

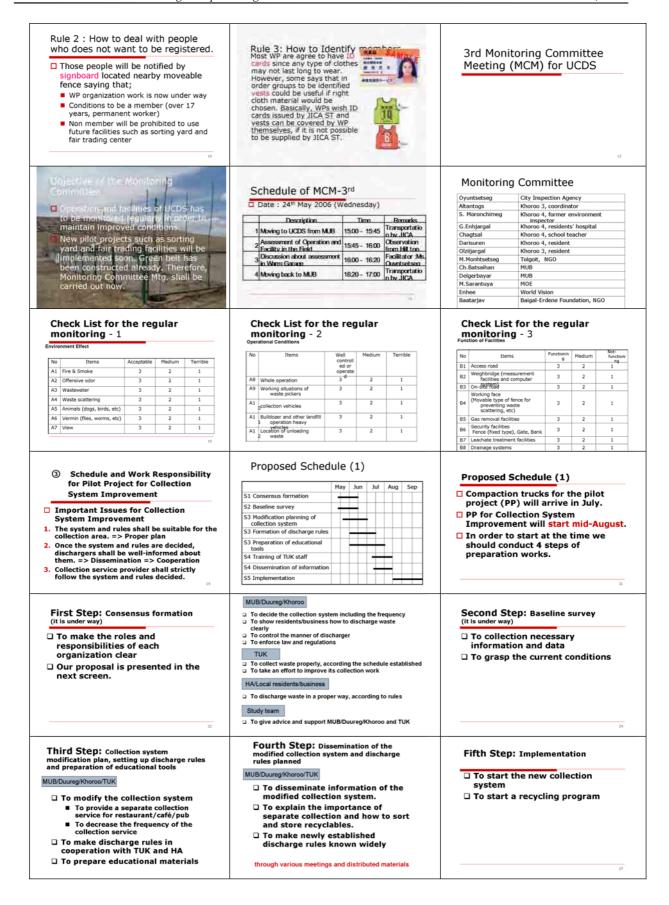
lent of O2 12%

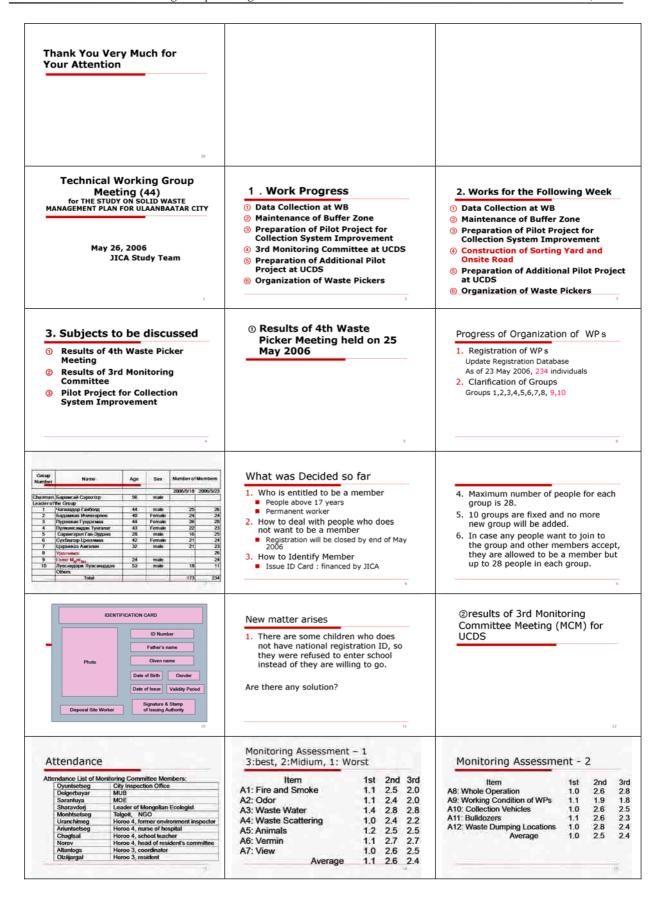
Data of RDF Combustion test Physical Composition of RDF and Coal Schedule of First Mixed Combustion Test Feeding angust of the Ray Feeding angust of the Ray Feeding angust of the Ray Feeding Chee story). Retarding time of the American Chee Story of the American 5,820 3,875 12 13 14 15 16 17 LCV) Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri 31.3 (28.0 - 46.0)*2 (%) 8.3 Volatile matter 14 Feb 100% Coal 15 Feb Coal + RDF(2% 16 Feb Coal + RDF(4%) 86.0 530 240 83 56 25 27.1 116 NA -16 36 3. Mixed Combustion Test (RDF 2% Mixture) 5.7 (%) 536 240 62 55 28 23.4 118 NA -11 39 8.4 0.46 Chorine (CI') (%) 0.29 0.33 4. Mixed Combustion Test (RDF 4% Mixture) *1: LCV = HCV x (1 - W(0.313)) - 60 *2: Literary data Measurement of Air Pollutants in Emission Gas (excluding Dioxins) Environmental Standard on Air quality in **Emission Standard** Mongolia: MNS 4585:1998 Tolerated amount 1. Environmental Standard 500 μg/m³ 30 μg/m^{3 *1}, 70μg/m^{3 *2} Sulfur dioxide, SO. In order to preserve environmental conditions each country sets its own standard. There is an environmental standard in Mongolia. In Japan, the Environmental Standard are set regarding air pollution, water contamination, soil contamination and noise to protect health of human beings and preserve their living environment. Nitrogen dioxide, NO₂ One time Daily average 85µg/m^{3 *1}, 150µg/m^{3 *2} 40µg/m^{3 *1}, 60µg/m^{3 *2} Carbon monoxide, CO One time Daily average 8 mg/m³ 3 mg/m³ 2. Emission Standard 500µg/m³ 150µg/m³ *1, 200µg/m³ *2 Dust *1 Manual analysis There is no emission standard in Mongolia. Dust Concentration ---- Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) -r- Dust Concentration -Measured Value: 0.216-0.245 g/m²N Conversion Value (12% 0°): 0.315-0.431 g/m²N No significant difference on measured values between 100% coal and RDF mixed combustion. Or over the regulation value for the existing incinerator in Japan. The conversion values of both 100% coal and RDF mixed over the regulation value for the existing incinerator in Japan. -- Sulfur Oxides (SO_x) --Measured Value: 183.7 - 242.8 ppm Conversion Value (12% O²): 324.2-336.2 ppm No significant difference on measured values between 100% coal and RDF mixed combustion. asured Value 100% Coal: Mixed with RDF: Mixed with KUP: Law Aroppin. Measured value shows mixed combustion impemission gas on SOx. mparison of regulation value in Japan The conversion values about 80ppm over the regulation value for the incinerator in Japan. The emission standard regulates concentration value (k value) of SOx at a certain point which is determined according to the location of generation Case of Existing Incinerator source. K value ranges from 3.0 to 17.5 and 3.0 is the strictest. In case of k value of 3.0, allowable concentration therefore, are lower than the Japanese emission standard. (ppm) Incinerator of > 4 ton/hour 2 ton – 4 ton/hour 250 In Japan there is another regulation value that limits total emission amount of SOx. 250 ton/hour Gas Analysis (Dioxins) Results of Emission Gas Analys Definition of Dioxins -- Hydrogen Chloride (HCI) --Toxic Equivalency Factor (TEF) There are 222 kinds of dioxins at present and they are broadly categorized into three groups below. Among about 222 dioxins, 29 are identified as toxic and degree of toxicity differs each other. However, toxic or not of the other dioxins than 29 are not determined yet. Measured Value : 0.08 - 0.11 ppm Conversion Value (12% O²): 0.11-0.19 ppm No significant difference on measured values between 100% coal and RDF mixed combustion. The conversion values are far below the allowable value of the Japanese emission standard. Toxicity of each dioxin (isomer) is defined as TEF of which the strongest is 1 for 2,3,7,8-TeCDD. nzo-para-Dioxins (PCDDs): 75 Conversion equivalent of O₂ Emission standard Ó. ppm (mg/m³N) Toxic Equivalent (TEQ) Polychlorinated Dibe nzo-furans (PCDFs): 135 ■ Toxicity of dioxins is presented as Toxic Equivalent (TEQ) which is the sum of each toxic amount to be calculated by multiplying amount of each dioxin by each TEF of it. **,**⟨⊙⟩,'⟨⊙⟩• *1:Although Japanese emission standard regulates allowable concentration of HCI in the unit of mg/m³N, the figure is converted into ppm. 5' 6' 5 Co-planar Polychlorinated Bipheyls (Co-PCBs): 12 at present Toxic Equivalency Factor (TEF) Results of Emission Gas Analysis (Dioxins) -- (Actual data 1/3) PCDDs Unit: pg/g --Unit for Extremely Small Amount of Concentration like Dioxins Coal+RDF(2%) Coal+RDF(4%) 2,3,7,8-TeCDD 1,3,6,8-TeCDD 1,3,7,9-TeCDD 1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD 1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD 1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD 1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD 1,2,3,7,8,9-HXCDD Concentration 2,3,6,7,0+HcDD 0.1 =10⁻³ g 1/103 0.1 Mono ortho pc8s 2,3,4,6,7,8+scor 0.1 Micro g (µg) =10-6 g 1/106 ppm (million) 1/10° ppb (billion) Nano g (ng) =10⁻⁹ g (pg) = 10^{-12} g 1/1012 ppt (trillion) HxCDDs 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCl HpCDDs Femto g (fg) =10⁻¹⁵ g 1/10¹⁵ ppq (quadrillion) OCDD Total PCDDs One pg means that one gram of contaminant is in a million tons of water, i.e. one gram of contaminant in a 1,000m length x 1,000 width x Im depth swimming pool. esults of Emission Gas Analysis (Diox (Actual data 3/3) Co-PCBs Results of Emission Gas Analysis (Dioxins) -- (Actual data 2/3) PCDFs Unit: pg/g --Results of Emission Gas Analysis (Dioxins) -- Emission Standard for Solid Waste Incinerator in Japan --Coal only | Coal+RDF(2%) | Coal+RDF(4%) 2,3,7,8-TeCDF 1,2,7,8-TeCDF TCCDF 5,2,3,47,8-PeCDF PCCDF 1,2,3,47,8-HxCDF 1,2,3,47,8-HxCDF 1,2,3,47,8-HxCDF 2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF Case of New Incinerator ng-TEQ/m³N after 2002/12/1 TEO/m³N Source of Emission Gas 0.1 1 HxCDFs 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCD 1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCD HpCDFs 10 < 2 ton/hour

