































Presenter

Notes:

The detailed assessment tool is accompanied by a roadmap that describes the process for reviewing civil registration and vital statistics systems. The process has three phases:

Phase 1 – Leadership coordination and review – this is preparing for and carrying out the review

Phase 2 – Priority setting and planning – or developing a strategic plan for strengthening the system

And Phase 3 – Implementation of the strategic plan.

The Guidance Tool provides detailed guidance for Phases 1 and 2, while less detail is provided for Phase 3 because the steps are likely to vary for each country.

Under Phase 1 we first identify a lead agency that can initiate the process of forming a review committee. We also identify and invite stakeholders, and make a case to the government of the need to improve the vital statistics system. We then undertake a rapid assessment of the current system to build the case and prepare for the launch of the review. We conduct a launch meeting to raise awareness, expand the committee and form subgroups. We then conduct an





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Notes:

The Guidance Tool consists of two components- the rapid assessment tool and the detailed assessment tool.

The rapid assessment tool provides a tool to quickly evaluate the state of the current system and make the case for a more detailed assessment. The tool consists of 25 questions about how the CR/VS systems function; It was developed

to help provide evidence to senior management to garner support for a detailed review.

The detailed assessment tool reviews the main aspects of the civil registration and vital statistics systems. These include the legal and regulatory framework; registration, certification and coding practices; and the compilation, tabulation and use of the resulting data. The detailed assessment tool comprises both a roadmap, which outlines the main steps in conducting the review, and an assessment framework, which serves as a template for the detailed review.

Note that another important assessment measure not included in the WHO Guidance Tool is a review











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Notes:

As well, any modern system of vital registration and statistics must be flexible enough to accommodate any changes or modifications necessary to make it more responsive to the needs expressed in the various uses of vital records and vital statistics.

Evaluating the system's flexibility is another important aspect of evaluating a CR/VS system.





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Notes:

Beyond the WHO proposed evaluation guide, another important aspect of evaluating a vital statistics system is reviewing the various components contributing to the structure of the system- which we have discussed in previous lectures. This includes evaluating the adequacy of government provisions.

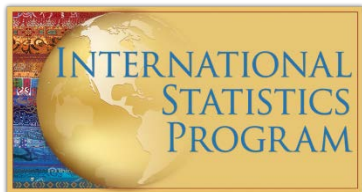
Appropriate legislation is an important precondition for a good

vital statistics system. vital registration laws differ from country to country, but the most fundamental element is their obligatory or compulsory nature, providing for nationwide, complete coverage (both geographic and ethnic). Current legislation should be critically reviewed and new laws created or existing laws revised as needed.







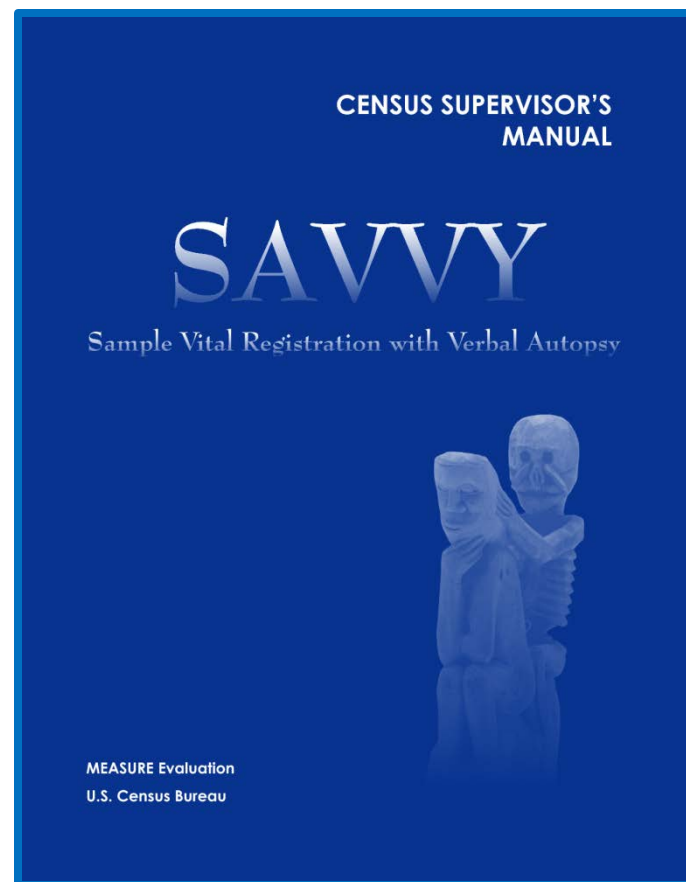


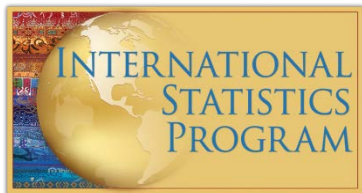
# Improving Severely Lacking Systems & Complementary Sources of VS

