

The Present Need in Vietnam to Ensure Sustainable Livelihoods for Disadvantaged Workers

Assoc. Prof. Nguyen Duc Huu^{1*}

¹Trade Union University, Ha Noi, Viet Nam

Abstract: Over 5.5 million workers with disabilities, 6 million impoverished and nearly impoverished workers, millions of workers from ethnic minorities and migrant laborers, hundreds of thousands of laborers infected with HIV/AIDS, drug addicts, and ex-offenders reintegrating into society are all present in Vietnam at the moment. Most of these are having trouble making a living. Despite the fact that they still encounter several barriers to employment due to both objective and subjective factors, they have made great efforts to overcome these obstacles and have made significant contributions to business, production, and the creation of material and spiritual prosperity for society. But getting access to social services has never been easy while trying to secure a living.

Keywords: Disadvantaged workers, livelihoods, sustainable livelihoods, Vietnam

1. Introduction

Disadvantaged workers currently account for about 1/5 of the social workforce¹ and are gradually stabilizing their own lives and their families - contributing to the economic, political, social and social security stability of localities, regions and the country. However, the majority of labor workers are currently facing many difficulties in terms of livelihood. Labor groups are workers who have their own characteristics or natural and social conditions that make them significantly limited in accessing opportunities to create, find and maintain decent jobs in the labor market compared to other ordinary labor groups. The current reality shows that, in the issue of livelihood for workers, the characteristics of vulnerable workers and often associated with poor workers are the characteristics that cover labor groups in our country.

The labor groups in this study are social groups that are migrants; ethnic minority people; children; people with disabilities; people who have completed their prison terms and reintegrated into the community. These are special social groups, with more difficult circumstances and lower social status than "ordinary" labor groups with similar characteristics. They face a series of challenges, hindering their ability to integrate into community life. That barrier can be related to physicality, related to ability, occupation, life situation, judgment, stigma of society, psychological problems... That barrier can be invisible, it can be tangible, preventing them from accessing and using essential means of life or social services that are necessary for every "normal" member of society. In order to improve their social status and reduce disadvantage, they need attention, help, and support from society and the community...

The current labor force in Vietnam includes: over 5.5 million workers with disabilities, 6 million poor and near-poor workers, millions of workers who are ethnic minorities, migrant workers, hundreds of thousands of workers infected with HIV/AIDS, drug addicts, prisoners who have completed their prison terms and reintegrated into the community, etc. Of these, the majority are facing livelihood difficulties. Although there are still many obstacles in accessing the labor market, from both subjective and objective causes, the Labor Union has made many efforts to overcome difficulties and challenges and made certain contributions in production, business, and creating material and spiritual wealth for society.

Labor is very vulnerable to discrimination in employment. They have difficulty not only finding decent jobs but also finding it difficult to maintain jobs. Their life and work are more likely to fall into a precarious and vulnerable situation than the general labor group. Therefore, ensuring the health insurance for the labor group poses a great role and responsibility for the State, the whole society and each health worker. It is the creation of prerequisites, necessary and sufficient conditions for labor unions to be able to create jobs, maintain their lives, become a true worker, a good citizen - stable, long-term, decent - for themselves and their families.

2. Methodology

Specific objectives:

- To study theoretical and practical issues related to the livelihoods of poor farmers, resource groups, access to resources and livelihood strategies;
- Identify factors that facilitate and prevent poor households from accessing resources to reduce poverty. Assessing the livelihood outcomes of farmers after participating in the Sharing project.
- To study the progress and approaches of the Sharing Programme in the implementation of rural development projects, and to identify what methods can be widely applied in the Government's poverty reduction programmes.
- Make policy recommendations for the poor to have better access to livelihood resources.

Data collection:

- Collect secondary documents: Documents on sustainable livelihood frameworks, Program documents, Sharing program evaluation reports, assessment reports of organizations/scientists on biodiversity.
- Expert method: The study will use the method of direct interviews with experts or organize seminars to collect the opinions of experts, scientists, and managers.
- Structured Interview: The interview question system is drafted and investigated to test the level of possible information collection and check the accuracy of the information collected. The pre-printed questions focus on collecting data for research on the current situation, assessing the need to improve the capacity of the poor to access livelihood capital and the suggestions of the poor on mechanisms and policies to help them in accessing livelihood resources.
- RRA and PRA methods: Research uses RRA and PRA tools to collect information in the research process such as: Village visits, field visits, group discussions, semi-structured interviews, village maps, practical discussions, etc.
- In-depth interviews with officials and people: Through the collection of key informants such as provincial Sharing program officials, relevant departments, departments, branches, sharing officials of districts, communes, people with roles in villages and hamlets, the aim is to collect in-depth information on the local poverty situation, the current situation of using livelihood capital sources in recent years, the ability to access livelihood capital sources of people. Factors that motivate and hinder people's access to resources. This is important qualitative information for research.

Analyze the data

- *Descriptive statistical methods*: This method is applied to describe the general picture of the basic situation of the study areas, the current situation of poverty, and the current situation of livelihood resources for sustainable poverty reduction in localities. In this way, we can describe the factors that facilitate and hinder access to livelihood capital for the poor.
- *Comparative analysis methods*: From the statistical classification of household groups according to group criteria, we will compare household groups with each other in terms of conditions and access to livelihood capital. On that basis, the level of impact and causes of limitations between regions and groups of households can be analyzed. Comparison between easy or difficult access areas for each resource and the ability of people to access,

and finally between households participating in the Sharing project and households not participating in the Sharing project for comparison.

