

**10<sup>th</sup> Regional 3R and Circular Economy Forum in Asia and the Pacific (Series of Webinars)**

*“Advancing Circular Economy in Asia-Pacific towards the SDGs under COVID-19 Pandemic”*

# **Country Report**

**(Draft)**

**<Federated States of Micronesia>**

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This country report was prepared by the Government of Federated States of Micronesia as an input for the 10th Regional 3R and Circular Economy Forum in Asia and the Pacific (Series of Webinars). The views expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations.

# Country 3R Progress Report

**Name of the Country:** *Federated States of Micronesia*

**Name, Designation and Organization Respondent:** *Department of Environment, Climate Change, and Emergency Management*

**Other Ministries, Organizations, Agencies contributing to Country Report:** *FSM National Government, State EPAs/KIRMA and Public Works, Transportation and Infrastructure, Local Recycling Businesses*

**Timeline of Submission:** **November 20, 2020** (Email: 3R@uncred.or.jp)

*Progress and achievements towards implementation of the Ha Noi 3R Declaration  
-Sustainable 3R Goals for Asia and the Pacific (2013-2023)-*

With the objective of demonstrating renewed interests and commitments of Asia-Pacific countries towards realizing a resource efficient society, the Fourth Regional 3R Forum in Asia-Pacific in 2013 adopted the good-will and legally non-binding “***Ha Noi 3R Declaration – Sustainable 3R Goals for Asia and the Pacific 2013-23.***” The objective of the Country Reporting is to share among international community with various initiatives launched and efforts made (such as new policy instruments, legislations, regulations, institutional arrangements, investments or financing, technological innovation or intervention, partnership mechanisms, such as PPPs, etc.) by the member countries of the Forum in addressing each of the underlined goals of the Ha Noi 3R Declaration. This would help the member countries to share various best practices in 3R and resource efficiency areas across the region. In addition, it would also help bi-lateral and multi-lateral development agencies, donors, development banks in assessing the sustainable needs and challenges of those countries to better plan their existing as well as future capacity building programmes and technical assistance in the areas of 3Rs and sustainable waste management.

With the cooperation of other related ministries, organization and agencies, we request you to kindly fill in the below table as much as possible with relevant data/information. If additional spaces are required, separate sheets could be attached.

Thank you very much for your kind cooperation.

Secretariat of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific  
United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)  
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<b>I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)</b>	
<b>Goal 1</b>	Significant <b>reduction</b> in the quantity of <b>municipal solid waste</b> generated, by instituting policies, programmes, and projects at national and local levels, encouraging both producers and consumers to reduce the waste through greening production, greening lifestyle, and sustainable consumption.
<b>Q-1 What specific 3R policies, programmes and projects, are implemented to reduce the quantity of municipal solid waste?</b>	
<p>The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) is guided by its Strategic Development Plan (SDP) which is equivalent to a Sustainable Development Policy. Strategic Goal 2 of the SDP addresses the need to improve and enhance human environment through the application of waste management and pollution 3R system of reduce, reuse, and recycle.</p> <p>Additionally, the country has in place an <u>Environment Act</u> (Title 25), and implemented National and State Solid Waste Management Strategies that address the problems on waste, and propose solutions through an integrated Solid Waste Management Approach of Waste Prevention, Recycling and Composting, and Disposal. Moreover, some of the states have developed Recycling Acts that address recycling issues; recycling regulations are in place and the focus is on recovery of recyclables and shipping overseas for processing and recycling. Through partnership with the private sector, a materials recovery system with facility is in place.</p> <p>More importantly, three out of the four states have implemented Container Deposit Legislations (CDL) systems. Recently, the state that has not implemented a CDL system has proposed to revive its CDL program and is awaiting legislative process.</p>	
<b>Q-2 What is the level of participation of households in “source” segregation of municipal waste streams?</b> (Please check the appropriate box)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Very High (> 90%) <input type="checkbox"/> High (>70%) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average (50--70%) <input type="checkbox"/> Low or not satisfactory (< 50%) <input type="checkbox"/> Does not exist	
<b>Q-3 Total annual government expenditure per capita (US\$ per capita) in municipal solid waste management in 2014-2015 :</b> Varied by states' needs and requests ranging from \$20,000 to \$100,000	
<b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b> Specifically, some of the challenges faced include: the selling of PET and glass bottles to overseas recycling companies, as they are currently being bought at low dollar rates due to demand; not being able to include other recyclables only aluminum cans; e-waste and waste oil disposal due to high costs of shipping and outsourcing of vendors.	
<b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant:</b> Container Deposit Legislations have been developed; waste management strategies have been revised and undergoing implementation; on-going projects through SPREP and JICA to support state recycling system are in place.	
<b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021):</b> Within the next five years, it is imperative to strengthen the recycling programs and implement 50% of set activities outlined in the state strategies.	
<b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

<b>I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)</b>	
<b>Goal 2</b>	Full-scale utilization of the organic component of municipal waste, including food waste, as a valuable resource, thereby achieving multiple benefits such as the reduction of waste flows to final disposal sites, reduction of GHG emission, improvement in resource efficiency, energy recovery, and employment creation.
<b>Q-1 Does the central government have policies or support to utilize or reduce the organic waste such as composting, energy recovery and improving efficiency in food processing?</b>	
<p>Currently, there are no specific policies on managing organic waste, but based on our National and State Solid Waste Management Strategies, we are mandated to adopt an integrated approach with strategies for reducing waste generation, reusing waste, recycling, composting, disposal, and waste collection. A number of best practices workshops have been conducted through outreach programs and communities are adopting composting techniques to support food processing and minimization of waste generation.</p>	
<b>Q-2 What is happening to country's organic waste?</b> (Please check the appropriate box)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mostly landfilled <input type="checkbox"/> mostly incinerated <input type="checkbox"/> both landfilled and incinerated <input type="checkbox"/> mostly open dumped or open burned	
<b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b>	
<b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b> - Over the years, the FSM has provided support for compost field work through SPC-LRD, and GEF-Funded and UNDP implemented SLM project. Additional composting sites have been established through the College of Micronesia -Cooperative Research Extension. Currently, a national project is being undertaken to promote the use of dry litter piggery systems from the conventional use of water resources as means for cleaning pens. The dry litter systems abandon the use of water for cleaning, however, promotes the use of chipped materials which in turn are used for composting. This method is becoming popular among communities due to its significance to reduce water contamination and the promotion of sustainable organic waste utilization.	
<b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b>	
Our National Solid Waste Management Strategy is up for revision in 2020, however, we have begun to scrutinize the document to an updated version. The updated version should include a plan to reuse organic waste.	
<b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

**I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)**

**Goal 3** Achieve significant **increase in recycling rate** of recyclables (e.g., plastic, paper, metal, etc.), by introducing policies and measures, and by setting up financial mechanisms and institutional frameworks involving relevant stakeholders (e.g., producers, consumers, recycling industry, users of recycled materials, etc.) and development of modern recycling industry.

**Q-1 What is the recycling rate of various recyclables?** (Please check the appropriate cell & add more waste streams as relevant for the country) In certain states, the recycling rate for Aluminum cans, PET bottles, and Glass bottles, have high rating since these are the types of recyclables that are part of their recycling programs.

