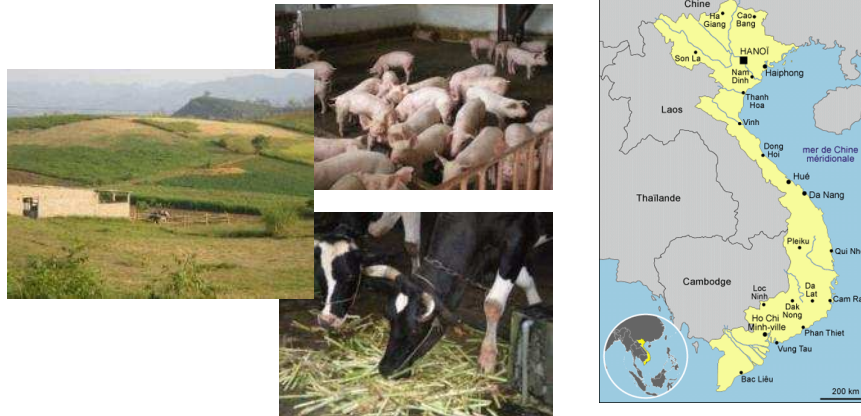


# Perspectives of monitoring tools in new rural development

The case of farms monitoring systems



Guillaume Duteurtre (Cirad, Rudec/Ipsard)  
and Vũ Trong Bình (Ipsard)

