.2,000 6. Part of 1 & 4	1. Baseline Survey; 2. Removal transport and disposal 3. Asbestos management training; 4. Asbestos awareness campaign (National); 5. National asbestos strategy	1. Completed; 2. To be launched shortly; 3. Completed; 4. Outstanding; 5. Not undertaken - will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes HCW (being rolled out to all countries)
Niue (Monetary contribution of	1. Asbestos baseline survey (National); 2. Removal, transport and disposal of asbestos (National); 3. Asbestos Mgmt training (National); 4. Asbestos awareness campaign (National); 5. Assistance in developing National Asbestos Strategy (National)	1.8,206 2.200,000	1.8,206 2. 100,000	1. Baseline survey (National); 2. Monetary contribution (US $ 200,000) towards the removal transport and disposal of asbestos(NZ	1. Completed (Feb & Apr 2015); 2. On going - PacWaste helped maintain momentum on the existing program. NZAid funded existing work

USD 200,000 towards the removal, transport and disposal of asbestos)		3.12,000 4. Part of 2 5. Part of 5	3. 12,000 4. Part of 2 5. Part of 5	MFAT asbestos removal project); 3. Asbestos management training (National); 4. Asbestos awareness campaign (National); 5. National asbestos strategy	following Cyclone Heta in 2004; 3. Additional assistance was also provided through training on safety/handling, removal, secure transport and safe disposal of asbestos; 4. Outstanding; 5. Not undertaken - Completed under NZ-Aid activities – additional assistance will now be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes HCW (being rolled out to all countries)
Palau (no removal)	1. Asbestos baseline survey (Koror, Badeldoab); 2. Asbestos public awareness campaign (National); 3. Assistance in developing National Asbestos Strategy	1. 8,206 2. 2,000 3. Part of 1	1. 8,206 2. 0 3. Part of 1	1. Baseline survey (Koror, Badeldoab); 2. Asbestos awareness campaign (National); 3. National asbestos strategy	1. Completed; 2. Outstanding; 3. Not undertaken – will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes HCW (being rolled out to all countries)
PNG	1. Assistance in developing National Asbestos Strategy	Staff time	0	1. National asbestos strategy	1. Not undertaken;
RMI (160 m^2 of ACM from one site)	1. Asbestos baseline survey (Majuro Atoll); 2. Removal, transport and disposal of asbestos (College of the Marshall Islands, Majuro); 3. Asbestos Mgmt training (Majuro); 4. Asbestos public awareness campaign (National); 5. Assistance in developing National Asbestos Strategy	1. 32,827 2. Local Resources/staff time (no cost)	1. 32,827 2. Completed	1. Baseline Survey (Majuro Atoll); 2. Removal transport and disposal from College of the Marshall Islands, Majuro; 3. Asbestos management training (Majuro); 4. Asbestos public awareness campaign (National); 5. National asbestos strategy	1. Completed; 2. Completed; 3. Completed (by MAWC under the supervision of SPREP); 4. Outstanding; 5. Not undertaken - will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes HCW (being rolled out to all countries) 6.
Samoa (100 m^2 of	1. Asbestos baseline survey (Upolu, Savai'i); 2. Removal, transport and disposal of asbestos (Fasito'o Tai Village Upolu, University of the South Pacific -Savai'i, Samoa Meteorological Station, Apia - Upolu);	1. 16,417 2. Staff time / local resources	1. 16,417 2. Completed 3. Outstanding	1. Baseline Survey (Upolu, Savai'i); 2. Removal transport and disposal	1. Completed, October 2014; 2. Completed (substituted by investigations and testing at the Post Office and Old Soap

