



**United
Nations**

Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs



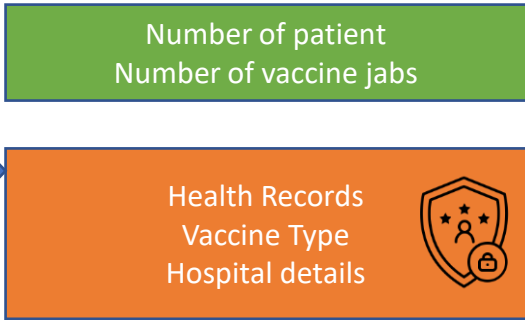
Ministry of Technology and Communications (MTC)

Capacity Development and Consultation Workshop on Lao PDR National Data Governance Framework

11-12 May 2023 | Vientiane | Lao PDR

**Data Governance in Lao PDR-
what works, and what doesn't work**

How Data generated from government services

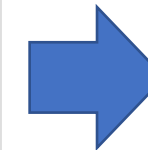
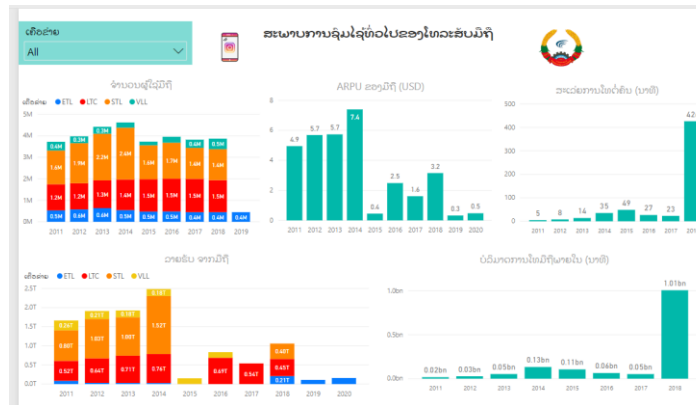
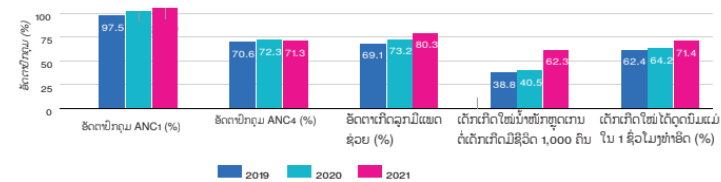


6.2. ສຸຂະພາບແມ່ ແລະ ເດັກ

ສັງລວມ

ເດັກເກີດໃໝ່ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບການປະຕິບັດການຮັກສາໄດ້ຕາມຄຳສັ່ງ 1,000 ຄົນ	ອັດຕາເກີດລູກມີແພດຮຸ່ວຍ (ANC1 (%))	ເກີດລູກມີແພດຮຸ່ວຍ (%)	ຈຳນວນເກີດລູກຢູ່ເຮືອນທີ່ມີແພດຮຸ່ວຍ
46.8 ↑15.6%	105 ↑2%	80.3 ↑9.7%	3,812 ↑296
ເດັກເກີດໃໝ່ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບການປະຕິບັດການຮັກສາໄດ້ຕາມຄຳສັ່ງ (%)	ອັດຕາເກີດລູກມີແພດຮຸ່ວຍ (ANC4 (%))	ຈຳນວນເດັກເກີດກ່ອນກຳນົດ	ຈຳນວນ NUMC
71.4 ↑11.2%	71.3 ↓-1%	794 ↑25.2%	91,457 ↓-753

ບັນດາຕົວຊີ້ບອກສຸຂະພາບແມ່ ແລະ ເດັກ, ປີ 2019-2021



Why Data Governance?

