SNAPSHOT
OF CIVIL REGISTRATION AND VITAL STATISTICS SYSTEMS OF
LIBERIA
Program Information

About the Centre of Excellence for CRVS Systems

Housed at the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), the Centre of Excellence for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) Systems is a global knowledge and resource hub that actively supports national efforts to develop, strengthen, and scale CRVS systems. It collaborates with organizations and experts to broker access to information and expertise, including global standards, tools, research evidence, and relevant good practice.

The Centre of Excellence was established with funding from Global Affairs Canada and IDRC and contributes directly to the work of the Global Financing Facility, a key financing platform of the UN Secretary General’s Global Strategy for Women’s, Children’s, and adolescents’ health.

About the International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

Part of Canada’s foreign affairs and development efforts, the IDRC invests in knowledge, innovation and solutions to improve the lives of people in the developing world. IDRC works with many stakeholders including civil society organizations, think tanks, regional organizations and government departments in the developing world to promote growth, reduce poverty, and drive large-scale positive change.
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Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide a brief introduction to the civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems in Liberia.

The information was collected through a questionnaire completed by the Ministry of Health in January 2019 and supplemented by a desk review of available documents. The report presents country background, selected indicators relevant for CRVS improvement processes, stakeholders’ activities as well as resources available and needed to strengthen CRVS systems, coordination, among others.

Brief country profile

Liberia is a country located in West Africa. It is bordered by Sierra Leone to the northwest, Guinea to the north and Cote d’Ivoire to its east. It has a long coastline along the Atlantic Ocean to its south and south-west. It has a total surface area of 111,369 square kilometres.¹

The 2018 mid-year estimated population of Liberia was about 4,280,000. The average annual rate of population increase was estimated at 2.52 percent (2015-2020).²

- Capital city of Liberia: Monrovia
- Official working languages: English
- Civil registration offices:
  - Ministry of Health is responsible for births and deaths registration;
  - Ministry of Internal Affairs for traditional marriages and divorces;
  - Center for National Documents and Records Agency (CNDRA) for western marriages and divorces; and
  - Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection for adoptions.

- National statistical office: Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS)

Major administrative divisions: Liberia is administratively divided into the following 15 counties, as shown on the map above.

Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
## CRVS dimensions

### Births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Completeness of birth registration$^3$</td>
<td>Less than 25% (2018)$^4$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 years of age whose births were reported as registered with a civil authority</td>
<td>24.6% (2013)$^5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births attended by skilled health personnel</td>
<td>61.1% (2013)$^6$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women aged 15-49 who received antenatal care from a skilled provider</td>
<td>95.9% (2013)$^5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPT1 immunization coverage among 1-year-olds$^6$</td>
<td>99% (2016)$^7$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population)</td>
<td>34 (2016)$^7$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (live births per woman)</td>
<td>4.6 (2016)$^7$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15-19 years)</td>
<td>128.8 (2016)$^8$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population under age 15</td>
<td>41.8% (2017)$^9$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Deaths

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Completeness of death registration</td>
<td>Less than 5% (2018)$^4$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude death rate (per 1,000 population)</td>
<td>8 (2016)$^7$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>56 (2017)$^{10}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>75 (2017)$^{10}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>725 (2015)$^{11}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Marriages and divorces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marriage registration rate</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women aged 20-24 first married or in union before age 15</td>
<td>8.8% (2013)$^5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women aged 20-24 first married or in union before age 18</td>
<td>35.9 (2013)$^5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorce registration rate</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Vital statistics including causes of death data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compilation and dissemination of civil registration-based statistics</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medically certified causes of death data</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Civil registration system

Legislative framework

In Liberia, registration of vital events is governed by a number of legal instruments:

(i) Registration of births and deaths is governed by the Public Health Law of 1976 and the Executive Law of 1972. The country’s civil registration legislation provides for the compulsory registration of births and deaths within the country.

(ii) Registration of marriages and divorces is mandated by the Executive Law of 1972 with respect to Traditional Marriage and Divorce Registration; and the New Domestic Law of Liberia of 1973 regarding Western Marriage and Divorce Registration. The Children’s Law of 2008 covers Adoption Registration.

Management, organization and operations

There is no specific ministry in charge of registration of all vital events. Rather, several ministries are responsible for the registration of births, deaths, marriages, divorces and adoptions. The registration of these events currently covers all segments of the population and all geographic areas of the country.

