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**Country Paper Lao PDR
Developing Professional Capability for
National Statistical Systems**

Contents

I.	Introduction.....	3
II.	PART A: Country experience.....	3
	2.1. Recruitment.....	3
	2.2. Development.....	4
	2.3. Organizational strategies.....	5
	2.4. Capability of the national statistical service.....	5
III.	PART B: The Strategies for the Development of the National Statistical System (SDNSS), 2010-2020.....	6
	3.1. Summary of Statistical activities and result:.....	6
	3.1.1. Legislative Framework and Implementation.....	6
	3.1.2. Statistical Infrastructure Development.....	6
	3.1.3. Data Management and Development.....	6
	3.1.4. Capacity Building and Cooperation.....	7
	3.2. Overall evaluation on key achievements.....	8
	3.2.1. Outstanding Outcomes from implementing Strategies for National Statistical System Development.....	8
	3.2.2. Strengths and causes.....	8
	3.2.3. Limitations and Causes.....	9
	3.2.4. Lessons learnt.....	10
	3.3. Goals and Objectives.....	10
	3.3.1. Goals.....	10
	3.3.2. Objectives.....	11
	3.4. Strategies and Working Programmes(WP).....	12
	3.5. Implementation Measures SDNSS, 2010-2020.....	13
IV.	Conclusion.....	15

I. Introduction

The National Statistical System (NSS) is defined by a legal framework and institutional arrangements for the collection, compilation, dissemination and use of official statistics. Official statistics are statistics collected, compiled and disseminated by government departments and agencies to support policymaking and to inform decision making and debate generally, both within government and elsewhere. The basic concept of the NSS is to bring together the most important indicators and data sets within a coherent framework, which provides users with some assurances about data quality and integrity

The demand for better statistics is not only being championed by statisticians, but also at the highest political levels, businesses as well as individual citizens. The last two decades National Statistical System in Lao PDR has witnessed an unprecedented increase in the demand for better official statistics as a result of the “**evidence-based policy-making**” approach to development.

The preparation of the national strategic plan to develop statistics in the country was undertaken in recognition of the need to improve official statistics in order to i). provide quantitative basis for informed decision-making in planning for socio-economic development, ii). provide effective and unbiased basis for monitoring development programmes and projects and iii). sufficiently evaluate the outcomes of development programmes and projects.

II. PART A: Country experience

Base on the roles and responsibilities of the Lao Department of Statistics to carry out Statistics activities in Lao PDR, which the main concerned to enhance the productivity of statistics production, therefore are very dependent with human resources, without good staff to work is impossible of successful. In regards of the development professional skills of the National Statistical System (NSS) in Lao PDR we are always aware about:

2.1. Recruitment

According to the development plan for National Statistical System, the human resources are the key issue has to be addressed, since the qualifications of staffs are concerned. Lao PDR so far has no faculty of Statistics in the University level. The recruitment of staff to work with statistics office in all levels were focused to subject on economic, however the new comers staff need to get additional training in statistics field, from this point NSS are countering problems of professional skills many subjects on statistics, particularly statistics analysis and report writing in English.

The recruitment new staff process has to ensure they are having certain qualification in each subject matter, the mains criteria of selection new staff are following:

- Bachelor level on economic or relevance
- knowledge on basic statistics
- Good background English
- Computer skills

- Willing to work with statistics office permanently
- Ability to work in remote areas
- Good communication

As informed earlier statistics faculty in University is not existed yet, however we have work closely with National University of Laos to establish Statistics curriculum and in the near future University of Lao will be able to provide the statisticians to the society accordingly.

2.2. Development

We have completed Strategy for Development of the National Statistical System (SDNSS) 2010-2020 very recently and this documents was signed by prime minister, this SDNSS is well define vision, mission, goals and object of implementation such long term period, although the development of strategy is still required assistance from international organizations to assist of formulating in the standards way. The assessment conducted to ensure plan is covered all needs of development staff in each period and the SDNSS is addressed this issues. The DoS is center of coordination for the NSS and we learned that professional on statistics is needed for all sectors in order to produce good quality statistics, from central to local statistics staff are defined clearly job description needs for each statistics unit.

