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이학석사 학위논문

Survey and Analysis of Civil
Registration and Vital Statistics
Practices and Challenges in
Tanzania

시민 등록 및 중요 통계의 조사 및 분석
탄자니아에서의 적용과 개선점

2017년 2월

서울대학교 대학원

통계학과

스텔라

Survey and Analysis of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Practices and Challenges in Tanzania

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이 논문을 이학석사 학위논문으로 제출함
2016년 10월

서울대학교 대학원
통계학과
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스텔라의 이학석사 학위논문을 인준함
2016년 12월

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Abstract

The Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) agenda has a wide scope. It covers the registration of vital events, like births, marriages and deaths, and the use of this to produce statistics. The registration often has immediate benefits for the persons who are registered, by giving them an identity and the access and right to public services. It is also useful for the government as a basis for evidence-based policy and planning and, when adequately implemented, CRVS can be a means to keeping track of inhabitants, such as potential tax payers.

Registration of vital events provides a powerful source for producing statistics, as the collected data can give a more detailed evidence on sub-national areas than it is possible to obtain from sample surveys, and more frequently than population censuses can do. This is crucial for national policy-making, like identifying the needs for investments in infrastructure, setting priorities in the education and health sectors, and for land ownership and tenure.

Many Tanzanians are born and die without leaving a trace in any official legal records or statistics. This is because Tanzania does not have functioning civil registration and vital statistics systems that can adequately account for the births, deaths and other vital events that happen in a country. This has been referred to as the “scandal of invisibility” .

Tanzania cannot fulfill its dream unless we know who we are, where we live, work and play and what we need to do for the improvement of our living conditions. Births, marriages, divorces and deaths are all vital events that must be recorded.

Developing CRVS requires cooperation of a wide range of stakeholders. To achieve this, Tanzania needs to have the political will to establish a uniform system. Furthermore, practical challenges such as increasing the coverage, digitizing the registers and linking the systems, have to be appropriately addressed. The

full value of CRVS first becomes apparent when registers are used for public administration and contribute to planning.

With a few exceptions, Tanzania is in need of substantial improvement and development in civil registration and vital statistics. The point of entry of this document is to review the current status of civil registration and vital statistics collection in Tanzania. Many of the challenges to civil registration and vital statistics are discussed and proposed tentative solutions to some of them..

Keyword : Civil, Vital, Challenges, Government, Improvement

Student Number : 2014-25242

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Chapter 1. Introduction

What is CRVS?

Civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems are concerned with the legal registration and analysis of vital events in the population. Vital events include live births, deaths, marriages, divorces and other civil status events and through the registration process these events are made legal and legitimate. Civil registration (CR) is defined by the United Nations as “continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of the occurrence and characteristics of vital events (live births, deaths, marriages and divorces) and other civil status events pertaining to the population as provided by decree, law or regulation, in accordance with the legal requirements of each country” . Vital Statistics (VS) represents the statistical output of a well-functioning CR system. CR and VS systems are intrinsically interconnected. Vital statistics are therefore a by-product of the registration system – not its main goal. Vital statistics provide crucial and critical information on the population in a country. “Vital statistics and their subsequent analysis and interpretation are essential for setting targets and evaluating social and economic plans, including the monitoring of health and population intervention programmes, and the measurement of important demographic indicators of levels of living or quality of life, such as expectation of life at birth and the infant mortality rate.” (UNSD 2014). CRVS systems thus have three main components:

- Registration of events – focusing on the registering births, deaths, marriages, divorces, fetal deaths, annulments, judicial separations and adoptions.
- Certification – issuing original births, deaths, marriages, divorces, fetal deaths, annulments, judicial separations and adoptions certificates, and providing copies to individuals when needed.
- Vital statistics – compiling, analysing and disseminating statistics resulting from registration and certification.

If any one of these components is missing or ineffective then CRVS systems will not function well.

Statement of the Problem

As pointed out earlier, civil registration system is the source of legal identity and related information for the individual, the community and the government in claiming and safeguarding rights

and privileges enshrined in national laws and international conventions and covenants. Civil registration is an instrument in facilitating health, education and other social services to individuals, families and communities. Civil registration is also the conventional and most appropriate source of vital statistics. Vital statistics are a crucial and irreplaceable component of national statistical systems as they generate a numerical profile of the most precious resource of a country its human capital. Managing human capital appropriately, in turn, is an indisputable and most visible indicator of good governance or the lack of it. Consider the Ebola outbreak. Once the outbreak was spotted it was important to look back in time to see which recent deaths might have been from the disease but not diagnosed, not least to trace those who had contact with the victim. This requires a solid system of registration, without such data policymakers lack reliable evidence to design policies: they are “flying blind” . And when governments fly blind then they are often making policy on the basis of ideology, anecdotes or for political considerations, rather than on evidence. Unfortunately there remain huge gaps in the availability and quality of these crucial data in many parts of the Tanzania. And this presents a major challenge to evidence-based public policy.

The study noted, with outmost concern, the fact that in the majority of areas in Tanzania, the civil registration system operates on a sporadic and incomplete basis. In those areas, there are no adequate systems that enable citizens to be recognized by the state and hence the justice system and public administration services could not be improved in a manner that promotes development and security of citizens.

According to the Population and Housing Census Report of 2012, only 13.4 percent of its citizens are registered hence leaving many unrecognized administratively anywhere. Moreover the study recognized that Death registration rate is almost negligible and causes of death are either wrongly reported or not reported at all making health interventions difficult. Marriages and divorces’ records are also very poor or nonexistent in many cases.

Because of low coverage of civil registration systems in most areas in Tanzania, some important vital indicators such as life expectancy at birth, infant and child mortality rates could not be measured from vital statistics. Household surveys and censuses have been undertaken to fill the information gaps created by lack of effective vital registration systems. These are largely ad hoc exercises and interim measures that should not be taken as long-term solutions

for generating vital statistics.

1.1 Benefits of CRVS

Benefits of CRVS for individuals

CRVS uphold human rights

Civil registration is the source and foundation of human and civil rights. In order for a civil registration system to work, the individuals need good reasons and incentives to register.

- It establishes the legal identity of individuals and the legal relationship between them and the State and other citizens.
- Being registered in a civil register and having a proof of this (ID card or birth certificate) may serve as an official proof of membership in a society, including citizenship and place of birth.
- A birth certificate is proof of name and age and may be used to avoid child marriage, child labour, and other exploitation.
- Civil registration also helps to improve the efficiency and fairness of the justice system. For instance, civil registration records help to avoid identity fraud and ensure that services are correctly targeted.
- More targeted public services as the decision makers have better information and know where different services are needed (with basic Civil registration system).
- Easier access to public services on individual level (with an advanced population register). This will be even more efficient when registers are harmonised between different public institutions to avoid double registration. Many countries strive to achieve a one-entry data system, reducing the response burden for the population, where personal information is registered only once and then utilised by different areas of the public sector. This can include utilising a civil register and an ID number as a basis for issuing passports, identity cards, driving licenses, etc.
- In some countries there are substantial costs for registering and for receiving various certificates (on births, death, marriage, divorce, residence, etc.). A comprehensive registration system may reduce the costs and needs for this.

CRVS improve access to government services

Legal documents derived from civil registration and vital statistics systems help individuals to claim government services such as education, health and cash transfers. They are also useful in claiming inheritance. Vital statistics sourced from civil registration

and vital statistics systems enable Governments to adequately plan for the present and future needs of the population.

Benefits of CRVS for the Government

CRVS strengthen governance and public administration

Registration of vital events is the responsibility of the State. It helps the Government to develop and implement evidence-based policies and programmes, and to deliver services to the population.

CRVS improve public health administration

Trustworthy statistics on levels and trends in mortality and causes of death help to identify public health threats and high-risk groups. Complete civil registration and vital statistics systems and the improved statistics they generate support the health sector in determining what interventions and resources are needed and where. The data on life events from civil registration and vital statistics systems are also essential for calculating the indicators needed to track progress in health programmes and the health status of the population.

CRVS save money

Investment in comprehensive civil registration and vital statistics systems will pay for itself many times over by improving the targeting of services and increasing the efficiency of resource allocation. By investing in improving its present civil registration and vital statistics system, a Government can save a substantial amount of public resources.

CRVS provide a basis for National identity

Countries all over the world use civil registration information as the basis for national identification systems. Information on births and deaths that feeds into a national identification system is the most accurate and least expensive source for this purpose.

CRVS promote efficient electoral processes

Civil registration and vital statistics systems have been extremely valuable to electoral systems, by providing accurate, up-to-date lists of persons qualified to vote at various electoral levels. Voter registration systems, when not based on civil registration, rely on inferior enrolment methods that undermine democratic elections.

