



CRVS system linkages for service delivery

Nicola Richards
on behalf of ESCAP



Background: What do we want this paper to explore?

- Provide an **overview of CRVS system linkage efforts** in South Asia
 - What is the status of CRVS system linkages in the region?
 - What are the main areas of CRVS system linkages conducted by countries in the last 10 years?
 - Have linkage efforts been associated with the establishment of a unique identifier?
 - What has been the role of development partners in supporting linkage efforts?
 - What (if any) have been the documented benefits for service delivery from linkage?



CIVIL REGISTRATION IN SOUTH ASIA: REGULATIONS, RELATIONSHIPS AND THE ROLE OF ICT

Eds. Kendra Gregson
UNICEF
Tanja Sejersen
ESCAP
Daniel Swaisgood
ESCAP

CONSIDERING LEGISLATIVE
FRAMEWORKS

THE STATUS OF MARRIAGE
AND DIVORCE REGISTRATION

THE ROLE OF ICT IN
STRENGTHENING CIVIL
REGISTRATION



CIVIL REGISTRATION IN SOUTH ASIA: COORDINATION, CONNECTIONS AND COLLABORATION

THE IMPERATIVE OF
COORDINATION FOR
A COMPLETE AND
EFFICIENT CRVS SYSTEM

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
CIVIL REGISTRATION AND
CIVIL IDENTIFICATION

THE IMPORTANCE OF
CROSS-BORDER
COLLABORATIONS

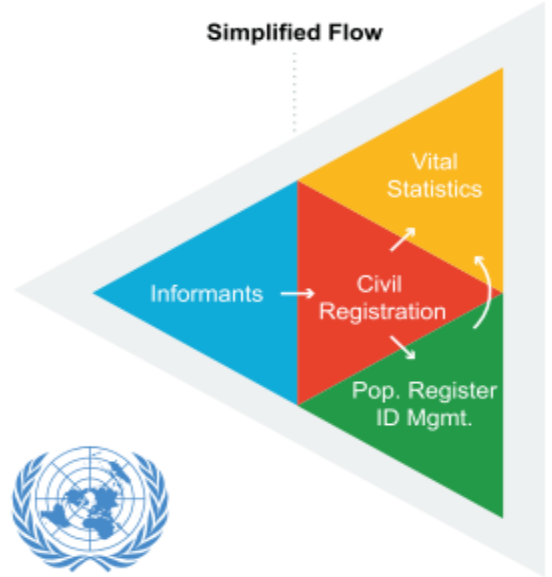
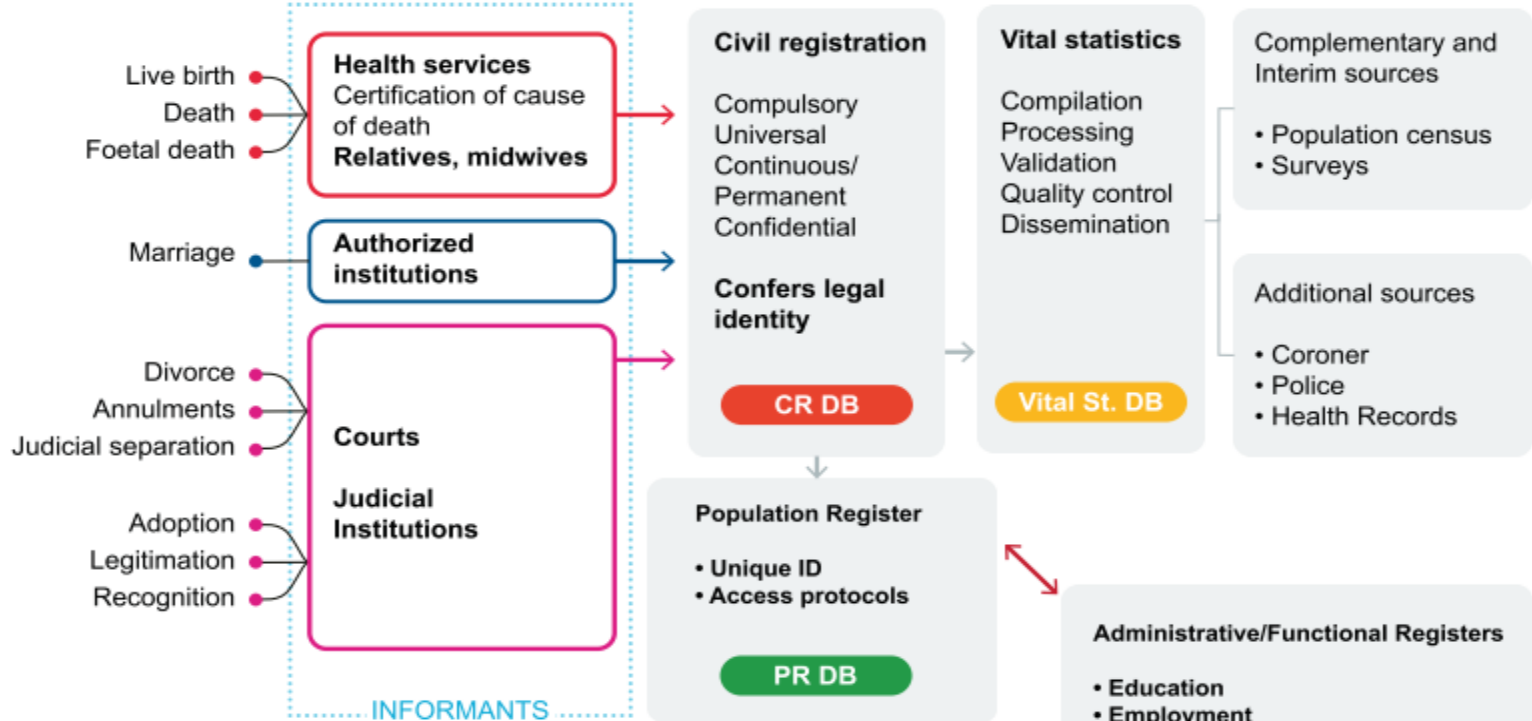
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Why system linkages?