- *Qualitative analysis method:* Based on PRA data sources, in-depth interviews, to qualitatively analyze poverty-related issues, difficulties, obstacles, and factors to support people to access livelihood capital for sustainable poverty reduction.
- Analyze the difficulties, existences, opportunities and challenges (SWOT).

3. Results and findings

Human Capital

Human capital allows households in general and disadvantaged workers in particular to cope with unexpected fluctuations. Shrinking capital reduces the level of risk faced by households with disadvantaged workers. Education and health play an important role in empowering people to take advantage of opportunities. A person with a high level of education may have a higher income and be more responsive to new opportunities. A healthy person can study and work healthier and better.

The average number of employees in a household is 2.27 people, of which some households have no employees and the highest is 7 people. Dien Bien and Soc Trang are the two areas with the highest average number of workers, 2.7 people, and the lowest is in Ha Nam, 1.5 people. There are differences in the average number of workers between provincial and regional groups and disadvantaged family types. The group of 6 provinces has an average number of workers higher than 3 big cities, 2.36 people compared to 2 people. The average number of workers is highest in the South, 2.8 people, this figure drops to 2.18 in the Central and 2.13 in the North. The highest average number of workers in households with disadvantaged workers are migrants, 2.92 people and the lowest in pure poor households, 2.0 people.

Fig 1: Human capital indicators of households with disadvantaged workers divided by some characteristics

	Number of Members	Number of employees	Number of agricultural workers	Number of non-farm workers	The highest education in high school	Number of seriously ill people
Province						
Hanoi	3.59	2.13	1.67	0.46	0.26	2.80
Dien Bien	4.62	2.71	2.17	0.55	0.11	3.49
Ha Nam	2.75	1.56	0.73	0.83	0.14	3.07
Quang Binh	4.49	2.43	2.17	0.26	0.21	0.45
Đà Nẵng	3.75	1.69	0.63	1.06	0.21	1.70
Kon Tum	4.31	2.38	2.35	0.02	0.03	3.40
Binh Phuoc	3.92	2.34	0.77	1.56	0.07	0.34
Ho Chi Minh City	3.82	2.09	0.33	1.76	0.35	4.21
Soc Trang	4.11	2.73	1.11	1.62	0.04	0.37
Provincial structure						
6 provinces	4.03	2.36	1.55	0.81	0.10	1.85
3 cities	3.71	2.02	0.93	1.10	0.29	3.15

Area						
Town	3.81	2.35	0.87	1.49	0.14	2.14
Rural	4.00	2.25	1.56	0.69	0.15	2.19
Region						
Northern	3.66	2.13	1.51	0.62	0.16	3.14
Central	4.29	2.28	1.99	0.29	0.14	1.89
Southern	3.96	2.40	0.77	1.64	0.14	1.45
Weak type						
Pure poverty	3.43	2.00	0.99	1.01	0.18	2.28
migrate	4.32	2.92	1.96	0.96	0.28	3.04
Ethnic minorities	4.48	2.65	1.76	0.89	0.06	2.06
People with disabilities	3.58	2.21	1.53	0.67	0.14	2.75
Children	4.51	2.36	1.72	0.64	0.18	1.89
Total	3.95	2.27	1.39	0.88	0.15	2.18

Source: summarized from the survey results of the topic "Sustainable livelihoods for the labor group in Vietnam today"

On average, households with disadvantaged workers in the survey sample had about 1.4 workers in the agricultural sector and 0.88 workers in the non-agricultural sector, accounting for 61% and 39% of the total number of workers, respectively. Kon Tum is the area with the highest average number of agricultural workers of households, 2.4 people. This shows that the occupational diversification of disadvantaged workers in this province is the lowest. Ho Chi Minh City has the lowest average number of workers, 0.33, although the survey is in the countryside, but the low rate of agricultural workers shows the diversification of occupations in this area. In contrast, the highest average number of non-agricultural workers is in Ho Chi Minh City. Ho Chi Minh City, 1.76 employees and the lowest is Kon Tum, 0.02. The average number of agricultural and non-agricultural workers varies between the two urban areas - rural, regional, and disadvantaged family types. Rural areas have an average number of agricultural workers twice as high as urban areas, 1.6 compared to 0.9. This shows that agricultural activities still play a leading role in rural areas and the diversification of livelihood activities, especially non-agricultural activities, is still limited. For the number of non-agricultural workers, the average number in urban areas is twice as high as in rural areas, 1.5 compared to 0.7. The Central region has the highest average number of agricultural workers, 1.99, followed by the North and South, 1.5 and 0.77. The survey has conducted a survey to find out the factors of human capital needed by families with labor such as: workers (number of employees); the level of

knowledge of the workers; soft skills experience of employees; the health of the workers; and organize family life. According to the survey results, the health factor of workers in households is the highest, 70.6%, about 10 percentage points lower than the 'worker' factor, 59.1%; followed by the two factors of knowledge and experience of workers in households, 43.1% and 36.6%. Finally, the 'organization of life' factor was chosen the lowest by household representatives, 11.3%.