# 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 I.

 **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)

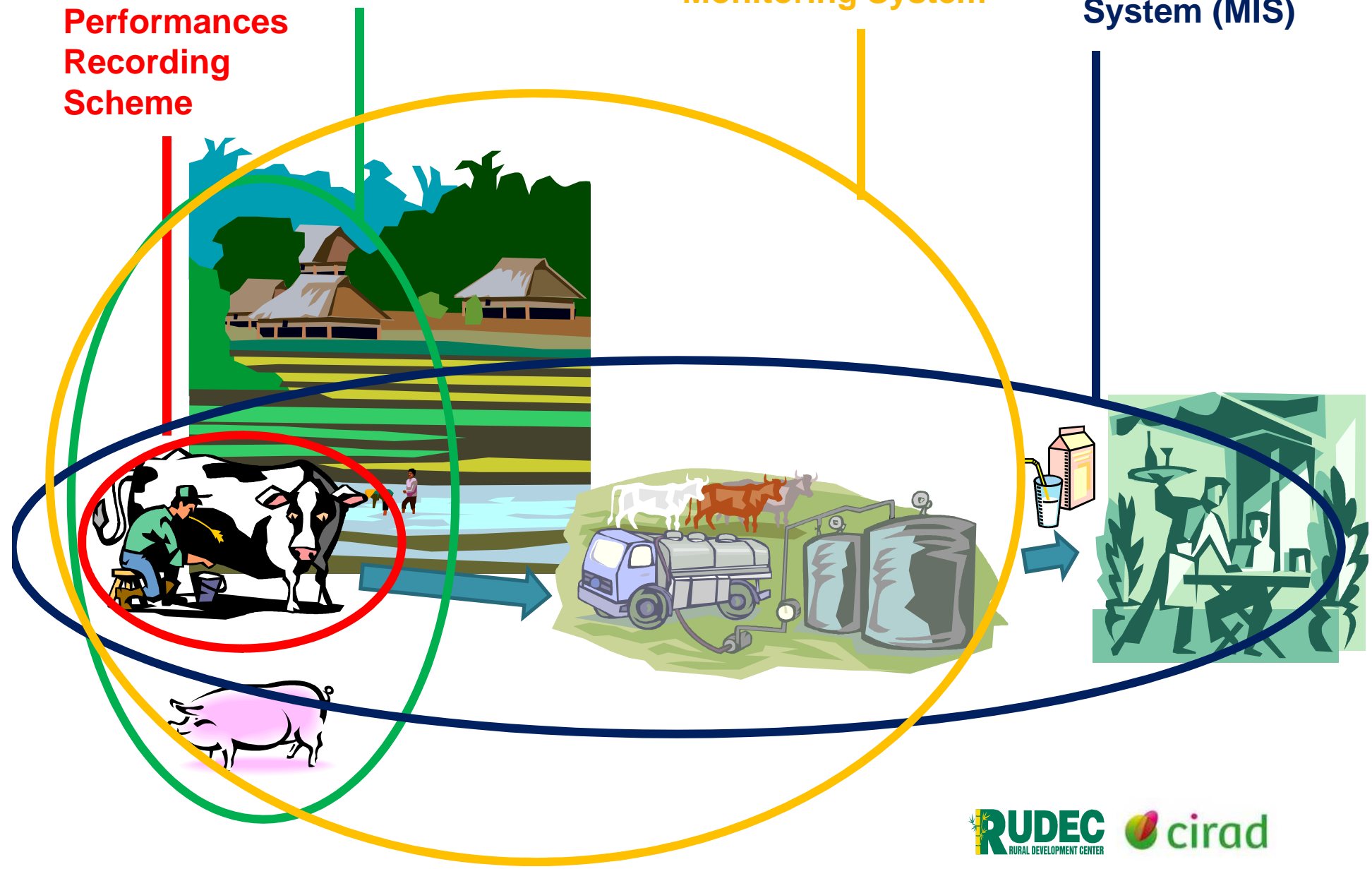
**Widely used** in policy making

Individual  
Animal  
Performances  
Recording  
Scheme

Farms Monitoring  
System

Spatial / territorial  
Monitoring System

Market  
Information  
System (MIS)

