

Sustainable livelihoods for poverty reduction in peri-urban areas: Theory and some practical issues on the outskirts of Hanoi

Dr. Le Thi Thanh Binh¹, MSc. Tran Thi Thu Huyen², MSc. Vu Thi Chanh³

binhtb.ducha@gmail.com¹, thuhuyentrangkhh@gmail.com², vuchanh.hd@gmail.com³

^{1,2,3} Institute for Regional Sustainable Development

176 Thai Ha Dis, Ha Noi, Viet Nam

Abstract: *Livelihood is considered one of the practical solutions for the poor to escape poverty sustainably. Livelihood development was previously mainly focused on rural areas to promote socio-economic development, especially in poor neighborhoods. However, the recent poverty reduction of countries shows that when all poor people in regions are supported to transform their livelihoods sustainably, it will help them overcome poverty to economic development and stabilize life. This article is based on refined theoretical perspectives, finding the relationship between sustainable livelihoods and poverty reduction and practical issues of livelihood development and sustainable poverty reduction in some coastal localities capital in Hanoi, thereby providing some recommendations for policy solutions.*

Keywords: Sustainable livelihoods, poor in peri-urban areas, Hanoi

1. INTRODUCTION

The Brundtland Environment and Development Commission first proposed the idea of sustainable livelihoods to link socio-economic and ecological issues in a cohesive, policy-aligned structure. The 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) expanded on this concept, especially in the context of Agenda 21, and advocated the achievement of sustainable livelihoods as a broad goal primary in hunger eradication and poverty reduction, with the claim that sustainable livelihoods can serve as “an integrating element that allows policies to simultaneously address development, sustainable resource management, and poverty eradication” (UNDP, 1997).

Many studies on livelihoods showed that poor people will escape poverty sustainably when they have a stable livelihood. In particular, sustainable livelihood resources include five types of capital (such as financial, physical, natural resources, human, and society) and the ability to overcome objective shocks (DFID, 1999).

The peri-urban area was formerly rural. When the peri-urban area has functioned as an urban area, it will have many opportunities to promote socio-economic development while having many difficulties and challenges. The characteristics of peri-urban areas are diversity of qualifications, culture, awareness, lifestyle, etc. These lead to economic development activities, social relationships, and basic social needs. In particular, the strong urbanization process in peri-urban areas has had a very significant impact on the transformation of many aspects of people's lives, such as reorganizing social and community structures; changes in income and living standards, leading to changes in production, labor, and living needs; change and develop various types of economic and social services, etc. These changes are related to social and cultural life areas where poverty is a significant problem in the process of socio-economic transformation and development in this area (Le, 2018)

Therefore, rapid urbanization has significantly affected the transformation and stabilization of livelihoods, especially in the problem of escaping poverty for the poor in peri-urban areas. In more detail, urbanization has strongly impacted agricultural land, employment, and community relations to access non-agricultural jobs and higher income for people's livelihoods in Hanoi's suburban areas (Nguyen, 2007). Besides, social stratification (social inequality) is also an urgent problem in peri-urban areas (Bui Van Tuan, 2011). Although the poor have more opportunities for switching to new livelihoods, mainly such as freelance work, small businesses, shop assistants, masons, day laborers, hairdressers, and salespeople vegetables, renting dishes, security guards..., the production land in peri-urban areas is increasingly shrinking. It is challenging for people with low incomes, even when they have found and adapted to jobs. Non-agricultural (Tran, 2018). Furthermore, challenges for the transformation of suburban livelihoods in Hanoi have pointed out employment and vocational training for farmers whose land is recovered; social conflicts and increased violence due to land struggles; potentially significant risks from social division; and many other inadequacies arising from the urbanization process such as lack of synchronous development of industries, environmental pollution, over-exploitation of resources, affecting sustainable development, affecting to the national food security strategy, to human health (Trinh et al., 2018).

Thus, from theoretical issues to practical research results, it also shows the connection between livelihood development and poverty reduction. With the above points, the article will overview theoretical issues on the relationship between sustainable livelihoods, poverty reduction, and some practical matters in Hanoi's suburban areas and give some policy suggestions.

