

Session 4.5: Dr. Muhammad Cholifihani

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Applying legal analysis and business process mapping for CRVS system strengthening: Lessons from three districts study in Indonesia

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**DATA FOR
HEALTH INITIATIVE**

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Indonesia commits to address the remaining challenges on quality and completeness of civil registration data.

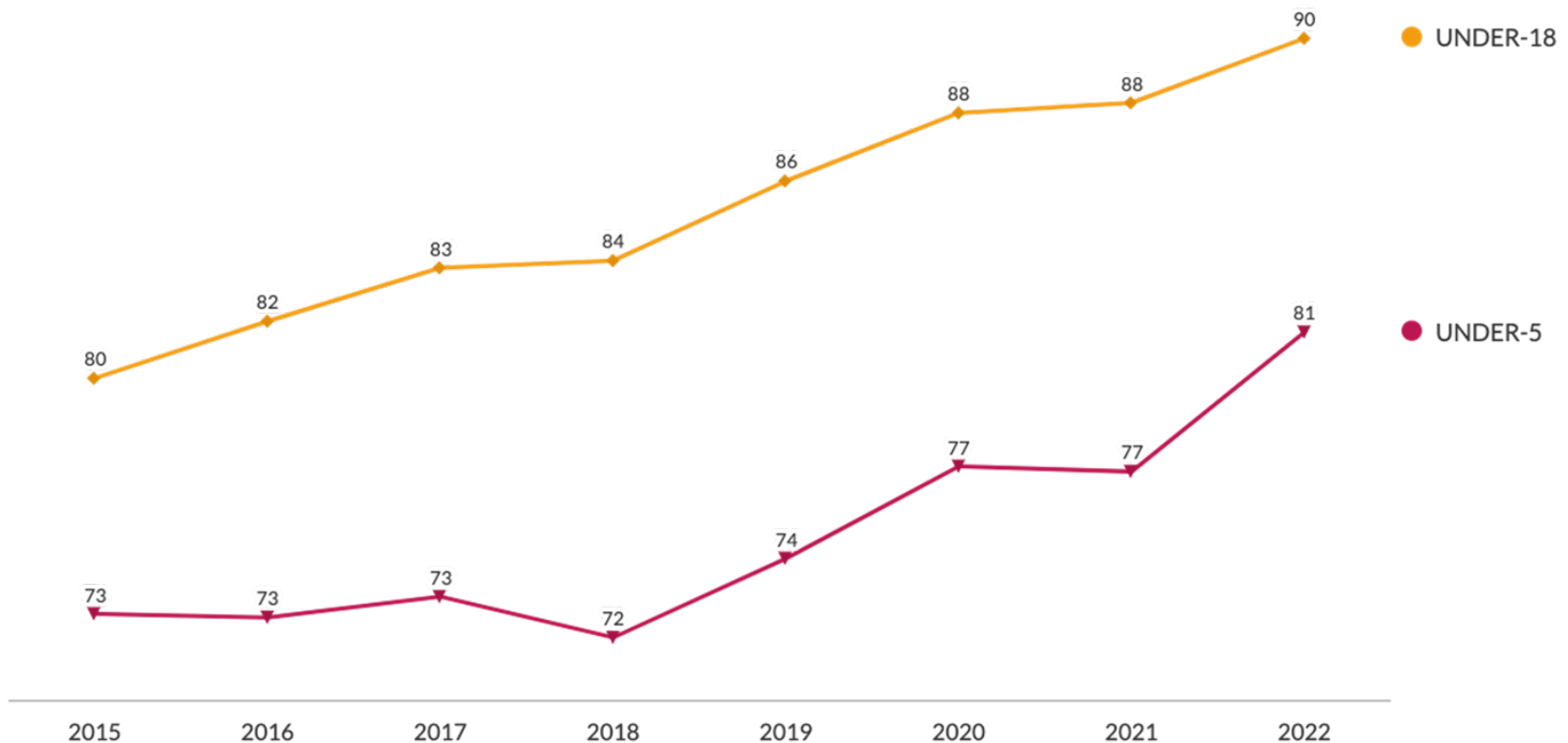
The Government established its **national strategy on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)** through **Presidential Regulation Number 62 of 2019** on the Acceleration of Population Administration for the Development of Vital Statistics.

Various **good practices** have emerged from national and regional governments and community organizations.