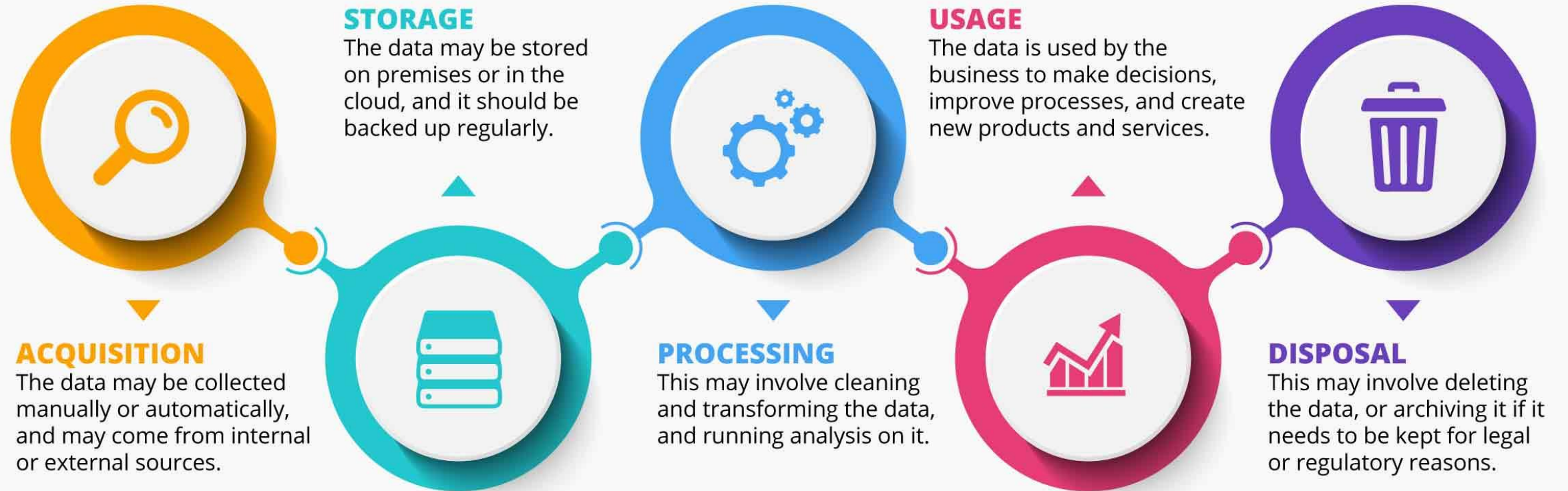
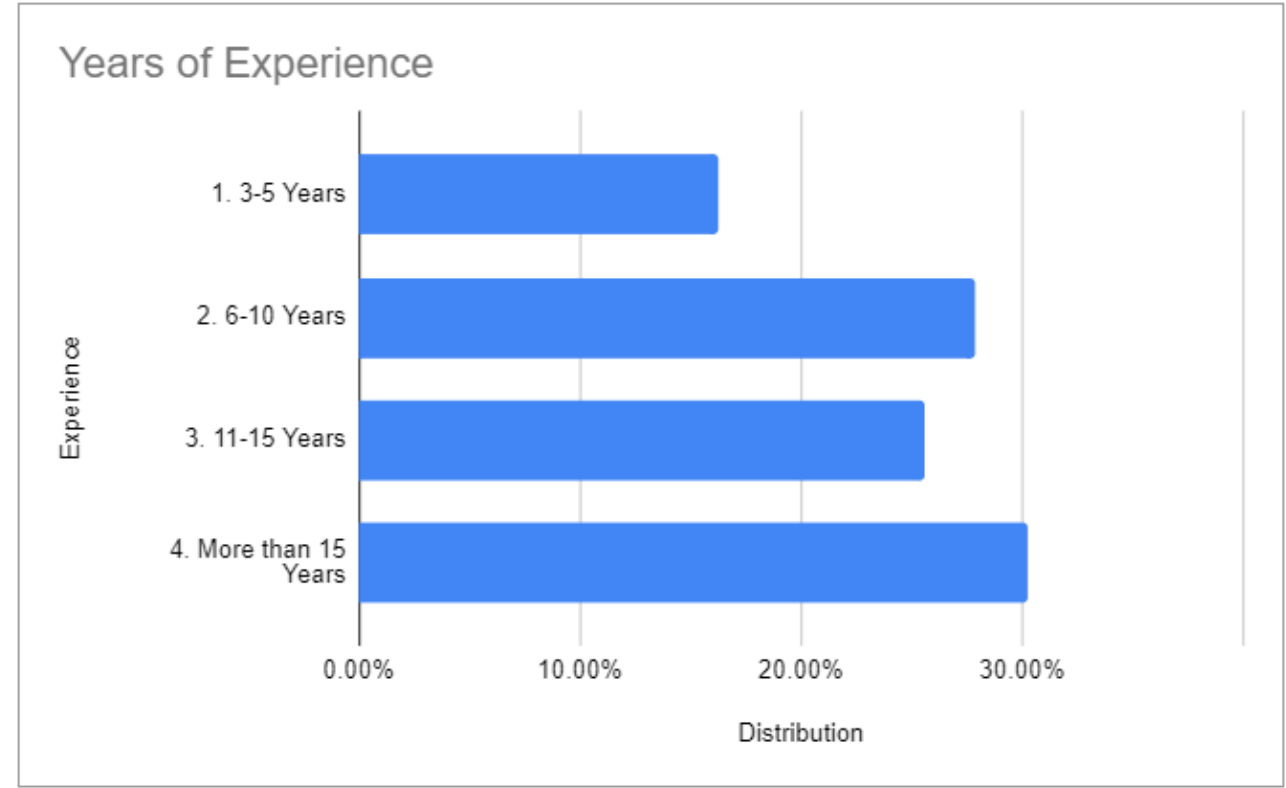
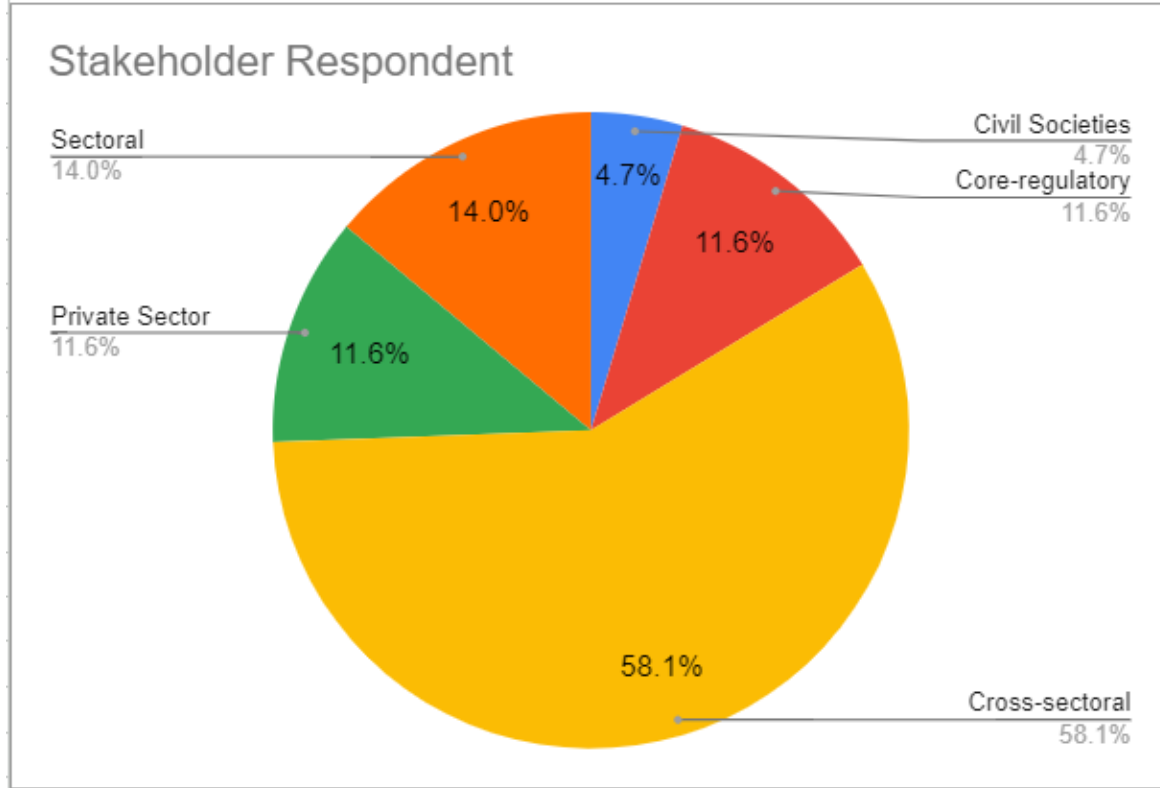