CRVS help to accurately measure population dynamics

Vital statistics obtained from civil registration have clear advantages over survey data because they allow fertility and mortality estimates to be measured at the national and subnational levels on a regular basis. These estimates are essential to understand the growth dynamics of a population; assess human aspects of socioeconomic development; and measure the risks of

dying by gender at specific ages for insurance and social security purposes and for population projections.

CRVS help to track development goals

Civil registration and vital statistics systems provide the most reliable data source to track progress on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. With a complete system, the data needed to measure the indicators for achieving universal primary education, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health and decreasing the prevalence of HIV, malaria and other diseases are more accurate when they are continuously generated.

CRVS promote equitable development

A well-functioning civil registration and vital statistics system can provide valuable information that is essential for tackling social, geographic, gender and other inequities

Benefits of CRVS for Global Community

CRVS foster international cooperation

Reporting of infectious and chronic diseases to measure rates of morbidity and mortality is essential to identify countries or regions that may need international assistance. This also includes assisting in medical research.

CRVS improve aid effectiveness

Development partners, donors and foundations benefit from high-quality statistics as they can be used to improve allocation and monitoring of aid.

1.2 Purpose of the study

The general purpose of this study reviews the challenges facing CRVS in Tanzania and suggesting solutions.

Sub-purposes of the study

- Investigate current methodology used by the Government for collection of CRVS
- Investigate the Time, Distance and other constraints in CRVS systems.
- Investigate citizens' awareness and their views towards the CRVS system.
- Propose some adoptive ways to improve CRVS in Tanzania
- Forward the conclusion and recommendations for further study.

Methodology

To develop this study, the following methods were used:

Literature review

As a starting point of any study, extensive literature review of related previous researches on CRVS both country level and continental level was conducted.

Data collection

The data required for the study was collected through questionnaire method and document review. Questionnaire includes open-ended questions and closed-ended questions and was sent through different social media groups therefore the sample was not selective. 200 people were selected as representative sample. The sample selected includes people with different level of education.

Analysis

Descriptive analysis was done and results were represented in graphs, tables and charts.

Chapter 2. Status of CRVS system

Status of civil registration and vital statistics system in Tanzania

Legal framework for the civil registration

The registration of Births and Deaths in United Republic of Tanzania is regulated through the Births and Deaths Registration Act (Chapter 108, last revised in 2002). The Act provides legal basis and describes procedures for compulsory reporting and registration of live births and deaths. According to the Act, birth and death registration is compulsory for all persons living in Tanzania at the time that such event occurs.

More specifically, the Act also specifies how a registrar should be appointed, the informant for each event, requirements to change registration records, registration of illegitimate births, the duration between the date of occurrence and registration of the events (3-month for the registration of live births and 1-month for the registration of death), and the responsibility of registrars in the registration process. One section of the Act was dedicated to certifying the cause of death. The Act does not include other details on the registration procedure such as the information to be registered and the preparation of a statistical report.

The Law of Marriage Act (Chapter 29, revised in 2002) in Tanzania defines what marriage is and regulates the registration of marriages, annulments and divorces.

Organization of the civil registration system

The civil registration system in mainland Tanzania is centralized and is administered by the Registration, Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency (RITA), which is an Executive Agency under the Attorney Generals Chambers in the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs. RITA not only registers key life events, but is also in charge of bankruptcy filing and estate management for deceased persons. RITA has 132 employees, of which 93 located in headquarter and 39 in district offices. The Agency does not have its own staff at district level, but mainly relies on and/or works in collaboration with District and Regional Authorities for work at lower level.

Local registration units include health offices for birth and death registration and court office or priest/ministers for marriage and

divorce registration. The duties of the local registrars include recording vital events and safekeeping of the records; celebrating marriages; issuing burial permits; and promoting better registration coverage. Local registrars also report civil registration data to higher level offices. Meanwhile, the local registrars receive copies of current laws and regulations and updated handbooks and instructions on civil registration. In-service training is also provided to local registrars to improve the coverage and quality of civil registration. Technical and administrative supervision is provided by registration authorities from the national agencies through field visits.

Birth Registration procedures

All births occurred in hospitals, health centers and dispensaries receive a copy of birth notification automatically. For those occurred at home, a notification will be provided by Village Executive Officer or the District Registrar of Births and Deaths. The birth notification is then submitted to the District Registrar for registration. A payment fee of 2000 Tanzanian shilling (in 2009) is required to register a birth on time (within 3 months after birth occurred).

For late birth registration, more supporting documents are required. They are, for example, clinic card, Baptismal certificate, letter from relevant government authorities and etc. The fee is higher to register than on-time registration - 4000 TZS for children registered between three months and 10 years after births occurred and 10000 TZS for children registered 10 years after the births occurred.

Deaths Registration procedures

All deaths occurred in hospitals, health centers and dispensaries receive a burial permit automatically. For those occurred at home, the permit will be provided by Village Executive Officer or the District Registrar of Births and Deaths. The burial permit is then submitted to the District Registrar for registration. For deaths registered on time (within 30 days), the fee to register is 2000 Tanzanian shilling (TZS). For late death registration, more supporting documents are required. They are, for example, minutes of the family meeting and letter from relevant government authorities such as Ward Executive Officer and Village executive officer to prove the occurrence of death. The fee is higher to register than on-time registration - 4000 TZS for deaths

registered between 30 days and 10 years after deaths occurred and 10000 TZS for deaths registered 10 years after the events occurred.

Marriage and Divorce Registration Processes

Registration of Marriages is the mandate of the Department of National Registration Passport and Citizenship under the Ministry of Home Affairs. Registration of Marriages is regulated under the Marriages Act chapter 102 of the Laws of Tanzania. It is worth to note that only statutory marriages are regulated under the Marriages Act and accordingly registered with the office of the Registrar General. Customary Marriages are not regulated under the Marriages Act. Customary marriages are therefore not registered with the Office of the Registrar General. Local Courts are charged with the responsibility of administering customary marriages.

Registration of marriages is important for the identification of children resulting from the union and subsequent determination of citizenship of children. Further, registration of marriages plays a key role in interstate succession and property administration in an event of death of one of the spouses. Local Authorities and Ministers of Religion solemnize statutory marriages. Most statutory marriages are however solemnized by Local Authorities which subsequently issue Certificates of Marriage. Certificates of Marriage are then forwarded to the Office of the Registrar General for Certification. Lack of capacity in staff at district offices on the legal provisions for solemnization and registration of marriages has contributed to low marriage registration and certification. Though statistics were not collected to determine the percentage of marriages registered against solemnized marriages, it has been observed that few solemnized marriages are registered. There has been no deliberate mechanism put in place for coordination between the Office of the Registrar General and Local Authorities to ensure that all solemnized marriages are registered.

2.1 Study Analysis

The data was collected, sample size was 150 but 5 sample questionnaire were destroyed. The sample size collected 70 were Females and 73 were Males.

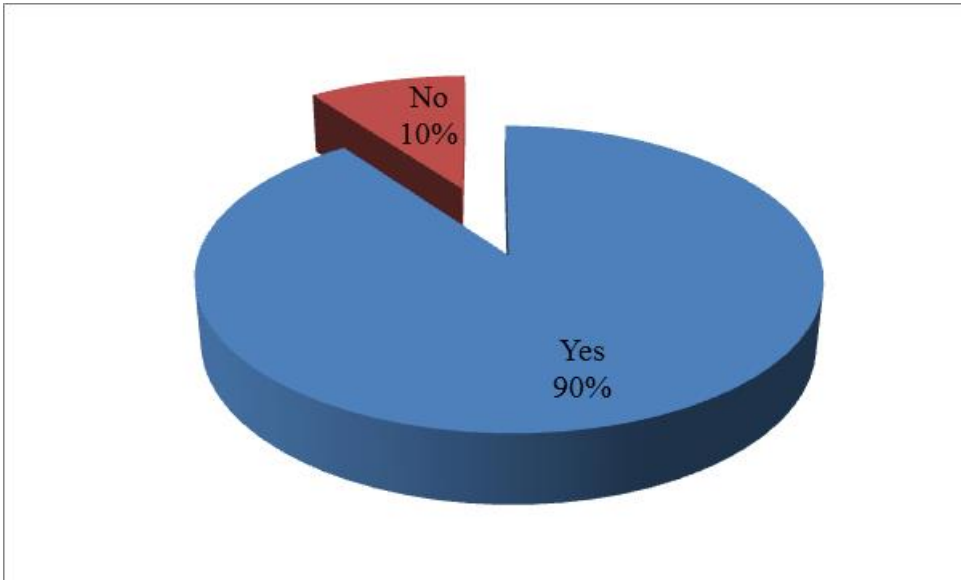


Figure 1: Respondents views on CRVS system

From the figure 1 above, research shows that 90% of respondents agreed Tanzania CRVS system has challenges and need critical changes for the better future. Most of respondents agreed that CRVS system has great impacts to National development.

