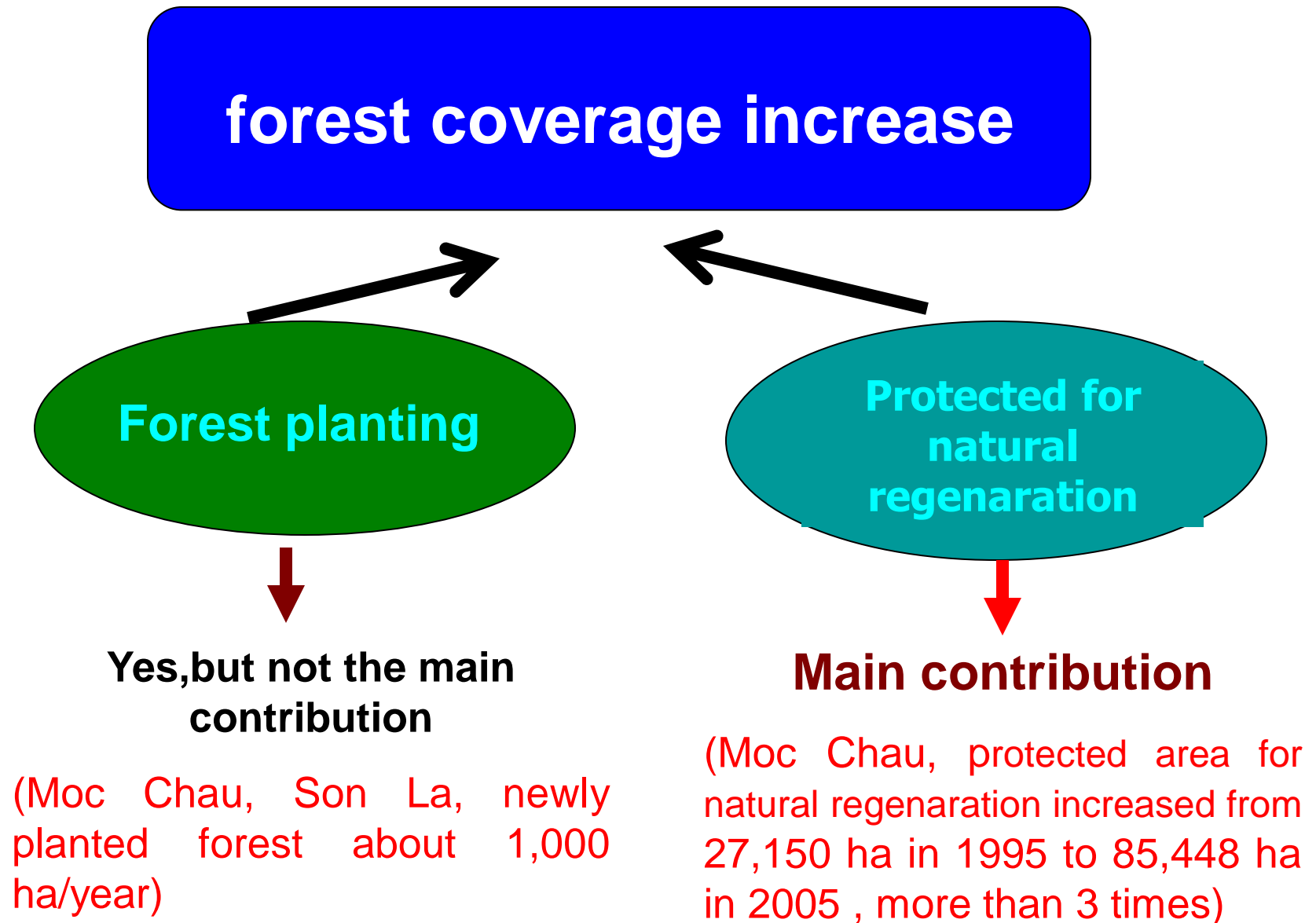
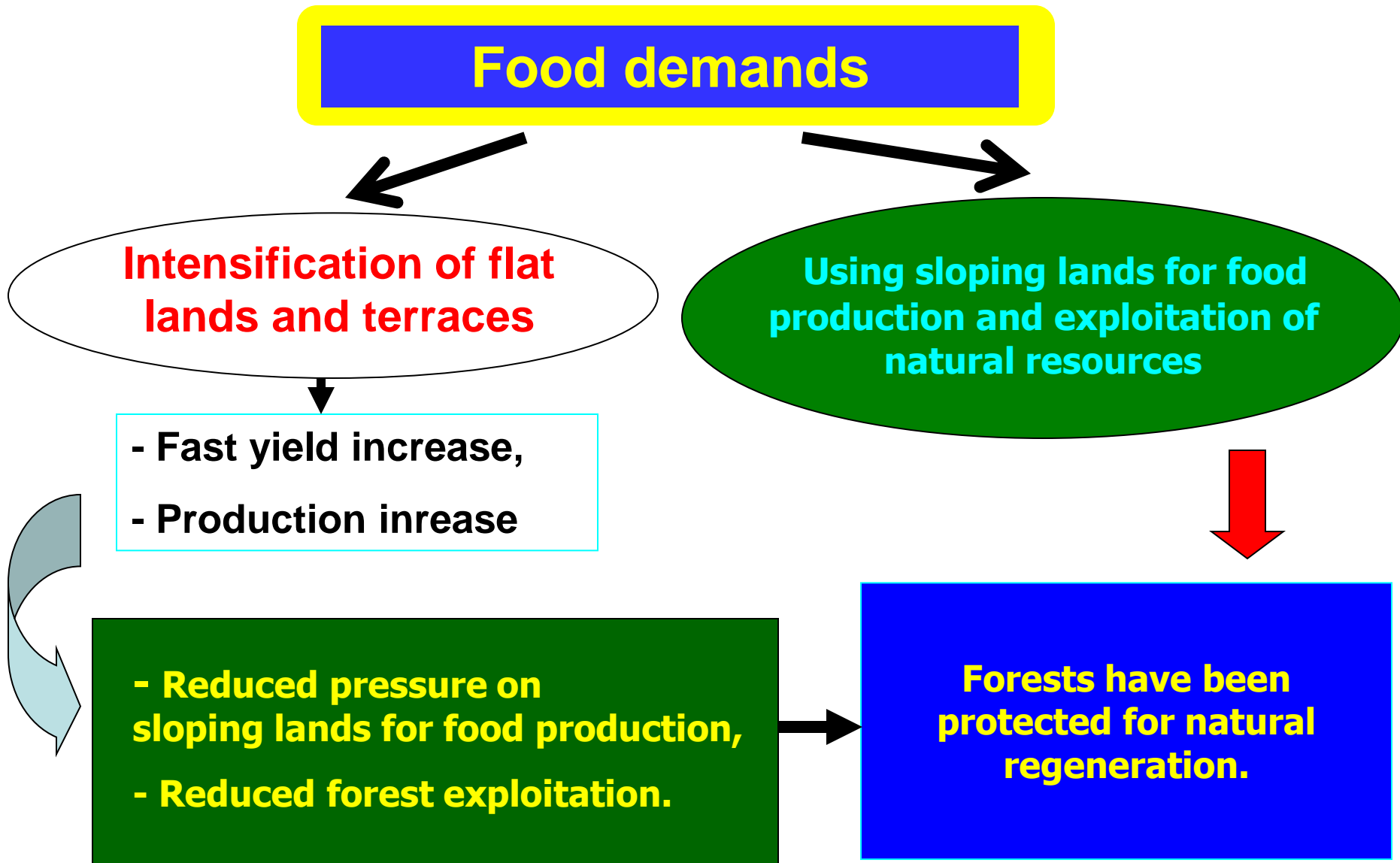