Fig 2: Factors in need of human capital by household characteristics

	Worker	Knowledge	Experience	Health	Organization of Life
Province	***	***	***	***	***
Hanoi	80.7	39.7	48.3	83.0	3.0
Dien Bien	32.3	60.5	30.4	28.0	13.3
Ha Nam	82.0	26.4	54.8	94.0	15.6
Quang Binh	51.5	58.5	40.2	49.9	25.9
Đà Nẵng	67.6	23.0	17.6	56.8	17.6
Kon Tum	53.6	56.8	33.3	68.8	9.6
Binh Phuoc	77.1	38.1	38.9	89.9	8.8
Ho Chi Minh City	44.7	39.0	27.0	74.0	4.0
Soc Trang	48.9	32.4	27.8	86.1	4.8
Provincial structure	**	***	*	**	***
6 provinces	57.5	45.5	37.6	69.4	13.0
3 cities	63.6	36.1	33.7	74.2	6.3
Area		***	***	***	***
Town	57.5	36.2	31.1	74.3	8.1
Rural	59.6	45.3	38.3	69.4	12.3
Region	***	***	***	***	***
Northern	63.8	42.4	44.2	67.1	11.2
Central	55.0	51.9	33.6	58.9	17.7
Southern	57.8	36.3	31.6	84.0	6.0
Weak type	***	***	***	***	***
Pure poverty	61.8	32.2	29.7	77.3	6.8
migrate	56.0	48.0	64.0	56.0	40.0
ethnic minorities	50.5	60.4	38.7	59.8	10.5
People with disabilities	73.5	35.9	38.4	91.8	21.6
Children	60.4	45.7	47.4	64.6	18.0
Total	59.1	43.1	36.6	70.6	11.3

Note: Statistical significance: *** $P < 0.001$, ** $P < 0.01$, * $P < 0.05$.

There is a difference between provinces in the percentage of family representatives whose families are in need of human capital that their families need. For the 'worker' factor, households with migrant workers in Ha Nam mentioned the 'worker' factor accounted for the highest proportion among the surveyed provinces, 82%, about 2 percentage points lower than Hanoi, 80.7%. In contrast, Dien Bien is the province with the lowest rate of choosing this factor among the surveyed provinces, 32.3%. This may be due to the high number of household members in this province, so families do not have a need for this factor of high capital. Indeed, according to the analysis results, the average number of members in Dien Bien's household is the highest, 4.9 people.

Regarding the knowledge factor, representatives of families with labor in the provinces of Dien Bien, Quang Binh and Kon Tum mentioned that their families lack this factor at a higher rate than in other provinces, of which Dien Bien has the highest rate, 60.5%. It is likely that the level of knowledge in these provinces is still lower than in other provinces, so it is understandable that the family representative is in need of a higher 'knowledge' factor. On the contrary, representatives of families with labor in Da Nang said that their families are in need of the 'knowledge' factor with the lowest rate, 23%.

Similar to the knowledge factor, representatives of disadvantaged households in Da Nang said that their families are lacking the experience factor with the lowest rate, 17.6%. Meanwhile, this rate is highest in Ha Nam province, 54.8%. Disadvantaged households in Ha Nam are in need of health factors with the highest rate, 94%, followed by Binh Phuoc, 90%. Similar to the worker factor, Dien Bien is the province with the lowest percentage of household representatives who think they need health factors, 28%. The difference in the rate referring to the health factor that families with diabetes is in need between the highest province (Ha Nam) and the lowest province (Dien Bien) is up to 66 percentage points. Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City are the two localities where representatives of households with labor unions mention the element of 'organizing life' at the lowest rate, 3-4%. It can be assumed that people in these two localities are more educated, so it is likely that they need this factor less than other localities. In contrast, Quang Binh is the locality with a quarter of household representatives choosing the highest life organization factor, 26%. This locality has a 23 percentage point higher rate of families with migrant workers in need of the 'life organization' factor than the locality with the lowest rate (Hanoi).

Box Human capital sources in the survey area

"The locality (village) has 3 poor households, 7 near-poor households/145 households. They are difficult, there is a family that cannot do anything, I am paralyzed, then my mother and I are alone, then there is a family where my son has heart surgery, my father is mentally ill, and each wife does it" (PVS local officials of Ha Nam province).

The calculation of economic development is not like the Kinh people, the Kinh people try to make money and then eat and drink. The people are lacking, everything is lacking, and then they like to drink. Some people are willing to work but still eat and drink, leading to their health not being able to do it the next day. There are households that are granted land but do not do it, people do not have the conditions to go up. Compatriots are collective, they like to gather in hamlets, they don't want to go elsewhere. Many of them are also willing to separate, have land they live in. And most of them have no land, from my life to my life, if I don't have it, what can I do." (Cadre Reporter, Binh Phuoc).

"People have low intelligence, no science in business. They need to innovate, apply science without the ability." (Cadre Reporter, Quang Binh).

"Groups of working age who are not qualified, so they cannot do business or go out to buy and sell, they are also entangled in poor households because this and that trade is only temporary." Officials of Ho Chi Minh City.

From the differences in human capital of labor households, there are also differences in mentioning the human capital factors required by representatives of households with different labor units. Specifically, representatives of households with disabled workers said that their families are in need of the 'worker' factor, accounting for the highest rate, 73.5%. This is true in reality, because people with disabilities will face a lot of obstacles or even be

unable to participate in the workforce. In contrast, the type of disadvantaged family with ethnic minorities mentioned this factor the lowest, 50.5%. Ethnic minority families are often large, so they don't need the number of workers, which is understandable. Representatives of families with disabilities also mentioned that health is the highest rate, 91.8%. This rate is much higher than that of families with migrant workers, 56%. The two factors of 'experience' and 'life organization' were mentioned by representatives of households with migrant workers with the highest rates compared to other types of families with migrant workers, 64% and 40%. This confirms that migrants always have many difficulties when going to new places for business and economic activities.

"The village has 5 poor households, more than a dozen near-poor, their families all have sick and disabled people in difficult circumstances" (PVS officials, Hanoi).

