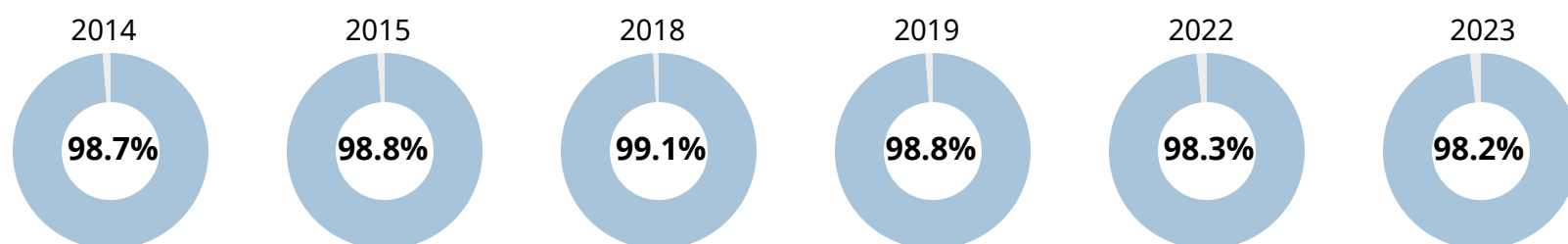


BIRTH REGISTRATION

1A. Percentage of births in the territory and jurisdiction that are registered within one year of occurrence (Target 2024: 100%)

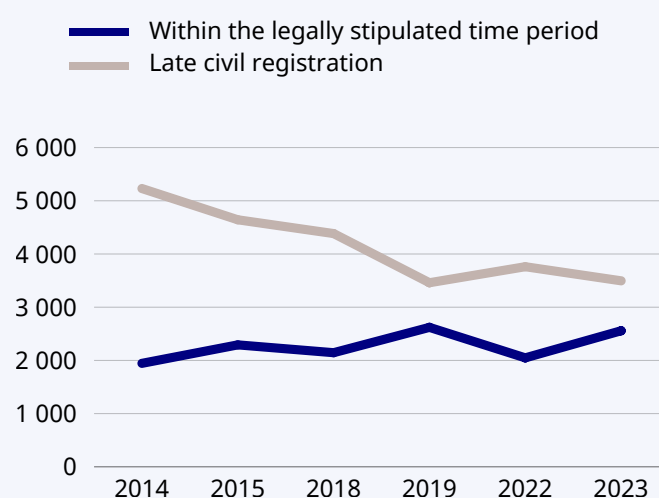


*The legally stipulated time period for birth registration in Maldives is seven days.
Registered births include births occurring in the country as well as births of Maldivians residing abroad.*

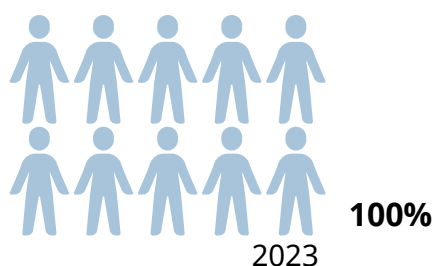
Total number of births in the territory and jurisdiction of the country or area



Number of births registered by the civil registration system



2A. Percentage of births registered accompanied with the issuance of an official birth certificate with minimum information* within one year of occurrence (Target 2024: 100%)

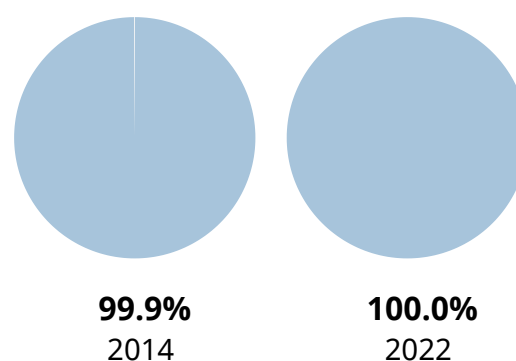


**Minimum information includes the individual's name, sex, date, place of birth and name of parent(s) where known.*

1B. Percentage of children under 5 years who have had their birth registered (Target 2024: 100%)