Indonesia has successfully implemented a single identification number (NIK) for nearly all citizens. *Birth Certificate rate is also trending upward.*

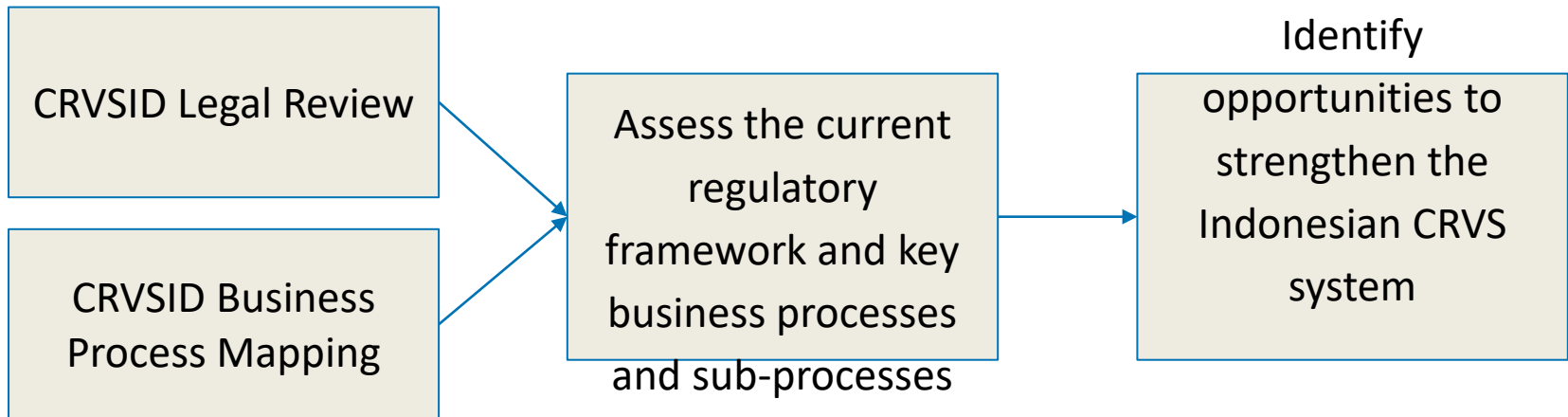
Figure 1. Estimated Proportion of Birth Registration for Under-18s and Under-5s



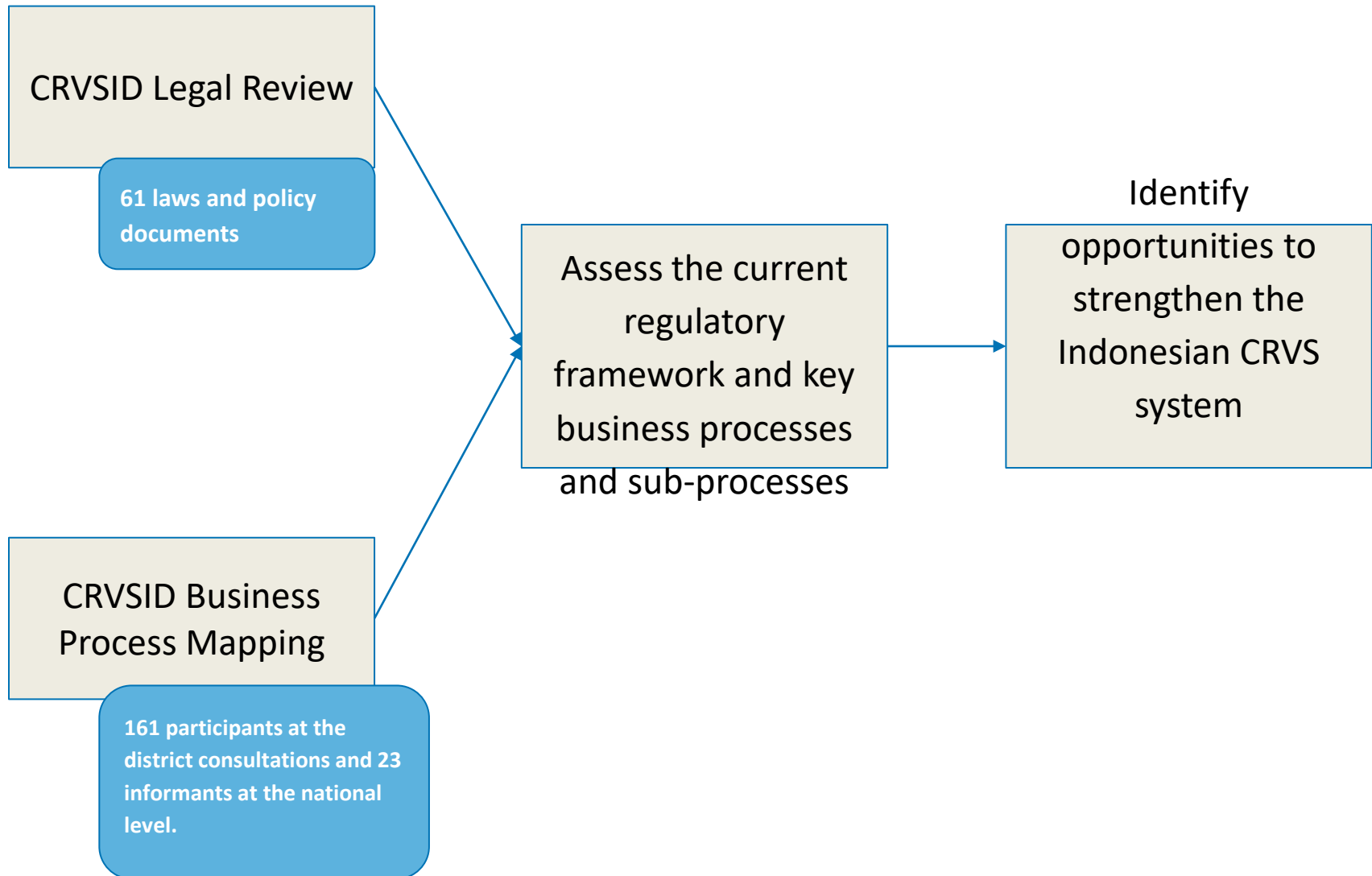
Source: National Socioeconomic Survey 2015-2022, Statistics Indonesia, 2023.

