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Background

- Increasing opposition to landfills in Vietnam
- Weak environmental regulatory regime
- No research on opposition to noxious public facilities

Community-Driven Regulation

- Communities pressure factories, environmental agencies to reduce pollution; raise awareness of environmental issues (O'Rourke 2004)
- Informal regulation (Phuong & Mol 2004, Hettige et al. 1996, Pargal & Wheeler 1996)
- Problem-based coping (Lazarus & Folkman 1984)

Objectives

 Examine the nature of CDR around landfills in Vietnam

 Assess the effectiveness of CDR in reducing pollution from landfills

Applying pressure via

- Community leaders
- Government
- Landfill managers
- Influential outsiders
- Media
- **x NGO champion**

Methodology

The state of the s

- 4 landfill sites
 - Nam Son (Ha Noi)
 - Trang Cat (Hai Phong)
 - Ha Khau (Ha Long)
 - Hung Dong (Vinh)
- Drop-off household survey (n=555)
- Follow-up with 10 active residents at each site
- Interviews with 29 key informants (environmental officials, commune leaders)

History of Opposition

- Ha Khau (Ha Long)
 - Opened 2003
 - Verbal complaints and protest letters
- Hung Dong (Vinh)
 - Opened 1985
 - Verbal complaints and protest letters
 - Trucks blocked in 1998, 2001

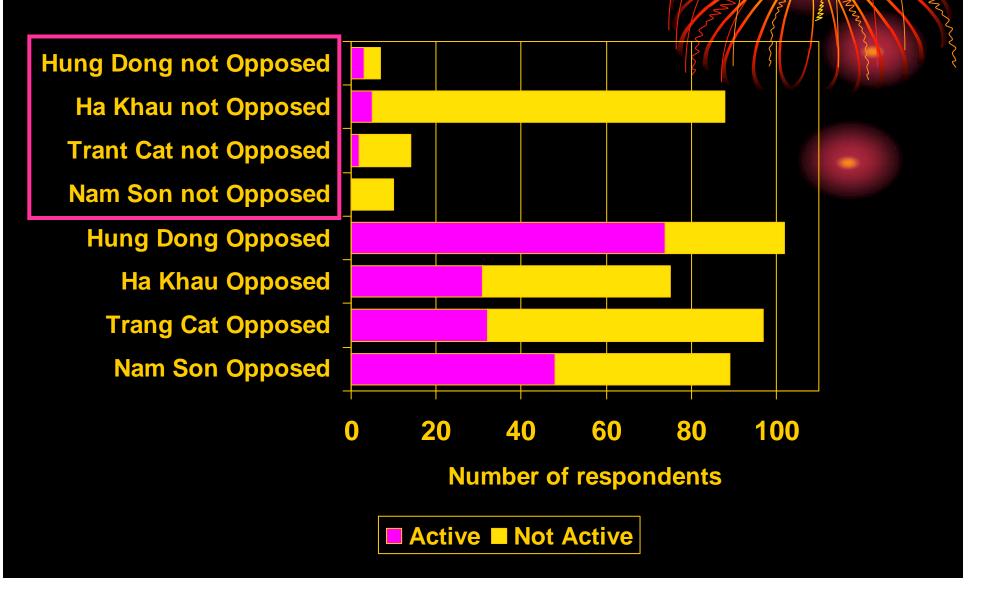
History of Opposition

- Nam Son (Hanoi)
 - Opened 1999
 - First sanitary landfill
 - Verbal complaints and protest letters
 - Trucks blocked in 1999, 2001
- Trang Cat (Hai Phong)
 - Opened 1997
 - Verbal complaints and protest letters
 - Trucks blocked in 2004 until time of survey (2005)
 - Police vans thrown into ditches

