KOMPAK-CRVS Implementation Stories

in the West Aceh, Bener Meriah, and Bireuen Districts
Aceh Province

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From 2015 to 2022, a collaboration between the Government of Indonesia, coordinated by Ministry of Development Planning (Bappenas), and the Government of Australia through KOMPAK, has supported the Government of Indonesia's efforts to strengthen basic services and economic empowerment to reduce poverty. In collaboration with the Center on Child Protection and Wellbeing at Universitas Indonesia (PUSKAPA), BAPPENAS and KOMPAK designed and implemented the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (PASH/CRVS) program.

The CRVS program aims to help local governments and the relevant service units inclusively record all their citizens without exception, especially the poor and vulnerable. The outcome will be that all citizens have their legal identity documents and corresponding rights fulfilled, and can use their legal identity to access basic services to support their welfare. Citizen data will then be managed and become the basis for planning and improving accountability in these basic services.

This document summarizes the journey, achievements, and lessons learned from the implementation of the CRVS program in West Aceh, Bener Meriah, and Bireuen districts of the Province of Aceh. At its conception the CRVS program deliberately selected several subdistricts from those three districts as part of KOMPAK's working areas, but later on the Program developed and expanded to several other districts.

This document is organized chronologically, with data and descriptions extracted from 91 documents consisting of activity reports, research, policy papers, technical documents, and bulletins. This document will support the synthesis analysis for the final report of the CRVS program as a whole.

A. Initial Situation of the Civil Registration System and Vital Statistics in West Aceh, Bener Meriah, and Bireuen Districts

To ensure that KOMPAK-driven programs effectively strengthen civil registration and vital statistics systems, KOMPAK and PUSKAPA carried out various assessments and studies at the beginning of their collaboration. In 2015, they conducted a formative study[1] by sampling three subdistricts in three districts—West Aceh, Bener Meriah, and Bireuen —to obtain in-depth information on community access and the CRVS system. The study provided an overview of the political, economic, social, and geographical backgrounds of the poor and vulnerable communities in each area.

Various assessments and mapping of CRVS related issues were carried out in all KOMPAK pilot areas.[2] A situation analysis[3] was also conducted using the National Socioeconomic Survey (Susenas) data, civil registration data from the local civil registration office, as well as by reviewing relevant regulations at the regional level.
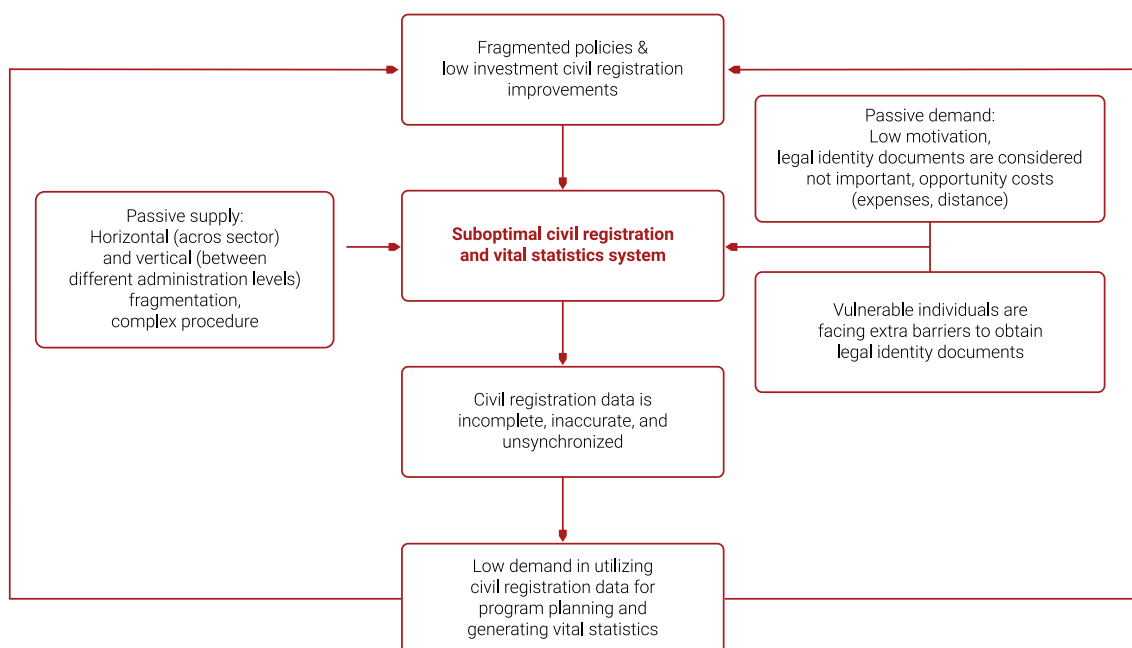
Based on the results of various assessments and studies, the CRVS program identified the main problems that disrupted the provision of an inclusive and accountable civil registration and vital statistics system. In general, CRVS problems were attributable to the barriers faced by the community in accessing services (demand side); obstacles faced by service providers (supply side), and policies and enabling environments in the system that were not functioning properly.

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[1] Kusumaningrum, S., et. al. (2016). *Back to What Counts: Birth and Death in Indonesia (A Study to Institutionalize Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in Basic Services)*. BAPPENAS, KOMPAK, and PUSKAPA. https://puskapa.org/en/publication/640/

[2] PUSKAPA (2016). *CRVS Program Design, a collaboration between Center on Child Protection & Wellbeing Universitas Indonesia (PUSKAPA) with the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas), and Governance for Growth (KOMPAK)*. A collaboration between PUSKAPA, Bappenas, and KOMPAK [unpublished document]

[3] PUSKAPA (2016-2020). *Analysis of the 2016-2020 Civil Registration Situation in West Aceh, Bener Meriah, and Bireuen Districts*. PUSKAPA, Bappenas, and KOMPAK [unpublished document]

Diagram 1. Mapping CRVS Related Problems

Flowchart showing:
- Fragmented policies & low investment civil registration improvements
- Passive demand: Low motivation, legal identity documents are considered not important, opportunity costs (expenses, distance)
- Passive supply: Horizontal (acros sector) and vertical (between different administration levels) fragmentation, complex procedure
- **Suboptimal civil registration and vital statistics system**
- Vulnerable individuals are facing extra barriers to obtain legal identity documents
- Civil registration data is incomplete, inaccurate, and unsynchronized
- Low demand in utilizing civil registration data for program planning and generating vital statistics

Demand Side Barriers

Long distances, processing fees,[4] and complicated processing were found to be the main obstacles for residents in obtaining their identity documents. In 2014,[5] the West Aceh government pushed for an integrated mobile service initiative for marriage certificates, and registration of marriages and births. Despite no administrative fees, it was still difficult for some people to obtain

their identity papers due to processing fees. For instance, the issuance of legal marriage certificates was still charged IDR 350,000. Although incentives were created, including the elimination of fines and birth registration fees, they were found to be ineffective in increasing community demand for identity documents.

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[4] Processing fees refer to costs other than administrative fees incurred by the applicant, such as transport fares, photocopying costs, or fees when using informal processing services.

[5] Kusumaningrum, S., dkk. (2016). Back to What Counts: Birth and Death in Indonesia (A Study to Institutionalize Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in Basic Services). Bappenas, KOMPAK, and PUSKAPA. https://puskapa.org/en/publication/640/

The community's lack of initiative to report their personal/family life events also contributed to the suboptimal results of the recording system.[6] Applications for identity documents were low because people did not see how having the documents could benefit them. The study found that even deaths were rarely reported promptly as most families preferred to wait, sometimes for a whole year, until they had to record another event, such as birth or change of residence, to remove the name of the deceased from the official family card.

Supply Side Barriers

Although regulations at the national level aimed to bring services closer to communities at the subdistrict level, this had not been implemented in most subdistricts and villages. As a result, vulnerable people and others who lived far from their civil registration office had to travel long distances, as the offices are commonly located in downtown areas.

The lack of available and quality human resources also hindered the provision of civil registration services. For instance, an initial study found that there was only one registration officer in West Aceh to process all applications for identity documents.[7] Civil registration officers also showed varying skill levels in providing services. Several officers at the subdistrict level with experience in the registration verification and validation process were often transferred to other areas, leaving the community to be served by untrained people such as health volunteers, community cadres, or midwives.

