



ID4D

Country Diagnostic: Burkina Faso



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About ID4D

The World Bank Group's Identification for Development (ID4D) initiative uses global knowledge and expertise across sectors to help countries realize the transformational potential of digital identification systems to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. It operates across the World Bank Group with global practices and units working on digital development, social protection, health, financial inclusion, governance, gender, and legal, among others.

The mission of ID4D is to enable all people to access services and exercise their rights, by increasing the number of people who have an official form of identification. ID4D makes this happen through its three pillars of work: thought leadership and analytics to generate evidence and fill knowledge gaps; global platforms and convening to amplify good practices, collaborate, and raise awareness; and country and regional engagement to provide financial and technical assistance for the implementation of robust, inclusive, and responsible digital identification systems that are integrated with civil registration.

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To find out more about ID4D, visit worldbank.org/id4d.

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All people who participated in one on one or group interviews are listed in Annex 1. Many thanks to all of them.

Abbreviations

ANPTIC	Agence Nationale de la Promotion des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication
CEFORE	Business Formalities Center
CENI	National Independent Elections Commission
CFA	Burkina Faso currency
CI	Civil Identification
CIL	Data Protection Authority
CNIB	National Burkinabe Identity Card
CNSS	National Center for Social Security
CPC	Card Production Centers
CPF	Code of Persons and Family
CR	Civil Registration
CSPS	Local Health Centers
CTID	Intermediary Data Processing Centers
DGMEC	General Directorate for Civil Registry
EDEN	Information System for Birth Registration
INSD	National Institute of Statistics and Demography
IUCEC	Unique Identifier for the Citizen in the Civil Registry
MATD	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization
NIP	Personal Identification Number
ONI	Office of National Identification
PNDES	National Plan for Economic and Social Development
SCADD	Strategy for Growth and Sustainable Development
SIGASPE	Integrated System for Human Resources Management of Civil Servants
SIGEC	Integrated Management System for the Civil Registry
SIGIEC	Integrated Electronic Identification Management System of the Citizen
SMS	Short Message Service
UIN	Unique Identification Number

Executive summary

In the absence of a birth certificate, more than 6 million Burkinabe (34.5 per cent of the population) are unable to produce a proof of their identity. Lack of civil registration cuts citizens from fundamental rights, such as access to education or social welfare services. In Burkina Faso, as anywhere else, those without an identity are also those who suffer the most from poverty.

“By 2030 provide legal identity for all including free birth registrations.”—Sustainable Development Goal 16.9. Individual identification, and related rights, have become a top priority for governments all around the world and are part of the Sustainable Development Goals. In Burkina Faso, the issue of civil registration is now part of the National Plan for Economic and Social Development (PNDES).

ICT has been recognized as an essential tool to manage identification in West Africa. In May 2015, a workshop on the deployment of an Integrated Management System for Electronic Identification of Citizen in West Africa (SIGIEC) took place in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. Following this regional meeting, and in the context of growing demand for better identification management in the country, it was necessary to assess more precisely the situation in Burkina Faso.

With support from the World Bank ID4D initiative, a team undertook the Identification Management System Analysis of Burkina Faso, with the aim of preparing an e-Government lending project in the country, for which identification management would be a key asset. In order to conduct the assessment, a World Bank technical assistance mission visited the country from April 26 to May 4, 2016.

Based on this assessment, the Government of Burkina Faso may consider the following steps to strengthen the integration between civil registration, identification, and vital statistics in the country and support achievement of universal and continuous birth registration.

Strengthen focus and leadership on civil registration and identification

Civil registration and identification have been the subject of numerous laws and programs for the past 10 years, including the National Strategy for Civil Registration in 2012. The focus on identity has recently been renewed during the national and municipal elections and with the newly elected Président Roch Marc Christian Kaboré who committed to implementing the national unique identification number in its presidential program. However, the focus on civil registration and identification may not have reached the momentum it deserves. In particular, the topic is not closely linked to the high-level development agenda of the country.

There is a need to raise awareness and consensus among high-level officials regarding the importance of an integrated approach to civil registration, identification, and vital statistics for development. The issue of civil registration and identification needs also to be more connected to sectoral policies, administration's reforms, and the high-level development agenda.

Update the institutional framework to develop an integrated system for registration and identification

As expressed by dedicated stakeholders, it is recommended to update the institutional framework to offer more space for collaboration between technical and high-level officers from Office of National Identification (ONI), DGMEC, and National Institute of Statistics and Demography (INSD). This may be done through flagship projects such as birth registration, the digitization of the civil register, and the implementation of a national unique ID. Only the highest authority level in the country can lead and push for this reforms.

Increase digital capacity to manage the digitization of the civil registry

It is recommended to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MATD) in terms of ICT with the appointment of several IT staff and training programs for civil officers, in particular in primary and health centers. It is also recommended to involve more closely ANPTIC in projects related to the digitization of the civil register and establishment of a unique identification number as well as in efforts toward improving interconnectivity with other foundational and functional registries.

Leverage existing efforts on birth registration through stronger public-private collaboration

It is recommended to convene a technical group of experts to supervise and assess more closely the birth registration technologies and procedures currently tested in pilot phases. The development of an efficient and low-cost solution might also benefit from closer collaboration between private and public institutions currently involved in these projects. In terms of investment and funding, this collaboration might take the form of a public-private partnership in the longer term.

Establish health centers as official civil registration centers for birth

Health centers, where most of the births take place, are not fully integrated as part of the birth registration system. Maternities play an important role in improving the rate of births' registrations. It is possible to further increase this rate by investing more in health centers as birth registration centers. While 86 percent of births take place with the help of health care professionals, and 91 percent of children under five are vaccinated, only 77 percent are registered. By improving the rate of births in health centers, and by training health care professionals, in particular with mobile technologies, it might be possible to make great progress toward universal birth registration.

Review the definition of the Unique Identification Number in order to enable digitization of the civil registry

The current definition of the unique identifier for the citizen, which is based on biographical data, would oblige to digitize the whole civil registry. An alternate solution would be to define a unique identifier, not based on biographical data, that would enable to avoid the need to use data in the civil registry. It would then be possible to start from the National Burkinabe Identity Card (CNIB) database (including the digitization of corresponding 7 million copies of birth certificates archived by ONI) in order to quickly consolidate a preliminary civil registration database and generate the Unique Identification Number for every individual possessing a CNIB.

Background

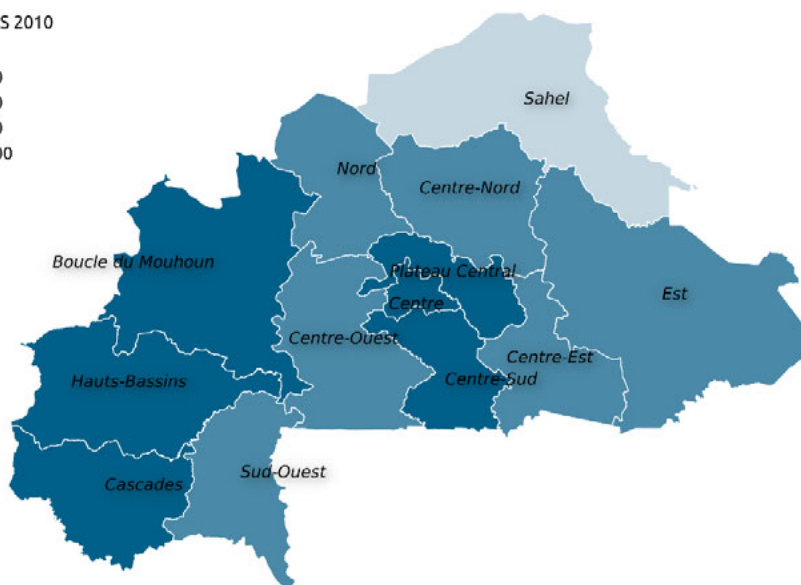
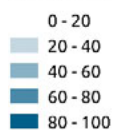
Burkina Faso, a low-income economy and landlocked Sub-Saharan country with a population of 18.1 million inhabitants, has made important progress in recent years toward universal civil registration and identification. Birth registration is now estimated at 77 percent,¹ well above the 41 percent for the Sub-Saharan African region,² and 73 percent of the population aged 15 years old and over hold a biometric identity card (facial recognition).³ However, important disparities remain throughout the territory. While 93 percent of births are registered in the capital of Ouagadougou, only 40 percent are recorded in the Sahel. The gap is also high between urban areas where 7.1 percent of children are unregistered as opposed to rural areas, only 26.4 percent, and where 70.1 percent of the population lives. In a country heavily reliant on agricultural production, 80 percent of the workforce is employed in the sector,⁴ addressing the rural population will be key to reaching universal registration.

Identity management had been the subject of an important effort in past years with the publication of a new National Strategy for Civil Registration. However, the social uprising of October 2014 and the period of political uncertainty that followed may have delayed its implementation. As the country begins anew with an elected government in place since January 2016, there is an opportunity to relaunch the efforts toward a universal civil registration system for the country, taking into account recent development, in particular in the ICT sector. Moreover, this delay may be an opportunity for the country to take into account new advances, in particular in the ICT sector, in order to reach universal registration.

Figure 1: Birth Registration per Region

Birth registration (%)

Source: DHS 2010



1 Source: DHS, 2010.

2 Source: UNICEF, 2014.

3 In Burkina Faso, identity card is mandatory for every citizen aged of 15 years old or more. Source: ONI, 2016.

4 Source: Faostat.

ICT has been recognized as a key enabler for identity management in West Africa. In May 2015, a workshop on the implementation of an Integrated Electronic Identification Management System of the Citizen for West Africa (SIGIEC)⁵ was held in Ouagadougou. The workshop was organized by the Ministry of Digital Economy and the ICT Agency, with support from the African Development Bank. The event, which convened 60 participants, concluded on the importance of ICT in tackling identification in West Africa. Participants recommended to reinforce collaboration between the civil registry and identification institutions in order to develop an integrated digital solution. Following the regional workshop, and in the context of a growing demand for digital identity management, there was a need to further assess the situation in Burkina Faso.

This assessment of the Burkina Faso ID system was undertaken under the umbrella of the World Bank ID4D initiative and in the context of the preparation of a World Bank lending project, e-Burkina, for which a digital ID will be a foundational element. Its general objective is to map out the current identification system, identify its ID assets, and suggest areas where they can be strengthened. The assessment addresses civil registration, identification, and vital statistics, as well as a number of functional registries that would greatly benefit from a more integrated approach to identity management. Additionally, a number of World Bank programs and projects, including the Public Sector Modernization Program and the Social Safety Net project have been considered. Other donors are also interested in the identity agenda, such as the African Development Bank, the World Health Organization, and UNICEF, and they have been informed and consulted by the World Bank team throughout the process.

In order to conduct the assessment, a World Bank technical assistance mission visited the country from April 26 to May 4, 2016. The mission was led by Pierre Chrzanowski (ICT Consultant) with support from Tasseré Pitroipa (Information Technology Analyst) under the remote supervision of Samia Melhem (Lead Policy Officer ICT), Axel Rifon (ICT Policy Specialist), and Vyjayanti Desai (Program Manager ID4D, World Bank).

5 See website of the event: <http://www.sigiec.gov.bf/>

Objectives of the assessment

In Burkina Faso, a project of digitization for the civil registry does exist, along with the implementation of the unique identification number (UIN). There is, however, no integrated approach that would take into account identification and vital statistics.

Therefore, the main objectives of the assessment were as follow: (i) take stock of existing practices and current projects and plans regarding modernization of civil registration, vital statistics, and identification; (ii) identify and assess administrative (functional) registries and potential benefits from enhanced digital ID; (iii) develop an integrated and cost-efficient approach to the modernization and digitization of civil registration and identification, including the setting up of a unique digital ID for individuals and the enhancement of vital statistics; and (iv) elaborate on related policy recommendations and suggestions.

Key findings

Institutional and administrative framework

There is no integrated institutional framework for the management of civil registration, identification, and vital statistics in Burkina Faso. Civil registration is the shared responsibility of the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (Ministère de l'Administration Territoriale et de la Décentralisation, MATD). In effect, civil registration was operationally led by the Directorate of the Civil Registry (Direction de l'État Civil, DEC) and placed under the General Directorate for Local Authorities of the MATD. In July 2016, the DEC was reinstated at a higher level and renamed the General Directorate for Civil Registry Modernization (Direction Générale de la Modernisation de l'État Civil, DGMEC) as it was before the transitional government. There is also a directorate for civil registration centers, jurisdictions, and statistics. One of the mandates of this directorate is to collect data on vital statistics. In order to conduct this mission, specific forms have been designed and disseminated to the communes (municipalities). Mayors of communes were invited to appoint focal points to input the forms on a regular basis. Those forms are handled at the DGMEC.

Health centers have been playing a key role in the improvement of birth registration, but their status in the institutional framework is still unclear. Health centers have the competency to deliver birth notification for births happening in their territorial zone. Birth notification is the document needed by parents in order to do civil registration. Registration of vital events is undertaken in primary and secondary civil centers, as well as in consulates for Burkinabe citizens living abroad. There are 350 primary centers and 987 secondary centers for civil registry throughout the country.⁶ In primary civil registration centers, civil officers' functions are covered by the mayor and its deputy.⁷ In secondary civil registration centers, civil officers are under the responsibility of local authorities. In practice, local health centers (Centre Sanitaire et de Promotion Sociale, CSPS) can also serve as secondary civil centers but are not recognized as such in the law. There are 2,148 local health centers in the country, including 328 private entities.⁸ This is equal to about one health center for 365 births per year.⁹ Lastly, it was estimated for the year 2015 that 91 percent of the children between 12 and 23 months had received a diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus (DPT) vaccination,¹⁰ which is well above the 77 percent birth registration rate.

The agency responsible for issuing ID cards is also placed under the umbrella of the MATD, but collaboration with the civil registry is very limited. The management and production of the national identity card (Carte Nationale d'Identité Burkinabe, CNIB) are the responsibility of the Office of National Identification (ONI), a semi-autonomous self-funded authority established in 2004 under the MATD and now attached to the Ministry of Security. The agency employs 250 staff for its two main Card Production Centers (Centres de Production de Cartes, CPC) in Ouagadougou and Bodo-Dioulasso. All staff are police or gendarmerie officers. There are also local officers responsible for delivering identity cards in the 370 Data Collection Centers (Centres de Collectes des Données, CDDs) which represents one collection center per commune, as well as 16 centers for Ouagadougou and 6 for Bobo-Dioulasso. In practice, one local officer covers several local centers. Lastly, there are 45 Intermediary Data Processing Centers (Centres de

6 Source: PNDES 2016–2020, p. 38.

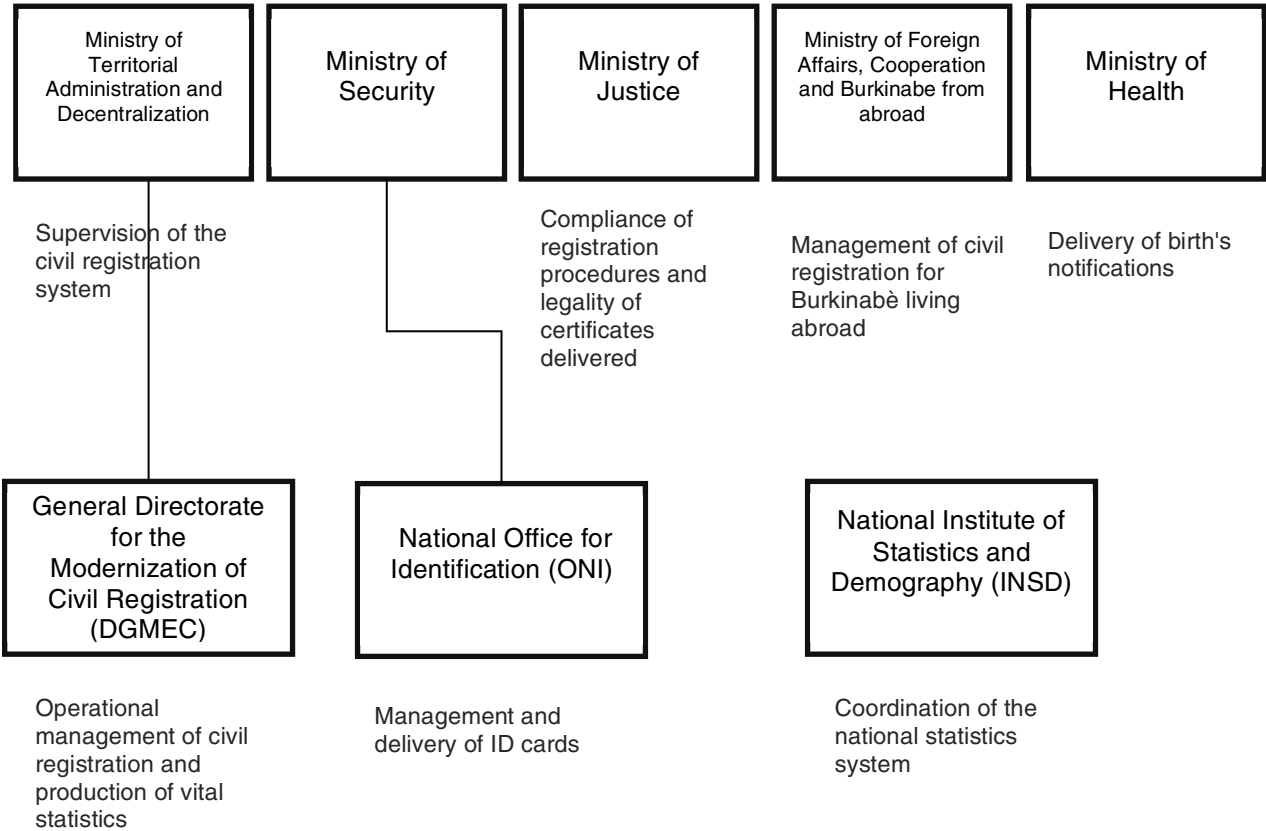
7 Art. 263 and 267 of CGCT.