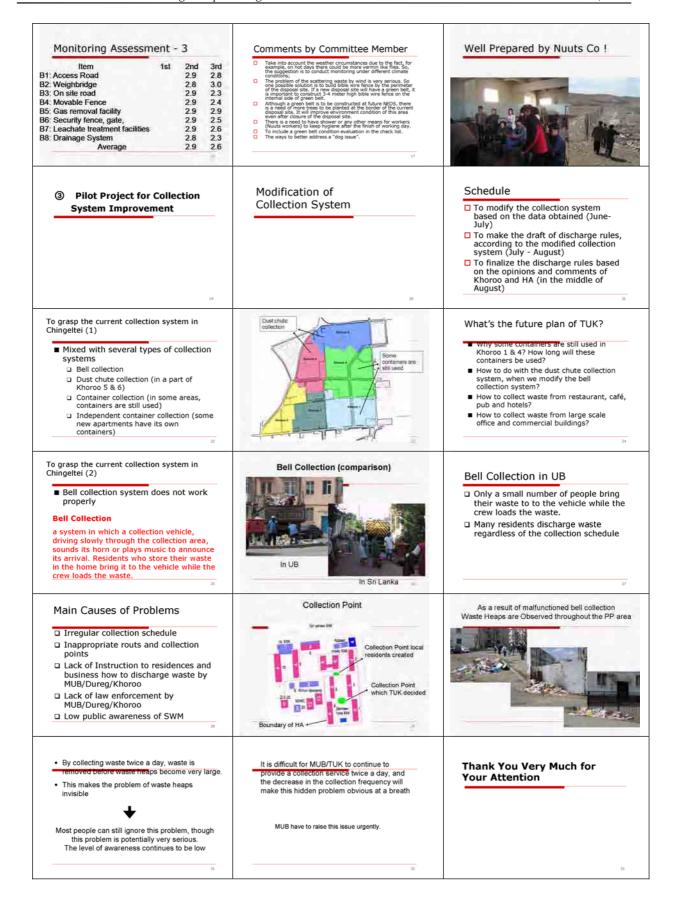
OCDF Total PCDFs

Results of Emission Gas Analysis (Dioxins)
-- Converted value (ng-TEQ /m³N) --Results of Emission Gas Analysis (Concentration of Results of Emission Gas A -- Evaluation (1) --There are three theories for the calculation of TEO. - Evaluation (2) --As for the concentrations of dioxins for 2% and 4% mixed combustion, the former (2% and less RDF mixtury) shows higher value. The reason of this results might be as follows:
Higher temperature caused by combustion of more RDF (4%) reduces generation of dioxins or facilitates thermal decomposition of them; or Amount of emission gas sucked for 4% was 1/8 of 2% due to the trouble of the emission gas sampling machine. incinerators. Even if calculation based on the strictest calculation theory, TEQ of RDF mixed combustion is below the regulation value (1,000 pg-TEQ) set for the existing incinerator. However, TEQ of 2% RDF mixed combustion slightly overs the regulation value (100 pg-TEQ) set for the new incinerator. Method Calculation value base o.00003 sampling machine.

In order to confirm the results of the 1st mixed combustion test, the JICA study team will cond the 2nd mixed combustion test including Emiss Gas Analysis in October 2006. 0.046 **Data of RDF Combustion test Economic Aspects of the Mixed Boiler efficiency** Combustion of RDF with Coal Mixed combustion of RDF with coal reduces coal consumption according to the JICA study team estimation. Boiler efficiency (Total calorific value of Outlet water – Total calorific value of Inlet water) / (Total calorific value of Fuel) 100% coal = 15.3 tons/hour 2% RDF (0.24 tons/hour) + coal (10.6 tons/hour) 4% RDF (0.48 tons/hour) + coal (8.4 tons/hour) 15.3 tons/hou 4% RDF (0.48 tons/hour) + coal (8.4 tons/hour)
According to the JTCA study team calculation
the Boiler efficiency is improved by the mixed
combustion of RDF.
100% coal = 41.3%
2% RDF = 53.3%
4% RDF = 66.0% Coal + RDF4% Coal only 530 240 83 56 25 27.1 116 NA -16 26 41.3 % 53.3 % 66.0 % Thank You Very Much for **Your Attention Technical Working Group** Meeting (43)
for THE STUDY ON SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR ULAANBAATAR CITY 1 . Work Progress 2. Works for the Following Week Data Collection at WB ① Data Collection at WB Update of WB Database System Seminar for Mixed Combustion Test of RDF with Coal ② Preparation of Pilot Project for **Collection System Improvement** Preparation of Pilot Project for Collection System Improvemen Preparation of Additional Pilot Project at UCDS May 19, 2006 Construction of a Buffer Zone at UCDS => Completed => Take care of plants **JICA Study Team 1** 3rd Monitoring Committee of UCDS Preparation of Additional Pilot Project at UCDS Organization of Waste Pickers Organization of Waste Pickers 1 Results of 2nd and 3rd 3. Subjects to be discussed Progress of Organization of WPs Waste Picker Meeting held on 13 and 18 May 2006 Results of 2nd and 3rd Waste 1. Registration of WPs Picker Meeting Update Registration by Nuuts SV: Ms. 3rd Monitoring Committee As of 18 May 200, 173 individuals Schedule and Work Responsibility for Pilot Project for Collection System 2. Clarification of Groups Groups 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8, Others 3. Selection of Leaders from each group Improvement 4. Selection of Leader of the Leaders 5. Weekly Mtg. : every Thursday 10:00Am Rule1:Who is entitle to be a Selection of Leaders Number of Members in Each Group member ☐ People under 16 years are not Age Sex entitled to be member 56 make □ Only permanent workers will be a 44 40 44 43 54 42 32 53 member and excluding seasonal ones







Technical Working Group Meeting (45) for the study on solid waste management plan for ulaanbaatar city

Jun 2, 2006 JICA Study Team

1 . Work Progress

- Data Collection at WB
- Maintenance of Buffer Zone
- ③ Preparation of Pilot Project for **Collection System Improvement**
- Construction of Sorting Yard and Onsite Road
- **Preparation of Additional Pilot** Project at UCDS
- Organization of Waste Pickers

2. Works for the Following Week

- ① Data Collection at WB
- ② Maintenance of Buffer Zone
- ③ Preparation of Pilot Project for Collection System Improvement
- **Construction of Sorting Yard and** Onsite Road
- Preparation of Additional Pilot Project at UCDS
- 6 Organization of Waste Pickers

3. Subjects to be discussed

- Regulation on Disposal Site Category, Landfill Facility, and Activities drafted by MOE
- **Pilot Project for Collection** System Improvement

Regulation on Disposal Site Category, Landfill Facility, and Activities drafted by MOE

This regulation has many problems such as;

- Treatment (recycling) and disposal are
- 2. There is no proper waste categories.
 - Toxic and non toxic
 Residential, industrial, medical Based on the categories, treatment and disposal method shall be determined
- Compost is not feasible in UB but specified very detail.

