



Global Climate Change



Low emission rice field in Nam Dinh province
Photo: USAID

KEY PROJECTS

Vietnam Forests and Deltas Project
(2012-2017)

Vietnam Clean Energy-Energy Efficiency Project (2012-2017)

Vietnam Low Emission Energy Program (2015-2020)

Strengthening Capacity and Institutional Reform for Green Growth and Sustainable Development (2014-2018)

Red River Delta Adaptation and Youth (2015-2018)

Climate Resilient and Sustainable Urban Development Program
(2015-2019)

Climate change is a priority issue in Vietnam and directly threatens achieving sustainable development in the country, cutting across all sectors. The country's long coastline, high density of settlements, and reliance on agriculture and other economic activities in major river basins and coastal zones make it particularly vulnerable. As Vietnam's economy grows rapidly, greenhouse gas emissions from industrial processes, buildings, electric power generation, and transportation are increasing significantly. To accelerate Vietnam's transition to low emission development, USAID supports Vietnam's response to climate change through adaptation, sustainable landscapes, and clean energy programs. Interventions highlight the important roles of civil society and non-governmental organizations, women, and vulnerable groups.

PROMOTING GREEN GROWTH

Vietnam's carbon dioxide emissions are expected to grow by more than three-fold between 2012 and 2030. Unless measures to promote green development across sectors are implemented, projected future emissions from energy production, agriculture, transportation, and industry will continue to grow unsustainably. USAID supports Vietnam in translating the country's Green Growth Strategy into practical, measurable, and transparent activities that will allow for low emission, sustainable development.

PROTECTING FORESTS, DELTAS, AND PEOPLE

Projected sea level rise and high population density make Vietnam's deltas and coasts some of the most climate vulnerable landscapes in the world. Isolated populations in mountainous regions are also highly vulnerable. Extensive harvesting of forest products has degraded Vietnam's forests, increasingly contributing to a large percentage of the nation's carbon emissions, threatening biodiversity and the health of ecosystems. USAID supports adoption of land use practices that slow, stop, and reverse emissions from deforestation and degradation of forests and other landscapes and improves the resilience of people, places, and livelihoods through assistance for adaptation and disaster risk management.

INVESTING IN CLEAN ENERGY

While Vietnam has risen to a middle-income economy, rapid growth has come at a cost; the country is experiencing a soaring rate of increased energy consumption mainly from fossil fuels, and thus feeds into the root causes of global climate change. To reduce the growth in emissions from the energy sector, USAID's interventions improve the enabling policy environment for clean energy and increase market incentives for the adoption of energy efficient and renewable energy technologies.

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