

E-waste Situation in Myanmar

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The Union of Myanmar



- The Largest Country in South East Asia
- 14 States & Divisions: 3 cities + 331 towns
- Total land area: 677,000 sq km
- Neighboring countries: China, Laos, Thailand, Bangladesh and India.
- Population: nearly 60 million
- Population growth rate: 2.2 %
- 30% of the total population resides in urban area

Existing Situations in Waste Management

- Myanmar has no serious problem regarding of environmental pollution owing to a sparsely populated area and least industrial development.
- Despite, solid waste management is currently regarded as one of the most immediate environmental issues.

- Rapid urbanization
- Population growth
- Economic growth
- Change in consumption patterns
- public unawareness

Massive waste generation

Environ.
pollution



Responsible Agencies for Waste Management

1. Yangon City Development Committee in Yangon
2. Mandalay City Development Committee in Mandalay
3. Nay Pyi Taw Development Committee in Nay Pyi Taw
4. Township Development Committees in remaining towns
(285 towns). (under the Ministry of Development Affairs)

Stakeholders

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Communities | (4) Informal sector |
| (2) Local authorities | (5) Business group |
| (3) Social organizations | (6) Academic |



Generation Rate survey in 2



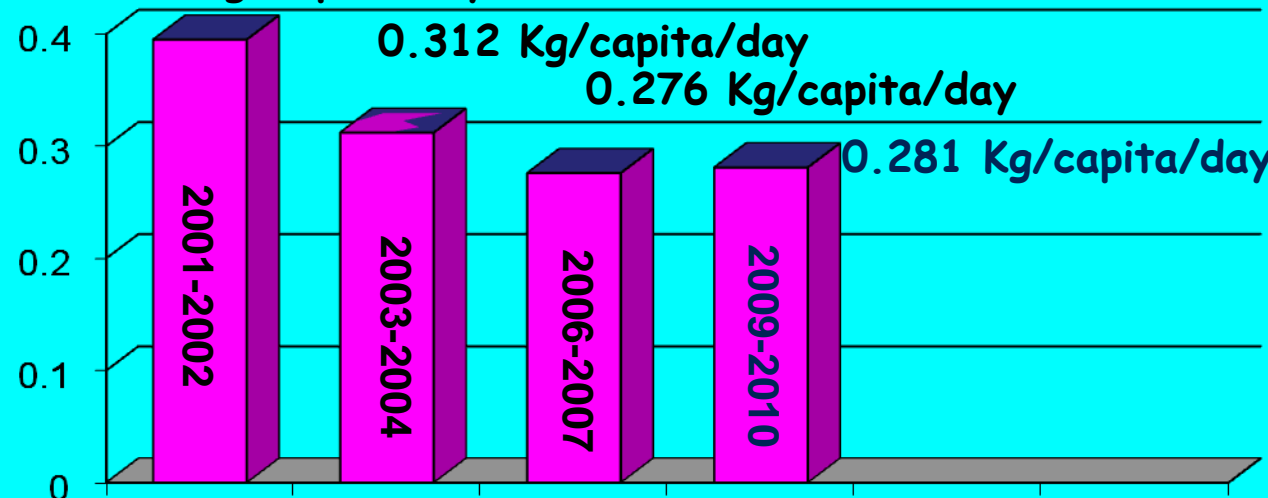
Generation Rate

0.395 Kg/capita/day

0.312 Kg/capita/day

0.276 Kg/capita/day

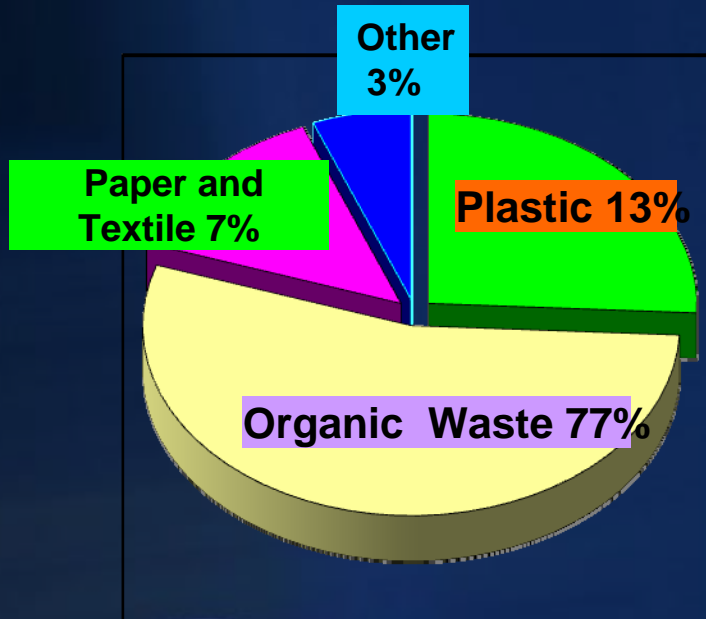
0.281 Kg/capita/day



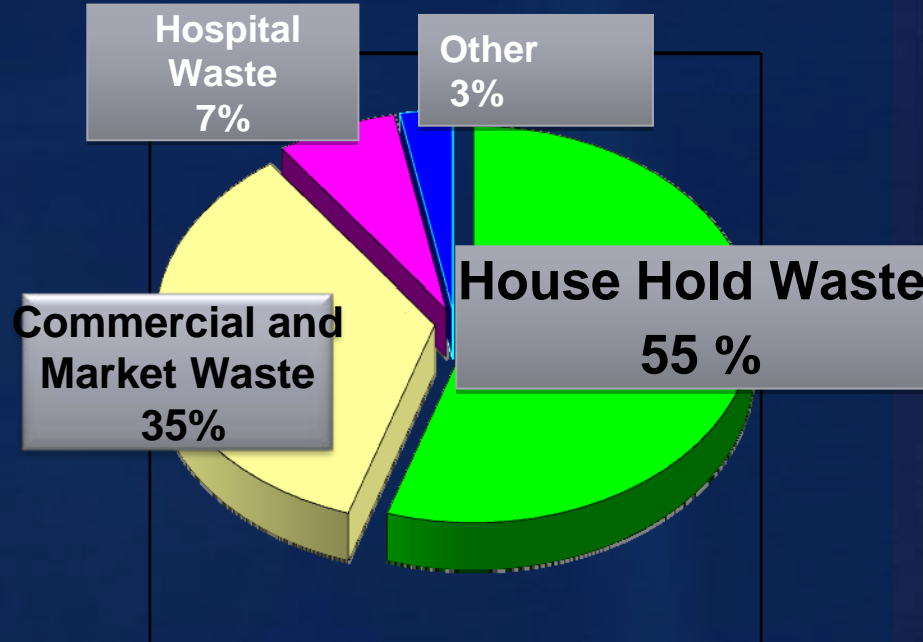
Aung Myint Maw



Typical composition of Waste



Waste Collected



COLLECTION
RATIO



Aung Myint Maw



Environmental awareness and education



Alternative bags to polythene plastic carrier bags

Manufacturing Process of Reclaimed Molded Product

Plastic Waste



Sorting

Washing



Extruding



Plastic shopping bags Pellet



Pressing



Plastic dust bins

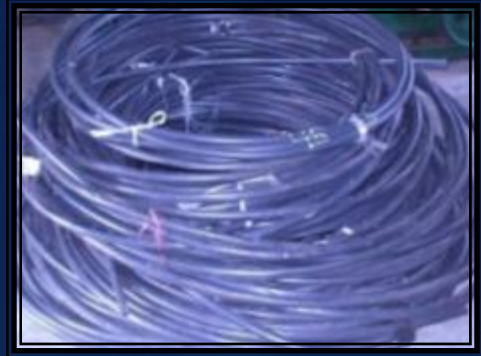




