



This initiative is supported by PacWastePlus-a 64-month project funded by the European Union (EU) and implemented by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) to sustainably and cost effectively improve regional management of waste and pollution.

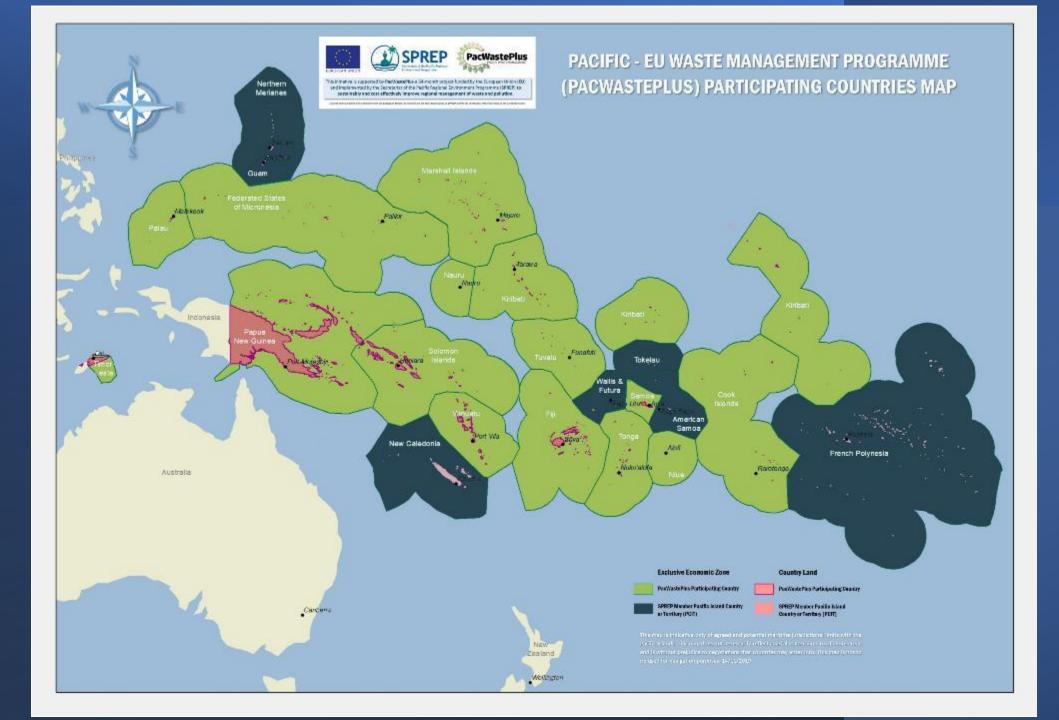
ESS IN WASTE MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

PacWastePlus

PacWastePlus Activities

cWastePlus

- Develop & Deliver Regional Projects focusing on:
 - Hazardous waste (Asbestos Management, E-waste, Healthcare waste)
 - Solid Waste (Recyclables, Organics, Bulky Waste, Disaster Waste)
 - Wastewater
- Interventions across 4 Key Result Areas:
 - Data, information, and education
 - Legislative assistance
 - On-Ground Activities
 - Capacity Building





Brader ESS thinking in Waste Projects

- In addition to the specific ESS considerations for on-ground avoidance, reduction, and management of waste, consideration of broader ESS issues for waste-based projects provide value
- ESS assists to ensure perverse impacts from project actions are not delivered, and that communities can benefits more broadly from project actions.
- The SPREP ESS Assessment process provides an example of how this thinking can be applied to waste projects.



SPREP ESS Assessment Process

- Project activities are screened for their <u>inherent</u> environmental and social risk before applying mitigation and management measures. Inherent risks are risks prior to mitigation measures having been applied. It is important to form a clear picture of potential inherent risks in the event that mitigation measures are not implemented or fail.
- Screening for potential adverse environmental and social risks and impacts must consider all activities with potential direct and indirect risks and impacts across the Project's Area of Influence.