The CVRS system was also impeded by a lack of guiding policies when it came to inter-sectoral collaboration. Some government offices that could reach unregistered groups assumed that they were not authorized to do so. For example, no effort was made by the education sector to contact those students without birth certificates. Structured effort was also wanted in the health sector where health facilities and midwives could directly facilitate birth registrations. Although several midwives were willing to assist, in general, health workers were reluctant to because of their high workload.

Funding for civil registration in the regional budgets was quite low and limited to regular services.[8] Government offices did not have the funding to provide mobile services, procure the necessary equipment, employ sufficient and competent staff, or utilize information and communication technologies.

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[6] Bappenas. (2016). *Catatan Kebijakan Juli 2016: Tak Terlihat, Tak Terjangkau: Memutus Rantai Keterabaian CRVS dan Keterlibatan Masyarakat*. PUSKAPA, Australian Aid & KOMPAK.

[7] Ibid.

[8] KOMPAK. (2021). *Public Financial Management Challenges: Lessons Learned from the Budget Constraint Analysis in 15 Districts*. Jakarta: Community collaboration and services for Governance for Growth (KOMPAK), the Australian-Indonesian Government partnership program.

The Lack of Supporting Policies and Enabling Environment

The suboptimal implementation of the CRVS system was also influenced by the fact that the civil registration data system was not connected with data systems in other sectors. In 2015, the Ministry of Home Affairs opened access to civil registration databases in other sectors, such as health and social welfare. However, this access was strictly limited to verifying the Citizen Identification Number of universal health insurance members, and it was found that a lot of the registration data were invalid.[9]

The lack of optimal connectivity between relevant sectors with respect to the most recent or up-to-date civil registration data made it difficult for other sectors to use the data as a basis for planning and budgeting. Although discussions on efforts to harmonize sector data had been carried out several times, discrepancies were still found between the need and the availability and timeliness of data, posing a major setback in these efforts.

The 2015 Susenas Birth Certificate Ownership Analysis

The 2015 Susenas analysis on birth certificate ownership[10] in KOMPAK areas in West Aceh, Bener Meriah, and Bireuen provided an overview of the situation in each district, which informed the formulation of program designs and how they would be implemented.

The suboptimal CRVS system was indicated by the low total of birth certificates issued for newborns in Bener Meriah, Bireuen, and West Aceh. In Bener Meriah, 94% of children under 18 and 84% of those under five had a birth certificate, but only 51% of children under 12 months were issued one. In
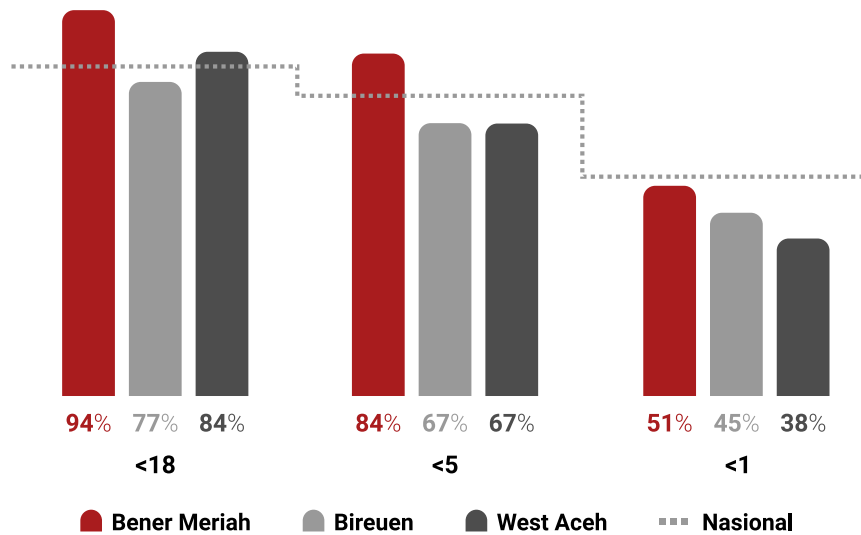
Bireuen District, 77% of children under 18 reported having a birth certificate, and 67% for children under five, whereas only 45% of children under 12 months were reported to have one. In West Aceh, 84% of children under 18 and 67% of children under five had a birth certificate, but only 38% of children under 12 months had one. All this indicated that the civil registration system had not been able to promptly record children soon after they were born. In general, birth certificate possession in most KOMPAK-supported districts in Aceh was below the national percentage, particularly for children under 12 months (Diagram 2).

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[9] Fauzia, M.. (March 17 2021). Director of BPJS Kesehatan: 1.6 million invalid PBI data. KOMPAS.com. https://money.kompas.com/read/2021/03/17/193020326/dirut-bpjs-kesehatan-16-juta-data-pbi-tak-valid.

[10] Based on respondents who reported having a birth certificate.

Diagram 2. **Estimated Birth Certificate Ownership by Age (U18, U5, U1) in KOMPAK Supported Districts, Aceh Province, 2015**
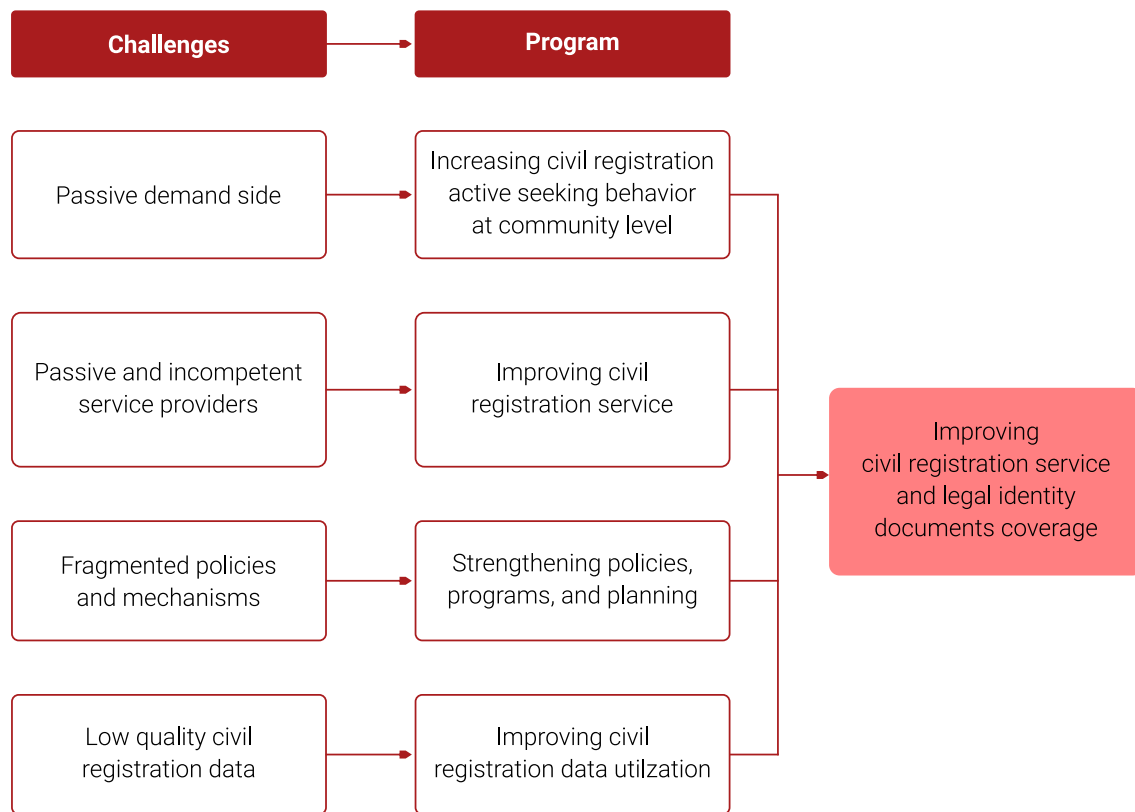
(Susenas, 2015)

| | **94**% | **77**% | **84**% | **84**% | **67**% | **67**% | **51**% | **45**% | **38**% |
| | **<18** | | | **<5** | | | **<1** | | |

■ **Bener Meriah**   ■ **Bireuen**   ■ **West Aceh**   ┅ **Nasional**

B. Initial Design of the KOMPAK CRVS Program[11]

Diagram 3. Initial CRVS Program Design

Challenges	Program
Passive demand side	Increasing civil registration active seeking behavior at community level
Passive and incompetent service providers	Improving civil registration service
Fragmented policies and mechanisms	Strengthening policies, programs, and planning
Low quality civil registration data	Improving civil registration data utilzation

Improving civil registration service and legal identity documents coverage

Based on the results of a problem mapping conducted at the beginning of the program design, various targeted activities were developed to increase applications for and possession of official identity documents. These activities included information gathering, technical assistance, behavior-changing communications, support for community institutions, as well as testing and improving various implementation models. The activities were directed at improving the civil registration system by increasing the incentives for people to apply for their identity papers; increasing the amount and quality of civil registration services; strengthening policies and operational systems for effective services, and increasing the use of civil registration data.

