

Understanding Livelihood Vulnerability to Climate Change: Evidence from Quang Ninh Province, Vietnam

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ABSTRACT

Vietnam is one of the countries most heavily affected by climate change. The effects of climate change decrease the country's target of poverty alleviation and sustainable growth. Quang Ninh is a coastal province with vigorous development in industry and tourism and is the province with the leading Provincial Competitiveness Index (PCI) in Vietnam in recent years. However, for many years, Quang Ninh province has suffered negative impacts of climate change. The annual average temperature has been higher than usual, from 22.9 Celcius in 1980 up to 24.9 Celcius in 2019. The number of storms, floods, and tornadoes in the past ten years is more than 93 times, killing more than 87 people, housing damage is 21,231 houses, nearly 16,000 hectares of cultivated land have been affected. Quang Ninh's monetary loss in monetary terms over the past ten years is more than \$261 billion US dollar. The article aims to understand livelihood vulnerability to climate change: evidence from Quang Ninh province, Vietnam in the past 10 years (2010-2019). The article based on the Livelihood Vulnerability Index (LVI) developed by Hahn et al. (2009) includes seven main components: household characteristics, livelihood strategy, social network, health, food and financial capital, water resources, natural disasters, and climate change. The research results show that the components of responding well to climate change are not acceptable. The study also shows that there should be different policies, strategists, and reduction components to improve capacity to respond to climate change to ensure sustainable development goals.

Keywords: Climate Change, Livelihood Vulnerability, Capital Resources, Sustainable Development, Quang Ninh.