



SESSION 8. NATIONAL-LEVEL DESIGNATION OF RESPONSIBILITIES AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES OF A CIVIL REGISTRATION SYSTEM







Workshop on the Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 3 for Arabic-speaking countries

Muscat, Oman, 14 - 17 November 2016





■ Legal framework

- a) Principles and Recommendations, para 304-305
- b) Handbook on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System: Preparation of a Legal Framework
- Organisational structures at the national level
 - a) Principles and Recommendations, para 306-315
 - b) Handbook on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System: Management, Operation and Maintenance, para 29-81



Legal framework at national level



Constitution

- Highest law of the land
- Major concepts such as individual rights, citizenship ...
- Generic in character

Law(s)

- Derived from the Constitution
- Substantive as well as procedural provisions
- Some laws are more substantive than others (Family Law, Criminal Law)
- Others are more procedural (Law on Criminal Justice Procedure, Civil Registration Law)

Regulation(s)

- Derived from laws
- Procedural provisions
- Easier to enact



Legal framework – civil registration



Principles of civil registration legislation

- Principle of legality civil registration reflects reality, i.e. the events that occurred, once registered, become legally valid
- Protecting interest of the individual providing ready access to the service, full information on procedure and outcomes, ensuring confidentiality and privacy of individual information, easy retrieval
- Principle of official status the law must give the registration agency the power and authority to promote registration; update or correct entries in the register; ensure the integrity of the civil registration system
- Compulsoriness of registration the law has to spell out the obligation to register; to outline that entries in the civil registration constitute the only official and legal proof of civil status
- Simplification of the service
- Free service



General provisions

- Definitions of vital events
- Compulsoriness of registration
- Collection of statistical items
- Confidentiality
- Privacy
- Access and safekeeping
- Storage and preservation of records

Civil registration infrastructure

- Agency in charge of registration
- Chief registrar authority, responsibilities
- □ Local registrar authority, responsibilities
- Registration units, notifiers, informants



- Sphere of competence of the civil register
 - Responsibility of the register for completeness and place of registration
- Making entries in the resister
 - General content of the register
 - Deadlines
- Specific registers
 - Indicates specific procedures for registering births, deaths, marriages ...
 - Designates informants for each type of event
 - Incentives for registration
 - Sanctions for non-compliance
- Amendment of registration records
 - Spelling out authorization and procedures for amending records

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Legal framework - components



- Proof of registration
 - Authorizing officials to issue documents certifying the facts of registration
- Statistical reports
 - □ Specify the agency where statistical forms need to be sent
 - Deadlines for submitting statistical forms
 - Cooperation and division of labor
- Inspection and penalties
 - Oversight procedures and authority
 - Penalties
- Funding
 - Designates source of funding
 - Funding procedures

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Organizational structures



- Law on civil registration
- Depending on the judicial, political and administrative circumstances
- As well as history, tradition
 - Assigns the authority for registration of vital events
 - A newly formed or existing institution
 - Centralized or decentralized



Centralized civil registration system



Centralized system is characterized by

- Central agency responsible for civil registration
- National standards
- Uniform registration procedures
- Administering and managing the system nation-wide
- Supervision
- Evaluation
- □ Coordination with other statistics, health services



Centralized civil registration system



Advantages

- □ Standard legal frame for the registration system, promoting uniform legislation
- Facilitates the interpretation and enforcement of norms and regulations
- □ Allows for uniform procedures for recording, including certification and release
- Maintenance and control over the entire system
- ☐ Facilitates nation-wide research based on uniformity
- Easier training of registrars, updates of procedures
- Easier introduction of new standardized technologies



Decentralized civil registration system



- In a decentralized system civil registration can be administered at the level of major civil division
- Common in countries with federal political system
- Need for an agency at the national level to harmonize procedures, definitions, classifications
- The role of central statistical agency increases
 - May act as the clearinghouse
 - Standardization of methodology



Concluding remarks on organizational structure



- □ Irrespective of the organizational paradigm centralized or decentralized – the registration takes place at the local level
 - Consequently, the structure of the civil registration units is the building block of the system
 - So is the role of the local registrar
- Inter-agency coordination body
- Sustained emphasis on the role of civil status and civil registration by the Government