

J-PRISM II

HIGHLIGHTS

Papua New Guinea



SPREP
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional
Environment Programme



Japanese Technical Cooperation Project for Promotion of Regional Initiative on Solid Waste Management in Pacific Island Countries Phase II (J-PRISM II)

J-PRISM II is the five-and-a-half-year Japanese Technical Cooperation Project for Promotion of Regional Initiative on Solid Waste Management (2017-2022), assisting nine member countries (Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Fiji, Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), Palau, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu) in the Pacific Region in partnership with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). The project was commenced in February 2017, following the previous phase from 2011 to 2016.

Formulation of National Waste Management Policy and Strategy

Papua New Guinea (PNG) is the largest island in the southwest region of the Pacific Ocean with a land area of 462,840 km² and a total population of about 8.7 million¹. The nation has 22 province-level divisions, consisting of 20 provinces, the autonomous region of Bougainville, and the National Capital District (NCD) of Port Moresby. The NCD is administered by the National Capital District Commission (NCDC). Each province is divided into one or more districts, which consist of one or more urban local-level government (ULLG) areas.

The original J-PRISM project preceding J-PRISM II helped to strengthen the capacity of Waste Management Division (WMD) staff at NCDC through development of the NCD Waste Management Plan. On the other hand, although PNG's Conservation and Environment Protection Agency (CEPA)—the central government agency responsible for national waste and chemical management—had recognized the importance of formulating a strategy for waste management at the national level, the human and

financial resources necessary to develop such a policy and strategy were lacking. Under these circumstances, J-PRISM II started to support CEPA in formulating a National Waste Management Policy and Strategy (NWMPs), which would enable stakeholders such as line ministries, local governments, communities, and the private sector to take action in line with their respective responsibilities. J-PRISM II's support is focused on providing assistance that takes existing local resources into account from a sustainable viewpoint, rather than just helping to develop policy documents.

Understanding current solid waste management by ULLGs

When formulating the NWMPs, CEPA utilized funds from donors and the central government, held a series of workshops and consultation meetings, and conducted relevant baseline surveys to identify the waste management-related challenges and needs that ULLGs are actually facing on the ground. These activities involved experienced Waste Management Division (WMD) officers of NCDC, along with other stakeholders such as the National Department of Health (NDOH), provincial health authorities, and ULLGs, who are responsible for municipal SWM. The participants shared information about the current situation and challenges with regard to SWM, holding interactive discussions.



Regional consultation workshop (in Kokopo, 2019)



Consultation Workshops for the National Waste Management Policy and Strategy

J-PRISM II is promoting much wider stakeholder involvement, including by the Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM), the Department of Provincial and Local-level Government Affairs (DPLLG), provincial/urban local governments, and the District Development Authority, to create an environment that will enable implementation, enforcement, and monitoring of the NWMPs once it is endorsed in the future. In June 2019, J-PRISM II assisted CEPA in organizing the first National Consultation Workshop, held in Port Moresby, followed by the first Regional Consultation Workshop, held in Kokopo, East New Britain. Prior to the workshops, J-PRISM II helped with drawing up a schedule for formulating the NWMS, as well as a first draft. In Papua New Guinea, the national government, local governments, and ministries involved in the implementation of waste management policies are subject to cross-cutting gaps in communication at multiple levels. For this reason, J-PRISM II is supporting the creation of a system that can carry out activities according to the NWMPs after its formulation by helping those involved to recognize these gaps and eliminate them as much as possible.

City-to-City Cooperation to Improve SWM

Local governments in PNG are facing waste management-related challenges owing to institutional, technical, and financial constraints. It is crucial to tackle these issues in order to build a sustainable waste management system in PNG. From this perspective, J-PRISM II is enhancing collaboration and networking on waste management between NCDC and local governments by making the best use of local resources already existing in PNG, such as the technical capacity of WMD personnel. After several discussions among NCDC, ULLG, CEPA, and NDOH, the City-to-City Cooperation Program was launched as a self-sustaining framework for mutual capacity development among local governments.

In March 2020, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) on the City-to-City Cooperation Program was signed between NCDC and Goroka ULLG (GULLG), and NCDC and Kokopo-Vunamami ULLG (KVULLG), respectively, witnessed by JICA and CEPA.

City-to-City Cooperation Program

- Dispatch Program: WMD officers are dispatched to ULLGs to give technical support for municipal solid waste management (MSWM).
- On the Job Training (OJT) Program: ULLG officers are dispatched to the WMD at NCDC for practical training.
- Workshops, meetings, and technical consultations: Information and knowledge is shared through a variety of meetings.
- Securing budgets: Support is provided for developing proposals or any relevant documents to secure the necessary budgets for MSWM in ULLGs.

