



The United Nations Legal Identity Agenda

Fulfil the promise to Leave No One Behind

UNLIA Monthly Webinar Series No.2 (17 MAY 2023)

Digitalization of Legal Identity System *'Buy' model or 'Make' model?*

SDG 16.9 : Legal Identity For All, Including Birth Registration by 2030

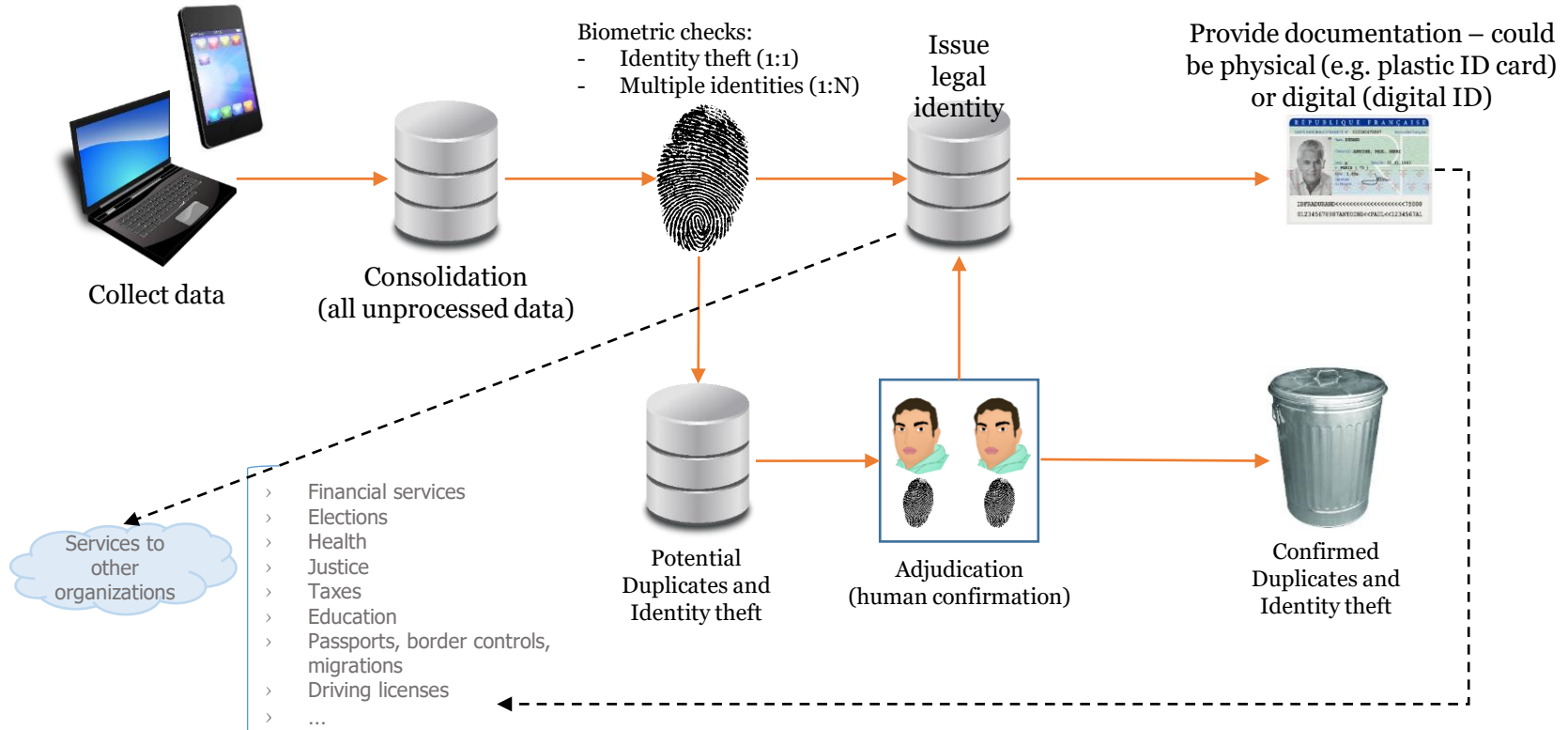


UN Legal Identity Agenda



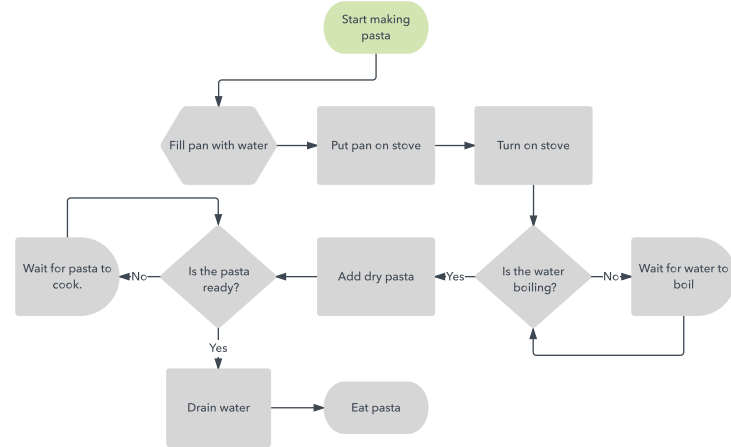
Digitalization of Legal ID Critical Considerations

On a very high level, the typical process of collecting and processing a population's data to issue a legal identity is as follows – but the devil is in the details



Compliance Markets: There is **no such a thing as an off the shelf solution** for the computerization or digitalization of Legal ID

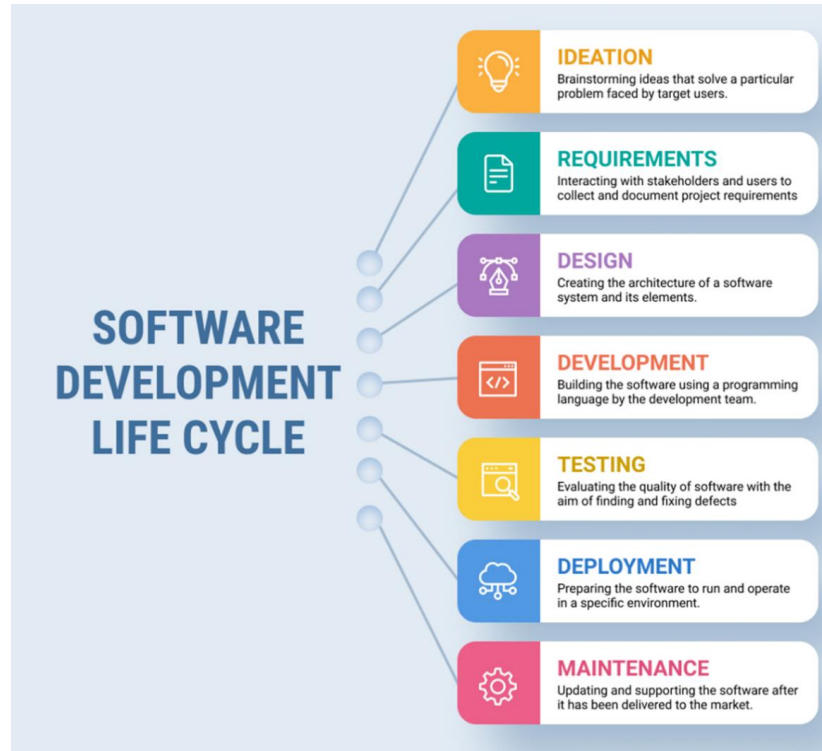
- No two institutions ever have the same processes
- Legal ID is about public sector compliance, which is context specific
- Path dependence, political, institutional, technical, operational
- Country A cannot just take Country B's Legal Identity system and run it like a basic desktop software
- Ministry A cannot just take Ministry B's Legal Identity system and run it like some mobile app