Good practices at the local level may strengthen the administrative system, but at the same time, creating complex and potentially unconnected parallel mechanisms.

To **unpack the complexities of the CRVS system's business processes and data flows** in Indonesia, from event notification to certification and vital statistics production, we did this study.




Methods



Select Sites



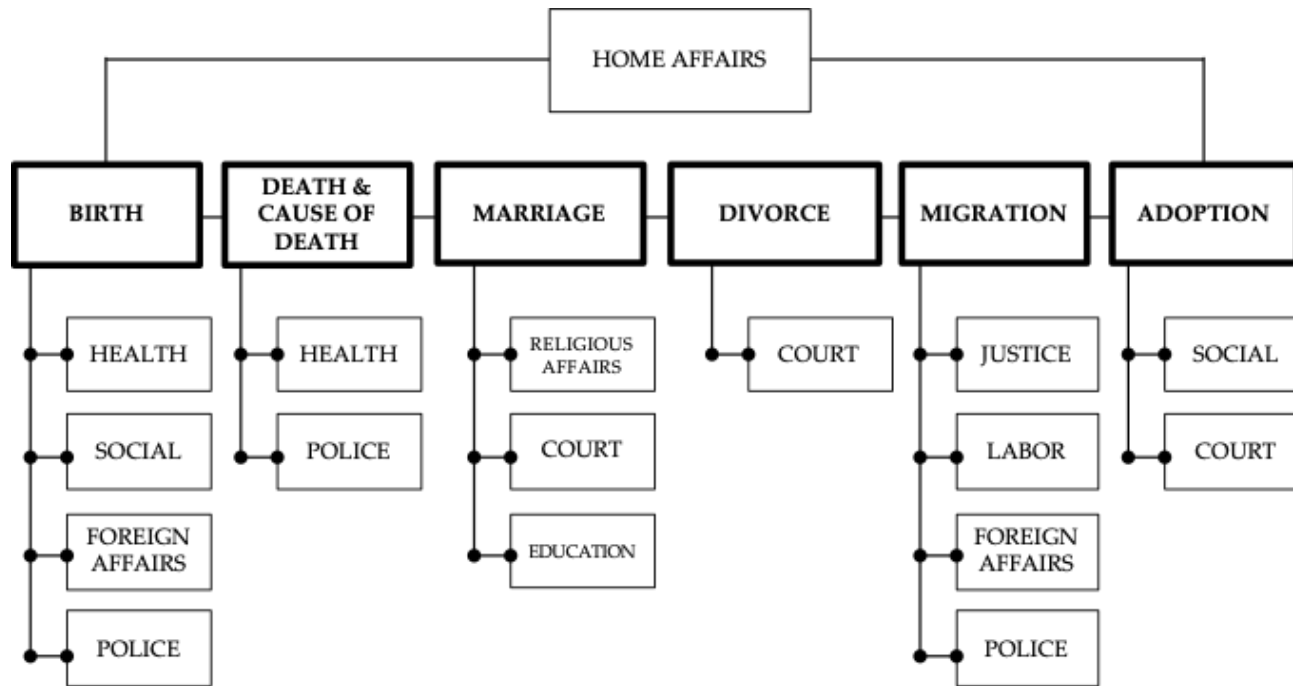



The selection of only three districts may not be fully representative of the broader Indonesian context due to the country's vast regional diversity.