8 Source: Ministère de la Santé, Annuaire Statistique, 2014.

9 This figure is calculated for year 2014 where the projected number of births was 784,092 and on the virtual hypothesis that all births were performed in health centers. In practice, it is estimated that 86 percent of births were attended by a professional health worker in 2014.

10 DPT is a combination of vaccines against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus. Source for the figures: World Bank Data.

Figure 2: Overview of the Institutional and Administrative Framework



Traitements Intermédiaires de Données, CTID) where data are collected from CDD before being transferred to one of the two Card Production Centers. Once the CNIB is printed and ready, it is then transferred back to the original CDD in order to be delivered to its owner.

In the absence of a functional and integrated administrative framework for the production of vital statistics, household surveys remain the main source of information. DGMEC is responsible for collecting, processing, and communicating vital statistics. The National Institute for Statistics and Demography (Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie, INSD) is in charge of carrying out the national census and coordinating the national statistics system. There is, however, no coherent and integrated institutional framework for the collection and production of vital statistics between ISND and dedicated agencies (DGMEC, ONI, and health centers) resulting in unreliable and highly aggregated vital statistics. For this reason, one of the main sources of data regarding vital statistics remains household surveys or census supported by development partners (such as the DHS, 2010) and the national census (RGPH, 2006).

Legal and regulatory framework

A revision of the main code for civil registration is expected to introduce the digital civil registry. Currently, the legal and regulatory framework does not support digital technology and only considers paper-based registers as legal documents. However, initiated by DGMEC, a revision of the Code of Persons and Family (*Code des Personnes et de la Famille 1989 CPF*) is currently under way. In its current draft version, the revised law would consider both physical and digital registry as legal bases. The draft of the bill has still to be approved by the Government Cabinet before going to Parliament.

The new version of the CPF should clarify the status of health centers as secondary civil registration centers. In the revised version of the code, any health center, from any level, would be recognized as a secondary civil registration center by default. Deputy civil officers serving in secondary centers would have the same responsibilities of civil officers from primary centers. There is, however, no indication in the current draft of the law whether current secondary centers would remain as such.

There is a legal framework for the deployment of a Unique Identification Number (UIN) for individuals, which differs in its definition from the identification number currently used for identification. There have been several attempts to implement the UIN for citizens through the law (2004 and 2014 decrees). The current definition of the UIN for the Citizen in the Civil Registry (Identifiant Unique du Citoyen à l'Etat Civil, IUCEC) includes 17 digits and is based on the place and date of registration in the birth register (see Annex 6). However, pending the deployment of the digital civil register, the UIN will stay missing from civil registers. Meanwhile, ONI introduced its own unique number for the management of identity cards, the Personal Identification Number (Numéro d'Identification Personnel, NIP). The definition of the NIP is derived from the outdated 2004 civil registry decrees' definition, which is based on the place where the individual was living when issued the card, as opposed to the place where the individual's birth was registered (IUCEC definition). There is now about 73 percent of the population aged 15 years old and over who possesses a unique number through the CNIB.

Both the IUCEC (civil registry unique number) and the NIP (identification card unique number) contain 17 digits, but they differ in their definition. While the IUCEC is based on the place of registration of birth of an individual, the NIP is based on the place of residency when an individual was first issued their CNIB.

Comparison of the IUCEC and the NIP Numbers	
IUCEC (civil registry unique number)	NIP (identification card unique number)
Not implemented yet.	7,219,197 individuals with an NIP (31 Dec 2015) which is 73% of the 15+ population.
17 digits defined as follow:	17 digits defined as follow:
One (1) digit for the administrative level of the civil registry center where the individual registered the birth	Two (2) digits for the region of residency of the individual when issuing a CNIB for the first time
Five (5) digits for the administrative entity of the civil registry center	Two (2) digits for the province of residency of the individual when issuing a CNIB for the first time
One (1) digit for the civil registry center	Two (2) digits for the department of residency of the individual when issuing a CNIB for the first time
Four (4) digits for the year of registration in the birth register	Three (3) digits for the commune or village of residency of the individual when issuing a CNIB for the first time
Four (4) digits for the order of registration in the birth register	Two (2) digits for the sector if the individual lives in a commune, 00 otherwise
Two (2) digits for the control key attributed by the software	Six (6) digits for the order of registration in the sector or village

Comparison of the IUCEC and the NIP Numbers

Conclusion:

- IUCEC and NIP cannot be inferred from each other as they are based on different definitions.
- NIP cannot be used as a Unique Identification Number for the whole population as it is based in its definition on information related to the issuance of the first CNIB and as such excludes individuals below 15 years of age.
- IUCEC contains data enabling to trace the place of birth; NIP contains data enabling to trace the place of residency. Both may, therefore, be used for discrimination purposes.
- It will not be possible to implement the IUCEC for all people whose birth was registered through off-line, paper-based, birth registers as there are errors and lack of consistency between them.

Recommendations:

- It is recommended to replace the IUCEC with a new Unique Identification Number that does not contain any data allowing identification of an individual. Such an identification number that does not depend on civil registration data would enable the use of the CNIB database as a source to build the digital civil registry.

There is a legal framework for the protection of personal data in Burkina Faso, including a data protection law¹¹ enacted in 2012 and an operating data protection authority. The data protection is broadly applicable and provides the right of choice/consent to individuals (Article 5), the right to access and/or correct one's personal data (Article 6, Article 17), imposes clear responsibilities on information holders (Article 12 to 15), and provides the right of redress against both private and public bodies that violate data privacy (Article 46 to 54). There is also a Data Protection Authority, the Commission de l'Informatique et des Libertés (CIL) in charge of enforcing the law.¹²

Barriers and obstacles to timely and universal registration

The current civil registration system, which relies for the main part on secondary registration centers, is not properly sized to capture all birth events. There are around 1,000 secondary centers throughout the country for a total of about 8,228 villages. As a result, a large part of the population still lives at a too far walking distance from a secondary center. In response, the new National Strategy for Civil Registration aims to reduce the average distance from a civil registration center from 55 km to 2 km, therefore raising the number of secondary registration centers to 80 percent of villages.¹³ This, however, may introduce another challenge in terms of efficiency and management, with too many civil officers to manage and control, who would perform too few birth registrations each.¹⁴ Another option would be to delegate the responsibility of birth notification to a representative of the community with mobile officers who would come every week to collect the notifications and perform the registrations.

Health centers, where most of the birth events really happen, are not fully integrated into the birth registration system. As seen in the Institutional and administrative framework section, maternity centers have been playing a key role in the improvement of birth registration rates. A strong focus on health centers may help to raise the rate even further. It is estimated that 86 percent of childbirths were attended

11 Loi n° 010-2004/AN portant sur la protection des données à caractère personnel.

12 Data Protection Authority.

13 The National Plan for Economic and Social Development 2016–2020 mentions the objective of 5,000 secondary civil registration centers by 2020.

14 This issue has been raised by a panel of experts during a review of the Strategy in 2013. See Mission du Groupe Régional d'Experts sur l'Etat Civil et Statistiques de Vie au Burkina Faso, 8 novembre 2013, Ouagadougou.

by a professional health worker in 2014, while the national birth registration rate is at 77 percent. Improving the number of births in health centers or attended by professionals, and empowering health workers with regard to birth registration procedures might be some of the most effective paths to reach timely and universal registration in Burkina Faso.

The process of birth registration, still manual and paper-based, is prone to errors and delays. According to the current registration procedure, one of the parents, a representative, or a witness has to notify the birth to a deputy civil officer who will collect birth data and send the data to the closest civil registration center through a birth notification form. Once the birth is registered, the parents can obtain a birth certificate from the primary civil registration center. In practice, the process can be lengthy and unclear, resulting in many parents refusing to complete the registration.

Many of the civil officers operating in primary and secondary centers are lacking the required skills to perform their duty. For every local district (commune), the mayor or its deputy serves as the official civil officer. In practice, deputy civil officers in primary and secondary centers are appointed by the local district to perform their task. There is, however, no requirements regarding the qualification of a deputy civil officer, and neither any or very limited control from central government and the judiciary branch. As a result, many birth registrations are declared noncompliant or irregular when parents ask for a birth certificate, often years after the birth, as when the document is required for school enrollment, for instance.

The late registration process excludes, even more, the underprivileged population from birth registration. After the legal two-month period, birth registration can only be performed through a process of late registration called suppletive judgment (jugement supplétif). The process for late registration is the following: (i) a request is sent to the president of the departmental court. It can be written or oral; (ii) the declarant gets a certificate of non-registration obtained from the civil officer; (iii) the declarant requests the civil court from the place of birth to issue a suppletive judgment for which he must provide the necessary information including the certificate of non-registration and, possibly, be accompanied by two adult witnesses of the birth; and (iv) the declarant provides the suppletive judgement to the civil officer in order to register the birth in the civil registry. This procedure disadvantages even more parents who failed to register the birth of their children in due time and therefore who are more likely to fail in completing a more complex and expensive administrative process.

Progress has been made regarding gender gap in civil registration. About 42 percent of women in rural areas do not have birth certificates, against 10.7 percent of women in urban areas. For the men, the rate are 29.3 percent in rural areas and 6.9 percent in urban areas. These figures show that about 3 million women in Burkina Faso are still living without official recognition. This situation is a major constraint to the implementation of gender policies developed, in particular by the Ministry of Promotion of Women and Gender (Ministère de la Promotion de la Femme et du Genre). In 2014, the former government launched the program “One Woman, One Certificate” with the aim to register 2 million women and girls. Latest statistics tend to demonstrate that gender gap regarding birth registration almost disappeared (23 percent of boys non-registered in 2016 against 23.3 percent of girls).

The registration procedure for Burkinabe citizens giving birth in neighboring countries does not fit with the situation of this population. A significant number of the women who live in neighboring countries or within Burkina Faso but close to the border end up giving birth outside of the territory. For those people, the procedure is to register the birth at the consulate of the foreign country, although they may live only a few kilometers away from a civil registration center inside Burkina Faso. As a result, very few births from this population are registered.

For the population, the lack of awareness, and language and cultural barriers are among the main obstacles to birth registration. Many parents from rural areas, who are themselves often unregistered, still have difficulties understanding the importance of birth registration. The issue is reinforced by communication barriers. There are an estimated 70 different languages in Burkina Faso. And while French is the official

language, it is spoken by only 18.2 percent of the population.¹⁵ Mooré is the most popular language; it is spoken by 50.5 percent of the Burkinabes. Lastly, there are reports that mothers from several ethnicities or areas cannot register their child alone, because of the predominant role of the father. This is the case for several ethnicities in the Sahel region.

Inadequate technologies, as well as poor archives management and statistics, make it very difficult to perform day-to-day management and planning of civil registration. In the absence of a centralized and real-time digital civil register, management and improvement of the birth registration system is a great challenge.

Use and management of technology (ICT)

Management of civil registry still relies on paper-based decentralized processes. There is, however, a project (the SIGEC/EDEN project) to deploy a central digital civil register along with the use of mobile phones to facilitate birth registration at civil registration centers. Some elements of the projects, such as the database and the birth registration mobile application, have already been developed and tested in several areas. Such an IT project would require several qualified human resources. However, with only six IT staff deployed on the project in collaboration with ANPTIC, the current project is understaffed. A second project, led by a local private company named iCivil, has started to test a bubble tag authentication technology for birth registration with the city of Ouagadougou. The project, if approved at the national level, would also include the setting up of a nationwide digital civil register.

The identification register is the most comprehensive digital register of individuals in the country. ONI operates its own data center, and the process for identity card creation is almost fully digitized. Because of poor connectivity, only the required documents for enrollment, such as the birth certificate, are not digitized but archived in a paper format within ONI's premises in Ouagadougou. The identification database contains 73 percent of the population aged 15 years and over,¹⁶ and as such might be considered as a candidate or source for a digital population register.

There is currently no interconnectivity and interoperability between legal (foundational) registries and administrative (functional) registries. With the civil register still in paper format and in the absence of a unique identification number, there is no interconnectivity between the civil register database and the identification database, neither between those registries and any of the existing functional registries. As a result, a copy of a birth certificate is required for almost all administrative procedures.

Deployment of ICT solutions for civil registration could benefit from the support of the new ICT Agency. The National Agency for ICT Promotion (ANPTIC), established in February 2014, aims at ensuring the implementation of projects and ICT development programs, as well as supporting the government's strategy for electronic administration. The agency is currently rolling out fiber connections between the main administration facilities within the country and implementing data processing capacities to extend the governmental network capacity (G-Cloud project). The agency is in a good position to also play a key role in the deployment of integrated digital registration and identification solution.

The project for an Integrated Management System for the Civil Registry (SIGEC), which started in 2012, is still in the pilot phase. Launched by the former DGMEC, the SIGEC project aims at establishing a central civil register database with the implementation of a unique ID. One of the main components of the project was to connect every primary civil registration center to the governmental network via VSAT connection, as well as every secondary civil registration located in CSPS and High Courts with WiMAX connection. The project started with a pilot phase in the districts of Falagountou, Nobéré, and Dissin, but so far has not gone beyond preliminary steps, which included the development of the software "Citoyen" for civil registration management. An additional component to the project, funded by UNICEF, was to deploy a

¹⁵ Source: National Census of Households and Population, 2006.

¹⁶ Data goes to a deduplication process.

mobile solution for birth registration. The mobile application called EDEN (Information System for Birth Registration) has not been deployed yet.

The project iCivil, which aims to introduce bubble tag securitization system for birth registration, is ending its pilot phase in Ouagadougou. In parallel to the SIGEC project, a local company called iCivil is pushing the government to adopt a bubble tag solution for birth registration. iCivil is partnering with the French company ProofTag,¹⁷ who invented and is developing the bubble tag. The company describes its technology as a material made of a transparent polymer that generates bubbles randomly. Bubbles appear with position, size, and shape that cannot be manipulated. According to the company, each set of bubbles is unique and impossible to replicate. It can, therefore, be used as an authentication key when, for instance, asking for a copy of a birth certificate. The technology is already used for merchant's cards delivered by the Business Formalities Centers. Currently, in its pilot phase with the city of Ouagadougou, the budget for the deployment of the technology nationwide is estimated at \$US4.5 million, including the setting up of the digital central database as well as the Short Message Service (SMS) system for birth registration, but excluding any digitization or securitization of former records.

Interconnectivity and interoperability between the legal (foundational) registries and administrative (functional) registries

Digitization of the civil register to enable interconnectivity with identification and administrative registries will be a challenge. Biographical data of the population are recorded and archived in books spread across the 350 primary centers of the country, making any digitization project a very difficult task. As an example, it took one month for a team of 10 people to digitize the civil registers of Nobéré, a district of about 33,000 inhabitants.¹⁸ And scaling up the process to the entire country will not be straightforward. Paper forms for birth declaration and civil registers' format vary between districts. Some use the current version defined in the CPF 1989; some use an older and different version. Additionally, errors, irregularities, and lack of information in the declarations of birth and death will make digitization of many of the records and the attribution of a unique number based on biographical data very difficult or even not possible. For this reason, it is not recommended to use data contained in the civil registry such as place of birth or year as part of the definition of a UIN.

The identification registry is the most comprehensive population database of the country and might be the best digital source of information to initiate a population register. The CNIB database contains data on 7,219,197 individuals on a population of 18.1 million. Records include date and place of birth as well as a unique number (NIP). However, as seen in the Legal and regulatory framework section, the unique number used in the identification database does not make a good candidate for a universal unique number. On the other hand, the definition of the national unique number planned to be used for the civil register (IUCEC) is based on the place and date of registration of an individual in the birth register. Therefore, it will not be possible to implement the IUCEC for all people whose birth was registered through off-line, paper-based birth registers as there are errors and lack of consistency between them. It is recommended to replace the IUCEC by a new UIN that may be inferred from data contained in the CNIB database (with a link to the NIP) and that does not contain any information that may be used for discrimination purposes.

