

STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE AND RESPONSE TO CRISES



VANUATU NATIONAL PLASTICS FUNDING PLAN (2020-2024)

DRAFT FOR COMMENT

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EXPERT ADVISORY CALL DOWN SERVICE – LOT B

STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE AND RESPONSE TO CRISES

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|--------|--|
| ALDFG | Abandoned, lost and otherwise discarded fishing gear |
| CCOA | Commonwealth Clean Ocean Alliance |
| CLiP | Commonwealth Litter Programme |
| DEFRA | Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs |
| DFID | Department for International Development |
| GGGI | Global Ghost Gear Initiative |
| GPA | Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities |
| GPML | Global Partnership of Marine Litter |
| HS | Harmonised System |
| NGO | Non-Government Organisation |
| PET | Polyethylene terephthalate |
| PICs | Pacific Island Countries |
| SIDS | Small Island Developing States |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| TA | Technical Assistance |
| UNCLOS | United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea |
| UN | United Nations |

1 BACKGROUND

This document contains information on potential funding sources (excluding Vanuatu Government Funding) to implement the Vanuatu National Plastics Strategy (2020-2030), hereafter referred to as the 'Strategy'.

The Implementation Plan for the Vanuatu National Plastics Strategy (2020-2025), hereafter referred to as the 'IP', has an estimated (minimum) cost of USD \$ 4,647,000 covering the first five years of the Strategy.

In considering sources of funding this plan has initially considered the potential resources that the large number of regionally funded donor projects, that include Vanuatu and action on marine plastic funds, could provide. It is envisaged this would principally cover the initial set up stage of the Strategy and IP for establishing systems, building capacity, providing infrastructure.

The plan also considers potential private sector sources (including internationally) for certain setup costs and as part of the ongoing operational cost. Lastly the plan considers national mechanisms of funding that are anticipated to have been developed under IP through donor, private sector and government funding. Such national systems would largely be needed to sustainably finance and operate the ongoing system.

2 INTERNATIONAL FUNDING OPTIONS

2.1 POTENTIAL DONOR FUNDING - REGIONAL 'WASTE' PROJECTS

Table 1 below presents the known regional waste projects which include both Vanuatu as a focus country and marine plastic as a partial (4 projects) or complete focus of action (3 projects).

In total seven known regional projects have been identified with those focused specific on the Pacific island countries and territories having a value of USD \$69.5 million. In addition to this the Commonwealth wide CCOA project has a value of USD \$80 million but covers many other countries (24).

While the World Bank and Pacific Regional Infrastructure facility (with the Asia Development Bank by association) have conducted some preliminary waste audit activities detail on what may be committed on a regional basis is not known nor is financing under other such international funds and funding agencies.

Table 1. Description of regional waste projects.

| PROJECT | SCOPE OF INPUT | TOTAL PROJECT VALUE | POTENTIAL VALUE TO VANUATU | TIMELINE | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|----------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
| CCOA (24* Commonwealth Countries) | MARINE PLASTIC | 61.4 MILLION (GBP) | TBA | | | | | |
| | -Scientific Research | (25 million) | | | | | | |
| | -Plastic Pollution | (25 million) | | | | | | |
| | -Waste Management | (16 million) | | | | | | |
| JPRISM II | SOLID WASTE | 10 MILLION (USD) | TBA | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| (8 Pacific Island Countries) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improved management -CDL introduction -improved policy - Education & awareness | | | | | | | | |
| POLP (15 Pacific island Countries) | MARINE PLASTIC (Reduce & Refuse Single Use Plastic) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Bans, levies & other instruments -Changing consumer behaviour -Identify & support substitutes | 16 MILLION (AUD) | TBA | | | | | | |
| IUCN (3 Pacific island countries/3 Caribbean Island countries) | MARINE PLASTIC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Collect information -Reduce leakage in tourism, fisheries & waste management -Develop a value chain -Develop and share lessons learnt. | 7 MILLION (CHF) | TBA | | | | | | |
| PACWASTE PLUS (15 Pacific Island countries) | SOLID/HAZ WASTE For Plastic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Management of Land Based Sources of Plastic | 16.5 MILLION (EUR) | TBA | | | | | | |
| AFD (7 Pacific island countries & territories) | SOLID/OIL WASTE For Plastic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sources & solutions -Disaster waste | 3 MILLION (EUR) | TBA | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|------------|--|--|--|--|
| | -Sustainable finance | | | | | | |
| GEF 7 | POLLUTION For Plastic -Reduced plastic leakage -Legal framework development -Community Awareness | 20 MILLION(USD) | TBA | | | | |
| TOTAL VALUE (USD) | | \$149 MILLION (\$69.5 Million – Pacific Regional Projects) (\$80 Million – Commonwealth wide) | | | | | |

