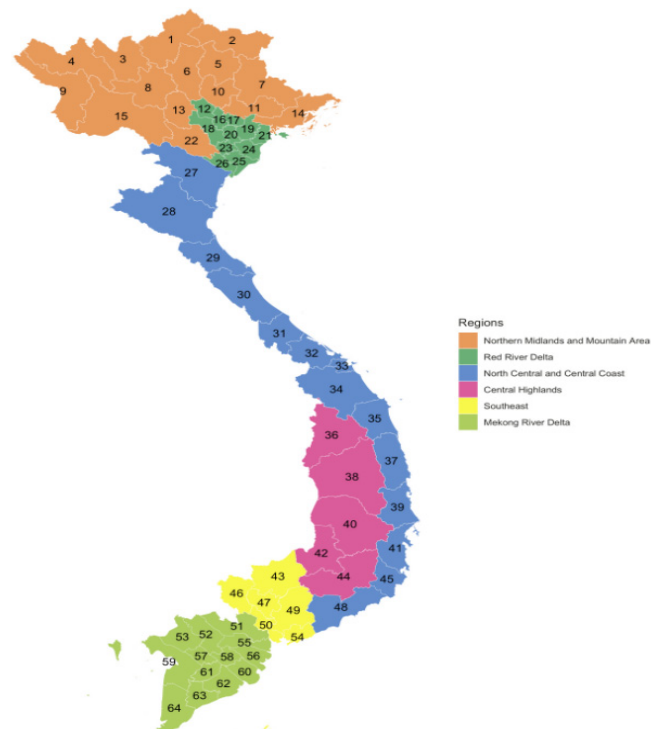


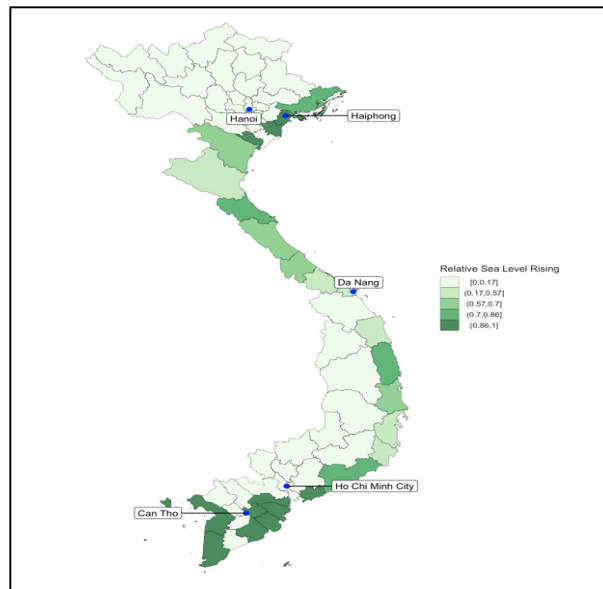
Figure S1: Regional and provincial map of Vietnam



