

COLOMBIA



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Acronyms

ACRONYM	NAME (SPANISH EQUIVALENT)
CONPES	National Council on Economic and Social Policy (Consejo Nacional de Política Económica y Social)
DANE	National Department of Statistics (Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística)
MINSALUD	Ministry of Health and Social Protection (Ministerio de Salud y Protección Social)
ND	Birth and death (nacimientos y defunciones)
NDP	National Development Plan
NUIP	Unique Personal Identification Number
REBP	Population Based Statistical Registry
RNEC	National Civil Registry (Registraduría Nacional del Estado Civil)
RUAF	Single Registry of Affiliates (Registro Único de Afiliados)
SGSSS	General Social Health Insurance System (Sistema General de Seguridad Social en Salud)
SISBEN	Identification System for Potential Beneficiaries of Social Programs (Sistema de Identificación de Potenciales Beneficiarios de Programas Sociales)
SISPRO	Social Protection Integrated Information System (Sistema de Información Integral de la Protección Social)
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

Objectives and Methodology for Individual Country Reports

OBJECTIVES

This represents one of six case studies initiated by the UN Legal Identity Agenda (UNLIA) Task Force, examining the experiences of six nations: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Colombia, Kenya, Namibia, and Rwanda. The primary aim is to draw lessons from these countries, considering their diverse experiences and perspectives, regarding integrating their Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) systems with their population register/ID systems. While this may be a relatively small sample size, these case studies offer valuable insights that can benefit other countries embarking on a similar journey. By doing so, they contribute to the overarching goal of UNLIA and help propel progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their associated targets.

The study seeks to answer three fundamental questions:

1. How was the stock built? This pertains to the establishment of the initial population register.
2. When was the civil registration data linked to the population register/identity database? This explores the timeline of integrating civil registration data into the population register.
3. How long did the system transition from a transient to a steady state? This examines the duration required for the system to achieve a stable and sustainable state.

This case study and the others also aim to assess how the enabling environment and the organizational capabilities, including their legal and institutional frameworks, supported these countries in their efforts to develop their CRVSID systems.

METHODOLOGY

The approach to developing the case studies included desk review and country-specific questionnaire-based interviews. This study and the others were done remotely, which proved to be a limiting factor in efficiently accessing information through interaction with key stakeholders.

The desk review attempted to access normative and guidance documents and literature from global and regional organizations. Documents on legal frameworks, in-country assessment reports, assessments conducted by global and regional organizations, and other relevant documents were also reviewed. Information gaps were identified, and country-specific questionnaires were developed and distributed to the relevant individuals for their responses. Focused interviews were subsequently conducted with country officials and/or local focal points from organizations actively involved in supporting the government in CRVSID activities. All interviews were recorded with the interviewees' permission.

Colombia at a Glance

Total population (2023)	52 million	World Bank 2021
Percentage of urban population (2021)	82%	World Bank 2021
Estimated number of births (2021)	721 thousand	World Bank 2021
Estimated number of deaths (2021) ¹	412 thousand	World Bank 2021
Birth registration completion level (2021)	97%	World Bank 2015
Death registration completion level (2018)	80%	World Bank 2015
Coverage of ID among population (15 + years)	97%	World Bank 2021

¹ The crude death rate increased from 5 per 1000 population in 2020 to 8 per thousand in 2021 due to COVID-19 pandemic