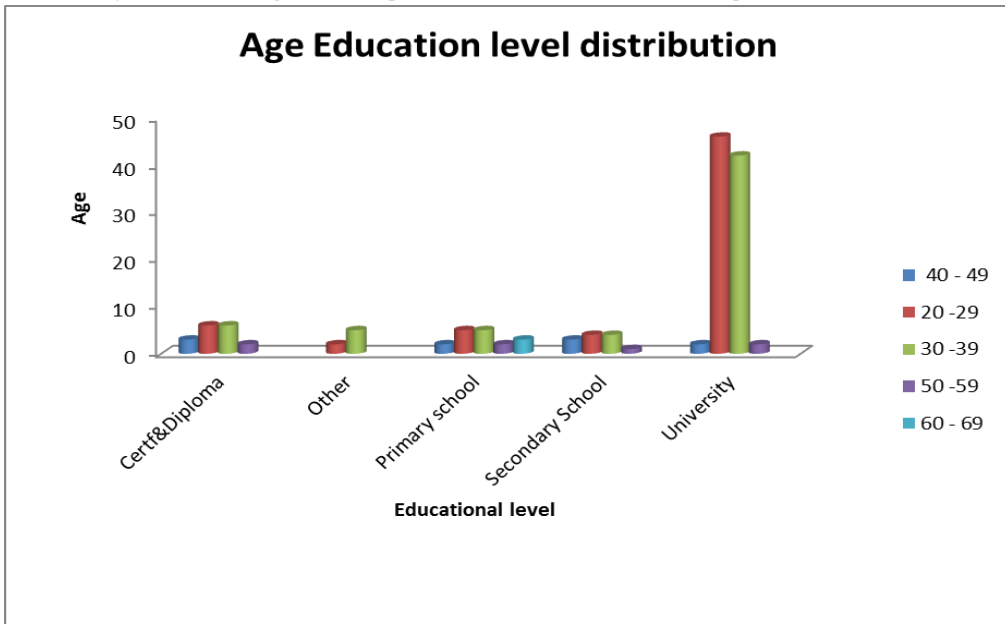


Figure 2: Respondents age and education level

From the figure in the previous page, it shows that a greater proportion of respondents' education level was university at mean average age 20–29 and few were having other education level.

Age and education level distribution for respondents without

Registration

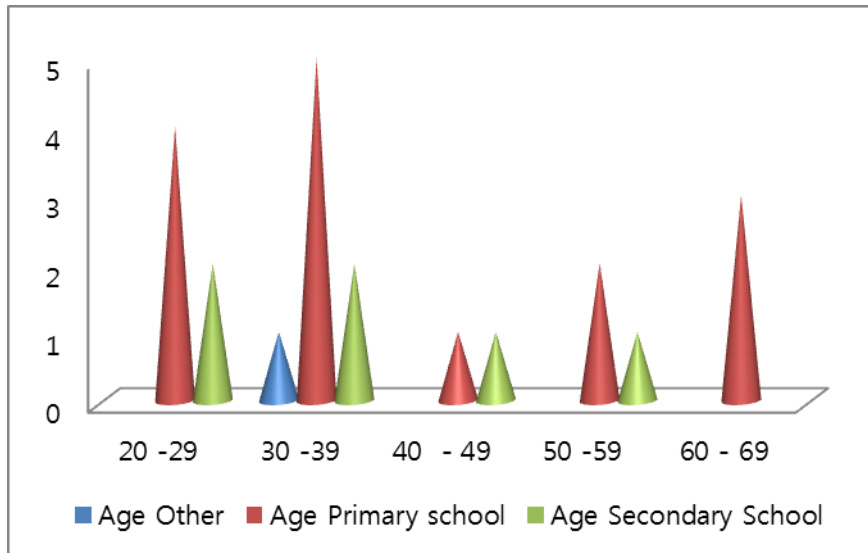


Figure 3: Age and education level for respondents without registration

Figure above shows comparison of respondent' s age and education level for those who did not go for any registration. Those without registration are not highly educated; their education level is only primary and secondary.

The rank was taken for each respondent' s number of family members. Family with members below 5 were categorized as normal, family with members above 5 but below 10 were categorized as populated and family with members more than 10 were categorized as highly populated.

Normal	103
Populated	38
Highly populated	4

Table 1: Members in the Respondent' s family

From the Table 1, most of respondent' s family members are below 5 and few they are highly populated. The purpose of this question is to research if family member know about CRVS system. If the respondents had never gone for registration and a respondent is not aware of CRVS system, it means the family member also they do not know about it.

2.2 Challenges overview in CRVS system in Tanzania

According to the [World Health Organization](#), a country has a well-functioning civil registration and vital statistics system if it registers all births, deaths and other vital events, issues birth, death, and other vital events certificates and compiles and disseminates birth, death and other vital events statistics.

A well-functioning civil registration and vital statistics system needs to be:

- Universal to include all areas and the country's entire population.
- Continuous to record vital events as they happen and on a permanent basis.
- Compulsory and be backed by a legal framework for its administration, operation and maintenance.
- Confidential to retain public confidence by protecting citizens from misuse of records for legal matters.

The following are challenges facing CRVS in Tanzania;

Outdated and incomplete legislation

Tanzania vital events registration is not recent and the laws which govern registration practices have been in place for many years. It is therefore not uncommon to have paper-based civil registration systems that have functioned the same way for decades, with events entered by hand into books, often under a head-of-household system. Such systems only function well in societies with little migration and stable family systems. Many countries that have experienced rapid development and intensive migration towards urban areas have found that their established registration systems have increasingly become dysfunctional and no longer able to deliver the services needed by citizens. Because of the redistribution of populations within countries, and in some cases sizeable emigration abroad, many people no longer live where they were born and registered, and where the original record was created. Retrieving information from paper-based records of families and households is both cumbersome and slow, creating a bottleneck in system functioning. Where the laws underpinning the system have not been revised and modern technology not introduced to facilitate registration and allow records to be easily transferred, the completeness and quality of registration data are likely to decline.

In Tanzania there are no comprehensive civil or statistics acts, a series of disparate laws and regulations are in place which obliges people to register vital events. Responsibility for these laws and regulations often falls to different ministries or government departments, with frequent problems in their implementation caused by inconsistent or even contradictory approaches. Women and girls are more likely to encounter situations where they cannot easily register or where registering a birth is problematic, for example because they are unmarried, cannot name the father (for example, in the case of rape) or are unaware of their own place of origin. Laws can also be particularly discriminatory towards children born outside marriage, who may receive a fictitious family name. In some countries the birth certificates issued to such children are a different color and format, resulting in a stigma that can stay with the individual throughout their lives.

Civil registration law may also be incomplete by leaving out certain population groups' altogether – for example, refugees and other displaced persons are often not covered by existing laws and cannot register their vital events. As a result, children born to refugees may become stateless as without a legal identity they cannot prove their origins.

Weak Linkages among CRVS agencies

The functions in the CRVS system are performed by a number of organizations. However, the organizations operate independent of each other. This has created disparities in the methodologies employed and quality of data that is collected rendering the data user–producer mechanism weak.

Confidentiality is typically an important aspect of CRVS systems irrespective of whether they are paper–based or not. Existing confidentiality laws, however, are likely to need revision and strengthening whenever different information technologies are introduced into the system. As government modernize CRVS systems and introduce computers at various system levels, concerns have rightly been raised about confidentiality and the potential misuse of data, particularly when unique personal identification numbers (PINs) have been introduced – often coupled with biometric information. Confidentiality and data–security measures become ever more pressing when government develop full national population registers that are updated from civil registration records and contain information on place of residence. Where there is a perception that data confidentiality measures are inadequate and personal data are not kept strictly private, then trust

in the civil registration system will be lost and people may be reluctant to register. Civil registration law should protect the confidentiality of all personal information in registration records and safeguard it from unlawful access. Any breach by staff or any data misuse that involves civil records should be punishable.

Inadequate Organizational Structure

The existing current organizational structure is inadequate to meet the needs of a well-functioning CRVS system, for example, the structure does not include statistics, legal, ICT, and public relations units. Human resource staffing at all levels are low contributing to the challenge of increased workloads.

Registration Procedure

The registration procedures for all vital events is tedious and lengthy requiring the provision of a number of supporting documents such as Affidavit forms, records of birth, certificate of cause of death and many others.

In this study most of respondents complaining about registration procedures. Some of the citizens especially in rural areas in Tanzania they do not have all the documents because most of them they are illiterate. This made a lot of people to quit registration or not to follow-up the registration.

