



**United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund
(PBF)
PRF PROJECT DOCUMENT**

Project Title: Promote Access to Protection and Civic Participation through Civil Registration.	Recipient UN Organization(s): UNICEF
Project Contact: Address: UNICEF Guinea-Bissau Telephone: (245) 3203881/82 e-mail: asultant@unicef.org	Implementing Partner(s) – name & type (Government, CSO, etc): Ministry of Justice UNFPA
Project Location: Guinea-Bissau	
Project Description: Contribute towards the improvement of civil registration and vital statistics to increase access of vulnerable groups to social services and civic participation.	Peacebuilding Fund: USD \$ 1,000,000 Other source: Government Input: Other: Total Project Cost: USD \$ 1,000,000 Proposed Project Start Date: 15 th March 2016 Proposed Project End Date: 31 st December 2017 Total duration (in months): ¹ 21 months
Gender Marker Score²: 2 <i>Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective.</i>	
Priority Plan Outcome to which the project is contributing: Increased access for women and youth to political participation and economic opportunities.	

¹ PRF project duration must be within the approved dates for the Priority Plan.


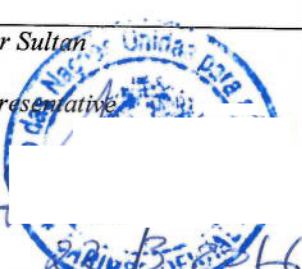
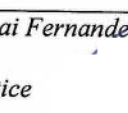


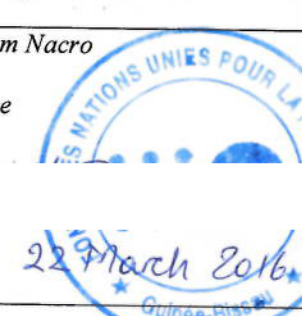
² PBSO monitors the inclusion of gender equality and women's empowerment all PBF projects, in line with SC Resolutions 1325, 1888, 1889, 1960 and 2122, and as mandated by the Secretary-General in his Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender Responsive Peacebuilding.

Project Outcomes:

Access of vulnerable groups to social services and civic participation increased through improvement of Civil registration and vital statistics.

PBF Focus Area³ which best summarizes the focus of the project:

(Re)-establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4)

<i>(for PRF-funded projects)</i>	
Recipient UN Organization	National Government counterpart
<p><i>Pila</i></p> <p>Mr. Abubacar Sultan</p> <p>Resident Representative UNICEF</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Date & Seal </p>	<p>Mrs. Aida Indjai Fernandes</p> <p>Minister of Justice</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Date & Seal <i>29.03.16</i> </p>
Partner UN Organization	
<p>Mrs. Kourtoum Nacro</p> <p>Representative UNFPA</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Date & Seal <i>22 March 2016</i> </p>	

³ PBF Focus Areas are:

1: Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1):

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) RoL; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2):

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.1) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

3: Revitalize the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3);

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

4) (Re)-establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4)

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including JSC/PBF Secretariats)

PROJECT COMPONENTS:

I. How this project fits within the approved Priority Plan

a) Priority Plan Outcome Area supported:

The current project proposal will fit within the outcome area 4 “Increased access for women and youth to political participation and economic opportunities”. As stated in the priority plan, one of key government commitment within the Strategic and Operational Plan “Terra Ranka” (2015-2025), is to restructure the governance and its institutions, making it more inclusive and participatory. This project will strengthen the civil registration system, by improving state services and to guarantee citizens to fulfill fundamental human rights, such as the right to have a name and nationality and to express their own opinions by participating in an inclusive and democratic dialogue. Ensuring that children and women are counted in vital statistics is critical condition that enables their access to basic services such as health, social protection and education. Moreover, woman’s access to civil identity increases their opportunity to benefit from micro-credit programmes, to set up their own business and to provide a stronger and full participation in the stabilization efforts of the country, including women’s electoral and political participation.

b) Rationale for this project:

In the context of Guinea-Bissau, it is through the civil registration system, notably birth registration (BR), that the Bissau-Guinean nationality is certified. In 2006, the rate of birth registration for children under five was 39% but it decreased to 24% in 2014 (MICS), placing Guinea-Bissau as the 8th worst birth registration record in the world. Improving civil registration services and increasing access to registration, especially for vulnerable population, continues to encounter major challenges and remains also one obstacle to ensure that the rights of the population are fully enjoyed and that the society can achieve full citizenship and civic participation in Guinea-Bissau. The lack of formal registration remains a serious problem, particularly in the rural areas where, in some zones, civil registration services are practically inexistent. A clear example is the Bijagos islands, where there is only one service point, staffed by one employee per 32,424 inhabitants (census 2009). In Guinea-Bissau, children are more likely to be registered as they grow older. Only 11% of all children are registered within the first year of life.

Despite the modest progress so far, major challenges persist and there is a sense of urgency to address them, considering that lack of birth registration can be a potential contributor to the conflict drivers in the country. As individuals grow older without identification, they are invisible to the State and not part of national statistics, with consequences in lack of adequate public planning and resource allocation, not only excluding them from benefiting from basic services, but also from exercising civilian control and demanding for accountability of state institutions. They are automatically excluded from political dialogue, and cannot exercise rights such as to elect or to be elected; they will be faced with difficulties to acquire key documents such as the ID card, which hamper access to secondary education, resulting on a high number of out-of-school adolescents and young people, a growing excluded population that can directly engage in social unrest or crime. They will not have passports, thus affecting their right of movement; adolescents may be illegally recruited, or when committing crime, they may be arrested, tried and sentenced as adults, given the difficulty of the judicial system to establish their right age. Similarly, access to State protection, including access to justice is hampered if the individual does not possess identification; land tenure and overall property rights, women engagement and the rights of vulnerable groups such as people with disability, persons living with HIV-AIDS, are also not fully exercised, thus increasing the numbers of excluded and unhappy populations.

The Ministry of Justice and main partners involved in Birth Registration, particularly UNICEF, are working at systemic level, both central and decentralized levels to promote a number of initiatives to improve BR rates and strengthen the routine civil registration system. Despite the lack of funds and weakness of the system, important interventions are being supported, including

capacity building, improvement of working conditions and data collection for a future vital statistics system. Strategic partnerships are being fostered between the Ministry of Justice and civil society organizations to increase awareness and promote community birth registration initiatives, targeting vulnerable families and communities with low rates of birth registration, namely refugee children, children living on the islands, children in regions where rates continue to be extremely low, but also children residing in urban settings. In addition, institutional agreements were established with the ministries of Education and Health to implement for facilitation of birth registration and identification in schools and hospitals. In this regard, a pilot programme was initiated in the north of the country, between Ministries of Justice and Health, (Cacheu region), covering four health areas, involving community health workers and health services. In addition, a birth registration service has been installed at the main national Simão Mendes Hospital, with intentions to extend the services to all major public hospitals of the country, depending on resource availability.

c) Coherence with existing projects:

Along with the current project, another important project will be supporting the outcome area 4. The project 2 will support youth and women's political participation for peace and development in Guinea-Bissau. Both projects will target vulnerable groups and will promote a stronger civic participation and increase the sense of citizenship. Civil registration will guarantee one fundamental human right, namely to a name and nationality, will facilitate access to state services and will contribute to better public policies. Ensuring that children and women are counted in vital statistics is critical condition that enables their access to basic services such as health, social protection and education. Moreover, young people and woman's access to civil identity increases their opportunity to benefit from micro-credit programmes, to set up their own business and to provide a stronger and full participation in the stabilization efforts of the country, including women's electoral and political participation.

