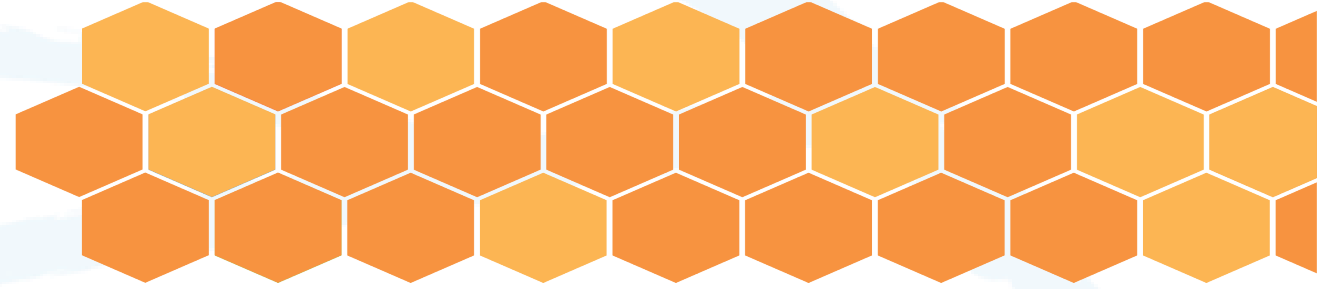




**Get
every one
in the picture**



Leaving No One Behind Getting EVERY ONE into the Picture

www.getinthepicture.org

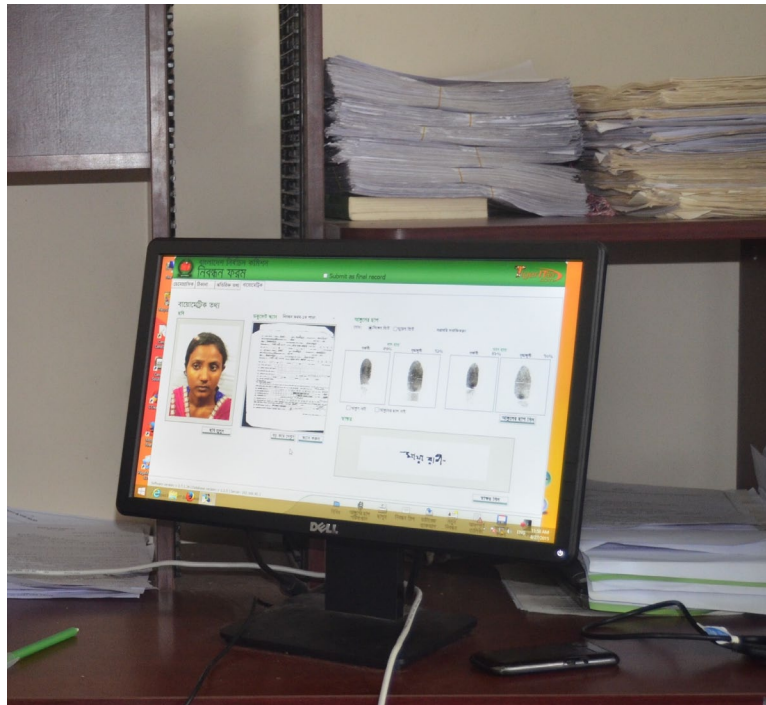
Sixth meeting of the Regional Steering Group for CRVS in Asia and the Pacific

8-9 December 2020

United Nations ESCAP

What does it mean in the context of CRVS?

◆ Giving EVERYONE a legal identity



◆ Counting EVERYONE: inclusive and disaggregated statistics



Legal identity

◆ Intrinsic value:
SDG Target 16.9



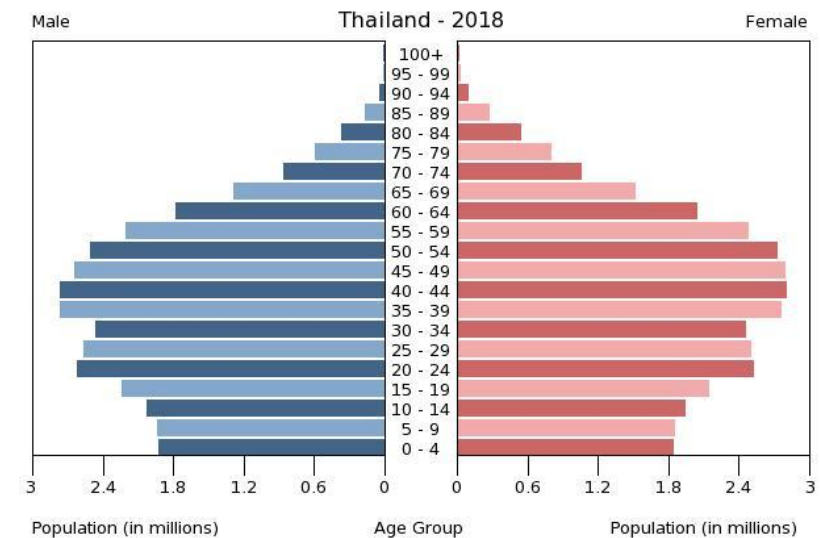
◆ Facilitates access to social protection and economic empowerment – unlocking the other SDGs.