- Update needed.

Table 1 presents the number of focus countries/territories, plastic waste focus area, total value of each project regionally (or for CCOA Commonwealth wide) and expected duration for the seven known regional waste projects which include resources for Vanuatu.

The table also includes a section on the value of each of these projects to Vanuatu, however at this time this information is TBA for all projects primarily due to the early stage of implementation of projects such as POLP, PacWaste Plus, IUCN and AfD which are all due to have inception or initial steering committee meetings in early 2020 .

For CCOA it has commenced initial activities but is still planning for many activities, while the GEF7 project is still being formulated. Only the JPRISM 2 project is well commenced and formulated with activities in Vanuatu identified but the value of the program to Vanuatu has not been provided.

A direct comparison of the minimum costing of funding action on plastic for Vanuatu for the first 5 years of the Strategy (preliminary costing USD \$5 million) to the total value of Pacific regional waste projects (USD \$69.5 million) shows that such projects have a significant potential to fund the Strategy and IP which represents 7% of Pacific Regional waste projects value (excludes CCOA as a Commonwealth wide project).

Table 2. Regional project funding (waste).

| STRATEGIC GOAL | CCOA | JPRISM II | POLP | IUCN | PACWASTE PLUS | AFD | GEF 7 | UNFUNDED |
|---|------|-----------|------|------|---------------|-----|-------|----------|
| 1. Reduce the volume of Plastic Waste Entering the Waste Stream | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| 1.1 Prevent single use plastic consumer products from entering Vanuatu through the continued introduction of bans on the importation, sale and manufacture of avoidable plastic products. | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 1.2 Discourage the importation of plastic films ('tragic plastic') by imposing a customs levy on plastic packaged junk food. | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | |
| 1.3 Encourage the importation of products that do not utilise plastic packaging by reducing tariffs on non-plastic packaged consumer items. | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | |
| 1.4 Incentivise the collection of waste plastics through expanding the remit of container deposit legislation to include additional plastic types. | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 1.5 Prevent the leakage of microplastics into the marine environment through the introduction of bans on consumer products containing primary microplastics and oxo-degradable plastics. | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| 1.6 Reduce the use of single use plastics by cruise liners and fishing vessels in Vanuatu waters through agreements for plastic free tourism and enhanced fisheries observer programs | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| 1.7 Reduce avoidable plastic waste by improving the quality and safety of imported plastic products. | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| 1.8 Phase-out use of avoidable plastic fishing equipment including nets, ropes, traps, lines, fish aggregating devices and bait bags. | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| 2. Replace plastic products with locally produced non-plastic alternatives | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| 2.1 Stimulate the local economy through the active promotion of locally produced sustainable alternatives to targeted plastic products. | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | |
| 2.2 Support businesses in Vanuatu to transition to plastic-free or zero waste models. | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | |
| 2.3 Implement pilot projects that replace high-volume single use plastics with locally produced alternatives. | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| 3. Remediate the leakage of plastic waste into the environment | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 3.1 Reduce the prevalence of dumping and burning through expanding national waste collection coverage and controlled disposal sites that includes domestic ports, wharves and shipping. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 3.2 Reduce littering behaviour through the installation of covered waste receptacles at identified litter hotspots. | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 3.3 Deter littering behaviour through the enforcement of fines and penalties. | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 3.4 Shift normative waste and consumption behaviours by increasing public awareness on the environmental and health impacts of improperly managed plastic waste. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 4. Re-capture and monitor existing plastic waste in the environment | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.1 Prevent ocean bound plastic waste in waterways and stormwater drains from entering the marine environment through the catchment management of plastics including installation of trash traps and booms at key ocean entry points. | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| 4.2 Recover ocean plastics through implementing an Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) scheme focused on the retrieval of ocean plastics, with a focus on plastic film ('tragic plastics'). | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 4.3 Implement best practice solutions for the management of collected or recovered plastics including controlled disposal, reuse and recycling (including export). | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 4.4 Conduct regular clean-up activities | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| 5.Reward voluntary action and innovation | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| 5.1 Develop and implement incentives to encourage public and private sector participation in tackling plastic pollution | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| 5.2 Ensure ongoing leadership and awareness on the management of plastic waste by continued engagement through global platforms and with international organisations, the business sector (including the cruise liner and tourism sector), NGOs and the community. | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| 5.3 Inspire and encourage national action by launching and maintaining a voluntary pledging campaign | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| 5.3 Inspire and encourage national action by launching and maintaining a voluntary pledging campaign. | | | | | | | | ✓ |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| 5.4 Reward voluntary action through establishing national awards for social circular principles/innovation. | | | | | | | | ✓ |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|