DoS is doing many ways of the development of professional skills of staff, such as in the central level conducted training for new comers on basic statistics, legal documents and others, on the job training mainly doing by individual unit to improve their staff, particularly the new update of statistics methodology, sending staff to international organizations conducted SIAP included 6 months course, data interpolation and analysis, ICT training, research base training jointly with KNSO Korea, and sampling course and other institutions. In the past two years 2/3 of Districts staff was sent to train in Vietnam on Statistics methods.

Regarding to the selection of staff to participate the international training, we are always priority the staff who is relevance to the subject of the training, the level of the training course and the knowledge of language used for conducting the training. To make sure the staff is working with good environment, the management team has conducted annual management seminar which consisted of manager from division level and senior staff to assess the staff in each division.

In conclusion the development staff more effectives that who participants with international training programme, because the standards of the programme fitted with the needs of participants and of course most experience lecturers were presented, in addition the participants will have more chance to exchange experience and view across countries and regions.

2.3. Organizational strategies

According to the decree for government staffs have an equal right to get career paths, however the creditability of the professional staff and good job performance will get more chance to promote higher position. Now the Statistical Law approved by NA and SDNSS 2010-2020 signed by Prime Minister the role and responsibility of DoS is higher, the remain of quality, timely statistics are very challenge for NSS, although the clear determination for staff recruitment are concerned in order to meet the needs of new NSS. At DoS conducted annual management seminar for the management level and senior staff to evaluate the competencies of staff in each position to find out the ability of individual by manager of each division. According to the Statistics Law defined new function of the NSS Lao PDR is centralize system for the vertically from Central to local level and as the same time for the horizontal is still keeping statistics unit in each ministry down to local levels to carry out necessary their own statistics, and the Law had clear identify the centralization of statistics methodology.

In the past the NSS in Lao PDR is decentralize system, in each statistics office is small number staff, however the volumes of work responsible by NSS is very large, particularly when conducting census and large scale survey needs to be hired temporary staff to fulfill the work, although NSS has limit staff we are still able to support on improving Statistics methods to other organization such sending the skills staff to give lecture and training to difference institutions both central and local and sending skills staff to be short term consultants on statistics matter to some government agencies.

In addition our organisation also emphasized on development ICT infrastructure for the NSS to make sure ICT can help to generate production of statistics more realizable and timeliness statistics and made used of data more friendly and easy to access to the data where house.

All those mentioned above the DoS has tried to upgrade, relocation and maintain the staff in the position to work more specialize on Statistics activities, particularly in local level (District).

2.4. Capability of the national statistical service

Statistical service is one of the new issue have been discussed in the NSS to make the statistics sound, however in Lao PDR is still lack of experience both producing and services, particularly in local office is quite low. To improve of data service and data sharing, in the central level and provincial level DoS has tried working closely with line ministries and provinces, nowadays Laoinfo tool has been trained to several Ministries and provinces to upgrade capacity of using this tool to link with DoS.

Recently the remand of high levels education in society is high, NSS are facing problems of staff maintain due to after they graduated or upgrade their skills, some of them moved to work with international organization or private sector where the payment is quite high.