There is currently no administrative registry interconnected with the identification database for authentication purposes. All administrative registers use their own unique ID scheme, and only one, the Civil Servants database, also contains the CNIB number in its records.

¹⁷ See <http://www.prooftag.net/>

¹⁸ This was done during a pilot as part of the SIGEC project.

Assessment of administrative (functional) registries

In Burkina Faso, there are a number of administrative (functional) registries that may greatly benefit from an integrated approach for registration and identification. Below is an assessment of the main functional registries currently in use in the country.

Social Security register

The National Center for Social Security (Caisse Nationale de Sécurité Sociale, CNSS) delivers pension, family and maternity benefit, as well as employment injuries for private workers and employers. It is placed under the supervision of the Ministry of Public Service, Work and Social Security (Ministère de la Fonction Publique, du Travail et de la Sécurité Sociale). The CNSS database contains 364,622 salaried workers (active and inactive) and 102,721 employers (active and inactive). The unique ID for the program is the matriculation number which contains 12 digit numbers and one key letter. Authentication is based on a paper card.

Elections register

The National Independent Elections Commission (Commission Électorale Nationale Indépendante, CENI) manages the voter's register. Thanks to registration campaigns for the last elections (national in 2015 and municipal in 2016), the biometric database now contains 5.5 million (5,517,015) individuals out of 8.4 million eligible. Data include card number, last name and first name, and pooling station (number, place, secteur, commune, province, region). The registration of voters in the current biometric database started in 2012 with parliamentary and municipal elections. The company Gemalto provided technical assistance to the process with the deployment of 3,500 registration stations throughout the country and 3,800 officers trained.¹⁹ The registration and deduplication process is based on the centralized Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). A barcode plastic card containing the biometric data is given to the voter. The unique number is sequential and contains 8 digits.

Business register

Businesses can now be registered through the Business Formalities Center (Centre de Formalité des Entreprises, CEFORE). CEFORE enables individuals to handle in one place all formalities related to the creation of a business including: registration in the Commercial Register (RCCM ID); registration for tax services (IFU ID); registration to social security (CNSS ID); and registration to the trade service. CEFORE also manages its own digital register of businesses with around 45,000 businesses registered (78 percent are individuals, others are corporations). The database contains the CNIB number (NIP) for each individual. There is, however, no unique ID for companies. CEFORE also delivers merchant's cards whose authentication is based on the bubble tag technology.

Social Safety Net

The Social Safety Net (World Bank project) supports the establishment of a safety net system with the capacity to reach a significant number of beneficiaries. During the lifetime of the project, a cash transfer program will reach up to 40,000 poor households in the three regions with the highest levels of chronic poverty and child malnutrition in Burkina Faso (East, North, and Middle-East). The project is supervised by the Ministry of Social Action and National Solidarity (Ministère de l'Action Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). The target is 316,000 beneficiaries from the East, Middle-East, and North regions within

19 See <http://www.gemalto.com/brochures-site/download-site/Documents/gov-burkina-fr.pdf>

474 villages (the country counts 8,228 villages in total). So far, 24,226 households have been surveyed from the North region, and 15,054 are eligible for the program. In terms of number of individuals, this accounts for 194,374 persons identified, 79,549 of whom are direct beneficiaries of the Social Safety Net. The program uses a paper-based card for authentication purposes and allows for registration of undocumented individuals. Surveyed households are identified through a unique ID specific to the program. Identification of individuals is also possible, but only through a unique ID derived from the household ID, making the unique ID for individuals not permanent. The Social Safety Net also aims to deliver a birth certificate and CNIB card to every individual enrolled in the program.

Civil servant register

Civil servants are managed through the SIGASPE database (Integrated System for Human Resources Management of Civil Servants). There are currently 140,000 civil servants registered in the database running on Oracle. SIGASPE is hosted by the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development but managed by the Ministry of Public Service, Work and Social Security. Each civil servant is delivered a barcode card for authentication purpose. The card contains biometric data for those enrolled since 2012. Biometric information is also captured for candidates for civil service. Lastly, the register also includes the CNIB number.

Health workers register

Ministry of Health manages the LogRH system (Health Workers Management System). LogRH contains specific information not collected through the SIGASPE database, such as a different nomenclature specific to the health sector and data on local staff in health centers. The database contains 24,000 health workers.²⁰

Taxpayer register

The taxpayer register is managed by the General Directorate for Taxes, under the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development. Each taxpayer is identified by an IFU number (identifiant financier unique). One individual can have several IFUs. 70,366 active taxpayers, including 40,086 individual companies, are registered in the database (on 31 March 2016). There is, however, no interconnection with the CNIB database.

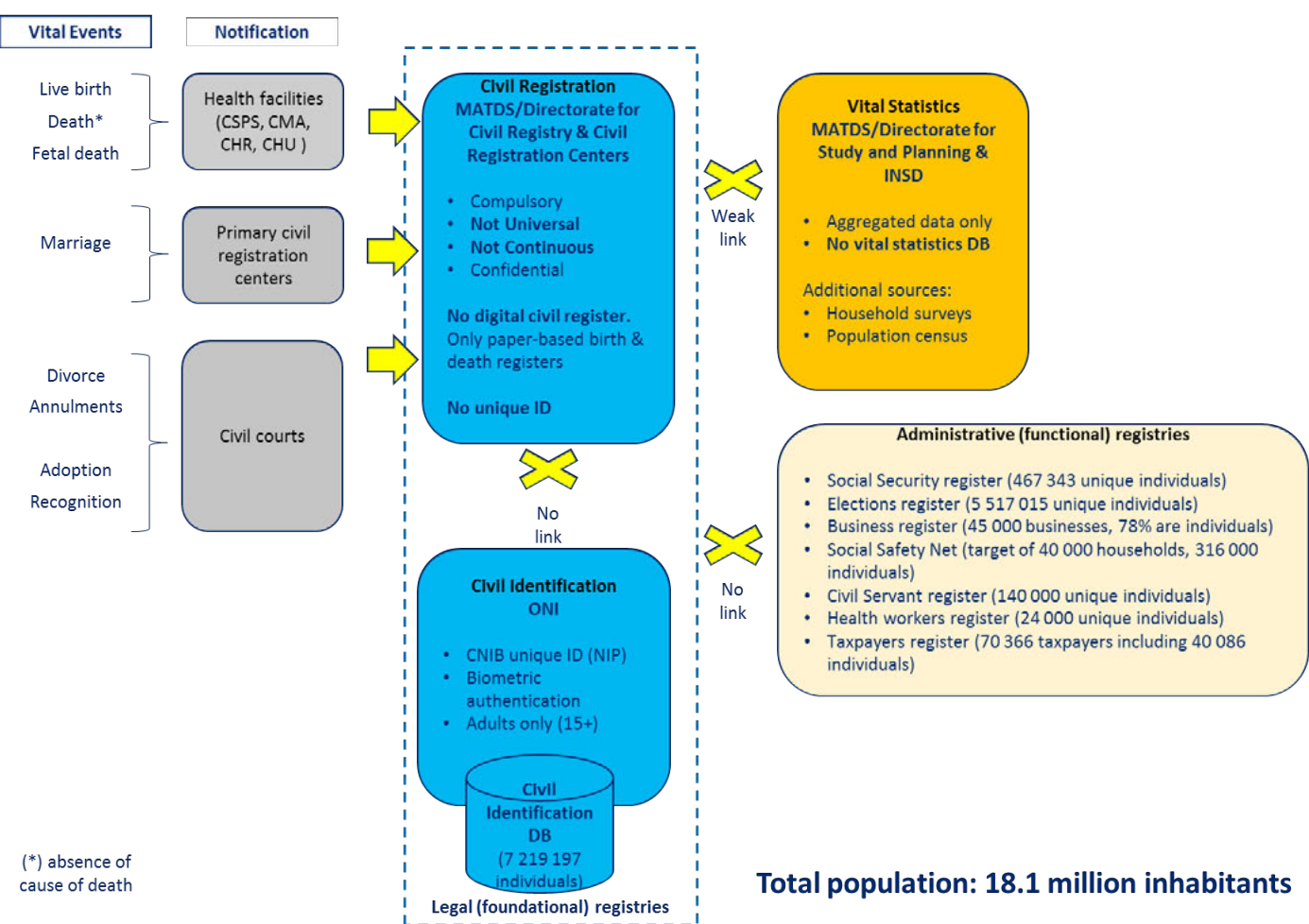
²⁰ There are 26,000 health workers in the SIGASPE database, but LogRH is considered more up to date than SIGASPE by the Ministry of Health.

Overview of the civil registration and identification system

Current system

The following schema is a summary of the current level of integration between civil registration, identification, vital statistics, and administration registries. It is based on the ID4D integration model (See Annex 5).

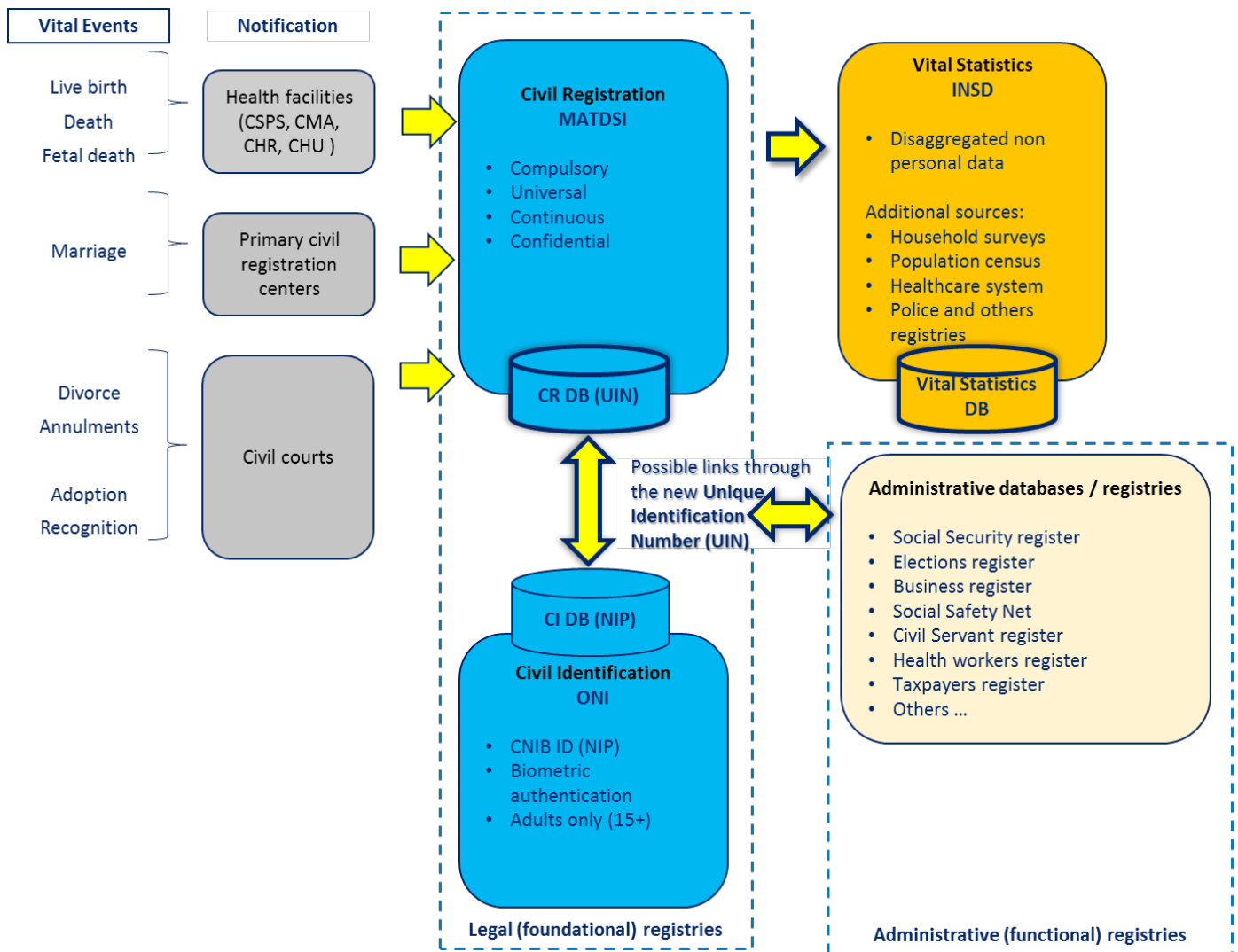
Figure 3: Overview of Current Civil Registration and Identification System (integration level)



Potential improvements

The schema below illustrates potential improvements to the system including the setting up of a unique national ID (NID), the establishment of a central digital civil registration database, the interconnectivity with existing administrative databases, as well as better integration with the vital statistics system.

Figure 4: Overview of Potential Improvements for Civil Registration and Identification System



Recommendations

The Government of Burkina Faso may consider the following steps to strengthen the integration between civil registration, identification, and vital statistics in the country and support achievement of universal and continuous birth registration. These recommendations are based on the Identity System Management Analysis of Burkina Faso.

Strengthen focus and leadership on civil registration and identification

Civil registration and identification have been the subject of numerous laws and programs for the past 10 years, including the National Strategy for Civil Registration in 2012. The focus on identity has recently been renewed during the national and municipal elections, and with the newly elected Président Roch Marc Christian Kaboré, who committed to implementing the national unique identification number during his presidential program. However, the focus on civil registration and identification may not have reached the momentum it deserves. In particular, the topic is not closely linked to the high-level development agenda of the country.²¹

There is a need to raise awareness and consensus among high-level officials regarding the importance of an integrated approach to civil registration, identification, and vital statistics for development. The issue of civil registration and identification needs also to be more connected to sectoral policies, administration reforms, and the high-level development agenda.

Update the institutional framework to develop an integrated system for registration and identification

The current institutional framework does not facilitate collaboration between the agency in charge of civil registration (DGMEC) and the one in charge of identification (ONI). Even though both bodies were under the supervision of the same ministry, the steering committee for the National Strategy of Civil Registration did not include ONI, and DGMEC is not involved in identification management.

As expressed by dedicated stakeholders, it is recommended to update the institutional framework to offer more space for collaboration between technical and high-level officers from ONI, DGMEC, and INSD. This may be done through flagship projects such as birth registration, the digitization of the civil register, and the implementation of a national unique ID. Only the highest authority level in the country can lead and push for these reforms.

Increase digital capacity to manage the digitization of the civil registry

The current capacity of the MATD in terms of ICT does not fit with the objectives of the SIGEC project and the National Strategy for Civil Registration, including digitization of the whole civil register and implementation of an SMS-based birth registration system. Even though there is still the possibility to contract private partners to undertake some of the tasks, there is a need to strengthen the internal capacity and skills of civil registration officers and IT staff who will have the responsibility to maintain the systems. The new ICT Agency (ANPTIC), whose mission is to support the implementation of IT projects across the

²¹ Civil registration and identification did not appear in the Strategy for Growth and Sustainable Development 2011–2015 (SCADD) and only appears under the local governance section in the National Plan for Economic and Social Development 2016–2020 (PNDES).

government, has not been formally involved with civil registration projects so far. Yet this may be mutually beneficial. The ANPTIC is managing a G-Cloud project that will connect most of the main public facilities to the government network. Additionally, its current Manager for Application Systems was one of the main architects of the SIGEC project while working for a private company.

It is recommended to strengthen the capacity of the MATD in terms of ICT with the appointment of several IT staff and training programs for civil officers, in particular in primary and health centers. It is also recommended to involve ANPTIC more closely in projects related to the digitization of the civil register and establishment of a unique identification number, as well as in efforts toward improving interconnectivity with other foundational and functional registries.

Leverage existing efforts on birth registration through stronger public-private collaboration

There are currently two distinguished projects for improving birth registration through the use of mobile phone technology in the country: the EDEN project, related to the SIGEC project of the MATD; and the iCivil project, a private initiative based on a strong bubble tag authentication technology and currently tested in Ouagadougou. Both projects rely on the implementation of a central civil register database. Instead of considering these two projects as competitors, the government might benefit from a closer collaboration between different stakeholders involved.

It is recommended to convene a technical group of experts to supervise and assess more closely the birth registration technologies and procedures currently tested in pilot phases. The development of an efficient and low-cost solution might also benefit from closer collaboration between private and public institutions currently involved in these projects. In terms of investment and funding, this collaboration might take the form of a public-private partnership in the longer term.