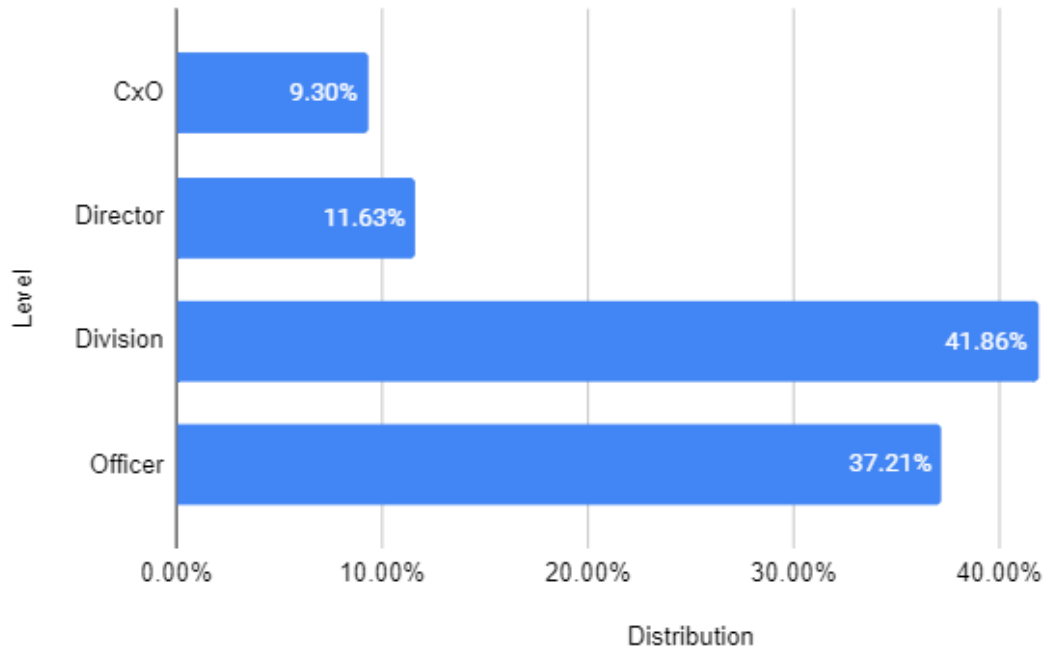
Image from [datadisposalservices.com](https://www.datadisposalservices.com)

