

Statelessness, CRVS and Data disaggregation

Estrella Lajom



Co-funded by
the European Union

eurostat



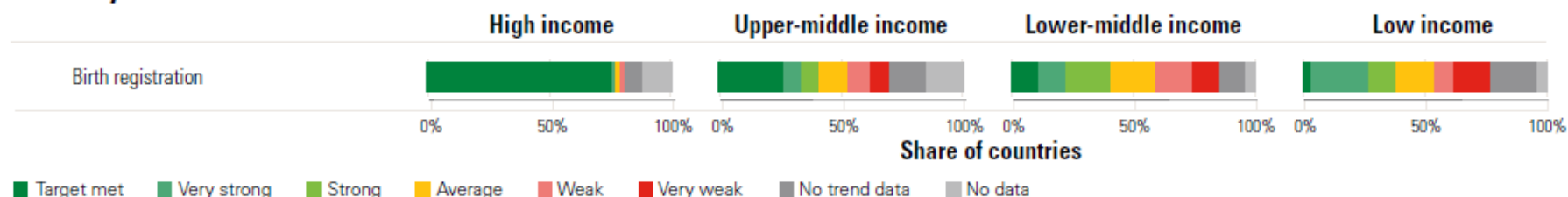
CRVS and statelessness

- Without birth registration, children may be left stateless, denying them access to rights and services.
- Birth registration helps **break the cycle of statelessness** by ensuring that children are registered at birth, preventing the perpetuation of statelessness from one generation to the next.
- By providing **legal identity and documentation**, **stateless children can access protection** under the law and **exercise their rights**, including the right to education, healthcare, and eventual civic participation.

Birth Registration in the world: What do we know?



Figure 6. Share of countries classified by average recent performance of child-related SDGs organized by country income level



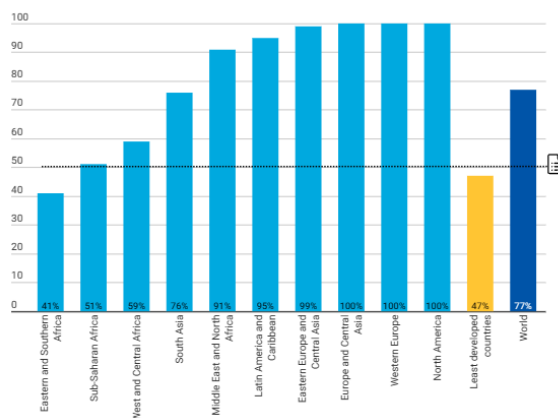
Source: Authors' calculation using UNICEF Global Database, accessed from Data Warehouse as of August 2023, <https://data.unicef.org/dv_index/>.

Note: For indicators under the Learning domain, the analysis includes only those countries that set national targets.

