

STATISTICAL NEWS

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Fiji's Experimental Environmental Account for Solid Waste 2017

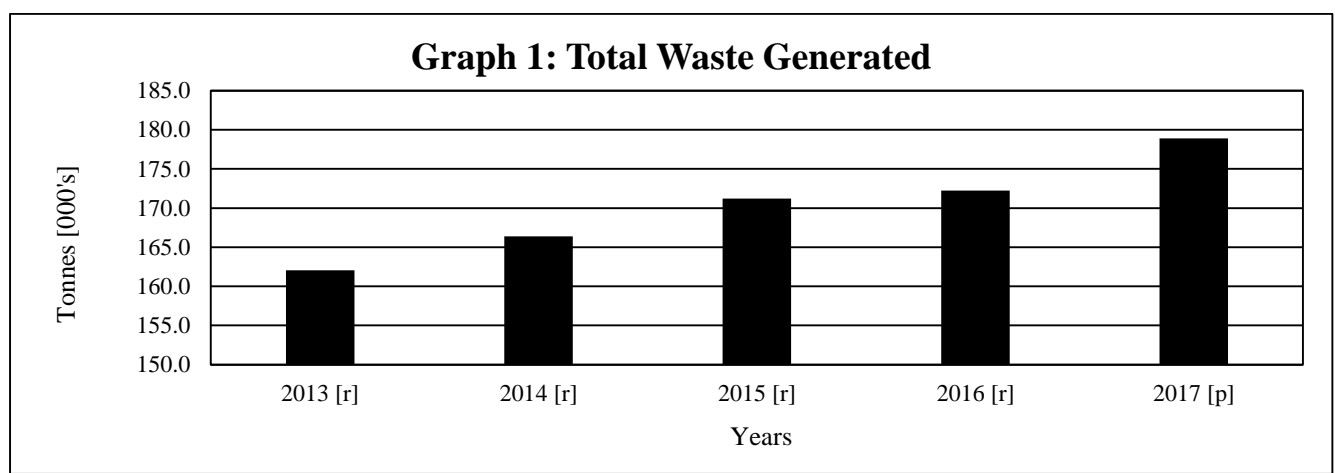
The environmental account for waste is a framework that describes in detail the production, reuse, disposal and the various types of residuals generated by the different units in the economy. This release captures the physical flows of residuals from the economy to the environment and within the economy.

Solid Waste Account Update

The account looks at waste generated in the economy, who collects it and how it is managed. The data used in the compilation of this Solid Waste Account was sourced from the Department of Environment and the Lautoka City Council. The account has been extended this year to include Household Waste that is otherwise not collected by city councils or private companies and the data used to estimate this was extracted from past census' and surveys namely Population Census 2007 and 2017 as well as HIES (2013-2014).

A major limitations faced in the compilation of this account was the lack of data i.e actual data from only two dumpsites was available¹. Fiji has 2 official landfills i.e. Labasa and Naboro landfill and it has 7 official dumpsites namely, Savusavu, Levuka, Sigatoka, Lautoka, Ba, Tavua and Rakiraki. Of the landfills and dumpsites, there are only two areas that have weighbridges to measure tonnes of waste coming into the landfills and dumpsites, and that is Naboro and Lautoka (Vunato).

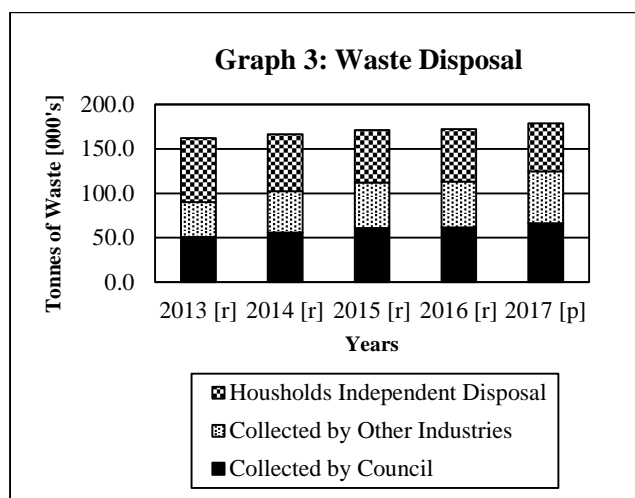
Waste Generated



¹ The two dumpsites represent around 40.7% of the total population, covering Korovou to Navua and Nadi to Lautoka.

