

Solid Waste Management in Mongolia



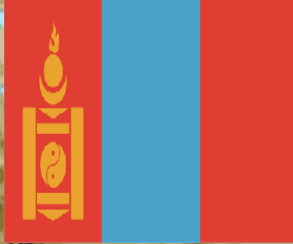
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2016.10.10

RUSSIA

Mongolia lies in the Eastern Asia & the Pacific region, between Siberia on the north and China on the south . The total surface is of the country is about 1,564,116 km² , population is 3 million.



MONGOLIA

CHINA

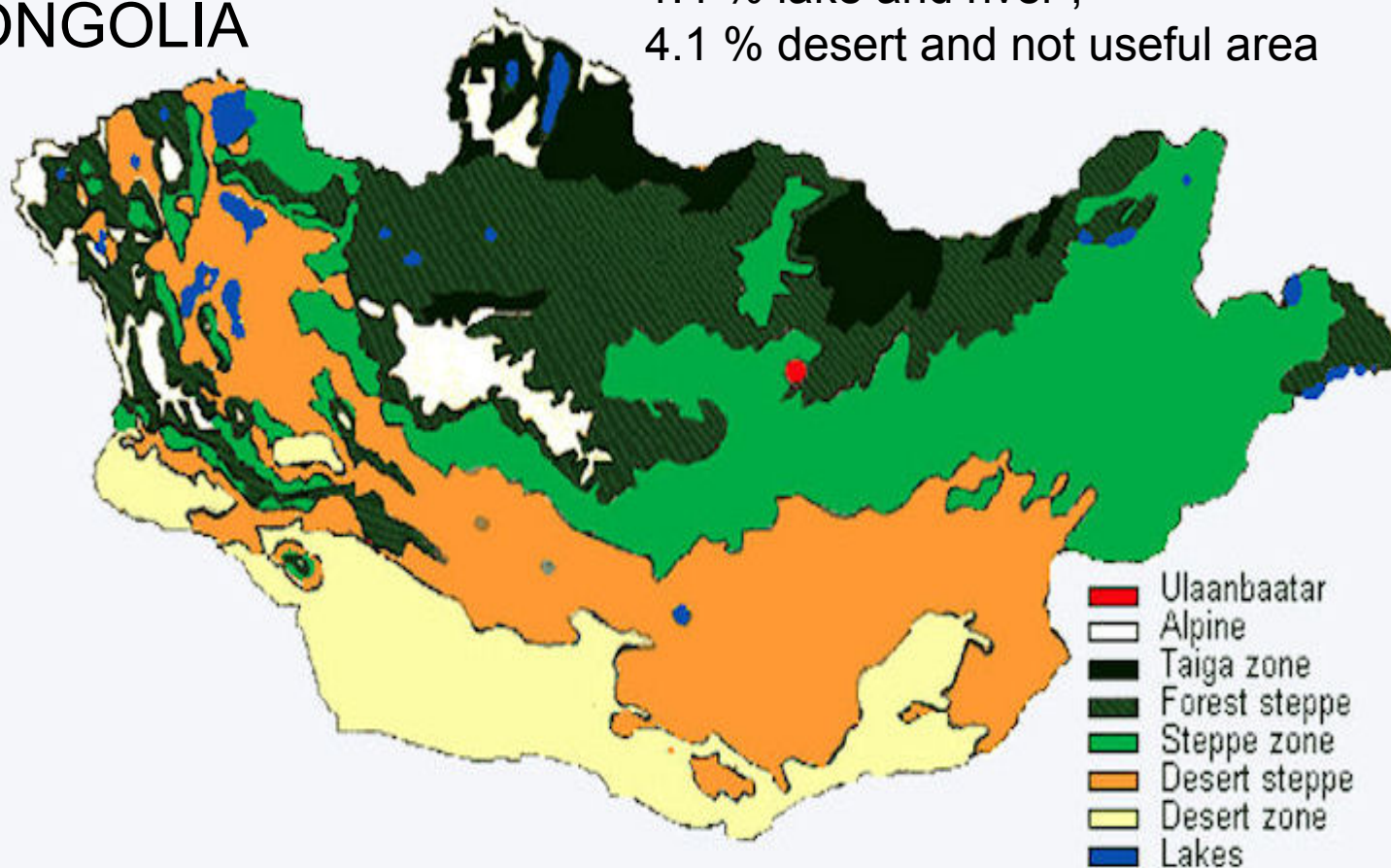
NORTH KOREA

SOUTH KOREA

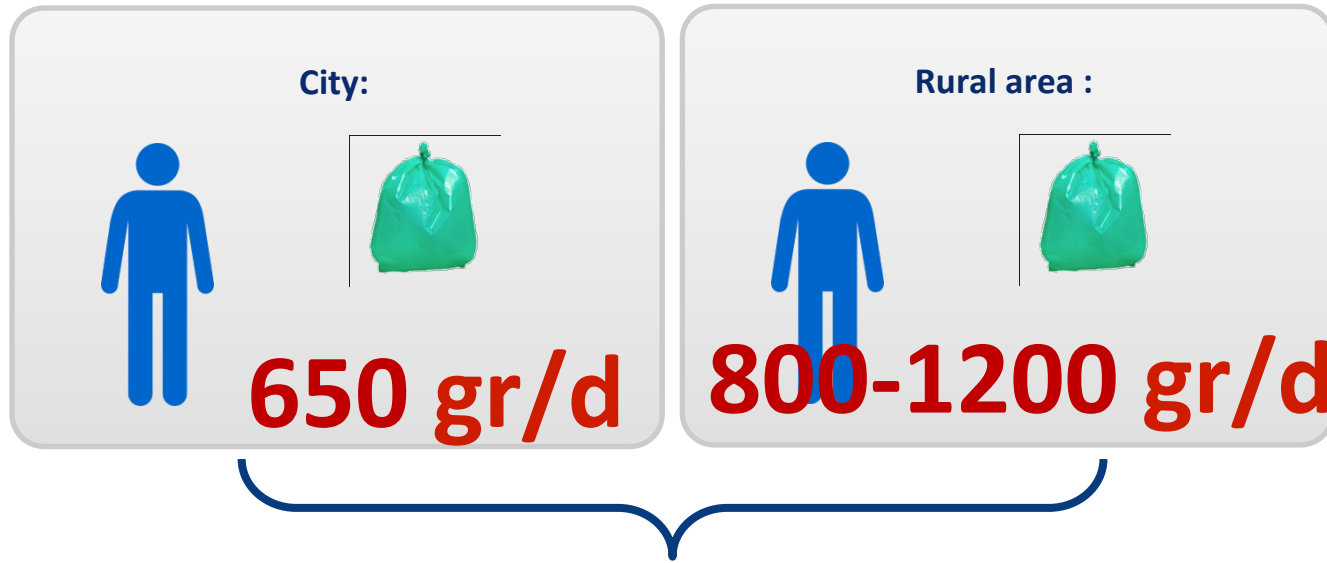
The average summer temperature is +20°C, average winter temperature -26°C, and average rainfall 200-220 mm.

LAND TYPE OF MONGOLIA

83.2 % is agriculture and pasture area
5.1 % is city and village area