Progress on Children's Well-Being: Centring child rights in the 2030 Agenda

Birth registration prevalence varies significantly across regions

Percentage of children under age five whose births are registered, by region

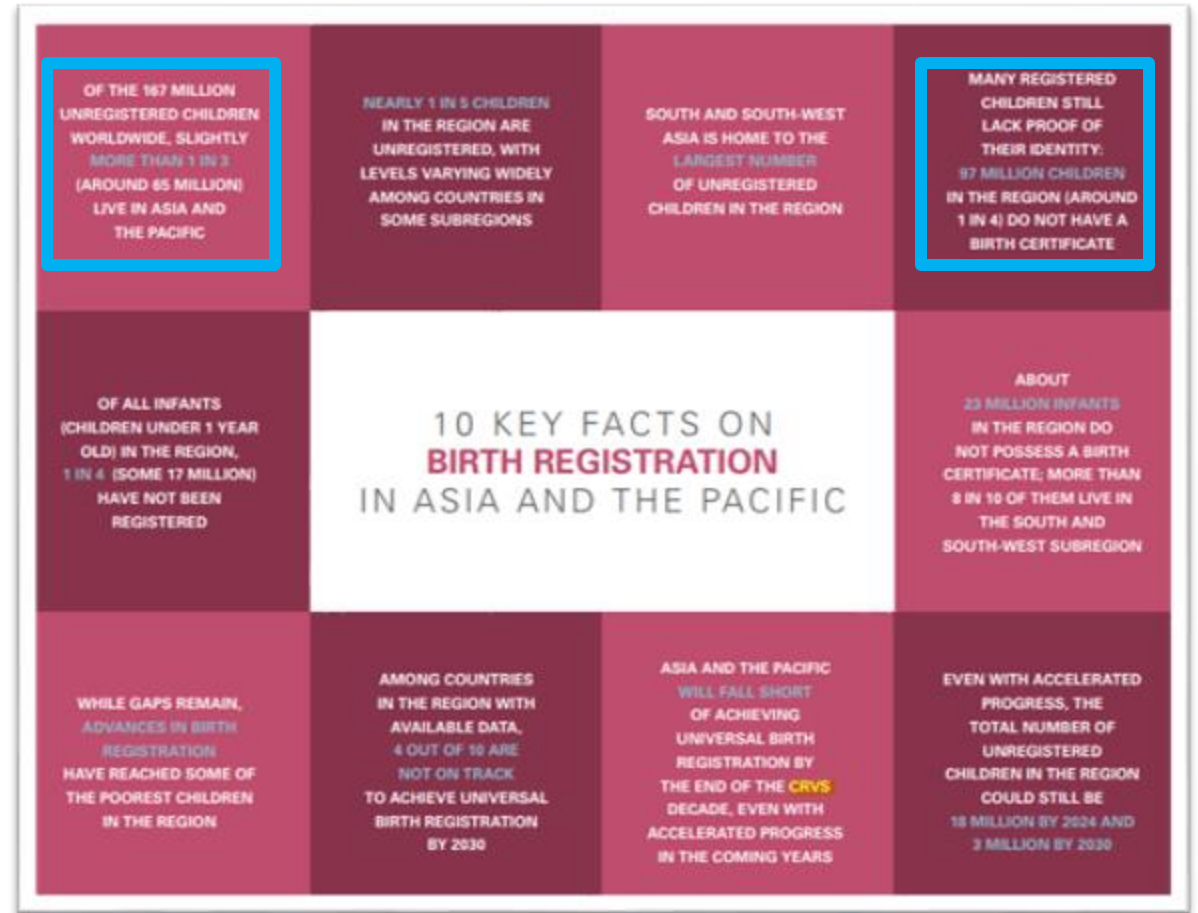


Download data

Notes: The world estimate is based on a subset of 160 countries with data covering 86 per cent of the global population of children under age five. Regional estimates represent data from countries covering at least 50 per cent of the regional population. Data coverage was insufficient to calculate a regional average for East Asia and the Pacific.

Source: UNICEF global databases, 2023, based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), other national surveys, censuses and vital registration systems, 2013-2022.

Birth Registration in Asia Pacific: What do we know?



Reaching Children with a holistic approach

Enhancing synergies between
social protection and civil
registration systems for an
inclusive and equitable society



“Significant gaps still exist in social protection coverage and birth registration rates, particularly among the most vulnerable and marginalized populations including refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and those at risk of statelessness.”

Why age disaggregation is important to protect, include and empower stateless and other children on the move.

- Helps address vulnerabilities
- Ensure protection of rights
- Enables providing targeted intervention and support
- Prevents long-term adverse impact
- Delivers on international commitments

Processes advocating for data disaggregation



Global Compact
FOR Migration



Workstream 1

Development of a proposed limited set of indicators to review progress related to GCM implementation



United Nations Network on Migration
Working Better Together



ional
ance
ren
nove

IDAC Initiatives

- ✓ **Manual on Child-specific Data Capacity-Strengthening for COM**
- ✓ **Development of [Guidelines on child-specific indicators in M&D contexts](#)**
 - ➔ UN Migration Network work stream on Follow up of IMRF para. 70
- ✓ **Collaboration with key partners (like EGRISS and EGMS)**



Objective 1. Strengthen national data systems and capacities to protect migrant and forcibly displaced children, through the provision of sustainable capacity-building support



Objective 2. Promote and establish collaborative, innovative methods for child-specific data work (e.g., [the annual conference](#), collaborative events, thematic reports, working groups)



Objective 3. Improve data visibility, availability, accessibility and usability by developing a global database and dashboard on children on the move, as well as a dedicated online IDAC hub



Co-funded by
the European Union



international
data alliance
for children
on the move

IDAC Manual on child-specific data capacity strengthening

Key observations and limitations

- ! Data on children are **generally difficult to collect**, especially when the data refer to COM.
- ! Lack of **data disaggregation** for children in general, and especially for COM
- ! Data shortages on children **in both low- and high-income countries**.
- ! Data collection regarding COM **fragmented** across different actors; in other contexts, data on COM are **incoherent and unreliable**.
- ! Different **age groups** when defining children.
- ! **Ethical challenges** require robust data protection frameworks



Co-funded by
the European Union



international
data alliance
for children
on the move

IDAC Manual

Elements of child-specific data capacity-strengthening

1. **Legal Framework**
2. Identification of **clear purposes** of data collection and processing among states and organizations
3. **Identification of gaps** in data collection
4. Strengthening and improving appropriate **data sources**
5. Promotion of **interstate cooperation** and involvement of **all stakeholders**
6. Data **ecosystem** management
7. Statistical **literacy**