Management of Records

Since CRVS computerized system is not introduced in all parts of Tanzania mostly records management is manual based resulting in duplication of records, errors and missing documents. The movement of vital events application forms back and forth has no trail mechanism leading to loss of application forms and delays in service delivery. This complicates the re-application process and discourages the public. Moreover most of the recording systems are that they focus primarily on the birth event, death recording events are more difficult to find especially for low-weight -infant.

Tanzania CRVS system has two types of registration; paper registration and e-registration.

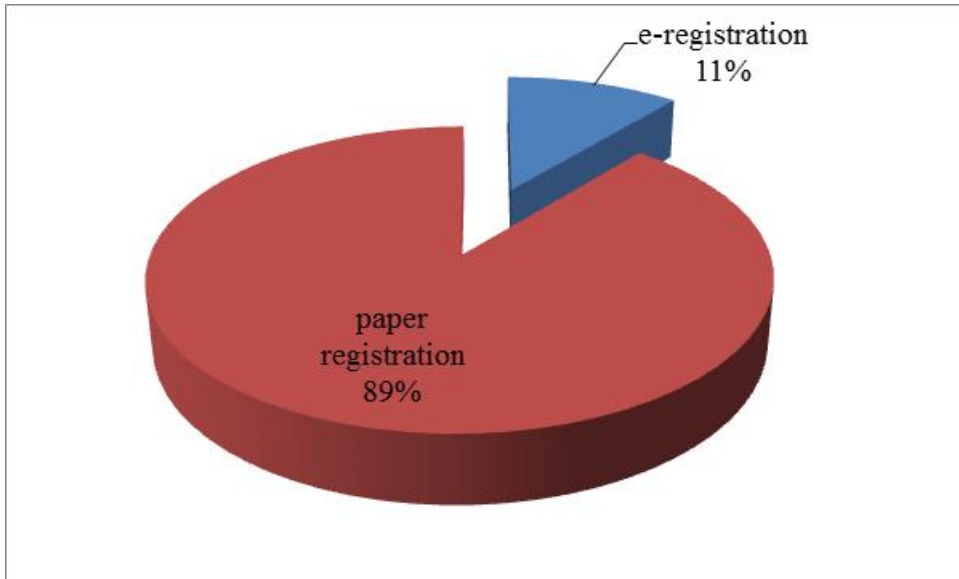


Figure 4: Types of registration

According to the figure 4, most of respondents 89% they have done paper registration, while few respondents 11% they have done e-registration. This shows that Tanzania CRVS system primarily based on paper registration. Primarily paper-based systems, indeed is a challenging task in record management. Most of CRVS primarily data provider they are not Statistician they are the physicians, nurse midwives, medical examiners, coroners, funeral directors, hospital and clinic directors, clerks, and temporary staff who complete the worksheets and certificates that eventually become data. These data providers they lack training and education (especially in villages) on how to collect and keep data well to avoid errors. The data providers interact directly with families who are applying for certified copies and for corrections and amendments to records. Complaints and errors recognized here may point to filing and procedural problems in the providing institutions. Tanzania government should work hard to computerize the CRVS system so that data will be collected directly from families and sent electronically to vital Statistician.

Performance standards

Lack of adherence to performance standards in monitoring progress has resulted in unspecified lead times which discourages the public from registering vital events.

Awareness and education

CRVS system needs to be known to all the citizens in the country. This study researched about citizens' awareness of CRVS system.

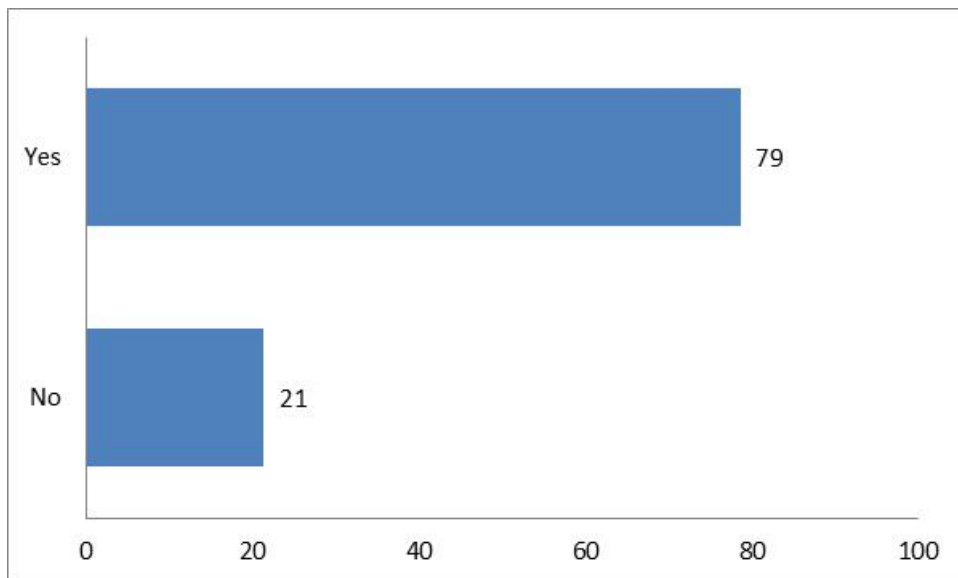


Figure 5: CRVS system awareness in Tanzania.

From the figure 5, 79% of respondents said yes they know CRVS system and 21% said they don't know about CRVS system. Lack of public education and campaigns about CRVS make citizens not to see that CRVS registration as important in their life especially the illiterate group. Most of citizens thoughts that having birth, death, marriage or divorce certificate is not important unless they had to use it for important applications like during application to university, or claim for money when someone dead in the family. The Tanzania government needs to increase more CRVS system awareness to the citizen. Everyone should realize his/her right to be counted. Awareness can be created by increasing public campaigns about importance of CRVS especially in remote areas where there are more uneducated people. This public education can be done by physical visit, radio, TVs, newspapers and other media.

Underdeveloped Public administration and Infrastructure

Tanzania public administration is urban-biased development, where basic public services are mainly provided in towns and major urban centers, far from the bulk of the population residing in the rural areas. Availability of public institutions and services at the local

administration level is the first requirement for sustainable development and cost-effectiveness of civil registration system in a country. The level of registration of births and deaths in most parts of Tanzania is quite low. Besides poorly – or lacking – functioning administrative routines, many births and deaths are not registered because of poor infrastructure, at last the affected family members do not see the benefits of registering. Tanzania has few registration centers and they are located in town far away from people who are in remote areas where the transport also is a challenge to them. It may be a burden doing this, for some travelling long distances to reach registration center and sometimes they have to pay a fee (or bribe) for receiving a certificate of birth and death early. There is a need to remove or reduce such obstacles to registration.

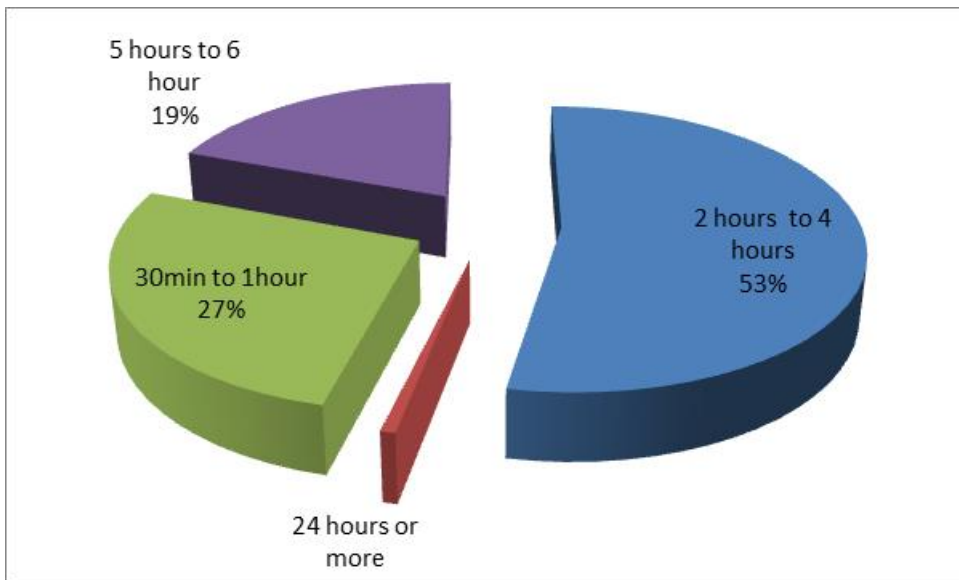


Figure 6: Distance covered by respondent to a registration center

In this study, 53% of respondents said that it took 2 hours to 4 hours to reach registration center, 19% of respondents they had to travel for about 5 hours to 6 hours to registration center, only 27% of respondents had to use less than 1 hour to reach registration center. From the figure above, we can see that distance is a challenge to CRVS system in Tanzania. For instance in Mauritian, first country in Africa that succeeded to have a good CRVS system, and they had overcome distance problem by having a lot of registration centers. If in every 10 km we have more than 2 registration center, distance problem can be solved out.