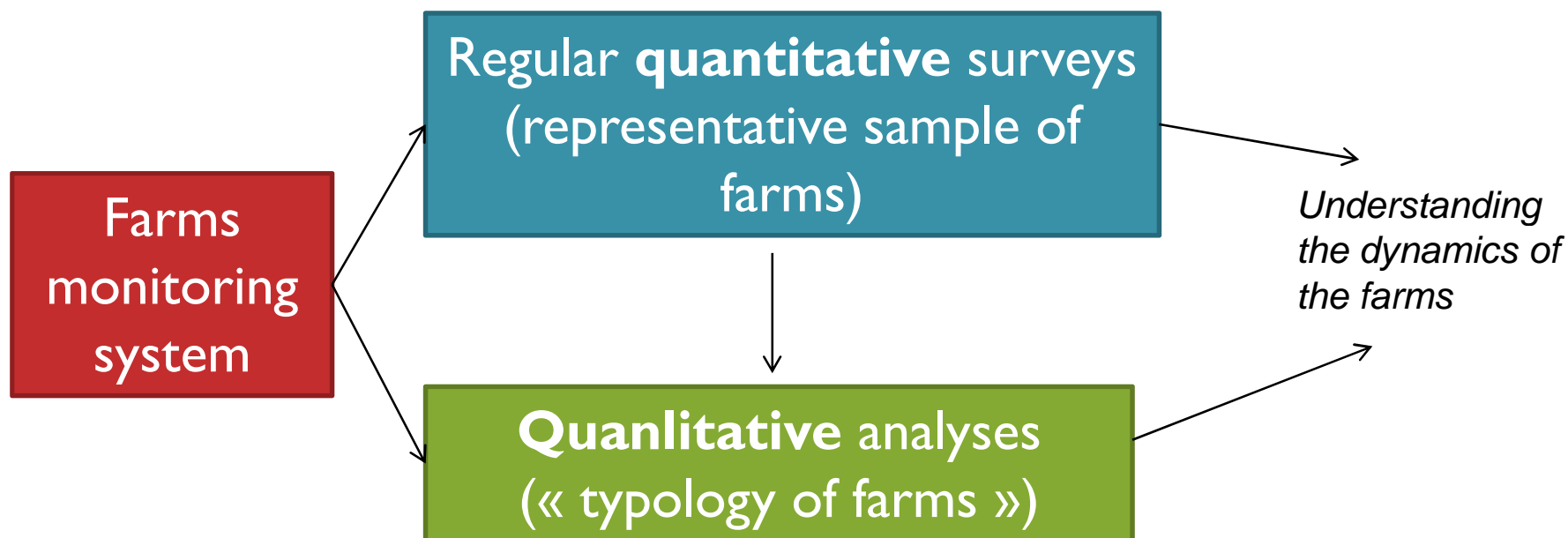


# I. Individual animals recording schemes

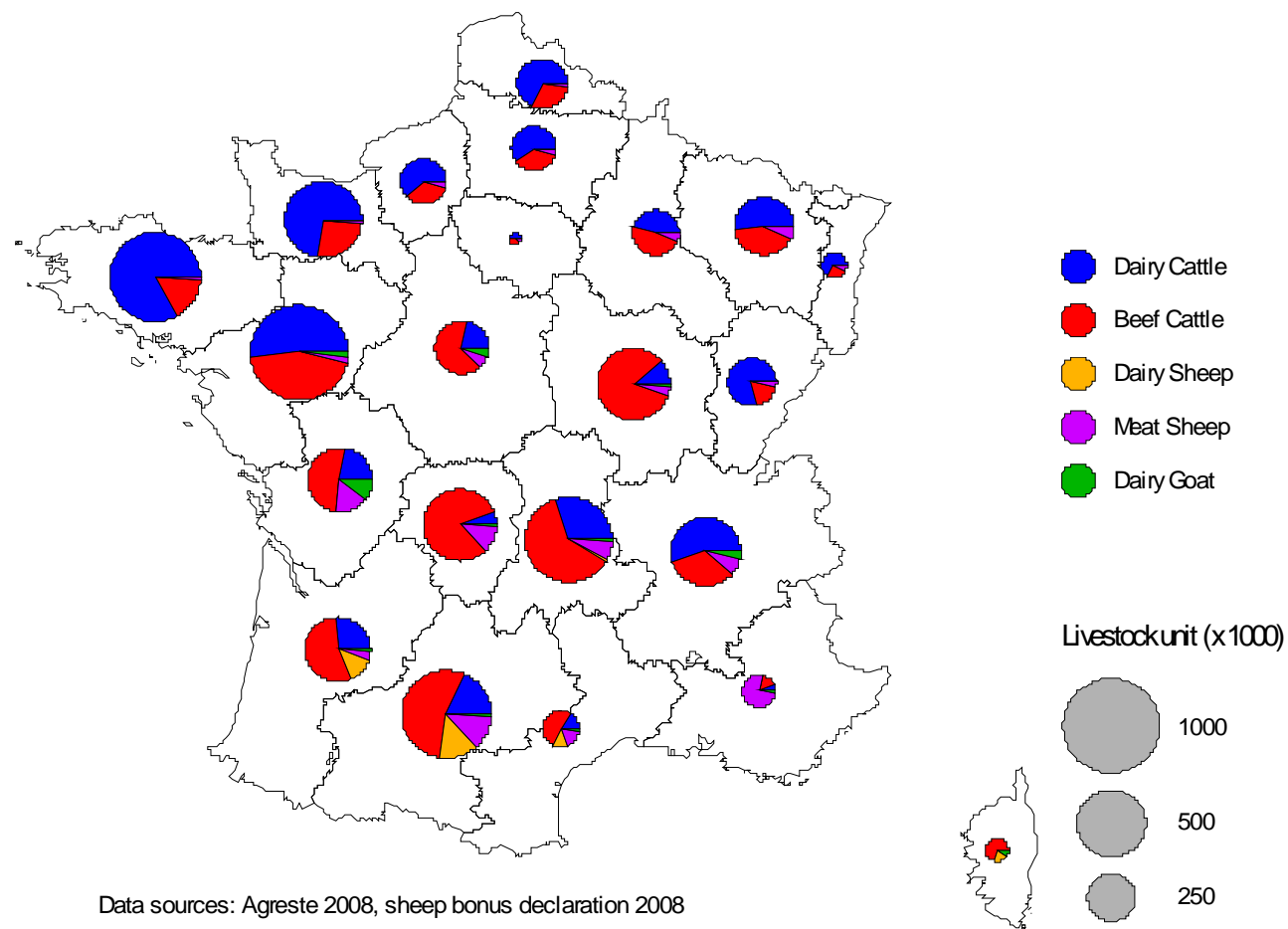
- Standards produced by ICAR  
(International Committee for Animal Recordings)
- Genetic recording systems
  - Conformation, meat prod.
  - Dairy performances...
- Animal health surveillance systems
- Other purposes recordings