1. THEORIES OF SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION IN PERI-URBAN AREAS

1.1. Sustainable livelihood

Most research and discussions mention sustainable livelihoods in rural areas, where most people are farmers or make a living from self-managed production. In their classic 1992 article, *Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: A Practical Concept for the 21st Century*, Chambers and Conway proposed a comprehensive definition of sustainable rural livelihoods, stating that design includes the capabilities, assets (stores, resources, requirements, and access rights), and activities necessary for the means of living. A sustainable livelihood can cope with and recover from stress and shocks, preserve or enhance current capabilities and assets, and provide future livelihood opportunities; contribute net benefits to other livelihoods at local and global levels, in the short and long term". This concept has been accepted and used in many studies by other scientists.

According to Scoones (1998), livelihood includes the capabilities, assets (including material and social resources), and activities necessary for a means of living". Meanwhile, based on inheriting the definitions of previous authors, DFID (1999) believes that: "Livelihood includes capabilities, assets (both material and social resources) and activities necessary to create a way to make a living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with stresses and shocks, recover from them, and maintain or enhance current and future capabilities and assets without eroding natural resources". Thus, this analytical framework refers to the factors and components that make up a livelihood, which are (1) Priorities that people can perceive, (2) The strategies they choose to pursue those priorities, (3) Institutions, policies, and organizations determine their access to assets or opportunities and the results they obtain; (4) Their approaches to five types of capital and the ability to use the types of capital they have effectively; (5) The context of people's lives, including economic trends, technology, population, shocks and seasons, (Ashley & Carney, 1999).

However, in terms of theory, the definition of a sustainable livelihood in a specific context still needs to be discussed further. However, there is a consensus that a livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from impacts (Scoones, 1998). Sustainable livelihood can enhance capabilities and assets now and in the future while not undermining the foundation of natural resources (Hanstad et al., 2004; Carney, 1998).

Moreover, based on research from practice, Filipe (2005) describes the sustainable livelihood framework, including factors that help realize sustainable livelihoods, specifically financial capital, human capital, natural capital, physical capital, and social capital. These are the types of money that create livelihood assets. In this livelihood framework, many other factors related to livelihoods are also discussed, such as vulnerability, seasonal changes, shocks, and stresses that individuals or households encounter, along with the

environment to create livelihoods, such as laws, institutions, policies, and cultural contexts.

Thus, from a highly unified viewpoint by the above studies, livelihood includes abilities and resources (including five basic types of livelihood capital). Moreover, a livelihood is considered sustainable when it can recover and adapt to shocks from the external context such as natural disasters floods,...; Not dependent on outside support; Maintain long-term productivity of natural resources; and does not harm other livelihoods.

1.2. Peri-urban area

Peri-urban areas are "transitional areas, or intersections, where urban and rural activities are interwoven, with the area's characteristics changing rapidly due to human impact." (PUECH, 2005). According to McGee (2008), a suburban area is an area with interaction between rural and urban areas. The concept of periurban has only been of interest to urban and urbanization researchers since the late 20th century. Accordingly, periurban is used in scientific research to indicate urban change today in developing countries. According to study by Truong (2014), the word periurban is due to the combination of the two words peripheral and urban.

Distinctive characteristics of peri-urban areas pointed out by the authors Allen and colleagues (2006) are (i) The combination of urban and rural land use and economic activities, (ii) The heterogeneity and rapid change of socio-economic groups whose livelihoods are often based on natural resource exploitation activities and urban opportunities; (iii) The presence and multiple activities of public or fragmented and private organizations often overlap with contradictory measures; (iv) Located outside the location of the official water supply and sanitation network.

The concept of peri-urban areas has been put forward by urban research scholars with fundamental connotations consistent with each other. Although McGee (2008) identifies a suburban area as an area with interaction between rural and urban areas, to have a more accurate definition, it must be based on the specificities of each metropolitan area. According to this definition, the periphery is not geographically fixed. In metropolitan areas, urban centers continue to encroach and expand through redefining administrative boundaries, such as in the cases of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. The periphery (suburbs) continues to grow outward, along with activities that invade the countryside. Thus, although the boundaries of urban areas are similarly affected by socioeconomic forces, there are often profound differences between urban areas due to the level of economic development. - The politics and culture of each country and each region become different.

Luu (2019) showed that the peri-urban area covers many areas located around the core of a large urban center. Moreover, in a broader concept, according to Trinh (2016), Nguyen (2009), and Nguyen (2005), peri-urban areas are places that have both rural and urban activities. They are neither entirely urban nor purely rural and are strongly affected

by urbanization. It is a mix of agricultural and urban ecological systems. Therefore, the peri-urban area does not exist independently but is also located in a connected rural-peri-urban and urban area and forms a rural-peri-urban system. Consequently, it is difficult to determine the boundaries of a peri-urban area with specific standards. Usually, it is determined by the limits of peri-urban areas based on urban planning policies and administrative management measures.

