PLAN INTERNATIONAL

Birth registration for all in Indonesia:

A ROADMAP FOR COOPERATION

Plan International strives to advance children's rights and equality for girls all over the world.

Plan International recognises the power and potential of every single child. But this is often suppressed by poverty, violence, exclusion and discrimination. And it's girls who are most affected.

As an independent development and humanitarian organisation, we work alongside children, young people, our supporters and partners to tackle the root causes of the challenges facing girls and all vulnerable children.

We support children's rights from birth until they reach adulthood, and enable children to prepare for and respond to crises and adversity.

We drive changes in practice and policy at local, national and global levels using our reach, experience and knowledge.

For over 75 years we have been building powerful partnerships for children, and we are active in over 70 countries.

CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS

APBN	Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara/ National Revenue and Spending Budget
Baznas	Badan Amil Zakat Nasional/ National Zakat Board
BAPPENAS	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/ Indonesian Ministry of Development Planning
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
GoI	Government of Indonesia
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NIK	Nomor Induk Kependudukan/ Unique ID number
NTB	Nusa Tenggara Barat/ West Nusa Tenggara
NTT	Nusa Tenggara Timur/ East Nusa Tenggara
PATEN	Pelayanan Administrasi Terpadu Kecamatan/ Integrated administration service at the subdistrict level
PBDT	Pemutakhiran Basis Data Terpadu/ Updating of the Unified Data Base
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIAK	Sistem Informasi Administrasi Kependudukan/ Population Administration Information System managed by MoHA
SIMKAH	Sistem Informasi Manajemen Nikah/ Marriage Information Management System managed by the Ministry of Religion
SUSENAS	Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional/ National Social and Economic Survey

FOREWORD

Civil registration is a basic service that should be provided by the State. Currently the provision of birth certificates is being prioritized. We should encourage all children to obtain a birth certificate as the national target of 77.5% for 2016, as stated in Medium Term Development Plan is not currently being achieved.

We must achieve a breakthrough and cut through the red tape that is one of the causes of low rates of birth certification.

A birth certificate is a fundamental rights issue as it concerns a person's identity. Without a clear legal identity a child is more likely to suffer from exploitation, violence and manipulation. Accelerated birth certificate ownership hopefully will help prevent such things from happening.

In order to increase rates of birth certification, there is a need for synergy in the implementation of the "Memorandum of Understanding among Eight Ministries" and the Supreme Court Regulation No. 1 of 2015.

Birth certificate ownership for every born child is one of the priority programs at the Ministry of Home Affairs through the General Directorate of Population and Civil Registration. On February 24th, 2016 the Minister of Home Affairs signed Regulation No. 9 Year 2016 on Accelerating the Improved Coverage of Birth Registration.

This Regulation represents the State's obligation to the people. As a public servant, it is the role of Ministry of Home Affairs and local governments to pick up the ball and collect population data throughout the country. This includes the protection and recognition of the legal status of new-born children.

With the new Regulation No. 9 Year 2016, officials at the central and local civil registry offices should be closer to the community. The Ministry of Home Affairs plans to initiate a national online system, where all data can be later scanned and uploaded to the site developed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The policy direction has been designed to improve rates of birth certification in accordance with the national agenda. We need to work in close collaboration with all relevant parties. We will show to the people of Indonesia that the State is committed to protect every Indonesia citizen both in the country and abroad.

Director General
Population and Civil Registration
Prof. Dr. ZUDAN ARIF FAKRULLOH, SH, MH.

1. INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, the Plan International Birth Registration Innovation Team is working with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) to identify ways to increase the coverage of birth certificates in Indonesia. This collaboration began in 2015 and this Roadmap for Cooperation outlines possible areas of engagement with MoHA and other partners in Indonesia.
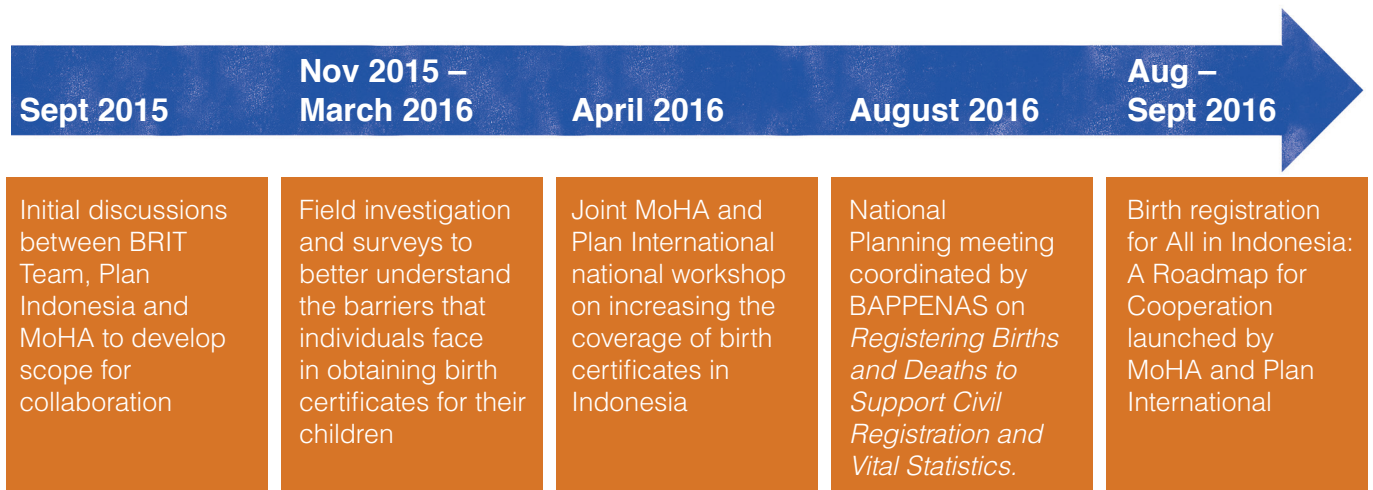
Founded in 1937, Plan International is one of the oldest and largest children's development organisations in the world working in over 70 countries worldwide to create lasting change for children and their communities. Plan International has worked in Indonesia since 1969, and over the last 15 years has worked in districts in Jakarta, Surakarta, Central Java and East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) in Universal Birth Registration programmes.

Plan International recognises birth registration as a fundamental right of every child and since 1997 has been working together with governments and development partners to increase birth registration rates in the developing world through advocacy campaigns and community based programmes.

However, traditional approaches have been unable to dramatically improve birth registration rates with over 1.5 billion people in the developing world lacking any form of identification in either paper or electronic formats.[1] Recognising this, the Birth Registration Innovation Team (BRIT) has been established at Plan International Headquarters and brings together private sector and development professionals to explore innovative ways in which to support:

- national governments increase both the demand for and supply of birth registration services;

- regional CRVS bodies develop best practice models and standards for innovation and digitisation of CRVS systems; and

- global efforts to realise the SDGs and Data Revolution through the use of digitised CRVS systems.

TIMELINE FOR COLLABORATION

Sept 2015	Nov 2015 – March 2016	April 2016	August 2016	Aug – Sept 2016
Initial discussions between BRIT Team, Plan Indonesia and MoHA to develop scope for collaboration	Field investigation and surveys to better understand the barriers that individuals face in obtaining birth certificates for their children	Joint MoHA and Plan International national workshop on increasing the coverage of birth certificates in Indonesia	National Planning meeting coordinated by BAPPENAS on *Registering Births and Deaths to Support Civil Registration and Vital Statistics.*	Birth registration for All in Indonesia: A Roadmap for Cooperation launched by MoHA and Plan International

1 Estimates by the ID4D Group at the World Bank, 2015.

BIRTH REGISTRATION INNOVATION AT PLAN INTERNATIONAL

HIGH QUALITY DIGITAL BIRTH REGISTRATION PROJECTS

What we do

Support governments to prove innovative birth registration models for national scale-up.

