CRVS & the SDGs
The Bangladesh Experience

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CRVS Regional CRVS Meeting, UNESCAP, Sept 17th 2018
CRVS: a Citizen’s Lifecycle

- **BIRTH REGISTRATION**: A citizen is coming
- **MARRIAGE REGISTRATION**: The citizen is immunized
- **DEATH REGISTRATION**: Enrolled in school
- **MIGRATION**: Completes exams
- **DEATH REGISTRATION**: Becoming a voter
- **MIGRATION**: Marrying another citizen
- **MIGRATION**: Migration

**SYSTEMS**

- **HEALTH SYSTEM**
- **EDUCATION SYSTEM**
- **SOCIAL SAFETY NET SERVICES**
- **VOTER ID SYSTEM**

**CIVIL REGISTRATION**: BIRTH, DEATH, CoD, MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ADOPTION, MIGRATION IN/OUT, INTERNAL MOVEMENT
CRVS in Bangladesh

Progress

1. Vision of CRVS++ defined – a citizen’s lifecycle
2. Office of the Registrar General established and CRVS Secretariat established in Cabinet Division for coordination
3. Legal reforms
4. Integration with health services - “Kaliganj” Model:
   - Birth Registration 1.4% → 95%
   - Death Registration <1% → 85%
4. Introduction of WHO standard MCCOD
5. Introduction of Verbal Autopsy

Plans: CRVS Strategic Plan

1. Develop integrated service delivery platform (ISDP) with civil registration as the foundation
2. Establish use of UID (issued at birth) across all e-government services
3. Common data and interoperability standards introduced to facilitate common data format
4. Vital statistics to be prepared using civil registration data
5. Legal & Policy review and further reforms/Act
6. Implement integrated CRVS platform nationally. Incl. coordination of innovative OpenCRVS solution
Government approach to CRVS and the SDGs

Cabinet Division
Responsible for: SDG 1 & 16.9

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Responsible for: creating vital statistics

Ministry of Local Government
Responsible for: SDG 1, 16.9, 5

Directorate General of Health Services
Responsible for: SDG 3

Ministry of Law & Justice
Responsible for: SDG 16

Election Commission
Responsible for: National ID, SDG 16.9
Civil Registration and the SDGs in Action

Access to **Social protection** systems is generally predicated on a **“legal identity”** and thereby contingent on birth registration.

Investing in MCCOD and Verbal Autopsy to understand maternal mortality (3.1), child mortality (3.2), non communicable diseases (3.3).

Using accurate birth registration data to prevent child marriage (SDG 5.3). Qazi uses USSD code to check birth registration system and check the age of bride and bridegroom.

Improving birth and death registration services by investing in innovative civil registration services including:
- “Kaliganj” model: using health worker to notify vital events
- Human centred design – digital system: OpenCRVS
Visualizing civil registration data to help achieve the SDGs

- Exploring the use of data visualisations for real-time SDG monitoring in OpenCRVS
Using Civil Registration data to achieve the SDGs

"By identifying where young mothers are and their education level, we might be able to provide sexual and reproductive health services tailored to their age and literacy level"
— Neelima
CRVS, the SDGs and Social Protection are intrinsically linked
Thanks a lot
A happy mother with her child’s birth registration certificate