Establish health centers as official civil registration centers for birth

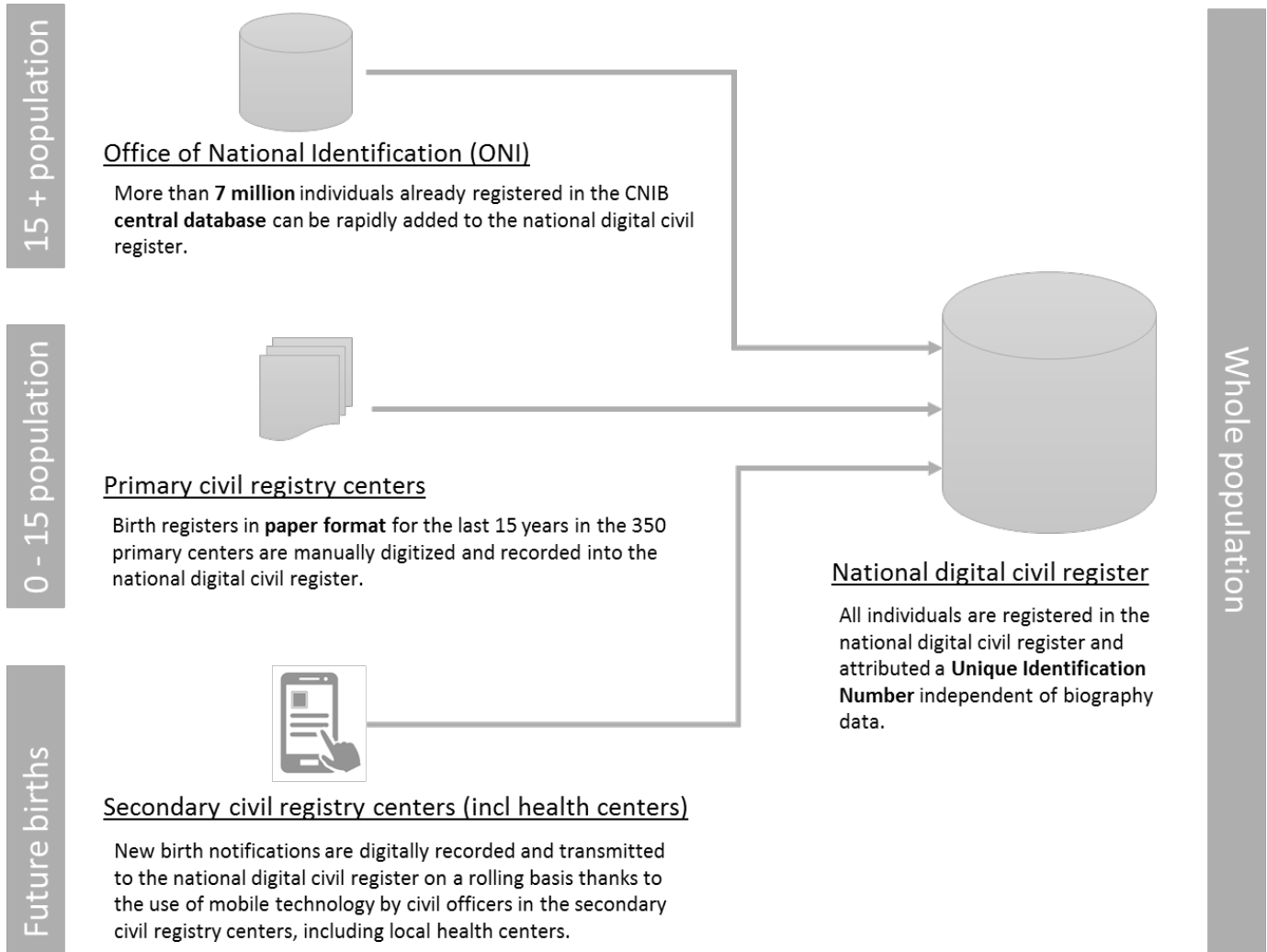
Health centers, where most of the births take place, are not fully integrated as part of the birth registration system. Maternities play an important role in improving the rate of birth registrations. It is possible to further increase this rate by investing more in health centers as birth registration centers. While 86 percent of births take place with the help of health care professionals, and 91 percent of children under five are vaccinated, only 77 percent are registered. By improving the rate of births in health centers, and by training health care professionals, in particular with mobile technologies, it might be possible to make great progress toward universal birth registration.

Review the definition of the Unique Identification Number in order to enable digitization of the civil registry

The current definition of the unique identifier for the citizen, which is based on biographical data, would oblige to digitize the whole civil registry. Based on the pilot phase with the district of Kaboré, a simple calculation shows that the digitization of the entire civil register would require the work of 100 digital officers during a period of three years, and without any certainty that all records may be digitized. An alternate solution would be to define a unique identifier, not based on biographical data, that would avoid the need to use data in the civil registry. It would then be possible to start from the CNIB database (including the digitization of the corresponding 7 million copies of birth certificates archived by ONI) in order to quickly consolidate a preliminary civil registration database and generate the Unique Identification Number for every individual possessing a CNIB. People not already in the database and requesting a CNIB for the first

time would then automatically be enrolled into the civil registration database. The enrollment into the digital civil register would also be automated for every new regular birth registration (capturing new lives) through a digital birth registration solution. Lastly, a specific registration program could be dedicated to individuals between 0 and 15 years of age to ensure they do not have to wait to get a CNIB to be enrolled in the digital civil register.

Figure 5: Digital Civil Register and Unique Identification Number Rapid Roll-Out Scenario



Annex 1: IMSA data sheet

Country: Burkina Faso	Dates of IMSA field work: from 04/26/2016 to 05/04/2016
Name of IMSA responsible: Mme Awa Zoure, Directrice Générale à la Modernisation de l'État Civil	Name of person filling the questionnaire: Pierre Chrzanowski
e-Mail: awa.zoure@yahoo.fr	e-Mail: pchrzanowski@worldbank.org
Phone:	Phone: (+33) 7 855 71 292
Population (indicate year): 18.1 million (UN, 2015)	Estimated number of unregistered population:
Last population census (year): 2006 (RGPH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> unregistered births (0-1): 24% (DHS, 2010) unregistered births (0-4): 23% (DHS, 2010) age group 0-14 years: 42.2% (RGPH, 2006) age group 15-n years: 38.15% (RGPH, 2006)
Birth registration rate: 76.9% (DHS, 2010)	
Did the population census ask questions about birth registration, birth certificate, or identity docs? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
If Yes > Please reflect the results in the analysis, and list URL if the results have been published.	
Has the Country carried out a Demographic Health Survey (DHS)? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
If Yes > Last DHS (year): 2010 ²²	
List key websites of CR, CI, and PR agencies relevant to Id-M, and other websites:	
Civil Registration (CR) URL: www.matd.gov.bf	
Civil Identification (CI) URL: www.oni.bf	
Population Registry (PR) URL: n/a	
Other (please specify) URL:	
Which organizations, international and/or national, are active in the field of identity management in the country?	
International: UNICEF, WHO.	
World Bank ID4D Global Data Set (URL): http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/id4d-dataset	

22 <http://dhsprogram.com/what-we-do/survey/survey-display-329.cfm>

Contacts List

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M. André Bonaventure Managa	Direction des Systèmes d'Information	Caisse Nationale de Sécurité Sociale	abmanaga@yahoo.fr
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M. Kaboré Amadou	Directeur de l'Informatique et des Prévisions	Direction Générale des Impôts	
M. Mamadou Boulouma	Directeur Général	Direction Générale des Transports Terrestres et Maritimes	
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M. Bassirou Nignan	Directeur Affaires Civiles, Commerciales, Administratives et Sociales	Ministère de la Justice	
Mme Awa Zoure	Directrice Générale	Direction Générale à la Modernisation de l'État Civil	awa.zoure@yahoo.fr

Annex 2: IMSA team

Name	Title	Sector	Unit
Samia Melhem	Lead ICT Policy Specialist	TIC	GTIDR
Vyjayanti Desai	Program Manager	ID4D	GTIIC
Shokraned Minovi	ID4D Working Group Coordinator	ID4D	GTIIC
Axel Rifon	ICT Policy Specialist	TIC	GTIDR
Tassere Pitroipa	Information Technology Analyst	ICT	Burkina Office
Pierre Chrzanowski	Consultant TIC	TIC	GTIDR

Annex 3: Responses to the IMSA questionnaire

Part I: Legal and regulatory framework for civil registration and identification

#	Part I—Legal and Regulatory Framework	Responses	Score
1	<p>Is there national legislation that makes the registration of vital (births and deaths) and civil (marriage, divorce, adoption) events mandatory?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to article 106 of the Code des Personnes et de la Famille (CPF), every birth on Burkina Faso territory must be declared within 2 Months to a civil registrar from the place of birth. According to article 117 of the CPF, death must be declared to the civil registrar within 2 months. According to article 69 of the CPF, marriages are registered on a specific registry. Divorces are registered on the same registry and mentioned on marriage registry. According to article 507 of the CPF, any adoption must be registered on the civil registry and mentioned on the birth certificate. A new reform of the CPF, currently waiting Cabinet approval, should introduce and authorize the use of digital technology for the registration of the acts and management of civil registries. The reform should also fix the situation of health centers that currently served as unofficial birth and death registration centers. A 2013 Decree introduces a national identification number for physical persons. However, the number is not used in the CR yet, and it differs from the unique number used for ID cards. 	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	3
2	<p>Is there national legislation on civil identification?</p> <p>Please elaborate and clarify the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issuing requirements: A request for a CNIB is first handled in a Centre de Collecte des Données (CCB) and then sent to a Centre de Production de Cartes (one in Ouagadougou and one in Bobo-Dioulasso). One of the following documents is required for issuing a national ID card (CNIB): birth certificate or a suppletive judgment, a CNIB, a marriage certificate, or a citizenship certificate. Enrollment: It is mandatory for all 15+ Burkinabes to possess a CNIB. A card is valid for 10 years. Certification: A ministerial order from the Ministry in charge of national security designates the person who can sign and certificate the CNIBs. 	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	?

#	Part I—Legal and Regulatory Framework	Responses	Score																				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Rights and procedures to correct: There is no right to correct information registered in the CNIB.▪ Enforcement: Police chiefs, or administrative chiefs where this no police chief in the jurisdiction, are legally empowered to receive and handle CNIB requests.▪ Relations to CR if only CI (or vice versa): There is no legal relation to the Civil Registry.▪ Requirements for protections against discrimination based on race, ethnicity, religion, sex, sexual preference, political affiliation, etc. There is no such provisions in the laws related to identification.																						
3	<p>Is there national legislation on privacy and protection of personal data?</p> <p>There is a legal framework for protection of personal data in Burkina Faso including a data protection law (Loi n° 010-2004/AN portant sur la protection des données à caractère personnel) enacted in 2012 and an operating data protection authority. The data protection is broadly applicable and provides the right of choice/consent to individuals (Article 5), the right to access and/or correct one's personal data (Article 6, Article 17), imposes clear responsibilities on information holders (Article 12 to 15), and provides the right of redress against both private and public bodies that violate data privacy (Article 46 to 54).</p> <p>What instance oversees the implementation of the legislation?</p> <p>Commission on Informatics and Liberty (La Commission de l'Informatique et des Libertés, CIL).²³</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	4																				
4	<p>List all laws/acts pertaining to civil registration and identification, including legislation on privacy and protection of personal data, e-government and electronic signatures, and the year(s) enacted along with URLs, when available:</p> <table><tr><th>Topic</th><th>Laws/Acts</th><th>Year (enacted)</th><th>Year (enforced)</th><th>URL</th></tr><tr><td>Civil registration</td><td>Code des Personnes et de la Famille (CPF)</td><td>1989</td><td>1990</td><td>http://bit.ly/1ViEqFS</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Arrêté n°2006-009/MJ/SG/DACPS</td><td>2006</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Civil identification</td><td>Loi n° 005-2001/AN du 16 mai 2001 portant institution d'une carte nationale d'identité burkinabé</td><td>2001</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Topic	Laws/Acts	Year (enacted)	Year (enforced)	URL	Civil registration	Code des Personnes et de la Famille (CPF)	1989	1990	http://bit.ly/1ViEqFS		Arrêté n°2006-009/MJ/SG/DACPS	2006			Civil identification	Loi n° 005-2001/AN du 16 mai 2001 portant institution d'une carte nationale d'identité burkinabé	2001				n/a
Topic	Laws/Acts	Year (enacted)	Year (enforced)	URL																			
Civil registration	Code des Personnes et de la Famille (CPF)	1989	1990	http://bit.ly/1ViEqFS																			
	Arrêté n°2006-009/MJ/SG/DACPS	2006																					
Civil identification	Loi n° 005-2001/AN du 16 mai 2001 portant institution d'une carte nationale d'identité burkinabé	2001																					

²³ www.cil.bf

#	Part I—Legal and Regulatory Framework				Responses	Score																											
	<table><tr><th>Topic</th><th>Laws/Acts</th><th>Year (enacted)</th><th>Year (enforced)</th><th>URL</th></tr><tr><td>Civil identification</td><td>Décret n° 2003-668/PRES/PM/SECU/MJ/MATD/MFB/MPDH du 31 décembre 2003 portant définition des caractéristiques et des conditions de délivrance de la Carte Nationale d'Identité Burkinabé (C.N.I.B).</td><td>2003</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>E-Government</td><td>n/a</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Privacy & personal data protection</td><td>Loi n° 010-2004/AN portant sur la protection des données à caractère personnel</td><td>2004</td><td></td><td>http://bit.ly/1N4gy5u</td></tr><tr><td>Electronic/digital signature</td><td>n/a</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>Loi N°051-2015/CNT Portant Droit d'Accès à l'Information Publique et aux Documents Administratifs</td><td>2015</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Topic	Laws/Acts	Year (enacted)	Year (enforced)	URL	Civil identification	Décret n° 2003-668/PRES/PM/SECU/MJ/MATD/MFB/MPDH du 31 décembre 2003 portant définition des caractéristiques et des conditions de délivrance de la Carte Nationale d'Identité Burkinabé (C.N.I.B).	2003			E-Government	n/a				Privacy & personal data protection	Loi n° 010-2004/AN portant sur la protection des données à caractère personnel	2004		http://bit.ly/1N4gy5u	Electronic/digital signature	n/a				Other	Loi N°051-2015/CNT Portant Droit d'Accès à l'Information Publique et aux Documents Administratifs	2015				
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Other	Loi N°051-2015/CNT Portant Droit d'Accès à l'Information Publique et aux Documents Administratifs	2015																															
5	Is the country signatory to the 1989 Convention on the rights of the child (CRC) without reservation? Has the CRC been enacted?				Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	n/a																											
6	<p>Are any laws/acts pertaining to civil registration and identification currently being developed or updated?</p> <p>A revision of the Code des Personnes et de la Famille introducing digital civil registry is under way. The draft has still to be approved by Government Cabinet before going to Parliament.</p> <p>If Yes > URL (if available): not available online</p>				Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	n/a																											
7	<p>Has jurisprudence pertaining to civil registration and identification been documented/published?</p> <p>If Yes > URL (if available): no evidence</p>				Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	n/a																											
8	Please describe any other relevant data/information pertaining to the legal framework for civil registration and identification:					n/a																											

Part II: Barriers and obstacles to timely and universal registration

#	Part II—Barriers and Obstacles to Timely and Universal Registration	Responses	Score																														
1	<div>What are the estimated rates of under-registration?</div> <table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Total (%)</th><th>Male (%)</th><th>Female (%)</th><th>Urban (%)</th><th>Rural (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>unregistered births (0–1):</td><td>23.8*</td><td>n/a</td><td>n/a</td><td>n/a</td><td>n/a</td></tr><tr><td>unregistered births (0–4):</td><td>23.1*</td><td>23*</td><td>23.3*</td><td>7.1*</td><td>26.4*</td></tr><tr><td>age group 0–14 years:</td><td>42.2**</td><td>40.6**</td><td>43.8**</td><td>8.7**</td><td>49.7**</td></tr><tr><td>age group 15–n years:</td><td>38.1**</td><td>23.9**</td><td>50.3**</td><td>7.2**</td><td>28.9**</td></tr></tbody></table> <div>*: DHS, 2010 **: RGPH, 2006</div>		Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	unregistered births (0–1):	23.8*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	unregistered births (0–4):	23.1*	23*	23.3*	7.1*	26.4*	age group 0–14 years:	42.2**	40.6**	43.8**	8.7**	49.7**	age group 15–n years:	38.1**	23.9**	50.3**	7.2**	28.9**		2
	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Urban (%)	Rural (%)																												
unregistered births (0–1):	23.8*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a																												
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age group 15–n years:	38.1**	23.9**	50.3**	7.2**	28.9**																												
2	<div>Have the implications of under-registration been reported/mapped?</div> <div>No evidence found.</div>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	n/a																														
3	<div>Which agency is responsible for assessing under-registration of births?</div> <div>The National Institute of Statistics and Demography (Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie, INSD) is responsible for collecting vital statistics and carrying out national census. Lack of birth registration is among collected indicators. The census is however outdated (2006) and only performed on a 10-year basis.</div>		n/a																														
4	<div>Has a CR&VS assessment been carried out?</div> <div>If Yes > When?</div> <div>If Yes > Report URL:</div>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	4																														
5	<div>Is the country multiethnic and/or multilingual?</div> <div>There is an estimated 70 different languages in Burkina Faso. French is the official language; it is spoken by 18.2% (RGPH, 2006) of the population. Mooré is the most popular language; it is spoken by 50.5% of the population.</div> <div>If Yes > Are there linguistic and/or cultural accommodations?</div> <div>There is no evidence of specific provisions or accommodations to address multi-ethnicity/language. According to the CFP, all birth certificates must be redacted in the official language (French). There is no specific accommodations for other languages or cultural specificities.</div>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	1																														
6	<div>Is the CR personnel trained to deal with multiethnic/multilingual citizens? There is no evidence found that civil officers are trained to deal with multiethnic/multilingual citizens.</div>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	n/a																														

