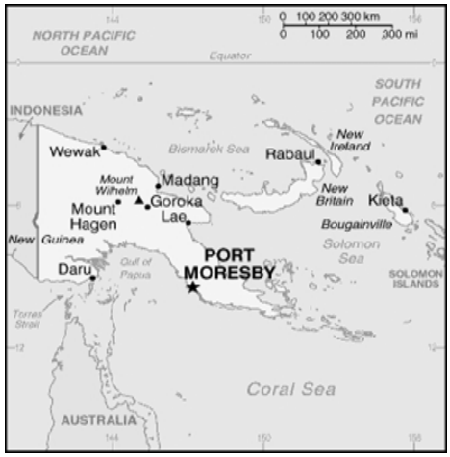
REGIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP ON THE PRACTICAL USE OF GUIDELINES ON BAT / BEP AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF POPs WASTES AND PCBs

Country (PNG) Presentation

Beijing 16-20th November 2009

Introduction



- Largest Pacific island country
- Population estimated at 5 million
- Covers a land mass of 462,840 square km (1 %) of total land area.
- High cultural diversity with over 800 different languages
- PNG is one of 4 mega biodiversity areas and estimated to contain 5-7% of the worlds flora and fauna species

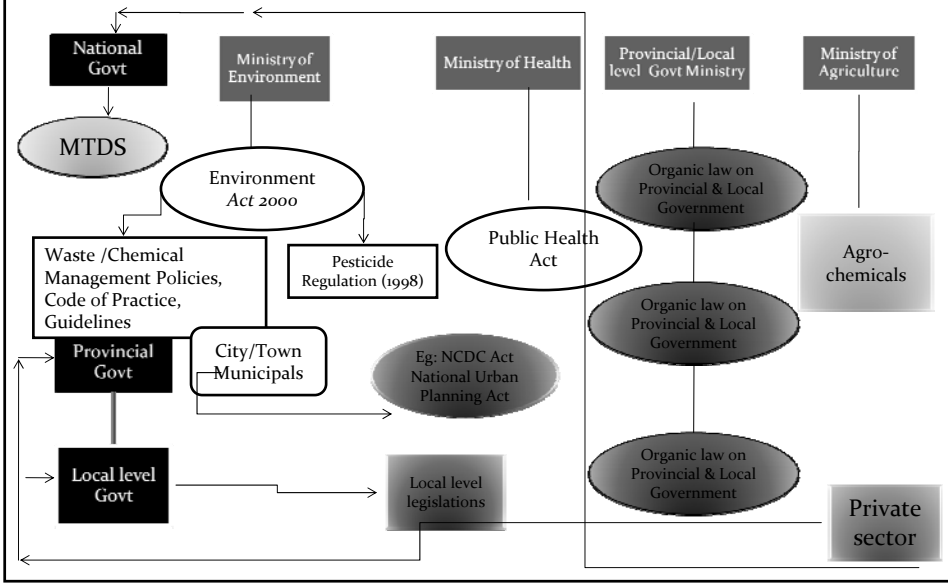
PNG National Constitution - 4th Goal

‘ We the people of Papua New Guinea declare our fourth goal to be for Papua New Guinea’s natural resources and environment to be conserved and used for the collective benefit of all and be replenished for future generation’





Institutional arrangements on waste and chemical management



Background: PNG National Implementation Plan (NIP)

- GEF-UNEP 12 country Pilot Project in 2001 with co-financing by Australian Government.
- NIP developed in 2004 as a national framework to manage Persistent Organic Pollutants. Objective to develop Strategies and measures in addressing POPs chemicals and to enable PNG to meet its obligations under Stockholm Convention.
- Holistic Approach
- Project concluded in 2008 with NIP in process of NEC endorsement.



Inventory of POP's Chemicals

- **Unintentional POP's products;**
  Dioxins and furans – waste generation/proper disposal
- **POPs Waste;**
  DDT and PCBs. Unconfirmed reports on use of heptaclor in 1980's.
- **PCBs and HCBs;** generated from Industrial processes and waste generation including use of PCB in equipment.

Key Issues at national level



Unintentional By-products of Pop's waste: *Dioxin and Furan*

Issues:

- Lack of proper disposal facilities for Biomedical waste.
- Uncontrolled combustion at landfills and backyard burning.
- Lack of updated information or National Inventory on PCCD/PCDF.
- Lack of Guidelines/Regulations to manage PCCD/PCDF.
- Lack of awareness on human health effects of PCDD/PCDF through household burning targeting the under privileged.

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- Lack of proper disposal facilities for municipal & industrial solid waste.
- Lack of appropriate management practices in land fills as well in Health Centers where incinerators are used.
- Limited capacity in key government agencies to detect monitor and enforce
- ➢ Financial resources in government agencies is limited especially with waste & chemical management considered a low priority for funding.
- ➢ Lack of institutional capacity to detect such wastes

Measures to address

- Install proper medical waste incinerators
- Upgrade current landfill systems to modern land fill systems eg: Use of Fukuoka Models
- Develop Waste Management Plans for use in landfill sites to prevent indiscriminate burning.
- Develop Guidelines to ensure waste segregation at source for medical waste thus reducing load to incinerator as well as segregation of solid waste for municipal and industrial waste.
- Review and develop proper Policy, Regulations and legislations on PCDD/PCDF.

…cont

- Develop human resource capacity through training;
  - to carry out tests on PCCD/PCDF;
  - In key agencies to enforce and monitor respective legislations, policies.



Intentional POPs Wastes

PCB's and POPs waste

Issues:

(a) Limited knowledge about PCB's at national level. eg: users of PCB equipment

(b) Redundant transformers especially mining Company's yet to be properly disposed off and still lie in waste yards.

(c) Lack of appropriate environmental policies, legislation standards or Codes of Practice to manage POPs chemicals.

cont…..Issues

- Lack of awareness on risks involved in handling old transformers/equipment containing PCB's.
- Lack of capacity to manage PCB's.
- Lack of accurate data on transformers that have undergone retro-filling.
- Obsolete DDT s stockpiles
- Lack of proper testing and monitoring programme on DDT .



Summary of Key Issues

- Limited institutional and human resource capacity in government & private sectors to manage POP's & related wastes .
- Lack of proper policy, regulations and guidelines on POP's.
- Government support lacking on waste and chemical management.
- Lack of Public awareness and knowledge on POPs and related wastes.
- Lack of national coordination between key stakeholders on chemical and waste management

Measures to be taken at national level

- Build Institutional and human resource capacity.
  ie: Training Programmes
- Review and develop Policy Guidelines, Regulatory tools on POP's waste .
- Integrate waste and chemical management policies into government Strategies and relevant sectoral policies.
- Apply cleaner production techniques and proper waste disposal methods;
  eg: Modern Landfills
- Incorporate BAT/BEP in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Process.



cont… Measures to be taken at national level to address issues;

- Increase political will & support to develop sustainable financing mechanisms.
- Increase public Awareness & education on POP's wastes.
- Develop & strengthen mechanisms to improve national coordination.
- Promote R&D on chemicals



Implementation and Next Steps

- Participate in Pacific POPs release reduction Project through Improved management of Solid and Hazardous waste Funding through GEF to Implement NIP
- ➢ Establish National Implementation Office in Environment Department
- ➢ Implement Strategies and Action Plans



