



**Get  
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**Webinar on Inequalities in CRVS:**

*Let's really get every one in the picture!*

**Area 2. Using secondary sources to assess  
inequality in civil registration**

**Our experience with Lao Social  
Indicators Survey II 2017**

08 February 2021, 12:00 – 13:30 (BKK Time)



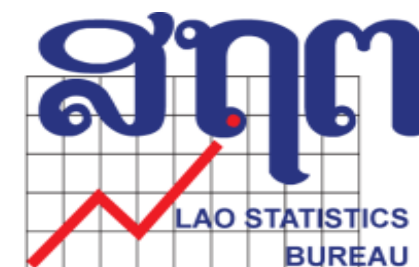
**Lao PDR**

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# *Background and context*

**Project Title:** Lao Social Indicators Survey II 2017 (LSIS II)

**Focus/Aim:** LSIS II was baseline for the 8th National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSED), supported the monitoring of SDGs and the LDC graduation, and other socio-economic situation of children, adolescents, women, men, and households.

**Methodology and resources used:** LSIS II is sample survey which was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and rural areas. Sample selection has two stage:

- 1) Select 1,170 clusters in Urban, Rural with road & without road
- 2) Select 23,400 households (20 hhs per cluster)

**Main stakeholders:** Lao Statistics Bureau (LSB), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Education and Sport. Technical support was provided by development partners (UNICEF, UNFPA, USAID, Luxembourg, EU, SDC, UNDP, JICA, WHO, WFP)



# outputs

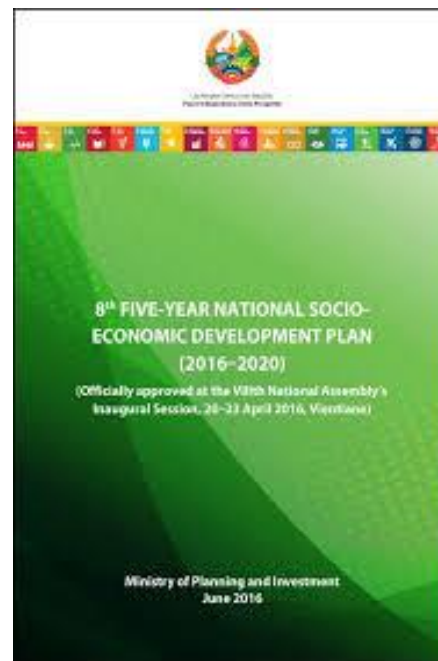
## SDG 35 indicators



## CRVS (goal 16.9.1)

- The overall birth registration rate of children under five is 73 per cent, (75 per cent in LSIS-I)
- Only one in ten mothers/caretakers knows how to register births with civil authorities

- Survive
- Thrive/child development
- Education/Learn
- Protection from violence and exploitation
- clean environment
- Equitable chances in life



## NSEDP 42 indicators



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# *Advantages and disadvantages of using these data for assessing inequality in civil registration*

## ✧ Advantages

- the LSIS II applied the MICS protocols, the selection process of modules which need to be included in the LSIS II
- The LSIS II equipped well the implementing agencies by its tools, methodologies, protocols and programme. The application of tablets for data collection went very well, so it was a good for the following field data collection

## ✧ Disadvantages

- As the MICS6 is significantly different from previous MICSs, the development of survey tools and its manuals encountered with many challenges; the global MICS team made frequent revisions on the questionnaires in different time
- Since the LSIS II is an earlier survey applied the MICS6 methods and procedures, most of the survey tools, data processing packages and other supporting documents prepared by the global MICS team are not available on time for the LSIS II

## *Criteria used in determining the data source/s that are most appropriate for use in assessing inequality in CRVS*

- ✧ Used data from survey/census to assess inequality in CRVS because the CRVS is not completeness system
- ✧ Currently, MOHA is developing the Civil Management Information System. It just do the pilot in 3 provinces: Vientiane capital, Luangphabang province, and Champasack
- ✧ Therefore the data from survey/census at the current time are the best data for using as methods and implemented stages followed the principle and recommendation of global standard.



## *When are such data sources appropriate to be used?*

- ✧ Monitor the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) especially key inputs for the ongoing Voluntary National Report on SDG, 2018
- ✧ formulate a baseline for the 8th National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSEDP) and provincial development plans including the inputs for upcoming Mid-Term Review of the 8th NSEDP,
- ✧ and support the country's graduation from Least Developed Country



## *Recommended improvements*

- ✧ Improving the CRVS system must be cover all in Lao PDR
- ✧ Improve the capacities of the authorities to be an appropriate professional such registration skills and ICT at local level
- ✧ increase sufficient attention to at-risk groups and populations to register
- ✧ Put more attention with action plan for compiling, processing, validation and dissemination of CRVS data to support national development plan and monitoring SDGs

Thank you