What do you request

- Option 1 : Just give comments like this
- Option 2 : Modify the regulation but , basically, based on this regulation.
- Option 3 : Completely ignore this draft regulation and prepare new one. In option 3, there needs a lot of input, under technical Cooperation Programme?

Pilot Project for Collection **System Improvement**

Schedule

- To modify the collection system based on the data obtained (June-July)
- 2. To make the draft of discharge rules, according to the modified collection system (July - August)
- To finalize the discharge rules based on the opinions and comments of Khoroo and HA (in the middle of August)

1 . Modification of Collection System

To grasp the current collection system in Chingeltei (1)

- Mixed with several types of collection systems
 - □ Bell collection
 - Dust chute collection (in a part of Khoroo 5 & 6)
 - Container collection (in some areas. containers are still used)
 - ☐ Independent container collection (some new apartments have its own







What's the future plan of TUK?

- Khoroo 1 & 4? How long will these
- How to do with the dust chute collection system, when we modify the bell collection system?
- How to collect waste from restaurant, café, pub and hotels?
- How to collect waste from large scale office and commercial buildings?

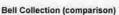
er Collection

To grasp the current collection system in

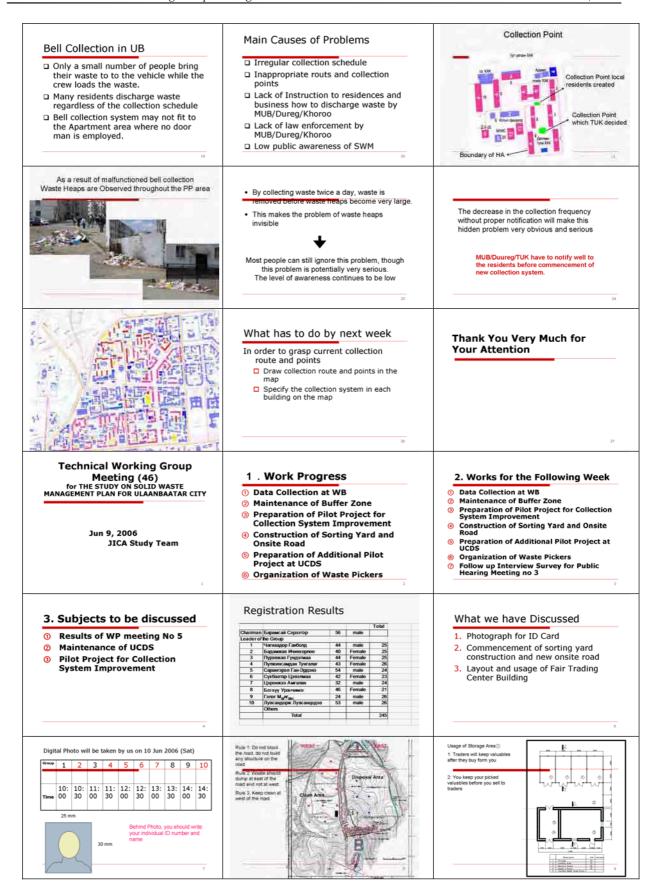
■ Bell collection system does not work properly

a system in which a collection vehicle, driving slowly through the collection area, sounds its horn or plays music to announce its arrival. Residents who store their waste in the home bring it to the vehicle while the crew loads the waste.