"Currently, the village has 22 households, 29 are near-poor out of a total of 520 households. Most of them fall into single parenting of children, disabled, and have 1 husband who has not been released from prison" (PVS, official, Hanoi).

With the approach of people as the goal of development rather than a factor of production, modern economists have conceptualized human development as the expansion of opportunities for choice and the enhancement of people's ability to choose in order to enjoy a happy life. unshakeable. In fact, the survey shows that there are quite obvious differences in human aspects. According to this approach, human development is not only an increase in income and material wealth, but most importantly, the expansion of human capabilities, giving people the opportunity to access better education, better health services, etc. have more comfortable accommodation, have more meaningful jobs,... Developing human capital is also about strengthening capacity, first of all, improving their knowledge, skills, and work experience. It should be noted that when talking about human development, from the approach to livelihood assets, people are the goal of development, and when talking about human resource development is from the approach to capital - human capital, people are considered a resource. Human resource development is activities aimed at creating human resources with quantity and quality, ensuring sustainable livelihoods to meet the needs of socio-economic development of the country.

Social capital

Social capital is the intangible values accumulated in people's daily lives, such as goodwill, solidarity, empathy, and social relations between individuals and communities to create a social whole. Each individual will become lost if he works alone. But if they communicate with the people around them, social values will be accumulated, which will benefit each individual as well as society and greatly improve the quality of life of the whole community

Fig 3: Factors in need of social capital by household characteristics

	1	2	3	4	5
Province	***	***	***	***	***
Hanoi	29.7	44.0	64.7	56.3	61.7
Dien Bien	21.1	17.1	78.9	20.3	18.4
Ha nam	23.9	38.7	52.4	42.3	80.1
Quang Binh	59.0	47.4	53.9	33.4	76.8
Đà Nẵng	41.4	30.3	28.3	4.1	57.9
Kon Tum	35.5	30.4	58.4	47.7	48.0
Binh Phuoc	37.6	28.3	44.0	18.1	70.7
Ho Chi Minh City	13.0	24.7	41.8	24.3	44.7

Soc Trang	37.2	29.8	51.6	30.4	39.0
Provincial structure	***		***		
6 provinces	35.7	31.9	56.6	32.0	55.4
3 cities	25.2	33.6	48.4	33.3	54.1
Area			***		***
Town	35.2	30.9	48.0	29.7	44.3
Rural	32.4	32.8	56.6	33.2	58.5
Region	***	***	***	***	***
Northern	24.5	32.5	65.4	38.4	52.7
Central	46.2	37.5	51.6	34.7	61.6
Southern	30.4	27.8	46.1	24.2	52.0
Weak type	***		***		***
Pure poverty	26.8	31.2	43.0	31.0	58.7
migrate	50.0	29.2	62.5	20.8	45.8
ethnic minorities	35.5	32.0	65.4	32.3	43.8
People with disabilities	40.0	36.2	57.8	36.1	78.9
Children	41.1	34.3	63.9	34.8	55.6
Total	33.1	32.3	54.5	32.3	55.1

Note: Statistical significance: *** $P < 0.001$, ** $P < 0.01$, * $P < 0.05$.

Note: Columns: 1) Having relatives and friends who are leaders of the government or mass organizations; 2) Having relatives, you can ask to apply for a job at a unit or business; 3) Relatives and friends can lend to create a livelihood; 4) Have relatives and friends who do good business and are willing to "cooperate"; 5) Have relatives and friends who are ready to help in times of crisis.

Table 2.3 presents the elements of social capital that representatives of households with migrant workers think are needed. The analysis results show that: 1) Having relatives and friends who are leaders of the government and mass organizations: 33.1%; 2) Having relatives, you can rely on them to apply to work at a unit or business: 32.3%; 3) Relatives and friends can lend to create a livelihood: 54.5%; 4) Having relatives and friends who do good business and are willing to "cooperate": 32.2% and 5) Having relatives and friends who are willing to help in times of crisis: 55.1%.

Box Characteristics of social capital of the labor group

"When I died, I lost my spirit, lost weight, his children also knew that he encouraged me, and my neighbors also encouraged me to raise my children." (Female PVS, Nam Ha, poor group).

If I have any difficulties, I just ask my relatives, if there is a lack of rice, I borrow rice; if I lack money, I borrow, sometimes I can pay on time, but sometimes I don't have money to pay, they are afraid not to lend (Nam, 28 years old, Kon Tum)

The government only implements activities when there is a plan and program. They can't always kill the people. If I have difficulties, I will solve them myself, but do you always have time to help me? (Male, 56 years old, Can Gio, Ho Chi Minh City)

Representatives of households with disabled people have the highest percentage of choosing 3/5 of the elements of social capital. Those are the factors 'Having relatives, you can ask to apply for a job at a unit or business', 36.2%; 'Having relatives and friends doing good business and willing to "cooperate"', 36.1% and 'Having relatives and friends who are ready to help in times of crisis' 78.9%. Thereby, it shows that the need for elements of social capital for households with disabled workers is a reality. This demand comes from the limitations of people with disabilities in labor and work. The factor of 'Having relatives and friends as leaders of the government and mass organizations' is represented by households with migrant workers accounting for the highest rate, 50%, followed by households with child labor, 41.1%, people with disabilities, 40%, ethnic minorities 35.5% and the lowest in purely poor households. 26.8%.

Representatives of households with ethnic minority workers mentioned the factor 'Relatives and friends can lend to create a livelihood' with the highest rate, 65.4%. The next highest rate is in households with child labor, 63.9%, migrant, 62.5%. Households with labor that are pure poor have the lowest rate of needing this factor, 43%. The difference between the households with the highest and lowest rates in the rate of needing the factor 'Relatives and friends can lend to make a living' is 22 percentage points.

