



NAMA in the Waste Sector: Waste to Resources for Cities in Vietnam

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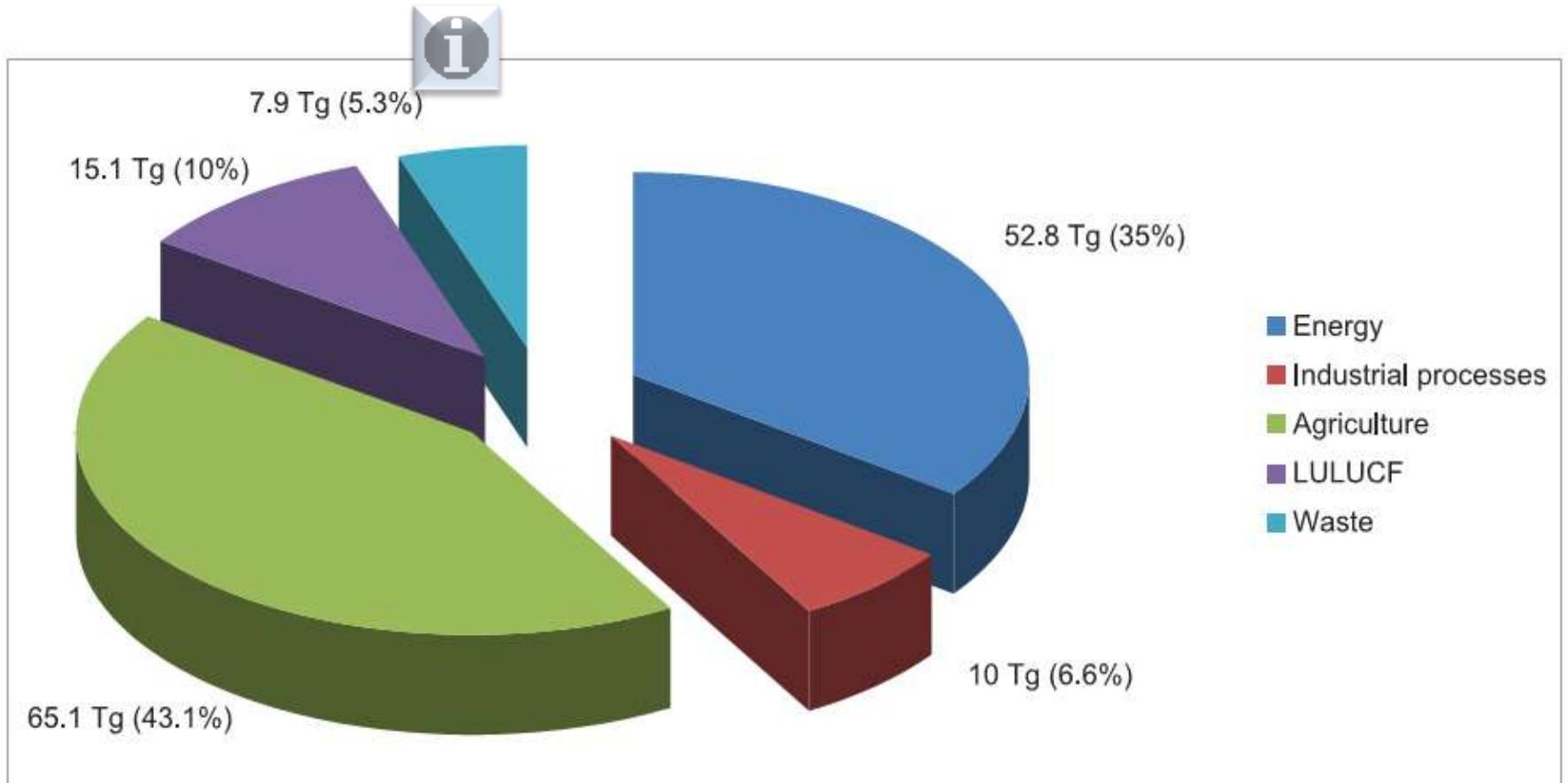
Context of the project