Stakeholder involvement in the survey

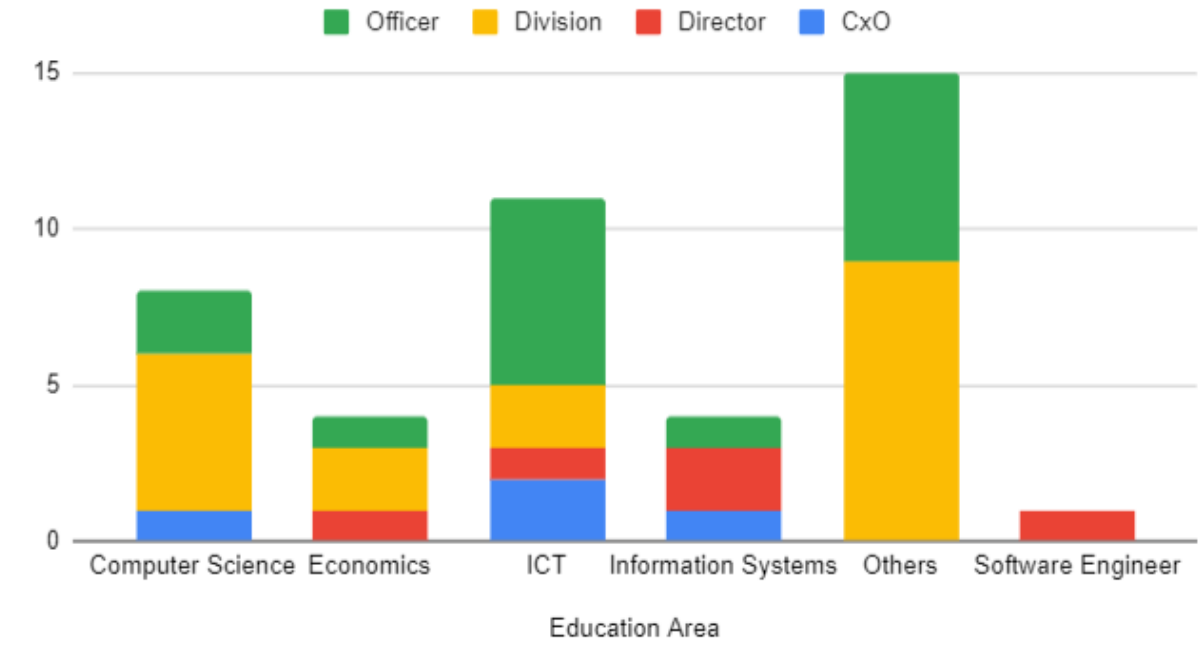


Respondent profile

Level Of Respondent

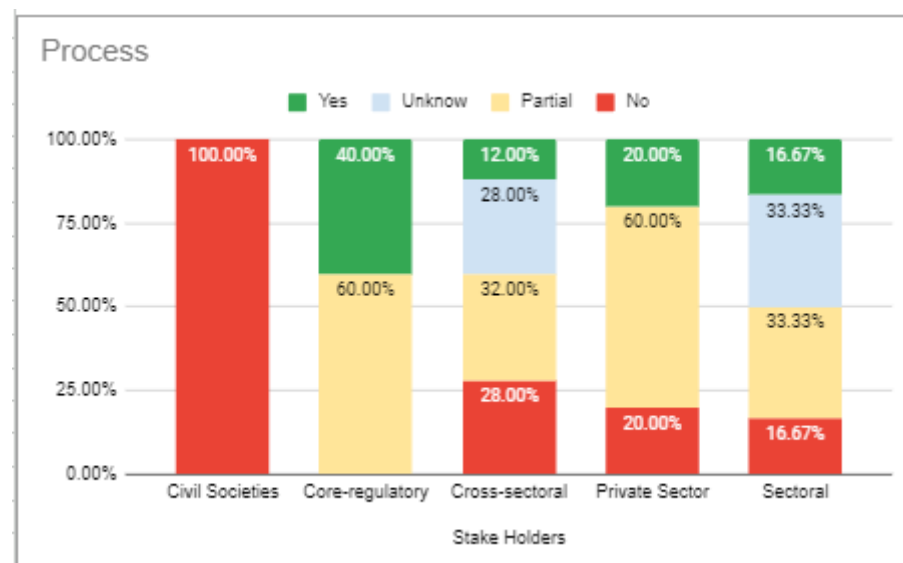
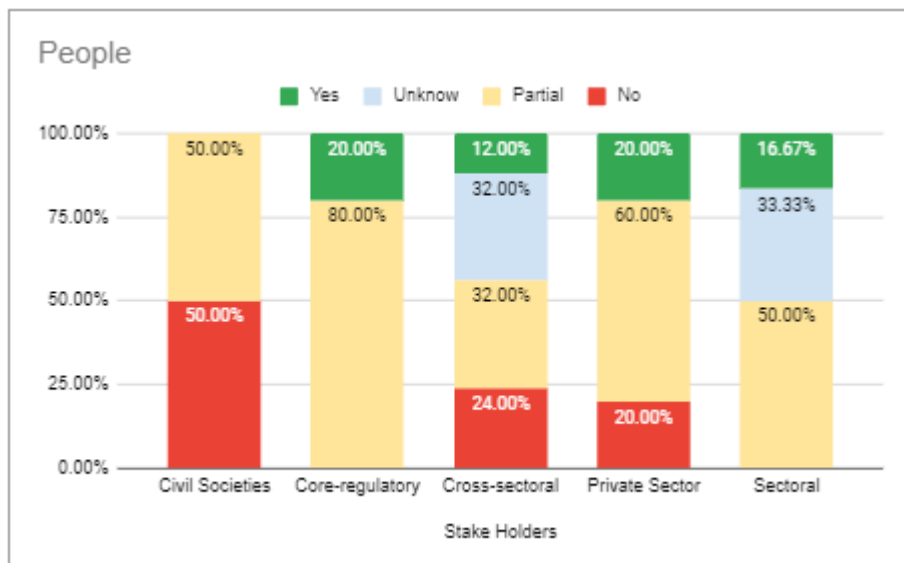
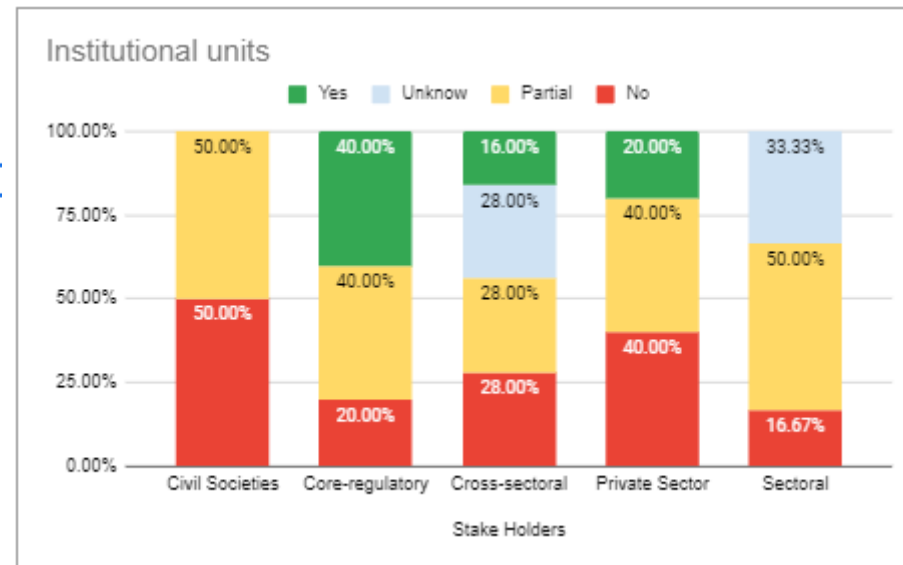
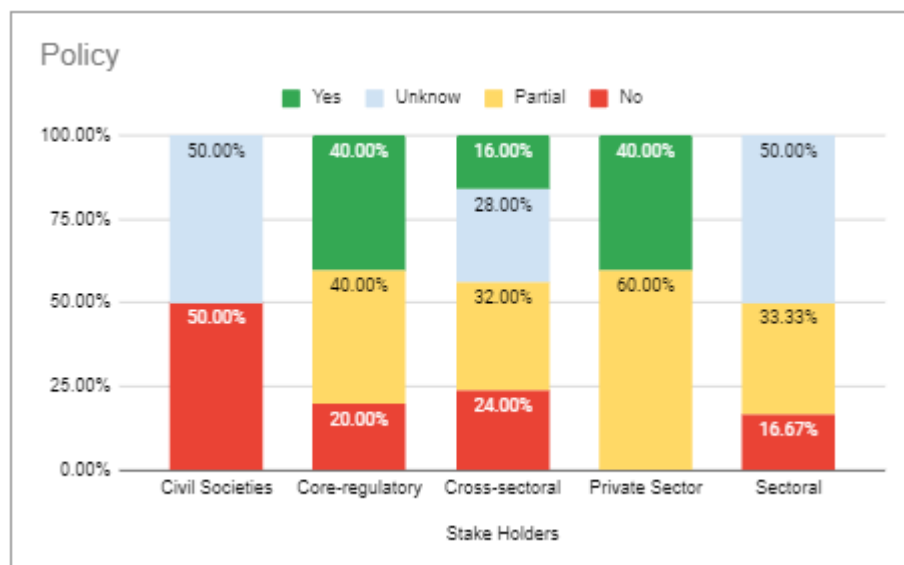


