development
initiatives

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measuring the state of civil registration and legal identity

discussion paper

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Introduction

DI will be proposing a new monitoring methodology[1] for tracking the progress of civil registration and national identity in Africa at the Fifth Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Civil Registration in Lusaka, Zambia from 14–18 October 2018.[2] This proposal has come about as a result of our research into the global state of civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) which is a cornerstone of our work on data to leave no one behind.[3]

Over the past decade the Africa Programme on Accelerated Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (APAI-CRVS) has played a critical role in advancing the uptake of both CRVS and, more recently, digital identity. During this period a substantial amount of policy and technical guidance has been prepared. Progress in the planning and implementation of systems has been tracked primarily through ad hoc qualitative narratives.

Quantitative metrics have been less forthcoming. The primary sources for these remain estimates of varying accuracy derived from household surveys and electoral registers. This was understandable when CRVS relied on paper registers but with the increasing uptake of digital systems this approach is no longer fit for purpose. Systematic annual monitoring of countries' progress in their development of both CRVS and digital identity is now possible using metrics derived from the systems themselves.

CRVS and ID: an integrated approach

The Universal Declaration on Human Rights gives everyone "the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law." SDG Target 16.9 aims to "provide legal identity for all, including birth registration." Major commitments are now in place to make this a reality. They all recognise the necessity to establish a close link between civil registration and national identity.

The World Bank:

Robust CRVS systems linked to identity management (IDM) systems and tailored to local contexts form the foundation of all sectors and

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[1] http://www.apai-crvs.org/sites/default/files/public/Measuring%20the%20State%20of%20CRVS%20and%20Legal%20Identity.pdf#overlay-context=CR5

[2] http://www.apai-crvs.org/CR5
[3] http://devinit.org/p20i/

pillars of the economy and contribute to the sustainable development goals (SDGs) to end poverty, and ensure prosperity for all.[4]

The Centre of Excellence for CRVS Systems:

The measure of success for a national ID system is not limited to universal coverage, but also depends on the system's robustness and trustworthiness. This can be achieved by linking national ID systems with CRVS systems, either by integrating the two systems in an organic way, or by creating two functionally distinct but interoperable systems.[5]

The Data for Health Initiative:

… ideally, the anchor ministry which houses a Department of Civil Registration and Identity Management should carry out the functions of both national civil registration and national identity management. Having one Registrar General/Director overseeing both functions enables efficient decision-making and coordinated provision of civil registration and identification services.[6]

And one of the expected outcomes of the Lusaka conference is to reach agreement on:

… the strategic direction for a comprehensive legal framework, adopting technological innovations, improving interoperability and strengthening institutional capacity and coordination across ministries and agencies for the integrated improvement of CRVS and identity management systems.[7]

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[4] World Bank Group Action Plan for Addressing Data Gaps in Civil Registration and Vital Statistics, 2016–2030. Strengthening CRVS and national ID (P159141) January 29, 2016 to October 27, 2017 Completion Report. http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/306621510673094647/pdf/AUS16865-revised-public.pdf
[5] Linking National ID and CRVS Systems: An Imperative for Inclusive Development. https://crvssystems.ca/sites/default/files/inline-files/CRVS_Gender_2.3_ID_e.pdf
[6] CRVS and identity management systems. https://crvsgateway.info/CRVS-and-identity-management-systems~664
[7] Fifth Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Civil Registration http://www.apai-crvs.org/sites/default/files/public/CRVS%205-%20CONCEPT%20NOTE.pdf#overlay-context=node

While the ideal solution may be for a single system, many countries already maintain separate systems for vital events and legal identity. Whichever approach is adopted the core objectives are that an identity number is issued at the same time as a birth certificate, and that data on both should be captured digitally at the point of registration. The proposed methodology is built on these fundamental objectives.

Many countries in Africa will face two challenges in implementing these aspirations. Firstly, ID is not mandatory for children, let alone newborns, in most countries. 35 out of 54 countries only require a national ID at the age of 16 or 18.[8] Secondly, investing in digital data capture capacity for all registrars is no small undertaking. Notwithstanding these challenges, progress is being made – and a monitoring system that tracks this progress on an annual basis can play a key role in stimulating development.

