

HIGH LEVEL STAKEHOLDERS MEETING ON THE
GLOBAL STRATEGY
FROM PLAN TO ACTION

Rome, Italy, 3-5 December 2012

Country Papers

Expert Meeting 2: Developing Sector Strategic
Plans for Agricultural and Rural Statistics
(SSPARS) and Integration into the National
Strategies for Development of Statistics (NSDS)

Introduction

- Why did your country decide to prepare the SSPARS? What issues in the statistical system is this in response to?
- Do you have an NSDS? Was the agriculture sector considered in this plan?

Objectives of Statistical Improvement

- Accurate, unbiased agricultural statistics are provided in timely manners
- For policy planning/implementation & private sector development

Importance of Statistics & Information

1. Key to the policy decisions

Accurate & Timely Data



Accurate & Timely Decisions

Importance of Statistics & Information

2. Information transparency

Reliability of Statistics



Credibility of
Ministry & Government

Importance of Statistics & Information

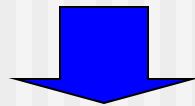
3. Data network enables quick data transmission

- National network for statistics
Districts ↔ Provinces ↔ MAF
- International data exchange
ASEAN, FAO, etc.

Importance of Statistics & Information

4. Human Capacity Building for MAF Personnel

- Attitude & mentality of statistics
=Quality control of data
(Accurate, Consistent and Timely)



- Applicable to all types of MAF work

The 2010 Statistics Law

- The 2010 Statistics Law essentially divides the national statistical system (refer to Figure in Annex 3) into two subsystems: a 'vertical' subsystem composed mainly of LSB and a 'horizontal' subsystem composed of the line ministries' statistics units exemplified by MAF

Problems & Constraints (1)

1. Problems

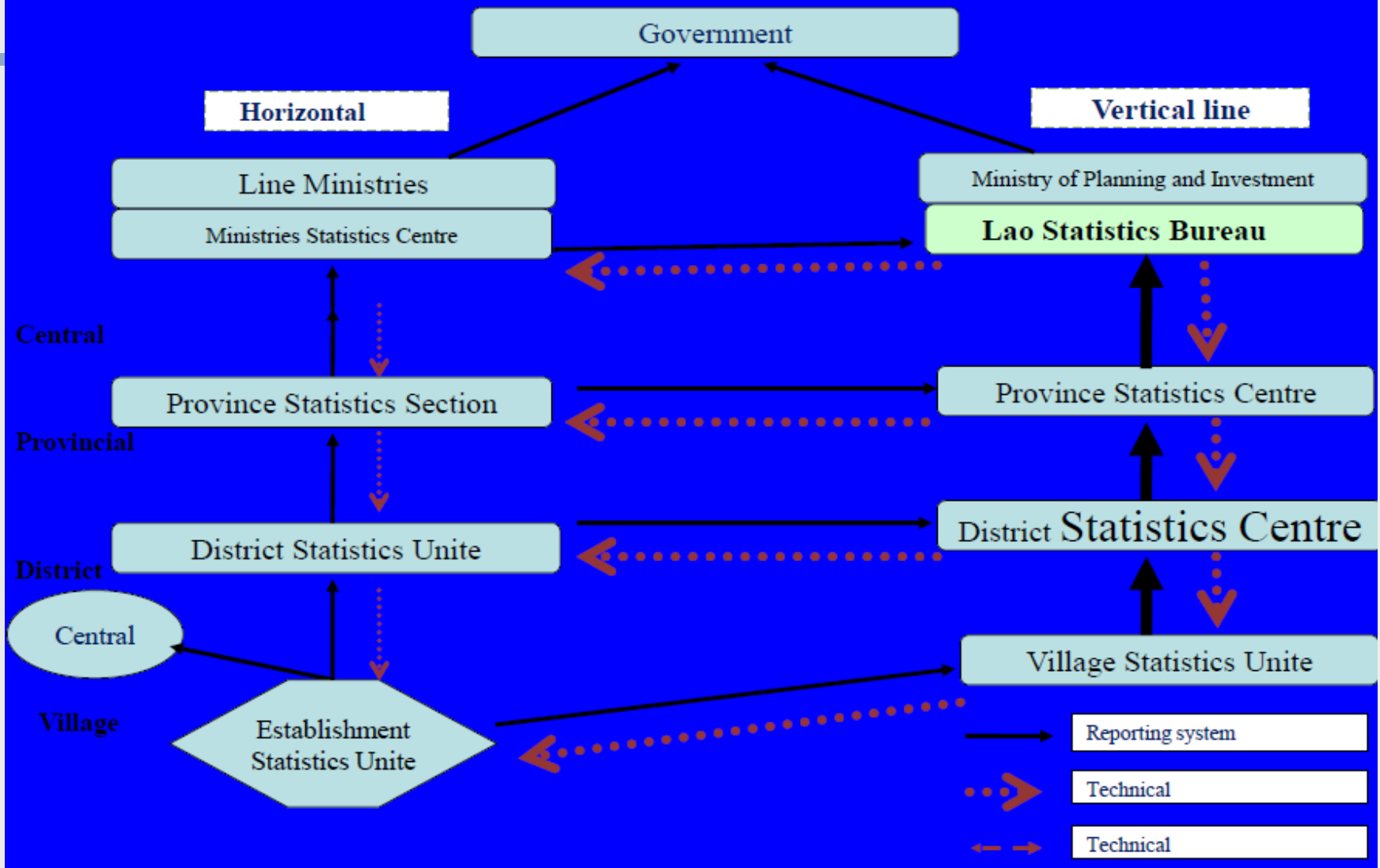
- Availability of agricultural statistics:
Mostly production-related
- Accuracy, reliability and timeliness:
Need to be improved
- Data analysis and dissemination
Insufficient