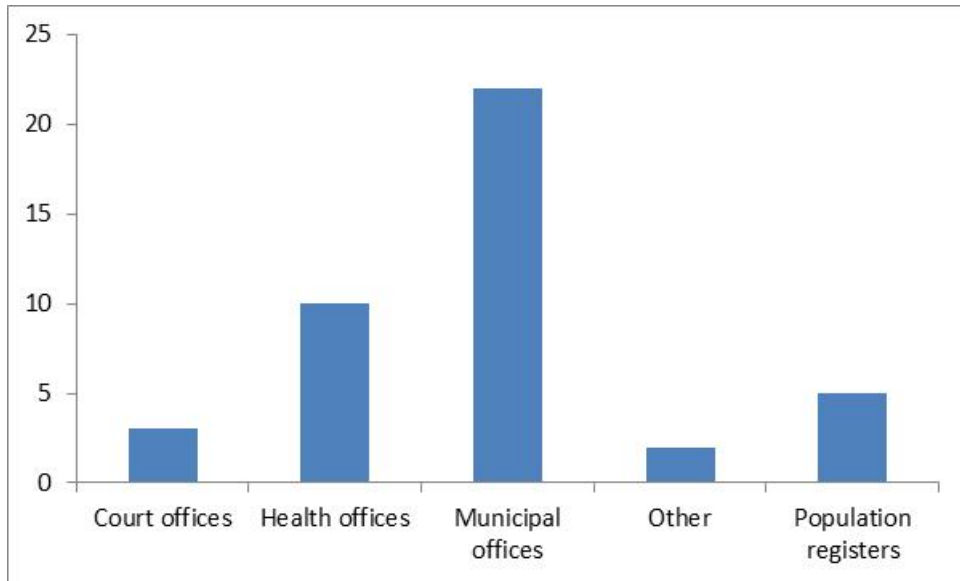


Figure 7; CRVS Registration center in Tanzania

From the above figure 7, it shows that the reliable registration Centre is the municipal office and most of this office they are located in town and poor roads infrastructure, therefore villagers found very difficult to reach registration centers because of the distance barrier. Most of respondents go to municipals offices for registration; it can be because of few other registration centers or good administrative system in municipal offices. In Tanzania few religion centers has authority to Register vital events especially Muslims religion centers. The Government need to extend Registration centers, so that it can reduce distance challenge and turn registration system to be comfortable to the citizens.

Delays in registration of events

Tanzania CRVS system has a high delay registration especially in remote areas. Delay in completing registration can result to incomplete registration and late receiving of Certificate as result discourage citizen' s application.

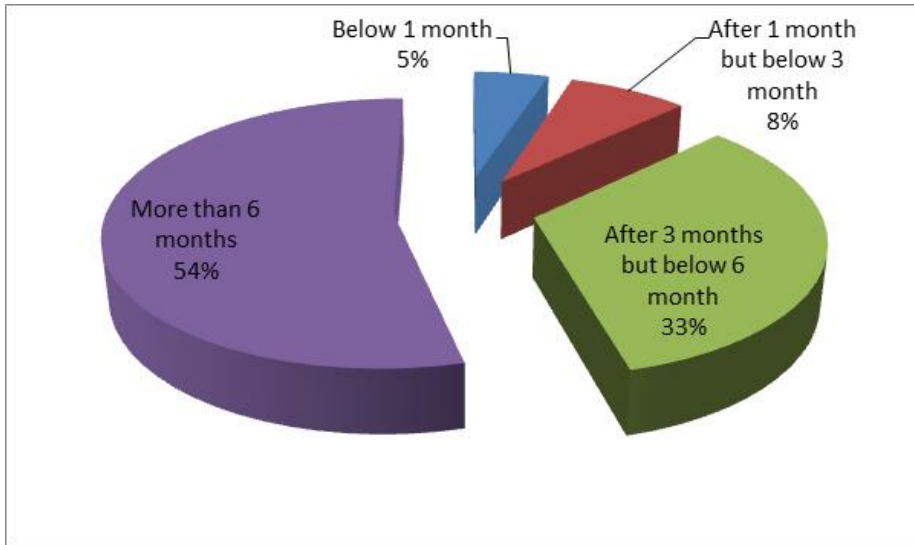


Figure 8: Delays in birth registration of events

From the figure 8, 54% of respondents received their birth certificate more than 6 months, while only 5% of respondents received their birth certificate below 1 month. This shows that there is some delaying in getting the birth certificate and this can be caused by the person or government.

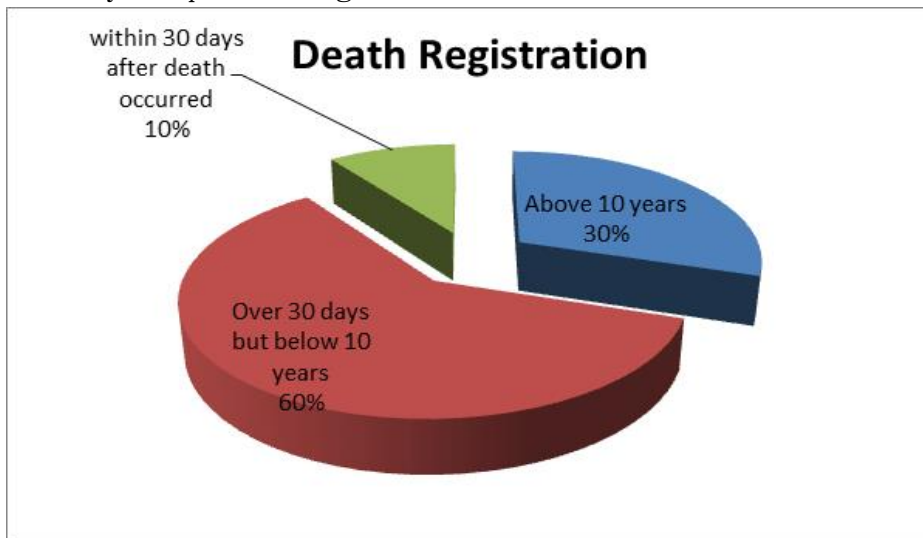


Figure 9: Delays in Death Registration

The figure 9 shows the time taken by respondents to register their beloved deceased members. Out of 145 respondents only 40 respondents had gone for the Death registration. Among 40 respondents who had gone for registration, 60% of respondents said that it took them more than 30 days but below 10 years to register the death of their beloved members meanwhile 30% of respondents register their beloved deceased members after 10 years. From this we can see that still there is delay death registration in Tanzania.

Some respondents they give out reasons why there is a delay in registration, such reasons are corruption, high queue during registration process, a lot of procedures, CRVS IT system problems, shortage of Registration Staffs, a lot of supporting document needed, abusive language from the officers, travelling cost and long distance.

Unstable Costs of registration

Tanzania CRVS Registration has fixed cost of registration, but because of system corruption, poor administrative system, lack of awareness about cost of registration and other reasons, some of citizens had to pay more than the required cost. In this study, research about the amount paid by citizens for the registration, as it shows in the table below there is a problem of unstable cost for the birth certificate, some registration centers respondents paid more than expected also many respondents paid 10,000 to 20,000 but the actual amount that should be paid is 2000 Tsh.

Amount	No.people
2000	19
2500	1
5000	5
6000	1
7000	1
10000	34
12000	1
13000	1
15000	5
20000	30
25000	2
50000	1
70000	1

Table 2: Registration fee paid by respondents

Incomplete registration of vital events

a) Incomplete Birth Registration

Birth registration is both a right in itself – the right to name, nationality and legal identity but is also closely linked to the realization of other children’ s rights, such as to name a few protections from early recruitment into the armed forces or early marriage and protection from hazardous child labor. With respect to ‘justice for children’ , the birth certificate plays a key role in determining a child’ s age and identity, thereby protecting the

child's rights should he or she fall victim to a crime, or to ensure, that the child, if in conflict with the law, is subject to a justice system that is child-friendly and protected from facing the justice system in place for adults.

In Tanzania, a lot of programs were created to support birth registration, now days immediately after the child has born they are registered directly. But this efforts they are practiced only in towns and left remote areas with incomplete registration.



Figure 10: Incomplete registration

From the figure 10 above we can see 22 respondents they don't have Certificate while 123 have Birth Certificate. From the above figure also it shows that 75 of respondents had their Certificate more than 10 years, this shows that there is a high delay of getting the Certificate and this can be because of personal reasons or government reasons. Delays in birth registration can results to incomplete registration because some of citizens will be tired of following-up the registration updates.

b) Incomplete Death Registration

Tanzania CRVS system coverage is still very low especially in the villages. Birth registration coverage is higher than death, marriage and divorce coverage. In this study, low coverage of death registration was considered as challenge to CRVS system.