Every legal identity system will **require heavy customization**

→ **There's no shortcut around Software Development**

All Software Development Projects follow some variation of the below lifecycle



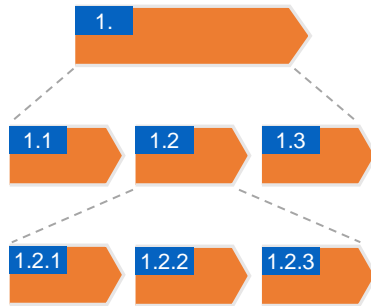
In compliance markets, the ideation phase is very limited – the most important part is requirements gathering (mapping processes)

Processes are heavily dependent on the regulatory context, the political context, the infrastructure, the operational history and culture



PROCESS ARCHITECTURE

- > Visualization of the entirety of all business processes of an organization
- > Focus on simplicity and clarity
- > Overview of all (main) processes of the organization



PRO-CESSSES

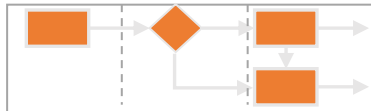
- > Processes form the top hierarchical level
- > Continuous workflow of processes performed in the organization (Sequence of logically consistent activities)

SUB PRO-CESSSES

- > Superior processes are detailed in various single steps
- > Processes are split up and detailed with relation to content, time or logic

SUB PRO-CESS STEPS

- > Concrete description of workflows in clearly defined organizational divisions or departments
- > Connected activities of single teams or employees (within one department)

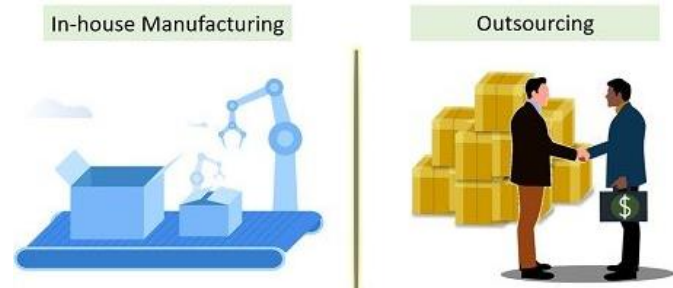


ACTIVITIES

- > Level of operative tasks and activities
- > Description of concrete tasks of day-to-day-business
- > Organization of single tasks and activities for individual employees

Once processes are defined, they are translated into software to automate those processes (=digital transformation)

- This is a labor-intensive part of any legal identity computerization or digitalization project
- It requires skillsets in markets with shortages of talents, so it is also expensive and typically not available in low-mid income countries
- A decision must be made on whether to **make** or **buy** the software customization service



Make or Buy?



Every digital transformation project has to decide on whether to make or buy the software customization service

In-house Manufacturing



Outsourcing



Procurement Aspects

- Risks to avoid/manage:
 - Vendor locks
 - Non-satisfactory results, bad performance
 - Delays and disorganized implementation
 - Increased or increasing costs, lack of economic efficiency – importance of considering total cost of ownership

- UNDP main Procurement Principles applying:
 - Effective competition
 - Transparency, fairness, accountability and integrity
 - Best value for money
 - Sustainability

- Required process – depending on volume, scope and risks – importance of:
 - qualifications
 - defining the requirements

- Technical expertise

- Where it starts and where it ends – what/how the process should cover from A to Z?



Compliance Markets: Open Source?

- 90% of all software is made out of open-source components
- A government cannot rely on a “community” to maintain its own systems
- Building a system out of open-source components requires expertise
- Maintaining a system in sync with an open-source branch requires expertise
- Open Source is also a **business model**
- What matters is the buy side sustainability
 - Predatory vendors can be very sustainable economically and can have an open-source entry model



→ **There's no shortcut around Software Development**

Regardless of whether an Open Source baseline is chosen or not, **procurement principles** must be respected



- if a **Buy** decision is made for customization, procurement must be competitive to ensure Value for Money
 - E.g. OpenCRVS's parent company or MOSIP affiliated companies cannot be contracted without a competitive process
- Vendor lock must be avoided
 - Vendor lock is about switching costs – it takes more than having access to source code to avoid vendor lock, there are many strategic components to it
 - Vendor lock can happen at the build phase, but it can also happen at the operate/maintain phase of software
- Bottom line: **Expertise is necessary!**

Can we leverage one of software providers' knowledge of identity to implement a Legal ID project?



- Not more or less than one can leverage a medical equipment provider to conduct heart surgery
 - The analogy is not far fetched: poorly designed legal identity registries are unsustainable and lead to economic losses at best and can lead to civil unrest and loss of life in worst case scenarios.
- Software vendors make software, one tool among many serving a much wider context.
- They do not design projects with sensitive political, legal, operational or security implications.
- A basic **procurement principle** to avoid conflicts of interest: separate solution design from solution implementation
 - If the same company designs and implements, it will either reduce scope (to increase margins on fixed costs contracts) or increase it (to maximize revenue on variable cost contracts).
- Bottom line: **Expertise is required!**

CRVS platforms – Key findings

May 2023



Landscape Analysis of eCRVS systems



Background and Objectives

- **UNICEF supports CRVS in >70 countries, need for a vetted and trusted eCRVS solution** that can be implemented across countries
- **Conducting comprehensive assessment and landscape analysis of existing eCRVS solutions** to identify solutions that are ready for implementation while complying with international requirements



Scope

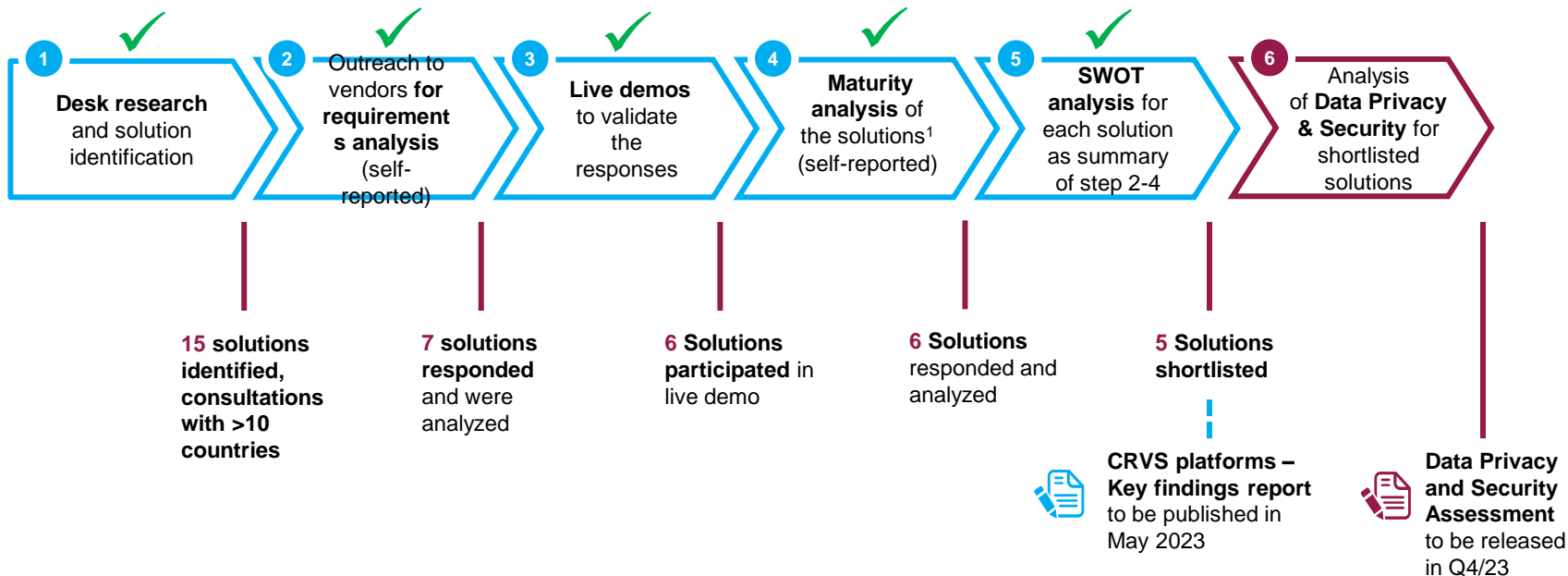
- Focus on solutions **that are available in the market for deployment** (no homegrown/ individual country solutions)
- **Open-source and proprietary solutions**
- Focused on **self-reported information** provided by the vendors and **live demos across 11 use cases**.