Respondent Mix

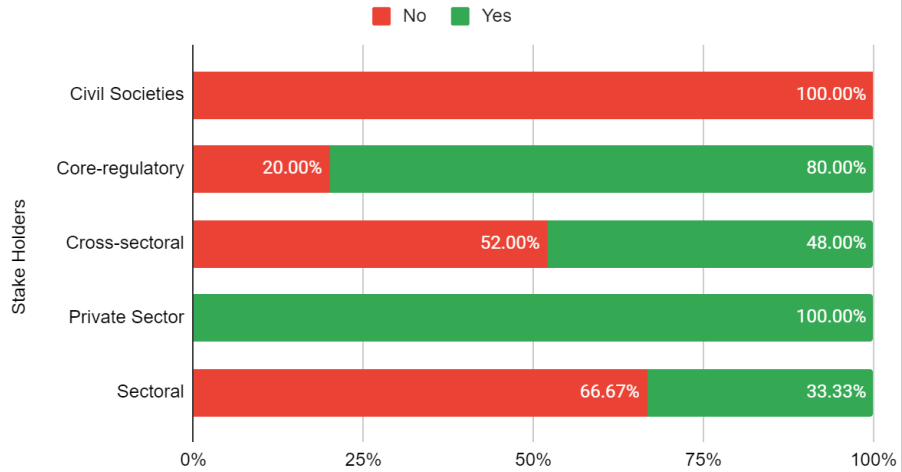


Part III: Status of the Overall Data Governance Practice

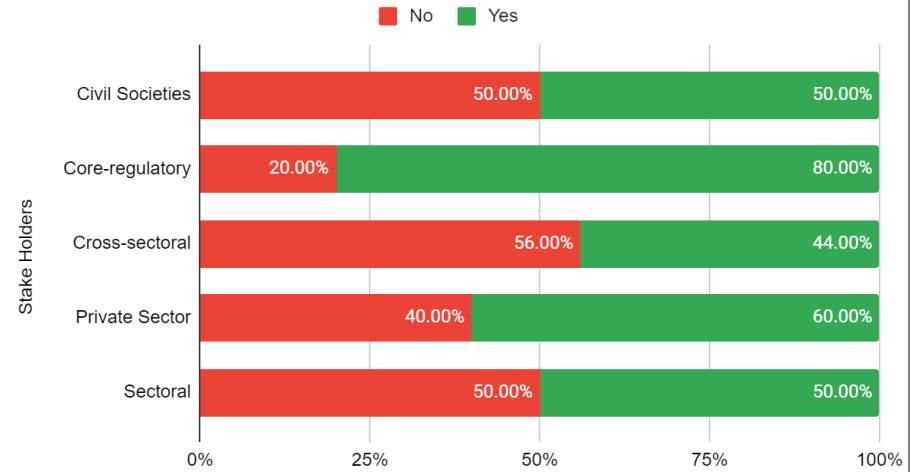
No	Factual Statement	Yes	Partially	No	Unknown
1	There exists policy for legitimizing data governance through strategies, policies, directives and other regulatory documents.				
For 'Yes' or 'Partially' state the policy document _____					
2	Institutional units (e.g., departments, directorates, teams, etc.) are establishment to lead, coordinate, enforce, standardize and manage elements of data governance.				
For 'Yes' or 'Partially' state the institutional unit _____					
3	Designated people (e.g., data or information officer or equivalent) have been engaged with proper knowledge and skill to manage and lead elements of data governance.				
For 'Yes' or 'Partially' state the designated people _____					
4	A structured work process is defined to operationalize tasks of data governance elements.				
For 'Yes' or 'Partially' state the work process _____					



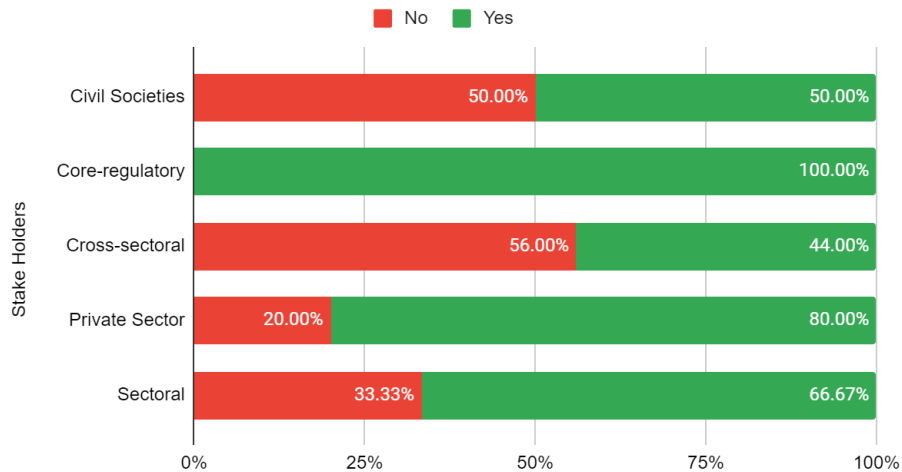
Policy (Exist vs. Not Exist)



