



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

1 Context for development of policy model

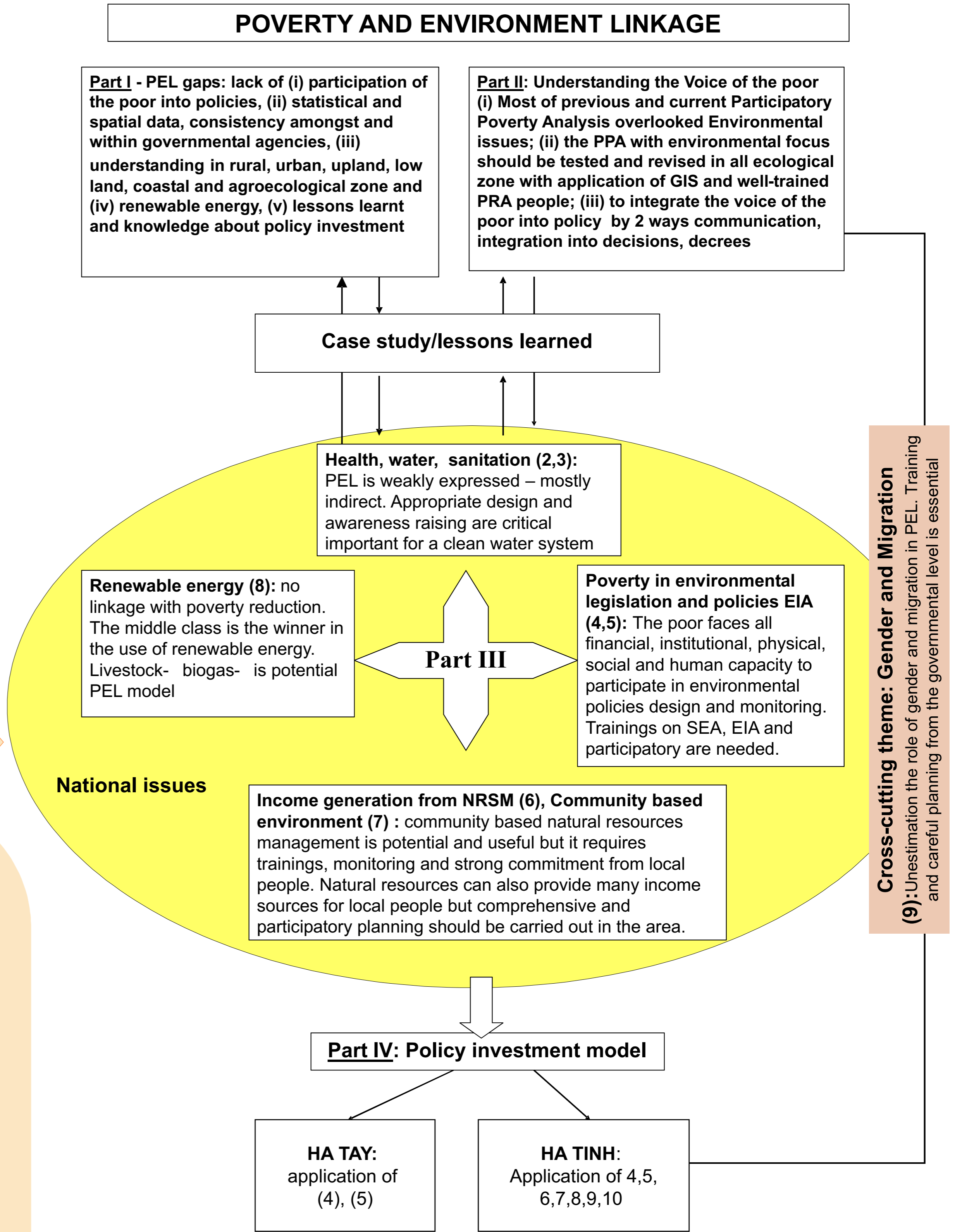
PART 1 provides a synthesis of available information and gaps in information and understanding of P-E linkage (PELs) issues and the administrative level.

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).

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



2 Site descriptions

	HA TINH	HA TAY
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	Model 1: Biogas, livestock and the poor Model 2: Participatory Forest Land Use planning Model 3: Migration and poverty Model 4: RUPES	Model 1: EIA and SEA, water treatment in the handicraft village Model 2: Ecotourism and migration

Note:
¹ICRAF, Vietnam, ²ICRAF Thailand, ³ICRAF SEA, Indonesia, ⁴CarlBro Vietnam, ⁵CIFOR Bogor, ⁶Vietnam Asia Pacific Center (VAPEC) Hanoi, ⁷Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry (HUAF) Thua Thien Hue.

For further 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

3 Study sites



Ha Tay
(peri-urban
to urban contexts)

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