Timeline

- **First phase of analysis conducted from Q1/2022 – Q2/2022**
- **In-depth data privacy & security assessment** currently ongoing (until Q4/2023)

Six steps to evaluate the eCRVS solutions



1) Adapted from Digital Square Global Goods Maturity Model

SWOT: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats



Completed



Ongoing



110 requirements analyzed

Functional requirements - 12

Category	# of requirements
Alerts	2
Client Features	5
Registration	8
Amendment	1
Validation	5
Messaging	1
Searchability	2
Data Sharing	1
Certification	3
Data	6
Administrative	5
System monitoring	4

Non-functional requirements - 20 (1/2)

Category	# of requirements
Interoperability	6
Scalability	4
Portability	2
Performance	8
Availability	2
Traceability	1
Usability	4
Flexibility	3
Archiving	1
Data extraction	1
Messaging	1
Data	6
Audit	5

Non-functional requirements (2/2)

Category	# of requirements
Authentication	1
Location	1
Language	1
Security	14
Backup	1
Error-Handling	4
Learning	1



Requirements were assigned weight based on importance (good to have, optional, mandatory).



Maturity analysis: 20 indicators used

Indicator

1.1 Scalability

1.2 Country Utilization

1.3 Community Governance

1.4 CRVS business requirements

1.5 Licensing and Source Code Accessibility

1.6 Openness

1.7a Total Cost of Ownership

1.7b Total Cost of Ownership - Evidence

1.8 Funding, Revenue and business model

1.9 Ownership

2.1 Governance & leadership

2.2 User Documentation

2.3 Software Productization

2.4 Network of vendors

Indicator

3.1 Adherence to Best Practices for digital development

3.2 Adherence to Privacy and Applicable Laws

3.3 Security & Privacy

3.4 Interoperability and Data Standards

3.5 Multi-Lingual Support

3.6 Software Roadmap

Key findings

- **Fragmented market with no clearly recommended solution:** No eCRVS solution has reached high adoption rates across a range of countries.
- **The Total cost of Ownership (TCO) varied widely:** TCO reported varies between USD 270,000 and USD 61.5mn – variations mostly due to some solution providers not considering all required cost drivers.
- **Online/Offline: 3 of the 7 shortlisted** systems cannot comply with offline requirements, significantly limiting their potential application in LMICs (though one is planning offline version until end of 2023)
- **Implementation of interoperability or data standards between eCRVS** and other solutions (health, identity) is inconsistent.
- **Security considerations, such as the encryption and decryption** of outgoing and incoming data, is not consistently implemented across most solutions, and the use of globally recognized benchmarks such as CIS is not applied.

Shortlisted solutions

Digital Governance Innovation and Transformation (DGIT) is an integrated CRVS and national ID platform built by UNDP.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Developed as a generic CRVS and national identity integrated solution</p> <p>Can undertake all day-to-day functions in both online and offline mode</p> <p>Adheres to 8 out of 9 Principles of Digital Development</p> <p>Fully implemented in two LMICs and currently being rolled out in a third LMIC. Implementation budgets are available in public domain.</p> <p>Already aligned to the UNLIA model as an integrated CRVS and ID management solution</p> <p>Not available off the shelf, but can be customised in partnership with governments</p> <p>Full source code is handed over to the beneficiary government and can also be made publicly available.</p>	<p>Does not provide a traditional open license and source code is not available in open repositories. Rather, UNDP provides an MIT license.</p> <p>Does not use FHIR for interoperability. However, APIs are developed as required. OpenAPI, OIDC, OAuth2 and others are available; the latter two are the dominant interoperability standards today for e-identification and authorization.</p>

Country deployments:

Operational: Malawi, Nepal.

In production or pilot finished: Honduras, Guinea Bissau, Vanuatu, Trinidad and Tobago.

First released in 1996, **DHIS2** is a robust, open-source web-based platform for data collection, management, and analysis.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Well-grounded solution and widely used in health sectors in many LMICs, including sending notification of vital events from health facilities to external CRVS systems</p> <p>Comes with open license and provides source code freely</p> <p>Can function in both offline and online mode</p> <p>Adheres to all the Principles of Digital Development</p> <p>Supports interoperability through fast health information resource (FHIR) data standards and other integration tools.</p> <p>Reported lowest Total Cost of Ownership (TOC) among all solution providers</p> <p>Transferring ownership to a government can be done without much upfront capital investment</p>	<p>Lower levels of compliance with functional core requirements, particularly around registration and validation</p> <p>Is yet to evolve as a core CRVS software, although has been tried out in a limited way in Liberia</p>

Country deployments: Liberia (in progress).

EveLin is a proprietary, packaged product developed by Digitech to meet the demand for vital records and statistics management software. In 2015, Digitech developed a software suite fully dedicated to the CRVS market.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>High level of compliance with both functional and non-functional core requirements</p> <p>High state of readiness for carrying out day to day functions of registration</p> <p>Supports a number of data standards including FHIR for interoperability</p> <p>Deployed in France in over 100 cities with population from 50000 to 2 million inhabitants and in the Overseas Territories (New Caledonia)</p> <p>Solution available in different business arrangements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buying a product with a standard licence; benefit of product & service upgrade through an MCO contract • Buying a turnkey solution fully developed and own the source code • Co-develop the solution, own the source code, and build capacity to be autonomous <p>Offline and Online versions available and in operation</p> <p>Capability to collect birth registration and process with central system in area without networks with 2G/GSM process</p>	<p>Almost all the core requirements, including entry of civil registration data, are reported to be available only online</p> <p>Open license is not currently provided, as source code is not available in open repositories</p> <p>Currently works only online</p>

Country deployments:

Countrywide Operational: Ivory Coast, Niger, Mali, Republic of Congo, France.

Countrywide deployment, ongoing implementation: Senegal, Tunisia.

OpenCRVS is an open-source, standards-based software for civil registration that is designed to work in low resource settings. OpenCRVS is a DPG.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>High level of compliance with core requirements</p> <p>84% of the mandatory core requirements available 'Out of the box' signifying very high state of readiness</p> <p>All the basic registration functions are available 'Out of the Box' and most of them can work in both offline and online modes</p> <p>Open-source license made available and source code is publicly available</p> <p>Supports data standards including FHIR for interoperability</p> <p>Very high level of security features</p> <p>Adheres to all the Principles of Digital Development</p>	<p>Covers birth and death registration. Marriage and divorce registration modules will be available in release 1.3, planned for May 2023. Adoption will be available in 2024 based on demand for country implementation.</p> <p>Relatively new platform without large scale implementation references.</p>

Country deployments:

Pilots and field tests: Bangladesh, Zambia, Niue, Nigeria, Cameroon.

