

STEP 3: Diagnose governance institutions

Governance Institution	Mandate	Key Instruments	Type	Governance Level	S2S Segment	S2S Sub-segment	Effectiveness	Limiting Factors	Comments
Ministry level									
Ministry level Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MONRE)	As hazardous solid waste, plastics is managed by MONRE at central and DONRE at local level with a very detailed process regulated in Circular 36/2015/TT-BTNMT dated June 30, 2015 on management of hazardous waste (hereinafter referred to as "Circular 36/2015/TT-BTNMT").	A system of registration, licenses, classified codes and technical requirements for both hazardous wastes generators and hazardous waste treaters follow the waste management process from classification, storage, transit, transportation, pre-processing, reuse, recycling, co-treatment, treatment and recovery of energy. These regulations only apply for industrial sectors in practice.	Government	National	Multiple		High	Domestic solid waste mixup with hazardous waste and being treated as normal solid waste	
	In MONRE, Vietnam Administration of Environment (VEA) is a focal for environment management, pollution control, waste management but Vietnam Administration of Seas and Island (VASI) is assigned for marine and island pollution risk zoning. As such, VASI is assigned for developing the National Action Plan on Plastic Debris Management				Multiple		High	Overall management for solid waste (since 2019), however lack of data and experience in domestic solid waste management including plastic waste	
MOC (Ministry of Construction)	Municipal waste management; construction waste; decide the method for determining price of domestic solid waste treatment services (collection, transportation and treatment), the investment of domestic solid waste treatment facilities	Solid waste management including collection, transport and treatment ran by State-owned enterprises which mostly transfer to concentrated landfill or incineration, some for composting, recycling or waste – to – energy	Government	National	Land system		High	In charge of infrastructure system for solid waste treatment, however the waste management should be throughout - rather than divided in different segments (collection, treatment etc)	
	Plastics can be sorted as a construction waste and managed by people's committees under the guidance of MOC on construction waste sites planning. Except classified as the hazardous waste which comply with regulation in Circular 36/2015/TT-BTNMT, other construction wastes generators have to inform in advance the construction waste management plan (reuse, recycle and contactors for transfer and treatment) to DOC/District People's Committee before starting construction. Similarly, plastics can be classified based on the characteristics of the radionuclides included in the wastes and managed by Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) at national level and DOST at local level.	The domestic waste treatment facilities developed according to the investment programs managed by MOC in municipalities and new rural development plans managed by MARD in rural areas. The waste treatment facilities need to conduct either EIA report and report results of environment protection works (post-EIA report) or the environmental protection plan. Based on capacities, waste treatment facilities have to apply the certification of environmental management system and comply with the relevant environmental National Technical Regulation in operation.			Land system		High		
MARD (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development)	Waste management in agriculture productions and aquaculture, especially the pesticide containers after use; and solid waste management in rural areas	According to MARD's guidance, landfill and incineration are encouraged in each commune which cause of serious pollution. The rural residents are encouraged to bury the biodegradable organic waste at household areas in a sanitary way but lack guidance on how to do this correctly.	Government	National	Multiple		High	Unclear boundary of the rural and urban area.	
	Plastics as pesticide containers after use defined as hazardous waste but different responsibilities applied based on waste generators. The enterprises that directly invest in agriculture and forestry have to self-organize the collection, and contract with licensed hazardous waste transporters and treatment as required in Circular 36/2015/TT-BTNMT. Waste generators are farmers, they only need to put them into the tanks that are built by the communal People's committees who are responsible for collection, transfer and treatment.		Government						
Ministry of Health (MoH)	Waste management in hospitals and medical facilities		Government	National	Land system		High		
Ministry of Transport (MoT)	Management of ship-generated wastes in seaport waters		Government	National	Adjoining sea, shelf		High		
Ministry of Science and Technology (MoST)	Management of radioactive waste and used radioactive sources; research on solid waste treatment technology; approval the treatment technology applied 1st time in Vietnam		Government	National	Land system		High		
Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI)	Provide guidelines for investment in facilities for waste management		Government	National			High		
Ministry of Finance	Provide guidelines for, balance and allocate capital of state budget and other sources to carry out the waste management investment.		Government	National			High		
Provincial Level	Organize the implementation of solid waste management in provinces.	At provincial levels, People's Committee can at their discretion assign a department to be in charge of solid waste management, mostly DOC, DONRE or DARD. State-owned enterprises or public services company in urban areas are often assigned as waste management services providers in urban areas. While the villagers or communal communities self-organize the domestic waste management in rural areas. Landfill or incineration are the most popular methods in both urban and rural areas.	Government	Local	Multiple		High	Implementation level however they need guidance from the ministries, and central level on best practices to be used.	

Governance Institution	Mandate	Key Instruments	Type	Governance Level	S2S Segment	S2S Sub-segment	Effectiveness	Limiting Factors	Comments
ICC Quang Nam - Da Nang	Join Coordination Committee for Vu Gia - Thu Bon River Basin - and Coastal Area (2017-2020)	In Dec 2016, the People's Committees of Da Nang City and Quang Nam Province jointly signed the cooperation agreement between the two provinces on the experimental implementation for 3 years (2017-2020) of 'Integrated Management of Vu Gia - Thu Bon River Basin and Quang Nam - Da Nang Coastal Area' and using the Ridge to Reef (or Source to Sea) approach. The purpose of the Coordination Agreement include: (1) Enhance coordination between Quang Nam Province and Da Nang City, between departments, agencies, and relevant parties for the integrated management of Vu Gia - Thu Bon river basin and Quang Nam - Da Nang coastal area, aiming for the harmonization of economic development, social welfare, and ecological and environmental safety (conservation); (2) Share information, encourage collaboration between relevant parties (departments, agencies, enterprises in the area; between the government and the local community, and between management board's of nature and heritage conservation zones in the area); (3) Establish an inter-provincial institution to implement the Integrated management of Vu Gia - Thu Bon river basin and Quang Nam - Da Nang coastal area.	Multi-stakeholder	Basin	Multiple		High	Pilot mechanism without clear specific activities and lack of financial support. Most of the staff are concurrently with different tasks;	