Free and universal birth registration is a powerful instrument to ensuring equal access to services such as health and education. Knowing the age of a child is also central in protecting children from child labour, being arrested and treated as adults in the justice system, forcible conscription in armed forces, child marriage and trafficking. A birth certificate may also support the traceability of unaccompanied and separated children and promotes safe migration. Making sure children are issued legal documentation at birth is also coherent with an increased focus on security and advanced technology for ID management. Accurate data on births and deaths contributes to public health planning and outcomes. Therefore, the project will also partner with related programs that are currently promoting and supporting access of women, children and youth to social and health services, economic empowerment and civic participation.

Although the activities under this funding proposal will focus on strengthening birth registration of children and vulnerable groups, a holistic approach will be developed to guarantee that the civil registration system and vital statistics of major vital events are also enhanced. Aside from the inter-operability between civil registration and health systems, the project will also contribute to support modelling of innovative interventions with the education sector. Here, model interventions involving regional education teams will be explored based on the existing institutional agreement between the two ministries.

In a more indirect way the project will promote the alignment of birth registration with a broader civil registration and vital statistics system's agenda, including the discussion on national IDs, elections and biometric travel documents and address the lack of demand, by working with communities, CSO and CBO.

Table 1 – Mapping of peacebuilding activities and gaps

Outcome area	Source of funding (Government/development partner)	Key Projects	Duration of Projects	Budget in \$	Description of major gaps in the Outcome Area, programmatic or financial
Access of vulnerable groups to social services and civic participation increased through improvement of civil registration and vital statistics.	European Union/CPLP	Improve quality and proximity of public services – Modernization of Civil Registration system.	2 years	\$400,000	Outdated legal and policy frameworks. Underfunded and under-resourced civil registration services. Social norms, beliefs and practices that prevent people from registering vital events.

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

a) Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing

Access of vulnerable groups to social services and civic participation increased through improvement of civil registration and vital statistics.

If the civil registration and vital statistics systems are improved and functional, through the provision and promotion of routine services and basic rights related to identification and legal status, particularly of children, young people and women, then, the access of vulnerable groups to basic social services, social protection programmes, legal services, economic opportunities and civic participation will be increased.

Free and universal birth registration is a powerful instrument to ensuring equal access to services such as health and education. Knowing the age of a child is also central in protecting children from child labour, being arrested and treated as adults in the justice system, forcible conscription in armed forces, child marriage and trafficking. A birth certificate may also support the traceability of unaccompanied and separated children and promotes safe migration. Making sure children are issued legal documentation at birth is also coherent with an increased focus on security and advanced technology for ID management. Accurate data on births and deaths contributes to public health planning and outcomes. Therefore, the project will also partner with related programs that are currently promoting and supporting access of women, children and youth to social and health services, economic empowerment and civic participation.

Often referred to as the “first right” of a child, birth registration is an integral part of a broader CRVS (Civil registration and vital statistics) system, forming one of the basic building blocks for the establishment of systems of governance that are inclusive, respect the rule of law and underpin the realisation of human rights for all. In the past, investments to improving CRVS systems have been fragmented, project-based and institutional-led leading to unsustainable results that have not addressed the systemic issues. In this context, while focusing on increasing birth registration, the proposed strategic interventions are designed and implemented to contribute to enhancing the overall Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) systems.

Civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) are therefore an important catalytic element for peace building and good governance in Guinea-Bissau, as it enhances self-esteem and the sense of nationality and belonging as well as public planning through accurate data on births and deaths. Civil registration is among the fundamental rights of people since it represents the foundation for citizenship and nationality, which are also being continuously denied to most of Guinea-Bissau population. Ensuring that children and women are counted in vital statistics is

critical condition that enables their access to basic services such as health, social protection and education, as well as to their full participation in the stabilization efforts of the country, including women's electoral and political participation.

Ministry of Justice is the state body responsible for civil registration in Guinea-Bissau. Due to an undeveloped civil registration system, the main focus of its activity is clearly the registration at birth. Even though, registration of deaths and marriages are provided for by law, the rate of registration of these events remains extremely low. There are 44 civil registration units in the nine regions of the country and 126 staff, where only 58 have a full contract with the Ministry. There is, since 2010, a Civil Registration inter-ministerial committee which has the role to coordinate the implementation of the Birth Registration National Plan, which needs to be updated and budgeted. Birth registration for children 0-7 is free of charge although there is an urgent need to reform the Civil Registration Code to guarantee the universalization of birth registration with innovative strategies. Although birth registration rates are extremely low nationwide, there is also a variety among regions. Biombo, Tombali and Gabu have the worst birth registration records (13%, 11% and 18% respectively).