WCC- HERA is a proprietary CRVS solution to enable registration of vital events such as birth, death and marriage. HERA is delivered ready to use, pre-configured to meet international best practices and country-specific requirements.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Functions of registration can be undertaken in both offline and online mode</p> <p>Modules can be all implemented at once, or one at a time, starting with the birth registration module</p> <p>Cloud-based or on-premise implementation is possible</p> <p>It supports the OSIA for interoperability with DHIS2 system and for integration of FHIR data</p> <p>Willing to deliver the source code on demand</p> <p>Currently implemented in one LMIC, and is in the initial stage of implementation in another</p> <p>Data is encrypted in transit and in storage</p>	<p>Open license not provided; source code is not available in open repositories</p>

Country deployments: Gambia, Laos.

Thank you

**For every child,
a legal identity.**





A 'Make Model' of Data Integration

Civil Registration System (CRS) and Unique Identity (Aadhaar) for Newborns in Uttar Pradesh, India

From Manual Birth/Death Registration to QR coded Certificates
Aadhar Linked Birth Registration(ALBR) to children in 0 to 5 age group

Piush Antony
Social Policy Specialist
UNICEF Lucknow Field Office
India

Citizenship, Unique Id and Birth registration

- Launched in 2009, Aadhaar is unique, 12-digit identity number: Includes biometrically-verifiable fingerprints and iris scans -for every citizen.
- Each user receives a card with a unique number: Can be cross-referenced with the biometric data held in a database.
- Citizenship in India is determined as per the Citizenship Act, 1955, Section 3- Citizenship by birth: Birth certificate serves as a legal document of proof.

Birth registration is compulsory for all children under the Registration of Birth and Death Act, 1969.

However, many states in India are yet to make the system robust for compulsory birth registration.



BR in the largest state with 240 million

- Multiple portals for birth registration in the state.
- Existence of fake birth registration sites.
- Duplicate birth registrations due to lack of uniqueness.
- Uttar Pradesh ranked among the states with low birth registration, according to a report by the Registrar General of India. (60.7% in 2016)

Birth registration units in Uttar Pradesh

- *59,000 rural local bodies*
- *17 Municipal Corporations*
- *200 Municipalities*
- *545 urban local bodies*
- *30 medical colleges*
- *159 district/combined hospitals*



First level of Data integration: CRS portal and Unique Id-ALBR

- Aadhaar: Highly popular with 102.93% coverage among adults.
- Used for cash transfers in social protection programs.
- **Aadhaar enrollment for 0-5 years below 30% in UP.**

ALBR in UP: Launched in Nov 2021

- **ALBR** prevents duplication and enables inter-operability of birth registration.
- Increased popularity boosts birth registration and issuance of birth certificates.



The Journey

**Plan -Do-
Study-Act-
Demonstrati
on** in 26
government
health
institutions
in Lucknow
with
UNICEF

**Pareto
analysis:**
Major issue
of
implementat
ion was
funds for
ALBR –
tablet.
DPR based
on

Launched
ALBR in 8
aspirational
districts-100
health
facilities-

18 Nov 2021

14 more
districts

31 March
2022

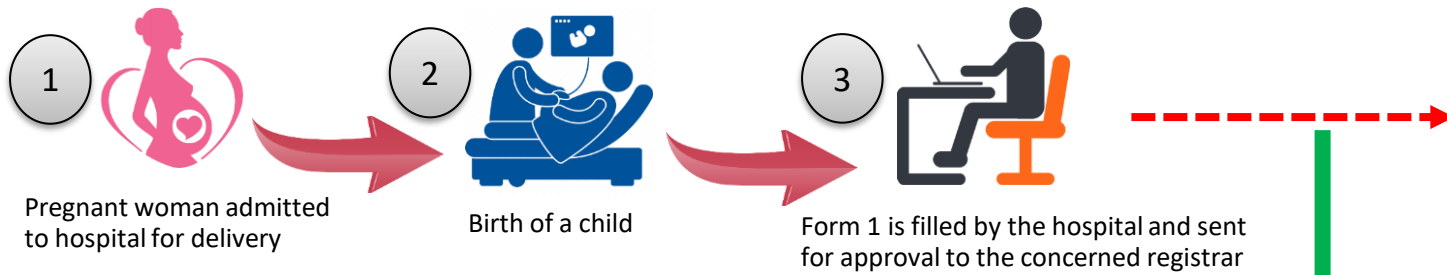
250 health
facilities

Other issues of training budget, human resources, and Wi-Fi connection are addressed from the existing resources of Dept of Health

For each successfully generated Aadhar of a child, UIDAI offers Rs 50 as an incentive

502 units in
35 districts,
15
September
2022

55 districts
and 752
units by 20
April 2023

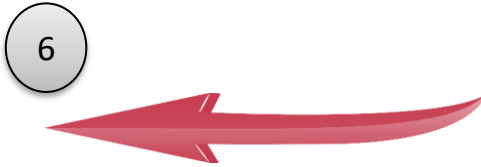
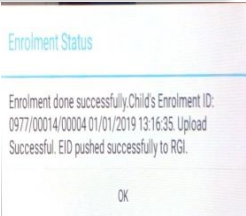


If the approval is delayed, acknowledgement receipt is used to create Aadhaar enrollment number

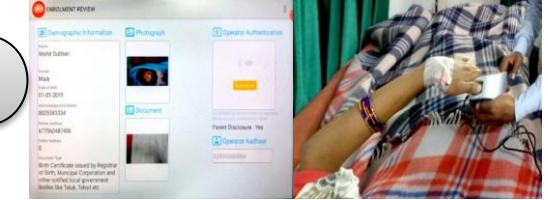
Upon approval, birth certificate is downloaded from the website

ALBR - Process

The only requirement for ALBR is Aadhaar number of either of the parent and photograph of the child.

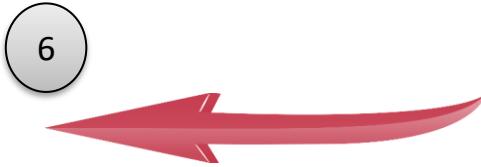


The trained & certified hospital operator visits the mother and child



Child's photograph, parent's Aadhaar, and parent's biometric (thumb impression) are taken to link the BR with either the mother or father.

Parent receives SMS confirming successful ALBR generation. Mother and child are discharged from the hospital with birth certificate and Aadhaar enrollment ID. Child's Aadhaar Card is sent separately to the provided address. Beneficiary can download an e-Aadhaar copy from the link sent to their registered number.




BIRTH CERTIFICATE

Before ALBR

बुक संख्या 01
 Book No.

प्रपत्र सं-05



उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार
 Government of Uttar Pradesh

क्रम संख्या 29
 Sl. No.

