

Group #1

ASSESSING THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF VIETNAM'S POST-1980 ECONOMIC REFORMS

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DOI MOI ECONOMIC REFORMS

- Vietnam is a rapidly developing country in Southeast Asia due to Economic reforms, it has led to significant economic growth but also significant environmental consequences
- **PURPOSE** : aim to assess the impact of economic reforms post-1980s on the environment in Vietnam
- **Doi Moi** aimed to increase economic growth, reduce poverty, and encourage private and foreign investment
- The reforms led to significant economic growth, but also **increased resource consumption and environmental degradation**



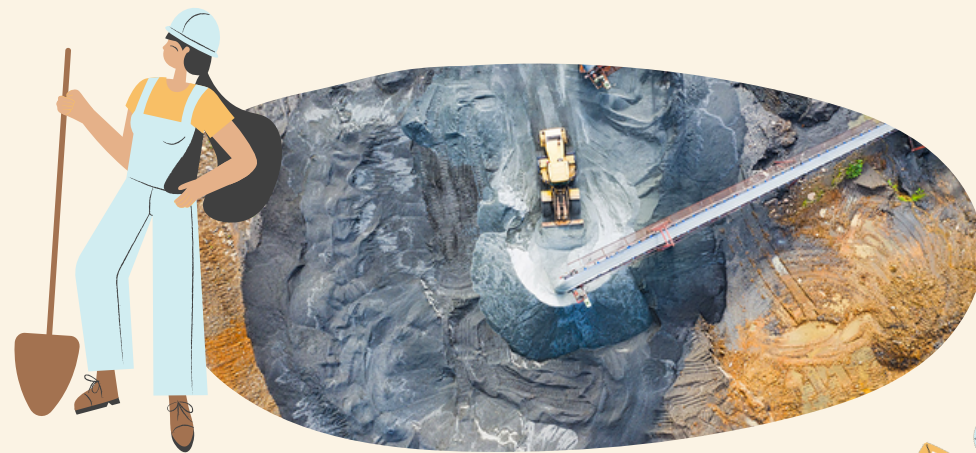
ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION DRIVERS



CLIMATE CHANGE



DEFORESTATION



**EXTRACTION OF
NATURAL RESOURCES**



MANUFACTURING



**AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION**



CLIMATE CHANGE

KEY ISSUES



Successful of Doi Moi

Human activity



Greenhouse gasses
in the atmosphere



Global climate change



CHANGES IN CLIMATE



Creates the fluctuation of precipitation patterns, extreme weather events, and sea level rise which can cause many problems

GOVERNMENT STRATEGY

National Target Program to Response to Climate Change (NTP-RCC)

- Assess climate change's impacts & develop feasible actions
- Opportunities to develop towards a low-carbon economy
- Joint international community's effort

AFFECT

ENVIRONMENT & SOCIETY & ECONOMIC

WEAKNESS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- Without sufficient legal backup to adjust all operations
- No concrete institutions of coordination

DEFORESTATION

KEY ISSUES

HIGHER DEMAND FOR



**CROPS AND
FORESTRY
PRODUCTS**

&



AGRIBUSINESS
for consumption and raw
material production

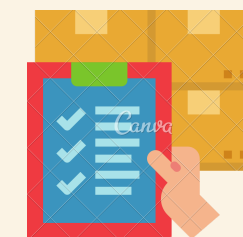
**FOREST WERE TRANSFORMED INTO
AGRICULTURAL AREAS TO INCREASE THE
PRODUCTIVITY OF CROP PRODUCTION**

And created a problems of landslides from heavy rains

GOVERNMENT STRATEGY

FOREST PROTECTION & DEVELOPMENT LAW

- Issue tax relief and exemption guidelines for forest growers and provide financial institutions
- Setting forest use quotas encourage organizations, families, and individuals to economize land and afforestation



WEAKNESS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- Inappropriate & ineffective coordination of forest protection and development plans
- Limited human capacity, and lack of fund.

AIR POLLUTION

KEY ISSUES

TRAFFIC CONGESTION INCREASE

Higher rate of carbon dioxide emission which is the country's major air pollution problem

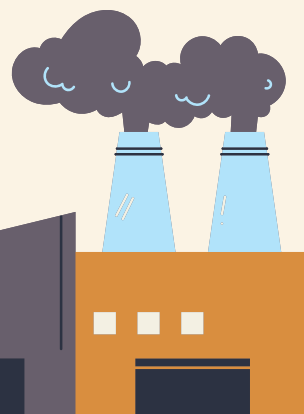


THE FARMER BURN THE FIELDS TO SPEED UP THEIR PRODUCTION.