Plastic bottles



Plastic dust bins

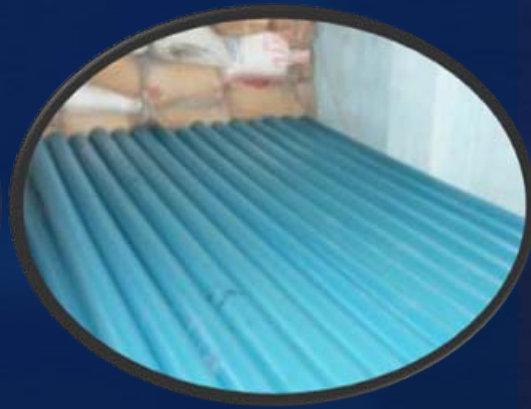


Pipes 1/2"Ø, 3/4"Ø, 1"Ø

Recycled New Materials



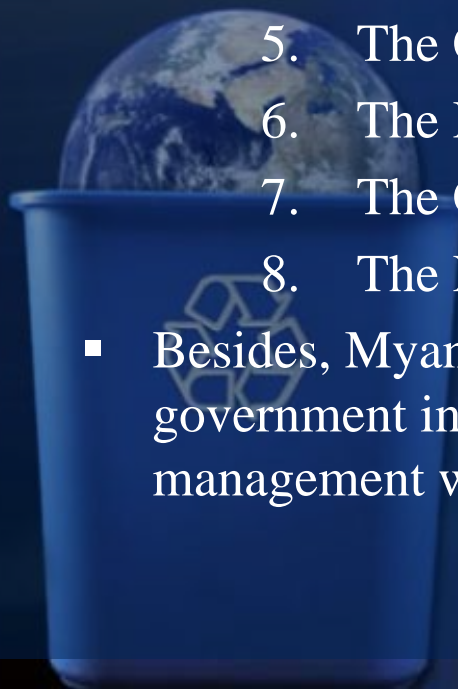
Garbage bags



PVC Pipes 6"Ø, 4"Ø, 3"Ø, 2"Ø

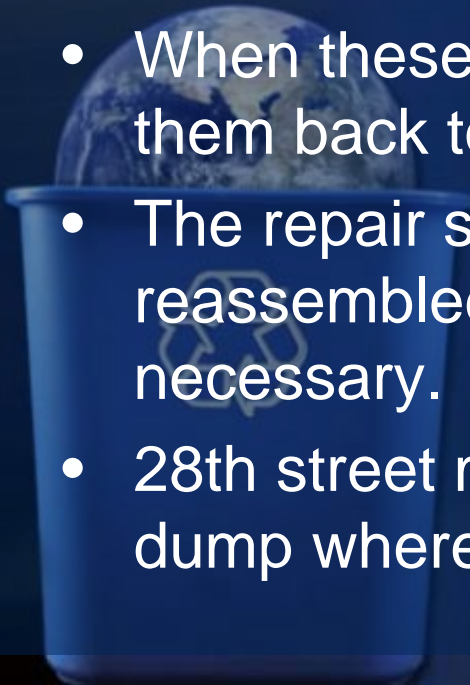
Legal Framework

- Although Myanmar has **no specific laws and policies** for waste management, there are some legal frameworks related to the solid waste management in some cities areas:
 1. The Yangon Water-Work Act (1885)
 2. The City of Yangon Municipal Act (1922)
 3. The Water Power Act (1927)
 4. The Underground Water Act (1930)
 5. The City of Yangon Development Law (1990)
 6. The Development Committees Law (1993)
 7. The City of Mandalay Development Law (2002)
 8. The Nay Pyi Taw Development Law (2009)
- Besides, Myanmar Environmental Conservation Law was adopted by the new government in March 2012. So, it is expected that the legislation on waste management will be enacted under this main law in near future.



