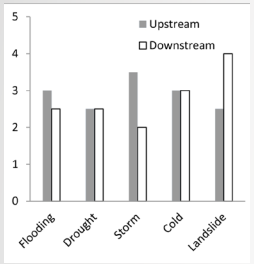
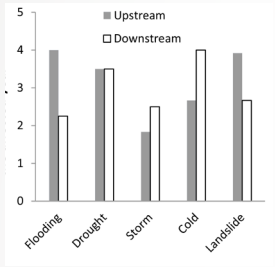
SHOULD THIS SITUATION CONTINUE IN HO HO?

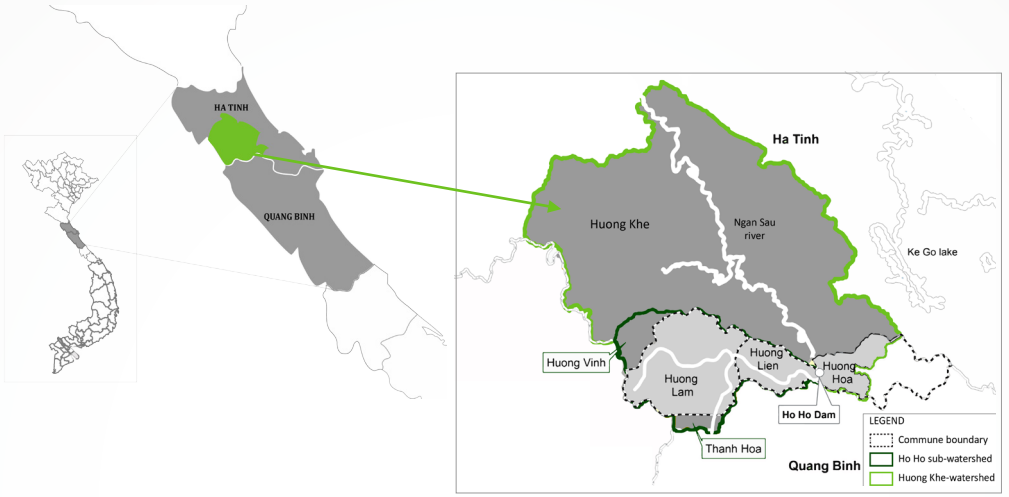
HO HO sub-watershed in northern-central Viet Nam is highly exposed to climate change and variability. In the last decade (2005-2014), extreme weather events occured MORE THAN TWICE per year during the affected years.



Number of years affected in the last decade



Number of occurences within the affected year



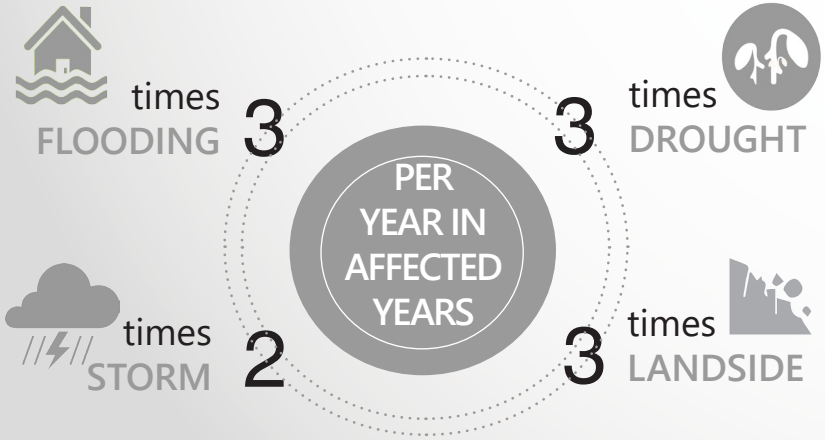
Low product diversity leads to insecure and unstable income, shortage in nutritious foods and increased vulnerability to extreme events.

50% annual crops

damaged by extreme weather events

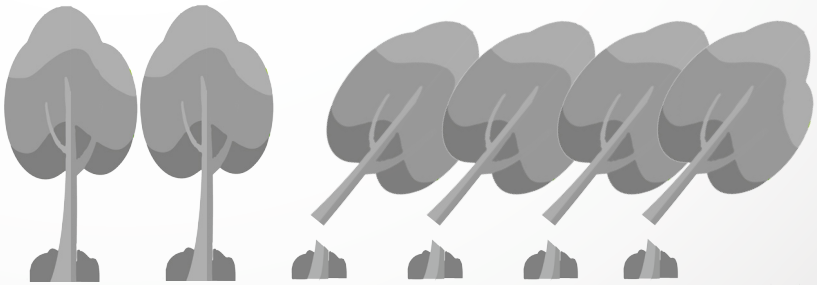
10,400 people

suffered from the impacts of extreme weather events and variability



70% poor natural forest

no more income from forest



BACK TO TREE PLANTING FOR ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE

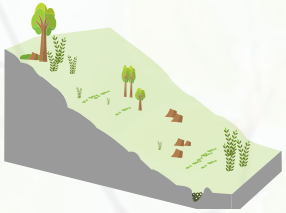
Agroforestry **reduces** vulnerability of agricultural systems to extreme weather events, and contributes to **enhancing** livelihoods and environmental resilience in the landscape.

HOME GARDEN

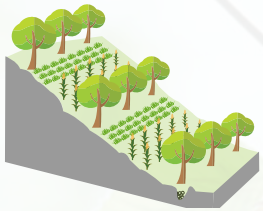
✗ no trees

✓ multi-purpose tree species + annual crops + forage grasses + understorey

FOREST PLANTATION

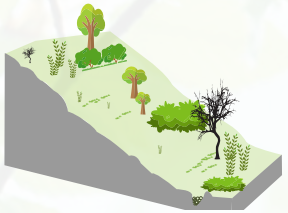


✗ bareland after forest plantation

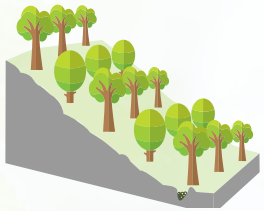


✓ multi-purpose tree species + forage grasses + annual crops

POOR NATURAL FOREST



✗ convertion to forest plantation



✓ multi-purpose tree species

BENEFITS OF TREE PLANTING

- Better livelihood through increased farm productivity
- Efficient resource use and cycling (e.g. water and nutrient)
- Improved microclimate and biodiversity
- Reduced erosion and landslide along the river banks
- Higher carbon sequestration and storage