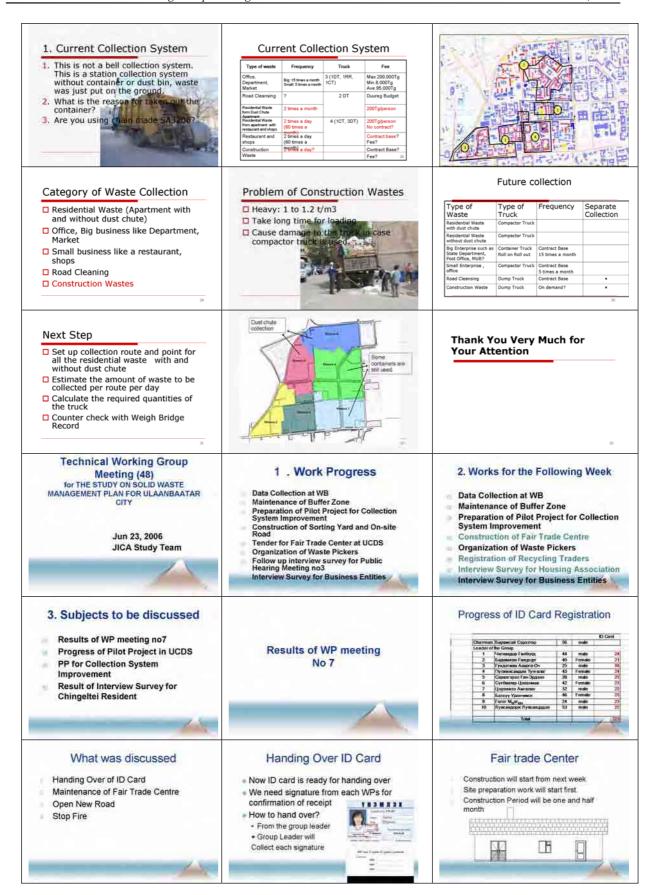


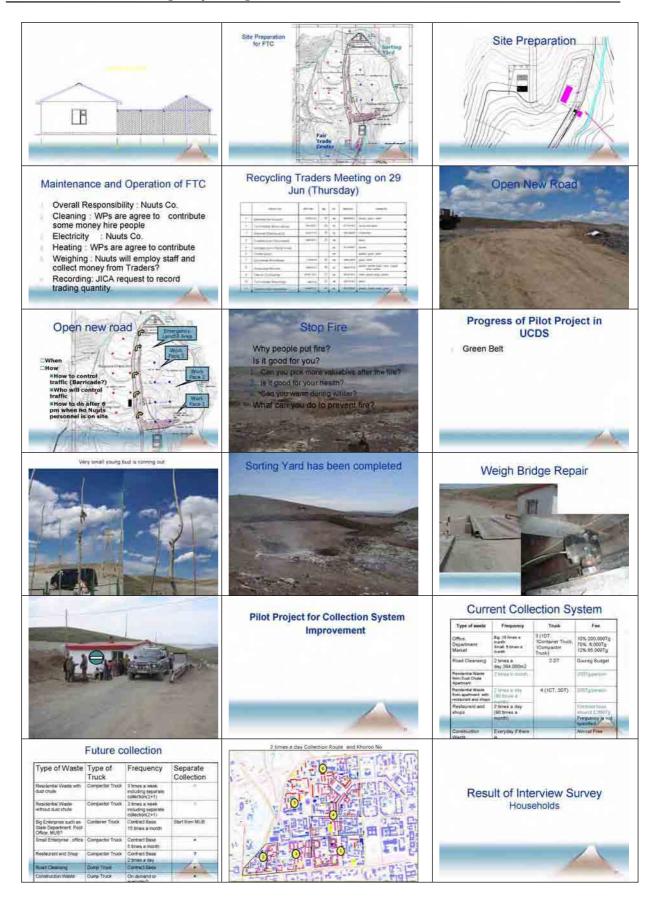


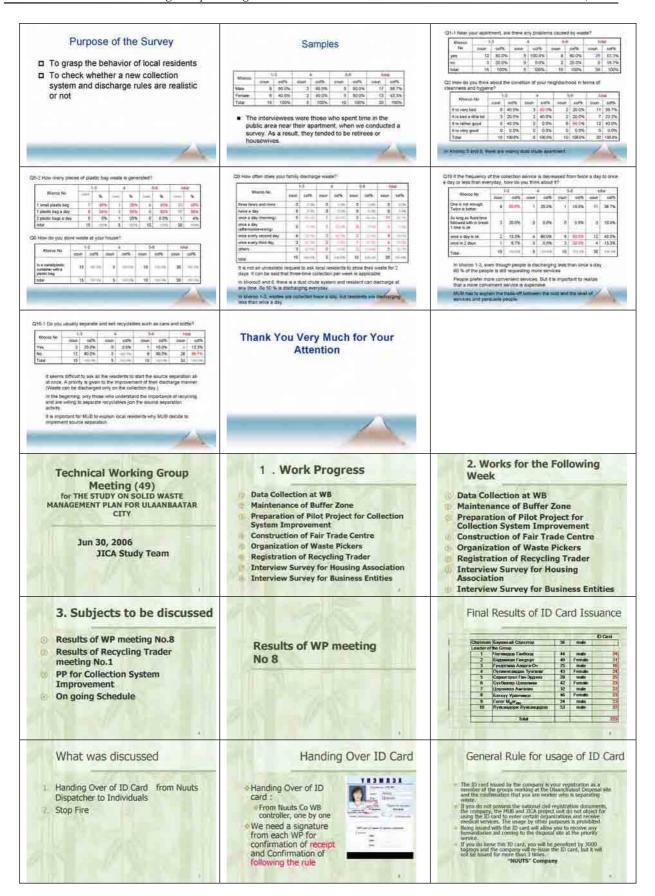


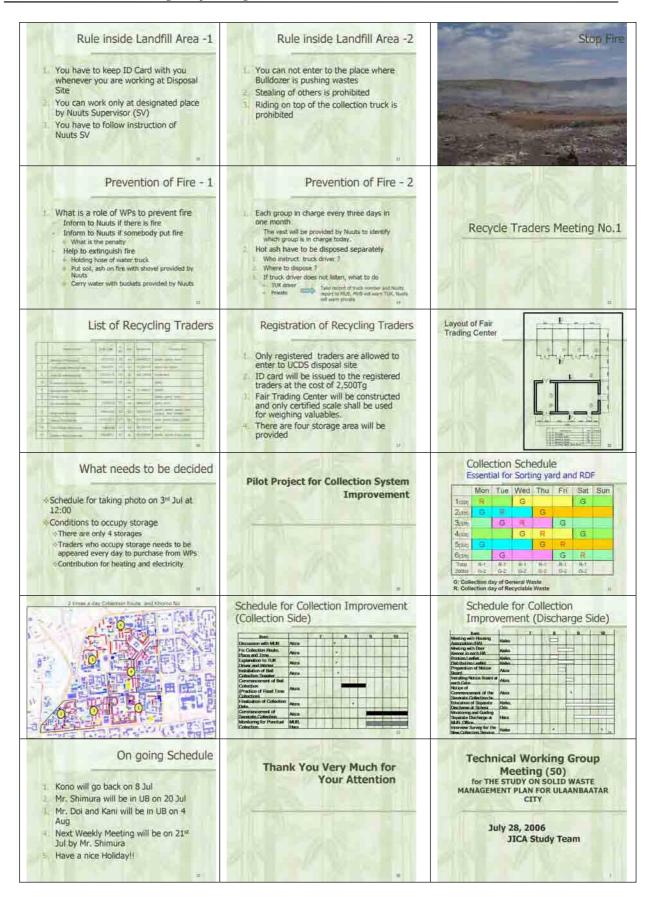
Maintenance of Facilities in UCDS No gate and no fence Pilot Project for Collection ☐ Slope trimming of second Embankment dam and construction of System Improvement third embankment dam □ Shifting Moveable Fence ■ Medical Waste Pit Gate is missing ■ Wire net at fence was cut off and stolen Schedule . Current Collection System To modify the collection system based on the data obtained (June-July) Truck 2. To make the draft of discharge rules, according to the modified collection system (July - August) 3. To finalize the discharge rules based Road Cle 2 DT 2 times a day on the opinions and comments of Khoroo and HA (in the middle of August) Category of Waste Collection Frequency of collection Separate collection ☐ Residential Waste (Apartment with □ Resident: ??? 1. Separate collection for residential and without dust chute) ☐ Small business: ??? ☐ Office, Big business like Department, ☐ Big business : depend on contract 2. Separate collection for restaurant, shop? □ Road cleaning :depend on contract □ Small business like a restaurant, Separate collection for Big business like a Department store? Separate collection for Office (at least MUB?) Road Cleaning Next Step Thank You Very Much for Set up collection route and point for all the residential waste **Your Attention** Set up collection route and point for office in case separate collection will be introduced. Estimate the amount of waste to be collected per route. ☐ Calculate the required quantities of the truck **Technical Working Group** Meeting (47) for THE STUDY ON SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR ULAANBAATAR CITY 1. Work Progress 2. Works for the Following Week Data Collection at WB Data Collection at WB Maintenance of Buffer Zone Maintenance of Buffer Zone Preparation of Pilot Project for Collection System Improvement 3 Preparation of Pilot Project for Collection System Improvement Construction of Sorting Yard and On-site Road Construction of Sorting Yard and On-site Jun 16, 2006 Tender for Fair Trade Center at UCDS Organization of Waste Pickers JICA Study Team Preparation of Fair Trade Center at UCDS Organization of Waste Pickers Follow up interview survey for Public Hearing Meeting no3 Follow up interview survey for Public Hearing Meeting no3 Interview Survey for Business Entities Interview Survey for Business Entities Minutes on Q&A Session of 3. Subjects to be discussed the 4th Workshop for RDF, etc. Stockholm Convention Minutes on Q&A Session of the 4th Workshop for RDF, etc. are prepared as attached. The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Pollutants (POPs) is an international tree Minutes of the 4th Workshop for RDF on Q&A Session, etc. Comments on the draft standard as attached. Relation to the Q&A, a reply regarding "Stockholm Convention and Comparison of Exhaust Gas Data with Japanese and European Emission Standards" is prepared. for final disposal site Results of WP meeting No 6 Pilot Project for Collection System Improvement Please deliver these documents to the participants.

