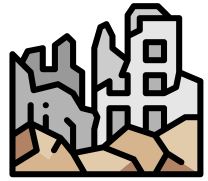


The Urban Development of Vietnam : Infrastructure Development

EE361



Background



Destruction of the country after Vietnam war. The war had a significant impact on the country's economy, affecting agricultural production, abandoned land, and food shortages.



Vietnam's rapid urbanization because of economic reforms, flow of capital into Vietnam, rapid economic growth; more migration from countryside to cities.



The rapid urbanization caused widening gap in urban infrastructure

Economic inequality : Unequal distribution of wealth and income can result in disparities in infrastructure development.

Political factors : Political decisions can also contribute to the uneven distribution of infrastructure.

Historical legacy : Disparities in urban infrastructure can be traced back to historical factors, such as the legacy of colonialism or past discriminatory policies.

Geography : Some areas may be more difficult or expensive to develop due to their location or topography, resulting in a lack of infrastructure.

Limited resources : In some cases, limited resources may prevent the government or private investors from developing infrastructure in certain areas.

Key Issue Challenge



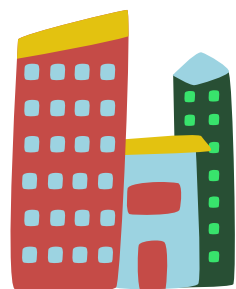
1 The repair of infrastructure from war damage : including transportation, sanitation, telecommunications, power and housing slums.

Ports and airports for example, the capacity of the facilities developed by the military, when added to existing civil facilities, probably exceed immediate post-war requirements.



2 Vietnam had limited resources in both human and materials

Vietnam faced significant difficulties after World War2. there are plenty of abandoned lands after World War2; most lands were destroyed and left unmanaged by the war.



3 The rapid pace of urbanization

Strained already scarce resources and resulted in housing shortages and insufficient transportation systems. A lack of adequate housing contributed to the growth of informal settlements and slums.

Government Policy



Cost of repairing the infrastructure

Use fiscal policy; introduced the tax system to facilitate economic growth. To make it effective, the taxation must allocate resources from private consumption to public investment.



Lack of resources

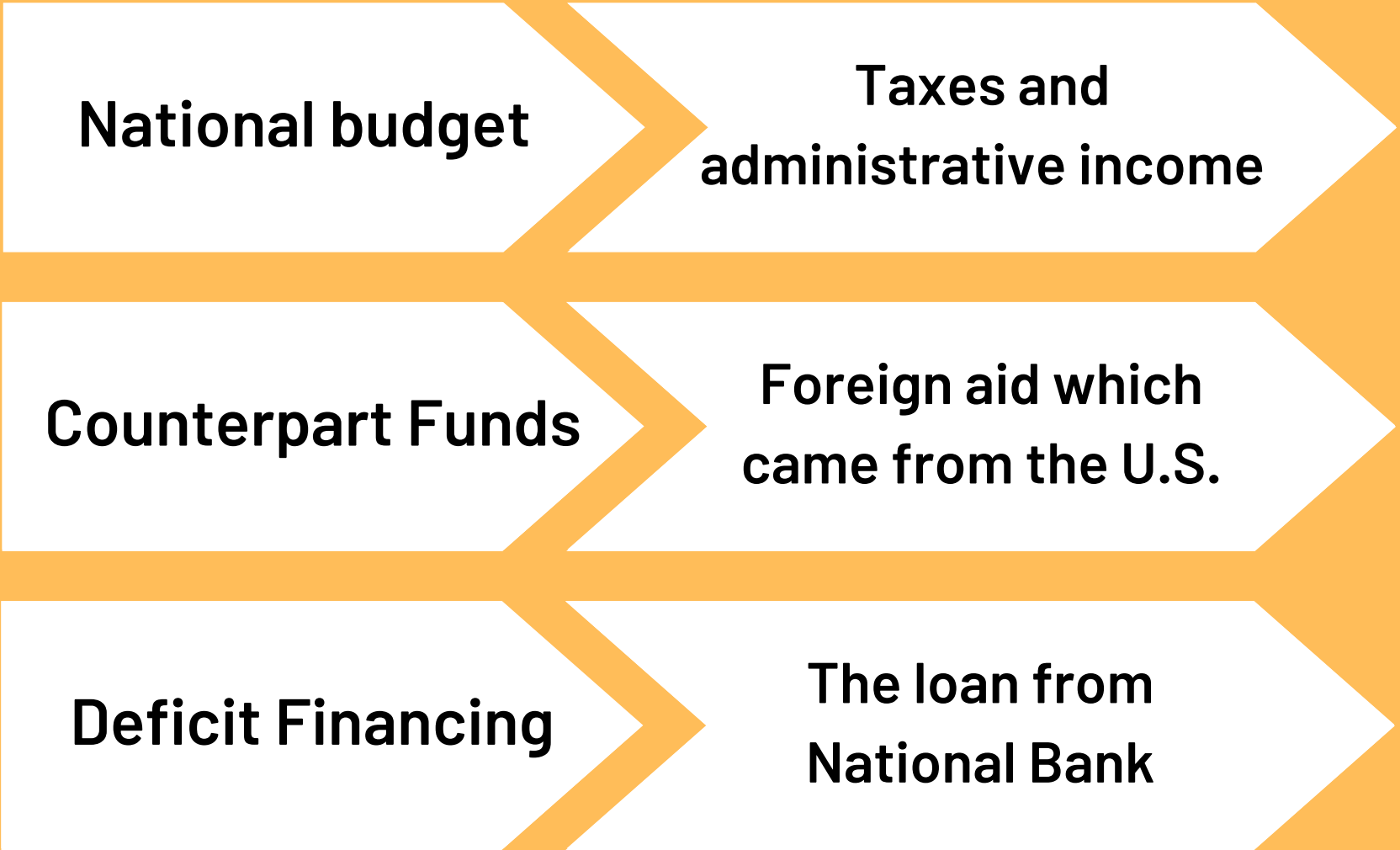
Use monetary and fiscal policies; the resettlement for refugee to cultivate and improve the lands in the economic aspect, because over 1.4 million refugees were left without homes and a land.



Rapid pace of urbanization

Use fiscal policy; progressive tax structure in the market makes the distribution of income more equitable which help the cause of the growth of informal settlements and slums.

Resource of national budget



National Budget and Expenditure for the revenue part

Revenue	VN\$ Billion
1. National resource	28.00
2. Counterpart Funds	30.00
3. Deficit Financing	17.00
Total	75.00



Conclusion



Although there was a conflict and the huge damages from the war, Vietnam was able to thrive in several sectors especially economy and infrastructure development. Overall, Vietnam has the best potential growth in CLMV groups of countries in terms of agricultural, economic, infrastructure, urbanization, and other developments. The rapid growth and recovery attracts the foreign investment which authorizes Vietnam to be prosperous and progress well.



THANK YOU!