

**MINISTRY OF
CONSTRUCTION**



**MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
AND ENVIRONMENT**

INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Vietnam Country Report

Kuala Lumpur, 6th Oct, 2010

- I. Current status and emerging trends**
- II. Current capacity and constraints**
- III. Significant achievements and future vision**
- IV. Conclusion and recommendations**

CONTENT

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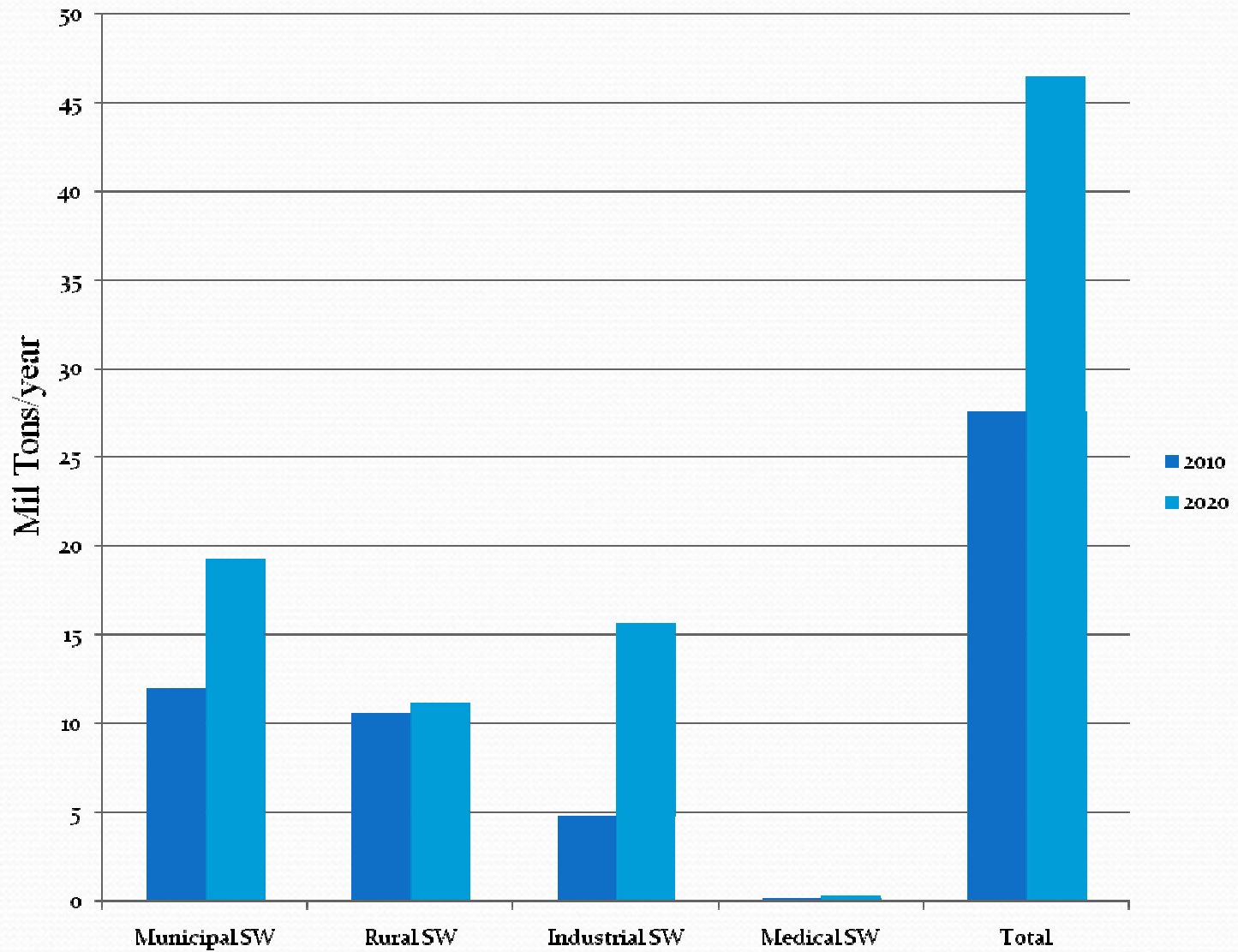
I. Current status and emerging trends

1. Generation

At present, Vietnam disposes approximately 27.59 million tons of Solid waste in year (2009).

Table 1. Solid waste generation in Vietnam (mil tons/year)

Year	Municipal SW	Rural SW	Industrial SW	Medical SW
2009	12	10.6	4.8	0.2
2020	19.3	11.2	15.7	0.28



2. At-source sorting

- Activities of municipal solid waste sorting at source aren't popular;
- Medical waste was sorted and treatment according to MOH's regulation.

3. Re-use and recycle

- Recycle activities are almost in trade villages with old technology and it also pollutes environment;
- There are some SW treatment plants which produce compost, however its product can not be sold and used as the trade commodities;

4. Collection activities

- Ratio of municipal solid waste collection increases from 71% in 2000 to 80% in 2009, this ratio is very low in rural areas with 20-30% (2009);
- Hazardous waste was collected in unsafe way and without treatment;

5. Treatment

- Landfills without environmental standards are popular in Vietnam

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II. Current capacity and constraints

1. Institution

- Tasks of government institutions are overlapped;
- Insufficient legislation of integrated solid waste management;
- Low awareness and sense of responsibility of communities on integrated solid waste management;
- Limited and ineffective investment resources for integrated solid waste management.

2. Technology

- Weak infrastructure and technology of integrated solid waste management;

3. Finance

- National budget is small (1% of annual budget for environmental protection activities);
- Waste fee gets from citizens and firm is very low, it can not balance treatment cost;

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III. Significant achievements and future vision

1. Legislation

Government have established some Decrees, Decisions on integrated solid waste management:

- Decree No.59 in 2007 regulated integrated solid waste management;
- Decision No.1440 in 2008 approved "Planning of solid waste management in three central economical regions until 2020"
- Decision No.2149 in 2009 approved "National strategy for integrated solid waste management until 2025 and vision toward to 2050";
- Decision No.1419 in 2009 approved "National strategy for cleaner production in industry until 2020" .

III. Significant achievements and future vision

2. Action plan

- Government are drafting some policies to encourage all social composition invest in solid waste management field.
- MOIT is writing Project "Development of environmental industry until 2015 and vision toward 2025";
- MONRE and MOC are cooperating to perform their tasks in Decision No.2149;
- MPI is drafting a Decree about PPP model which is helpful in encouraging the participation of investor components in infrastructure projects;
- Expanding 3R pilot projects in some cities and provinces which aim to implement 3R project in most urban areas.
- Each province has to make a solid waste management planning in the long term.

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- Vietnam are facing the increasing of quantity, compositions and toxicity of waste;
- To achieve his goals in Decision No.2149, Vietnam has to speed up investment in solid waste management field not only in urban areas but also in rural areas and industrial fields;
- Participation of common social are necessary to solve this problem;
- Vietnam needs the helping and supporting of oversea organizations both in technology and finance.



Thank for your attention!