

## ULAANBAATAR (MONGOLIA)

### General information

|                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Area:                    | 1,359km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population:              | 0.82 million         |
| National GDP per capita: | USD 1,783            |

### Solid waste generation

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| Total generation:            | 1,500-1,800m <sup>3</sup> (645-774 ton/day)   |
| Waste generation per capita: | 0.0012-0.005m <sup>3</sup> /person · day (0.52-2.15kg/person · day)   |
| Waste source:                | 50% households, 30% industries, 20% other   |
| Waste composition:           | 25.2% paper, 9.2% synthetic bags/paper boxes, 2.9% synthetic material, 2.5% cotton material, 4.4% glass, 5.5% cans, 2.5% metal, 2.6% plants, 2.6% vegetables, 4.5% bones, 21.4% ash, 3.7% coal, 8% soil/stones, 5% other (In winter, 60% is ash.) |

### Solid waste management

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Collection rate: | 71.4%, private sector carries out collection and transport                  |
| Recycling:       | Scavengers, (0.0025-0.013 m <sup>3</sup> /person-day (1.1-5.6kg/person-day) |
| Final treatment: | Landfill, 2 sites   |
| Expenditure:     | User fee of MNT 50/month (USD 0.04/month)                                   |

### Major challenges and strategies

The Ulaanbaatar Disposal Company carries out the collection of solid waste, street/park cleaning, maintenance of green areas and public buildings, and maintenance of private and public industrial organisations. With the amount of solid waste increasing 5-10% each year, Ulaanbaatar is facing difficulties in the collection of waste due to low user fees. Additionally, the central landfill is located in the upper water stream and causes serious water and soil pollution.

Strategies for Ulaanbaatar include upgrading regulations for solid waste management and reforming the implementation system, closing the landfills in Dari-Ekh and Ulaanchuluum and building a unified waste disposal facility in Moringiin Davaa in the KhanUul district, as well as developing a system for the reuse and recycling of industrial waste, capacity building of related departments, and public education.

In the winter, approximately 60% of household waste is composed of ash because coal and wood fuel are used for heating. The city government is also currently researching the possibility of developing construction materials for light concrete industries using ash, in cooperation with construction companies.