III. PART B: The Strategies for the Development of the National Statistical System (SDNSS), 2010-2020

3.1. Summary of Statistical activities and result:

3.1.1. Legislative Framework and Implementation

1. Have continued disseminating Decree 140/PM of August 20, 2002 regarding the “organizational structure and operation of the National Statistical System” along with implementing the strategies and measures for the official statistical system development 2006-2010. More specifically, this means continuing collecting data through administrative records and surveys, organizing meetings and seminars, and distributing Decree 104/PM to various organizations to acknowledge and implement accordingly.
2. Have assessed and evaluated the implementation of Decree 140/PM regarding the organizational structure and operation of the National Statistical System. This serves as the basis for drafting Statistics Law which will involve broad discussion and consultation with all relevant stakeholders. The draft will then be proposed to the government and the national assembly to pass in 2010.
3. Statistical offices, ministries, ministry-equivalent organizations, provincial authorities, which are players in the National Statistical System (vertical and horizontal organizational network), have improved organizational structure and strengthened statistical activities under their responsibility. Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning and Investment, has streamlined some divisions and units according to their roles and responsibilities defined in Prime Ministerial Decree 374/PM dated on October 22, 2007 regarding Organizational Structure and Operations of Ministry of Planning and Investment. Though it is still insufficient for operational needs, number of statistical staff of Department of Statistics has increased from 15 staff in 1983 to 60 at present, and from 5 divisions in 2005 to 7 divisions at present.

3.1.2. Statistical Infrastructure Development

1. Have studied statistical principles and international standard economic activity classification system and potential adoption taking into account actual conditions of the country. At the same time, the application of economic activity classification system has been promoted in official statistical data collection, analysis and dissemination.
2. Have developed Information technology (IT) system by using moderately advanced computers to facilitate statistical activities such as: creating statistical data storage server, Department of Statistics’ homepage, and internal and external networks linking databases in central and local levels.
3. In addition, security protection and statistical IT equipment maintenance have gradually been improved, though there is still limitation in budget and staff’s skill.

3.1.3. Data Management and Development

1. Have carried out activities specified in Strategies and Measures for Official Statistical Development 2006-2010, namely data collection, compilation, analysis, dissemination and reports writing. Examples of statistical products resulted from above activities are Annual Statistics Magazine, monthly, quarterly and annual price statistics (Consumer

2. Ministries and ministry-equivalent organizations have completed preparing annual reports and publishing annual magazines. All provinces have completed statistics collection and compilation to report to their high ranking authorities within their vertical and horizontal linkages; and at the same they have also produced statistical yearbook to use within that particular province.
3. Have completed large-scale and sample surveys including processing and analyzing data from the surveys, writing reports and disseminating the results. Those surveys are: the third Population and Housing Census in 2005, first Economic Census in 2006, forth Household consumption and Expenditure survey in fiscal year 2007-2008, annual household surveys from 2003 to 2005 and resumed again in 2008, annual enterprise surveys from 2002 to 2006, quarterly enterprise surveys from 2003 to 2004, reproductive health survey in 2005, third woman and child health survey in 2006, and poverty participatory survey in 2005.
4. Have built aggregate databank and database using LaoInfo program to disseminate all indicators related to Millennium Development Goals. Have contributed to preparing Millennium Development Goals Progress Report volume 2 year 2008 and so on.
5. Have contributed to drafting Decree 258/PM dated on October 13, 2009 regarding poverty standard and development from 2010 to 2015 and have completed preparing survey manual and questionnaire supporting the evaluation of the implementation of this decree. Have completed producing the third and forth National Human Development Reports which focus on the international trade and human development in 2006, and the status of employment and livelihood in Lao PDR in 2009 respectively.

3.1.4. Capacity Building and Cooperation

1. Have organized annual meetings on official statistics supply and demand from 2006 to present which serve as annual statistical meetings as well as forum for statistics producers and users to meet, discuss and plan statistical activities together. The coordination has gradually improved through mechanisms such as data collection, dissemination and annual meetings as well as various surveys in each period.
2. Some staff from central as well as local levels has enhanced their statistical expertise and skills as well as political theories by participating in seminars, training, and study tours both domestically and internationally. Some district level staff has enhanced their basic statistical knowledge by attending three month training in Vietnam in 2007-2009 and other in house trainings.
3. Have attended statistical meetings and seminars held in the country and overseas such as: ASEAN Head of Statistical Offices Meeting, United Nation Statistical Commission meeting, Asian Pacific Statistics Committee meeting, and other international meetings. Have cooperated with international agencies, attracted financial and technical assistances,

3.2. Overall evaluation on key achievements

3.2.1. Outstanding Outcomes from implementing Strategies for National Statistical System Development

From implementing abovementioned main activities, many outstanding results have been obtained as follows:

1. Roles and awareness of statistics have increased through the implementation of Decree No. 140/PM on organizational structure and operations of national statistical system, dissemination of statistics, and national and international cooperation.
2. Coordination within the National Statistical System has progressed well and coordination among statistics producers and users has been improved.
3. Knowledge and competences of some staff in central and local levels have been enhanced, though the quantity or capacity is still limited.
4. Official statistics (economic, social, environment and poverty) have been successfully produced; and national database was created to support the sixth five-year Socio-Economic Development plan (2006-2010) evaluation, Millennium Development Goals Progress Report preparation and monitoring and evaluation of other national plans.

3.2.2. Strengths and causes

1. Leaders of the Ministry of Planning and Investment have consistently provided guidelines and directions on the operations of national statistical work, the Department of Statistics have performed a central role in collecting, summarizing, analyzing and disseminating official statistics which are used to support socio-economic development planning of the government and for general domestic and international users.
2. Technical staff is skillful and knowledgeable that the quality of their works is guaranteed; and they are also highly decisive. There is a gender balance among staff. There is also a large number of young staff who can easily learn and be trained.
3. Staff in the National Statistical System possesses great working and data collecting experience. In particular, statistical staff in central and local levels, ministries and sectors has been well developed, though quantity as well as capacity level is still limited.
4. Statistics Decree was promulgated in 2002 which has become legislative reference to some extent, though implementation is not fully effective. At present, Department of Statistics is drafting Statistics Law and will submit to National Assembly in June 2010.
5. Investment on infrastructure in strict and provincial level has been made. Technical consultative team resulted from collaboration among Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Ministry of Finance, Bank of Lao PDR, and Department of Statistics in an area of macroeconomics has been established.

6. Causes of these strong points are (1) the leading party and government, more specifically leaders of Ministry of Planning and Investment have recognized the importance of statistics, (2) people in society, enterprises in urban as well as rural areas have enthusiastically provided their responses to economic and social data collection and large-scale as well as sample surveys, (3) statistics producers and users understand in some extent, though not widely and deeply enough, the foundation about roles of statistics in integration internationally and with development partners. International organizations are interested in, pay attention to and provide support to statistical works.

3.2.3. Limitations and Causes

1. In spite of the existence of Decree No. 140/PM concerning the organizational structure and operation of national statistical system, the decree has not been fully and widely adopted. In addition, Laos has yet had statistics law while many ASEAN countries, countries in the region and in the world have been implementing such a law.
2. Staff competence does not effectively meet the needs of national statistical system. Comparing with many countries and to statistical needs in this modern era, numbers of statistical staff are still small.
3. The application of new technology into statistical activities is still limited due to insufficient capacity and fund.
4. Technological equipment and tools that have been used in statistical activities in the past were mainly from donors' assistances. However, at present the main assistance (SIDA) has come to an end, while demand for statistics from the government as well as international agencies has increased. This resulted in a big challenge to statistical works.
5. Statistics production and dissemination are still not fully comprehensive as follows:
 - The use of statistical concepts, standards, methodologies and as well as classification systems is still not satisfactory.
 - Vital registration is not continuously systematic and limitedly implemented. Enterprise register is not monitored, evaluated, and updated to reflect the actual situation and to be consistent.
 - Statistics production is not comprehensive. For example, many main indicators cannot be produced such as real national income; many price statistics cannot be calculated such as Producer Price Index, Import/Export Price Index, Retail/Wholesale Price Index; Poverty statistics can only be produced for five-year time frame at the national and provincial levels, the annual assessment is not continuous and lacks of clear methodology and consistency particularly for assessing household poverty.
 - Most of the reports are produced on an annual basis; reports on quarter basis and monthly basis are still limited; and statistical newsletter is still unavailable. Lao PDR is the only country among ASEAN members that does not have international standard statistics dissemination system.