#	Part II—Barriers and Obstacles to Timely and Universal Registration	Responses	Score
7	<p>Are there reports of gender discrimination, i.e., single mothers are hindered from, or denied, registration of their children?</p> <p>If Yes > Please elaborate on main findings.</p> <p>There are reports that mothers from certain ethnicities or areas cannot register their children alone. This is the case for mothers from the Kasséna ethnicity.²⁴</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	n/a
8	<p>What are the costs associated with registration and obtaining a certificate from the civil registry to the citizen/individual?</p> <p>Costs for registrations can be reduced during specific periods. In preparation to the 2015 election, the country organized a campaign to deliver birth certificates for free.</p>	<p>Reg. cost: free</p> <p>Cert. cost:</p> <p>1,000 CFA (FCFA)</p>	n/a
9	<p>Is it required by law to have a birth certificate for access to:</p> <p>a. Public health services?</p> <p>b. Private health services?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	n/a
10	<p>Is it required by law to present a birth certificate to enroll in the education system?</p> <p>a. Primary (elementary and middle school) education:</p> <p>Yes, even though most of the primary schools accept children without a birth certificate.</p> <p>b. Secondary (high school) education: Yes</p> <p>According to Raabo n°107/EN/DEC du 23 octobre 1985 only children with birth certificates can register for secondary education entry examinations.</p> <p>c. Tertiary (higher) education: Yes</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	n/a
11	<p>Is it required by law to present a government issued identity document (birth certificate or ID card) to enroll in government funded social assistance programs?</p> <p>If Yes > Which ID credential?</p> <p>It is mandatory to deliver a birth certificate to enroll in the National Center for Social Security (CNSS) which provides pensions, family and maternity benefits, and employment injuries benefits for private workers and employers.</p> <p>If Yes > Describe the identity verification/authentication process:</p> <p>CNSS produces its own paper-based ID cards which are used by owners to claim their benefits to social centers and receive money in cash. The card includes a specific CNSS ID number (12 digits) as well as last name, first name, and hiring's date. A project to add biometric data to the card has recently been approved.</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	n/a

24 Yelba Patrice Ilboudo, L'universalité de l'état civil: cas de l'enregistrement des Naissances dans le Département de Pô au Burkina Faso, p. 36, Master Thesis, University of Ouagadougou, Department of Geography, 2009.

#	Part II—Barriers and Obstacles to Timely and Universal Registration	Responses	Score
12	<p>What is the agency's presence in remote areas, or areas with difficult access (rainy season, winter, mountainous, limited or no mobile and/or Internet connectivity)?</p> <p>There is a total of 350 primary centers within the whole country (prefectures and communes) and each village is supposed to host a secondary center. There are 8,228 in the country. Health centers are also used as secondary centers, even though they are not officially defined as such in the law.</p>		n/a
13	<p>Has there been any study on social stigma associated with access to registers?</p> <p>No evidence</p> <p>If Yes > Please elaborate on main findings.</p> <p>If possible, list the URL for the study:</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	n/a

Part III: Institutional and administrative framework

#	Part III—Institutional and Administrative Framework	Responses	Score
1	Is the civil register (and/or population register) and civil identification register unified in one agency?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	n/a
2	If Yes (single CR&CI agency) > Is the agency autonomous ?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
III.A	<p>If No (not autonomous) > Which public entity do they report to?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Interior <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Justice <input type="checkbox"/> National ID Agency</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:</p>		
2	If No > Which public entity is responsible for Civil Registration (CR) ?		
III.B	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Interior <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Justice <input type="checkbox"/> National ID Agency</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:</p>		
2	If No > Which public entity is responsible for Civil Identification (CI) ?		
III.C	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Interior <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Justice <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National ID Agency</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:</p>		
2	If No > Which public entity is responsible for Population Registry (PR) ?		
III.D	There is no Population Registry.		

III.B Institutional and Administrative Framework (civil registry)

#	Part III.B—Institutional and Administrative Framework	Responses	Score
	III.B Institutional framework (separate CR agency)		
3	Name of the Civil Registry (CR) agency: Direction Générale de la Modernisation de l'État Civil (DGMEC)		n/a
4	When did the entity begin functioning as CR agency (year)? Since: 2012		n/a
5	How is the director appointed? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appointed by political authority <input type="checkbox"/> Appointed by the legislature <input type="checkbox"/> Through a competitive selection process <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify: Is the director appointed for a fixed period? No Is there a procedure for the dismissal of the director? Decree from the Council of Ministers		n/a
6	Does the CR agency have a centralized or decentralized structure? a. What administrative (internal) processes are decentralized, if any? b. What registration processes are decentralized, if any? Registration of vital events is undertaken in primary and secondary civil centers as well as in consulates for Burkinabe citizens living abroad. There are 350 primary centers.		n/a
7	Number of employees: a. Administrative staff: (central, regional, municipal levels) CR Adm.: _____ b. Technical staff (central, regional, municipal levels) CR Tech.: _____ Local civil auxiliaries who are responsible for registering vital events are employed and paid by the municipalities (communes and villages), not by the DEC.		n/a
8	Are there clearly defined lines of responsibility? a. Organizational chart/diagram? If Yes > URL: b. Manual or guidelines for all levels of the organization? If Yes > URL:	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2

#	Part III.B—Institutional and Administrative Framework	Responses	Score
9	<p>Staff background and training</p> <p>What is the education profile of staff:</p> <p>a. Civil registration?</p> <p>i. Administrative staff: (central, regional, municipal levels)</p> <p>ii. Technical staff (central, regional, municipal levels)</p> <p>What training is offered?</p> <p>a. Civil registration?</p> <p>i. Administrative staff: (Central, regional, municipal levels)</p> <p>ii. Technical staff (Central, regional, municipal levels)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank Programme for support to local authorities (Programme d'appui aux collectivités territoriales, PACT) include training courses to civil officers.²⁵ There is evidence that CINESDA, a local NGO, delivers training on legal and institutional framework and issuance of certificates.²⁶ 		n/a
10	<p>What is the organizational and budgetary set up of the CR agency?</p> <p>a. Autonomous, with its own governance and budget?</p> <p>b. Semi-autonomous requiring budgetary allocation?</p> <p>c. Which institution allocates the CR budget?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	n/a
11	<p>Annual budget allocation for CR (please indicate budget year)</p> <p>a. What is the annual operating budget? _____ currency</p> <p>b. What is annual investment budget? _____ currency</p>		n/a
12	How is the budget managed and reported (revenue generation, expenditure management, commercial activities, if any, etc.)?		
13	Please summarize investment or upgrading plans: unknown		n/a

²⁵ See <http://www.pact.bf/>

²⁶ Labo Citoyennetés, L'amélioration des services d'état civil dans la commune de Boromo (Burkina Faso). Un récapitulatif des étapes et les leçons pour le Laboratoire Citoyennetés, July 2008.

#	Part III.B—Institutional and Administrative Framework	Responses	Score
	<p>Registration is free but normal practice is that civil centers often ask a fee for issuing the certificate (up to around 2,000–3,000 CFA according to the Ministry of Justice).</p> <p>i. Describe the process for late registration.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The declarant gets a certificate of non-registration obtained from the civil officer. 2. The declarant requests the civil court from the place of birth to issue a suppletive judgment (jugement supplétif) for which he must provide the necessary information including the certificate of non-registration (not free). 3. The declarant provides the suppletive judgement to the civil officer in order to register the birth in the civil registry. <p>j. When is the birth certificate issued? (hours, days, weeks) No indication</p> <p>k. What information is printed on the birth certificate?</p> <p>Number and date of the birth certificate extract. Last Name, first name, date of birth, place of birth, father, mother. Name and signature of the civil registry officer.</p> <p>l. Is the birth certificate free?</p> <p>m. If No (not free) > How much does it cost? Cert fee: 1,000 CFA</p> <p>n. Does it have a limited validity?</p> <p>o. How much does a subsequent copy cost? Copy: _____</p> <p>p. Is a unique number issued at the time of birth registration?</p> <p>q. If Yes > Is the unique number sequential or random?</p> <p>r. If Yes > Issuing agency:</p> <p>s. If Yes > Is it printed on the birth certificate?</p> <p>t. How is the birth registration record linked to mother and/or father?</p> <p>Last name and first name of the mother and father are recorded.</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	

#	Part III.B—Institutional and Administrative Framework	Responses	Score
16	<p>Which other civil registration events are registered?</p> <p>a. Adoption?</p> <p>i. Is there a certificate issued?</p> <p>Adoption is mentioned on the birth certificate.</p> <p>ii. Time required to issue certificate? Days: unknown</p> <p>b. Recognition of minor?</p> <p>i. Is there a certificate issued?</p> <p>ii. Time required to issue certificate? Days: unknown</p> <p>c. Marriage?</p> <p>i. Is there a certificate issued?</p> <p>ii. Time required to issue certificate? Days: unknown</p> <p>d. Annulments and divorce?</p> <p>i. Is there a certificate issued?</p> <p>Marriage certificate is amended.</p> <p>ii. Time required to issue certificate? Days: unknown</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	n/a
17	<p>In order to register a death:</p> <p>a. Who is authorized to report a death?</p> <p>According to CPF Art 117, the surviving partner, descendants, ascendants, a civil auxiliary (auxiliaire d'état civil) or any person in possession of the most accurate details of the civil status of the death.</p> <p>b. What supporting documentation is required to register a death?</p> <p>c. Does CR register cause of death?</p> <p>No</p> <p>What happens to the record of the deceased?</p> <p>Death is mentioned on the birth certificate.</p> <p>e. Can the deceased's unique number be "recycled"?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	n/a

#	Part III.B—Institutional and Administrative Framework	Responses	Score
18	For all registration processes:		18 (c)
	a. Is there a process for correcting mistakes?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	1
	b. Is the unique number printed on all certificates?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	c. Does the certificate have any security features?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	d. If Yes > Please describe:		
19	How is the biographic information stored?		n/a
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paper based (two books) <input type="checkbox"/> Digitally <input type="checkbox"/> Paper and digitally		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):		
20	How many records do the civil register have?		n/a
	<input type="checkbox"/> Paper based: unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Digital: n/a		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): _____		
21	Is there a protocol for accessing records?		n/a
	a. Is there a protocol for correcting records?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
	b. Is there an e-Service option for citizens to access their records?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	c. Is there a cost associated with correcting records?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	d. If Yes > Cost of correcting records? Cost: _____		
	e. Is the access tracked?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
22	Does the CR agency collect statistics on different registrations?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	n/a
	a. If Yes > To whom are the statistics reported?		
	b. Are the statistics disaggregated by gender?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	c. In what form are the statistics reported?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Online <input type="checkbox"/> CD <input type="checkbox"/> USB <input type="checkbox"/> Paper		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):		
	d. With which frequency are the statistics reported?		
23	Does the agency have a backup (mirror) system?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	n/a
24	Does the agency have a protocol/manual for storing records?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	n/a

#	Part III.B—Institutional and Administrative Framework	Responses	Score
25	Does the agency have a protocol for digital records mgmt/archiving?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	n/a
26	Does the CR agency have ISO certifications for any of the processes they are responsible for? If Yes > Which process(es), and which ISO norm(s)? Please list URLs, if available:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	n/a

III.C Institutional and Administrative Framework (civil identification)

#	Part III.C—Institutional and Administrative Framework	Responses	Score
	III.C Institutional framework (separate CI agency)		
3	Name of the Civil Identification (CI) agency: Office national d'Identification (ONI)		n/a
4	When did the entity begin functioning as CI agency (year)? Since: 2004 Decree No. 2004-579/PRES/PM/SECU/MFB/MAE/MATD of 15 March 2004 setting up a public establishment called Office d'Identification National (National Identification Office, ONI).		n/a
5	How is the director appointed? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appointed by political authority <input type="checkbox"/> Appointed by the legislature <input type="checkbox"/> Through a competitive selection process <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify: Is the director appointed for a fixed period? Is there a procedure for the dismissal of the director?		n/a
6	Does the CI agency have a centralized or decentralized structure? a. What administrative (internal) processes are decentralized, if any? b. What registration processes are decentralized, if any?		n/a
7	Number of employees: 250 employees on two sites (Ouagadougou and Bodo-Dioulasso) all police or gendarmerie officers. There are also local police officers responsible for collecting requests on the 370 sites of the country (one collection center per communes + 16 centers for Ouagadougou and 6 for Bobo-Dioulasso). One local officer can cover more than one local center.		n/a

#	Part III.C—Institutional and Administrative Framework	Responses	Score
8	<p>Are there clearly defined lines of responsibility?</p> <p>a. Organizational chart/diagram?</p> <p>If Yes > URL:</p> <p>b. Manual or guidelines for all levels of the organization?</p> <p>If Yes > URL:</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	3
9	<p>Staff background and training</p> <p>a. What is the education profile of staff:</p> <p>All staff is from police or gendarmerie.</p> <p>b. Civil identification?</p> <p>i. Administrative staff (Central, regional, municipal levels)</p> <p>ii. Technical staff (Central, regional, municipal levels)</p> <p>What training is offered?</p> <p>c. Civil identification?</p> <p>i. Administrative staff (central, regional, municipal levels)</p> <p>ii. Technical staff (central, regional, municipal levels)</p>		n/a
10	<p>What is the organizational and budgetary setup of the CI agency?</p> <p>a. Autonomous, with its own governance and budget?</p> <p>b. Semi-autonomous requiring budgetary allocation?</p> <p>c. Which institution allocates the CI budget?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	n/a
11	<p>Annual budget allocation for CI (please indicate budget year)</p> <p>a. What is the annual operating budget? _____ <i>currency</i></p> <p>b. What is the annual investment budget? _____ <i>currency</i></p>		n/a
12	How is the budget managed and reported (revenue generation, expenditure management, commercial activities, if any, etc.)?		n/a
13	Please summarize investment or upgrading plans:		n/a

#	Part III.C—Institutional and Administrative Framework	Responses	Score
	III.C Administrative/operational framework (separate CI agency)		
14	Where is civil identification carried out? Select all that apply: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offices <input type="checkbox"/> Health centers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mobile units <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):		n/a
15	Civil identification processes: a. Is it obligatory b. Is civil identification carried out at the same time as the birth registration takes place? c. If Yes > What information is collected? d. If No > At what age does the civil identification take place? e. Is the enrollment seamless (i.e., CI is connected to the CR database and can verify documents online/real-time)? f. If No > What information is required to enroll in the civil identification register? The birth certificate is required. g. What information is collected at that time?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ID age: 15 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	n/a
16	Is an identity token issued? a. If Yes > What kind of identity token? (please see Part IV for additional questions) <input type="checkbox"/> Paper card <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Barcode card <input type="checkbox"/> Mag-strip card <input type="checkbox"/> Smart card <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile (SIM) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): b. Since when has an identity card been issued (year)? Since: _____ c. How many cards have been issued (in total)? _____	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	n/a
17	Is any biometric information collected during civil identification? a. If Yes (biometrics info collected) > How is biometric info collected? 1. Photo <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Digital with facial recognition <input type="checkbox"/> w/o facial recognition 2. Flat fingerprints (please indicate number collected): Fingers: 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Ink prints <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Digital prints	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	

#	Part III.C—Institutional and Administrative Framework	Responses	Score
	<p>3. Rolled fingerprints (please indicate number collected): Fingers: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ink prints <input type="checkbox"/> Digital prints</p> <p>4. Iris scan</p> <p>5. Other (please specify):</p> <p>b. Is there a process for deduplication?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Source deduplication <input type="checkbox"/> Target deduplication</p> <p>c. Where is biometric info stored?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Card <input type="checkbox"/> Database <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both card and database</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):</p> <p>d. How are the biometric images stored? Please specify.</p>		n/a
18	Does single CR&CI agency collect statistics on different registrations?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	n/a
19	Does the agency have a backup (mirror) system?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	n/a
20	Does the agency have a protocol/manual for storing records? unknown	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	n/a
21	<p>How many records does the CI agency have?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Paper based: _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Digital: 7219197 active ID cards (31 Dec 2015) which is 73% of the +15 population.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): _____</p>		n/a
22	Does the agency have a protocol for digital records mgmt/archiving? unknown	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	n/a
23	<p>Does the CI agency have ISO certifications for any of the processes they are responsible for? unknown</p> <p>If Yes > Which process(es) and which ISO norm(s)?</p> <p>Please list URLs, if available:</p>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	1 . . . 4

