Poultry and Poverty in Vietnam
A Synoptic Atlas

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Inception Workshop on
Pro-Poor Policy Options for Control of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in Africa and Southeast Asia
Chiang Mai, Thailand, December 12-13, 2007
Outline

A spatial look at:

- Livestock in rural household income
- Characteristics of poultry producers and poultry production
- Poultry keepers and poverty
Rural Sources of Income
Rural income sources:

- Agriculture: 62%
- Self-employment: 18%
- Wages: 9%
- Other: 11%

Source: 1998 VLSS
Proportion of income from:

POULTRY IN RURAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Source: Ag. Census 01
Characteristics of Poultry Production
Proportion of rural households engaging in:

**POULTRY KEEPING**

- Poultry husbandry
- Poultry sectors

Sources: Ag. Census 01 & VHLSS 02
Proportion of rural households engaging in:

- **S1**: >2000kg
- **S2**: 201 – 2000kg
- **S3**: 51 – 200kg
- **S4**: 1 - 50kg

**Spatiotemporal Patterns in Poultry Keeping**

Sources: Ag. Census 01 & VHLSS 02
Poultry flock size and per capita output:

Birds per household

Sources: Ag. Census 01 & VHLSS 02
Poultry flock size and per capita output:

S1: >2000kg
S2: 201 – 2000kg
S3: 51 – 200kg
S4: 1 - 50kg

Sources: Ag. Census 01 & VHLSS 02
Poultry and Poverty
Poultry income by welfare level:

Share of total income derived from poultry by income quintile

Source: VHLSS 02
Poor areas & birds:

Poverty incidence

Poultry density

Sources: Minot et al 2006 & Ag. Census 01
Poor poultry keepers:

- % poultry producers are poor
- % poor keeping poultry

Source: VHLSS 02
A Living from Livestock
Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Initiative

Birds & poor people:

Poultry density

Poverty density

Sources: Ag. Census 01 & Minot et al 2006
Poor people in busy areas:

POULTRY KEEPING AND POVERTY

Poverty density

Access to towns

Sources: Minot et al 2006 & Epprecht 2004
Conclusions

• Nearly all poor rural households in the mountainous parts of Vietnam depend to some degree on poultry.

• The majority of Vietnam’s poor poultry keepers are smallholders, living in the densely populated lowlands, where market transactions and movement of goods, livestock and people are most frequent.

• Potentially unpopular control measures carry the greatest risk of failure in poor, remote areas of Vietnam.