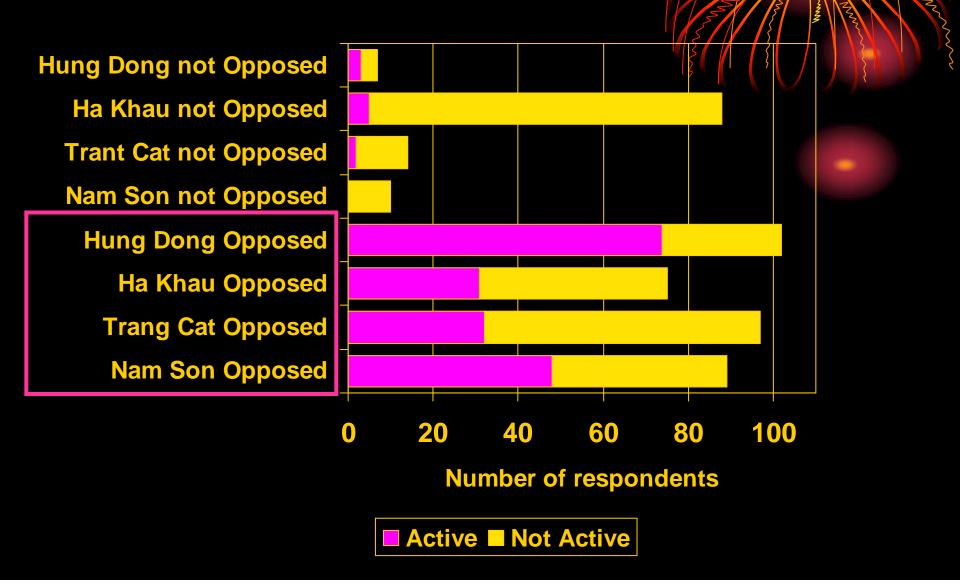
Survey Results

- 65% strongly or moderately opposed to landfill
- 37% took action (vocal minority?)

Active and Inactive Individuals by Attitude towards Landfill



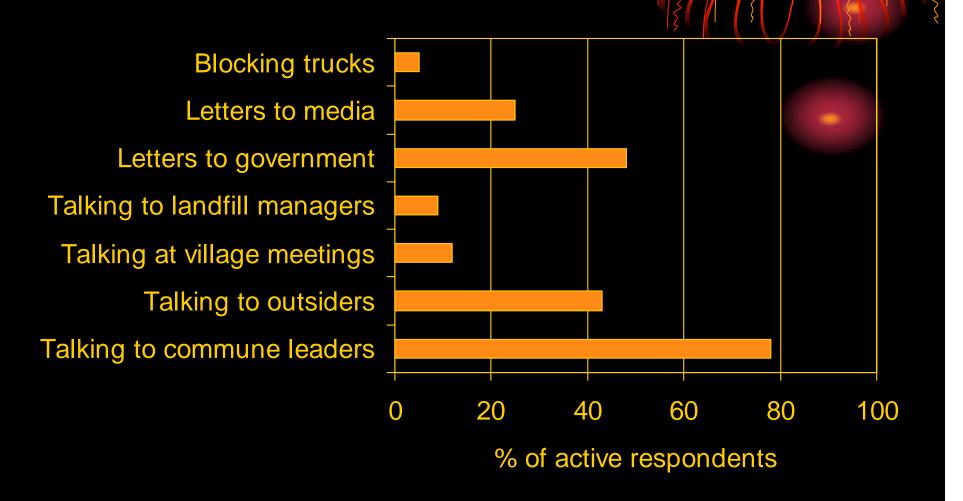
Active and Inactive Individuals by Attitude towards Landfill



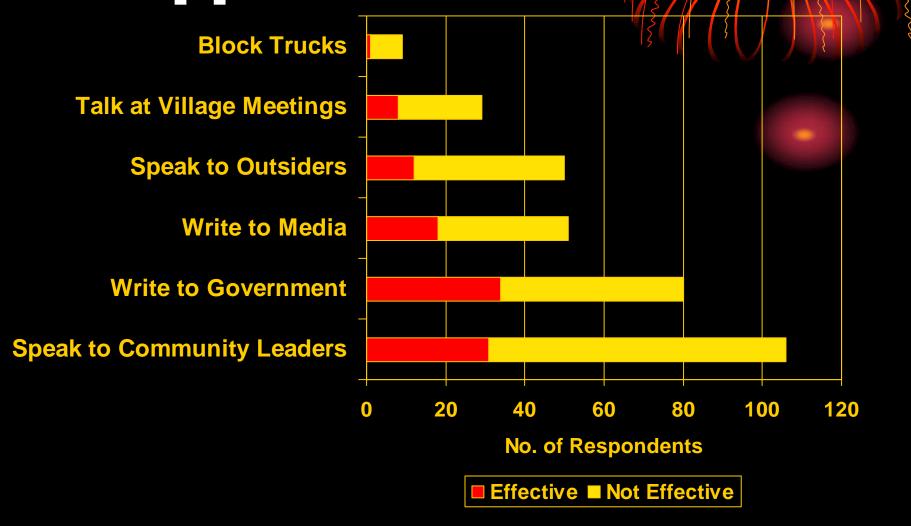
Escalating OppositionMeasures

- Talking 80%
 - Commune leaders
 - Outsiders
 - Landfill managers
- Writing 50%
 - Letters to government
 - Letters to media
- Civil disobedience 5%
 - Block truck access
 - Under-reporting
 - Women and elderly
- Violence
 - Attack police vans

Measures taken to oppose landfill



Perceived Effectiveness of Opposition Measures



 "We talk a lot in the village meetings, but nothing has been changed" (resident)