Contents of NAMA proposal

Expected Results

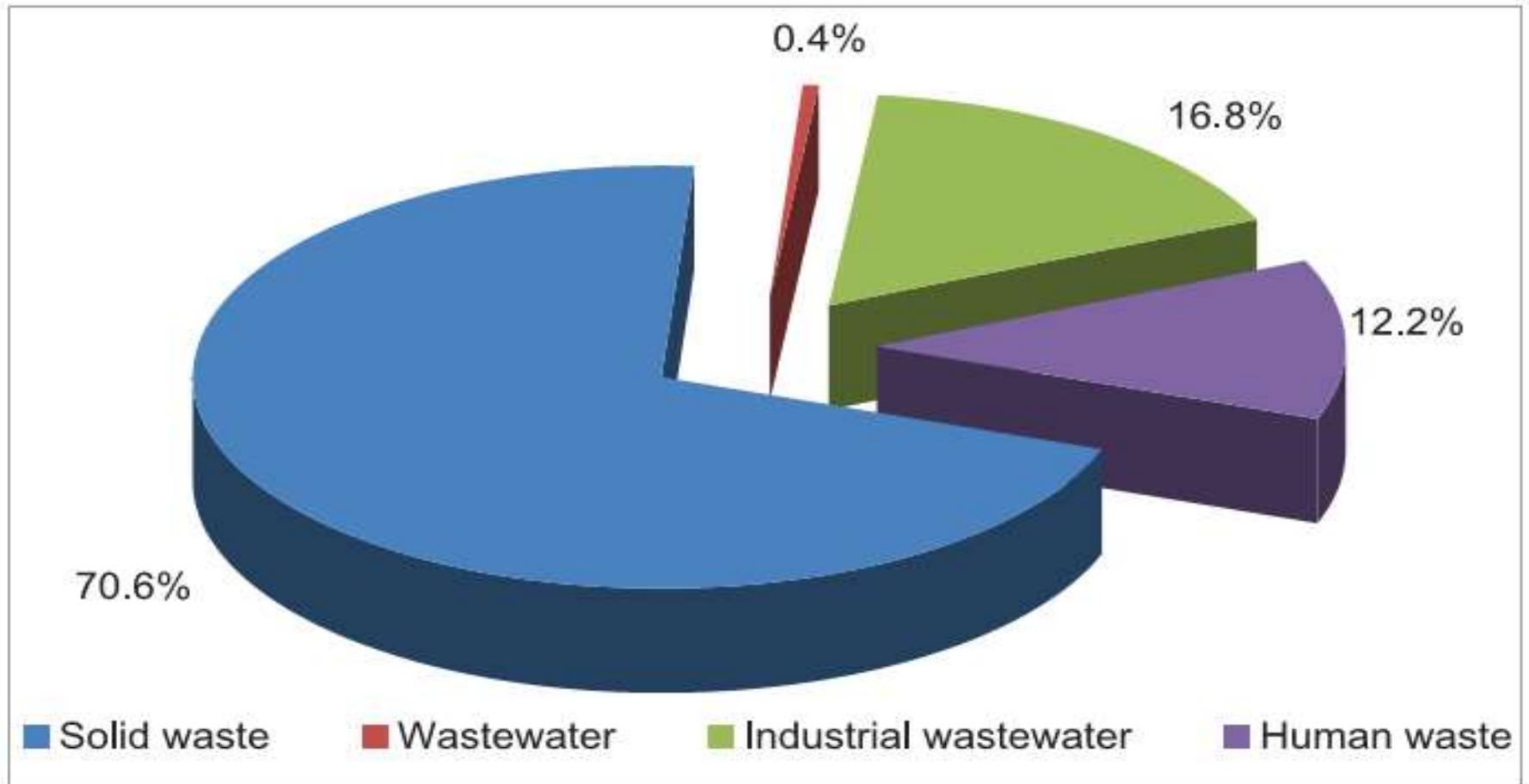
GHG emission of Viet Nam

GHG emissions by sector in 2000 in CO₂e



Source: 2nd National Communication of VN to UNFCCC, 2010

GHG emission from waste sector in 2000



Source: 2nd National Communication of VN to UNFCCC, 2010

Legal framework for climate change mitigation and solid waste management in Vietnam Nam

Vietnam's National Climate Change Strategy dated December 17th 2011 sets the vision that by 2020, 90% municipal solid waste will be collected and treated, in which 85% will be reused, recycled and recovered for energy production.

National Strategy for Integrated Management of Solid Waste up to 2025, vision towards 2050 sets the vision that “by 2050 that all kinds of solid wastes will be collected, reused, recycled and treated completely by advanced technologies which are environmentally friendly, suitable to each locality and limiting the landfilling waste to the minimal level”.

Environment protection legislation

Ex: Decree
No.59/2007/N
Đ-CP

Solid and hazardous waste

Ex: Decree
No.23/2005/CT-
TTg

Toxic substance

Ex: Decision
No.1972/1999/
QĐ-BKHCMNT

Medical waste

Ex: Decision
No.62/2001/QĐ-
BKHCNMT

Recycling

Ex: Decision
No.03/2004/
QĐ-BTNMT

Waste management infrastructure facilities

Ex: Inter-Ministerial
Circular
No.01/2001/TTLT-
BKHCNMT-BXD

Fee and Charges

Ex: Decision
No.13/2007/QĐ-
BXD

Vietnamese standards

Ex: TCVN 7241-
2003

Barriers to Waste Management in Vietnam

- Overlap of waste management and unclear function of related ministries/sectors so inefficient management;
- Sufficiency for other policies on solid waste management however lack of cooperation from implement establishments;
- Lack of awareness and capacities to fully implement existing policies and regulations on waste management;
- No mandate to close unsanitary landfills, and open dumping in common practice;
- No mandate on capturing of methane from landfills, or the requirement of landfill liners or leachate collection to prevent the contamination of ground water;
- Lack of instruments for efficient waste management.

Financial Barriers

- Expenses incurred with solid waste management constitute a substantial portion of city budgets. Income generated from collection fees are not enough to cover investment requirements.
- Local governments depend on the Central Government for subsidies or ODA funds for investment in new infrastructure and **do not have a budget** for capital and investment costs for new technology and capital in the waste sector beyond current BAU practices.
- Local banks do not have the capital or technical capacity to finance waste management facilities, including those of source separation, recycling, composting, and biogas/anaerobic digestion.

Objectives of the NAMA programme

Overall objective: To reduce GHG emission in waste sector for cities in Viet Nam through the application of integrated solid waste management which considers waste is resource, contribute to sustainable development targets and attract climate international supports.

Specific objectives

- Improvement of waste collection services in cities in Vietnam, and the promotion of 3R principles;
- The diversion of waste streams from landfill disposal and other end-of-pipe solutions;
- Sorting out of the organic and inorganic components of waste streams through the separation of waste at source;
- Promotion of the biological treatment of the organic waste, recycling and reuse of

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_4316