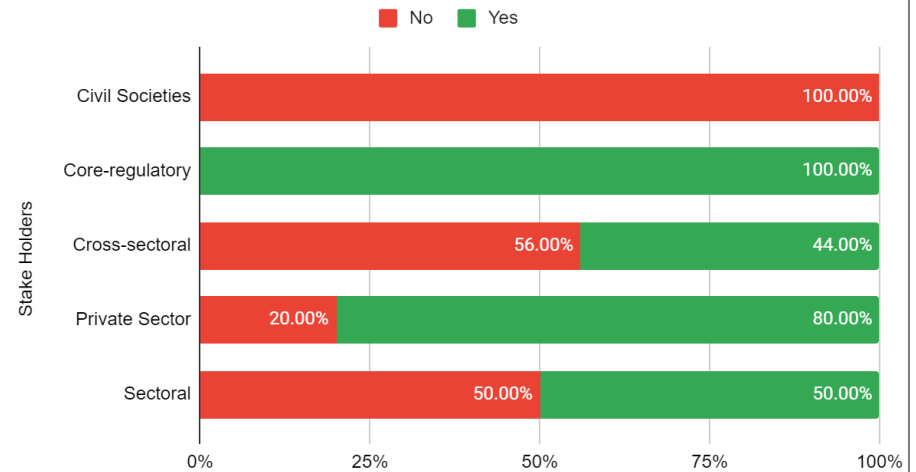
Institutional units (Exist vs. Not Exist)

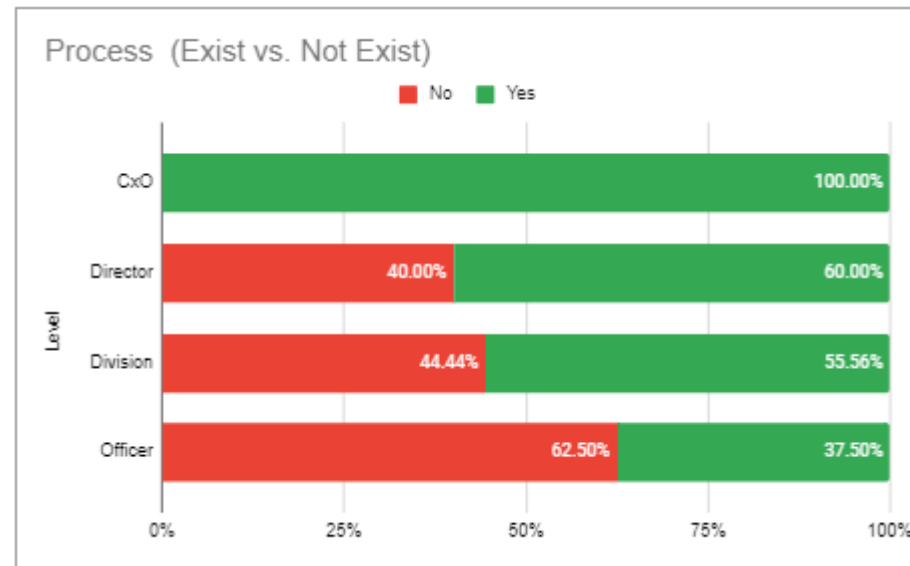
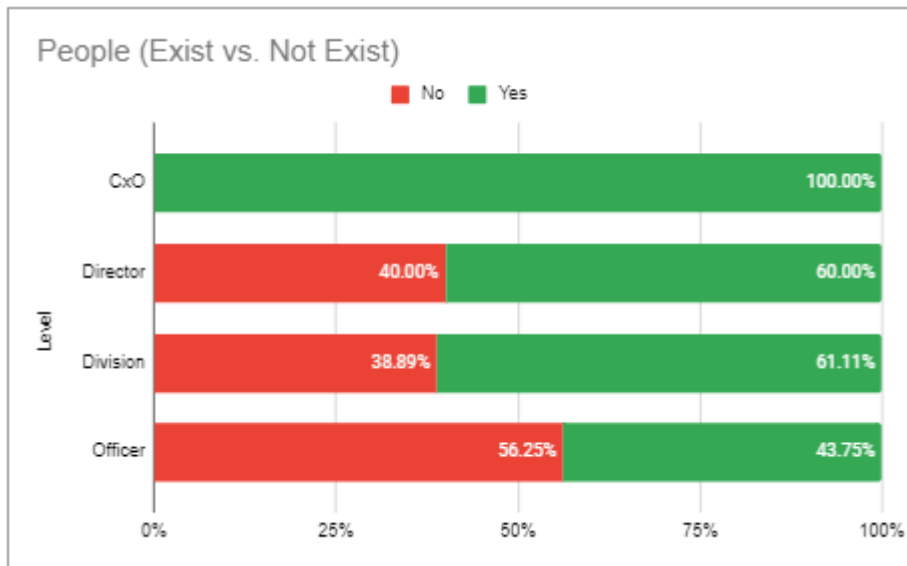
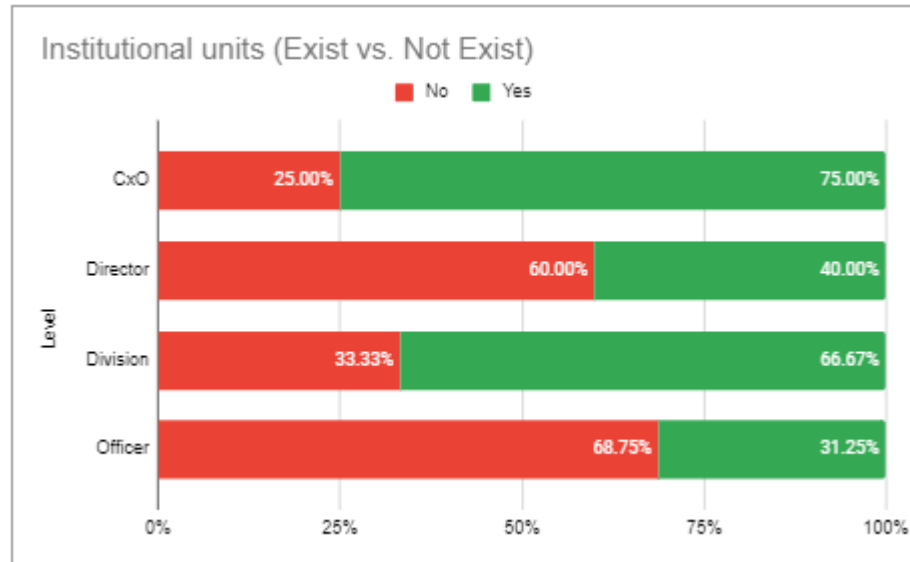
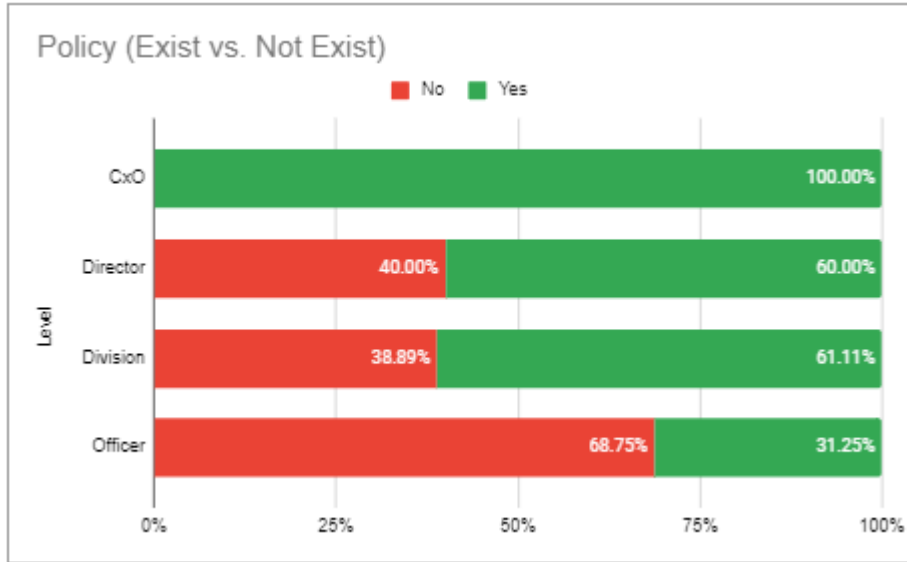