Table 2 above cross references each of the high-level strategic goals and actions with the regional waste projects already presented in Table 1.

While both the TA Project team and the Government of Vanuatu have contacted the donor and implementing agencies to gain more accurate information on the value and focus of regional waste projects in Vanuatu little information has been provided (with the exception of JPRISM 2).

The TA Project team has therefore used existing documentation such as action plans, website information, project outline information and other published material to determine probable focal areas for each of the projects.

In undertaking this exercise it can be seen in Table 2 that based on current project descriptions that four of the Strategy Goals would be potentially funded (SG 1 to SG 4), while one of the Strategy Goals would remain unfunded (SG5). In relation to the Strategic Actions 18 are potentially funded, while six are unfunded (A4.1, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4).

Table 2 also shows that there is a heavy focus and potential duplication of effort in five Action areas (A1.1, 3.1, 3.4, 4.3 and 4.4) which could be rebalanced through effective donor co-ordination with the Government of Vanuatu to include Goal and Actions that are currently unfunded or need further resourcing.

While more detailed information on what regional projects and other donor activities will deliver to Vanuatu in value and thematically is needed, it is already clear regional project funding can significantly help the Government of Vanuatu implement the Strategy and IP.

2.2 POTENTIAL PRIVATE SECTOR FUNDING - INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE SECTOR

As discussed in Section 1 the plan also considers potential private sector sources (including international) for certain setup costs and as part of the ongoing operational cost which the TA Project team has identified as a potential source of funding for the project, though at this point it is not possible to identify the potential value.

There is increasing agreement amongst stakeholders in governments, international organisations, the private sector and the community that the responsibility for managing marine plastic is a shared responsibility that should be shouldered by all parties along the global plastics logistic chain.

That is that plastic resin producers, manufacturers of plastic packaging, branded and unbranded plastic companies, importers, retailers and buyers all need to contribute to addressing plastic waste currently in the marine environment as well as future plastics waste.

This is a generally a new idea for plastic waste in Vanuatu and no national or regional projects currently exist where contributions or actions have yet been made by the plastic logistic chain owners in Vanuatu.

But internationally there are a large number of well recognised by industry funded assistance and activities in global, regional and national projects that could be emulated by the Government of Vanuatu to gain similar private sector assistance and resources.

Table 3. National and international EPR and corporate responsibility programs on plastic packaging relevant to Vanuatu.