National CRVS systems coordination mechanisms

The CRVS improvement strategic plan of 2015 recommends setting up a standing inter-agency mechanism at the national level for coordinating the CRVS program but it has not yet been established. During the period leading to the preparation of the strategic plan, such an inter-agency technical committee was organized but the collaboration was weak. The coordination mechanism was reactivated in 2018 to prepare for the African CRVS Day (August 10) and met once in 2019 to ensure that the day was commemorated.

Administrative level registration centres

At present, there are 15 registration centres for births and deaths located in urban districts in each of the counties. Each centre is manned by a registrar. The 15 counties are currently subdivided into 92 health districts. Not all the districts have registration offices. The CRVS improvement strategic plan of 2015 envisages to expand the registration centres in a phased manner from the county level to all districts. Birth and death registration centres have been reactivated in four hospitals in Monrovia and are expected to be functional in 15 of the 35 hospitals by the end of 2019.

Accessibility of civil registration services

In urban areas of Liberia, most households reside less than 5 kms from the district registration offices. In rural areas, most households are estimated to be 5 to 10 kms away from the urban district registration offices, which currently serve as the lowest level of registration offices.

The estimated time it would take most urban dwellers to reach a registration office by motorcycle or car ranges between 30 minutes to 2 hours, while it could take up to 5 hours for rural households. On the other hand, for those who opt to cover the distance on foot, the estimated time it could take an urban dweller is up to 2 hours and more than 8 hours for a rural dweller.

Registration of vital events

- Definitions of live births and deaths are aligned to international recommendations.
- Civil registration offices prepare legal and statistical paper records in a combined form.
- There is no fee for registering births, marriages, divorces and deaths.
- Birth certificates are issued for free, but charges are levied for certificates requested for late registrations. Fees for vital events certificates are given in Table 1.
Table 1: Direct costs associated with obtaining vital events certificates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vital events</th>
<th>Certificates in US Dollars</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births</td>
<td>3.05</td>
<td>For delayed birth registration (13 years and over)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriages – Western</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>A couple needs both bachelorhood and spinsterhood certificates (US$ 15 each) before they can get married. This has increased the cost from US$ 150 to US$ 180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriages – Traditional</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>For traditional marriages, there is no need to obtain bachelorhood and spinsterhood certificates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorces</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>3.05</td>
<td>All ages</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MOH
US$ 1= LRD 164

The Western/faith-based marriages and divorces system is under the Center for National Documents and Records Agency. The agency is decentralized and the county marriage registrar is responsible for registering marriages and divorces in each county. Based on customary laws, traditional marriages are registered centrally by the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

There is no link between the birth and death registration system and that of marriages and divorces.


**Backlog of unregistered births**

According to the Vital and Health Statistics Department of the Ministry of Health, about 546,000 or 75 per cent of births in 2018 were not registered in Liberia. The strategic plan for 2016-2020 aims at reducing the backlog of registration among children below age five by 80 per cent.¹⁴
Vital statistics system

Vital statistics

The responsibility of compiling and disseminating registration-based statistics on births and deaths belongs to the Bureau of Vital Statistics (Bureau) in the Ministry of Health (MOH). The vital statistics system does not yet produce reliable statistics from civil registration data. However, some birth and death data is produced by the Bureau of Vital Statistics from reports and limited surveys. The Bureau does not collect and compile data on causes of death. However, the MOH has trained medical doctors in the use of the World Health Organization Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCoD) and is expected to implement the use of MCCoD by 2019. This will allow the collection and compilation of cause of death data for publication in 2020.

The Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS)’ mandate is to ensure coordination among statistics producers and users to report on national birth, death, marriage, and divorce registration figures and place birth and death, marriage, and divorce registration on the development agenda. LISGIS also serves as chair of the national vital statistics development steering and technical committees, which are major for the advocacy and awareness of birth and death registration.

Causes of death

Causes of deaths are recorded for deaths occurring in health facilities. The standard international form for a medical certificate of cause of death is expected to be rolled out to hospitals in 2019 and is expected to be used by all hospitals and health centers by the end of 2019.

The strategic plan for 2016-2020 shows the intention of the government to determine causes of deaths according to international standards and code and to record them using adopted ICD10 in real time. It is also planned to implement verbal autopsies for deaths in the community.
Digitization

Modernization of the CRVS systems was looked at in terms of computerization of the systems, introduction of mobile phones for notifications and other purposes, and any other innovative approaches which countries shared.