C. KOMPAK-CRVS Implementation Stories (2016-2018)

Integrated Services (Yandu)

Prior to the CRVS program's work in Aceh, the civil registration office's work to increase the ownership of legal identity documents was still limited to pick-up and socialization efforts. In 2017, KOMPAK, PUSKAPA, and local partners began providing Integrated Services (Yandu) in West Aceh, Bireuen, and Bener Meriah. The civil registration offices, Religious Affairs offices, and religious courts were engaged to legalize Muslim marriages, issue marriage certificates and other identity documents, particularly birth certificates for children whose parents' marriage was officially recognized.

In the first half of 2017, KOMPAK and the Government of West Aceh began discussions to develop a model for accelerating legal identity ownership. These discussions resulted in the August 2017 launch of the *Asam Sunti* initiative (Community Awareness for Legal Identity Documents) as a cross-sectoral agreement in West Aceh. Following up on the agreement, the West Aceh government issued Regent Regulation Number 51 of 2018 on Tiered Services for Birth Certificate Ownership. The health, education, and social sectors, as well as village communities were

engaged to increase birth certificate[12] ownership. Collaboration for this service was also supported by institutionalized budgeting through the Regent Regulation on Birth and Death Certificate Integrated with Village Fund (*Aklamasi Dansa* Initiative), which regulated procedures for administering birth and death certificates using Village Fund resources.

In Bireuen, integrated services have been implemented since 2015 with the support of KOMPAK partner, Pekka (Women Headed Family Empowerment Program).[13] The program continued to reach more families together with Yandu's efforts in other supported areas. As of June 2017, the Yandu program in Bireuen, West Aceh, and Bener Meriah had succeeded in reaching 173 couples.

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[12] West Aceh Regent Regulation Number 51 of 2018 on Tiered Service for Birth Certificate Ownership.

[13] Aceh Sharia Supreme Court. (2015, September 11). MS Bireuen Menerima Pendaftaran Perkara Isbat Nikah Pelayanan Terpadu. Aceh Sharia Supreme Court. https://ms-aceh.go.id/berita-se-aceh/item/2533-ms-bireuen-menerima-pendaftaran-perkara-isbat-nikah-pelayan-terpadu-11-9.html

Collaboration with the Social Sector

The CRVS Program saw that the most vulnerable groups faced the greater challenges in accessing civil registration services. Through acceleration models, CRVS encouraged civil registration office collaboration with the social sector so they could reach vulnerable groups and promote access to social services.

West Aceh

The CRVS program supported collaboration between the civil registration services and the social sector through the *Asam Sunti* (Community Awareness for Legal Identity Documents) innovation, which was institutionalized in West Aceh Regent Regulation Number 51 of 2018 on Tiered Services for Ownership of Birth Certificates, Death Certificates, and Other Legal Identity Documents. Through the regent regulation, social organizations (government and non-government) were asked to raise awareness and provide data on vulnerable populations, including the disabled, to civil registration offices. In addition, social institutions in West Aceh were expected to facilitate outreach and data collection for children at the orphanages/children residential care (LKSA), and people with other social welfare problems, who did not have a birth certificate.

Bener Meriah

In Bener Meriah, the CRVS program supported collaboration between the civil registration office and Sub-District Social Welfare Personnel (TKSK), to improve the facilitation of legal identity papers for vulnerable individuals.

Bireuen

Bireuen Regent Regulation Number 14 of 2018 on Tiered Services for Expansion of Ownership of Birth Certificates, Death Certificates, and Other Legal Identity Documents also boosted the participation of the social sector in providing information and outreach to other social institutions regarding the mechanisms, requirements, and procedures for obtaining birth certificates. In addition, various social institutions were expected to actively provide data on vulnerable populations, including people with disabilities, to the civil registration office and assist with birth certificate applications. Social institutions also collected data on which children had a birth certificate, and helped facilitate the applications for those who didn't.

Collaboration with the Health Sector

Because health work intersects with life's milestone events, including births and deaths, the CRVS program promoted the civil registration office collaboration with the health sector through acceleration models in each district. The collaboration is much needed to make sure that those life events are reported as soon as possible with the civil registration office.

West Aceh

Collaboration for recording birth certificates with the health sector in West Aceh began with a cross-sectoral agreement on the *Asam Sunti* (Community Awareness for Legal Identity Documents) initiative. Through the agreement, health workers began to collaborate on birth data for childbirth insurance claims.[14] In addition, health institutions (including hospitals, subdistrict health centers, maternity homes, and community health centers) were tasked with identifying children who did not have a birth certificate, and follow up by submitting the required application documents to the civil registration office.

Bener Meriah

In 2017, CRVS supported the *Gemar Kopi* (Collaborative Movement of Legal ID Services) innovation in Bener Meriah, where the civil registration office collaborated with the health sector to increase birth certificate ownership. This model was later developed into *Alib Bata* (Child Born, Midwife Gives Certificate) in 2021.[15] Through this program, village midwives played an active role in socializing and facilitating birth certificate applications for newborns.

Bireuen

In 2017, the CRVS program prompted collaboration between the Bireuen civil registration office and the health sector through the preparation of a memorandum of understanding (MoU). The MoU strengthened the collaboration between the civil registration sector and health sector through a birth certificate program called *Ba Da Ta* (Baby Born with Birth Certificate).[16] Through this program, officers would ensure that every baby born in a health facility received a birth certificate.

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[14] West Aceh Regent Regulation Number 51 of 2018 on Tiered Services for Birth Certificate Ownership Article 6

[15] Suara Gayo. (2021, May 27). Sekda Bener Meriah Launches Alib Bata Innovation, Following "Disdukcapil Picks Up Dreams". https://voice-gayo.com/sekda-bener-meriah-launching-inovasi-alib-bata-menyusul-disdukcapil-menpick-impian/

[16] Harian Rakyat Aceh (2017, November 21). MoU between Disdukcapil and Health Sector Accelerated Birth Certificate Administration. https://harianrakyataceh.com/2017/11/21/mou-disdukcapil-dan-sektor-kesehatan-pembuatan-akta-birth-dipercepat/

Bireuen Regent Regulation Number 14 of 2018 on Tiered Services for Expanding the Ownership of Birth Certificates, Death Certificates, and Other Legal Identity Documents, institutionalized birth registration processing through health institutes. According to the regent regulation, collaboration between the Bireuen civil registration office and the health sector includes gathering birth data as a requirement for maternity or national health insurance claims, and collecting the required documents and submitting birth certificate applications for infants before they are six months old.

Collaboration with the Education Sector

West Aceh

Cross-sector PASH collaboration started in 2017 with the implementation of integrated services. In December 2017, tiered CRVS services began by involving the education and health departments, and Islamic boarding schools.

Bener Meriah

In Bener Meriah, the program supported collaboration with the education sector by pushing for a birth certificate as a requirement for new student admissions or for scholarships for orphans.[17]

Bireuen

In 2017, the Bireuen Regent supported the acceleration of birth certificate and death certificate ownership through Circular Letter 472/743/SE/DKPS/2017, which encouraged educational institutions to include a birth certificate as one of the requirements for new student admissions.

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[17] Program Manager's Observation Results

Collaboration with Village Communities

Since 2017, the CRVS program has supported the involvement of village communities to increase legal identity ownership in Aceh. The program assisted villages and facilitated discussions between the village government and residents. Facilitation in Bireuen, for example, resulted in a decree to appoint a CRVS facilitator, called *Gampong* (village) Registration Officer (PRG)[18] in each village. Meanwhile, in Bener Meriah, such CRVS facilitator was called *Kampung* (Village) Registration Officer (PRK) and was appointed through a village head decree[19] issued in August 2017.