- Conduct a detailed situational analysis to fully understand the current state of CRVS
- Streamline CRVS processes and enhance existing CRVS systems
- Extend the reach of systems through the use of mobile technologies to reach the most vulnerable
- Advocate for legal and policy changes that support rights-based and secure birth registration
- Increase demand for birth registration through integrated marketing and communication campaigns for behavioural impact
- Develop a business case for scale-up based on project evidence

Where we work

Working in Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Malawi) and Asia (Indonesia, Pakistan & Bangladesh

NATIONAL
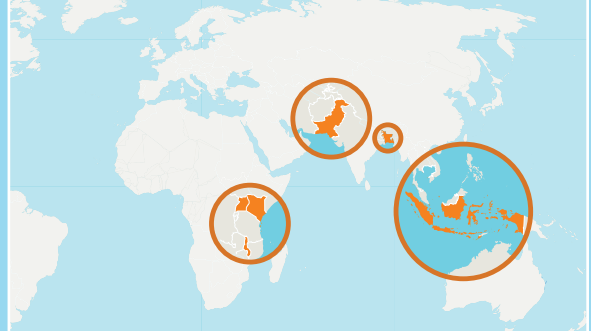
GLOBAL

REGIONAL

Beyond SDG 16.9

Leverage our influence to:

- Realise the value of CRVS data in supporting the Data Revolution.
- Encourage global best practices and standards in digitised CRVS systems

CRVS Technical Assistance

Provide regional technical assistance in innovation and use of ICT for CRVS strengthening

- Member of:
  - Regional Steering Group for CRVS in Asia and the Pacific
  - African Programme for the Accelerated Improvement of CRVS
- Creator of CRVS Digitisation Guidebook (www.crvs-dgb.org).

2. NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR CRVS

In 2015, birth registration has been identified as a priority

Nationally, the Indonesian President signed the Medium Term Development Plan that, for the first time, included legal identity as one of five basic services to be mobilised toward alleviating poverty.

Regionally, Asia-Pacific Ministers met in Bangkok in November 2014 and signed a Declaration to "Get every one in the picture in Asia and the Pacific" and declared **2015-2024 as the Asia Pacific Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Decade.**

Globally, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were announced in September 2015 with a new Target 16.9: "States will by 2030 provide legal identity for all, including birth registration".

K'nik Hukum Untuk Keadilan Pek

Mewujudkan Layanan Bantuan Huk
es Komunitas Perempuan Kepala
asyarakat Miskin

Photo: Cate Sumner

Birth certificate targets in the Medium Term Development Plan 2015-2019.

In January 2015, the President signed Indonesia's Medium Term Development Plan and, for the first time, a national target has been set: 85% of Indonesia's children to have a birth certificate by 2019.[2] For children in the poorest 40% of households, the target has been set at 77% of children to have a birth certificate by 2019.[3]

Legal identity is listed in the Medium Term Development Plan as the first of five basic services deemed critical for supporting the poorest and most vulnerable members of Indonesian society alongside health, education, social protection and basic infrastructure.

32M OF THE 85M

children in Indonesia do not have a birth certificate (Source: MoHA 2016)

2,750,000 OF THE 4.5M

children born each year in Indonesia do not receive a birth certificate in their first year (Source: SUSENAS 2014)
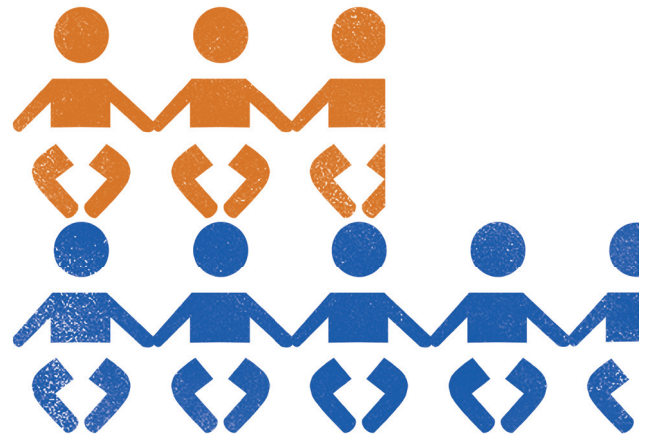
76%

of couples living in the poorest households do not have a marriage certificate although they may have a valid marriage according to their religion or culture (Source: TNP2K PBDT 2015 survey). This can affect whether the father and mother's names appear on their child's birth certificate.

---

2 In Indonesia, parents, and other applicants, complete a form to obtain a birth certificate. Therefore, most references are to birth certificates and birth certification.

3 Republic of Indonesia, Medium-Term Development Plan 2015-2019, Book 1 (section 6-48, section 6-64) and section 5-10.

Medium Term Development Plan Targets for Birth Certificates for Children

2016

62%
of children
with birth
certificates*

23%
Gap between current level of children with birth certificates and 2019 goal.

NATIONAL TARGET
2019

85%
of children with
birth certificates
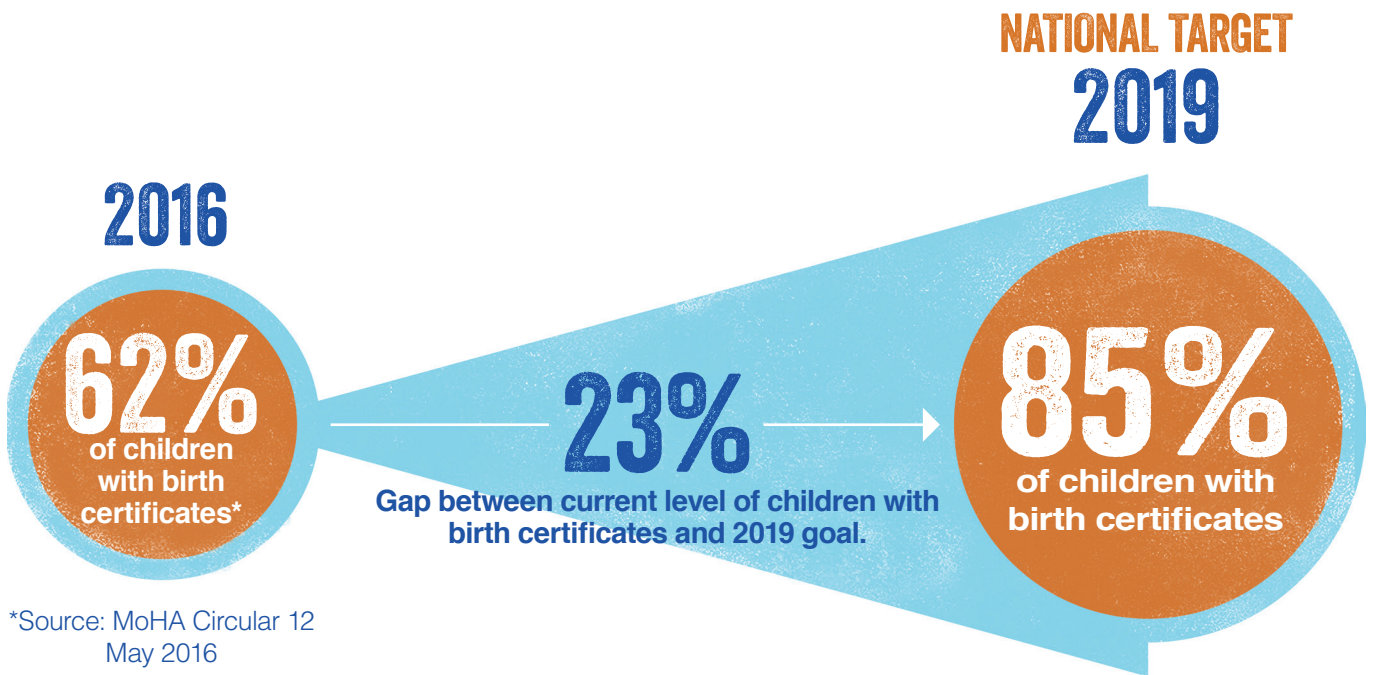
*Source: MoHA Circular 12 May 2016

While nationally 61% of children in the poorest 40% of households have a birth certificate, only

39%

of children in the poorest households have a birth certificate in NTT
(Source: TNP2K Updating the Integrated Database Survey (PBDT) 2015))

NATIONAL TARGET 2019

for children in the poorest 40% of households:

77%

of children with birth certificates

2016

38%

Gap between current level of children with birth certificates in NTT and 2019 goal.

2019

3. CURRENT STATUS OF CHILDREN WITH BIRTH CERTIFICATES IN INDONESIA

Despite recent policy initiatives, the percentage of children with birth certificates in Indonesia is still low with improvements occurring very slowly.