Death case	Deceased No.
1	6

2	10
3	27
4	20
5	1
7	1
Total	65

Table 3: Respondents family members' death cases

Table 3 above, it elaborate about the death experience in the respondent family members and out of 145 respondents 65 respondents said Yes they had death experience in the family and 80 respondents they did not had death experience in their family. Out of 65 respondents, 25 respondents they had death cases but they did not gone for registration meanwhile 40 respondents had death cases in the family and also they had gone for registration.

Death registration is very low; this can be caused by lack of citizens' awareness about the importance of it or the government problem. Most of death cases that happen at home especially in the villages are unregistered, citizens thought that it' s a long process and not important. In the death registration, the causes of death and age are registered that help Health sector planning' s.

During death registration, different records are taken including causes of death and age of a deceased. Through causes of death records, it' s possible to know if does exist any epidemic disease in the country.

Records of infant mortality in Tanzania is very low almost negligible especially in villages where when a child die they will just buried without registration.

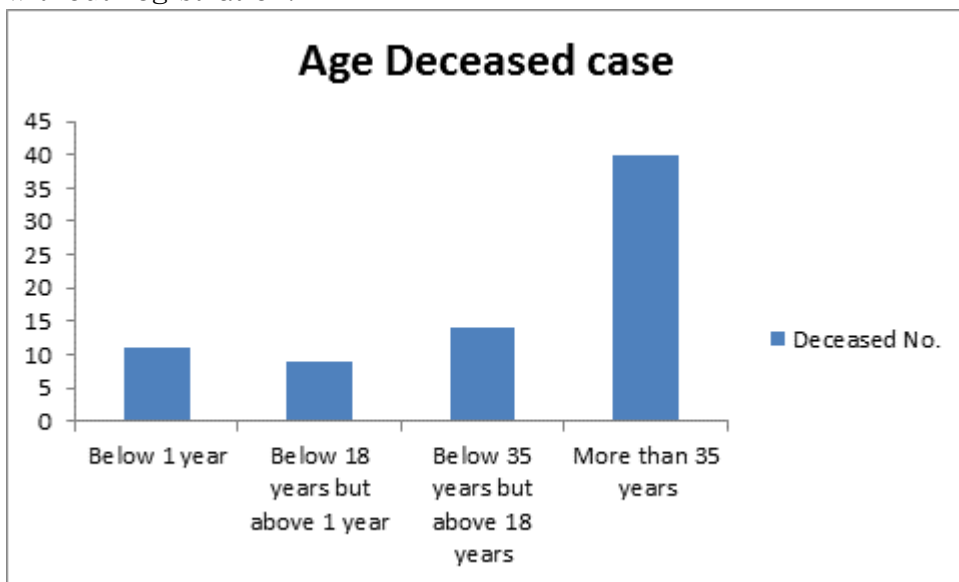


Figure 11: Age of a deceased

In the figure 11 above, it shows the age of deceased cases. Most of respondents' members died at the age more than 35 and also child mortality rate is high. Each of death case has the cause; if these death cases are unrecorded it's difficult for predicting country development.

c) Incomplete Marriage and divorce Registration

Millions of marriages and divorces occur in Tanzania annually; each event is associated with a unique vital record. Individuals, governmental agencies, and other entities use these records, or certified copies of them, for a variety of purposes: individuals use them to define legal status and associated benefits (e.g. access to private health insurance of a spouse) and governmental agencies use them to determine eligibility for programs and benefit amounts. Records are also used to calculate marriage and divorce rates by region, information that can also be aggregated for national estimates. In addition these statistics are used for policy development, planning, and evaluation. For example, state or county administrators who plan or execute health, welfare, and educational programs may use marriage and divorce data to determine if specific programs are effective; or to develop programs relating to newly married couples, families, divorced parents, and children of divorced parents; and to determine eligibility for programs.

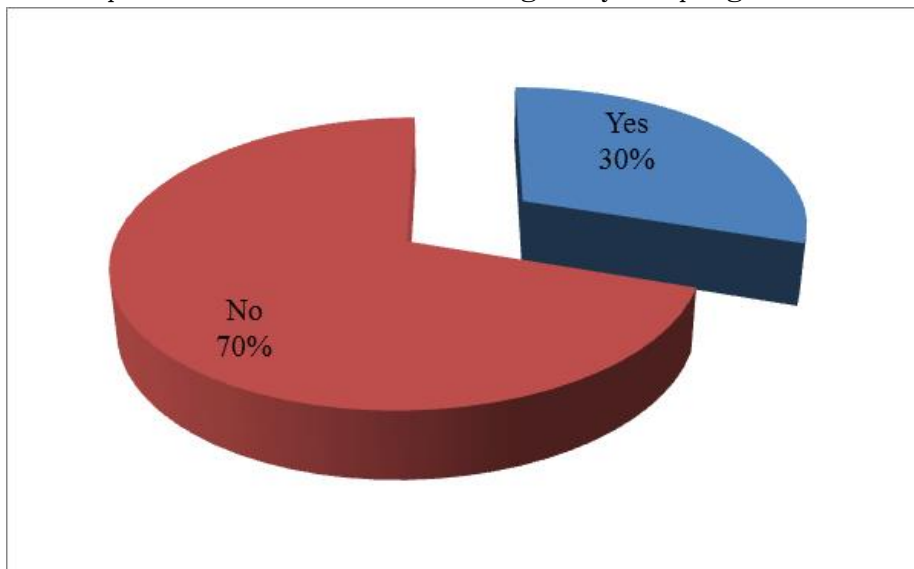


Figure 12: Marriage registration

In this study, from the figure 12 above out of 145 respondents 98 were married. The study researched about marriage registration for those who already got married. Out of 98 respondents, 70% said no they did not register while 30% went for registration. Tanzania CRVS still has incomplete marriage registration.

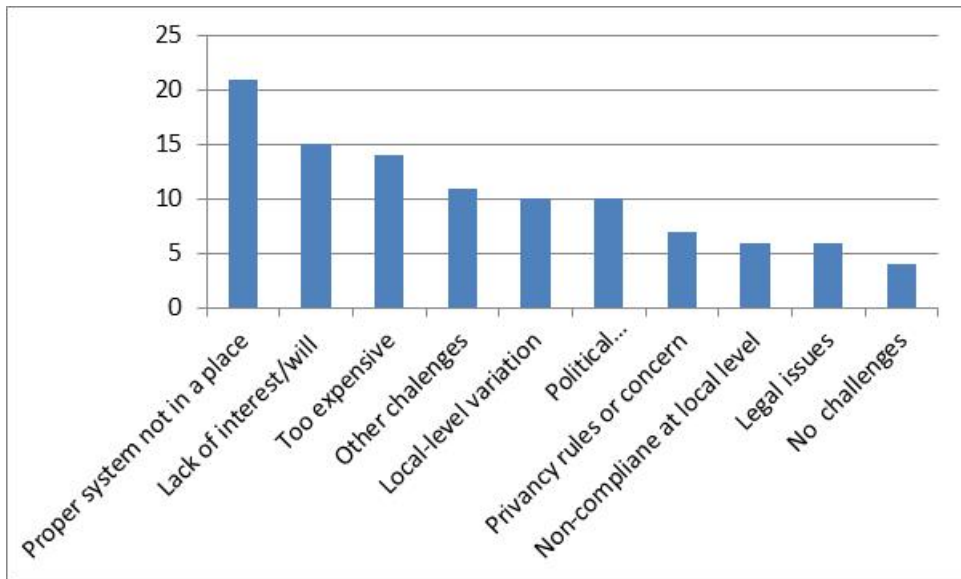


Figure 13: Reasons for low coverage of marriage registration
 From the above figure 13, it explains the reasons why some of respondents did not register. Most of respondents said that marriage registration system is not in place, also lack of interest, too expensive and few people said no challenges.

Registration	Time
Below 1 month	31
Below 6 months but above 1 month	52
More than 6 months	15

Table 4: Time taken by respondent for marriage registration

From above Table 4 it shows time taken by respondent to receive the certificate, most of respondents had received their certificate above 1 month but below 6 months, time to receive certificate also discourage citizen to follow-up registration and it can result to incomplete registration.

c) Incomplete divorce registration

Divorces generally are filed, granted, and recorded in local courts. According to the local area survey, this is a district court, a circuit court, a family court, or a superior court. The court documents needed to initiate the case vary by region and local area. Couples,

or their attorney, are typically responsible for filing a complaint and/or a petition for divorce or dissolution.