While the findings provide valuable insights into the specific conditions and practices in these districts, they *should not be generalized to represent birth, death, and cause of death registration across Indonesia.*

Despite this limitation, the diverse recording business processes and innovations observed in these districts contribute **essential knowledge on overcoming challenges arising from unique regional conditions.**

In Indonesia, the civil registration system is managed under the Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA). MOHA sets the CR policies and standards but Indonesia's CRVS system also involves over a dozen line ministries.





The birth registration business processes across the three study sites illustrate a relatively uniform and well-established system compared to death or cause of death registration.

Various approaches for registering births are in the **key actors** and the **administrative level** at which the birth registration process begins.

The study in the three districts identified *different entry points for the birth registration process*.

In Bener Meriah, Manokwari Selatan, and Padang Pariaman, families can register a child's birth directly at the local Population and Civil Registration office, with Population and Civil Registration serving as the main actor in this self-management process and offices located at the district level.

Variations in Entry Points of the Birth Registration Business Process in the Three Sites

Variations in Entry Points of the Birth Registration	Bener Meriah	South Manokwari	Padang Pariaman
Self-Administration	Applicants go directly to the Population and Civil Registration office	Applicants go directly to the Population and Civil Registration office	Applicants use <i>Dukcapil Ceria Mobile</i>
Through Health Sector	Alibbata Innovation (Child born, Midwife gives certificate/ <i>Anak Lahir Bidan Beri Akta</i>)	-	The midwife assists with application through the SIPAKEM application
Through the Support of Village Level Officers	Village Registration Facilitator/ <i>Petugas Registrasi Kampung (PRK)</i>	-	The village officer assists with registration through <i>Dukcapil Ceria Mobile</i>
Other Innovations	-	Mobile services	-

Death registration at the local level follows similar pathway of birth registration but the rate is much lower.

Variations in Entry Points of the Birth Registration	Bener Meriah	South Manokwari	Padang Pariaman
Self-Administration	Applicants go directly to the Population and Civil Registration office	Applicants go directly to the Population and Civil Registration office	Applicants use <i>Dukcapil Ceria Mobile</i>
Through Health Sector	-	-	The health worker assists with application through the SIPAKEM application
Through the Support of Village Level Officers	Village Registration Facilitator/Petugas Registrasi Kampung (PRK)	-	The village officer assists with registration through <i>Dukcapil Ceria Mobile</i>
Other Innovations	-	Mobile services	-

We need to tackle the gaps and challenges in birth and death registrations.

- Data quality and completeness, competing and parallel databases.
- Authority to process the population database is not decentralized.
- The centralized population data (SIAK) network experienced disruptions, hampering the recording process.
- Insufficient number and quality of human resources to support birth and death registration and data utilization at Civil Registration authority.
- No policy regarding the organization of causes of death in general.
- Marginalized individuals face barriers in reporting events.

We also need to address the gaps and challenges in certification of death.

- Lack of a comprehensive national policy that provides systems and guidelines for recording causes of death applicable across the country.
- Current efforts primarily involve system development and pilot interventions at the district or city level.



Last but not least, we have the challenges in producing vital statistics ahead of us.

- The production of vital statistics using civil registration data remains unachieved in the three study locations and at the national level in Indonesia.
- Varying levels of understanding among relevant stakeholders regarding the production of vital statistics.
- The authority to collect, process, and publish data on important events is currently dispersed across various government sectors based on their respective duties and authorities.



Amidst the challenges, we spot the opportunities to overcome them.

- We have *lessons learned from the legal review and business process mapping exercises* conducted and can use them to *inform strategic ways forward*.
- Some of the first key steps include *harmonizing the process of registering births, deaths, and causes of death* carried out by various sectors and streamlining the regulatory framework on vital events recording mechanisms.
- *Working cross-sectoral and collaboratively* toward achieving universal coverage of birth and death registration, standardizing cause of death registration, and enabling the integration of data and the production of vital statistics that accurately reflect the country's population dynamics and social health status to inform decision-making and policy development.