Rate \ Type	Very High (>90%)	High (>70%)	Average (50~60%)	Poor (<50%)	Recycling does not exist	Definition of recycling rate*
Paper						
Plastic						
Metal						
Construction waste						
e-waste						
Aluminum	90%					

\*Note: Please specify in the cell which of the following definitions (i.e., 1 or 2 or 3) is followed for recycling rate  
 Definition 1: (collected recyclable waste)/(estimated generation of waste)  
 Definition 2: (volume of utilized recyclable waste)/(volume of raw material)  
 Definition 3: (volume of utilized recyclable waste)/(volume of collected waste for recycling)

**Q-2 What specific policies are introduced at local and national level for prevention or reduction of waste streams – paper, plastic, metal, construction waste, e-waste?**

State Solid Waste Regulations, Littering Laws, and Recycling Laws. Additionally, a recycling regulation was adopted to reduce certain recyclable items (aluminum cans, PET and Glass bottles and car batteries) in the waste streams. Paper, plastics, metal and construction wastes are required by law to be disposed of at the landfill.

**Q-3 What is the rate of resource recovery from various waste streams?**

Rate \ Type	Very High (>90%)	High (>70%)	Average (50~60%)	Poor (<50%)	Recycling does not exist
Paper				✓	
Plastic				✓	
Metal		✓			
Construction waste			✓		
e-waste					✓
Aluminum	✓				

(Please check the appropriate cell & add more waste streams as relevant for the country)

**Q-4 What is the level of existence of resource recovery facilities/ infrastructures in cities?**

Level \ Type	Every Major City	Few Major Cities only	Does not exist	Supportive policy or programmes exists	No supportive policy or programmes
Paper			✓		
Plastic			✓		
Metal		✓			
Construction					

**Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in  
Implementing Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013~2023)**

Country Name:  
**FEDERATED STATES OF  
MICRONESIA**

waste					
e-waste					
Aluminum					

**I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)**

**Goal 3** Achieve significant **increase in recycling rate** of recyclables (e.g., plastic, paper, metal, etc.), by introducing policies and measures, and by setting up financial mechanisms and institutional frameworks involving relevant stakeholders (e.g., producers, consumers, recycling industry, users of recycled materials, etc.) and development of modern recycling industry.

***Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:***

A challenge that the states face is financial assistance.

***Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant***

The current project that addresses the 3R in the FSM is J-PRISM under JICA. There are recycling program legislations and dry litter programs that promote the 3R as well.

***Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)***

States are in the process of strengthening their recycling systems and effective legislations are being proposed at the moment.

***Is this Goal relevant for your country?***  Highly  Partially  Not at all

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<b>I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)</b>	
<b>Goal 4</b>	Build <b>sustainable cities /green cities</b> by encouraging “ <b>zero waste</b> ” through sound policies, strategies, institutional mechanisms, and multi - stakeholder partnerships (giving specific importance to private sector involvement) with a primary goal of <b>waste minimization</b>
<b>Q-1 What specific waste management policies and programmes are introduced to encourage private sector participation in municipal waste management?</b> The idea of partnership between the public and private sector is not new; in fact, the government includes the private sector in its consultations and recognizes their relationship as inherent. For example, the private sector has partnered with the government in waste collection, recycling, waste to energy, landfill development and management, and composting activities.	
<b>Q-2 What are the major waste management areas that have strong involvement of private and business sector?</b> (Please check appropriate boxes and add other areas if not listed below)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> waste collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> resource recovery <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> waste recycling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> waste to energy, composting, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PPP projects in waste sector	
<b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b> Some of the challenges include a lack of clear policies on roles between the private and public sectors, effective institutional arrangements, as well as lack of technological instruments to carry out necessary functions, and a viable funding mechanism to support on-going work to minimize waste. Specifically, Collection systems are inadequately operational due to financing schemes for collections and collection equipments. Rates for cost of collection are insufficient to sustain operations, and collection of collection fees are not fully enforced. Users of collection system pays to municipal treasury directly. Collection is only provided to communities that pay for waste collection. Collection equipment and vehicles often break down rapidly and due to maintenance costs, repair is often delayed, causing collection schedules to be halted.	
<b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b>	
<b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b> A zero-waste policy integrated into our National Environment Act	
<b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Highly</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

**I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)**

<b>Goal 5</b>	Encourage the <b>private sector</b> , including small-and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to implement measures to increase <b>resource efficiency and productivity</b> , creation of decent work and to improve environmentally-friendly practices through applying environmental standards, clean technologies, and cleaner production.
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***Q-1 What are the major clean technology related policies aiming to increase energy and resource efficiency of SMEs?***

The national government has in place an Energy Policy that addresses energy efficiency, bio-gas and compost efforts.

***Q-2 What are the capacity building programmes currently in place to build the technical capacity of SMEs in 3R areas?***

There are no programs in place, however, on-going collaboration with regional partners allow us to participate in trainings and workshops.

***Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:***

Technological and financial means to build technical capacity

***Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant***

Pilot Bio-gas projects, community compost projects and solar panels projects in certain communities.

***Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)***

Increase participation of private sector in pilot projects and other ventures to implement measures to increase resource efficiency and productivity.

***Is this Goal relevant for your country?***     **Highly**     Partially     Not at all

<b>I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)</b>	
<b>Goal 6</b>	Promote the <b>greening of the value chain</b> by encouraging industries and associated suppliers and vendors in socially responsible and inclusive ways.
<b>Q-1 What percent of companies and industries have introduced green accounting and voluntary environmental performance evaluation (Ref: ISO 14000)?</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Very High (> 90%) <input type="checkbox"/> High (>70%) <input type="checkbox"/> Average (50~70%) <input type="checkbox"/> Low or not satisfactory (< 50%) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None	
<b>Q-2 What percent of companies and industries have introduced social accounting (Ref: SA 8000) in consultation with their workers?</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Very High (> 90%) <input type="checkbox"/> High (>70%) <input type="checkbox"/> Average (50~70%) <input type="checkbox"/> Low or not satisfactory (< 50%) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None	
<b>Q 3 Does government have a programme for promoting greening of the value chain? What specific policies, programmes and incentives are introduced to promote greening of value chain?</b>	
This concept has not been introduced to our country yet.	
<b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b>	
Not applicable	
<b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b>	
Not applicable	
<b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b>	
Not applicable	
<b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

<b>I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)</b>	
<b>Goal 7</b>	Promote <b>industrial symbiosis</b> (i.e., recycling of waste from one industry as a resource for another), by providing relevant incentives and support.
<b><i>Q-1 Does your government have policies and programmes promoting industrial symbiosis in industrial parks or zones? What specific policies, programmes and incentives are introduced to promote industrial symbiosis?</i></b>	
There are no specific policies and programs on promoting industrial symbiosis in industrial parks or zones as there are no industries. However, among the small businesses on island, the recycling of waste from one business to another is not a new concept to islanders as it can be seen practiced when a business wants to reuse an item from the other.	
<b><i>Q-2 How many eco-industrial parks or zones or the like, which is supported by the government, are there in the country?</i></b>	
Most of our parks are open spaced, natural environments.	
<b><i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i></b>	
This idea has not been formally introduced to FSM just yet.	
<b><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></b>	
Not applicable	
<b><i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></b>	
Not applicable	
<b><i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i></b> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

<b>I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)</b>	
<b>Goal 8</b>	Build <b>local capacity</b> of both current and future practitioners, to enable the private sector (including SMEs) to obtain the necessary knowledge and technical skills to foster green industry and create decent, productive work.
<i><b>Q-1 How many dedicated training facilities or centers are there to cater the needs of SMEs and practitioners in the areas of cleaner production, resource efficiency and environment-friendly technologies, etc.?</b></i>	
Currently, there are no training facilities or centers that cater to the needs of SMEs, however through collaboration with our international and regional partners, we have built our local capacity through trainings overseas and on island.	
<i><b>Q-2 Please provide an indicative figure on annual government (US \$) expenditure on building technical capacity of SMEs and practitioners in the areas of cleaner production, resource efficiency and environment-friendly technologies, etc.?</b></i>	
An indicative figure on annual government expenditure on building capacity of SMEs and so forth is an estimated \$50,000, but we also engage in training programs with our regional partners in environment from JICA and SPREP where they bear the costs for traveling and lodging.	
<i><b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b></i>	
A challenge for FSM has been funding to support costs of training travel expenses, and sometimes equipment for utilization.	
<i><b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b></i>	
There is still a need to develop programs to build capacity in relevant areas.	
<i><b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b></i>	
Is this Goal relevant for your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)	
<b>Goal 9</b>	Develop proper <b>classification and inventory of hazardous waste</b> as a prerequisite towards sound management of such waste.
<b>Q-1 Is there a systematic classification of hazardous waste? If so, please attach.</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Q-2 What specific rules and regulations are introduced to separate, store, treat, transportation and disposal of hazardous waste?</b>	
<p>Currently, the national government is guided by its Strategic Development Plan, Regulations on transboundary movement of hazardous waste, and State POPs (Persistent Organic Pollutants) Regulations that address some aspects of treating and storing hazardous waste. Additionally, the State EPAs/KIRMA operate laboratories that are guided by standard operating procedures.</p>	
<b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b>	
Challenges include the necessary funding to put in place a Chemical Management System.	
<b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b>	
<p>Through the GEFPAS UPOPs Project under SPREP, we were able to implement a chemical management training (2016) and strengthen our objectives through the development of a National Guidance and Action Plan for Chemical management in the FSM.</p>	
<b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b>	
<p>It is hoped that FSM will be given the opportunity to develop a chemical management strategy, and train the necessary personnel. More importantly, there is a plan in place to set up a Chemical Management System through collaborative efforts among the states and national.</p>	
<b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

<b>II. 3R Goals in Rural Areas</b>	
<b>Goal 10</b>	<b>Reduce losses in the overall food supply chain</b> (production, post harvesting and storage, processing and packaging, distribution), leading to reduction of waste while increasing the quantity and improving the quality of products reaching consumers.
<i><b>Q-1 What specific policies, rules and regulations, including awareness programmes, are introduced to minimize food or crop waste?</b></i> There are no specific policies, rules, and regulations on food or crop waste as we have not had any major problems with food waste as they are normally fed to the animals. However, some states have developed Food Standard regulations and conducted consumer education on food quality, and trained food industry employees.	
<i><b>Q-2 Is there any continuing education services or awareness programmes for the farmers or agricultural marketing associations on reduction of crop wastes for increased food security?</b></i> Much of the food waste are reused or given to animals, however, in some states there is an agriculture extension program that aims to provide awareness on increased food security.	
<i><b>Q-3 What is the average wastage of crops or agricultural produce between farms to consumers, if there is a study in your country?</b></i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Very High (> 20~ 30%) <input type="checkbox"/> High (10~20%) <input type="checkbox"/> Medium (5~10%) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low (< 5%) <input type="checkbox"/> Negligible (<1%)	
<i><b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b></i>	
Not applicable	
<i><b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b></i>	
Not applicable	
<i><b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b></i>	
Not applicable	
<i><b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b></i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

<b>II. 3R Goals in Rural Areas</b>	
<b>Goal 11</b>	Promote full scale <b>use of agricultural biomass waste and livestock waste</b> through reuse and/or recycle measures as appropriate, to achieve a number of co - benefits including GHG emission reduction, energy security, sustainable livelihoods in rural areas and poverty reduction, among others.
<b>Q-1 How much amount of – (a) agricultural biomass waste and (b) livestock waste are grossly generated per annum?</b> In the FSM, there is currently no industry that produces biomass waste. The coconut industry on the islands operate on a small scale hence there is not enough biomass waste that can be generated to justify biomass combustion.	
<b>Q-2 How are most of the agricultural biomass wastes utilized or treated?</b> (Please <u>check all appropriate boxes</u> )	
<input type="checkbox"/> as secondary raw material input (for paper, bioplastic, furniture, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> biogas/electricity generation <input type="checkbox"/> composts/fertilizers <input type="checkbox"/> mostly left unutilized or open dumped <input type="checkbox"/> mostly open burned Not applicable	
<b>Q-3 What specific policies, guidelines, and technologies are introduced for efficient utilization of agricultural biomass waste and livestock waste as a secondary material inputs towards full scale economic benefits? Relevant websites could be shared for additional information.</b>	
In our nation's sustainable development policy document under the Agriculture Sector, Strategic Goal # 4 addresses the need to promote environmentally sound and sustainable production. This is to manage invasive species and discourage slash and burn farming and deforestation.	
<b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b>	
The challenge remains to address environment sustainability, build capacity, and the establishment of a financial mechanism.	
<b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b>	
We are guided by our nation's policy document on sustainable development and supported by a National Agriculture policy and state agriculture plans and strategies that have yet to address agriculture biomass waste. A past agriculture project facilitated by the national government was PASAP (The Pacific Adaptation Strategy Assistance Program). The project analyzed the impacts of Climate Change and identified measures to enhance the resilience of food systems.	
<b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b>	
There is a need to update the Agriculture Policy with an emphasis on including an analysis of agriculture biomass waste in today's society.	
<b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

<b>III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes</b>	
<b>Goal 12</b>	<b>Strengthen regional, national, and local efforts to address the issue of waste, in particular plastics in the marine and coastal environment.</b>
<b><i>Q-1 What specific policies and regulations are in place to address the issue of plastic wastes in coastal and marine environment?</i></b>	
<p>The Federated States of Micronesia is mandated by the nation's Environmental Act to "to protect the environment, human health, welfare, and safety and to abate, control, and prohibit pollution or contamination of air, land, and water, in accordance with this title and with the regulations adopted and promulgated pursuant to this title, including measures undertaken to prohibit or regulate the testing, storage, use, disposal, import and export of radioactive, toxic chemical, or other harmful substances." This is supported through the states' littering laws and campaigns against littering plastics on the shore and in the ocean. Currently, regulations in one of the states are being adopted to ban importation of plastic shopping bags. Future consideration is in development for banning of styro-foam items. In other states, there are Biodegradable plastic bag laws, and littering laws in place. Additionally, the states have regulations that address Marine and Fresh Water Quality and "No Plastic" Laws.</p>	
<b><i>Q-2 What extent issue of plastic waste is considered in integrated coastal zone management (ICZM)? (Please check the appropriate box)</i></b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much <input type="checkbox"/> Somehow <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	
<b><i>Q-3 Please provide a list of centre of excellences or dedicated scientific and research programmes established to address the impacts of micro-plastic particulates (&lt;5 mm) on coastal and marine species? If yes, please provide relevant websites.</i></b>	
<p>FSM is a partner to the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program and from time to time engages in its Pollution Control activities centered on addressing plastics on coastal areas, and marine species.</p>	
<b><i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i></b>	
<b><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></b>	
<p>Recently, FSM has implemented a legislation to ban STYROFOAM and single use plastic shopping bags at imports. All states are making the effort to address plastic waste through legislation and activities.</p>	
<b><i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></b>	
<p>At this time, FSM and other Pacific Island countries are guided by the <b>Cleaner Pacific 2025: Pacific Regional Waste and Pollution Management Strategy</b> which address Marine Litter and Plastics.</p>	
<b><i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i></b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes

**Goal 13** Ensure **environmentally-sound management of e-waste** at all stages, including collection, storage, transportation, recovery, recycling, treatment, and disposal with appropriate consideration for working conditions, including **health and safety aspects** of those involved.