The analysis of the survey data is intended to clarify that every policy has a social context, and each of these contexts is a delicate mixture of informal organizations, networks (personal acquaintances), and institutions. Therefore, in order to promote social capital in ensuring sustainable livelihoods for the labor group, it is first necessary to have a social and institutional analysis to identify all components related to, and between them. Specifically, when planning a mode of economic or social intervention, it is necessary to take into account the possibility that groups of forces can mobilize their influence in a way that is detrimental to the general community.

Financial capital

According to the survey results, about 33.8% of households with disadvantaged workers are enjoying preferential credit support policies (not presenting results). This support policy can be a very important source of finance for households with disadvantaged workers to carry out production activities, or household consumption. Between the surveyed provinces, there is a difference in the percentage of households with disadvantaged workers who are enjoying preferential credit support policies. According to the analysis results, Ho Chi Minh City is the locality with the highest percentage of households benefiting from this policy, about 70%. Possibly, this is a locality with higher economic development than other provinces, so there are also more resources for households with disadvantaged workers. Next are the two provinces of Kon Tum and Binh Phuoc, about 47%. Ha Nam is the province with households with disadvantaged workers enjoying the lowest preferential credit support policy, 0.5%. There is a difference in the percentage of households with disadvantaged workers who are enjoying preferential credit policies by province and region. Households in 3 major cities and the South enjoy higher preferential credit policies than households in 6 provinces and in the Central and Northern regions. There is no difference in the rate of preferential credit policies of households with weak labor in urban-rural areas as well as between family types communal houses have weak labor. The survey collected information on the weaknesses of financial capital that households need. Among the 3 sources of financial capital that families with labor are lacking to serve the creation and maintenance of jobs/livelihoods, the available capital is mentioned at the highest rate, 78.2%, followed by stable income, 57.9% and others (government, community support) is 49.4% (Table 2.4).

Fig 4: Factors in need of financial capital by household characteristics

	Available capital	Stable revenue	Different source
Province	***	***	***
Hanoi	87.7	56.0	61.7
Dien Bien	50.4	55.5	31.2

Ha Nam	87.1	61.8	62.6
Quang Binh	84.6	47.4	68.5
Đà Nẵng	92.7	52.0	51.3
Kon Tum	65.9	64.3	39.5
Binh Phuoc	82.9	59.8	49.9
Ho Chi Minh City	73.7	48.0	25.7
Soc Trang	88.4	70.1	53.5
Provincial structure	***	***	**
6 provinces	76.5	59.8	50.8
3 cities	83.1	52.0	45.2
Area	***	***	
Town	86.6	52.0	46.6
Rural	75.5	59.7	50.3
Region	***		***
Northern	74.1	57.9	51.1
Central	78.1	55.2	53.5
Southern	82.2	60.1	44.2
Weak type	***	***	***
Pure poverty	82.7	51.8	44.3
migrate	92.0	52.0	68.0
ethnic minorities	65.7	67.9	42.8
People with disabilities	75.1	58.9	37.8
Children	85.6	57.5	72.5
Total	78.2	57.9	49.4

Note: Statistical significance: *** $P < 0.001$, ** $P < 0.01$, * $P < 0.05$.

There is a difference by province in the proportion of mentions of financial resources that are lacking of households with medical labor. Da Nang is the locality with the highest rate of mentioning available capital, 92.7%, followed by the two provinces of Soc Trang and Ha Nam, about 88%. Dien Bien is the province that mentions this shortage of capital with the lowest rate, 50.4%. For stable income, families with labor in Soc Trang mentioned the highest rate, 70.1%, followed by Kon Tum, 64.3%. Ho Chi Minh City and Da Nang are the two localities with the lowest selection rates, 48% and 52%. For other sources of financial capital, representatives of households with labor in Quang Binh choose the highest rate, 68.5%, this rate is the lowest in Ho Chi Minh City at 25.7%. Households with labor in 3 major cities said that they were lacking available capital at a higher rate than households in 6 provinces, 83.1% compared to 76.5%. In contrast, households with urban workers in 6 provinces said that they are lacking the remaining 2 sources of capital, higher than those in 3 big cities, 59.8% and 50.8% compared to 52% and 45.2%.

Box Characteristics of financial capital of the labor group

"They can get a loan, the policy bank here. But households that know how to do it just do it, but those who don't know how to do it just borrow and spend it immediately. sometimes take the principal to pay interest". (PVS, officials, Kon Tum.)

"Do I have any mechanism to support loans, or support cows, do I have any way to control the source of capital, such as checking the people? (PVS Dien Bien officials)

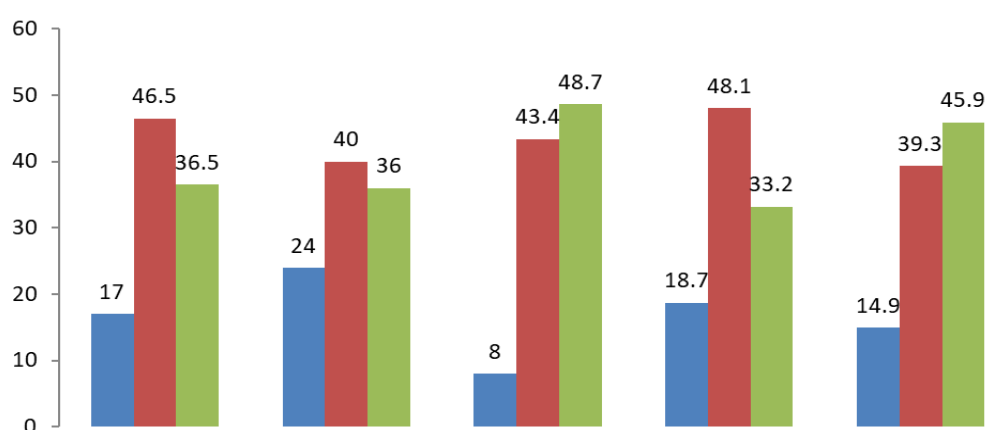
"Labor difficulties, lack of capital. But there are households that cannot repay, do not use it for the right purpose, and lend money, so they cannot comment" (Cadre Reporter, Ha Nam).

