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Guidelines for national target setting and monitoring of the Regional Action Framework on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in Asia and the Pacific

Sub-regional workshop on applying Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System
for implementing the Regional Action Framework for CRVS in Asia

15-18 September 2015, Istanbul, Turkey

CRVS Monitoring guidelines are ...

- ◆ Integral part of the overall monitoring framework of Regional Action Framework
- ◆ Living document to be updated from time to time as countries apply and provide feedback
- ◆ Supposed to assist countries in the Asia and Pacific region to set and monitor their national targets
- ◆ Intended to support of generation of data and statistics for accelerated implementation of the Regional Action Framework

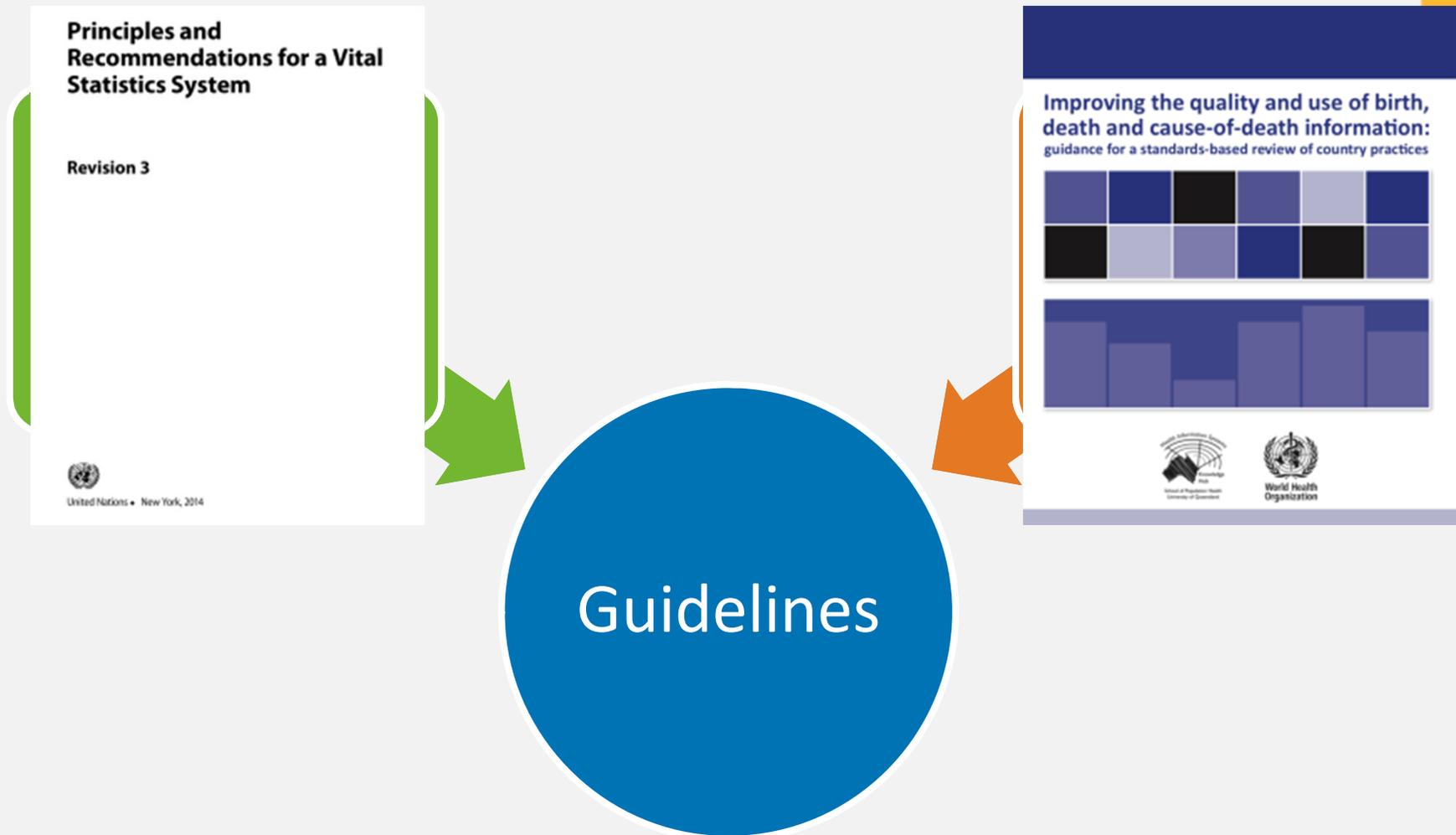
Role of the guidelines

- ◆ Help set realistic targets
- ◆ Not prescriptive
- ◆ Adapt to national context
- ◆ Point to further resources
- ◆ Implement the Regional Action Framework