**Q-1 How do people usually recycle their e-waste (waste electrical and electronic equipment)?**  
(Please check the appropriate box in order of priority by filling in numbers like 1, 2, 3, 4,...etc., for example 1 => Highest priority)

Check if applicable	Number in priority order	
✓	3	Take to recycling center / resource recovery facilities
✓	1	Take to landfill
		Take to the retailer
		Take to local charity for re-use
		Take to second-hand shop for re-use
		Ship back to the manufacturer
		Ship back to the manufacturer
		Recycle in another country
		Do not know how people dispose
✓	2	Store

**Q-2 What specific policies and regulations are in place to ensure health and safety aspects of those involved in e-waste management (handling/sorting/resource recovery/recycling)?**

This is an area that needs further work. It is hoped that in the future, FSM can be provided another opportunity to assess its e-waste issues.

**Q-3 How much amount of e-waste is generated and recycled per year?**

Type of e-waste	Estimated total volume generated (ton/year)	% of collected by permitted recycler	% of volume recycled in collected
Television		0	30%
Computer		0	50%
Mobile phone		0	30%
Refrigerators		0	30%
Washing machines		0	30%
Air conditioners		0	30%
Others...		0	20%

**Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:**

The challenge is that in our modern society, we are importing so much technology, yet we do not have the proper means and places to dismantle, recycle and store e-waste. Our current landfills have also become the sanctuaries for e-waste, and the personnel have also become e-waste handlers, not just waste management workers. Hence, there is a need to build capacity in this area, as well as a funding mechanism to support the activities of a proposed e-waste handling company.

**Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant**

Through a SPREP Project, an e-waste survey is being conducted to determine the generation and composition of e-waste.

**Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)** An E-waste regulation is necessary.

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes	
<b>Goal 13</b>	Ensure <b>environmentally-sound management of e-waste</b> at all stages, including collection, storage, transportation, recovery, recycling, treatment, and disposal with appropriate consideration for working conditions, including <b>health and safety aspects</b> of those involved.
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Highly</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes	
<b>Goal 14</b>	Effective enforcement of established mechanisms for preventing illegal and inappropriate export and import of waste, including transit trade, especially of hazardous waste and e-waste.
<i>Q-1 What specific policies and regulations are introduced to prevent illegal import and export of e-waste?</i> We are mandated by our Environmental Act to develop policies and regulations to prevent illegal import and export of hazardous waste which includes e-waste, and through our Regulation on Transboundary movement of hazardous waste, we are obligated to comply with all the sections of the regulations on illegal importation and export of hazardous waste.	
<i>Q-2 Do you have required number of well-trained custom or other officials (for airport, sea-port, land border control, etc.) to track illegal export and import of e-waste?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i> Financial assistance is a challenge to address.	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i> Continue to support and strengthen activities that meet our obligations under the Basel and Waigani Conventions.	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Highly</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

<b>III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes</b>	
<b>Goal 15</b>	Progressive implementation of “ <b>extended producer responsibility (EPR)</b> ” by encouraging producers, importers, and retailers and other relevant stakeholders to fulfill their responsibilities for collecting, recycling, and disposal of new and emerging waste streams, in particular e-waste.
<b>Q-1 What specific Extended Product Responsibility (EPR) policies are enacted or introduced? (If there is none, then skip Q-2 below)</b> At the moment, we do not have any policies on EPR.	
<b>Q-2 Please provide a list of products and product groups targeted by EPR nationally?</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Vehicles</li> <li>-Tires</li> <li>-E-waste</li> </ul>	
<b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation</b>	
We have yet to strengthen the concept to relevant stakeholders for consideration.	
<b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b>	
Not applicable	
<b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b>	
Not applicable	
<b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

<b>III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes</b>	
<b>Goal 16</b>	<b>Promote the 3R concept</b> in health-care waste management.
<b>Q-1 What specific policies and regulations are in place for healthcare waste management?</b> We do not have specific policies and regulations for healthcare waste management as health care waste is handled by the Department of Health Services. However, the national and state health services department have guidelines on healthcare waste management.	
<b>Q-2 What is the total annual government expenditure towards healthcare waste management (US\$ per year)?</b> An estimate of \$20,000 per state. There are four states in the FSM.	
<b>Q-3 List the agencies or authorities responsible for healthcare waste management.</b> The agencies or authorities responsible for healthcare waste management in the FSM include the department of health services, state department of health services, dispensaries, and private clinics.	
<b>Q-4 What is the common practice for disposal of healthcare wastes?</b> (Please check the appropriate box and add if any other practice followed)	
<input type="checkbox"/> open dumping (untreated) <input type="checkbox"/> open burning (untreated) <input type="checkbox"/> ordinary landfilling (untreated) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sanitary landfilling (treated) <input type="checkbox"/> Low cost small scale incineration (do not meet air emission standards) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly controlled air incineration (dedicated/modern medical waste incinerators) <input type="checkbox"/> Other methods (please specify names: )	
<b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b> There is a need to strengthen coordination efforts among relevant departments and agencies to address health care waste issues. Also, there is a need for additional funding to procure relevant equipment (trolleys, PPE, etc) and technological systems (incinerator) to combat healthcare waste issues.	
<b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b> Our current national and state waste management strategies acknowledge medical waste issues and governments have responded to healthcare issues through SPREP's PACWASTE Project. Through this project, baseline surveys were developed, healthcare waste trainings were implemented, an incinerator was provided, and a way forward to improve the present conditions of the hospitals was proposed. It was proposed to develop a Health Care waste management strategy in the near future.	
<b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b> The development of a health care waste strategy is essential, along with specific policies.	
<b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

<b>IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues</b>	
<b>Goal 17</b>	Improve <b>resource efficiency and resource productivity</b> by greening jobs nation - wide in all economic and development sectors.
<i><b>Q-1 What specific policies and guidelines are introduced for product standard (towards quality/durability, environment/eco-friendliness, labor standard)?</b></i> We have not introduced this concept nationally and locally.	
<i><b>Q-2 What specific energy efficiency schemes are introduced for production, manufacturing and service sector?</b></i> Not applicable	
<i><b>Q-3 What specific policies are introduced to create green jobs in product and waste sector?</b></i> Not applicable	
<i><b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b></i> Not applicable	
<i><b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b></i> Not applicable	
<i><b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b></i> Not applicable	
<i><b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b></i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
<b>Goal 18</b>	Maximize co-benefits from waste management technologies for local air, water, oceans, and soil pollution and global climate change.
<b><i>Q-1 Please share how climate mitigation is addressed in waste management policies and programmes for co-benefits?</i></b>	
Climate Mitigation has not been addressed in waste management policies, yet through some pollution regulations, the states are required to reduce air pollution by minimizing the burning of waste.	
<b><i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i></b>	
Effective coordination among relevant stakeholders to align climate change issues and waste management is needed. Additionally, there is a low volume of green house gases produced	
<b><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></b>	
Composting efforts are on-going. This has replaced burning of agricultural waste.	
<b><i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></b>	
There is a plan to address climate mitigation in waste management documents.	
<b><i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i></b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

