Leaving No One Behind
Getting EVERY ONE into the Picture

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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
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
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)