FUTURE VISION AND ROADMAP FOR INTEGRATING CIVIL REGISTRATION WITH NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

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Introduction

• In ideal circumstances, CR and NID are interlinked and CR serves as a key source of information feeding National ID system with vital events.

• In Rwanda both CR and NID systems suffered from the genocide against Tutsi that took place in 1994.
  – A number of CR records were destroyed.
  – After the Genocide the GoR had to rebuild a system that integrate CR and NID considered today as a reference for online authentication of the citizens.
## 1) ID and CR Related Problems

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Problems</th>
<th>Reasons</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Scattered data</td>
<td>Lack of a centralized database</td>
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</table>
| 2. Lack of Unique ID                          | a) Lack of a centralized database to generate the Unique identifier for every citizen  
 b) Lack of Biometric data capture system    |
| 3. Paper Based ID with security related issues| a) Lack of security features for the paper based ID.                   
 b) Personalization of old ID was reflecting racism                       |
| 4. Bad service delivery to the citizens       | Lack of inter-linkage between Government systems ”e-Gov”               |
| 5. Civil Registration related issues          | Lack of a centralized CRVS “Civil registration and Vital Statistics” System |
1. Solutions To Scattered Data

- Build a Centralized data collection system
- Establishment of an electronic backend system that manages the population registry.

- **MIDIS** (Multiple Identity Document Information System) on windows Platform and SQL Server Database

- **AFIS** Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)

- National Population Registry (Tiger) running on windows and SQL Server.

- This results in storing more than 11 millions of records in the centralized national population registry with a unique ID number and Application number for every citizen.
2. Solution to Lack of Unique ID

-Biometric data collection using Fingerprint technology
3. Solution To Paper Based ID Cards

- The paper based ID had a very limited security features.
- Durability of the ID was very limited.
- Its personalization was a source of insecurity and ethnicity mentioned on old ID served as an element of selection of targeted victims by the killers during the genocide against Tutsi in 1994.
Current NID production process:

- DCWs storage
- Data Capture Workstation
- Servers
- Data Verification and validation
- Card Personalization and Printing
- Rwanda National ID project
- Punching Machine
- Quality Assurance
Current National ID cards

A secure 2D barcode National ID issued to all eligible citizens in Rwanda from the age of 16 and above.

A Driving License which is of the same standard as the National ID card
Integrated Smart ID Card with an embedded processor capable of storing a selected range of applications (7 applications)

**Features:**
- PVC Body
- 64KB
- JAVA CARD
- MRZ
- Multiple applications support
4. Solution To Service Delivery

• The Government of Rwanda is looking at integrating the different public and private institutions with the National ID system for online authentication purpose.
-Systems integration architecture
-Institutions interfacing with NID system

1. Ministry of Labor and Public Service
2. National Police
3. Immigration Office
4. Central Bank
5. RDB
6. Land Center
7. National Electoral Commission
8. MTN
9. Tigo
10. Airtel
11. RSSB
12. 416 Sector offices
13. Rwanda online
14. FARG
15. RRA
### 5. Civil Registration & Vital Statistics In Rwanda

#### -Vital events and source of information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vital Event</th>
<th>Source Information</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>Heath facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death</td>
<td>Heath facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage</td>
<td>Sector Offices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorce</td>
<td>Courts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adoption</td>
<td>Courts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognition of children</td>
<td>Sector’s office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration of Nationality</td>
<td>Sector’s office</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
- Some challenges

1. Lack of a computerized and integrated Civil Registration system that would allow sharing information on Vital events etc...;
2. Poor archiving of the registers in the sector’s office;
3. Civil registration documents are easy to falsify;
4. Lack of Internet and electrical power at some sector Offices;
5. Lack of Centralised Civil Registration System.
- **Future perspective: Link between CRVS & NID**

The Government of Rwanda is looking at the modernization of CRVS in putting it at the same level as the National ID system.

1. **GoR** has built an electronic population registry system and issued a unique identifier to Rwandans aged 16 and above.

2. GoR is looking at building an electronic civil status registration system by:
   - Computerizing all existing civil status records;
   - Harmonizing the civil status records with national population registry.
   - In that regard, NIDA is developing a civil status modernization strategy that intends to implement in 4 phases.
Phases of modernization of CRVS:

1. Development of CRVS web based application to make an automated data collection and data transfer;
2. Upgrade the NID production system to be able to produce the civil registration documents;
3. Production of secure civil registration documents with unique identifier;
4. Create a centralized and electronic database to host all existing civil registration registers.
This Modernization and computerization of CRVS will be implemented and linkages will be established in compliance with the business processes of vital events Registration:

1. Birth
2. Death
3. Marriage
4. Divorce
5. Adoption
6. Recognition
After modernization: “The vision” of Civil registration
Single Integrated ID and Civil Registration Management Information System for use by all stakeholders

Ministry of Justice (re-visiting laws for better administration of vital events)

Ministry of Local Government

Rwanda National Police (Accessing the CRVS for their daily operations)

Decentralized entities (districts, sectors, cells and villages)

Courts at all levels

Online Authentication

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (Accessing data and computing vital statistics)

Hospitals, health centers and private clinics

Citizens accessing their respective personal information
Recommendations

1. GoR to implement the modernization strategy;
2. Put in place a centralized and integrated Civil Registration and Vital Statistics to enhance harmonization of data collection and data sharing with stakeholders;
3. Enforcement of the Law on persons and family;
4. All existing civil registers at sector level should be well managed and archived electronically;
5. Capacity building program for officers in charge of civil registration should be enhanced for better service delivery.
THANK YOU