Part IV: Use and management of technology (ICT)

IV.A Administration of the Agency

#	Part IV—Use and Management of Technology (ICT)	Responses	Score
1	<p>Has ICT been introduced for the administration of the Civil Registration agency?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Completely <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> Not planned</p> <p>If ICT is introduced Completely/Partially, or Planned:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Central level only, since (year) Since: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Central and regional (state) levels, since (year) Since: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Central, regional (state) and municipal levels, since (year) Since: _____</p> <p>Please describe the conditions and functioning of the different aspects of the ICT system.</p>		2
2	<p>In the CR agency, which internal administrative procedures have been automated?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Recruitment <input type="checkbox"/> Budget <input type="checkbox"/> Payroll <input type="checkbox"/> Accounting</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Audit <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):</p>		n/a
3	<p>Has ICT been introduced for the administration of the Civil Identification agency?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Completely <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> Not planned</p> <p>If ICT is introduced Completely/Partially, or Planned:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Central level only, since (year) Since: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Central and regional (state) levels, since (year) Since: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Central, regional (state) and municipal levels, since (year) Since: _____</p> <p>Please describe the condition and functioning of the different aspects of the ICT system.</p>		n/a
4	<p>In the CI agency, which internal administrative procedures have been automated?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Recruitment <input type="checkbox"/> Budget <input type="checkbox"/> Payroll <input type="checkbox"/> Accounting</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Audit <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):</p>		n/a

IV.B ICT in the Registration and Identification Processes

#	Part IV—Use and Management of Technology (ICT)	Responses	Score
	ICT in the civil registration processes		
7	<p>Has ICT been introduced for Civil Registration processes?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Completely <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> Not planned</p> <p>If ICT is introduced Completely/Partially, or Planned:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Central level only, since (year) Since: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Central and regional (state) levels, since (year) Since: _____</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Central, regional (state) and municipal levels, since (year) Since: _____</p> <p>There is a plan but no confirmed date for rollout.</p> <p>Please describe the condition and functioning of the different aspects of the ICT system.</p>		2
8	<p>Options for data entry:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Manual (keyboard) <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic scan <input type="checkbox"/> Accessing digital records</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): _____</p>		n/a
9	<p>ICT solution architecture for civil registration system:</p> <p>a. How is the digital records/data stored?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Centralized database <input type="checkbox"/> Distributed databases</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hybrid (centralized+distributed) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): _____</p> <p>b. Is there a disaster recovery/business continuity solution?</p>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	n/a
10	<p>Options for requesting certificates:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> e-Services (online) <input type="checkbox"/> Forms (online request) <input type="checkbox"/> In person request</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mobile application <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): _____</p>		n/a
	ICT in the civil identification processes		
11	<p>Has ICT been introduced for Civil Identification processes?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completely <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> Not planned</p> <p>If ICT is introduced Completely/Partially, or Planned:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Central level only, since (year) Since: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Central and regional (state) levels, since (year) Since: _____</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Central, regional (state) and municipal levels, since (year) Since: 2004</p> <p>Please describe the condition and functioning of the different aspects of the ICT system.</p>		3
12	Which enrollment procedures have been automated?		n/a
13	How long does the ID verification process take? Duration: _____		n/a

#	Part IV—Use and Management of Technology (ICT)	Responses	Score
14	Which documents, if any, need to be presented for verification of identity? Birth certificate is required.		n/a
15	ICT solution architecture for civil identification system: a. How is the digital records/data stored? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Centralized database <input type="checkbox"/> Distributed databases <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrid (centralized+distributed) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): b. Is there a disaster recovery/business continuity solution?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	n/a

IV.C Identity Token (card)

#	Part IV—Use and Management of Technology (ICT)	Responses	Score
	ICT in the civil identification processes		
20	Is the ID card issued by the CI agency ICAO compliant?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
21	How is the ID card read? <input type="checkbox"/> Contact <input type="checkbox"/> Non-contact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Barcode <input type="checkbox"/> Magnetic strip <input type="checkbox"/> RFID <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):		n/a
22	Which card material is used? <input type="checkbox"/> Polyvinylchloride (PVC) <input type="checkbox"/> Polycarbonate (PC) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): Teslin		n/a
23	Is there a chip on the card? If Yes > What is the capacity of the chip? If Yes > What information does the chip hold? What information is used for authentication?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	n/a
24	Is the card personalization production centralized?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	n/a
25	Does the card use a digital signature?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	n/a

#	Part IV—Use and Management of Technology (ICT)	Responses	Score
26	<p>Are any core functions contracted out?</p> <p>Card production, card distribution, enrollment, deduplication, data storage/mgmt., key mgmt., digital certification, others (specify).</p> <p>Please describe each case.</p> <p>The agency gets remote assistance and training support from the Canadian Bank Note Company which provided the system of ID card production as well as the related IT system.</p>		n/a
27	<p>Are statistics kept on error (FRR) rates for enrollment?</p> <p>For authentication (FAR)?</p> <p>(FRR: False Rejection Rate; FAR: False Acceptance Rate)</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	n/a

Part V: Interconnectivity and interoperability of legal (foundational) registries and administrative (functional) registries

#	Part V—Interconnectivity and Interoperability	Responses	Score
1	<p>Does the legal registry (CR and/or CI) have formal agreements (MOUs) with other agencies or institutions that it establishes?</p> <p>a. For Interconnectivity?</p> <p>b. For interoperability?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	1
2	Are there explicit protocols (rules and regulations) as to how government agencies can interoperate their databases to authenticate identities based on ID token?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
3	Is there an explicit list of government agencies that are allowed to access the national level ID database?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	n/a
4	Is there a standard format for MOUs between the ID token issuing agency and other government agencies?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	n/a
5	<p>Names of agencies linked to the CI agency for authentication and authorization purposes. Please select all that apply:</p> <p>a. Tax register</p> <p>b. Passport</p> <p>c. Voter register</p> <p>d. Banking</p> <p>e. Pension scheme</p>		5 (b) 1

#	Part V—Interconnectivity and Interoperability	Responses	Score
	f. Unemployment benefits g. Social safety net program h. Others (please specify):		
6	Please describe the identity verification procedures for each of the major public sector schemes or programs that emit their own identity card, and describe the credential and its contents, as well as the size of the database in each case. ²⁷ In each case please state how it is done—automated versus manual; how much does it cost; and, what information is exchanged. See Part VI.		n/a

Part VI: Quick assessment of administrative (functional) registries²⁸

VI.A Social Security

#	Part VI—Quick Assessment of Administrative (functional) Registries	Responses
1	What type of program is this?	National Center for Social Security (Caisse Nationale de Sécurité Sociale, CNSS): pension, family and maternity benefit, employment injuries for private workers and employers.
2	Name of responsible Ministry?	Ministry of Public Service, Work and Social Security (Ministère de la Fonction Publique, du Travail et de la Sécurité Sociale)
3	How many are eligible to enroll?	Enrollments are mandatory for all salaried workers and employers but there are no statistics on how many are eligible. Who produces the statistics? How many are enrolled? 364,622 salaried workers (active and inactive) and 102,721 employers (active and inactive) How many receive benefits? unknown What are the reasons for this gap? unknown

²⁷ The country relevant schemes and programs will be defined in the ToR for the IMSA (Annex 4).

²⁸ This section is meant to gather initial operational and administrative information from administrative (functional) registries to guide the technical dialogue with the country on selected public programs. It is not intended to assess the performance of operations and the potential for interoperation of the identity token extensively, as this will be program or sector specific.

#	Part VI—Quick Assessment of Administrative (functional) Registries	Responses
4	<p>Does the program issue an identification card?</p> <p>a. If Yes > What kind of identity token? (please see Part IV for additional questions)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paper card <input type="checkbox"/> Barcode card <input type="checkbox"/> Mag-strip card <input type="checkbox"/> Smart card</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mobile (SIM) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):</p> <p>What supporting documents or procedures are required to enroll in the program?</p> <p>The employer is mandated to register any worker to the CNSS by sending a specific form and a copy of the birth certificate.²⁹</p> <p>What is required to obtain an identity document/card for the program?</p> <p>Are there any exceptions? (e.g., child headed households?) No</p> <p>Is it a household ID or an individual ID? Individual ID</p> <p>b. Since when has an identity card been issued (year)? Since: unknown</p> <p>c. How many cards have been issued (in total)? unknown</p> <p>d. Does it have a cost to the person, or family, enrolled in the program? No</p> <p>e. Is there a replacement cost for a lost card? unknown</p> <p>f. How often is the card replaced?</p> <p>g. What are the procedures when a beneficiary of the program dies? no procedure</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
5	<p>What is the annual operating budget for the program?</p> <p>What is the annual operating budget for the management and maintenance of the administrative registry and its database?</p> <p>What is the annual budget of identity token issuance?</p>	
6	<p>Are there explicit protocols (rules and regulations) as to how the program can interoperate their database with other administrative (functional) databases?</p> <p>If Yes > Please describe:</p> <p>Please also list the databases and explain how they are linked.</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
7	<p>What is the procedure for enrolling undocumented individuals?</p> <p>No procedure</p>	

²⁹ See <http://www.cnssbf.org/spip.php?rubrique23>

#	Part VI—Quick Assessment of Administrative (functional) Registries	Responses
8	<p>What information is captured for the enrollee?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Biographic information? Yes b. Socioeconomic information? Yes c. Ethnicity? No d. Address? Yes e. Religion? No f. Biometric information? Planned g. Where is the biometric information stored? h. Is the information encrypted? No i. Other (please specify): 	
9	<p>Please describe the authentication procedures for receiving benefits from the program.</p> <p>The worker must go to a service center and provide their paper card in order to claim their social benefits.</p>	
10	<p>Staff background and training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. What is the staff capacity, how many individuals work under this program? b. How many technical staff are involved in this program exclusively? 20 IT staff c. Is the biometric information authenticated while receiving benefits? No d. Describe all the security features on the program card. e. Does the program use a separate Program ID number? Yes, the matriculation number which contains 12 numbers and one key letter. f. Does the program ID also contain the individual's unique identity number issued by the legal registry (civil or identification)? No 	
11	<p>Please describe linkages and procedures for verifying or authenticating identities for the purpose of establishing businesses, if applicable.</p>	

VI.B Elections Register

#	Part VI—Quick Assessment of Administrative (functional) Registries	Responses
1	What type of program is this? National elections	
2	Name of responsible Ministry? National Independent Elections Commission (Commission Électorale Nationale Indépendante, CENI)	
3	How many are eligible to enroll? 8.4 million Who produces these statistics? CENI How many are enrolled? 5.5 million (5,517,015) How many receive benefits? n/a What are the reasons for this gap? Any 18+ citizen can vote, but enrollment is not mandatory.	
4	Does the program issue an identification card? a. If Yes > What kind of identity token? (please see Part IV for additional questions) <input type="checkbox"/> Paper card <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Barcode card <input type="checkbox"/> Mag-strip card <input type="checkbox"/> Smart card <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile (SIM) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): What supporting documents or procedures are required to enroll in the program? A citizen must register himself to the nearest pooling station. A copy of the CNIB (National ID Card) or Birth Certificate is required. What is required to obtain an identity document/card for the program? Are there any exceptions? (e.g., child headed households?) What supporting documents or procedures are required to enroll in the program? Is it a household ID or an individual ID? Individual ID b. Since when has an identity card been issued (year)? unknown c. How many cards have been issued (in total)? unknown d. Does it have a cost to the person, or family, enrolled in the program? No e. Is there a replacement cost for a lost card? No f. How often is the card replaced? Every election g. What are the procedures when a beneficiary of the program dies? No procedure	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

#	Part VI—Quick Assessment of Administrative (functional) Registries	Responses
5	<p>What is the annual operating budget for the program?</p> <p>What is the annual operating budget for the management and maintenance of the administrative registry and its database?</p> <p>What is the annual budget of identity token issuance?</p>	
6	<p>Are there explicit protocols (rules and regulations) as to how programs can interoperate their database with other administrative (functional) databases?</p> <p>If Yes > Please describe:</p> <p>Please also list the databases and explain how they are linked.</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
7	What is the procedure for enrolling undocumented individuals? Birth certificate is mandatory	
8	<p>What information is captured for the enrollee?</p> <p>a. Biographic information? Yes</p> <p>b. Socioeconomic information? Yes</p> <p>c. Ethnicity? No</p> <p>d. Address? Yes</p> <p>e. Religion? No</p> <p>f. Biometric information? Picture</p> <p>g. Where is the biometric information stored? Card</p> <p>h. Is the information encrypted? No</p> <p>i. Other (please specify):</p>	
9	<p>Please describe the authentication procedures for receiving benefits from the program.</p> <p>The officer at the pooling station will check the identity of the citizen on the card and check information against list of voters.</p>	

#	Part VI—Quick Assessment of Administrative (functional) Registries	Responses
10	Staff background and training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. What is the staff capacity, how many individuals work under this program? b. How many technical staff are involved in this program exclusively? c. Is the biometric information authenticated while receiving benefits? Picture is checked manually. d. Describe all the security features on the program card. Barcode e. Does the program use a separate Program ID number? Yes, an 8 digit number. f. Does the program ID also contain the individual's unique identity number issued by the legal registry (civil or identification)? No 	
11	Please describe linkages and procedures for verifying or authenticating identities for the purpose of establishing businesses, if applicable.	

Sample of voter's card



VI.C Business Register

#	Part VI—Quick Assessment of Administrative (functional) Registries	Responses
1	<p>What type of program is this?</p> <p>Business Formalities Centers (Centre de Formalité des Entreprises, CEFORE). CEFORE enables individuals to handle in one place all formalities related to the creation of a company including: registration in the Commercial Register (RCCM); registration for tax services; registration to social security; registration to the trade service.</p>	
2	Name of responsible Ministry? Maison de l'Entreprise (MEBF)	
3	How many are enrolled? Around 45,000 (78% are individuals, others are corporations).	
4	<p>Does the program issue an identification card?</p> <p>a. If Yes > What kind of identity token? (please see Part IV for additional questions)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Paper card <input type="checkbox"/> Barcode card <input type="checkbox"/> Mag-strip card <input type="checkbox"/> Smart card</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mobile (SIM) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): Card with bubble tag authentication system.</p> <p>What supporting documents or procedures are required to enroll in the program?</p> <p>See https://burkinafaso.eregulations.org/procedure/64/52?l=fr</p> <p>What is required to obtain an identity document/card for the program? CNIB</p> <p>Are there any exceptions? (e.g., child headed households?)</p> <p>What supporting documents or procedures are required to enroll in the program?</p> <p>Is it a household ID or an individual ID? Business ID for an individual</p> <p>b. Since when has an identity card been issued (year)? Since: 2006 and 2014 for the bubble tag card.</p> <p>c. How many cards have been issued (in total)? unknown</p> <p>d. Does it have a cost to the person, or family, enrolled in the program? 40,200 CFA</p> <p>e. Is there a replacement cost for a lost card?</p> <p>f. How often is the card replaced?</p> <p>e. What are the procedures when a beneficiary of the program dies?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
5	<p>What is the annual operating budget for the program?</p> <p>What is the annual operating budget for the management and maintenance of the administrative registry and its database?</p> <p>What is the annual budget of identity token issuance?</p>	

#	Part VI—Quick Assessment of Administrative (functional) Registries	Responses
6	<p>Are there explicit protocols (rules and regulations) as to how the program can interoperate their database with other administrative (functional) databases?</p> <p>If Yes > Please describe:</p> <p>Please also list the databases and explain how they are linked.</p>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7	What is the procedure for enrolling undocumented individuals? No procedure	
8	<p>What information is captured for the enrollee?</p> <p>a. Biographic information?</p> <p>b. Socioeconomic information?</p> <p>c. Ethnicity?</p> <p>d. Address?</p> <p>e. Religion?</p> <p>f. Biometric information?</p> <p>g. Where is the biometric information stored?</p> <p>h. Is the information encrypted?</p> <p>i. Other (please specify):</p>	
9	Please describe the authentication procedures for receiving benefits from the program.	
10	<p>Staff background and training</p> <p>a. What is the staff capacity, how many individuals work under this program?</p> <p>b. How many technical staff are involved in this program exclusively?</p> <p>c. Is the biometric information authenticated while receiving benefits?</p> <p>d. Describe all the security features on the program card. The card integrates a unique bubble tag.</p> <p>e. Does the program use a separate Program ID number? Yes, the CEFORE ID number</p> <p>f. Does the program ID also contain the individual's unique identity number issued by the legal registry (civil or identification)? No</p>	
11	Please describe linkages and procedures for verifying or authenticating identities for the purpose of establishing businesses, if applicable.	