6. Causes of those limitations are (1) some staff understands the implication and importance of statistical works but lacks responsibility and ability to deeply utilize their knowledge in actual works; statistical work has not been prioritized as shown by the fact that the budget allocation and numbers of staff is insufficient to meet statistical needs in these new decades (2) organizational structure, human resource, and management of statistical works in the National Statistical System are not adequately effective and efficient, (3) coordinating system is not systematic and continuous, works are done separately without cooperation and technical consistency.

3.2.4. Lessons learnt

1. Boost the development of statistical production and raise awareness about the importance and priority of statistical production as well as use of statistics evidenced by actual uses in many national and international agencies.
2. Value and enhance the roles of relevant agencies such as: statistics departments, divisions, offices, units and teams of vertical and horizontal organizational system. Establish and develop statistic units and teams in each sector. Create coordination system and mechanism within the national statistical system (from central to local levels) by focusing on adequately improving organizational structure, supporting environment and human resources, particularly at the district level.
3. Convert various decrees into law; increase ownership and responsibility of all stakeholders in strictly implementing statistical decrees, regulations and principles. Make the dissemination and report systems more systematic with high enthusiasm and participation of stakeholders.
4. Develop Information Technology system, statistical infrastructure; expand widely the dissemination coverage; and promote the technically correct uses of statistics.
5. Take a leading role in attracting assistances, adequate domestic and international sources of fund to make available sufficient budget to support statistical activities at central and local levels.
6. Cooperate internationally on statistics in term of concepts, methodologies and international standards to integrate regionally according party and government's direction.
7. Producing and endorsing the national statistical system development strategies in each period are crucially necessary. Therefore, once approved by the government, they are necessarily adopted into actual works to support other activities of the party-government.

Increase and support feasibility studies on how IT system can be employed in statistical production and dissemination to reduce numbers of staff and increase effectiveness.

3.3. Goals and Objectives

3.3.1. Goals

1. To provide good quality, reliable and timely statistics to serve and facilitate planning and decision making activities of policy makers, plan formulators and domestic as well as foreign researchers.

2. To develop national statistical system to guarantee all statistical activities ranging from production to dissemination are comparable to those international standards. In other word, it is to ensure that actual situation of the country is reflected scientifically as a result of great extent of technical effort.
3. To build and enhance knowledge and capacity of staff and statisticians in the nationwide national statistical system, so that they can become more skillful in statistics to meet statistical development needs in each time period.
4. To establish an efficient and effective coordination mechanism which will make the cooperation between horizontal and vertical organizational systems become realized and systematic particularly in term of collecting, summarizing, analyzing data, building database, exchanging and disseminating data. In addition, this is to avoid duplication that can lead to a waste of time and budget, specifically those activities under government.
5. To encourage, support and provide assistance to all statistics producers to produce high quality statistics through sensitizing them about the core value, role and duty, right and responsibility in supplying statistics to allow users make use of data most effectively, conveniently and punctually. To encourage studies and analysis of statistics to avoid uses of statistics that is inconsistent with statistical principles.
6. To expand statistical cooperation with neighboring countries and countries in ASEAN, region, and the rest of the world based on the direction given by the leading party and government in opening for mutually beneficial cooperation.
7. To encourage every member in the society to fulfill their obligation in providing cooperation and statistical data, financial contribution and contributing knowledge through giving feedback and comments on statistical works.

3.3.2. Objectives

1. **Upgrade** the Decree No. 140/PM dated on August 28, 2002 regarding organizational structure and operation of national statistical system into Statistics Law in fiscal year 2010-2011.
2. Improve and develop national statistical system by improving organizational structure and establish a comprehensive and systematic centralized system of vertical organizational network, from central to village levels, by 2015. Established Vertical centralize statistical system which National Bureau of Statistics is under the umbrella of Ministry of Planning and Investment which will have statistical divisions, units, and teams in provincial and district levels and will have statistical staff at village level. At the same time, strengthen statistical works in horizontal system of organizational network (provinces and sectors) for harmonized coordination.
3. In order to ascertain a successful implementation of the national statistical system, numbers of statistical staff needs to be increases to 1,400 by 2020 (this includes statistical staff in various divisions and units at provincial level), in which
 - Numbers of staff in Department of Statistics needs to increase from 59 at present to 160 by 2015 and to 200 by 2020