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IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
<b>Goal 19</b>	Enhance <b>national and local knowledge base and research network on the 3Rs and resource efficiency</b> , through facilitating effective and dynamic linkages among all stakeholders, including governments, municipalities, the private sector, and scientific communities.
<i><b>Q-1 What specific policies are introduced to encourage triangular cooperation between government, scientific &amp; research institutions and private/business sector in 3R areas?</b></i> FSM's national and state solid waste management strategies and action plans support the 3R concepts in all sectors-business, municipal, and household levels.	
<i><b>Q-2 Please share the number and list of dedicated scientific institution, or coordinating centers in the areas of 3Rs (e.g., waste minimization technologies, eco-products, cleaner production, recycling technologies, industrial symbiosis, resource efficiency, etc.)?</b></i> In each of the states, the Environmental Protection Agencies carry out 3R activities in collaboration with local businesses, relevant government departments and agencies, schools, communities, regional and international partners.	
<i><b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation</b></i> In order to promote 3R activities in the FSM, there is a need to enforce legislations and make coordination efforts among relevant stakeholders more effective. There is also the lack of local resources to provide education and cooperative arrangements.	
<i><b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant.</b></i> Through SPREP's projects on 3Rs, FSM has strengthened some of its recycling efforts.	
<i><b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b></i>	
Is this Goal relevant for your country? <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

<b>IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues</b>	
<b>Goal 20</b>	Strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships among governments, civil society, and the private sector in raising public awareness and advancing the 3Rs, sustainable consumption and production, and resource efficiency, leading to the behavioral change of the citizens and change in production patterns.
<b>Q-1 Does central government have official dialogue with multi-stakeholders in the process to formulate 3R-related policies and regulations? Which stakeholders are involved in the dialogue?</b> (Please check all applicable)	
<input type="checkbox"/> NGOs <span style="margin-left: 300px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Association</span> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Government <span style="margin-left: 200px;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academic Institution</span> <input type="checkbox"/> Others, please add/specify ( State EPAs/KIRMA)	
<b>Q-2 What is the level of NGOs' involvement in 3R, sustainable production and consumption, resource efficiency related promotional activities?</b> (Please check the appropriate box)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Very high <span style="margin-left: 100px;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moderate</span> <span style="margin-left: 100px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Low</span> <span style="margin-left: 100px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Almost Negligible</span>	
<b>Q-3 What is the level of citizens' awareness on beneficial aspects of 3R, sustainable production and consumption and resource efficiency.</b> (Please check the appropriate box)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Very high <span style="margin-left: 100px;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moderate</span> <span style="margin-left: 100px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Low</span> <span style="margin-left: 100px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Almost Negligible</span>	
<b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b>	
There is a need for a platform that will raise awareness among the general public and strengthen the coordination among relevant stakeholders.	
<b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b>	
There have been numerous projects that FSM has participated in through SPREP and JICA. However, there is a need for additional funding to propel activities forward. Additionally, the states have established school environmental clubs and community outreach programs that are tailored to the promotion of the 3Rs.	
<b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b>	
Strengthen 3R concept in Waste management Strategy, and expand 3R Programs to outlying islands.	
<b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <span style="margin-left: 100px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Partially</span> <span style="margin-left: 100px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</span>	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
<b>Goal 21</b>	<b>Integrate the 3Rs</b> in formal education at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels as well as non-formal education such as community learning and development, in accordance with Education for Sustainable Development.
<b>Q-1 Provide a list of formal programmes that addresses areas of 3R and resource efficiency as part of the academic curriculum?</b>	
<p>-3R Wire Bin System: Yap State                      -Green Promo Bag Campaign: Yap State                      -Community Surveys on waste: All States                      -3R Outreach programs in elementary schools: All States                      -Environmental Club: Pohnpei State                      -Litterbug Project: Chuuk State                      -SPIFFY the Garbage Truck: Kosrae State</p> <p>***The 3Rs concept is being taught in school systems. At times, visitation by government authorities is conducted to present and discuss the importance of the 3Rs. The 3Rs and other waste management initiatives are incorporated generally into the science curriculum.</p>	
<b>Q-2 Please provide an overview of the Government policies and programmes to promote community learning and development (non-formal education) on 3R and sustainable waste management.</b>	
Not applicable	
<b>Q-3 Please provide a list of academic and research institutions offering PhD programmes in the areas of 3Rs and resource efficiency?</b>	
Not applicable	
<b>Q-4 Please provide a list of management institutions (offering BBA / MBA courses) which have integrated resource efficiency and life cycle assessment (LCA) as part of their curriculum or course development?</b>	
Not applicable	
<b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b>	
There is a need for a funding mechanism to be established to support on-going 3R activities for each of the states.	
<b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b>	
Plan to develop the promotion of community learning and development (non-formal education) on 3R and sustainable waste management; efforts to integrate SWM concepts into elementary school curriculum are on-going.	
<b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b>	
Not applicable	
<b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
<b>Goal 22</b>	<b>Integrate the 3R concept</b> in relevant policies and programmes, of key ministries and agencies such as Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Trade and Commerce, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Land and Urban Development, Ministry of Education, and other relevant ministries towards transitioning to a resource-efficient and zero waste society.
<p><b>Q-1 Please list the name of the Ministries and major Government Agencies which are promoting 3R and resource efficiency as part of their policy, planning and developmental activities at local and national level.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Department of Environment, Climate Change, and Emergency Management</li> <li>-Department of Resources and Development</li> <li>-Department of Education</li> <li>-Department of Health and Social Affairs</li> <li>-State EPAs/KIRMA</li> <li>-State Transportation and Infrastructure/Public Works</li> <li>-State Health Services</li> <li>-Private recycling companies contracted by state governments</li> <li>-Non-governmental organizations</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Q-2 What type of coordination mechanism are there among ministries and agencies for a resource efficient economic development?</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Official regular coordination meeting among ministries and agencies</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Official ad-hoc coordination meeting among ministries and agencies</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Informal meeting among ministries and agencies</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other coordination mechanisms (please add/specify)</p>	
<p><b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b> Generally, funding is always a challenge and there is limited capacity to conduct 3Rs programs.</p>	
<p><b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b> <i>A plan to establish a zero waste society at this time is not possible.</i></p>	
<p><b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b> None</p>	
<p><b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b>    <input type="checkbox"/> Highly    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially    <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
<b>Goal 23</b>	Promote <b>green and socially responsible procurement</b> at all levels, thereby creating and expanding 3R industries and markets for environmentally-friendly goods and products.
<i><b>Q-1 What specific policies are introduced to promote green and social responsible procurement?</b></i>	
FSM is a small country that does not produce goods. We do not have manufacturing companies that manufacture goods. We promote green on a small scale using our hands to weave a basket or build wooden and thatch roof housing.	
<i><b>Q-2 Please provide details of eco-labelling schemes of your country.</b></i>	
Not applicable	
<i><b>Q-3 Please provide a list of criteria for eco-labeled products and services in your country.</b></i>	
Not applicable	
<i><b>Q-4 Please provide the list of Ministries and major Government Agencies which have adopted green procurement policy.</b></i>	
Not applicable	
<i><b>Q-5 What % of municipalities have adopted the green procurement policy?</b></i>	
0%	
<i><b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b></i>	
Not applicable	
<i><b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b></i>	
Not applicable	
<i><b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b></i>	
Not applicable	
<i><b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b></i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

