Rice landraces in Vietnam

and the issue of *commons* and high quality value chains

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From 1965 to 1990, 98% of the strains used in the Vietnamese breeding come from IRRI and among this strains 96% doesn’t come from Vietnam. 

Evenson and Gollin 1997
LMI’s rice collection, the working collection of genetic diversity of Vietnamese landraces.
Methodology of the surveys

- Exploratory and open qualitative survey
- Long term ethnographic immersion and observation
- Deep interview and quantitative surveys
Each farmer a breeder?

- 2 mains technics
- Many criteria
- Female task?
- Distinction between careful selection and farm saved seeds
- Not really every year
- Not all the household
- The importance of exchanges
Seed exchange network

Node: Village
Lien: kind of variety

- NTL : 52,55% (violet)
- N87 :20,44% (green)
- Sen Cu : 12,41 % (blue)
- Chiem Huong :3,65% (black)
- SC2:2,92% (orange)
- Nep Than Uyen: 1,46% (pink)
- Nep Muong Cang: 1,46% (green deep)
- N97: 1,46% (brown)
- Hybrides et autres:0,73% (grey)
Building bridge between farmers and geneticists
Rice landraces & the commons
- 11 villages (10 Thai/Kinh villages, 1 Hmong village)
- 1250 household / ~ 6000 inhabitants
- Total surface: 2866.77 ha
- 150 ha irrigated rice fields (~ 40-50% de nếp Tú Lệ)
- ~ 400 tons/years

Nếp Tu Lệ : Collective Trademark since 2005...
"Khẩu Tan Đôn" : a on-going process of GI establishment
Information dissemination about the last GI