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VITAL STATISTICS

Report from a mission to the National Statistical Institute of Mozambique

25 October to 5 November, 2010

within the framework of the

AGREEMENT ON CONSULTING ON INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING, ECONOMIC STATISTICS AND RELATED AREAS

between

INE and Scanstat

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Acronyms

CPR	Central Population Register
DEMOVIS	Direcção de Estatística Demograficos Vitais e Sociais
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DIC	Direcção de Identificação Civil (Directorate of Civil Identification)
DNM	Direcção Nacional de Migracão
DNRN	Direcção Nacional dos Registos e Notariado (National Civil Registry)
INE	Instituto Nacional de Estatística (National Institute of Statistics)
NUIC	Número Único de Identificação do Cidadão (Unique Citizen Identity Number)
PIN	Personal Identification Number
PINE	Provincial Instituto Nacional de Estatística
RC	Registo Civil: Direcção Nacional dos Registos e Notariado (Civil Registry)
Scanstat	Consortium for statistical cooperation between INE and the national statistical institutes of Denmark, Norway and Sweden
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

Preface

This report is based on a two-week visit to Mozambique, 25 October - 5 November, 2010. The purpose of the mission was to look at how the vital statistics system in Mozambique can be improved, in particular how the National Statistical Institute (INE) can use the existing data from the civil registration system.

The project is part of the cooperation on institutional capacity building between INE and the three Scandinavian national statistical offices.

I am grateful to everybody I met for helpful and friendly reception, in particular to Lars Carlsson for assistance and excellent organisation of my stay, and to Laura Duarte, Nelson Nhantumo and Cassiano Chipembe for advice and comments.

I have also received useful comments on an early version of the report from colleagues in Statistics Norway, Coen Hendriks and Halvard Skiri.

Summary

Mozambique's long tradition of civil registration and identity cards puts the country in a good position for modernising and improving the vital statistics system to make it more useful for both administrative and statistical purposes. This has become significantly more feasible in the last decade, due to technological development, including computers, Intranet and cell phones – which continuously are becoming faster, more powerful and less expensive.

The vital statistics system of Mozambique has been virtually unchanged for more than fifty years. Although there is a comprehensive system for registering births, deaths and other vital events, these data have not yet been used for statistical purposes. One major reason for this is that the National Institute of Statistics (INE) has not yet had the capacity to start working on this, but it is perhaps more important that the coverage and quality of the vital statistics have been too discouragingly low to merit any attempt to use these data for statistics.

However, with the many positive developments now occurring, it is time for INE to begin receiving data from the National Civil Registry (DNRN) and to analyse, tabulate and disseminate statistics on this. This should be done both to give INE the necessary experience with this kind of data, and to monitor the trends and regional differences in the number of registered births and deaths. INE and DNRN need to collaborate on the type of data and the format for transfer.

The report discusses the kind of data that INE should request from DNRN, summary data (macro data) or data on each individual event (micro data). Currently DNRN in Maputo receives monthly summary sheets from the provincial offices of DNRN, with data on the number of registered events in each district and conservatory. These forms are useful but rather limited, since they include very little detailed information, for example, on the age of the mother. I conclude, nevertheless, that it currently does not seem optimal to spend limited resources at INE and DNRN to develop procedures for entering microdata on paper forms at Registo Civil and to transfer and computerise microdata at INE. The reasons for this are the low coverage of births and deaths, and the plans for direct data entry at the conservatories. Instead INE should receive summary data from DNRN and use these for statistical purposes, and at the same data receive and tabulate data from the pilot project. INE should stay in close contact with DNRN on this. The summary forms that DNRN receive from the provinces should be evaluated and revised, in particular to facilitate data entry.

For the vital statistics data to become really useful, and to say something about the demographic development in Mozambique, Registo Civil needs to improve the coverage. It is essential that all births and deaths taking place in hospitals be registered there immediately after the event, preferably by mobile brigades from the district offices (conservatories, *conservatorias*). It is particularly important that also newborn babies who have not been given a name yet are registered preliminarily with the parents' names. The baby's name can be added later. This is done all over the world, including the Nordic countries. Mozambican law needs to be revised before this can be done. The current law also requires the father of a child to come to the conservatory for registration if the mother is not married. This also postpones the registration if the father is away, refuses or is unknown. One may ask, is it better for a child to be registered without a father or not to be registered at all? (For married women the husband is automatically assumed to be the father, according to the *pater est* rule, as in most countries.)

There should be a review of the whole registration and identification card system, which has remained virtually unchanged from the colonial period: Are all the forms really necessary? May some of the transactions be simplified? The current system is very costly, both for the clients and for the government. It has recently become possible to use the new and modern ID card, which contains a chip with data on the bearer of the card, as the only item of documentation when applying for a driving license, passport, etc. The Government (DNRN) has also started to issue a modern laminated version of the personal history cards (*Cédula Pessoal),* with a magnetic stripe but no chip, which appears to include about the same information as the ID card. It is not clear why two very similar (and expensive) cards are needed.

The proposed ID number (NUIC) has 13 digits, including four digits for province and place of birth. For foreign citizens these digits are intended to be used for province of registration and citizenship. The modern thinking on this is, however, that a national and unique ID number should not include any information in itself, as all information may easily be found in a database with information on ID number and other items. Information-free numbers need not be changed if there is a change in one of the variables due to errors or otherwise; they protect privacy better; they are less likely to lead to discrimination; and they are shorter. Consequently, I recommend that Mozambique should have a nine-digit number, including one check digit. This has room for almost 100 million persons, which should be sufficient for many years to come. It would, however, be simple to expand such an ID number with more digits if the need arises.

In the longer run the initiative taken to enter data online in local conservatories, and the plan to introduce a unique ID number to be used for birth registration and on the ID cards as well as for many other documents, will contribute to a completely different data situation. This will yield access to data on individual events and not only to summary data. It will then become possible to produce statistics not only on the total number of events but also on the age and other characteristics of the involved individuals, such as age and marital status of mothers at birth and age at death. Such data are required to calculate common demographic indicators like total fertility rate, infant and child mortality rate, and life expectancy.

Finally, the implementation of these plans will make it possible to develop electronic data bases for births and deaths, which over time may develop into a modern population register. For a long time this register will mainly cover the modern and urban population, but it may gradually include the rural population as it becomes more educated and more integrated in the formal economy. A requirement for this is that the birth register be updated with deaths – which are probably going to be under registered for some long time.

An important element of a modern population register is data on where people live, i.e. addresses, which are not recorded in the current system. The lack of register data on moves within Mozambique as well as migrations to and from the country is a serious shortcoming. Methods to improve on this need to be developed, e.g. in connection with censuses and registration for local elections.

The lack of an address system is a problem for Mozambican administration and society. INE should consider developing a standardized system for this.

Introduction

Mozambique is one of very few African countries with a long tradition of civil registration and identity cards. Registration of events is done by the Civil Registry (*Registo Civil, RC*), which registers and issues certificates of vital events like births, deaths and marriages. The identity card, *Bilhete de identidade*, is issued by *Direcção de Identificação Civil* (DIC). The most important function of RC is to provide documentation that can be used by the citizens to obtain identity cards. Both institutions have archives with data on the persons they deal with. The provincial RC offices submit monthly summaries of the number of events in each district to *Direcção Nacional dos Registos e Notariado* (DNRN) in Maputo.

Unfortunately, there has so far been no use of these data sources for statistics, neither of the summary data nor of data on individuals. The main reason for this is that the coverage is low, particularly in rural areas. Even in Maputo less than 40 per cent of all births are registered, although the proportion increases with the age of the individuals. Moreover, many births are registered very late, often several years after the births. This makes it difficult to monitor the development over time. An effect of this is that many infant and child deaths are not recorded, as parents usually do not register the birth of children who have died.

This system has been virtually unchanged at least since the time of independence in 1975. The author of this report visited Mozambique in December 1994 and wrote a report describing the system and making recommendations for improvement and development (Brunborg and Aurbakken 1997). There have been few changes since then, mostly related to partial introduction of new technology in some local RC offices, such as photocopiers and computers for limited office use. Moreover, the local offices seem to be in better physical shape than in 1994.

However, several promising developments are now occurring:

- A birth registration campaign has been conducted since 2005.
- A pilot project is about to start to register births directly at a few local RC offices.
- The Government has decided to introduce a unique national identification number (NUIC), to be assigned at registration of birth and to be used on the ID card and a number of other documents, such as health records, driving licences and passports.
- New laminated ID cards with a chip containing information about the owner of the card are being issued.
- New laminated personal history cards (*Cédula pessoal*) cards with a magnetic stripe containing information about the owner are being issued.
- INE is taking an initiative to use RC data for statistics, which this report is a contribution to.

All these initiatives would greatly improve the availability and access to data, especially to data on individuals. However, it will probably take several years before the new system is fully implemented and operational and before the data can be utilised to make statistics of good quality. In the meantime it is important that INE and RC start collaborating and that data are transferred to INE for analysis, tabulation and dissemination, even if the data currently have serious deficiencies.

Thus, the recommendations in this report have two perspectives:

- A short horizon for the approximately next five years, and
- A longer perspective, when the new computerised system has been implemented and is beginning to operate.

The Civil Registration system in Mozambique

How to register a birth and obtain documents from the system

The Civil Registration system in Mozambique is quite complicated and involves many documents. For registering a birth, for example, parents have to follow this procedure:

1. The parent, usually the mother, obtains a card (*Cartão de nascimento*) at the hospital where the delivery took place with data on the birth, including name of mother, date and time of birth, weight of baby, sex of baby, born on term or not, and type of delivery assistance. For children born outside hospitals the mother (or father) may go directly to the *conservatoria* to register the birth, which requires an ID card for both parents. She may also go with the child to the nearest hospital to get a vaccination card, which may be used as documentation at the conservatory to register the child.
2. Data on the child is entered into a birth register book at the conservatory, with name of child, parents and grandparents, place and date of birth, etc (*Assento de nascimento*), which is given a number. When parents or the registered person later need a birth certificate for a particular reason, such as beginning school or obtaining a passport, a photocopy of the *Assento* is made where possible. (This new procedure was introduced a few years ago.) This copy is valid for three months and can only be used once. If it is not possible to make photocopies the conser-

vatory issues a *Certidão de narrative completa de registo de nascimento* (reproduced in Appendix 4).

