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Gap Analysis of Current CRVS Registration Practices and Mapping of Potential Data-Sources Focusing on Marginalized Population in Pakistan

Technical Support Unit - CRVS
Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives
Pakistan, 2020

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The Technical Support Unit - CRVS
Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives
Islamic Republic of Pakistan
and
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Abbreviation

AJ&K	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
BISP	Benazir Income Support Program
CNIC	Computerized National Identity Card
CRMS	Civil Registration Management System
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
DHIS	District Health Information System
DHQ	District Headquarters
EMIS	Education Management Information System
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
GB	Gilgit Baltistan
ICT	Islamabad Capital Territory
ID	Identity
IT	Information Technology
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MIS	Management Information System
MoNHSRC	Ministry of Health Services Regulation and Coordination
MoPD&SI	Ministry of Planning Development and Special Initiatives
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NSER	National Socio-Economic Registry
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
SDD	Social Development Division
PDHS	Pakistan Demographic Health Survey
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SOs	Statistical Organizations
UC	Union Council
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

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Preface

The importance of civil registration for the identification of individuals is well recognized, and vital statistics are critically crucial for informing public policies and programs. Estimates of population flow statistics, including fertility and mortality rates, can be derived from the registration of births, deaths by age, sex, and causes. Such vital statistics are fundamental to evidence-based policy formulation, monitoring, and evaluation. Complete registration of births and deaths also provides a solid foundation for developing population registers and contributing to stock population estimates.

Pakistan, like many other countries in the region, has an incomplete and fragmented system for registration of births and deaths and is lacking in reporting complete and accurate data on causes of deaths. Information disaggregated by age, sex, location, and socioeconomic status is not available. Vital statistics are currently not being generated from the civil registration system in Pakistan.

Pakistan and most other countries in the region have established national targets for strengthening CRVS in pursuance of the commitment made at the Ministerial Conference held in 2014. By endorsing the Ministerial Declaration, Pakistan has committed to aiming for universal registration, which will necessitate mainstreaming the interests of marginalized groups through an inclusive national and provincial policies and civil registration system that sets targets to address inequalities in access to civil registration services and improve the coverage and completeness of registration.

The Global COVID pandemic adversely affected the livelihoods of people across the world. Due to lockdowns and suspension of business, economic losses are recorded at many folds. Access to services was badly affected, including civil registration. The pandemic highlighted the need for digital solutions for improving access and complete and universal death registration along with an accurate recording of causes of death.

The study provided an overview of current practices of CRVS and data of marginalized populations in Pakistan. Marginalized groups in this study include poor populations comprised of widows, orphans, persons with disabilities, persons receiving Zakat, homeless and nomads, internally displaced people, ethnic minorities, religious minorities, transgender people, and people living in hard-to-reach areas. The study is a part of the development cooperation of ESCAP to the Ministry of Planning Development and Special Initiatives, Islamabad, Pakistan, with a focus on increasing the ability of Pakistani government officials to assess and improve the CRVS system.

Section 1

Review of Civil registration & Vital Statistics and Marginalized Population

1.1 Introduction

Approximately one in four children under-5 living in low- and middle-income countries do not have registration of their births (UNICEF, 2019). These children tend to live in poorer and more rural households (Jeong et al., 2018). Globally, the births of nearly 166 million children under age 5 are unregistered, and 30% of the unregistered children live in South Asia (UNICEF, 2019). Around 40 million infants (<1 years of age) are unregistered globally, of which 27% are from South Asia. Pakistan, with 9% of the unregistered children under 5 in the world, is among the five countries accounting for 50% of the global unregistered children (UNICEF, 2019).

The majority of unregistered children live in poorer and rural households (Jeong et al., 2018). A significant relationship is reported between low birth registration, early child growth and development outcomes, and educational attainment (Jeong et al., 2018, Corbacho et al., 2012).

The importance of civil registration for the identification of individuals is well recognized, and vital statistics are critically crucial for informing public policies and programs (Phillips et al., 2014). Estimates of population flow statistics, including fertility and mortality rates, can be derived from the registration of births, deaths by age, sex, and causes. Such vital statistics are fundamental to evidence-based policy formulation, monitoring, and evaluation (Mathers et al., 2005). Complete registration of births and deaths also provides a solid foundation for developing population registers and contributing to stock population estimates (ESCAP, 2020).

1.2 The Regional Context

With the principle of leaving no one behind, a Ministerial Conference on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) in Asia and the Pacific was organized in 2014. Following the conference, the members and associate members of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) adopted the Ministerial Declaration to "Get Everyone in the Picture". At the same conference, they also endorsed the Regional Action Framework on CRVS in Asia and the Pacific and proclaimed the Asian and Pacific CRVS Decade, 2015-2024 (ESCAP, 2015). The Regional Action Framework contains three goals, 15 nationally set targets, seven action areas, as well as eight implementation steps for countries to follow while improving their national CRVS systems, and achieve that shared vision by 2024. All people in Asia and the Pacific will benefit from universal and responsive civil registration and vital statistics systems that facilitate the realization of their rights and support good governance, health, and development (ESCAP, 2014b). Pakistan and most other countries in the region have established national targets for strengthening CRVS. By endorsing the Ministerial Declaration, Pakistan has committed to aiming for universal registration, which will necessitate mainstreaming the interests of marginalized groups through an inclusive national and provincial policies and civil registration system that sets targets to address inequalities in access to civil registration services and improve the coverage and completeness of registration.

1.3 The Value of Identity

According to the UN operation definition of legal identity, it 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 (United Nations, 2018). In the absence of birth registration, legal identity may be conferred by a legally-recognized identification authority. Legal identity protects an individual’s fundamental rights and allows them to access necessary services. Civil registration provides legal identity to each individual of the state in accordance with the legal requirements of the country. The constitution of Pakistan entitles each person of the state to have a legal identity. The legal identity entitles citizens with the rights to access and avail services.

1.4 Inequality and Risk of Exclusion

The Ministerial Declaration to 'Get Every One in the Picture' in Asia and the Pacific recognizes the need to address disparities in the civil registration coverage of hard-to-reach and marginalized populations, including people living in rural, remote, isolated or border areas, minorities, indigenous people, migrants, non-citizens, asylum seekers, refugees, stateless people, and people without documentation (ESCAP, 2014a). In South Asia, 546 million people are multidimensionally poor. In Pakistan and Afghanistan, one in four people lives in severe poverty (Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, 2018). Socio-economic factors contribute to inequalities of registration.

The Government of Pakistan recognizes the need to have data on marginalized populations that can be used for planning purposes and support the development of inclusion policies. Such policies may help in the inclusion of marginalized groups through improving their registration and reducing inequalities (Ministry of Planning Development and Special Initiatives, 2020).

Marginalized population status is both dynamic and relative, and those perceived as marginalized are in need of protection or support, which may get ignored by the services that ensure the provision of identity, such as the civil registration system. Civil registration provides individuals with documentation that is necessary to guarantee recognition of their legal identity and rights derived from that, such as social protection and inheritance.

1.5 CRVS and Social Protection

Lack of identity, social and economic disadvantages can exclude the population from access to social protection services and safety nets. Birth registration not only establishes a legal identity but is also the first step towards social inclusion. The lack of data on such a marginalized population makes already marginalized population groups less visible. Among such marginalized groups, women are disproportionately affected in all categories. In countries with a weak social protection system, people who are socio-economically disadvantaged, including indigenous people, ethnic or racial minorities, migrants, persons with disabilities, are at higher risk of discrimination in their rights (United Nations, 2017). The effects of such discrimination multiply when such marginalized people lack legal identities and face difficulties to access social protection services, and remain unaccounted for (Hunter and Brill, 2016, Hunter, 2019).

The government of Pakistan has recently taken a number of policy decisions to expand the Social Safety Nets and provide social protection to the poorest and marginalized population to protect them from economic, social, and environmental shocks (Government of Pakistan, 2020). Among such initiatives include marriage grants and support for widows. Lack of legal evidence for marriage and death may exclude such women from social protection initiatives.

1.6 SDGs and Marginalized Populations

In 2015, the United Nations Member States adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) along with 169 targets to be achieved by 2030. The list of SDG indicators was revised in 2017 by the UN General Assembly to 247 indicators (United Nations, 2020). The cardinal importance of CRVS lies in providing population data as it is the denominator for all the population and health-related SDGs indicators, including maternal and infant mortality, in addition to legal identity to the individual. Around 67 indicators may be measured effectively through an efficient and robust CRVS system (Mills et al., 2017). A functional Civil Registration and Vital Statistics system with adequate coverage and completeness is necessary to reduce the inequality across regions and accelerate the progress towards sustainable development.

Social protection for all, including marginalized populations, plays a vital role in hastening our progress towards the achievement of the SDGs. It contributes to the social and economic dimensions of sustainable development, thus considered fundamental to achieving the SDGs. The SDGs target 16.9

calls for the provision of legal identity for all, including birth registration, by 2030. Whereas indicator 17.19.2 includes a provision to achieve 100% birth registration and 80% death registration by 2030 to highlight the importance of registration data for measuring progress on sustainable development. The target 17.18 calls for enhanced support for developing countries to improve the quality, timeliness, reliability, and disaggregation of their statistical data.

1.7 CRVS in Emergencies

Emergencies, including natural, human-made disasters and pandemics, significantly affect CRVS systems. This may be because of damage to infrastructure or loss of documents, or the inability to access services. In such circumstances, the existing weakness of CRVS systems may increase many folds. Such circumstances require actions on the part of the government to ensure that the rights of the people are met, and timely needed data is provided to the concerned stakeholders. Effective civil registration in emergencies warrants the need to have a clear coordination mechanism among the key stakeholders prior to emergencies and requires appropriate measures for strengthening CRVS systems while responding to such emergencies.

The Global COVID pandemic adversely affected the livelihoods of people across the world. Due to lockdowns and suspension of business, economic losses are recorded at many folds. Access to services was badly affected, including civil registration. In many low-and middle-income countries like Pakistan, already having a weak civil registration system, progress in increasing coverage of civil registries suffered greatly. The pandemic highlighted the need for digital solutions for improving access and complete and universal death registration along with an accurate recording of causes of death. (ESCAP, 2020, Viglione, 2020).

1.8 Civil Registration Status in Pakistan

The National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) maintains the National Registration System and operating under the National Registration Act 1973 (Alvi, 1993). The civil registration system is an integral part of national registration systems that helps to provide information to complete population registries. NADRA is mandated to support provincial governments in the registration of vital events. Following the creation of Pakistan, village chowkidars (watchman) were responsible for registering births and deaths and maintain the population register at local police stations. Following the Basic Democracies order in 1959, heads of the household were held responsible for registering births and deaths in their respective union councils and municipal committees, while marriage and divorce were registered through Nikkah (Islamic marriage verbal contract) registrar under Muslim Family Law 1961 (Alvi, 1993). Local Governments were made responsible for registering vital events and were empowered through the Local Government Act 1970. Following the 18th Constitutional Amendment (Government of Pakistan, 2011) and dissolution of powers to the provinces, each province is performing births and deaths registration through their own Local Government Acts (Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh Local Government Acts 2013, Balochistan Local Government Act 2010 and Gilgit Baltistan Local Government Act 2014)(Gregson et al., 2020). There is no separate Act for the registration of marriages of Christians, Hindu and Sikh communities. Local Government Acts constituted by the provinces are being used to registers vital events of religious minorities.

Pakistan, like many other countries in the region, has an incomplete and fragmented system for registration of births and deaths and is lacking in reporting complete and accurate data on causes of deaths. Information disaggregated by age, sex, location, and socioeconomic status is not available. Vital statistics are currently not being generated from the civil registration system in Pakistan. The majority of the vital statistics are being generated using data from household surveys or censuses and have limitations in terms of timeliness, frequency, completeness, reliability, and accuracy. Only with very large (and expensive) sample sizes can data from household surveys be used as a source for disaggregated data looking at the interrelatedness between different vulnerabilities, in particular for smaller minorities or population groups.

The recent Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey 2017-18 reported that only 42% of children under five years of age had been registered, and 36% had a birth certificate (National Institute of Population Studies (Pakistan) and ICF International, 2018). Birth registration was considerably higher in urban (60%) compared to rural (34%) areas. Significant disparities exist between socio-economic and regional differentials. Birth registration among the lowest quintile is reported at 9% compared to birth registration of 76% among the highest wealth quintile. Moreover, vast regional inequalities exist, ranging from 53% birth registration in Punjab to 11% in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 2018 (National Institute of Population Studies (Pakistan) and ICF International, 2018). Only an eight percent increase in the registration of children aged under five years was reported over the last decade. Table 1 shows trends in birth registration in Pakistan over the previous 15 years.

Table 1. Civil registration trends in Pakistan from 2006 to 2018.

Registration Characteristics	PDHS		
	2006-07* %	2012-13 %	2017-18 %
Registration of children aged under 5 years	-	34	42
Children under 5 years with birth certificate	31	32	36
Birth registration in lowest wealth quintile	20	5	9
Birth registration in highest wealth quintile	46	71	76
Adults aged 18 years or more having CNIC	73	83	84

Abbreviations: PDHS, Pakistan Demographic Health Survey; CNIC, Computerized National Identity Card
*include < 18 years with B-Form

There is a lack of clarity in roles and responsibilities among key stakeholders and duplication of efforts in the current civil registration and National Identity management system in Pakistan. Both paper-based and electronic registration systems are in place without standard data sharing protocols. Other inconsistencies, including lack of standard events registration forms and data consistency issues at various institutions dealing with birth and deaths, a vast difference in the birth registration rates among provinces, and a decentralized registration system, makes the situation further complex.

1.9 Inequalities of Birth Registration in Pakistan - The Invisibility Scandal

The Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey 2017-18 reported that 58% of children under the age of 5 are not yet registered. A significant proportion of this unregistered group is believed to be marginalized populations, including people living in the rural areas, people with disabilities, people in lower socioeconomic class, displaced people, migrants, or religious minorities (National Institute of Population Studies (Pakistan) and ICF International, 2018) (National Institute of Population Studies (Pakistan) and ICF International, 2018). A recent study conducted by Montéville (2020) reported language, ethnic and socioeconomic characteristics as contributing factors towards birth registration inequalities in Pakistan (Montéville, 2020).

The socio-economic inequalities, language, ethnicity, and access to registration services are reported as a significant factor affecting the registration of children aged under 5 in Pakistan (Montéville, 2020). An increase in the registration of children aged under 5 is observed from 33% in 2012-2013 to 43% in 2017-2018, but nonetheless, inequalities in birth registration exist. Around 61% of unregistered children belonged to Baluchi, Pushto, Sariaki, and Sindhi speaking communities compared to 39% unregistered children speaking Urdu and Punjab (Montéville, 2020).

There are around 3.2 million (2.4%) people with disabilities in Pakistan, most of whom are living in rural areas (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2017). People with disabilities are often excluded from access to services. In addition, more vulnerabilities are added when sex is also taken into account, and multidimensional discrimination places women and girls in a much worse position than their male counterparts. CRVS can be a reliable, cost-effective, and sustainable source to provide accurate data on

nominators and denominators at the national, provincial, and district levels, including disaggregated data on socioeconomic status and other vulnerabilities.

In addition, due to the weakness of the system, statistical information is rarely available by age, sex, location, or socioeconomic status. All of this contributes to an "invisibility scandal" where people do not appear in official statistics, making it more difficult for stakeholders to meet their needs.

Section 2

Study Methods

2.1 Methods

The findings presented in this report are derived from a combination of literature review, desk review, field observations, meetings with stakeholders, and in-depth interviews with key informants. Data sources were mapped, taking into account the availability of disaggregated data by sex, disability, and socioeconomic status, and marginalized groups. The report provides recommendations for addressing the challenges and issues identified by this study. Both qualitative and quantitative study designs were used to achieve the study objectives. A thorough desk review of published and unpublished literature was carried out to examine the current national and provincial status of registration practices of the marginalized population in Pakistan.

2.1.1 In-depth Interviews

Seventy-five in-depth interviews with key informants from national and provincial institutions and ministries were conducted in all four provinces and three regions of Pakistan with an objective to assess the gaps in the processes of vital events registration and generation of vital statistics, data management, data quality, availability and utilization with a focus on marginalized population groups. A structured questionnaire was used to capture the data during in-depth interviews to identify data sources for CRVS and marginalized populations and to assess the data (topics) captured through the current civil registration system in Pakistan.

2.1.2 Field Observations

Field observations were conducted in 23 registration offices and 20 health facilities across all provinces and regions in Pakistan to assess differences between stated practices and the on-ground situation of civil registration. Two checklists were developed using the guidelines for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics provided by the United Nations Statistical Division (United Nations, 2014). The checklists were applied during the field visits to assess the data entities (topics) recorded during the registration of vital events by the local government and health departments and to assess the data of marginalized populations available at various institutions in all provinces and regions of Pakistan.

2.1.3 Focus Group Discussions

Taking into account a general principle of engaging a wide range of stakeholders, including community members, to better understand barriers to civil registration, 13 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted in places within the communities of marginalized groups, including persons with disabilities, poor persons who received Zakat, homeless and nomads, religious and ethnic minorities, and transgender people. The study did not include refugees, stateless persons, asylum seekers, and persons of undetermined nationality, as another study is currently being conducted in Pakistan with a focus on these specific groups. Separate FGDs were conducted for each marginalized group to allow them to reflect on their experiences and share their perspectives. A semi-structured questionnaire was designed to help navigate the discussion around all aspects of CRVS and to uncover both barriers and enablers of registration of vital events in marginalized populations.

Standardized methods were used to conduct the focus group discussion, including taking informed consent and adapting the participatory approach (Krueger, 2009). The discussions were recorded to develop transcripts. Interpretative thematic analysis was performed using transcriptions to identify themes and sub-themes. The quotations were selected on the basis of their representativeness of the data for the corresponding Marginalized group. A total of 13 FGDs were conducted in the four provinces and regions of Pakistan. Major characteristics and types of marginalized groups who participated in FGDs are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Characteristics of Participants in Focus Group Discussions with Marginalized Population Groups, Pakistan, 2020

Characteristics	Marginalized Groups															
	Ethnic Minority		Hard to reach areas		Homeless Persons		Nomads		Poor (Zakat Beneficiaries)		Person with Disabilities		Religious Minority		Transgender people	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Total FGDs (n)	1		1		1		1		2		2		3		2	
Total Participants (n)	6		9		10		6		29		24		20		11	
Male	6	100	9	100	10	100	6	100	24	83	17		20	100	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	17	7		0	0	0	0
Age (yrs)																
Mean	36		37		33		35		35		30		28		36	
<25	1	17	0	0	3	30	1	17	3	10	6	25	8	40	2	18
25 – 34	1	17	3	33	2	20	1	17	6	21	9	38	7	35	2	18
>35	4	67	6	67	5	50	4	67	20	69	9	38	5	25	7	64
Literacy																
No Schooling	1	17	4	44	6	60	6	100	4	14	0	0	1	5	6	55
Middle and Below	0	0	3	33	4	4	0	0	17	59	10	42	10	50	5	45
Matric and Intermediate	1	17	1	11	0	0	0	0	8	28	11	46	6	30	0	0
Graduates and Above	4	67	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	13	3	15	0	0

Abbreviations: FGDs, Focus Group Discussions
n = numbers
yrs = years

Section 3

Mapping of Stakeholders: Current Registration Practices for CRVS and Marginalized Population

3.1 Stakeholder Mapping

In the context of CRVS and the complexities of its process and data sources for the marginalized population, the study conducted the mapping of CRVS stakeholders that cover various aspects of events registration, certification, and statistics generation. A total of 75 key informants (Annex 1) were interviewed in all four provinces and three regions of Pakistan, covering a wide range of stakeholders, including officials involved in reporting or registration of vital events, generation of statistics, and maintaining records of births and deaths and data on marginalized segments of the population. A semi-structured open-ended questionnaire was applied to identify data sources and to map their role in the CRVS system and marginalized populations at the national and provincial levels, taking into account the process of civil registration and vital statistics. The section is subdivided into three sub-section. The first sub-section describes stakeholders directly involved with CRVS; the second sub-section describes stakeholders that records data of vital events or indirectly involved with CRVS, and the thirds sub-section describes the stakeholders involved in registering and maintaining data of the marginalized population.

3.2 Stakeholders Involved with Civil Registrations and Vital Statistics

The stakeholder mapping was carried out using the stakeholders' matrix under the framework of their roles and responsibilities involved in the CRVS process (Figure 1). The results are presented in the five key areas of the CRVS System. These include notifications, registration, certification, records, and Vital Statistics. The stakeholders identified in these areas are presented as under:

3.2.1 Births and Deaths

3.2.1.1 Notification

At the national level, the Ministry of Health Services Regulation and Coordination (MoNHSRC) and at the provincial level, the health departments and health regulatory authorities are the main stakeholder for the notification of births and deaths.

3.2.1.2 Registration and Certification

At the national level, NADRA is responsible for National Identity Management, reconciliation of digital records of births and deaths registered with provincial local government departments (responsible for registering vital events at Union Council Level and empowered through the Local Government Act), issuance of Child Registration Certificate, issuance of B-form and Cancellation of National ID Card upon death. At the provincial level, local government departments, and municipal corporations are key stakeholders performing the registration of births and deaths.

3.2.1.3 Records

The key stakeholders that maintain records of births and deaths or have a role in regulating the data at the national level are the Ministry of Health Services Regulation and Coordination, National Database, and Registration Authority. At the provincial level, health departments, health regulatory authorities, local Government, Municipal Corporation, and Education department are the key stakeholders.

3.2.2 Marriage and Divorce

3.2.2.1 Records

At the national level, NADRA is maintaining records of marriages and divorces. At the provincial level, the Local Government Department and Municipal Corporation, Religious Affairs Department, and

Population Welfare Department (excluding divorces), and Family Courts (divorces only), are the key stakeholders that have records of marriages and divorces.

3.2.2.2 Notification

At the national level, the Ministry of Religious Affairs and at the Provincial level, Religious Affairs Departments, Family Courts (divorces only), and Population Welfare Department (Marriage) are the main stakeholders for marriage and divorce notifications.

3.2.2.3 Registration and Certification

At the national level, NADRA and at the Provincial Level; Local Government Department and Municipal Corporation, Religious Affairs Department (AJ&K only) are the main stakeholders for registration of marriages and divorces.

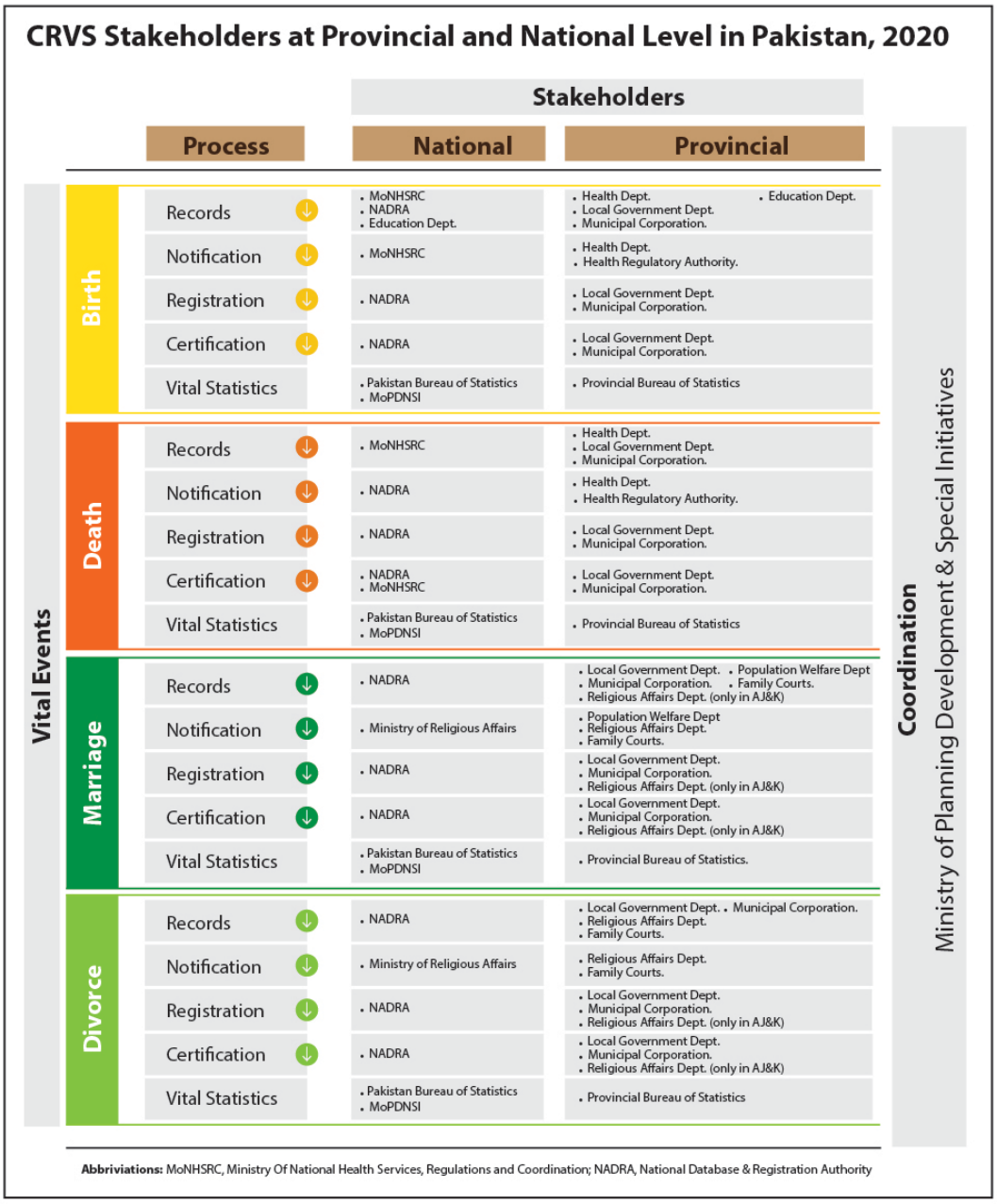

Figure 1. CRVS Stakeholder at Provincial and National Level in Pakistan, 2020

3.2.3 Vital Statistics

For the generation of vital statistics, the national level stakeholders are the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics and SDGs Unit at the Ministry of Planning Development and Special Initiatives (MoPD&SI). At the provincial level, the Provincial Bureau of Statistics is the key stakeholder for vital statistics.