Sample of merchant's card

CARTE PROFESSIONNELLE DE COMMERÇANT

Nature de l'activité : _____ Dénomination sociale : _____

Références RCCM : _____ Du : _____ Nom du responsable : _____

ADRESSE

Province : _____ Fonction : _____

Ville/Village : _____ Pays d'origine : _____

Tél : _____

B.P : _____

SIGNATURE DU TITULAIRE: _____



 **BURKINA FASO** 

CARTE PROFESSIONNELLE DE COMMERÇANT

La carte professionnelle de commerçant est strictement Personnelle. Elle ne peut être prêtée ni cédée et doit être présentée à toute requête des agents de l'administration compétente et la force publique.

L'exercice de toute activité est subordonnée à la détention de la carte professionnelle de commerçant.

Toute infraction aux dispositions sus-citées entraîne la suspension temporaire ou définitive du droit d'exercer.

cci.bf commerce.gov.bf me.bf

VI.D Social Safety Net (World Bank project)

#	Part VI—Quick Assessment of Administrative (functional) Registries	Responses
1	What type of program is this?	The Social Safety Net (World Bank project) supports the establishment of a safety net system with the capacity to reach a significant number of beneficiaries. During the life of the project, a cash transfer program will reach up to 40,000 poor households in the three regions with the highest levels of chronic poverty and child malnutrition in Burkina Faso (East, North, and Middle-East).
2	Name of responsible Ministry?	Ministry of Social Action and National Solidarity (Ministere de l'Action Sociale et de la Solidarite Nationale, MASSN)

#	Part VI—Quick Assessment of Administrative (functional) Registries	Responses
3	<p>How many are eligible to enroll? Target is 316,000 beneficiaries from East, Middle-East and North regions within 474 villages (the country counts 8,228 villages in total).</p> <p>Who produces these statistics?</p> <p>How many are enrolled? 24,226 households have been surveyed for the North region. 15,054 are eligible for the program. In terms of number of individuals, this account for 194,374 person identified whose 79,549 of them are direct beneficiaries of the Social Safety Net.</p> <p>How many receive benefits? 15,054 households/194,374 individuals.</p> <p>What are the reasons for this gap?</p>	
4	<p>Does the program issue an identification card?</p> <p>a. If Yes > What kind of identity token? (please see Part IV for additional questions)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paper card <input type="checkbox"/> Barcode card <input type="checkbox"/> Mag-strip card <input type="checkbox"/> Smart card</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mobile (SIM) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):</p> <p>What supporting documents or procedures are required to enroll in the program?</p> <p>Beneficiaries are identified through a survey and selection process based on household resources. No document is required to enroll in the program, in order to let the unregistered population benefit as well.</p> <p>What is required to obtain an identity document/card for the program?</p> <p>The only requirement is to be part of the survey and to sign the beneficiary card once selected for the program.</p> <p>Are there any exceptions? (e.g., child headed households?)</p> <p>What supporting documents or procedures are required to enroll in the program?</p> <p>Is it a household ID or an individual ID?</p> <p>It's a household ID but with an extension for identifying all household's members.</p> <p>b. Since when has an identity card been issued (year)? Since: 2015</p> <p>c. How many cards have been issued (in total)? _____</p> <p>d. Does it have a cost to the person, or family, enrolled in the program? No</p> <p>e. Is there a replacement cost for a lost card? unknown</p> <p>f. How often is the card replaced? It is not planned to replace the card during the 3-year program.</p> <p>g. What are the procedures when a beneficiary of the program dies? unknown</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

#	Part VI—Quick Assessment of Administrative (functional) Registries	Responses
5	<p>What is the annual operating budget for the program? Total budget for the project is US\$50 million including amount for cash transfer.</p> <p>What is the annual operating budget for the management and maintenance of the administrative registry and its database?</p> <p>What is the annual budget of identity token issuance?</p>	
6	<p>Are there explicit protocols (rules and regulations) as to how the program can interoperate their database with other administrative (functional) databases?</p> <p>If Yes > Please describe:</p> <p>Please also list the databases and explain how they are linked.</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
7	What is the procedure for enrolling undocumented individuals?	
8	<p>What information is captured for the enrollee?</p> <p>a. Biographic information?</p> <p>b. Socioeconomic information?</p> <p>c. Ethnicity?</p> <p>d. Address?</p> <p>e. Religion?</p> <p>f. Biometric information?</p> <p>g. Where is the biometric information stored?</p> <p>h. Is the information encrypted?</p> <p>i. Other (please specify):</p>	
9	Please describe the authentication procedures for receiving benefits from the program.	
10	<p>Staff background and training</p> <p>a. What is the staff capacity, how many individuals work under this program?</p> <p>b. How many technical staff are involved in this program exclusively?</p> <p>c. Is the biometric information authenticated while receiving benefits?</p> <p>d. Describe all the security features on the program card.</p> <p>e. Does the program use a separate program ID number? Yes, the program uses a household ID number composed of 16 digits + 3 digits for identifying every member of the household. The household ID number codification inspires from the CNIB number.</p> <p>f. Does the program ID also contain the individual's unique identity number issued by the legal registry (civil or identification)? No</p>	

#	Part VI—Quick Assessment of Administrative (functional) Registries	Responses
11	Please describe linkages and procedures for verifying or authenticating identities for the purpose of establishing businesses, if applicable.	


Sample of social safety net card

MINISTRE DE L'ACTION
SOCIALE
ET DE LA SOLIDARITE
NATIONALE

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

PROJET FILETS SOCIAUX
« BURKIN NAONG SAYA »

Tél : (00226) 25 37 46 24/25
E-mail : burkinnaong.saya@gmail.com
15 BP 232 Ouagadougou 15



Burkin-Naong-Sa Ya
Safety net project

CARNET DE BENEFICIAIRE

I. LOCALISATION DU BÉNÉFICIAIRE

RÉGION : NORD

PROVINCE : YATENGA

COMMUNE : BARGA

VILLAGE : DANO

II. IDENTITÉ DU BÉNÉFICIAIRE

NOM : DOE

PRÉNOM(S) : JEANETTE

SURNOM : _____

DATE ET LIEU DE NAISSANCE : 01/01/1995 à Sanote

SEXE : Féminin

N° D'IDENTIFICATION : 1029267003005007002

DATE D'ENREGISTREMENT : 29/08/2015

III. IDENTITÉ DU CHEF DE MÉNAGE

NOM : DOE

PRÉNOM(S) : JEAN

DATE ET LIEU DE NAISSANCE : 01/01/1990 à Dano

SEXE : Masculin

N° D'IDENTIFICATION : 1029267003005007001

IV. IDENTITÉ DU RÉFÉRENT (MANDATAIRE)

NOM : _____

PRÉNOM(S) : _____

SURNOM : _____

DATE ET LIEU DE NAISSANCE : _____

SEXE : _____

V. PAIEMENTS

N°	Date de paiement JJ/MM/AAAA	Montant en franc CFA	Visa de l'agent de paiement	Signature/empreinte digitale du bénéficiaire
1	22/09/2015	30 000 FCFA	FAITIÈRE DES CAISSES POPULAIRES DU BURKINA	Transmis
2	07/12/2015	30 000 FCFA	FAITIÈRE DES CAISSES POPULAIRES DU BURKINA	Transmis
3	11/03/2016	30 000 FCFA	FAITIÈRE DES CAISSES POPULAIRES DU BURKINA	Transmis
4				
5				
6				

NB : Ce carnet est strictement réservé à la personne mandatée pour toucher l'argent.

Santé

- Emmener mes enfants à une formation sanitaire lorsqu'ils sont malades ;
- Faire vacciner mes enfants suivant le calendrier de vaccination ;
- Faire faire les consultations prénatales aux femmes enceintes du ménage ;
- Faire accoucher les femmes du ménage dans une formation sanitaire.

Nutrition

- Donner deux à trois repas par jour aux enfants ;
- Donner deux à trois repas par jour aux femmes enceintes ;
- Donner deux à trois repas par jour aux personnes âgées ;
- Servir aux membres du ménage des repas variés et équilibrés.

Hygiène

- Mettre à la disposition des membres du ménage de l'eau propre et du savon ;
- Demander toujours aux enfants de se laver les mains avec du savon et de l'eau propre avant chaque repas, après avoir été aux toilettes, après les jeux ;
- Assurer l'hygiène corporelle, vestimentaire et du cadre de vie des membres du ménage ;

Activités génératrices de revenus

- Utiliser l'épargne pour des activités génératrices de revenus

Etat civil

- Etablir les actes de naissance aux enfants à la naissance et à ceux qui n'en ont pas ;
- Etablir la CNIB aux membres du ménage qui n'en disposent pas.

Sensibilisation et formation

- Participer à toutes les séances de sensibilisation et de formation organisées dans le cadre du projet

La bénéficiaire(titulaire)

Le chef de ménage

VI.E Vehicles Register

#	Part VI—Quick Assessment of Administrative (functional) Registries	Responses
1	What type of program is this? Driving license and vehicle registration.	
2	Name of responsible Ministry? General Directorate for Terrestrial and Maritime Transport (Direction Générale des Transports Terrestres et Maritimes, DGTTM) under the Ministry of Infrastructure, Transport, and Access Facilitation (Ministère des Infrastructures, du Transport et du Désenclavement)	
3	How many are enrolled? 238,000 registered vehicles but no statistics on number of unique owners.	
4	<p>Does the program issue an identification card? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a. If Yes > What kind of identity token? (please see Part IV for additional questions)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Paper card <input type="checkbox"/> Barcode card <input type="checkbox"/> Mag-strip card <input type="checkbox"/> Smart card</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mobile (SIM) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):</p> <p>What supporting documents or procedures are required to enroll in the program?</p> <p>What is required to obtain an identity document/card for the program?</p> <p>Are there any exceptions? (e.g., child headed households?)</p> <p>Is it a household ID or an individual ID?</p> <p>b. Since when has an identity card been issued (year)? Since: _____</p> <p>c. How many cards have been issued (in total)? _____</p> <p>d. Does it have a cost to the person, or family, enrolled in the program?</p> <p>e. Is there a replacement cost for a lost card?</p> <p>f. How often is the card replaced?</p> <p>g. What are the procedures when a beneficiary of the program dies?</p>	
5	<p>What is the annual operating budget for the program?</p> <p>What is the annual operating budget for the management and maintenance of the administrative registry and its database?</p> <p>What is the annual budget of identity token issuance?</p>	
6	<p>Are there explicit protocols (rules and regulations) as to how the program can interoperate their database with other administrative (functional) databases?</p> <p>If Yes > Please describe:</p> <p>Please also list the databases and explain how they are linked.</p>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
7	What is the procedure for enrolling undocumented individuals?	

#	Part VI—Quick Assessment of Administrative (functional) Registries	Responses
8	<p>What information is captured for the enrollee?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Biographic information? b. Socioeconomic information? c. Ethnicity? d. Address? e. Religion? f. Biometric information? g. Where is the biometric information stored? h. Is the information encrypted? i. Other (please specify): 	
9	Please describe the authentication procedures for receiving benefits from the program.	
10	<p>Staff background and training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. What is the staff capacity, how many individuals work under this program? b. How many technical staff are involved in this program exclusively? c. Is the biometric information authenticated while receiving benefits? d. Describe all the security features on the program card. e. Does the program use a separate program ID number? f. Does the program ID also contain the individual's unique identity number issued by the legal registry (civil or identification)? 	
11	Please describe linkages and procedures for verifying or authenticating identities for the purpose of establishing businesses, if applicable.	

VI.F Civil Servants Register

#	Part VI—Quick Assessment of Administrative (functional) Registries	Responses
1	What type of program is this? SIGASPE (Système intégré de gestion administrative et salariale du personnel de l'Etat)	
2	Name of responsible Ministry? Ministry of Public Service, Work and Social Security and Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development	
3	How many are enrolled? 140,000	

#	Part VI—Quick Assessment of Administrative (functional) Registries	Responses
4	<p>Does the program issue an identification card?</p> <p>a. If Yes > What kind of identity token? (please see Part IV for additional questions)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Paper card <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Barcode card <input type="checkbox"/> Mag-strip card <input type="checkbox"/> Smart card</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mobile (SIM) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):</p> <p>What supporting documents or procedures are required to enroll in the program?</p> <p>What is required to obtain an identity document/card for the program?</p> <p>Are there any exceptions? (e.g., child headed households?)</p> <p>What supporting documents or procedures are required to enroll in the program?</p> <p>Is it a household ID or an individual ID?</p> <p>b. Since when has an identity card been issued (year)? Since: 2012 for card with barcode.</p> <p>c. How many cards have been issued (in total)? unknown</p> <p>d. Does it have a cost to the person, or family, enrolled in the program? No</p> <p>e. Is there a replacement cost for a lost card? Yes</p> <p>f. How often is the card replaced?</p> <p>g. What are the procedures when a beneficiary of the program dies? unknown</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
5	<p>What is the annual operating budget for the program?</p> <p>What is the annual operating budget for the management and maintenance of the administrative registry and its database?</p> <p>What is the annual budget of identity token issuance?</p>	
6	<p>Are there explicit protocols (rules and regulations) as to how the program can interoperate their database with other administrative (functional) databases?</p> <p>If Yes > Please describe:</p> <p>Please also list the databases and explain how they are linked.</p>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7	What is the procedure for enrolling undocumented individuals? CNIB is mandatory	

#	Part VI—Quick Assessment of Administrative (functional) Registries	Responses
8	<p>What information is captured for the enrollee?</p> <p>a. Biographic information? Yes, relevant to the civil servant career (classification, employment, position, promotion, salary components)</p> <p>b. Socioeconomic information? Salary</p> <p>c. Ethnicity? No</p> <p>d. Address? Yes</p> <p>e. Religion? No</p> <p>f. Biometric information? 10 flat fingers</p> <p>g. Where is the biometric information stored? A specific biometric database, different from the SIGASPE.</p> <p>h. Is the information encrypted? unknown</p> <p>i. Other (please specify):</p>	
9	Please describe the authentication procedures for receiving benefits from the program.	n/a
10	<p>a. What is the staff capacity, how many individuals work under this program? 10 ICT staff under the Ministry of Public Service, Work and Social Security and 30 under the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development</p> <p>b. How many technical staff are involved in this program exclusively?</p> <p>c. Is the biometric information authenticated while receiving benefits?</p> <p>d. Describe all the security features on the program card.</p> <p>e. Does the program use a separate program ID number? Yes</p> <p>f. Does the program ID also contain the individual's unique identity number issued by the legal registry (civil or identification)? Not in the program ID, but the CNIB number is collected and stored in the file of the civil servant.</p>	
11	Please describe linkages and procedures for verifying or authenticating identities for the purpose of establishing businesses, if applicable. There is a linkage between the biometric database and SIGASPE to facilitate authentication of any person that may work as a civil servant.	

VI.G Health Workers

#	Part VI—Quick Assessment of Administrative (functional) Registries	Responses
1	What type of program is this? LogRH (Health Workers Management System). LogRH is a system used to manage health workers resources. It contains specific information not collected through the civil servant SIGASPE database such as a different nomenclature specific to the health sector and data on local staff in health centers.	
2	Name of responsible Ministry? Ministry of Health	
3	How many are enrolled? 24,000 (26,000 in SIGASPE but LogRH is considered more up to date than SIGASPE by the Ministry of Health)	

#	Part VI—Quick Assessment of Administrative (functional) Registries	Responses
4	<p>Does the program issue an identification card?</p> <p>a. If Yes > What kind of identity token? (please see Part IV for additional questions)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Paper card <input type="checkbox"/> Barcode card <input type="checkbox"/> Mag-strip card <input type="checkbox"/> Smart card</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mobile (SIM) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):</p> <p>What supporting documents or procedures are required to enroll in the program?</p> <p>What is required to obtain an identity document/card for the program?</p> <p>Are there any exceptions? (e.g., child headed households?)</p> <p>What supporting documents or procedures are required to enroll in the program?</p> <p>Is it a household ID or an individual ID?</p> <p>b. Since when has an identity card been issued (year)? Since: _____</p> <p>c. How many cards have been issued (in total)? _____</p> <p>d. Does it have a cost to the person, or family, enrolled in the program?</p> <p>e. Is there a replacement cost for a lost card?</p> <p>f. How often is the card replaced?</p> <p>g. What are the procedures when a beneficiary of the program dies?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
5	<p>What is the annual operating budget for the program?</p> <p>What is the annual operating budget for the management and maintenance of the administrative registry and its database?</p> <p>What is the annual budget of identity token issuance?</p>	
6	<p>Are there explicit protocols (rules and regulations) as to how the program can interoperate their database with other administrative (functional) databases?</p> <p>If Yes > Please describe:</p> <p>Please also list the databases and explain how they are linked.</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
7	<p>What is the procedure for enrolling undocumented individuals?</p>	

#	Part VI—Quick Assessment of Administrative (functional) Registries	Responses
8	What information is captured for the enrollee? a. Biographic information? b. Socioeconomic information? c. Ethnicity? d. Address? e. Religion? f. Biometric information? g. Where is the biometric information stored? h. Is the information encrypted? i. Other (please specify):	
9	Please describe the authentication procedures for receiving benefits from the program.	
10	Staff background and training a. What is the staff capacity, how many individuals work under this program? b. How many technical staff are involved in this program exclusively? c. Is the biometric information authenticated while receiving benefits? d. Describe all the security features on the program card. e. Does the program use a separate program ID number? f. Does the program ID also contain the individual's unique identity number issues by the legal registry (civil or identification)?	
11	Please describe linkages and procedures for verifying or authenticating identities for the purpose of establishing businesses, if applicable.	