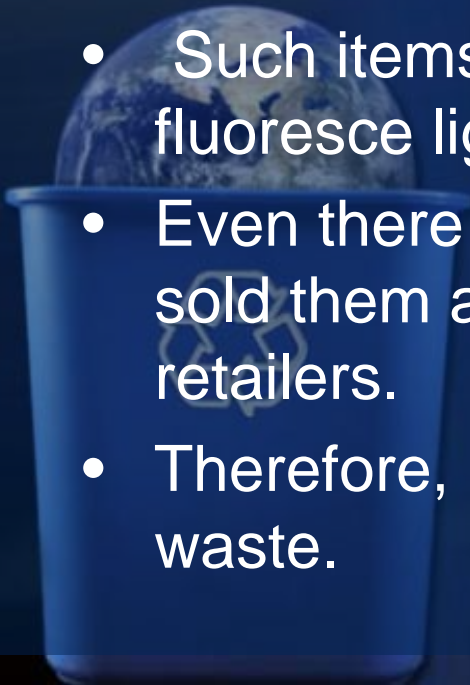
E-waste situation

- Myanmar being a developing country there are almost no unusable part concerning with electronic parts (wastes).
- Retail shop always kept the damage waste (parts) carefully somewhere to be put in use in someday somehow.
- Consumers also tried to repair at the repair services if something went wrong with the appliances.
- When these become totally hopeless to repair they sold them back to the second hand brokers or to repair services.
- The repair services also sorted out the good parts and reassembled them in second hand appliances as necessary.
- 28th street market (retail market) has an electronic waste dump where all unusable electronic parts are being traded.



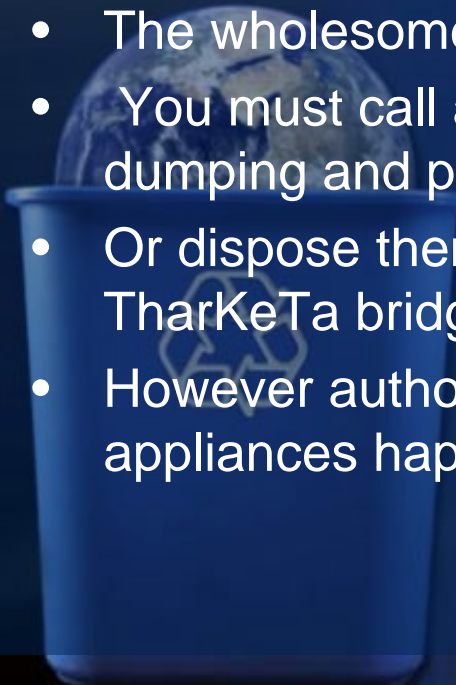
E-waste situation (Cont:)

- People who are expert in reassembling buy goods there, resorting, re-smelting of the plastic parts, some iron parts etc.
- Even very small iron parts are used in mosquito stands.
- People who cannot reach this market disposed very small amount of their appliances in nearby waste dumps.
- Such items include small copper wires, used batteries, fluoresce lights, bulbs, old radios.
- Even there garbage hunters collect electronic waste and sold them again to 28th street market or the garbage retailers.
- Therefore, it is hard to tell in Myanmar there is electronic waste.




E-waste situation (Cont:)

- All these facts lead to the concept that in Myanmar electronic waste is not regarded as waste.
- If a household disposes one there is always somebody ready to collect it.
- There are no wide spread educational papers, articles, extension services etc. for electronic waste disposal in Myanmar.
- Only some news of electronic waste of other countries have been found. The main reasons for this is disposal at dump sites are almost non-existing.
- The wholesome dumping of such items in urban dump sites is prohibited.
- You must call a municipal waste collecting truck to your house for dumping and pay a price for such service.
- Or dispose them on your own arrangement to the latest land fill sites of TharKeTa bridge (under) and HteinPin sites.
- However authorities say that no such disposal concerning electronic appliances happened yet.



