



Regional Workshop on Integrating Policy and Data to Leave no One Behind

6th - 9th February 2023, Daejeon

Viet Nam

Session 1: National processes and challenges in developing and monitoring indicator frameworks





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1.1. Introduction to Vietnam's National Indicator Frameworks

Vietnam has issued 08 national indicator frameworks, each of which monitors different national development strategies and plans, specifically:

National Statistical Indicator System

O7 Statistical indicator System related to multiple branches and sectors, linking regions, include: Set of Vietnam's Sustainable Development Statistical Indicator

Set of gender development statistical indicator

Set of ASEAN Statistical Indicator

Set of Vietnamese Youth Statistical Indicator

Set of digital economic Indicator

Set of Logistics statistical indicator

Set of Vietnam's Green Growth Statistical Indicator

1.2. The process for developing national indicator frameworks

• Who leads the process?

For 08 indicator frameworks:

- General Statistics Office of Vietnam is in charge of developing 07 indicator frameworks;
- Except for the set of statistical indicators on Vietnamese youth, which is presided over by the Ministry of Home Affairs

Who else involved?

Ministries, lime ministries and relevant agency shall give opinions on each sector under their responsibility.

1.2. The process for developing national indicator frameworks (Cont.)

Main steps to develop national indicator frameworks in Vietnam

- Establishing a working group to develop indicator frameworks including representatives of General Statistics Office and relevant ministries and branches
- Develop draft national indicator frameworks based on resolutions, guidelines and policies of the Government, current information needs
 - Organizing technical workshop
- Consult all relevant agencies in writing document and post them on the website of Government, the Ministry of Planning and Investment, and General Statistics Office for public reviews
- Submit for appraisal to the Ministry of Justice/or competent authority
 - Submit to competent authorities for promulgation

1.2. The process for developing national indicator frameworks (Cont.)

How are indicators aligned to global or regional initiatives?

Vietnam's national indicator frameworks are all developed based on reviewing global indicators, selecting international indicators suitable to the Vietnamese context in each period, for example, in The current system of national statistical indicators of Vietnam has:

- 10 indicators corresponding to the global gender statistical indicators
- 34 indicators corresponding to the global SDG indicators
- 29 indicators corresponding to ASEAN statistical indicators
- 05 statistical indicators of the set of global information and communication technology development indicators (IDI)

1.2. The process for developing national indicator frameworks (Cont.)

How are disaggregation requirements addressed?

- Depending on specific characteristics, needs and resources, each indicator is specified with appropriate disaggregation
- The main disaggregations include: Gender, age group; ethnic; education level; urban/rural; region; provinces / cities under central

1.3. Challenges with developing national indicator frameworks

(1) Lack of engagement from relevant stakeholders

The national indicator frameworks provides an overall picture of the entire socio-economic activities at national level; related to many sectors, under the responsibility of all relevant ministries, branches and agencies.

However, the engagement from many ministries and branches is still limited, especially some important ministries such as the Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs; Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment; Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism

1.3. Challenges with developing national indicator frameworks (Cont.)

(2) Lack of expertise in identifying suitable indicators

Many indicators are selected based only on inheritance from the previous system of indicators, or from proposals of some ministries and branches, lacking expertise in determining suitable indicators.

1.3. Challenges with developing national indicator frameworks (Cont.)

(3) Difficulty in developing indicators according international standards

Vietnam's socio-economic conditions lead to methodological differences in some indicators, making international comparisons difficulty, especially in the field of education, due to education regulations in each country very different.

Therefore, for some global indicators, Vietnam has not yet collected data according to global standards but has replaced them with indicators suitable to Vietnam reality.

1.3. Challenges with developing national indicator frameworks (Cont.)

(4) Duplicate between indicator frameworks

There are overlaps between the national indicator frameworks in Vietnam, making it difficult to report and monitor the implementation of each set of indicators.

II. Issues associated with monitoring of the national statistical indicator frameworks

2.1. Process for monitoring national indicator frameworks

Who leads the process?

- For the National Statistical Indicator System, it will be monitored and evaluated by General Statistics Office
- For the remaining 07 Indicator Frameworks: Depending on each set of indicators related to each individual policy, the ministries and branches will take responsibility for monitoring the policy and coordinate with the General Statistics Office to monitor the respective indicator framework

Who else involved?

The related ministries and branches are responsible for collecting the assigned indicators

2.1. Process for monitoring national indicator frameworks (Cont.)

What processes are in place to ensure data is provided for indicators on a regular basis?

After the National Statistical Indicator System was promulgated, Vietnam continued to issue legal frameworks to ensure regular collection of National Statistical Indicator System

- + The Prime Minister promulgates the National Statistical Survey Program including censuses and sampling surveys to collect indicators derived from statistical surveys.
- + The Government promulgates the National Statistical Reporting System to require the ministries and branches to report on the indicators they are in charge of implementing to General Statistics Office

2.1. Process for monitoring national indicator frameworks (Cont.)

How regularly is "progress" based on these indicator frameworks shared with the public, and how?

- For the National Statistical Indicator System: The data is announced by General Statistics Office according to the schedule of statistical information dissemination through press conferences to announce monthly and quarterly socio-economic data; website of General Statistics Office and related publications.
- For the remaining sets of indicators: Currently, they have not been published or shared regularly, but only on request.

2.2. Challenges with monitoring national indicator frameworks

(1) Data doesn't exit for many indicators

Data requirements are increasing; The data needs to be disaggregated, especially by disadvantaged groups such as children, women, people with disabilities, and ethnic groups;

While resources are limited; sample size is not representative enough; The current state of national statistics does not meet the data requirements

2.2. Challenges with monitoring national indicator frameworks (Cont.)

- (2) Challenges on Information sharing between ministries, branches and General Statistics Office
- (3) Challenges on Human resources for statistics work, especially in ministries, branches and provincial level

2.2. Challenges with monitoring national indicator frameworks (Cont.)

(4) Data frequency of many indicators does not guarantee monitoring policies on a regular basis

Many indicators are implemented every 10 years or every 5 years, especially those related to disadvantaged groups:

- Population and housing census: every 10 years
- Survey of people with disabilities: every 5 years
- Survey of 53 ethnic minorities: every 5 years

2.2. Challenges with monitoring national indicator frameworks (Cont.)

- (5) Indicator Frameworks have not been published regularly and systematically
- There are no centralized database yet
- Indicators are only published scatteredly in a few publications or on websites
- It makes difficulty to monitor indicators as well as related policies.







Thank you