An overall increasing trend in waste generation is observed over the years. The graph above clearly depicts the increasing waste concern for the nation. In 2017 waste generated consists of general (87.0%), green (5.2%) and special waste (7.8%).

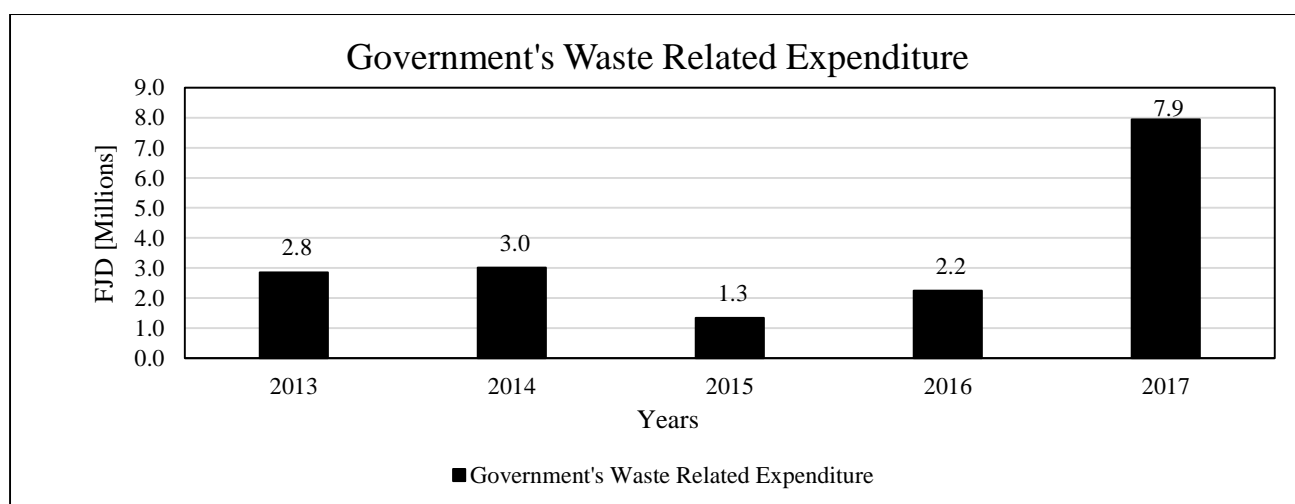
Waste Management



Year	% of Total Waste Collected by Town and City Council	% of Total Waste Collected by Other industries	% of Total Waste by Independent disposal
2013 [r]	31.3	24.3	44.4
2014 [r]	33.6	27.9	38.5
2015 [r]	35.7	29.8	34.5
2016 [r]	37.6	31.4	30.9
2017 [p]	37.5	32.2	30.3

On average 35.1% and 29.1% of waste generated is collected by the town/city councils and private companies respectively while 35.7% is disposed of independently by households. Of the total waste generated in this account 64.0% of the waste ends up in the landfill 0.3% is recycled and 35.7% independently disposed of by households.

Central Government Expenditure on Waste



At present, central and local government allocated funds predominantly influences the capacity to manage waste. In 2017, the waste management related expenditure allocated to the Department of Environment – Waste Management Unit by central government was \$7.9 million, representing a 259.1 percent increase over 2016 which was 2.2 million.

Please find attached the following Appendices for your reference:

- **Appendix 1** – Fiji’s Solid Waste Account; and
- **Appendix 2** – Technical Notes.

The following contact persons are available to attend to any further enquiries:

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Appendix 1
Fiji's Solid Waste Account – Waste Collectors
[Tonnes]

