Back to What Counts: Birth and Death in Indonesia

Knowledge Sharing at CPC Meeting
22 June 2016
16th largest by landmass

- 80% areas are prone to natural disaster (Disaster Index, 2011)
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- 80% areas are prone to natural disaster (Disaster Index, 2011)

4th largest by population

- 250 million people | 82.5 million children (2010 census)
- 16th largest by landmass
  - 80% areas are prone to natural disaster (Disaster Index, 2011)

- 4th largest by population
  - 250 million people | 82.5 million children (2010 census)

- Lower-middle by income status, Gini Ratio rising
  - 96 million people live in poverty | 23 million are children (PPLS, 2011)
16th largest by landmass
- 80% areas are prone to natural disaster (Disaster Index, 2011)

4th largest by population
- 250 million people | 82.5 million children (2010 census)

Lower-middle by income status, Gini Ratio rising
- 96 million people live in poverty | 23 million are children (PPLS, 2011)

New democracy, ongoing decentralization
- 34 provinces, 500+ districts, 74,000+ villages

96 million people live in poverty | 23 million are children (PPLS, 2011)
REDUCE POVERTY

ADDRESS VULNERABILITY

PREVENT SHOCKS FROM PUSHING PEOPLE TO FALL INTO POVERTY [THROUGHOUT THE LIFECYCLE]
All require the Government to know and understand the population it serves

- Birth
- Marriage
- Divorce
- Migration, Adoption, Legalization
- Death
- Causes of Death
PRODUCES ACCURATE POPULATION DATA ON BIRTH, DEATH, CAUSES OF DEATH, MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ADOPTION, AND MIGRATION

CRVS SYSTEM

PRODUCES RELEVANT LEGAL IDENTITY DOCUMENTS FOR INDIVIDUALS

FACILITATES PEOPLE'S ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

INFORMS PUBLIC POLICY, ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES, AND SERVICE DELIVERY
In Indonesia, the CRVS system is far from universal, continuous, and compulsory.

37% children unregistered (SUSENAS, 2015) | more than 60% from the poorest families

Birth registration situation often time reflects similar or lesser state in other vital events registration.
55% marriages amongst the poorest unregistered, 75% of their children didn’t have a BC (AIPJ-PUSKAPA-PEKKA, 2013)

2% divorcees had a divorce certificate (KOMPAK-PUSKAPA, 2015)
No official coverage data ("7%", MOHA Official) | 84% deaths took place at home, 2% of them registered the event (KOMPAK-PUSKAPA, 2015)
Causes of death data is generated from surveys and census data. Generating statistically representative samples of mortality requires large sample sizes and this drive up the costs of data collection. Most estimates are only generalizable at the national level.
In Indonesia, a child can be registered under the father’s and the mother’s name (in accordance with the CRC) if his/her parents have a legal marriage.
RESPONDENTS WHO HAD APPLIED FOR A BC AND FAILED TO OBTAIN ONE (KOMPAK-PUSKAPA, 2015)

- 33% Missing the requirements
- 30% Process was too long
- 20% Process was too expensive
- 16% Didn’t understand the process

87% Didn’t have a marriage certificate

IT’S EXPENSIVE
The cost of getting a legal identity document is tenth to almost six times the average monthly income of families living in poverty in Indonesia.

THERE’S NO ACCESS
It’s far to reach legal identity services; mobility hurdles for people with disability; it costs people their daily-paying job to go the distance.

IT’S COMPLICATED
The process is complex; it involves more than 2 agencies; it requires other documents (KTP, KK) to be produced; there is lack of clear information on the importance of legal identity as well as how to obtain one.

PARENTS DIDN’T HAVE LEGAL MARRIAGE
Only 45% of marriages are registered in the poorest families. Without proof of parental legal marriage, a child can only be registered under the mother’s name, denying their rights to have legal relationship with their father and to full legal protection.
Civil registration is separated from population registry

Single Identification Number (NIK)

Family Card (KK)

National ID Card (KTP)
Civil registration is separated from population registry and therefore divorced from incentive opportunities.
It further shows that some of the poorest are still deprived of assistances.
Efforts have mostly been running in silos and with very little resources.

- Too much focus on birth certificate as an outcome and barriers from the supply side.
- Very little demand (and effort to push for demand) from the health sector (and social protection).
- Creation of parallel, intersect, or overlap mechanism.
- Civil registration vs vital statistics trade off.
2015-2018 “Strengthening CRVS in Basic Services Systems” initiative

2012-2015 “Legal Identity” initiative

Continue working within the Government’s development priorities and promoting linkages between development partners’ agendas
Argument #1: lack of legal identity is the face of poverty

Getting a national cross-sectorial buy-in was a priority!
Milestone #1: GOI identified legal identity as one of five basic services necessary for poverty reduction.