3.2.4 Coordination

Because of the multisectoral stakeholders and complexities of the processes involved in the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System, the Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives is responsible for the overall national and provincial level coordination of CRVS activities and initiatives. At the provincial level, the coordination role is being performed by the Planning and Development Departments.

A brief description of the structure and functions of these stakeholders at the national and provincial level is presented as under:

3.2.5 National Stakeholders

3.2.5.1 Ministry of Planning Development and Special Initiatives

Ministry of Planning Development and Special Initiatives is the institution responsible for developing financial and public policies at the national level for the Government of Pakistan. At the national level, the Ministry of planning, development, and special initiatives is responsible for the overall coordination of stakeholders with regard to CRVS. A Technical Support Unit was established in 2014, which is responsible for CRVS coordination, strategic planning, guidelines, and innovative solution.

3.2.5.2 National Database and Registration Authority

The National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) was established as the National Database Organization, an attached autonomous organization under the Ministry of Interior, Government of Pakistan in 1998, to facilitate the Department of the Local Government. NADRA is primarily responsible for Identity Management and issuing National Identity Card to the citizens of Pakistan. It provides other identity-related documents/cards, including Form-B, Juvenile Card (JC), Child Registration Certificate (CRC), Pakistan Origin Card, Family Registration Certificate (FRC), and Cancellation Certificate. CRC has a unique ID of 13 digitals, which later becomes a nation ID at the age of 18 years. Form FRC is a document providing full details of family members registered in NADRA. A Cancellation Certificate is issued when someone dies, and termination of his/her ID card is required. Form-B, JC, and CRC are identity documents for children under age 18 years acceptable to all institutions in Pakistan.

NADRA developed a civil registration system known as the "Civil Registration Management System (CRMS)" for covering the registration of four vital events, i.e., birth, death, marriage, and divorce. The CRMS is currently being used by the Local Governments at the Union Council level to register birth, deaths, marriage, and divorce across all Provinces of Pakistan and regions (AJ&K is in the process of implementing CRMS with NADRA). NADRA provides technical assistance in the implementation of CRMS and reconciles the vital events data with the national databases. The process of reconciliation involves visiting each Union Council (Administrative area unit - UC) regularly (frequency varies from 1 week to 3 months) and collect the data on USB and transfer to National Service via NADRA District Offices. The current CRMS version provides a unique number to the certificate. However, this number is not used at the age of 18 years for issuing of a Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC).

The data form used in the CRMS was designed to match the applications form for birth, death, marriage, and divorce used by the Local Government Departments. NADRA has recently upgraded the CRMS

application to enable online real-time synchronization of vital events data as well as validation of the vital events data at the time of entry and issuance of certificates. The upgraded version of CRMS also provides real-time verification of IDs of citizens. NADRA is in the process of replacing the older version with the new version and was successful in implementing the updated CRMS in a few field offices of Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces. Figure 2 and Figure 3 show an old and new version of CRMS currently in use in Pakistan.

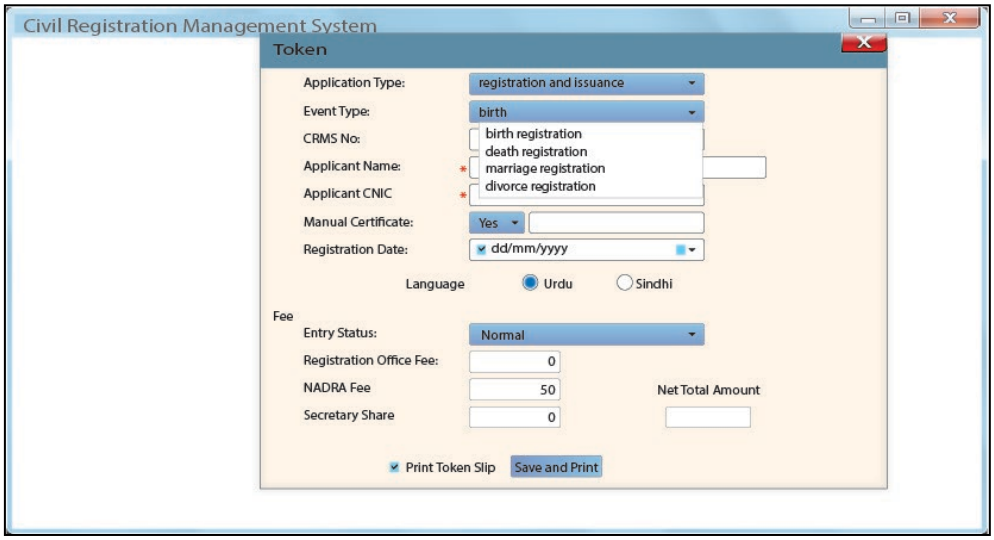

Figure 2. CRMS (non-online) currently used by the Local Government for registration and verification of vital events in Pakistan, 2020

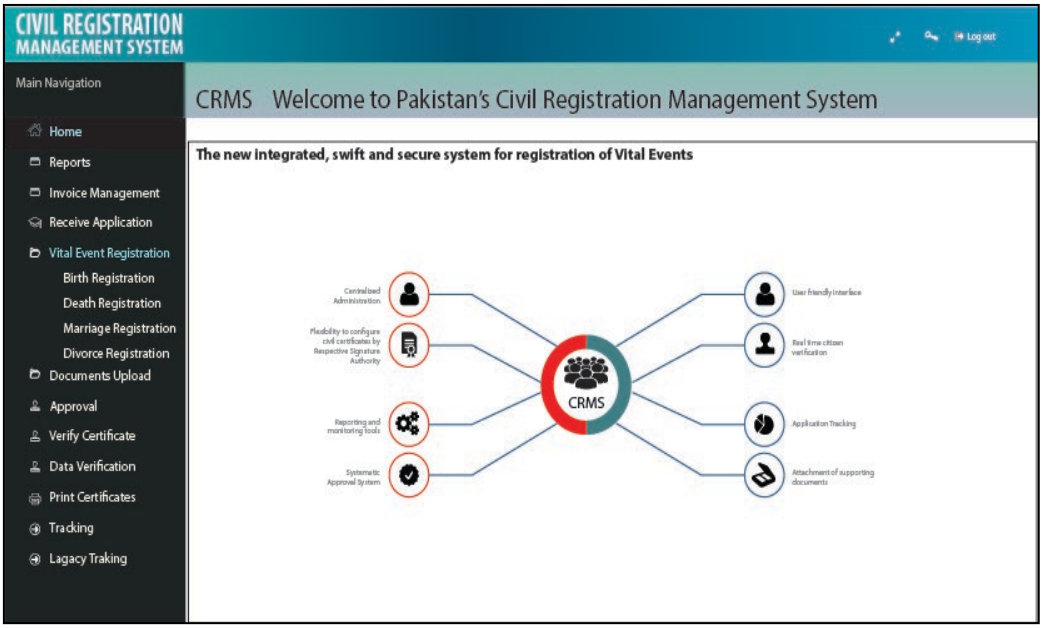

Figure 3. Upgraded CRMS (online) currently used by the Local Government for registration and verification of vital events in Punjab, 2020

3.2.5.3 Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) is responsible for the production of statistics through a wide range of activities, including census and surveys. Major surveys include Pakistan Social & Living Standards Measurement Survey, Labour Force Survey, Household Integrated Economic Survey, and

the Pakistan Demographic Survey. These provide information regarding social & economic indicators for evidence-based policymaking and for monitoring of different development goals. These surveys do not capture information regarding ethnic or religious minorities; however, data on widows, orphans, and disability is collected and can be extracted from these surveys. Unique ID numbers assigned to household members recorded through these surveys lacks the National ID number. A policy on data privacy and internal quality checks exist. PBS lacks data interoperability protocols and data sharing mechanisms with other departments. PBS has not developed linkages with the local government departments and municipal corporations for the use of vital events data for statistical purposes.

3.2.6 Provincial Stakeholders

3.2.6.1 Planning and Development

At the provincial level, the Planning and Development department is responsible for developmental initiatives in the province, monitor their progress, and coordinate with the provincial and federal institutions. The Planning and Development Department is responsible for the coordination of CRVS activities at the provincial level. A dedicated Technical Support Unit for CRVS has been established in Balochistan, whereas other provinces are in the process of establishing their separate CRVS Units.

3.2.6.2 Local Government and Rural Development Department

Local Government Departments are established under the Local Government Act and are functional in all provinces and regions of Pakistan. One of the core functions of the local government department is the registration and certification of vital events, including births, deaths, marriages, and divorces. The structure and legislations of local governments vary across the provinces in Pakistan.

3.2.6.2.1 Punjab

In Punjab, the department is working under the Punjab Local Government Act, 2019. Punjab LG&CD Department is now establishing Neighborhood Councils and Village Panchayats under the Panchayats and Neighborhoods Councils Act, 2019. The act lacks the clarity to define the responsibility for the registration of vital events. The Local Government and Community Development Department has developed a Software Application called "Baldia Online," in collaboration with the Punjab Information Technology Board (PITB). Baldia Online is a vital event reporting platform where every citizen can register a vital event through an online application. The vital events data is channelized to the respective field office, which them then contact the applicant in their area and request documentary requirements to complete the registration process. The events are registered through Civil Registration Management System provided by NADRA.

3.2.6.2.2 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The Local Government in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is working under the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Local Government Act 2013 and the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Local Government Amendment Act 2019. The services of vital events registration are provided at the level of Village Councils/Neighborhood Councils. Registration and certification of vital events are processed through CRMS provided by NADRA. The Chief Secretary of the province has given a target to the local government to achieve 80% of births registered by the end of 2020. To achieve the target, the department has adopted an outreach approach to register the births in every Union Council of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The Department is also working to develop its own application for the registration of vital events.

3.2.6.2.3 Sindh

The local Government Department in Sindh is operating under the Sindh Local Government Act 2013. Local Governments in Sindh Province are comprised of Local Councils which include Metropolitan Corporation, Municipal Committees, District Councils, and Union Councils. Registration of births,

deaths, marriages, and divorces is performed at local council offices. Sindh Local government has also established an outreach desk at various hospitals for the registration of births and deaths occurring at health facilities.

3.2.6.2.4 Balochistan

The Local Government Department of Balochistan is functioning under the Balochistan Local Government Act 2010. The department is subdivided into two sections named Balochistan Local Government Board and Local Government Rural Development. Both sections are performing registration of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces. The local Government Department of Balochistan is using CRMS provided by NADRA, but due to various reasons, the MoU for the upgrade of CRMS with NADRA is yet to be finalized cannot be processed.

3.2.6.2.5 Gilgit Baltistan

The Local Government Department in Gilgit Baltistan is functional under the Local Government Bill 2014. Department is responsible for registering Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Divorces at the level of Union Council/Municipal Committees. Like other provinces, the Local Government Department there is also using CRMS for registration and certification of vital events. Most of the registration facilities are equipped for the registration of vital events through CRMS. However, a few UCs still lack the required equipment to enable the registration and certification using CRMS.

3.2.6.2.6 Azad Jammu and Kashmir

The Local Government and Rural Development Department in Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJ&K) is constituted under the Local Government Act of 1990 and currently operating under the Local Government Act 2014. Local Governments in AJ&K are comprised of Union Councils, Municipal Committees, Town Committees, and Municipal Corporations. The Department registers births and deaths only. Marriages and divorces are registered by a religious affairs department. The Department has recently signed an MoU with NADRA to upgrade the CRMS in the state. The Local Government Department has also developed its own software that is capable of registering births and deaths and is currently being piloted in eight Union Councils of Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

3.2.6.2.7 Islamabad Capital Territory

The local government was constituted in the Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) under the ICT Local Government Act 2015. Before the local government ordinance, there were only 12 union councils in Islamabad. After the constitution of the Act in 2015, ICT has been divided into 50 union councils (30 Urban, 20 Rural). Births and deaths in urban areas, which include all the Sectors of Islamabad, are registered by the Capital Development Authority through its District Municipal Administration office. Marriages and divorces in urban areas are registered by the Local Government. In rural areas, all vital events, including births, deaths, marriages, and divorces, are registered by the Local Government.

3.3 Stakeholders with the potential to engage with Civil Registrations and Vital Statistics

3.3.1 Health Care Delivery System

In all provinces and regions, the Health Department is managing the health care delivery system. In Punjab, the health facilities are managed by two departments: 1- Primary and Secondary Health Care Department; 2- Specialized Health Care Department. In all other provinces and regions, there is one health department responsible for healthcare service provision.

The data of births and deaths occurring in health facilities are maintained manually in all provinces and regions. The Punjab Primary and Secondary healthcare department have developed a Hospital

Management Information System (developed by Punjab Information Technology Board) and implemented it in around 70 secondary level health facilities (Tehsil Headquarters Hospital-THQs) of Punjab. This system in these THQs is capable of recording the unique ID of the patients at the time of hospital registration. This Hospital Information System currently lacks the functionality to issues hospital birth or death certificates, generated through digitally linked patients' medical records. In all other provinces, a District Health Information System (DHIS) is functional in public sector health facilities and captures aggregated data on indoor and outdoor hospital services, mortality, and causes of deaths and lacks the capability to records/capture unique IDs for births and deaths. The study noted that current paper-based records of births and deaths could not be used to disaggregate the extract information on marginalized population groups.

3.3.2 Population Welfare Department

The Population Welfare Department is primarily responsible for providing family planning and counseling services to married couples through the Population Welfare Centres. The Department is established and functional across all provinces and regions of Pakistan. The data of married couples currently being captured can be used for the registration of marriages and developing linkages with the Local Government and Municipal Corporation. However, the existing data lacks variables that can support the identification of the marginalized population. Standardization of couple registration forms with the addition of socio-economic data may help in the identification of marginalized population groups. The exiting data is manually recorded through field workers. Aggregated data (lacking unique identity) is then manually transferred to the district level and subsequently to the provincial level.

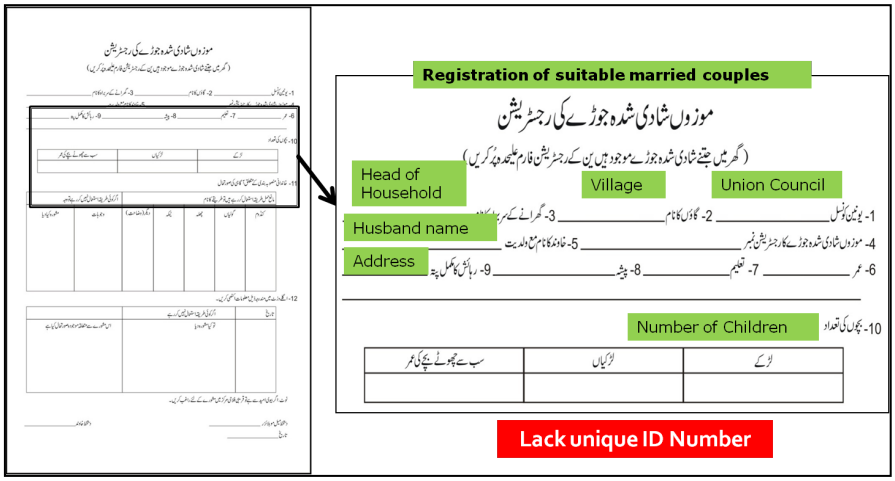

Figure 4. Married Couple Registration by the Population Welfare Department

3.3.3 Education Department

The Department of Education operates at the provincial level and has sections for primary, middle, and secondary education. Currently, the School Education Department in all provinces and regions maintain paper-based records of students enrolled at the primary level. The Education Management Information System (EMIS) is being used in all the provinces, but it is providing only aggregated data regarding the schools, staff, and students. Currently, the national IDs, socioeconomic status, and information related to the employment of parents are not being captured. This data, in its current form, lacks variables that can be used to identify the marginalized population. However, linking the education department with the local government and the municipal corporation may help in improving birth registration. In ICT, the Directorate of Education developed and implemented an Education Management Information System that has aggregated data on orphans, disability status, and blood groups of the students in addition to other enrollment and infrastructure details.

3.3.4 Religious and Minorities Affairs

Religious and Minorities Affairs deals with matters related to Hajj, Auqaf, Religious Places, and Religious Minorities and are established in each province and region of Pakistan. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, this department maintains paper-based records of religious minorities and provides grants and assistance through various development programs. In AJ&K, the Department of Religious Affairs is known as "Amoor-e-Denia". The department is responsible for registering marriages in AJ&K as currently, the Local Government Department is not registering the marriages. This department in AJ&K has no functions related to religious minorities. The data of marriage registration currently available in AJ&K is on paper-based registers.

In Balochistan, the Minorities Affairs Department is recently established and developing various programs for the relief of religious minorities and data management in Balochistan. The Minority Affair Department in Punjab and Sindh is managing issues related to religious minorities in the Province. The Department provides Financial Assistance, Scholarships, Medical Treatment, Marriage Jahez for deserving, repair, and maintenance of religious places of Minorities Community in the Province. Minorities Affairs Department of Punjab also regulates the Christian Marriage Licenses in the province under the Christian Marriage Act. 1872. Across all provinces, the existing data of minorities is paper-based. There is no digitization of paper records and lacks linkages with the Local Government and other departments for planning and statistical purposes.

3.3.5 Provincial Bureau of Statistics

Bureaus of Statistics operates under provincial governments in collaboration with the planning and development department. The provincial bureaus of statistics are responsible for publishing provincial statistics. Currently, the provincial bureaus publish statistics on socio-economic indicators, employment, industrial production, and other development indicators provided by various departments of the province. The provincial Bureaus of Statistics conduct various surveys, including Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, and coordinate with the Federal Bureau of Statistics.

Punjab Bureau of Statistics, in addition to conducting Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, also conducted other surveys including, Women's Economic and Social wellbeing Survey 2017-18, Survey on Silicosis, 2018, Punjab Health Survey II, 2017, Home Based Worker Survey 2016. Sindh Bureau of Statistics has started conducting the Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) in 2014, and the 2nd report was published in 2017-18. Balochistan Bureau of Statistics is publishing departmental statistics only. MICS has not been conducted by the Balochistan Bureau of Statistics till now. In Azad Jammu and Kashmir, the Bureau of Statistics is working under the Planning and Development Department and publishing regular statistics, whereas MICS was published in 2007-08, and currently, the department is working on it. In Gilgit Baltistan proper Bureau of Statistics does not exist, whereas recently Planning and Development Department has formed Statistical Research Cells, which will be responsible for publishing regular statistics as well as conducting Surveys in Gilgit Baltistan.

3.4 Stakeholders for Marginalized Population

The marginalized population for this study constitutes persons with disabilities, widows, orphans, ethnic and religious minorities, poor (Zakat beneficiaries), transgender people, internally displaced persons, and living in hard-to-reach areas. The study did not include refugees, stateless persons, asylum seekers, and persons of undetermined nationality as these groups are being studies elsewhere. The mapping of stakeholders was conducted, taking into account the data of these aforementioned marginalized groups**.** Table 2 shows the stakeholders as per the type of data of marginalized population groups. The data sources and stakeholders were identified at the national and sub-national level and presented below:

3.4.1 National Stakeholders

3.4.1.1 Ministry of Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety Division

The Division of Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety is responsible for providing policy and guidelines to the four national-level institutions which are serving at the national and provincial level. These institutions include Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal, Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), Zakat, and Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund). Poverty division collects the Zakat and transfers it to the Zakat Department of Provinces/Regions. Zakat Departments of each province/region then identify the Beneficiaries and disburse the amount as per their allocations.

3.4.1.2 Benazir Income Support Programme

Benazir Income Support Programme, initiated by the Government of Pakistan (2008), was started with the primary objective to support poor households (Benazir Income Support Programme, 2011). In order to carry out its programs, BISP collects data through the door-to-door complete household census, which, so far, is the largest database of the poorest families of Pakistan. The data of children is verified through B-form issued by NADRA. It is not mandatory to have a birth certificate issued by the Local Governments for the enrollment into household records collected by BISP. The indicators used by BISP reflect the socioeconomic conditions of the targeted population from multiple angles. Therefore, the data collected by the BISP, particularly pertaining to population-based statistics, is of major importance in generating vital statistics. The BISP has established the National Socio-Economic Registry (NSER), which is the data repository of poverty score surveys conducted in 2010 and updated regularly. The NSER contains data of over 27 million households. The vital statistics on poverty, population structure, employment, education, disability, and under-five registration coverage can be estimated using poverty score survey data (NSER).

BISP is planning to upgrade the NSER from static to dynamic data registry. Currently, NSER is capable of providing disaggregated data by sex, age, and marital status. Each household is captured with unique identifiers specific to the NSER. The children are captured by their names. "Form-B" is also used to record data on children where available. A birth certificate is not mandatory for the registration of children. Information regarding transgender people is also recorded in NSER. Households are assigned QR codes, which can be used to retrieve data from NSER. Data quality framework and privacy policy are also in place.

3.4.1.3 Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (PBM) provides welfare services, including financial assistance to the poor, destitute, orphans, and widows. Its major initiatives include Pakistan Thalassaemia Center, Darul Ehsas, Individual Financial Assistance, Women Empowerment Centre, School for Rehabilitation of Child Labour, Child Support Programme, Ehsaas Kadaa, and Special Friends.

PBM maintains records of beneficiaries through a Management Information System. The records are maintained both paper-based and digitally. However, it is not mandatory to have birth registration for eligibility of services and support offered by Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal. For few services, B-form is accepted as evidence of child identity. The records of beneficiaries, including their national identity numbers of Individual Financial Assistance, are available across districts, proveniences, and national levels. The data of all beneficiaries in all provinces flows from district levels to the national level. An MoU with BISP is recently signed in which interoperability and data are synchronized with two Management systems. Yearly reports are published for the dissemination of data.

Table 3. Mapping of stakeholders maintaining population-level data in Pakistan, 2020

Stakeholders	Widows	Orphans	Persons with Disabilities	Religious Minorities	Ethnic Minorities	Poor (Zakat entitled)	Internally Displaced Peoples	Homeless People/Nomads	Transgender people	People Living in Hard to Reach Areas
National Level										
Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal	■	■	■			■				
Benazir Income Support Program	■	■	■			■				
National Database and Registration Authority			■	■					■	
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics	■		■			■			■	
National Disaster Management Authority							■			■
Provincial Level (Present in all Provinces and Regions)										
Zakat Department						■				
Religious & Minorities Affairs Department				■						
Provincial Disaster Management Authorities							■			■
Local Government Department			■	■						
Pakistan Bait ul Mal	■	■	■			■				
Social Welfare Department	■	■	■			■		■	■	
Women Development Department	■					■				
Provincial Level (Present in certain Provinces)										
Punjab Social Protection Authority	■	■	■			■		■	■	
Social Protection Strategy Unit -Sindh						■				
Edhi Foundation-Sindh	■	■	■			■		■		

3.4.2 Provincial Stakeholders

3.4.2.1 Zakat and Ushr Department

The Zakat and Ushr Departments are established and functional across all provinces and regions. The Zakat Department maintains paper records of the beneficiaries, including poor persons and persons with disabilities. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the Zakat departments are also providing assistance to the poor and destitute for education, health, marriages, and disability. The Zakat Department in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa recently developed the Zakat Management Information System. Data on around 500,000 eligible beneficiaries are recorded along with national IDs.