## 2. Farms monitoring system



# 2. Farms monitoring system



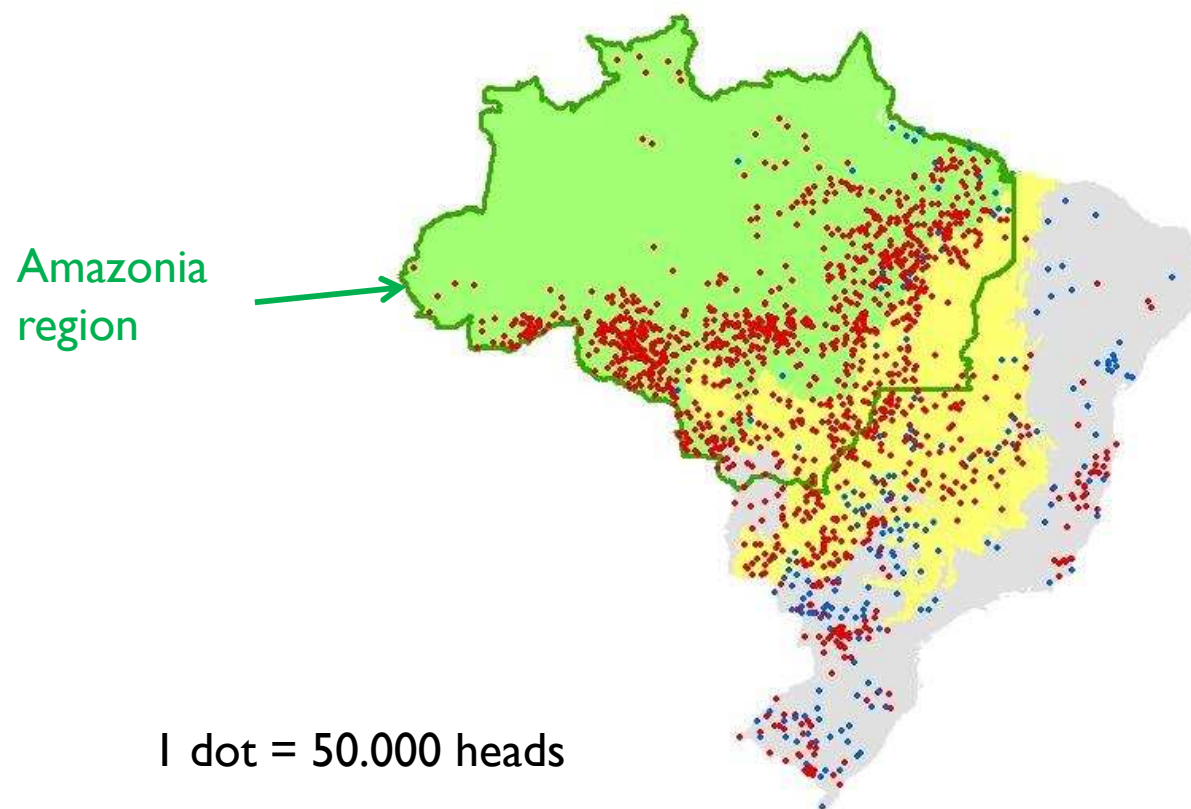
Data sources: Agreste 2008, sheep bonus declaration 2008

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### 3. Spatial / territorial monitoring systems