The Journey Towards an Integrated CRVSID System

KEY MILESTONES

DATE	MILESTONE EVENTS
1852	Civil Registration established for the first time in Colombia in Law 2159 of 1852. Notary publics empowered to register births, marriages and adoptions and acknowledge children born outside wedlock. Catholic church continued to perform these services.
1938	Law 92 of 1038 established that State will be responsible for civil registration. Functions assigned to notaries, mayors of municipalities without notaries and Colombian Consuls abroad. Church issued certificates still considered supporting evidence of civil status. Law requires all registration entries to be recorded at civil registry offices.
1948	RNEC, to provide civil registration and identity services to Colombians and organize voting created. RNEC had different units within it, in charge of design and implementation of plans and programmes, with one in charge at the central level with national jurisdiction and another in charge at the subnational level with specific subnational divisions.
1970	Organic Statute of Civil Status Registration Law 1260 of 1970. Superintendence of Notaries and Registry Offices established, with requirement to send copies of all registrations to the Superintendent. Church issued certificates no longer valid as evidence of civil registration. Subsequent regulatory developments changed how civil registration was performed and regulated identification number assignment, ID card issuance etc.
1985	Law 96 of 1985 established that RNEC would take over the function of civil registration and Decree 2241 of 1986 set the effective date of takeover as January 1, 1986.
2002	Resolution 5296 of 2002 authorized RNEC to provide civil registration services in hospitals and clinics.
2010	Law 395 of 2010 allowed civil registration to be completed in any part of the country regardless of place of birth, facilitating birth registration.
Presently	Notaries, civil registrars and Colombian consuls abroad are public employees in charge of civil registration. Under special circumstances, police inspectors and political administrators authorized by RNEC can also conduct civil registration procedures.

The Civil Registration function includes the registration of Births and Deaths to safeguard fundamental human rights and contribute to demographic and statistical needs. Registration is carried out through offices under RNEC, Authorized Police Officers, Notaries, and Colombian Consulates. This database REBP (the population-based Statistical Registry) or “Persons Registry” is separate and distinct from the Registry maintained for generating Vital Statistics in Colombia.

Vital Statistics information for statistical purposes goes from hospitals and health facilities to the National Department of Statistics (DANE) through the App created for this purpose by RUAF-ND. This database is equivalent to the “Population Register” under Anglo-Saxon terminology. Also, it combines data from a variety of other sources, such as the National Identification File and BDUA (Unique Data Base of Health System Affiliates). DANE is working to create the most comprehensive database for statistical purposes and planning.

These two databases, the Person Registry and the Population Register, also complement each other and help ensure that any missing elements in each other are verified and corroborated.

Colombia’s journey towards an integrated CRVSID system is, in many ways, a model that is different to others in the collation of case studies. Colombia has probably one of the longest histories of work in civil registration that evolved from a church function to a secular, government-led process. Following the law that laid down procedures in 1970, it gradually built up the Person Registry while bringing the services closer to the community through law reform that facilitated registration at hospitals and health facilities and permitted registration from all places in the country.

What is unusual in the Colombian model is how the Vital Statistics generation followed an independent model with the RUAF ND App facilitating periodic updating of the Population Register maintained by DANE. The value Colombia derived from this dual process is one of cross-checking the data gathered by matching data entries in both Registries and sorting out any anomalies.

This model has helped Colombia achieve a high registration of births and deaths and integrate Vital Statistics and ID records into one interoperable whole.

Four significant post-2015 developments in Colombia have played a pivotal role in shaping the evolution of CRVS-ID:

1. The Peace Agreement with FARC brought an end to a decade-long conflict.
2. The influx of 1.8 million Venezuelan migrants into Colombia, escaping worsening conditions in their home country.
3. Acknowledgement of the profound influence of climate change on the nation’s future trajectory.
4. The far-reaching impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, tragically claiming the lives of over 1 in every 400 Colombians and leaving enduring imprints on society.

For Colombia to adequately respond to these major developments, it will need to depend on an upgrade of its governance infrastructure.

This is where lessons from Colombia’s recent history offer important lessons. Colombia saw steady economic growth in the decade 2004 to 2014². Figures show that moderate poverty was reduced by 20 per

2 Colombia Policy Notes, The World Bank 2018

cent and extreme poverty halved in this period. The role of targeted subsidies to vulnerable sections of the population is generally recognized as a major causative factor in this achievement in the studies done by several development agencies. The flagship achievement in this regard is the creation of **SISBEN** (*Sistema de Identificación de Potenciales Beneficiarios de Programas Sociales*), a vulnerability index that determines the beneficiaries who are entitled to subsidies from the Social Protection Programme.

Underlying the process that enabled the location of individuals who were eligible for this program is the civil registration and identity infrastructure that made the beneficiaries visible for the administration of the Social Protection benefits.

SISBEN and other interventions in the development toolkits show the need to strengthen and sharpen the governance systems. While the overall rates of completion appear impressive, the fact remains that equity in society is still a major concern. There are population groups which are disproportionately left out of the mainstream. This is why reforms and strengthening of the CRVS-ID ecosystem become critical.

