



United Nations Statistics Division

UNSD Progress Report on the work on Civil Registration, Vital Statistics and Identity Management

Srdjan Mrkić
United Nations Statistics Division

United Nations Statistical Commission – 50th Session
Side Event: Civil Registration, Vital Statistics and Identity Management
New York, & March 2019



Background

- ❑ Since 1948 the United Nations Statistics Division (United Nations Statistical Office at the time) has been mandated with providing methodological framework and international recommendations for civil registration and vital statistics
- ❑ Mandate based on the model that comprehensive, reliable, regular, accurate and small area vital statistics can be derived only from a fully-functioning registration of all vital events occurring in the country
- ❑ Mandate was further extended by adoption of the International Programme for Accelerating the Improvement of Vital Statistics and Civil Registration Systems by United Nations Statistical Commission and Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) in 1991 and re-iterated in 1995



Principles and Recommendations

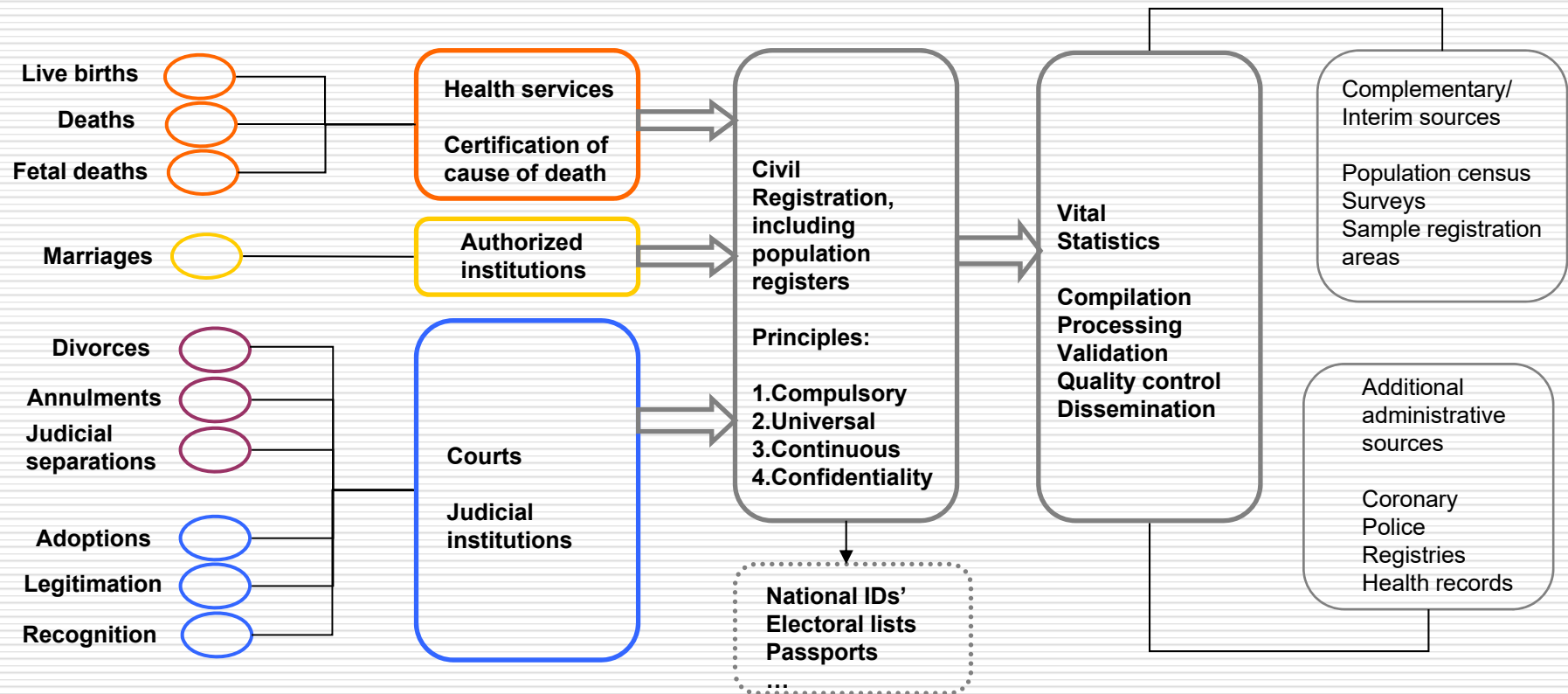
The third revision – 2014

- In the context of defining a system as a set of interacting or independent components forming an integrated whole and for the purposes for which these principles and recommendations are to be applied, the components of a vital statistics system are: (a) legal registration, (b) statistical reporting of, and (c) collection, compilation and dissemination of statistics pertaining to vital events