When data from the National Social and Economic Survey (SUSENAS) is analysed from 2009-2014, the percentage of children under the age of one year with a birth certificate has risen from 27% in 2009 to 39% in 2014 (a 12% increase over a five year period). In NTT, things have got worse over the last five years with the percentage of children under the age of one year with a birth certificate dropping from 11% in 2009 to 9% in 2014 (a 2% decrease over a five year period) as shown in Tables 1 and 2[4] below:

Based on these trends over the five years 2009-2014, it will not be possible for the Medium Term Development Plan birth certificate targets for 2015- 2019 to be met unless more of the barriers referred to in the next section are addressed.

Table 1: Percentage of children under one year of age in Indonesia with a birth certificate 2009-2014 (Source: SUSENAS)
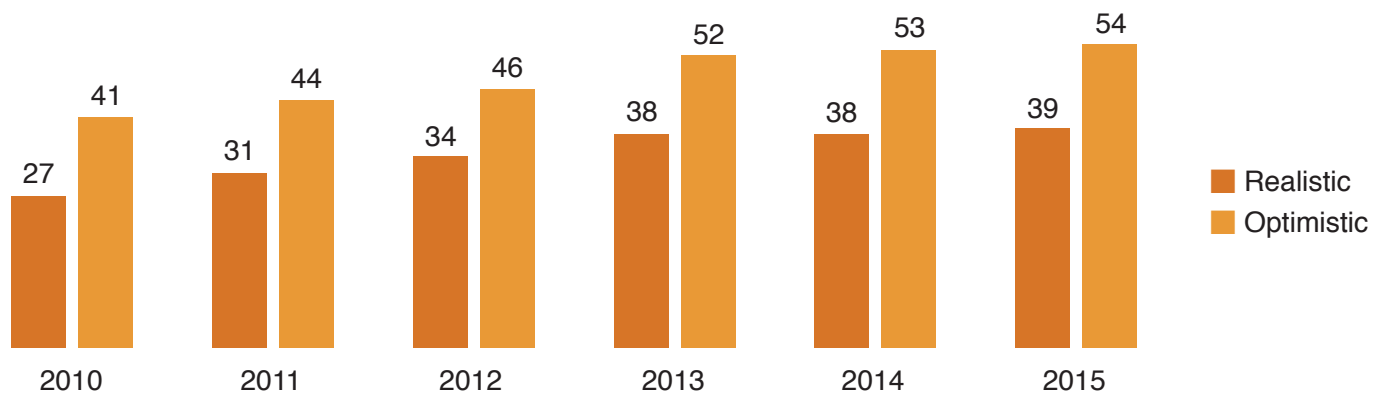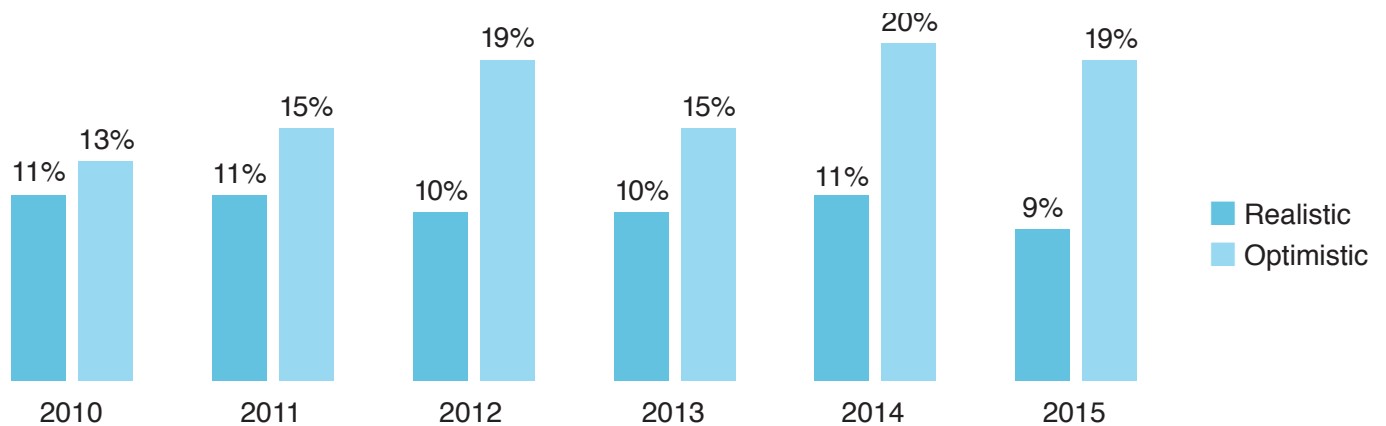

Table 2: Percentage of children under one year of age in NTT with a birth certificate 2009-2014 (Source: SUSENAS)

4 AIPJ, BAPPENAS, PEKKA, PUSKAPA UI. (2015). Situasi Pelayanan Identitas Hukum: Nusa Tengara Timur

These numbers are presented as a realistic assessment as they show the percentage of children whose parents say their child has a birth certificate and they can show it to the survey enumerator.[5] Many people confuse the birth information letter presented to parents at the health facility at the time of birth and the birth certificate that they must apply for at the civil registry office. Research undertaken in Indonesia in 2013 showed that 73% of parents who said their child had a birth certificate but they were unable to show it, in fact, never obtained a birth certificate for their child.[6]

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) states that the names of the child's parents (where known) should be included in a birth certificate. The CRC states that Indonesia, as a State Party, should take all measures to ensure that a child does not face discrimination based on the status of their parents, including their marital status. The Asia Pacific Framework for CRVS mirrors the language of the CRC to address the fundamental issue of discrimination in birth certificates and other legal identity documents and reaffirms the minimum set of information required in line with Article 7 of the CRC should include the individual's name, sex, date and place of birth, and name of parent(s) where known. The Indonesian Constitution also prohibits any form of discrimination including the marital status of individuals or their parents.

The challenge is to provide a non-discriminatory format of birth certificate that includes the same information for all Indonesian children based on Article 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

"Every child shall have the right to live, to grow and to develop, and shall have protection from violence and discrimination."
Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia: Article 28B(2)[7]

---

5 SUSENAS question 12: answers are: Kode Kol. 12: Akte Kelahiran: 1. Yes, can show/ Ya, dapat ditunjukkan 2.Yes, cannot show/ Ya,Tidak dapat ditunjukkan 3. Do not have/ Tidak punya 4. Do not know/ Tidak tahu

6 Op cit Sumner C. and Kusumaningrum S., (2014) p3.

7 The non-discrimination principle is further elaborated in Article 28I(2) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia: Every person shall have the right to be free from discriminatory treatment based on any grounds whatsoever and shall have the right to protection from any discriminatory treatment.

4. RECENT CRVS CHANGES IN INDONESIA

In the last four years, there have been many developments in Indonesia aimed at removing the barriers that have contributed to approximately 40% of children not having a birth certificate. These initiatives have been lead by the President, Parliament, Ministries and the Supreme and Constitutional Courts of Indonesia. A timeline setting out some of these reforms is presented below:

Table 3: Reforms Relating to Legal identity

2012

FEBRUARY
Constitutional Court ruling[8] that Article 49(1) of the Marriage Act must now be construed as: A child born out of marriage has a civil legal relationship with the mother and her family, and the father and his family, provided that paternity can be proven by science and technology and/or another form of evidence that the father has a blood relationship with the child.

2013

APRIL
Constitutional Court decision[9] removes the requirement that a child over one year of age obtain a statement from the General Courts in order to obtain a birth certificate. This requirement was previously contained in Law 23 of 2006 concerning the Administration of Citizenship.

DECEMBER
The revised law on Population Administration[10] removed fees for legal identity documents issued by the civil registry, requires the government to actively reach out into the community to register people and implement the 2013 Constitutional Court of Indonesia decision.[11]

2014

JANUARY
Supreme Court Chief Justice clarifies[12] how the courts will waive fees for the poor, hold circuit courts in remote areas and support court clients who cannot afford to pay for legal advisory services. The Supreme Court budget includes provision for these services.

JUNE
Ministry of Religion removes fees for providing marriage certificates to Muslim citizens when they register their marriage at the Office of Religious Affairs.[13]

AUGUST
Practice Direction issued by the Director General of Islamic Guidance in the Ministry of Religion, clarifying that a marriage certificate will also be issued free of charge when they are provided at an integrated and mobile service at village level.[14]

2015

JANUARY
Presidential Regulation Number 2 Year 2015 on the Plan for National Medium Term Development (RPJMN) Years 2015 – 2019 includes a target for increasing the percentage of Indonesian children with a birth certificate.