	Likelihood				
Consequence	Not	Slight	Moderately	Highly	Expected
	Likely		Likely	Likely	
Critical					
Severe					
Moderate					
Minor					
Negligible					



ESS Screening Questions - Principles

- Principle 1 Human Rights
- Principle 2: Gender Equality
- Principle 3: Child Protection
- Principle 4: Climate Change
- Principle 5: Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
- Principle 6: Waste Management

ESS Screening Questions - Safeguards

- Safeguard 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts
- Safeguard 2: Public Participation and Information Disclosure
- Safeguard 3: Accountability, Grievance and Conflict Resolution
- Safeguard 4: Labour and Working Conditions

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- Safeguard 5: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention
- Safeguard 6: Community Health, Safety and Security

ESS Screening Questions - Safeguards

• Safeguard 7: Involuntary Resettlement

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- Safeguard 8: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
- Safeguard 9: Indigenous Peoples
- Safeguard 10: Cultural Heritage

For each project that triggers a safeguard, a response plan is required, or a redesign of the project so the safeguard is not triggered.



PacWastePlus Virtual Steering Committee Meeting March 9 2021



The PacWasteRus programme is being implemented across 14 Pacific istand countries and Timor-Leste, and will address both the cost-effective and sustainable management of waste and pollution in the priority waste streams of:

- Heardous westes (asbastos, hearthcare waste, and e-waste)
- Solid westes (orgonic waste, algoster waste, builty waste, and recyclosies)
- related aspects of Wastewater

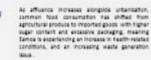
The programme will deliver positive social and environmencel outcomes from the effective management of vaste in the Pacific. PacwateRus activities are tailored to address the specific needs of each country based on their identified priorities. Samue is one of the 25 countries participating in the Recovery and programme.



Sampa is an appropriate of the volcaric blance toostee in the Patyman region of the South Pacific. The lead and of Sampa is 2010km², 90% of which is the two main stands, Upole and Savari. The capital of Sampa, Agis, is on this wand of Upole, nome to 77% of the 36 PTO ecounter.

Samon's population has remained relatively stable for discalar, linemail integration from rout ansate to unbain ansate is common as people are attracted to Apie to increase employment and execution prospects. This growing unarrises population is expected to seart pressure an the emironment, resulting in a range of emirometeric infraetage, including wattle generations. To caumate this team, the government has built schools in rural asses to emporage people to remain in their traditional wittings.

Pror to 2029, the country's economy was dependent on tourien, agriculture, suning, development air, and family reinstances from overcess. The great domestic product was USD 3505.8 million to 2028, Influences by the featureship performance of these sectors.



Service is constants to natural disactees to outing cyclones, facets, earthquests, tonamis, and ass invariants. Service site on the Pacific Ting of Hirs' at the meaning of two tectoric parase, account its listens to fracement earthquests, in 2006, famous was hit by a tearant integened by an LL magnitude white issues approved earthquest and loss of He.

There are two kindfits I Samoa, each located or one of the two main Slands. Waste collection survices are provided to communities on the four involuties trained of looks, Savall, Manano and Apolitas, Vaste collection in urban areas are frequent – twice a wave for general walks but not at hexaust in train areas. Despite twee services, walks is still commonly linguing pumped or band. The government provides a quantarity builty watte collection samples are based priority builty watte collection samp weak for general waters such as aluminum and samp weak for search as

COUNTRY PROJECT EXAMPLE

Samoa

Country: SAMOA Waste Stream: E-WASTE



🛱 Project Objectives

By 2023, have created a strong and sustainable legislative environment in Samoa for the long-term operation of an e-waste management system, assigning responsibilities to relevant government department, private sector agencies ro enable the active and effective management of e-waste.

By 2023, have an effective e-waste recovery system operating in Samoa with efficient infrastructure support and an active, engaged partnership between government and the private sector.

By 2023, have an informed and engaged community with an increased understanding of the importance of waste management, and knowledge of how to appropriately manage end-of-life electronics.