<b>IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues</b>	
<b>Goal 24</b>	<b>Phase out harmful subsidies that favor unsustainable use of resources (raw materials and water) and energy, and channel the freed funds in support of implementing the 3Rs and efforts to improve resource/energy efficiency.</b>
<i>Q-1 Are there any government subsidy programmes that directly or indirectly favor unsustainable use of resources (raw materials, water, and energy)? If so, please provide a list of such programmes along with the responsible Ministry or Agency administering and implementing it.</i>	
Not applicable	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
Not applicable	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
Not applicable	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
Not applicable	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

<b>IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues</b>	
<b>Goal 25</b>	<b>Protect public health and ecosystems, including freshwater and marine resources by eliminating illegal activities of open dumping, including dumping in the oceans, and controlling open burning in both urban and rural areas.</b>
<i><b>Q-1 Is waste management a public health priority in your country?</b></i> Waste Management is a public health priority.	
<i><b>Q-2 What are the rules and regulations to prevent open dumping and open burning of waste?</b></i> There are regulations against open dumping and open burning of waste; there are fines associated to their non-compliance. Other laws include state littering laws and POPs regulations.	
<i><b>Q-3 Rank the five most important rivers in terms of water quality (BOD values) passing through major cities and urban areas?</b></i> The only state in the Federated States of Micronesia that has rivers is Pohnpei State, hence the list includes the following: Nan pil river, Kepirohi river, lehn mesi, seidonogawa river, Daini river.	
<i><b>Q-4 What are the specific laws, rules and regulations in place to prevent littering in river and water bodies?</b></i> -Marine and Fresh Water Quality Regulations -Littering Regulations -Pollution Regulations -Regulations for Environmental Requirements for Transport Vessel	
<i><b>Q-5 What are the specific laws, rules and regulations in place to prevent marine littering?</b></i> FSM is mandated by its <b>Environmental Declaration in its Constitution</b> to protect its waters from any hazardous materials. Furthermore, FSM is obligated by its <b>Environmental Act</b> to protect the environment, human health, welfare, and safety and to abate, control, and prohibit pollution or contamination of air, land, and water, in accordance with this title and with the regulations adopted and promulgated pursuant to this title, including measures undertaken to prohibit or regulate the testing, storage, use, disposal, import and export of radioactive, toxic chemical, or other harmful substances."	
<i><b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b></i> Collaborative efforts among relevant stakeholders need to be strengthened.	
<i><b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b></i> PACPOL project gave FSM the opportunity to develop a strategy and address its marine pollution issues.	
<i><b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b></i> A plan to integrate marine pollution issues in the SWM ActionPlan.	
<i><b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b></i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Highly</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
<b>Goal 26</b>	Facilitate the international circulation of re-usable and recyclable resources as well as remanufactured products as mutually agreed by countries and in accordance with international and national laws, especially the Basel Convention, which contributes to the reduction of negative environmental impacts and the effective management of resources.
<b>Q-1 What are major recycling industries in your country?</b> FSM operates small scale recycling centers; there are four main recycling centers.	
<b>Q-2 Please specify the regulation on transboundary movement of hazardous waste.</b> FSM Regulation on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and to ban POPs in accordance with the Basel, Waigani, and Stockholm Convention.	
<b>Q-3 If your government has restriction on import of non-hazardous waste or quality control of non-hazardous waste, please list it up.</b> Not applicable	
<b>Q-4 Does your government restrict import of remanufactured goods?</b>  Not applicable	
<b>Q-5 Does your government regard remanufactured goods as secondhand goods, and regulate it as secondhand goods?</b>  Not applicable	
<b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b> Due to lack of funding from the Convention, we have not implemented some activities that are relevant for us to meet our obligations under the Convention.	
<b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b> We are a party to the Waigani and Basel Conventions which obligate us to comply with their terms.	
<b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2020)</b> There is a plan to organize a workshop on the convention obligations.	
<b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

**IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues**

**Goal 27** Promote data collection, compilation and sharing, public announcement and application of statistics on wastes and the 3Rs, to understand the state of waste management and resource efficiency.

**Q-1 Please give an overview on availability of various data and information on material flow and waste management by checking (X or ✓) the appropriate boxes. (Please respond on both "Data Availability" and Monitoring Base")**

Data Type	Data Availability			Monitoring Base	
	Good	Very limited	No data exist	Good	Not good
Waste generation	✓				
Material flow		✓			
Cyclical use			✓		
Amount of final disposal		✓			
Disposal to land		✓			
Direct disposal to water		✓			
Import of waste	✓				
Export of waste		✓			
Total landfilled waste		✓			
Import of recyclables	✓				
Export of recyclables	✓				
Hazardous waste generation (solid, liquid, sludge, etc.)		✓			
e-waste generation		✓			

*(Please add any other data type relevant to your country)*

**Q-2 What are the current and planned government policies and programmes to strengthen data and information availability in waste sector?**

Waste management is a priority in the FSM, hence there is a need to strengthen its data and information availability. FSM has collaborated with SPREP to collect the necessary data and information on relevant waste components and that has proven to be successful, but there is a need to update and provide a more organized system in the collection and analysis of such data.

**Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:**  
Capacity building in the area of data analysis

**Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant**

SPREP's INFORM Project is currently in place to address data collection and analysis for environment. FSM is a member of the project.

**Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)**

Not applicable

**Is this Goal relevant for your country?**  **Highly**  Partially  Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
<b>Goal 28</b>	Promote heat recovery (waste-to-energy), in case wastes are not re-usable or recyclable and proper and sustainable management is secured.
<b>Q-1 What are the government policies and programmes, including incentives, for waste-to-energy programmes?</b> This concept has not been fully developed in the FSM.	
<b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b> Not applicable	
<b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant.</b> Not applicable	
<b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b> Not applicable	
<b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
<b>Goal 29</b>	Promote overall regional cooperation and multi-stakeholder partnerships based on different levels of linkages such as government-to-government, municipality-to-municipality, industry-to-industry, (research) institute-to-institute, and NGO-to-NGO. Encourage technology transfer and technical and financial supports for 3Rs from developed countries to less developed countries.
<b>Q-1 Please provide a list of on-going bilateral/multi-lateral technical cooperation in 3R areas?</b> 1. J-PRISM through JICA: There exists a Bilateral cooperation amongst the FSM and the Japan International Cooperative Agency (JICA) to conduct planning, awareness and management of solid waste including 3Rs.	
<b>Q-2 What actions are being taken to promote inter-municipal or regional cooperation in areas of waste exchanges, resource recovery, recycling, waste-to-energy and trade of recyclables?</b> Five components are addressed through the JPRISM project: Policy, Awareness, Landfill management, Collection, Disposal, and Recycling. Through the project, technology transfer and technical and financial support for 3R have been implemented from state to local communities. Essentially, Cooperative measures are being implemented on an ad-hoc basis to promote resource recovery on municipal generation of waste materials.	
<b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b> Training needs have to be addressed at the local level. There is still a need to build capacity for 3R activities at the local level.	
<b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b> State pilot projects on landfill management, waste disposal, and recycling have been implemented.	
<b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b> Not applicable	
<b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
<b>Goal 30</b>	Pay special attention to issues and challenges faced by developing countries including SIDS in achieving sustainable development.
<b>Q-1 Please describe any past and on-going cooperation with SIDS (Small Island Developing States) countries in 3R areas.</b>	
FSM has invested in advancing its Micronesia Challenge efforts through cooperation with SIDS. Micronesia Challenge is a commitment made by the CNMI, Palau, Guam, RMI, and FSM to conserve at least 30% of the near-shore marine resources and 20% of the terrestrial resources across Micronesia by 2020.	
<b>Q-2 Please list 3R related projects linked to climate change, biodiversity, disaster management and sustainable tourism. (This is to be reported by SIDS countries only)</b>	
Unknown	
<b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b>	
<b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b>	
<b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b>	
Is this Goal relevant for your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
<b>Goal 31</b>	Promote 3R + “Return” concept which stands for Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and “Return” where recycling is difficult due to the absence of available recycling industries and limited scale of markets in SIDS, especially in the Pacific Region.
<b>Q-1 What specific policies, programme, including pilot projects, are implemented to promote 3R+ “Return” concept? (This is to be reported by SIDS countries only)</b>	
Currently, through JICA's five year project J-PRISM, the 3R + Return concept has been introduced to the states under the Recycling component. There is an emphasis on strengthening the recycling systems at the state level and promoting the Return of certain goods. More importantly, there are Recycling programs for certain recyclables and littering laws in place.	
<b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b>	
FSM does not have recycling industries, and there is a limited scale of markets available.	
<b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b>	
Not applicable	
<b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b>	
Plan to strengthen recycling systems and be exposed to markets that can assist in our return efforts	
Is this Goal relevant for your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
<b>Goal 32</b>	Complete elimination of illegal engagement of children in the <b>informal waste sector</b> and gradually <b>improve</b> the working conditions and livelihood security, including <b>mandatory provision of health insurance</b> , for all workers.
<i>Q-1</i>	<i>What is the approximate market size (in US\$) of the informal waste sector?</i> No available data.
<i>Q-2</i>	<i>Number of annual labor inspections in waste sector?</i> Unknown
<i>Q-3</i>	<i>Is health insurance a mandatory to all informal workers in waste sector by law?</i> No
<i>Q-4</i>	<i>What specific policies and enforcement mechanisms are in place to prevent illegal engagement of children in waste sector?</i> Everyone is encouraged to be in school until the consenting age.
<i>Q-5</i>	<i>Number of landfill sites accessible to register waste pickers?</i> Four landfill sites--one in each state
<i>Q-6</i>	<i>Average life span of informal waste workers?</i> Vary by socio-economic status
<i>Q-7</i>	<i>Any government vaccination programmes for informal waste workers?</i> Not specifically for informal waste workers, but for the public in general.
<i>Q-8</i>	<i>Any public awareness programmes for informal waste workers on health and safety measures?</i> No
<b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b> There is no policy on the matter	
<b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b> Not applicable	
<b>Important policies/programs/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b> Plan to implement safety procedures for waste pickers and recycling operators and their staff.	
<b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Highly</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

