



Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System in Lao PDR

I. Overview

A well-functioning CRVS system is needed for the country:

- To achieve the Government's Vision 2030 and the Strategic Socio-economic Development Plan 2016-2025, saying that: By 2030 “citizen's rights will be guaranteed by the state governance by the Law”.
- It is also needed to monitor its achievements of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the implementation of international conventions on children's rights, human rights,
- The regional declaration, Asia-Pacific which the government has committed to the Ministerial conference that by 2024 it will do it utmost to ensure that all citizen and the newborns are registered and received official birth certificate at least 70%, and

I. Overview

A well-functioning CRVS system is needed for the country:

- By 2030, all Lao people will benefit from a universal and responsive CRVS system that facilitates the realization of population's rights and supports good governance and development.

II. Civil Registration Organization

- The Ministry of Home Affairs was established in 2011;
- Based on the family registration law amended 2018, the Civil registration organizations are the State organizations which are comprised of the sectors of home affairs, public security, justice and foreign affairs;
 - 1) The Home Affairs have the rights and duties as: Registration of birth, marriage, divorce, death, change of first name or family name, change in nationality, and migration;
 - 2) The public security have the rights and duties as: Registration of family registration books, Issuance of identity cards, registration of temporary residence;

II. Civil Registration Organizations

- 3) The justice have the rights and duties as: registration of disappearance, child adoption, paternity or maternity, appointment of guardian.
- 4) The foreign affairs is responsible for registration of birth, marriage, divorce, death, etc for Lao people who is living outside the country.

II. Civil Registration Organizations

The other ministries concerned with the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics are as follows:

- The Ministry of Health is responsible for issuing birth, death notification and certificates the cause of death.
- National Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Planning and Investment Responsible for:
 - Produce annual vital statistics generated from the civil registration database
 - Disseminate and use CRVS data for policy making, planning, and monitoring;

II. Civil Registration Organizations

- The Ministry of Education and Sports is responsible for encouraging the use of birth certificate to be as necessary document for admission to the classes of children or students who will study in the country or abroad;
- The Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare is responsible for promoting the use of birth certificates to manage, protect and inspect the use of labor to prevent the use of child labor.

II. Civil Registration Organizations

At local level:

- 18 Provincial of Home Affairs and provincial sectors concerned with CRVS.
- 148 District of Home Affairs and District sectors concerned with CRVS.
- 8400 village authorities for birth and death notification (in case out the hospital)

III. Progress of CRVS implementation

- 1) Completed the rapid assessment on CRVS implementation in 2011 and 2012 conducted by LSB;
- 2) Completed the inequality assessment in 2023;
- 3) The Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Strategy 2016-2025 was approved and promulgated in 2017.
- 4) The Law on Family Registration was amended and promulgated in 2018;
- 5) Law on Statistics was amended and promulgated in 2017
- 6) The Standard of procedure was introduced for paper based Civil registration;
- 7) The first draft of Standard of procedure for e-CRVS system is completed