The pilot for the CRVS facilitators (PRG/PRK) was first carried out in six villages in West Aceh, Bener Meriah, and Bireuen.[20] Then the Aceh KOMPAK team conducted advocacy at the district level so that a CRVS facilitators (PRG/PRK) could be placed in all the villages in the three districts. However, each district had a different time frame for CRVS facilitators (PRG/PRK) replication in their villages.

In Aceh, a total of 238 PRG/PRKs were appointed in 182 villages between July 2017 and April 2018,[21] 63 of which were located in 18 villages supported by KOMPAK. Replication in areas outside the KOMPAK-supported areas demonstrated strong government support for the program's approach. The CRVS facilitators were formally appointed by the village through regent regulation, or through 127 decrees,[22] to facilitate the institutionalization and implementation of village and subdistrict infrastructure. Between February and November 2019, a number of PRG/PRKs were recruited in each district, including 120 men and 32 women in West Aceh, 21 men and 13 women in Bener Meriah, and 33 men and 21 women in Bireuen.[23]

In West Aceh, the institutionalization of ways to facilitate civil registration services in the villages was prompted by West Aceh Regent Regulation Number 26 of 2017 on SOPs for Administration of Birth and Death Certificates through Village

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[18] The CRVS facilitator is a special officer in the village who facilitates civil registration services. This officer has a different name in each of the KOMPAK supported areas. In Aceh, these officers are known as kampung registration officers (Bener Meriah) and gampong registration officers (West Aceh and Bireuen).

[19] GeRAK Aceh. (2018, April 12) Bringing Access to Civil Registration Services at the Village Level Through the Establishment of a Village Registration Officer in Bener Meriah District. https://www.gerakaceh.id/menclosekan-access-service-adminduk-di-level-kampung-via-pemunjukan-petugas-registrasi-kampung-di-kabupaten-bener-meriah/

[20] PRG piloting villages were located in West Aceh (Kubu, Peulanteu, Cot Jurumudi, Seuneubok Teungoh, Simpang Peut, Peuribu), Bener Meriah (Pondokgajah, Pondokbaru, Sinarjayapayaringkel, Mutiara, Purwosari, Jadi Sepakat) and Bireuen (Blang Kuta Dua Meunasa, Paku, Kedeu Tambue, Krueng Meusegob, Le Rhop Varat, Meunasah Hasan)

[21] PUSKAPA Partner Progress Report July-September 2018.

[22] Ibid.

[23] PUSKAPA Partner Progress Report July-December 2019.

Funds in West Aceh District. From 2017 to April 2018, KOMPAK, the provincial government, and the local governments in West Aceh facilitated the application of 3,733 birth certificates and approved/issued 560 of them.[24]

Strengthening Policies & Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

West Aceh

In 2017, the CRVS program sought the involvement of rural communities in West Aceh to increase birth and death certificate ownership. One of the CRVS program's efforts was to encourage planning and budgeting to improve access for rural communities, especially vulnerable communities, to legal identity documents. The program supported the institutionalization of this effort through two regulations. First, the CRVS program supported the preparation of West Aceh Regent Regulation Number 7 of 2017 on Standard Operational Procedures for the Implementation of Special Development Planning Deliberations for Women, Children, and People with Disabilities. Through the regulation, village communities were encouraged to assert the interests of vulnerable groups in accessing their identity papers. The

program also supported the preparation of West Aceh Regent Regulation Number 26 of 2017 on the Administration of Birth and Death Certificates through Village Funds in Gampong in West Aceh District. The regulation became the basis for villages in West Aceh to channel resources toward issuing identity documents for their residents.

In addition to planning and budgeting, the program also sought to bring civil registration services closer to West Aceh communities by having the regent delegate relevant authority to the subdistrict head through West Aceh Regent Regulation Number 41 of 2018 on the Partial Delegation of the Regent's Authority to the Head of Subdistricts. In addition, the program assisted the West Aceh government in emphasizing the role of the village in facilitating access

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[24] PUSKAPA (2018). *Collective Actions to Break The Cycle of Invisibility: A Program Report on Institutionalizing Inclusive and Accountable Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) Systems August 2015–April 2018*. KOMPAK & PUSKAPA.

to legal identity papers. This was achieved through the issuance of West Aceh Regent Regulation Number 36 of 2018 on the List of Village Authorities Based on Village-Scale Local and Origin Rights, and West Aceh Regent Regulation Number 23 of 2019 on the Organizational Structure of Village Government Work Procedures. The involvement of the village government in facilitating civil registration services was also strengthened by the Program's support for West Aceh Regent Regulation Number 9 of 2020 on Village Minimum Service Standards.

Between 2017 and April 2018, the Program provided technical support for the West Aceh government to institutionalize a cross-sectoral agreement, *Asam Sunti* (Community Awareness for Legal Identity Documents), via West Aceh Regent Regulation Number 51 of 2018 on Tiered Services for Birth Certificate Ownership. This regulation underpinned cross-sectoral collaboration to accelerate possession of birth certificate in West Aceh.

Bener Meriah

In 2017, the CRVS program's efforts to support the acceleration of legal identity document ownership in Bener Meriah were centered on collaboration between institutionalized agencies through a MoU between the civil registration service, the Ministry of Religious Affairs, the religious courts, education offices, hospitals, community and village empowerment services, and subdistrict community forums.[25] The program continued to seek collaboration by supporting stronger legal backing through Bener Meriah Regent Regulation Number 20 of 2018 on Tiered Services for Ownership of Birth Certificates, Death Certificates, and Other Legal Identity Documents. The regulation contained the role of each sector in supporting public access to their legal identity papers.

In 2018, the program institutionalized efforts to bring civil registration services closer to the community down to the village level with the issuance of Bener Meriah Regent Regulation Number 23 of 2018 on Partial Delegation of the Regent's Authority to the Head of Subdistrict, and Bener Meriah Regent Regulation Number 11 of 2018 on the List of Village Authorities Based on Right of Origin and Village-Scale Local Authorities. Through these two regulations, the program reinforced the role of subdistricts and villages in providing community access to civil registration services.

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[25] MoU between the Department of Civil Registration and the Ministry of Religious Affairs and the Sharia Court, the Education Office, Hospitals, the Office of Community and Village Empowerment, and the subdistrict community forum for the institutionalization of cross-sectoral collaboration. 470/58/MoU/DKPS/2017 on Acceleration of ownership of birth certificates, death certificates, and other legal identity documents.

The CRVS program also supported the legal basis for budget allocations and village human resources through Bener Meriah Regent Regulation Number 43 of 2019 on Guidelines for Village Revenue and Expenditure Budgeting, which provided directions for villages to allow for civil registration funding in the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBK). In addition to strengthening the funding's legal backing, the program encouraged the appointment of CRVS Facilitators (Village Registration Officers/PRKs) via Bener Meriah Regent Decree Number 426.1/550/SK/2018.

The CRVS program also made sure that civil registration services reached the most vulnerable groups by supporting the issuance of Bener Meriah Regent Decree Number 426.1/548/SK on the Establishment of a Civil Registration Data Collection and Issuance Team for CRVS Vulnerable Populations.

Bireuen

Similar to the other two districts, the program's early efforts in Bireuen also included support for cross-sectoral collaboration in hastening the ownership of legal identity documents by promoting the issuance of a circular letter from the civil registration office and the education office that accelerates birth and death certificate issuance/ownership.[26]

In addition, the program supported the Bireuen civil registration office's MoU with public and private hospitals in the district.[27]

The CRVS program also supported the government of Bireuen to strengthen its commitment to cross-sectoral collaboration through the issuance of Bireuen Regent Regulation Number 14 of 2018 on Tiered Services for Accelerating Ownership of Birth and Death Certificates, and Other Legal Identity Documents. The regulation made the issuance of birth and death certificates, ID cards, and other identity documents more efficient by engaging the education, health, and social sectors.

As well as encouraging cross-sectoral collaborations, the program's work in Bireuen also achieved bringing civil registration closer to the community by strengthening the role of subdistricts and villages in supporting registration services. This was done via several regulations including Bireuen Regent Regulation Number 34 of 2018 on Partial Delegation of the Regent's Authority to the Head of Subdistrict, and Bireuen Regent Regulation Number 21 of 2018 on the List of Village Authorities Based on Right of Origin and Village-Scale Local Authorities. The affirmation of the village's role in providing civil registration

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[26] Head of Disdukcapil Circular Letter Number 472/743/SE/DKPS/2017 on Acceleration of Birth and Death Certificate Ownership and Head of the Education Office Circular Letter Number 420 of 2017 on the Mechanism of Birth Certificate Data Collection at the Scope of Kindergarten, Elementary, and Junior High Schools in Bireuen District.