(जन्म मृत्यु रजिस्ट्रीकरण अधिनियम 1969 की धारा 12/17 एवं उत्तर प्रदेश जन्म मृत्यु रजिस्ट्रीकरण नियमावली 2003 के नियम 8 के अधीन जारी)

जन्म प्रमाण-पत्र
 (Birth Certificate)

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि निम्नलिखित सूचना जन्म के मूल अभिलेख से ली गई है जो (स्थानीय क्षेत्र) ग्राम/मोहल्ला DDUNवाँ रस्ता तहसील/वार्ड रामेश्वरीनगर जन्मपद एलाइन्ट राज्य उत्तर प्रदेश के रजिस्ट्रार में अंकित है :-

नाम _____
 Sl. No. _____
 लिंग _____
 Sex _____
 जन्म का दिनांक एवं स्थान 12/10/2015 2003वाँ न्यायिकल रस्तावाँ
 Date of Birth & Place _____
 पिता का नाम _____
 Name of Father _____
 माता का नाम _____
 Name of Mother _____
 रजिस्ट्रेशन संख्या _____
 Registration No. _____
 रजिस्ट्रेशन का दिनांक 22/05/2016
 Date of Registration _____

दिनांक : 22/05/2016
 Date : _____
 स्थान : रस्तावाँ
 Place : _____

रजिस्ट्रार रस्तावाँ
 Registrar Rastawa
 (Seal)

After ALBR



THE GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
 DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH
 NAGAR NIGAM LEKHNOW ZONE 7



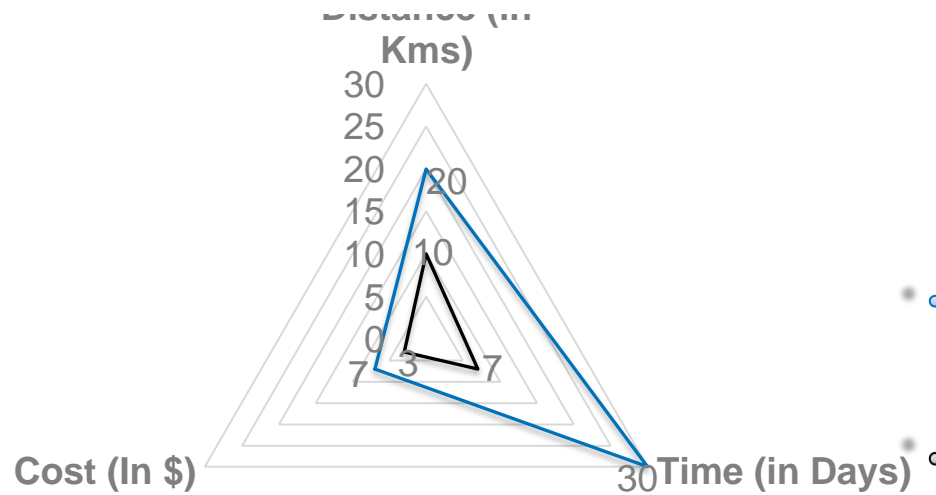
मृत्यु रजिस्ट्रीकरण प्रमाण-पत्र
 DEATH CERTIFICATE

जन्म मृत्यु रजिस्ट्रीकरण अधिनियम, 1969 की धारा 12 / 7 एवं उत्तर प्रदेश जन्म मृत्यु रजिस्ट्रीकरण नियम, 2003 के नियम 8/13 के अन्तर्गत जारी किया गया है।
 ISSUED UNDER SECTION 12(7) OF THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS & DEATHS ACT, 1969 AND RULE 8(13) OF THE UTTAR PRADESH REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS & DEATHS RULES 2003.

यह प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि निम्नलिखित सूचना जन्म के मूल अभिलेख से ली गई है जो (स्थानीय क्षेत्र) ग्राम/मोहल्ला DDUNवाँ रस्ता तहसील/वार्ड रामेश्वरीनगर जन्मपद एलाइन्ट राज्य उत्तर प्रदेश के रजिस्ट्रार में अंकित है।
 THIS IS CERTIFIED THAT THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION HAS BEEN TAKEN FROM THE ORIGINAL RECORD OF DEATH WHICH IS THE REGISTER FOR NAGAR NIGAM LEKHNOW ZONE 7 OF THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS & DEATHS UNDER SECTION 12(7) OF THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS & DEATHS ACT, 1969 AND RULE 8(13) OF THE UTTAR PRADESH REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS & DEATHS RULES 2003.

मृत्यु का नाम / NAME OF DECEASED : <u>SPRUSH KUMAR SHARMA</u>	लिंग / SEX : <u>पुरु</u> / MALE
मृत्यु का दिनांक / DATE OF DEATH : <u>20/05/2022</u>	मृत्यु का स्थान / PLACE OF DEATH : <u>सिटी हॉस्पिटल</u>
पति का नाम / NAME OF HUSBAND / WIFE : _____	पति का नाम / NAME OF HUSBAND / WIFE : _____
मृत्यु का उम्र / AGE OF DECEASED : _____	मृत्यु का कारण / CAUSE OF DEATH : _____
मृत्यु का पता / ADDRESS OF THE DECEASED AT THE TIME OF DEATH : _____	मृत्यु का पता / ADDRESS OF THE DECEASED AT THE TIME OF DEATH : _____
ALAMABAD, SIKHROD BAGADUR CHETA, BACHSI LA TALUK, LEKHNOW, LEKHNOW, UTTAR PRADESH - 226005	ALAMABAD, SIKHROD BAGADUR CHETA, BACHSI LA TALUK, LEKHNOW, LEKHNOW, UTTAR PRADESH - 226005
रजिस्ट्रेशन संख्या / REGISTRATION NO. : <u>2020200300001</u>	रजिस्ट्रेशन तिथि / DATE OF REGISTRATION : <u>20/05/2022</u>
टिप्पणी / REMARKS (IF ANY) : _____	टिप्पणी / REMARKS (IF ANY) : _____
जारी करने का दिनांक / DATE OF ISSUE : <u>20/05/2022</u>	जारी करने का दिनांक / DATE OF ISSUE : _____
जारी करने का स्थान / ISSUING AUTHORITY : _____	जारी करने का स्थान / ISSUING AUTHORITY : _____
अपडेट किया : <u>05/05/2024 15:38:36</u>	अपडेट किया : <u>05/05/2024 15:38:36</u>
	
"THIS IS A COMPUTER GENERATED CERTIFICATE WHICH CONTAINS FALSIFIABLE SIGNATURE OF THE ISSUING AUTHORITY" "THE GOVT. OF INDIA WIRE CIRCULAR NO. 17/200144/REGD DATED 17-JULY-2013 HAS APPROVED THIS CERTIFICATE AS A VALID LEGAL DOCUMENT FOR ALL OFFICIAL PURPOSES." "यह प्रमाण-पत्र एक कंप्यूटर जनित प्रमाण-पत्र है" / "ONLINE REGISTRATION OF EVERY BIRTH AND DEATH"	"THIS IS A COMPUTER GENERATED CERTIFICATE WHICH CONTAINS FALSIFIABLE SIGNATURE OF THE ISSUING AUTHORITY" "THE GOVT. OF INDIA WIRE CIRCULAR NO. 17/200144/REGD DATED 17-JULY-2013 HAS APPROVED THIS CERTIFICATE AS A VALID LEGAL DOCUMENT FOR ALL OFFICIAL PURPOSES." "यह प्रमाण-पत्र एक कंप्यूटर जनित प्रमाण-पत्र है" / "ONLINE REGISTRATION OF EVERY BIRTH AND DEATH"

ALBR- Reduced Cost, Time and Distance for the Poor



— Birth Registration

Aadhar Linked Birth Registration

- Completed at bed side (Post Natal Ward)
- No travel involved
- All formalities completed before the discharge from hospital
- No additional cost involved

	Distance (in Kms)	Time (in Days)	Cost (In \$)
Birth Registration	20	30	7
Aadhaar (Unique ID)	10	7	3
ALBR	0	0	0