Thus, the peri-urban area can be uniformly understood as the periphery of each urban zone, to be the transition area, the intersection between rural and urban areas/or the connection area between urban and rural areas must include urban functions. Peri-urban areas are important in linking urban areas with rural areas or inner cities with suburban areas regarding economic and social activities... Rural areas on the outskirts of urban areas are affected. Direct influence from that city on culture, economy, ... Even though it is yet to be an actual city. The intense urbanization process directly involves these suburban areas, such as shrinking agricultural land for urban construction, changing administrative boundaries, and leading to changes in lifestyle and culture (Le, 2018).

1.3. The link between sustainable livelihoods and poverty reduction

Research on livelihoods and sustainable livelihoods was previously inspired mainly in rural areas because the economy was slow and underdeveloped, production was mainly self-managed, and there were many poor people. For this reason, Karim Hussein and John Nelson (1998) focused on studying sustainable livelihoods in Asia and Africa. They selected four countries, Bangladesh, Mali, Ethiopia, and Zimbabwe, due to contrasts in the contexts of agroecology with an overall focus on understanding how institutional arrangements define the interests of rural people, provide the context for farmers to build their livelihoods, and determine who wins and who loses in the process struggle to maintain a livelihood. Rural people propose building their livelihoods through three main strategies: agricultural intensification, livelihood diversification, and migration. With this view, the World Bank has also identified three additional paths to escape poverty in rural areas: agrarian entrepreneurship, rural labor market, rural non-agricultural economy, and migration (World Bank, 2007).

From a practical standpoint, Turton (2000) applied the sustainable livelihoods framework to research and survey the factors affecting rural livelihoods in Cambodia in the context of development and issues of poverty and hunger. The author identifies critical opportunities for supporting rural livelihoods. Specifically, in the short term, priority should first be given to meeting people's direct needs to support livelihood development for rural people. In the long time, supporting their livelihoods requires policy and institutional changes. Also, from the perspective of sustainable livelihoods to solve poverty, when researching the livelihood approach, Krantz (2001) paid great attention to the sustainable livelihood approach and found it essential for the poor to use it in responding to poverty.

More specifically, Laurence ED Smith (2004) believes that agricultural intensification through irrigation practices is also considered an effective poverty reduction strategy. These included improving the level and ensuring productivity, employment, and income for irrigation for farming households and agricultural workers; the linkages and multiplier effects of agricultural intensification on the broader economy; creating opportunities to diversify rural livelihoods; and using for many purposes to provide irrigation water. In addition, poorly designed and managed irrigation systems can be significant risks that negatively impact poverty.

Access to land and the right to legally own land for farmers is one of the critical solutions to help farmers improve their livelihoods. Filipe's (2005) study of post-war livelihood recovery in rural Angolan communities pointed to this problem: awareness campaigns on land rights and dissemination of handbooks on land rights. The user-friendly Land Law will provide a mechanism to ensure a certain awareness of requests and understanding of the law. The design and implementation of programs to improve access to land for commune-level farmers by allocating unused commercial agricultural land. Programs to support the commune-level land legalization/registration process and programs that provide legal assistance to help farmers protect their land and mediate conflicts will improve farmers' livelihoods.

DFID (2006) affirms solving the land issue to help the poor escape poverty. Growth was shown as the only and most powerful way to pull people out of poverty. Among these, access to suitable land can be critical in addressing the four significant growth challenges mentioned in the White Paper. Economic growth accelerates when people can access land fairly and effectively and land use rights are guaranteed (DFID, 2007).

In addition to accessing, owning, and effectively exploiting land assets to reduce poverty, compiled from many individual studies on livelihoods, the publication Assets, livelihoods, and social policy by Dani & Moser (2008) also shows that policies have an impact on livelihood outcomes and access to assets of people experiencing poverty including land, housing, natural resources, and credit capital. Furthermore, the authors in the book assert that social policy based on asset accumulation strategies will help people experiencing poverty overcome the difficulties of the institutional environment, helping them have more peace of mind about their livelihoods.