[27] Disdukcapil MoU Number 445/47/PKS on Acceleration of Birth Certificate Administration.

services needed to be followed by funding allocation. To that end, the CRVS program supported the issuance of guidelines for the preparation of village revenue and expenditure budgets, which was established through the issuance of Bireuen Regent Regulation Number 5 of 2019. The regulation became the basis for Bireuen villages to allocate funds for services related to civil registration and counseling for residents.

Utilization of Civil Registration Data

Since July 2017, CRVS facilitators and local partners in Aceh province have attended training on civil registration and the basics of how the registration system can inform planning and programs through its registration data. However, no specific strategy was pushed regarding the use of the data in 2016 to 2018 because the focus at the time was to accelerate the issuance of birth certificates.

In general, the implementation of the 2016-2018 CRVS program in Aceh resulted in several achievements, although there was still room for improvement. Achievements and challenges during that period, include:
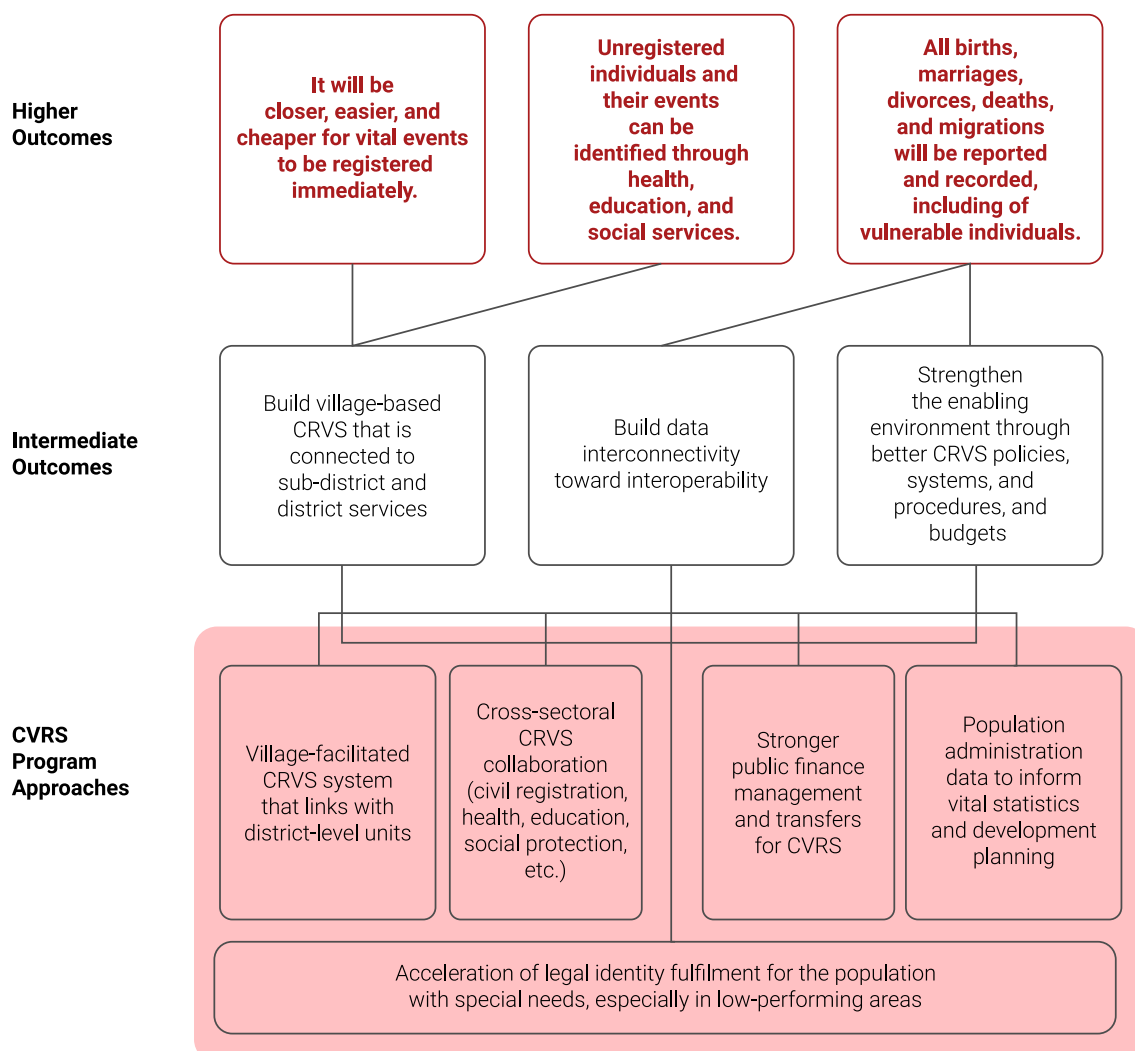1) The ownership percentage of legal identity documents improved, but there were still vulnerable groups who did not have access;
2) The civil registration and vital statistics system started to involve various sectors, but they were still not fully connected;
3) The pilot model for facilitating civil registration services in the villages was implemented;
4) The allocation of district and village budget for CRVS started to increase;
5) Population data was still incomplete and not always accurate.

D. 2018 Transitional Period: Refocusing the KOMPAK CRVS Program

In 2018, a restructuring and refocusing of KOMPAK programs was carried out to ensure more effective interventions. Based on lessons learned from the 2016-2018 facilitation period, the CRVS program focused its resources on supporting five main approaches: 1) A village-based CRVS system that was connected to service units in the district; 2) Cross-sector collaboration for CRVS; 3) Stronger local public financial management for CRVS; 4) Civil registration data for vital statistics and planning, and 5) Acceleration of the acquisition of legal identity documents for people with special needs.

Diagram 4. **Five CRVS Program Approaches**

Higher Outcomes

It will be closer, easier, and cheaper for vital events to be registered immediately.

Unregistered individuals and their events can be identified through health, education, and social services.

All births, marriages, divorces, deaths, and migrations will be reported and recorded, including of vulnerable individuals.

Intermediate Outcomes

Build village-based CRVS that is connected to sub-district and district services

Build data interconnectivity toward interoperability

Strengthen the enabling environment through better CRVS policies, systems, and procedures, and budgets

CVRS Program Approaches

Village-facilitated CRVS system that links with district-level units

Cross-sectoral CRVS collaboration (civil registration, health, education, social protection, etc.)

Stronger public finance management and transfers for CVRS

Population administration data to inform vital statistics and development planning

Acceleration of legal identity fulfilment for the population with special needs, especially in low-performing areas

The CRVS program implemented its refocusing strategy by striving for the best impact possible with the resources available while ensuring its relevance to the problems at hand. The stages or levels of implementation for each approach were readjusted based on the situation in each working area.

Based on the observations and assessments of program implementers in West Aceh, Bireuen, and Bener Meriah districts, the collaboration model with village communities was considered the best for increasing the ownership of legal identity papers. Therefore, CRVS activities in Aceh from 2019 to 2021 were focused on the model to facilitate civil registration services in the villages by encouraging the institutionalization of CRVS facilitators initiatives. In the same period, the Program no longer assisted or monitored other intervention models that were previously encouraged in the 2016-2018 period, including cross-sectoral collaboration.

E. **Development of the 2019-2021 CRVS Program Approach in West Aceh, Bener Meriah, and Bireuen Districts**

Development of Ways to Facilitate Civil Registration Services in the Village

Based on innovations in Aceh up to 2018, the CRVS program saw the potential for the support of village communities in increasing birth certificate ownership. Initially, in 2017, each village had civil registration volunteers consisting of cadres, midwives, and village administrators.[28] These volunteers initially worked without any incentive from either the village government or the civil registration office.