3. The Conservatory issues a *Boletim de nascimento* to the parents, with name and sex of child, date and place of birth, name of parents and date of registration. This is free if the registration is done within 120 days after the birth. The *Boletim* is needed to obtain a personal history card (*Cédula pessoal).*

4. The Conservatory issues a *Cédula pessoal*, which is a permanent birth certificate, with name, date and place of birth, etc. The *Cédula* is needed to obtain certificates of birth, marriage, etc. It is issued once only, unless lost.

5. To obtain an ID card a person needs an *Assento* or a *Certidão de nascimento para bilhete de identidade* from the Conservatory. The *Cédula* is required for this.

6. If somebody needs a copy of the *Assento* (or a *Certidão*) but has lost the *Cédula pessoal* and does not remember the number of the *Assento*, the Conservatory has to search through the birth register books. In such cases the applicant usually needs to collect the document on the following day.

There are also books with registers of deaths (*óbitos*), marriages (*casamentos*), emancipations (*emancipação,* coming of age), name changes, etc.

Fully five or six forms are used for registration of births and for using information about this to obtain an ID card and other documents such as driving licenses and passports. Most of these forms were printed in the report by Brunborg and Aurbakken (1997). Some additional forms are reproduced in appendices 4 and 5.

This system is complicated and costly to use, both for the clients and for the administration. The need for modernising the system is obvious. Computerisation would help greatly in doing that. This would make it possible to produced and print all documents directly from computers. Moreover, much time would be saved from searching for books and documents. Fortunately, a pilot project for online data entry in the conservatories is about to start.

Recommendation: Implement and evaluate the ongoing pilot project for online data entry and develop a plan to computerise the whole system.

There should also be a review of the system: Can it be simplified? Are all the documents really necessary? It seems that there have been very few changes, mostly minor, since this system was introduced by the Portuguese colonial administration more than fifty years ago.

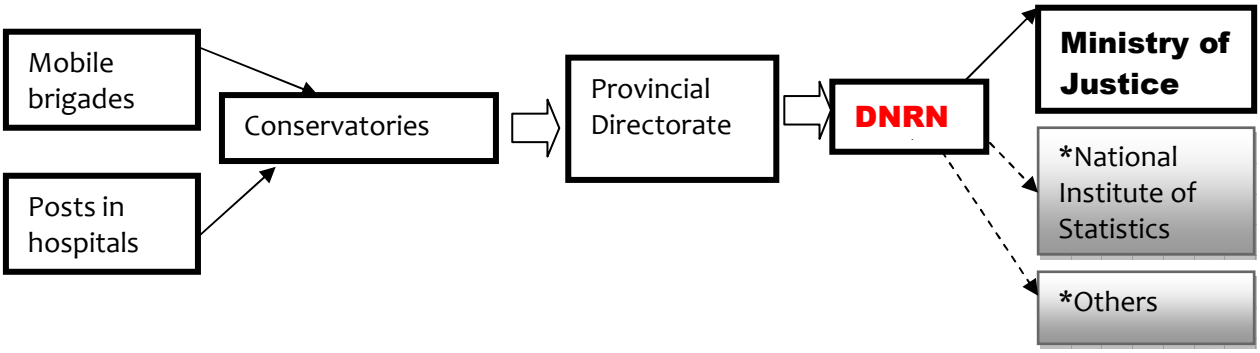
Recommendation: Evaluate the system with the goal to simplify it, especially the number of documents.

Collection, storage and transfer of data

The Civil Registration system in Mozambique is shown in Figure 1 below. Most of the registrations are done at t local offices, called conservatories (*conservatorias*), and some are done at hospitals and elsewhere. There is at least one conservatory in each district, altogether between 140 and 150 in all of Mozambique. The conservatoriesenters information about each registered event into books. Summary statistics are compiled and forwarded once a month to the RC office in each province, which sends a summarised table on paper to the national office in Maputo.

The summary statistic table made at each conservatory seems to vary from province to province. In Conservatoria no. 1 in Maputo City a table with quite detailed data is made once a month, with the number of registered events for each day of the month, as well as the total amount of fees received, see Appendix 1. In Gaza Province a simpler form is used, see Appendix 2, which is issued by DNRN and is the form used in most of the country. It covers the same events as in Appendix 1, but gives less disaggregated data, especially on registered births by the age of the mother. None of the forms we have seen reported any data on the age of the mother (or father), however.

Figure 1 System of Civil Registration in Mozambique



------► *Não aplicável ate ao momento.* Not functioning at the moment.
Figure adopted with some revision from INE and DNRN (2009).

The summary statistic table made at each conservatory seems to vary from province to province. In conservatory no. 1 in Maputo City a table with quite detailed data is made once a month, with the number of registered events for each day of the month, as well as the total amount of fees received, see Appendix 1. In Gaza Province a simpler form is used, see Appendix 2, which is issued by DNRN and is the form used in most of the country. It covers the same events as in Appendix 1, but gives less disaggregated data, especially on registered births by the age of the mother. None of the forms we have seen reported any data on the age of the mother (or father), however.

It is also a problem that the data that are reported each month refer to the *registered* number of events and not to the *actual* number of events. This makes it difficult to assess time trends and the possible effects of external events such as harvest failure and epidemics. Thus, there is s need to report events by the time of occurrences as well. This will, of course, become much simpler if individual data are registered online.

The conservatories in Maputo use a computer and a spreadsheet programme to make the monthly table, whereas this is done manually in Gaza Province, although both of the two conservatories we visited there have computers. The conservatories in Maputo and Xai-Xai have statisticians who compile the data for the reporting, whereas the office in Chibuto does not have any statistician. This appears to be a common problem in most provinces.

Recommendation: All provinces should use computers and recruit statisticians for reporting and other purposes.

The form that each provincial office completes and sends to the head office in Maputo is shown in Appendix 3.

There seems to be a need to standardize the information forwarded from each conservatory and upwards. If all conservatories use a spreadsheet to do this, as in Maputo City, the province office could easily add the numbers together into a spreadsheet for the province and forward this to Maputo, together with the spreadsheets for each district. These spreadsheets could further be forwarded from DNRN to INE once a month for statistical use.

Transfer of vital statistics data to INE

With the many positive developments now happening it is time for INE to begin receiving data from DNRN and to analyse, tabulate and disseminate the statistics. This should be done both to give INE the necessary experience with this kind of data, and to monitor the trends and regional differences in the number of registered births and deaths. INE and DNRN need to collaborate on the type of data and the format for transfer.

But what kind of data should INE request from DNRN? The main question is whether INE should receive the summary tables that DNRN already assemble, like those in appendices 1-3, or whether INE should ask for data on individual events (microdata), particularly on births and deaths. Data on individual events, or at least by detailed specification of age and sex, are required for calculating common indicators like total fertility rate (TFR) and life expectancy at birth.

Access to microdata could be achieved by the *conservatorias* making photocopies of the *Assentos* in the books of births and deaths. This would, however, be costly and not all conservatories may have copying machines. Moreover, the *Assento* form is not well designed for data entry, and it contains information that is usually not required for statistical use, such as names of grandparents. A more realistic alternative would be that the conservatories fill in a new form for each birth (and death, etc), with the information that INE would need.[1] The most important data for births would be date and place of birth, sex of child, age and marital status of mother and father (if known), birth weight, and the previous number of births. For deaths the most important data would be time and place of death, age of the deceased, and cause of death (if information on this exists and is of sufficiently good quality). No names are required for statistical use, of course, but some kind of numbering would be required to avoid confusion of records. Instead of one form for each birth (and death) a form with data on *several* births could be used, such as in Brazil, see Appendix 6.

However, with the current low coverage of births, and even lower for deaths, and with the plan for direct data entry at the conservatories, it may be too costly to introduce a new form for reporting individual events which would only be used until the new computerised system is operating. Moreover, filling in one additional form could place a new burden on the conservatories, especially in a period of introducing new technology. The limited resource of the conservatories should be spent on improving the coverage and quality of the registrations. Computerising data on individual events would also require substantial resources at INE. Annually there are 8- 900 000 births and 3-400 000 deaths in Mozambique, according to UNPD (2009). Even with only 50 per cent of the births being registered, this would involve large amounts of work for both *Registo Civil* and for INE.

Consequently, for the time being it seems to be a better use of limited resources that INE receives *summary* data from DNRN, for example in the form of summary sheets like those in appendices 1-3. This would make it possible for INE to monitor the development of the vital statistic events and to publish tables on this. INE could also assist DNRN in studying both time trends and geographical distribution of the vital statistics. If there is, e.g., a rapid decline in the number of reported births or a surge in the number of deaths, this should be investigated further to find out if the causes are related to registration routines or to actual events, such as an epidemic. There is, however, a great need for improving the current forms for summary data, both with regard to the data to be included and the format of the forms, to facilitate transfer to computers.

At the same time INE should stay in close contact with DNRN and the pilot project and receive microdata from this as soon as they become available. This would enable INE to develop routines for handling such data and to make pilot tables to be used for monitoring the pilot activities. Furthermore, when the full project is implemented on the basis of the pilot project, INE will have gained valuable experience on this and may more easily implement the statistical procedures on a larger scale.