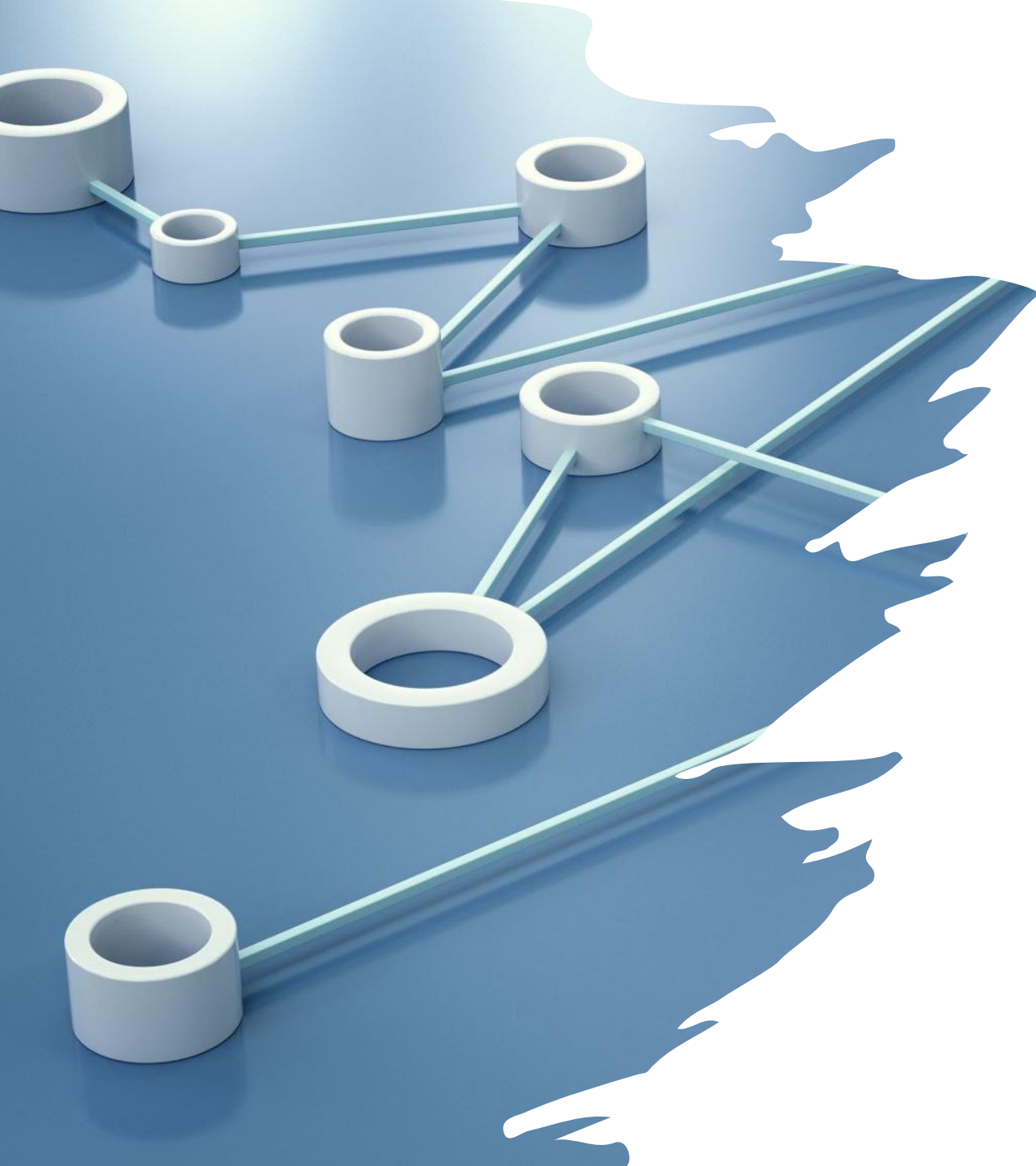
Benefits to individuals

Benefits to government agencies and service providers

 **Get every one in the picture**



This model represents a holistic approach to civil registration, vital statistics and identity management recommended by the United Nations, adapted from the United Nations *Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 3*. It can be adjusted to national circumstances and governing structures as necessary.



What do we mean by 'linkage'?

- **Unit-record data linkage**
 - Extensive, complex, and challenging
 - Generally requires a unique identifier to link the records
- **Other linkage and integration methods**
 - Cross-checking of aggregated data
 - Data validation
 - Data pooling
 - Data combination

What do we need from you?

Unique identifiers

The region has a long history with the issuance of unique identification numbers and cards, and several countries are implementing new systems of unique identifiers linked with national ID systems (**Table 7**).




Summary text to come – once country details are confirmed.

Table 7 Status of unique identifiers in South Asia, as of June 2023

Country	Name	Assigned	Unique identifier practice
Afghanistan		On application for an e-tezkera card	Year & month of birth + Unique serial + Sex
Bangladesh	Birth Registration Number (BRN)	At birth registration	17-digits: Random + Check sum
Bhutan	Personal Identification Number (PIN)	At birth registration OR on application for a Citizenship Identity Card (available from age 15 years)	Area code (District + Sub-district) + Random
India	Aadhaar	At birth registration	Random + Check sum
Maldives	NIDMC	At birth registration OR on application for an NIDMC	Random + Check sum
Nepal	National ID Number (NID)	At birth during online registration OR on application for a National ID Card (available from age 16 years)	13-digits: Random + Check sum
Pakistan		At birth registration OR on application for a National ID Card (available from age 18 years)	13-digits: Area code + unique serial + Check sum
Sri Lanka		At birth registration (since 2019)	Year of birth + Unique serial

In **Bhutan**, unique Personal Identification Numbers (PINs) are assigned to each completed birth registration. These PINs are then printed on the Citizenship Identification Cards (CIDs), which are made available to citizens upon reaching the age of 15 years.

