

YANGON (MYANMAR)

General information

Population:	3.7 million
National GDP per capita:	USD 1,027
Total income:	USD 20 million (MMK 15 billion)

Solid waste generation

Total generation:	3,000 ton/day (1999, estimated)
Waste generation per capita:	0.52kg/person · day (2000)
Waste source:	60% household, 15% market, 10% commercial, 15% other
Waste composition:	58% organic, 1% paper, 4% plastic, 4% animal carcasses/bones, 2% ashes/dust, 11% cane/bamboo, 20% other (wet season)

Solid waste management

Collection rate:	50-60%, private sector conducts collection
Composting:	200,000 bags (25kg) produced in last 15 months
Final treatment:	Dumping, landfill
Expenditure:	Fees: MMK 30-60/month

Major challenges and strategies

Yangon faces a number of challenges in the management of municipal solid waste including the lack of sanitary and controlled dumping sites; insufficient equipment, vehicles, and technical support; inadequate segregation at source and recycling activities; and institutional deficiencies, inadequate legal provisions, and resource constraints.

Similar strategies, as outlined for Cebu (Philippines) may be helpful in addressing the above challenges. This also includes the replication of community involvement for segregation and recycling activities as being conducted in Nonthaburi (Thailand). Moreover, the "Fukuoka Method" may also be useful to improve final disposal conditions. Nevertheless, institutional and regulatory frameworks are necessary, which should be considered with its relationship to the diverse political establishment of this country in comparison to Cebu and Nonthaburi.