In the meantime INE should look into other methods for estimating trends and regional differences in demographic indicators, like TFR and life expectancy. The most relevant data sources seem to be the 2007 Census and the 2003 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). There may also be other surveys that can be provide appropriate data. In particular, there is a great need for another DHS, to get more updated estimates and to assess the development since 2003.

[1] The best approach would be to complete the form at the hospital immediately after delivery, preferably by the mobile staff from the conservatory. It is possible to make forms containing several pages with carbon on the back pages, to avoid having to write the same information several times. One of the copies could go to the conservatory, one to INE, and one could be given to the mother of the baby. This methodology was used in Norway until recently.

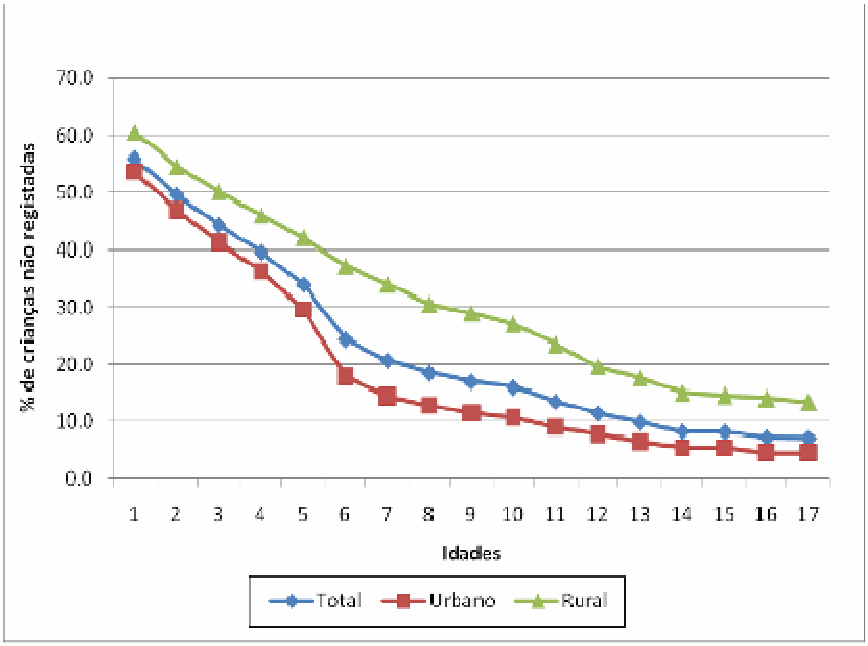
Recommendation: DNRN and INE should collaborate to improve the forms that are currently used to report vital statistics data to provincial and national headquarters, both with regard to data contents and format.

Recommendation: A computer and a spreadsheet programme should be used to produce the monthly summaries in each conservatory.

Coverage and quality of civil registration

According to the law live births should be registered within 120 days and stillbirths and deaths within 24 hours from the time of the event. This was expanded from 30 days a few years ago. There is significant under registration, however. According to the 2007 census, where there was a special question on birth registration and the reasons for not registering, 58.6 per cent of children below 18 years of age had *not* registered (INE and DNRN 2010). Even in Maputo Province fully 76 per cent of children 0-5 years had *not* registered. The 2008 MICS survey found that 69 per cent of children 0-5 years were *not* registered, and that the rural areas have the lowest registration coverage (27.8 per cent vs. 38.6 per cent in urban areas). At the province level the registration coverage ranged from 47 per cent in Maputo Cidade to only 11per cent in Tete (INE and DNRN 2010).

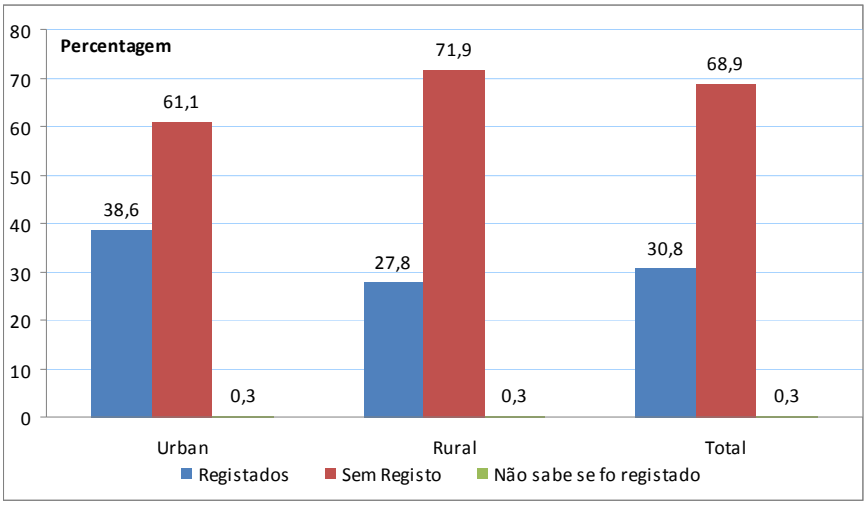
Figure 2. Percent of children 1-17 years not registered. Maputo Province 2007
Gráfico 13.1 Percentagem de crianças de 1 a 17 anos de idade não registadas por sexo, segundo idade. Maputo província, 2007



Source: Population Census 2007 (INE 2010)

Data from the 2007 Census and the 2008 MICS survey show that a vey low proportion of children has been registered. The most important reasons for this are, according to the Census, “Is far” (26 %), “Lack of knowledge” (25 %) and “Is expensive” (23%). According to MICS the most important reasons are “Is complicated” (38 %), “Is far” (23 %) and “Is expensive” (20 %). It is not known why the answers are so different in the two data sources. This may be due to differences in questionnaire, age groups (1-18 vs. 0-5 years), and survey methodology. But the conclusion is in any case that significantly less than half of all children are registered and that geography, knowledge and cost are important reasons for this.

Figure 3. Registration of children 0-5 years by residence for all of Mozambique
Registo do Nascimento – Crianças com idade entre os 0-5 anos



Source: MICS-2008 (Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey), INE (2009)

Figure 2 shows that fully 55 per cent of children in Maputo Province are *not* registered at age 1, but that this percentage declines with age as it becomes more and more necessary to have papers that can prove the identity, which is required for health services, schooling, identification card, work, etc. There is a particularly sharp increase in the proportion registered at the beginning of school age, where the percentage increases from 70 to 81 per cent from age 5 to age 6. At age 18 fully 92 per cent of all 18-year olds in Maputo are registered.

The low proportion of registration makes it difficult to produce statistics based on data from the vital statistics system. This is also a problem for the government, which lacks administrative data on a large part of the population, e.g. where people live. Finally, it is a problem for the people themselves that they cannot prove their identity, cf. UNICEF's emphasis on human rights.

Moreover, the low proportion of newborn babies makes it almost impossible to make statistics on births. In particular, this leads to a strong under registration of infant and child deaths, as few parents visit a conservatory to register the birth of a child who has died.

It is also a serious shortcoming of the system that it is not possible to use it to monitor the decline (if any) of infant and child mortality, which is one of the Millennium Development Goals (number 4, see http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg/Host.aspx?Content=Indicators/OfficialList.htm).

Thus, it is of paramount importance that births are registered as early and widely as possible. This can only be achieved if the registration is done at the hospital immediately after birth, as in most other countries. It is, therefore, promising to learn that registration is already done at hospitals by mobile staff from the three conservatories we visited. Unfortunately, relatively few newborns are registered at the hospital. Instead, one of the parents, usually the mother, registers the child at a conservatory, often several years later.

Registration of births (and deaths) at the hospital would overcome most of the obstacles that were reported above as reasons for no registration, in particular "Is far" (no need for additional travelling), "Is complicated" (the registration is done by staff from the conservatory) and "Is expensive" (registration within 120 days of birth is free).

However, an important obstacle for hospital registration remains: It is not possible to register newborns with no given name yet, according to the current legislation. If the registration of these children is postponed until the parents have decided upon the child's name the registration is very much delayed, often by several years or not done at all. Moreover, many births and infant deaths are lost in the vital statistics system because parents rarely register a dead child.

For many purposes, including statistics, it is sufficient to register a birth with information about date and place of birth, sex of child, and name and age of parents. This is done in many countries, including all countries having good population registers, as the Nordic. Therefore, we recommend considering a revision of the law to make it possible to register babies without a name. The name may be submitted later (as soon as possible), when parents need a birth certificate for other reasons, such as for health services, kindergarten or schooling. It should also be possible for a woman to register a child even if the father of the child cannot attend the registration or is unknown (as in Cape Verde). I am aware of the strong cultural traditions on this, in Mozambique as well as in many other countries, that naming a child is often a serious and complex process involving many family members. However, the registration itself need not depend on the outcome of this process.

Recommendation: Revise the law to make it possible to register children without a name.

Finally, the registration of births in hospitals could be tied to the issuance of vaccination or health cards, which are usually distributed to the mothers at the hospitals.

Recommendation: Distribute the health card at the same time as a child is registered. The registration number should be entered on the health card.

Campaign for birth registration

In 2005-2009 there was a campaign conducted by DNRN with the assistance of INE, in some districts for registering births, as well as children, youths and adults. The campaign was initiated and funded by UNICEF, which has a strong human rights perspective on birth registration. Similar campaigns have been conducted in many other countries, including Bangladesh and Uganda, which the present author has had some contact with.

According to UNICEF it is a basic human right to have a name and nationality. Everybody should have a document that can be used to prove age, name, place of birth, names of parents, citizenship, etc. For this a birth registration certificate is essential, see http://www.unicef.org/protection/ index_birthregistration.html.

Figure 4. Examples of posters for the birth registration campaign

A child who is not registered carries great risks
- of not being legally recognised
- and not studying

To register the birth is the first right of a child

During the campaign in Mozambique in 2005-2009 5.7 mill children and 0.6 mill adults were registered. Before the campaign only 1.9 million of 9.4 million of children were registered and 92 per cent of children below 5 years old did not have birth certificates, according to UNICEF (2006). 98 districts participated in the campaign, which lasted from 1 to 3 months in each district. UNICEF conducted an evaluation in 2008 in order to inform the programme's scaling up at the national level, see http://www.unicef.org/mozambique/protection_5274.html. The campaign continued in 2010 in all 128 districts of the country, but in 2011 the system will revert to standard routines.[2]

It is commendable that this campaign has been carried out, but a sustainable and high-quality system cannot rely on *ad hoc* campaigns. There need to be routines that make it easy and worthwhile for people to register births, as well as marriages, deaths and other events.

Recommendation: An attempt should be made to estimate the proportion of the population as well as of births that is now registered, given the results of the campaign.[3]

Identification number

Usage of the ID number

The proposal to introduce a unique personal identification number (PIN) for Mozambique, to be used in all public (and perhaps also in private) administration, would greatly simplify administration and life for people living in Mozambique, This unique number would also greatly facilitate and simplify the use of data from different administrative registers for statistics and research.

Examples of administrative use of person registers include lists of voters for elections; lists of children for health and education institutions, e.g. for vaccination programmes and school enrolment, and also for planning purposes; vital statistics, including birth and death rates, infant mortality rate and total fertility rate; total population and the population by age and sex for local areas. Currently, different numbers are used for personal identification on official documents in Mozambique, such as on:

- Birth register and birth certificate
- Coming of age certificate
- Marriage certificate
- Death certificate
- Personal history card (*Cédula pessoal*)
- Driver's license
- Passport

[2] The campaign has been evaluated by the consultancy company Metier, but we did not succeed in obtaining a report on this or meet with the Director, Mr. Lourenço Rodrigues, during the mission.

[3] *«Nos últimos anos, Moçambique registou avanços significativos no aumento de acesso aos serviços de registo de nascimentos em todo o país. Foi desenvolvido um Plano Nacional de Acção sobre o Registo de Nascimentos em 2004 com o objectivo de acelerar as actividades de registo de nascimentos e reforçar o sistema de registo de nascimentos de rotina a nível nacional. Antes da entrada em vigor deste plano, só 6 por cento das crianças abaixo de cinco anos de idade tinham uma certidão de nascimento. Desde então, foram feitos significativos progressos. O Inquérito de Indicadores Múltiplos 2008 indica que foram registadas cerca de 31 por cento de crianças menores de 5 anos, sendo 39 por cento nas zonas urbanas e 28 por cento nas zonas rurais.»*
("In recent years, Mozambique has made significant strides in increasing access to birth registration across the country. We developed a National Plan of Action on Birth Registration in 2004 with the aim of accelerating the activities of registration of births and strengthen the system of routine registration of births nationally. Before the entry into force of this plan, only 6 percent of children under five years old had a birth certificate. Since then, significant progress has been made. The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2008 shows that were recorded about 31 percent of children under 5 years, 39 percent in urban areas and 28 percent in rural areas.")
Source: Registo de nascimento. http://www.unicef.org/mozambique/pt/protection_5006.html.

- Tax records
- Health card and health records
- School records and certificates

Some of these numbers are permanent, such as the identity card number, while other numbers may change from time to time (or from transaction to transaction, such as health records). Even numbers that are supposed to be permanent, such as the identity card number, may change because people may lose the card and request a new one.

This section will discuss some aspects of the ID number, particularly the principles and structure of the number.

Principles of ID numbers

There are two different principles for the design of the personal identification number, often given the acronym PIN:

1. The PIN contains information such as date of birth and sex and place of birth. This is the case in the Nordic as well as many other countries.[4] The disadvantage of this is that the number for a given person needs to be changed if it is later found that the date of birth, for example, is wrong. It also happens, although rarely, that a person changes sex and consequently needs a new ID number. On the other hand, numbers containing meaningful information are easier to remember and errors may be more easily detected.
2. The PIN is a purely random or serial number, where the digits have no specific meaning. This is now the recommended principle. All required information about a person is stored in the database, often called the Central Population Register (CPR), where it is easily available for legitimate use. Information-free numbers are less prone for misuse, since information about a person cannot be detected from the number.

Why did the countries that are pioneers in the use of administrative registers and ID numbers introduce numbers containing information? I do not know the exact reasons and thinking behind this but I imagine that the following arguments were significant:

In the early days of the computers (the 1960s) the population registers were stored on punch cards (Hollerith cards) and shortly afterwards on magnetic tapes. Using these cards and tapes was complicated. A Hollerith card has a very limited amount of space available. Therefore, the effort was made to

[4] See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_identification_number for a survey of the ID number in fully 61 countries. Sweden introduced a unique ID number in 1947, probably the first to cover the total resident population of a country. The number consisted of 9 digits, of which the six first correspond to the date of birth (YYMMDD), the next three constitute a serial number, and the last digit is a check digit. The ninth number is odd for males and even for females. "Up to 1990, the seventh and eighth digits were correlated with the county where the bearer of the number was born or (if born before 1947) where he/she had been living, according to tax records, on January 1, 1947." Source http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Personal_identity_number_(Sweden)).

The other Nordic countries introduced ID numbers in the 1960s, when the Central Population Registers (CPRs) were established (Lunde 1980). Norway did this in 1964 on the basis of the 1960 Population Census. Norway's ID number consists of 11 digits. The six first shows the date of birth (DDMMYY), the next three constitute a sequential number for births on each date, of which the last shows the sex (odd numbers for men and even for women, like in Sweden). This number also shows the century of birth, with numbers 500-749 denoting a birth during 1800-1899, 1-499 years denoting1900-1999 and 750-999 that the person was born in the current century, 2000-. A problem with the Norwegian PIN is that the series are filling up and that there will be no more available numbers in 30 - 40 years. To remedy this problem unused series for previous centuries may be borrowed and used for the current century. Work to propose a new ID number system has started, with one option being an ID number free of any information.

include as much information as possible on one card. Inclusion of date of birth and sex in the ID number saved a significant amount of space.

A CPR for a country could require dozens of magnetic tapes, which took a long time to mount and read. Thus, to have quick access to information about a person, e.g. to know that the administrative unit was dealing with the right person, of which date of birth is often the most important, it was necessary to include it in the PIN itself. Some of the most important users were employers, police and health institutions. In Norway the proposal to introduce a common national identification number came from the employers' organizations.

When data were stored on cards or on magnetic tape, before modern database technology was developed, it was necessary to store the records in a certain order to make it possible to locate records of interest and retrieve the data. For this the inclusion of data of birth in the PIN was probably the easiest solution.

Finally, the inclusion of region of birth, as in Sweden initially, made it easer to assign ID numbers to the population of each area. Otherwise batches of numbers would have to be distributed to each region, if the assignment of PIN was done regionally and not centrally.

Today it is very fast to find information about a person in an electronic database. Storage space is also not a concern any more.

Since the establishment of the CPR there has been increasing concerns about privacy protection. In Norway today the full PIN is considered to be sensitive information according to the law and it may not be made public, and not even printed on the outside of the envelope with a letter to the concerned person. The last five digits of the PIN are particularly sensitive, whereas the first six digits, the date of birth, are less sensitive.

Finally, inclusion of place (or country) of birth in the PIN may in special cases facilitate discrimination of persons born in certain areas (or countries).

Proposed ID number for Mozambique

The Ministry of Science and Technology has proposed to introduce a 13-digit unique national ID number, called NUIC (*Número Único de Identificação do Cidadão*). This number has 2 digits for province and 2 digits for district of birth registration, 8 digits for birth (not including any information), and 1 check digit. For foreign citizens the first two digits are intended to be used for province of registration and the next two for country of citizenship. Apparently, this system has already been adopted, which would complicate any changes.

In my view there are some problems with the proposed structure, both of a practical and of a more principal nature:

- Do foreign citizens really need to have separate PINs? Information about citizenship may be found in the database when required. If a foreign citizen becomes a Mozambican citizen the PIN has to be changed. Currently ID numbers and ID cards for foreign citizens are issued by the *Direcção Nacional de Migracão*. If all numbers, for both citizens and non-citizens, were issued by only one institution, as in the Nordic countries, the law would need to be changed.
- The inclusion of place of birth registration and country of citizenship (or origin?) may facilitate discrimination of persons from specific regions and countries.
- Furthermore, information on country of origin is not stable, as countries may split or merge, resulting in new country codes.[5] Former citizens of the Soviet Union, for example, might be registered as a citizen of their current country. As times goes by this may happen for more countries, such as Sudan.
- What about citizens of Mozambique who are born in other countries? Which code would they get for place of birth registration?

[5] The plan is to use Internet country codes, which consist of two letters.

According to best practise in database management a primary key should not contain any information. All required information may be found in the database, such as name, sex, place and date of birth, and citizenship. The advantages of this are:

- The ID number need not be changed if, e.g., the place of birth is changed, because wrong information on sex or date of birth was given in the first place, or if the citizenship is changed. Note that a change of ID number must be made in the CPR and also in all other registers which use the outgoing ID number for an individual. Since a system of national ID numbers will undoubtedly be used as the primary key in many computerised databases, starting off with the CPR, the need for updating the primary key should be minimized. This is achieved by using an ID number without information.
- Information about individuals is not easily revealed.
- The number requires fewer digits, e.g. 8 digits will cover about 99 mill persons. In addition there should be one or two check digits. Length of the number is not problem for computers or for public administration, but it much easier for the residents to learn (and write) a number consisting of 9 than of 13 digits.
- It is straightforward to expand the ID number with more digits in the futures if the need for more numbers arises.

Check digits

Most countries with unique ID numbers have one check digit (Denmark, Sweden and the former Yugoslavia) or two check digits (Norway). In principle, more errors are discovered in systems with two than with one check digit. Check digits are also used for other types of numbers, such as for banking and credit cards.