3.4.2.2 Social Welfare Department

The Social Welfare Department is functional in all provinces and regions except Islamabad Capital Territory. The structure and functions of the Social Welfare Departments in Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan, and AJ&K are similar. In Punjab, the Department has an additional section for managing Zakat and other financial assistance (Bait-ul-Mal). In all the provinces and regions, the Social Welfare Department provides assistance for poor persons, widows, orphans, drug addicts, people living with disabilities, and transgender people. In Sindh, the Chief Minister has taken the initiative to enhance the Social Welfare Services through the establishment of the Social Protection Strategy Unit. This unit is formed to streamline the welfare activities in the province. The unit is in the process of developing a population registry for the poor and marginalized population.

The data of beneficiaries in the Social Welfare Department of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is maintained through paper-based registers. The department has initiated the development of MIS for beneficiaries' records. The Social Welfare department in Sindh and Balochistan is managing paper-based records,

whereas the department in Sindh has started the development of MIS through its strategy unit. AJ&K Social Welfare Department has developed MIS, which is functional but lacks the standard requirement of data management, including lack of unique ID. In Punjab, the Social Welfare and Bait-ul-Maal department has developed an online Information Management System (developed by the Punjab IT board). This online application is used to manage the records of the District Bait-ul-Maal Committee, including the details of beneficiaries.

3.4.2.3 Women Development Departments

The Women Development Departments exist in all provinces and regions except ICT. The department is responsible for formulating policies, laws to provide protection and empowerment to women and promotes gender equality. In Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan, AJ&K, and Gilgit Baltistan Women Development Departments are facilitating poor widows and destitute women through department-owned Women Centers. In Punjab, these facilities are provided in collaboration with Punjab Vocational Training Council and Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority. Department also provides shelter and legal help to destitute women. The Women Development Department maintains paper records of widows and poor women. The data of beneficiaries is kept at the Women Centers without a defined mechanism and protocol for upward data flow to province and national level.

3.4.2.4 Punjab Social Protection Authority

Punjab Social Protection Authority was established through the Punjab Social Protection Authority Act 2015. It is an autonomous body for the development of an effective, comprehensive, and efficient social protection system in Punjab. Currently, the authority is using NSER data for the selection of beneficiaries for its various initiatives.

3.4.2.5 Disaster Management Authority

The Disaster Management Authority is mainly responsible for preparing and implementing disaster mitigation plans, provide relief, and ensure the rehabilitation of affected people after the disaster. Provincial and Regional Disaster Management Authorities are also established and are functional in the provinces. The Disaster Management Authority keeps the record of the marginalized population for the quick response and provision of relief in any sudden disaster. A national ID card is mandatory for the eligibility of financial and other assistance for adults provided by Disaster Management Authorities. However, for children's birth registration with a local government department is not a mandatory requirement.

3.5 The Flow of Vital Events Data

The vital events data are captured at the lowest administrative level across all provinces and regions through the Local government Departments. The study could not find a mechanism that enables the flow of vital events data from the lowest administrative level to districts and further upward to the provincial level and national level. In a few districts, an aggregated summary of vital events is processed and shared with provincial authorities. However, there is no systematic and integrated process that ensures a timely flow of data from the lowest to the highest level. The vital events are captured through CRMS provided by NADRA, and the data is regularly backed up and reconciled with the national identity database by NADRA through a batch file using a USB stick transported by the staff of NADRA. In AJ&K, the vital events registration paper records are kept at the UC level as there are no CRMS currently functional in the State. Figure 5 shows the flow of vital events data in all provinces across various operational levels.

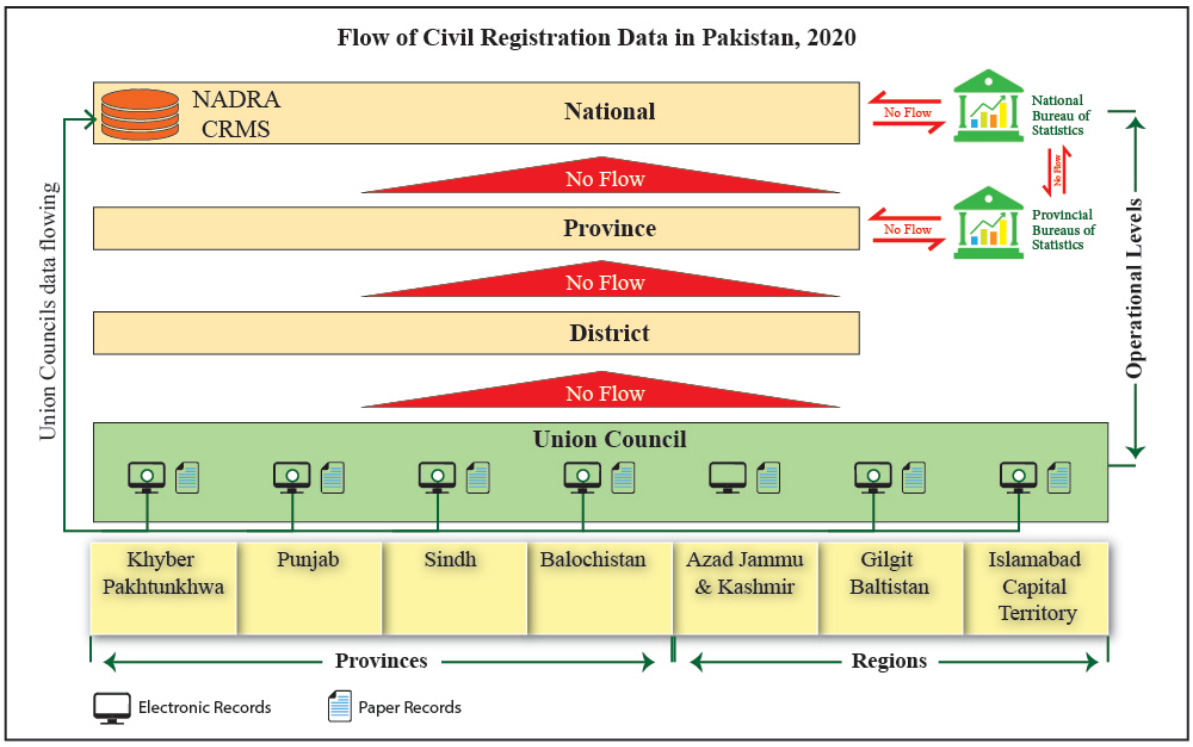

Figure 5. Flow of Civil Registration Data in Pakistan, 2020

Section 4

CRVS and Marginalized Population: Data Management Practices

4.1 Principles and Recommendations of a Vital Statistics System

Understanding what data are collected from individuals and how they are transcribed, compiled, transmitted, and stored in archives and databases before becoming vital statistics, is necessary to identify gaps in the CRVS system. This may also help to improve the quality of the information. The civil registration data management practices were analyzed using a checklist adapted (Annex 10) from the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System (Mrki et al., 2013) and the manual of United Nations National Quality Assurance Frameworks Manual for Official Statistics (UN, 2019). The Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System were adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission at its forty-fifth session in 2014. The principles and recommendations were developed with a primely objective to provide guidance to member states for improving the functioning of the civil registration system and its role to complement other sources of vital statistics.

This section presents the findings of the field review conducted in all provinces and regions of Pakistan to observe and analyze the vital events and marginalized population data management practices in all provinces and regions of Pakistan. A structured checklist was adapted from the UN Policy and recommendations for CRVS (United Nations, 2014).

4.2 Data Management Practices

Local Government departments at various levels are continuously collecting data on vital events. The availability of documented procedures for vital statistics was assessed to analyze the difference between stated practices and on-ground registration situation. Most of the staff (UC secretaries) were aware of the rules of vital events registration. Vital events records were checked at UC and Municipal Corporation (MC) Offices. All records were available in both digital and manual forms. The paper records in UCs Offices were kept in metal cupboards without safety protocols in most of the places. Retrieving old record was challenging, being piled up in racks and also prone to damage. The digital records were stored in desktop computers in the application (CRMS) provided by NADRA. No records of safety measures were in place, including protection from fire, flood, and earthquake. Availability and practicing of data quality parameters, including completeness, accuracy, availability, and timeliness, were assessed. None of the provinces and regions were using any procedures for ensuring data quality.

Data privacy was maintained in all offices, and procedures were in place to provide individual records to other authorities. Local Government or municipal offices were not following any procedures to maintain data backup (both manual and digital) at their provincial offices. However, NADRA offices regularly retrieve the digital data from UC offices and maintain it at the national level. A system to assign a unique identification to paper-based records were not available. Digital records were assigned a unique ID through NADRA CRMS. Local Government offices (CRMS) were not linked with other information systems at the district or provincial level. The updated CRMS has the capability to provide real-time online data verification through CNICs numbers and is currently practiced in a few offices of Punjab. Data sharing of vital events with national or provincial Statistical Organizations were not practiced in any province or region. Local Government departments do not generate and publish vital events statistics. Table 4 shows the status of vital events in data management practices in each province and region of Pakistan. The total number of registration facilities visited and their status on data management are presented in Annex 7.

Table 4. Current practices of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics data management by Local Government & Municipal Corporations in Pakistan, 2020

Data Characteristics	Provincial Level						
	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Punjab	Sindh	Balochistan	Azad Jammu & Kashmir	Gilgit Baltistan	Islamabad Capital Territory
Record keeping							
Digital	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓
Manual	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Data quality							
Completeness	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Accuracy	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Availability	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Timeliness	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Record safety							
Fire	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Flood	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Earthquake	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Data privacy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Data backups at central Level	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Unique Identification (CNIC)	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓
Linkage with other information systems							
National Level	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓
Provincial Level	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Online data verification	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Data sharing							
National and Provincial SOs	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Research Purposes	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Generate own statistics	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Publish statistics	×	×	×	×	×	×	×

* Only operational where online CRMS application is installed
Abbreviations: LG, Local Government; MC, Municipal Corporation; SO, Statistical Organizations

4.3 Comparison of Vital Events Data between Provincial Registration Forms and with UN Recommended Data Topics

Data currently recorded through civil registration in Pakistan was compared against the standards of vital events data recommended by the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System (data entities that were relevant to Pakistan were selected)(United Nations, 2014). Vital events data collected through application forms were also compared across all provinces and regions to assess the similarities and differences of data and availability of disaggregated data currently being collected in UCs Offices of local government.

The data entities that civil registration system is recommended when a birth is recorded includes 11 entities related to the event, 19 entities related to parents, and seven entities related to pregnancies). For death registration, the recommendation includes 15 entities related to the event, 18 entities related to the deceased, and 4 entities related to fetal death. In the case of marriage registration, seven entities related to the event, 18 entities related to the bride and groom. For divorce registration, 6 entities related to the event, and 24 entities are recommended to be recorded against divorcee and divorced. The

comparisons of data topics (entities) collected by the local government through birth, death, marriage, and divorce registration against the recommended data topics are presented below.

4.3.1 Births Registration

Most of the recommended data entities (91%) on the characteristics of the live birth are currently being collected through birth registration in Pakistan, and no major differences were noted across different provinces. Parents related data entities were less than the recommended set of data (37%), whereas no data is collected related to pregnancies in Pakistan. Figure 6 shows the comparison of birth registration data with recommended data entities in Pakistan. Details about data entities currently captured against recommended ones are in Annex 2.

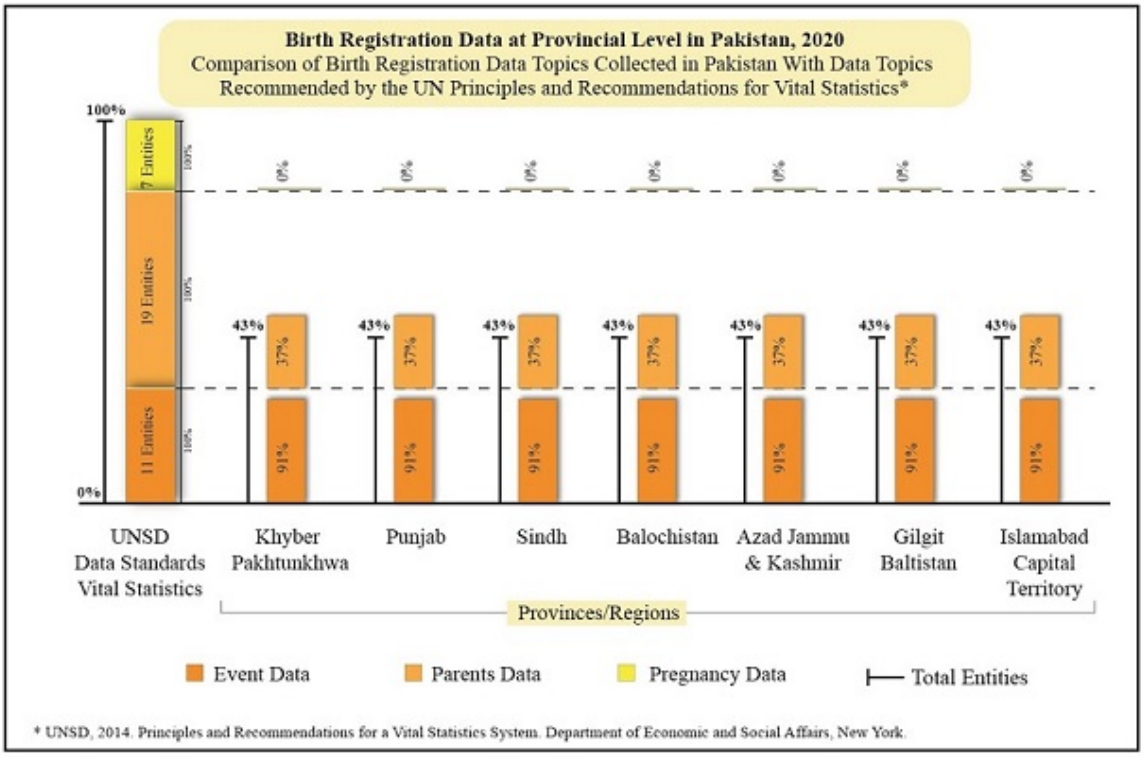

Figure 6. Comparison of Birth Registration Data Topics collected in Pakistan with Data Topics Recommended by the UN Principles and Recommendations for Vital Statistics, 2020.

Birth registration forms currently used by the local government offices were compared to assess similarities and differences of the data being collected. The following data are consistently collected across all provinces and shown in Figure 7.

- Address
- Father's name and CNIC
- Mother's name and CNIC
- Paternal Grand Father's name and CNIC
- Date and district of birth
- Newborn/Child name, religion, sex, disability, vaccination, and place of birth
- Applicant name

There were a few data variables that were captured in one or more provinces and regions and presented below:

- Applicant CNIC and relationship

- Father's and Mother's nationality
- Doctor/Midwife name
- Registration date
- Area type (Urban/Rural)

Applicant related data were noted in the forms used in Islamabad Capital Territory and Gilgit Baltistan. Parents' nationality and detailed addresses were not recorded in four provinces of Pakistan. Figure 7 shows an interprovincial comparison of data captured through birth registration in Pakistan, 2020. A full-page view of the birth registration form, placed at Annex 13.

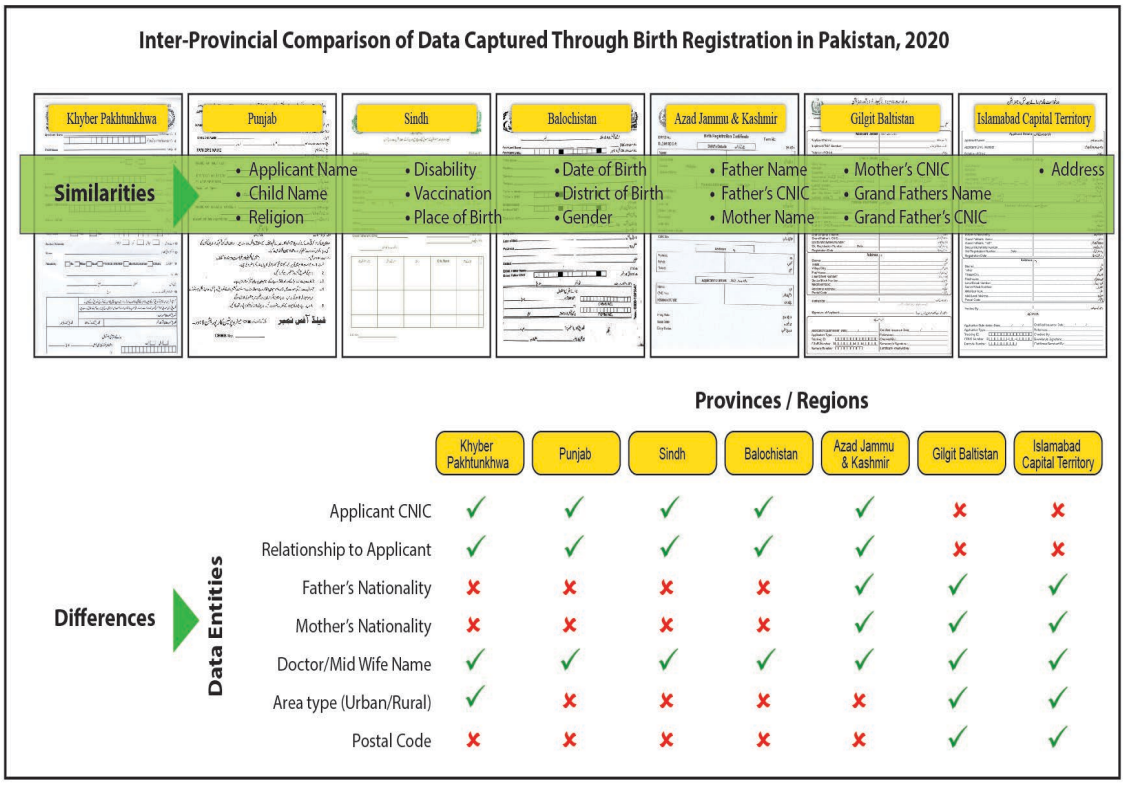

Figure 7. Inter-provincial comparison of data captured through birth registration, in Pakistan, 2020

4.3.2 Death Registration

When data entities collected through death registration were compared with recommended data entities, it was noted that 72% of the event-related data and 51% of deceased related data entities are currently recorded through death registration in Pakistan. Recommended data on fetal deaths, including data on causes and pregnancy, are not collected in provinces in Pakistan except Sindh province (Figure 7). In Sindh, data on stillbirths, including previous stillbirths, gestational age, and mother age, is only recorded in Sindh. Details about data entities currently captured against recommended ones are at Annex 3.

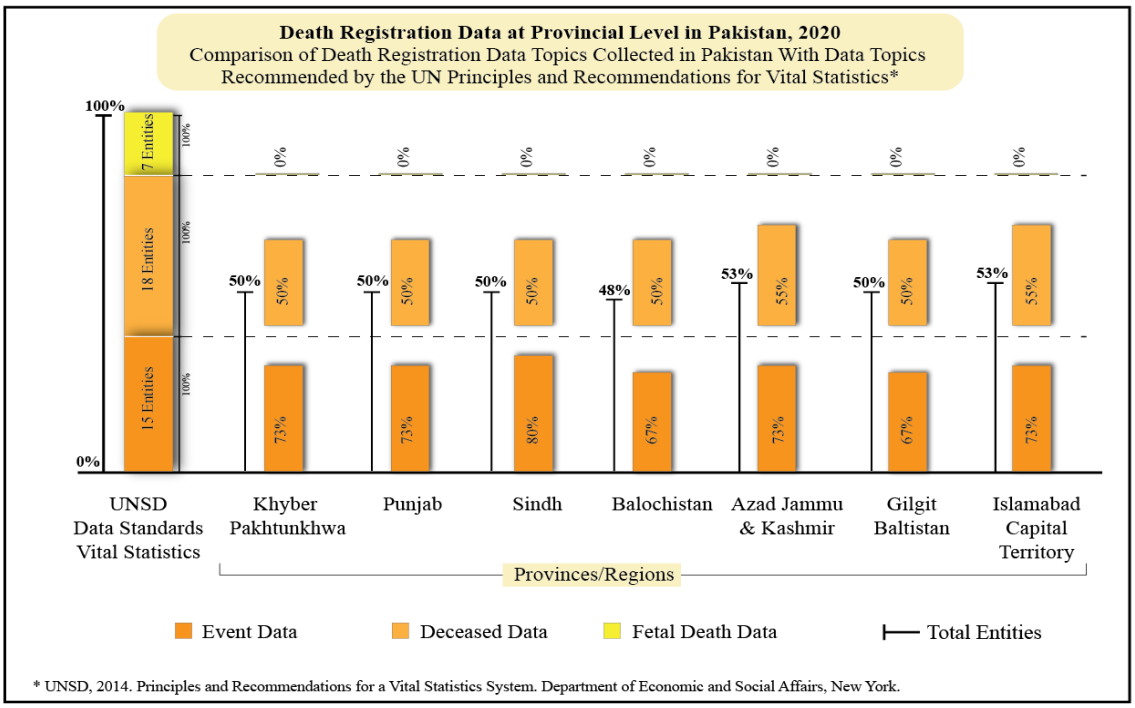

Figure 8. Comparison of Death Registration Data Topics collected in Pakistan with Data Topics Recommended by the UN Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, 2014

Data topics on death, including fetal deaths (Stillbirths) registration forms used by the local government departments, are recording the following data and is similar across all provinces and regions, include:

- Applicant name and CNIC
- Deceased's name, address, CNIC, date of birth, date of death, and religion
- Deceased's Father name and CNIC
- Date, place, and cause of death
- Date of burial and graveyard name

There were a few data topics not consistently captured across all provinces and regions, which include:

- Applicant address and relationship with deceased
- Nationality, marital status, and caste of deceased
- Deceased's Mother's name, date of birth, and CNIC
- Deceased Husband's name and CNIC
- Nature of death (Natural, accidental, stillbirth, found dead)
- Duration of the sickness of deceased
- Previous stillbirths
- Period of intra-uterine existence
- Name and CNIC of person who buried the deceased

Data related to applicants are captured only in Punjab, whereas the applicant relationship with the deceased is captured in AJ&K and GB only. The nationality of the deceased, marital status, and caste are captured in AJ&K, GB, and ICT. Nature of death, i.e., natural, accidental, stillbirth, found dead, is captured differently across all provinces. Stillbirth and pregnancy-related data is only recorded in Sindh. Figure 9 shows an interprovincial comparison of data captured through death registration in Pakistan in 2020. A full-page view of birth registration forms placed at Annex 14.