VI.H Tax Payer Register

#	Part VI—Quick Assessment of Administrative (functional) Registries	Responses
1	What type of program is this? Management of tax payers (companies). Each taxpayer is identified by an IFU number (identifiant financier unique). One individual can have several IFUs.	
2	Name of responsible Ministry? General Directorate for Taxes, under the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development	
3	How many are enrolled? 70,366 active taxpayers including 40,086 individual companies (on 31 March 2016)	

#	Part VI—Quick Assessment of Administrative (functional) Registries	Responses
4	<p>Does the program issue an identification card?</p> <p>a. If Yes > What kind of identity token? (please see Part IV for additional questions)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Paper card <input type="checkbox"/> Barcode card <input type="checkbox"/> Mag-strip card <input type="checkbox"/> Smart card</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mobile (SIM) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):</p> <p>What supporting documents or procedures are required to enroll in the program?</p> <p>What is required to obtain an identity document/card for the program?</p> <p>Are there any exceptions? (e.g., child headed households?)</p> <p>What supporting documents or procedures are required to enroll in the program?</p> <p>Is it a household ID or an individual ID?</p> <p>b. Since when has an identity card been issued (year)? Since: _____</p> <p>c. How many cards have been issued (in total)? _____</p> <p>d. Does it have a cost to the person, or family, enrolled in the program?</p> <p>e. Is there a replacement cost for a lost card?</p> <p>f. How often is the card replaced?</p> <p>g. What are the procedures when a beneficiary of the program dies?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
5	<p>What is the annual operating budget for the program?</p> <p>What is the annual operating budget for the management and maintenance of the administrative registry and its database?</p> <p>What is the annual budget of identity token issuance?</p>	
6	<p>Are there explicit protocols (rules and regulations) as to how the program can interoperate their database with other administrative (functional) databases?</p> <p>If Yes > Please describe:</p> <p>Please also list the databases and explain how they are linked.</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
7	<p>What is the procedure for enrolling undocumented individuals?</p>	

#	Part VI—Quick Assessment of Administrative (functional) Registries	Responses
8	<p>What information is captured for the enrollee?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Biographic information? b. Socioeconomic information? c. Ethnicity? d. Address? e. Religion? f. Biometric information? g. Where is the biometric information stored? h. Is the information encrypted? i. Other (please specify): 	
9	Please describe the authentication procedures for receiving benefits from the program.	
10	<p>Staff background and training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. What is the staff capacity, how many individuals work under this program? b. How many technical staff are involved in this program exclusively? c. Is the biometric information authenticated while receiving benefits? d. Describe all the security features on the program card. e. Does the program use a separate program ID number? f. Does the program ID also contain the individual's unique identity number issues by the legal registry (civil or identification)? 	
11	Please describe linkages and procedures for verifying or authenticating identities for the purpose of establishing businesses, if applicable.	

Annex 4: List of documents reviewed (provided by authorities)

DÉCRET N°2003-668/PRES/PM/SECU/MJ/MATD/MFB/MPDH portant définition des caractéristiques et des conditions de délivrance de la Carte Nationale d'Identité Burkinabè (CNIB)

DÉCRET N°2013-1028/PRES/PM/MATS/MJ/MAECR/MEF/MATD du 11 novembre 2013 portant création de l'Identifiant Unique du Citoyen à l'Etat Civil (IUCEC). JO N°17 DU 24 AVRIL 2014

DÉCRET N°2014-378/PRES/PM/MPFG/MEF/MATS/MATD du 12 mai 2014 portant adoption du programme une femme, un acte de naissance. JO N°33 DU 14 AOUT 2014

LOI N°005-2001/AN PORTANT INSTITUTION D'UNE CARTE NATIONALE D'IDENTITÉ BURKINABE

LOI N°010/2004 AN PORTANT PROTECTION DES DONNÉES À CARACTÈRE PERSONNEL

Loi n°015-2006 du 11 mai 2006 portant régime de sécurité sociale applicable aux travailleurs salariés et assimilés au Burkina Faso

LOI N°106-2015/CNT PORTANT LOI DE FINANCES POUR L'EXECUTION DU BUDGET DE L'ETAT, GESTION 2016

Mission du Groupe Régional d'Experts sur l'Etat Civil et Statistiques de Vie au Burkina Faso, Débriefing, 8 novembre 2013 Ouagadougou

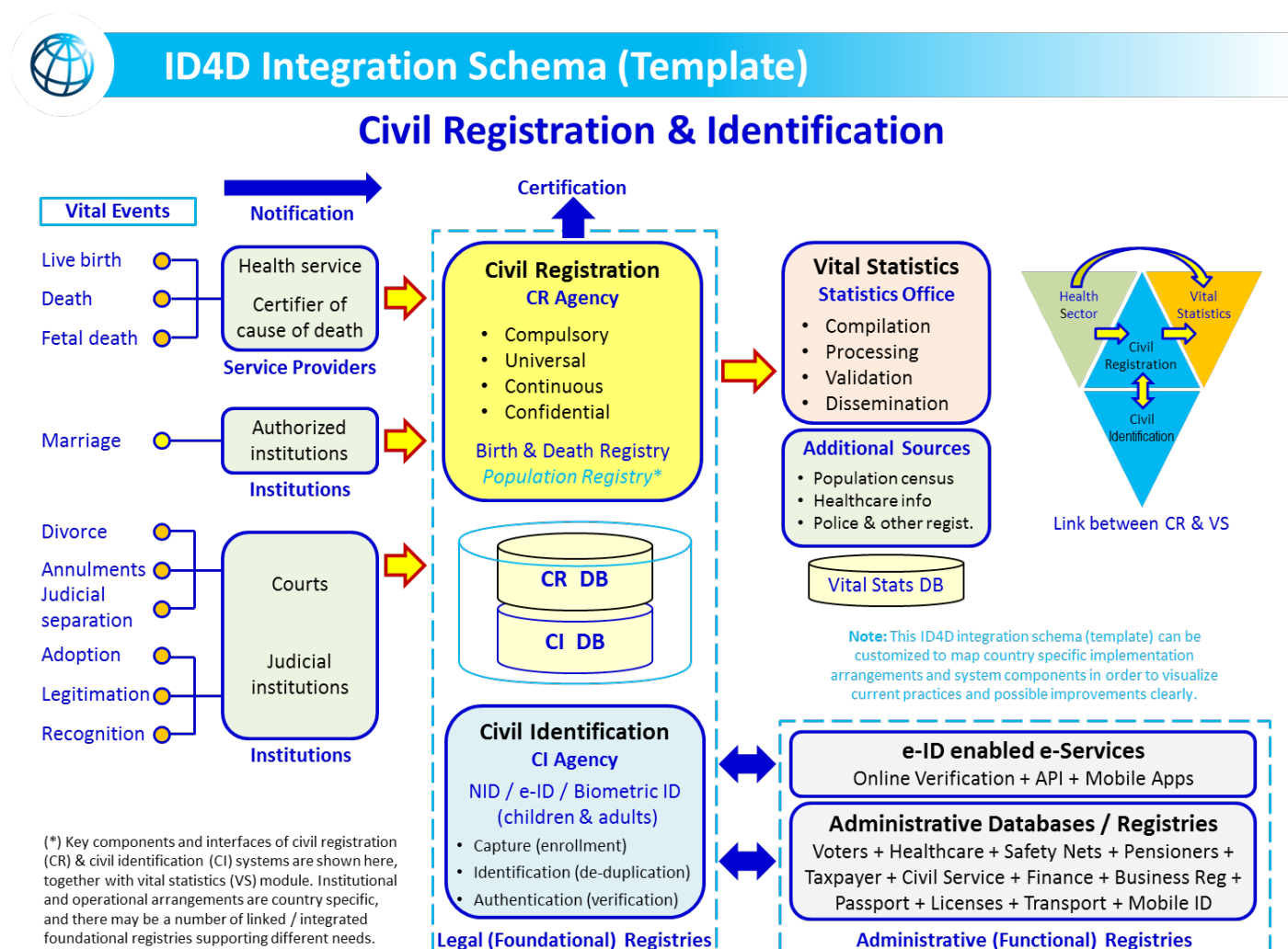
Rapport de l'atelier de MISE EN PLACE D'UN SYSTEME INTEGRE DE GESTION DE L'IDENTIFICATION ELECTRONIQUE DU CITOYEN (SIGIEC) EN AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST

STRATEGIE NATIONALE DE L'ETAT CIVIL AU BURKINA FASO, MAI 2012

Zatu an VII 13 du 16 novembre 1989 portant institution et application d'un code des personnes et de la famille au Burkina Faso

Plan National de Développement Économique et Social 2016-2020

Annex 5: ID4D integration schema



Annex 6: Unique identification number for citizen (IUCEC)

DECRETE

Article 1 : il est créé un Identifiant Unique du Citoyen à l'Etat Civil (IUCEC).

Article 2 : l'Identifiant Unique du Citoyen à l'Etat Civil est un procédé qui permet d'identifier la personne physique au moyen d'un code unique, univoque qui intègre son rattachement à un espace géographique.

Article 3 : le code « IUCEC » des personnes physiques enregistrées dans les centres d'état civil situés sur le territoire national comporte dix sept (17) positions qui se décomposent comme suit :

- une (01) position numérique pour le niveau administratif ;
- cinq (05) positions numériques pour l'entité administrative ;
- une (01) position numérique pour le centre d'état civil ;

sur 3 01/03/2015 11:1:
ECRET N°2013-1028/PRES/PM/MATS/MJ/MAECR/MEH/MATD d... file:///E:/DAISEC/IUCEC/DECRET%20N°B02013-1028_PRES_P.

- quatre (04) positions numériques pour l'année d'enregistrement dans le registre des naissances ;
- quatre (04) positions numériques pour le numéro d'ordre d'enregistrement dans le registre des naissances ;
- deux (02) positions numériques pour la clé de contrôle générée automatiquement par le logiciel.

Article 4 : le code « IUCEC » des personnes physiques enregistrées dans les centres d'état civil situés dans les Ambassades et les Consulats comporte dix sept (17) positions ainsi définies :

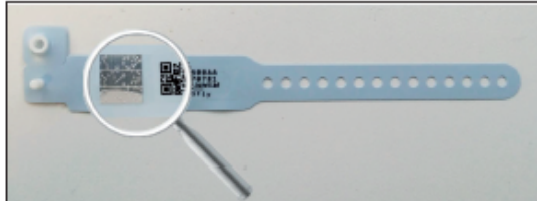
- une (01) position numérique pour le niveau consulaire ;
- cinq (05) positions numériques pour le service consulaire ;
- une (01) position numérique pour le centre d'état civil ;
- quatre (04) positions numériques pour l'année d'enregistrement dans le registre des naissances ;
- quatre (04) positions numériques pour le numéro d'ordre d'enregistrement dans le registre des naissances ;
- deux (02) positions numériques pour la clé de contrôle générée automatiquement par le logiciel.

Article 5 : Toute déclaration de naissance enregistrée et transcrite dans les registres de naissances se verra obligatoirement attribuée un numéro d'Identifiant Unique du Citoyen à l'Etat Civil.

Annex 7: Documentation on iCivil

What is iCivil?

It is based on a mobile Application (under Android) which allows to record birth certificates. The details of every new-born baby is sent by a coded SMS from a mobile phone application to an officer of Health authorised for this purpose. This application links the details of the baby to a unique, and non-forgeable authenticator: a Bubble Tag™.



The SMS is received immediately by the server of the national Centre of civil status.

With the help of automatic data processing, the combination SMS/authenticator produces automatically, a record of birth, ready to print and signed by the competent authorities. This way, the records of civil status become a central national records that grows every day. Parents do not need to travel long distances anymore to inform the authorities about the birth.

The collection of the birth certificate

The authentic and controllable birth certificates, can be obtained in the form of a bracelet (Token) given on the day of child's birth. You do not need to go back anymore to your natal village to obtain an extract of the birth certificate. Every centre for civil status in the country can consult, print and deliver an extract of the requested act.

Checking the authenticity of birth certificates

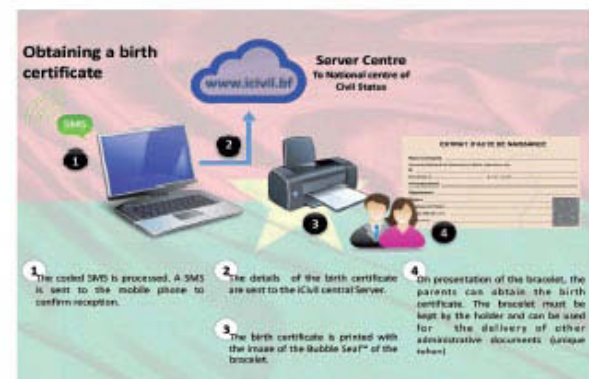
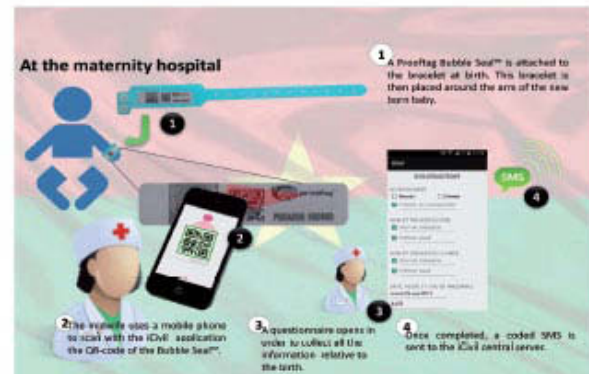
The authorities, the Security Service, the Civil Service, can also verify the authenticity of all documents of Civil Status that are in circulation, directly on line. The verification is done on the website of the dedicated government.

Kit iCivil



www.icivil.bf / www.icivil.org

Operating Principle



www.icivil.bf / www.icivil.org

Annex 8: Documentation on SIGEC

4- DESCRIPTION DU SYSTEME

Il s'agit de mettre en place un système informatisé de gestion de l'état civil Burkinabé impliquant tous les acteurs du domaine (le MATS, MJPDH, MAECR, MATD, MS, le citoyen, les communes, les Tribunaux, et les Gouvernorats, ...). Cela va consister en l'extension du réseau inter administration (RESINA) dans les communes par l'installation d'antennes VSAT dans les centres d'état civil, d'antennes Wimax dans les Tribunaux de grande instance (TGI) et dans les centres d'état civils secondaires installés dans les CSPS.

Un tel système aura les avantages :

- d'uniformiser la présentation des actes d'état civil ;
- de standardiser les procédures de gestion de l'état civil pour toutes les communes;
- d'offrir des outils de statistique et de « reporting » sur l'état civil ;
- de gérer les échanges de données entre communes sur l'état civil ;
- de sécuriser les documents d'état civil ;
- d'offrir un portail d'information et de services aux citoyens.

5- FINALITE DU SYSTEME

- Informatiser le processus d'état civil dans toutes les communes et enclaves territoriales burkinabè (les Ambassades et les consulats);
- Servir le burkinabé en extraits d'acte d'état civil à partir de tout centre d'état civil municipal relevant de la commune détentrice du registre de l'acte, mais également à partir de tout autre centre dans toute autre commune.

Annex 9: Bibliography

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- Faostat. <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data>
- Ministère de la Santé, Annuaire Statistique. 2014. www.cns.bf/IMG/pdf/annuaire_2014_du_ms.pdf
- Office of National Identification of Burkina Faso. 2016.
- PNDES. 2016–2020. p. 38, [cns.bf/IMG/pdf/pndes_2016-2020-4.pdf](http://www.cns.bf/IMG/pdf/pndes_2016-2020-4.pdf)
- RGPH. 2006. http://www.insd.bf/documents/publications/insd/publications/resultats_enquetes/autres%20enq/Resultats_definitifs_RGPH_2006.pdf
- The State of the World's Children 2014 in Numbers. UNICEF. <https://www.unicef.org/sowc2014/numbers/>

worldbank.org/id4d