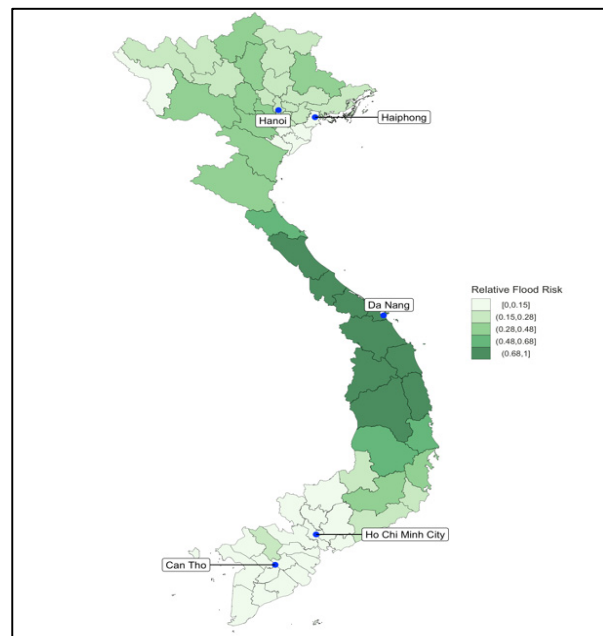
- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 - Ha Giang          | 33 - Da Nang City     |
| 2 - Cao Bang          | 34 - Quang Nam        |
| 3 - Lao Cai           | 35 - Quang Ngai       |
| 4 - Lai Chau          | 36 - Kon Tum          |
| 5 - Bac Kan           | 37 - Binh Dinh        |
| 6 - Tuyen Quang       | 38 - Gia Lai          |
| 7 - Lang Son          | 39 - Phu Yen          |
| 8 - Yen Bai           | 40 - Dak Lak          |
| 9 - Dien Bien         | 41 - Khanh Hoa        |
| 10 - Thai Nguyen      | 42 - Dak Nong         |
| 11 - Bac Giang        | 43 - Binh Phuoc       |
| 12 - Vinh Phuc        | 44 - Lam Dong         |
| 13 - Phu Tho          | 45 - Ninh Thuan       |
| 14 - Quang Ninh       | 46 - Tay Ninh         |
| 15 - Son La           | 47 - Binh Duong       |
| 16 - Ha Noi City      | 48 - Binh Thuan       |
| 17 - Bac Ninh         | 49 - Dong Nai         |
| 18 - Ha Tay           | 50 - Ho Chi Minh City |
| 19 - Hai Duong        | 51 - Long An          |
| 20 - Hung Yen         | 52 - Dong Thap        |
| 21 - Hai Phong City   | 53 - An Giang         |
| 22 - Hoa Binh         | 54 - Ba Ria-Vung Tau  |
| 23 - Ha Nam           | 55 - Tien Giang       |
| 24 - Thai Binh        | 56 - Ben Tre          |
| 25 - Nam Dinh         | 57 - Can Tho city     |
| 26 - Ninh Binh        | 58 - Vinh Long        |
| 27 - Thanh Hoa        | 59 - Kien Giang       |
| 28 - Nghe An          | 60 - Tra Vinh         |
| 29 - Ha Tinh          | 61 - Hau Giang        |
| 30 - Quang Binh       | 62 - Soc Trang        |
| 31 - Quang Tri        | 63 - Bac Lieu         |
| 32 - Thua Thien - Hue | 64 - Ca Mau           |

**Figure S2: The spatial distribution of climatic and environmental risks in Vietnam (0 = lowest, 1 = highest), c. 2020**

