Perspectives of monitoring tools in new rural development

The case of farms monitoring systems

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Introduction: New Rural Development

- Community-based rural development planning
  - Taking into account the diversity of situations
- Consideration of multiple dimension of agriculture
  - Technical
  - Economic
  - Environmental
  - Social and cultural
- Rapid transformation of farms
  - Farms: «continuum» from family-farms - commercial farms - industrial farms (not only «trang trại»)
  - Growing relations between farms and agri-business industry

A need for new data and information
Part 1.

INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCES IN AGRICULTURE MONITORING SYSTEMS
International experiences in Livestock monitoring systems

Four types of monitoring systems

1. Individual animal recordings
2. Farms monitoring systems
3. Spacial/territorial monitoring tools
4. Market information systems (MIS)

Widely used in policy making
Individual Animal Performances Recording Scheme

Farms Monitoring System

Spatial / territorial Monitoring System

Market Information System (MIS)
1. Individual animals recording schemes

- Standards produced by ICAR (International Committee for Animal Recordings)

- Genetic recording systems
  - Conformation, meat prod.
  - Dairy performances...

- Animal health surveillance systems

- Other purposes recordings
2. Farms monitoring system

- Regular quantitative surveys (representative sample of farms)
- Quantitative analyses (« typology of farms »)
- Understanding the dynamics of the farms
2. Farms monitoring system

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3. Spatial / territorial monitoring systems

- Ex.: Livestock & deforestation in Brazil

Amazonia region

1 dot = 50,000 heads

Source: Poccard et al.
3. Spatial / territorial monitoring systems

- Ex.: Livestock & deforestation in Brazil

Source: Poccard et al.
4. Market information systems

- Ex: International dairy prices

Part II.

DATA / INFORMATION
ALREADY AVAILABLE
IN VIETNAM
I. National statistics

- Commune
- District
- Province
- Country

Data on:
- Agric. production (land use, number of heads, production...)
- Trade (imports, exports...)
- Prices (inputs, outputs..)

...
2. In-depth national surveys

- **Vietnam Household Living Standard Survey (VHLSS)**
  - Demography, Education
  - Labour - Employment
  - Health and Healthcare
  - Income, Consumption expenditures
  - …
  - (every two years: last survey in 2010)

- **Rural household survey in 12 provinces**
  - Labour and income
  - Land, property rights…
  - 2006 and 2008
3. Ad-hoc field surveys

- Partial Research studies
- Projects monitoring and evaluation studies
- Private data-bases
  - Feed industries
  - Business and marketing studies
4. Integrative models and tools

- Social Account Matrix (SAM)
- GIS data-base
- Web-sites
- Atlas
The « missing link »: what are the needed data and information?

- Information on **production structures**
- **Long term** evolutions
- **Multi-dimension** of farms activities
- **Relations** between farms, markets and territories
Part III.

PERPECTIVES FOR A FARMS MONITORING SYSTEM IN VIETNAM
I. Setting up a farms monitor system

- Building partnerships
  - MARD – IPSARD, CIRAD, INRA, Fao, and other institutes...

- Sectorial approach to start with...
  - Livestock farms « pilote » monitoring system
  - (MARD-IPSARD seminar in nov. 2010)
I. Setting up a farms monitoring system

- Regular **quantitative** surveys (representative sample of farms)
- **Quantitative** analyses (« typology of farms »)
- Understanding the dynamics of the farms
I. Setting up a farms monitor. system

Regular farms quantitative survey

Representative Sample

- Taking into account the variability of prod. systems
- 30 farms x 10 selected districts

Annual survey:

- Ressources endowment
- Technical systems
- Economic efficiency and market performance
I. Setting up a farms monitor system

- Indepth qualitative analysis
  - Small number of farms (selected farms)
  - Understanding strategies

- Integrating other parameters:
  - Technical constraints (animal performances, feed constraints, etc.)
  - Market access
  - Local environment factors (access to resources..)
2. Generating information and dialogue

- Regular Bulletin
- Web-site
- Results discussion
  - District
  - Province
  - National (Conferences)
3. Building integrative models and simulation tools
Conclusion

• What are the most efficient farms?
  ◦ In terms of production costs;
  ◦ Management of environmental externalities;
  ◦ Valorization of local feed resources
  ◦ Employment generation
  ◦ Market competitiveness

• What needs for policy?
Thanks for your attention

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