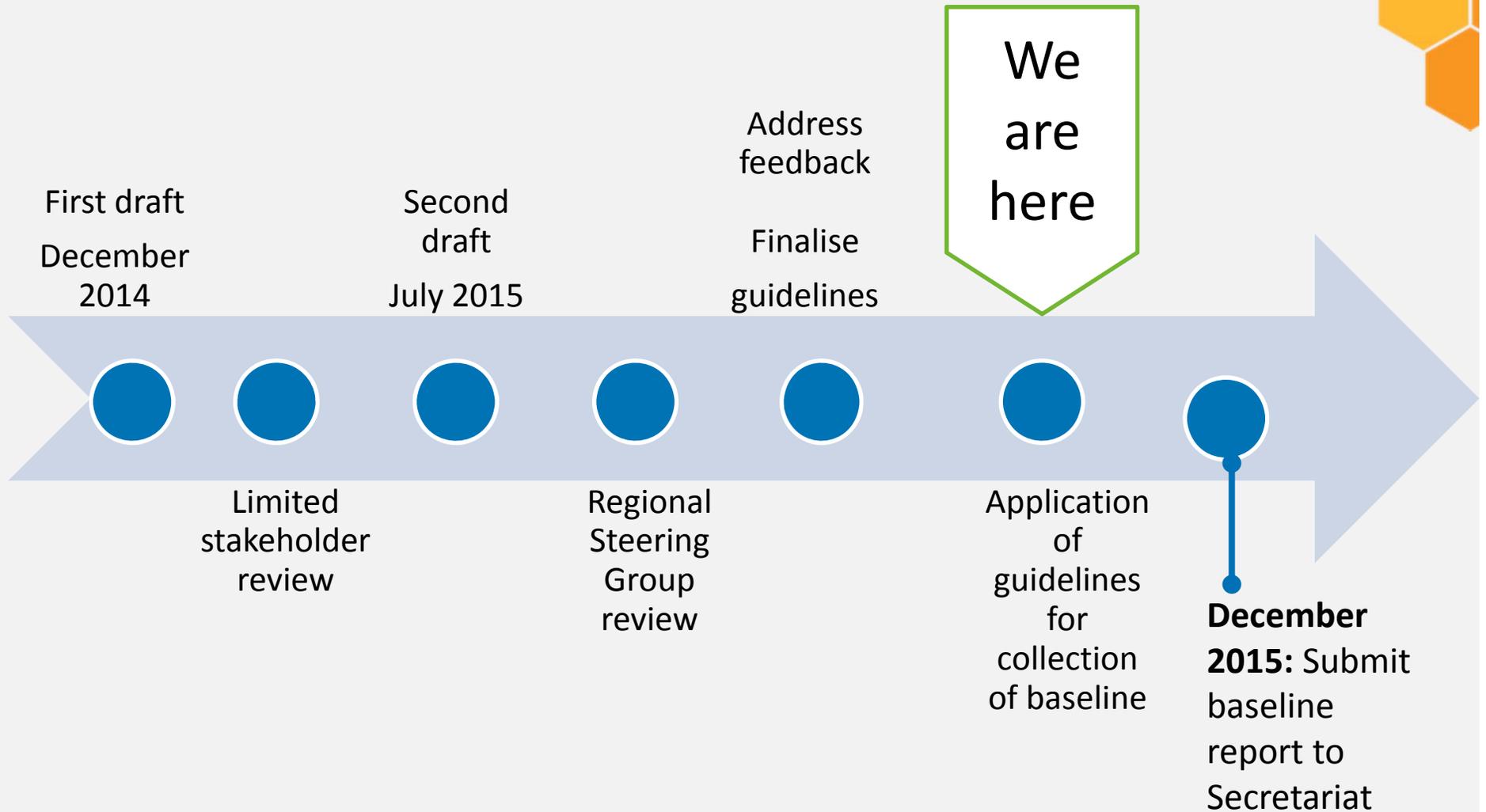
- ◆ **Target audience:** all involved in improving the CRVS system



Key inputs



Process followed to date



Contents

Part 1: International principles, recommendations and standards

Part 2: Monitoring and reporting on results

Part 3: Special considerations for each target

Part 4: Further assistance and resources

Annex: Definition of terms



Part 3: Specific considerations for each target

Method of estimation / calculation

Ideal target

Issues to consider

Data sources for setting and monitoring the target

Definitions of the terms used in the targets

Target 2.A: By 2024, at least ... per cent of all births registered in the territory and jurisdiction are accompanied with the issuance of an official birth certificate that includes, as a minimum, the individual's name, sex, date and place of birth, and name of parent(s) where known.

Registration of births is very important from a human rights perspective. More specifically, the Convention of the Rights of Children (CRC) states that every child has the right to have a name, identity and acquire a nationality²² The issuance of an official birth certificate is a distinct activity that should follow the registration of a birth as it serves as proof of identity.

The fundamental purpose is for furnishing or establishing legal instruments of direct interest to individuals. The issuance of an official birth certificate allows an individual to prove the facts relating to his/her existence, identity, personal and family situation. The continuous and permanent nature of these official documents allows them to be used as evidence in legal proceedings, to meet administrative requirements (e.g. proving identity to obtain a passport) and other varied purposes such as accessing immunization, vaccination or education.²³

Method of estimation/calculation

This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of birth certificates issued (with minimum information) for children born in the given year (numerator), by the number of births registered in the given year (denominator), and then multiplying by 100 to give a percentage figure.

$$\frac{\text{Number of registered birth issued with certificates (with minimum information) upon registration the given year}}{\text{Number of births registered in the given year}} \times 100$$

Ideal target

Ideally, all birth registrations will be accompanied by the issuance of an official birth certificate and therefore the target should eventually be 100 per cent.²⁴

Issues and considerations

Minimum information on official birth certificates

A variety of information is collected through the civil registration system. Some of this information, when identified with a specific individual, may be highly personal and sensitive. To protect

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Achieving the RAF goals and targets



Implementation steps (pages 32-33)

- (c) Set national target
- (d) Monitoring and reporting plan
- (e) Assess inequalities and set targets for subgroups
- (h) Report on progress to ESCAP Secretariat

Supporting Implementation of the Regional Action Framework



- Complementary toolkit to support the guidelines
- Will provide more technical guidance to national practitioners

Questions – Group Work

Have you set national targets in your country?

What would be the process for setting national targets?

Identify any targets that may prove difficult to set.



Groups

◆ **Group 1:**

Afghanistan, Iran, Georgia and Turkey

◆ **Group 2:**

Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan

◆ **Group 3:**

Russia, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan





Thank you!

**For more information, please
visit: www.getinthepicture.org**

- or -

**Contact Ms. Tanja Sejersen
(Statistics Division):
sejersent@un.org**