Different algorithms exist for this, including the so-called modulus 11.[6] In Sweden a very simple algorithm is used to compute the check digit. This algorithm has unfortunately the property that if month and day of birth are interchanged, the check digit will remain the same. This is a serious flaw since it is not uncommon to interchanges month and day. For example, in the USA a date is written as DDMM whereas it is usually written as MMDD in Europe (D=Day, M= Month, Y= Year). In Sweden the standard date format is YYYYDDMM. In a person register the dates need to be standardized, of course.

Registers of births and of ID numbers

Both *Registo Civil* and *Direcção de Identificação Civil* (DIC) have archives with data on the persons they deal with: In RC all registered events are entered, in chronological order, in books at district level. DIC stores the applications for ID cards at province level in chronological order and in addition keeps a card for each person in alphabetical order by name. The two institutions use different registration/identification numbers for the persons.

We have learned that the plan is to have *two* registers after the introduction of online registration of vital events and unique ID numbers: one register for births and one register for ID cards. The two registers may be linked via the ID number when required. This seems to be a good solution.

[6] The modulus 11 check digit is computed as follows: Each of the first digits is multiplied by a given number, the sum of the products is divided by 11, and the remainder is subtracted from 11, which yields the check digit.According to the Modulus 11 algorithm used in Denmark the first nine digits of the PIN are multiplied with weights 4, 3, 2, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3 and 2, respectively. For a PIN with the nine first digits being 030636117, the sum of products is 0*4 + 3*3 + 0*2 + 6*6 + 3*6 + 6*5 + 1*4 + 1*3 + 7*2 = 120. Further, 120/11= 10 with a remainder of 10. The check digit is found by subtracting this remainder from 11, i.e., 11-10 = 1. Thus, the full PIN is 0306361171.

The plan is also, we have been told, to update the register of births with information on deaths and migrations when such data become available. (This could be done even if a deceased person is not found in the register, by posthumously registering the birth of the diseased person.) In our view there should be only one register, including all events registered by *Registo Civil*, i.e. births, deaths, marriages, divorces, name changes, and perhaps also emancipations.

We recommend that nobody is deleted from the register but that instead the status code is changed from 'living in the country' to 'dead', 'emigrated' or 'disappeared', as in the Scandinavian countries. Thus, if this is done the vital statistics register will over time evolve into a *population register*[7]. The coverage, quality and amount of information may be improved by adding information from other sources when available, such as censuses, voters' registration and when people are renewing their ID card.

It would, of course, take a very long time before this register would cover the entire population with data of good quality. However, even in the short run this register may be useful for many administrative and statistical purposes. The register would at the beginning mostly cover the urban educated population, but would gradually grow both in coverage and quality, as routines are developed and improved, and as in increasing share of the population becomes part of the modern social system and the formal economy.

Once the electronic birth register has been established, INE needs to develop methods to utilise data from the register for statistical purposes. The database is, would probably not be designed for easy production of statistics. One way of handling this could be to provide INE with a copy of the database at regular intervals. INE could then transform the register into a *statistical* database. An alternative could be that INE receives the same data on events as DNRN and uses this information to update its statistical database. This is the approach taken by Statistics Norway for the last 10-15 years, which is functioning very well.

Our experience is that not only are administrative registers useful for statistics, but statistical use contributes to the improvement of the quality of the registers. Many errors are discovered more easily through statistical use than administrative use. For example, statistical tabulations may detect persons of unrealistic high ages such as 120 years, or that children are older than their parents, or that a divorce of two spouses precedes the marriage of the same persons. In such cases INE should make the register owner, DNRN, aware of the inconsistencies and encourage DNRN to look into and correct such cases.

Recommendation: INE should begin looking at how data from the new electronic registers may be used for statistical purposes, in close cooperation with DNRN.

Recommendations

The most important parts of the vital statistics are births and deaths. Data on these components are the required for computing the population growth and can also be used to estimate basic indicators like total fertility rate, infant mortality rate, under-5 mortality rate, maternal mortality rate, and life expectancy. These indicators are essential for measuring social and demographic progress and are necessary for making population projections. They are also essential for the Millennium Development Goals. Data on marriages and divorces are perhaps less important since especially traditional marriages in Mozambique are greatly underestimated and since marriages and divorces do not directly contribute to population growth.

Thus, it is time for INE to become involved in vital statistics, in spite of the poor data on this for Mozambique. The work on this should follow several different paths at the same time:

- Use data from censuses and surveys to produce indicators as those mentioned above, if this is not already done.

[7] See OSCE/ODIHR (2009) for an overview of population registration.

- Argue for a second round of Demographic and Health Surveys, since it is a long time since the previous survey (2003).
- Request monthly summary data from the DNRN, and analyse, tabulate and publish statistics on these data, in spite of the low coverage. The type and format of the data sheets should be developed in collaboration with DNRN.
- Make and publish estimates of the proportion of births, children and adults that are registered by age, district, province and country.
- An attempt should be made to estimate the proportion of the population as well as of births that is now registered, given the results of the birth registration campaign.
- Cooperate closely with DNRN on the pilot study for registering births and deaths online at the conservatories.
- Request data from the pilot project and begin to look at methods for producing statistics on this, by year and district. This would also contribute to the monitoring of the pilot project.
- Cooperate closely on the design and use of the new ID numbers and other technological developments with the Ministry of Science and Technology. This will open up a new and rich data source for statistics as it will become possible to link data from different sources via the ID number.
- Address of residence is an important element of administrative and statistical registers. Since there is no address system (and address register) in Mozambique INE should consider developing a standardized system for addresses.
- The ID number should be recorded on the enumeration form during the next population census (in 2017?). This will allow linkage with other information, such as births, marriages and deaths.
- The next population census may be used to update and correct the birth register on variables such as date of birth, place or residence and marital status.

Before meaningful vital statistics of good quality can be produced it is necessary to improve the coverage and quality of the registered data. Efforts to do this concern other institution than INE, such as *Direcção Nacional dos Registos e Notariado, Direcção de Identificação Civil, Direcção Nacional de Migracão, Ministério da Ciência e Techologia* and *Ministério da Justica.* INE should cooperate closely with these institutions.

- First, there is a need to go though the whole civil registration and identification card system, both practical routines and legislation, to see if it can be simplified. The current system is very complicated and costly, both for the institutions and for the clients, with a large number of documents to be produced and retrieved. The system has been virtually unchanged since 1975.
- Second, all births and deaths taking place at hospitals should be registered there, immediately after the birth (or death).
- To achieve widespread and early birth registration children who have not been given a name yet should also be registered, with the name of the mother (and the father, if available). This would require changing the law.
- Registration of births should be tied to the issuance of vaccination or health cards, which are usually distributed to the mothers at the hospitals. The registration number should be entered on the health card.
- The monthly report forms from each district conservatory should be evaluated and possibly redesigned with additional data.

- Each conservatory should have a statistician.
- A computer and a spreadsheet programme should be used to produce the monthly summaries at the local conservatories.
- The structure of the proposed ID number (NUIC) should be reconsidered, to arrive at a shorter number without any information on the place of registration and citizenship.
- The address or place of residence in the ID register and in the birth register should be updated when a person applies for a new ID card or registers to vote.

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June 28, 2010

Terms of Reference

for a short-term mission on

Vital Statistics

25 October to 5 November

within the

AGREEMENT ON CONSULTING IN INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING, ECONOMIC STATISTICS AND RELATED AREAS
between INE and Scanstat.

Consultant: Mr. Helge Brunborg
(It is crucial to INE that the consultant has experience of working in the area of vital events registration and especially in African countries. This is because developed countries do not face the same problems as are present here.)

Counterparts: Mr. Cassiano Chipembe - Director of DEMOVIS

Background
The National Registration and Notary has a set of tools for recording information of various types of vital and not vital events, however, this information is not compiled.

This information is to be sent monthly from the "conservatórias" that are the basis of registration, to the provincial offices and, finally, to the Ministry of Justice. The purpose of this submission is not to systematize the information, but to justify the amounts charged in the issuance of certificates from the different registers.

Thus it is important to make a joint effort between INE and the respective sectors to map out an efficient mechanism to exploit this information for statistical purposes.

Therefore, the consultant in Vital Statistics should be someone with experience of working in African countries because it is assumed that the weakness of vital statistics in these countries is similar to that of Mozambique.

Objectives and activities
The main objectives of the mission are to support the INE to:

1 - Identify the priority areas within the vital statistics; verify the quality and representativeness of existing information and define immediate steps for the use of this information.

2 - Analyze the process of collecting this information within the sectors and propose measures to overcome likely difficulties given the human and material resources available in these sectors.

3 - Design a methodology for INE to collect this information, taking into consideration the following aspects:
- What should be the source of information

- What tools will be used for the collection (administrative entries or reports)
- What should be the frequency of collection

4 - Propose strategies for sustainable and gradual improvement of the collection and dissemination of information in the vital area, to allow for an increased number of topics to be worked on. Note that INE had begun to collect information on marriages and divorces, but because serious inconsistencies found in this information, it saw itself forced to interrupt the process.

Expected results
The goal of the mission is to have the outlines of a system for Vital Statistics defined as above, a system that combines present strengths at INE with the demands from the various stakeholders.

Beneficiaries of the mission
The staff of INE involved in Vital Statistics will be provided with the ideas and tools needed to fulfil their job in a planned and satisfactory way.

Tasks to be done by INE to facilitate the mission
- Elaborate ToR for the mission
- Prepare and supply the consultant with necessary documents and information, such as mission reports, strategies, plans etc.
- Supply good working conditions for the consultant.