- Focus on holistic civil registration and vital statistics system, back to 1953

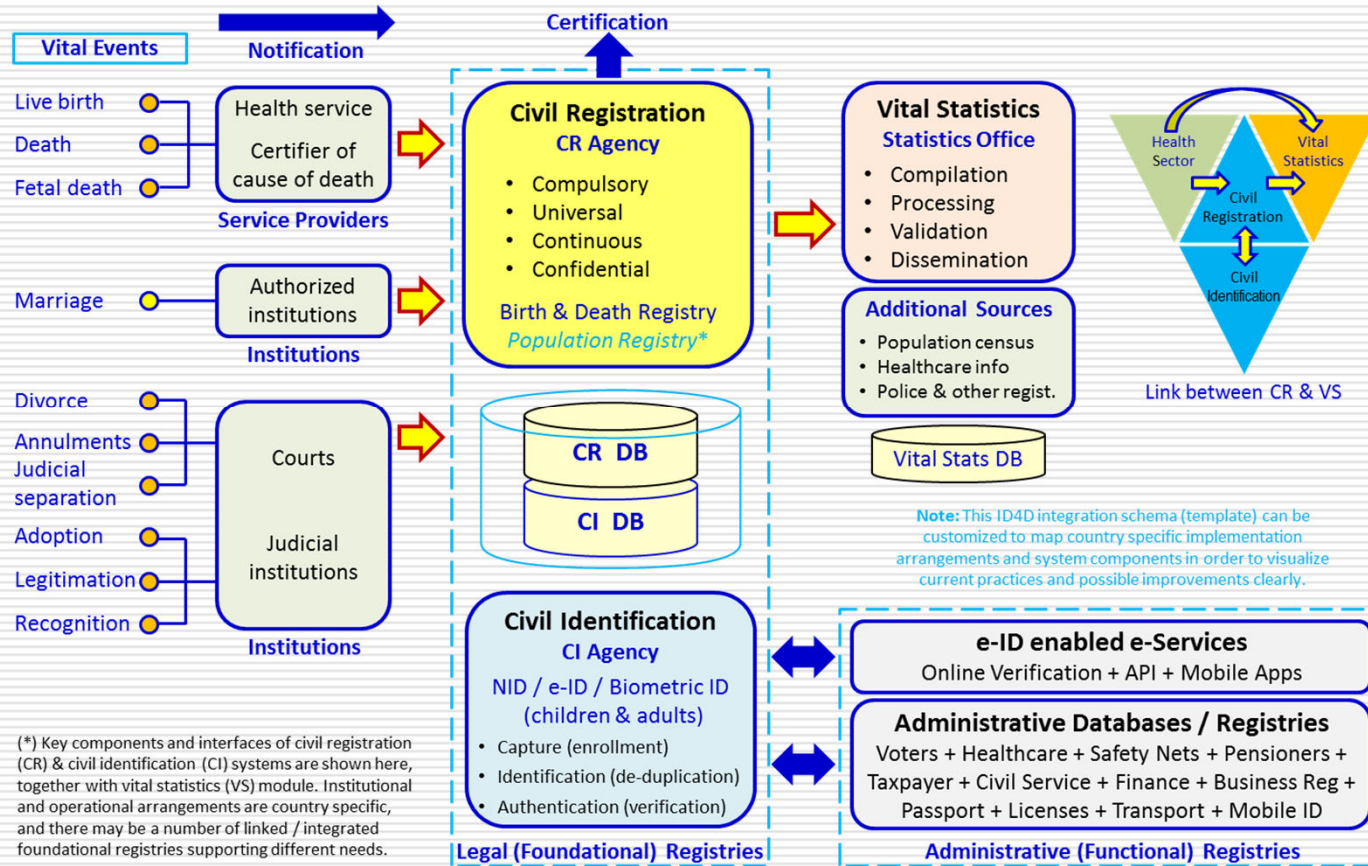


2014 Principles and Recommendations – Model in a Graph





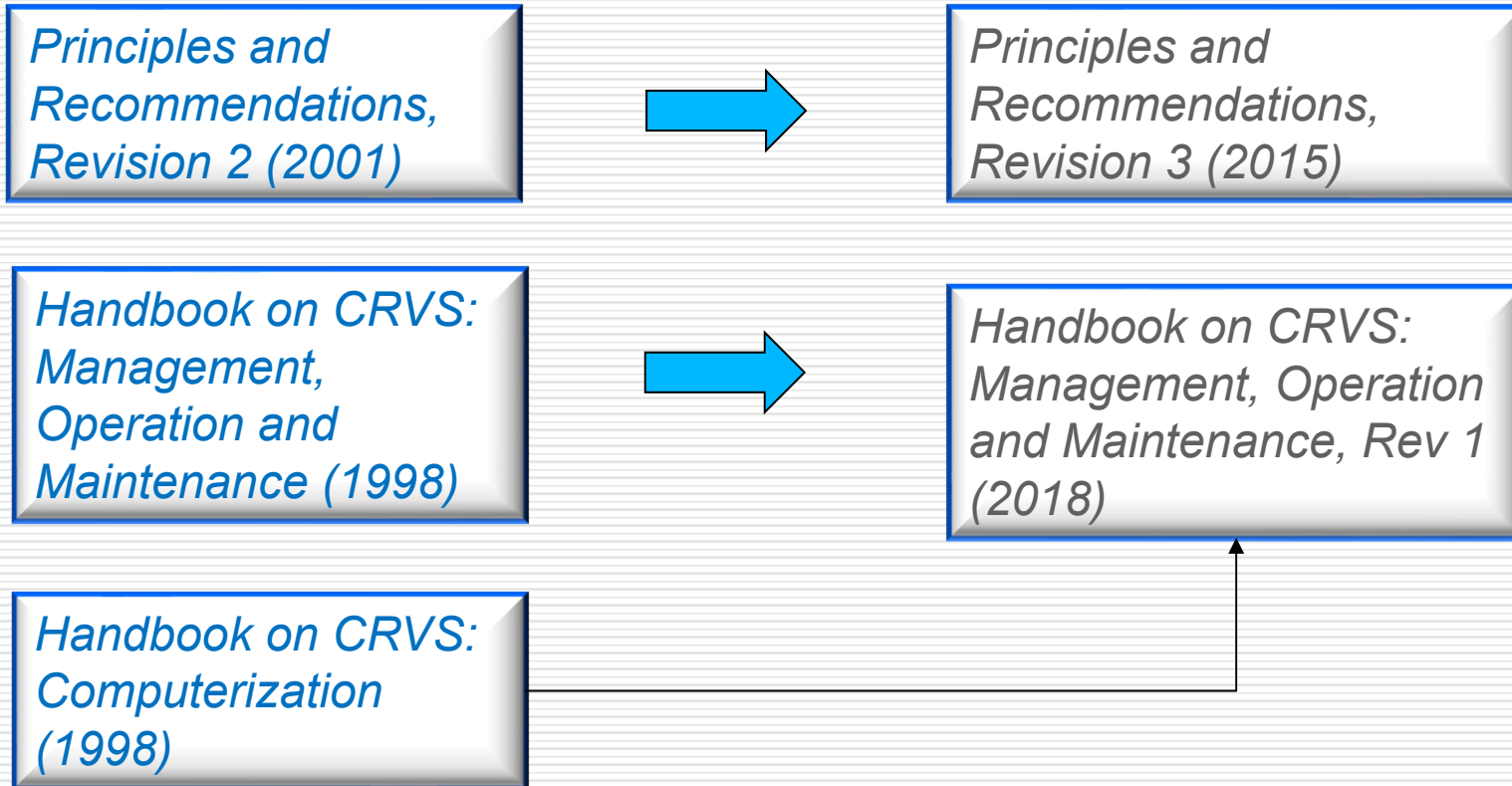
Civil Registration & Identification



(*) Key components and interfaces of civil registration (CR) & civil identification (CI) systems are shown here, together with vital statistics (VS) module. Institutional and operational arrangements are country specific, and there may be a number of linked / integrated foundational registries supporting different needs.



United Nations Methodological Framework





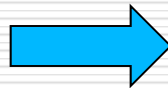
United Nations Methodological Framework

*Handbook on Training
in Civil Registration
and Vital Statistics
Systems (2002)*



*CRVS E-learning Course
(2017)*

*Handbook on
Developing
Information,
Operation and
Maintenance (1998)*



*Under revision, expected
release date mid-2019*

*Handbook on Legal
Framework(1998)*



*Final draft, to be
circulated for final
comments*



UN LIEG

- ❑ In September 2018, UN DSG requested the establishment of the United Nations Legal Identity Expert Group
- ❑ Co - chaired by DESA/UNSD, UNDP and UNICEF
- ❑ Members: DESA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNECA, WFP, UNFPA, UNHCR, DOCO, IOM, ITU, OCHA, OHCHR, UN Women, UNODC, ESCAP
- ❑ Four pillars
 - ❑ Coordinated UN System Wide Approach for Implementation of Legal Identity to Advance the 2030 Agenda
 - ❑ Research and Evidence for Country Level Action
 - ❑ Communications and Advocacy
 - ❑ Technical Support and Financing Country Level Implementation



UN LIEG

- ❑ Operational UN definition of legal identity
 - ❑ Legal identity is defined as the basic characteristics of an individual's identity. e.g. name, sex, place and date of birth conferred through registration and the issuance of a certificate by an authorized civil registration authority following the occurrence of birth. In the absence of birth registration, legal identity may be conferred by a legally-recognized identification authority; this system should be linked to the civil registration system to ensure a holistic approach to legal identity from birth to death. Legal identity is retired by the issuance of a death certificate by the civil registration authority upon registration of death.
 - ❑ In the case of refugees, Member States are primarily responsible for conferring legal identity and issuing identity papers. Conferring legal identity to refugees may also be administered by an internationally recognized and mandated authority.