Current monitoring frameworks

SDG Target 16.9 – "By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration" – is monitored by a UNICEF-maintained indicator that measures the "proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age."[9]

This is typically measured by a household survey. In the current Demographic and Health Survey questionnaire, the head of the household is asked, for every child aged 0–4, "Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority?"[10] This method is deficient for many reasons. To name a few: Does the household head understand the difference between birth notification and birth registration? Is the birth certificate linked to a legal identity? Is the birth recorded in a national database or is the paper certificate the only lifetime proof of identity that the child has?

There are two global databases holding birth registration statistics, one maintained by UNICEF[11] and one by the UN Statistics Division.[12] Appendix 1 contains a comparison of the two datasets for Africa.

The two datasets are substantially different and it is not clear which is the more authoritative. Over one-third (35%) of countries have discrepancies between the two systems. Some of these are the result of different sources being used but a number have different values recorded despite coming from the same source.

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[8] Word Bank ID4D 2018 Global Dataset. https://development-data-hub-s3-public.s3.amazonaws.com/ddhfiles/94586/wb_id4d_dataset_2018_0.xlsx
[9] https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/?Text=&Goal=16&Target=16.9
[10] https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/DHSQ7/DHS7_Household_QRE_EN_16Mar2017_DHSQ7.pdf
[11] https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-protection/birth-registration/
[12] https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/crvs/

Most countries have data sourced from DHS and MICS surveys, and it is notable that only 16 (30%) have data from 2015 or later. [13]
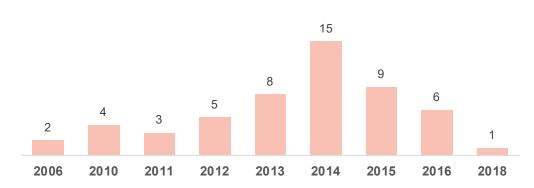
Figure 1. Most recent birth registration data for African countries

The World Bank Identification for Development Initiative[14] maintains a wide ranging Global Dataset[15] on governance and processes. We learn, for example, that 51 African countries have some form of national ID. Of these, 45 have digital systems at various stages of development and 7 (Liberia, Libya, Mozambique, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone and South Africa) are issuing IDs at birth. We also know that the vast majority of countries have a mandatory ID age of 16 or 18 and only 5 countries require ID below the age of 10. [16]

Its actual registration metrics, however, are very limited. The database uses UNICEF 0–4 years birth registration percentages to calculate the number of IDs issued below the mandatory ID age. Assuming that all children with a birth certificate are 'registered' in the sense of a legal identity is a dubious proxy.

While the dataset aims to calculate the number of unregistered persons in each country, the only empirical data available concerns adult registrations. [17]

Data on adult registrations comes primarily from electoral registers or election results. At a glance, the numbers derived from electoral systems appear to be suspiciously high, with a number of countries recording over 100% voter turnout (compared to estimates of the total adult population). Furthermore voting is restricted to citizens.

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[13] The chart uses the data in Appendix 1 and uses the most recent year of birth registration data recorded by either UNICEF or UNSD.
[14] https://id4d.worldbank.org/
[15] https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/identification-development-global-dataset
[16] All the figures in this paragraph are drawn from the 2018 Global Dataset. https://development-data-hub-s3-public.s3.amazonaws.com/ddhfiles/94586/wb_id4d_dataset_2018_0.xlsx
[17] The dataset records the legal age for both registration and voting and uses these to establish a 'cut off' age above which the population should be registered. In most countries this is either 16 or 18. This paper uses 'adult' as a simplification of this cut off age.

Only eight countries, according to the database, derive registration statistics from their national ID database: Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Lesotho, Mali, Namibia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Uganda.

A new approach to monitoring

The current monitoring framework is not fit for purpose on a number of counts.

- Data is neither *comprehensive **nor** accurate* as it relies primarily on small sample household surveys and electoral registers.

- It is not *timely* as neither surveys nor elections take place with sufficient regularity.

- Furthermore it lacks a sense of national or regional *ownership* and *accountability* as governments and agencies are not directly involved with the frameworks, methodologies and managing entities.

Current technology improvements mean CRVS and ID systems are increasingly being housed in national databases fed by digital data capture. While this journey still has some distance to travel, sufficient progress has been made for a new monitoring framework to be built on data aggregated directly from these systems. The following approaches are worthy of consideration:

- In a new monitoring framework all performance statistics should be sourced wherever possible from cleaned, aggregated counts of records stored within the national CRVS and ID registries, or from considered, documented estimates produced by senior officials within the registration agencies.

