Area 1. Qualitative inequality assessments for CRVS systems

Our Bali Process Toolkit Experience

25 January 2021, 12:00 – 13:30 (BKK Time)

Thailand
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Project Title: Pilot Project for the Bali Process Civil Registration Assessment Toolkit : Thailand

Focus/Aim:
1. To evaluate the feasibility of applying the Toolkit in interested Bali Process member States;
2. To test that the Toolkit works in different legal, political and social contexts with a view to shaping it to, as best as possible, add value to relevant projects by members states;
3. To identify technical and implementation issues associated with applying the Toolkit and use them to improve it;
4. To use results of the pilot to enrich the effectiveness of the Toolkit by providing countries with knowledge and expert information to guide their application of the it;
5. To inform the development and design of capacity building programmes which may be needed by interested States;
6. To build user support for the Toolkit and encourage cooperation of different agencies and stakeholders involved in the CRVS project.

Methodology and resources used: desk research, field studies, based on participatory and consultative approaches.

Main stakeholders: Concerned government agencies and civil society groups
Background and Context

Main results/outputs/outcome

Results 1: identify challenges and gaps faced by both service providers and beneficiaries – state of civil registration in Thailand;

Results 2: a set of recommendations and good practices to replicate;

Results 3: applicability of the Toolkit in the Thai context;
Why embarking on this pilot study?

- Need to evaluate if the CRVS Toolkit is applicable in practice and if there is a need for further improvement;
- Thailand was deemed ideal for the piloting of the Toolkit due to its progress on civil registration, including reforms of its legislative framework and use of information and communication technology (ICT) to strengthen the well-functioning civil registration system;
- Thailand’s commitment to CRVS;
- Strategic reasons and the magnitude of the hard-to-reach groups in Thailand;
How the Pilot project was implemented?

• Formalised engagement;
• Participatory and consultative approach through ten step process;
• Multi-stakeholder and multi-layer;
• Use of various methods including field studies;
• Building the sense of ownership;
• Clear expectations at initial stage;
What were the main challenges?

Main challenges of the civil registration system;

No major challenges in the application of the Toolkit except ....
What are our key learnings from using the Bali Toolkit?

• Continual improvement of Law and Policy to be Responsive to the Changing Context;
• Importance of participatory process with all stakeholders;
• Recognition of the linkage between state and human security;
• (Low) priority of the civil registration services;
• Updating knowledge and understanding for local authorities/officials;
• The significance of process to outcomes and acceptance;
• Emphasis on process and ownership in CRVS Toolkit;
• Fixed assumption of the problems on civil registration in urban and rural areas;
Related frameworks/tools we are using to complement our work on assessing inequality in CRVS

• Human rights-based approach;
• Legal framework;
• Political support;
• Structure and organisation;
• Data management;
• Public participation;