---

8   Constitutional Court decision No 46/PUU-VIII/2010 (decided in 2012)
9   Constitutional Court decision No 18/ PUU-XI/2013 (decided in 2013)
10   Law 23 of 2006 concerning Population Administration revised and enacted as Law 24/ 2013.
11   Nevertheless, the full legal effect of these two Constitutional Court decisions is not clear in the revised Law 24/2013 amending the Law on Population Administration (2006) issued in December 2013. Implementation of the February 2012 Constitutional Court decision could be achieved through a Statutory Declaration signed by both parents stating that they are parents of a child as "another form of evidence that the father has a blood relationship with the child".
12   Peraturan Mahkamah Agung RI Nomor 1 Tahun 2014 tentang Pedoman Layanan Hukum bagi Masyarakat Tidak Mampu di Pengadilan
13   Implementing Regulation 48 of 2014 amending Implementing Regulation 47 of 2004 related to tariffs and types of income in force in the Ministry of Religion.
14   Surat Edaran Direktorat Jenderal (Dirjen) Bimbingan Masyarakat (Bimas) Islam DJ.II/2/HM.01/1425/2014

AUGUST

Supreme Court Chief Justice clarifies[15] how the courts will participate in integrated services together with the Office of Religious Affairs and the Civil Registry Office to legalise marriages and provide marriage and birth certificates through mobile services conducted at village level.

Minister for Home Affairs issued a Directive[16] to all provincial governors and city mayors highlighting the Medium Term Development Plan targets and identified two priorities for civil registry officials: firstly, there now needs to be a focus on issuing birth certificates within 60 days for new-born babies, and, second, all old records of birth certificates contained in hard-copy register books must be re-entered into the MoHA population administration database (known by its acronym SIAK) so as to ensure Indonesia has more up-to-date data on children with and without birth certificates. The Minister also sought data on how many of the children already included in the population administration database have birth certificates.

The Minister for Home Affairs and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Law and Human Rights, Health, Education and Culture, Social Affairs, Religious Affairs and Women's Empowerment and Child Protection sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). The aim of the MOU is to create synergies between the roles and programmes of the eight Ministries in order to increase the pace of obtaining birth certificates for Indonesian children both within and outside its borders.

2016

JANUARY

Minister for Home Affairs issued a Ministerial Regulation (Number 2 of 2016), covering the Child ID Card, that aims to protect and fulfill the constitutional rights of citizens, in this case children.[17] In order to obtain a child ID card the parents must produce the child's birth certificate and the family and ID cards of the parents or guardians.[18] There has been some commentary in Indonesia suggesting that it is important to address the issue of low birth registration before moving to issue child ID cards.[19]

FEBRUARY

Minister for Home Affairs issues Ministerial Regulation No. 9 of 2016 on accelerating and increasing the possession of birth certificates.[17] This provides for both parents names to be included on the birth certificate when they sign a Statutory Declaration stating they have an unregistered marriage. There are also provisions to clarify requirements for obtaining birth certificates for a child whose origins or parents are unknown (Art 3(2)) and to process a birth registration application online and obtain a birth certificate by email (Article 8) (this online process will be rolled out within 2 years).

MAY

Minister for Home Affairs issues a Circular to all Provincial Governors and City Mayors and requests them to accelerate services for the recording and the publication of electronic ID cards and birth certificates.[20] The Minister commences by indicating that at present only 86% of the population has an e-ID card and 61.6% a birth certificate. The Minister asks Heads of civil registration and population offices to collaborate with the Heads of Education, Health and Hospitals in the regions to actively take birth certificate services to schools (kindergarten, primary and secondary schools, vocational schools as well as hospitals, health and birth centres). Local governments are also banned from imposing additional requirements in relation to the recording and the publication of electronic ID cards and birth certificates, for example, levying taxes or requiring a letter from the police or other requirements.

Director General of the Religious Courts of Indonesia issues a Circular to all Religious Courts clarifying procedures for marriage legalisation case fees and costs of implementing integrated and mobile services together with officials from the Ministries of Religion and Home Affairs.[21]

---

15 Supreme Court Regulation Peraturan Mahkamah Agung (PERMA) No. 1/2015 on integrated and mobile services
16 Surat Edaran Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor: 472.11/4954/SJ
17 Peraturan Dalam Negeri Republic Indonesia Nomor 2 Tahun 2016 Tentang Kartu Identitas Anak, Article 2.
18 Op cit. Article 3.
19 Jakarta Post, C Bennouna, Will Child ID Cards really protect child rights? 6 April 2016 http://www.thejakartapost.com/academia/2016/04/06/will-child-id-cards-really-protect-childrens-rights.html
20 Surat Edaran 471/1768/SJ Meteri Dalam Negeri Republic Indonesia, 12 Mei 2016, Hal: Percepatan Penerbitan KTP-el dan Akta Kelahiran
21 Surat Edaran Direktur Jenderal Badan Peradilan Agama tentang Biaya Perkara dan Biaya Operasional Pada Pelayanan Terpadu (9 Mei 2016)

Every year, new opportunities emerge for collaboration to facilitate every child having a birth certificate in Indonesia:

Integrated and mobile services: In 2015, the Supreme Court, the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Ministry of Home Affairs collaborated in integrated and mobile services to deliver legal identity documents in dozens of cities and districts across the country. Data from the Ministry of Religion shows that over the last decade there has been a 14% increase in the number of registered marriages in Indonesia, which is in line with population growth over the last decade.[22] However, it is interesting to see that in a province such as West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) where the women's CSO, PEKKA[23], has a long standing relationship with the Religious Courts to facilitate integrated and mobile services to legalise marriages and, more recently, with the Office of Religious Affairs to provide marriage certificates, the increase in registered marriages has been much higher (89%) over the last decade. Marriage legalisation cases decided by the Religious Courts has increased a staggering 17 times (1727%) over the last decade from 2717 cases in 2005 to 49,629 cases in 2015[24], in part due to the strong collaboration between the Supreme Court of Indonesia, PEKKA and other Indonesian CSOs on the connection between legal marriage and children from the marriage having birth certificates. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Indonesia has been extremely proactive in supporting integrated and mobile services through providing the regulatory framework and by ensuring there is an adequate budget for judges of the Religious and General Courts to circuit to remote areas to legalise marriages.[25]

Devolved Village Funding: In 2014 the Village Law included a guarantee that the Government of Indonesia (GoI) will allocate funds to Indonesia's more than seventy thousand villages to enable them to determine and finance their own development priorities. This potential new source of funding could support village-based birth registration services provided by CSOs and University Legal Aid Clinics.

Private Sector Philanthropy and CSR Funds: In April 2014, eight Indonesian philanthropists contributed a total of $40 million to the newly launched Indonesia Health Fund. This sum was matched by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and, the resulting $80 million Indonesia Health Fund became one of the largest philanthropies in Indonesia.[26] Three quarters of the funds will be spent to fight tuberculosis, malaria and AIDS and also to promote family planning. Strengthening linkages between child immunisation programmes and the Unique ID number (NIK) contained in a child's birth certificate would provide a level of confidence that a certain percentage of the population were receiving critical immunisations and would be a way of protecting this level of private sector investment in better health outcomes for Indonesian citizens.

---

22 Data on registered marriages supplied by the Ministry of Religious Affairs, Department of Islamic Guidance. 1,713,457 marriages were registered with MoRA in 2005 and 1,958,400 in 2015. The World Bank shows the annual population growth at 1.3% from 2006-2015 or 13% over a decade. http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.GROW

23 www.pekka.or.id

24 2005 data on marriage legalisation cases in Himpunan Data Statistik Perkara di Lingkunan Peradilan Agama Seluruh Indonesia Tahun 2005, Mahkamah Agung, Direktorat Jenderal Badan Peradilan Agama Tahun 2006, p262 and 2015 data available on www.infoperkara.badilag.net

25 Annual Report of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia 2014 (Part 2) and 2015 (Part 3), on Access to Justice

26 "Giving Model", Forbes Indonesia, May 2014, p38.

National Zakat Board Funds: In 2015, the National Zakat Board in the Garut district of West Java supported integrated and mobile legal identity services, so that families suffering financial hardship could receive legal identity documents. A number of CSOs supported these services in Garut. The National Zakat Board (Badan Amil Zakat Nasional or Baznas) is a national government agency set up under Law 23/ 2011 on the Management of Zakat, the annual charitable donations of generally 2.5% of savings made by all Muslims who are able to contribute.