| SCHEME | REGION | PARTICIPATING BRANDS |
|---|---|---|
| Australian Packaging Covenant | National | Campbell's, Coca-Cola Amatil, Goodman-Fielder, Kellogg's, Nestlé, Parmalat, Ricegrowers Limited, Sanitarium Health and Wellbeing Company, Simplot, The Smith's Snackfood Company and Unilever |
| CEFLEX: A Circular Economy for Flexible Packaging | International | Nestlé, Beiersdorf, Campbell's, Coca-Cola, Colgate-Palmolive, Danone, Kellogg's, Kraft Heinz, Mars, Mondelēz International, Nestlé, Procter & Gamble and Unilever |
| Ellen MacArthur Foundation New Plastic Economy | Asia, Europe, Latin America and North America | Anheuser-Busch InBev, Danone, Unilever, Mars, Nestlé and PepsiCo |
| Envision Hands | Australia | Coca-Cola Amatil |
| Trash Free Seas Alliance | Southeast Asia | Procter & Gamble, Danone, Nestlé and PepsiCo |
| The Alliance to End Plastic | International | PepsiCo |
| Global Ghost Gear Initiative | International | Nestlé |
| Clean Ocean Material Alliance (CLOMA) | International | Coca-Cola, Suntory and Nestlé |
| Trash Free Seas Alliance | Southeast Asia | Procter & Gamble, Danone, Nestlé and PepsiCo |
| The Ocean Cleanup | International | Danone |
| Ecobarge Clean Seas | Australia | Coca-Cola |

Table 3 shows 11 Global, regional and national projects that 22 global brand name companies active in Vanuatu participate in and provide resources to address marine plastic and plastic litter issues related to their products.

The Strategy and IP include Goals, actions and activities to engage with these companies using existing models to develop similar support mechanisms from these global companies, as well as tapping into their Corporate Social Responsibility to help fund action on marine plastic and to move to new plastic free solutions.



Figure 1. Typical international brand labels found in Vanuatu - Au Bon Marche Website.

Figure 1 provides a snapshot of some of the global, regional and local brands that are popular within Vanuatu which shows that some off these have not been identified as participation in any private sector led actions identified in Table 3 above.

Table 4. Plastic producers and common brands found in Vanuatu.

| PRODUCER | HEADQUATERS | BRANDS FOUND IN VANUATU |
|---|-------------|------------------------------------|
| Beiersdorf | Germany | Nivea, Elastoplast |
| Campbell's | America | Campbell's soup, Goldfish, Kettle, |
| Cannone Industrie Alimentari "Gli Antipasti" s.p.a | Italy | Cannone |
| Cantine Paradiso | Italy | Posta Piana |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Carrefour | France | Grand Jury, Carrefour |
| CK Life Sciences | International | Cheetham Salt |
| Coca-Cola Amatil | Australia, /New Zealand and the South Pacific | IXL, SPC, Coca-Cola, Sprite, Fanta, Schweppes, Mount Franklin, Kirks, Pump, Powerade |
| Colgate-Palmolive | America | Colgate, Protex, Palmolive, |
| Dairyworks | Australia | Fresha Export, Dairyworks |
| Danone | France | |
| Fonterra Co-operative Group Limited | New Zealand | Fonterra, Anchor |
| Foodgears Industrial International Limited | China and Hong Kong | LugliO |
| Anheuser-Busch InBev | Germany | Victoria Bitter, Corona |
| Goodman Fielder | Hong Kong/Singapore | Goodman Fielder, Meadowlea, Tuckers, White Wings |
| Gro Universal Marketing | Sri Lanka | SoftLove |
| Heineken | Netherlands | SolBrew |
| Ingham's Group Limited | Australia | Ingham |
| Kellogg's | America | Kellogg's |
| Kraft Heinz | America | Heinz, Kraft, golden circle |
| Lion Dairy & Drinks | Australia | Dairy Farmers, Just Juice, Yoplait, XXXX, Pura, Berri |
| Manildra Group | Australia | Manildra Group |
| Bon Marche | Vanuatu | Home brand |
| Mars Incorporated | America | Pedigree, Twix, Whiskas, Snickers, Extra, M&Ms, Mars |
| McCain Foods Limited | Canada | McCain |

| | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---|
| Modelēz International | International | Cadbury's, Oreo, Modelēz, Toblerone |
| Mr Chips Limited | New Zealand | Mr Chips |
| Nestlé | Switzerland | Nescafe, Nestle, Milo, Maggi, Kit Kat |
| Parmalat | Italy | Pauls, Parmalat, Breaka, Oak |
| Pastificio Riscossa F.lli Mastromauro S.p.A. | Italy | Riscossa, |
| Pepsi Co | International | Twisties, Pepsi, Gatorade, Smith's, Sakata, Doritos, Red Rock Deli, Grain Waves |
| Perfetti van Melle | France | Mentos, Chupa Chups |
| Procter & Gamble | America | Gillette, Crest, Tide, Always, Head & Shoulders, Pantene, Oral B |
| Rami Sami & Sons | Fiji | Ram Sami |
| RB Patel Group | Fiji | Angel Gold |
| Ricegrowers Limited | Australia | Sun Rice |
| Sanitarium Health and Wellbeing Company | Australia | Sanitarium |
| Saputo Dairy Australia | Australia | Devondale, Coon |
| Simplot | Australia | Edgell, Birds Eye, John West |
| Société Bic S.A. | France | Bic |
| SSM International | Australia | Punjas, Bongo, FMF, Sunquick |
| Sugar Australia | Australia | CSR, equal |
| Suntory | Japan | Cerebos |
| T&G Global Limited | New Zealand | Turners & Growers |
| Tegel Foods Limited | New Zealand | Tegel, |
| Unilever | United Kingdom and the Netherlands | Lipton, Streets, Lifebuoy, Lux, Dove, Rexona, LYNX, Sunsilk, Surf, Continental |

| | | |
|---------|-------------|-------|
| Upfield | Netherlands | Flora |
|---------|-------------|-------|

Table 4 shows a more extensive list of brand names with plastic packaged items in in Vanuatu with 16 being Australia/New Zealand Based, 13 European, seven American, three from Asia and three from the Pacific.

From the funding plan perspective this is important to note given the different initiatives and arrangement that Vanuatu can uses to gain resources to fund the plan and reduce marine plastic inputs.

Voluntary arrangements as mentioned with 'Global Brand' initiatives have already been mentioned but there is also the possibility to emulate Australia and the UK with national Packaging covenant initiatives that can gain resources either voluntarily or via taxes or levies.

For the Pacific there is even the possibility of developing a new regional version known as the Pacific Plastic Pact that would emulate the UK version but provide arrangements across a number of export countries (at the moment Australia and New Zealand) and Pacific import countries, including Vanuatu.

Again the value of such initiatives are not yet known but will be valuable for continuing to operate and maintain a system that could be initially set up under donor and government funding.

3 NATIONAL FUNDING MECHANISMS

Currently no specific national funding mechanism exists to implement schemes to reduce marine plastic in Vanuatu. Though there are two municipal based pre-paid bag systems used in Port Vila and Luganville which have proved to be very cost effective.

Therefore a critical outcome of the Strategy and IP is that a number of national funding mechanisms are developed in the initial five year period of activity that can then gather resources to operate and maintain the various systems

that can both sustain gain the value of such initiatives are not yet known but will be valuable for continuing to operate and maintain a system that could be initially set up under donor and government funding.

Table 5. National Funding Mechanism

| FUNDING MECHANISMS TO BE ESTABLISHED |
|---|
| Container Deposit System (initially beverage containers) |
| Extender Producer Responsibility Scheme (Plastic Packaging) |
| Plastic Packaging Import Levy (Junk Food) |
| Indirect Shipping Service Charges (MARPOL Annex V) |

4 CONCLUSION

With the alignment of a large number of dedicated regional waste projects with the Strategy and IP there are good prospects for many of the Goals, Actions and Activities to be implemented.

However this will require this will require an improved level of co-ordination between the donors and the Government of Vanuatu and a willingness by those implementing those projects to purposely align project activities with Strategy activities.

With the costs for executing the IP currently being approximately 7% of the total value of Pacific regional waste projects it is estimated that this could substantially be funded by these projects, though in their current configuration they would not fund some of the Goals and Activities unless some of them were adjusted.

Further resources and any shortfall could potentially be addressed through approaching the international private sector for target areas relevant to their projects and impacts, through an early activation of national funding mechanisms and by seeking further funding from other projects (such as CCOA) and bilaterally.

While there has not been a targeted consideration of the international funds there is also the possibility of approaching EU, ADB and World Bank for bankable projects and assistance as well as global funding mechanisms such as the Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund and a multitude of other funds.