In Tanzania Divorce registration are almost negligible, couple separate and they see no need to make the separation legal, most of divorce cases take place under family meeting. Citizens go for divorce registration when they need to claim some property they had together.

Limited CRVS expertise

There is limited opportunity for formal education in civil registration and vital statistics in Tanzania. The civil servants that operate and manage CRVS systems on the country have no formal training except through their exposure to civil registration laws and regulations. This results to poor administration of CRVS system including poor CRVS data records, delays in registration and other problems.

Huge backlog in CRVS system

There is a massive backlog of unregistered vital events in Tanzania, and even those records of birth, death, marriage and divorce could be questionable in terms of quality and accuracy. Designing backlog civil registration procedures and clearing the backlog is a challenge in Tanzania.

Lack of long-term vision and commitment.

Civil registration and vital statistics systems, once properly installed, would last for generations with little cost. Although putting the system on the right track might initially require a huge effort, this would be paid back as soon as the system started functioning properly. Creating such vision and commitment is the current challenge in Tanzania.

Lack of Technology in CRVS system

For the Tanzania government to make every citizen count, or every mother and child count, as United Nations Commission on Information Accountability mandates, the need is for the technology to help the CRVS systems to achieve full coverage based on good quality data. This requires systems to be scalable both geographically and functionally. Lack of technology can result to low coverage of registration. In Tanzania little is known about CRVS Information system such as computers and mobile phone. The use of computers and mobile phones can easy access to registration and

better services to the public. For example if each citizen can use the phone to register any vital event at a required time and follow up registration by receiving notification from registration center this can be fast and comfortable way for citizens.

2.3 Discussion

Although industrialized nations register virtually all their births, deaths, marriage and divorce vital registration continues to remain suboptimal in developing countries. Sub-Saharan Africa has the highest percentage of children under age five who are not registered at birth or death for reasons including amongst others inadequate infrastructure, low awareness among parents, high costs of obtaining a certificate, and discrimination based on gender and ethnicity.

In this study, awareness of birth registration was high meanwhile awareness of death, marriage and divorce registration was lower. However, the fact that as much as 40% of respondents had not heard of death registration, and 15% did not know the relevance, underscores the need to raise the awareness through aggressive enlightenment campaigns. According to RITA death registration of infants recorded was 49% and 28% complete respectively.

Literacy affected awareness of birth, death, marriage and divorce registration significantly; therefore designing messages in the local language and delivered through informal media may be useful. Interestingly, although the health worker provided information on birth registration for the majority, while forgetting about death, marriage and divorce registration. This role reversal shows that health officers place more value on birth than on other vital events registration. The role played by registration officers in birth registration was known to a large number of respondents. This might be because the registration officers are more likely to be stationed in government hospitals, where they are more conspicuous. Wrong notions about registration, including where registration can be done and knowing the responsible officer needs to be urgently addressed through enlightenment public campaigns as they may in fact hinder the practice of registration.

Not surprisingly, the use of birth certificates for school enrolment may be the reason why a large number could register more for birth registration than death, marriage and divorce registration. The fact that illiterate group of Tanzanian traditional religion were more likely not to register because some birth, death, marriage and divorce occurred at home. They also have less access to information on registration, and more likely to have wrong

conceptions or outright ignorance on the need for registration. Lack of funds for payment of registration as a reason for non-registration is not new, but may be a pointer to activities of unscrupulous officers who may use the opportunity to extort clients. Most of reasons given by respondents for not registering were the cost of registration, corruption, abusive language from civil registration officers, a lot of procedures, delays in delivering of certificate after registration, inability to travel long distances to the Registry Office and lack of knowledge about the importance of registration. Cultural barriers to birth registration included the time taken to name a child for which consultations with the family's ancestors were needed, and the lack of willingness of mothers to register a child without the presence of the father.

In addition, CRVS poor technology and lack of civil registration officers brought a lot of challenges including delaying in registration, incomplete registration, missing of some documents, and poor management of CRVS system. Tanzania CRVS system can be improved and become comfortable and reliable to citizens if Government and citizen are committed themselves well.

Chapter 3. Recommendations and Conclusion

3.1 Recommendations

Currently, Tanzania civil registration system has not functioned adequately enough to produce useable vital statistics on births, deaths and cause of death needed for planning, administration, and monitoring health and demographic trends. However, Tanzania does have a national structure in place that, with coordinated investments to modernize the system in line with international standards for national systems, could rapidly progress towards improved functionality and more complete, higher quality vital statistics.

A considerable number of respondents had heard of CRVS, the practice of birth registration in this study was higher than death registration, marriage and divorce registration. Death registration especially infant was almost negligible. Educational level significantly affected awareness of birth and death registration, and only became relevant, together with marital status and religion in the practice of registration. Corruption, Time and Distance were among of big challenges to the system. Improving CRVS system will require intensive government political willingly and donors involvement to advance Tanzania CRVS system

The following are key steps that can be taken or already taken to build and strengthen civil registration and vital statistics systems in Tanzania;

a) Awareness creation

The Government should try different ways to create awareness. Public education initiated through various mechanisms, such as public campaigns, set up Births and Deaths Registration Day celebration, Advertisement through different sources of media, visiting house to house and villages meetings about CRVS.

b) Increasing Registration offices

Establish additional civil registration offices where current registration regions are serving large or sparse populations; ensure personnel designated to oversee the completeness, accuracy and timeliness of notifications from local registration agents. If every 10 kilometers there are more than 3 registration centers can easy registration. This can serve the challenge of distance and inadequate civil registration services.

c) Modernized management and maintenance of system

Access to registration offices by the public and efficiency in service provision are central to achieving successful civil registration and vital statistics systems. Most Tanzanians live in rural areas, far away from administrative government services. As a result, most vital events happen outside health facilities and are not registered. Through modernization, management and maintenance of CRVS system this challenge can be solved. The Government should implement the CRVS integrated electronic system, use of handheld devices for the transmission of information over distances and the computerization of data capture, storage and archival systems can help to boost the efficiency of civil registration and vital statistics systems in all Civil Registration Offices. This will automatically address many barriers that exist due to a manual reporting system. Moreover it can ensure that Civil Registration Offices are networked in order to search and retrieve registered cases anywhere in the country such as to prevent duplicate registration, to register cases outside of place of occurrence, and to issue certificate outside place of registration.

d) Create a supportive legal framework

The establishment, operation and maintenance of a national civil registration and vital statistics system are Tanzania governmental responsibility, which should have a legal basis. The legal framework needs to encompass both a national law and relevant regulations covering: designation of registration authorities at different levels with clear roles and responsibilities; compulsory registration of vital events; compilation of vital events; and safeguards for the confidentiality of information collected. In addition to that the law should stipulate that the registration of events will be free of charge. Fees are often a strong disincentive to public cooperation in civil registration and vital statistics, especially by poor and marginalized people.

e) Review the Statistical Act

The Government should review the Statistical Act for guidance on a clear decision on which entities are to be responsible for compiling, analyzing and disseminating official statistics. This decision would determine the flow of statistics, for example, the health sector compiles and processes the statistics and the national statistics office disseminates aggregate information. Moreover the Government should develop procedures and conduct regular reconciliation, verification, and harmonization of vital statistics.

f) Develop a human resources base

Tanzania has shortages of registrars, especially in remote rural areas. In addition, supplying stationery, training civil registration officials, supervision and community outreach are all not well-resourced activities, which reduce the effectiveness of the work of registrars. This situation needs to be remedied and greater attention given to building sufficient capacity to operate and maintain high-quality civil registration and vital statistics systems.

g) Increase public trust

The population needs to believe that the civil registration system will benefit them and will not be misused as an instrument for repression. This can be done by creating public demand for civil registration as challenge. Legal provisions alone will not guarantee public participation. The readiness of citizens to participate in registration is largely determined by societal consensus around the value of the system and trust that it will be used to their benefit. The CRVS system in Tanzania must be recognized by the public as a public good if it is to be successful. Maintaining confidentiality is one of the important aspects of gaining public trust.

h) Coordination

There should be coordination between the registration and statistics offices. Coordination mechanism established among the following organizations: Civil Registration Office, Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Security, Passport Office and other relevant departments. This can solve the challenge of delaying and loss of registration data.

i) Assess present status

The Tanzania CRVS system needs to be comprehensively assessed currently in terms of its functioning, coverage and quality of service and products so as to identify the bottlenecks and develop concrete plans for accelerated improvement. The government should set regular period for reviewing and evaluate the CRVS system.

j) Registration procedures

Tanzania Government should develop and use standard operating procedures country wide this can help to solve the challenge of cumbersome procedures on registration.

k) Secure political commitment

High-level political backing and long-term budgetary funding

commitments are essential for creating and maintaining civil registration and vital statistics systems. Government should commit itself to improve civil registration and vital statistics as both have a crucial impact on individuals and society at large, and for better planning, development and decision-making.