Despite these national level legislative and policy reforms, birth registration is still predominantly conducted at district level in Indonesia while almost half of Indonesia's citizens live in rural areas.

Indonesia has passed laws and policies supporting sub-district and village level planning and service-delivery.[27]

The challenge therefore is to translate national policy goals, laws and regulations directed toward providing a birth certificate to every child across Indonesia into a consistent and well-resourced implementation model at sub-district and village level.

---

27 Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri, Nomor 4 Tahun 2010 Tentang Pedoman Pelayanan Administrasi Terpadu Kecamatan [Regulation of Minister for Home Affairs No 4/ 2010 concerning a guide for integrated administration services at sub-district level] and Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 Tentang Desa [Law No 4/2014 on Villages]

5. FUTURE STATE MODELS FOR DIGITAL CRVS SYSTEMS

Global

Globally, international organisations, international NGOs, philanthropic organisations and private sector industry stakeholders are developing a Declaration of Common Principles to ensure that digital identity systems are both effective and accessible to all and will contribute to sustainable development outcomes.[28]

These Common Principles are important to consider as the Government of Indonesia implements the changes referred to in the Ministry of Home Affairs Ministerial Regulation 9/2016. Many of the principles referred to below address the challenges identified in the next section.

Declaration of Common Principles for Maximizing the Value of Digital Identity for Sustainable Development

Summarised below are the 14 Common Principles included in the draft Declaration of Common Principles for Maximizing the Value of Digital Identity for Sustainable Development:

A. Universal Coverage

Identification management systems should strive for continuous universal coverage and availability. Officially recognized identification and authentication services should be accessible to all individuals from birth to death.

| 1. Non-discrimination | 2. Affordability | 3. Accessibility |

B. Appropriate and Effective Design

Identity systems should be context-appropriate and adaptable for long-term needs, including measures to ensure their responsiveness to demand, integrity, resilience, interoperability, proportionality, vendor and technology neutrality, and financial and operational efficiency and sustainability.

| 4. Responsive to Demand | 5. Proportionality and Minimal Disclosure | 6. Vendor and technology neutrality |
| 7. Services should protect the robustness and integrity of identity data | 8. Open standards and Interoperability | 9. Financial Sustainability |

C. Building and Sustaining Trust

Identity systems must be built on a legal and operational foundation of trust and accountability between public agencies, private sector actors and individuals, who must be assured privacy and protection of their data, the ability to exercise control and oversight over its use, and a process to resolve grievances.

| 10. Trust frameworks | 11. User rights | 12. Independent adjudication |
| 13. Legal framework for privacy and security | 14. Accountability | |

Indonesia

This section shows what future state models for online birth registration in Indonesia might look like once the provisions of Ministerial Regulation 9/2016 are implemented in the next two years.

> **The following future state models for online birth registration in Indonesia are explored below:**
>
> I.   Streamlined birth registration process
>
> II. Streamlined process to include proof of supporting documents in the application form itself
>
> III. Empower individuals to apply through a self service portal anywhere, anytime
>
> IV. Extend the reach of SIAK through the use of an application for community registration.

Photo: Cate Sumner

I   Streamline the birth registration process for 3-in-1 functionality

SIAK

Unique ID number for child generated.

Birth registration form (F2.01) submitted electronically or manually. NIK and marriage certificate number included.

Birth registration/ certificate provided

Family card updated

Child ID card provided

The MoHA SIAK database contains the data for both the population administration and civil registration functions of MoHA. Indonesian law states that a birth certificate is a prerequisite for adding a new-born to the family card.[29] In practice, this provision of the law is not implemented and the practice has been to reverse what is stated in the law. This has led to the primacy of the family card over birth registration.

Ideally, clients will benefit from a single process where parents submit information to a civil registry office to obtain a birth certificate for their child and this results in several documents being processed or updated simultaneously, including:

i.   A birth certificate obtained for the new born/child (currently undertaken by submitting Form F2.01),

ii.   The new born/ child being added to the family card (currently undertaken by submitting Form 1.16), and

iii. The new born/ child receiving the new Child ID card (this is new and there are currently no processes or forms for its implementation).

II   Streamline the process to include proof of supporting documents in the application form itself rather than through attachments

Article 28 of the Ministerial Regulation 9/2016 on accelerating and increasing the possession of birth certificates provides that the online and manual birth certification processes have the same legal force. All data contained in the online application for a birth certificate is the responsibility of the applicant. If an applicant provides incorrect information then the birth certificate that has been issued will be declared invalid. This is a significant transfer of responsibility for the validity of the information contained in a birth certificate application. Previously, the civil registry office had to "verify" every aspect of the application whereas the applicant now bears the legal responsibility for this.

---

29 Peraturan Presiden No. 25/2008 Articles 12 and 15.

The logical consequence of Article 28 is that for both manual and online application processes the supporting documents can be referenced within the application form rather than requiring supporting documents to be attached.

Birth certificate Requirements in Ministerial Regulation 9/2016	Suggested changes to the birth certificate form (online and paper formats)
Birth information letter	State the key facts contained in the birth information letter within the body of the application form
Marriage certificate or Statutory Declaration	Enter marriage certificate number or include the language of the Statutory Declaration within the application form [The marriage certificates for non-Muslim citizens are already in the SIAK database and for Muslim citizens in the SIMKAH database.]
ID Card	Enter ID card number in the application form [Already in the SIAK database]
Family card	Enter family card number in the application form [Already in the SIAK database]

The civil registry application form used to obtain a birth certificate (Form F-2.01) will need to be revised to take into account the changes introduced by the new Ministerial Regulation 9/2016. These changes include the fact that only the name and Unique Identity Number (NIK) of two witnesses are now required on the form rather that the more detailed information or signatures currently required by many civil registries.

III   Empowering individuals to apply through a self service portal anywhere, anytime

I register the birth of my newborn child in a self-service portal, completing the user-friendly form and providing my NIK and marriage certificate number to verify who I am.

When SIAK receives the application, it validates the information using the NIK number. Using the NIK numbers of the parents, the family card is updated to reflect the addition of the child to the family and a Child ID application is registered.

I receive an SMS notification confirming the status of my application. If successful, it includes a QR code that allows me to download my certificate and print it at home OR go to a registration office to print it off.

Article 8 of the Ministerial Regulation 9/2016 on accelerating and increasing the possession of birth certificates sets out a process that will be introduced over the next two years for an on-line application for a birth certificate.
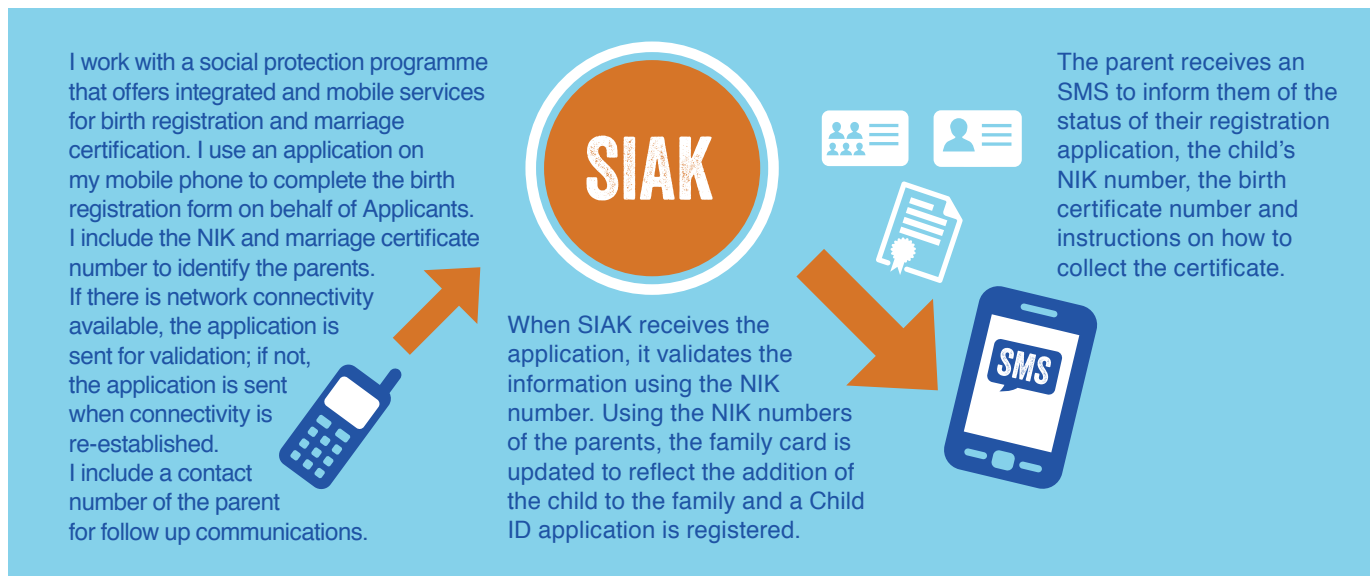
This has the potential to address cost and distance barriers that contribute to families not obtaining birth certificates for their children. However this potential will only be realised if full use is made of Article 28 of the Ministerial Regulation that transfers the burden of ensuring the information in the birth certificate application is correct to the applicant.