8.2 % is forest ,
1.4 % lake and river ,
4.1 % desert and not useful area



Waste generation



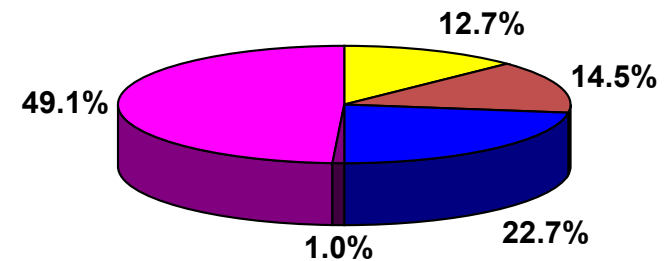
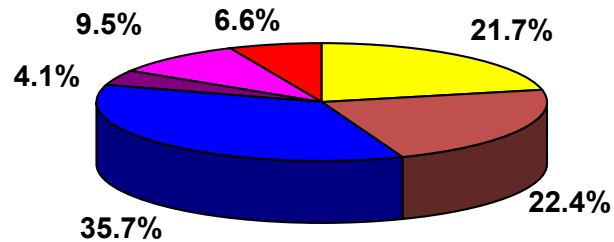
Annually **2 900 000 ton** waste is generating in Mongolia

Mongolia practices commingled waste collection. The collection vehicle includes motorized trucks as well as hand carts. Majority of the waste collected in the country is sent to disposal. 93.5% of waste was disposed of using burial method. Mongolia has a total of 396 central waste disposal sites covering around 125,000 hectares of total land . The overall waste Collection coverage is 70% in Urban areas and only 40% in rural .

MSW composition

Summer

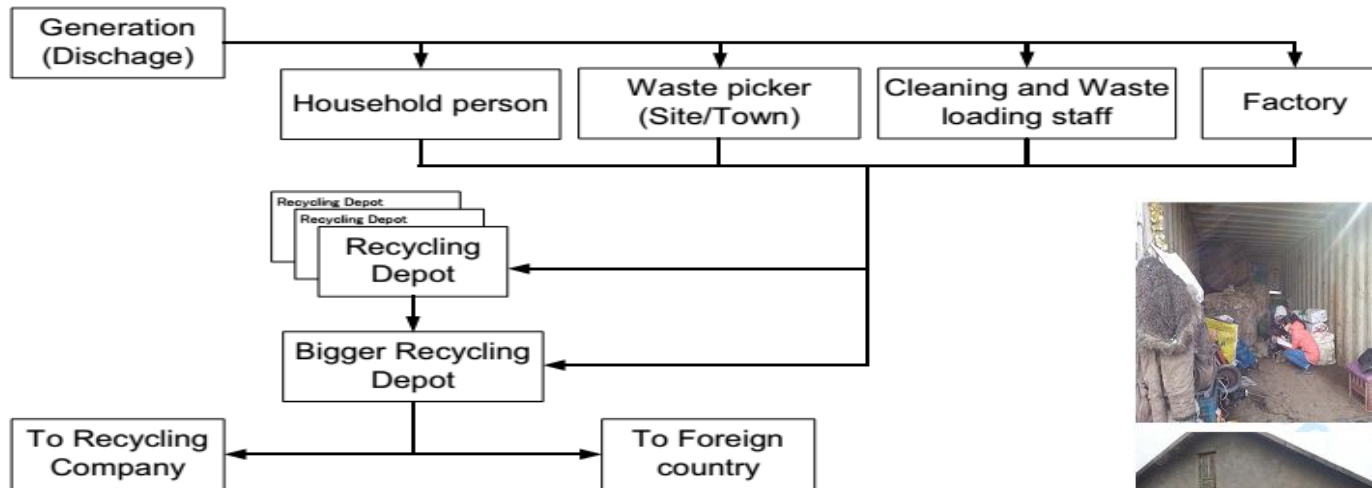
Winter



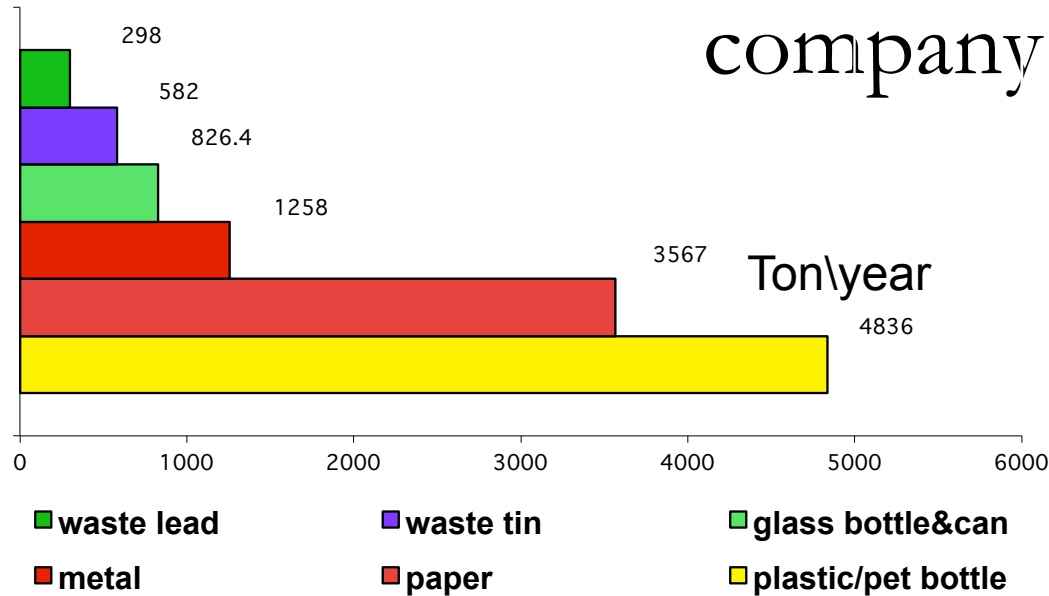
The noteworthy aspect here is that, a very significant proportion of recyclable items Plastic (22%), Paper/cardboard (21%), Glass (9%), and Metal (6%) still lands up in the disposal site. These valuable recyclables could otherwise have been segregated, collected and sent for recycling rather than disposal.

Recycling

Sorting and recycling is undertaken by the private sector, and is at informal scale. A significant proportion of waste is recycled by small businesses or collected and exported to China for recycling. The first stage sorting is conducted when wastes are picked from apartments and households, either by the collection crew or the care takers of the housing apartments. Thus collected materials are then sent off to the secondary raw material collection points. The remaining recyclables that reach the centralized landfill sites are further sorted by waste scavengers. There are around 200 scavengers, most of them live in the dump sites, collect recyclable waste products, including glass, cans, cardboard and bones and sell to transfer centres. From there, those recyclable waste products go to primitive recycling plants and the remaining items are exported to China



Recycled waste export done by private company



Total exported
recycle waste -11 300 ton
Total export cost -1.5 mill USD

13% of paper, 11% of plastic, 2.5% of metal, and 25-30% of construction waste is recycled in the country.

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in 3R implementation:

- Lack of financial resource and no incentive system for recycling.
- No specific policy and legislation for recycling
- Scavengers (informal sector) who are currently playing a substantial role in collection of recyclables so no clear data
- There is also limited technological and financial capacity of the domestic recycling industry and the outflow of recyclables to big international markets such as China.
- Lack of a strong policy, legal and regulatory framework for 3R
- Weak enforcement and monitoring of the existing laws and regulation
- Institutional inefficiencies and overlaps and limited availability of human capacity, technology, and financial resources.

Immediate improvement is required in building human resource capacity, establishing up-to-date provincial and national waste law and regulations, and setting up ambitious yet achievable 3R targets in the National Waste Management Strategy.

धन्यवाद

terima kasih

Ташаккур

Рахмат!

THANK YOU ...

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Kaadinchhey La

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