- Data from household surveys and national household and population censuses should continue to be used for quality assurance and sense checking of the new data sources.

- As more and more countries adopt national databases to manage their registries the aggregation of performance indicators becomes an automated process, making timely, annual reporting a feasible option. Annual reporting will not only shine a light on progress within a timescale that is meaningful to policy makers, but over time it will ensure that exaggerated and inaccurate reporting is either ironed out or made transparent to those seeking to hold the registration agencies to account.

- With statistics being drawn from the primary data source, the national registration agencies – supported by the national statistics office – should be empowered to maintain both ownership of and accountability for the monitoring process. National registration agencies should be responsible for the timely and accurate validation and production of the required statistics. National statistics offices should be responsible for coordinating, collating and reviewing the data received from its partner agencies.

Proposed monitoring framework

The proposed framework consists of the following simple county scorecard with an overview of systems development and a set of nine indicators tracking the progress of each system.

Country:	**Year:**	
Is there an operational CRVS system? **[YES / NO / PLANNED]**	Percentage of population with births registered	
	Percentage of births registered in last year	
Is there a digital national registry of births? **[YES / NO / PLANNED]**	Percentage of population with births digitally registered	
	Percentage of births digitally registered last year	
Is digital data captured at the point of birth registration? **[YES / NO / PLANNED]**	Percentage of birth registrars using digital data capture	
Is there a national ID system? **[YES / NO / PLANNED]**	Percentage of population with ID numbers	
	Percentage of population issued ID numbers in last year	
Is digital data captured at point of ID registration? **[YES / NO / PLANNED]**	Percentage of ID registrars using digital data capture	
Is an ID number issued at the same time as birth registration? **[YES / NO / PLANNED]**	Percentage of newborns in last year issued with digital birth certificate and ID number	

The methodology for each of the percentage indicators can be found in Appendix 2.

The registration of deaths has been excluded from this proposal, not because it isn't a critical issue, but for reasons of sequencing. More than half of the countries in Africa

(55%) do not register deaths in a systematic way. [18] Accurately classified data on the causes of death is even weaker. While most countries are capable of making short-term progress with digital birth and ID registration, similar progress on death is a far bigger channel. A new monitoring framework is more likely to be a success if it contains targets that are demonstrably achievable.

Accountable monitoring from sustainable data infrastructures

Over the past two decades household surveys have played a critical role in filling data gaps in countries where there were no alternatives. Most developing countries are now growing from strength to strength in their development of national registries and administrative data. These systems, by their nature, contain a built-in monitoring framework. Data gaps are diminishing. Progress may at times be slow, but it is steady, particularly in the case of civil registration and national identity. The time is ripe for monitoring to be owned, maintained and accounted for by those responsible for securing sustainable data infrastructures. This proposal is a contribution to this necessary step.

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[18] See UNSD data in Appendix 1.

Appendix 1: Current indicator data used to monitor CRVS and digital identity

Measure		Registration of births				Registration of deaths		Adults with IDs			
Source		UNICEF[19]		UNSD[20]		UNSD[21]		WB ID4D[22]			
Code	Country Name	Coverage (%)	Source	Coverage (%)	Source[23]	Coverage (%)	Source	Coverage (%)[24]	Number registered[25]	Adult population[26]	Source[27]
DZA	Algeria	99.6	MICS 2012-2013	90% or more	UNSD(1) 2001	less than 90%	UNSD(1) 2001	83.2	23,251,503	27,932,330	Voter 2017
AGO	Angola	25	DHS 2015-2016	25	DHS 2015-2016			64.8	9,317,294	14,384,845	Voter 2017
BEN	Benin	84.8	MICS 2014	84.8	MICS 2014			81.1	4,746,348	5,854,899	Voter 2016
BWA	Botswana	83.2	Vital Stats Report 2014	75	UNSD(2) 2014	75	UNSD(2) 2014	55.8	824,073	1,477,606	Voter 2014
BFA	Burkina Faso	76.9	DHS/MICS 2010	77	DHS 2010			57.9	5,517,015	9,531,816	Voter 2015

