TOPIC B: CRVS Digitization

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Opportunities of ICT

ICT has the potential to provide transformative improvements in CRVS systems, based on its ability to:

- extend registration coverage
- standardize and simplify CRVS processes
- integrate data from multiple systems
- securely store data at scale
- visualise data in useful ways

all in a cost-effective way.

…if appropriate for the country context and properly implemented.

Key challenges and difficulties

- **Business process complexity** – projects are too big, too complex, too ambitious
- **Governance** – lack of accountability and steering committee expertise
- **Project ownership** – inappropriate roles for department heads and IT directors

Gartner, “Three Reasons Government Tech Projects Fail”, 7 July 2014. Available at www.gartner.com/newsroom/id/2790817.

CRVS Digitisation Guidebook

1. Online step-by-step guide for countries to plan, analyse, design and implement digitized CRVS systems
2. Includes skills required, guides and country examples
3. Developed in collaboration with country experts across Africa
4. Living resource that will continue to evolve and expand over time

www.crvs-dgb.org

Principles for Digital Development

- Design With the User
- Understand the Existing Ecosystem
- Design for Scale
- Build for Sustainability
- Be Data Driven
- Use Open Standards, Open Data, Open Source, and Open Innovation
- Reuse and Improve
- Address Privacy & Security
- Be Collaborative

STANDARDS for IT systems for CRVS the Pacific Islands

- Working document that needs updating to improve usability- (for re-released end 2017)
- Developed with IT consultant, agencies and an expert group from countries over the last several years.
- Developed in response to the number of system failures, new requests for funding for IT systems, and requests for support
- Recognises that governments were not ready to agree to a common regional approach, and were politically committed to their own systems
- Intent was to establish a baseline standard – of what a good IT system should be able to do:
  - Person based records & dual source verification
  - External input (i.e. notifications from HIS) & Inter-operability
  - Minimum data fields (in line with UN Principles and Recommendations)
  - Access level mapping and data logging
  - Minimum functionality (on & off line use, data capture, edit/ correction, linkage, etc)
  - Minimum reporting (for statistics and for operational management)
  - Back-up and data protection
  - Training and sustainability