The Colombia case study also demonstrates how this system supports the inclusiveness aspect of the Sustainable Development Goals through brief descriptions of recent initiatives addressing the problems of displaced people and the threat of statelessness faced by these populations, including children in Colombia.

Civil Registration System

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Article 14 of the Colombian Constitution of 1991 provides the right to identification. In the Colombian context, there is no requirement for any regulatory frameworks or additional legislative requirements for operationalizing a provision in the Constitution. Legislations drafted for other rights linked to children's rights also reaffirm the importance of identification, especially during childhood. These include the Code of Children and Adolescents (Law 1098 of 2006) that protects the right to identification of children and adolescents, who, for this purpose, must be registered at the civil Registry immediately after birth (Article 25).

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Births can be registered in RNEC (National Civil Registry - Registraduría Nacional del Estado Civil) offices, notary offices, Colombian consulates abroad, and authorized hospitals and clinics, as noted earlier.

The CRVS system for Colombia was created to cater to the dual requirements of civil registration and vital statistics. While the civil registration system provided the legal proof of evidence of the registration of vital events, the health system would aggregate the information relating to the vital events to produce a range of statistics on the consolidated vital events. This can enable comparison among countries and regions and provide the demographic data needed for planning, executing and monitoring socio-economic development programmes and projects.

The Intersectoral Commission of Vital Statistics, created in 2002, is the consultative and advisory division of DANE (the National Department of Statistics) charged with strengthening and maintaining the civil registration and vital statistics system. The Technical Committee of the Intersectoral Commission of Vital Statistics is responsible for implementing the policies and strategies that the Commission establishes for functioning the civil registration and vital statistics system. Departmental committees on vital statistics and local and district committees are in charge of civil registration and vital statistics in this decentralized system.

BIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DEATH REGISTRATION

Colombian National Health Plan for the First 1,000 Days of Life 2012–2021 establishes four areas of intervention. One of the interventions proposed in this area is civil registration at birth, a gateway to various rights, such as health, vaccination, food, early education, education, citizenship, and work.

The citizen identification process in Colombia consists of four steps, three of which take place before the age of 18 years:

1. Birth registration
2. Issuance of identification card (ID card) at age seven
3. Renewal of ID card at age 14
4. Issuance of citizen ID card at age 18

These steps are detailed below:

Birth registration should be completed during the first month of a child's life. The process is based on the certificate of live birth (notification) that the health care facility (*institución prestadora de servicios de salud* (IPS)) issues after a child is born. The RNEC established that, in the absence of a certificate of live birth, the birth could be registered based on a sworn statement by two witnesses present at the birth or with direct and reliable news of the birth. For births outside of health facilities, civil registry employees fill out the certificate of live birth (notification) and complete the birth registration procedure.

The birth registration document consists of two parts. The first part contains the child's given and family names, date of birth, sex, blood type, Rh factor, standard background document (certificate of live birth with corresponding number) or witness statement, information on the registry office (RNEC, notary office, consulate, *corregimiento* [political and administrative division in departments with very low population density], police department), and folio number. There is also a space for the UPIN.

The second part contains the child's parents' names and ID numbers, witness information, and birth witnesses' names and ID numbers in the absence of the certificate of live birth. The newborn's footprints are placed on the back of the document. Copies of the birth registration documents are sent to the National Registration Service of RNEC.

The following table provides the number of registration centres by type in May 2023³:

TYPE OF REGISTRATION CENTRE	NO OF CENTRES
Registries	1197
Authorized Notaries	931
Clinics & Hospitals	194
Authorized corregimientos	67
Total offices with registry functions	2389

All the registration offices are linked to the databases administered by the RNEC.

Births, marriages and deaths can be registered at any office with a registry function, irrespective of where the vital event happened. The 194 clinics and hospitals with the largest number of births have co-located civil registration facilities. Other civil registries and notaries cater for births and deaths that happen outside these locations.

Vital Statistics System

In Colombia, the data for Vital statistics is generated from the health facilities. The physician in charge of the health facilities is responsible for generating reports immediately after birth occurrence that are used for compiling the aggregated data that contributes to the vital statistics compilation and publication.