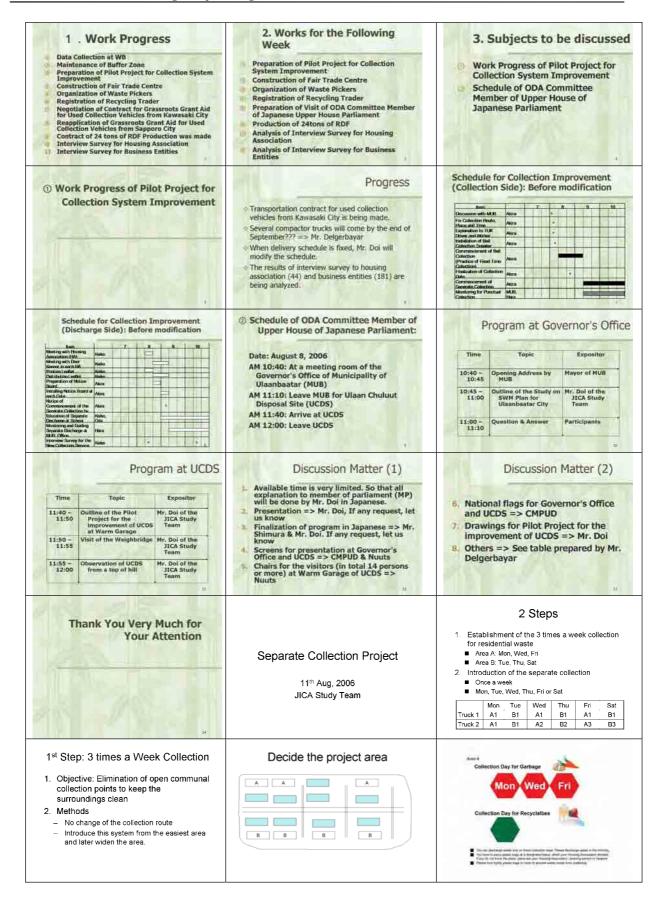
Comparison of Exhaust Gas Data with Japanese and European Emission Standards (2) ② Comments on the draft Comparison of Exhaust Gas Data with Japanese and European Emission Standards (1) standard for final disposal site The Stockholm Convention does not provide an emission standard for exhaust gas and each state provides its own standard in USA. Therefore, the JICA study team compared the exhaust gas analysis data obtained by the 1st mixed combustion test with Japanese and EU Emission Standards. Findings are: Main comments are: Main comments are: Standards for final disposal site and recycling (composting, etc.) facilities shall be prepared separately. Standards for final disposal site for hazardous waste (HW) and non-hazardous waste shall be prepared separately. => Categorization of wast the first step to be done. ☐ The emission gas data including 100% coal combustion over the limit values of Japanese and EU standard regarding total dust and NOx. Although mixed combustion reduces concentration of SO2, the emission gas data over the limit values of EU standard on it. Standards. As for dioxins both Japanese and EU standards regulate emission limit value by TEQ (Toxic Equivalent). The EU standard regulates only 17 types of TEF (Toxic Equivalency Factor) for PCDDs and PCDFs excluding PCBs while Japanese standard regulates 29 types of TEF for PCDDs, PCDFs and PCBs. Over the limit values or to standard on it. Although mixed combustion increases concentration of HCl and dioxins, the emission gas data including mixed combustion are far less than the limit values of Japanese and EU standard regarding HCl and dioxins. ☐ In principle HW waste shall not be disposed of at non-HW disposal site HW disposal site shall be located far from the inhabitant. Example of a waste category Progress of ID Card Registration Results of WP meeting No 6 General Medical Wash What was agreed for ID Card Sample of ID Card What was discussed □ 2006 Jun 17 (Sat) Am 10:00 to 12:00 1. Location of Fair Trade Centre is the last chance to take photo. 2. Maintenance of the new road ■ NO photo means no ID card supplied. 3. National Registration ☐ If no ID card is supplied, Those will be deleted from group members. Usage of Storage Area① 1: Traders will keep value after they buy form you Schedule for Construction Location Jul Aug Sep of Fair Trading Center Building Maintenance of New Road Who is in charge what? Rule □ Cleaning of the room ■ Each group will be in charge for a week 1. Do not block the traffic on the road Each group will be in charge for a week Each group will be in charge for a week Each group will contribute some money and hire permanent keeper. Recycle dealer will be in charge Wall Warm Stove Since dealer will be full time in the building , dealer should take care stove. Certified Weighing Scale Maintained by dealers under the control of Nuuts Electricity 2. Do not litter wastes on the road and west of the road. 3. Let's Keep clean of your resting place 4. Do not go on the truck during moving At least your group member and member's children ■ Electricity ■ Nuuts Co. should be responsible 5. Do not put fire on the waste Explanation from City Registration Flow of Traffic Pilot Project for Collection System Improvement

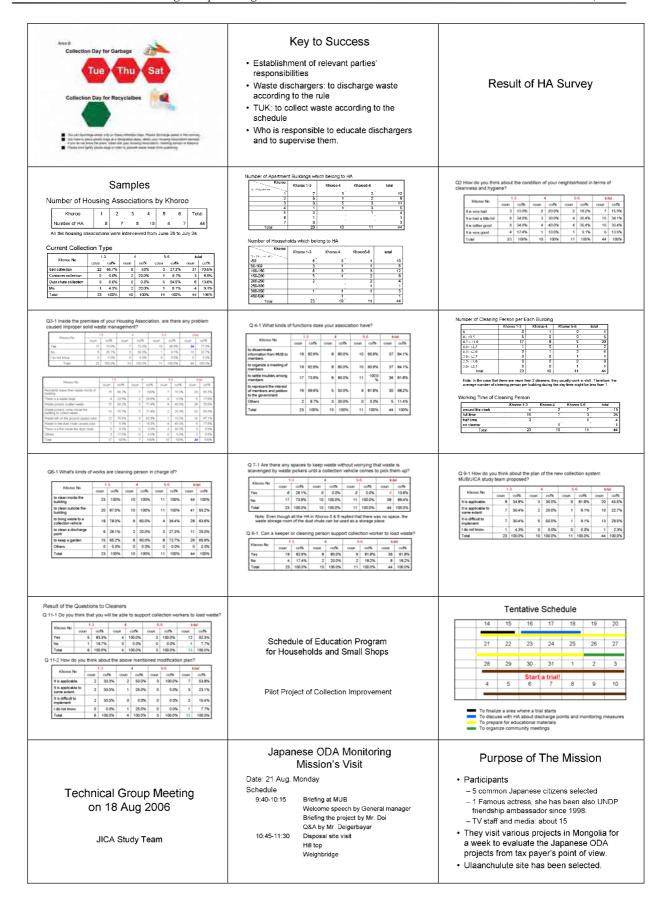












Request

- · TV staff may interview waste pickers.
- · TV staff may take picture and video of waste pickers.
- In advance, I will tell TV staff to take pictures after getting approval from waste
- · If they do so, please cooperate

Mrs. Misako Konno



· Age: about 45

UNDP Ambassader's Activities



Collection Improvement

Progress

- · The project site was decided.
- Behind Nomin department.
- Near MUB building
- A truck with speaker and amplifier installed started waste collection with playing the melody in the project site.

 The team with a TUK staff visited all
- housing associations in the project site to explain the project.

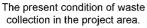












- . The collection truck is 2 ton truck.
- It goes around the area twice a day.
- It goes to the disposal site only once a day.
- In the site, many 1m3 communal containers were used. Majority of people in the site appreciate the present system without communal containers.
- · Now they want to eliminate waste heaps.



Benefits by Melody

- It informs people its arrival.
- It proves that TUK collected waste.
- It informs people that they should not discharge waste after this until the next collection day.
- The friendly melody improves the dirty image of the waste collection work. It encourage people to cooperate the collection work.



My Impression to the Present Collection Method

- Very low collection efficiency. Only 1 trip daily. It should make at least 2 trips.
- Parking at a collection point for too long time.
- It causes low work efficiency.
- It disturbs people by playing melody.
 Proper discharge shorten the parking time and improve the work efficiency.
- We will give the training to drivers and collection workers.





Data of the Starting Area

| Targeted Khoroo | 1, 3, & 4 |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Targeted Housing Associations | 8 |
| Targeted Apartment | 22 |
| Targeted Households | |

Discharge Rules

- Day

 People can discharge waste only on the collection
- Collection Day
 Area A: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
 Area B: Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday

People can discharge waste only during the designated time.

- designated time.

 There are two patterns:

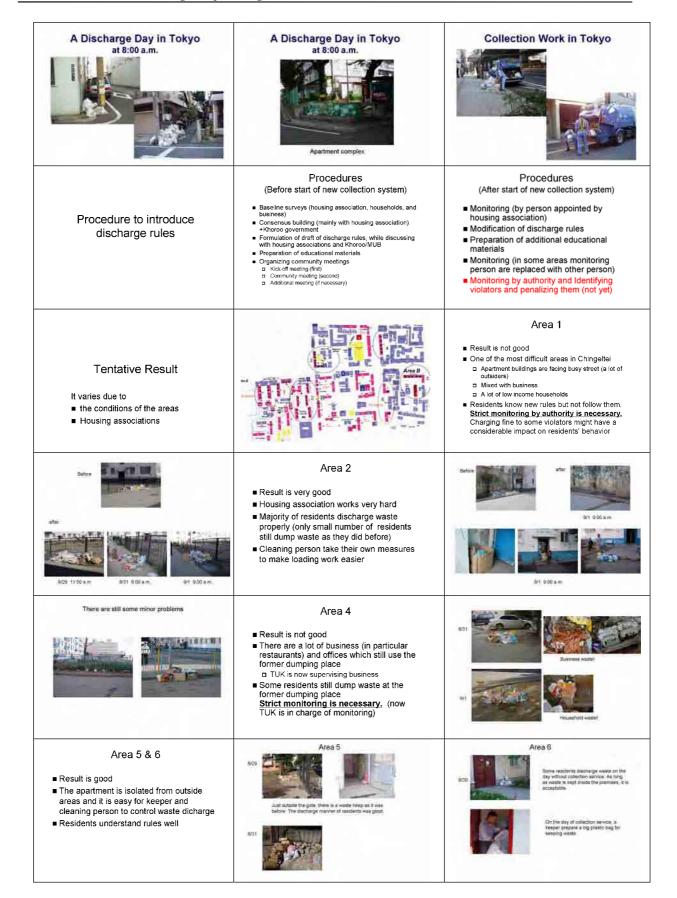
 If someone is at home when a collection vehicle comes: to discharge waste when a collection vehicle sounds a song.

