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IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL DOMAIN FOR AGROFORESTRY INTERVENTIONS IN NORTHWEST VIETNAM

Nguyen Mai Phuong^{1,3}, Tor-Gunnan Vagen², Tim Pagella^{2,3}, Delia Catacutan¹, Fergus Sinclair^{2,3}

¹ World Agroforestry Centre Viet Nam, Ha Noi, Viet Nam

³ School of Environment, Natural Resources and Geography, Bangor University, UK

INTRODUCTION



Figure 1: Upland in Northwest region of Vietnam before maize cultivation season

Socio-economic context

- 20% increase in the population between 2000-2014 (GSO 2000 and 2014)
- 60% of population are ethnic groups including Thai and H'mong, low educational level, high poverty index

Biophysical condition

Sloping land (>15°): Accounts for 75%-90% of total land

area

Shifting cultivation on slopes leading to high potential

RESULTS

- Actual areas of cropland increased by 40%, especially doubled on steep slopes (above 25°) in comparison with official data from Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE).
- High opportunity for planting trees: ~85% of total area within an elevation range of 100 3,000 m, confirmed by farmers across elevations.
- Kinh and Thai prefer fruit trees (mango, longan, plum) and coffee; H'mong prefers son tra and plum.



Figure 4: Potential expansion area of tree species on sloping cropland (above 15) based on biophysical suitability and farmers' preferences

Challenges for adopting agroforestry vary among different project sites based on their ethnic groups,

- of soil erosion & land degradation
- Decline of water quality, quantity & biodiversity
- Low tree cover

Challenges for agroforestry adoption

- Where (suitable location)?
- What (species /tree combination)?
- Farmers' opinion ?



Figure 2: Map of study site in Northwest region and Vietnam

RESEARCH APPROACH



culture, gender, accessibility, and different cultivation tradition



Figure 5: Local constraints on agroforestry adoption

DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

- Identifying greater area of cropland on slopes is an indicator of higher risk of soil erosion potential
- Integrating tree on maize fields can build climate resilience: Son tra was the only tree surviving after the snow falling
- There is high potential for agroforestry intervention on high erosion prone area within an elevation range of 100 3,000 m.
- Farmers' specific social circumstances are linked with their culture and ethnicity influence

Figure 3: Overall framework to identify potential for agroforestry

References: General Statistics Office Of Vietnam 2000, 2014

Acknowledgement: This study is funded by AFLi-2 Project (Developing and Promoting Market-based Agroforestry and Forest rehabilitation Options for Northwest Vietnam) Contact: Nguyen Mai Phuong (n.maiphuong@cgiar.org) their preferences for agroforestry intervention.

• Farmers' knowledge about suitability, techniques & farmer access to market of agroforestry options should be considered and integrated in project activities and government supporting policy for suc cessful adoption of agroforestry







RESEARCH PROGRAM ON **Forests, Trees and Agroforestry**