<b>IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues</b>	
<b>Goal 33</b>	Promote 3Rs taking into account gender considerations.
<b><i>Q-1 Please give a brief assessment on how the national, provincial and municipal governments incorporate gender considerations in waste reduction, reuse and recycle.</i></b>	
FSM acknowledges gender visibility in all realms: elderly, youth, and the sexes. However, FSM's culture dictates the roles of men and women distinctly. In general, Gender consideration is equal in terms of waste reduction activities. In fact, all community members are involved in the waste reduction process from means of resource recovery to segregation to waste disposal.	
<b><i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i></b>	
Not applicable	
<b><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></b>	
Not applicable	
<b><i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></b>	
A gender statement can be considered for inclusion in the national and state strategies. Build capacity for all concerned depending on context. Increase internship programs for youth.	
<b><i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i></b> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	
<b><i>Q-</i></b> Please provide a brief comprehensive summary of important 3R and resource efficiency policies /programmes/ projects/ master plans of your country.	
<b>Introduction</b>	
<p>The <u>Federated States of Micronesia</u> (FSM) consists of 607 small islands in the Western Pacific about 2,500 miles southwest of Hawaii. While the country's total land area amounts to only 270.8 square miles, it occupies more than one million square miles of the Pacific Ocean and ranges 1,700 miles from east (Kosrae) to west (Yap). Each of the four States centers around one or more high islands, and all but Kosrae include numerous outlying atolls. The current total population is 105, 544. Geographically, the island states are classified as high or low. The main islands of Pohnpei, Kosrae, and Chuuk are high volcanic islands which make up the vast majority of land area with good soil, abundant water and huge vegetation. The low islands, on the other hand, are limited in vegetation. Environments on low lying islands are especially fragile with limited resources (land, water, etc) and expanding populations. The relatively uniform temperatures of the islands average in the mid 70 to mid 80 degrees Fahrenheit range, with humidity averaging over 80 percent.</p> <p>The political structure of the FSM is made up of four semi-autonomous states. The states of Yap, Chuuk, Pohnpei, and Kosrae have their own executive, legislative, and judiciary branches and retain autonomy to manage their own domestic affairs. Although the FSM National Government and the State governments share the responsibility of managing environmental issues, the state governments are primarily responsible for development planning and natural resource and land management.</p>	

**IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues**

**Goal 33** Promote 3Rs taking into account gender considerations.

FSM's economy is dominated by the public sector employment. The amended Compact of Free Association with the United States contributes 2 billion over the subsequent 20 years. Other bilateral agreements with European and Asian countries provide financial and technical assistance. Additionally, the nation is largely dependent on import commodities such as canned goods and beverages, which has led to an increase in plastics, aluminum, glass, and paper.

Land tenure system and ownership vary by state. On Chuuk State, most land and marine areas are privately owned, while in Pohnpei and Kosrae, land is both state and privately owned. In the state of Yap, most land and marine areas are owned by individual estates and are restricted to the general public, except for certain purposes with permission. Generally, land and marine ownership patterns influence the management and use of land resources. Hence, establishing an environmentally friendly Solid Waste Management facility can be a challenge throughout the states since most lands are privately owned. Additionally, there is a lack of land use plans for landfill purposes, landfill management plans, monitoring capacity, and supporting funds for operation and maintenance. However, recent legislations of an eminent domain law in some states have granted them power to gain private property for public use in the area of waste management

**Current Waste and Pollution Management Initiatives**

The Japan Technical Cooperation Project for the Promotion of Regional Initiative on Solid Waste Management Programme (J-PRISM) is a five year project coordinated in partnership with SRPEP, and funded by the Japan Government that has been building capacity in the FSM through its "learning by doing approach" technical support programs for waste disposal and landfill maintenance. The FSM states have been able to identify areas to improve in waste management through technical assistance provided by J-PRISM. Through pilot projects, there have been considerable improvements in the Collection and Disposal systems in each of the states. Furthermore, train-the-trainer vocational courses in Waste Management and Landfill Techniques Trainings have been implemented through JICA/J-PRISM and AFD/SPREP initiatives. J-PRISM activities are centered around the "Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle (3R)" concept.

**Waste Management System Information**

The guiding policy for sustainable development in the FSM is the Strategic Development Plan 2004-2023 (SDP) which is published in three volumes. As stated in the mission,<sup>1</sup> "the Environment Sector shall support the protection of the Nation's environment and achieve sustainable development of its natural resources." The SDP spells out the long-term strategy for achieving sustained growth in a number of key development priorities. The key solid waste management areas addressed in the SDP are:

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

**Goal 33** Promote 3Rs taking into account gender considerations.

- Mainstreaming waste into national systems and activities
- Enforcement of legislation
- Solid waste minimization, reduction at source and recycling
- Solid waste collection and disposal
- Education, awareness, and information dissemination
- Sustainable financing
- Capacity building

Volume III of the SDP looks at infrastructure development and specifies three objectives for solid waste management:

- Meet the demand for solid waste infrastructure in an effective and efficient manner;
- Evaluate and institute technologically appropriate solid waste management systems;
- Reduce volume of solid waste for disposal by maximizing recycling and separation opportunities and by extending the life of equipment and appliances that otherwise add to the solid waste quantities

**National and State Governments**

The Office of Environment & Emergency Management (OEEM) was created on September 12, 2007, and became the lead office responsible for environmental issues. OEEM has the specific responsibilities of integrating environmental considerations into the strategic policy formulation and for administering the Environment Protection Act (Title 25 of the FSM Code). The Act establishes the following responsibilities: formulating and implementing environmental policies and legislation; conducting research and developing strategies; protecting and managing the environment within the National jurisdiction; and coordinating work with the state EPAs when applicable. Today, OEEM has been elevated to a department, hence is called "**Department of Environment, Climate Change, and Emergency Management**" (DECEM).