III. Progress of CRVS implementation

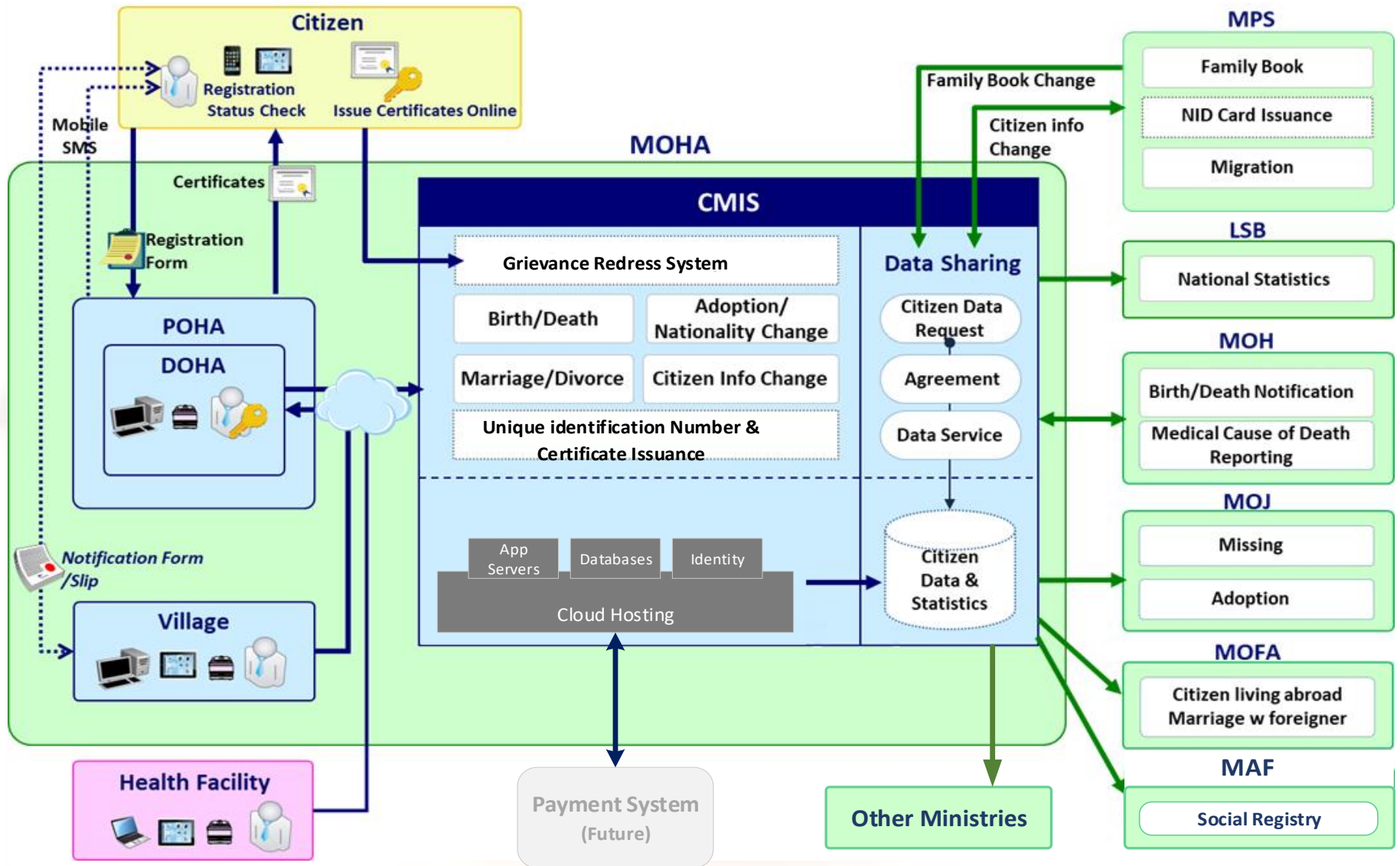
- 6) The dissemination of Law on Family Registration amended 2018, CRVS strategy 2016-2025 to the local authorities (provinces and Districts level) was completed
- 7) The CRVS coordination committee was established at the central and local levels.
- 8) Capacity building and IT knowledge as well as the Civil Registration data collection was conducted for staffs of DOHAs, POHAs in nationwide.

III. Progress of CRVS implementation

The Development of e-CRVS system

- The Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA) introduced the e-CRVS system in 2020 through the Lao PDR Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Project funded by the World bank.
- The e-CRVS system is aimed at modernizing the registration of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces, moving away from traditional paper-based to fully digital registration systems.
- MOHA intends to integrate data sources of births and deaths from the Ministry of Health (MOH) and other relevant sources into the existing e-CRVS system

The diagram of e-CRVS system



Mass and Mobile Registration



Launching Mass birth registration in Luangprabang in January 2024, Champasak in February 2024, Vientiane Capital in Mar2024