Computerization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Computers used in</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All local registration offices in the country</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>District registration offices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health facilities</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, please specify</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>At the County Service Centers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mobile technology application

Mobile technology was recently introduced at the central level to register birth and pay for services through mobile money. It is expected to be used for death. Online registration for birth and death will be cascaded to all parts of the country by the end of 2019. The online platform is available at www.liberiabirthcertificate.com.

Sample registration forms


Improvement initiatives and external support

Improvement plan and budget

Strategic plan

In 2013, an assessment of births and deaths registration was conducted and in the same year, the Birth Registration Improvement Plan: 2014 – 2018 was developed. It was later revised and expanded as Improving Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in Liberia: Investment Case – 2016-2020.

Budgetary allocations and requirements

- The estimated cost to implement the plan over 5 years was US$ 3 million.
- Government allocation for the current year was not available.
- Among development partners supporting national CRVS systems improvements, the Global Financing Facility has provided a grant of US$ 1 million for birth and death registration, United Nations Children’ Fund has provided over $200,000 for birth registration over the past 3 years (2015-2018) and the World Health Organization has been supporting death registration.
### Activities identified as high priorities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High priority areas</th>
<th>Estimated cost</th>
<th>Expected government allocation</th>
<th>Expected budget gaps</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capacity development for marriages and divorces system</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction of Verbal Autopsy for community deaths</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td></td>
<td>The objective is to determine the cause of deaths that occurred outside of hospitals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct of national birth registration census for children under five of age</td>
<td>US$ 1,000,000</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>US$ 1,000,000</td>
<td>The intent of the census is to reduce the number of unregistered births by 95%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment of birth and death registration in 95% of hospitals and health district</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
<td>The goal is to reach underserved population and increase coverage of birth and death registration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procurement of blank birth and death certificates</td>
<td>US$ 250,000</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>US$ 250,000</td>
<td>One million blank copies of birth certificates and 250,000 copies of blank death certificates needed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: MOH*
## Support from development partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>International organization</th>
<th>Their mandates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
<td>Birth registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Funding Facility</td>
<td>Revision of registration forms; Development of manuals; Planning for death registration and recording of causes of death; Advocacy and awareness raising; Development and implementation of an integrated civil registration management information system; Expansion of registration points; Use of the Community Health Assistant program for the registration of community events; Performance-based component to target health facilities to incentivize birth and death registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
<td>Birth registration for refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
<td>Death Registration including cause of death and introduction of ICD and Verbal Autopsy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Proposals to improve coordination

Coordination was identified as a key element by MOH in the national CRVS systems landscape. The following suggestions have been provided to improve coordination and working arrangements among national stakeholders and development partners.

**National CRVS stakeholders**

a. Political support towards CRVS from the highest office in the Country;

b. Identification of a CRVS leader who is passionate and committed to CR development, resource mobilization and improved coordination and collaboration; and

c. Promote CRVS nationally and create public awareness.

**National institutes and development partners**

a. Provide partners with decision-making space regarding CRVS technical issues;

b. Ensure transparency and accountability of CRVS resources; and

c. Conduct regular coordination meetings.

Resources

**Websites**

Most of those listed below are results of an Internet search.

- Plan International-Ireland: Youtube presentation at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DrpdM9dxK1Y

**Additional materials**

Additional information may be found on the following websites:

Conclusion

In line with recommendations of the Conference of African Ministers responsible for Civil Registration, Liberia has conducted an assessment of its CRVS systems environment and developed an improvement plan for the period of 2016 to 2020. The main areas identified for improvement, at the high level, were: Improving birth and death registration services; Expanding the coverage of the birth and death registration system; Increasing access to marriage and divorce registration services and information; Improving civil registration information systems; Strengthening legislation and raising awareness and advocacy; Providing human resources; and Coordinating national efforts and project management. When these priority areas are addressed, the CRVS systems in Liberia will show significant improvement. The resources available currently might not bring the required improvements by 2020 unless the government allocates a sufficient budget and resources are mobilized from development partners to address budget gaps.
Endnotes


3. Birth or death registration completeness means the actual number of registered births or deaths divided by the estimated number of births or deaths in a particular country or area, in a specified time period usually a year. For further reading refer to ECA, ESCAP and Statistics Norway (2016).


6. DPT1: Surviving infants who received the first dose of diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) vaccine.