With this project, UNICEF and main partners will continue to conduct advocacy policy to achieve political commitment and country ownership to reform civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems as per the Africa Programme, APAL-CRVS, through evidence based national policy, legislation, strategies, plans and budgets. Promoting access to birth registration and other vital events, targeting the most vulnerable groups, particularly from those regions with the lowest rates of birth registration will be the main objective of the project. Actions to increase civil registration, with a particular focus on birth registration include: legal and policy reform; civil registry strategic planning, capacity building and awareness-raising; the integration of birth registration into other services, such as health and education; community-based registration and social mobilization campaigns. Innovative approaches will also be explored, including, pilot social protection schemes and SMS technology.

The proposed project will reinforce advocacy efforts for urgent need to revise the Civil Registration Code (dated from the colonial time) in order to ensure a solid legal foundation that will facilitate the process of CRVS reform and access to services. Outdated legislation, which, in many cases, blocks alternative and innovating birth registration interventions, is thereby, in urgent need of revision. In this regard, the Ministry of Justice has already initiated some important steps forward, such as issuing administrative actions and orientation to facilitate increasing access to birth registration services, particularly lifting charges for registration of children 0-7, and authorizing community members and local NGOs to conduct pilot pre-birth registration, in straight partnership with the birth registration services.

Capacities will be developed, particularly for Communication for Development (C4D), aimed at increasing demand for birth registration and innovations promoted in programming, including the use of technology to scale up universal access to birth and civil registration. To increase the demand of civil registration services, CSO partners will conduct awareness-raising campaigns, targeting most vulnerable groups (including women and children), on the importance of birth registration and other vital events to increase protection, civic participation and access to social services, including social protection programs. The project will invest also in infrastructure, rehabilitation and equipment, where necessary, to ensure that facilities have the appropriate working conditions for operating, in order to provide effective response of the increased demand that the project will foster.

Inter-sectoral and inter-agency partnerships will be promoted and developed to continue leveraging resources for scaling up successful interventions. UN agencies will work together to strengthen the system of civil registration as a whole, while simultaneously considering interoperability between civil registration, civil identification and electoral systems. Although UN agencies and NGOs work according to their own mandates, be it birth registration, death registration, causes of death, population statistics, or electoral matters, they all have the understanding that the common vision about the future of civil registration and identity management can be fulfilled only by working collaboratively and investing in the right governance infrastructure, at the right time and in the right order. Encouraging the country to

implement the Africa Programme on CRVS will allow a comprehensive assessment of the existing system as well as the development of a national strategy for the reform.

Alongside with described upstream interventions, the project will support a functional civil registration service model at decentralized level (one region to be identified) using new sector partnerships (Health and Education sectors) with a rigorous data collection to make the case to the government.

Major key bottlenecks to be addressed are specifically the current situation of the CRVS systems in the country, particularly the outdated legal and policy frameworks, the underfunded and under-resourced civil registration services that limit service delivery, coverage and quality and, social norms, beliefs and practices that prevent people from registering vital events. Also, the poor coordination between Ministries involved in CRVS, the weak accessibility of services due to long distances, the fact that communities are unaware of the benefits of birth registration and means to register births will be addressed. A possible risk to programme implementation could be the weak coordination between health and civil registration system in registration of vital events. Also, the country political and institutional instability can influence major expected results linked with important legal and administrative reforms that need to be undertaken.