By applying the sustainable livelihood framework, Chowdhury (2014) collected data from 30 villages in Bangladesh to provide a multi-dimensional, flexible livelihood model in several localities in rural Bangladesh. The results show that women have better achievements in building social capital than men but are limited in building financial capital. In contrast, human capital in the study area still needs to be improved. Therefore, applying the sustainable livelihood framework to consider the relationship between types of capital for each individual and each household will be

beneficial for providing livelihood solutions in Vietnam—each locality in developing livelihoods and effectively reducing poverty.

Thus, although the above studies have different approaches and provide other contents surrounding the issues of sustainable livelihoods for households in general and poor families in particular, they all show that applying sustainable livelihood models with appropriate livelihood strategies will help reduce poverty effectively and support the poor to escape poverty sustainably. Moreover, no matter what aspect, analyzing a sustainable livelihood framework is analyzing the relationship between 5 types of capital: human capital, social capital, natural capital, financial capital, and physical capital. It is necessary to consider the impact of factors such as shock, seasonality, or vulnerable context in daily life under the support of law, culture, institutions, and local policies to see approaches and strategies for implementing livelihood activities to achieve sustainable livelihood outcomes for people with low incomes. Although research sources limit a comprehensive framework, the above authors' views also achieve high consensus on applying the sustainable livelihood analysis framework and considering that framework as a tool. A practical tool to assess poverty more comprehensively, thereby providing policy solutions to promote livelihood development to help the poor escape poverty sustainably.

1.4. Sustainable livelihoods for poverty reduction in some peri-urban areas of Hanoi

Intense urbanization is one of the precise characteristics in peri-urban areas and significantly impacts people's livelihood transformation. Researchers consider urbanization a regular, historical, socio-economic process on a global scale. Urbanization is regarded as a process of reorganizing the human residential environment. Social factors play a fundamental role and have many social impacts outside society and within each individual. Village cultural elements in peri-urban areas are less clear than in rural areas but are mixed with urban culture and are changing according to the trend of urbanization. Moreover, the change of use from land urbanization has given rise to social conflicts and increased violence due to land struggles because land is the primary source of livelihood for many peri-urban farming households. Also, due to this transition, women are the most vulnerable group because they have limited opportunities to start alternative livelihood activities, while men can easily participate in urban activities.

The loss of agricultural land for the construction of industrial parks and residential areas has caused the loss of the primary source of livelihood for many impoverished households, forcing them to change careers. However, to be able to integrate into urban life, farmers in suburban areas need time to prepare psychologically to avoid shock when faced with the problems of urbanization. Furthermore, they need time to equip themselves with knowledge, skills, and social capital to integrate extreme competition into urban market economic activities.

In research by Nguyen (2007) on the transformation of livelihoods of residential communities in the context of rapid urbanization in many cities in Vietnam, the author only points out that the recovery of agricultural land to develop urban infrastructure has negatively affected the livelihoods of farmers, forcing them to build their livelihood strategies based on the resources they have. Also, from that point of view, Huynh and Ngo (2010) showed that although some households lost agricultural land after converting to non-agricultural land, their income increased. However, it did not increase in uncertainties due to changes in livelihoods. Therefore, it is necessary to have specific measures and solutions to create jobs and advise people on using financial resources to be compensated so that they can have sustainable livelihoods after land recovery because of land acquisition urbanization goals.

Research on "Using social capital in the livelihood strategies of peri-urban farmers in Hanoi under the impact of urbanization" by Nguyen (2007) also shows that peri-urban rural society is rapidly changing to integrate into the urban area. As a result, farmers' relationships and social networks are increasingly expanding in communes and wards. They are no longer confined and closed to one community but have reached out to other communities within districts, provinces, and cities. This has and will help individuals and households accumulate more and more social capital to use in their livelihood strategies to adapt to rapid socio-economic changes under the influence of climate change and rapid urbanization. To avoid falling into poverty when all productive land is confiscated, each household needs to build its livelihood strategy, in which social capital needs to be integrated and invested, at least in terms of time to maintain, expand, and develop it.

The study "Development of Industrial Parks and New Urban Areas: Opportunities and Challenges for the Livelihood of Farmers in Two Peri-urban villages in Hanoi" the case of Phu Dien and Gia Minh by Nguyen (2012) shows that several issues such as industrialization and urbanization have powerfully transformed the life strategies of farming households whose land was recovered in peri-urban villages. The process of industrialization and urbanization not only brings new livelihood opportunities for farmers in Phu Dien and Gia Minh villages, such as boarding house businesses, but also creates different challenges for farmers. Farmers have their land confiscated. However, most farmers have to face the problem of a need for jobs after having their agricultural land confiscated. Many young people in Phu Dien village cannot find jobs with stable incomes in the industrial and service sectors.

