



Let's REALLY get every one into the picture

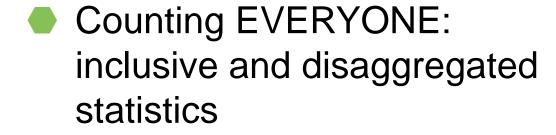
Inequality assessments of CRVS systems

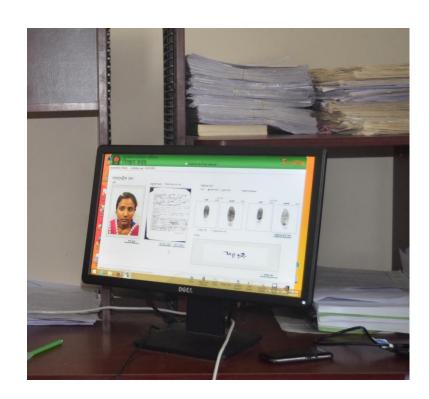
1st National Convention on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics, Philippines September 1, 2020

Petra Nahmias
Chief, Population and Social Statistics Section
UNESCAP Statistics Division

What does it mean in the context of CRVS?

Giving EVERYONE a legal identity







Legal identity

Intrinsic value: SDG Target 16.9



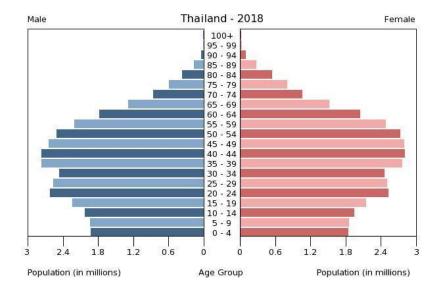
 Facilitates access to social protection and economic empowerment – unlocking the other SDGs.



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

Approach 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

https://www.unescap.org/events/20 21/asia-pacific-stats-cafe-seriesqualitative-inequality-assessmentscrvs-systems



Bali Process Civil Registration Assessment Toolkit



Approach 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

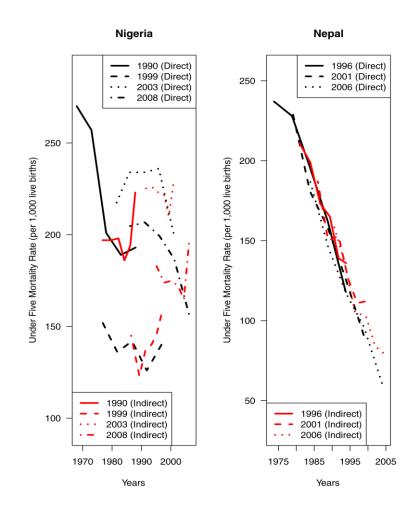
https://www.unescap.org/events/20 21/asia-pacific-stats-cafe-seriesindirect-demographic-methodsmeasuring-completeness-and



Approach 3: Indirect demographic methods

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

https://www.unescap.org/events/2021/as ia-pacific-stats-cafe-series-indirectdemographic-methods-measuringcompleteness-and



Follow-up work

- Blog post:
 - https://www.unescap.org/blog/are-wereally-getting-everyone-picture
- Reports on the EGMs and webinars
- Guidance for countries based on the seminar series.





LET'S REALLY GET EVERY ONE IN TH

Mon, 8 Feb 2021, 12:00-13:30 (GMT+7)



Asia-Pacific Stats Café Series:

Using secondary sources to assess inequality in civil registration







INEQUALITIES IN CRVS:

Mon, 8 Mar 2021, 12:00-13:30 (GMT+7)



Indirect demographic methods

for measuring completeness and coverage for low capacity countries 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

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 (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

Engagement from Philippines

- Commits to continue the study of statelessness, with a thrust to improve qualitative and quantitative data on populations at risk of statelessness in the Philippines and among its nationals
- Commits to improve access of vulnerable and marginalized populations to documentation through birth and civil registration.
- Part of Technical advisory group on Bali Process Toolkit to facilitate evaluation and improvement of CRVS systems

Thank you!

For more information:

https://getinthepicture.org/

Second Ministerial
 Conference on CRVS in Asia and the Pacific, 16-19
 November 2021