Families with different labor unions have different rates of needing financial capital. The highest rate in need of available capital belongs to families with migrant workers, 92%. This confirms that available capital is a vital factor for migrants. With available capital, they will have more advantages in their livelihood activities. Households with ethnic minorities mentioned this capital at the lowest rate, 65.7%. For a stable source of income, households with ethnic minority workers said that they are lacking this source of capital the highest, 67.9% and the lowest is households with pure poor people, 51.8%. Households with child health workers mentioned other sources of capital with the highest rate, 72.5%, followed by migrants, 68%, and the lowest was people with disabilities, 37.8%.

Infrastructure capital (physical capital)

Houses are a great asset of the people although they may not be as important as land and production facilities. Better homes often mean better lives, better health conditions, and factors that are directly related to human capacity. Houses can be used for economic purposes, such as renting, to increase income. The value of the house is considered by banks and credit funds as a condition for households to borrow money. Finally, the house itself is a valuable commodity on the market. The percentage of households with disadvantaged workers owning permanent houses is very low, 14%, the rest is divided equally between semi-built houses, 44.2% and insecure, 41.5%. Households owned the highest proportion of permanent houses in Ha Nam, 34.7%, followed by the country's two major cities, Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, at about 21% (Chart). Kon Tum and Soc Trang are the two areas with the lowest percentage of households with built-up houses, about 4.5%.

Figure 5: Types of houses by type of family with disadvantaged workers



Source: Survey results on the topic "Sustainable livelihoods for women in Vietnam today"

The survey asked representatives of households with migrant workers about the elements of infrastructure they need. The results of data analysis show that the factors of means and machinery for production are the most chosen, 53.8%, followed by housing factors, 48.6% and easy access to information, 31.4%, business location, 25.2%. Safe and stable social and environmental factors were selected with the lowest rate, 19.2% (fig 6).

Fig 6: Factors in need of infrastructure capital by household characteristics

	Business Location	Easy access to information	Media	House	Habitat
Province	***	***	***	***	***
Hanoi	44.0	55.3	60.3	54.7	10.0
Dien Bien	14.9	13.3	73.1	38.7	23.7
Ha Nam	44.1	38.4	44.6	50.0	12.4
Quang Binh	21.0	38.8	70.9	74.4	38.5
Đà Nẵng	25.3	36.7	20.7	56.0	12.7
Kon Tum	25.3	38.4	74.4	48.0	22.4
Binh Phuoc	6.7	23.3	40.9	46.0	8.6
Ho Chi Minh City	27.0	27.0	49.0	30.7	21.7
Soc Trang	22.4	18.4	31.0	41.4	17.6
Provincial structure	***		***	*	***
6 provinces	22.4	28.4	55.8	49.7	20.5
3 cities	33.5	40.3	47.9	45.3	15.2
Area	*	*	***	***	
Town	28.5	27.8	35.6	43.6	20.1
Rural	24.1	32.5	59.5	50.2	18.9
Region	***	***	***	***	***
Northern	33.6	34.3	59.3	47.3	15.8
Central	23.5	38.3	64.0	60.3	27.5
Southern	18.1	22.6	39.7	40.0	15.6
Weak type	***		***	***	***
Pure poverty	26.2	32.5	42.3	43.0	16.2
migrate	8.0	16.0	64.0	40.0	40.0
ethnic minorities	23.7	29.8	62.4	47.8	21.6
People with disabilities	15.7	30.3	53.0	43.2	20.5
Children	28.6	32.1	67.7	64.2	21.2
Total	25.2	31.4	53.8	48.6	19.2

Note: Statistical significance: *** $P < 0.001$, ** $P < 0.01$, * $P < 0.05$.

Households with labor in Hanoi and Ha Nam are in need of a higher business location factor of infrastructure capital than the provinces surveyed, 44%. This rate is lowest in Binh Phuoc, 6.7%. Hanoi is the locality with the highest number of households with labor mentioning the lack of 'easy access to information', 55.3%. The rest of the localities all have a rate of less than 50% and the lowest is in Dien Bien, 13.3%.

Kon Tum and Dien Bien are the two localities with the highest percentage of households with labor mentioning the factor of means for production, 74.4% and 73.1%, followed by Quang Binh, 70.9%. Thereby, it shows that the shortage of means of production of labor in localities with low socio-economic conditions of the country is a reality. Only one-fifth (10.7%) of households with labor in Da Nang are in need of the means of production for their families.

Natural capital

The six elements of natural capital were given to consult representatives of households with labor to see if they were in need. The results of data analysis show that the land factor is the most mentioned, 74.1%, followed by habitat for livestock and crops, 29.7% and income-generating trees, 25%. The sea, river and stream elements of natural resource capital were mentioned by the respondents at the lowest rate, 8.4% (fig7).