 If nobody is at home during the collection time, they place waste in the morning of the collection time, they place waste in the morning of the collection at desagnated place.

Discharge Rules Purpose To make a consensus with local residents people can discharge waste only at a designate place. The discharge place is decided by each Housing Association The discharge place should be: □ To have enough space for storing waste from households (to explain why discharge rules are Community Meetings necessary) • To make residents understand the modified collection system and new □ To keep waste pickers from scattering waste □ To keep waste pickers from scattering waste Ways of discharging waste People have to discharge in the following way. □ To discharge waste in a plastic bag (Don't dump waste directly on the ground.) □ To bind tightly a plastic bag discharge rules Outline of Meeting There are three meetings on August 26 and 27. Introduction of Discharge Rules Pilot Project: Improvement of Collection System Background of Pilot Project Why we need discharge rules? Let's help clean our Khoroos! **Current Conditions** Chingeltei District (last year) Current Chingeltei District of Chingeltei District There are a lot of waste heaps Waste is scattered across the area Waste heaps cause odor problem There are too many flies Waste heaps are cause of the last three problems Under the Container Collection System Current Collection System Bell Collection System How waste heaps are created? This is not a "Bell Collection" at all in Sri Lanka How to prevent waste heaps? In order to achieve these 2 A period of time between discharging and things, discharge rules are most collecting waste have to be controlled effective tools. within a certain interval of time. Discharge Rules in Japan Therefore... • The schedule of collection service is fixed. (TUK is responsible) We need discharge rules in order to keep our areas Clean! Residents discharge waste according to the collection schedule. (You are responsible) Instruction on how to discharge Discharge Points in Tokyo Collection System in Urban Tokyo combustible waste Communal Collection System ■ Common discharge points are prepared along the street where a collection vehicle passes. A Signboard is installed at every

Apartment complex

discharge point



Tentative Conclusions

- Residential area with limited number of business
 - □ It is not difficult to introduce discharge rules
- Residential area mixed with business and open to busy street
- If housing association is not active, it is difficult to implement rules.
- More involvement of government organization (strict monitoring and law enforcement) is indispensable.

Cambodian cases

- · Discharge rules were implemented smoothly in the resident area mixed with business
- Monitoring by Sangkat officers (relevant organization to Khoroo) and staff of Department of Environment (Municipality of Phnom Penh) and giving instruction to violators contributed to the successful

Japanese cases (Setagaya)

Continuous effort by local governments

- To raise people's awareness on solid waste management
 To enforce law by strict monitoring

Notice of survey on waste

We will conduct a survey on waste discharge situations for a while. Please classify waste properly and discharge it on the day of collection day by 8:00 a.m.

If you find waste which is not discharged properly, we will check inside in order to identify the dischargers. We might visit the houses of these dischargers.

We will appreciate your understanding and cooperation

Technical Working Group

Meeting (56)
for THE STUDY ON SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR ULAANBAATAR CITY

Sep 15, 2006 JICA Study Team

Contents of the Presentation

- A) Outline of the Study
- B) Field investigations to identify current solid waste management (SWM) in Ulaanbaatar city (UBC)
- C) Master plan (M/P) and Feasibility study (F/S)
- D) Pilot projects (PP) to examine practicability of the M/P

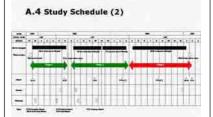
A.1 Outline of the Study: Objectives

- To formulate a master plan (Target Year 2020) of SWM in Ulaanbaatar City and conduct a Feasibility Study for the priority projects prop the Master Plan.
- To enhance the institutional, organizational, and human capacity related to solid waste management in Ulaanbaatar City

A.2 Study Area: Area; 3,944km2. Population; 843,016

A.3 Study Schedule (1)

- The Study on Solid Waste Management Plan for Ulaanbaatar City in Mongolia is being conducted from November 2004 and will end February 2007. The Study consists of the February 2007 in the Study consists of the shown in the next screen. In Place 1: Formulation of the Master Plan (M/P) from November 2004 till May 2005. Phase 2: Feasibility Study for Priority Projects and Implementation of Pilot Projects from June 2005 till March 2006. Phase 3: Monitoring and follow-up of the projects and programs to be proposed in the Study from April 2006 till February 2007.
- 2.



B.1 Field Investigations

- The following field investigations were conducted to fully understand the present SWM conditions in the study area:
 Waste amount and composition survey (WACS). Time and motion survey (T&M survey)
 Jubic opinion survey (POS)
 Privingmental survey on the conditions around.

- ruonic opinion survey (POS)
 Environmental survey on the conditions around final disposal sites
 Opinion survey on medical institutions
 Factory survey
 Survey on recycling market

B.2 Waste Characteristics in UBC

- Few portion of kitchen waste => 34.2%
- Few portion of compostable wastes (kitchen+ grass/wood) => 37.0%
- Large portion of high calorific wastes (paper + plastic) => 36.1%
- Ger area : Large portion of Ash => 82.9% (winter season)

B.3 Current and future waste composition – Without Ash

| Category of MSW | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| Kitchen Waste | 34.2 | 34.9 | 36.0 | 37.3 | |
| Paper | 17.4 | 17.8 | 18.4 | 19.1 | |
| Textile | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.1 | |
| Grass and Wood | 2.8 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.3 | |
| Plastic | 18.6 | 19.0 | 19.6 | 20.3 | |
| Leather and Rubber | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | |
| Combustibles Sub-Total | 77.9 | 78.8 | 80.1 | 81.5 | |
| Metal | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | |
| Bottle and Glass | 11.0 | 10.9 | 11.2 | 11.5 | |
| Ceramic and Stone | 5.3 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 2.4 | |
| Miscellaneous | 2.8 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.3 | |
| Non-combustibles Sub-Total | 22.1 | 21.2 | 19.9 | 18.5 | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

B.4 Comparison of waste composition

| Country/City | Year | GDP per Capita (US\$) | Kitchen Waste (%) | Papers + Plastics (%) | Metal, Bottle and Glass |
|------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Tokyo in Japan | 1994 | 31,961 | 25.1 | 50.9 | 11.9 |
| Vientiane Lao | 1991 | 290 | 35.1 | 16.3 | 8.9 |
| Phnom Penh | 2003 | 268 | 63.5 | 21.9 | 1.9 |
| Dar es Salaam Tanzania | 1996 | 280 | 45.0 | 6.1 | 4.6 |
| Asuncion Paraguay | 1994 | 1,450 | 37.4 | 14.4 | 4.8 |
| Metro Manila Philippines | 1997 | 1,040 | 45.4 | 32.4 | 8.6 |
| Adana Turkey | 1999 | 3,090 | 64.4 | 20.3 | 4.5 |
| Mexico Mexico | 1998 | 5,080 | 38.7 | 34.6 | NA. |
| Ulaanbaatar with Ash*1 | 2005 | 552 | 16.4 | 16.9 | 8.2 |
| Ulaanbaatar without Ash*1 | 2005 | 552 | 32.6 | 33.5 | 16.1 |

*1: All year in study area

B.5 Waste Flow (Winter) in 2006



B.6 Waste Flow (Summer) in 2006 Construction, Factory, Medical survey



C.1 Goal and Policy of the M/P

The goal of the M/P for SWM in MUB is: "To establish an environmentally sound SWM system in MUB by 2020".

- The Policy of the M/P is:

 To provide collection service to all population including Ger area.
- including Ger area.

 To conduct sanitary landfill operation to minimize negative effects on environment.

 To reuse and recycle generated wastes as a resource as much as possible in order to reduce the amount of the solid waste to be disposed of at the landfills.