Article 8 of the new Ministerial Regulation states that an online system will be implemented within 2 years that will provide for the registration of a birth that is already listed in the same family card as the individual who will register the birth. As noted above, to be beneficial to users the online birth registration process should, at the same time, update the family card with the addition of the new child. If families first have to go to the civil registry office to add their child to the household's family card, parents will not consider the new "online" birth registration process a valuable and innovative step forward.

Article 8 of the new Ministerial Regulation states that the online birth registration will be accomplished by:

STEP 1   the applicant registering as a user for birth registration applications on http://www.dukcapilkemendagri.go.id/layananonline

STEP 2   An applicant, who is a registered user, completes the birth certificate form and uploads the requirements [note, the preceding section that suggests this information be included within the application form]:
1) The birth information letter of the doctor / midwife / birth attendants;
2) marriage certificate; and
3) passport for the citizen non-residents and foreigners.

STEP 3   applicants who have successfully submitted the online birth certificate form will receive proof of their application being completed;

STEP 4   civil registry officers verify and validate the application data with data/ biodata stored in SIAK;

STEP 5   after the verification and validation of data, civil registry officials sign and issue the birth certificate register;

STEP 6   The civil registration officer affixes an electronic signature on the birth certificate extract/copy (the document that the parents or guardian receive);

STEP 7   the civil registry officer sends a notification via electronic mail to the Applicant; and

STEP 8   Applicants can print the birth certificate that was signed electronically by the civil registry official. Note: The birth certificate copy/extract can only be printed once. In the event of an error in the printing of the birth certificate the Applicant reports to the Executing Agency by electronic mail.

## IV Extend the reach of SIAK through the use of an application for community registration

I work with a social protection programme that offers integrated and mobile services for birth registration and marriage certification. I use an application on my mobile phone to complete the birth registration form on behalf of Applicants. I include the NIK and marriage certificate number to identify the parents. If there is network connectivity available, the application is sent for validation; if not, the application is sent when connectivity is re-established. I include a contact number of the parent for follow up communications.

When SIAK receives the application, it validates the information using the NIK number. Using the NIK numbers of the parents, the family card is updated to reflect the addition of the child to the family and a Child ID application is registered.

The parent receives an SMS to inform them of the status of their registration application, the child's NIK number, the birth certificate number and instructions on how to collect the certificate.

This application could allow a variety of community facilitators to assist with the birth certification of more than one child. It could be used by:

- **Health staff in health facilities across Indonesia** who could assist with the preparation of the birth certificate requirements during pre-natal checks. The health staff could then send the birth certificate information soon after birth or at one of the six immunisation visits during a child's first year.

- **Social Protection programme facilitators** who support families who are included in the following programmes: PKH Conditional Cash Transfer Program, Rice for Poor, Smart Indonesia, Healthy Indonesia.

- **Schools**, such as the example in 2015 in the Jakarta, where a school based initiative recorded whether each student and teacher in Jakarta had a birth certificate or not. For those who do have a birth certificate, the schools will obtain a copy of the birth certificate and family card and forward to the local civil registry office to check it is included in SIAK and for those that do not have a birth certificate there is a collective process to provide birth certificates for students.

- **Civil Society Organisations and University Legal Aid Clinics** who work together with courts and government agencies to facilitate legal identity integrated and mobile services that legalise existing religious marriages (courts), provide marriage certificates (Office of Religious Affairs or civil registry officials) and provide birth certificates for the children (civil registry officials).

6. CHALLENGES IDENTIFIED IN THE WORKSHOP, REFORMS INTRODUCED AND A ROADMAP FOR THE FUTURE

During the April, 2016 workshop jointly run by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Plan International, participants[30] identified twelve key challenges. The 16 recommendations below aim to accelerate the delivery of birth certificates through focussing on:
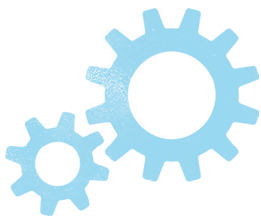
I.   SIMPLIFYING BIRTH CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS

II. CLARIFYING BIRTH CERTIFICATION IMPLEMENTATION MODELS FOR THE APPLICANT
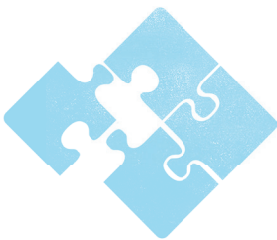
III. CLARIFYING BIRTH CERTIFICATION IMPLEMENTATION MODELS FOR THE SERVICE PROVIDER

IV. IMPROVING PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY IN THE DELIVERY OF BIRTH CERTIFICATES THROUGH GREATER TRANSPARENCY OF (I) BUDGETS AND (II) SERVICE DELIVERY AT DISTRICT LEVEL

---

30 Participants at the Workshop *Lokakarya Nasional Percepatan Pencatatan Kelahiran di Indonesia, Tanggal 18 – 19 April 2016* are listed in the Annex

a)

Simplifying birth certification systems

CHALLENGE: PROCESS COMPLEXITY

Reforms introduced: Ministerial Regulation 9/2016 provides for a Statutory Declaration as an alternative to:

- the marriage certificate if the couple has a religious marriage but has not yet a registered marriage
- the birth information letter.

● RECOMMENDATION 1

Government of Indonesia (GoI) simplify requirements for a birth certificate by requiring:

i. one population administration card for the parents (either an ID card or Family Card) or a Statutory Declaration alternative to these population administration cards if the parents do not have them.
ii. Birth information letter or Statutory Declaration (done in Ministerial Regulation 9/2016)
iii. Marriage certificate or Statutory Declaration (partly done in Ministerial Regulation 9/2016), see Recommendation 2 below.

WHAT IS INVOLVED IN IMPLEMENTING THIS RECOMMENDATION?

Process: Clarification by MoHA of simplified requirements for a birth certificate through a Ministerial Regulation or Circular.

CHALLENGE: CULTURAL CONSIDERATIONS

Reforms introduced: Ministerial Regulation 9/2016 provides for a Statutory Declaration as an alternative to the marriage certificate if the couple has a religious marriage but has not yet a registered marriage.

● RECOMMENDATION 2

GoI ensure that a child has a birth certificate with both parents names included (where known) consistent with the Indonesian Constitution and Convention on the Rights of the Child, by regulating that where parents have neither a registered marriage nor a religious marriage, the name of the father and mother should be included on their child's birth certificate if they sign a Statutory Declaration that they are the parents.

WHAT IS INVOLVED IN IMPLEMENTING THIS RECOMMENDATION?

Process: Clarification by MoHA of simplified requirements for a birth certificate through a Ministerial Regulation or Circular.

Priority:

● GREEN	Recommendation ideally implemented within 6 months
◆ ORANGE	Recommendation ideally implemented over 6-12 months
☐ BLUE	Recommendation ideally implemented over 12-24 months

Clarifying birth certification implementation models for the applicant

CHALLENGE: LITERACY LEVELS OF CITIZENS INCLUDING IT LITERACY

○ RECOMMENDATION 3

GoI consider a regulation indicating that while it is the Government's responsibility to reach out into the community and register every child, Civil Society Organisations, Disabled Persons Organisations and University Legal Aid Clinics can all play an important role in raising awareness of the need for birth certification and working with courts and GoI agencies to assist with legal identity integrated and mobile services at sub-district and village level.