Source of Funding
Project: MPD – 2008 – 0014 – Estatísticas Sociais e Demográficas Gerais
PAAO09 – 1.4.4 Estatísticas Sociais e Demográficas Gerais

Place and Timing
The premises of the National Institute of Statistics in Maputo. Timing; se above.

Language
Portuguese and English.

Report
The consultant will prepare a short final report to be discussed with INE before ending assignment. Statistics Denmark as Lead Party will publish the final version on www.dst.dk/mozambique within 3+ weeks of the end of the mission. The structure of the report should be according to Danida format.

These Terms of Reference were prepared by Fatima Zacarias INE/DEMOVIS

Day / / .....

Approved by Luis Mungamba, Contract Manager for the INE – Scanstat Contract

Day / / .....

Programme of mission

Monday 25.10
11:30 Arrival at airport
12:00 Meeeting with Lars Carlsson, Scanstat long-term advisor at INE
13:30 Meeting with Mr. Manuel Gaspar, Deputy Vice President of INE, and Cassiano Chipembe, Director of (DEMOVIS) Demography and Vital Statistics Division, INE

Tuesday 26.10
08:30 Meeting at INE with Laura Duarte, Nelson Nhantumo, and Cassiano Chipembe.

Wednesday 27.10.2010
12:00 Meeting at Direcção Nacional dos Registos e Notariado with Arlindo Alberto Magaia, Director, and Mauricio Chemane Timecane, Technician

Thursday 28.10.2010
08:00 Meeting at Ministério da Ciência e Techologia with Gertrudes Macueve, Directora Nacional Adjunta de Infra-estructura e Sistemas de Informação
12:00 Meeting at 1ª Conservatoria do Registo Civil, Cidade da Maputo
Conservatoria: Juliea Titosse, Conservadora, and Françisco Jasse, Tecnico (Statistician)
Registo Civil: Mauricio Chemane Timecane, Statistician
INE: Laura Duarte and Lars Carlsson

Friday 29.10.2010
06:00 Departure by car with Lars Carlsson and Nelson Nhantumo
10:30 Meeting at Gaza Provincial Office of INE, Xai-Xai
Titors Vonvuane Sitoe, Delegado (Head of office) and Paolo José Nuvuruga, Tecnico
12:00 Meeting at Conservatoria do Registo Civil, Xai-Xai Distrito
Carla Filipe Mausse, Conservadora and Mr. Sitoe and Mr. Nuvurunga of PINE
14:30 Meeting at Conservatoria do Registo Civil, Chibuto Distrito
Asser Sebastiano Mabunda, Conservador, and Mr. Nuvurunga of PINE
20:30 Returning to Maputo

Monday 1.11.2010
19:00 Dinner at residence of the Norwegian Ambassador to Mozambique, Tove Bruvik Westborg, with Thor Oftedahl of the Norwegain Embassy and Lars Carlsson, Laura Duarte and Nelson Nhantumo from INE

Tuesday 2.11.2010
Office

Wednesday 3.11.2010
10:00 Meeting at

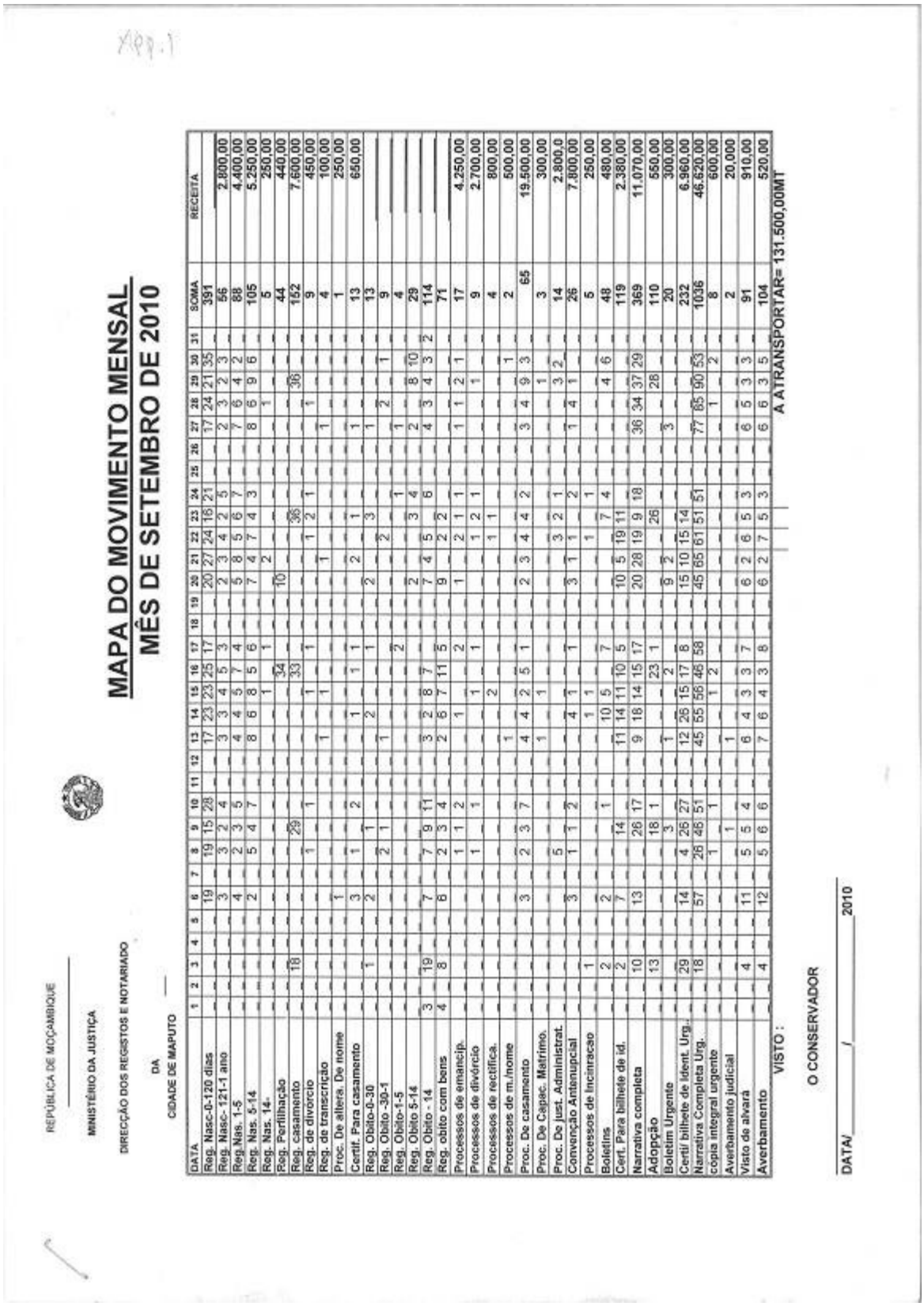
Thursday 1.11.2010
11:00 Presentation on Identity numbers at Ministério da Ciência e Techologia for working group on ID numbers, which include Gertrudes Macueve, Ministério da Ciência e Techologia; Renaldo Alberto, Direcção Nacional de Migracão; Sebastio Pimentel, Direcção Nacional de Identificacão Civil; and Anselma Canda, Marisa Bals, Rossano Cauo and Cauls Siliz, Ministério da Justica.

14:00 Demonstration of computer facilities and programmes at DNRN

Friday 1.11.2010
13:00 Presentation of findings and recommendations to João Dias Loureiro, President of INE, and Cassiano Chipembe, Director of) Demography and Vital Statistics Division, INE

17:30 Departure from airport

Appendix 1: Monthly report from 1a Conservatoria do Registo Civil, Cidade da Maputo



REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE

MINISTÉRIO DA JUSTIÇA

DIRECÇÃO DOS REGISTOS E NOTARIADO

DA

CIDADE DE MAPUTO

MAPA DO MOVIMENTO MENSAL
MÊS DE SETEMBRO DE 2010

DATA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	SOMA	RECEITA
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Reg. Nas. 5-14						2		5	4	7			8	6	8	5	6			7	4	7	4	3			8	6	9	6		105	5.250,00
Reg. Nas. 14-															1		1				2						1					5	250,00
Reg. Perfilhação																34				10												44	440,00
Reg. casamento				18						29						33						36						36				152	7.600,00
Reg. de divórcio								1		1			1		1		1				1	2	1				1					9	450,00
Reg. de transcrição													1		1						1						1					4	100,00
Proc. De altera. De nome						1																										1	250,00
Certif. Para casamento						3		1		2				1		1	1				2		1				1					13	650,00
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Reg. Obito -30-1								2	1				1				2				2							2		1		9	
Reg. Obito-1-5																	2					2		1			1					4	
Reg. Obito 5-14								1		1				1		1				2		1		3	4		2		8	10		29	
Reg. Obito - 14	3		19			7		7	9	11			3	2	8	7				7	4	5		6			4	3	4	3	2	114	
Reg. obito com bens	4		8			8		2	3	4			2	6	7	11	5			9		2		2								71	
Processos de emancip.									1	1	2			1		2				1		2	1	1			1	1	2	1		17	4.250,00
Processos de divórcio								1		1					1		1					1	2	1					1			9	2.700,00
Processos de rectifica.																2						1	1									4	800,00
Processos de m./nome														1																1		2	500,00
Proc. Do casamento							3		2	3	7		4	4	2	5	1			2	3	4	4	2			3	4	9	3		65	19.500,00
Proc. De Capac. Matrimo.													1		1														1			3	300,00
Proc. De just. Administrat.								5														3	2	1					3	2		14	2.800,0
Convenção Antenupcial							3		1	1	2			4	1		1			3	1	1		2			1	4	1			26	7.800,00
Processos de Incinracao			1								1			1	1								1		1							5	250,00
Boletins			2				2				1			10	5		7					7	4						4	6		48	480,00
Cert. Para bilhete de id.			2				7		14				11	14	11	10	5			10	5	19	11									119	2.380,00
Narrativa completa			10				13		26	17			9	18	14	15	17			20	28	19	9	18			36	34	37	29		369	11.070,00
Adopção			13						18	1						23	1						26						28			110	550,00
Boletim Urgente									3				1			2				9	2						3					20	300,00
Certif bilhete de Ident. Urg.			29				14	4	26	27			12	26	15	17	8			15	10	15	14									232	6.960,00
Narrativa Completa Urg.			18				57	26	46	51			45	55	56	46	58			45	65	61	51	51			77	85	90	53		1036	46.620,00
cópia integral urgente								1		1					1	2											1		2			8	600,00
Averbamento judicial									1				1																			2	20,000
Visto de alvará			4				11	5	5	4			6	4	3	3	7			6	2	6	5	3			6	5	3	3		91	910,00
Averbamento			4				12	5	6	6			7	6	4	3	8			6	2	7	5	3			6	6	3	5		104	520,00

