Let’s REALLY get every one into the picture

www.getinthepicture.org

Meeting of the Regional Steering Group for CRVS in Asia and the Pacific

19 May 2021

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 midterm 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
Seminar 1: Qualitative assessments

- Bali process pilots in Pakistan, Viet Nam and Thailand
- Possible to modify/expand to cover all populations
- Other qualitative assessments
- Review of tools

Seminar 2: Secondary data sources

- Looking at census, surveys, administrative data and health and demographic surveillance sites
- Discussion of advantages and disadvantages of these sources for assessments
- Recommendations to improve sources

Seminar 3: Indirect demographic methods

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

Follow-up work

- Blog post: https://www.unescap.org/blog/are-we-really-getting-everyone-picture
- Reports on the EGMs and webinars
- Consultant hired to create guidance for countries based on the seminar series.
Implementing Inequality Assessments and Strengthening Demographic Analysis Capacity
Objectives

- Provide technical support and capacity strengthening to facilitate the implementation of CRVS inequality assessments using secondary data sources
- Refine further guidance which can be used in other countries in the region and globally
- Build capacity for demographic analysis to allow countries to undertake inequality assessments in the future
Countries

- Need interest in implementing CRVS inequality assessment
- Ability to accommodate embedded local consultant in NSO
- Other criteria:
  - Special needs, regional balance
  - Data availability
  - CRVS capacity
  - Country engagement

Four countries/subregion considered:
- Lao PDR
- Bangladesh
- Mongolia
- Pacific: Fiji and Samoa
Methodology: Regional work

- International expert will be hired
- Supporting and guiding local consultants
- Quality assurance
- Regional workshops
  - Demographic capacity building training
  - Final workshop on inequality assessments
Methodology: national work

- One local consultant to be hired and embedded in NSO (slightly different approach in Pacific)
- Identification of groups to be included according to national priorities
- Overview and analysis of secondary data
- Preparation of inequality assessment report
- 2 training workshops on demographic skills (with partners)
- 1 workshop with stakeholders on inequality assessment
Questions for the RSG to consider

- How do we go from evidence \( \rightarrow \) action?
- Are we missing that step?
- How to assess political willingness?
Questions for the RSG to consider

- Are there any tools/methods for assessments where you see a particular gap?
- How do we achieve sustainable change in countries?
- Do you think our project approach is the correct way forward?
  - Which components do you think will be successful?
  - Which components would you drop?
  - Any other activities you would suggest?
Interest

Please let us know if you are interested in participating in this project!