In future, the online birth certification process should provide for community registration of multiple applicants to facilitate this assistance by CSOs and University Legal Aid Clinics.

WHAT IS INVOLVED IN IMPLEMENTING THIS RECOMMENDATION?

Governance: Clarification by MoHA of the ways that CSOs, DPOs and University Legal Aid Clinics can collaborate with civil registry offices at district level through a Ministerial Regulation or Circular.

Technology: Technical solution to extend the reach of SIAK through the use of an application for community registration. This application would allow a variety of community facilitators to assist with obtaining birth certificates for more than one child.

Information: Communication and Information materials for applicants and service providers can refer to the MoHA Ministerial Regulation or Circular when implemented.

CHALLENGE: DUAL-TRACK REGISTRATION SYSTEM

◆ RECOMMENDATION 4

GoI introduce enhancements to SIAK to streamline the certification process for parents, allowing them to apply for a birth certificate, and simultaneously generate:

i.   A birth certificate for the new born/child,
ii. The new born/ child being added to the family card, and
iii. The new born/ child receiving the new Child ID card (when this is implemented)

WHAT IS INVOLVED IN IMPLEMENTING THIS RECOMMENDATION?

Process: Clarification by MoHA of a streamlined process for obtaining a birth certificate and updating/ obtaining population administration documents like the family card and child ID card through a Ministerial Regulation or Circular.

Information: Communication materials for both the client and the service provider on the new process where one interaction with a civil registry office leads to up to three tasks being accomplished.

Technology: Possible technical amendment to SIAK.

Priority:

○ **GREEN** — Recommendation ideally implemented within 6 months

◆ **ORANGE** — Recommendation ideally implemented over 6-12 months

☐ **BLUE** — Recommendation ideally implemented over 12-24 months

Clarifying birth certification implementation models for the applicant

CHALLENGE: LACK OF INFORMATION ON THE BIRTH CERTIFICATION PROCESS FOR BOTH CLIENTS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS, INCLUDING ON THE IMPORTANCE OF BIRTH REGISTRATION

◆ RECOMMENDATION 5

GoI, and national and/or international partners collaborate on a communications and Information campaign aimed at positively changing behaviours towards birth certification, for both the public and service providers. Parents or other birth certification applicants can access clear Information on:

- WHY are birth certificates important?
- WHAT requirements are there for a birth certificate?
- HOW to obtain a birth certificate?
- WHERE to obtain a birth certificate?

WHAT IS INVOLVED IN IMPLEMENTING THIS RECOMMENDATION?

Information: Nationwide communications campaign to provide the same information to everyone (the WHY, WHAT, HOW and WHERE) in formats that work for different clients, updated to include the latest laws, Ministerial Regulations, circulars and policies:

- Hard copy formats like posters for schools, health clinics and other frequently visited locations
- Child and Maternal Health Book revised
- Aural formats like radio announcements/ jingles
- Social media campaign on the importance of birth certification for every child and how this can be done easily.
- Local information on integrated and mobile services at schools or health clinics delivered via social media or radio
- Web-based information including (i) information on integrated and mobile services by district/city and (ii) the on-line application form (when this is available).

CHALLENGE: BIRTH CERTIFICATION SERVICE PROVIDED IN ISOLATION; NOT INTEGRATED WITH OTHER CHILD-FOCUSED SERVICES

Reforms introduced: One example of an integrated service can be seen in the City of Jakarta in the Directive (No. 102-SE-2015) issued by the Departments of Education and Civil Registration implementing a school based initiative that will record whether each student and teacher in Jakarta has a birth certificate or not. It will do this for each level of education from kindergarten to senior high school.

◆ RECOMMENDATION 6

Greater collaboration between the Supreme Court, Ministries of Health, Education and Culture, Religious Affairs, Social Affairs and the Ministry of Home Affairs at all levels of government is required to facilitate the delivery of legal identity documents at village level. This should include GoI:

- Creating accessible guidance materials that clearly outline how districts across the country can implement integrated and mobile services at schools, health centres, birth centres and hospitals.
- Training facilitators in GoI social protection programmes so that birth certification services are considered as part of the social protection programme benefits.

WHAT IS INVOLVED IN IMPLEMENTING THIS RECOMMENDATION?

Integrated and mobile services when the courts legalise marriages, the Office of Religious Affairs issues marriage certificates and the civil registry office issues birth certificates have been underway since 2015.

Governance and information: To increase the frequency of these integrated and mobile services and link these services with health, education and social services implementation of Recommendation 7 on clear information/ Standard Operating Procedures for service providers and Recommendation 13 on ensuring an adequate budget are needed.

Clarifying birth certification implementation models for the service provider

CHALLENGE: LACK OF INFORMATION ON THE BIRTH CERTIFICATION PROCESS FOR BOTH CLIENTS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS, INCLUDING ON THE IMPORTANCE OF BIRTH REGISTRATION

◆ RECOMMENDATION 7

GoI, and national and/or international partners collaborate on a communications and Information campaign aimed at positively changing behaviours towards birth certification, for both the public and service providers. Service providers can access clear Information and Communication materials on:
- WHY birth certificates are important?
- WHAT requirements are there for a birth certificate?
- HOW to obtain a birth certificate?
- HOW to use the latest version of SIAK and migrate data from hard-copy register formats.
- WHERE to obtain a birth certificate? Civil registry office, circuit services, integrated and mobile services and, in future, on-line services.

WHAT IS INVOLVED IN IMPLEMENTING THIS RECOMMENDATION?

Governance: Nationwide communications campaign to provide the same information to everyone (the WHY, WHAT, HOW and WHERE) updated to include the latest laws, Ministerial Regulations, circulars and policies, including a section for service providers that will:
- Publish Standard Operating Procedures/ Process Maps for civil registry and other service providers on birth certification, marriage legalisation and marriage certificates to operationalize Supreme Court regulation 1/ 2015 on integrated and mobile services on marriage and birth certificates.
- Publish Standard Operating Procedures on how schools and health facilities are expected to collaborate with civil registry offices to meet the Medium Term Development Plan target on birth certificates for children and operationalize the 8-Ministry MOU signed in August 2015.
- Publish Standard Operating Procedures/ Process Maps for how birth certification can be included in the role of the social protection programme facilitators.
- Technical how-to-guides on using the latest version of SIAK
- Explain how civil registry offices at district level can communicate information to community organisations via social and other media on the location of scheduled integrated and mobile services and important information.

CHALLENGE: DISTANCE

Reforms introduced: Supreme Court Regulation 1 of 2014 outlines the process of conducting circuit courts at village level and allocates national budget (APBN) for this.

Supreme Court Regulation 1 of 2015 on integrated services by the courts for issuing marriage and birth certificates together with the Office of Religious Affairs and the Civil Registry Office.

Law 24/ 2013 requires the civil registry offices at district level to actively reach out into the community to register people.

◆ RECOMMENDATION 8

GoI to consider fully utilising Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 4 of 2010 on integrated administration services at the sub-district level (PATEN), under which the district can delegate to the sub-district responsibility for birth certification.[31]

WHAT IS INVOLVED IN IMPLEMENTING THIS RECOMMENDATION?

Governance: Clarification by MoHA through a Ministerial Regulation or Circular on the role of civil registry staff at district and sub-district levels.

Priority:

◉ GREEN	Recommendation ideally implemented within 6 months
◆ ORANGE	Recommendation ideally implemented over 6-12 months
▢ BLUE	Recommendation ideally implemented over 12-24 months

---

31 BAPPENAS, PUSKAPA, KOMPAK (2016), Back to What Counts: Birth and Death in Indonesia: A Scoping Study to Institutionalize Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in Basic Services, p4

Clarifying birth certification implementation models for the service provider

CHALLENGE: INTEGRITY OF SIAK/ IT CAPACITY OF CIVIL REGISTRATION OFFICIALS

Reforms introduced: August 2015 Directive of Minister for Home Affairs requires all old records of birth certificates contained in hard- copy register books to be re-entered into the SIAK database so as to ensure Indonesia has more up-to-date data on children with and without birth certificates.

◆ RECOMMENDATION 9

GoI invest in concerted efforts to digitise legacy paper-based records by investing in full-time digitisation record teams in a systematic way.

☐ RECOMMENDATION 10

GoI ensure that all civil registry offices have the latest version of SIAK by the end of 2017 and that civil registry staff receive adequate training on its use.