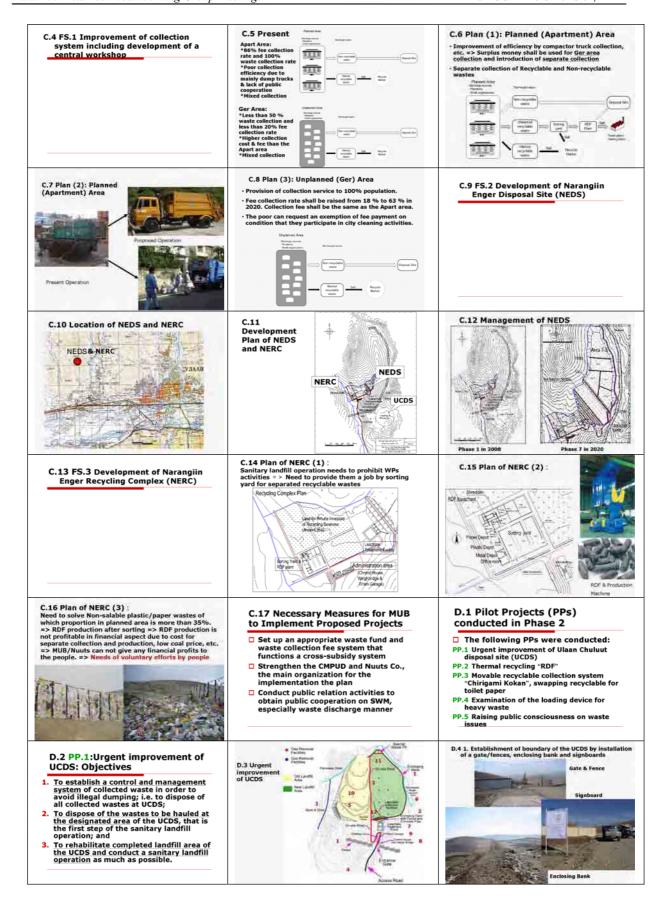
C.2 Priority Projects for the Feasibility

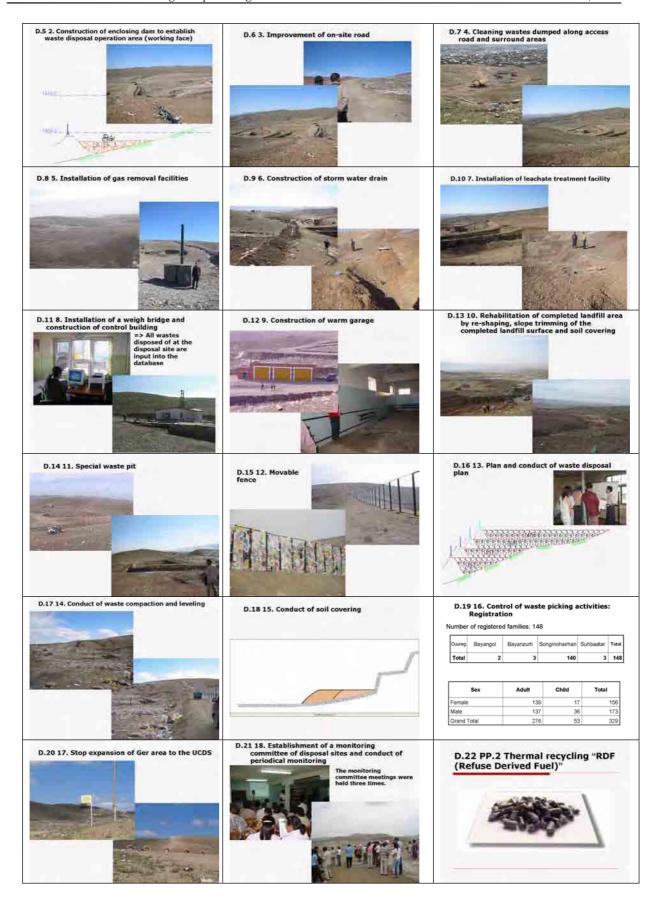
(1) Study => For financial assistant

- Improvement of collection system including development of a central workshop
- workshop Development of Narangiin Enger Disposal Site (NEDS)
- Development of Narangiin Enger Recycling Complex (NERC)
- !!! JICA will provide a grant aid to support implementation of the above projects except NERC and send a Basic Design Team for it. !!!

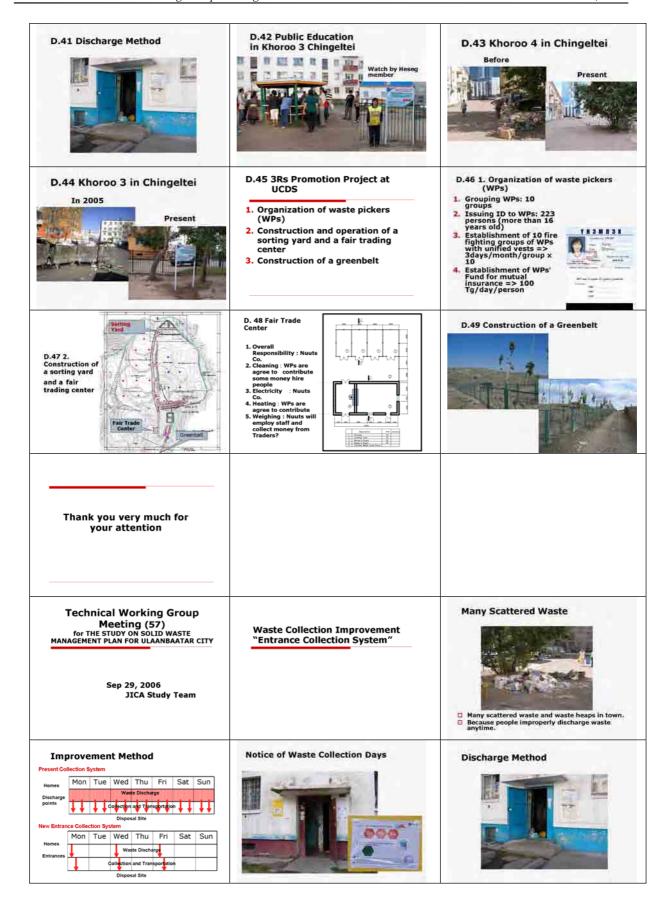
C.3 Priority Projects for the Feasibility Study (2)

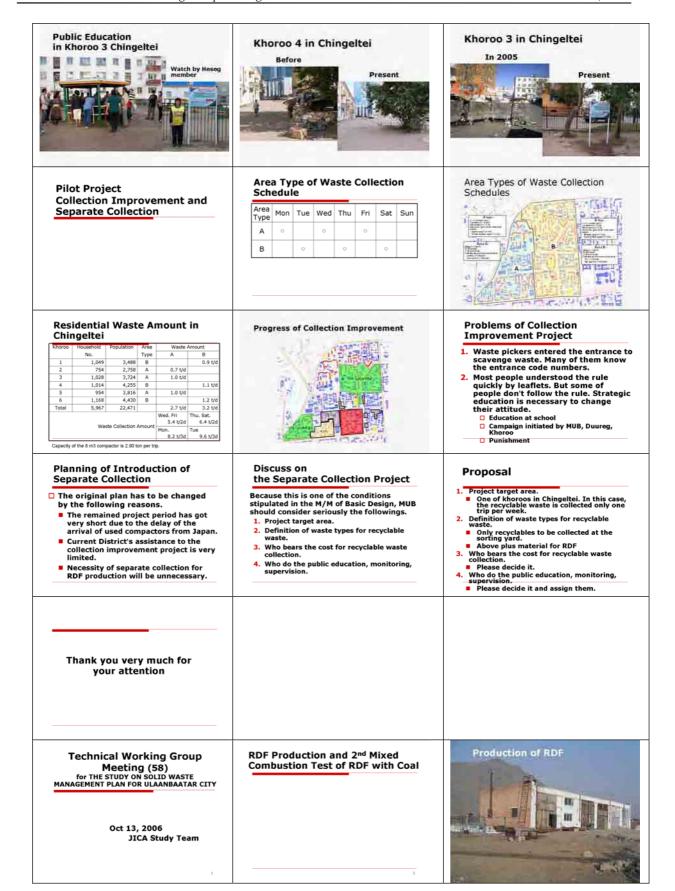














Schedule for RDF Combustion Test (tentative) 14 Oct: Transportation of RDF ☐ 16 Oct: Preliminary test 17 Oct: Combustion test (100 % 18-19 Oct: Combustion test (RDF 2% Mixture) 20-21 Oct: Combustion test (RDF 4% Mixture)