ALBR – Business model for Private Hospitals

Capacity Building

- UIDAI training on CELC (Child Enrolment Lite Client)
- Training on CRS & RBD Act
- NSEIT Certification
- Onboarding with User ID & Password

- ALBR Kit
- Nominated & Certified person
- Internet connection / Computer
- Dedicated Bank Account for ALBR
- Poster / IEC materials for display

Total Investment Rs 20500.00

- Rs 20,000 for ALBR Kit
- Rs 500 for Certification

1
Year

2
Year
s

Cost Recovery

25 Births Per Month

On an average, nursing homes have around 25 births per month

Registering 25 Births Per Month
OR
293 Births in a year for **2 years**

49 Births Per Month

Registering 49 Births Per Month
OR
586 Births in **1 year**

Incentive from UIDAI
Rs 35 per ALBR
Rs 23 for Operator
Rs 12 for Hospital

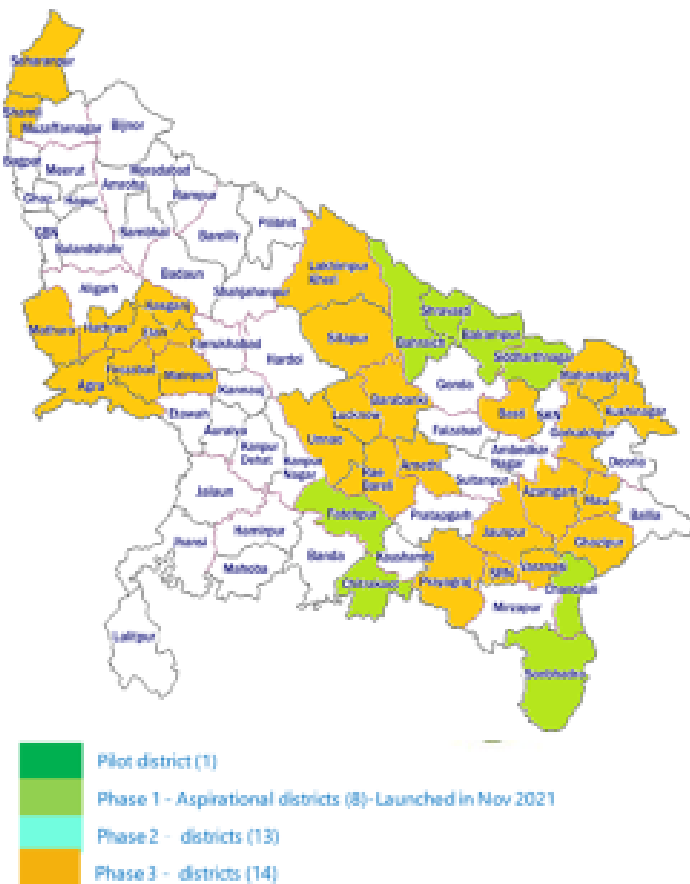
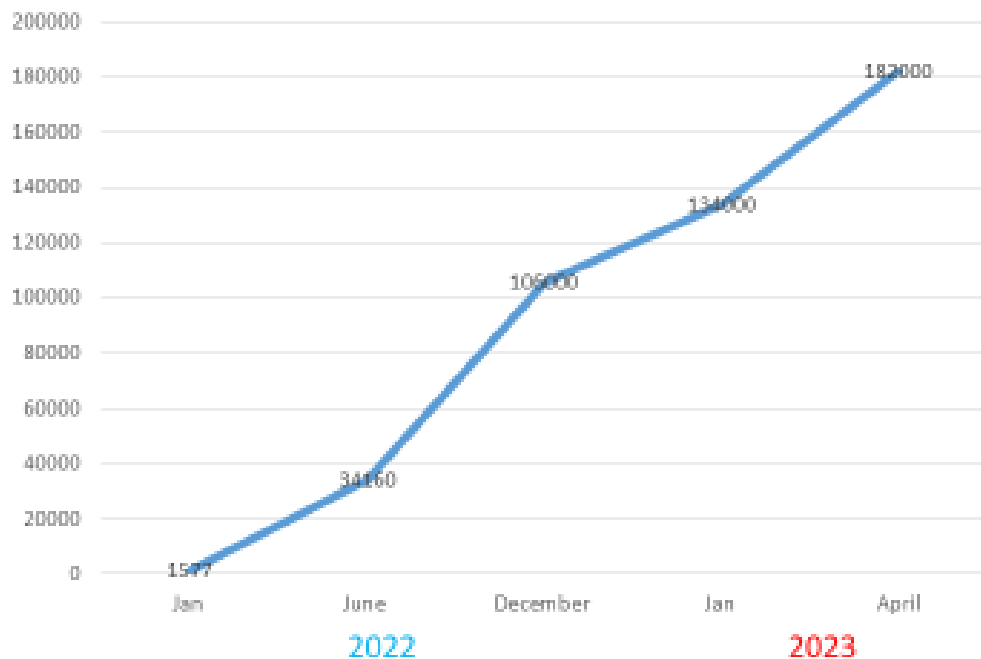
Private
Hospital

If not investing in Tablet and HR, the option of leverage the trained HR of India Post is offered for Private hospital

Private hospitals can offer a more comprehensive services for maternal and child care with ALBR

ALBR Coverage in the State

Status of ALBR across 503 units- 35 districts (As on 31 April.2023)



Second level of Data Integration and third...

MaNTrA

Details of mother and child is entered in MaNTrA immediately after delivery by the staff nurse

Submodule of MaNTrA

The required information (as per Form 1 - Birth registration form) is available for the Registration unit for Birth registration. No physical movement of Registration form (avoids delay)

CRS Registration Units

Registrar picks up the details from MaNTrA
Create Birth Registration Number (BRN) of the child
BRN is reflected in MaNTrA (DPA has access to both CRS and MaNTrA)

With BRN, Aadhaar enrolment is done for the newborn linking it to the Aadhar of one of the parents

MaNTrA – Maa Navjaat Tracking App, Labor room Online MIS

CRS – Civil Registration System

ALBR – Aadhaar Linked Birth Registration

MaNTrA and CRS is handled by National Health Mission

ABHA
Health
Insurance

Family Id
from
Public
Distribution
system

Data integration that serves multiple purposes

- **Increased pace towards 100 per cent coverage of ALBR of new-borns – legal identity and unique identity.**
- **ALBR units functional in nearly half of the districts in a short span and Private hospitals adopting ALBR in major cities.**
- **Birth registration supported by MaNTra and Aadhaar strengthens the existing social protection programmes**
- **Integration with Health Insurance and Family Id increases the social protection coverage among the poorest to the maximum and minimises exclusion errors.**



- 
- A woman wearing a purple sari with a gold border is holding a baby. The background is a brick wall. The text is overlaid on the image.
- Birth registration improved up to 89.04% (2021) from 79.1% (2020)
 - Unique identity to children and ensuring rights and entitlements
 - UP organises exposure visit for other States in UP in year 2022
 - 1.83 L successfully ALBR done till March 2023 in 34 districts of UP

Thank you



UNDP Vanuatu Electoral Environmental Project (VEEP)

Working with Vanuatu Electoral Authorities and Civil Registration & Identity Management Department



Vanuatu Quick Facts

- Archipelago of 83 smaller islands, hereof 65 inhabited
- Melanesian Country gained independence on July 30, 1980
- Over 100 indigenous languages
- 75 % of the population resides in rural areas
- By the end of 2022 Birth Registration was estimated to be 92.4% complete for the entire population, regardless of age, based on population projections.



