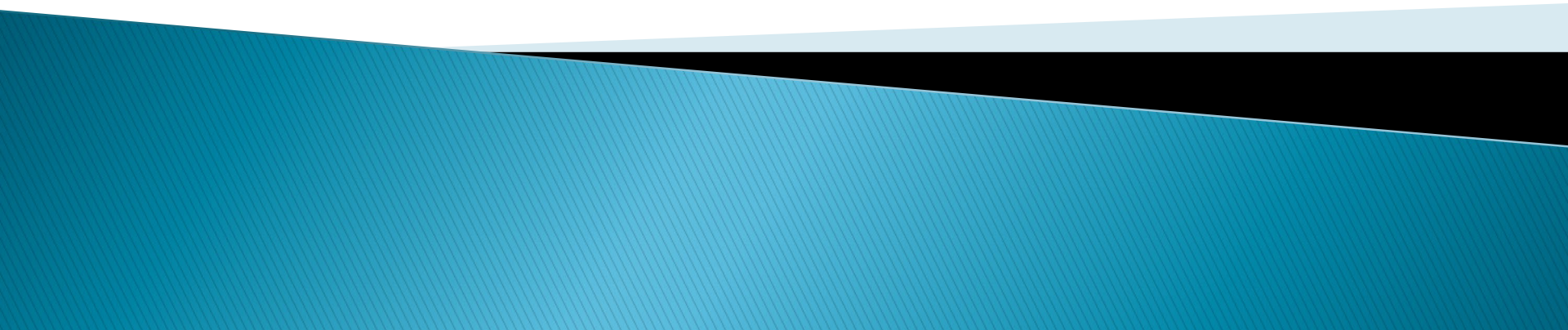


Solid Waste Management in Papua New Guinea

(an outcome of economic boom)

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Introduction

- ▶ Waste generation increase due to economic and population growth
- ▶ Significant health and environmental risk
- ▶ Study involves two cities (POM & Lae)
- ▶ The discussion focuses on following issues;
 - technical,
 - institutional,
 - financial and
 - public awareness.

Technical Issues



Waste disposal landfill in POM
– Baruni Dump

1. Waste Collection and Transfer

- ▶ All types of waste are collected
 - No waste segregation at the source
 - Collection outsource to private contractors using own resources
 - Domestic waste collect once a week while other depend
 - Settlements have limited access
 - Waste collection system is ineffective

▶ 2. Waste dispose in unprotected dump sites

- Burning all waste
- Scavenge

Technical Issues



Recycling activities in POM

- ▶ **3. Recycle** Small amount of waste is recycle
 - Only scrap metal
 - Others like plastics not due to low economic return
- ▶ **4. Medical Waste** The medical waste is incinerated or buried
 - Lae-incinerated but cause pollution (old)
 - POM-incinerators malfunction (bury)

Institutional Issues



Bins ready for delivery to school in POM

- ▶ No regulatory framework (legislation) on SWM
- ▶ Public Health Act 1973
 - regulation of health, sanitation, cleaning, scavenging and waste disposal; and the control and prosecution of illicit dumping practices.
- ▶ Environmental Act 2000
 - mechanism for regulating the importation, distribution, and discharge of contaminants into the environment.

Institutional Issues



Waste disposed along the drain in POM

- ▶ Organic Law on Provincial and Local Level Governments (1995)
 - empowers provincial and local Governments to formulate policies, legislation and by-laws in SWM
- ▶ Local authorizes use these Acts and own by-laws to control waste management system.

Financial Issues



Waste disposal landfill in Lae
– Second Seven

- ▶ No direct national budget support
- ▶ Local authorities fund the waste management operations
- ▶ Income sourced from land tax, licensing fees, SWM tariffs, provincial govt grants
- ▶ In POM, NCDC allocated PGK10.4 million (2012) on SWM while Lae PGK0.5 million

Public Awareness



Waste collection Truck in
Lae

- ▶ No community based education on waste management practices
 - Educate the public on the environmental and financial benefits of waste minimization
 - Health risks
- ▶ Peoples attitude towards WM is poor
 - No household waste segregation
 - Waste dispose everywhere
- ▶ Only Bank South Pacific through “Go Green” campaign
 - Invest PGK3 million per year
 - BSP only target urban areas

SWM in Rural Areas



Medical waste incinerator
in POM General Hospital

- ▶ Waste management practices exist in rural areas
 - Dump waste in open pit
 - Feed waste to domestic animals
 - Throw waste into bushes or nearby creeks/rivers
 - Dump waste into open sea
- ▶ Some of the practices have health and environmental implications

Challenges

- ▶ Lack of Legislative and Regulatory Framework on SWM
- ▶ No budgetary support
- ▶ Lack of public awareness
- ▶ Poor management of existing waste collection systems
- ▶ Non-availability of reliable waste data

Opportunities

- ▶ Invest in exiting waste landfills
- ▶ Expand metal recycling

Concluding Remark

PNG is yet to fully accommodate Solid Waste Management in its service delivery agenda.