[19] UNICEF Birth registration data, last updated November 2017. Accessed 1 October 2019. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Birth_registration_Nov-2017.xlsx
[20] UN Statistics Division, Coverage of Birth and Death Registration. Accessed 1 October 2019. https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/crvs/documents/Website_final_coverage.xls
[21] Ibid
[22] World Bank ID4D 2018 Global Dataset. Accessed 1 October 2019. https://development-data-hub-s3-public.s3.amazonaws.com/ddhfiles/94586/wb_id4d_dataset_2018_0.xlsx
[23] Sources referred to as UNSD() are explained in the footnotes to the UNSD table - https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/crvs/documents/Website_final_coverage.xls
[24] The percentage of the adult population that is "registered". In most instances this refers to voter registration.
[25] The number registered above the "cut-off age" which is the voter ID age if the source is voter registration or national ID age if the source is direct administrative ID data. In most countries this is 18. The term "Adult" is used to simplify the table.
[26] Ibid. WB sources this data from UN World Population Prospects 2018. https://population.un.org/wpp/
[27] "Voter" refers to data accessed from Electoral Registers or Election Results. "Direct" refers to data accessed from national ID systems.

Measure	Registration of births				Registration of deaths		Adults with IDs			
Source	UNICEF[19]		UNSD[20]		UNSD[21]		WB ID4D[22]			
Code	Country Name	Coverage (%)	Source	Coverage (%)	Source[23]	Coverage (%)	Source	Coverage (%)[24]	Number registered[25]	Adult population[26]	Source[27]
BDI	Burundi	75.2	DHS 2010	75	DHS 2010			70.3	3,848,119	5,475,429	Voter 2015
CMR	Cameroon	66.1	MICS 2014	66.1	MICS 2014			49.3	5,481,226	11,108,633	Voter 2013
CPV	Cape Verde	91	Censo 2010	90% or more	UNSD(3) 2010-2015	75% or more	UNSD(3) 2010-2015	98.0	347,828	354,960	Voter 2016
CAF	Central African Republic	61	MICS 2010	61	MICS 2010			82.6	1,954,433	2,365,618	Voter 2016
TCD	Chad	12	DHS 2014-2015 prelim	12	DHS 2014-2015			88.2	6,252,548	7,085,400	Voter 2016
COM	Comoros	87.3	DHS 2012	87.3	MICS 2012			66.8	301,006	450,431	Voter 2016
COG	Congo	95.9	MICS 2014-2015 KFR	95.9	MICS 2015-2016	less than 75%	UNSD(3) 2010-2015	79.7	2,221,596	2,786,967	Voter 2017
CIV	Côte d'Ivoire	65	DHS 2011-2012	65	DHS 2011-2012			54.9	7,579,824	13,809,663	Direct 2017
COD	Democratic Republic of the Congo	24.6	DHS 2013-2014	24.6	DHS 2013-2014			101.3	40,287,385	39,758,562	Voter 2018

Measure	Registration of births				Registration of deaths		Adults with IDs			
Source	UNICEF[19]		UNSD[20]		UNSD[21]		WB ID4D[22]			
Code	Country Name	Coverage (%)	Source	Coverage (%)	Source[23]	Coverage (%)	Source	Coverage (%)[24]	Number registered[25]	Adult population[26]	Source[27]
DJI	Djibouti	91.7	MICS 2006	92	MICS 2006	less than 90%	UNSD(3) 2010-2015	31.5	194,000	615,026	Voter 2018
EGY	Egypt	99.4	DHS 2014	98	UNSD(2) 2016	96	UNSD(2) 2016	96.8	59,078,138	61,019,801	Voter 2018
GNQ	Equatorial Guinea	53.5	DHS 2011	53.4	DHS 2011			43.0	325,555	756,862	Voter 2017
ERI	Eritrea			0				43.6	1,173,706	2,693,963	Voter 1993
ETH	Ethiopia	2.7	DHS 2016	7	DHS 2005			62.1	36,851,461	59,373,457	Voter 2015
GAB	Gabon	89.6	DHS 2012	90	DHS 2012			51.9	627,805	1,210,760	Voter 2016
GMB	Gambia	72	DHS 2013	52.5	UNSD(2) 2014			85.1	886,578	1,041,742	Voter 2016
GHA	Ghana	70.5	DHS 2014	65	UNSD(2) 2014	25	UNSD(2) 2014	96.1	15,712,499	16,343,831	Voter 2016
GIN	Guinea	57.9	DHS 2012	35	UNSD(1) 2014			90.1	6,042,634	6,703,971	Voter 2015
GNB	Guinea-Bissau	23.7	MICS 2014	23.7	MICS 2015			77.7	775,508	998,313	Voter 2014
KEN	Kenya	66.9	DHS 2014	58.4	UNSD(2) 2014	45.6	UNSD(2) 2014	96.1	26,039,353	27,107,301	Direct 2018