b) Budget

Table 2: Project Output/Activity Budget

Outcome 1: Access of vulnerable groups to social services and civic participation increased through improvement of civil registration and vital statistics.				
Output number	Output names	Output budget by RUNO	UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
Output 1.1	Enhanced enabling environment in place for the provision of civil registration services.	\$145,000 (UNICEF)	1, 6	
Output 1.2	Birth registration services are available and functioning.	\$625,000 (UNICEF)	1, 2, 2,4,5,6	
Output 1.3	Communities are mobilised to demand services for civil registration, in particular birth registration.	\$230,000 (UNICEF)	1, 2,3,6	
TOTAL		1,000.000		

Table 3: Project budget by UN categories

CATEGORIES	UNICEF	TOTAL
1. Staff and other personnel	250,000	250,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	85,000	85,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	170,000	170,000
4. Contractual services	52,000	52,000
5. Travel	10,500	10,500
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	305,800	305,800
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	61,279	61,279
Sub-Total Project Costs	934,579	934,579
8. Indirect Support Costs*	65,421	65,421
TOTAL	1,000,000	1,000,000

* The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-7, as specified in the PBF MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organization. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, according to the Agency's regulations, rules and procedures.

c) Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners

	RUNO : UNICEF	Key Source of Funding (government, donor etc)	Annual Regular Budget in \$	Annual emergency budget (e.g. CAP)
Previous calendar year 2015	\$20,002,190.92	Regular resources and donor funds	\$18,235,538.60	\$1,766,652.32 (Ebola prevention funds)
Current calendar year 2016	\$12,824,092.76	Regular resources and donor funds	12,750,203.68	\$73,889.08 (Ebola prevention funds)

III. Management and coordination

a) Project management

The joint initiative will be implemented under overall leadership by the Representative of UNICEF and UNFPA in Guinea Bissau. UNICEF and UNFPA will take the responsibility to daily manage implementation of the activities with selected partners, especially the Ministry of Justice and ensure that reporting and evaluation are timely done and are in accordance with UN rules and procedures. The Ministry of Justice will be the main implementing partners of UNICEF, UNFPA in implementing the two years programme to enhance the country civil registration and vital statistic systems. Other participating partners to this aim will be Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, National Statistics Institute (Ministry of Economy and Planning), which will work closely with Ministry of Justice, to guarantee the full inter-operability of interventions to improve registrations of births and other vital events as well as vital statistics. The same with civil society organizations, including child /youth movements and traditional/religious leaders will, who will have a key role in social and community mobilization.

b) Risk management

Table 5 – Risk management matrix

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
Political and institutional instability can interfere with key civil registration reforms on the government agenda and slow decision-making processes.	Medium	Medium	Work at decentralized level with governmental structures and increase partnerships with CSOs. Development of sustainable joint strategies to strengthen the routine system of BR and better planning of interventions. Increase technical expertise (human resources) to key governmental IP.
Lack of funding, including low prioritization of government fund allocation for CRVS.	Medium	Medium	Development of joint funding project proposal and increase advocacy for budgeting.

c) Monitoring & Evaluation:

The joint initiative will be implemented under overall leadership by the Representative of UNICEF and UNFPA in Guinea Bissau. UNICEF and UNFPA will take the responsibility to daily manage implementation of the activities with selected partners, especially the Ministry of Justice and ensure that reporting and evaluation are timely done and are in accordance with UN rules and procedures. The project will involve UNICEF and UNFPA M&E units as well as responsible programmes for the project implementation within the agencies. M&E units will work closely with the INE (Statistics National Institute) not only on the civil registration vital statistics component but also to guarantee that data collection and analysis and means of verification are validated by responsible government entity.

d) Administrative arrangements

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

AA Functions

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved “Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds” (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after

having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;

- Consolidate narrative reports and financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is notified by the RUNO (accompanied by the final narrative report, the final certified financial statement and the balance refund);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provide no later than 15 July;
- Annual and final narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year;
- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
- Unspent Balance at the closure of the project would have to been refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent's website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).



**PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT SUMMARY**

Project Number & Title:	Promote Access to Protection and Civic Participation through Civil Registration	
Recipient UN Organization:	UNICEF	
Implementing Partner(s):	Ministry of Justice	
Location:	Guinea-Bissau	
Approved Project Budget:	1,000.000	
Duration:	Planned Start Date: 15 th March 2016	Planned Completion: 31 st December 2017
Brief project Description:	The project will contribute towards the improvement of civil registration and vital statistics to increase access of vulnerable groups to social services and civic participation.	
Project Outcomes:	Access of vulnerable groups to social services and civic participation increased through improvement of civil registration and vital statistics.	
PBF Focus Area:	(Re)-establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4)	
Gender marker:	2	
Key Project Activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct advocacy policy to achieve political commitment and country ownership to reform civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS), through evidence based national policy, legislation, strategies, plans and budgets. • Support legal and policy reform, civil registry strategic planning, capacity building and awareness-raising. • Promote the integration of birth registration into other services, such as health and education; community-based registration and social mobilization campaigns. • Promote innovative approaches, including pilot social protection schemes and SMS technology. • Develop a routine vital statistics system with regular information of main vital events. • Rehabilitate and equip civil registration services to ensure that facilities have the appropriate working conditions for operating. • Support a functional civil registration service model at decentralized level (one region to be identified) using new sector partnerships (Health and Education sectors) with a rigorous data collection to make the case to the government. 	

Annex B – PRF Project Results Framework

Country name: Guinea-Bissau		Project Effective Dates: 15 th March 2016 - 31 st December 2017.		Year 1		Year 2		Milestones		
Outcomes		Outputs		Indicators		Means of Verification				
Outcome Statement 1: Access of vulnerable groups to social services and civic participation increased through improvement of civil registration and vital statistics.	<p>Output 1.1 Enhanced enabling environment in place for the provision of civil registration services.</p>	Outcome Indicator 1a: % of children (0-5) registered at birth Baseline: 24% Target: 35%	- Administrative data / National statistics based on civil registration systems - MICS 2018							
		Outcome Indicator 1b Increase in % in use of civil registration services by population. Baseline: tbd Target:	- Administrative data / National statistics based on civil registration systems - MICS 2018							
		Output Indicator 1.1.1 # law revisions / legal degrees for civil registration reform Baseline: 0 Target: 1 (new Civil Registration Code)	- Legal documents - Assessment reports - State budget allocations - Ministerial and other State protocols for coordination.							
		Output Indicator 1.1.2 # supportive policy papers for CRVS Baseline: 0 Target: 1	- Legal documents - Assessment reports - State budget allocations - Ministerial and other State protocols for coordination.							
Output 1.2 Civil Registration services, particularly, birth registration, are available and functioning at central and	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3 # functioning inter-ministerial / multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms Baseline: 1 Target: 2</p>	Output Indicator 1.2.1 # Functioning interoperability between CRVS and Health systems and services.	- Legal documents - Assessment reports - State budget allocations - Ministerial and other State protocols for coordination.							
			- Government administrative data - Project reports							

Brief Theory of Change: If the civil registration and vital statistics systems are improved and functional, through the provision and promotion of routine services and basic rights related to identification and legal status, particularly of children, young people and women, then, the access of vulnerable groups to basic social services, social protection programmes, legal services, economic opportunities and civic participation will be increased.

	<p>decentralized level.</p>	<p>Baseline: 1 Target: 10</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.2 # of country regions with civil registration services improved and operational. Baseline: 0 Target: 4</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.3 # Innovative registration mechanisms with health and/or ICT used to real-time data collection. Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>	<p>- Government administrative data - Project reports</p> <p>- Government administrative data - Project reports - Data and statistics from ICT dashboards</p>	
<p>Output 1.3 Communities are mobilised to demand services for civil registration, in particular birth registration.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1 # of information and communication campaigns. Baseline: 0 Target: 3</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.3.2 # of country regions implementing community initiatives to promote civil registration. Baseline: 0 Target: 3</p>	<p>Strategy papers - Communication material - project reports</p> <p>Strategy papers - Communication material - project reports</p>		