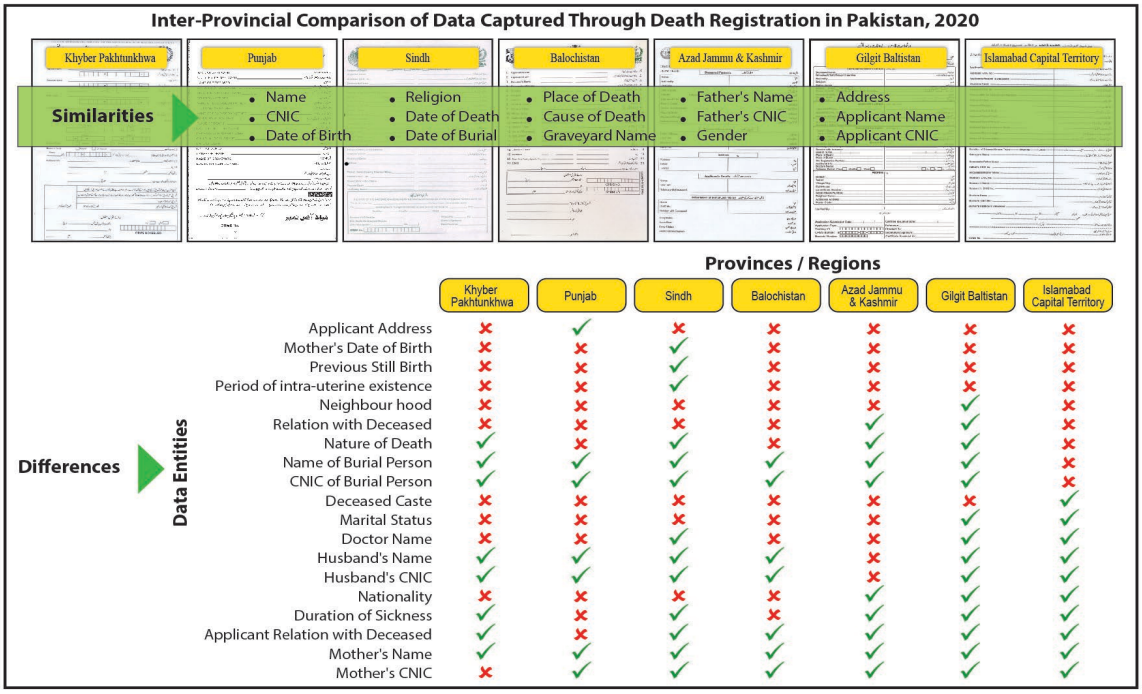

Figure 9. Inter-provincial comparison of data captured through death registration in Pakistan, 2020

4.3.3 Marriage Registration

When data entities currently collected through marriage registration were compared against recommended data entities, it was noted that 85% of event-related data and 33% of the bride and groom related data are currently collected (Figure 8). Details about data entities currently captured against recommended ones are in Annex 4.

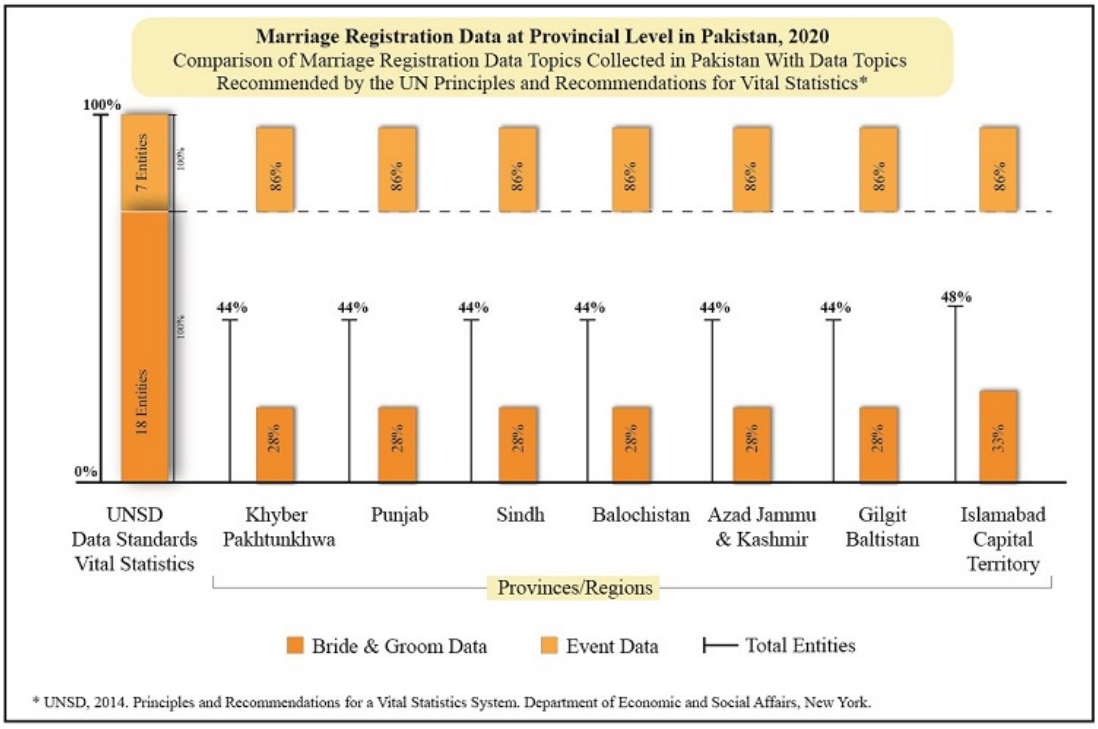

Figure 10. Comparison of Marriage Registration Data Topics collected in Pakistan with Data Topics Recommended by the UN Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, 2014

Data currently captured through marriage registration forms, which are similar across all provinces and regions, include:

- Solemniser name and CNIC
- Groom's name, address, marital status, and CNIC
- Groom's father name and CNIC
- Bride's name, marital status, address, and CNIC
- Bride father's name and CNIC
- Groom and bride date of births/age
- Date of marriage
- Registration date
- Details of dowery

The following data is captured in some of the provinces and regions through the registration of marriages:

- Religion
- Nationalities
- Date of issuance of Nikkah Nama [1]

At the time of marriage registration, data on religion and nationalities is captured in Gilgit Baltistan only. The date of births of the bride and groom is not recorded across all provinces and regions in Pakistan. Event-related data on the date of marriage and date of issuance of "Nikkah Nama" is not captured in all provinces. Figure 11 shows an inter-provincial comparison of data captured through marriage registration in Pakistan 2020

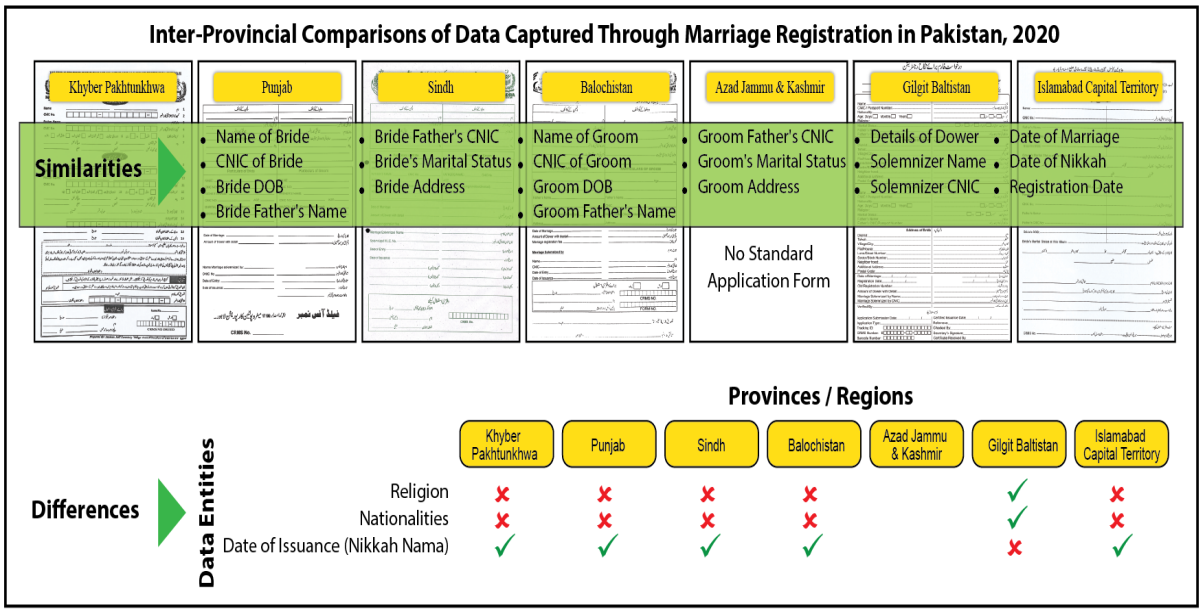

Figure 11. Inter-provincial comparison of data captured through marriage registration in Pakistan, 2020

[1] The "Nikah-Nama" is a binding contract and a fundamental element of an Islamic marriage. It describes the rights and obligations agreed upon by both parties (the bride and the groom) which confirms the consent of both the husband and the wife.

4.3.4 Divorce Registration

During registration of a divorce, 67% of topics related to the event were recorded, and 37% of topics related to divorcee and divorced are currently recorded when compared with standard recommended topics (Figure 9). Details about topics currently captured against recommended ones are at Annex 5.

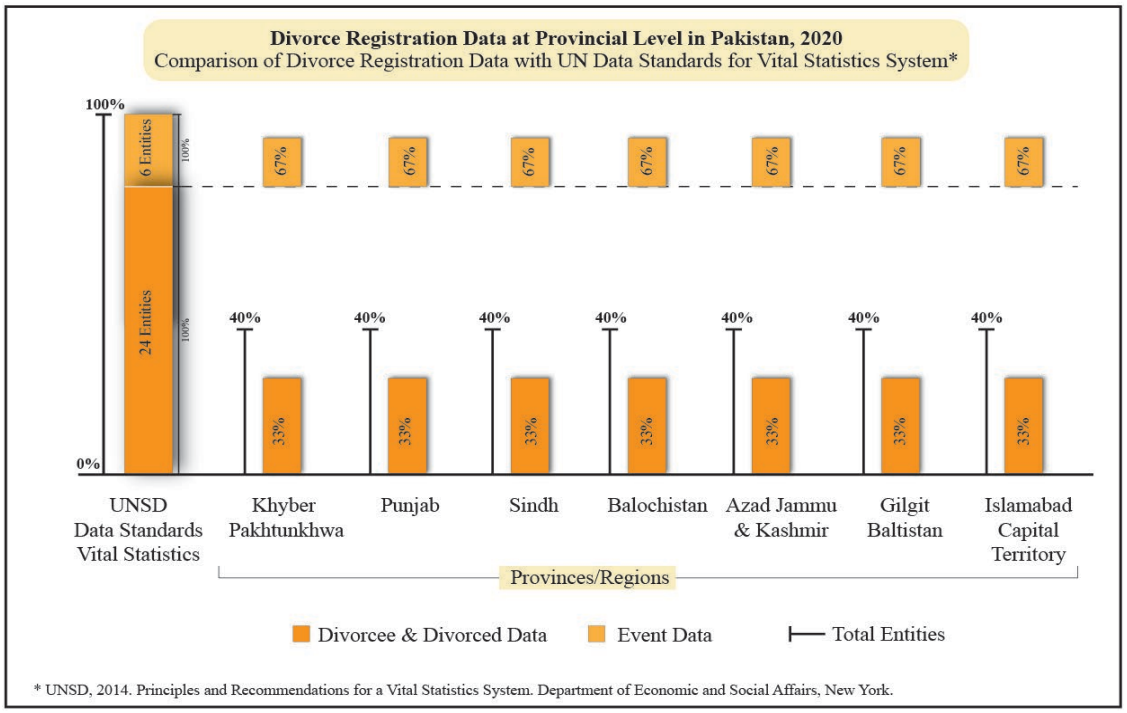

Figure 12. Comparison of Divorce Registration Data Topics collected in Pakistan with Data Topics Recommended by the UN Principles and Recommendations for Vital Statistics, 2020

During the process of divorce registration, data collected through forms that are similar across all provinces and regions are presented below:

- Authorized department of divorce
- Details and custody of children
- Details of an arbitration committee
- Conciliation proceeding failure date
- Date of marriage
- No. of children in this wedlock
- Husband's previous children
- Wife's previous children
- Addresses, name, CNIC of a divorcee and divorced and their fathers' names and CNIC
- Date of divorce registration
- Place and date of divorce/decision
- Date of notice of divorce

Events and applicant-related data which is not captured in all provinces are given below:

- Age of divorcee and divorced

- Husband's and wife's previous divorces
- Place of marriage
- Type of divorce

The age of divorcee and divorced is recorded only in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Data of previous divorces is captured only in Sindh. Place of marriage is recorded in Sindh, Gilgit Baltistan, and ICT only. Figure 13 shows an inter-provincial comparison of data captured through divorce registration in Pakistan 2020.

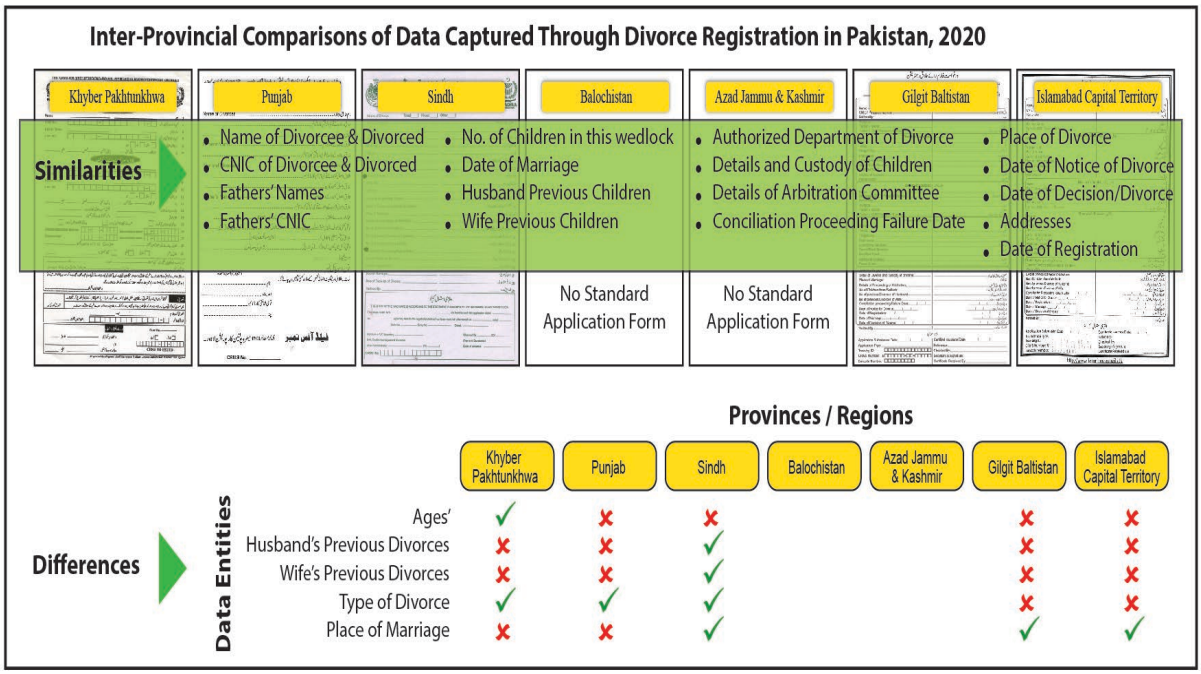

Figure 13. Inter-provincial Comparison of Data Captured Through Divorce Registration in Pakistan, 2020

4.4 Data Management at Health Facilities

Health facilities records and registers were also examined to analyze the current practices of death recording at the health facilities. Nearly all health facilities where either birth or death occur kept paper-based records of these events. However, none of the health facilities in any province or region have a mechanism in place to flow individual-level data of births and deaths to the district and provincial levels. Records safety measures to protect paper-based registers from fire, flood, and earthquake were not present in all health facilities. Data sharing protocols were not available in any province, and individual-level data on births and deaths were not shared by local government departments. Table 5 shows the numbers and percentage of health facilities visited and data elements assessed in all provinces and regions of Pakistan.

Table 5. Births and deaths data management practices in health facilities, Pakistan, 2020

Data Characteristics	Provinces/Regions													
	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (N=3)		Punjab (N=5)		Sindh (N=3)		Balochistan (N=2)		Azad Jammu & Kashmir (N=2)		Gilgit Baltistan (N=2)		Islamabad Capital Territory (N=3)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
CR data available	3	100	4	100	3	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	3	100
Data flow (lower to higher levels)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Safety measures														
Fire	2	67	3	75	1	33	2	100	1	50	2	100	3	100
Flood	1	33	2	50	1	33	1	50	2	100	2	100	2	67
Earthquake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Privacy of records	3	100	4	100	3	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	3	100
Sharing with other departments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage														
Digital	0	0	2	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manual	3	100	4	100	3	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	3	100

Abbreviation: CR, Civil Registration
N=Total numbers of offices visited

4.5 Data on Marginalized Populations

The data management practices of departments that currently maintain data on marginalized populations at the national and provincial levels were assessed. At the national level, the National Database and Registration Authority, Benazir Income Support Program, Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, and National Disaster Management Authority maintain data on marginalized populations. Table 5 shows the current data management practices for data on marginalized populations in Pakistan.

At the national level, all organizations maintain digital records on the marginalized population. No mechanism was in place to measure data completeness. Protocols for data accuracy, safety, backup, unique identification, and data retrieval system were in place across all national-level organizations. (unique identifiers). Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal, BISP, and National Disaster Management Authority have data sharing, linkages, and verification protocols with NADRA in place. Whereas the data of Pakistan (National) and provincial Bureau of Statistics not linked with NADRA and Local Government Departments for data sharing. These Departments (Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal, BISP, and National Disaster Management Authority) share their data with the Pakistan Bureau of Statistical and Provincial Bureaus of Statistics for Vital Statistics generation. In addition, they generate their own statistics for publications and sharing with other institutions.

At the provincial level, data on marginalized populations is available with Zakat Department, Religious & Minorities Affairs Department, Provincial Disaster Management Authorities, Local Government Department, Social Welfare Department, Women Development Department, Punjab Social Protection Authority, Social Protection Strategy Unit-Sindh and Edhi Foundation-Sindh.

Table 6. Current practices of marginalized population data management at national level organizations, Pakistan, 2020

Data Characteristics	National Level Organizations				
	Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal	Benazir Income Support Program	National Database and Registration Authority	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics	National Disaster Management Authority
Record keeping					
Digital	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Manual	✓	×	×	✓	✓
Data quality					
Completeness	×	×	×	×	×
Accuracy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Availability	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Timeliness	×	×	✓	✓	✓
Record safety					
Fire	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
Flood	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
Earthquake	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
Data privacy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Data backups at central level	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Data retrieval system (unique identifiers CNIC?)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Linkage with other Information Systems					
National Level	×	✓	✓	✓	×
Provincial Level	×	×	✓	✓	×
Data verification from other departments	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
Data sharing					
National and Provincial Statistical Organizations	✓	✓	✓		✓
Research Purposes	✓	✓	×	×	✓
Data Flow					
Digital	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Manual	✓	✓	×	✓	✓
Generate own statistics	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Publish statistics	✓	✓	×	✓	✓

While manual data is available across all departments, few of them are now working towards the digitalization of their records. Most of the departments lack records safety measures. Data privacy is ensured in all departments. Table 6 shows current practices of marginalized population data management at provincial level organizations in Pakistan, 2020.

Table 7. Current practices of marginalized population data management at provincial level organizations, Pakistan, 2020

Data Characteristics	Provincial Level (Present in all Provinces and Regions)						Provincial Level (Present in certain Provinces)		
	Zakat Department	Religious & Minorities Affairs Department	Provincial Disaster Management Authorities	Local Government Department	Social Welfare Department	Women Development Department	Punjab Social Protection Authority	Social Protection Strategy Unit -Sindh	Edhi Foundation-Sindh
Record keeping									
Digital	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Manual	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Data quality									
Completeness	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			✗
Accuracy	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗			✗
Availability	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗			✓
Timeliness	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗			✗
Records safety									
Fire	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Flood	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
Earthquake	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Data privacy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Data backup at the central level	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Data retrieval system (unique identifiers)	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Linkage with other Information Systems									
National Level	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Provincial Level	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Data verification from other departments	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Data sharing									
National and Provincial Statistical Organizations	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗			
Research Purposes	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗			
Data flow									
Digital	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗			
Manual	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗			
Generate own statistics	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗			
Publish statistics	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	.	.	.

Section 5

Barriers to Civil Registration: A Perspective of Marginalized Populations

5.1 Barriers to Civil Registration

Barriers to civil registration were extracted from the FGDs conducted with marginalized groups are presented below. Improving the coverage of civil registration depends on community awareness and ease of access to registration facilities. The services may be inaccessible due to physical, financial, or socio-cultural barriers. For poor and marginalized individuals, registration is of little value when compared to other challenges of earning a livelihood.

5.1.1 Lack of awareness

Most of the people who participated in FGDs were not aware of the importance of civil registration. Most people have a casual attitude towards birth registration. In most cases, the birth registration of a child has not been done till the child goes to a school where the birth certificate is a mandatory requirement for admission. This indicates a general lack of awareness about the importance of birth registration. During a conversation with a marginalized group living in hard-to-reach areas, a person said that:

"Nobody in this area needs a birth certificate. Most people don't even know about this. I have twelve children, and it is only this year that I got the "Form B" for my youngest son, as it was necessary for school studies."

The level of lack of knowledge on the importance of civil registration is noted across almost all the marginalized groups. Most participants think that obtaining a birth registration certificate is important only to get other services like school enrolment, national identity card, and food subsidies (in the Gilgit Baltistan region) linked with civil registrations.

5.1.2 Financial Barrier

Among other factors, the cost of getting a registration certificate, including the official registration fee, and transportation costs and loss of earning from the days spent in getting the certificate, are significant barriers that most of the marginalized people reported. Many expressed imitated financial resources to meet the direct and indirect cost of getting a registration certificate. During the discussion with transgender people, one participant said;

"Sir, bread earning is a huge task for us. Will getting ourselves registered helps us in earning bread and butter?"

A similar argument was presented about marriage registration by a person living in a remote village of Chakarkote in district Gilgit. He said:

"People here are poor. They hardly make their living. They don't spend money on these matters (registration of marriages). Such matters like marriages are agreed and accepted verbally."

Many people consider registration not important when looking at the cost of time, losing money when away from work, and the amount they have to pay for registration and travel.

Corruption is another obstacle in the registration of vital events. Many illiterate people had to pay a bribe to get a registration certificate. During a discussion with the Hindu minority in Karachi, a Hindu citizen said that;

"Sir, let me tell you that the government fee here is Rs. 300, but the agents who are there also take Rs. 2000 from the people for these works. ..."

Many members of religious or ethnic minorities reported issues of harassment and complicating the procedure to get a certificate. For example, asking for burial slips of the graveyard from Hindus whereas Hindus cremate the dead bodies. Similarly, the marriage of a Sikh couple is announced verbally by their religious leader and they were asked to provide marriage evidence on paper. As a result, they obtain their certificates through illegal channels, including paying the agents to get the work done or bribing the staff sitting in registration offices. A member of the Hazara community in Quetta said:

"There is corruption in the metropolitan corporation. Many officials ask for a bribe, even for small things. Poor people of our society who are illiterate or don't know much about the process, they (staff in registration facilities) create problems for them to get money out of these people."

5.1.3 Procedural Barriers

A number of procedural barriers, including asking for unnecessary documentation and verifications from Government officials and elected community representatives, were identified, limiting the civil register of vital events, especially for marginalized groups. Many religious minorities reported complex and inadequate registration procedures for getting certificates. For example, a leader of the Sikh community in Peshawar mentioned the hurdles they face for the registration of marriages. For registration of marriage, the local government department follows the family law 1961 (Government of Pakistan, 1961), and documents needed for registration of marriage include Nikkah Nama (Islamic marriage contract), whereas, in the Sikh religion, the concept of a marriage contract does not exist. As a result, they have to follow a lengthy procedure to get a marriage certificate. While discussing, the community representative said:

"In 2005, we faced a problem. In Peshawar, when one of our relatives applied for NIC of his wife, he was asked for Nikah Nama. He was helpless as he had no Nikah Nama for his marriage…."

In Karachi, the Hindu minority community had difficulties in obtaining death registration certificates. Issuance of a death registration certificate requires documentary evidence from the cemetery where the deceased is buried. However, since Hindus cremate their deceased, it is not possible to get that document, and consequently, they face problems in registering deaths.

5.1.4 Accessibility and Service Provision

The distance was a major factor limiting access to civil registration. Poor roads and the lack of public or private means of transport act as major deterrents to going to registration centers. People have to visit registration offices multiple times to get certificates. Among the marginalized groups, persons with disabilities face many hurdles while accessing the registration facilities. It is challenging for them to make other people understand their issues. During the discussion with a group of people with disabilities in Muzaffarabad, AJ&K, the person described the hurdle for disabled persons in this way:

"Disability itself is the biggest factor to limit a disabled person from getting registered."

Another person said:

"In any case, whether it is to get an official document or to get treatment in a hospital, we face difficulties because disability inclusive services are lacking and disabled persons are not treated as normal people."

Access to registration facilities is not designed to cater to the needs of persons with disabilities. Another factor that contributes to the difficulties of disabled persons is their lack of knowledge about the process and requirements for the registration of vital events. Accessibility becomes even more challenging for disabled persons who live in hard-to-reach areas. Many persons had to walk for hours to reach a registration office. During a conversation in Chakerkote, Gilgit, the person said that:

"Some areas are very far from here, about a day's walk away, Gashu and Pahot are two separate union councils and consist of about five hundred families. People living there face even more problems than here, with no access to roads, schools, hospitals, and jobs. In those areas, not a single person is literate there…."

Availability of staff at registration offices in far-flung-areas is reported as another barrier. The staff at union council offices are mostly unavailable. This absence is because of other responsibilities assigned by their department, including the supervision of development activities in the union council.

5.1.5 Social and Cultural Barriers

Social and cultural values are important in societies in Pakistan like elsewhere. Divorce, like many other societies and cultures, is perceived as an immoral and disliked act. Because of the stigma involved in a divorce, many people are reluctant to register for a divorce unless absolutely required to get a divorce certificate for legal matters. A similar perception was noted among all marginalized groups regarding the registration of divorce. Many of the participants were not aware that a divorce is a registerable event. A disabled person in Sheikhupura said that:

"People usually do not announce divorce. They usually conceal it. Someone may get the certificate if required in legal matters. People have very little awareness of these matters."

Transgender people face many problems related to their identity. Many transgender people reported that they usually leave their families and move away from their homeland because of their presence and association, and identity as transgender people is stigmatizing to the family. A stigma is involved in death registrations among transgender people. According to them, one of the reasons for not registering deaths is discriminating behavior towards transgender people in the registration offices. A few reported facing sexual harassment in such public offices. During the conversation with transgender people in Muzaffarabad, the Guru (the leaders of transgender groups) said:

"No, Sir, we belong to different regions. Our parents face embarrassment because of us, so we leave our native areas and live in far cities, where nobody can recognize us."

Transgender people have little knowledge about civil registration and do not feel the need to get a birth or death certificate. Many faced problems in registration due to a lack of necessary documentation, including parental ID cards for civil registration. They consider their Guru as a parent. According to them, they themselves do not want to have any relationships with their parents or any share in their parents' property. In Pakistan, transgender people are not inclined to get married, so divorce is not experienced. During a conversation with transgender people in Abbottabad, one participant said:

"We don't need certificates! Having an ID card helps us in legal matters. We do not need to register the births and deaths because parents ID card is required with an application, which many of us do not have. Parents and other siblings do not want our name to be associated with the family because we are a disgrace to the family…."

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Annexes

Annex 1. List of Participants In-depth Interviews

Islamabad Capital Territory		
Name	**Designation**	**Department/Organization**
Mr. Zia-ud-Din Kansi	Joint Secretary	Poverty Alleviation & Social Safety Division
Dr. Syed Mursalin	National Technical Advisor	TSU-CRVS, Ministry of Planning Development and Special Initiatives
Dr. Muhammad Asif	Chief Health	Ministry of Planning Development and Special Initiatives
Mr. Naveed Akbar	Director General	Benazir Income Support Program (BISP)
Dr. Hasan Orooj	Director General	Metropolitan Corporation Health Services
Mr. Samir Khan	Director General	National Database and Registration Authority
Dr. Naseer Mohiuddin	Director General (Technical)	National Ministry of Health Services Regulation and Coordination
Mr. Mubashir	Deputy Managing Director	Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal
Mr. Anjum Zaheer	Assistant Director (Academics)	Federal Directorate of Education
Mr. Ayaz-ud-Din	Deputy Director General (PSLM)	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
Ms. Rabia Awan	Director PSLM	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
Mr. Syed Shafaqat Hussian Shah	Assistant Director	Local Government & Rural Development Department
Dr. Zaeem	District Health Officer	ICT Health Department MoNHSC&R
AJ&K		
Name	**Designation**	**Department/Organization**
Mr. Raja Razaq	Secretary	Population Welfare Department
Mr. Khalid Mehmood Mirza	Special Secretary	Elementary & Secondary Education Department (Schools)
Major General Ahsan Altaf	Secretary	Health Department
Mr. Sohail Azam	Special Secretary	Health Department
Mr. Sardar Javad Ayub	Secretary	Auqaf and Religious Affairs (Amoor-e-Dinya)
Mr. Syed Zaheer Hussain Gardezi	Director General	Local Government & Rural Development Department
Mr. Muhammad Shamoon Hashmi	Chief Economist	Planning and Development Department
Mr. Yasir Bashir	Chief Social Welfare and Women Development	Planning and Development Department
Mr. Jameel Ahmed Khan	Chief Statistics	Planning and Development Department
Mr. Ch. Muhammad Altaf	Chief Administrator	Zakat Department
Mr. Abdul Wahid Khan	Director	Social Welfare Department
Mr. M. Ikram	Director	Women Development Department
Mr. Syed Ali Husnain Gillani	SDGs Coordinator	Planning & Development Department/UNDP
Mr. Nazir Ahmed Qadri	Director	Amoor e Dinya (Religious Affairs) Department
Raja Zulqarnain	Deputy Director	Local Government & Rural Development Department
KPK		
Name	**Designation**	**Department/Organization**
Mr. Farrakh Sair	Secretary	Auqaf Hajj Religious & Minority Affairs Department
Mr. Syed Mubashir Raza	Deputy Secretary	Zakat & Ushr Department
Mr. Hafiz Ata ul Munib	Deputy Secretary	Social Welfare, Zakat & Ushr Department
Mr. Syed Mubashir Raza	Deputy Secretary	Zakat & Ushr Department
Mr. Habib Khan Afridi	Director	Social Welfare Department

Mr. Hashmat Ali	Chief Planning Officer	Elementary & Secondary Education Department
Mr. Islam Afridi	Chief RD	Planning & Development Department
Dr. Niaz Muhammad	Director General	Health Services Department
Mr. Parwaiz Sabatkhel	Director General	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
Muhammad Bakhtiar	Director General	Sustainable Development Unit
Mr. Khaleeq-ur-Rehman	Director	Provincial Bureau of Statistics
Mr. Mohammad Jahangir	Deputy Director	Local Government & Rural Development Department
Punjab		
Name	**Designation**	**Department/Organization**
Dr. Faisal Zahoor	Special Secretary (Planning)	School Education Department
Mr. Babar Aman Babar	Special Secretary	Local Government & Community Development Department
Ms. Silwat Saeed	Special Secretary	Specialized Healthcare Department
Mr. Alamgir Ahmed Khan	Secretary	Zakat and Ushr Department
Dr. Asim Altaf	Add Secretary	Primary and Secondary Health Department
Ms. Asia Gul	Director General	Local Government & Community Development Department
Mr. Sajid Rasul	Director General	Punjab Bureau of Statistics
Ms. Beenish Fatima	Chief Executive Officer	Punjab Social Protection Authority
Mr. Hameedullah Malik	Director	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
Mr. Shehbab Alam Toor	Deputy Director	Pak Bait-Ul-Mal, Lahore Region
Sindh		
Name	**Designation**	**Department/Organization**
Mr. Noor Muhammad Shah	Special Secretary (Development)	Health Department
Mr. Syed Muhammad Taha	Special Secretary (Tech)	Local Government & Rural Development Department
Mr. Shahmir Khan Bhutto	Director General M&E	School Education and Literacy Department
Mr. Ashiq Hussain Kahloro	Deputy Director (Development)	Women Development Department
Mr. Junaid Rajput	Deputy Director	Social Protection Strategy Unit Chief Minister Secretariat
Mr. Junaid Ahmed Zaidi	Registrar (Madaris)	Industries Department
Mr. Shoukat Ali Sarri	Section Officer	Auqaf Religious Affairs and Zakat Department
Mr. Faisal Edhi	Head of Edhi Foundation	Edhi Foundation
Mr. Nasir Khan	Deputy Director	Provincial Bureau of Statistics
Balochistan		
Name	**Designation**	**Department/Organization**
Mr. Balach Aziz	Secretary	Religious Affairs Department
Mr. Abdul Fattah Bangar	Secretary	Minorities Affairs Department
Mr. Abdul Waheed Badini	Secretary	Balochistan Local Government Board
Mr. Ahmed Raza Khan	Secretary	Local Government Rural Development and Agrovilles Department
Mr. Ali Muhammad Jamali	Deputy Secretary (Development)	Social Welfare Department
Mr. Muhammad Iqbal Marwat	Director General	Local government and Rural Development Department
Mr. Abdul Rasoo Zaidi	Chief Planning Officer	Health Department
Mr. Hairuddin Baloch	Technical Advisor	Technical Support Unit, Planning & Development Department
Mr. Kamran Ahmed	Assistant Director	Provincial Bureau of Statistics

Gilgit Baltistan		
Name	**Designation**	**Department/Organization**
Mr. Mir Waqar Ahmad	Secretary	Health Department
Mr. Majeed Khan	Director General	Education Department (School)
Mr. Wali Khan	Director General	Gilgit Baltistan Disaster Management Authority
Mr. Amin Khan	Deputy Director	Population and Social Welfare Department
Mr. Muhammad Naeem	Director	Local Government & Rural Development Department
Mr. Syed Mujahid Ali Shah	District Social Welfare Officer	Social Welfare Department
Ms. Aneesa Younas	Research Officer	Bureau of Statistics

Annex 2. Provincial Comparison of Birth Registration Data with UN Data Standards for Vital Statistics System, Pakistan 2020

Data Characteristics	Provinces/Regions						
	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Punjab	Sindh	Balochistan	Azad Jammu & Kashmir	Gilgit Baltistan	Islamabad Capital Territory
Event Related Data							
Date of occurrence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Date of registration	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Place of occurrence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Locality of occurrence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Urban/Rural occurrence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Place of registration	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Type of birth (i.e., single, twin, triplet)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Attendant at birth	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Place of occurrence (hospital, home, etc.)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sex of the newborn	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Weight at birth	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Physical disability of newborn	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Parents Details							
Name	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CNIC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Date of birth	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Age	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Marital status	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Date of Marriage	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Duration of Marriage	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Educational attainment	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Literacy status	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Ethnic /or national group	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Citizenship	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Religion	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Disability	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Economic activity status	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Employment status	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Usual occupation	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Place of usual residence	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Locality of residence	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Urban/rural residence	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Place of the previous residence	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Homeless/Nomad group	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Place/country of birth	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Internally Displaced Person	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Data Specific to Mother							
Gestational age	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Children born alive to mother during her entire lifetime	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Birth order or parity	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Children born to mother during her entire lifetime and still Living	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Foetal deaths to mother during her entire lifetime	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Date of last previous live birth	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Interval since the last previous live birth	×	×	×	×	×	×	×

Annex 3. Provincial Comparison of Death Registration Data with UN Data Standards for Vital Statistics System, Pakistan 2020

Data Characteristics	Provinces/Regions						
	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Punjab	Sindh	Balochistan	Azad Jammu & Kashmir	Gilgit Baltistan	Islamabad Capital Territory
Data Related to Event (Death)							
Date of occurrence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Date of registration	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Place of occurrence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Locality of occurrence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Urban/rural occurrence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Place of registration	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cause of death	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ICD code on cause of death	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Manner of death	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Whether autopsy findings were used to establish the cause of death	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Death occurring during pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (for females 15-49 years of age)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Certifier	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Type of certification	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Attendance at birth (for deaths under one year of age)	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×	✓
Place of occurrence (hospital, home, etc.)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Data Related to Deceased							
Date of birth	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Age	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Sex	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Marital status	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Educational attainment	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Literacy status	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Ethnic or national group	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓
Citizenship	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Economic activity status	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Usual occupation	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Place of usual residence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Locality of residence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Urban/rural residence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Duration of residence in usual (present) place	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Place of the previous residence	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Place of birth	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Homeless/Nomad group	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Internally Displaced Person	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Data Related to Death of Newborn Child							
Weight at delivery	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Gestational age	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Type of Birth (Single, twin, triplet or higher)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Whether birth was registered	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Born in wedlock	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Legitimacy status	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Place of usual residence of the mother	×	×	×	×	×	×	×

Annex 4. Provincial Comparison of Marriage Registration Data with UN Data Standards for Vital Statistics System, Pakistan 2020

Data Characteristics	Provinces/Regions						
	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Punjab	Sindh	Balochistan	Azad Jammu & Kashmir	Gilgit Baltistan	Islamabad Capital Territory
Event Related Data							
Date of occurrence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Date of registration	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Place of occurrence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Locality of occurrence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Urban/rural occurrence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Place of registration	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Type of marriage	×	×	×	×	×		×
Data Related to Bride & Groom							
Date of birth	×	×	×	×	×		✓
Age	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Marital status (previous)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Number of previous marriages	×	×	×	×	×		×
Marriage order	×	×	×	×	×		×
Educational attainment	×	×	×	×	×		×
Literacy status	×	×	×	×	×		×
Economic activity status	×	×	×	×	×		×
Usual occupation	×	×	×	×	×		×
Socioeconomic status	×	×	×	×	×		×
Citizenship	×	×	×	×	×		×
Place of usual residence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Locality of residence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Urban/rural residence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Homeless/Nomad group	×	×	×	×	×		×
Place of the previous residence	×	×	×	×	×		×
Place of birth	×	×	×	×	×		×
Internally Displaced Person	×	×	×	×	×	.	×

Annex 5. Provincial Comparison of Divorce Registration Data with UN Data Standards for Vital Statistics System, Pakistan 2020

Data Characteristics	Provinces/Regions						
	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Punjab	Sindh	Balochistan	Azad Jammu & Kashmir	Gilgit Baltistan	Islamabad Capital Territory
Event Related Data							
Date of occurrence	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Date of registration	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Place of occurrence	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Locality of occurrence	×	×	×			×	×
Urban/rural occurrence	×	×	×			×	×
Place of registration	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Divorcee and Divorced Data							
Date of birth	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Age	✓	×	×			✓	✓
Type of marriage being dissolved	×	×	×			×	×
Number of dependent children of divorced persons	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Number of children born alive to the marriage being dissolved	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Date of marriage	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Duration of marriage	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Mode of dissolution of the previous marriage	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Husband Number of previous marriages	×	×	✓			×	×
Wife Number of previous marriages	×	×	✓			×	×
Marriage order	×	×	×			×	×
Educational attainment	×	×	×			×	×
Literacy status	×	×	×			×	×
Economic activity status	×	×	×			×	×
Usual occupation	×	×	×			×	×
Ethnic and/or national group	×	×	×			×	×
Place of usual residence	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Locality of residence	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Urban/rural residence	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Duration of residence in usual	×	×	×			×	×
Place of previous residence	×	×	×			×	×
Place of birth	×	×	×			×	×
Internally Displaced Person	×	×	×			×	×
Place of occurrence of marriage being dissolved	×	×	✓	.	.	×	×

Annex 6. List of Focus Group Discussions Conducted with Marginalized Groups in Pakistan, 2020

Sr. No	Marginalized Group	Province/State	District	Date
1	Person with Disabilities	AJ&K	Muzaffarabad	19-Aug-20
2	Transgender people	AJ&K	Muzaffarabad	19-Aug-20
3	Poor (Zakat Beneficiaries)	AJ&K	Muzaffarabad	20-Aug-20
4	Religious Minority (Sikh)	KPK	Peshawar	02-Sep-20
5	Transgender people	KPK	Abbottabad	04-Sep-20
6	Poor (Zakat Beneficiaries)	KPK	Abbottabad	06-Sep-20
7	Homeless Persons	KPK	Abbottabad	06-Sep-20
8	Person with Disabilities	Punjab	Sheikhupura	08-Sep-20
9	Religious Minority (Hindu)	Sindh	Karachi	09-Sep-20
10	Ethnic Minority (Hazara Community)	Balochistan	Quetta	14-Sep-20
11	Religious Minority (Christians)	Punjab	Attock	22-Sep-20
12	Hard to reach area	Gilgit Baltistan	Gilgit	11-Oct-20
13	Nomads	Gilgit Baltistan	Gilgit	13-Oct-20

Annex 7. Civil Registration data management practices at Local Government Union Council/Field Offices, Pakistan, 2020

Data Characteristics	Provinces/Regions													
	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (N=3)		Punjab (N=7)		Sindh (N=3)		Balochistan (N=3)		Azad Jammu & Kashmir (N=2)		Gilgit Baltistan (N=2)		Islamabad Capital Territory (N=3)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	
CR data available	3	100	7	100	2	100	3	100	2	100	2	100	3	100
Data flow (lower to higher levels)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Safety Measures														
Fire	1	33	4	57	0	0	2	67	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33
Earthquake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Privacy of Records	3	100	7	100	2	100	3	100	2	100	2	100	3	100
Sharing with other departments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage														
Digital	3	100	7	100	2	100	3	100	0	0	2	100	3	100
Manual	3	100	7	100	2	100	3	100	2	100	2	100	3	100

Abbreviation: CR, Civil Registration
N=Total numbers of offices visited

Annex 8. Interview Questionnaire for Stakeholders

Study on

Gap Analysis of Current CRVS Registration Practices and Mapping of Potential Data-sources Focusing Marginalized Population

Interview Questionnaire

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	DAY ☐☐
RESULT*	_____	_____	MONTH ☐☐
			YEAR ☐☐☐☐

*RESULT CODES:

1. COMPLETED
2. POSTPONED
3. REFUSED
4. OTHER_____

Interviewer Details	
Name of interviewer: _____	Date: _____
Signature of interviewer_____	Respondent agrees to be interviewed…….1
Respondent does not agree to be interviewed……2 →END	

Interviewee Details	
Name of interviewee: _____	Designation:_____
Department:_____	Province: _____
District (If applicable):_____ Union Council (If applicable)_____	

Assalam-o-Alaikum!

My name is _____. I am conducting a study on the Gap Analysis of Current CRVS Registration Practices and Mapping of Potential Data-sources focusing on Marginalized Population on behalf of the Ministry of Planning Development and Special Initiatives, Technical Support Unit (CRVS), Government of Pakistan. I will ask few questions. The interview may take around 30 minutes.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="6">Section-A
CRVS Stakeholders Mapping</th></tr>
<tr><td>A01</td><td colspan="3">Are you aware of CRVS?</td><td colspan="2">☐ Yes
☐ No</td></tr>
<tr><td>A02</td><td colspan="3">What are the vital events registered in CRVS system in your Province/State?</td><td colspan="2">☐ Birth
☐ Death
☐ Marriage
☐ Divorce
☐ None of the Above</td></tr>
<tr><td>A03</td><td colspan="3">Does your department notify, register, and/or certify any of the vital events?</td><td colspan="2">☐ Yes
☐ No →A06</td></tr>
<tr><td>A04</td><td colspan="5">If Yes, which of the following events does your department notify, register and/or certify?</td></tr>
<tr><td>A05</td><td>Events
Birth
Death
Marriage
Divorce</td><td>Notification
☐
☐
☐
☐</td><td>Registration
☐
☐
☐
☐</td><td colspan="2">Certification
☐
☐
☐
☐</td></tr>
<tr><td>A06</td><td colspan="3">Do you keep or maintain record of any of the following population group?</td><td colspan="2">☐ Women
☐ Infants and Neonates
☐ Children
☐ Young people
☐ Older people
☐ None of the above</td></tr>
<tr><td>A07</td><td colspan="3">Does your current data can be used to identify any of the following marginalized group?

(Please mark tick where applicable)

If any of the marginalized group marked
è Section-F</td><td colspan="2">☐ Widows
☐ Orphans
☐ Persons with Disabilities
☐ Religious Minorities
☐ Ethnic Minorities
☐ Poor
☐ Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs)
☐ Homeless People/Nomads
☐ Transgender people
☐ People Living in Hard to Reach Areas</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="6">Section-B
Birth</th></tr>
<tr><td>B01</td><td colspan="5">How do you notify occurrence of Birth?
_____
_____
_____</td></tr>
<tr><td>B02</td><td colspan="5">How do you notify occurrence of Birth at community level?
_____
_____
_____</td></tr>
</table>

B03	Do you keep the records of the Birth notified by your department?	☐ Yes ☐ No
B04	How do you keep the records of Births?	☐ Manual ☐ Digital
B05	How do you register/certify Births? _____ _____ _____	
B06	Do you have any documented procedure for delayed birth registration?	☐ Yes ☐ No
B07	If Yes, what is the procedure for delayed birth registration? _____ _____ _____	
B08	Do you have any documented procedure for amendment in the records of registered births?	☐ Yes ☐ No
B09	If Yes, what is the procedure for amendment in the records of registered births? _____ _____ _____	
B10	Do you provide a unique identity/registration number to the birth certificate?	☐ Yes ☐ No
B11	Do you assign a unique identification number to the child?	☐ Yes ☐ No
B12	If Yes! Is that unique identity number remains permanent identity for lifelong?	☐ Yes ☐ No
B13	Which of the following data of the event do you record while registering a Births?	☐ Date of occurrence ☐ Date of registration ☐ Place of occurrence ☐ Locality of occurrence ☐ Urban/Rural occurrence ☐ Place of registration ☐ Type of birth (i.e., single, twin, triplet) ☐ Attendant at birth ☐ Place of occurrence (hospital, home, etc.) ☐ Sex of the newborn ☐ Weight at birth ☐ Physical disability of newborn

B14 — Which of the following data of parents do you record while registering a birth?

Characteristics	Father		Mother	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. Name	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. CNIC	☐	☐	☐	☐
3. Date of birth	☐	☐	☐	☐
4. Age	☐	☐	☐	☐
5. Marital status	☐	☐	☐	☐
6. Date of Marriage	☐	☐	☐	☐
7. Duration of Marriage	☐	☐	☐	☐

	8. Educational attainment	☐	☐	☐	☐
	9. Literacy status	☐	☐	☐	☐
	10. Ethnic and/or national group	☐	☐	☐	☐
	11. Citizenship	☐	☐	☐	☐
	12. Religion	☐	☐	☐	☐
	13. Disability	☐	☐	☐	☐
	14. Economic activity status	☐	☐	☐	☐
	15. Employment status	☐	☐	☐	☐
	16. Usual occupation	☐	☐	☐	☐
	17. Place of usual residence	☐	☐	☐	☐
	18. Locality of residence	☐	☐	☐	☐
	19. Urban/rural residence	☐	☐	☐	☐
	20. Place of the previous residence	☐	☐	☐	☐
	21. Homeless/Nomad group	☐	☐	☐	☐
	22. Place/country of birth	☐	☐	☐	☐
	23. Internally Displaced Person	☐	☐	☐	☐

B15	Do you record the following data of Mother while registering a Birth?	Yes	No
	1. Gestational age	☐	☐
	2. Children born alive to mother during her entire lifetime	☐	☐
	3. Birth order or parity	☐	☐
	4. Children born to mother during her entire lifetime and still living	☐	☐
	5. Fetal deaths to mother during her entire lifetime	☐	☐
	6. Date of last previous live birth	☐	☐
	7. Interval since the last previous live birth	☐	☐

B16	Do you record the legitimacy status of the child? (The child born in wedlock)	☐ Yes ☐ No

Section-C
(Deaths)

C01	How do you notify occurrence of Death?	
C02	How do you notify occurrence of Death at community level?	
C03	Do you keep the records of the Deaths notified by your department?	☐ Yes ☐ No
C04	How do you keep the records of Deaths?	☐ Manual ☐ Digital
C05	How do you register/certify Deaths?	
C06	Do you have any documented procedure for delayed death registration?	☐ Yes ☐ No
C07	If Yes, what is the procedure for delayed death registration?	

	_____ _____ _____	
C08	Do you have any documented procedure for amendment in the records of registered death?	☐ Yes ☐ No
C09	If Yes, what is the procedure for amendment in the records of registered death? _____ _____ _____	
C10	Which of the following data related to event do you record while registering a death?	☐ Date of occurrence ☐ Date of registration ☐ Place of occurrence ☐ Locality of occurrence ☐ Urban/rural occurrence ☐ Place of registration ☐ Cause of death ☐ ICD code on cause of death ☐ Manner of death ☐ Whether autopsy findings were used to establish the cause of death ☐ Death occurring during pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (for females 15-49 years of age) ☐ Certifier ☐ Type of certification ☐ Attendance at birth (for deaths under one year of age) ☐ Place of occurrence (hospital, home, etc.)
C11	Which of the following data of decedent do you record while registering a Death?	☐ Date of birth ☐ Age ☐ Sex ☐ Marital status ☐ Educational attainment ☐ Literacy status ☐ Ethnicity or national group ☐ Religion ☐ Disability ☐ Citizenship ☐ Economic activity status ☐ Usual occupation ☐ Place of usual residence ☐ Locality of residence ☐ Urban/rural residence ☐ Duration of residence in usual (present) place ☐ Place of the previous residence ☐ Place of birth ☐ Homeless/Nomad group

		☐ Internally Displaced Person
C12	Do you register Deaths of child age under one year?	☐ Yes ☐ No
C13	Do you record the following data for the death of child age under one year & Foetal death?	☐ Weight at delivery ☐ Gestational age ☐ Type of Birth (Single, twin, triplet or higher) ☐ Whether birth was registered ☐ Born in wedlock ☐ Legitimacy status ☐ Place of usual residence of the mother
	Section-D (Marriages)	
D01	Do you register Marriages?	☐ Yes ☐ No
D02	What is the process or registering a Marriage?	
D03	How do you keep the records of Marriage?	☐ Manual ☐ Digital
D04	How do you register/certify Marriage?	
D05	Do you have any documented procedure for delayed Marriage registration?	☐ Yes ☐ No
D06	If Yes, what is the procedure for delayed Marriage registration?	
D07	Do you have any documented procedure for amendment in the records of registered Marriage?	☐ Yes ☐ No
D08	If Yes, what is the procedure for amendment in the records of registered Marriage?	
D09	Do you record the following data of the event while registering a marriage?	☐ Date of occurrence ☐ Date of registration ☐ Place of occurrence ☐ Locality of occurrence ☐ Urban/rural occurrence ☐ Place of registration ☐ Type of marriage
D10	Do you record the following data of Bride and Groom while registering a marriage?	

Characteristics	Bride		Groom	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. Name	☐	☐	☐	☐

	2. CNIC	☐	☐	☐	☐
	3. Date of birth	☐	☐	☐	☐
	4. Age	☐	☐	☐	☐
	5. Marital status (previous)	☐	☐	☐	☐
	6. Number of previous marriages	☐	☐	☐	☐
	7. Marriage order	☐	☐	☐	☐
	8. Educational attainment	☐	☐	☐	☐
	9. Literacy status	☐	☐	☐	☐
	10. Economic activity status	☐	☐	☐	☐
	11. Usual occupation	☐	☐	☐	☐
	12. Socioeconomic status	☐	☐	☐	☐
	13. Ethnic and/or national group	☐	☐	☐	☐
	14. Religion	☐	☐	☐	☐
	15. Disability	☐	☐	☐	☐
	16. Citizenship	☐	☐	☐	☐
	17. Place of usual residence	☐	☐	☐	☐
	18. Locality of residence	☐	☐	☐	☐
	19. Urban/rural residence	☐	☐	☐	☐
	20. Homeless/Nomad group	☐	☐	☐	☐
	21. Place of the previous residence	☐	☐	☐	☐
	22. Place of birth	☐	☐	☐	☐
	23. Internally Displaced Person	☐	☐	☐	☐

Section-E (Divorces)		
E01	Do you register Divorce?	☐ Yes ☐ No
E02	What is the process of registering a Divorce?	
E03	How do you keep the records of Divorce?	☐ Manual ☐ Digital
E04	How do you register/certify Divorce?	
E05	Do you have any documented procedure for delayed Divorce registration?	☐ Yes ☐ No
E06	If Yes, what is the procedure for delayed Divorce registration?	
E07	Do you have any documented procedure for amendment in the records of registered Divorce?	☐ Yes ☐ No
E08	If Yes, what is the procedure for amendment in the records of registered Divorce?	

E09	Do you capture the following characteristics of the event while registering a Divorce?	☐ Date of occurrence ☐ Date of registration ☐ Place of occurrence ☐ Locality of occurrence ☐ Urban/rural occurrence ☐ Place of registration

E10 Do you record the following data of divorcees while registering a divorce?

Characteristics	Husband		Wife	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. Name	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. CNIC	☐	☐	☐	☐
3. Date of birth	☐	☐	☐	☐
4. Age	☐	☐	☐	☐
5. Type of marriage being dissolved	☐	☐	☐	☐
6. Number of dependent children of divorced persons	☐	☐	☐	☐
7. Number of children born alive to the marriage being dissolved	☐	☐	☐	☐
8. Date of marriage	☐	☐	☐	☐
9. Duration of marriage	☐	☐	☐	☐
10. Mode of dissolution of the previous marriage	☐	☐	☐	☐
11. Number of previous marriages	☐	☐	☐	☐
12. Marriage order	☐	☐	☐	☐
13. Educational attainment	☐	☐	☐	☐
14. Literacy status	☐	☐	☐	☐
15. Economic activity status	☐	☐	☐	☐
16. Usual occupation	☐	☐	☐	☐
17. Ethnic and/or national group	☐	☐	☐	☐
18. Religion	☐	☐	☐	☐
19. Disability	☐	☐	☐	☐
20. Place of usual residence	☐	☐	☐	☐
21. Locality of residence	☐	☐	☐	☐
22. Urban/rural residence	☐	☐	☐	☐
23. Duration of residence in usual	☐	☐	☐	☐
24. Place of previous residence	☐	☐	☐	☐
25. Homeless/Nomad group	☐	☐	☐	☐
26. Place of birth	☐	☐	☐	☐
27. Internally Displaced Person	☐	☐	☐	☐
28. Place of occurrence of marriage being dissolved	☐	☐	☐	☐

Section-F (Records of the Vital Events/Marginalized Groups)		
F01	How do you keep the records of Vital Events/Marginalized groups?	☐ Manual ☐ Digital
F02	Do you have any procedure to check the data quality?	☐ Yes ☐ No
F03	How do you measure the data quality? _____ _____	
F04	Which of the following data quality parameters do you measure from your records?	☐ Completeness ☐ Accuracy ☐ Availability

		☐ Timeliness ☐ None of the above
F05	How do you ensure safety and security of data of vital events/marginalized groups? _____ _____	
F06	Are the safety measures in place, keeping in view the following risks?	☐ Fire ☐ Flood ☐ Earthquake ☐ None of the above
F07	Do you ensure privacy of the individual records?	☐ Yes ☐ No
F08	Is there any record backup kept in the central office?	☐ Yes ☐ No
F09	Is there any numbering system for the retrieval of the data?	☐ Yes ☐ No
F10	Is the records linked with the other information systems in the provinces?	☐ Yes ☐ No
F10-a	Names of information systems linked with your system at province/state level?	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____
F11	Is the records linked with the information system at the national level?	☐ Yes ☐ No
F11-a	Names of information systems linked with your system at national level?	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____
F12	Is the record of vital events/marginalized groups provided to other departments for data matching/verification?	☐ Yes ☐ No
F13	Do you provide data to the statistical organization of the province or national statistics office of the country for the generation of stats?	☐ Yes ☐ No
F14	Do you provide records or data for research purposes?	☐ Yes ☐ No
F15-a	How does the data of your department flow?	☐ Digitally ☐ Manually ☐ Both ☐ Doesn't flow
F15-b	Sequence of the data flow on various levels: Digital Data: 1)_____ → (2)_____ → (3)_____ Manual Data: 1)_____ → (2)_____ → (3)_____	
F16	Do you generate your own statistics from available data?	☐ Yes ☐ No
F16	Do you publish statistics regularly?	☐ Yes ☐ No

The End

Annex 9. Interview Questionnaire for Bureau of Statistics

Study on

Gap Analysis of Current CRVS Registration Practices and Mapping of Potential Data-sources focusing Marginalized Population

Interview Questionnaire for Bureau of Statistics

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	DAY ☐☐
RESULT*	_____	_____	MONTH ☐☐
			YEAR ☐☐☐☐

*RESULT CODES:

1. COMPLETED
2. POSTPONED
3. REFUSED
4. OTHER_____

Interviewer Details	
Name of interviewer: _____	Date: _____
Signature of interviewer_____	Respondent agrees to be interviewed….1
Respondent does not agree to be interviewed……2 →END	

Interviewee Details	
Name of interviewee: _____	Designation: _____
Department: _____	Province/State_____
District (If applicable):_____ Union Council (If applicable) _____	

Assalam-o-Alaikum.

My name is _____. I am conducting a study on the Gap Analysis of Current CRVS Registration Practices and Mapping of Potential Data-sources focusing Marginalized Population for the Technical Support Unit (CRVS) of Ministry of Planning Development and Special Initiative, Government of Pakistan. I will ask few questions. Interview may take around 20 minutes.

No.	Questions	Answer
A01	Have you ever heard of CRVS?	☐ Yes ☐ No
A02	Which data sources (Survey, Census) are used for the production of annual statistical information on births? _____ _____ _____	
A03	Is the available data from various survey (PSLM, PHS, HIES) currently available with Pakistan Bureau of Statistics can disaggregated to measure birth rate in various population subgroups especially marginalized population	☐ Yes ☐ No
A05	Is the current available data can be disaggregated into regions/provinces?	☐ Yes ☐ No
A06	Is the available data from surveys can be disaggregated to analyze the following marginalized groups? Please tick	☐ Widows ☐ Orphans ☐ Persons with Disabilities ☐ Religious Minorities ☐ Ethnic Minorities ☐ Poor ☐ Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs) ☐ Homeless People/Nomads ☐ Transgender ☐ People Living in Hard to Reach Areas
A07	Is Pakistan Bureau of Statistics using Civil Registration data to produce vital statistics?	☐ Yes ☐ No
A08	Are vital statistics from Civil Registration used to check accuracy of data from other sources, such as population censuses?	☐ Yes ☐ No
A09	How do you ensure the confidentiality of the data including personal identify? _____ _____	
A10	What is the frequency of the disseminated the information?	☐ Monthly ☐ Quarterly ☐ Yearly bulletins

A11	Is there a collaboration mechanism between Local Government, Municipal Cooptation, and Health Department, Judicial Courts and other relevant departments/Ministries?	☐ Yes ☐ No
A12	Is there a statistical law establishes the responsibilities of the members of the national statistical system, including its coordination and its members are identified in a legal or formal provision?	☐ Yes ☐ No
A13	Is there are a body and mechanisms for the coordination of the national statistical system for activities at the local, national, regional and international level?	☐ Yes ☐ No
A14	Is there a mechanism for considering statistics produced outside the national statistical system and, if appropriate, for those statistics to become official?	☐ Yes ☐ No
A15	Is there a national/provincial/state plan or programme for the development and production of official statistics?	☐ Yes ☐ No
A16	Are the stakeholders identified and consulted regarding their interests, needs and obligations?	☐ Yes ☐ No
A17	Do the statistical offices (National/provincial/state) have a strategy and institutional arrangements are in place to engage with their users?	☐ Yes ☐ No
A18	Do the statistical offices (National/provincial/state) continuously maintain and develop cooperation with funding agencies, academic institutions and international statistical organizations, as appropriate?	☐ Yes ☐ No
A19	Do national/provincial/state statistical office have the legal authority or some other formal provision to collect data for the development, production and dissemination of official statistics.	☐ Yes ☐ No
A20	Do the national statistical office and, other provincial statistical bureau have the legal authority or some other formal provision to obtain administrative data and adequate access to those data from other government agencies for statistical purposes.	☐ Yes ☐ No
A21	Do you have a legal authority or constitutional cover to access and use data (including big data) maintained by private corporations or other non-governmental organizations for statistical purposes on a regular basis, including for testing and experimentation?	☐ Yes ☐ No
A22	Do you have agreements/MoUs with relevant data providers? If yes, which of to the stakeholders do you have data providing agreement. _____ _____	☐ Yes ☐ No

A23	Do you publish quality reports which include accuracy, completeness, timeliness and punctuality of data sharing and statistics generation?	☐ Yes ☐ No
A24	Do you provide feedback to data providers on the quality of the data?	☐ Yes ☐ No
A25	Do you coordinate with data providers and other departments for the use of statistics?	☐ Yes ☐ No
A26	Do you have a repository and a list of all standard classifications available in all statistical agencies?	☐ Yes ☐ No
A27	Do you use the System of National Accounts, that provide a basis for integrating statistical information?	☐ Yes ☐ No
A28	Do you review statistical standards (concepts, definitions, classifications, etc)?	☐ Yes ☐ No
A29	Do you provide support and guidance to all data providers and producers of official statistics in the implementation of statistical standards?	☐ Yes ☐ No
A30	Do you have data monitoring plan to check the extent to which statistical standards are used by data providers and producers of official statistics?	☐ Yes ☐ No
A31	Do have guideline for statistical standards?	☐ Yes ☐ No
A32	Have you communicated these guidelines to all data providers and producers of official statistics?	☐ Yes ☐ No
A33	Do you assist other stakeholders, statistics producers and data providers in the implementation of international, regional and national statistical standards as appropriate?	☐ Yes ☐ No

END

That is the end of our questionnaire. Thank you very much for taking the time to answer these questions. We appreciate your help.

Annex 10. Checklist for Records of Vital Events

Study on

Gap Analysis of Current CRVS Registration Practices and Mapping of Potential Data-sources Focusing Marginalized Population

Field Visits Checklist for Vital Events

Visitor Details	
Name of visitor: _____	Date: _____
Signature of visitor_____	

Location Details	
Name of interviewee: _____	Designation:_____
Department:_____	Province: _____
Name of Field Office/Facility:_____	
District (If applicable):_____ Union Council (If applicable)_____	
Address:_____	

Checklist for Records of Vital Events		
V01	Do you register any of the following vital event?	☐ Birth ☐ Death ☐ Marriage ☐ Divorce ☐ None of the Above
V02	How do you capture records of vital events? _____ _____ _____	
Birth Records		
V001	Do you keep the records of the Birth Registration/Certification?	☐ Yes ☐ No
V002	How do you keep the records of Births?	☐ Manual ☐ Digital
V003	Do you have any documented procedure for delayed birth registration?	☐ Yes ☐ No
V004	If Yes, what is the procedure for delayed birth registration? _____ _____ _____	
V005	Do you have any documented procedure for amendment in the records of registered births?	☐ Yes ☐ No
V006	If Yes, what is the procedure for amendment in the records of registered births? _____ _____ _____	
V007	Do you provide a unique identity/registration number to the birth certificate?	☐ Yes ☐ No
V008	Do you assign a unique identification number to the child?	☐ Yes ☐ No
V009	If Yes! Is that unique identity number remains permanent identity for lifelong?	☐ Yes ☐ No
V010	Which of the following data of the event do you record while registering a Births?	☐ Date of occurrence ☐ Date of registration ☐ Place of occurrence ☐ Locality of occurrence ☐ Urban/Rural occurrence ☐ Place of registration ☐ Type of birth (i.e., single, twin, triplet) ☐ Attendant at birth ☐ Place of occurrence (hospital, home, etc.) ☐ Sex of the newborn ☐ Weight at birth ☐ Physical disability of newborn
V011	Which of the following data of parents do you record while registering a birth?	

Characteristics	Father		Mother	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
24. Name	☐	☐	☐	☐

	25. CNIC	☐	☐	☐	☐
	26. Date of birth	☐	☐	☐	☐
	27. Age	☐	☐	☐	☐
	28. Marital status	☐	☐	☐	☐
	29. Date of Marriage	☐	☐	☐	☐
	30. Duration of Marriage	☐	☐	☐	☐
	31. Educational attainment	☐	☐	☐	☐
	32. Literacy status	☐	☐	☐	☐
	33. Ethnic and/or national group	☐	☐	☐	☐
	34. Citizenship	☐	☐	☐	☐
	35. Religion	☐	☐	☐	☐
	36. Disability	☐	☐	☐	☐
	37. Economic activity status	☐	☐	☐	☐
	38. Employment status	☐	☐	☐	☐
	39. Usual occupation	☐	☐	☐	☐
	40. Place of usual residence	☐	☐	☐	☐
	41. Locality of residence	☐	☐	☐	☐
	42. Urban/rural residence	☐	☐	☐	☐
	43. Place of the previous residence	☐	☐	☐	☐
	44. Homeless/Nomad group	☐	☐	☐	☐
	45. Place/country of birth	☐	☐	☐	☐
	46. Internally Displaced Person	☐	☐	☐	☐
V012	Do you record the following data of Mother while registering a Birth?			Yes	No
	8. Gestational age			☐	☐
	9. Children born alive to mother during her entire lifetime			☐	☐
	10. Birth order or parity			☐	☐
	11. Children born to mother during her entire lifetime and still living			☐	☐
	12. Fetal deaths to mother during her entire lifetime			☐	☐
	13. Date of last previous live birth			☐	☐
	14. Interval since the last previous live birth			☐	☐
V013	Do you record the legitimacy status of the child? (The child born in wedlock)	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Deaths Records					
V014	Do you keep the records of the Death Registration/Certification?	☐ Yes ☐ No			
V015	How do you keep the records of Deaths?	☐ Manual ☐ Digital			
V016	How do you register/certify Deaths?				
V017	Do you have any documented procedure for delayed death registration?	☐ Yes ☐ No			
V018	If Yes, what is the procedure for delayed death registration?				
V019	Do you have any documented procedure for amendment in the records of registered death?	☐ Yes ☐ No			
V020	If Yes, what is the procedure for amendment in the records of registered death?				

	_____ _____ _____	
V021	Which of the following data related to event do you record while registering a death?	☐ Date of occurrence ☐ Date of registration ☐ Place of occurrence ☐ Locality of occurrence ☐ Urban/rural occurrence ☐ Place of registration ☐ Cause of death ☐ ICD code on cause of death ☐ Manner of death ☐ Whether autopsy findings were used to establish the cause of death ☐ Death occurring during pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (for females 15-49 years of age) ☐ Certifier ☐ Type of certification ☐ Attendance at birth (for deaths under one year of age) ☐ Place of occurrence (hospital, home, etc.)
V022	Which of the following data of decedent do you record while registering a Death?	☐ Name ☐ CNIC ☐ Date of birth ☐ Age ☐ Sex ☐ Marital status ☐ Educational attainment ☐ Literacy status ☐ Ethnic or national group ☐ Religion ☐ Disability ☐ Citizenship ☐ Economic activity status ☐ Usual occupation ☐ Place of usual residence ☐ Locality of residence ☐ Urban/rural residence ☐ Duration of residence in usual (present) place ☐ Place of the previous residence ☐ Place of birth ☐ Homeless/Nomad group ☐ Internally Displaced Person
V023	Do you register Deaths of child age under one year?	☐ Yes ☐ No
V024	Do you record the following data for the death of child age under one year & Foetal death?	☐ Weight at delivery ☐ Gestational age

		☐ Type of Birth (Single, twin, triplet or higher) ☐ Whether birth was registered ☐ Born in wedlock ☐ Legitimacy status ☐ Place of usual residence of the mother
Marriages Records		
V025	Do you keep the records of Marriage Registration/Certification?	☐ Yes ☐ No
V026	How do you keep the records of Marriage?	☐ Manual ☐ Digital
V027	How do you register/certify Marriage?	
V028	Do you have any documented procedure for delayed Marriage registration?	☐ Yes ☐ No
V029	If Yes, what is the procedure for delayed Marriage registration?	
V030	Do you have any documented procedure for amendment in the records of registered Marriage?	☐ Yes ☐ No
V031	If Yes, what is the procedure for amendment in the records of registered Marriage?	
V032	Do you record the following data of the event while registering a marriage?	☐ Date of occurrence ☐ Date of registration ☐ Place of occurrence ☐ Locality of occurrence ☐ Urban/rural occurrence ☐ Place of registration ☐ Type of marriage

V033 Do you record the following data of Bride and Groom while registering a marriage?

Characteristics	Bride		Groom	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Name	☐	☐	☐	☐
CNIC	☐	☐	☐	☐
Date of birth	☐	☐	☐	☐
Age	☐	☐	☐	☐
Marital status (previous)	☐	☐	☐	☐
Number of previous marriages	☐	☐	☐	☐
Marriage order	☐	☐	☐	☐
Educational attainment	☐	☐	☐	☐
Literacy status	☐	☐	☐	☐
Economic activity status	☐	☐	☐	☐
Usual occupation	☐	☐	☐	☐
Socioeconomic status	☐	☐	☐	☐
Ethnic and/or national group	☐	☐	☐	☐

	Religion	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Disability	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Citizenship	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Place of usual residence	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Locality of residence	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Urban/rural residence	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Homeless/Nomad group	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Place of the previous residence	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Place of birth	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Internally Displaced Person	☐	☐	☐	☐

Divorce Records

V034	Do you keep the records of Divorce Registration/Certification?	☐ Yes ☐ No
V035	How do you keep the records of Divorce?	☐ Manual ☐ Digital
V036	How do you Register/Certify Divorce?	
V037	Do you have any documented procedure for delayed Divorce registration?	☐ Yes ☐ No
V038	If Yes, what is the procedure for delayed Divorce registration?	
V039	Do you have any documented procedure for amendment in the records of registered Divorce?	☐ Yes ☐ No
V040	If Yes, what is the procedure for amendment in the records of registered Divorce?	
V041	Do you capture the following characteristics of the event while registering a Divorce?	☐ Date of occurrence ☐ Date of registration ☐ Place of occurrence ☐ Locality of occurrence ☐ Urban/rural occurrence ☐ Place of registration

V042 Do you record the following data of divorcees while registering a divorce?

Characteristics	Husband		Wife	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Date of birth	☐	☐	☐	☐
Age	☐	☐	☐	☐
Type of marriage being dissolved	☐	☐	☐	☐
Number of dependent children of divorced persons	☐	☐	☐	☐
Number of children born alive to the marriage being dissolved	☐	☐	☐	☐
Date of marriage	☐	☐	☐	☐
Duration of marriage	☐	☐	☐	☐
Mode of dissolution of the previous marriage	☐	☐	☐	☐
Number of previous marriages	☐	☐	☐	☐
Marriage order	☐	☐	☐	☐

	Educational attainment	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Literacy status	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Economic activity status	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Usual occupation	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Ethnic and/or national group	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Religion	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Disability	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Place of usual residence	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Locality of residence	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Urban/rural residence	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Duration of residence in usual	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Place of previous residence	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Homeless/Nomad group	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Place of birth	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Internally Displaced Person	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Place of occurrence of marriage being dissolved	☐	☐	☐	☐

Data Related Information		
V043	How do you keep the records of Vital Events?	☐ Manual ☐ Digital ☐ Both
V044	Do you keep the records of Vital Events in this Facility?	☐ Yes ☐ No
V045	Do you send the records to higher levels?	☐ Yes ☐ No
V046	On which of the following levels do you send the record of vital events?	☐ Union Council ☐ District ☐ Province/State ☐ National
V047	How frequently do you share the records of vital events?	☐ Monthly ☐ Quarterly ☐ By Annually ☐ Annually
V048	Are the safety measures in place, keeping in view the following risks?	☐ Fire ☐ Flood ☐ Earthquake ☐ None of above
V049	Do you ensure privacy of the individual records?	☐ Yes ☐ No
V050	Is the record of vital events shared with other departments/authorities at this level?	☐ Yes ☐ No
V051	Names of departments/authorities with which record of marginalized groups is shared with: 1. _____ 4. _____ 2. _____ 5. _____ 3. _____	

The End

Annex 11. Checklist for Records of Marginalized Population

Study on

Gap Analysis of Current CRVS Registration Practices and Ma
Data-sources Focusing Marginalized Populati
Field Visits Checklist for Marginalized Group

Visitor Details	
Name of visitor: _____	Date: _____
Signature of visitor_____	

Location Details	
Name of interviewee: _____	Designation:_____
Department:_____	Province: _____
Name of Field Office/Facility:_____	
District (If applicable):_____ Union Council (If applicable)_____	
Address:_____	

Checklist for Records of Marginalized Groups		
M01-a	Does your department keep or maintain population records?	☐ Yes ☐ No
M01-b	Does your records identify any of the marginalized population group?	☐ Yes ☐ No
M01-c	Which of the following marginalized group is registered and/or records are available in this office/facility? (Please mark tick where applicable)	☐ Widows ☐ Orphans ☐ Persons with Disabilities ☐ Religious Minorities ☐ Ethnic Minorities ☐ Poor ☐ Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs) ☐ Homeless People/Nomads ☐ Transgender people ☐ People Living in Hard to Reach Areas
M02	How do you keep the records of Marginalized Groups?	☐ Manual ☐ Digital ☐ Both
M03	Which of the following information do you records while registering a Marginalized Group?	

Information	Yes	No
Name	☐	☐
Father Name	☐	☐
Mother Name	☐	☐
CNIC	☐	☐
Date of birth	☐	☐
Age	☐	☐
Place of usual residence	☐	☐
Locality of residence	☐	☐
Urban/rural residence	☐	☐
Educational attainment	☐	☐
Literacy status	☐	☐
Marital status (previous)	☐	☐
Economic activity status	☐	☐
Usual occupation	☐	☐
Religion	☐	☐
Ethnic and/or national group	☐	☐
Citizenship	☐	☐
Place of birth	☐	☐
Internally Displaced Person	☐	☐
Disability	☐	☐
Homeless/Nomad	☐	☐

M04	Do you send the records to higher levels?	☐ Yes ☐ No
M05	On which of the following levels do you send the record of Marginalized Groups?	☐ Union Council ☐ District ☐ Province/State ☐ National
M06	How frequently do you share the records of Marginalized Groups?	☐ Monthly ☐ Quarterly ☐ By Annually

		☐ Annually
M07	Are the safety measures in place, keeping in view the following risks?	☐ Fire ☐ Flood ☐ Earthquake ☐ None of above
M08	Do you ensure privacy of the individual records?	☐ Yes ☐ No
M09	Is the record of marginalized groups shared with other departments/authorities at this level?	☐ Yes ☐ No
M10	Names of departments/authorities with which record of marginalized groups is shared with: 4. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____	

End of questionnaire

Annex 12. Questionnaire for Focus Group Discussions

Focus Group Discussions

Study on
Gap Analysis of Current CRVS Registration Practices and Mapping of Potential Data-sources focusing Marginalized Population

Name of Interviewer: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____							
Provence: ☐ KPK ☐ Punjab ☐ Sindh ☐ Balochistan ☐ AJ&K ☐ Gilgit Baltistan				District: _____ Tehsil: _____ Venue: _____			
Please Tick (✓) the type of marginalized group invited for focus group discussions ☐ Widows ☐ Poor ☐ Orphans ☐ Internally Displaced Peoples ☐ Persons with Disabilities ☐ Homeless People/Nomads ☐ Religious Minorities ☐ Transgender people ☐ Ethnic Minorities ☐ People Living in Hard to Reach Areas							
Total Participants _____							
Details of Participants:							
No.	Gender	Age	Education	No.	Gender	Age	Education
1				11			
2				12			
3				13			
4				14			
5				15			
6				16			
7				17			
8				18			
9				19			
10				20			

Introduction and Consent

Assalam-o-Alaikum!

My name is _____. I am conducting a study on the Gap Analysis of Current CRVS Registration Practices and Mapping of Potential Data-sources focusing on Marginalized Population on behalf of the Ministry of Planning Development and Special Initiatives, Technical Support Unit (CRVS), Government of Pakistan. You are being invited to participate in this study. We will have discussions related to the registration of vital events, including Birth, Death, Marriage, and Divorce. The purpose of this study is to explore the gaps and barriers in registration practices of the vital events in various marginalized groups. The discussion will be recorded for analysis. No individual names or identity will be disclosed in the results of this discussion. The discussion may take around 60 minutes.

Section A "Registration of Births"

A 1. Have you ever heard about the registration of birth?

A 2. Have you ever registered a birth?

A 3. Do you know where to register a birth?

A 4. Do you think it's important to register births? Why or why not? e.g., for government planning needs, getting social/health benefits, getting financial assistance, etc.

A 5. Do you know about the birth certificate?

A 6. Do you know where to get a birth certificate?

A 7. Do you know how to get a birth certificate?

A 8. Did you ever need a birth certificate?

A 9. Why is it important to have a birth certificate?

A 10. What benefits does a birth certificate provide?

A 11. What were the barriers that you and people in your community faced to register their births/get a birth certificate?

A 12. How do you think some of these barriers could be overcome?

A 13. What are the factors that influence your decision to register a birth? e.g., Registration fee, cost of travel, the opportunity cost of missed work, the complication of process, child care, stigma, fear of discrimination, lack of knowledge about the importance of birth registration.

Section B "Registration of Deaths"

A 1. Have you ever heard about the registration of death?

A 2. Have you ever registered a death?

A 3. Do you know where to register a death?

A 4. Do you think it's important to register deaths? Why or why not? e.g., for government planning needs, getting social/health benefits, getting financial assistance, etc.

A 5. Do you know about a death certificate?

A 6. Do you know where to get a death certificate?

A 7. Do you know how to get a death certificate?

A 8. Did you ever need a death certificate?

A 9. Why is it important to obtain a death certificate?

A 10. What benefits does a death certificate provide?

A 11. What were the barriers that you and people in your community faced to register a death/obtain a death certificate?

A 12. How do you think some of these barriers could be overcome?

A 13. What are the factors that influence your decision to register a death? e.g., Registration fee, cost of travel, the opportunity cost of missed work, complications of process, stigma, fear of discrimination, lack of knowledge about the importance of death registration.

Section C "Registration of Marriages"

C 1. Are you aware of marriage registration?

C 2. Do you think it's important to register marriage and get a marriage certificate? e.g., for government planning needs, getting social/health benefits, getting financial assistance, etc.

C 3. What benefits does a marriage certificate provide?

C 4. Do you know where to register a marriage?

C 5. Do you know the process of marriage registration?

C 6. What are the barriers that you or your people in the community faced to register a marriage /obtain a marriage certificate?

_____

_____

C 7. How do you think some of these barriers can be overcome?

_____

_____

C 8. What are the factors that influence your decision to register a marriage? e.g., Registration fee, cost of travel, the opportunity cost of missed work, complications of process, stigma, fear of discrimination, lack of knowledge about the importance of marriage registration.

_____

_____

Section D "Registration of Divorces"

D 1. Have you heard about the registration of a divorce?

_____

_____

D 2. Do you think it's important to register a divorce?

_____

_____

D 3. What benefits does a divorce registration provide?

_____

_____

D 4. Do you know where to register a divorce?

_____

_____

D 5. Do you know how to register a divorce?

_____

_____

D 6. What are the barriers faced by you or the people of your community in the registration of divorce/getting a divorce certificate?

_____

_____

D 7. How do you think some of these barriers can be overcome?

_____

_____

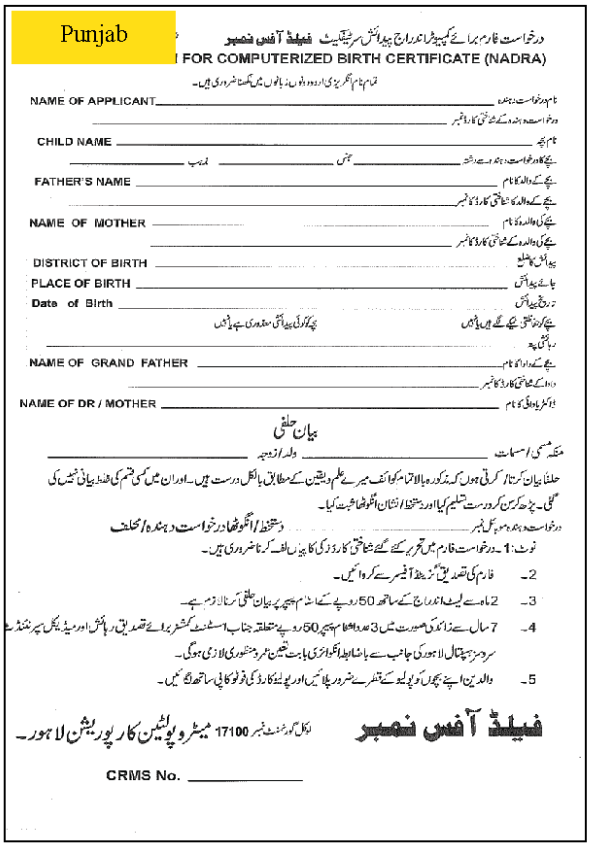
D 8. What are the factors that influence your decision to register a divorce? e.g., Registration fee, cost of travel, the opportunity cost of missed work, complications of process, stigma, fear of discrimination, lack of knowledge about the importance of divorce registration.

_____

_____

End of questionnaire

Annex 13. Birth registration application forms currently used in provinces and regions of Pakistan



Punjab

درخواست فارم برائے کمپیوٹرائزڈ پیدائش سرٹیفکیٹ فیلڈ آفس نمبر

FOR COMPUTERIZED BIRTH CERTIFICATE (NADRA)

تمام نام انگریزی اردو دونوں زبانوں میں لکھنا ضروری ہیں۔

NAME OF APPLICANT _____ نام درخواست دہندہ

درخواست دہندہ کے شناختی کارڈ نمبر _____

CHILD NAME _____ نام بچہ

بچے کا درخواست دہندہ سے رشتہ _____ جنس _____ مذہب _____

FATHER'S NAME _____ بچے کے والد کا نام

بچے کے والد کا شناختی کارڈ نمبر _____

NAME OF MOTHER _____ بچے کی والدہ کا نام

بچے کی والدہ کے شناختی کارڈ کا نمبر _____

DISTRICT OF BIRTH _____ پیدائش کا ضلع

PLACE OF BIRTH _____ جائے پیدائش

Date of Birth _____ تاریخ پیدائش

بچے کو ذہنی تعلق لیکے گئے ہیں یا نہیں — بچہ کو کوئی پیدائشی معذوری ہے یا نہیں

رہائشی پتہ _____

NAME OF GRAND FATHER _____ بچے کے دادا کا نام

دادا کے شناختی کارڈ کا نمبر _____

NAME OF DR / MOTHER _____ ڈاکٹر یا دائی کا نام

بیان حلفی

منکہ مسمی / مسمات _____ ولد / زوجہ _____

حلفاً بیان کرتا / کرتی ہوں کہ مذکورہ بالا تمام کوائف میرے علم و یقین کے مطابق بالکل درست ہیں۔ اور ان میں کسی قسم کی غلط بیانی نہیں کی گئی۔ پڑھ کر سن کر درست تسلیم کیا اور دستخط / نشان انگوٹھا ثبت کیا۔

درخواست دہندہ موبائل نمبر _____ دستخط / انگوٹھا درخواست دہندہ / محلف

نوٹ: 1۔ درخواست فارم میں تحریر کئے گئے شناختی کارڈز کی کاپیاں لف کرنا ضروری ہیں۔

2۔ فارم کی تصدیق گزیٹڈ آفیسر سے کروائیں۔

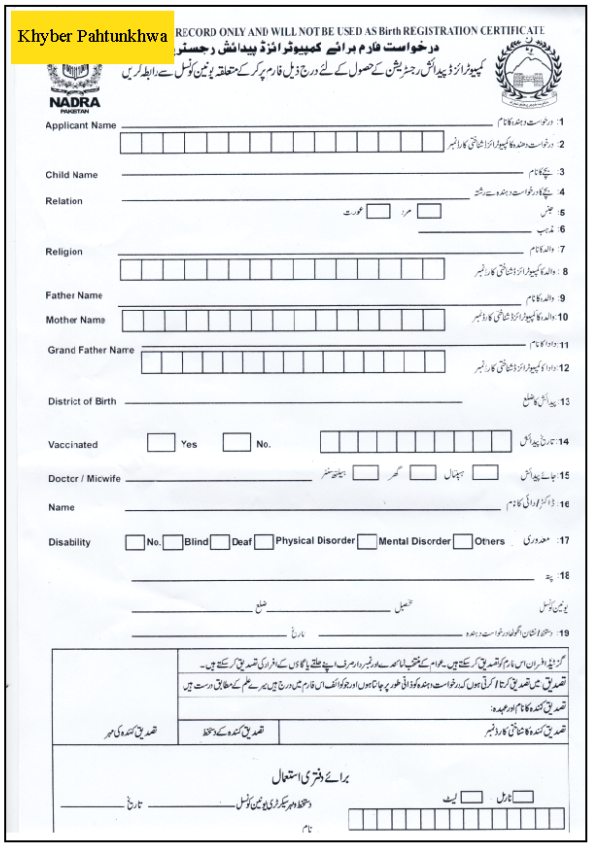
3۔ 2 ماہ سے لیٹ اندراج کے ساتھ 50 روپے کے اسٹام پیپر پر بیان حلفی کرنا لازم ہے۔

4۔ 7 سال سے زائد کی صورت میں 3 عدد اسٹام پیپر 50 روپے متعلقہ جناب اسسٹنٹ کمشنر برائے تصدیق رہائش اور میڈیکل سپرنٹنڈنٹ سروسز ہسپتال لاہور کی جانب سے باضابطہ انکوائری بابت تعین عمر منظوری لازمی ہوگی۔

5۔ والدین اپنے بچوں کو پولیو کے قطرے ضرور پلائیں اور پولیو کارڈ کی فوٹو کاپی ساتھ لگائیں۔

فیلڈ آفس نمبر — لوکل گورنمنٹ نمبر 17100 میٹروپولیٹن کارپوریشن لاہور۔

CRMS No. _____



Khyber Pahtunkhwa

RECORD ONLY AND WILL NOT BE USED AS Birth REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE

درخواست فارم برائے کمپیوٹرائزڈ پیدائش رجسٹریشن

کمپیوٹرائزڈ پیدائش رجسٹریشن کے حصول کے لئے درج ذیل فارم پر کر کے متعلقہ یونین کونسل سے رابطہ کریں

NADRA PAKISTAN

1: درخواست دہندہ کا نام — Applicant Name

2: درخواست دہندہ کا کمپیوٹرائزڈ شناختی کارڈ نمبر

3: بچے کا نام — Child Name

4: بچے کا درخواست دہندہ سے رشتہ — Relation

5: جنس — مرد / عورت

6: مذہب

7: والد کا نام — Religion

8: والد کا کمپیوٹرائزڈ شناختی کارڈ نمبر

9: والد کا نام — Father Name

10: والد کا کمپیوٹرائزڈ شناختی کارڈ نمبر — Mother Name

11: دادا کا نام — Grand Father Name

12: دادا کا کمپیوٹرائزڈ شناختی کارڈ نمبر

13: پیدائش کا ضلع — District of Birth

14: تاریخ پیدائش — Vaccinated Yes No.

15: جائے پیدائش — ہسپتال / گھر / ہیلتھ سینٹر — Doctor / Micwife

16: ڈاکٹر / دائی کا نام — Name

17: معذوری — Disability No. Blind Deaf Physical Disorder Mental Disorder Others

18: پتہ

یونین کونسل — تحصیل — ضلع

19: دستخط / نشان انگوٹھا درخواست دہندہ — تاریخ

گزیٹڈ افسران اس فارم کو تصدیق کر سکتے ہیں۔ عوام کے منتخب نمائندے اور نمبردار صرف اپنے حلقے یا گاؤں کے افراد کی تصدیق کر سکتے ہیں۔

تصدیق میں تصدیق کرتا / کرتی ہوں کہ درخواست دہندہ کو ذاتی طور پر جانتا ہوں اور جو کوائف اس فارم میں درج ہیں میرے علم کے مطابق درست ہیں

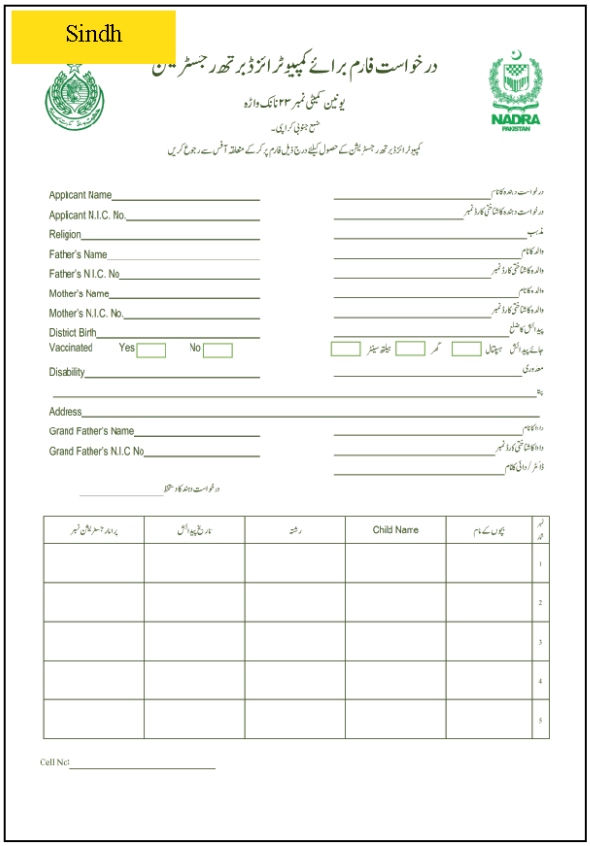
تصدیق کنندہ کا نام اور عہدہ:

تصدیق کنندہ کا شناختی کارڈ نمبر — تصدیق کنندہ کے دستخط — تصدیق کنندہ کی مہر

برائے دفتری استعمال

نارمل / لیٹ — دستخط و مہر سیکرٹری یونین کونسل — تاریخ

نام



Sindh

درخواست فارم برائے کمپیوٹرائزڈ برتھ رجسٹریشن

یونین کمیٹی نمبر ۲۳ نانک واڑہ

ضلع جنوبی کراچی۔

کمپیوٹرائزڈ برتھ رجسٹریشن کے حصول کیلئے درج ذیل فارم پر کر کے متعلقہ آفس سے رجوع کریں

NADRA PAKISTAN

Applicant Name _____ درخواست دہندہ کا نام

Applicant N.I.C. No. _____ درخواست دہندہ کا شناختی کارڈ نمبر

Religion _____ مذہب

Father's Name _____ والد کا نام

Father's N.I.C. No _____ والد کا شناختی کارڈ نمبر

Mother's Name _____ والدہ کا نام

Mother's N.I.C. No. _____ والدہ کا شناختی کارڈ نمبر

District Birth _____ پیدائش کا ضلع

Vaccinated Yes No — جائے پیدائش ہسپتال / گھر / ہیلتھ سینٹر

Disability _____ معذوری

پتہ _____

Address _____

Grand Father's Name _____ دادا کا نام

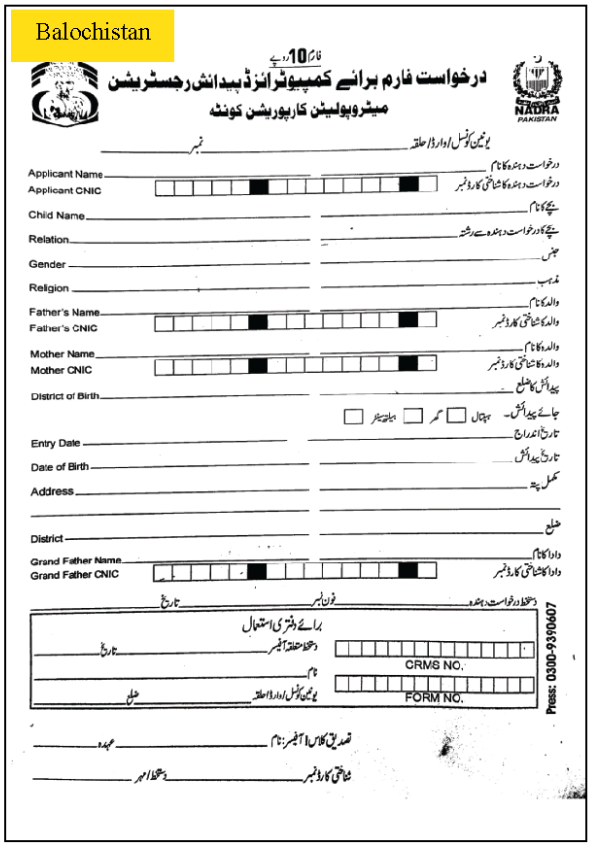
Grand Father's N.I.C No _____ دادا کا شناختی کارڈ نمبر

ڈاکٹر / دائی کا نام _____

درخواست دہندہ کا دستخط _____

نمبر شمار	بچوں کے نام	Child Name	رشتہ	تاریخ پیدائش	پرانا رجسٹریشن نمبر
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

Cell No: _____



Balochistan

فارم 10 روپے

درخواست فارم برائے کمپیوٹرائزڈ پیدائش رجسٹریشن

میٹروپولیٹن کارپوریشن کوئٹہ

NADRA PAKISTAN

یونین کونسل / وارڈ / حلقہ _____ نمبر _____

Applicant Name _____ درخواست دہندہ کا نام

Applicant CNIC _____ درخواست دہندہ کا شناختی کارڈ نمبر

Child Name _____ بچے کا نام

Relation _____ بچے کا درخواست دہندہ سے رشتہ

Gender _____ جنس

Religion _____ مذہب

Father's Name _____ والد کا نام

Father's CNIC _____ والد کا شناختی کارڈ نمبر

Mother Name _____ والدہ کا نام

Mother CNIC _____ والدہ کا شناختی کارڈ نمبر

District of Birth _____ پیدائش کا ضلع

جائے پیدائش۔ ہسپتال / گھر / ہیلتھ سینٹر

Entry Date _____ تاریخ اندراج

Date of Birth _____ تاریخ پیدائش

Address _____ مکمل پتہ

District _____ ضلع

Grand Father Name _____ دادا کا نام

Grand Father CNIC _____ دادا کا شناختی کارڈ نمبر

دستخط درخواست دہندہ _____ فون نمبر _____ تاریخ _____

برائے دفتری استعمال

دستخط متعلقہ آفیسر _____ تاریخ _____

CRMS NO.

نام _____

یونین کونسل / وارڈ / حلقہ _____ ضلع _____

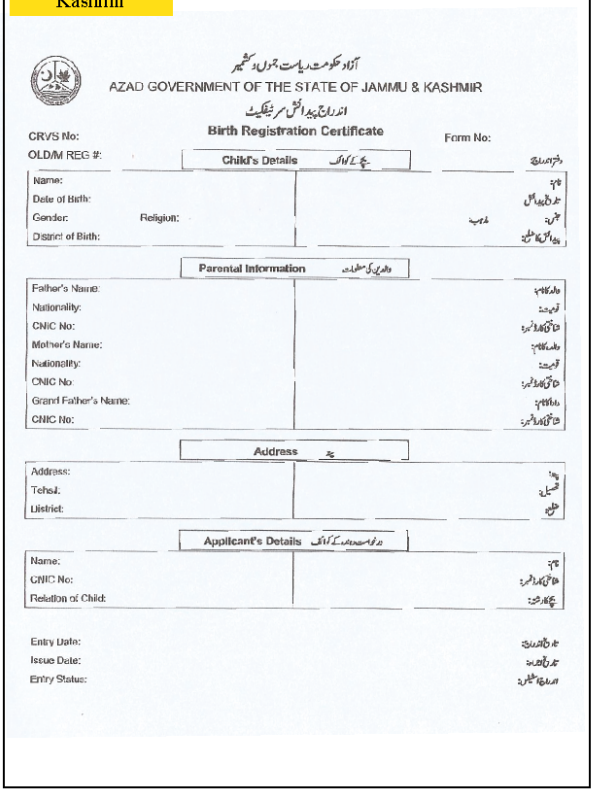
FORM NO.

