



**Civil registration is the official recording of the occurrence and characteristics of the important events in people's lives.**

## ...including...



**Birth**



**Marriage**



**Death**



**Adoption**



**Divorce**



**Cause of death**

## Actors in a CRVS system



**Interior/Home Affairs**



**Health**

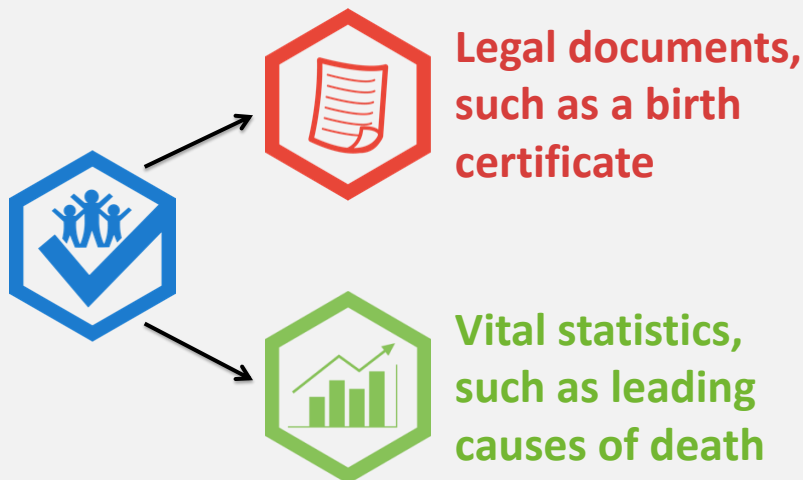


**Planning & NSOs**

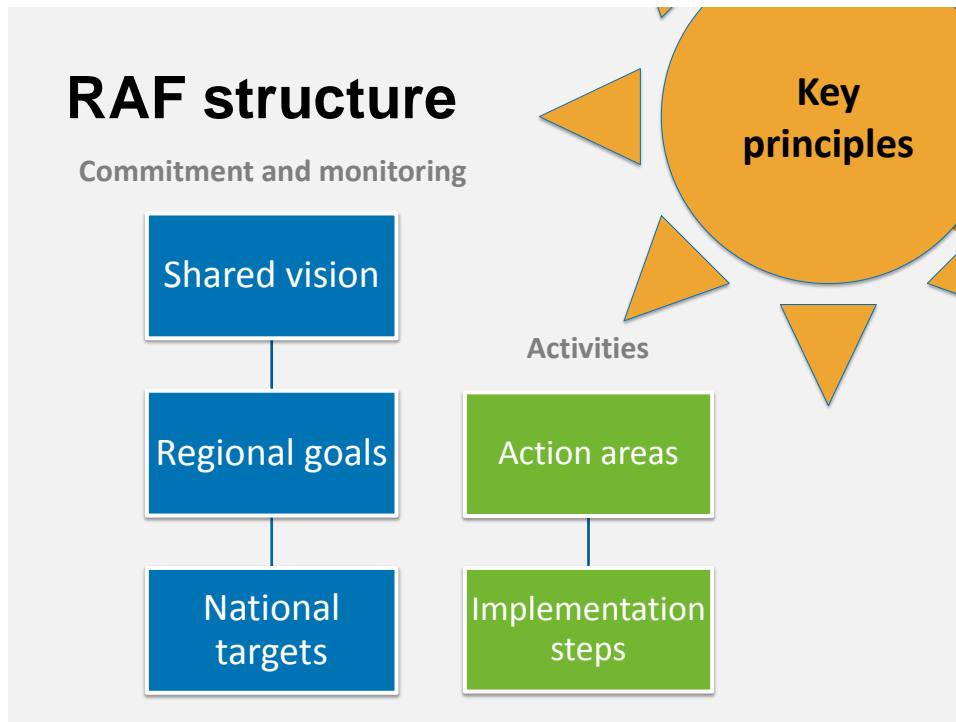


**Justice**

## There are two outputs of civil registration records...



- The RAF implements the Ministerial Declaration.
- It is designed to focus and accelerate the efforts of Governments and development partners to improve CRVS systems during the Asian and Pacific CRVS Decade (2015 to 2024).
- The salient features of the RAF are the goals and targets as well as the periodic reporting and review mechanism for accountability.
- The draft is the result of consultations with the Regional Steering Group, technical experts and development partners.
- The present draft was agreed on at the Regional Preparatory Meeting in August.



## Shared vision

*By 2024 all people in Asia and the Pacific benefit from universal and responsive CRVS systems that facilitate the realization of their rights and support good governance, health and development.*

## Regional goals for 2024



Universal civil registration of births, deaths and other vital events



All individuals are provided with legal documentation of civil registration of births, deaths and other vital events to claim identity, civil status and ensuing rights



Accurate, complete and timely vital statistics (incl. on causes of death) are produced based on registration records and are disseminated

## National targets

- ◆ Under each goal is a set of target formulations.
- ◆ The target **formulation** is agreed as part of endorsement of the RAF, however the target **value** is set by each individual Government.
- ◆ The target value decided by Governments should reflect ambition, priorities and capacity.

## National targets

- ◆ Under each goal is a set of target formulations (**15 in total**).
- ◆ The target **formulation** is agreed as part of endorsement of the RAF, however the target **value** is set by each individual Government.
- ◆ Target values are either a percentage to be achieved by 2024 or a deadline year for a particular achievement.
- ◆ ESCAP is preparing guidelines for the means of verification for the national targets.

## National target example 1

- ◆ *By 2024, at least ... per cent of births in the territory and jurisdiction in the given year are registered.*
  - ◆ Country A, with current coverage of 85% may announce a target of 99%.
  - ◆ Country B, with current coverage of 55%, may announce a target of 85%.

## National target example 2

- ◆ *By ... (year), annual nationally representative statistics on births – disaggregated by age of mother, sex of child, geographic area and administrative subdivision – are produced from registration records or other valid administrative data sources.*
- ◆ Country A, currently producing statistics on births without disaggregation, may announce its target as 2020.
- ◆ Country B, currently without any statistics on births may announce its target as 2024.

## Key principles

- ◆ The key principles are intended to guide implementation of the RAF:
  - ◆ Countries take the lead.
  - ◆ A stepwise approach.
  - ◆ Flexibility and responsiveness.
  - ◆ Building on local expertise.
  - ◆ Consistency with international human rights and legal principles, and national law.
  - ◆ Coordination and alignment.

## Action areas

- ◆ The RAF proposes seven action areas, where concerted and coordinated effort is required to achieve the vision:
  - ◆ Political commitment.
  - ◆ Public engagement, participation and generating demand.
  - ◆ Coordination.
  - ◆ Policies, legislation and implementation of regulations
  - ◆ Infrastructure and resources.
  - ◆ Operation procedures, practices and innovations.
  - ◆ Production, dissemination and use of vital statistics.

## Implementation steps

- ◆ The RAF proposes implementation steps for Governments to commit to undertaking, for example:
  - ◆ Conduct a comprehensive assessment.
  - ◆ Establish a coordination mechanism.
  - ◆ Nominate a national focal point.
  - ◆ Assess inequalities experienced by subgroups of the population and make specific targets to address those inequalities.



## Reporting and regional reviews

- ◆ The RAF proposes a reporting and review mechanism:

Year	Activity
2015	Governments submit baseline report, including national targets
2016	First regional review
2019	Governments submit mid-term report, including data for progress on targets
2020	Mid-term regional review
2024	Governments submit final report, including data for progress on targets
2025	Final review