Along with civil registration services in the village, the program encouraged the formation of CRVS facilitators (PRG/PRK) using village resources. The Governor of Aceh also saw the benefits of the CRVS facilitators (PRG/PRK), and so in April 2018 he issued an instruction to recruit CRVS facilitators (PRG/PRK) financed from the villages' budget.[29] The Governor's instructions were also strengthened by innovation and institutionalization at the district level. West Aceh, for instance, institutionalized multi-sectoral and village-level innovations including *Asam*

Sunti (Community Awareness for Legal Identity Documents) and *Aklamasi Dansa* (Integrated Birth Certificate and Death Certificate with Village Funds).[30]

The CRVS program supported the formation of CRVS facilitators (PRG/PRK) in West Aceh, Bireuen, and Bener Meriah based on the governor's regulation on civil registration services at the village level. To support replication in other districts of Aceh, the program developed a Technical Guide for the Formation of CRVS Facilitators. This guide contained the stages of establishing CRVS facilitators (PRG/PRK), starting from coordination meetings to drafting regulations at the district/city level.[31] The program also developed guidelines for monitoring and evaluating CRVS facilitators (PRG/PRK), which helped provide materials for improvement and analysis in evaluating CRVS facilitators (PRG/PRK) programs in districts/municipalities, and in anticipating efforts to solve civil registration service problems.[32] The CRVS program also supported replication in other areas by ensuring that all human resources had the

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[28] Program Manager's Observation Results.

[29] Sulaksono, Paul. (2020, November 16). Memperluas Jangkauan Layanan Adminduk di Aceh. KOMPAK. https://kompak.or.id/id/article/memperluas-jangkauan-layanan-adminduk-di-aceh

[30] The Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform. (2020, August 6). Aklamasi Dansa, Permudah Kepemilikan Akta Kelahiran dan Akta Kematian. https://www.menpan.go.id/site/berita-terkini/aklamasi-dansa-percepat-kepemilikan-akta-kelahiran-dan-akta-kematian.

[31] KOMPAK. (2020). Technical Guidelines for the Formation of Gampong Registration Officers (PRG) in Districts/Municipalities of Aceh Province.

[32] KOMPAK. (2020). Guidelines for Monitoring and Evaluation of Gampong Registration Officers (PRG) in Districts/Municipalities of Aceh Province.

correct capacities at the level required. To that end, the program developed a handbook for CRVS facilitators (PRG/PRK),[33] a guide for CRVS facilitators (PRG/PRK) trainers,[34] and a training guide for CRVS facilitators (PRG/PRK) trainers.[35]

Throughout 2020 and 2021, the CRVS program supported CRVS facilitators (PRG/PRK) training and training for CRVS facilitators (PRG/PRK) trainers. As of June 2021, the program found that CRVS facilitators (PRG/PRK) capacity building had been carried out in three replication districts, including Aceh Besar, East Aceh, Central Aceh, and Gayo Lues.

In 2021, some progress could be seen in districts/municipalities outside West Aceh, Bener Meriah, and Bireuen; as evident by the effort to institutionalize the model of facilitating civil registration services in the villages at the provincial level in the form of Governor Regulation Number 58 of 2020 on Gampong-based Civil Registration Services.[36] The model has been successfully implemented in the three supported districts and expanded to 14 others. This expansion was carried out both with the support of the Aceh Provincial Government and independently by the District/Municipal governments. Three districts

(Central Aceh, Gayo Lues, and East Aceh) received support from the Aceh Civil Registration Office (DRKA) to pilot the model. This progress was marked by the institutionalization of the model in various districts such as Aceh Besar and Gayo Lues, which ratified the Regent Regulation on Village-facilitated Civil Registration Services.[37]

Up to 2021, 3,932 villages had implemented the model in Aceh, an increase from 1,924 in December 2019, and 60.5% of all the 6,497 villages in the province. In 2021, the CRVS facilitators (PRG/PRK) in Aceh's 12 districts/municipalities who had been formed, trained, and had carried out their duties and functions were 3,062—an increase from 2,301 in December 2019. During the Covid-19 pandemic, the online civil registration application service through CRVS facilitators (PRG/PRK) was carried out through the WhatsApp application and other online methods.

The KOMPAK village survey data as of June 2021 (Diagram 5) shows that all the villages in West Aceh (321) and Bener Meriah (233) had implemented the CRVS facilitator model, while in Bireuen, 135 out of 609 villages (22%) had implemented the model. The model replication process in Bireuen was indeed slower than other

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[33] KOMPAK. (2020). PRG Handbook.

[34] KOMPAK. (2020). Guide for PRG Trainers.

[35] KOMPAK. (2020). Training Guide for PRG Trainers or Training-of-Trainers in Aceh Province.

[36] Assessment of Work Performance KOMPAK June 2021.

[37] Ibid.

supported districts due to having more villages. However, the replication process continued to be pushed in 2020-2021 and all the villages in Bireuen had CRVS

facilitators (PRG/PRK) based on the decision of the village head, in 2021.[38]

Diagram 5. **Percentage of Villages that Had Implemented the Facilitation Model in KOMPAK-Supported District, Aceh**

(KOMPAK District Survey, June and December 2021)

| West Aceh | Bener Meriah | Bireuen |

June ■   December ■
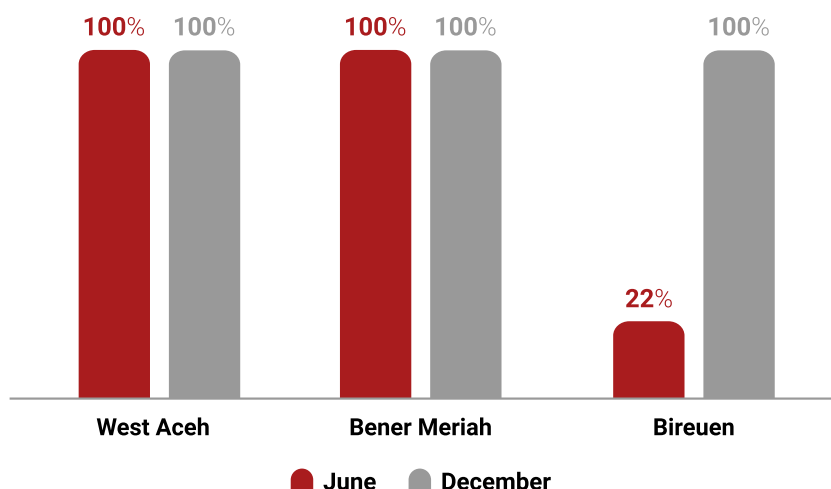
Strengthening Civil Registration Services for Vulnerable Communities during the Covid-19 Pandemic In Aceh

During the Covid-19 pandemic, the Indonesian government has aimed to support vulnerable communities by providing social assistance. However, the social welfare database that was used as a reference for disbursement of funds had limitations in reaching the most vulnerable groups because the data was not up-to-date. The CRVS program saw an opportunity to support the disbursement of social assistance to vulnerable communities through its own sector.

The Program recognized that effort was needed in each KOMPAK-supported area to ensure that civil registration services reached vulnerable communities. In Aceh, the CRVS program carried out capacity building for CRVS facilitators (PRG/PRK) in West Aceh, Bireuen, and Bener Meriah, in July 2020. The Program equipped participants with the capacity to facilitate legal identity documents and expanded the roles and functions of PRG in updating data on vulnerable groups.

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[38] Program Manager's Observation Results.

The Program also involved the Poverty Reduction Coordination Team (TKPK) of the Aceh Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) to provide material on the mechanism for updating poverty data using a data collection form for the Integrated Social Welfare Database (DTKS) and its adjustments. The program also strengthened participant knowledge regarding the impact of the pandemic on vulnerable communities, and expanded the definition of vulnerable during a pandemic.

In their training, CRVS facilitators (PRG/PRK) learned how to provide civil registration services, identify vulnerable groups, and understand the ethics and referrals for vulnerable groups during the pandemic. From the training, PRG and the model to facilitate civil registration service in the villages could continue to develop and assist communities in the supported areas, and navigate the challenges of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Stronger Public Financial Management for CRVS

The Governor of Aceh also saw the benefits of CRVS facilitators (PRG/PRK), and so in April 2018 he issued an instruction to establish CRVS facilitators (PRG/PRK) with the allocation of the Aceh Village Fund.[39] The allocation of resources for CRVS facilitators was further strengthened with the support of each district head. The Bireuen Regent, for instance, issued Bireuen Regent Regulation Number 21 of 2018 on the List of Village Authorities Based on Right of Origin and Village-Scale Local Authorities, and Bireuen Regent Regulation Number 1 of 2019 on Village Financial Management, to emphasize the authority of the village to allocate funding to support civil registration.

