

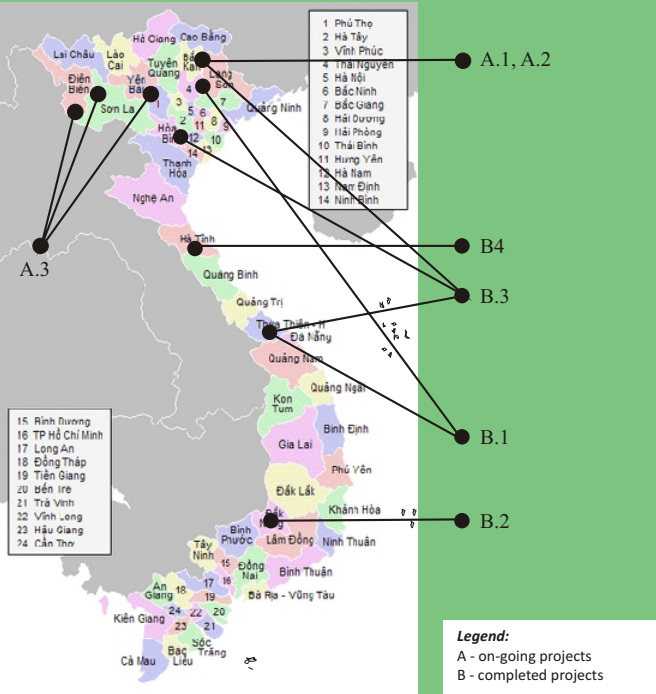


ICRAF VIET NAM

The ICRAF Viet Nam office was granted permission to operate in Viet Nam in 2007 and works with national partners including the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), research institutes, universities and NGOs, as well as international partners.

WHERE WE WORK

Currently, our work is concentrated in the Northern and Central parts of Viet Nam. These areas are characterized by high poverty level and accelerating land use change due to agriculture intensification and commercialization; as elsewhere, people in these areas face the impacts of climate change.



ON-GOING ACTIVITIES

A.1. Rewards, Use and Shared investment in Pro-poor Environmental Services (RUPES II)

RUPES II is a regional program in Asia that develops and disseminates mechanisms for rewards, use and shared investment in pro-poor environmental services, and is funded by the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD). Viet Nam is one of several RUPES II action sites.

Timeframe: 2008-2012

Location: Bac Kan



A.2. Reducing Emissions from All Land Uses (REALU)

The REALU project aims to increase the effectiveness of the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) mechanisms by developing methods and tools that include all transitions in land cover that affect carbon storage. It also seeks to enhance local capacity and expand the global debate on REDD and other mitigation strategies. It is funded by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) through ASB partnership for Tropical Forest Margins.

Timeframe: 2009-2013

Location: phase I: Dak Nong, phase II: Bac Kan



A.3. Agroforestry for livelihoods of smallholder farmers in Northwest Viet Nam (AFLI)

AFLI aims to improve the performance of smallholder farming systems in northwest Viet Nam through agroforestry. The project seeks to increase the productivity of associated crop and livestock systems, leading to more diverse and sustainable production systems and better income from tree products. It is funded by The Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR).

Timeframe: 2011-2016

Location: Son La, Yen Bai and Dien Bien



A.4. CGIAR-Consortium Research Projects

These include the following activities:

- Mapping the spatial and temporal distribution of agroforestry
- Agroforestry characterization
- Improving farm productivity through agroforestry
- Understanding the role of trees/ agroforestry in climate change adaptation and mitigation
- Understanding agroforestry opportunities and constraints
- Understanding the technical, institutional and socio-economic dimensions of agroforestry, including gender and tenure
- Developing low emission strategies



COMPLETED PROJECTS (AS OF 2011)

B.1. Approaches of tree species domestication and community nursery - Accessibility and involvement of small-holders (Germplasm)

The project examined the role of small-holders in tree species domestication in three sites in Viet Nam. It aimed to understand the reasons for and impacts of current approaches and opportunities and constraints for community tree species domestication, with a focus on community nurseries, to support agroforestry development for livelihood improvement.

Location: Son La, Thua Thien Hue and Thai Nguyen

B.2. Reducing Emissions from All Land Uses (REALU) PHASE I

B.3. Trees in multi-Use Landscapes in Southeast Asia (TULSEA)

Under the TUL-SEA project, different assessment tools for natural resources management were tested in five countries in Asia including Viet Nam. The aim was to analyze trade-offs and assist with natural resource management negotiations.

Funding: German Technical Cooperation (GTZ), Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Location: Thai Nguyen, Bac Kan, Hoa Binh and Thua Thien Hue

B.4. Trees and people adapting to climate change

The project was a comparative study of Viet Nam and Kenya with a focus on: (i) developing methodology to capture climate variability in a local context and local farming strategies for dealing with climate variability; (ii) testing the Participatory Landscape Analyses (PaLa) approach as one of the tools for capturing local strategies, particular tree-based option, for climate variability adaptation; and (iii) contributing to strengthening the research collaboration between the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU) and ICRAF.

Funding: The Swedish Research Council for Environment, Agricultural Science and Spatial Planning (FORMAS)

Location: Ha Tinh in Viet Nam and Embu in Kenya



OUR PARTNERS

National Government

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)

Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment (MONRE)

Universities

Hanoi University of Agriculture (HUA)

Vietnam Forestry University (VFU)

Thai Nguyen University of Agriculture and Forestry (TUAF)

Tay Bac University (TBU)

Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry (HUAF)

Tay Nguyen University (TNU)

Thu Duc University of Agriculture and Forestry (NLU)

Research Institutions

Forest Science Institute of Vietnam (FSIV)

Institute of Policy & Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development (IPSARD)

Vietnam Agricultural Academy of Science (VAAS)

National Institute of Animal Science (NIAS)

International Partners

Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)

International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)

Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU)

United Nation Development Programme (UNDP)

Winrock International

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

CARE International

Provincial, District, Commune Officials

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TRANSFORMING LIVES AND LANDSCAPES

ICRAF VIET NAM



The World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) was established in 1978 in Nairobi, Kenya and is recognized as an international leader in agroforestry research, education and development. Agroforestry, in a broad sense is incorporating trees into agricultural landscapes so that they can contribute to location specific solutions of poverty by increasing and stabilizing food production, providing income security as well as allowing asset building and securing environmental services in productive landscapes.