People (Exist vs. Not Exist)

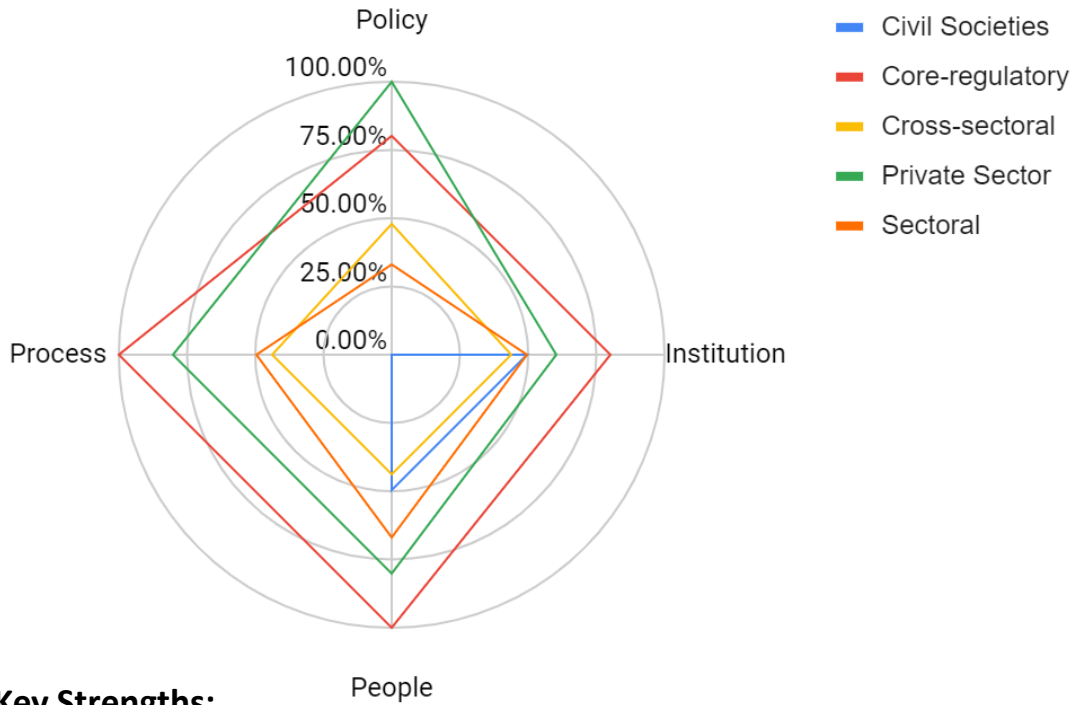


Process (Exist vs. Not Exist)