WHAT IS INVOLVED IN IMPLEMENTING THIS RECOMMENDATION?

Technology: MoHA to ensure that all districts have the latest version of SIAK operating.

Information: MoHA to develop technical how-to-guides on using the latest version of SIAK.

Governance: Monitoring and Reporting on this Recommendation is covered in Recommendation 15.

Priority:

O GREEN   Recommendation ideally implemented within 6 months

◆ ORANGE   Recommendation ideally implemented over 6-12 months

☐ BLUE   Recommendation ideally implemented over 12-24 months

Clarifying birth certification implementation models for the service provider

CHALLENGE: PROCESS COMPLEXITY

◆ RECOMMENDATION 11

GoI to consider revising and simplifying the application form for a birth certificate to include proof of supporting documents in the form itself without requiring attachments. This will streamline the application process by incorporating the principle in Article 28 of Ministerial Regulation 9/2016 that the applicant is responsible for supplying correct information in the application form.

WHAT IS INVOLVED IN IMPLEMENTING THIS RECOMMENDATION?

Process: MoHA revises the application form for obtaining a birth certificate so that it:

- refers to certificate numbers (e.g. for the family card, ID card, marriage certificate) rather than requiring copies of the documents to be attached

- contains any Statutory Declaration information in the form itself and not as an attachment (e.g. information concerning the birth or a religious marriage)

- includes a provision that the applicant states that the information presented in the application form is correct (in line with Article 28 of Ministerial Regulation 9/2016).

- Includes the name and Unique Identity Number (NIK) of two witnesses rather that the more detailed information or signatures required prior to Ministerial Regulation 9/2016.

Technology: MoHA to develop the on-line version of the birth certificate application form.

Improving public accountability in the delivery of birth certificates through greater transparency of (i) budgets and (ii) service delivery at district level

CHALLENGE: COSTS AND FINES

Reforms introduced: Law 24/ 2013 Removed fees for legal identity documents issued by the civil registry office.

Regulation 48 of 2014 removed fees for marriage certi!cates and the August 2014 Practice Direction issued by the Director General of Islamic Guidance in the Ministry of Religion, clarified that a marriage certificate will also be issued free of charge when they are provided at an integrated and mobile service at village level.

Ministerial Regulation 9/ 2016 aims to introduce an online process of birth certification within 2 years that should help to alleviate travel costs.

○ RECOMMENDATION 12

Cities and Districts revoke any fines for late certification of births.

WHAT IS INVOLVED IN IMPLEMENTING THIS RECOMMENDATION?

Governance: Regulation issued revoking any fines for the late certification of births.

Priority:

○ GREEN	Recommendation ideally implemented within 6 months
◆ ORANGE	Recommendation ideally implemented over 6-12 months
☐ BLUE	Recommendation ideally implemented over 12-24 months

Improving public accountability in the delivery of birth certificates through greater transparency of (i) budgets and (ii) service delivery at district level

CHALLENGE: DISTANCE

☐ RECOMMENDATION 13

Civil Registry Offices and Office of Religious Affairs to have an adequate budget for:

- their staff across Indonesia to provide circuit services at village level at locations outside the civil registry office.
- civil registry officials to provide parents with the forms they require to register their children and/or that procurement and delivery of forms to district civil registry offices occurs efficiently.

WHAT IS INVOLVED IN IMPLEMENTING THIS RECOMMENDATION?

Governance: MoHA has made commitments in Law 24/2013 and the Circular from the Minister for Home Affairs issued in May, 2016 that MoHA will be proactive in taking services from district capitals to village level facilities such as schools and health clinics. MoHA needs to ensure that the annual budget processes (APBN as an aggregation of the budgets from each civil registry office) provides sufficient funds for district civil registry officers to travel away from the office in the same way that the Supreme Court of Indonesia budgets for hundreds of judges to conduct circuit courts across Indonesia each year.

CHALLENGE: LACK OF ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISMS

Reforms introduced: Law No. 24 of 2013 reversed the responsibility for birth certification and required governments to act to promote universal birth certification and take services out to the community.

Law No. 25 of 2009 on Public Service aimed to provide legal certainty in the relationship between the public and service providers. In particular, the Law outlines principles of equality, non- discrimination, transparency and accountability as well as special treatment for vulnerable groups. The Law provides for Annual Reports as well as the establishment of complaint handling mechanisms.

◆ RECOMMENDATION 14

GoI to develop a client Service Charter in relation to the provision of birth certification services in Indonesia including a public complaint mechanism that is monitored to ensure high-quality service delivery that will underpin the policy changes introduced in Law No. 24 of 2013.

WHAT IS INVOLVED IN IMPLEMENTING THIS RECOMMENDATION?

Governance: MoHA has made commitments in laws 23/2006 and 24/2013 that every citizen has a right to population documents. Under Law 25 of 2009 on Public Service, each Ministry should indicate a standard of service the public can expect as well as complaint processes if the service standard is not met. MoHA to draft and publicise a Client Service Charter and public complaint mechanism.

Priority:

⊙ GREEN	Recommendation ideally implemented within 6 months
◆ ORANGE	Recommendation ideally implemented over 6-12 months
☐ BLUE	Recommendation ideally implemented over 12-24 months

Improving public accountability in the delivery of birth certificates through greater transparency of (i) budgets and (ii) service delivery at district level

CHALLENGE: LACK OF ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISMS

◆ RECOMMENDATION 15

GoI to publish online and in Annual Reports aggregate data on numbers of birth certificates issued to (i) babies under 60 days old, (ii) children under one year, (iii) children under 5 years, (iv) children under 18 years and (v) adults 18 years and older. [32]

☐ RECOMMENDATION 16

The GoI should ensure that birth certificate questions are consistent across the Updating of the Unified Data Base (PBDT), the Census and quarterly SUSENAS household surveys to ensure confidence in the data that is used to measure whether the Medium Term Development Plan birth certification targets are met.

WHAT IS INVOLVED IN IMPLEMENTING THIS RECOMMENDATION?

Governance: Publicly accessible dashboards on the MoHA website presenting aggregate data by district will promote transparency and accountability and will enable citizens to compare how the civil registry service in their district compares with other districts in Indonesia in terms of the percentage of children who have a birth certificate at the ages mentioned in points (i)-(iv).

Technology: Technical solution to automatically create aggregate tables from SIAK data at a national, provincial and district/city level. Coloured dashboards will make this information more accessible for the public:
- Green for provinces and districts where more than 85% of children have birth certificates;
- orange for provinces and districts where between 60-84% of children have birth certificates, and
- red for provinces and districts where less than 60% of children have birth certificates

WHAT IS INVOLVED IN IMPLEMENTING THIS RECOMMENDATION?

Governance: The next Updating of the Unified Data Base (PBDT) and the 2020 Census should include the same questions concerning whether children or adults have legal identity documents and whether these certificates can be shown to the survey enumerator.

Priority:

⊙ GREEN	Recommendation ideally implemented within 6 months
◆ ORANGE	Recommendation ideally implemented over 6-12 months
☐ BLUE	Recommendation ideally implemented over 12-24 months

---

32 The Medium Term Development Plan requires data for (iv) children under 18 years, the Asia Pacific Decade of CRVS has reporting targets for (ii),(iii) and (v) and the SDG target 16.9 has a reporting requirement for point (v).

ANNEX: PARTICIPANTS AT THE NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON *ACCELERATING BIRTH REGISTRATION IN INDONESIA* (APRIL 2016) ORGANISED JOINTLY BY THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND PLAN INTERNATIONAL.

Ministries:

Ministry of Home Affairs
Ministry for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Education and Culture
Ministry of Religious Affairs
Ministry of Social Affairs
National Development Planning Agency
Ministry of Law and Human Rights
Ministry of Information and Communication
State Ministry for Politics, Law and Security

Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia

Civil Registry Offices from the Districts/ Cities:

Surakarta	Bogor	Mojokerto
Jakarta	Depok	Pasuruan
Banten	Lembata	Bantul
Bekasi	Kefamenanu	

INGO/NGO/ Donor :

UNICEF
Save the Children
World Vision
Child Fund
Indonesian Street Children Organization
Plan International Indonesia
The Centre on Child Protection at the University of Indonesia
DEL Foundation
BP4 Agency for Marriage Advice, Guidance and Preservation
Empowerment of Female Heads of Household CSO (PEKKA)
Kompak
Data for Health
WHO