Fig 7: Factors in need of natural capital by household characteristics

	Land	Vegetation	To the hồ	Seas, rivers, streams	Weather, climate	Pet Environment
Province	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hanoi	90.0	27.3	27.3	1.3	12.3	12.0
Dien Bien	82.1	31.7	9.6	5.3	15.7	26.9
Ha Nam	65.8	25.9	27.7	11.8	9.1	19.6
Quang Binh	72.8	44.5	8.9	2.7	26.4	45.0
Da Nang	41.3	8.0	2.0	2.7	23.5	19.5
Kon Tum	81.3	40.8	26.9	19.2	29.1	48.5
Binh Phuoc	97.1	21.1	0.5	0.3	13.9	22.7
Ho Chi Minh City	27.3	12.0	17.0	23.7	27.3	42.3
Soc Trang	83.2	4.5	2.1	6.7	24.3	23.6
Provincial structure	***	***	***	***		**
6 provinces	80.4	28.1	12.6	7.7	19.8	31.1
3 cities	55.2	17.3	18.1	10.5	20.6	25.6
Area	***	***	***	***		**
Town	69.0	13.1	7.7	11.9	21.5	25.4
Rural	75.7	29.2	16.0	7.3	19.5	31.0
Region	***	***	***	*	***	***
Northern	78.6	28.4	21.1	6.5	12.4	20.1
Central	71.1	36.8	15.3	9.6	27.0	42.2
Southern	72.2	12.6	5.8	9.3	21.4	28.6
Weak type	***	***	***	***	***	***
Pure poverty	61.4	13.8	10.8	8.8	19.7	26.1

migrate	76.0	24.0	4.0	4.0	44.0	28.0
ethnic minorities	84.8	28.3	17.0	10.4	20.7	34.3
People with disabilities	67.0	40.0	24.3	14.6	26.5	38.9
Children	89.9	42.7	14.2	3.0	16.6	28.6
Total	74.1	25.4	14.0	8.4	20.0	29.7

Note: Statistical significance: *** $P < 0.001$, ** $P < 0.01$, * $P < 0.05$.

There is a difference between provinces in the ratio of referring to the elements of resource capital that households with labor are in need. Binh Phuoc is the province with the highest rate of mentions of land factors by household representatives, 97.1%, followed by Hanoi, 90%. This rate is lowest in Ho Chi Minh City, 27.3%. Quang Binh is the province with the highest rate of mentions of tree factors, 44.5%, this rate is lower than 40 percentage points in the lowest province (Soc Trang), 4.5%. Hanoi, Ha Nam and Kon Tum are the three provinces with the highest percentage of people's choice in the pond and lake factor. This rate is only 0.5% in Binh Phuoc and 2% in Da Nang. The highest rate of selection of sea, river and stream elements is in Ho Chi Minh City and the lowest is in Binh Phuoc, 0.3%. The two factors of weather, climate and environment for livestock and crops were chosen by household representatives in Kon Tum with the highest rates, 29.1% and 48.5%.

Box: Natural capital characteristics of the labor group

His family harvests more than 100 bags of rice every year, but they can't eat them all and can't sell them because there is no road for their cars to pick them up. It's a pity to let the rice germinate for a long time. (Male, 43 years old, Mong ethnic group, Dien Bien)

"Like a cashew pepper tree that dies because of a relatively large epidemic, then the flowers fall off too much. Some families buy counterfeit drugs that cause fruit loss." Male PVS, cadre, Binh Phuoc

"In drought, there are five trees that have died a lot because there is no water. Last year, there was a drought, many trees died, so people were hungry and poor." Male PVS, Officer, Kon Tum

"People here only make rice, natural disasters are caused by saltwater intrusion, the 3rd crop was invaded by saltwater, and the next crop was lost." PVS, officials, Soc Trang.

"The livelihood of the people is aquaculture. The weather and environment change to create epidemics, Most of them lose income in about 2 seasons to become poor households, but they borrow a lot from banks and cannot afford to re-borrow for production. Now farming services are considered to be broken, empty-handed and become poor households." PVS, officials, Ho Chi Minh City.

"In recent years, shrimp farming households have had a lot of epidemics, so people have lost and are poor, those households cannot afford to have no money, some households now only have a house but do not know when the state will seal the house anymore." PVS, officials, Ho Chi Minh City.

Except for weather and climate factors. The remaining factors all have differences in the mention rate of representatives of households with labor in 6 provinces and 3 cities. Land factors; trees and habitats for livestock and crops are selected by representatives of households with labor in 6 provinces higher than representatives of households in 3 major cities. In contrast, representatives of households in 3 major cities choose with a higher rate than pond and lake factors; seas, rivers and streams, 18.1% and 10.5% compared to 12.6% and 7.7%. Similarly, there was no difference between urban and rural areas in the percentage of respondents choosing weather and climate factors. 4/5 of the factors of natural capital chosen by respondents in urban areas were lower than those in rural areas. Only the sea, live, and stream factors were mentioned by respondents in urban areas at a higher rate than in rural areas, 11.9% compared to 7.3%.

There are regional differences in the rate of selection of elements of resource capital in need of representatives of households with labor shortages. Accordingly, representatives of households in the Central region choose with

the highest rate in 4 tree factors; seas, rivers, streams; weather and climate; and habitat for livestock and plants. It can be said that the natural conditions as well as the climate are quite harsh in the Central region, so people tend to need elements of natural capital higher than the other two regions. The other two factors are land and ponds and lakes chosen by people in the North with the highest rate. It may be due to the geographical conditions with many high mountains in the mountainous province of Dien Bien plus the narrow land area in Hanoi and Ha Nam, which leads to a high percentage of people's choice in this region for the two factors just mentioned. The two factors of trees and ponds and lakes chosen by people in the South with the lowest rate indicate that natural conditions and plants in this region are more preferential than those in the North and Central.