DANE provides annual vital statistics data on births and fetal and non-fetal deaths in the country. Tabulations include data on sex, mother's age, department where the birth occurred, delivery type, type of birth attendant, birth weight, period of gestation, and type of health insurance. Most tables are either broken down by department or municipalities.

³ Information provided by María Cristina Manzano Noguera, Delegate, Registrar's Office for Civil Registry and Identification, Av.Calle 26 No 51-50 Piso 2, Bogota.

Identity systems

CITIZEN IDENTIFICATION PROCESS (UNIQUE PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER)

In Colombia, the Population Registry is the responsibility of the RNEC. It includes all the people residing in the country with separate identity documents for citizens, foreigners having residency permits – that include alien identification cards, permits for temporary protection (PPT), special residence permits (PEP), single Registry of Venezuelan migrants (RUMV) and other documents issued by Colombian authorities for foreigners.

Personal identification numbers had been in use since 1971. They had 11 digits, with the first six digits corresponding to the date of birth, and the next five digits numbered consecutively and indicating gender. The same number was used for birth registration and the ID card. Upon turning 18, a person received his or her citizen ID card and was assigned a new number.

NUIP has been used in Colombia since 2004. The UPIN consists of 10 digits assigned at the time of birth registration and remains with a person throughout their life. It is used for the ID card issued at seven years of age, which includes the holders' fingerprints and photographs. Citizen ID card is issued to individuals at 18 years of age, which is the age for attaining majority. People who had citizen ID cards with eight-digit UPINs before 2004 kept the same number (RNEC 2012).

The first three digits of the NUIP correspond to the office where the birth was registered, and the next seven digits are numbered consecutively.

With the NUIP, a person is identified with only one number throughout his or her life on all three identity documents. This initiative of RNEC was intended to avoid inconsistencies in personal information on identity documents. Once the person dies, RNEC cancels the identity document based on the death registration, verifying and cross-checking the information from the ID card and birth registration file.

GOVERNANCE, SOCIAL POLICY AND THE RIGHT TO IDENTIFICATION

The social policy framework in Colombia has had a major role in reinforcing the emphasis on ID systems. Many of these are directly related to social policies aimed at the welfare of children. The objective of the National Council on Economic and Social Policy (*Consejo Nacional de Política Económica y Social* (CONPES) 109, *Política Pública Nacional de Colombia por la Primera Infancia* (NDP 2007), is aimed at promoting the holistic development of children from gestation to six months of age.

The CONPES is the highest planning authority advising the government on economic and social development. It coordinates and guides the national government entities responsible for the country's social and economic direction.

The policy recommends that RNEC "implement strategies at the national and local level so that all children are registered at birth and that agreements with other institutions such as the MINSALUD (Ministry of Health

and Social Protection (Ministerio de Salud y Protección Social) be strengthened to ensure the registration of newborns in hospitals” (National Development Plan 2007).

RNEC and the Ministry of Health and Social Protection jointly manage the administrative process that ensures that children born in health facilities where registration is done leave with their birth certificates. Otherwise, children leave with a notification as proof of birth.

One of the objectives of the Equitable Colombia without Extreme Poverty strategy, which is part of the National Development Plan 2014–2018 (NDP), is to reduce inequity in the provision of health care services.

The operational instruments for achieving this objective are the National Identification System for Potential Beneficiaries of Social Programs (*Sistema de Identificación de Potenciales Beneficiarios de Programas Sociales* (SISBEN), a tool used for targeting social programs (including health programs), and the Unified Beneficiary Registry System.

SISBEN AND SOCIAL PROTECTION IN COLOMBIA

Access to social protection is a constitutional right in Colombia. Article 48 of the Constitution of Colombia (1991) states, “Social Security is a mandatory public service which will be delivered under the administration, coordination, and control of the State, subject to the principles of efficiency, universality, and cooperation within the limits established by law. All the population is guaranteed the irrevocable right to Social Security.”

SISBEN is a system for identifying beneficiaries for social programmes. A household vulnerability index is built based on information updated periodically through this system.

