

Report on CSO Consultation in Bangladesh

Key findings and recommendations







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CSO Consultation Meeting

Date:

• 30 January 2025

Location:

• YWCA Training Centre, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Participants:

• 22 participants from 22 CSOs









Panel Discussion on The Role of CSOs in Strengthening CRVS Policies and Management

Panellists:

Moderator: Khaled Bin Yousuf, Director of Programs, Nari Maitree

Discussion Points: policy gaps, public awareness, and potential strategies to improve the CRVS system.

Panellists emphasized the role of CSOs in *advocacy, capacity building, and ensuring accountability in CRVS implementation*.









Key Highlights of the Panel Discussion

Importance of CRVS in Bangladesh

- Provides legal identity and access to essential services (education, healthcare, social benefits).
- Supports social protection, public health planning, and gender equality.
- Aids migration management and labour rights protection.
- Contributes to evidence-based policymaking and SDG monitoring.

Current Status of CRVS in Bangladesh

- Increased birth registration due to government digital initiatives, but gaps remain in marginalized communities.
- Low death and marriage registration rates due to lack of awareness and enforcement.
- Digital integration is improving, but further strengthening is needed with national ID and social protection databases.









Key Highlights of the Panel Discussion

Increasing Women's Participation in CRVS

- Legal reforms ensuring women can register births/deaths without male approval.
- Removing discriminatory laws that hinder widows, refugees, and marginalized women from registration.
- Simplifying procedures to make registration more accessible.
- Community-driven awareness campaigns targeting rural and disadvantaged women.
- Engaging religious leaders, midwives, and women-led networks to promote registration.

Role of CSOs in CRVS Policy & Implementation

- Promoting policy reforms, removing registration barriers, and engaging marginalized groups.
- Assisting individuals in obtaining documentation and bridging government-community gaps.
- Supporting CRVS digitization and forming public-private partnerships.
- Conducting independent research on CRVS gaps and challenges.
- Engaging in multi-stakeholder discussions with governments, UN agencies, and donors.
- Providing legal support for registration challenges, especially for women and stateless populations.









Key Highlights of the Panel Discussion

CSO-Government Coordination for CRVS Development

- Formation of a National CRVS Coordination Committee with CSOs, government, and development partners.
- Regular multi-stakeholder meetings to track progress and propose solutions.
- CSOs ensuring inclusive policies representing women, migrants, and vulnerable groups.

Increasing Women's Participation in CRVS

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Interactive World Café Session

Facilitator: Hasan Shahriar, Head of Programs at PROGGA

Objective: Encourage active participation from attendees.

Discussion Points:

- Child Rights and Birth Registration
- Gender and CRVS: Ensuring Equal Access
- Health and CRVS: Integrating Vital Statistics with Health Systems
- Statelessness and CRVS: Addressing Legal Identity Gaps
- Human Rights and CRVS: Ensuring Inclusivity and Accessibility

Participants rotated among different discussion tables every 15 minutes, leading to a broad exchange of ideas and recommendations.







1. Child Rights and Birth Registration

Challenges:

Lack of awareness, financial barriers, bureaucratic hurdles, and discrimination.
Birth registration delays impact school enrolment, access to healthcare, and legal protection.

- Expand community outreach and mobile registration units.
- Simplify processes and reduce indirect costs.
- Strengthen legal frameworks to ensure universal birth registration.







2. Gender and CRVS: Ensuring Equal Access

Challenges:

- Legal barriers (requiring male guardians), economic constraints, and cultural discrimination.
- Lack of documentation leads to property inheritance issues, limited healthcare access, and exclusion from education/employment.

- Allow women to register births and deaths independently.
- Remove financial barriers and increase awareness.
- Provide legal support for women facing registration challenges.









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3. Health and CRVS: Integrating Vital Statistics with **Health Systems**

Challenges:

- Lack of awareness about linking health information with birth registration.
- Weak coordination between health and registration systems.
- Barriers to digital registration in remote areas.
- Difficulty in tracking and updating health-related birth records.

- Train healthcare workers and registrars on data collection and integration.
- Use mobile and digital registration platforms to improve accessibility.
- Establish follow-up mechanisms to update health records in registration systems.
- Collaborate with health clinics, hospitals, and vaccination programs.







4. Statelessness and CRVS: Addressing Legal Identity Gaps

Challenges:

- Stateless individuals face barriers in birth registration and nationality recognition.
- Fear of deportation discourages many from seeking registration.

- Accept alternative identity documents and community verification methods.
- Ensure birth registration for children of stateless parents.
- Implement mobile and community-based registration services.







5. Human Rights and CRVS: Ensuring Inclusivity and Accessibility

Challenges:

- Registration services often lack accessibility for persons with disabilities.
- Digital barriers prevent easy online registration.

- Improve website accessibility and provide multiple registration formats (audio, Braille, simplified text).
- Ensure registration centers are physically accessible.
- Train registration staff in disability-inclusive services.





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Scopes of Improvement for the Government:

Establish joint initiatives with local NGOs, faithbased organizations, and grassroots movements Establish a Task Force dedicated to identifying challenges and proposing strategic interventions Foster a CSO-Government Coalition to improve policy frameworks and streamline registration processes

Develop a Safety Net Program to support vulnerable populations in accessing birth registration services

Implement digital and decentralized registration mechanisms to improve efficiency and coverage





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Opportunities for Improvement for the Government:

Ensure that national laws explicitly mandate the registration of all children, regardless of disability, gender identity, or cultural background

Recognize indigenous naming conventions

Training local health workers & registrars on data collection and integration of health details in the birth registration process

Leverage mobile apps, biometric solutions, and cloud-based systems to enhance access to registration services, especially in remote areas Foster a CSO-Government Coalition to Conduct outreach and awareness campaigns to educate families on the importance of registration