In 2020, the village performance indicator assessment document in

West Aceh District was stipulated in Regent Regulation Number 14 of 2020 on Procedures for Assessment and Determination of Village Incentive Funds. Village funding was not only intended for CRVS facilitators (PRG/PRK), but also for the training of 323 Aceh Village Information System (SIGAP) operators in West Aceh, through the Inter Village Cooperation Agency (BKAG).

The Covid-19 pandemic also affected public budgeting for CRVS. The 2020 fiscal year budget adjustment for the prevention and handling of Covid-19 was successfully carried out, as marked by the Regent Circular Letter regarding the results of the 2020 Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget changes to the Ministry of Finance.

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[39] Sulaksono, Paulus. (16 November 2020). *Memperluas Jangkauan Layanan Adminduk di Aceh*. KOMPAK. https://kompak.or.id/id/article/memperluas-jangkauan-layanan-adminduk-di-aceh

The CRVS program believes that CRVS budgeting also requires human resources able to understand the needs at both the district and village levels. The collaboration between KOMPAK and the local government in Aceh brought about the training of 20 staffers from the civil registration offices, which developed their technical understanding and ability to calculate the unit cost of civil registration services at the district and village levels. This training was also accompanied by three district and village civil registration service costing documents.

Utilization of Civil Registration Data

Village Information System/Gampong Information System (SIGAP)

Based on a KOMPAK Survey at the end of 2021, all KOMPAK-supported subdistricts in Bener Meriah and Bireuen already had a village information system in place[40] as per Diagram 6. However, not all KOMPAK-supported areas in West Aceh had a village information system. In 2021-2022, all KOMPAK-supported districts in Aceh sought to implement SIGAP (Village/Gampong Information System) based on civil registration data in all the villages that were integrated with other data, such as development and poverty data.[41]

Diagram 6. The Percentage of Subdistricts Implementing Village Information System in KOMPAK-Supported Districts
(KOMPAK District Survey, 2019 & 2021)

	West Aceh	Bener Meriah	Bireuen
2019	0%	100%	6%
2021	25%	100%	100%
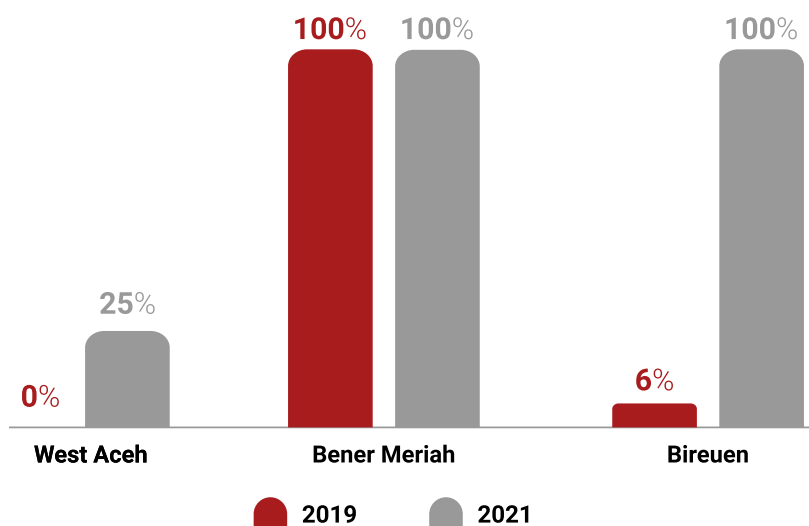
[40] Refers to various information systems, such as the Electronic Disposition Letter Information System (Sipede), e-Human Development Worker (eHDW), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Online Monitoring of the State Treasury and Budget System (Om-Span), SID Kemendesa, Financial System Village (Siskeudes), Village and Kelurahan Profiles (Prodeskel), Monitoring and Evaluation of Village Funds (Monev-DD), Village Asset Management System (Sipades), and others both offline and online.

[41] Program Manager's Observation Results.

SIGAP Aceh Province Application

In addition to strengthening SIGAP (Village/*Gampong* Information System) at the village level, the CRVS program promotes the implementation of SIGAP at the provincial level as well. In 2020, the KOMPAK program, PUSKAPA, and local partners supported the integration of civil registration, village planning and budgeting, and poverty data in the SIGAP Version 1.7 application. Data integration in SIGAP now supports the One Data program, which is a program to produce accurate, updated, integrated, accountable data to be shared between central and regional governments/agencies through approved standards and data interoperability mechanisms.

Use of civil registration data is increasingly important during the pandemic, which forces civil registration offices to manage applications for identity documents online, based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 7 of 2019. The Program supports the integration of the online civil registration services with SIGAP.[42] In 2021, the online civil registration service application developed by the Aceh Civil Registration Office (DRKA) and the Aceh Communications, Information, and Encryption Office (Kominsa) entered the user testing stage. In West Aceh, 16 villages were piloted to complete SIGAP Aceh Province application.[43]

The program also continued to encourage capacity building for village officers in operating SIGAP Aceh. By mid-2021, 15 SIGAP Aceh trainers were available and they had trained 90 operators, nine in each of the 10 districts, in West Aceh. KOMPAK also pushed for the formation of the regent regulation on collaboration at the village level, which is the basis for training SIGAP Aceh operators.[44]

The availability of an information system at the village level was strengthened by the drafting of the Governor Regulation on Guidelines for the Implementation of Village Information Systems in Aceh. Institutionalization was expected to promote the replication of SIGAP in all the Aceh villages. In June 2021, the Ministry of Home Affairs, through the Directorate General of Regional Autonomy, provided recommendations on the evaluation of the Governor Draft Regulation on Village Information Systems.

In 2021, the CRVS program supported the use of civil registration data in SIGAP by testing the connection between SIGAP and SEPAKAT (Integrated Poverty Reduction Planning, Budgeting, Analysis, Monitoring, and Evaluation System) with Ministry of Development Planning (Bappenas). The districts of Bireuen and Bener Meriah utilized SEPAKAT analysis for the preparation of the Local Government Work Plan (RKPD), the preparation of the Regional Action Plan (RAD), and the preparation of the regional poverty profile.

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[42] Ibid.
[43] Assessment of Work Performance KOMPAK June 2021.
[44] Ibid.

F. Collaboration with Other KOMPAK Flagships

CRVS efforts in Aceh were conjoined with the work of other KOMPAK flagships. The CRVS program's continuous collaboration in subdistrict and village strengthening (Kecamatan and Village Strengthening Flagship/KVS) resulted in creating a Technical Facilitator for Village Governance (PTPD) program to assist the development and implementation of civil registration services at the village level. All the subdistricts in Bireuen (17) and West Aceh (12) already have PTPD in place.[45] However, in Bener Meriah PTPD was only available in 8 out of 10 subdistricts. Even though it was already formed, thematic training on civil registration was still not fully implemented, so further collaboration was still needed.[46] The collaboration with KVS also resulted in several regulations supporting the model of facilitating civil registration services in the villages at the provincial and district levels.[47] [48]

In addition to its collaboration with KVS, CRVS's work in Aceh also involved efforts to manage public budgeting in collaboration with Public Finance Management Flagship/PFM. PFM supported the implementation of the facilitation model by conducting a financial analysis for the administration of civil registration services. In addition, PFM also ensured the availability of a budget line item for village administrators.[49] In mid-2021, PFM supported the development of a draft document for calculating the financing of civil registration services and the facilitation model in the districts.[50]

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[45] Ibid.

[46] Assessment of Work Performance KOMPAK June 2021.

[47] Aceh Governor Regulation Number 58 of 2020 on Gampong-based Civil Registration Services, Aceh Besar and Gayo Lues Regent Regulations on Gampong-Based Civil Registration Services.

[48] Assessment of Work Performance KOMPAK June 2021.

[49] Program Manager's Observation Results.

[50] Assessment of Work Performance KOMPAK June 2021.

G. Lessons Learned

Much of the advocacy work for improved governance, including in CRVS, relied on the commitment and capacity of actors in local governments and civil society organizations with the influence to drive change.

The outcomes of programs such as CRVS were not only the technical outputs such as policies and trained staff, but also the relationships and networks built during implementation. In Aceh this was evident from the program's efforts to approach champions in strategic agencies such as local office for development planning (Bappeda), civil registration office, and the Office of Village/*Gampong* & Community Empowerment (DPMG) at the provincial and district levels. In addition, the initial implementation of the Program's work in Aceh was supported by the strong network and capacity of partners in civil society organizations, particularly the Center for Education and Community Studies (PKPM) and the Anti-Corruption Movement (GeRAK Aceh). The involvement of experienced local partners and extensive networks helped the program reach champions in government agencies as well as social activists from the community, who helped disseminate new approaches to the community.