Contribution patterns to forest coverage increase



Why fast natural regeneration?



Increase in food production

Increase rice yield in the stage of 1995-2009 in NMR

Year	1995 (T/ha)	2000 (T/ha)	2005 (T/ha)	2009 (T/ha)	Comparing 2009 to 1995 (%)
NMR	2.73	3.59	4.33	4.55	66.7
Whole country	3.69	4.24	4.89	5.23	41.7

Increase in food production

Food per capital in the stage of 1995-2009 in NMR

Year	1995 (kg/ person)	2000 (kg/ person)	2005 (kg/ person)	2009 (kg/ person)	Comparing 2009 to 1995 (%)
NMR	210,4	287,5	361,9	412,3	95,96
Whole country	363,1	444,9	480,9	503,7	38,73

Increase in forest coverage

Year	Whole country	NMR
	(%)	(%)
1995	28.2	28.5
2000	33.2	34.5
2005	37.9	43.6
2009	39.1	47.1



DIVERSIFICATION

- Tea production
- Coffees, rubbers
- Fruits, flowers and vegetables
- Livestock production



Chiều 17/8, Phó Thủ tướng Trương Vĩnh Trọng đã đi thăm thực địa diện tích trồng cây cao su tại xã Mường Pồn và xã Thanh Nưa, huyện Điện Biên, tỉnh Điện Biên



A wide-angle photograph of a tea plantation. The foreground and middle ground are filled with rows of lush green tea bushes. In the background, there are several tall, thin trees and a utility pole with power lines. A small white structure is visible on a slight rise in the distance. The sky is overcast and grey.

Tea cultivation

➤ *Year 2000:*

Area: 66.7 thousand ha,

Yield of 3,1 ton/ha,

➤ *Year 2009:*

Area: 135 thousand ha,

Yield: 7.15 ton/ha.

Coffee



COFFEES AND RUBBERS

Arabica coffee and rubber trees are gradually established and well grow in the region

New varieties, adaptive test and cultivation technologies are researched and speeded up large scale.

Rubber



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TEMPERATE FRUIT TREES

Appropriately selected to promote under specific temperate Zones in upland regions





VEGETABLE AND FLOWERS

Starting introducing commercial fruit, flower and vegetable to exploit potential of diverse climate conditions



Production of summer, off-season flowers and vegetable

Developing grass for cattle, buffalos and cows.



CONCLUSIONS

1. Uplands are complicated and diverse **WITH MANY CONSTRAINTS** but **ALSO LOTS OF DEVELOPMENT POTENTIALS**. So we have to approach the problems carefully and comprehensively.
2. Intensification of valley land agriculture plays an extremely important role in food security, farmer income and improvement of forest resources and environment protection.
3. Thanks to rapid increase in food production, particularly rice production, the mountainous farmers have can overcome poverty and become rich (planting cash crops, intensive animal raising, development of cottage industries especially the traditional ones, and eco-tourism service).
4. Together with the improvement of forest resources, other resources like water availability, soil fertility, particularly biodiversity will be recovered and ecological environment will be improved as well.
5. If we continue to work in these directions, the sustainability will be sooner achieved.