During the 90s, Colombia, like many other countries in the region, shifted public subsidies from the “supply side” to the demand side. These subsidies were related to social and health services provided by the government. SISBEN was first introduced in 1995 and has been the main targeting instrument for social programs in Colombia since then. As of March 2020, SISBEN contained validated information for more than 39.4 million people, equivalent to approximately 78 per cent of Colombia’s population. It has been used for 21 national and more social programs at the local government level⁴.

MINIMIZING RISKS OF FORCED MIGRATION AND STATELESSNESS

The situation of forced migration is a worldwide challenge. UNHCR⁵ estimates that forced migrants have more than doubled in the last decade, and by 2022, 103 million people have been forced to migrate.

In the last nine years, seven million Venezuelans have been forced to emigrate due to economic collapse, political turmoil and a humanitarian emergency. They form 19 per cent of all forced migrants worldwide. There are over 2.5 million Venezuelans in Colombia alone, constituting the largest migrant crisis in the western hemisphere.

4 Program Implementation Document, World Bank, September 2020: Support to the development of Colombia’s Integrated Social Registry (P174341)

5 UNHCR (2022). Flagship reports: Refugee data finder. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Through the program called Permiso Especial de Permanencia (PEP), Colombia has a programme that seeks to support social and economic integration of migrants. This step follows the recommendation of the UNHCR⁶ to move beyond standard humanitarian programming to a development-centred approach that promotes self-reliance. Through the PEP, the Colombian government regularized the migratory status of 442,462 migrants by providing social services, safety nets, and the right to work. The right to work means migrants may rely less on social welfare and be more likely to pay taxes, be more productive by working in occupations more closely related to their skills, and be more inclined to invest in their children's human capital.

An element of this programme called *Primero La Niñez* (Childhood First) is designed to protect children of forced migrants from the threat of statelessness. The initiative resulted from an advocacy campaign that UNICEF and UNHCR undertook, addressing the Ministry of External Affairs and the National Civil Registry (RNEC) on the strength of children's rights. This decision will benefit children who enter Colombia from January 1st, 2015, to August 31, 2023. RNEC will provide registration documents to these children, who can, after that, access Colombian nationality. This initiative started in August 2019.

Lessons Learnt and Challenges

The primary lesson from the Colombia case is the demonstration of the power of linking CRVSID systems to the Social Protection ecosystems. World over, Social Protection is playing an increasingly significant role in bridging gaps that are growing inequity within societies that fuel social and political tensions. In the context of wars and the global shadow of economic recession, the relevance of robust Social Protection systems becomes more pronounced.

Colombia's experience with shifting the onus of delivery of subsidies and support from the supply side to the demand side through SISBEN is of interest and relevance to many countries. We see that from its inception in 1995, SISBEN has gone through five different iterations. As of 2020, we have seen that it covers 78% of Colombia's population, with information on 39.4 million people, linking 21 programmes at the national level and considerably more at the sub-national levels⁷. We have seen the operation of SISBEN has not always been optimal. The "sweeping surveys" that were to have taken place every three years did not happen; hence, the population data covered was often outdated. What is encouraging is the repeated attempts to improve its functioning, where SISBEN IV now attempts to create a much more robust platform operating through the integration of all the databases of the programmes.

What is not explicit is that the linking of individual beneficiaries through SISBEN is only possible through the interoperable CRVSID system that is in place in Colombia. The CRVSID data platform is what validates the identity and places of residence of individuals in the country crucial to the efficient functioning of SISBEN.

In addition, we have seen how Colombia is engaged in a bold experiment to provide rights to a section of forced migrants, primarily from Venezuela, through a development-centred approach by registering them and providing them with rights to stay and work in the country. This is a problem in many countries; therefore, the Colombian experience in this area will be of considerable interest to many countries around the globe.

6 UNHCR (2018). Global compact on refugees. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

7 Program Implementation Document, World Bank, September 2020: Support to the development of Colombia's Integrated Social Registry (P174341)

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4. Program Implementation Document, World Bank, September 2020: Support to the development of Colombia's Integrated Social Registry (P174341)
5. UNHCR (2022). Flagship reports: Refugee data finder. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
6. UNHCR (2018). Global compact on refugees. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
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Annex

CASE STUDY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CRVSID SYSTEM IN COLOMBIA QUESTIONNAIRE

UNICEF as co-chair of the UN Legal Identity Task Force has commissioned case study on implementation of CRVSID system in six countries Asia, Africa, and Latin America – Bangladesh, Bhutan, Kenya, Namibia, Rwanda, and Columbia. The overall objective of the case study is to These cases are for learning from the experience that selected countries have had, so that this learning will help many other countries in their own journeys to build integrated CRVSID systems.