Measure	Registration of births				Registration of deaths		Adults with IDs			
Source	UNICEF[19]		UNSD[20]		UNSD[21]		WB ID4D[22]			
Code	Country Name	Coverage (%)	Source	Coverage (%)	Source[23]	Coverage (%)	Source	Coverage (%)[24]	Number registered[25]	Adult population[26]	Source[27]
LSO	Lesotho	43.3	DHS 2014	45	DHS 2009	less than 75%	UNSD(3) 2010-2015	97.7	1,384,254	1,416,996	Direct 2017
LBR	Liberia	24.6	DHS 2013	24.6	DHS 2013			86.9	2,183,629	2,513,092	Voter 2017
LBY	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya			90% or more	UNSD(1) 2001	less than 90%	UNSD(1) 2001	34.8	1,509,218	4,340,261	Voter 2014
MDG	Madagascar	83	ENSOMD 2012-2013	80	DHS 2008	less than 50%	UNSD(2) 2008	57.7	7,971,790	13,808,409	Voter 2013
MWI	Malawi	67.2	DHS 2015-2016	less than 50%	UNSD(1) 2008	less than 50%	UNSD(2) 2008	88.8	9,168,689	10,330,124	Direct 2017
MLI	Mali	87.2	MICS 2015	87.2	MICS 2015			77.8	14,861,697	19,107,706	Direct 2017
MRT	Mauritania	65.6	MICS 2015 KFR	59	MICS 2011			54.2	1,328,168	2,452,409	Voter 2014
MUS	Mauritius	–		90% or more	UNSD(1) 2013	90% or more	UNSD(1) 2013	95.2	936,975	984,117	Voter 2014
MAR	Morocco	94	ENPSF 2010-2011	85.9	UNSD(2) 2005	62.36	UNSD(2) 2007	63.9	15,702,592	24,578,444	Voter 2016
MOZ	Mozambique	47.9	DHS 2011	48	DHS 2011			73.8	10,964,978	14,849,812	Voter 2014
NAM	Namibia	87.1	DHS 2013	75	UNSD(2) 2008	70	UNSD(2) 2008	87.2	1,386,354	1,589,855	Direct/Survey 2016

Measure		Registration of births				Registration of deaths		Adults with IDs			
Source		UNICEF[19]		UNSD[20]		UNSD[21]		WB ID4D[22]			
Code	Country Name	Coverage (%)	Source	Coverage (%)	Source[23]	Coverage (%)	Source	Coverage (%)[24]	Number registered [25]	Adult population[26]	Source[27]
NER	Niger	63.9	DHS 2012	28.4	UNSD(1) 2018	3.5	UNSD(1) 2018	78.8	7,581,486	9,621,783	Voter 2016
NGA	Nigeria	29.8	DHS 2013	29.8	DHS 2013			27.0	28,500,000	105,573,333	Direct 2018
RWA	Rwanda	56	DHS 2014-2015	63	DHS 2010	less than 75%	UNSD(3) 2010-2015	102.6	6,897,076	6,719,646	Voter 2017
STP	Sao Tomé and Principe	95.2	MICS 2014	95.2	MICS 2014	75% or more	UNSD(3) 2010-2015	105.3	111,222	105,618	Voter 2016
SEN	Senegal	68.3	Continuous DHS 2015	72.7	DHS 2014			75.0	6,219,446	8,289,108	Voter 2017
SYC	Seychelles	–		90% or more	UNSD(1) 2012	90% or more	UNSD(1) 2012	102.0	71,932	70,533	Voter 2016
SLE	Sierra Leone	76.7	DHS 2013	76.7	DHS 2013	less than 75%	UNSD(3) 2010-2015	80.0	5,072,088	6,336,428	Direct 2017
SOM	Somalia	3	MICS 2006	0				44.9	3,200,602	7,125,330	Voter 1986
ZAF	South Africa	85	Recorded live births 2012	98	UNSD(2) 2014	75-89%	UNSD(1) 2008	67.2	25,388,082	37,788,280	Voter 2014
SSD	South Sudan	35.4	SHHS 2010	35.4	MICS 2010			56.3	3,932,599	6,985,746	Voter 2011
SDN	Sudan	67.3	MICS 2014	67.3	MICS 2014			57.5	13,126,989	22,814,131	Voter 2015

