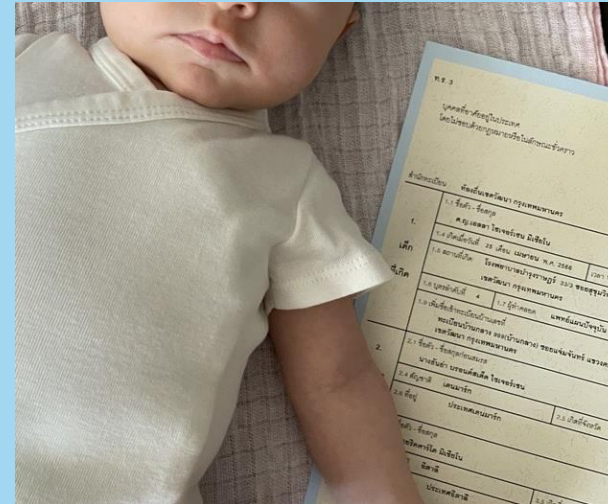# Considerations for inclusion in CRVS systems

Session 1.4: Sharing Country Experiences and Perspectives

18 March 2024

CRVS is…

- Registration of births, deaths, marriages, causes of deaths, adoption and other vital events

- The provision of legal identity to individuals to birth registration facilitates access to services, full participation in society

- Civil registration should be the foundation for national ID systems, and the backbone for digitizing government services and digital ID.

- Inclusive systems are essential for the achievement of human rights.

- Learn more: www.getinthepicture.org

Main components of the Regional Action Framework

- 3 Goals

- 15 targets set individually by countries

- 6 key principles

- 7 action areas

- Implementation Steps

Universal civil registration

Accurate, complete and timely vital statistics

All individuals are provided with legal documents to claim identity and ensuing rights

Action Areas

Political commitment

Coordination

Public engagement and participation

Policies, legislation and implementation of regulations

Infrastructure and resources

Operational procedures, practices and innovations

Data quality, production, dissemination and use of vital statistics

Political commitment examples

- The President of the Philippines proclamation 'Declaring the Years 2015 to 2024 as the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Decade'

- Special offices such as in the Cabinet Division in Bangladesh

- Ensuring CRVS and inclusion are part of National Development Plans and Strategies

- Prioritization in funding allocation

Coordination examples

- CRVS is a Whole-Of-Government issue

- Cross-cutting nature of CRVS systems involving a variety of stakeholders (Ministries of Health, Justice and Interior, National Statistical Offices, etc.)

- Coordinated approach between sectors needed to strengthen the overall system

- National CRVS coordination mechanisms enable stakeholders to align and prioritize their efforts and monitor progress. Countries have committed to these as part of the implementation steps of the Asia Pacific CRVS Decade

Public engagement and participation examples

- Registration drives amongst hard to reach and groups of persons in vulnerable situations

- Highlight the importance of registration in local media

- 'Get every Pinoy and Pinay in the Picture'

- Engagement with NGOs, including those representing hard to reach and marginalized communities

- In Thailand, BORA, MoPH and civil society are working together to provide legal advice and translation to families in the border areas to support birth registration.

Examples of outreach -Malaysia

Outreach Programme in remote locations

Policies, legislation and implementation of regulations

- Amnesty for late registration/ abolition of registration fees

- Under Thai law, any child born in Thailand can register at birth and obtain a birth certificate as well as attend schools and access to health services even if they don't have a legal status or any documents.

- Issues of privacy and confidentiality.

- Cambodia has recently promulgated a comprehensive law, covering registration of births, deaths, marriages and divorces for citizens and non-citizens, including stateless residents of Cambodia.

Infrastructure and resources

- Digitalization efforts

- Exploration of mobile technology for registration in hard to reach areas

- Integration of systems and data sharing

- Online registration (Rep. of Korea)

Operational procedures, practices and innovations

- Ensure easy access to registration centres, in some contexts One-window service centres

- Armenia –unified offices for public services to ease access

- In Mongolia children under 18 receives an allowance –birth certificate as proof

- In Vanuatu, efforts to register children through schools as part of their initial enrolment processes (MoU signed between the Civil Registration and the Ministry of Education)

Data quality, production, dissemination and use of vital statistics

- In Australia the key focus has been to improve Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander data quality and coverage and data accessibility

- Training on coding of Causes of death

- Application of International Classification of Diseases

- Standardization of registration forms and systems in alignment with data needs in accordance with the Principles and Recommendations

- Training on demographic analysis skills

- Focus on dissemination and feedback loop on data

What can be done to achieve universal registration? -examples

- **Revision** of the legal framework

- **Cooperation** with the Ministry of Health, Local municipalities, NGOs and other stakeholders

- Address **documentation needs** for registration and simplify, where possible

- **Simplification** of the registration processes

- Ensure **Standard Operating Procedures** are inclusive

- **Digitization** of records

- Assessing **who is left behind**