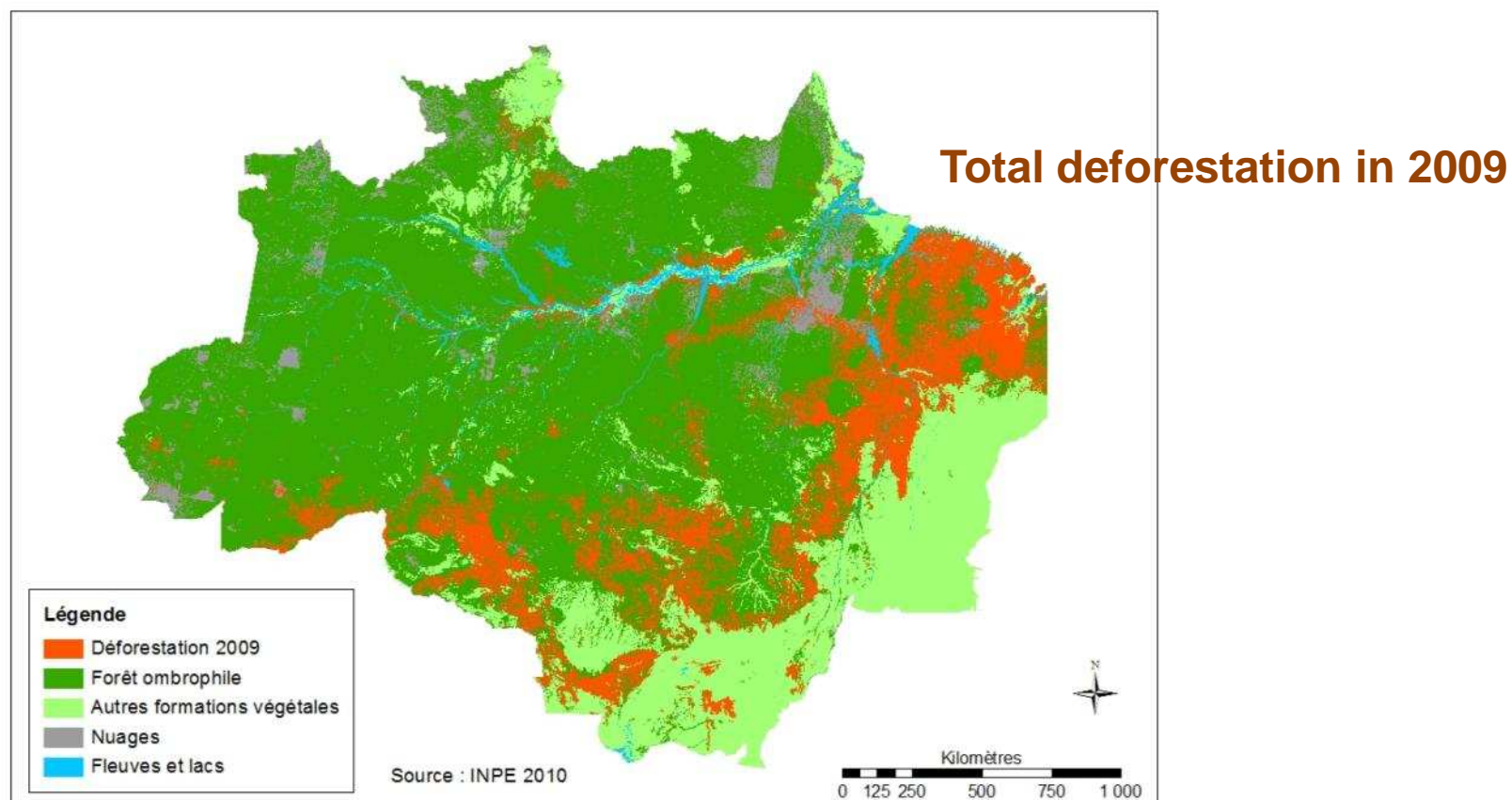
- Ex. : Livestock & deforestation in Brazil



Source : Pocard et al.