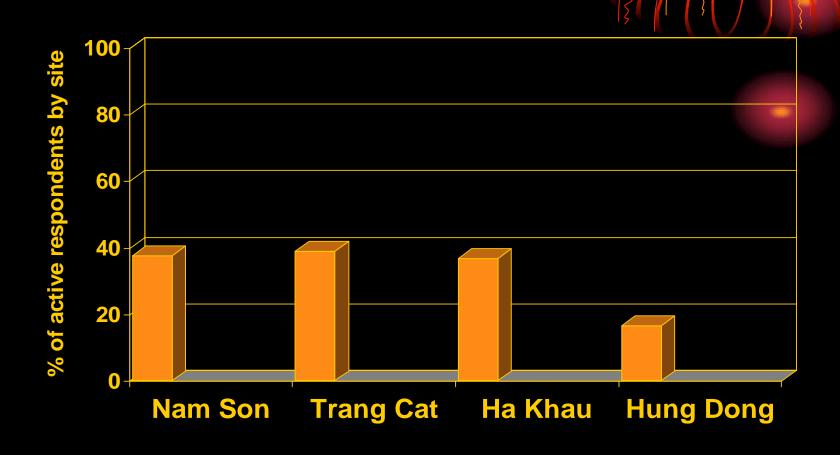
 Sending protest letters to the government was like "putting salt into the ocean" (commune official)

Results of Protests

- Ha Khau
 - Reduced smoke
- Hung Dong
 - 10-20% of requested compensation
 - Promised early closure
- Nam Son
 - Improved infrastructure
 - 40% of requested compensation
- Trang Cat
 - Promised early closure
 - Promised compost factory
 - Promised community monitoring committee

