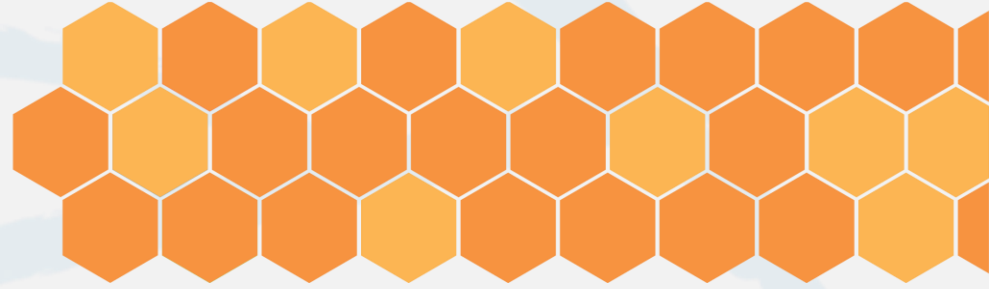




Get
every one
in the picture



Session 2: National CRVS coordination mechanisms and strategies -Where are we and what works

Third meeting of the
Regional Steering Group for CRVS in Asia and the Pacific
18-20 October 2017

Ministerial Conference on CRVS 2014: Outcomes

- ◆ Declaration of the Asia-Pacific CRVS Decade 2015 – 2024
- ◆ Ministerial Declaration to ‘Get Every One in the Picture’ in Asia and the Pacific
- ◆ Regional Action Framework comprising:
 - ◆ 3 Goals
 - ◆ 15 targets set individually by countries
 - ◆ 7 Action Areas
 - ◆ 8 implementation steps



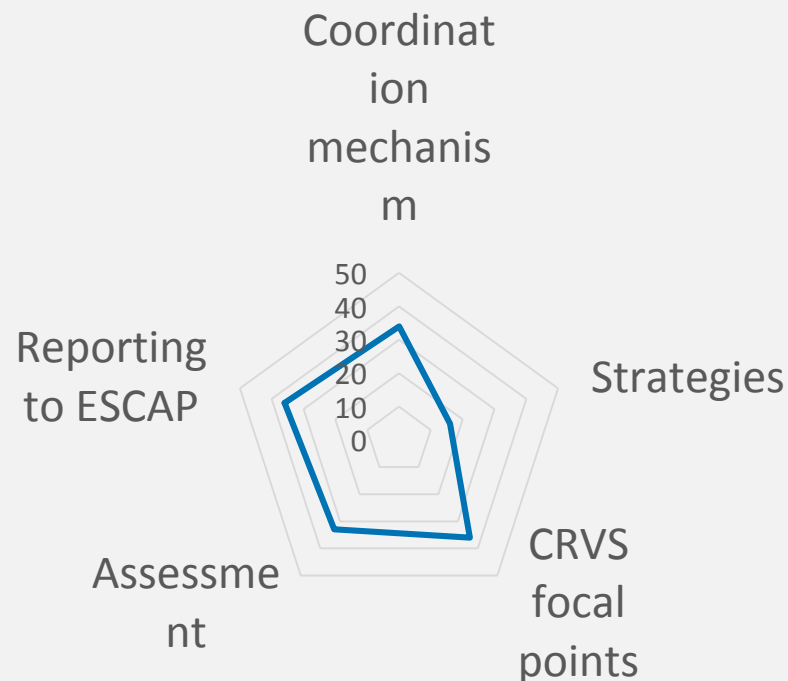
Implementation steps

- ◆ Conduct a comprehensive assessment
- ◆ Set the national target value for each target
- ◆ Assess inequalities related to CRVS experienced by subgroups of the population, and, where appropriate, set national targets to address those inequalities
- ◆ Assign a national focal point
- ◆ Report relevant information to the ESCAP secretariat
- ◆ **National CRVS coordination mechanism**
- ◆ **Comprehensive multi-sectoral national CRVS strategy**



Implementation steps status

- 34 of 58 countries have established **national coordination mechanisms**, many of these since 2014
- 15 of 58 countries have developed national CRVS strategies



Why are we focusing on this?

- ◆ **Principle of the RAF that countries take the lead**
- ◆ Sustainability is only ensured when CRVS improvement is embedded in national plans and grounded in legislation



When are CRVS coordination mechanisms successful ?

- High-level political commitment (e.g. overseen or reporting to Prime Minister)
- Comprehensive Stakeholder analysis
- Clearly defined membership and include all relevant stakeholders
- Formalized to ensure sustainability
- Define Terms of References including concrete objectives and well-defined governance structure
- Clear meeting schedule and reporting structure
- National CRVS improvement strategy through consultation with all stakeholders
- Detailed workplan with specific activities, responsibilities and timelines
- Monitoring framework for the workplan
- The strategy and the workplan is linked and aligned with national development plans and SDG implementation
- Shared understanding of risk and a clear plan for risk management
- Appropriate resources for activities

Why are national CRVS strategies needed?

- ✖ A strategy
 - ✔ “method or plan chosen to bring about a desired future, such as achievement of a goal or solution to a problem”.
- ✖ A national CRVS strategy should outline how a country aims to reach the goals and national targets of the CRVS decade.
- ✖ Thinking strategically means going from ad hoc activities to prioritized and systematized actions with a larger impact.


Key to a strategy's success

-  Strong vision and mission
-  Commitment/endorsement
-  Resources
-  Coordination
-  Monitoring of progress
-  Links to stakeholders' workplans and strategies and national development plans

Linking CRVS with national development and SDG plans

- ✧ CRVS efforts both benefit from and contribute to ongoing SDG efforts
 - ✧ CRVS touches on/contributes to many domains of government and society (10 Goals, 26 Targets)
 - ✧ CRVS systems need to develop a *strategy* to ensure they benefit from participation in the SDG program
- ✧ CRVS should be integrated with ongoing SDG efforts at the national, sub-regional and regional levels

How do we move forward ?

-  How do we ensure existing coordination mechanisms and national improvement strategies function well?
-  What actions can be taken to initiate/accelerate setting up coordination mechanisms and developing strategies?
-  How can a broader range of countries leverage the emphasis on SDGs to secure political, institutional and financial support for CRVS improvements (domestically and with donors etc)?
-  In all of the above scenarios, what types of regional support can further country actions?



Get every one in the picture

How can the RSG support countries in these efforts?