Measure	Registration of births				Registration of deaths		Adults with IDs			
Source	UNICEF[19]		UNSD[20]		UNSD[21]		WB ID4D[22]			
Code	Country Name	Coverage (%)	Source	Coverage (%)	Source[23]	Coverage (%)	Source	Coverage (%)[24]	Number registered[25]	Adult population[26]	Source[27]
SWZ	Swaziland	53.5	MICS 2014	53.5	MICS 2014	less than 75%	UNSD(3) 2010-2015	52.7	415,012	787,049	Voter 2013
TGO	Togo	78.1	DHS 2013-2014	78.1	DHS 2013-2014			84.2	3,509,258	4,169,093	Voter 2015
TUN	Tunisia	99.2	MICS 2011-2012	90% or more	UNSD(1) 2001	64	WHO 2000	63.3	5,308,354	8,384,841	Voter 2014
UGA	Uganda	29.9	DHS 2011	30	UNSD(2) 2014			75.8	15,277,198	20,167,646	Voter 2016
TZA	United Republic of Tanzania	26.4	DHS 2015-2016	13.3	UNSD(2) 2012	less than 75%	UNSD(3) 2010-2015	80.9	23,253,982	28,746,630	Voter 2015
ZMB	Zambia	11.3	DHS 2013-2014	10	UNSD(2) 2008			78.4	6,698,372	8,539,090	Voter 2016
ZWE	Zimbabwe	43.5	DHS 2015	32.3	MICS 2014			71.9	6,400,000	8,905,694	Voter 2013

Appendix 2: Proposed indicator methodologies

No.	Indicator	Numerator	Source	Denominator	Source
1	Percentage of population with births registered	If all births are digitally registered this will be the same as Indicator 3

Otherwise this is a formal estimate provided by a senior official of the total number of analogue and digital records, irrespective of age. | National civil registration agency | Total population | Census or intercensal projection |
| 2 | Percentage of births registered in last year | If all births are digitally registered this will be the same as Indicator 4

Otherwise this is a formal estimate provided by a senior official of the total number of analogue and digital records added for newborns in the last calendar year. | National civil registration agency | Total population | Census or intercensal projection |
| 3 | Percentage of population with births digitally registered | The total number of birth registration records in the live civil registry less, if necessary, an estimate of deaths not yet accounted for. | National CRVS database | Total population | Census or intercensal projection |
| 4 | Percentage of births digitally registered last year | The number of newborn live birth registration records added to the civil registry in the last calendar year. | National CRVS database | Estimate of the number of live births in the last calendar year | Census or intercensal projection |

No.	Indicator	Numerator	Source	Denominator	Source
5	Percentage of birth registrars using digital data capture	If known, the actual number of birth registrars submitting data to the national database using digital data capture devices. Otherwise the number of administrative sub-divisions whose registrars have been equipped with digital data capture equipment.	National civil registration agency	The total number of birth registrars The total number of administrative sub-divisions as used in the numerator	National civil registration agency
6	Percentage of population with ID numbers	The total number of live records in the national ID management system less an estimate of deaths not yet accounted for.	National ID management agency	Total population	Census or intercensal projection
7	Percentage of population issued ID numbers in last year	The number of records added to the national ID management system in the last calendar year, by age.	National ID database	Total population, by age	Census or intercensal projection
8	Percentage of ID registrars using digital data capture	If known, the actual number of ID registrars submitting data to the national database using digital data capture devices. Otherwise the number of administrative sub-divisions whose ID registrars have been equipped with digital data capture equipment.	National ID management agency	The total number of ID registrars The total number of administrative sub-divisions as used in the numerator	National ID management agency
9	Percentage of newborns in last year issued with digital birth certificate and ID number	The intersection of Indicators 4 and 7	National Statistics Office	Estimate of the number of live births in the last calendar year	Census or intercensal projection

Acknowledgments

Development Initiatives (DI) is an independent international development organisation working on the use of data to drive poverty eradication and sustainable development. Our vision is a world without poverty that invests in human security and where everyone shares the benefits of opportunity and growth.

We work to ensure that decisions about the allocation of finance and resources result in an end to poverty, increase the resilience of the world's most vulnerable people, and ensure no one is left behind.

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