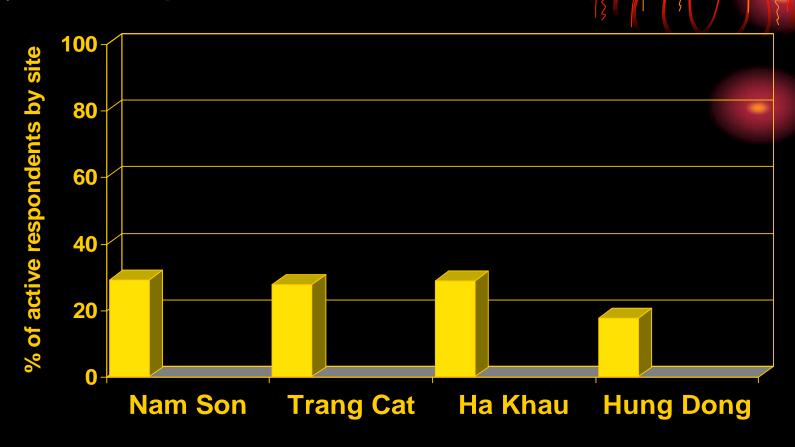
Better Daily Soil Coverage

 $\chi 2 = 10.480$, p = 0.015



Noticeable Reduction in Pollution

$$\chi$$
2 = 3.152, p = 0.369



More Monetary Compensation

Nam Son

Trang Cat

 $\chi 2 = 9.335$, p = 0.025

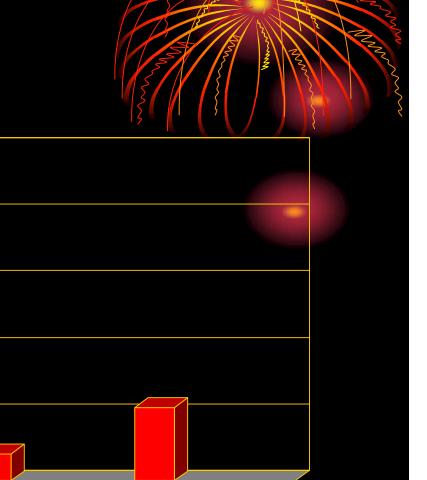
100

80

60

40

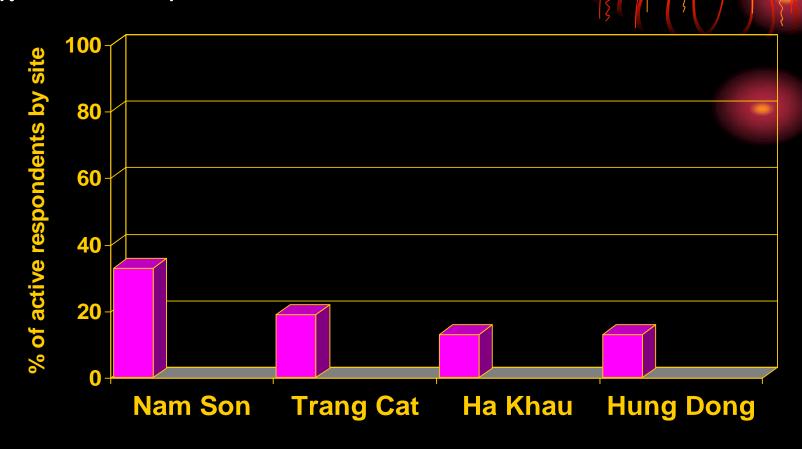
% of active respondents by site



Ha Khau Hung Dong

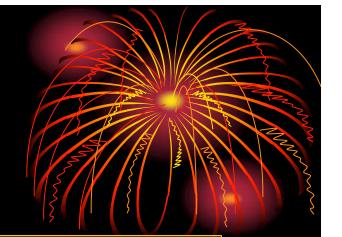
Better Infrastructure Provision

$$\chi 2 = 9.354$$
, p = 0.025



Promised closure

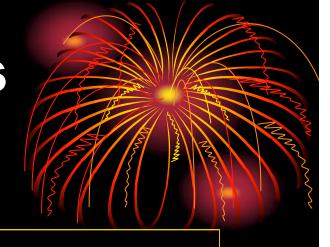
 $\chi 2 = 19.957$, p = 0.000

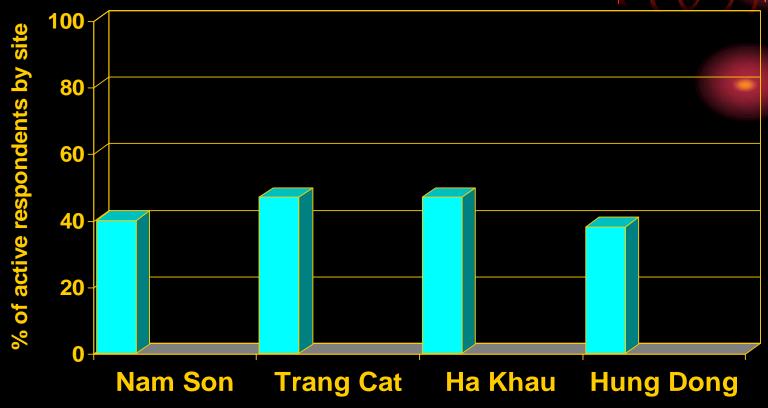




No Improvements

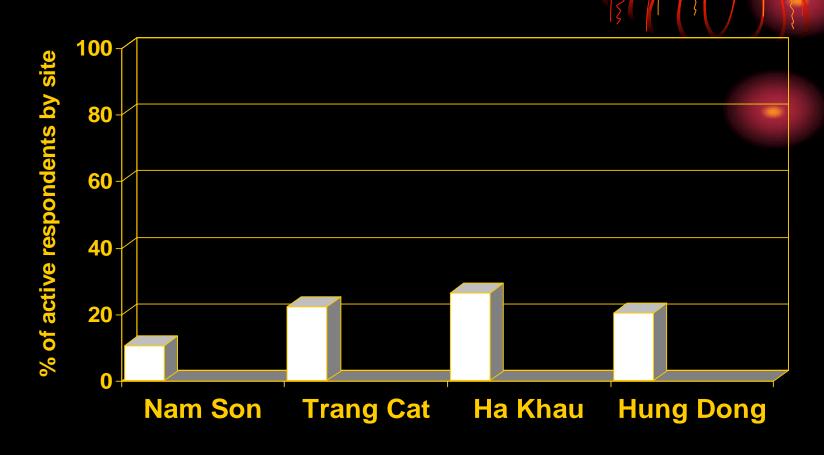
 $\chi 2 = 1.492$, p = 0.684





Satisfaction with Outcome of Opposition

$$\chi 2 = 3.859$$
, p = 0.277



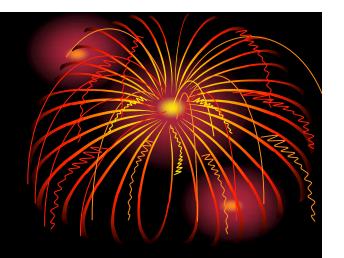
Blocking Trucks at Trang Cat

• "We think that we have not been successful yet. The success would come upon the government finding a new site for the city landfill and closing Trang Cat landfill".

Conclusions

- CDR an escalating strategy
- Partially effective
- Media not as influential
- Outsiders not as important
- Perceived effectiveness of civil disobedience questionable
- Actual effectiveness stronger

Conclusions



- Policy implications
 - Need for public involvement in siting and operations
 - Stronger regulations and enforcement
 - Improved compensation
 - Beneficial uses