4. Use of Information and Communication Technology

- Few countries use an electronic registration system for recording and transmitting vital records.
- In some countries, electronic recording is used only in some registration offices, whereas a larger number of countries fully depend on a paper-based registration system.

5. Causes of death recording

- About one-third of the countries use standard form of medical certificate.
- Only 15 countries (38%) apply ICD-10 for coding causes of death
- Only few countries publish annual causes of death statistics from their civil registration system.

6. Vital Statistics from civil registration

- 25 out of the 39 countries (64%) responded they compile birth and death statistics.
- Only 10 countries (26%) compile data from marriage and divorce records.
- Few countries compute completeness of civil registration to monitor regularly coverage rate.

Summary Scores on Major Components of the CRVS Systems:

- Legal Framework: 73.8
- Civil Registration Processes: 62.4
- Infrastructure & Resources: 58.8
- Institutions & Coordination: 51.1
- Cause-of-Death: 46.2
- Digitization: 39.7
- Vital Statistics: 38.8

- Compared to other components of the CRVS systems, the average score for vital statistics (39%) is the lowest.
- In general, Vital Statistics, digitization, cause-of-death, and coordination between country level stakeholders are particularly found to be weak.

The status of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics systems in Africa: Summary of APAI-CRVS monitoring results
1. Legal framework for civil registration

- All the 39 countries that have completed the monitoring form, except one, have laws for birth and death registration.
- In some countries, existing laws are not up-to-date and not aligned to the United Nations principles of civil registration: Compulsory, universal, continuous and permanent.
- Civil registration law is not complete in most countries; specifically, on marriage and divorce registration.

Distribution of countries (numbers) by legal provisions for civil registration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vital event</th>
<th>Does the country have registration law?</th>
<th>Are all segments of population covered by civil registration system?</th>
<th>Is civil registration compulsory?</th>
<th>Does the law distinguish late and delayed registration?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorce</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Availability of resources for civil registration

- Only few countries have adequate government budget and manpower for their CR system.
- More than two-thirds of the countries reported government budget and exiting manpower for CR system are inadequate.
- For 5 countries (13%) there is no government budget allocated for CR operations.
- Only 16% of the countries have well-functioning national coordination body between civil registration office and national statistics office.

3. Coordination between key national CRVS stakeholders

- One of the challenges is the lack of efficient coordination among CRVS stockholders at national level.

- Only 16% of the countries have well-functioning national coordination body between civil registration office and national statistics office.
- In most countries, there is inadequate formal collaboration mechanism between civil registration and the health sector.