- Numbers of statistical staff in each ministry should be on average of 6 to 10 people, particularly in big ministries such as Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Public Health
 - Numbers of statistical staff in each province should be on average of 6 to 10 people at provincial level.
 - Numbers of statistical staff in each district should be on average of 4 to 6 staff at district level
4. Improve and develop horizontal statistical system (ministries and ministry-equivalent organizations); create information exchange network with the coverage of 40% of all main statistical producers by 2015 and 70% by 2020.
 5. Increase production of socio-economic and environment statistics to be more comprehensive with high quality and suitability, and to enable the production of official statistical indicators that have been determined. In addition, studies and consultation among relevant organizations on potential production of new types of statistics should be continuously carried out, taking into account sources, to meet the increasing demand of statistics in each period.
 6. Strive to successfully conduct all planned large-scale and sample surveys which serve as the basis for the production of official statistics, which in turn facilitates Socio-economic development plan formulation, Millennium Development Goals progress evaluation and Poverty assessment in each period
 7. Formulate capacity building work plans to enhance, through various methods, staff's knowledge in basic statistics and statistical management throughout the whole national statistical system in two period, 2010-2015 and 2015-2020. Encourage staff to enhance their educational qualification. At least three staff a year, or 30 staff in ten years, should upgrade to diploma, bachelor's degree and master's degree holding; and at least 3 staff should obtain doctoral degree in 10 years.
 8. Registration statistics need to be improved and adjusted annually. By the end of strategies implementation period the appropriate registration system should be established officially and will be an official registration system used in Lao PDR.
 9. Develop technological infrastructure and communication equipment which are up-to-date, durable, and can link vertical and horizontal organizational networks taking into account e-government project.

3.4. Strategies and Working Programmes(WP)

- **Improving Regulation and Institutional Frameworks**

WP 1: Establish and implement Statistics Law, and move toward to scientifically sound statistics production.

WP 2: Improve the National Statistical System organizational structure both horizontally and vertically (i.e. at both central and local levels) including recruitments and

placements of staff in all statistical offices at each level to ensure smooth statistical works in each period.

WP 3: Establish mechanisms and methods to literacte and encourage every member in the society to participate, with high responsibility, in statistical activities.

WP 4: Upgrade knowledge, competences, and skills of statisticians in order to enable them to move forward to becoming experts with experiences and skills that are comparable to international standards.

WP 5: Encourage and promote the allocation of financial resources into statistical production in order to secure a certain level of budget that allows statistical activities to take place.

WP 6: Recognize and value the roles of coordination in avoiding duplication, and waste of budget /resources and time.

- **Developing Statistical Infrastructure**

WP 7: Create and develop infrastructure and supporting environment to facilitate all statistical works from a notion of necessary use to efficiently sufficient use. This also includes the construction of Information Technology (IT) infrastructure to support the implementation of national statistical system network system plan.

WP 8: Support the applications and adaptation of international standards, methodologies and classification systems according to actual conditions of the country.

- **Management and development of data**

WP 9: Boost the production and development of sector and periodical indicators with high quality and creditability. Focus on statistical services to ensure, with high responsibility, the timely supply of data in various forms.

WP 10: Improve dissemination and exchange of statistics. Enlarge official statistics database, strengthen data protection, and increase varieties of formats to make it easy for users to understand and use them statistically correctly.

- **Ensuring Statistical Activities**

WP 11: Create conditions and environment to facilitate statistical activities. Protect and preserve all statistical data in the networks to avoid loss of data and their confidentiality.

WP 12: Cooperate regionally and internationally to strengthen statistical management and expertise, to exchange of experiences, to increase access to potential sources of financial and technical assistances, and to integrate into international standards.