VISTO :

A ATRANSPORTAR= 131.500,00MT

O CONSERVADOR

DATA/ / 2010

REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE

MINISTÉRIO DA JUSTIÇA

DIRECÇÃO DOS REGISTOS E NOTARIADO

DA

CIDADE DE MAPUTO

MAPA DO MOVIMENTO MENSAL
MES DE SETEMBRO DE 2010

DATA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	SOMA	RECEITA
Transporte																																	131.500,00
Proc. Judicial													1																			1	200,00
BRIGADA DE HULENE																																	
Reg,. Nasc- o- 120 dias						3		5	6	8			5	4	6	2	6			3	6	4	4	3			3	4	2	3		77	
Reg. Nasc- 121-1 ano						1		2	1	2			2		2	1	1			2		2	1	2			2		1	2		24	1.200,00
Reg.Nas. 1-5						2		2	5	1			1	3	1	2	2			2	1		2	1			4	2	3	1		35	1.750,00
Reg. Nas. 5-14						6		3	2	5			5	2		4	3				2	1	3	2			2	1	1	2		44	2.200,00
Certidoes p/ Bl.								5						10		35				10		15	10								85	1.700,00
Certidoes de Nar Comp.																											14		15			29	870,00
BRIGADA DO HOSPITAL CENTRAL																																	
Reg. Obito-0-30	1	1			1			1			1	1				2		1		2	1		2	1			1			1		17	
Reg. óbito-30-1	2	1				1	1	3		2		3		1		2		2				2	1						1	2		24	
Reg. Obito- 5-14		3				4					5			2				1	4	1			2			1		2		2		27	
Reg. óbito-14	10	11	10	7	5	11	6	9	7	9	5	5	8	8	7	6	5	11	6	10	7	10	5	10	9	5	5	6	7	11	5	236	
Reg. óbito / bens	14	6	7	5	6	13	8	14	11	5	6	4	8	5	9	10	7	5	8	10	9	12	10	8	10	6	10	7	10	8	11	262	
BRIGADA DE FUNERARIA Moçambicana																																	
Reg. Obito -0-30	1			1			1		1		1		1		1				1									1				9	
Reg. Obito -30-1			1			1		1							1					1				1				1			7	
Reg. Obito 1-5					1	3		2		1		3			1		2	1						1	2		1				1	19	
Reg. Obito -5-14		1	2		1						1								1		1					1	2	1		1		12	
Reg. Obito -14	2	4		3	5	4		3		4	3	1	4	2	1		1	2	1	1	2		2	1	2	1	3	2	4	2		60	
Reg. Obito com bens	3	2	1		4	3		1	3	4		3	4	2		2	4	3	2	5	4	5	2		6	3	2	6	2	2	8	86	
BRIGADA DE MAVALANE																																	
Reg. nasc. 0-120 dias						3		2	4	7			5	4	3	5	2			5	2	1	2	3	5			4	2	3		62	
Registo de nasc.121-1						2		3	1	3			3	1		2	2			2	1				1							21	1.050,00
Registo de nasc.1-5						1		2	2	2			4	3	1		1			1	1											18	900,00
Reg. nasc. 5-14					1	3		2	4	2				2	4	2				2			2	3	2			2	1	2		34	1.700,00
Reg. Obito 0-30																													2			73	
Reg. obito -30-1															1										1						1	3	
Reg. Obito-5-14						2		2		3			1	2			2				1	2			1							16	
Reg. Obito-14						3				5			2	3	1		2				1	1			2				1	1		22	

TOTAL DA RECEITA COBRADA =143.070,00MT

VISTO :

O CONSERVADOR

DATA_____/_____2010

Appendix 2: Monthly report from conservatories in Gaza Province

06/R/UP/MJ

REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
MINISTÉRIO DA JUSTIÇA
UNIDADE DE PLANIFICAÇÃO

REGISTO CIVIL

Ano: .....

Mês: .....

MAPA - RESUMO DO MOVIMENTO E DAS RECEITAS

DESIGNAÇÃO 1	NASCIMENTOS 2 GRATUITOS	NASCIMENTOS 3 Menores de 0 a 30 dias	NASCIMENTOS 4 Menores de 1 ano (a)	NASCIMENTOS 5 Maiores de 1 ano (b)	Registos de Casamentos 6	OBITOS 7 Menores de 1 ano ©	OBITOS 8 Maiores de 1 ano (d)	CERTIDÕES 9 Não GRATUITAS	CERTIDÕES 10 GRATUITAS	Legitimações Perfilhações 11	Cedulas Pessoais 12	Actos não Especificados 13	Emancipações 14	Transcrições Diversas 15	PROCESSOS 16 Judicial	PROCESSOS 17 Administrativo	PROCESSOS 18 Especial	TOTAL DA RECEITA COBRADA 19		
TOTAIS	144	144	144	144																

Appendix 3: Monthly report from each Province to DNRN

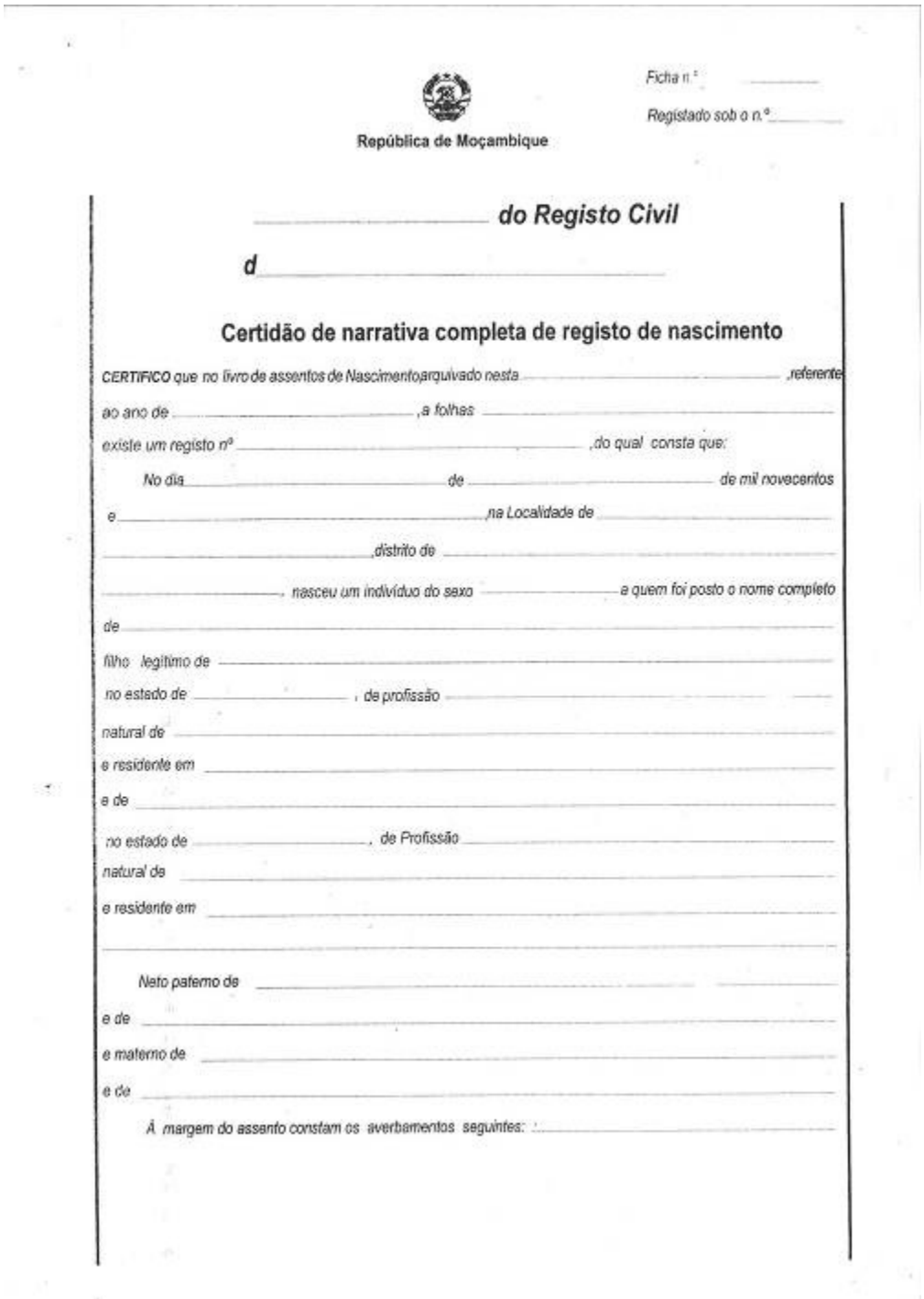
REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
MINISTÉRIO DA JUSTIÇA
DEPARTAMENTO PROVINCIAL DOS REGISTOS E NOTARIADO DE MAPUTO