At the state level, there is a regulatory agency and one agency responsible for delivering the solid waste management services. In practice, the state governments regulate waste management, whereas the FSM Constitution mandates the national government to provide primary regulatory oversight, especially for toxic substances. Generally, DECEM coordinates with its state counterparts namely the Environmental Protection Agencies/KIRMA and the Transportation and Infrastructure Divisions and/or Public Works.

**IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues**

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FSM State	Regulatory Agency	Agency providing waste services
Chuuk	1. Chuuk EPA 2. Department of Public Safety for enforcement of littering law	Chuuk Department of Transportation, & Communication (Division of Public Works)
Kosrae	1. Kosrae Island Resource Management Authority (KIRMA)	Department of Transportation & Infrastructure Kosrae Municipal Government
Pohnpei	1. Pohnpei EPA 2. Department of Public Safety for littering law enforcement	Department of Transportation & Infrastructure (Disposal and collection contracted to Pohnpei Waste Management Services), Kolonia Town Municipal Government, Nett Municipal Government, Uh Municipal Government, and Sokehs Municipal Government
Yap	1. Yap EPA	Department of Public Works & Transportation and Yap State Public Service Corporation, Island Paradise Metal Company, and Yap Environmental Waste Solutions

**Policies, Strategies, and Plans**

Each state is also guided by its own Environmental Protection Act; All four states have endorsed their Solid Waste Management Strategy and Action Plan. The following is a list of laws and regulations related to Solid Waste Management matters in each state.

**YAP STATE**

- YSL #4-4 Yap State Public Service Corporation (Utilities Company's mandate for 'refuse collection and disposal')*
- Recycling Program Law (2008)*
- Recycling Program Regulations (Dec 2008)*
- Recycling Finance Law (2009)*
- *State Littering Law*
- *Title 18: Conservation and Environment*
- *Environmental Quality Protection Act*
- *Title 14: Enabling legislation creating YSPSC*
- *Title 14: Junk Vehicles*
- *Environmental Impact Assessment, Earthmoving, Recycling (deposit and refund fee schedules)*
- *YBSAP, Tourism Development Plan, State Economic Plan, SLM Project*
- *Legislation to ban plastic shopping bag*

**CHUUK STATE**

- *Clean Environment Act (2018)*

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

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- CSL Public Law 02-94-01
- Littering Law CSL- 191-33
- Recycling Law (*aluminum cans*)
- Title 7, Chapter 9 (Municipal Taxing Power)
- Title 21, Chapter 13 (Sanitation)
- Title 22, Chapter 1 (Chuuk Environmental Protection Act)
- Title 22, Chapter 3 (Littering)
- Title 24, Chapter 11 (Public Lands and Condemnation)
- Title 29, Chapter 5 (Environmental Improvement Tax)
- *Earth Moving Regulations, Environment Impact Assessment Regulations*
- *Chuuk State Development Plan, Chuuk State Strategic Plan for Education, Chuuk State Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan*
- *Chuuk Solid Waste Management Strategy*

**POHNPEI STATE**

- Constitution of Pohnpei, Article 7, Section 1 *on Resources and Environment which requires establishment and execution of plans for conserving natural resources and protection of the environment.*
- Title 27, Chapter 2: littering in public places and premises
- Title 27, Chapter 2: pollution of air, water, and land as an offense
- Title 27, Chapter 3: Establish recycling fee of five cents on aluminum imported
- Title 27, Chapter 3: Imposes deposit of 6 cents on all beverages produced or imported
- Title 27, Chapter 4: Prohibits importation, use, and disposal of non-recyclable shopping less than 5 mm
- State Law No 3L-26-92, Pohnpei Environmental Protection Act
- Solid Waste Regulations 3/30/95
- Marine and Fresh Water Quality Regulations
- Pohnpei State Law No 6L-66-06 *provides for litter abatement and solid waste disposal, shipping container and motor vehicle waste disposal fee, and establishes Environmental Quality Fund and Litter Reward Fund*
- *State Solid Waste Management Strategy*
- *Air Pollution Control Regulations*

**KOSRAE STATE**

- Kosrae State Constitution, Article 2: *Every person has the right to a healthful, clean and stable environment, while providing for the orderly development and use of natural resources, the state government shall by law protect the states environment, ecology, and natural resources from impairment from the public interest.*
- Title 7, Chapter 4
- Title 9, Chapter 2
- Title 10, Chapter 2

**IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues**

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- Title 11, Chapter 13 and 17
- Title 13, Chapter 5 and 6
- Littering Law: Kosrae State Code, Title 13, Section 13.506
- Pollution: Kosrae State Code, Title 13, Section 530
- Kosrae Recycling Program: Kosrae State Code, Title 7, Chapter 22 Legislation and Enforcement
- Kosrae State Solid Waste Management Strategy

**FSM NATIONAL GOVERNMENT**

- Title 25
- Single use Plastic Shopping Bag Law (2020)
- National Solid Waste Management Strategy (2015-2020)
- Regulations on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes
- Leachate Guidelines
- Good Practices (Solid Waste Management) for 2015, 2016, 2017-2019

**Recycling and related activities in FSM**

State	Waste Recycling (and related) Activities
Pohnpei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scrap metals (junk cars, batteries, etc) are collected by two private companies and shipped off island. Kolonia Town Government collect aluminum cans, bales and ships them off island, while a Chinese Company Mai Xiong recycles batteries and aluminum cans and exports them. Pohnpei Waste Management Service (PWMS) recycles waste oil.</li> </ul>
Kosrae	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP provided financial and technical assistance to revive the State's recycling program in October 2006, through a deposit/refund system for vehicle batteries, cans, plastic and glass bottles. This program is being implemented by KIRMA.</li> <li>• Micronesia Eco Corps is Kosrae's recycling Center. Aluminium cans, glass bottles, plastic bottles, and car batteries have been recycled.</li> </ul>
Yap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical assistance has been provided by UNDP to improve the state's Recycling Program to (1) ensure sustainability by matching deposits and increasing refund rates and (2) to be able to take in more recyclable materials i.e. Glass, PET #1 beverage container plastics, and PET #1 cooking oil container plastics</li> <li>• Island Paradise Metal Co. is a local private company serving as the Recycling Operator for the State's Recycling Program. As of Dec 2009, improvements to the Program came into effect taking in aluminum cans, plastic PET beverage containers, plastic PET cooking oil containers, and glass beverage containers at higher refund rates. Company is also involved in scrap metal removal.</li> </ul>
Chuuk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chuuk Visitors Bureau started a recycling operation, but this ceased due to financial constraints. Then, Mai Xiong Family Recycling Company collected and recycled aluminum, metal, copper, brass, cars, and charged by the kilo but is not in operation. <b>Chuuk is in the process of amending a law to revive its recycling legislation.</b></li> </ul>