Co-funded by
the European Union



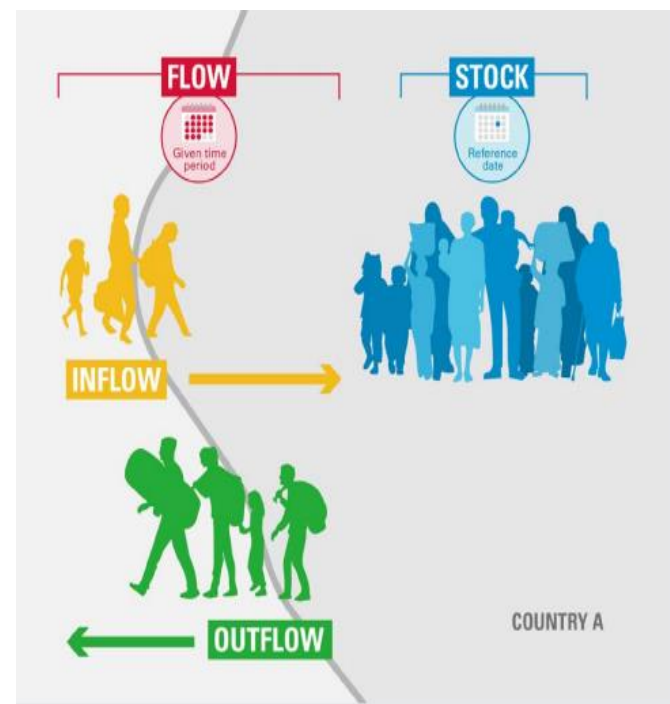
IDAC Guidelines on Child-Specific Indicators (in M&D contexts)

PROBLEM:

- A large gap on wellness data for children on the move
- Availability of age and sex and migrant disaggregated data is unbalanced
- Multiple indicator frameworks, with no focus on children

OBJECTIVES:

- Recommend stock and flow statistics for children
- Recommend child specific indicators for Health, Nutrition, Education, Child Protection and Poverty
- Discuss crucial disaggregation dimensions
- Provide examples on best practices and experiences



Health



Education



Child
protection



Poverty



United Nations
Network on Migration
Working Better Together

1

Workstream

Development of a proposed limited set of indicators to review progress related to GCM implementation

IDAC Guidance on Indicators: Statelessness and Birth Registration

Recommend to collect data on:

of Stateless children

**SDG 16.9.1
Birth registration**

Disaggregated by

- Migration and displacement status
- Age
- Sex and gender identity
- Geographic location
- Income status
- Disability status



MIGRATION STATUS

- Country of birth
- Country of citizenship (including stateless, undetermined status and multiple citizenship)

DISPLACEMENT STATUS

- Refugee
- Asylum-seeker
- Internally displaced
- Stateless

OTHER RELEVANT DIMENSIONS

- Unaccompanied or separated status
- Reasons for migrations or displacement
- Year/period of arrival
- Migration and displacement status of parents
- Place of usual residence

Relevant Resources



Co-funded by
the European Union



Getting to Know Children on the Move:

A brief produced by the International Data Alliance for Children on the Move (IDAC)
December 2022