Civil Registration History



Two different manual processes existed until independence (British-French Condominium)

Following Independence 1980, Vanuatu started managing their own manual Civil Registration

Historical Civil Records differ depending on the colonizer country registering the citizens

Digitization Process

- 2002 the digitization process commenced
- An Australian Volunteer dedicated his free time to building Vanuatu's first digital Civil Registration System
 - John Love built RV1 (Make Model)
 - Modeled on a Hotel Management System
 - RV1 was updated depending on needs of CRIMD
 - Eventually RV1 evolved into RV4
 - Included mobile Registration (offline registering that would be updated when the Registrars reached the internet, ideal for limited digital infrastructure in Vanuatu)
 - However, as the needs of CRIMD expanded beyond RV4, it was no longer able to meet all the requirements of a modern civil registration system, including lacking historical record keeping



How it all began



UNDP/VEEP project expanded to working with the Civil Registration and Identity Management Department in 2019

- Initially aiming to improve the Electoral Environment through
 - Strengthening the accuracy and integrity of the Voter Register by linking it with the Civil Register
 - Supported joint civil and voter registration in all the islands of Vanuatu
 - Established access to legal identity for citizens of Vanuatu for the first time
 - Provided for a unique National ID Number and ID Card to every citizen

CRIMD Legal Foundations



Civil Registration and Identity Management (CRIM) Act (#28/2021)

- Replaced the Civil Status Registration Act (Cap 61 of 1984) in November 2021
- Current amendments being considered for the inclusion data sharing with public-private and non-Govt (private) institutions. Requires work with the Office of Attorney General (OAG) in drafting instructions and bill preparations

Vanuatu National Identity (VNI) Act (#27/2021)

- Established in Nov 2021
- Current amendments being considered for the inclusion of E-ID.

Marriage Act (Cap 60)

- Schedule for review this year but not yet started.
- Church Ministers (Pastors) licensing. SOP needed and amendment into Act. CRIMD is responsible for Marriage notice order preparation in collaboration with OAG.

Legal Foundations and Policies

Regulations

All CRIMD regulations are completed

SOP

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) –

- Signed off by RG in February 2023
- Includes SOP for every vital event and all possible scenarios that are regularly encountered in Vanuatu
- All Signed off SOP are being updated to match the current system (RV5)

MOU

- Ministry of Finance and Treasury, Ministry of Education and Training, Ministry of Health



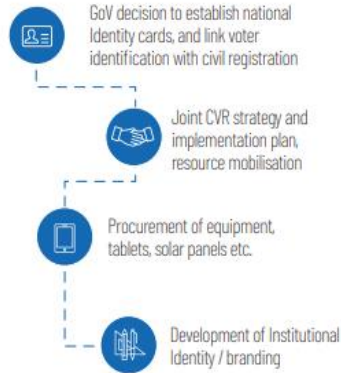
National ID Cards



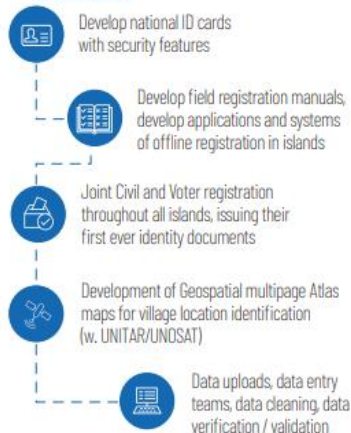
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Male 18 & under	274	3,272	14,421	8986	11996	5905	451	45305
Female 18 & under	251	3,030	13,740	8353	11548	5592	428	42942
Male 19-30	172	3,624	21,122	9996	12401	6329	562	54206
Female 19-30	154	2,863	19,514	9678	11577	5338	387	49511
Male 31-50	340	7,549	25,691	10552	13110	6914	490	64646
Female 31-50	290	5,512	22,484	10899	12944	5840	373	58342
Male 51+	387	3,361	14,700	6795	7887	3096	110	36336
Female 51+	255	2,732	11,918	6666	7872	2509	108	32060
Total	2123	31,943	143,590	71925	89335	41523	2909	383348

** This data still includes duplicates which are being cleaned by the Data Verification Officers*

VANUATU'S DIGITAL ID JOURNEY



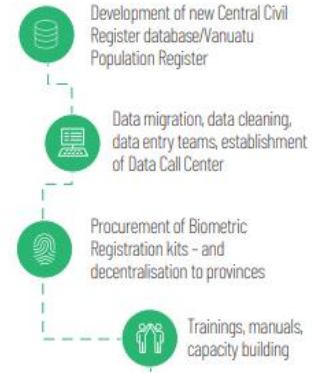
Conceptualisation, Planning & Data collection



Stakeholders



Legislative reforms and process mapping



New Integrated Identity Management System



OUTCOMES FOR VANUATU'S DIGITAL ID JOURNEY



National ID Card



Digital ID is a key foundation and catalyst for accessing public services. The official Vanuatu National ID card is already helping citizens to not only access key public services, but also different private services. Through the Vanuatu National Identity ACT [Cap 27:2021], the National ID Card and Digital Identity has been established by law. This Act is important as the National Identity Card establishes proof of legal identity. Legal identity, as well as the Unique National Identification Number, is established at birth registration.

Digital ID goals

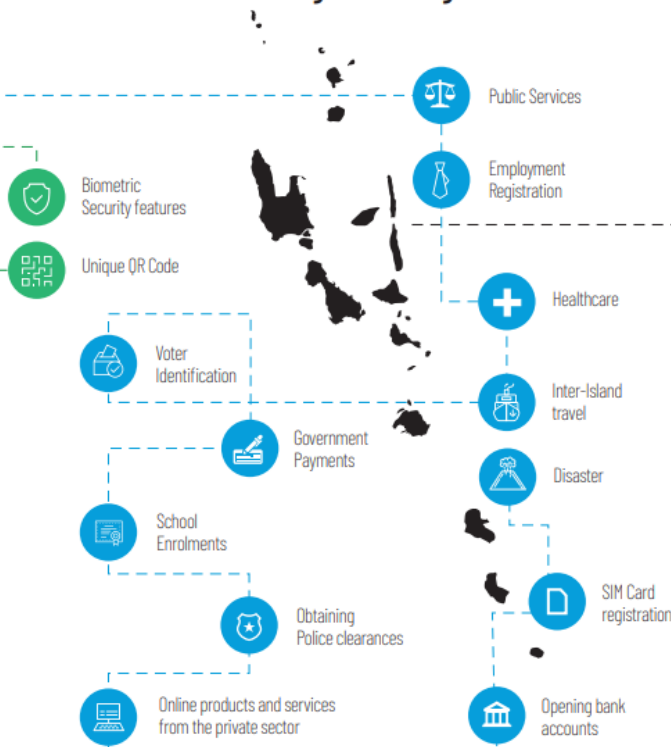


Target
16.9

By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration



Vanuatu Digital ID usage



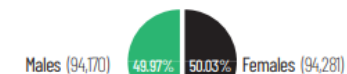
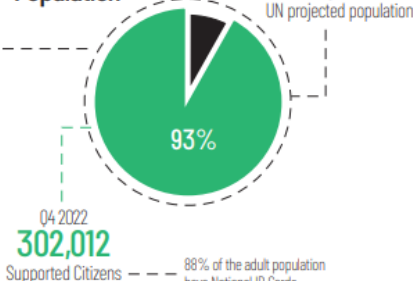
COVID-19 has starkly highlighted the role of digital and digitalization in our everyday lives. Digital ID is a key foundation for access in the digital age.