Problems & Constraints (2)

Constraints

- Organization and responsibility
- Data collection methods
- Manpower and human capacity
- Budget
- Infrastructure

A. Lao National Statistics System



National Statistical Development Strategy (NSDS)

- To support the newly promulgated Statistics Law, a National Statistics Development Strategy that covers 2010-2020 was formulated with four strategic goals: 1) Improving Policy, Regulatory, and Institutional Framework; 2) Developing Statistical Infrastructure; 3) Data Development and Management and 4) Rationalizing Investment Infrastructure and Equipment. The requirements to fulfill these strategic goals (refer to next slide) is based on three groups of indicators: (1) economic (which includes agriculture), (2) social and (3) others (which includes environment).

NSS Development Framework 2010-2020

Statistical Framework

Statistics Indicators

Economic

Social and Culture

Others

- NSA & Price Agriculture
- Industrial and manufacturing
- Energy and mining
- Transportation and Post and communication
- Services
- Others

- Education
- Health
- Labor
- Others

- Population and demographics
- Gender
- Environment
- Poverty

Indicators

National

Sectoral

Data

Programmes

- Data collection, sharing and analysis
- Metat data compilation and assesment
- Harmoniation and Classification
- Adopt/adaptation of international recognized methodologies
- Quality and timeliness

Administrative

Survey

Enabling Mechanism

- Institutional framework, Legislation
- Infrastructure
- HR and HRD /Capacity building
- Data network /information system
- Support Budget

Statistical Outputs/Use

Yearbook

Survey's Reports

Other Communication

Web site and Lao Info

Database (micro data)

Prodcuer and User Forum

Development partners

Integration of the SSPARS into the NSDS

- Lao PDR has just started the consultation process for the action plan (which they call by the very imperious sounding acronym SSPARS) and that the workshop that was sponsored and facilitated by ADB, using its results based management approach, jumpstarted the process

Sector Strategic Plans for Agricultural and Rural Statistics (SSPARS)

- This plan was derived from the extensive discussions of stakeholders of agriculture and rural statistics. First, the minimum core set indicators was discussed by the stakeholders, on the basis of the recommended list from the Global Strategy

The process of the core data set was decided.

- *In the first session, the minimum core set of indicators that has been recommended by the Global Strategy was discussed. LSB pointed out that the Government has its own set of indicators that has to be considered and hence, a minimum set of indicators that is relevant to Lao PDR evolved from this discussion and comparison. Stakeholders in the workshop were divided into four groups according to the Global Strategy's classification -- economic, social, environmental and geographic location. The four groups discussed and presented in the plenary their recommendations.*

The stakeholder analysis

- *Stakeholders were grouped and they discussed on the interest, problems, resources, mandate of the group that they are in.*

Implementation Arrangements

(this should be further elaborated after the high level consultation meeting)

- MAF will take the lead in the implementation of this action plan. Since the coordination of all statistical activities is vital to achieving timely and reliable agriculture and rural statistics, LSB through the steering committee for statistical coordination will ensure that there is effective coordination, cooperation and collaboration among line agencies.

Implementation Arrangements (Continue...)

- Moreover, MAF, through the committee on standards, should ensure that there is consistency in the application of concepts, definition and methods for compiling agricultural and rural statistics. The LSB-based Steering Committee for coordination of all statistical activities should be informed about the activities of the MAF-based committee on standards.

Implementation Arrangements (Continue...)

- This action plan will be implemented immediately until 2020, when the 11th government plan is completed. Financing requirements of this plan will be sourced from the government. However, when financing gap is deemed critical by MAF for achieving the outputs, external assistance will be sought; and similarly for technical inputs that are not available in Lao PDR.

Challenges

- Although coordination is mandated by law and is supposed to rest heavily upon LSB, currently coordination hinges heavily on personal relationships. Data is communicated from one individual to another. In some cases, lack of coordination results in duplication of activities and discrepancies among data produced between agencies.
- Financial and human resource shortages across the board

Challenges (Continue...)

- At the central as well as the provincial and local level, the statistical training opportunities are limited.
- Knowledge transfer is not adequate
- The most of the data collected are manually entered. An integrated database management system for compilation, analysis and dissemination is not available

Thank you Merci