What is our Project About

Samoa PacWastePlus project aims to improve the sustainable management of e-waste in Samoa through the following key outputs/activities:

I. Strengthening policy & legislation: Develop E-waste Policy & Regulation

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- II. Increased community awareness program: Develop National Education & Awareness (ie. strengthen environmental and health impact of improper E-Waste disposal & the new collection system for E-Waste
- III. Establish dismantling and storage facility for safe handling, storage & proper disposal
- IV. Training on e-waste dismantling (ie. support circular economy & job creation)



- Unsustainable practices: E-Waste are currently landfilled, burnt or illegally dumped resulting in the environmental contamination & pollution placing Samoa's local communities at risk.
- No national management scheme (ie. collection, safe handling & storage space & recycling) despite small-scale development in partnership with key stakeholders eg. SWRMA
- E-Waste currently used up landfill space (Improve landfill management)



Desired Outcomes of our Country Project

- . Legal framework established for the sound management of e-waste in Samoa.
- II. E-waste treatment facility established for processing.
- III. Improved knowledge on e-waste safe dismantling.
- IV. Support job creation in the face of Covid-19.
- Fully established electronic recovery system that is sustainably managed that captures, processes and recovers 100% of electric and electronic waste (EEEW) that is at the end of life.

ESS Screening findings

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EUROPEAN UNION

Safeguard	Issue Identified	Mitigation	Monitoring & Evaluation
			(what/when/how much/etc.)
Safeguard 1 –	There is potential that the project may	A Memorandum of Agreement will be	PWP PMU will be doing weekly
Assessment	not have sufficient financial resources to	signed between SPREP and MNRE for	meetings with consultants engaged for
and	mitigate all risks during the project,	MNRE to allocate sufficient resources	this project to track progress of works.
Management	dependent on actions required.	to implement the project. This is reflected in the Risk Plan of the	MNRE will be submitting monthly
of			report to the PWP PMU on how the
Environmental		project.	project is implemented on the ground.
and Social Risks			
and Impacts	The feasibility study and determination	PWP will engage a consultant engaged	PWP PMU will be doing weekly
	of the levy, as well as assessment of	to design a levy that will ensure	meetings with consultants engaged for
	other resources in government, will	continuous environmental and social	this project to track progress of works.
	need to consider measures required to	performance. This is the expected	
	achieve continuous environment	output from this consultant.	
	environmental and social performance.		

ESS Screening findings

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EUROPEAN UNION

Safeguard	Issue Identified	Mitigation	Monitoring & Evaluation (what/when/how much/etc.)
Safeguard 3 – Accountability, Grievance and Conflict Resolution	The proposed levy and refund aspects of the E-waste management system poses a potential source of social concern, particularly as detail around this are yet to be determined. The plan for the construction of the dismantling facility will need to have OH&S considerations in place	PWP will engage a consultant to design the E-waste management system for Samoa and is expected to undertake consultation with relevant stakeholders to ensure that the system designed is inclusive and does not disadvantage anyone. This will be included in the TOR for the design and build tender released through SPREP Procurement process.	PWP PMU will undertake weekly meeting with the consultant to check on progress and ensure that deliverables are aligned to expectation. PWP PMU will be ensuring that these
	The system has not been tested to- date. If it is not operating effectively then appropriate measures need to be taken in the design phase	The system designed will be based on other recyclable take back system existing in the region and tailor made to suit Samoa's economy and geographic setting. While it is a new system in Samoa, it will be designed based on lessons learnt from existing system. Consultants bidding for this work will need to reflect relevant past experience in similar system designs.	PWP PMU will be ensuring that these documents are submitted once contract is signed at the inception meeting. PWP will be providing technical input to the consultant to ensure that the system designed is relevant to Samoa.



PacWastePlus Virtual Steering Committee Meeting March 9 2021

QUESTIONS CLARIFICATIONS 5 Minutes discussion

Please feel free to use the Zoom chat feature to raise your questions or clarifications!



Facilitator: Mr. Lance Richman