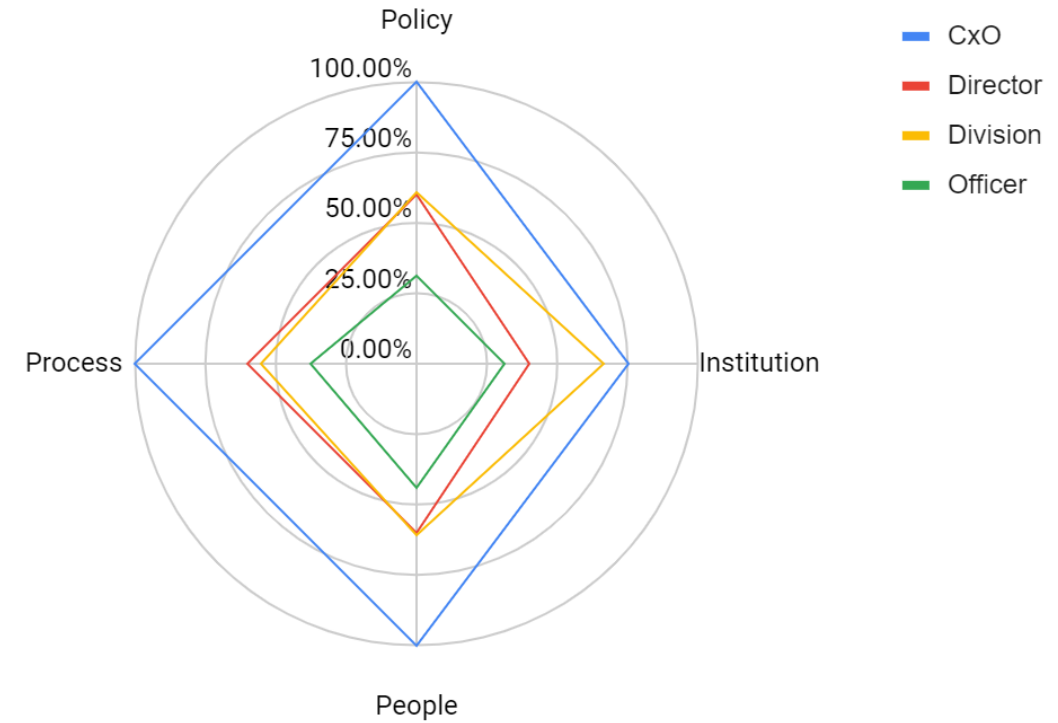




4 Pillars by stakeholders



4 Pillars by level



Key Strengths:

- Core-regulatory and private sector cluster aware of the policy and instructional readiness which claim to have suitable people and process in place to handle data governance.
- High level management will embrace data governance; while the division level seem to be more keen

Key Weaknesses:

- Civil Societies and sectoral score low can be due to the volume generated; but the cross-sectoral score the lowest is a concern
- Direct level is a concern as they are responsible for setting up institutional support but not score low in the area

There is a gap between Core-regulatory and its other counter-part; the whole-of-government approach should be considered in setting up task-forces or committee to apply data governance in each level. On the human resources, we also see a huge gap in the top management and its peers. Therefore, trainings and setting up institutional support is important key factor in the success of the project.

6 Elements - High level findings

Element Pillars	Data Standardization and Classification	Data Sharing and Interoperability (including open data)	Data Security	Data Privacy and Ethics	Data Infrastructure	Linking Data with Digital Identity
Policy	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Medium Blue	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Light Green
Institution	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Light Green
People	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Medium Blue	Medium Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue
Process	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Medium Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue

Regulation vs. Participation

Data Standards and Classification:

Regulation documents were available in all Pillar except Processes; however, there seems to be a lack of awareness from the interview result. This means those documents were not made available enough.

Data sharing, Interoperability and open Government data:

This is the strongest element in terms of participation awareness, which also reflects in the availability of regulations. Given that there is a lack of regulation at the People pillar, the survey results show otherwise.

Data Security:

The availability of regulation was one of the strongest which also reflects on the survey result.

Data privacy and ethics

The availability of regulation was the lowest; however, the survey shows that participants are aware of the element. This means that people see the importance of data governance in this area but no regulations have been made to address it.

National data infrastructure

The strongest area that regulation covers, but people are not aware or it might not be relevant to individuals.

Link with digital identity

Digital identity seems to be new for participants, reflecting on the lowest result in the survey; which also reflects in the availability of the regulation where only policy and process pillars have documents without institution and people.

Elements→ Pillars↓	Data standards & classification	Data sharing, interoperability, and open Government data	Data security	Data privacy (and ethics)	National data infrastructure	Link with digital identity
Policy: existing policy and regulatory framework	High	High	High	High	High	High
Institutions: existing institutional framework	High	High	High	Low	High	Low
People: existing data ecosystem and mapping of stakeholders	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Processes: existing data processes	Low	High	High	Low	High	High

Element Pillars	Data Standardization and Classification	Data Sharing and Interoperability (including open data)	Data Security	Data Privacy and Ethics	Data Infrastructure	Linking Data with Digital Identity
Policy	High	High	High	High	High	Low
Institution	High	High	High	Low	High	Low
People	High	High	High	Low	High	Low
Process	Low	High	High	Low	High	High

Gap Summary

- The macro level (core-regulatory and top management level) are well aware of the data governance; however, there seems to be a missing link at the other level as such local government and the lower line of command
- There is a huge gap at the Data privacy element in terms of importance and the available regulations
- There is reasonable gap Data Standards and Classification, Data sharing, Interoperability and open Government data, National data infrastructure

Conclusion

Challenges	Recommendation
<p>The macro level (core-regulatory and top management level) are well aware of the data governance; however, there seems to be a missing link at the other level as such local government and the lower line of command</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Capacity building, engage both private and public sector using multi-stakeholder approach and whole-of-government whole-of-society approach• There should be the working group for government and private to exchange knowledge
<p>There is a huge gap at the Data privacy element in terms of importance and the available regulations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Core-Regulator cluster can use silo approach within its organization to ensure availability of the regulations• Make available of regulation regarding institution, people and processes as soon as possible
<p>There is reasonable gap Data Standards and Classification, Data sharing, Interoperability and open Government data, National data infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are some decree of work which has already been done; this will be a long process and require whole-of-society approach

Guiding questions

- For the specific focus area, what are **the key strengths and weaknesses** in the existing national data governance?
- For the specific focus area, what are the **opportunities and threats** in building national data governance?
- In relation to the specific focus area, which **concerns might be considered in planning and implementing** the national data policy and strategy?
- How do we co-create a **coordinated multi-stakeholder approach in national data governance**, including the effective participation of the private sector and civil society?
- Which approach should we follow: **a whole-of-government whole-of-society approach visa-a-vise a silo approach** (e.g. achieving quick wins) in national data governance?



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Thank You

Merci

Спасибо

Gracias