**GOVERNMENT TARGET IN RPJMN**

**BY 2019**
- 85% 0-17 have Birth Certificate
- 77% 0-17 in the poorest 40% have Birth Certificate

**NOW WE ARE AT**
- 56% 0-17 have Birth Certificate
- 50% 0-17 in the poorest 40% have Birth Certificate

**IN 5 YEARS WE NEED TO REACH**
- 29%* increase overall
- 27%* increase for the poorest

with current increase at 6%* from 2011 to 2014

*Birth registration suggests similar or lesser situation in other vital registrations.

Indonesia is also a signatory of Asia-Pacific CRVS 2024 and SDG 2030.
What we continue to do (for milestones 2, 3, 4,......)
IMPROVED CRVS

SURVEYS AND CENSUS ARE COMPLEMENTING CRVS, NOT REPLACING IT

BETTER QUALITY OF VITAL STATISTICS

INCREASED DEMAND FROM HEALTH & OTHER DEVELOPMENT SECTORS

COMMUNITY CAN ACCESS AFFORDABLE AND SIMPLE LEGAL IDENTITY AND VITAL REGISTRATION SERVICES

COMMUNITY HAS BETTER KNOWLEDGE ON LEGAL IDENTITY AND VITAL REGISTRATION

COMMUNITY HAS TRUST ON THE SYSTEM PRODUCING LEGAL IDENTITY

ACTIVE SUPPLY SIDE

ACTIVE DEMAND SIDE

STRONG RESOURCES & LEADERSHIP ON CRVS

REMOVAL OF DISCRIMINATION, FEES/FINES & COMPLEX PROCEDURES, & IMPROVED INCENTIVES

STRONG LINK & INTEROPERABLE DATABASE BETWEEN CR, STATISTICS BODY, & HEALTH SECTOR

COMMUNITY HAS BETTER KNOWLEDGE ON LEGAL IDENTITY AND VITAL REGISTRATION

STRONGER ENABLING ENVIRONMENT
Increasing access to civil registration, especially for the most vulnerable, by addressing barriers

- **REMOVE FEES AND LATE REGISTRATION PENALTIES**

- **Create clear, consistent, and enforced application procedures and requirements for obtaining birth certificates across the country**

- **Simplify birth registration requirements, especially with regard to the marriage certificate requirement**

- **Streamline civil registration verification procedures through full utilization of NIK using SIAK**
Increasing demand by creating incentives for registration-seeking behavior, while consistently investigate the long-term consequences.

1. **Creating Values for Legal Identity Documents**: Identify demand through basic services; include legal identity services in SAP benefits; work with frontline workers to facilitate those processes.

2. **Incentive Model**: Incentive model involving pension schemes like JKN and BPJS *Ketenagakerjaan* should be examined for Death Registration.

3. **Raising Public Awareness**: Raising public awareness should be built around community-based services and service providers, **NOT** big national campaigns.
Bringing services closer to communities while continuously improving the quality of human resources as well as civil registration infrastructure and financial investment should be made part of the ongoing efforts to revitalize subdistrict and village governance.

**INTEGRATED AND MOBILE OUTREACH**

Full implementation of PATEN and UPTD Kecamatan, including to increase UPTD’s authority to issue civil registration certificates.

Comprehensive capacity and incentive model building, prioritizing Disdukcapil operators, and subdistrict and village officers.

Information on the importance of legal identity documents, and their respective application procedures, needs to be made accessible.
Civil registration services should be integrated into existing services

INTEGRATED AND MOBILE OUTREACH

In the health sector, birth assistance, ANC, immunization, and family planning services offered the most potential of reaching a wide population

In education, a broader population can be reached by working together with preschools (PAUD/TK) and primary schools

SAP frontline staff ensuring their clients are registered and community members have NIK
Innovations on information and communications technology (ICT) should link sub-systems of CRVS (civil registration, statistics, health) and broader development sector and enable data-sharing across platforms.

NIK AS A UNIQUE IDENTIFIER FOR ACCESSING SERVICES SHOULD BE STREAMLINED AND PERSONAL DATA ARE SECURED

Regulations and procedures for sharing data among sectors should be as clear as possible, and staffs that work with data should be trained.

Musrenbang and Village Fund can be an opportunity for village officials to take ownership of data and for community to utilize information.

Finalize data entry process of all paper-based registration into one single version of SIAK and SIMKAH.
This program is successful when

At output level: there is an increase in vital events being reported, registered, and documented in a form of relevant legal identity documents (Birth Certificate, Death Certificate, NIK, KK, KTP).

At outcome level: there is an increased coverage of vital events that are registered; of the use of basic services facility in health and education; of the use of vital data for planning and budgeting.

At impact level: there is an improved population wellbeing.
Thank you