Representatives of households with different types of labor have differences in the selection of essential elements of natural capital. Households with child labor mentioned the two factors of land and trees with the highest rates of 89.9% and 42.7%. Households with people with disabilities choose with the highest rate in pond and lake factors; seas, rivers, streams; habitat for livestock and plants. The other factor is the weather and climate, which are mentioned by representatives of households with migrant workers with the highest rate.

4. Discuss and Conclusion

Aspects from the experimental survey show that increasing sustainability in livelihoods, although broad and encompasses many issues, can be generalized through promoting and increasing access to five sources of livelihood capital of the labor group. The level of people's access to livelihood capital sources has a great influence on the choice of livelihood strategy. It is clear that if only the group of workers in this survey is considered as mere farmers, agricultural support is not enough in sustainable livelihood strategies. Because most of these households have a large labor force engaged in agricultural outsourcing. Financial and material support from projects to support ethnic minorities can only solve temporary difficulties. Strengthening the ability to participate and build the capacity to "self-aware" the weakness in accessing these 5 types of livelihood capital will be an issue that needs support from the policies of the authorities. Obviously, the lack of livelihood capital sources at different levels in different household groups makes it impossible to implement uniform policies for all groups of workers. In particular, education and language levels will continue to be barriers for ethnic minority farming households to participate in decisions in villages and communes. Social exclusion will gradually deepen and limit access to other sources of livelihood support. Another growing trend is the disparity between land-owning and landless households due to low and unstable incomes from rent-to-work, especially in the Central Highlands. This shift leads to the poor not having access to financial capital because they do not have enough collateral to meet the lending conditions of official credit institutions. Hot external loans will make these households continue to fall into a "vicious cycle" of poverty, posing challenges in their own livelihood strategies

References:

- [1] Dang Nguyen Anh (2014): *Ensuring social security for the goal of human development in Vietnam*, Journal of Human Studies.
- [2] United Nations Development Programme (2013): *Women's access to land in rural society in Viet Nam today*.
- [3] Bui Sy Loi (2012): *Some solutions to achieve the goal of sustainable poverty reduction in Vietnam in the future*, Journal: Social Insurance, ISSN: 1859-2562.
- [4] World Bank (2013): *Social Impact Assessment Report: Poverty Reduction Project in the Central Highlands*.
- [5] Nguyen Ba Ngoc (2010): *Research on the accessibility of the social security system in the informal sector*,
- [6] Vu Chi Thien, Vu Manh Loi et al. (2014): *Livelihoods of youth in the suburbs of Hanoi in the process of industrialization*. Ministerial project of the Institute of Sociology - Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences.
- [7] Vu Minh Tien (2014): *State management of labor in enterprises in Vietnam - monograph*, Publishing House. Labor, Hanoi.
- [8] Vu Minh Tien (2018): *Sustainable livelihoods for disadvantaged workers in Vietnam*, Labor Publishing House, Hanoi, 2018
- [9] Swedish International Development Cooperation Organization (2009): *Factors that support and hinder*

- poor households from accessing livelihood capital for sustainable poverty reduction in Viet Nam.*
- [10] Narayan, M. W. (2000). Social Capital: Implications for Development Theory, Research, and Policy. *Oxford Journals*, Volume 15, Issue 2Pp. 225-249.
- [11] Neefjes, K. (2009), “*Climate Change and Sustainable Livelihoods*”, UNDP Report.
- [12] Olson, M. (1993). American Political Science Review. *American Political Science Association*, Volume 87 / Issue 03 / September 1993, pp 567-576.
- [13] Osbahr, H., et. al (2008), “*Effective Livelihood Adaptation to Climate Change Disturbance: Scale Dimensions of Practice in Mozambique*”, *Geoforum* 39 (3008).
- [14] Pavola, J. (2004), “*Livelihoods, Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Morogoro Region, Tanzania*”. CSERGE Working Paper EDM 04-12.
- [15] Paul, P. (1977). *The Livelihood of Man (Studies in social discontinuity)*. New Ed edition.
- [16] Portes, A. (2000). The Two Meanings of Social Capital. *Sociological Forum*, March 2000, Volume 15, Issue 1, pp 1-12.
- [17] Putnam, R. (2000). Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American The Collapse and Revival of American. *Journal of Democracy*, 65-78.
- [18] Rostain. (Jul., 1977,). A Journal of Reviews. *Contemporary Sociology*, vol. 6, no. 4, p. 487-488.
- [19] Scoones, I. (1998). *Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: A Framework for Analysis*. Institute of Development Studies, 1998 - Developing countries.
- [20] Sen, A. K. (1989). *Hunger and Public Action Studies in development economics*. Clarendon Press.
- [21] Simmel, G. (1908). *Soziologie*, Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot.
- [22] Spencer, H. (1968). *Social Statics, Or, The Conditions Essential to Human Happiness Specified*. Chapt. 8 (pp. 193-233).
- [23] Solesbury (2003), *Sustainable Livelihoods: A Case Study of the Evolution of DFID Policy*, Overseas Development Institute, Working Paper 217
- [24] United Nations (1992), “*United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*”, FCCC/INFORMAL/84, GE.05-62220 (E), 200705.
- [25] USAID (2009), “*Adapting to Coastal Climate Change: A Guidebook for Development Planners*”.