On the contrary, in Gia Minh village, many people found jobs in Quang Minh Industrial Park. Businesses recruit workers mostly from rural areas, and they are trained to do contract work. The wages of workers working at enterprises are higher than those from agricultural production. Gia Minh

people also have an additional source of income from renting boarding houses to migrant workers.

Besides, there are some significant challenges for livelihood transformation in the peri-urban area of Hanoi, such as employment and vocational training issues for farmers whose land is recovered. Social conflicts will increase violence due to land struggles - the primary source of livelihood for many peri-urban farming households. Many inadequacies have arisen, such as lack of uniform development of industries, environmental pollution, over-exploitation of resources, affecting sustainable development, national food security strategy, and child health (Trinh, 2018). From the above issues, the author has also proposed several solutions to establish livelihoods for farmers after converting agricultural land: (1) Do an excellent job of urban planning, integrating the urban development planning market with the process of economic restructuring; (2) Develop a vocational training plan associated with employment support for people whose land is recovered, creating stable jobs for people; (3) The Vietnam and Hanoi government must prepare forms of support for people before their land changes its use purpose; (4) There is a specific legal framework that mandates responsibilities and obligations for land-using enterprises in creating jobs for farmers whose land is recovered; (5) Reorganize agricultural production and promote programs to support on-site job creation for workers, restructure agricultural production towards commodity production, and develop agriculture towards livelihoods sustainable ecology ... In addition, the author also proposed several livelihood models for Hanoi's urban core area in the study "Some livelihood models for Hanoi's urban core area," specifically: (i) Development developing craft town tourism in Hoan Kiem district; (ii) Building an enterprise producing handicraft products targeting the international market (building an international brand); (iii) Branding the night market in Dong Xuan imbued with Hanoi's identity.

Results of a multidimensional poverty survey in the suburban area of Hanoi at the end of 2018 for poverty categories in three localities: Phuong Canh ward, Dai Mo ward, and Kim Chung commune. These three areas show that people experiencing poverty still live in difficult situations and lack in many aspects. The quality of life is still low, while the jobs and income of most low-income people are unstable, lack material conditions, limited financial capacity, and difficulty accessing official sources of capital to help people experiencing poverty. Time for economic development, livelihood stabilization, human capital, and social capital is minimal. Therefore, it is difficult for the poor to escape poverty sustainably. Many households are at risk of falling back into poverty and becoming " core poor " due to having a member with an incurable illness, having a severe accident, losing the ability to work to generate income, bearing financial burdens, and not having enough money possibility of long-term treatment, health care, so it is challenging to restore livelihoods (Le, 2018).

Applying the sustainable livelihood framework to investigate the livelihoods of households that have escaped poverty in the Dai Mo and Tay Mo wards in the suburban area of Hanoi shows that these two wards no longer have poor households. Only a meager percentage of near-poor households remain. Evaluation of the livelihoods of households that have escaped poverty in the two wards shows that 100% of households in the survey sample (120 households) have incomes above the poverty and near-poverty measurement standards, even about 0.5% of households have a high income equivalent to the income of well-off households (about 250 million/year). 100% of surveyed households have semi-permanent and permanent houses; the average housing area per capita is over 8m². Some assets, such as motorbikes, smartphones, televisions, and refrigerators, serve life and support livelihood development. Many households have mechanical workshops, rented accommodation, and small business shops. Some members have stable jobs in companies and businesses, and some households have university or postgraduate members working in banks or state agencies. Although the livelihoods of households that have escaped poverty were relatively stable when the research team conducted the investigation, even though households have escaped poverty, in general, their current jobs still lack long-term stability. Long periods, lack of financial capital for economic development due to difficulties in accessing loans, and the common characteristic of households is fear of being unable to repay loans, and there needs to be an effective economic development model to replicate. Locally.

Furthermore, some skills include grasping and using information technology and digital technology, understanding the market, understanding the types and forms of social crime, and the ability to participate. Participation in social activities still needs to be improved. These are also necessary deficiencies of households that have escaped poverty to help them gain more skills and knowledge to develop sustainable livelihoods and escape poverty sustainably (Le et al., 2023).

