

CIVIL REGISTRATION AND VITAL STATISTICS IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Bangkok, June 2014

Prepared by ESCAP and printed by Plan International on behalf of the partner organizations Design team: Jonathan Marskell, Jinnartat Jiranithitnon, Jessica Pelham and Todd Moellenkamp Cover photo: UN Photo/Kimbae Park



BIRTH REGISTRATION IS THE FIRST RIGHT IN LIFE AND THE KEY TO LEGAL IDENTITY



children under the age of five in Asia and the Pacific have not had their births registered [source: UNICEF]

UNDERSTANDING WHY AND WHERE PEOPLE ARE DYING HELPS FIGHT DISEASE AND INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY



people in Asia and the Pacific live in countries with unreliable death statistics [source: WHO]



IT'S TIME TO GET EVERY ONE IN THE PICTURE

Civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) is the continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal **recording** of the **occurrence** and **characteristics** of vital events of the population in accordance with the law.

Birth

Marriage

PIChierry

Death

Adoption

RENTERS

Cause of death

ivorce

CRVS is **important** for individuals **and** society.



Civil registration



Legal documents

olan / Shona Hamilton



OFFICIALLY **REGISTERING** THE **VITAL EVENTS** IN PEOPLE'S **LIVES** IS CENTRAL TO **DEVELOPMENT** AND **GOOD GOVERNANCE**

CRVS is about a person's right to recognition as a person before the law and their formal relationship with the state. It provides individuals with documentary evidence, for example a birth certificate, to prove their legal identity and family relationships, which can be important for accessing essential services such as healthcare, education and social protection. This also has implications for other ensuing rights and empowering activities such as political participation, recourse to justice, nationality, property ownership, formal employment, inheritance, and the use of banking and financial services.

Recording every life event is also an opportunity to produce the most accurate, complete and timely statistics on the health and demographics of the population, and to maintain a national civil registry or population database. Producing vital statistics through sample surveys serves a valuable function of highlighting and drawing attention to the possible scale of the situation. Surveys, however, can be costly and may not cover the most vulnerable segments of the population, nor can they be used for local planning purposes. They are not a long-term substitute for vital statistics derived from a universal CRVS system. Knowing how many people live in the country and its subdivisions, the leading causes of death, fertility rates and life expectancy, enhances public administration and provides decision-makers with information to better respond to the needs of society through more effective, efficient and directed policies at national and local levels. This data allows the government to identify public health policy priorities and implement Universal Health Coverage.

CRVS systems are crucial for achieving and monitoring the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), particularly those related to maternal and infant mortality. By identifying populations at risk, governments can make targeted interventions and other preventative measures.

A POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA WITH STRONG EMPHASIS ON POVERTY ERADICATION, GOVERNANCE, ACCOUNTABILITY AND HEALTH MUST HAVE CRVS AT ITS CORE.

预览已结束,完整报告链接和二维码如下:



