RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CIVIL REGISTRATION AND CIVIL IDENTIFICATION

Mia Harbitz
KATHMANDU, NEPAL
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Identity Management System

Identity credential

Access

Biographic information

Other attributes

Unique number

Biometrics

Signature

Photo

Breeder document for most other id documents

Establishes legal identity from birth

Civil registration

Civil identification

Birth certificate
INTER

CONNECTIVITY

TER

IN

TER

OPERBILITY
Identity management system

Institution
- Information gathered:
- Proof of information:
- Method of validation:

Civil Registration
- Biographic
- Certificate
- Verification

Civil Identification
- Biometrics
- Id Token/Id-Card
- Authentication
Authentication
Identity is...

- A unique set of features and characteristics that individualize a person, including the name and other biographical data of the individual.

- Birth (and civil) registration establishes the legal, social and cultural relationships that can be verified through records and certificates.
Why does it matter to the individual?
Citizens: Birth registered, citizenship established from birth.
Easy access to CI enrollment and NID.

Residents: Birth certificate from country of origin.
Access to CI and ID card for residents.

IDPs: Birth may or may not have been registered. Most likely do not have identity documents.
Difficult to obtain ID card.

Refugees: Most likely do not have certificates issued by CR.
Very difficult to obtain ID card.

 Stateless: May or may not have a birth certificate.
Extremely difficult to obtain ID card.
Institutional ID-M framework

Identity Management System

**Strategic**
- Political decision
- Update legal framework
- Adjust Institutional and administrative framework
- Link CR and CI

**Operational**
- Increase registration coverage
- Improve ICT coverage
- Compliance with standards
- Efficient service delivery

**Safety and security**
- Business continuity
- System integrity and data protection
- Process integrity
- Cyber security

**Financial**
- Budgetary resources and planning
- Pricing of services and service delivery
- Transparent procurement
## Governance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National policy considerations</th>
<th>Institutional considerations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legislative will</td>
<td>Training of staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative focus on inclusion</td>
<td>More efficient registration procedures and processes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removal of outdated legal barriers to timely</td>
<td>Investment in ICT and technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>registration</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Budgetary prioritization</td>
<td>Special attention to vulnerable groups</td>
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<tr>
<td>Information campaigns</td>
<td>Auditing, quality control, application of standards</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Key institutional models

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CR</th>
<th>CI</th>
<th>In same Institution</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Autonomous</strong></td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Min. of Interior</strong></td>
<td>51</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td><strong>Min. of Justice</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Min. of Health</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Electoral Tribunal</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Other</strong></td>
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Source: WBG/ID4D data set. V2.2015
## Institutional Models: South Asia

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<th>BAN</th>
<th>BHU</th>
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<td>CR: Marriage and Divorces</td>
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Moving from paper to digital records

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<th>Elements</th>
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<td>Archival structure</td>
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<td>x</td>
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<td>Data protection</td>
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<td>Identity Theft protection</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cyber Security strategy</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Identity Management Systems

Civil Registration & Identification + e-Services

Vital Events
- Live birth
- Death
- Fetal death
- Marriage
- Divorce
- Annulments
- Judicial separation
- Adoption
- Legitimation
- Recognition

Notification

Civil Registration
- CR Agency
  - Compulsory
  - Universal
  - Continuous
  - Confidential
  - Permanent
- Population Register

Vital Statistics
- Statistics Agency
  - Compilation
  - Processing
  - Validation
  - Dissemination

Additional VS Sources
- Population census
- Health info systems
- Police & Coroner
- MICS and DHS

Civil Identification
- CI Agency
  - NID / e-ID / Biometric ID (children & adults)
  - Capture (enrollment)
  - Identification (deduplication)
  - Authentication (verification)
- CI DB

Institutions
- Courts
- Judicial institutions
- Authorized agents

Authorized institutions

CR DB

CI DB

Vital Stats DB

Online Verification + API + Mobile Apps

Functional Registries / Databases
- Healthcare + Education + Social Assistance + Pensioners + Voters + Taxpayers + Civil Service + Business Register + Licenses + Transport + Mobile phones + Passports

Link between CR & VS

Note: This IDM integration schema (template) can be customized to map country specific implementation arrangements and system components in order to visualize current practices and possible improvements clearly.

Primary (foundational) Registers

(1) Several Northern European countries have population registers, which in addition to the biographic information recorded by a civil register also records demographic statistics.

(2) There are exceptions like Aadhaar, as a transitional register to facilitate verification identity for access to services.
A CRVS system represents the inter-operability of three separate systems: civil registration, health information, and vital statistics. Individually, the functionality and functioning of the three systems depend on a series of common elements that include, but are not limited to: training, assessments and evaluations, identity management, data security and privacy, information and communications technology, etc.
Civil register

- last_name_CHAR
- first_name_CHAR
- uin_INT
- birth_date_DATE
- gender_('M','F')
- place_of_birth_CHAR
- mother's name_CHAR
- father's name_CHAR
- registr_date_DATE
- date of marriage_DATE
- name of spouse_CHAR

Civil identification system

- last_name_CHAR
- first_name_CHAR
- uin_INT
- birth_date_DATE
- gender_('M','F')
- place_of_birth_CHAR
- mother's name_CHAR
- father's name_CHAR
- nationality_CHAR
- breeder doc verified_('Y','N')
- address_CHAR
- online authenticationCR_('Y','N')
- biometrics_('Y', 'N')
- enroll_date_DATE
Legal framework

- Civil Registration and Identification Laws
- E-Government Law
- Identity Theft Law
- Digital Signature Law
- Cyber Security Law
- Protection of Personal Data Law
- Electoral Law
- Nationality Law
- Marriage/Divorce Law
- Religious Law(s)
- Name Law
IDM STRATEGIC ROADMAP Steps 1-6

**Set the stage**
- Inventory of current processes & resources
- Gap analysis
- Risk analysis
- Strategy paper
- LEGAL FRAMEWORK

**Requirements and outline**
- Needs assessment
- Resource assessment
- Confirm commitment
- MOUs between agencies
- INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

**Design & develop**
- Define scope & objective(s)
- Define activities
- Design project
- Validate
- Set up implementation framework
- Procurement plan
- OPERATIONAL AND ICT FRAMEWORK

**Pilot /test**
- Pilot solution in defined setting
- Test applications (forms, registration, enrollment, document issuance)
- Reconcile data
- Test performance
- Agree on roll-out strategy
- PROJECT APPROVAL

**Roll out**
- Prepare to “Go live”
- Training
- Communication
- Logistics
- Support
- VS reporting

**Audit and M&E**
- Audit routines for all processes
- M&E structure
- Constant knowledge sharing with MOU partners
• What do you need from CI that can improve the functionality of your CR?

• How would you achieve that? List the steps.
Resources


Thank you for your attention.

• Questions?
• Comments?

mia.harbitz@gmail.com