Theme IV: Identifying gaps and setting priorities (Social, Environment and Geographical Location)

DISCUSSION ON GAPS AND PRIORITIES BY INDICATOR

Minimum Core Indicators from the Global Action Plan for Improving Agricultural and Rural Statistics

Group	Key Indicators	Core data items
Social		
Demographics of urban and rural population	Sex	Number of female and male household member
	Age in completed years	by sex
	Country of birth	by sex
	Highest level of education completed	Educational, professional level of each household member
	Labor status	Employed, unemployed, inactive by sex
	Status in employment	Self Employment and employee by sex
	Economic sector in employment	Number of employed household member (agriculture and non-agriculture)
	Stability of employment	Steadily employed , contractual, seasonal
	Total income of the household	Monthly average income of each economically active household member

Minimum Core Indicators from the Global Action Plan for Improving Agricultural and Rural Statistics
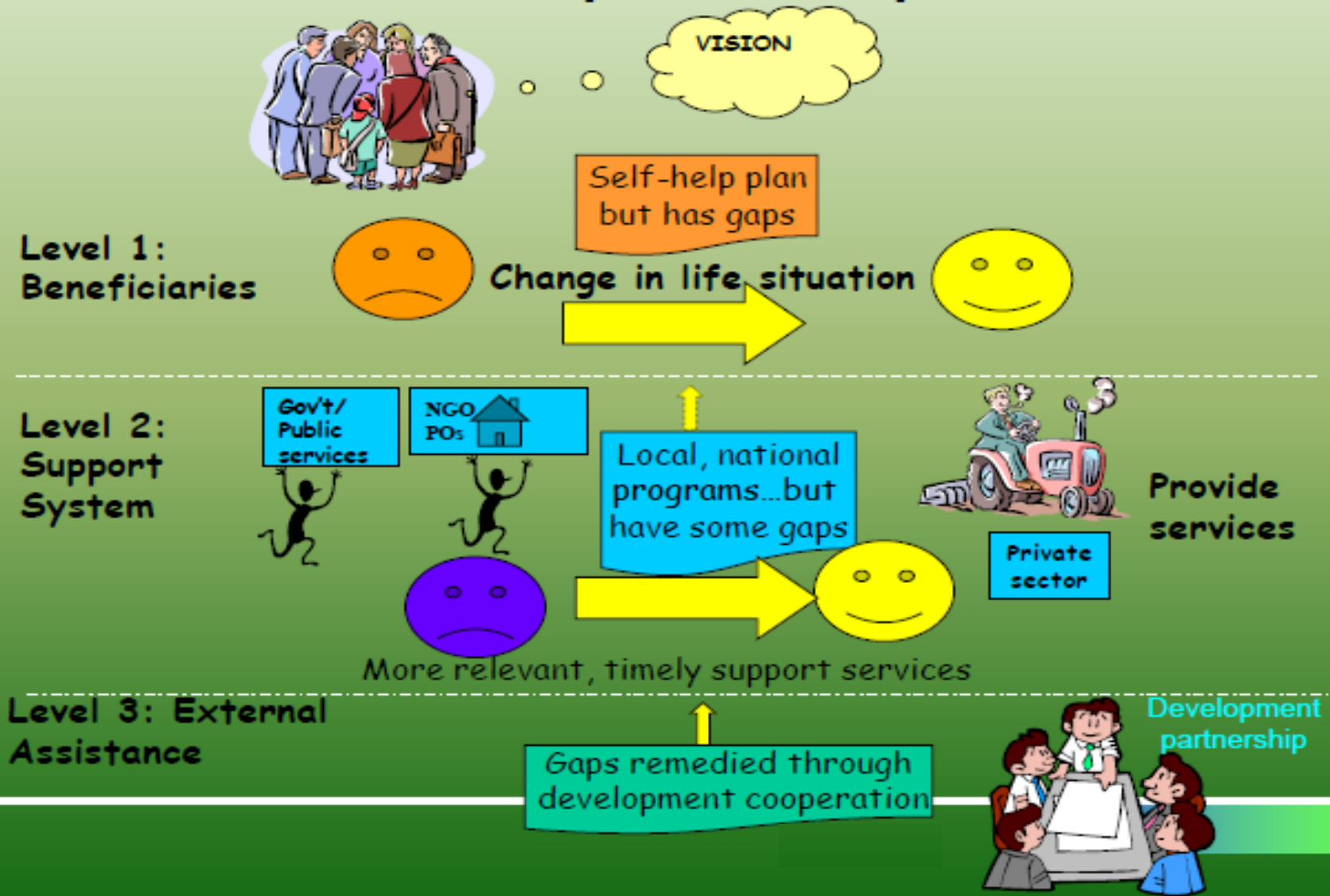
Group	Key Indicators	Core data items
Social		
Demographics of urban and rural population	Household composition	by sex
	Number of family/hired workers on the holding	by sex
	House condition	Type of building, character, main material, etc.
Environmental		
Land	Soil degradation	Variables will be based on above core items on land cover and use, water use, and other inputs to production.
Water	Pollution due to agriculture	Causes of pollution