Mass and Mobile Registration

- SBCC campaign
- Birth and death registration in registration centres



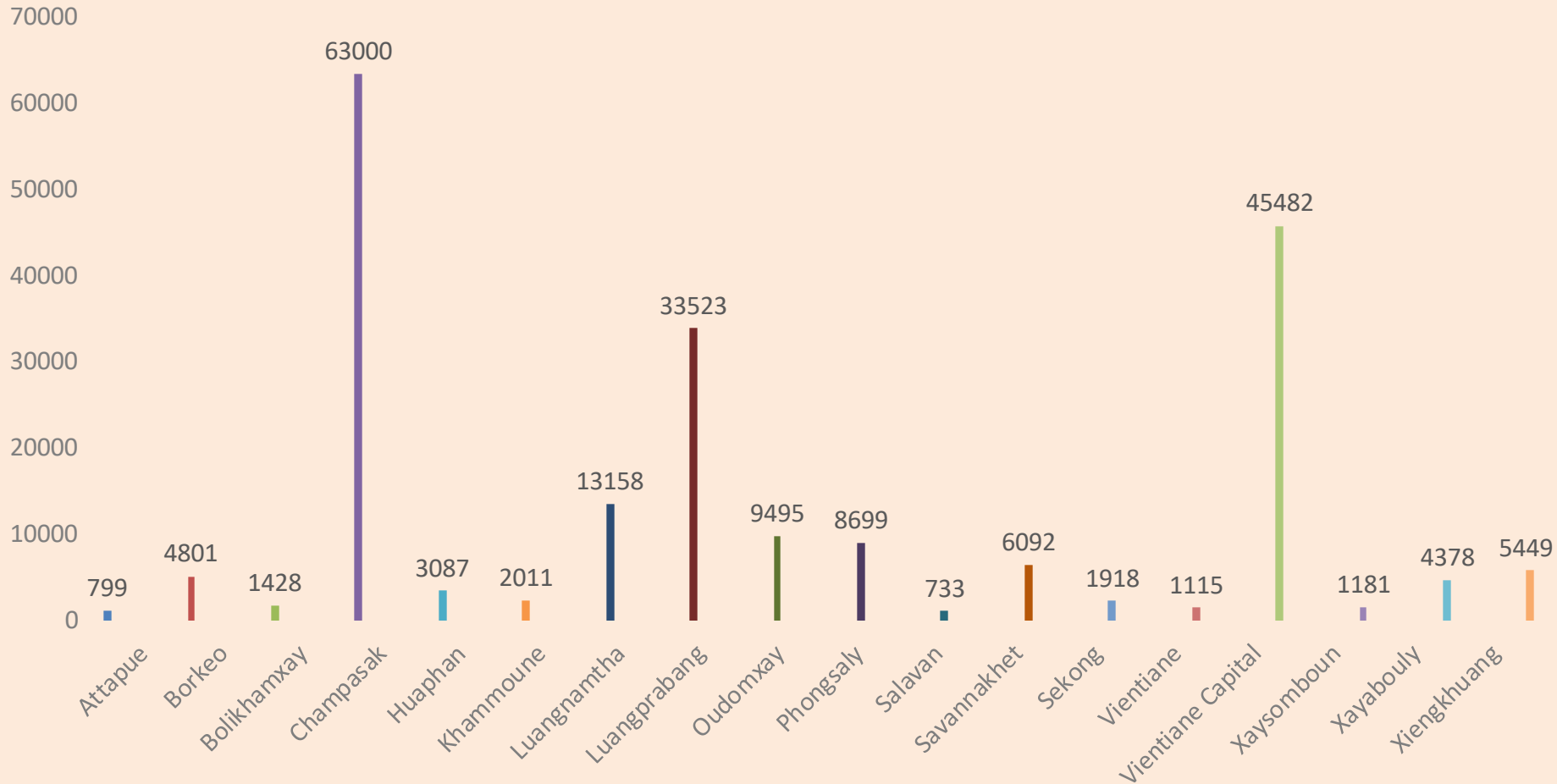
Mass and Mobile Registration

Mobile registration unit for registration in the remote areas.



Mass and Mobile Registration

Birth registration in e-CRVS



306,349 in total

Collaboration with DPs

- CRVS project funded by the World Bank- on going
- UNFPA support the LSB for population census-on going
- ESCAP support for inequality assessment and workshop on BPI (Business Process Improvement)-on going
- UNICEF supported mobile registration of birth for 2 districts in 2022- completed
- WHO supports for piloting notification of death at home in Vientiane Capital- ongoing

IV. Challenges

- 1) Insufficient personnel and skills related to CRVS in terms of quantity and quality at district level.
- 1) The mobile registration services some places is difficult, especially in remote areas due to raining season;



Thank you