REGISTO CIVIL

Ano ____
Mês ____

DESIGNAÇÃO	NASCIMENTOS					CASAMENTOS				ÓBITOS			CERTIDÕES		Legitimações perfilhações	Cedulas Pessoais	Actos não especificados	Emancipações	Transcrições Diversas	PROCESSOS		RECEITA COBRADA
	120 dias a 1 ano (120_1ano)	Maiores de 1 ano b)	Sub total de registo de nas cimentos nas conservatorias	Registados dentro do prazo	TOTAL DE REGISTO DENASCIMENTOS	Civil	Tradicional	Religioso	TOTAL DE REGISO DE CASAMENTOS	Registo de divórcios	Menores de 1 ano c)	Maiores de 1 ano d)	TOTAL DE REGISTO DE OBITOS	Não Gratuitas	Gratuitas					Judicial	Admnist.	Especial	
TOTAL																						

Appendix 4: Certidão de narrative completa de registo de nascimento



Ficha n.º _____

Registado sob o n.º _____

República de Moçambique

_____ do Registo Civil

d_____

Certidão de narrativa completa de registo de nascimento

CERTIFICO que no livro de assentos de Nascimento arquivado nesta _____, referente ao ano de _____, a folhas _____ existe um registo nº _____, do qual consta que:

No dia _____ de _____ de mil novecentos e _____, na Localidade de _____, distrito de _____, nasceu um indivíduo do sexo _____ a quem foi posto o nome completo de _____

filho legítimo de _____

no estado de _____, de profissão _____

natural de _____

e residente em _____

e de _____

no estado de _____, de Profissão _____

natural de _____

e residente em _____

Neto paterno de _____

e de _____

e materno de _____

e de _____

À margem do assento constam os averbamentos seguintes: _____

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Por ser verdade mandei passar a presente certidão que conferi, assino e vai autenticado com o s

branco.

.....

..... *do Registo Civil de* .....

..... *de* ..... *de 20*.....

Conta:

Taxa de reembolso .... MT

Selo .... MT

Emolumentos .... MT

.... MT

Total..... ..... MT

São .....

.....

e ..... centavos

Appendix 5: Certidão de nascimento para bilhete de identidade

Registado no livro de emolumentos sob o n.º .....

REGISTO CIVIL

CERTIDÃO DE NASCIMENTO PARA BILHETE DE IDENTIDADE

Ano de .....
Livro nº.....
Folhas .....
Registo nº.....
Fraguesia de .....
... .

Certifico que no livro (a).....de nascimentos arquivado Nesta....., referente ao ano de .....existe um registo do qual consta o seguinte:

No dia.....do mês de .....do ano de ....., Localidade de....., Distrito de ..... nasceu um indivíduo do sexo ....., a quem foi posto o nome de .....,

Filh.....(b)..... De.....
....., natural da Localidade de .....
.....,Distrito de .....
e de.....
....., natural da Localidade de .....
.....,Distrito de .....
neto paterno de.....
e de.....
e neto materno de .....
e de .....

Á margem do registo constam os averbamentos seguintes, que se indicam por Extracto:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

CONTA:

Emolumento.....Mt
taxa de reembolso.....Mt
TOTAL .....mt

Observações (c).....
.....
.....
.....

Por ser verdade e me ser pedida mandei passar a presente certidão, que conferi, assino e vai auenticada com o selo branco desta .....
.....
.....de.....de.....

Isenta de selo

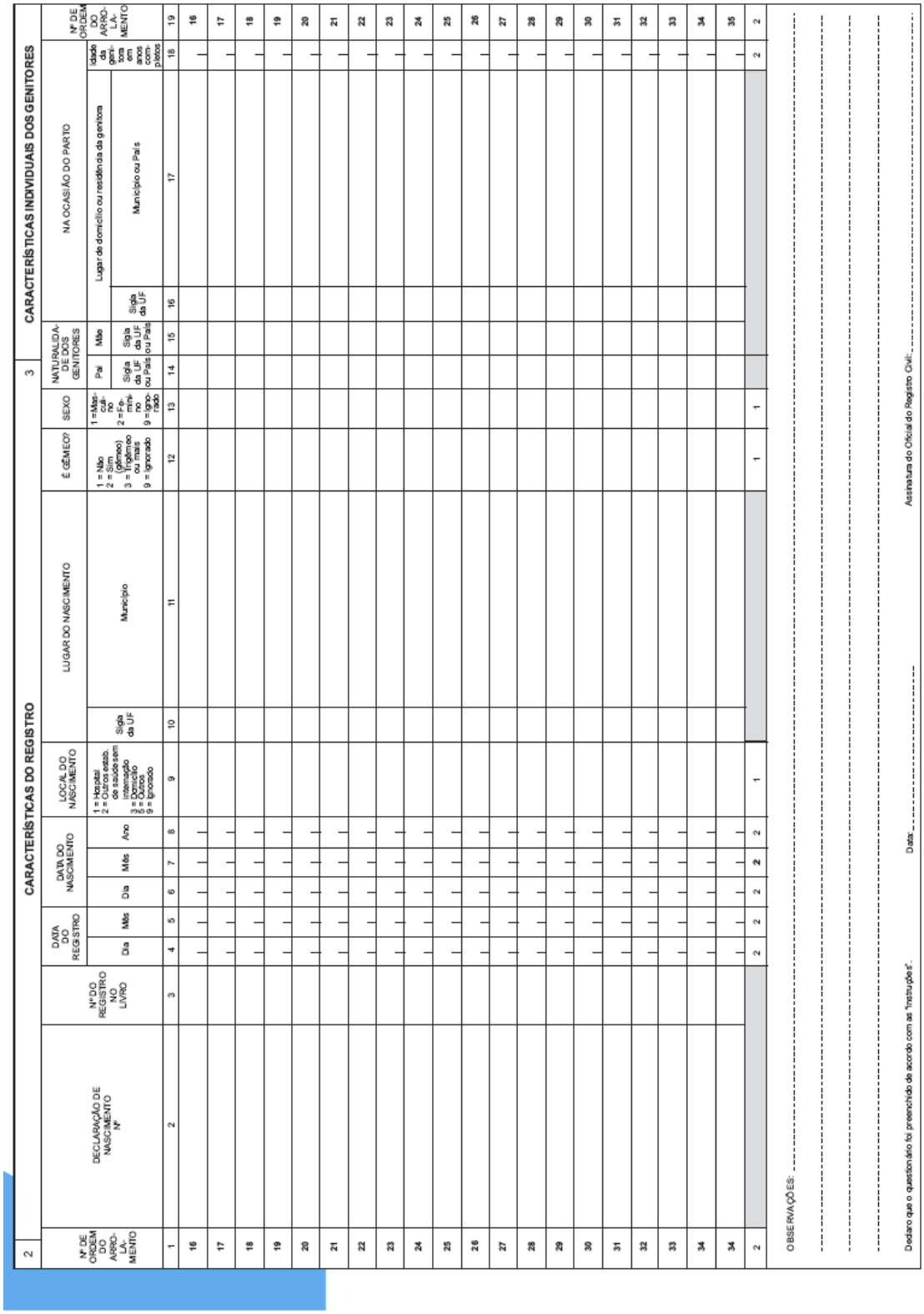
O .....,

(a) Indicar quando for paroquial ou de transições .....
(b) Legítimo ou Ilegítimo.
(c) Nesta rúbrica devem indicar-se além das notas julgadas necessárias, os termos em que foi feito o registo fora do prazo novo registo etc. quando conste do respectivo assento.

N.B:- Esta certidão só pode ser utilizada para Bilhete de Identidade.

Appendix 6: Form for reporting individual births from Registo Civil conservatories to the national office in Brazil

Source: Instituto Brasileiro de Geografi a e Estatística (2006)



2 CARACTERÍSTICAS DO REGISTRO | 3 CARACTERÍSTICAS INDIVIDUAIS DOS GENITORES

Nº DE ORDEM DO ARRO-LA-MENTO	DECLARAÇÃO DE NASCIMENTO Nº	Nº DO REGISTRO NO LIVRO	DATA DO REGISTRO (Dia, Mês)	DATA DO NASCIMENTO (Dia, Mês, Ano)	LOCAL DO NASCIMENTO (1 = Hospital; 2 = Outros estab. de saúde com internação; 3 = Domicílio; 5 = Outros; 9 = Ignorado)	LUGAR DO NASCIMENTO (Sigla da UF; Município)	É GÊMEO? (1 = Não; 2 = Sim (gêmeo); 3 = Trigêmeo ou mais; 9 = Ignorado)	SEXO (1 = Masculino; 2 = Feminino; 9 = Ignorado)	NATURALIDADE DOS GENITORES (Pai: Sigla da UF ou País; Mãe: Sigla da UF ou País)	NA OCASIÃO DO PARTO (Lugar de domicílio ou residência da genitora: Sigla da UF; Município ou País; Idade da genitora em anos completos)	Nº DE ORDEM DO ARRO-LA-MENTO
1	2	3	4 5	6 7 8	9	10 11	12	13	14 15	16 17 18	19
16			— —	— — —							16
17			— —	— — —							17
18			— —	— — —							18
19			— —	— — —							19
20			— —	— — —							20
21			— —	— — —							21
22			— —	— — —							22
23			— —	— — —							23
24			— —	— — —							24
25			— —	— — —							25
26			— —	— — —							26
27			— —	— — —							27
28			— —	— — —							28
29			— —	— — —							29
30			— —	— — —							30
31			— —	— — —							31
32			— —	— — —							32
33			— —	— — —							33
34			— —	— — —							34
34			— —	— — —							35
2			2 2	2 2 2	1		1	1			2

OBSERVAÇÕES: _____

Declaro que o questionário foi preenchido de acordo com as "Instruções". Data: _____ Assinatura do Oficial do Registro Civil: _____