Minimum Core Indicators from the Global Action Plan for Improving Agricultural and Rural Statistics

Group	Key Indicators	Core data items
Geographic Location		
GIS coordinates	location of the statistical unit	Province, districts and communes
Degree of urbanization	Urban/Rural area	

A SAMPLE APPROACH FOR ANALYZING GAPS AND SETTING PRIORITIES: RESULTS BASED MANAGEMENT

Roles in Development Cooperation

VISION

Level 1: Beneficiaries

Self-help plan but has gaps

Change in life situation

Level 2: Support System

Gov't/ Public services

NGO POs

Local, national programs…but have some gaps

Private sector

Provide services

More relevant, timely support services

Level 3: External Assistance

Gaps remedied through development cooperation

Development partnership

The Design Process

Stakeholder Analysis

A diagnostic tool to:
— identify key stakeholders
— clarify their interests
— comprehend their perception of the problem
— specify their resources (supportive and destructive)
— outline their mandate
— Build a core group for the change team

Stakeholder analysis is a continuous process

Stakeholders Matrix: Regional Action Plan for Improving Agricultural and Rural Statistics

Stakeholder[1]	Interest	Perception of problem	Resources	Mandate
National Statistical Offices	Cost-effective and reliable data collection, analysis and dissemination; staff that can develop and/or adopt methods	Coordination with MoA, Inadequate government support, , inadequate skills, data gaps, quality of data	Technical skills, data collection infrastructure, Statistical experience	Data production, tabulation and dissemination
Ministry of Agriculture (as data producer)[2]	Cost-effective and reliable data collection, analysis and dissemination; staff that can develop and/or adopt methods	Coordination with NSO, Inadequate government support, inadequate skills, data gaps, quality of data	Knowledge of the subject matter, proximity to policy makers and beneficiaries	Data producer, data analysis, policy monitoring
Research and Training Institutes	What research/training that are in demand?	Coordination with data producers	Research and analytical skills	Research and training
Policy Makers	Precise estimation of current situation for effective planning and M&E (based on adequate and reliable information)	Perception of development programmes, Hindrance in planning and monitoring process	Advocacy of adequate resources	Formulating effective plans for ensuring food security and sustainable natural resource management
Governments	Monitoring and evaluation (performance of the sector and the statistical system)	Low visibility of the sector Difficult to show progress and evidence of impact	Allocation of resources Enabling environment	Ensure the availability of quality data
Inter-governmental bodies	Enabling environment, availability of quality data, harmonization, comparability, sharing resources, networking	Difficult to track progress, Lack of standards and measures, Lack of political will	High-level political dialogue & commitment	Support for infrastructure and institutions to flow quality data, Regional cooperation
Farmers/ Agri-businesses	Timely and reliable data on: supply and demand, prices, stocks, trade, forecast (early warning) for business decisions	Lack of reliable data, Poor access to data, Poor ability to interpreted data, Lack of confidentiality	Advocacy on data collection, Fund sourcing	Respond to data collectors (duty)
Development partners	Timely and reliable data & statistics for planning, assessing assistance requirements and monitoring performance. Standardization.	Lack of reliable, timely data & comparability	Financial resources, technical expertise, facilitating sharing of expertise	Supporting environment for the production and dissemination of quality & reliable agricultural data

1: Three types of stakeholders are identified, namely producers (e.g. NSO, MoA), users (e.g. policy makers, research institutions), and enablers (government, inter-governmental bodies, development partners) .

2: The Ministry of Agriculture also plays the role of policy maker.

There are many ways to analyze problems, but we seek an approach that allows **maximum participation** from all stakeholders.

The acceptance of the problem is just as important as the quality of the analysis!

