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Design Elements of the NAMA Programme: "Waste-to-Resources for Cities in Viet Nam"

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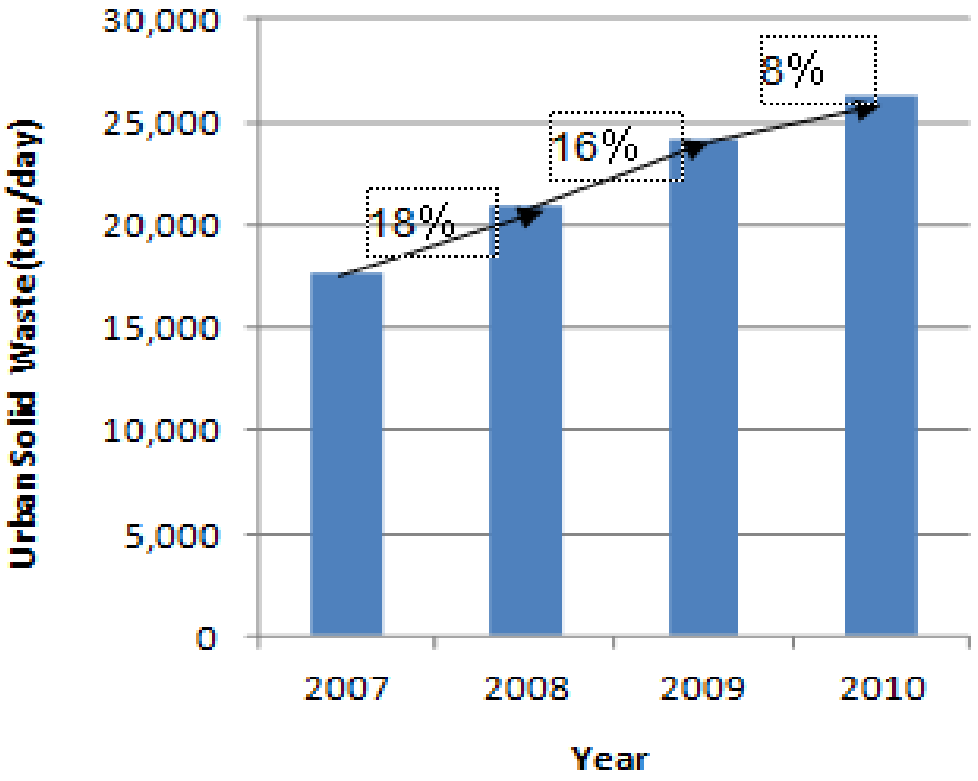
The concept of NAMA

"**Nationally appropriate** mitigation actions by developing country Parties in the context of sustainable development, **supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity building**, in a **measurable, reportable and verifiable manner**"

- Greenhouse gas emission reductions should be achieved alongside strong sustainable development benefits
- NAMAs should support a transformational change and a paradigm shift
- NAMAs require strong national-level support
- NAMAs should address clearly identified barriers

Solid waste management in Viet Nam

Solid waste generation rates are increasing in Viet Nam, with waste disposal being the common practice



- Disposal of waste in landfill sites and open dumps is the current practice
- Solid waste collection rates are 83-85% of total generation
- Informal sector active along the waste management value chain
- Biodegradable organics are typically not recovered, leading to the emission of greenhouse gases

Source: "Waste-to-Resource" NAMA Design Study

Policy framework

The policy framework on solid waste management and climate change is supportive of waste recovery approaches and the principles of **Reducing, Reusing and Recycling (3R)**

National Strategy for Integrated Management of Solid Waste up to 2025 and Vision towards 2050 (2009)

- By 2050, all types of waste are to be collected, reused, recycled and treated
- 100% waste collection rates in urban areas by 2025, with 90% of collected waste to be treated in an environmental friendly manner by 2025

National Climate Change Strategy (2011)

- By 2020, 90% of the total volume of urban waste domestic waste should be collected and treated, of which 85% it to be recycled and reused

Intended Nationally Determined Contribution of Viet Nam (2015)

- Recognizes the need to develop enhanced waste management capacities and the promotion of 3Rs

Barrier analysis

Several barriers hinder the implementation of “waste-to-resource” initiatives in Viet Nam

- Lack of guidelines and regulations to stimulate and/or enforce the implementation of national targets
- Insufficient policy, regulatory and market incentives for stimulating investments in solid waste management
- Institutional arrangements for the climate change and waste sectors in Viet Nam are complex, often unclear, and suffer from overlapping roles and responsibilities
- Limited availability of funds to finance “waste-to-resource” initiatives at the local level
- Lack of capacities, know-how and expertise along the development cycle of “waste-to-resource” initiatives

Aim of the NAMA

The Waste-to-Resource NAMA aims to…

Support Viet Nam in reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the solid waste sector through the implementation of waste management approaches that are in line with the **principles of Reducing, Reusing, Recycling (3R)** and the **recovery of resources from waste**, while at the same time contributing to **sustainable development** in Viet Nam.

Key measures to address identified barriers

The NAMA will address the barriers hindering the solid waste sector of Viet Nam through the establishment of a policy and institutional framework that will:

- **Encourage cities to voluntarily propose their own targets for reusing, reducing and recycling** solid waste, based on those laid out on the National Strategy for Integrated Management of Solid Waste up to 2025 and Vision towards 2050
- Establish a **NAMA Management Board** to operate as a “one-stop shop” and steering committee for the activities under the NAMA
- Set up a **dedicated financing vehicle** to mobilize and channel funds from international and national sources to the implementation of measures aligned with those endorsed by the NAMA
- Create **incentive schemes at national, provincial and city level** that enable the financial and economic viability of “waste-to-resource” initiatives
- Provide **technical, operational and managerial support** to officials and practitioners

Scope of the NAMA

Eligible measures of the NAMA include the following:

- Reduction of solid waste generated and implementation of waste segregation practices;
- Diversion of waste streams from final disposal sites, with diverted waste being treated through the following approaches:
  - Biological treatment of the organic component of waste (composting and anaerobic digestion)
  - Recovery, reuse and recycling of inorganic waste
  - Physical and pelletization methods such as the production of refuse-derived fuel (RDF)