1C. Percentage of individuals who have had their birth registered (Target 2024: 100%)



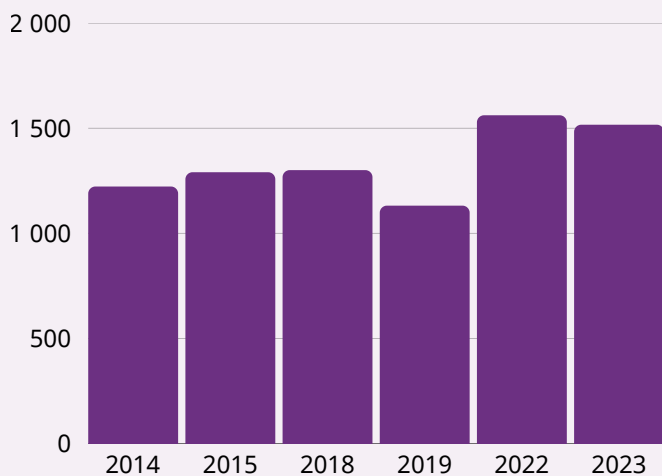
DEATH REGISTRATION

1D. Percentage of all deaths that are registered within one year of occurrence (Target 2024: 100%)

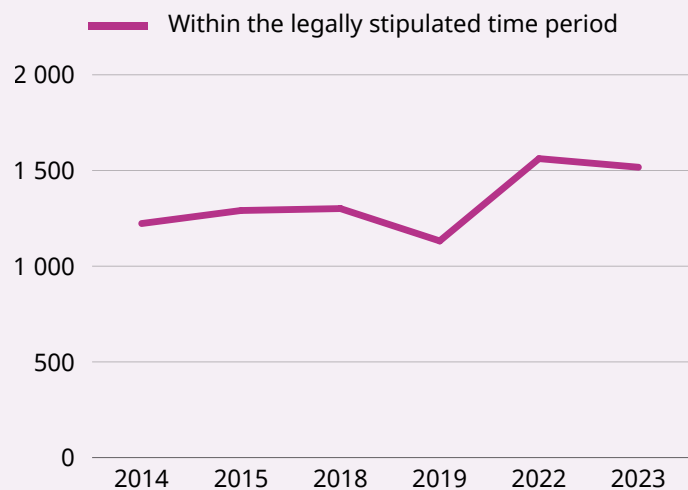


The total number of all deaths includes both foreigners who dies in the country and Maldivian citizens who died abroad. Late registration is applicable only for deaths occurring abroad and has therefore been excluded from these figures.

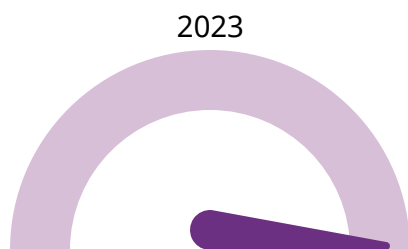
Number of deaths registered by the civil registration system



Number of deaths registered by the civil registration system



2B. Percentage of deaths registered accompanied with the issuance of an official death certificate with minimum information* within one year of occurrence (Target 2024: 100%)



100%

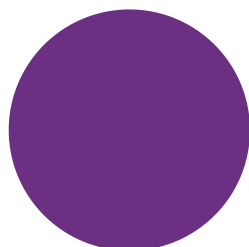
Every death that occurs in the country must be certified by a doctor or any designated authority before burial or transfer abroad.

It is important to note that the law does not specify a registration process for deaths similar to that required for births. Hence the deaths are certified at the nearest health facility to the place of death.

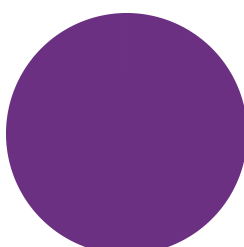
Death certification is done according to WHO standard.