3.5. Implementation Measures SDNSS, 2010-2020

1. Ministry of Planning and Investment issues the notification decree/later to activate the implementation of the National Statistical System Development particularly to make sure that the detail of this strategic document, more importantly the annual plans, are thoroughly adopted.

2. Every stakeholder has obligation and duty to disseminate this set of strategies and adopt them into their work plans (all ministries, sectors, and local agencies need to produce, based on the national statistical system development strategies, their master, annual, work, and project plans which define clearly activities, objectives, human and financial resource needs and detailed measures) to ensure consistency, and support from each other.
3. To ensure all goals and objectives are met, all stakeholders should give attention to human resource development, begin with providing short-term training on basic statistics or training on the job and move forward to medium and long terms. Therefore, it is necessary to formulate the detailed human resources development plan.
4. Authorize the National Statistics Center, Ministry of Planning and Investment to serve as a coordinating body for the National Statistical System development, or more specifically for vertical organizational network. At the same time, the leaders of each organization in horizontal organizational network of NSS need to appropriately improve their organizational structure and budget to ensure successful statistical activities. It is also necessary that every agency take statistical works seriously and give priority to them accordingly.
5. Considering the current situation, the statistical coordination is crucially necessary to achieve goals and objectives specified in this strategy particularly statistical work management such as: works pertaining to organizational structure (Statistical Advisory board, statistical department, divisions, and units), works among vertical and horizontal organizational network, budget, and statistician must be mandated or certified or authorized.
6. In this new era advertising and awareness rising also play an important role in supporting statistical work to achieve determined goals and objectives. Therefore, it is necessary that every stakeholder participates in collaboration with ministries, ministry-equivalent organizations, municipality, provinces and district.
7. To ensure the successful statistical works, a certain level of fund should be available; this issue is also mentioned in this document. Government budget allocation for statistical work should only be used for statistical activities, that is, to support all statistical activities carried out throughout the vertical and horizontal organizational network (from central to local levels). Besides government financial support, other sources of funds in the society and international sources should also be attracted taking into account party and government's direction: attract assistance from overseas and cooperation from various agencies particularly from civil society organizations as well as general citizens. At the beginning, the proportion of international contribution might be relatively larger and then it should gradually decline and government contribution become proportionally larger; this is also consistent with the aim to graduate the country from the Least Developed Country status by 2020.
8. In order to secure adequate fund to support implementation of activities, two main sources should be combined and depend upon: first five years, international sources of fund should be given priority with some contribution from government, then government budget should become the main source of fund when the government revenue has been strengthened..

9. In order to successfully implement the directive policy of the party and government on fund mobilization, the national statistics center coordinates with other relevant and local agencies to assess demand for resources for statistical activities, and coordinates directly with department of international cooperation, MPI to determine potential supply of fund, experts as well as technical equipment from international donors.
10. The implementation of this strategy must be consistent with other plans of ministries, ministry-equivalent organizations, municipality, provinces and districts with overall emphasis on working as a team with high individual responsibility.
11. Every stakeholder including the national statistics center, MPI, is responsible for monitoring, assessing, evaluating and reporting the results of implementation of this strategy and other work plans in each period. These activities should be carried out twice a year (every six months).
12. Authorize the national statistical advisory committee in collaboration with the MPI to establish the evaluation team/committee to evaluate the implementation of strategies during the midterm and last period (2020) of the strategy. The mid-term evaluation focuses on whether specified objectives are met? What activities have been implemented and which ones have not? What are the successful outcomes and limitations? Should there be any adjustment to the planned implementation of the rest of the strategy? More specifically the evaluation of the first five-year strategy implementation emphasizes on overall outcomes, quality and factors that drive the outcomes.

IV. Conclusion

The capability of NSS is very challenges and importance task to ensure that NSS can produce high quality statistics and timeliness to provide to all users in the new remand for social-economic development plan. Lao PDR issued the Statistical Law, which is very importance tool for the implementation Statistics system, that means NSS will upgrade the roles and responsibilities of development statistics more stronger both statistics production and resources to severe society needs.