ACM from three sites)	3. Asbestos Mgmt training (Upolu, Savai'i); 4. Asbestos awareness campaign (National); 5. Assistance in developing National Asbestos Strategy (National)	3. Staff time 4. 2,000 5. Part of 1	4. 0 5. Part of 1	3. Asbestos management training; 4. Asbestos awareness campaign (National); 5. National asbestos strategy	Factory); 3. Outstanding; 4. Outstanding; 5. Not undertaken - will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes HCW (being rolled out to all countries)
Solomon Is (500 m^2 of asbestos cladding)	1. Asbestos baseline survey (Guadalcanal including Honiara, San Cristobal – Makira, Malaita, Gizo Island – Western Province); 2. Removal, transport and disposal of asbestos (Waimpuru Secondary School - Makira); 3. Asbestos Mgmt training (Makira); 4. Asbestos awareness campaign (National); 5. Assistance in developing National Asbestos Strategy (National)	1. 41,034; 2. 85,542; 3. Part of 2 4. 2,000 5. Part of 1	1. 41034 2. 85,542 3. Part of 2 4. 0 5. Part of 1	1. Baseline Survey; 2. Removal transport and disposal 3. Asbestos management training; 4. Asbestos awareness campaign (National); 5. National asbestos strategy	1. Completed; 2. Gizo Hospital completed ; 3. Completed – Annual Report 10; 4. Outstanding; 5. Not undertaken - will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes HCW (being rolled out to all countries);
Timor-Leste (no removal)	1. Assistance in developing National Asbestos Strategy (National)			1. National asbestos strategy	1. Not undertaken;
Tonga (6,950 m^2 of ACM from eight sites)	1. Asbestos baseline survey (Tongatapu, Vana'u); 2. Removal, transport and disposal of asbestos (Waimpuru Secondary School – Makira, Tonga Post – Vana'u, MOI WOF Centre, Fua'amotu Domestic Airport, Prince Ngu Hospital – Vana'u, St. Andrews School, Tonga Water, Vaiola Hospital - Tongatapu); 3. Asbestos Mgmt training (Tongatapu, Vana'u); 4. Asbestos awareness campaign (National); 5. Assistance in developing National Asbestos Strategy (National)	1. 16,413 2. 590,745 3. Part of 2 4. 2,000 5. Part of 1	1. 16,413 2. 148,000 3. Part of 2 4 . 0 5. Part of 1	1. Baseline Survey; 2. Removal transport and disposal 3. Asbestos management training; 4. Asbestos awareness campaign (National); 5. National asbestos strategy	1. Completed, October 2014; 2. Completed; 3. Completed; 4. Outstanding; 5. Not undertaken - Tonga MEIDECC has separately developed a draft national waste management strategy – further assistance will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes HCW (being rolled out to all countries)

Tuvalu (20 m^2 of asbestos debris)	1. Asbestos baseline survey (Funafuti); 2. Removal, transport and disposal of asbestos (Princess Margaret Hospital - Funafuti); 3. Asbestos Mgmt training (Funafuti); 4. Asbestos awareness campaign (National); 5. Assistance in developing National Asbestos Strategy (National)	1. 8,206 2. local resources / staff 3. Staff time 4. 2,000 5. Part of 1 plus SPREP input to new strategy	1. 8,206 2. outstanding 3. outstanding 4. 0 5. completed	1. Baseline Survey; 2. Removal transport and disposal 3. Asbestos management training; 4. Asbestos awareness campaign (National); 5. National asbestos strategy	1. Completed (Funafuti island) ; 2. Outstanding; 3. Outstanding; 4. Outstanding; 5. Not undertaken - will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes HCW (being rolled out to all countries);
Vanuatu (6,250 m^2 of ACM)	1. Asbestos baseline survey (Efate – Shefa Province, Espiritu Santo – Sanma Province); 2. Removal, transport and disposal of asbestos (Port Vila Central Hospital Port - Shefa Province, Paonangisu Health Center - Shefa Province, Malapoa College - Shefa Province) 3. Asbestos disposal site constructed-Bouffa Landfill 4. Asbestos Mgmt training (Efate – Shefa Province); 5. Asbestos awareness campaign (National)	1. 16,413 2. 635,000 3. part of disaster waste contract 4. part of 2 5. part of 1	1. 16,413 2. 2635,000 3. part of disaster waste contract 4. part of 2 5. part of 1	1. Baseline Survey; 2. Removal transport and disposal 3. Asbestos management training; 4. Asbestos awareness campaign (National); 5. National asbestos strategy	1. Completed; 2. Completed; 3. Completed; 4. Outstanding; 5. Not undertaken - Vanuatu has separately developed a draft National Waste Management Strategy to be public in June 2017 - further assistance will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes HCW (being rolled out to all countries)