Cooperation Example 1: Consultation in Goroka

WMD officers joined the stakeholder meeting on SWM held in Goroka and gave a presentation on their experiences. GULLG's mayor, deputy mayor, and engineers held bilateral discussions with WMD on disposal site issues raised by GULLG to identify the tasks to be tackled and the way forward, following a site inspection. A WMD officer is currently working on conceptual designs for the site rehabilitation.

Cooperation Example 2: Waste audit in Goroka

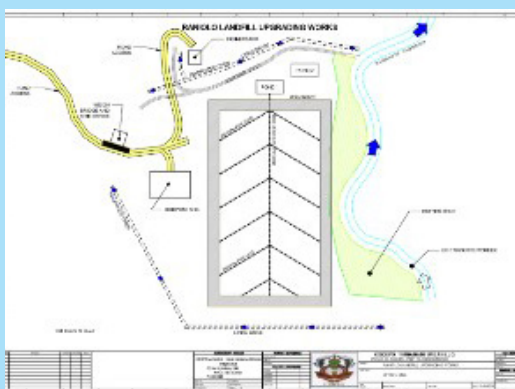
A waste audit was conducted in Goroka to (i) identify the waste profile to develop an SWM plan in Goroka, (ii) contribute to proper, environmentally friendly disposal site operation, and (iii) set the collection and disposal service fees. WMD officers implemented the audit together with the Environmental Health Officer (EHO) and supervisors from GULLG, and data collection-related technical know-how was transferred from WMD to GULLG. After the waste audit, a technical consultation for data analysis between WMD officers and the EHO of GULLG was organized.

Cooperation Example 3: Disposal site rehabilitation in Kokopo

KVULLG used its own budget to invite WMD officers to the city to seek their assistance for improvement of the Raniolo disposal (dump) site. After their visit to Kokopo, the WMD officers developed a conceptual design for rehabilitating the site and KVULLG subsequently developed its rehabilitation plan.



Disposal site (Goroka)



Conceptual design for site improvement (Goroka)



Waste audit (Goroka)



Market waste composting (Kokopo)

Cooperation Example 4: Market waste composting in Kokopo

WMD officers held a technical consultation with KVULLG to further improve the city's management of market waste, including initiation of a pilot project for market waste composting (MWC). WMD officers shared their experiences of MWC with KVULLG. After the consultation, KVULLG developed a work plan for MWC and initiated related activities accordingly.

Regional Training on Landfill Management in PNG in 2017

Landfill operation and management training was conducted at the Baruni Landfill site in PNG between October 30 and November 1, 2017. Port Moresby's Baruni Landfill started operation in the late 1990s. From 2013 to 2014, NCDC worked with J-PRISM II experts to prepare designs for rehabilitation of the Baruni landfill as a semi-aerobic landfill using the Fukuoka Method, and two waste disposal cells were constructed by 2016.

During the training, these new waste disposal cells were used for lectures and demonstrations of Fukuoka-Method landfilling, with an emphasis on initial operation works. The training also demonstrated how to plan for safe closure of an existing cell where waste disposal operations are ongoing when transitioning to a new cell.

For this training, individuals who had experience of landfill operation and management, or of working in related fields, were invited from Vanuatu as trainees. They gained technical knowledge and skills related to the initial stages of landfill operation and brushed up their existing landfill operation skills.

Local officers from the Solomon Islands and PNG acted as trainers, together with J-PRISM II experts and a



A Baruni landfill officer explains the landfill technology (2017)

professional from Vanuatu who was recognized as a regional landfill operation and management trainer during J-PRISM's first phase.

*1 World Bank, 2019: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=PG>



About Us: J-PRISM II in Papua New Guinea

In Papua New Guinea, day-to-day activities have been conducted in line with the project framework below in close cooperation with the counterpart agencies:

- Conservation and Environment Protection Agency (CEPA)
- National Capital District Commission (NCDC)

Country Activities in Papua New Guinea

Purpose	Institutional framework and implementing capacity in SWM are enhanced at national and major urban local level governments (ULLGs) level.
Output 1	Institutional capacity on SWM is enhanced through development of a National Policy, Strategy and Implementation Plan in line with the Cleaner Pacific 2025.
Output 2	Planning capacity to tackle with the issues on SWM of some ULLGs is enhanced.
Output 3	NCD WM Plan 2016–2025 is implemented sustainably as scheduled.

All the member countries are also assisted under the regional project framework to enhance the regional monitoring mechanism, south-to-south cooperation, disaster waste management, and the 3R+Return system in the region.

Regional Activities including Papua New Guinea

- Output1: Monitoring mechanism for solid waste management in line with Cleaner Pacific 2025 is strengthened
- Output2: Regional cooperation is organized and promoted by utilizing regional human resource and sharing good practices in the region
- Output3: Regional capacity of disaster waste management is strengthened
- Output4: Practical and sustainable 3R+Return system is examined

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