Year	Town/City Councils				Other Industries				Total Collected by Councils and other Industries				Uncollected Waste	Total Waste Generated			
	General Waste	Green waste	Special waste	Total	General Waste	Green waste	Special waste	Total	General Waste	Green waste	Special waste	Total		General Waste	Green waste	Special waste	Total
2006 [r]	27,127	7,758	75	34,960	21,313	72	3,854	25,238	48,440	7,829	3,928	60,198	90,429	138,869	7,829	3,928	150,626
2007 [r]	27,293	7,431	56	34,780	21,443	69	2,901	24,412	48,735	7,500	2,957	59,192	94,403	143,138	7,500	2,957	153,595
2008 [r]	24,735	3,659	62	28,456	19,433	34	3,214	22,681	44,168	3,693	3,276	51,137	112,123	156,291	3,693	3,276	163,260
2009 [r]	25,377	5,493	70	30,940	19,937	51	3,612	23,600	45,314	5,544	3,682	54,540	107,823	153,137	5,544	3,682	162,363
2010 [r]	26,972	6,830	67	33,868	21,191	63	3,443	24,697	48,163	6,893	3,510	58,566	102,947	151,109	6,893	3,510	161,512
2011 [r]	28,319	7,100	75	35,494	22,249	66	3,872	26,186	50,568	7,165	3,947	61,680	100,178	150,745	7,165	3,947	161,857
2012 [r]	29,013	6,298	55	35,366	22,794	58	2,829	25,681	51,807	6,357	2,883	61,047	103,693	155,500	6,357	2,883	164,740
2013 [r]	41,697	8,892	127	50,716	32,759	82	6,552	39,393	74,457	8,974	6,679	90,109	71,942	146,399	8,974	6,679	162,052
2014 [r]	45,499	10,252	205	55,956	35,746	95	10,560	46,401	81,245	10,347	10,765	102,357	64,016	145,261	10,347	10,765	166,373
2015 [r]	50,096	10,736	227	61,058	39,358	99	11,694	51,151	89,454	10,835	11,921	112,210	59,018	148,472	10,835	11,921	171,228
2016 [r]	54,439	11,943	246	66,628	42,770	110	12,710	55,591	97,209	12,053	12,957	122,219	54,758	151,967	12,053	12,957	176,977
2017[p]	55,263	11,532	273	67,067	43,417	107	14,060	57,584	98,680	11,639	14,333	124,651	54,253	152,933	11,639	14,333	178,904

Fiji's Solid Waste Account – Waste Management
[Tonnes]

Year	Landfill				Recycle				Uncollected Waste
	General Waste	Green waste	Special waste	Total	General Waste	Green waste	Special waste	Total	General Waste
2006 [r]	48,440	7,829	3,928	60,198	n/a	-	-	-	90,429
2007 [r]	48,735	7,500	2,957	59,192	n/a	-	-	-	94,403
2008 [r]	44,168	3,693	3,276	51,137	n/a	-	-	-	112,123
2009 [r]	45,314	5,544	3,682	54,540	n/a	-	-	-	107,823
2010 [r]	48,163	6,893	3,510	58,566	n/a	-	-	-	102,947
2011 [r]	50,568	7,165	3,947	61,680	n/a	-	-	-	100,178
2012 [r]	51,807	6,357	2,883	61,047	n/a	-	-	-	103,693
2013 [r]	74,075	8,974	6,679	89,728	382	0	0	382	71,942
2014 [r]	80,812	10,347	10,765	101,923	433	0	0	433	64,016
2015 [r]	88,979	10,835	11,921	111,735	475	0	0	475	59,018
2016 [r]	96,692	12,053	12,957	121,701	517	0	0	517	54,758
2017 [p]	98,152	11,639	14,333	124,124	528	0	0	528	54,253

Appendix 2: Technical Notes

Definition (SEEA 2012 – UNSD)

SEEA 2012 Central Framework – is a multipurpose conceptual framework for understanding the interactions between the economy and the environment, and for describing stocks and changes in stocks of environmental assets.

Solid Waste - Discarded products arising from all human activities and those arising from the plants and animals that are normally solid or semi-solid at room temperature are termed as solid wastes. Municipal solid waste (MSW) is a term used to represent all the garbage created by households, commercial sites (restaurants, grocery and other stores, offices and public places etc.) and institutions (educational establishments, museums etc.). Industrial solid wastes (ISW) are those wastes arising from the human developmental (industrial) activities. (*Environment Management Act 2005 (Act No 1. of 2005). (Legal Notice No. 1)*)

General Waste - also called residual waste, is material from businesses and households that cannot be recycled. It includes materials such as non-recyclable plastics, polythene, some packaging and kitchen scraps, etc. (SUEZ Environment, 2016)

Green Waste - biodegradable waste that can be composed of garden or park waste, such as grass or flower cuttings and hedge trimmings, as well as domestic and commercial food waste. The differentiation green identifies it as high in nitrogen, as opposed to brown waste, which is primarily carbonaceous. (Green Waste Wikipedia, n.d.)

Special Waste – means white goods discarded as waste including waste from chemical metal processing and pharmaceutical or agrochemical wastes. (*Environment Management Act 2005 (Act No 1. of 2005). (Legal Notice No. 1)*)

Uncollected Waste – Waste disposed of by households i.e. burnt or buried in the backyards, composted or disposed of in creeks and rivers or other bodies of water and other forms of disposal. This waste is not collected by town councils or private companies.