

Direct benefits from trees on farm?

Current trees on farm ~ 0 - few

	Quang Khe commune	Nghiem Loan commune	Van Minh commune	Lang San commune,
Current land uses	Special use forest, protection forest, production forest, upland crops (maize, soy bean, cassava), terrace rice, fodder grass, home garden	Regeneration forest, production forest, upland crops (maize, rice), terrace rice, fodder grass, home garden	Protection and production forest (in community forest), upland crops (maize), terrace rice, fodder grass	Production forest (in community forest), agroforestry (pilot model), upland crops (maize), terrace rice, home garden
Farm size per HH of richest group: rice and maize (m2)	>700	2,500 and 6,000 – 8,300	500	3,000 and 5,000
Farm size per HH of poorest group: rice and maize (m2)	<500	1,000 and 1,600 - 3,300	500	2,000 and 3,000
Forest land allocation	All allocated under the National Park	Not yet allocated, but a cadastral survey was conducted in 2007	All allocated, including 1 Red Book for Community forest	Partly allocated, including 1 Red Book for Community forest and 3ha production forest
Total forest land per commune (ha)	4709,04	5136,01	3430,25	2897,56
% of special use forest	28,76	-	-	11,69
% of protection forest	31,44	10,91	2,87	
% of production forest	39,80	89,09	97,13	88,31
All land uses (total area of commune, ha)	5447,55	5755,48	3821,57	3486,28

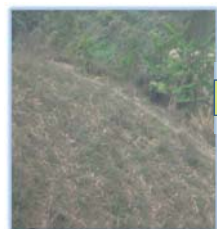
Agriculture land : 8% of total land area
Dominant practice: Maize monocropping

Practices	Causes
Slash and burn	Traditional practice
Maize monocropping	Lack of land for agriculture cultivation
Cultivation inside forest land	More economically profitable than planting trees
Illegal logging	Internal demand for construction wood Economic benefit from timber and logs
Free grazing	Traditional practice Overlapping or unclear land tenure Lack of financial and technical capital



Farmers are aware of land degradation as a consequence of unsustainable practices but lack of income and food insecurity due to low productivity or too small land size, and in some cases, unclear land tenure (common area) or ownership of land (household or customary) have led to unsustainable use of land.

An PES/REDD+ incentive scheme is expected to increase trees within and outside the forest



A grazing area classified as "regenerated forest"
150,000 ha in Bac Kan province



Land preparation for 17,000 hectares of maize
in Bac Kan province

Incentives

Incentives

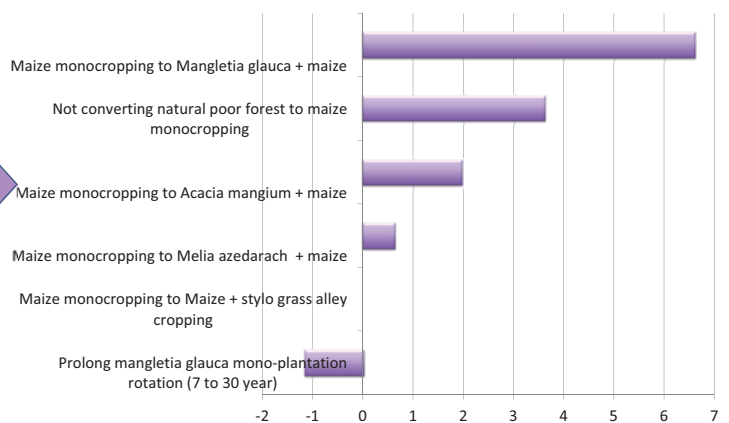


Better protected forest & higher stock



Melia azedarach

Tree planting & conservation versus unsustainable practices



Direct opportunity cost (USD/tCO2eq) of shifting from unsustainable land uses to agroforestry systems

What trees provide direct benefits?

Since 1999, the province's agriculture and forestry sector has piloted over 75 models of high economic value trees on both forest and agricultural land, such as *Dendrocalamus membranaceus*, *Dendrocalamus ohlami*, *Amomum aromaticum*, etc. with a total area of 686 ha.

However, a comprehensive assessment of these models is lacking. Key informants at province and district level revealed that most of these models are either newly established or not economically productive.