

World Agroforestry Centre TRANSFORMING LIVES AND LANDSCAPES

Correspondence: Hoang<sup>®</sup> MH (Minh-ha.fagerstrom@mv.slu.se), Pham<sup>®</sup> TT, Thomas<sup>b</sup>, Dang<sup>c</sup> NA, Truong<sup>b</sup> VT, Tran<sup>e</sup> QC, Nguyen<sup>e</sup> TT, and co-workers

# **Expansion of the Knowledge** on the Poverty and Environment Linkages in Vietnam

## Harmonizing Poverty Reduction and Environmental Goals in **Policy and Planning for Sustainable Development**

### Context for development of policy model

**PART 1** provides a synthesis of available information and gaps in information and understanding of P-E linkage (PELs) issues and the administrative level. **PART 2** examines how the poor themselves view PELs and the messages they would like to convey to the administrative level. **PART 3** provides detailed information and lessons learnt from 10 PELs case studies.

**PART 4** collates all information from PARTS 1-3 and develop suitable policy - investment models that can be piloted in the two target provinces, Ha Tinh and Ha Tay and replicated elsewhere (Figure 1).

### **POVERTY AND ENVIRONMENT LINKAGE**

Part I - PEL gaps: lack of (i) participation of <u>Part II</u>: Understanding the Voice of the poor the poor into policies, (ii) statistical and (i) Most of previous and current Participatory Poverty Analysis overlooked Environmental spatial data, consistency amongst and within governmental agencies, (iii) issues; (ii) the PPA with environmental focus should be tested and revised in all ecological understanding in rural, urban, upland, low zone with application of GIS and well-trained land, coastal and agroecological zone and PRA people; (iii) to integrate the voice of the (iv) renewable energy, (v) lessons learnt poor into policy by 2 ways communication, and knowledge about policy investment integration into decisions, decrees Case study/lessons learned

> Health, water, sanitation (2,3): PEL is weakly expressed – mostly indirect. Appropriate design and awareness raising are critical important for a clean water system

**Parts 1-3** have been being carried out since January, 2007, while Part 4 are on-going and for the period February - June, 2008.

> Figure 1. Research process and findings

# Site descriptions

	HA TINH	ΗΑ ΤΑΥ
Context	Rural upland	Peri- urban, rural poor
Poverty rate in 2005	38.62%	3.3%
Environmental issues	Deforestation, conflict between conservation and livelihood improvement, livestock raising, impacts of climate change	Water, air pollution and waste management in the Handicraft village
Applicable lessons from Part I, II and III	Biogas in connection with livestock model is important for the poor Participatory is needed in planning	Handicraft production and livestock raising contribute both environmental and economic challenges
Proposed Policy Investment	Model 1: Biogas, livestock and the poor	Model 1: EIA and SEA, water treatment in the handicraft

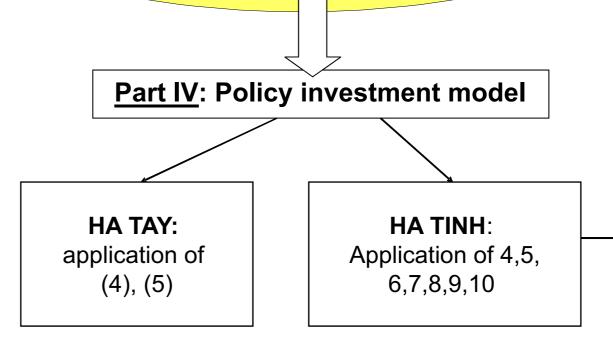
Renewable energy (8): no linkage with poverty reduction. The middle class is the winner in the use of renewable energy. Livestock- biogas- is potential PEL model

**Part III** 

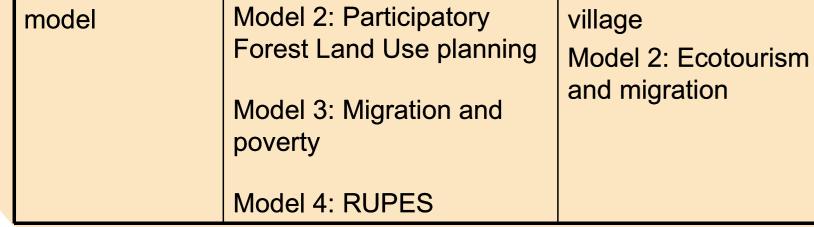
Poverty in environmental legislation and policies EIA (4,5): The poor faces all financial, institutional, physical, social and human capacity to participate in environmental policies design and monitoring. Trainings on SEA, EIA and participatory are needed.

### **National issues**

Income generation from NRSM (6), Community based environment (7) : community based natural resources management is potential and useful but it requires trainings, monitoring and strong commitment from local people. Natural resources can also provide many income sources for local people but comprehensive and participatory planning should be carried out in the area.



Study sites



#### Note:

<sup>a</sup>ICRAF, Vietnam, <sup>b</sup>ICRAF Thailand, <sup>d</sup>ICRAF SEA, Indonesia, <sup>e</sup>CarlBro Vietnam, <sup>f</sup>CIFOR Bogor, <sup>g</sup>Vietnam Asia Pacific Center (VAPEC) Hanoi, <sup>h</sup>Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry (HUAF) Thua Thien Hue.

For futher information see Poverty and Environment Project (PEP) at Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) in Vietnam. The research is funded by UNDP Vietnam and DFID, through MONRE of Vietnam



Ha Tinh, (upland, midland, lowland, rural coastal zone).

Ha Tay

(peri-urban

to urban contexts