For registration offices in **Nepal** that are linked to the VERSP-MIS web platform, unique identification numbers (known as National ID Numbers, or NIDs) are assigned to each newborn during the online birth registration process. Otherwise, the NID is assigned when a person applies for a national ID card, available from age 16 at the earliest. So far, VERSP-MIS has generated a unique identifier for 1.8 million persons whose identity has been registered upon registration of a vital event into the central database.³⁴

 **Nicola Richards**  

Colleagues: Please review your country-specific information (and add any missing details). Once the details have been confirmed, I will combine and condense the text and highlight key

Reply

Questions for one-on-one discussion

- What is the status of CRVS system linkages in the region?
- What are the main areas of CRVS system linkages conducted by countries?
- Have linkage efforts been associated with the establishment of a unique identifier?
- What has been the role of development partners in supporting linkage efforts?
- What (if any) have been the documented benefits for service delivery from linkage?

- What considerations should be given when implementing projects or processes to improve linkage between government systems?
- What have been the key challenges and barriers?
- How are systems addressing issues around:
 - inclusivity to account for those being left behind and reducing inequalities?
 - sustainability and resilience?
 - data protection and privacy?

Discussion



Benefits of digitising CRVS systems for policymaking



Business process mapping for digitisation



Links between CRVS digitalisation and the health sector



Links between CRVS digitalisation and national ID



Links between CRVS digitalisation and the education sector

Next steps

- Leave comments in the background paper and send back to me by **Friday 23 June**
- Please send me through any documents or resources that contain information about linkages in your country
- Reach out! If you have more information to share, I would love to have an informal talk with you over the next couple of weeks
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