**Minimum information includes the deceased's name, date of death, sex and age.*

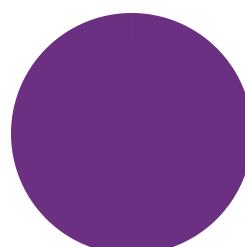
1E (adjusted). Percentage of all deaths occurring in health facilities or with the attention of a medical practitioner that have a medically certified cause of death recorded using the international form of the death certificate (Target 2024: 100%)



2014



2022



2023

Any death occurring in the country regardless of place (including community deaths) must have its cause of death certified by a medical practitioner. In most cases, the deceased is taken to a nearest health facility or a medical doctor will be physically present to declare and certify the death including cause of death.

VITAL STATISTICS

● YES ● NO ● NOT REPORTED

Variable	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2019)	2025 review (2024)
Target 3A. Production of birth statistics			
Nationally representative statistics on births are produced from registration records or other valid administrative data sources (Target achieved in 1978)	●	●	●
Age of mother	●	●	●
Sex of child	●	●	●
Geographic area/administrative subdivision for place of birth (occurrence)	●	●	●
Geographic area/administrative subdivision for place of usual residence of the mother	●	●	●
Target 3B. Production of death statistics			
Nationally representative statistics on deaths are produced from registration records or other valid administrative data sources (Target achieved in 1978)	●	●	●
Age	●	●	●
Sex	●	●	●
Geographic area/administrative subdivision for place of death (occurrence)	●	●	●
Geographic area/administrative subdivision for place of usual residence of the deceased	●	●	●
Cause of death as defined by ICD	●	●	●
Target 3F. Dissemination of birth and death statistics			
Key summary tabulations of vital statistics on births and deaths using registration or other administrative records as the primary source, are made available in the public domain in electronic format annually, and within one calendar year (Target year: 2020 Target achieved in 2000)	●	●	●
Registration records are used as the primary source	●	●	●
Tabulations are produced annually	●	●	●
Tabulations are disseminated electronically	●	●	●
Tabulations are available within one calendar year	●	●	●
Target 3G. Dissemination of statistics on causes of death			
Key summary tabulations of vital statistics on causes of death using registration or other administrative records as the primary source, are made available in the public domain in electronic format annually, and within two calendar years (Target achieved in 1997)	●	●	●
Registration records are used as the primary source	●	●	●
Tabulations are produced annually	●	●	●
Tabulations are disseminated electronically	●	●	●
Tabulations are available within two calendar year	●	●	●
Target 3H. Reporting of birth and death statistics			
An accurate, complete and timely vital statistics report for the previous two years, using registration records or other routine administrative sources as the primary source, is made available in the public domain (Target year: 2020 Target achieved in 2024)	●	●	●
Registration records are used as the primary source	●	●	●
Information is available for the previous two years	●	●	●
Tabulations are available in the public domain	●	●	●

Majority of the doctors are expatriates who are trained from different institutions, and there are discrepancies in the way they medically certify deaths. However, it is mandatory for any new doctor joining an institution in Maldives to read the death certification guideline. MoH conducts routine ToT sessions for doctors on a yearly basis for atleast 5 regional or atoll health facilities from 2020 onwards.

ACTION AREAS

(REGIONAL ACTION FRAMEWORK)

POLITICAL COMMITMENT

Maldives Strategic Action Plan 2019–2023 set a clear target to digitalize and integrate the Vital Registration System (VRS) across health providers, alongside a broader strategy to develop and integrate health data management systems for timely surveillance of diseases, births and deaths, morbidity patterns and social determinants of health. Similarly, the Health Master Plan 2016–2025 includes actions to expand the digitization of the VRS by linking health-care providers and enabling integrated health information systems. Legislative backing, such as Law 23/2022, mandates that all vital events be registered regardless of gender, with equal registration rights for both parents, including single mothers. Additionally, the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) prioritizes the strengthening of the VRS and timely dissemination of vital statistics. To further strengthen political commitment, Maldives emphasizes enhancing the governance of the VRS system and fostering intersectoral collaboration to improve efficiency and reduce duplication of resources.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND GENERATING DEMAND