Although the study will offer some insights into the current operational status of the three systems (CR, VS, and ID management) individually, its primary objective is to learn about the interoperability of these systems. The country-specific case studies will attempt to answer the following questions:

- a. How was the "stock" built?
- b. When was the civil registration data was linked to the population register and/or national ID, and how?
- c. How much time did the system take to migrate from transient to steady state?

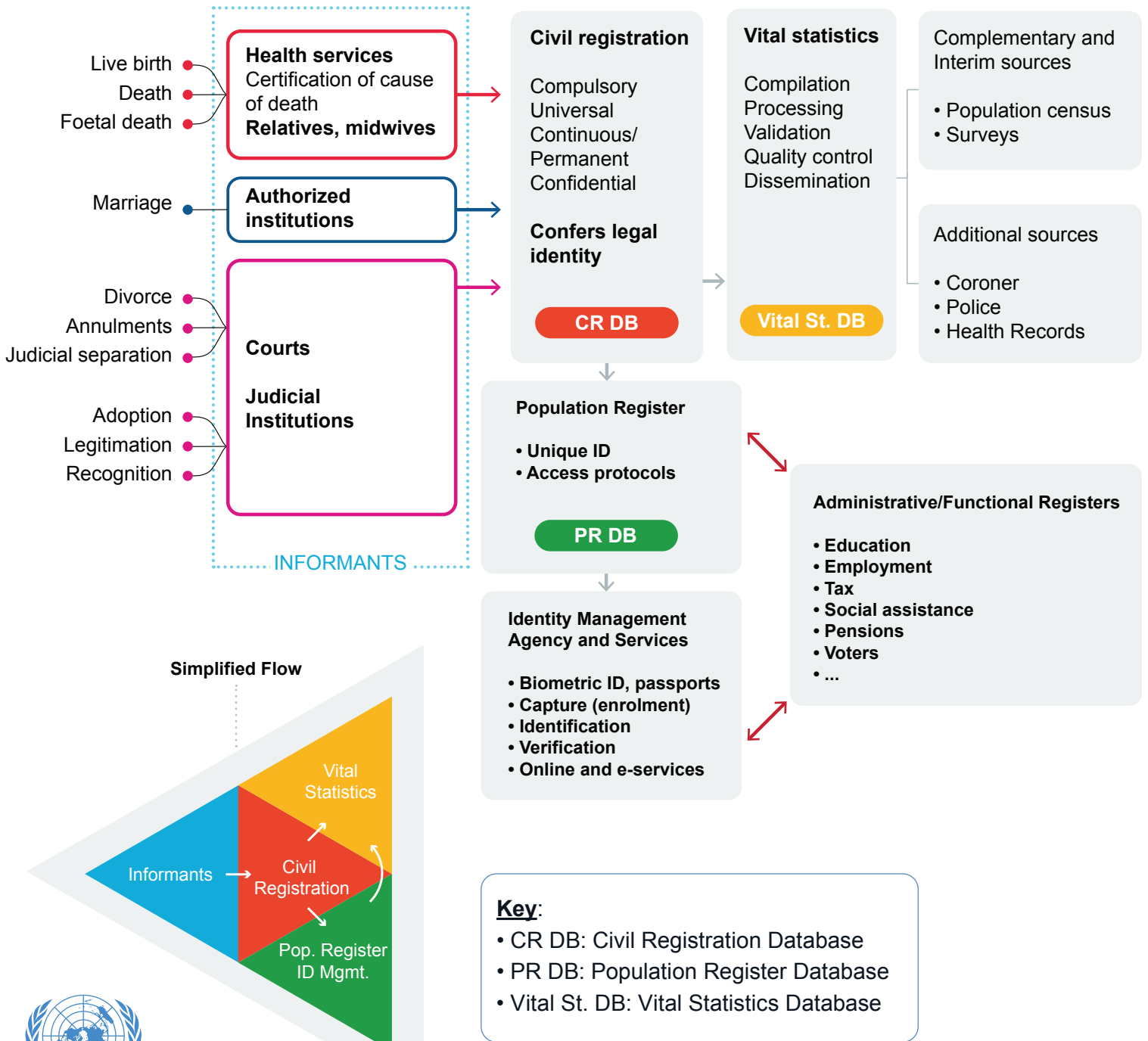
The studies will also include the steps taken by the countries in establishing organizational capabilities required for the efficient functioning of a CRVSID system, such as the legislative frameworks, organizational structure, human resources, ICT infrastructure, physical infrastructure, advocacy and communication and management and coordination.

