

## 別紙 4

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## 主 論 文 の 要 旨

論文 題目 Livelihood structure changes in the northwestern mountainous region of Vietnam  
(ヴェトナム北西山岳地域における生業構造変化)

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## 論 文 内 容 の 要 旨

The aim of this study is to explore the transition process in livelihood structure in the northern mountainous region of Vietnam under the globalization context. The first goal of this dissertation is to investigate the interaction between market factors and local from 1993 to 2013. The second goal from 2013 to now has been set to make clear the changing trends in livelihood structure as well as the driving forces to the formation of new livelihood orientations. To clarify the changes in livelihood activities of the region, we carried out three occasions and collected social and economic information of 252 households of Tai Dam and Hmong people in four villages and deep interviews were conducted for 27 local maize traders as well as key farmers.

Every year, Vietnam has imported big maize quantity but the farmers live in the main maize production cannot survival based on income from maize. Maize trading structure is operated under the fierce competition between multinational enterprises when Vietnam has joined the global economy. We found that the maize trading structure in Yen Chau is centered on a three-level trader network that plays a crucial role in connecting stakeholders. Strong social relationships along with weak credit/production commitments between farmers and traders have facilitated maize production throughout the region. Seed and supply enterprises target traders to promote their products and are the most important information channel for farmers. This study's findings suggest that seed selection in Yen Chau has no scientific basis but is the result of market factors.

Villagers in Yen Chau led to the replacement of various livelihood activities, from 2013 to 2017, the total maize area in study areas decreased by 28.2%. The findings indicate that small differences in cultivated land areas and infrastructure facilities have fostered the formation of and changes in livelihood structures. The areal withdrawal of maize occurred concurrently with the increasing trend of fruit tree and sugarcane cultivation. Never-before-seen migrant work unexpectedly became a promising livelihood activity for local farmers. Differences in internal and external forces are believed to be the driving factors behind the new forms of livelihood activities.