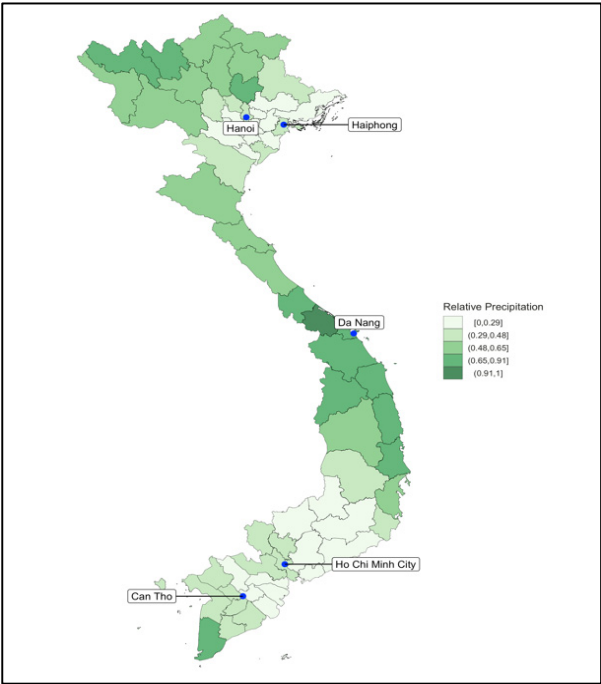
### Sea-level rise



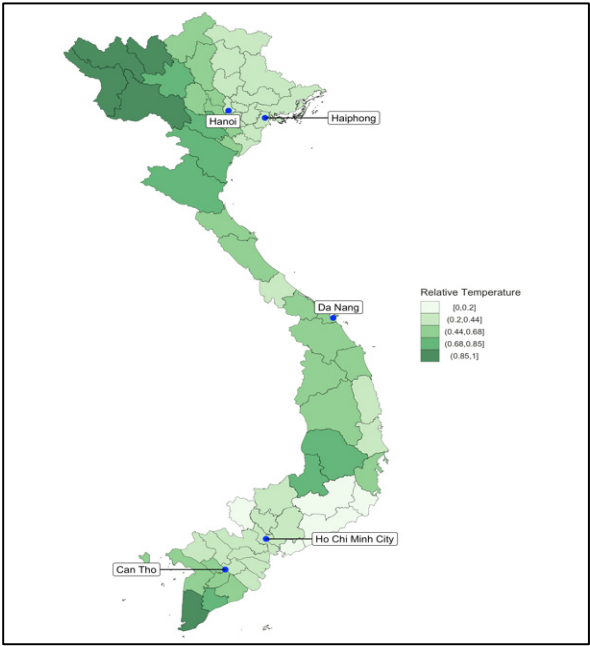
### Flooding



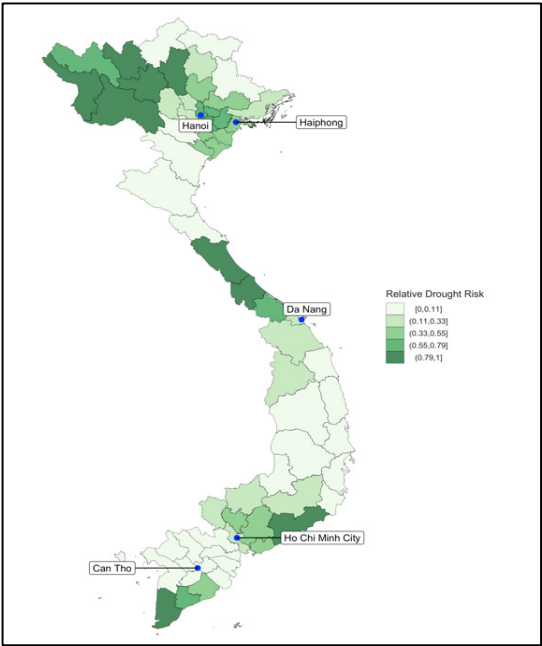
Precipitation variation



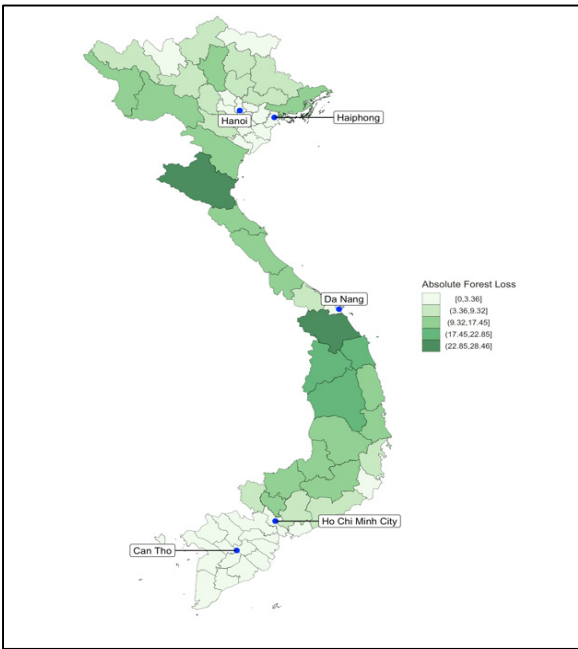
Temperature variation



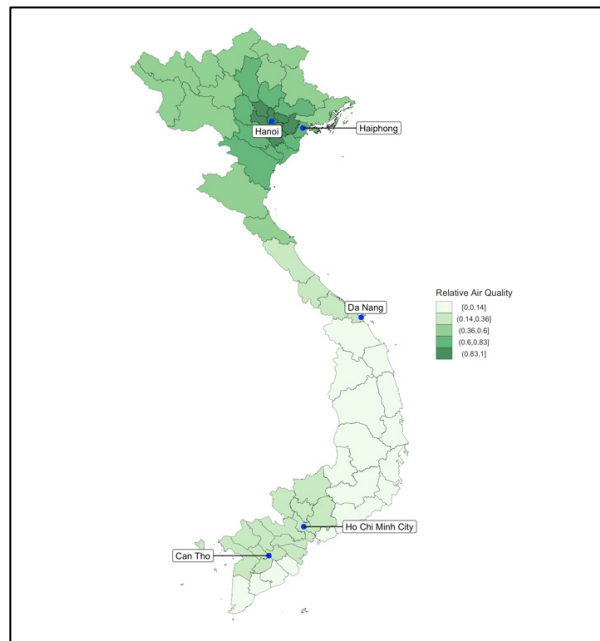