ANNEX 5: Actual vs. Planned activities / results matrix – E waste

COUNTRY	PLANNED ACTIVITY	BUDGET ALLOCATED ($)	BUDGET SPENT ($)	EXPECTED RESULT	ACTUAL RESULT
Overall activities					
Cook Is	• Updated Baseline Study • TA assistance/Implementation plan • Set up a E-waste pilot project at Rarotonga; • Prepare an E-waste awareness campaign at a national level; • Assistance in developing E-waste strategy at Rarotonga **Original baseline done under SAICM project**	1. 5,000 2. 19,026 3. 30,000 4. Part of 3 5. Part of 1	1. 5,000 2. 19,026 3. 30,000 4. Part of 3 5. Part of 1	1. Baseline Study; 2. TA Assistance / implementation plan; 3. Set up a E-waste pilot project at Rarotonga; 4. Prepare an E-waste awareness campaign at a national level; **5.** Assistance in developing E-waste strategy at Rarotonga	1. Completed 2. Completed 3. On-going – launched in 2016; 4. On-going; 5. Not undertaken – will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes E-waste (being rolled out to all countries).
Fiji	• Set up a E-waste pilot project at Suva and Lautoka; • Assistance in developing E-waste strategy at a National level **Pilot screened out in TAP – no viable partner**	1. 14,000 2. Part of 1	1. 14,000 2. Part of 1	1. Baseline Study 2. Assistance in developing E-waste strategy at a national level	1. Completed; 2. Not undertaken– will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes E-waste (being rolled out to all countries.
Kiribati	• Updated Baseline Study • TA assistance/Implementation plan • E-waste pilot project launched (Tarawa); • Shipping and logistical support (Tarawa) • E-waste public awareness campaign (Tarawa); • Assistance in developing a national E-waste strategy (Tarawa) **Original study under SAICM p added late as pilot based on existing MFAT (NZ) project (finished)**	1. 5,000 2. 7,938 3. 50,000 4. Part of 3 5. Part of 1	1. 5,000 2. 7,938 3. 18000 4. Part of 3 5. Part of 1	1. Updated Baseline 2. TA Support/Implementation Plan 3. Set up a E-waste pilot project at Tarawa; 4. Shipping and logistical support (Tarawa); 5. Prepare an E-waste awareness campaign at Tarawa; 6. Assistance in developing E-waste strategy at Tarawa	1. Completed 2. Completed 3. On-going – launched in 2016; 4. The project did not reach yet at this stage agents/insurer/buyer identiifed 5. On-going; 6. Not undertaken – will be given as part of overall SPREP WMP isupport to new waste & pollution of

					NWMS strategy that includes E-waste (being rolled out to all countries Can be part of
Nauru	Assistance in developing a national E-waste strategy (National)	WMPC Staff via support to overall policy development and PacWaste Regional Activities	WMPC Staff via support to overall policy development and PacWaste Regional Activities	1. Assistance in developing E-waste strategy at Tarawa	1. Not undertaken - will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes E-waste
Niue	Assistance in developing a national E-waste strategy (National) **Not in scope for pilot project – just sharing of information (including policy) via regional activities**	WMPC Staff via support to overall policy development and PacWaste Regional Activities	WMPC Staff via support to overall policy development and PacWaste Regional Activities	1. Assistance in developing E-waste strategy at Tarawa	1. Not undertaken - will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes E-waste
Palau	• Baseline Study • TA assistance/Implementation plan • E-waste project launched, E-waste reception and processing centre (Belau); E-waste pilot project (Belau); • E-waste public awareness campaign (National); • Assistance in developing a national E-waste strategy (national)	10,500 10,431 43,000 Part of 3 Part of 1	10,500 10,431 12,000 Part of 3 Part of 1	1. Baseline Study; 2. TA Assistance / implementation plan; 3. Reception and processing center (Belau), set up an E-waste pilot project; 4. Prepare an E-waste awareness campaign at a national level; 5. Support to national E-waste policy	***Completed*** ***Completed*** ***Ongoing–launched in 2016*** ***Not launched.*** ***Not undertaken – will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes E-waste*** ***Poor communications on the Palau pilot and it is unclear what progress has been made though plans for a collection site have been provided - The first payment tranche has been progressed, TA support has been provided, (see reports) - local partners have not progressed in accordance with agreement***
PNG	WMPC Staff via support to overall policy development and PacWaste Regional Activities (National)	WMPC Staff via support to overall policy development and PacWaste Regional Activities	Assistance in developing E-waste strategy at Tarawa	WMPC Staff via support to overall policy development and PacWaste Regional Activities	Not undertaken – will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that

