



# Republic of the Marshall Islands

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# Background

- Majuro Atoll Waste Company (MAWC) a State-Owned Enterprise with the mandate of collecting, disposing and managing solid waste in Majuro Atoll, the capital of the Republic of the Marshall Islands.
- Majuro Atoll Local Government serves on the Board of MAWC as well as assist in operations of MAWC when needed.
- MAWC receives 34.7 tonnes of waste per day.







# Policy Measures Taken

- Sustainable financing & Circular economy (SDGs #6,
  - Container Deposit Legislation amendment to the Styrofoam plastic banning (independent system targeting beverage containers funding itself) endorsed and have been implemented since 2018.
- There is plan to expand the Container Deposit Legislation (CDL) and include other recyclable materials (ELV, white goods, e-waste, others)
- Compliance to the International Convention on hazardous waste movement/export

# Implementation Elements (laws, plans, programs, pilot and demonstration projects)

- Container deposit legislation was endorsed and implemented in late 2018 on Majuro (Capital city). Ebeye followed few years later. However, outer islands may not have the operators and machines but it is evidence collection is received in the capital city from outer islands.
- Recycling Initiatives
  - Exports of Used lead acid batteries (Ulabs) and aluminum cans successful and on-going
  - Composting diverting green waste from final disposal site.
  - Diversion of cardboard/papers into fire briquette
  - Develop educational materials for community engagement and increase awareness on practical practices towards recycling initiatives and waste management.
  - Strengthen coordination at all levels.

DATE	BATTERY		TOTAL handling shipping	TOTAL REVENUE	TOTAL REVENUE NET OF COST	BUYER PRICE
	TOTAL WEIGHT	TOTAL COST				
	OF BATTERY IN KGS	AT 30 CENTS/KG				
NOV.2021	23,804.53	\$7,141.36	\$ 10,043.13	\$ 16,392.48	\$ 6,349.35	\$660/TON
JAN.2022	18,334.20	\$5,500.26	\$ 8,179.40	\$ 11,439.70	\$ 3,260.30	\$600/TON
JUL.2022	18,334.20	\$5,500.26	\$ 9,264.40	\$ 10,661.72	\$ 1,397.32	\$560/TON
SEPT.2023	18,252.56	\$5,475.77	\$ 9,238.32	\$ 10,663.84	\$ 1,425.52	\$560/TON
OCT.2024	15,168.13	\$4,550.44	\$ 8,309.08	\$ 10,641.70	\$ 2,332.62	\$675/TON
TOTAL		\$28,168.09	\$45,034.33	\$59,799.44	\$14,765.11	

Summary						
Year	Can	Pet Bottle	Glass	Total	5 cents	1 Cent
2018	905,540	545,310	11,752	1,462,602	\$73,130.10	\$14,626.02
2019	9,340,317	6,492,529	155,743	15,988,589	\$799,429.45	\$159,885.89
2020	7,807,113	5,098,659	76,551	12,982,323	\$649,116.15	\$129,823.23
2021	7,940,344	5,287,751	42,181	13,270,276	\$663,513.80	\$132,702.76
2022	7,191,532	5,313,588	45,343	12,550,463	\$627,523.15	\$125,504.63
2023	6,930,258	5,103,135	49,668	12,083,061	\$604,153.05	\$120,830.61
2024	6,514,748	4,798,990	56,815	11,370,553	\$568,527.65	\$113,705.53
2025	5,279,049	3,696,739	26,790	9,002,578	\$450,128.90	\$90,025.78
TOTAL	51,908,901	36,336,701	464,843	88,710,445	\$4,435,522.25	\$887,104.45

# Key Milestones Achieved

- Implementing legislation of container deposit on beverages continues exporting aluminum cans
- Working towards diverting 40% from final disposal area for processing (compost & paper briquette-fuel)
- Building and strengthening community awareness to change behavioral toward waste management



# mawc epa malgov



With the assistance of the EU funded PacWastePlus programme[1], MAWC and the RMI EPA identified that the two largest components of waste to the dumpsite are Paper/Cardboard and Organics.

MAWC and the RMI EPA seek to divert these two components away from the dumpsite and into resources that will benefit Majuro.

[1] European Funded and Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environmental Programme, support program

## I.ORGANIC

a)What will we do with this 'waste'? COMPOST. These are processed at our Laura facility into nutrient rich material called compost. Compost is good for our gardens and can help grow healthy plants with less need to buy imported fertilizer  
b)A mobile wood chipper have been purchased and will be servicing the Ocommunity

## I.Paper & Cardboard

a)What will we do with this 'waste'? Fire Briquettes! Paper & Cardboard can be shredded and processed in a press to make small briquettes that we can use to start our fires, replacing the need to collect firewood and minimize need to buy coal.  
b)A shredder machine have been purchased and will be operating at the MAWC facility to shred these materials.  
c)Collection bins for papers and cardboard will be distributed to the businesses



This initiative is supported by PacWastePlus a 85-month project funded by the European Union (EU) and implemented by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) to sustainably and cost effectively improve regional management of waste and pollution.

This has been produced with assistance from the European Union. Its contents are the sole responsibility of SPREP and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.



## Case study Organics Management

### Problem Being Solved

"Disk" shredders were utilised by the Majuro Atoll Waste Company to process organic materials for composting but were struggling to process the volume and type of material being received.

Due to the tough high fibrous nature of the vegetation in the Pacific and in atoll nations in particular, the disk shredders needed to be stopped regularly (approximately every 30 minutes) for the disk blades to be cleared, and to manage overheating.

Requiring a safer and more efficient solution to manage the organic material throughput, due diligence investigation was undertaken – with results indicating "drum shredders" to be an effective option for the Majuro Atoll Waste Company.

### Current Situation at the Majuro Atoll Waste Company - Organic Materials Management:

- ▶ Input material of 7 tonnes per week (approximately 14m<sup>3</sup>):
  - 5 tonnes high fibrous vegetation including pandanus, coconut fronds, flax, and banana leaves
  - 2 tonne other organics such as hedge clippings, and food organics
- ▶ Operate a 7 Bay indoor composting facility





# Challenges And Constraints Faced

- Limited access to recycling market to export waste materials that can be treated and processed.
- Advance technology and equipment are challenges to maintain due to situated environment
- Limited data availability for decision making



