



**MINISTRY OF
ENVIRONMENT AND
TOURISM**

Waste Management and Challenges in Mongolia

2019

- Law on Waste /revised version/ 2017
- Law on Hygiene /2017/
- Law on toxic and hazardous chemicals /2006/

Mongolia joined following international treaties and conventions on the protection of human health and environment:

- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change /1993/
- Basel Convention on the Control of Trans boundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal /1996/
- Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade /1999/
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants /2003/

Critical challenges and achievements/new initiatives in 3R areas:

The one of the main problem is lack of Solid waste management (SWM) data. There are no efficient and useful reporting scheme and template for local officers. So they submit materials with different types and template. Because of this, the merging and conducting report takes long time. Also Mongolia has a www.eic.mn website, but we need to improve sustainable mechanism of submitting documents often. By collecting data often and exactly we can develop national waste management plan.

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

- Lack of financial resource and no incentive system 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 regulations;
- Institutional inefficiencies and overlaps and limited availability of human capacity, technology, and financial resources; Recyclable waste makes up 50% of the total waste generated in Mongolia, but currently only less than 0.31% is recycled;
- 97% of the total 391 waste points is open dump;
- Hazardous waste is stored at the sources, because there is no hazardous waste treatment facility available in the country;

Critical challenges and future action recommended

- Approve list of certain products at producers and importers' responsibility for waste generation together with the state central administrative organs in charge of environment and budget;
- Approve methodologies for calculating waste service charges and fees together with the state central administrative organs in charge of environment and budget;
- Approve methodologies for calculating unit tariffs for regular waste cleaning, collection, transportation and landfilling costs together with the state central administrative organs in charge of environment and budget;

For the implementation of regulations:

- Increase the number of businesses and organizations that run waste recycling and restoration operations through tax and other economic incentives.
- Build hazardous waste recycling, disposal and storage facility
- Develop and implement public waste education programs for efficient practices of source separation of wastes.

major plans, including mega-projects and master plans, in pipeline for future action

“Mongolia’s Sustainable Development Agenda-2030”

“Green Development Policy”

National Program on the Improvement of Waste Management /Gov. 2014/

“National Program on the Reduction of Air and Environmental Pollution / Gov. 2017/

National and Ulaanbaatar city strategies and action plans for the improvement of waste management /2017/

• “... Increase the amount of recycled waste to 20 percent of total waste ..”

• “Engrain appropriate management for waste reduction through supporting efficient and cost-effective technologies and encouraging environmental health knowledge and good practices, and **reduce the volume of wastes to be landfilled by 20% by 2020** through waste recycling and value added production”...

• Increase involvement of government, individuals, businesses and organizations in waste reduction activities through creating safe and healthy living conditions for public and through environmentally sound disposal....

Purpose of this program is to create healthy and safe environment by planning cities and settlements with efficient and accessible infrastructures, reducing pollution sources, encouraging proper livelihood practices and reducing environmental pollution

Main goals of the National waste management improvement strategy and its implementation plan: to diminish waste accumulation, to increase recycling and to reduce adverse effects from wastes to human health and environment.

International projects and programs:



Demonstration of BAT and BEP in Open Burning Activities in Response to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants regional project is being implemented in 2016-2020. Within the framework of this project, demo landfill will be built for burying ashes from household stoves in Ulaanbaatar city through the pilot project.



“Waste and Climate Change Project” for capacity building for policy-makers and implementers on the mitigation of adverse impacts of climate change by reducing GHG emissions and short-lived climate pollutants generated by waste has commenced its implementation. National and municipal strategy will be developed for the reduction of GHG emissions and short-lived climate pollutants and based on the UN Environment technical sustainability evaluation principles, will identify environmentally sound technologies for waste sector in each countries.



Thanks for your attention!

LET'S CREATE CLEAN AND TIDY ENVIRONMENT TOGETHER.

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