2. SOME POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the above practical issues, the article offers several policy recommendations to support livelihood development to help escape poverty sustainably in peri-urban areas in general and in suburban Hanoi in particular:

- Strongly attract financial resources from socialization, allowing unions, associations, and community groups in localities to establish and manage voluntary financial activity funds for people with low incomes, helping household owners actively use revolving funds for livelihood development within the legal framework; Optimal use of local resources along with socialized resources, ensuring a mechanism for allocation and support of financial resources suitable to each group of households with similar needs and interests, and at the same time providing advice and support. Support households to implement specific, practical, and highly replicable economic development projects and models;

- Based on the capacity and economic development needs of households, guarantee households to apply for appropriate loans for the proper purpose from the loan source of the Bank for Social Policies; build a monitoring and control mechanism to improve the efficiency of household loan use;

- Consider supporting additional capital repayment time by the method/specificity of economic activities, helping borrowers have enough time and capacity to develop their economy and stabilize their livelihoods;

Continue to support households that have just escaped poverty and are engaged in production, business, and service activities and need to increase the number of preferential loans and increase the scale of operations;

Support tax rate reduction in many forms by regulations. In addition, it is necessary to promote consulting work, introduce input and output markets, and support prices to help households have appropriate economic development orientations, improve market resilience when time fluctuations arise, and help sustainably escape poverty.

- For households with many people who depend on the primary laborer and single women raising many children, local authorities support households in applying for bank loans. Social policies and sources from socialization When households need to develop production, business, trade, profession, etc., free support for renting business locations /premises for individual households or groups operating with similar needs in the early stages;

- Diversify and improve the quality of vocational training classes suitable to the capabilities of many workers, increase job introduction sessions, and expand connections with production, business, and establishments vocational training... helps workers, after completing vocational training, access jobs and long-term stable income; help them improve their knowledge and appropriate skills so they can create jobs on the spot, or work stably in industrial parks, businesses,... ;

- Strengthen communication work on the local economic development situation, commodity markets, and price developments, introduce/experiment with effective economic development models, and the ability to replicate and preserve security and health care, prevent evils and organized crime, prevent fraud through social networking systems and intelligent technology, disease prevention, legal advice, and assistance law, ...; Support poor households and households that have escaped poverty to understand and access information technology, digital technology, etc. to help them not fall behind with the 4.0 Industrial Revolution that is supporting development—strong development in all fields, production sectors, business, services, and people's lives.

3. CONCLUSION

The researcher studied the aspects and issues of livelihoods associated with poverty reduction through their methodology or approach, achieved high consistency, and provided an overview of livelihoods in peri-urban areas in general and

practical issues in some localities in suburban Hanoi. It also shows that applying the sustainable livelihoods framework to assess poverty is considered the most comprehensive tool, helping to determine the breadth and depth of poverty situations to provide development policy solutions to achieve sustainable poverty reduction. Recent studies of the livelihood status of some localities in the peri-urban areas of Hanoi have shown that the poor live in a problematic situation, lacking in many aspects, even households that have escaped poverty. The quality of life is still low, with the essential characteristic that most poor people are subject to agricultural land conversion during solid urbanization. When poor households no longer have agricultural land, transitioning to non-agricultural jobs is quite diverse. However, they still need a job and have a stable income, lacking in physical conditions and financial capacity. The government is tight and needs help accessing official sources of capital to help people experiencing poverty have time to develop economically and stabilize their livelihoods. Human and social capital are minimal, so it is difficult for the poor to escape poverty. Many households are at risk of falling back into poverty and becoming "core poor" households due to having members with incurable diseases or serious accidents, suffering financial burdens, and not being able to afford treatment and health care. Therefore, it is not easy to restore livelihoods. However, the results of a livelihood survey for households that have escaped poverty in some Hanoi suburban localities conducted by the authors in 2023 show that the majority of households have an improved quality of life regarding housing quality due to land sales for projects, income, and living conditions have improved significantly (many households have business rooms for rent with high and stable income), electricity and water services and the living environment are also better. However, in the current context of solid development of science and technology, digital technology, and unpredictable climate change, for households to sustainably escape poverty, they need to continue improving their human and social capital needs support in understanding and accessing digital technology platforms in the urbanization process. That is still taking place in peri-urban areas to help them transform and develop sustainable livelihoods and protect the environment.

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