Inclusion in statistics

Development indicators which are directly measurable through CRVS

To be able to disaggregate population-based development indicators



Who might be left out?

◆ Factors affecting civil registration include:

- ◆ Gender
- ◆ Income
- ◆ Ethnicity
- ◆ Religion
- ◆ Geographic location

◆ Hard-to-reach and marginalized populations include:

- ◆ People living in rural, remote, isolated or border areas
- ◆ Minorities
- ◆ Indigenous people
- ◆ Migrants
- ◆ Non-citizens
- ◆ Asylum seekers
- ◆ Refugee
- ◆ Stateless people
- ◆ People without documentation

Regional Action Framework and Midterm Review

- ◆ *“Assess inequalities related to CRVS experienced by subgroups of the population, including among hard-to-reach and marginalized populations and particular geographic areas and administrative subdivisions, and, where appropriate, set national targets to address those inequalities”*
- ◆ No clear standards or guidance as to what is meant
- ◆ Few countries implementing (as reported in review)



Inequality assessments

- ◆ Universal means 100%, not 99%.
- ◆ Assessments of inequalities experienced by subgroups of the population are needed to make sure every one gets in the picture
- ◆ Few countries have conducted inequality assessments
- ◆ Difficult to measure not only completeness but also coverage



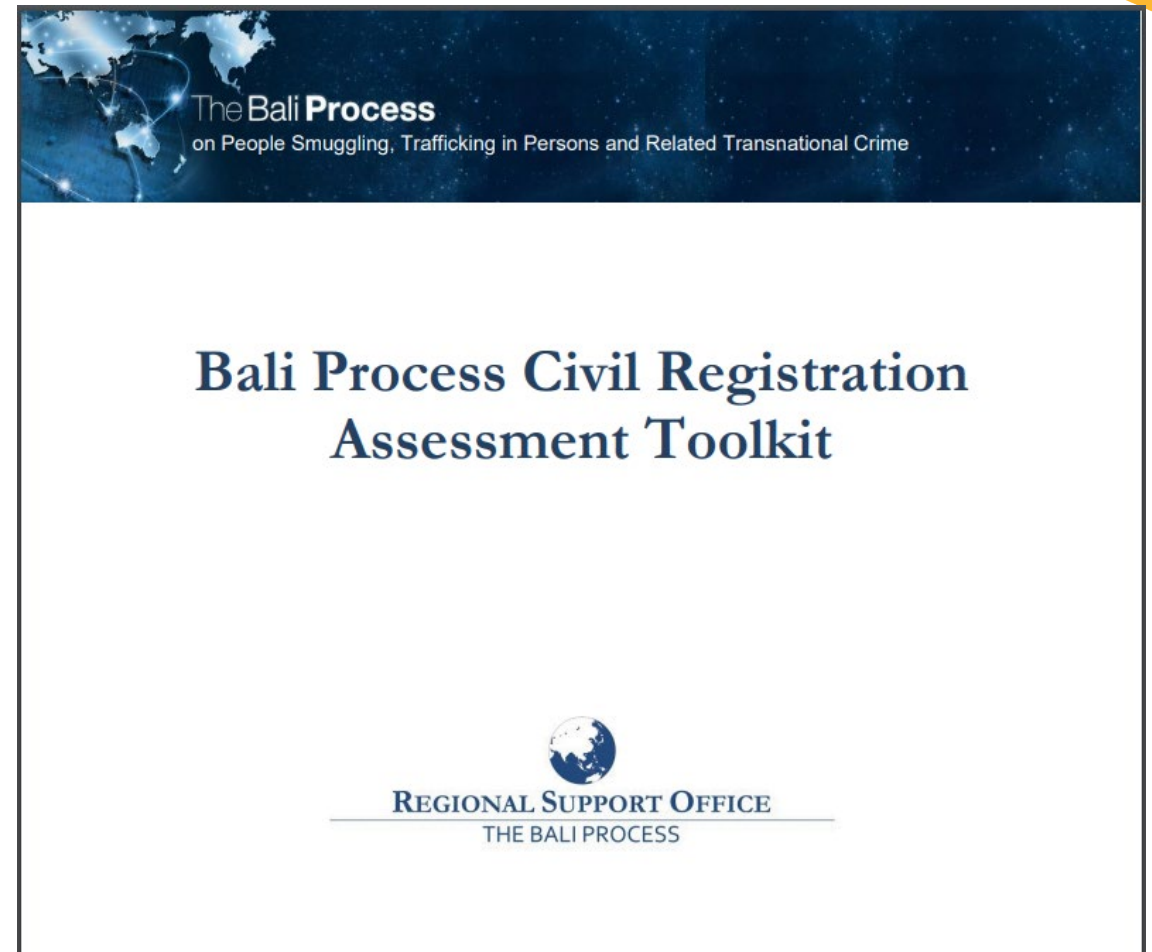
COVID19

- ◆ Spotlight on mortality statistics
- ◆ Inequality in impact of pandemic
 - Sex
 - Income
 - Ethnicity
- ◆ Overlaps with inequality in death registration



