<table>
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<th>TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION</th>
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<td>Nadi, Fiji, 19 – 23 March 2018</td>
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<td>Agenda Item 9.2</td>
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**Experience sharing on administrative reporting system from Laos**

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Experience sharing on administrative reporting system from Laos

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Main Activities for SPARS
Area identified for Improvement in Lao PDR

1. **Improving the administrative reporting system for Agricultural Statistics**
2. Improving Dissemination of Agricultural Statistics
3. Improving a System for Collection of Farm-gate Prices
4. Improving Cost of Production Statistics for Rice
5. Improving Data Quality for the Food Balance Sheet
6. Developing a Strategic Plan for Agricultural and Rural Statistics (SPARS)
Outline of Agricultural Statistics System in Lao PDR

- Lao PDR has a partly decentralized statistical system.
  - The Lao Statistics Bureau (LSB) has overall responsibility for the national statistics system, including preparing the national accounts and conducting national censuses and surveys.
  - Each line ministry collects and disseminates statistics in its sector, under guidance from LSB.
  - The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) is responsible for statistics for the agricultural sector.

- Agricultural statistics are based on administrative reporting, with data being transmitted monthly from villages to districts to provinces to MAF central office.

- Agricultural censuses were conducted in 1998/99, 2010/11 and the third will be in 2019.
1. Reporting system at Present

- Basic reporting unit is village
- Responsibility for reporting with head of the village agriculture and forestry unit
- Format and types of registers/notebooks maintained in the village not uniform
- No standard printed forms/registers in most cases.
- Land details maintained to facilitate collection of tax on land
- Consistent and Good quality data on land use data - total area reported wet and dry under paddy, fish ponds, other crops, construction, forest etc - are available in the village
2. Problems & Constraints (1)

1. Problems

• Availability of agricultural statistics: Mostly production-related

• Accuracy, reliability and timeliness: Need to be improved

• Data analysis and dissemination: Insufficient
2. Problems & Constraints (2)

Constraints

• Organization and responsibility
• Data collection methods
• Manpower and human capacity
• Budget
• Infrastructure
How to improve administrative Report (Combination of Survey Methods)

- Optimum combination

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Very Important Data</th>
<th>Sample survey</th>
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<tr>
<td>Household Data</td>
<td>Measurement Bookkeeping Interview</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Data</td>
<td>Reporting</td>
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3. Methodology for improving administrative reporting system for Agricultural Statistics (Rice)

- Village to report area planted in standard format - **cultivator form for each household/farmer**
- Record data from each farmer for different plots of land owned/leased by the cultivator for each season.
- Forms filled after planting is complete for the season.
- Blank forms sent by the DAFO to villages and collected back from each village.
- The cultivator forms from the villages to be checked at DAFO for completeness of coverage.
- Summary sheet from forms compiled and recorded in the village form.
- Village forms sent to the CAS by DAFO.
- CAS to monitor the receipt of village forms from districts and prepare the province level total area planted in a particular season.
- Based on these figures a provisional report will be prepared giving the status of rice planting for the season.
3. Methodology for improving administrative reporting system for Agricultural Statistics (Rice)

- Using the yield rates of the previous figures and other parameters like rainfall, CAS can also prepare an advance estimate of the production through ‘flash’ reports.
- The village form as a frame for selection of villages for sample checking of the area information
- Selection of villages for yield estimation
- Villages selected for yield estimation by CAS and intimated to DAFO.
- A simple random sampling procedure using the list of cultivators available in the DAFO for selection of cultivators
- Using scientific crop cutting assess the yield. The observations will be filled in the ‘yield estimation’ form.
- A sub-sample of crop cuts will be used to assess dry yield of paddy
4. Expected benefits from the new procedure

- The procedure does not involve additional reporting burden on the village officials.
- Purpose is to provide a standard format for all villages
- Forms will be filed in the DAFO and used for verification and sample yield estimation by CAS/DAFO.
- DAFO to ensure filing of the forms
- Compiling aggregated data for the villages in the district.
- CAS will oversee the procedure for estimating the crop yield.
- Development of a more centralized system for compiling agricultural statistics and adoption of methods for other important crops.
5. Implementation issues

• Complete for design questionnaire for data collection on reporting system

• Selected the Vientiane Capital for **pilot test** during 11-12 October 2017
  - Selected 2 Villages in Xaysetha Districts (Doung Village and Soknoy Village)
  - Selected 2 Villages in Sangthong Districts (Nahoy Village and thanakham Village)

• **Next steps**
  • Revise the questionnaire for data collection on reporting system
  • Implementing whole Villages of two Districts
  • CAS to prepare required forms for DAFO.
  • During testing, existing reporting to continue
  • New procedure to run parallel and independently.
  • The results will be verified and presented to MAF
  • The deficiencies in the existing system are explained to the decision makers
  • CAS may consider having a fixed set of villages in each district for cop cutting in the beginning
THANK YOU

Khop Jai