l) Mobilize financial support

Mobilize financial support Innovative approaches should be explored to mobilize resources for strengthening registration systems. Governments need to provide enough resources to meet the core needs for running civil registration and vital statistics systems on day-to-day basis. Plans for strengthening the system should, apart from making efforts to garner internal budgetary support, seek support from various ministries or departments and international donors. Opportunities should also be sought to leverage funds from other development activities being supported by donor agencies in the country, which benefit from a complete and efficient CRVS system.

m) Promote e-registration

The Government should promote more the use of e-registration rather than paper e-registration to avoid the loss of data, save time and other challenges. Reach marginal population groups through use of mobile registration systems and using modern technology. It's easy to do mobile registration since now days the network is advance in most areas of Tanzania.

n) Involvement of religious leaders

Strong opinion leaders such as Imams, clergy men and traditional priests' etc. could be harnessed for advocacy. The logic was that they often officiate at the ceremonies and therefore would have that CRVS information and they can give awareness and conduct registration.

o) Create incentives/penalties for registration

The government should create incentives/penalties for registration for more awareness to the citizens about CRVS applications. This needs to be done taking into account the local conditions in a country as there is the danger that the application of incentives or penalties have unintended consequences. Emphasis should be on the State not to jeopardize the human rights of vulnerable citizens for example with regards to the right to education.

p) Improvement of utilization of health services

The reasons for under registration of births in health facilities are numerous. Health facilities may be poorly located, inaccessible, services poorly timed, unaffordable and services not culturally acceptable. If health facilities are adequately patronized by people, births and death registration at these centers may be further improved.

q) Donor' s assistance in the system

UN Agencies, the donor community and NGOs UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, WHO, the donor community, and local and international NGOs and civil society, working in partnership and support of birth registration should greatly step up their collaboration and advocacy and awareness raising for the vital and multi-facetted importance of civil registration.

r) Create and promote Mobile field Officers

The Tanzania Government also can create mobile civil registration officers who can visit remoteness areas may be once a month for registering citizens. If in each 20 houses in village is controlled by one civil registration officer, the officer will be responsible to register any vital event that has occurred in these houses. This project can develop and make CRVS active and awareness will be increased in villages.

s) Each vital event is important

The Government should consider each vital event during the improvement of CRVS system. The figure below shows an ideal of CRVS system, each component of CRVS system depends on each other. If the below CRVS system is been implemented well, it can ensure a good governance and better future development of a Tanzania.

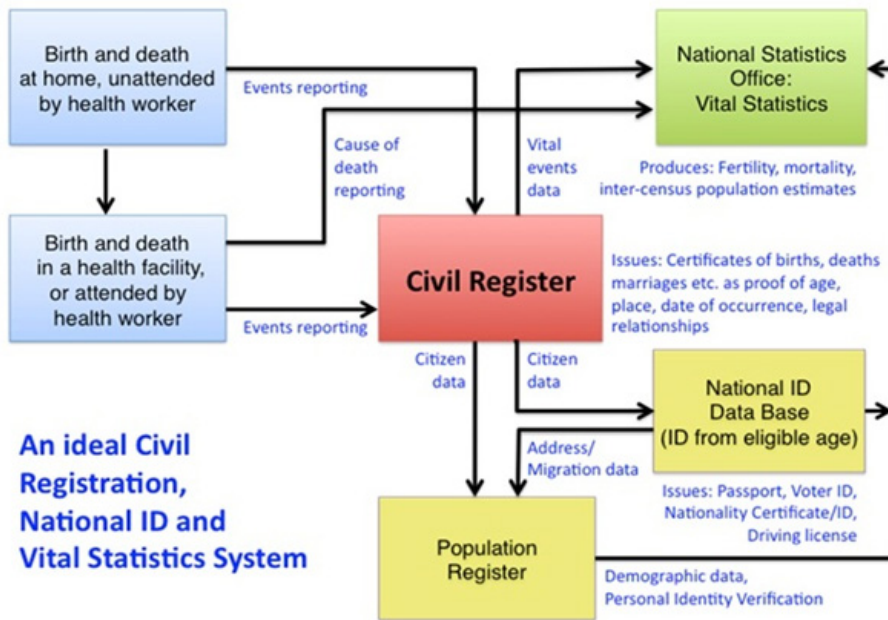


Figure 14: An ideal Active CRVS System

3.2 Conclusion

The absence of reliable CRVS systems in Tanzania made the advent of interim or complementary methods a necessity. Such methods include sample registration systems, health & demographic surveillance sites and demographic household surveys. These approaches have been very rich sources of population and health information in country. However, they cannot be used as substitute for a civil registration system. These means of data generation in Tanzania are far from what they should be perfect data and have tendencies to bias the estimate of basic demographic parameters. A review of contemporary literature on census data in Tanzania reveals a striking lack of consistency and great discrepancies in estimates of basic demographic parameters. Thus, it may be hypothesized that the lack of good civil registration system is one reason for the increasing health inequalities in the country. Development would have been more widely and equitably distributed if policy makers and development planners had access to vital statistics. Therefore, no effort must be spared in improving the civil registration in Tanzania.

From this study, there are main areas identified that would make the biggest impact on strengthening the CRVS system:

- Citizens awareness
- Government commitment
- Promote computerization and e-registration all over the country.
- Expand the CR services in remoteness areas (Civil registration offices and mobile officers).

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한국어 초록

신분 등록과 주요 통계(CRVS) 의제는 광범한 범위를 망라한다. 신분 등록과 주요 통계는 출생, 결혼, 사망과 같은 삶의 주요한 사건을 등록하고, 이 등록된 자료를 바탕으로 통계를 생산해내는데 사용하는 것을 포함한다. 신분 등록과 주요 통계는 종종 등록된 사람들에게 신분증명과 공적 서비스를 제공받을 수 있는 접근과 권리를 제공함으로써, 등록된 사람들에게 직접적 이익을 제공한다. 신분 등록과 주요 통계는 증거에 기초한 정책과 계획을 위한 기반으로 정부에 유용하며 이것이 제대로 이행된다면, 신분 등록과 주요 통계는 잠재적 납세자와 같은 거주자 통계를 파악하는데 있어서도 하나의 수단이 될 수 있다.

주요한 사건의 등록은 통계 산출을 위한 강력한 근거를 제공한다. 그 이유는 집약된 데이터는 샘플 조사를 통해 얻을 수 있는 것이나, 좀 더 빈번하게 인구조사가 수행할 수 있는 것보다 국가적 단위보다는 작은 하위의 지역에 대한 좀 더 상세한 증거를 제시할 수 있기 때문이다. 이것은 기반 시설에 대한 투자 필요성을 파악하고, 교육과 보건 분야에서 우선 순위를 설정하고, 토지 소유권과 보유권을 확인하는 것과 같은 전국적 차원의 정책 입안에 필수불가결하다.

다수의 탄자니아인은 공식적으로 법적 기록이나 통계에 아무런 흔적도 남기지 않고 태어나거나 죽는다. 이는 탄자니아가 나라 안에서 발생하는 출생, 사망과 기타 주요 사건을 적절히 설명할 수 있는 작동하는 신분 등록과 주요 통계 체계가 갖추어져 있지 않기 때문이다. 이것은 “不可視性의 스캔들”로 언급된다.

탄자니아는 우리가 누구이며, 우리가 살고 일하며 놀이하는 곳, 우리의 삶의 조건을 개선시키기 위해 우리가 해야 할 필요가 있는 것을 알지 못하는 한 탄자니아의 꿈을 실현시킬 수 없다. 출생, 결혼, 이혼, 죽음 등은 반드시 기록되어야만 하는 중요한 사건이다.

신분 등록과 주요 통계를 개발하려면 광범위하게 분포하는 이해당사자들의 협력이 요구된다. 이를 실현하기 위해 탄자니아는 표준적인 시스템을 확립하겠다는 정치적 의지를 가질 필요가 있다. 또한 적용 범위를 확대하고, 등록부를 디지털화하며 시스템들을 연결하는 것과 같은 실질적 도전들에 역점이 두어져 적절히 다루어져야만 한다. 신분 등록과 주요 통계의 전적인 가치는 등록부가 공공행정에 사용되고 계획에 기여할 때 명확해진다.

일부의 경우를 제외하고 탄자니아는 신분 등록과 주요 통계에서 실질적으로 개선하고 개발할 필요성이 있다. 이 논문의 도입점은 탄자니아의 신분 등록과 주요 통계의 현재 상태를 재검토하는 것이다. 신분 등록과 주요 통계에 대한 많은 도전들이 논의되고 그러한 일부 도전에 대한 임시적 해결책이 제안되어 있다.