We have gathered a significant amount of information through desk reviews. However, there are still some gaps in our understanding on some of the aspects of the systems and future plans. Therefore, we would like to address these gaps by discussing the following points:

1. Could you please list the key International/Regional Conventions or Agreements that Colombia may have ratified that have a bearing on the CRVSID agenda? (other than the CRC and SGDs)
2. Please refer to the Key Dates table on page 6 of the Annotated draft and make any necessary additions or changes.
3. Can you provide information on how the “stock” in the Civil Registration, Population Register, or National ID system was initially built?
4. The armed conflict in Colombia came to an end in 2016, while the country experienced an economic boom from 2004 to 2014. This appears somewhat counterintuitive. Could you elaborate on this discrepancy?
5. Could you clarify which law governs civil registration? We have seen references to a law from 1998. Please provide the number and name of this legislation. Does this law cover vital statistics, or are there separate laws for VS and National ID? If not, how are CR/VS/ID guided?
6. Do civil registrars and notaries have distinct functions?
7. Are births registered at the national level, or are they also registered in national offices in addition to local offices?
8. Can births be registered at all authorized hospitals and clinics? How many health facilities in the country cater to the population’s needs?
9. It is mentioned that birth registration should be completed during the first month of a child’s life, based on the certificate of live birth issued by the health care facility. Is this certificate considered a birth notification that initiates the registration process?
10. Can you explain the procedure for birth registration that takes place outside the health facility? If possible, provide a process map.
11. Is the essential information pertaining to births generated within a few hours at the health facility, with the physician responsible for this process? Is the same process followed for deaths?
12. Please explain the death registration process, and if possible, provide a process map.

13. DANE provides annual vital statistics data on births in the country. Does DANE also produce death statistics?
14. The Intersectoral Commission of Vital Statistics, created in 2002, is the consultative and advisory division of DANE (the National Department of Statistics) charged with strengthening and maintaining the civil registration and vital statistics system. Please confirm this understanding.
15. Can you provide the names of the laws related to the registration of marriages and divorces, along with their essential features? Any process maps available? If there are other vital events that need to be registered, please include that information as well.
16. What is the time allowed for the registration of vital events (birth, death, and marriage), including the extended time for delayed or late registrations? Also, provide information on fees or documentation required for such registrations.
17. How does SISBEN handle changes in a family structure that may not be reported by the family? How is SISBEN linked with the population register and other national registers? Have the challenges mentioned on page 12 been addressed in SISBEN IV?
18. We have not found documents on SISBEN after 2020. Have some of the challenges we noted on page 12 been addressed in SISBEN IV?
19. Can you provide information on the problems faced during the implementation of the Unique ID system and how you responded to these challenges? What is the difference between UPIN and UIN?
20. Is the UPIN generated from the population database in real time?
21. Do people who had citizen ID cards with eight-digit UPINs before 2004 retain the same number, or is it changed?
22. Do children receive an ID number at birth, which is then translated into a card at age 7? How is the child's ID number determined at birth? What information does the ID card issued at age 7 contain? Are biometrics captured at this age? Is it a smart card? What is the purpose of the chip in the card? Is it free, and is the citizen ID card issued at age 18 also free? If not, what are the associated costs? What additional information is captured when the ID card is issued at age 18?
23. How is CRVSID digitally integrated with the following systems: 1. Health, 2. Education, 3. ID, 4. Social Protection?

Given on the following page is the framework on CRVSID proposed under the UNLIA.



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.

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