Emission gas Items for Measurement

- (2) Temperature
- (3) Moisture Content (4) Dust Concentration
- (5) Oxygen (O2) (6) Carbon Dioxide (CO2)
- (7) Carbon Monoxide (CO)
- (8) Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)
- (9) Nitrogen Oxide (NOx)
- (10)Dioxins

Work schedule

| October | 15-1 | 17∉ | 184 | 194 | 20 | 21= | 224 |
|---|------------|---------|--------|-----------|--------|------------|---------------|
| Occoper | Mah/: | Tue | :Wed- | Thu | Fel | Sat | Sunr |
| Operation/ | 100% Coal- | | R0F 2% | | RDF 4% | | 100% Cost- |
| Measurement of Emission gas (exclude Dioxins) | • | Test 1- | * | Test 2- | 1 | Test 3- | * |
| Measurement of Dioxins- | î . | _ | 2 | _ | 0 | - | * |
| Physical composition of RDF and coal- | * | *: | ** | ROF, East | NOT: | MDF, Coal- | 1 |
| Physical composition of Ashir | * | 20 | 67 | _ | Č. | _ | * |
| Cellection of Operation data- | - | ć. | 6 | - | ń. | è | - |

Progress of Collection Improvement Pilot

Present Situations (1)

- Khoroo 1 (main part)
- To start preparation work in the beginning of September Facing problems of making consensus with housing associations
- ☐ Still in preparation
- To start preparation work on Monday of this week
- To reach agreement with most of the housing
- □ To start the new collection system next Monday

Present Situations (2)

- Khoroo 3 (+3 buildings in Khoroo 1 and 1 building in Khoroo 4)
 - To start preparation work in the middle of August
 - To start the new collection system at the end of August (half of the Khoroo)
 - □ To start the new collection system in the rest of the Khoroo in the middle of September

Evaluation of the new system Index

- Change in the number of waste heaps
- Change in the size of waste heaps
- Result of interview survey (twice)
- □ Interview survey 1 month after the start of the new system
- □ Interview survey at the end of the project

Technical Working Group

Meeting (59)
for THE STUDY ON SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR ULAANBAATAR CITY

Oct 28, 2006 JICA Study Team

Agenda

- 1. Waste Collection Improvement (Ganchimeg)
- 2. Combustion test of RDF (Suzuki)
- Progress Report of Basic Design Work
- 4. Next Month Schedule

Next Month Schedule

- Only Doi is here from 3 to 24 Nov.
- Expansion of the collection improvement to Khoroo 4.
- ☐ Start the seprate collection in Khoroo 3 from 20 Nov.

2⁽¹⁾ Mixed Combustion Test of RDF with Coal Sampling of Dioxins base on Japanese Standard (1)



2" Mixed Combustion Test of RDF with Coal Sampling of Dioxins base on Japanese Standard (2)



housing association.

Sampling of Dioxins base on Japanese Standard (3)



Problem 1: No Housing Association

· In khoroo 4, there are 32 apartment buildings. 10 apartment buildings have no Problem 2: Necessity of Demolition of Garbage Discharge Point



· Who is responsible for demolishing this?

Technical Working Group Meeting (60) for THE STUDY ON SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR ULAANBAATAR

Nov 10, 2006 JICA Study Team

Problem 3: Garbage Containers



Other Problems pointed out by housing associations

- TUK's collections are irregular.→New trucks, better maintenance, punctual operation.
- TUK's collection workers are rude. Education
- TUK doesn't collect fallen leave waste.→? Construction waste.→Institutional arrangement.
- Strengthen supervision and inspection
- People in other area come to our area to discharge waste.-Inspection, education, etc.

Problem 4: Cost Reduction

People's cooperation to the waste discharge rule

TUK can collect waste more quickly and easily.

One truck can make more trips and collect more waste in one day.

Or the less number of trucks can collect same amount of waste in one day.

Waste collection cost is reduced.

Designed Number of Trips per Day

| | | Compactor 15m3 | Compactor 8m3 | Dump truck 10m3 | Distance (km) |
|----------------------|-------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Bayangol | Apart | 2 | 3 | | 11.3 |
| | Ger | | | 2 | 13. |
| Bayanzurkh | Apart | 2 | 2 | | 17. |
| | Ger | | | 2 | 23. |
| Songinokhairk han | Apart | 2 | 3 | | 8. |
| | Ger | | | 2 | 9. |
| Sukhbaatar | Apart | 2 | 3 | | 15. |
| | Ger | | | 2 | 18. |
| Chingeltei | Apart | 2 | 3 | | 15. |
| | Ger | | | 2 | 18. |
| Khan Uul | Apart | 2 | 3 | | 16. |
| | Ger | | | 2 | 17. |

Why is the collection work slow?

- · Waste is discharged without in bags.
- · Truck wait for people bringing waste
- · Truck stops the engine at every collection point.
- · Collection workers sort recyclable wastes.
- · Clear work target hasn't been be given to every collection team.

TUK

- The truck must stops at every entrance to collect garbage.
- The truck must go to the next entrance immediately after collecting garbage at the entrance. Don't stop the engine. Don't wait
- One worker should go to the next entrance to take out garbage before the truck come.
- 4. Then, a truck can make 2-3 trips per day

Separate Collection

- State Department
- Start: 21 Nov. Tuesday
- Continue until when: ???
- Most probably, cleaners and waste collection workers will pick up recyclables from recyclable waste discharged. It is difficult to stop them to do this. How should we do?

Technical Working Group Meeting (61)
for THE STUDY ON SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR ULAANBAATAR

- Project Site: 4 apartment buildings behind the
- Collection Truck: 222

Problem 1 Problems raised by Residents



- 1. Don't park cars.
- 2. Repair road after digging up.
- 3. Remove the boots repair shop.
- We want to close the road by fencing.
- 5. New building has no OSNAAG.

Residents and housing association complain lots but not active for the waste issue.

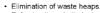
CITY

JICA Study Team

Problem 2: Saving Fuel

Nov 17, 2006

Prevention of Construction Waste Dumping



Enforcing the rule that private sector can use public space only with permission.

Establishing the information system when people find violators.

Who give permission to private sector

Example in Japan.

Area controlled by housing association: Housing association
 Road: Police
 Park: Municipality

No More Waste Heaps in Khoroo 4



Benefits by eliminating waste heaps

- TIEADS
 Scattered waste disappeared.
 Sweeping work is reduced. Cost reduction.
 The town gets clean. Attracting tourists.
 The number of stray dogs decreases. Cost reduction The number of vaste pickers in town decreases. Attracting tourists and residents.
 The waste collection work gets easier and quicker. Cost reduction of collection work.
 It finds the organizations discharging waste without contract. Income from business waste increases.
 People hesitate to throw away garbage. It helps to change people's attitude.

Lessons Learnt through the Project

- 1. As for the collection frequency of residential waste, 3 times a week is enough
- 2. Entrances of apartments are the most suitable waste discharge points.
- 3. Housing associations are very important.
- 4. Difficult to maintain the public space clean. Who should take care?

Each Party's Task in the Waste Collection Project

Put PCMUA, Duureg, or TUK to

- decides Type A and Type B area.
- ... decides the area and starting date.
- explains it to the khoroo governor.
- explains the discharge rule to residents. explains the discharge rule to business
- ... explains to the driver the collection route and collection method.

Information Tools

- 1. Distribution of leaflets to residents.
- Distribution of leaflets for business entities.
- Fixing the waste collection schedule board at the entrance (inside is OK).
- Setting the signboard to prohibit waste discharge at the former discharge point.
- 5. Playing melody

Next Step

- Expansion of the improved collection area by CMPUA's initiative.
- 2. Prohibition of using dust chute system.
- 3. Promotion of separate discharge.

Role Distribution

| Relevant parties | Required actions |
|--|--|
| -TUK -Duureg office -Khoroo office +Housing association -OSNAAG -PCMUA | Production of Leaflets to residents Leaflets to organization Waste collection schedule sheet Signboard to prohibit waste discharge Distribution and setting up above items Monitoring Residents Business entities TUK's trucks |