OVERCOMING CONSEQUENCES OF AGENT ORGANE /DIOXIN

<u>Vu Chien Thang¹</u>, Lai Minh Hien¹.

¹Office of National Steering Committee 33, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, 83 Nguyen Chi Thanh, Hanoi, Vietnam.

Abstract

Approximately 10 years (from 1961 – 1971), US Army had sprayed about 80 million liters of toxic chemicals over the South of Vietnam including 20 different toxic substances in which Agent Orange, a mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T, was a significant composition.

According to insufficient statistic, 25,585 villages and hamlets in South Vietnam had been sprayed with toxic chemicals. 80% of areas were duplicated sprayed and about 11% areas were sprayed more than 10 times. Loss due to chemical war is extremely huge in many aspects. We have not had any sufficient research work to thoroughly and precisely determine economic, social, environment and human damage caused by this unique war in mankind history.

This paper reviewed the result of various activities of in many aspects of social – economic, environment, health care, scientific research and strategy policies which have been conducting by Vietnam' Government sectors, agencies and non- government organizations, and even voluntary groups in order to overcome consequences of AO/dioxin. In this paper, the National Plan of Vietnam Government is also addressed and calls different sources of the international association to help Vietnam for overcoming the consequence causing by the War.