

Relationship between Civil Registration & Civil Identification

*Meeting of the Civil Registrars of South Asia
Kathmandu, Nepal*



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SDGs

- **Target 5.3:** Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
- **Target 16.9:** By 2030, provide *legal identity for all*, including birth registration
- **Target 17.18:** By 2020, *enhance capacity-building* support to developing countries including for least-developed countries and Small Island Developing States, to increase significantly the availability of *high-quality, timely, and reliable data disaggregated* by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographic location, and other characteristics relevant in national context.
- **Indicator 17.19.2b:** Proportion of countries that have achieved 100 percent birth registration and 80 percent death registration.

Civil Registration & Civil Identification Systems

Civil Registration System

- ❖ Records an individual's biographical information (name, date & place of birth, names of the parents) to establish a legal identity
- ❖ Civil registration serves as a foundation for civil identification system

Civil Identification System

- ❖ Uniquely identify a person by adding other attributes of the individual such as a unique identification number (UIN), photograph, signature, and biometrics (e.g., fingerprint, facial recognition, voice recognition, iris scan, retinal scan)
- ❖ The data link between CR and CI systems is possible through the UIN assigned to each individual at birth
- ❖ UIN can be used on an individual's birth certificate, marriage certificate, and national identification card

Linking Birth Registration Number & UINs

- ***If the UIN is generated by the CIS*** - a BRN can be generated in the CRS along with the child's biographic information. The CRS will send a request to the CIS, which generates and issues a UIN that is then recorded in the CRS. Requires online connectivity
- ***If the UIN is generated by the CRS*** – the BRN becomes the UIN, and the CRS sends it to the CIS
- ***If the same department administers both the CRS and CIS*** – the BRN is the UIN (ideal scenario)

Offline options

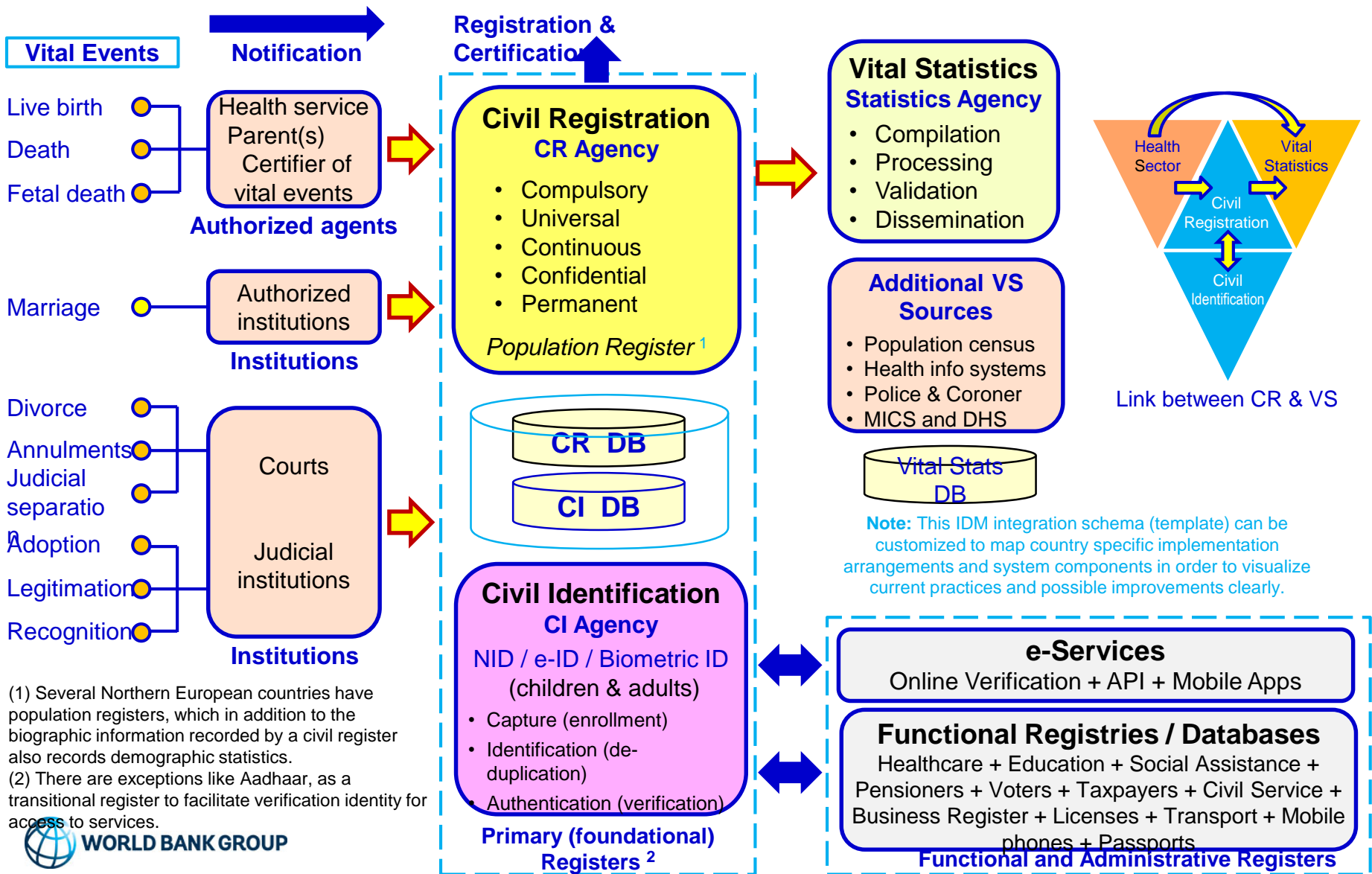
- Central office issues blocks of UINs (machine-readable stickers) that the local registrar can assign to individuals upon registration
- Births are registered at the local office, and the application is transmitted to the central office which issues UINs printed on the birth certificate and sends them back to the local office in batches

