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EFFECTS OF URBAN-RURAL RESETTLEMENT ON GREENHOUSE GASES EMISSIONS IN HANOI

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Abstract

Urban-rural migration has accelerated the urban agglomeration, and considered as the drivers to increase the energy consumption and greenhouse gases (GHGs) emissions in the megacities. The article tried to quantitatively analyze the effects of urban-rural migration on the GHGs emission in Hanoi. Firstly, the household energy consumptions and GHGs emissions for two groups of citizens in Hanoi were compared using the household survey data collected in 2009 September. One group is those who resettled from outside Hanoi and another group is those who continued to reside in the city. Then the treatment effects of migration on GHGs emissions were analyzed with propensity score matching methods with kernel matching to alleviate the sample selection biases. The average treatment effect on the treated showed that the effect of migration did not have statistically significant impacts on the GHGs emissions at the 10% level. Lastly, the Tobit regression found that the household income, number of household members are the key determinants of the GHGs emissions. This research argued migration did not have sufficient impacts on GHGs emissions. This implies that the changes in socioeconomics and demographic characteristics of households due to migration would have more important implications for the strategies of GHGs mitigation. (200 words)

Key words: Urban-rural Migration, Urbanization, GHG, Hanoi