28th Street Market (the retail market in Yangon)



an electronic waste dump
where all unusable
electronic parts are being
traded

Second Hand Shops



Challenges

- Lack of appropriate laws and legislation on E-Wastes Management
- Lack of awareness on risk of disposed Solid and Hazardous waste and public participation
- Lack of proper treatment technologies
- Limited financial and human resources
- Weakness in data surveying , licensing and monitoring systems to control the illegal trade of e-wastes.
- Lack of basic infrastructures and capacity building activities with respect to the e-waste.

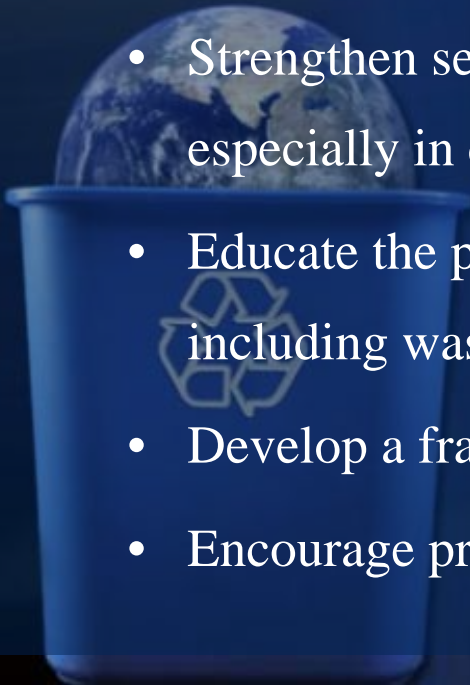


Future Plan

Objective: To promote solid waste management and environmentally sound management of toxic chemicals and hazardous wastes.

Activities to be completed **within 5 years** including on-going ones:

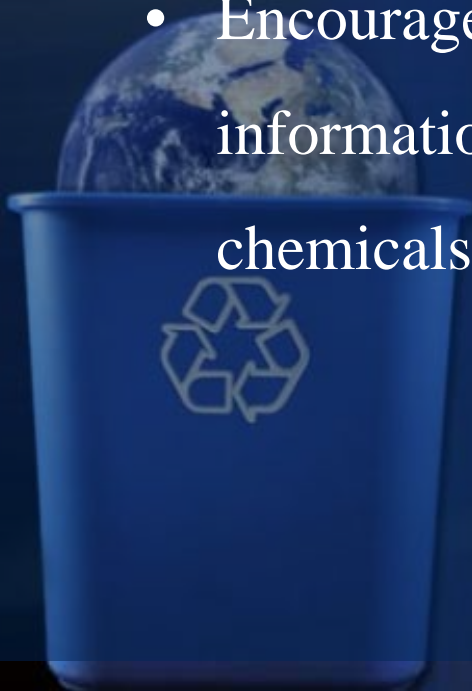
- Enact the drafted Myanmar Environmental Protection Law.
- Apply polluter pays principle.
- Develop public awareness to promote community participation.
- Strengthen sewage system management and treatment for domestic wastes, especially in cities.
- Educate the public to promote environmentally sound waste management including waste reduction, recycling and composting.
- Develop a framework for hazardous waste management.
- Encourage private investments in solid waste management services.



Future Plan Cont.

Activities to be completed **within 10 years** including on-going ones:

- Formulate a solid waste management master plan and guidelines and priority on big cities.
- Enact a hazardous waste law.
- Encourage more interaction with international bodies to obtain information and knowledge about environmental toxicity of chemicals, their assessment and risk reduction programmes.



Recommendations

- To review the laws and regulations related to waste management
- To promote capacity building and public awareness
- To enhance the quality of lives of all citizens
- To strengthen the institutional activities on waste management services
- To promote budget allocation for waste management
- To reinforce the public and private partnership
- To promote 5Rs activities in all social sectors
- To promote wastes to energy methods



Thank You For Your Attention



Save Our Environment