# 3. Spatial / territorial monitoring systems

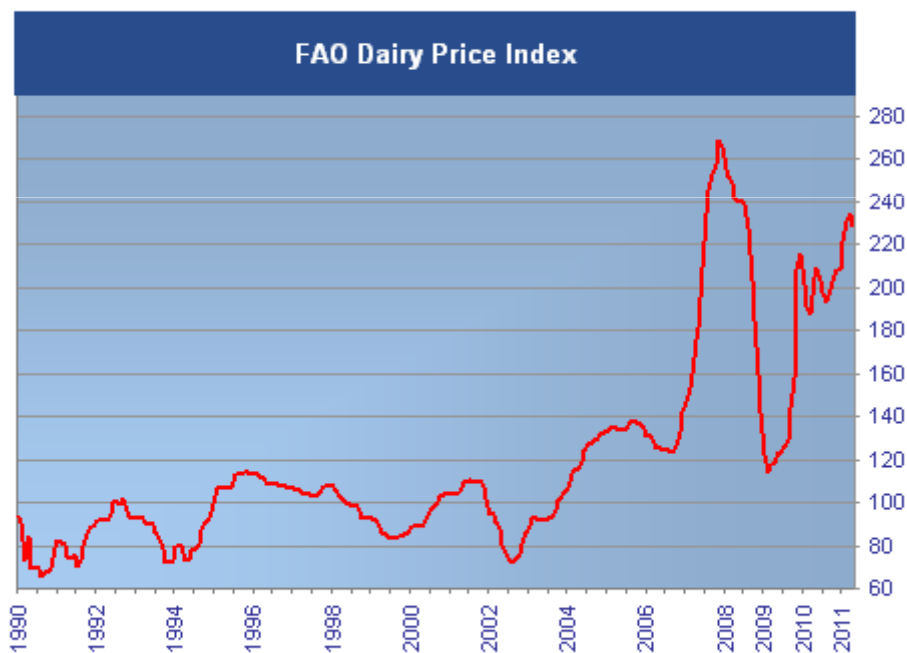
- Ex. : Livestock & deforestation in Brazil



Source : Pocard et al.

# 4. Market information systems


- Ex : International dairy prices



The index is derived from a trade-weighted average of a selection of representative internationally-traded dairy products. Base Period: 2002-2004=100

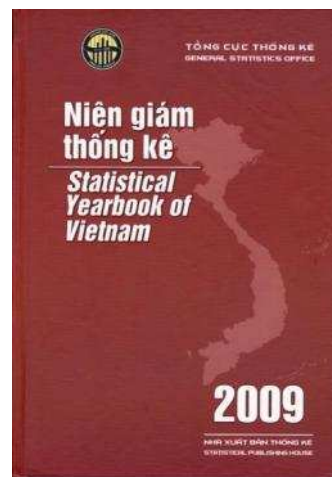
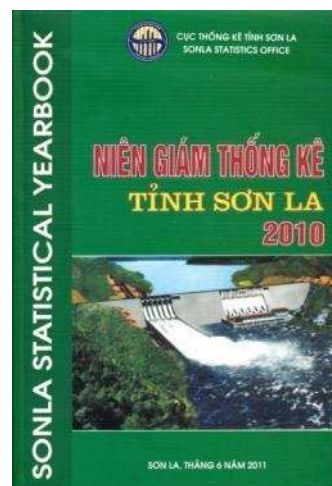
Source : <http://www.fao.org/economic/est/commodity-markets-monitoring-and-outlook/dairy/en/>

Part II.

 **DATA / INFORMATION  
ALREADY AVAILABLE  
IN VIETNAM**

# I. National statistics

- Commune
- ↓
- District
- ↓
- Province
- ↓
- Country

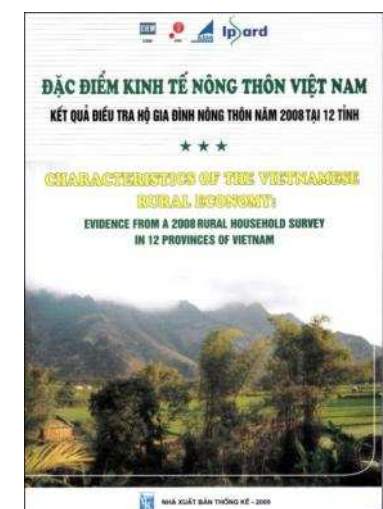


Data on :