Maldives promotes public engagement and demand for CRVS through legal frameworks, service linkages and local-level support. Legislation 23/2022 mandates registration of vital events for all, ensuring gender inclusivity and equal rights for both parents. Access to services like health insurance, education and national ID is conditional on the availability of registration, driving compliance. Penalties for non-registration have been introduced and remained in effect even during the COVID-19 pandemic. Health workers support awareness by completing birth and death forms at health facilities. Although NGOs are not directly involved, Council staff assist the public, and the Department of National Registration (DNR) funds awareness activities and collaborates with local councils and donors to reach remote communities.

COORDINATION

Coordination of the CRVS system in Maldives involves several government agencies, with efforts under way to strengthen data-sharing and interoperability. Vital statistics are regularly shared with the Maldives Bureau of Statistics (MBS) and published online through the MBS and Ministry of Health websites. Data are shared upon request, and a policy exists for releasing anonymised datasets for research. The DNR is developing the national identity management system (NARES) online database to support real-time data entry by local councils and health-care facilities. The digital birth and death registration platform (GEMEN) system is linked to other administrative databases such as the pension system via API, and key stakeholders – including health, justice, social protection and finance sectors – are granted view-only access to NARES. However, there is no direct linkage between the national ID system and GEMEN, requiring manual data transfer.

POLICIES, LEGISLATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF REGULATIONS

Maldives has strengthened its CRVS legal framework through the enactment of the 2022 Birth and Death Registration and Birth Certification and Issuance of National Identity Card Act, replacing the original 1992 statute. Further amendments are under way. The Statistics Act (2021) also mandates timely dissemination of vital statistics. The DNR manages the identity system (NARES), which assigns a unique ID at birth and allows local councils and health facilities to register vital events. Birth and death registration and certificates are free if done on time. While penalties for late registration are included in the law for deaths, they are not yet enforced pending finalization of implementing regulations. Registration procedures for non-citizens follow the same process as for citizens if the birth occurs in Malé.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESOURCES

Maldives has ensured that registration centres are inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities. For persons unable to attend the DNR in person due to disability, medical conditions or hospital admission, mobile services are provided free of charge to collect biometric data and complete registration. In addition, Maldives has reviewed its CRVS business processes, with the most recent review conducted in 2020. This review applied the Stage 1 framework of Business Process Improvement (BPI), focusing on identifying performance issues and root causes, and proposing redesigning to address them. Findings from this review were used to inform the development and roll-out of the GEMEN system, demonstrating a clear link between business process analysis and system-level improvements.

OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES, PRACTICES AND INNOVATIONS

While SOPs for birth and death registration are not yet formalized, they are expected to be included in the upcoming VRS regulation. Since 2015, minor revisions to registration forms – especially on cause of death – have improved data quality, alongside structural changes introduced during the transition to the GEMEN system. Registration can be completed via mobile devices through the national online platform. Maldives has a strong legal framework for data protection, mandated by national legislation (Acts No: 16/2021 and 23/2022), with strict controls on data access and storage on Ministry of Health (MoH) servers. The NARES database also benefits from daily on-site back-ups and future plans for a digital archive.

PRODUCTION, DISSEMINATION AND USE OF VITAL STATISTICS

In 2023, a national workshop on vital statistics was conducted to build government staff capacity in this area. Vital statistics are actively used to inform policy and programme development. For instance, mortality data are shared with policymakers when designing action plans aimed at disease prevention or reducing disease burden. An ongoing priority is the migration of data from the previous E-CRVS system to the current Vital Registration System (GEMEN), which is crucial for enabling trend analysis, timely data verification and research.