## Droughts



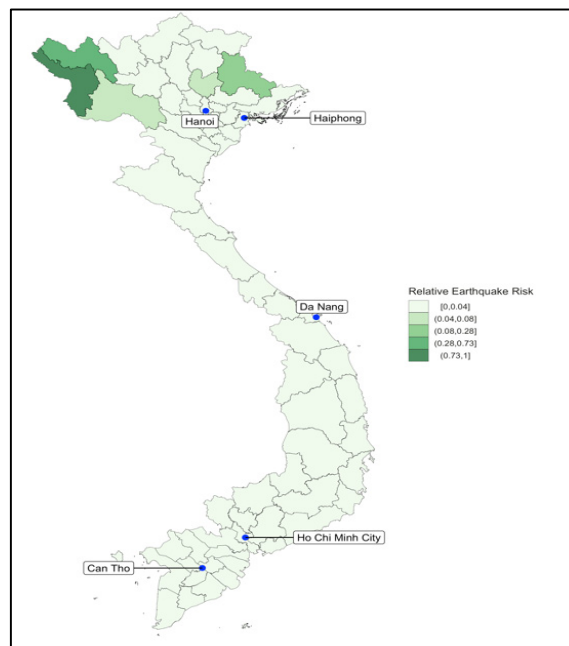
## Absolute forest loss



## Air pollution



## Earthquakes



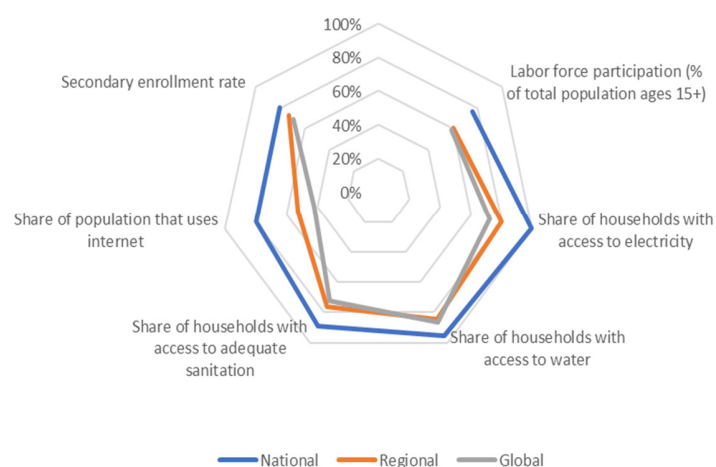
Source: authors' elaboration from data sources reported in Table 1

Note: An increasingly color palette indicates a higher exposure to climatic and environmental risks.