Source: [Integrating Unique Identification Numbers In Civil Registration](#)



Identity Management Systems

Civil Registration & Identification + e-Services



(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.

Population Register

- A population register uses **Unique Identification Number** to link a civil register with data from different administrative registers
- It is continuously updated with data on births, deaths, marriages, divorces, change of address, name changes, citizenship, migration etc
- Unlike the civil register, it collects data on net migration that is needed for estimating population growth rate

eg the denominator for immunization coverage is *number of one-year-old children* which requires knowing the number of live births, the number of infant deaths, and net migration among infants

Benefits in linking Civil Registration & Civil Identification Systems

- ❖ A common UIN allows linkage of birth registration, death registration data and CIS. Thus, eg if deceased is identified in CIS, pensions cease to be paid; removal of deceased from voter register etc
- ❖ It helps to curb duplicate/multiple birth registrations/certificates eg by the use of CIS biometric deduplication process, biographic matching algorithms, or parents UINs
- ❖ An individual's UIN will allow linkage of vital events (eg births, deaths, marriage and divorce) in a lifetime of a person. This helps in producing more accurate vital statistics
- ❖ Linkage between different administrative registers will help to produce a register-based census instead of the more expensive, 10-yearly conventional population and housing census

Botswana Electronic On-site Birth Registration

- ❖ Civil registration and identification in the same department
- ❖ Electronic on-site birth registrations
- ❖ Assistant Registrar stationed at major hospitals
 - Midwife or doctor completes a birth notification form
 - Assistant Registrar placed in the hospital enters the information in birth notification form online
 - The mother or father is allowed to check the accuracy of the information entered electronically
 - A registration number (ID number) is then generated from central database
 - A birth certificate with the unique ID number on it is printed and given to the mother prior to discharge from the hospital
 - That same unique ID number is used for the national ID card issued at age 15 years and above (depending on country)

Other Birth Registrations

- ❖ In health centers & small hospitals without onsite birth registration
 - Midwife/doctor complete the birth notification form and within a week forward it to the nearest registration office (or entered directly in tablet/mobile phone)
 - It is then entered into the central database, quality-checked and authorized by a supervisor
 - Since the information is captured in electronic form, the parent can go to any registration office in the country to get a printed copy
 - The parent will however have to show the tear-off piece from the birth notification form and identify him/herself
- ❖ For births at home eg during immunization visits, maternal and child health personnel completes birth notification form (paper-based or electronic) and sends to local registration office.

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- ❖ Launched at a high-level event in Seoul, Republic of Korea, May 22-23, 2017
- ❖ Major collaborative effort
 - Global CRVS Group (which comprises organizations that support CRVS systems at the global, regional, and national level)
 - World Bank Group Open Learning Campus in partnership with the Korea Ministry of Strategy and Finance



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To provide practical tools and approaches in building and maintaining state-of-the-art CRVS systems linked to identity management systems and tailored to local contexts

Target Audience

- Policy makers and personnel working on civil registration and national statistics & Identity management systems
- University students interested in pursuing a career in CRVS
- Others such as epidemiologists, statisticians, demographers, public administrators, and researchers
- Personnel working in nongovernmental organizations and multilateral and bilateral development organizations

Course Modules

Core Modules

Module 1. Importance of CRVS Systems

Module 2. Overview of CRVS Systems

Module 3. Institutional Arrangements of CRVS Systems

In-Depth Modules

Module 4. Legal Frameworks of CRVS Systems

Module 5. Birth Registration & Adoption

Module 6. Death Registration

Module 7. Marriage and Divorce Registration

Module 8. Analysis and Use of Vital Statistics

Module 9. Presentation and Dissemination of Vital Statistics

Module 10. CRVS Digitization

Module 11. CRVS Assessment and Strategic Planning

Module 12. Identity Management Systems

Module 13. Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons, Stateless Persons and CRVS Systems

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For questions, please contact us at crvslearnin@course@worldbank.org

You are warmly welcomed!



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Thank you

Questions & Comments

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