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## COUNTRY OVERVIEW

*Vietnam, located in Southeast Asia, has been ranked as one of the best-performing economies in the world over the past decade. Its economy has proven resilient to economic and other shocks. Vietnam has made rapid progress in achieving several of the targets of the Millennium Development Goals, although poverty reduction is progressing at a slower pace. Vietnam long coastline, geographic location, and diverse topography and climates contribute to its being one of the most hazard-prone countries of the Asia-Pacific region, with storms and flooding, in particular, responsible for economic and human losses.*

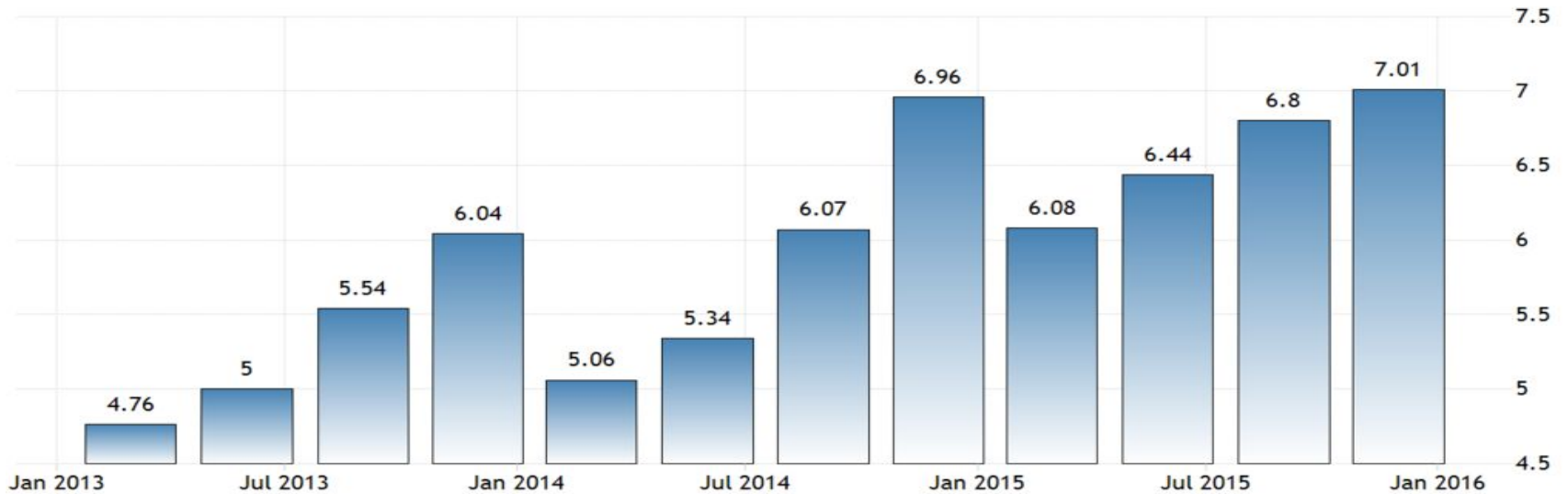


## VIETNAM'S GROWTH RATE

- *Vietnam has experienced very high growth rates in the past decade.*
- *Population: 92.477.857 (2013)*
- *Area: 331.212 Km Sq.*
- *Economic Reform : 1986*

# << GDP GROWTH RATE >>

VIETNAM GDP GROWTH RATE



- Located at the extreme southeastern of the Indochinese peninsular
- Country's layout is a 'S' in shape
- Occupies 331688 square kilometers of land area
- Has a coastline of 3260 kilometers excluding islands
- Boundary with Laos was ratified only in 1986
- Border issues with Cambodia was resolved between 1982-1985





## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AFFECTED BY:

- *Sea level rise*
- *Typhoons, droughts, floods and cold outbreaks in northern regions*
- *Temperature rise, rainfall variation and the potential for desertification in southern areas*
- *Pest development*
- *Erosion and changes in soil fertility*
- *The effects on growth of increased atmospheric carbon dioxide.*

# CLIMATE CHANGE AFFECTS VIETNAM'S RICE BOWL

*Farmers in Vietnam's Mekdong Delta are having trouble with their rice farms due to saltwater intrusion. In southern Vietnam's Mekdong Delta, a farmer, Hai Thach is dedicated to his job and is known as the "Rice Father". Saltwater has been going into the fields and is creating an environment that allows bacteria to flourish. Thach says, "I expect to lose some of the rice plants, to not be able to harvest them at all." Farmers loses a lot of money when they are unable to grow crops regularly. Flooding towns and cities, and threatening regions vital to the world's food supplies, including the Mekdong Delta, commonly referred to as Vietnam's rice bowl.*





"RICE FATHER" HAI THACH

The first few months of each year (Caka: the dry seasons) have been getting dryer. Less rainfall also meant less fresh water to fill the region's river and stream beds. As ocean levels rise, it leaves more room for salt water to push up into the delta. The rice would die without water so they had no choice but to use salty water. Thach says, " We had to use salty water, and the rice died. We just needed 30 more days, and we would have harvested. But it all died."



## FARMER'S VIEW

- *"This is the worst drought I've seen in over a decade," says Nguyen. "Some people don't have enough water to drink."*
- *"If the temperature really goes beyond the flowering threshold, we get flowering abortion and we're going to have a serious problem." said Dave D' Haeze*
- *"At the moment we know we are using far too much water," D' Haeze said. "So if everybody is using the right amount of water at the right time, we might be able to have enough during the dry season."*

CLIMATE CHANGE  
THREATENS RICE  
PRODUCTION:

- >
- >



# NATIONAL STRATEGY

## *Vietnam's Strategy to help decrease climate changes:*

- To build up and operate a climate change and sea level rising monitoring system which can serve the work of making flood maps, natural disaster maps, and climate maps in line with different scenarios of climate change*
- To review and design development planning schemes and standards of construction in the regions regularly suffering natural disasters in response to the increase of natural disasters due to climate change*
- To survey, evaluate and predict the scale, impacts and vulnerability of different fields, regions and communities due to sea level rising*



# EXAMPLES OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN VIETNAM

## VIETNAM

### Climate Change Situation in Vietnam

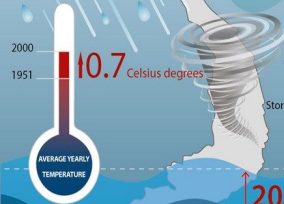
According to monitoring data, climate change in Vietnam displayed the following features

Changes in average rainfall were not obvious on a yearly basis from 1911-2000 with the figure rising in some periods and dropping in others.

A clear decrease was seen in the number of cold spells in the last two decades. In 1994 and 2007, there were about 15-16 cold spells, equivalent to 56 percent of the average figure in many previous years.

Extreme cold lasting 38 days in January and February 2008 caused heavy agricultural losses.

In recent years, the number of severe typhoons has tended to increase, with their orbit moving southward. Stormy season tends to last longer, with many storms having extraordinary orbits.



Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment; the National Target Programme on Climate Change Response; the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change



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