Press: 0300-9390607

تصدیق کلاس / آفیسر: نام _____ عہدہ _____

شناختی کارڈ نمبر _____ دستخط / مہر _____

Azad Jammu & Kashmir



آزاد حکومت ریاست جموں و کشمیر

AZAD GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF JAMMU & KASHMIR

اندراج پیدائش سرٹیفکیٹ

Birth Registration Certificate

CRVS No: Form No:

OLD/M REG #:

Child's Details بچے کے کوائف

Name: نام:

Date of Birth: تاریخ پیدائش:

Gender: Religion: جنس: مذہب:

District of Birth: ضلع پیدائش:

Parental Information والدین کی معلومات

Father's Name: والد کا نام:

Nationality: قومیت:

CNIC No: شناختی کارڈ نمبر:

Mother's Name: والدہ کا نام:

Nationality: قومیت:

CNIC No: شناختی کارڈ نمبر:

Grand Father's Name: دادا کا نام:

CNIC No: شناختی کارڈ نمبر:

Address پتہ

Address: پتہ:

Tehsil: تحصیل:

District: ضلع:

Applicant's Details درخواست دہندہ کے کوائف

Name: نام:

CNIC No: شناختی کارڈ نمبر:

Relation of Child: بچے کا رشتہ:

Entry Date: اندراج کی تاریخ:

Issue Date: اجراء کی تاریخ:

Entry Status: اندراج کی حیثیت:

Islamabad Capital Territory

درخواست فارم برائے پیدائش رجسٹریشن

ضلع _____ تحصیل/ٹاؤن _____

یونین کونسل/میونسپل/ٹاؤن کمیٹی نمبر: _____ نمبر: _____

Applicant Details درخواست دہندہ کے کوائف

Applicant Name: درخواست دہندہ کا نام:

Applicant CNIC Number: درخواست دہندہ کا شناختی کارڈ نمبر:

Relation of Child: بچے کا رشتہ:

Childis Details بچے کے کوائف

Child Name: بچے کا نام:

Religion: مذہب:

Disability: معذوری:

Vaccinated: Yes☐ No☐ ٹیکہ لگا ہے؟ ہاں☐ نہیں☐

Place of Birth: Hospital☐ Home☐ Health Center☐ Others☐ جائے پیدائش: ہسپتال☐ گھر☐ ہیلتھ سنٹر☐ دیگر☐

District of Birth: ضلع پیدائش:

Date of Birth: تاریخ پیدائش:

Are They Twins: Yes☐ No☐ کیا جڑواں پیدا ہوئے ہیں؟ ہاں☐ نہیں☐

Gender: Male☐ Female☐ جنس: مرد☐ عورت☐

Parental Information والدین کی معلومات

Fatheris Name: والد کا نام:

Fatheris CNIC/Passport Number: والد کا شناختی کارڈ/پاسپورٹ نمبر:

Fatheris Nationality: والد کی قومیت:

Motheris Name: والدہ کا نام:

Motheris CNIC/Passport Number: والدہ کا شناختی کارڈ/پاسپورٹ نمبر:

Motheris Nationality: والدہ کی قومیت:

Grand Fatheris Name: دادا کا نام:

Grand Fatheris CNIC: دادا کا شناختی کارڈ نمبر:

Doctor/Mic Wifeis Number: ڈاکٹر/دائی کا نام:

Old Registration Number: پرانا رجسٹریشن نمبر: Date:

Registration Date رجسٹریشن کی تاریخ:

Address پتہ

District: ضلع:

Tehsil: تحصیل:

Village/City: گاؤں/شہر:

Flat/House: فلیٹ/مکان نمبر:

Lane/Street Number: گلی/روڈ نمبر:

Sector/Block Number: سیکٹر/بلاک:

Neighbor hood: محلہ:

Additional Address: اضافی پتہ:

Postal Code: پوسٹل کوڈ:

Verified By: تصدیق کنندہ:

دفتری استعمال کیلئے

Application Submission Date: / / Certified Issuance Date: / /

Application Type: Refernece:

Tracking ID: ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ Checked By:

CRMS Number: B☐☐☐☐☐☐-☐☐-☐☐☐☐☐ Secretary/s Signature:

Barcode Number: ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ Certificate Received By:

U C Phulgran No. 6

Gilgit Baltistan

درخواست فارم برائے کمپیوٹرائزڈ برتھ رجسٹریشن

کمپیوٹرائزڈ برتھ رجسٹریشن کے حصول کے لئے درج فارم پُر کر کے متعلقہ سیکرٹری یونین کونسل سے رابطہ کریں

LG&RD

ضلع _____ تحصیل/ٹاؤن: _____ یونین کونسل/میونسپل/ٹاؤن کمیٹی نمبر: _____ نمبر: _____

Applicant Details درخواست دہندہ کے کوائف

Applicant Name: درخواست دہندہ کا نام:

Applicant CNIC Number: درخواست دہندہ کا شناختی کارڈ نمبر:

Relation of Child: بچے کا رشتہ:

Child's Details بچے کے کوائف

Child Name: بچے کا نام:

Religion: مذہب:

Disability: معذوری:

Vaccinated: Yes☐ No☐ پولیو ویکسین دی گئی ہے؟ ہاں☐ نہیں☐

Place of Birth: Hospital☐ Home☐ Health Center☐ Others☐ جائے پیدائش: ہسپتال☐ گھر☐ ہیلتھ سنٹر☐ دیگر☐

District of Birth: ضلع پیدائش:

Date of Birth: تاریخ پیدائش:

Are They Twins: Yes☐ No☐ کیا جڑواں پیدا ہوئے ہیں؟ ہاں☐ نہیں☐

Gender: Male☐ Female☐ جنس: مرد☐ عورت☐

Parental Information والدین کی معلومات

Father's Name: والد کا نام:

Father's CNIC/Passport Number: والد کا شناختی کارڈ/پاسپورٹ نمبر:

Father's Nationality: والد کی قومیت:

Mother's Name: والدہ کا نام:

Mother's CNIC/Passport Number: والدہ کا شناختی کارڈ/پاسپورٹ نمبر:

Mother's Nationality: والدہ کی قومیت:

Grand Father's Name: دادا کا نام:

Grand Father's CNIC: دادا کا شناختی کارڈ نمبر:

Doctor/Mid Wife's Number: ڈاکٹر/دائی کا نام:

Old Registration Number: پرانا رجسٹریشن نمبر: Date:

Registration Date: رجسٹریشن کی تاریخ:

Address پتہ

District: ضلع:

Tehsil: تحصیل:

Village/City: گاؤں/شہر:

Flat/House: فلیٹ/مکان نمبر:

Lane/Street Number: گلی/روڈ نمبر:

Sector/Block Number: سیکٹر/بلاک:

Neighbor hood: محلہ:

Additional Address: اضافی پتہ:

Postal Code: پوسٹل کوڈ:

Verified By: تصدیق کنندہ:

Signature of Applicant: دستخط درخواست کنندہ (والدین/سرپرست)

دفتری استعمال کیلئے

Application Submission Date: / / Certified Issuance Date: / /

Application Type: Refernece:

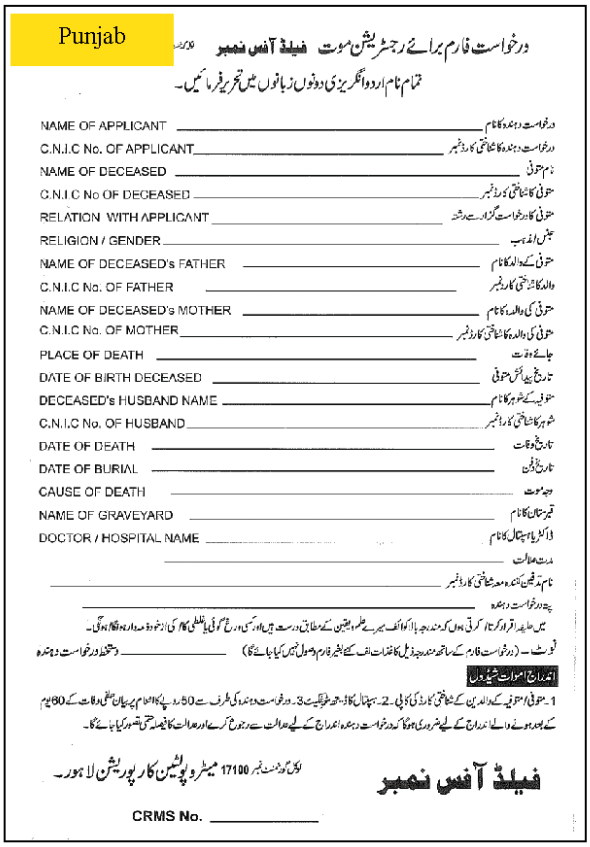
Tracking ID: ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ Checked By:

CRMS Number: B☐☐☐☐☐☐-☐☐-☐☐☐☐☐ Secretary's Signature:

Barcode Number: ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ Certificate Received By:

Annex 14. Death registration application forms currently used in provinces and regions of Pakistan

Punjab



درخواست فارم برائے رجسٹریشن موت فیلڈ آفس نمبر

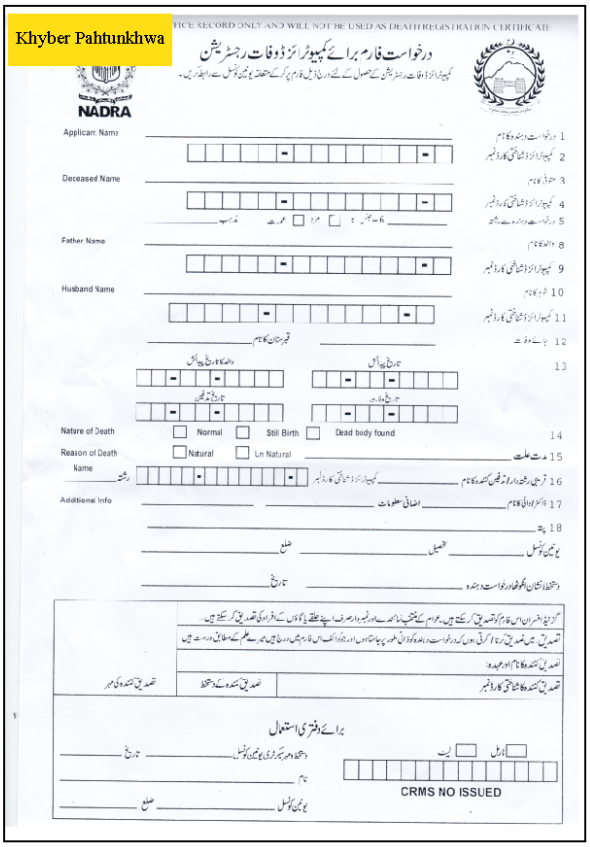
تمام نام اردو اانگریزی دونوں زبانوں میں تحریر فرمائیں۔

NAME OF APPLICANT
C.N.I.C No. OF APPLICANT
NAME OF DECEASED
C.N.I.C No OF DECEASED
RELATION WITH APPLICANT
RELIGION / GENDER
NAME OF DECEASED's FATHER
C.N.I.C No. OF FATHER
NAME OF DECEASED's MOTHER
C.N.I.C No. OF MOTHER
PLACE OF DEATH
DATE OF BIRTH DECEASED
DECEASED's HUSBAND NAME
C.N.I.C No. OF HUSBAND
DATE OF DEATH
DATE OF BURIAL
CAUSE OF DEATH
NAME OF GRAVEYARD
DOCTOR / HOSPITAL NAME

فیلڈ آفس نمبر

CRMS No. _____

Khyber Pahtunkhwa



درخواست فارم برائے کمپیوٹرائزڈ وفات رجسٹریشن

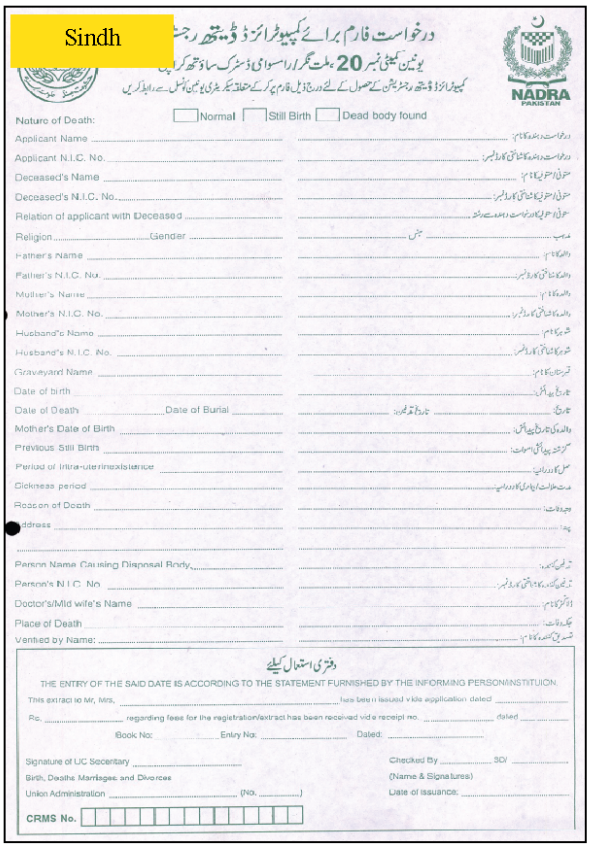
NADRA

Applicant Name
Deceased Name
Father Name
Husband Name
Nature of Death: Normal / Still Birth / Dead body found
Reason of Death: Natural / Un Natural
Additional Info

برائے دفتری استعمال

CRMS NO ISSUED

Sindh



درخواست فارم برائے کمپیوٹرائزڈ ڈیتھ رجسٹریشن

یونین کمیٹی نمبر 20 ملت نگر / راموسوای ڈسٹرک ساؤتھ کراچی

NADRA PAKISTAN

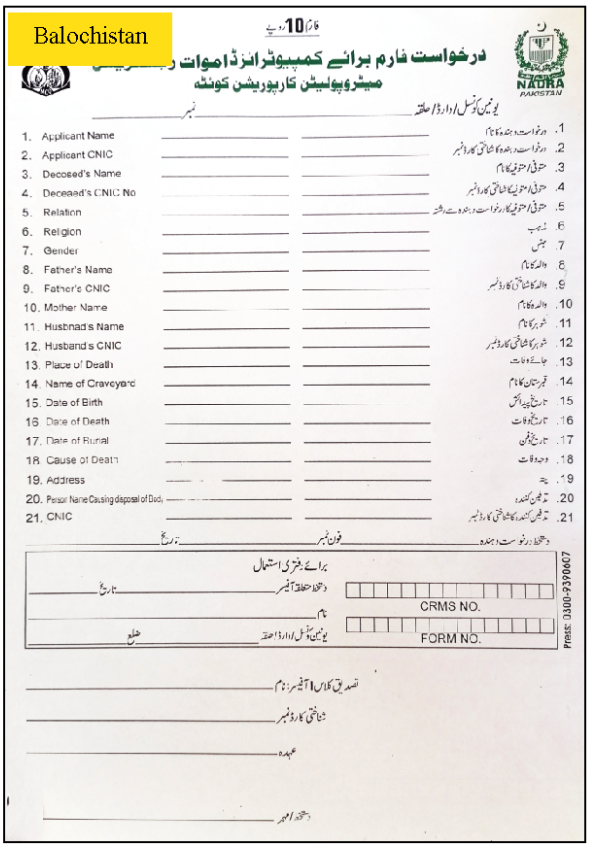
Nature of Death: Normal / Still Birth / Dead body found
Applicant Name
Applicant N.I.C. No.
Deceased's Name
Deceased's N.I.C. No.
Relation of applicant with Deceased
Religion ..... Gender
Father's Name
Father's N.I.C. No.
Mother's Name
Mother's N.I.C. No.
Husband's Name
Husband's N.I.C. No.
Graveyard Name
Date of birth
Date of Death ..... Date of Burial
Mother's Date of Birth
Previous Still Birth
Period of Intra-uterine existence
Sickness period
Reason of Death
Address
Person Name Causing Disposal Body
Person's N.I.C. No
Doctor's/Mid wife's Name
Place of Death
Verified by Name:

دفتری استعمال کیلئے

THE ENTRY OF THE SAID DATE IS ACCORDING TO THE STATEMENT FURNISHED BY THE INFORMING PERSON/INSTITUTION

This extract is of Mr, Mrs, ... has been issued vide application dated .....
Re. ..... regarding fees for the registration/extract has been received vide receipt no. ..... dated .....
Book No: ..... Entry No: ..... Dated: .....
Signature of UC Secretary ..... Checked By ..... SO/
Births, Deaths Marriages and Divorces (Name & Signatures)
Union Administration ..... (No. .....) Date of Issuance: .....
CRMS No.

Balochistan



فارم 10 روپے

درخواست فارم برائے کمپیوٹرائزڈ اموات

میٹروپولیٹن کارپوریشن کوئٹہ

NADRA PAKISTAN

یونین کونسل / وارڈ / حلقہ ..... نمبر .....

1. Applicant Name
2. Applicant CNIC
3. Deceased's Name
4. Deceased's CNIC No
5. Relation
6. Religion
7. Gender
8. Father's Name
9. Father's CNIC
10. Mother Name
11. Husband's Name
12. Husband's CNIC
13. Place of Death
14. Name of Graveyard
15. Date of Birth
16. Date of Death
17. Date of Burial
18. Cause of Death
19. Address
20. Person Name Causing disposal of Dead
21. CNIC

فون نمبر ..... تاریخ .....

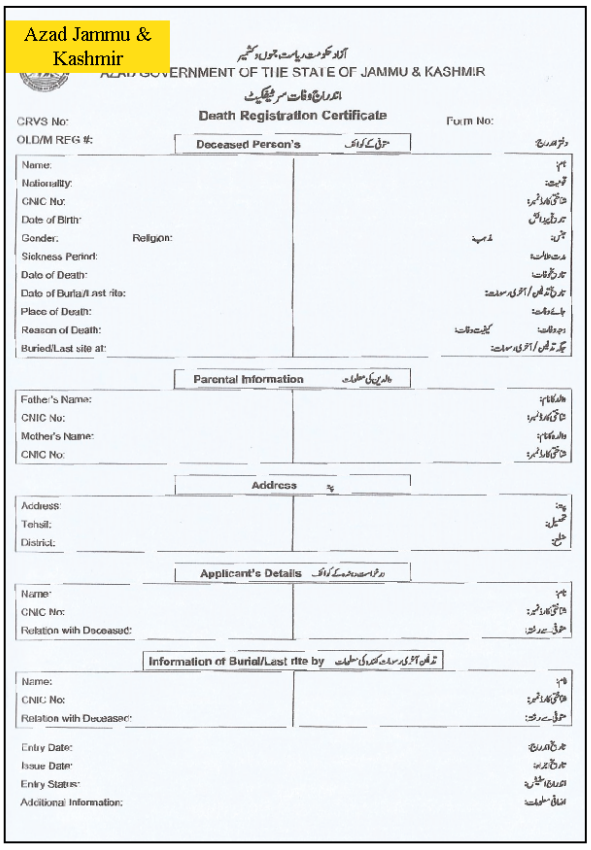
برائے دفتری استعمال

CRMS NO.
FORM NO.

PRESS: 0300-9390607

تصدیق کلرک / آفیسر: نام .....
شناختی کارڈ نمبر .....
عہدہ .....
دستخط / مہر .....

Azad Jammu & Kashmir



آزاد حکومت ریاست جموں و کشمیر
AZAD GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF JAMMU & KASHMIR
اندراج وفات سرٹیفکیٹ
Death Registration Certificate

CRVS No:
OLD/M REG #:
Form No:

Deceased Person's
Name:
Nationality:
CNIC No:
Date of Birth:
Gender: Religion:
Sickness Period:
Date of Death:
Date of Burial/Last rite:
Place of Death:
Reason of Death:
Buried/Last site at:

Parental Information
Father's Name:
CNIC No:
Mother's Name:
CNIC No:

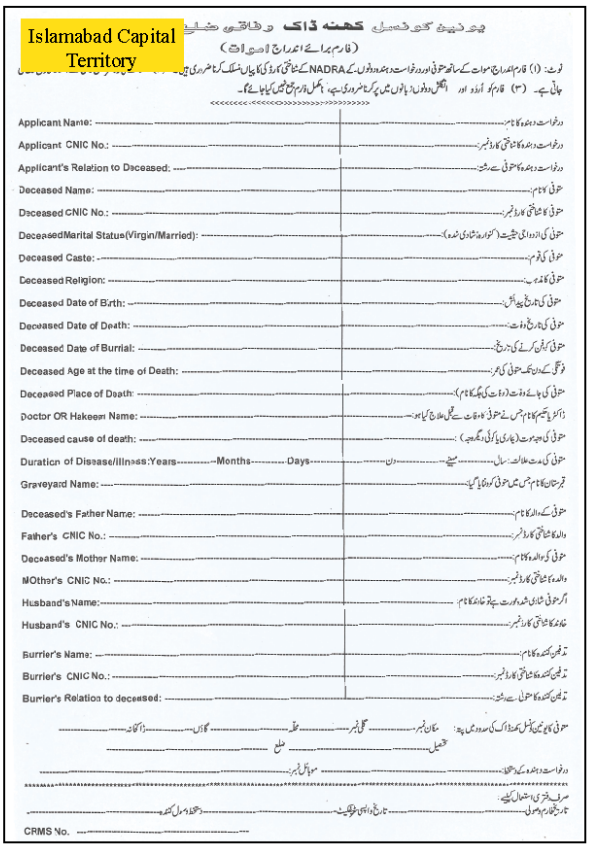
Address
Address:
Tehsil:
District:

Applicant's Details
Name:
CNIC No:
Relation with Deceased:

Information of Burial/Last rite by
Name:
CNIC No:
Relation with Deceased:

Entry Date:
Issue Date:
Entry Status:
Additional Information:

Islamabad Capital Territory



یونین کونسل کمپنہ ڈاک وفات رجسٹریشن
(فارم برائے اندراج اموات)

نوٹ: (۱) فارم اندراج اموات کے ساتھ متوفی اور درخواست دہندہ دونوں کے NADRA کے شناختی کارڈ کی کاپیاں منسلک کرنا ضروری ہیں (۲) فارم کو اردو اور انگلش دونوں زبانوں میں پُر کرنا ضروری ہے، مکمل فارم پُر نہیں کیا جائے گا۔

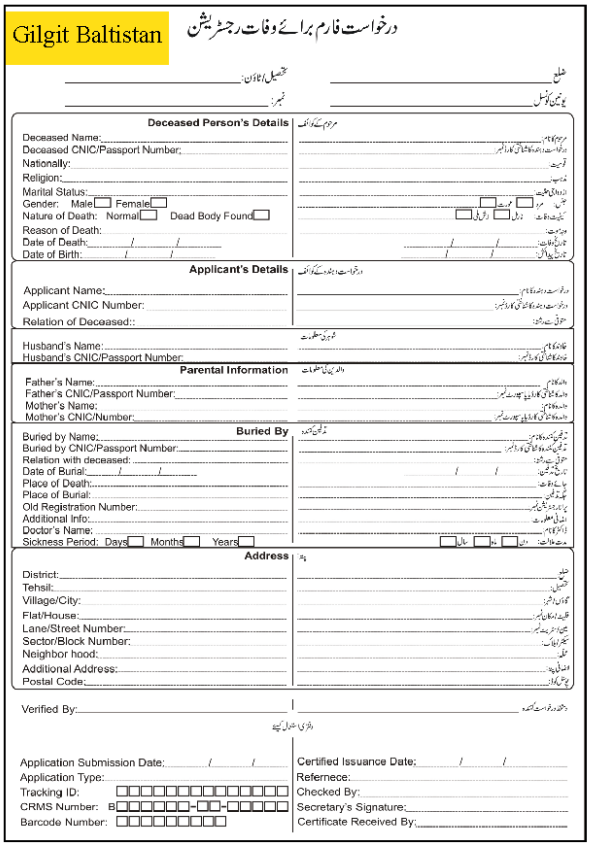
Applicant Name:
Applicant CNIC No.:
Applicant's Relation to Deceased:
Deceased Name:
Deceased CNIC No.:
Deceased Marital Status(Virgin/Married):
Deceased Caste:
Deceased Religion:
Deceased Date of Birth:
Deceased Date of Death:
Deceased Date of Burial:
Deceased Age at the time of Death:
Deceased Place of Death:
Doctor OR Hakeem Name:
Deceased cause of death:
Duration of Disease/Illness:Years Months Days
Graveyard Name:

Deceased's Father Name:
Father's CNIC No.:
Deceased's Mother Name:
MOther's CNIC No.:
Husband's Name:
Husband's CNIC No.:

Burrier's Name:
Burrier's CNIC No.:
Burrier's Relation to deceased:

CRMS No.

Gilgit Baltistan



درخواست فارم برائے وفات رجسٹریشن

ضلع
تحصیل/ٹاؤن:
یونین کونسل
نمبر:

Deceased Person's Details
Deceased Name:
Deceased CNIC/Passport Number:
Nationality:
Religion:
Marital Status:
Gender: Male Female
Nature of Death: Normal Dead Body Found
Reason of Death:
Date of Death:
Date of Birth:

Applicant's Details
Applicant Name:
Applicant CNIC Number:
Relation of Deceased::

Husband's Name:
Husband's CNIC/Passport Number:

Parental Information
Father's Name:
Father's CNIC/Passport Number:
Mother's Name:
Mother's CNIC/Number:

Buried By
Buried by Name:
Buried by CNIC/Passport Number:
Relation with deceased:
Date of Burial:
Place of Death:
Place of Burial:
Old Registration Number:
Additional Info:
Doctor's Name:
Sickness Period: Days Months Years

Address
District:
Tehsil:
Village/City:
Flat/House:
Lane/Street Number:
Sector/Block Number:
Neighbor hood:
Additional Address:
Postal Code:

Verified By:

Application Submission Date:
Application Type:
Tracking ID:
CRMS Number: B
Barcode Number:

Certified Issuance Date:
Refernece:
Checked By:
Secretary's Signature:
Certificate Received By:

Get every one in the picture

UNITED NATIONS ESCAP
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Technical Support Unit - CRVS
Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives
Government of Pakistan
Address: PPMI Complex, Street # 1, Sector H-8/1 Islamabad
Phone: +92 51 8732314
Email: ta.crvs@pc.gov.pk
Website: https://pc.gov.pk/web/crvs