It doesn't matter what form it takes as long as it helps us understand the problem

# **Participation** and **Ownership** are what matter most

Problem Tree

A diagnostic tool to

- analyze the existing situation surrounding a given problem context
- identify major problems associated with the stated negative condition
- recognize cause-effect relationships in a simple, transparent way that is easy for any layperson to follow

VIET NAM: IMPROVING AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL STATISTICS (ARS) – PROBLEM TREE
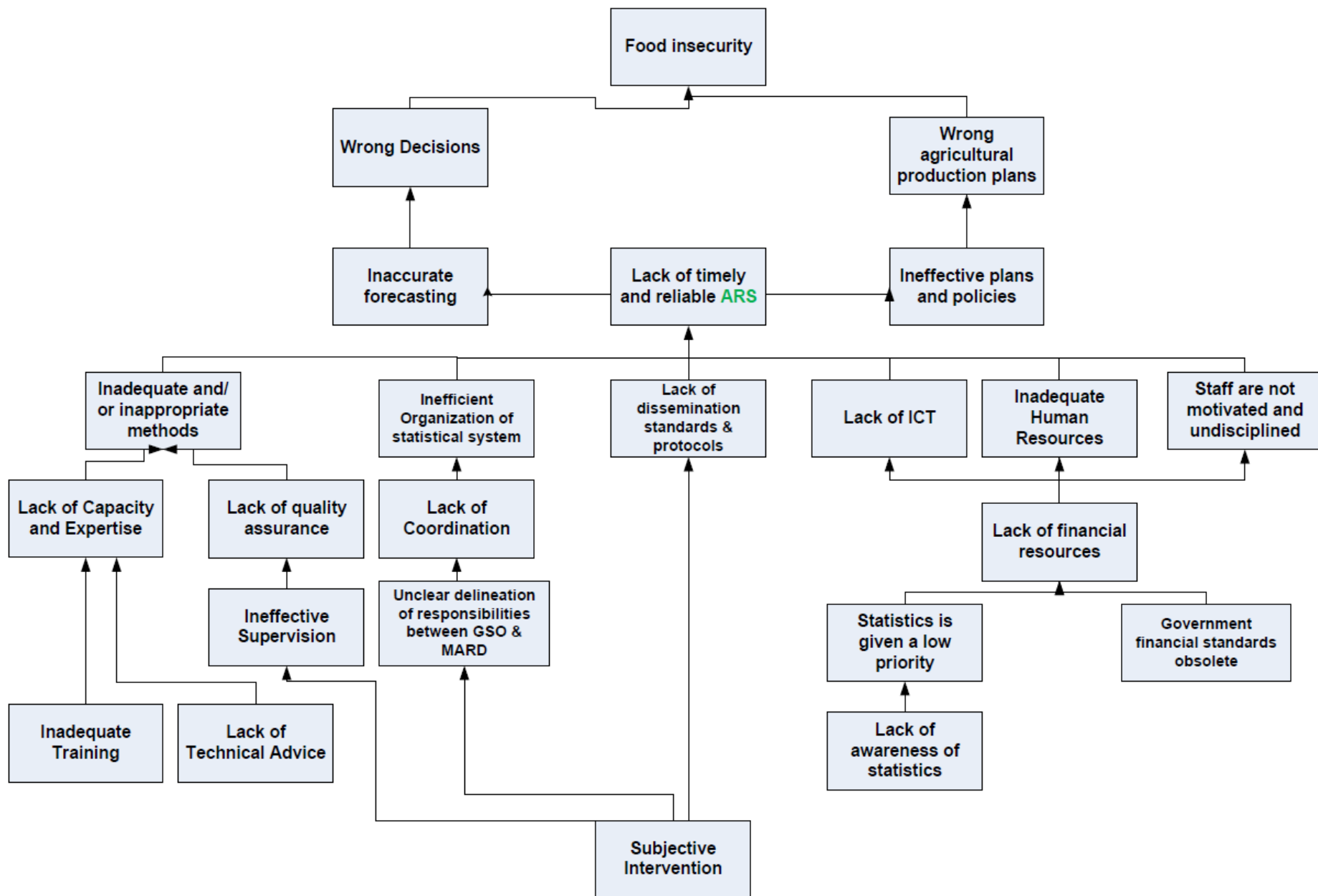
VIET NAM: IMPROVING AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL STATISTICS (ARS) – OBJECTIVE TREE