Data and Statistics for Children on the Move

Essential sources and good practices



MISSING FROM THE STORY

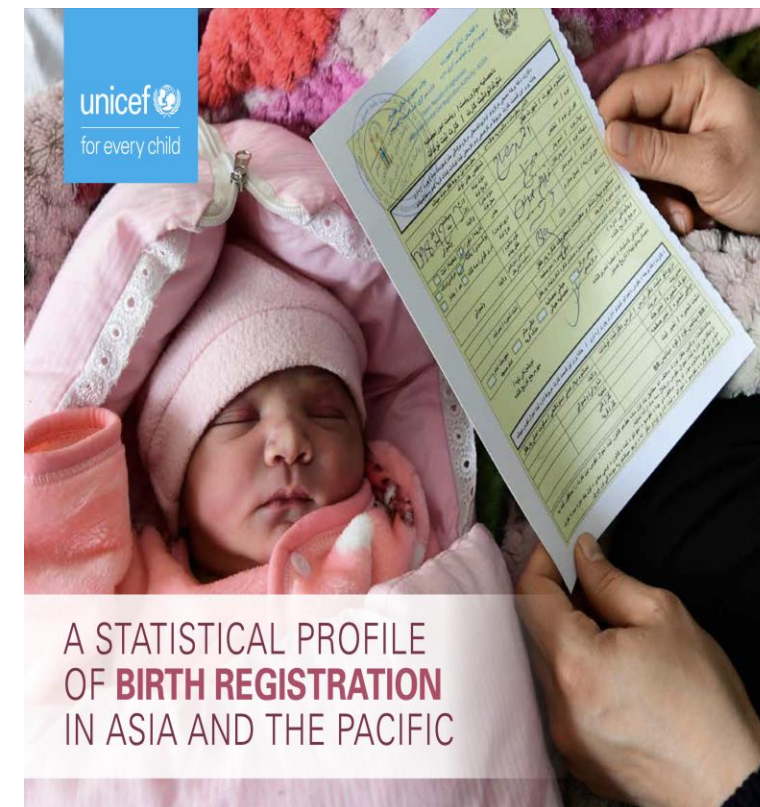
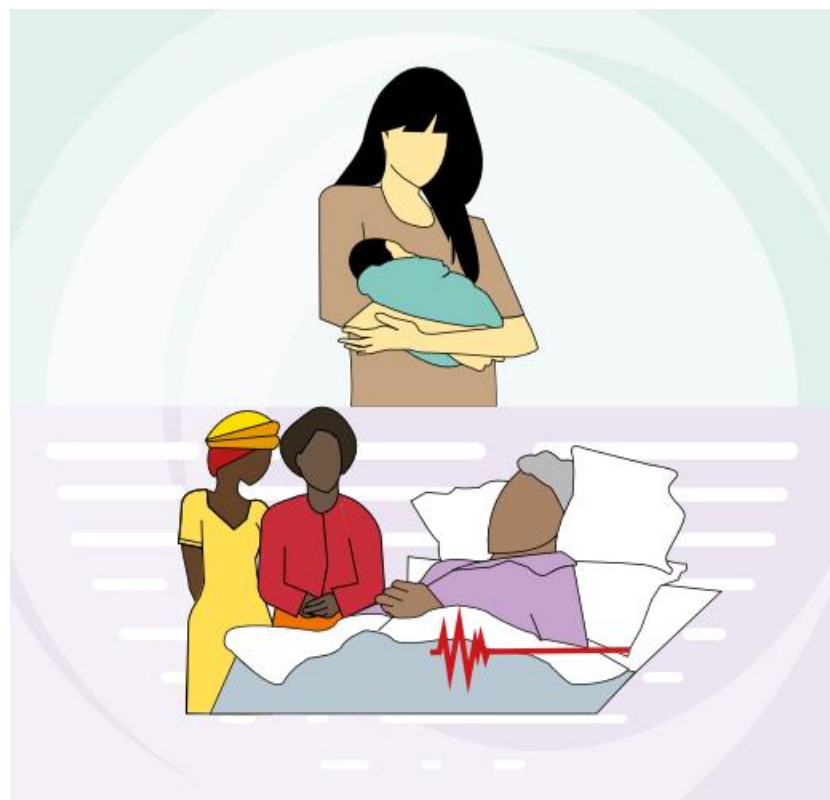
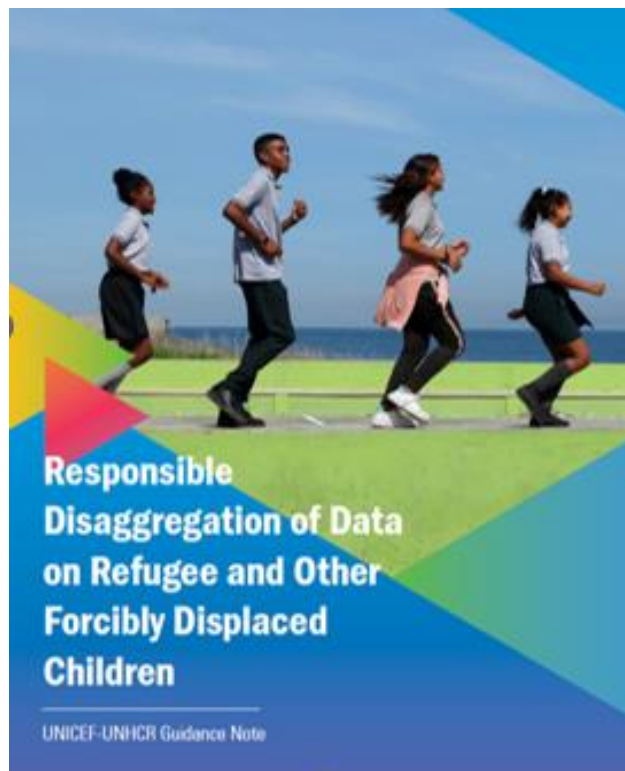
THE URGENT NEED
FOR BETTER DATA TO
PROTECT CHILDREN
ON THE MOVE

CURRENT DATA

CRITICAL INFORMATION GAPS

PROMISING INITIATIVES

Other Relevant Resources



FOR BETTER LIVES FOR
CHILDREN ON THE MOVE



Co-funded by
the European Union

Thank you!

Contact Information

IDAC@unicef.org

<https://data.unicef.org/resources/international-data-alliance-for-children-on-the-move/>