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

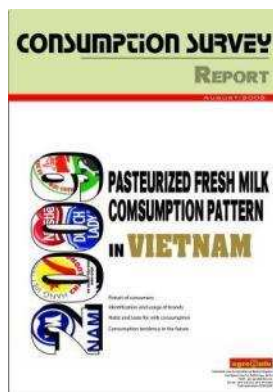
## 2. In-depth national surveys

- 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



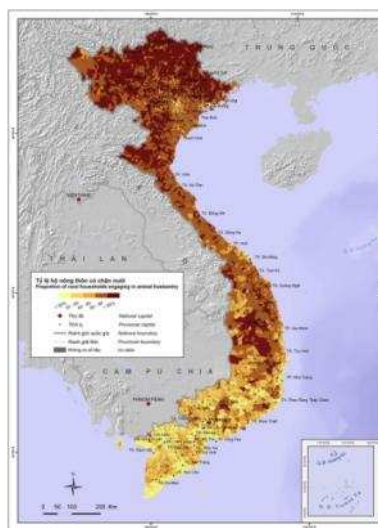
## 3. Ad-hoc field surveys

- 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 II.

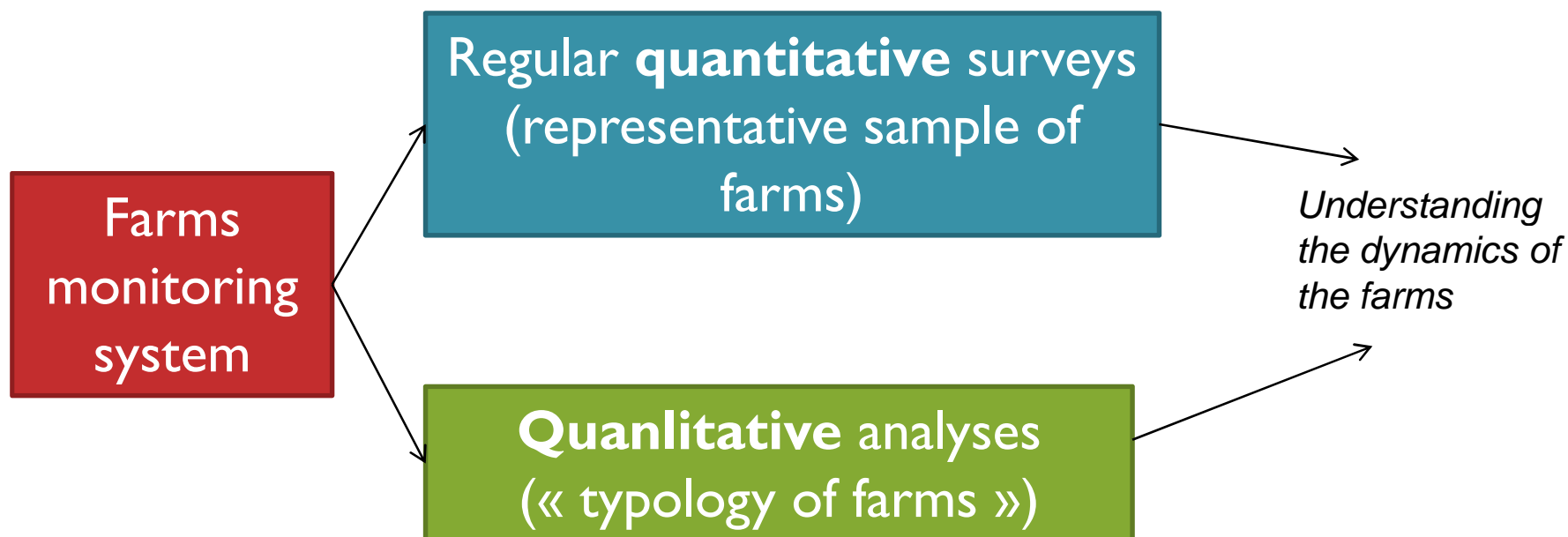
 **PERSPECTIVES FOR A FARMS  
MONITORING SYSTEM IN  
VIETNAM**



# 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 monitor. system



# 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

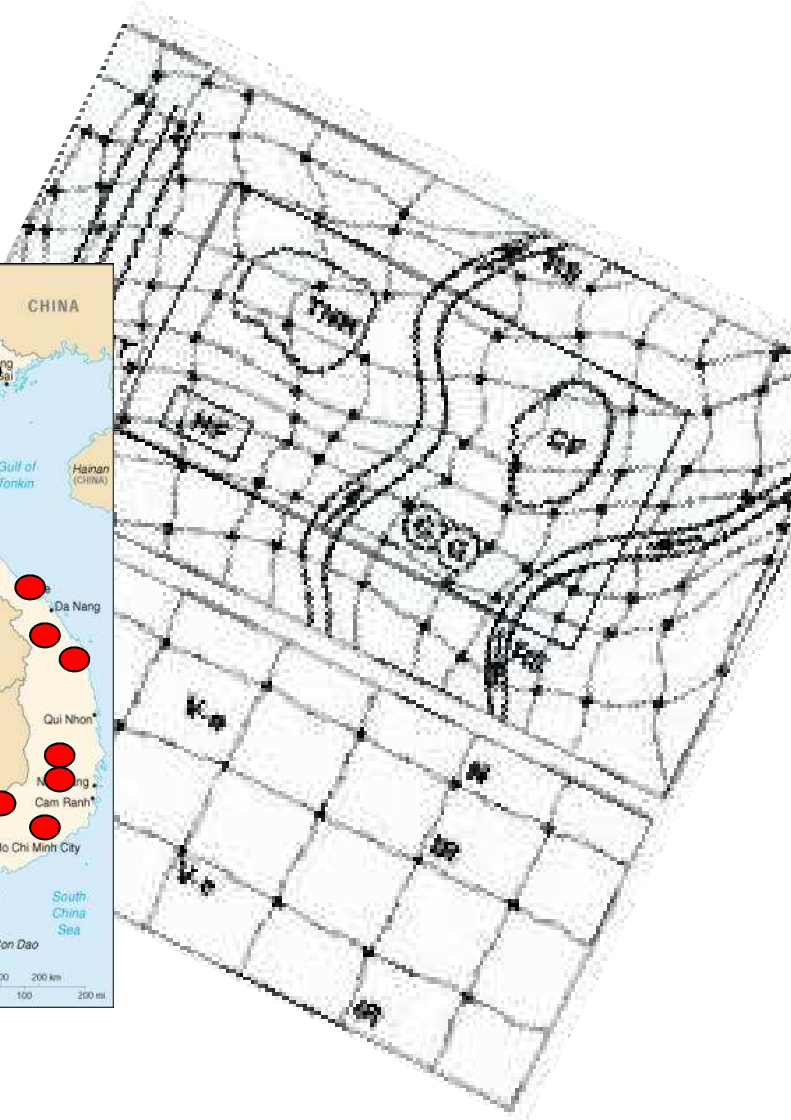
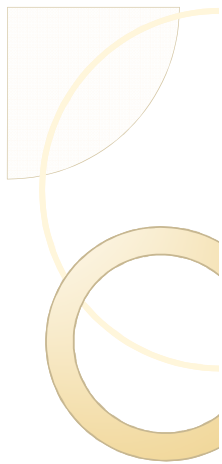
- Indepth qualitative analysis
  - Small number of farms (selected farms)
  - Understanding strategies
- Integrating other parametres :
  - Technical constraints (animal performances, feed constraints, etc.)
  - Market access
  - Local environment factors (access to ressources..)



## 2. Generating information and dialogue

- Regular Bulletin
- Web-site
- Results discussion
  - District
  - Province
  - National (Conferences)

# 3. Building integrative models and simulation tools

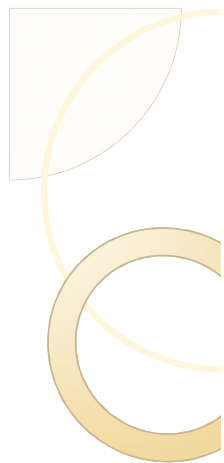




A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a yellow square at the top, a yellow leaf-like shape, and a yellow circle below it, all connected by a thin yellow line.

# 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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