At the same time, the significant role of CRVS actors and champion partners could be both a driver of change and an obstacle to CRVS's sustainability after KOMPAK ends.

Changes in staff positions often occur in Aceh, particularly in West Aceh and Bireuen. Although staff changes in Bener Meriah are relatively stable compared to other supported areas, it's possible that the CRVS champions there could also change their positions and titles at any time. Maintaining commitment to and interest in strengthening CRVS is as important as institutionalizing the CRVS model or approach in the form of regulations, funding, and governance. At the same time, this challenge could be an opportunity for champions to share their CRVS knowledge with new colleagues in the area.

Opportunities that arose from the commitment and capacity of key actors in Aceh succeeded in encouraging collaboration with CRVS at the provincial level. Mapping key actors on a regular basis also played an important role in the effectiveness of advocacy.

The CRVS program network at the provincial level resulted in support from the Governor of Aceh to utilize civil registration data through SIGAP (Village/Gampong Information System).[51] However, the program found

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[51] Aceh Governor Regulation Number 33 of 2021 on Gampong Information System (SIGAP)

complications in the links between the information systems at the provincial and district/municipal levels, and those at the national level. Efforts to use civil registration data through SIGAP were constrained by data utilization regulations issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs.[52] This showed that the commitment to collaboration between government agencies at the provincial and district/municipal levels alone is not enough. Future work of CRVS also needs to take into account the dynamics at the national level, both in terms of programs and regulations. The program notes that various applications[53] in villages, particularly from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Villages, pose a major challenge to the expansion and institutionalization of SIGAP in Aceh. Integrating various information systems and databases in to SIGAP requires advocacy work from every stakeholder. In parallel, the program also should make integration advocacy part of its effort to connect SIGAP with Aceh One Data program, a program to produce an integrated database that will be shared between central and regional governments/agencies.

To ensure sustainability, the institutionalization of an innovation should not stop at regulation and budgeting, but also consider how the two could become governance that includes systems and procedures as well as internalization of norms and good practices for all parties involved.

Through various regulations, the program ensured that the commitment to continuing innovation would have a clear legal basis. Between 2020 and 2021, the program experienced major budget shifts due to the Covid-19 pandemic. For example, the specific budget allocation (DAK) for civil registration offices in Aceh stopped. In addition, budget allocations at the district level also shifted. In West Aceh, for instance, the 2020 district (APBD) budget allocation that was set out in the 2020 Regional Government Work Plan (RKPD) for village performance assessment, was shifted to preventing and handling Covid-19. Through these challenges, the program learned to be prepared for rapid budgetary changes even though they had been set the previous year. This preparation included setting up other funding sources that could support the implementation of innovation, if needed. The Program is supporting the Aceh Civil Registration Office (DRKA) to target funding opportunities from the Aceh special autonomy fund.

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52 The Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 102 of 2019 on Granting of Access Rights and Utilization of Civil Registration Data

53 Refers to various information systems, such as the Electronic Disposition Letter Information System (Sipede), e-Human Development Worker (eHDW), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Online Monitoring of the State Treasury and Budget System (Om-Span), SID Kemendesa, Financial System Village (Siskeudes), Village and Kelurahan Profiles (Prodeskel), Monitoring and Evaluation of Village Funds (Monev-DD), Village Asset Management System (Sipades), and others both offline and online.

Implementing a governance improvement program might seem straightforward enough that it doesn't require careful attention to gender equality, protection for people with disabilities and special groups, and social inclusion. However, from CRVS we learned that vulnerabilities in civil registration occurred due to access inequality, unequal service capacity and accountability, and discrimination.

Therefore, in the design and implementation of CRVS and similar programs in the future, it is important to ensure that there is in-depth research and strong understanding on the part of service officers who interact directly with the community, including CRVS facilitators, on how to serve people with disabilities and other special groups. All research and design studies must consider the ethics and methodologies that enable outreach to vulnerable groups.

In implementation, the strengthening of policies, systems and procedures, as well as training and capacity building activities, should always include guidance on how to serve and interact with people with disability and other at risk groups. In improving service accountability, various activities are needed to ensure that the development process, for instance in villages, promotes ethical and meaningful involvement of women, children and those with disabilities.

Appendix:
Program-Supported Regulations

West Aceh

No.	Regulation
1.	West Aceh Regent Regulation Number 7 of 2017 on Procedures for the Implementation of Special Development Planning Deliberations for Women, Children, and People with Disabilities
2.	West Aceh Regent Regulation Number 26 of 2017 on Management of Birth and Death Certificates through Village Funds in Gampong in West Aceh District
3.	West Aceh Regent Regulation Number 36 of 2018 on the List of Gampong Local Authorities Based on Right of Origin and Gampong-Scale Local Authorities
4.	West Aceh Regent Regulation Number 41 of 2018 on Partial Delegation of the Regent's Authority to the Head of Subdistrict
5.	West Aceh Regent Regulation Number 51 of 2018 on Tiered Services for Ownership of Birth Certificates, Death Certificates, and Other Legal Identity Documents
6.	West Aceh Regent Regulation Number 23 of 2019 on the Organizational Structure of Gampong Government Work Procedures.
7.	West Aceh Regent Regulation Number 9 of 2020 on Gampong Minimum Service Standards

Bener Meriah

No.	Regulation
1.	MoU between the Department of Civil Registration and the Ministry of Religious Affairs and the Sharia Court, the Education Office, Hospitals, the Office of Community and Village Empowerment, and the subdistrict community forum for the institutionalization of cross-sectoral collaboration. Number 470/58/MoU/DKPS/2017 on the Acceleration of ownership of birth certificates, death certificates, and other legal identity documents.
2.	Bener Meriah Regent Regulation Number 20 of 2018 on Tiered Services for Ownership of Birth Certificates, Death Certificates, and Other Legal Identity Documents
3.	Bener Meriah Regent Regulation Number 23 of 2018 on Partial Delegation of the Regent's Authority to the Head of Subdistrict.
4.	Bener Meriah Regent Regulation Number 11 of 2018 on the List of Village Authorities Based on Right of Origin and Village-Scale Local Authorities.

Bener Meriah

No.	Regulation
6.	Bener Meriah Regent Decree Number 426.1/550/SK/2018 on Appointment and Duties of the Functions of Village Registration Officers in Bener Meriah District
7.	Bener Meriah Regent Regulation Number 43 of 2019 on Guidelines for the Preparation of Village Revenue and Expenditure Budgets
8.	Bener Meriah Regent Decree Number 426.1/548/SK on Formation of Team for Data Collection and Issuance of Legal Identity Documents for CRVS Vulnerable Populations.

Bireuen

No.	Regulation
1.	Head of Disdukcapil Circular Letter Number 472/743/SE/DKPS/2017 on the Acceleration of Birth Certificate and Death Certificate Ownership.
2.	Circular Letter of the Head of the Education Office Number 420 of 2017 on Mechanisms for Collection of Birth Certificates at the Scope of Kindergarten, Elementary, and Junior High Schools throughout Bireuen District
3.	Disdukcapil MoU Number 445/47/PKS on Acceleration of the Issuance of Birth Certificates (MoU between Disdukcapil and all public and private hospitals)
4.	Bireuen Regent Regulation Number 14 of 2018 on Tiered Services for Ownership of Birth Certificates, Death Certificates, and Other Legal Identity Documents.
5.	Bireuen Regent Regulation Number 34 of 2018 on Partial Delegation of the Regent's Authority to the Head of Subdistrict.
6.	Bireuen Regent Regulation Number 21 of 2018 on the List of Gampong Local Authorities Based on Right of Origin and Gampong-Scale Local Authorities.
7.	Bireuen Regent Regulation Number 1 of 2019 on Village Financial Management.
8.	Bireuen Regent Regulation Number 13 of 2019 on Child Friendly Districts
9.	Bireuen Regent Regulation Number 6 of 2020 on Minimum Service Standards for Gampong

KOMPAK-CRVS
Implementation Stories
in the West Aceh, Bener Meriah, and Bireuen Districts
Aceh Province