Improving Bali Process Toolkit

- ◆ Pilots in Pakistan, Viet Nam and Thailand
- ◆ Expand to cover all populations
- ◆ Review of tools



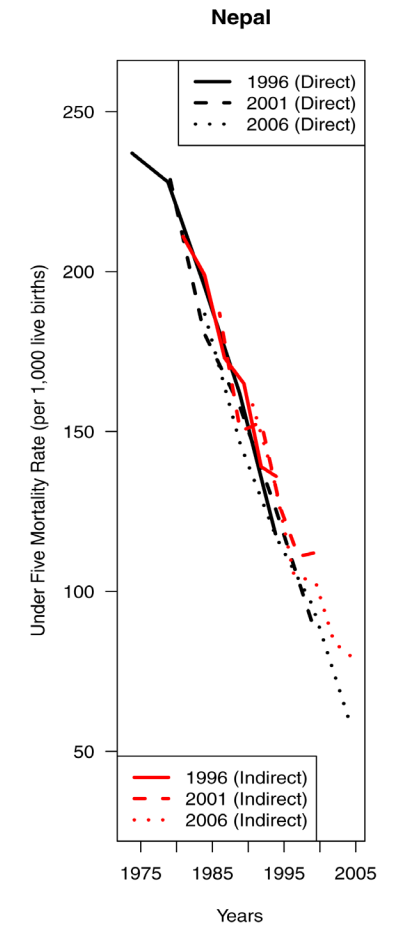
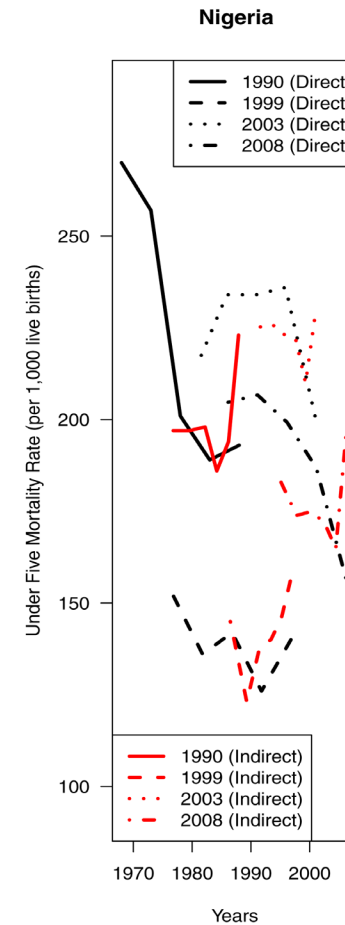
Evaluation of HDSS

- ◆ Health and Demographic Surveillance Sites monitor vital events in defined population
- ◆ Limited number in Asia-Pacific countries
- ◆ Can perhaps provide insights into inequality in registration



Indirect demographic methods

- Where data limited, need indirect methods to estimate completeness
- But can be complicated, require expertise
- Need clear guidance and recommendations



Objectives of session

- ◆ Overview of relationship between CRVS and SDG, especially for marginalized and vulnerable groups
- ◆ Assess progress in RAF with respect to addressing disparities in CR coverage
- ◆ Present progress in supporting inequality assessments and guidance
- ◆ Showcase examples of engagement with hard to reach groups
- ◆ Identify areas where additional progress can be made



Background document - outline

- 1. Introduction and Background**
- 2. CRVS and the SDG Context**
 - a) 16.9
 - b) 17.18 and 17.19
 - c) Health related targets
 - d) Marriage and gender
 - e) Other targets and disaggregation
- 3. Why CRVS is an accelerator for achieving the SDGs**
 - a) Legal identity
 - b) Direct reporting on indicators
 - c) Population estimates and disaggregation
- 4. “Leave No One Behind” and the Regional Action Framework**
 - a) Hard-to-reach and marginalized groups in the RAF
 - b) Examining the midterm results on registration completeness through a Leave no one behind perspective
 - c) Midterm results on inequality assessments
 - d) Country examples of inequality assessments
- 5. Engaging with hard to reach groups**
 - a) Showcasing good examples
 - b) Recommendations for further engagement



Poll questions

1. Has your country conducted any inequality assessments or does it plan to?
 - Yes, conducted
 - Plan to
 - Not conducted and do not plan to
2. Has coverage been assessed?
 - Fully
 - Partially
 - Not at all
3. Is there good data to calculate death rate completeness?
 - Yes
 - Partially
 - No
4. What would help you to conduct inequality assessments? (open)