Due to the increase in the consumption demand from economic growth

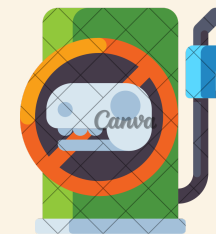
SURGE IN ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION

Greenhouse gas emissions from the manufacturing process of this electricity



GOVERNMENT STRATEGY

NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TO 2030 WITH A VISION UNTIL 2050



- Eliminate fossil-fuel vehicles
- Tighten emission controls
- Add more green spaces to urban areas



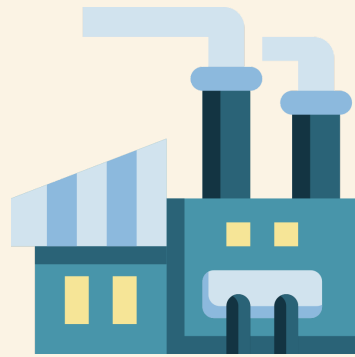
- Accelerate the construction
- Public transportation systems
 - Mass passenger transport



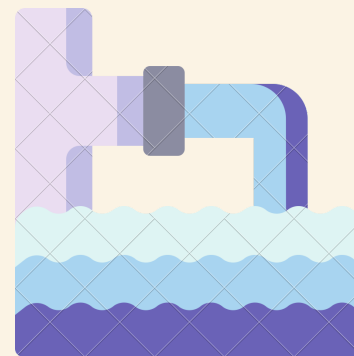
WATER POLLUTION

KEY ISSUES

RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION



POLLUTED WATERWAYS



- Sewage and industrial waste were not treated properly
- Untreated waste water released in to rivers
- Harm many ecosystem such as aquatic species and fishery industry

GOVERNMENT STRATEGY

LAW ON WATER RESOURCE



"This law regulates the management, protection, use and utilization of water resources, as well as the prevention, control and overcoming of adverse effects of water."

Raise the capacity of forecasts about rising water, floods, droughts, and other harms caused by water



Prevent water-related harm and provide water for the economy and people's livelihoods.

Implement policies on water resource tax exemption and reduction in areas with particularly difficult socio-economic conditions and water shortages



CHALLENGES



GOAL: REBUILD COUNTRY'S INFRASTRUCTURE AND ECONOMY



RESOURCE LIMITATIONS

TRANSPORTATION

- destruction of the infrastructure made damage to the transportation system

EXCESS DEMAND

- made it difficult for Vietnam government to prioritize environmental protection



LACK OF INVESTMENT FROM THE GOVERNMENT

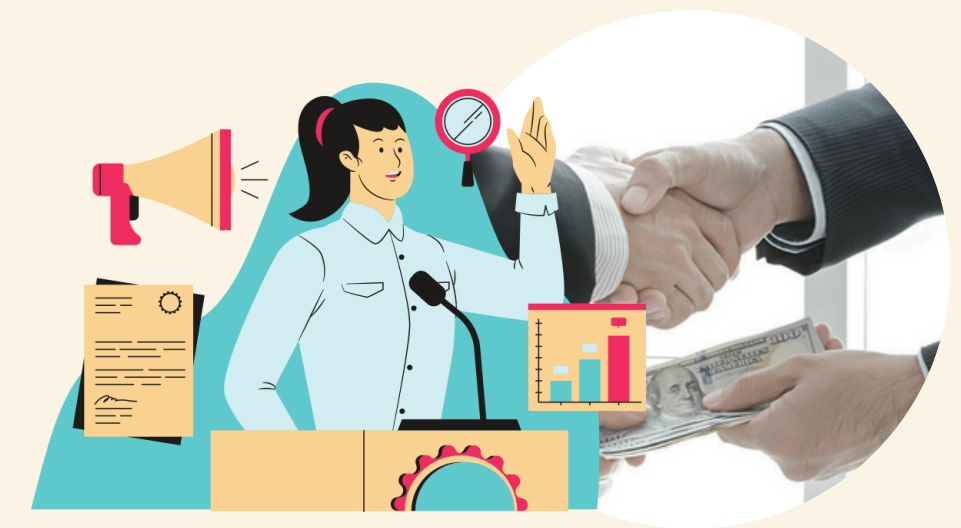
ENVIRONMENT ISSUE

main focus was economic development to support larger scale of economic activities



LACK OF INVESTING ACTIVITIES

made it difficult for Vietnam government to prioritize environmental protection



WEAK GOVERNANCE

CORRUPTION & UNEMPLOYMENT

- country is considered in its worse where they face limited resource problems
- the neglect from government caused failure to regulate and enforce environmental standards effectively

CONCLUSION

- Doi Moi reform has led to significant economic growth, but also had significant environmental consequences
- The government has responded by introducing policies and regulations to reduce pollution and conserve natural resources.
- However, Vietnam still has some challenges that make the country vulnerable to ecological changes where the government needs to consider in order to ensure sustainability.
- As a result of these policies, Vietnam was able to alleviate economic damage and other negative impacts on health, and promote well-being.





THANK
YOU