- **Population censuses**
- **Household sample surveys**
- **Sample registration:  
e.g. SAVVY**

## **Sample Vital Registration with Verbal Autopsy**

- **Reduced cost**
- **Improvement in timeliness**
- **Higher quality data**





**What future changes are likely to occur in the vital statistics of developing countries?**

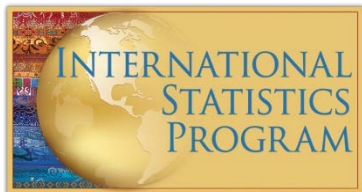
**What are some implications of those future changes?**

**What are major obstacles to establishing and improving a vital registration system?**



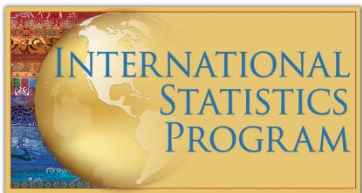
# Monitoring Progress

- **Establish database of core indicators:**
  - **Relevance**
  - **Measurability**
  - **Understandability**
  - **Responsiveness to change**
  - **Data availability**
- ***Plan from the beginning***
- **Measure every 3-4 years**



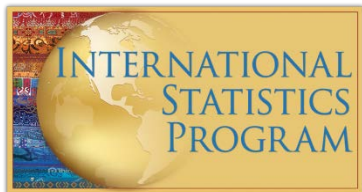
# Other CRVS System Indicators

- **# of staff trained on vital statistics**
- **# of supportive supervision visits conducted**
- **# of district registrar offices that are fully staffed**
- **# of local/national organizations receiving funding from partners**
- **% of trainees that apply skills to current work**
- **Local/national partners demonstrate responsibility and ownership of program based on identified benchmarks**



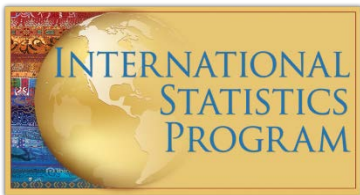
# CRVS System Improvement Efforts in [COUNTRY]

- Describe any efforts that have been taken to improve the CRVS system in [COUNTRY].



**What are some areas where improvement/action programs are most needed in many countries?**

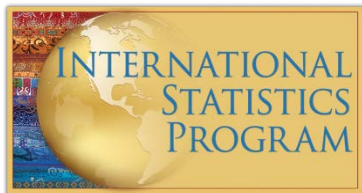
- **Improving CRVS Systems**
  - **Common issues**
  - **Suggested activities**
  - **Severely lacking systems & complementary VS sources**
  
- **Monitoring progress**
  
- **CRVS System indicators**



# References

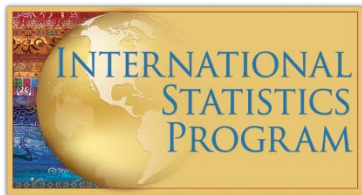
- (Mahapatra) Mahapatra P, Shibuya K, Lobez AD, et al. Civil registration systems and vital statistics: successes and missed opportunities. *Who Counts? 2. Lancet.* 370:1653-63. 2007.
- (NCHS) National Center for Health Statistics. *Methods of Civil Registration: Modular Course of Instruction.*
- (PRVSS2) UN. *Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 2.* New York. 2001.
- (WHO/HMN) WHO, University of Queensland. *Rapid assessment of national civil registration and vital statistics systems.* WHO: Geneva. 2010.
- (WHO/UQ) WHO, University of Queensland. *Improving the quality and use of birth, death and cause-of-death information: guidance for a standards-based review of country practices.* WHO: Geneva. May 2010.





# Activity

- **In small groups, design a registration improvement education program for your assigned target population.**
- **Outline the following details for your event:**
  - **Location**
  - **Agenda (activities and main topics/messages)**
  - **Attendees**
  - **Stakeholder involvement**
  - **How event will be advertised**
  - **Follow-up activities that will be conducted**
- **Discuss the similarities and differences between designs for different target populations.**



# Overall Review

- 1. One explanation for the inability to make CRVS improvements at the country level is that governments have not (*funded / prioritized*) civil registration systems.**
- 2. The WHO Guidance Tool promotes (*international / national*) standards and practices.**
- 3. The WHO Guidance Tool (*does / does not*) prescribe measures for improvement.**
- 4. The five key components of the WHO Guidance Tool framework cover inputs, (*processes / measures*), and outputs crucial aspects to the functioning of a system.**
- 5. While working to improve a system, small area information (*should / should not*) be produced as available.**