During the National Vaccination Campaign roll-out for COVID-19, of people vaccinated **87% used their national ID for identification**

By the numbers

By 04 2022, the project had supported 302,012 citizens, which is 93% of total population of 324,000 (2022 UN projected population) to register and receive their National Identity Card

Vanuatu Population
Total Population 324,000
UN projected population



71% (133,486) of eligible voters cast their votes in the 2022 snap general election



- Make Model – Integrated Identity Management System
- Built with the support of UNDP
- Following a Business Process Mapping and Improvement Project with UN ESCAP
 - This provides the foundation for RV5
 - Identified/addressed the bottlenecks in RV4

RV5- Challenges



- Capacity Development-
 - Working with a broad range of civil servants from a multitude of Ministries and providing capacity development
- Government Hack-
 - Working with CRIMD to ensure modern standard 3-2-1 data backup practices are established
- Faith in the database and its accuracy-
 - Supported and trained 19 Data Validation Officers to authenticate, deduplicate, and amend civil records to improve the Central Register database

RV5 - For all



- Make Model of RV5 web-based allows for:
 - Inclusion of diverse languages and cultural specifics
 - Inclusive of a diverse country population with migrant population, new citizens and tracks historical data
 - Interoperability with any department and the possibility to support other SIDS in achieving SDG 16.9 Goal

Digitalisation de l'enregistrement des naissances

Recommandations de la mission
(22-26 Aout 2022)



Ministère de l'Administration
Territoriale et de la Décentralisation



Partenaires rencontrés

DNEC

DGSHP

DNEN

UNFPA

CTDEC

DNAJ

AGTIC

UNHCR

CIVIPOL

INSTAT/
Projet Statistique
Suède

Service de Certification et de
Signature Électronique (SCSE)

ENABEL

APDP

V
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Mairies:
Commune 1 et 3
Commune rurale de Kalaban Coro

Hôpital Gabriel Toure
Centre de santé de référence
(CsRef) de Kalaban Coro

Recommandation #1

Un **besoin urgent de dématérialiser l'Etat Civil pour s'aligner à l'ambition du gouvernement de développer l'administration et la gouvernance électronique.** La dématérialisation ne permettra pas seulement de sécuriser les données de l'Etat Civil et de mettre fin au dilemme de la double identité des individus, mais permettra également de sécuriser les données et d'alléger la lourdeur administrative

Digitalisation de l'enregistrement des naissances

Présentation Technique



Ministère de l'Administration
Territoriale et de la Décentralisation



Défis que la plateforme digitale va adresser



Qualité des données

가사다
123

Absence de mécanisme pour intégrer le numéro NINA dans l'acte de naissance



Absence de mécanisme de suivi pour les 30 jours de déclaration



Absence de sécurité des données



Travail en double (Centre de déclaration et Centre d'Etat Civil)



Absence de rapports et de tableau de bord



Absence de mécanisme de suivi des modifications de l'acte de naissance



Dématérialisation et archivage


Accès à la plateforme digitale

Portail CMS web

Application Web

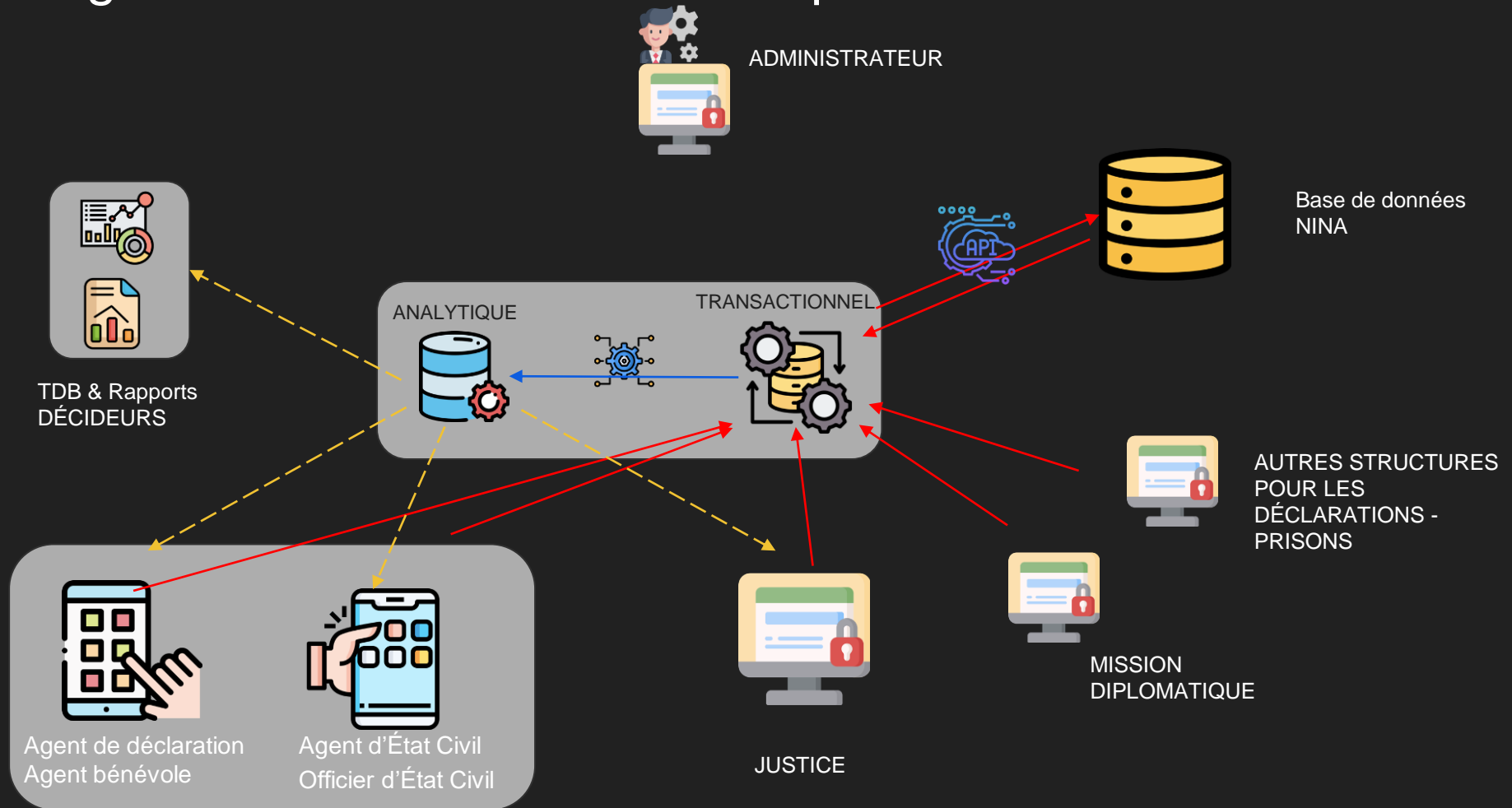
Application bureau

Application Android



L'application bureau aura les memes fonctionnalités que application mobile.
Elle va fonctionner sur un OS de Windows.
Cette application sera disponible pour faciliter les operations au niveau des mairies .

Diagramme de haut niveau de la plateforme



Différents modules de la plateforme

Notification des naissances



Déclaration des naissances



Génération de l'acte de naissances



Demande de jugement supplétif



Rapports



Tableaux de bord



Recherche



Module Justice



Gestion Admin



Diagramme de haut niveau de la plateforme - Mobile

Agent de
déclaration

Agent
Bénévole



Agent
d'État Civil
& Officier
d'État Civil



Intégration avec le NINA

Codification



Proposition de codification pour la déclaration

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01 1 06 001 DA001
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MERCI