					includes E-waste
RMI	• Baseline Study • TA assistance/Implementation plan • Establishment of Used Lead Acid Battery (ULAB) collection system (National); • E-waste public awareness campaign (National) • Assistance in developing a national E-waste strategy (national) **Focused on ULAB as no viable partner for E-waste**	1. 10,500 2. 8,000 3. 25,000 4. Part of 3 5. Part of 1	1. 10,500 2. 8,000 3. 20,000 4. Part of 3 5. Part of 1	1. Baseline study; 2. TA support/implementation plan; 3. Set up ULAB collection system; 4. Prepare an awareness campaign; 5. Support to national E-waste policy	1. Completed; 2. Completed; 3. Completed (shipment now); 4. Ongoing; 5. Not undertaken – will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes E-waste
Samoa	• Updated baseline study • Assistance in developing a national E-waste strategy (National) **Dropped by TAP for pilot project due to no viable partner**	1. 5,000 2. Part of 1	1. 5,000 2. art of 1	1. Updated baseline study; 2. Support to national E-waste policy	1. Completed 2. Not undertaken – will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes E-waste
Solomon Isl	• Baseline Study • TA assistance/Implementation plan • Establishment of Used Lead Acid Battery (ULAB) collection system (National); • E-waste Awareness Campaign • Assistance in developing a national E-waste strategy (National)	1. 14,000 2. 8,430 3. 40,500 4. Part of 3 5. Part of 1	1. 14,000 2. 18430 3. 27,000 4. Part of 3 5. Part of 1	1. Baseline Study; 2. TA support/implementation plans; 3. Set up a E-waste pilot project at National level; 4. Prepare an E-waste awareness campaign at a national level; 5. Assistance in developing E-waste strategy at a national level	1. Completed; 2. Completed; 3. On-going (training on proper packaging and seal has been provided to Sol Power Solomon Islands Ltd. – 398 batteries already collected – no shipment yet due to small quantities collected); 4. Ongoing – part of pilot; 5. Not undertaken – will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes E-waste (being rolled out to all countries).
Timor-Leste	Awareness on e-waste management **Out of scope – no representative from TL attending regional events.**	No viable contacts	No viable contacts	1. Assistance in developing E-waste strategy at a national level	1. Not undertaken

Tonga	• Updated Baseline Study; • TA Support ans Implementation Plan; • E-reception and processing facility / E-waste pilot project (Tongatapu); • E-waste public awareness campaign • Assistance in developing a national E-waste strategy (National) **Updated baseline from SAICM project and late inclusion as pilot based on pre-existing pilot (GEF small grants)**	1. 5,000 2. 7,621 3. 50,000 4. Part of 3 5. Part of 1	1. 5,000 2. 7,621 3. 10,000 4. Part of 3 5. Part of 1	1. Update of baseline study 2. TA Assistance / Implementation plan 3. Reception and processing facility (Tongatapu) and E-waste pilot project at National level; 4. Prepare an E-waste awareness campaign at a national level; 5. Assistance in developing E-waste strategy at a national level Previous support for GIO recycling under GEF	1. Completed 2. Completed 3. On-going – launched in 2016; 4. Part of 3 5. Not undertaken – will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes E-waste (being rolled out to all countries).
Tuvalu	WMPC Staff via support to overall policy development and PacWaste Regional Activities **Out of scope but information shared via regional events and special study tour for Tuvalu to Kiribati (Tarawa)**	WMPC Staff via support to overall policy development and PacWaste Regional Activities	Assistance in developing E-waste strategy at Tarawa	WMPC Staff via support to overall policy development and PacWaste Regional Activities	1. Not undertaken – will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes E-waste (being rolled out to all countries).
Vanuatu	• Baseline Study • TA assistance/Implementation plan • E-waste pilot project (Efate – Shefa Province); • E-waste public awareness campaign (Efate – Shefa Province) • Assistance in developing a national E-waste strategy (National)	1. 14,000 2. 18,276 3. 18,000 4. Part of 3 5. Part of 1	1. 14,000 2. 18,276 3. 8,000 4. Part of 3 5. Part of 1	1. Baseline Study; 2. TA Support/implementation plan; 3. Set up a E-waste pilot project at National level; 4. Prepare an E-waste awareness campaign at a national level; 5. Assistance in developing E-waste strategy at a national level	1. Completed; 2. Completed; 3. Ongoing – launched 2016; 4. Part of 3; 5. Not undertaken – will be given as part of overall SPREP WMPC support to new waste & pollution strategy that includes E-waste (being rolled out to all countries).