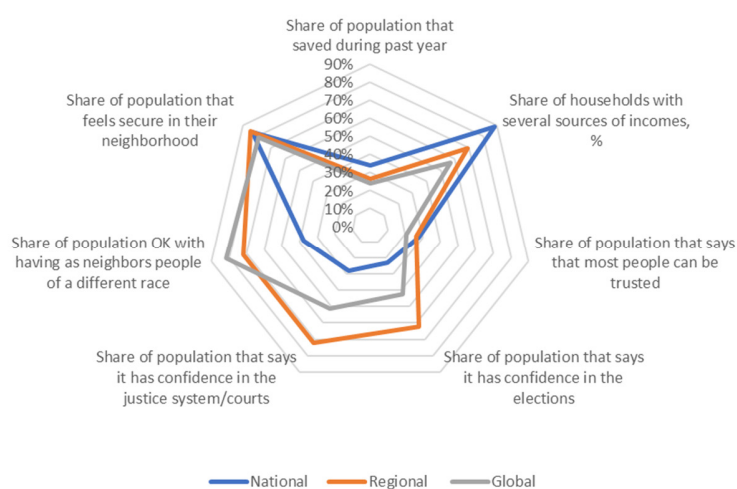
### Figure S3 Selected global and regional benchmarks for SSI indicators

The cursory benchmarking exercise below confirms the complexity of social sustainability in Vietnam. The progress observed for each dimension varies widely. Notably, social inclusion in Vietnam exceeds the regional and global average. This is consistently the case for labor force participation, and access to internet, water, sanitation, electricity, education and healthcare. When it comes to resilience and social cohesion, the results in Vietnam are less impressive. In terms of resilience variables, the shares of households with multiple sources of non-agricultural income and with the capacity to save exceed regional and global averages. But when looking at social cohesion variables, the pattern is more precarious: interpersonal trust and perceptions of insecurity in Vietnam are similar to global and regional levels, and considerably lag when it comes to institutional trust (in elections and courts) and tolerance for racial minorities in the neighborhood. More worrisome still is Vietnam's empowerment profile. Egalitarian social norms around women's employment and political leadership are less widespread than in the region and globally. Participation in voluntary organizations and active membership in clubs and organizations is rare in Vietnam compared to the region and the world. More positively, freedom to speak is more commonly perceived in Vietnam and the region than on average globally.

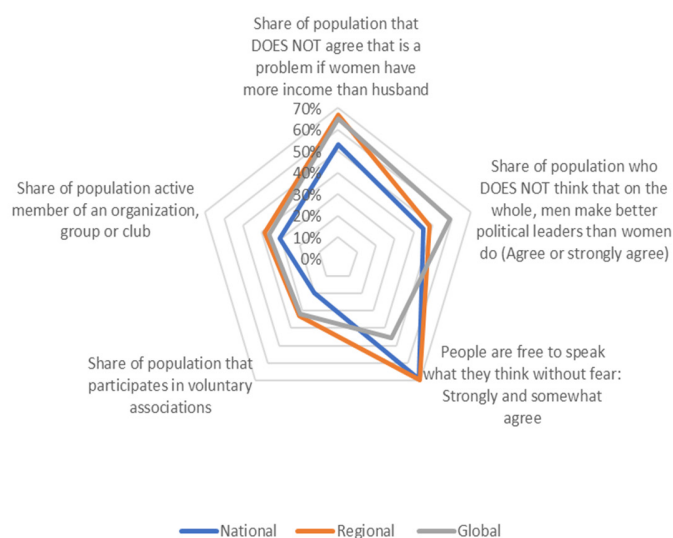
#### Global and regional benchmarks for social inclusion, c. 2020



## Global and regional benchmarks for resilience and social cohesion, c. 2020



## Global and regional benchmarks for empowerment, c. 2020



Sources: VHLSS 2018, Asian Barometer 2020, World Values Survey 2020

Notes: Regional averages refer to Mongolia, Taiwan and the Philippines. The choice of these three countries maximizes the benchmarking of mo