ANNEX 6: Actual vs. Planned activities / results matrix – Integrated Atoll Waste Management

COUNTRY	PLANNED ACTIVITY	BUDGET ALLOCATED	BUDGET SPENT	EXPECTED RESULT	ACTUAL RESULT
Integrated Atoll Waste Management pilot project					
RMI	• Pilot project on integrated atoll waste management	845,000	845,000	1. Baseline Study; 2. Implementation of: appropriate waste collection and transportation system; 3. Improvement to waste disposal site; 4. Procurement and commissioning of suitable processing equipment (such as balers, crushers, and shredders); 5. Private-sector involvement in waste collection, transportation, recycling, and disposal arrangements; 6. Public awareness raising activities on waste management; 7. National co-ordination on waste management practices; 8. Assistance to national and municipal governments to develop and/or refine waste management policies; 9. Assistance to develop relevant supporting waste management legislation and regulations	1. Completed; 2. Introduction of measure to improve financial sustainability of the system : introduction of a gate fee, of a pre-paid bag (and phase out of the free wheelie bin system) and the development of a 'Container Deposit Program (CDL)' / 'Advanced Recycling Fee (ARF)' systems; 3. Jable landfill improvements (compaction); 4. Repair of critical equipment in the Majuro Atoll Waste Company (MAWC) fleet - Assistance to the Japanese Embassy in procuring an equipment shed to house a new metal compactor and PET baler they will also provide during 2015; 5. improvements to the recycling and waste collections systems (equipment and planning) 6. Part of the Iokwe pre-paid Bag promotion activities by WMUTI; 7. Atoll Waste Management Steering Committee; 8. On-going 9. Not undertaken

ANNEX 7: Actual vs. Planned activities / results matrix – Disaster Waste

a. €248,488 of the PacWaste Contingency approved for release in 2016 was allocated for a range of disaster waste related activities in Fiji, Vanuatu and Tuvalu which were impacted from TC Pam and TC Winston.

b. This included provision of post disaster management equipment (chippers and chainsaws) in Fiji in partnership with UNDP Fiji to manage large quantities of green waste in Ba, Koro Islands and elsewhere.

c. In Vanuatu the project successfully organised, funded and implemented rehabilitation of the Bouffa landfill in Port Vila which had become dysfunctional due to the impacts of overfilling from TC Pam in partnership with the outgoing JPRISM team (who had just closed their program).

d. The rehabilitation organised by the PacWaste consultant involved clearance and compaction of waste on the roads, construction of an all-weather access, repair of the existing cell and construction of news cell.

e. The PacWaste consultant also organised procurement of heavy equipment, materials, training and management of council staff and subcontractors and arranged for new leasing arrangements in place of Councils ineffective existing arrangements (ownership but no maintenance).

f. Work also included the construction of an asbestos disposal cell parallel to the PacWaste Asbestos project that was taking place in Vanuatu at the same time and which can serve for this purpose for future asbestos cleanups,

g. For Tuvalu the PacWaste project secured consultancy services to assist in implementing post disaster priorities including the collection of baseline data to enable full planning for post disaster (and general waste) management for the main island (Funafuti) and all outer islands.

h. In addition to this a range of green disaster wastes are being tested for their potential for energy and agricultural products as part on agreement with the University of Newcastle and its commercial partners.

i. This pilot forms part of the overall developing expertise and interest tin disaster waste preparedness and response that SPREP, EU and the Japanese Government have developed along with other partners. This is covered further in Regional Collaboration.