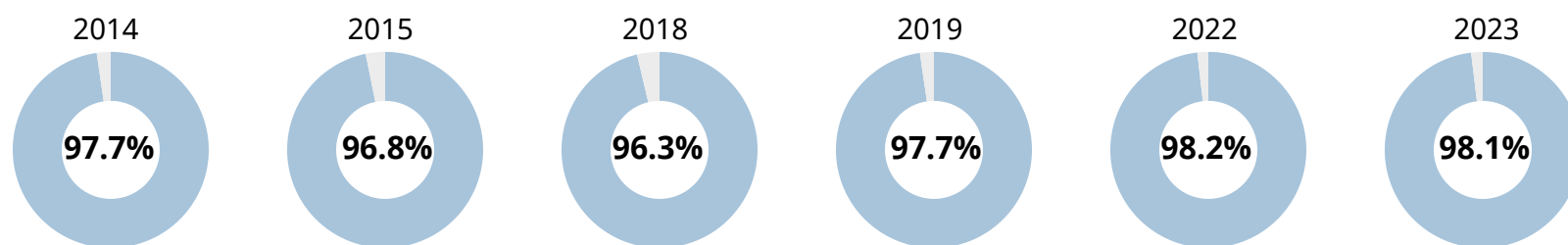
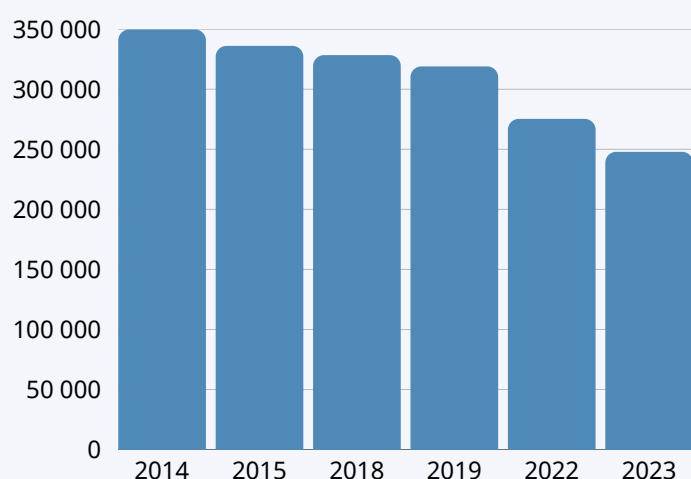


BIRTH REGISTRATION

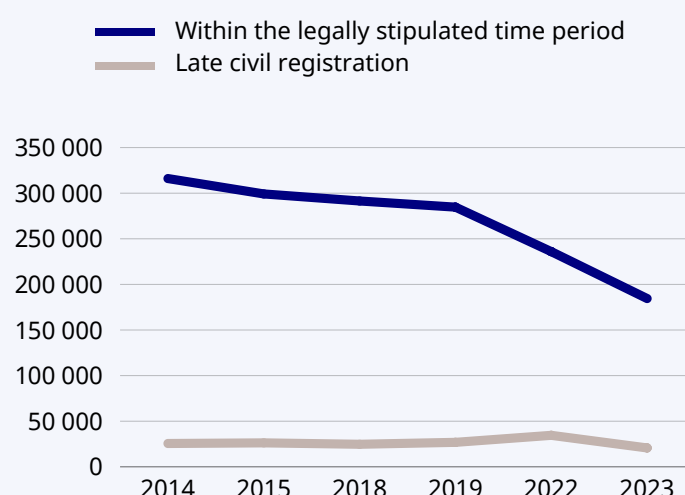
1A. Percentage of births in the territory and jurisdiction that are registered within one year of occurrence (Target 2024: --)



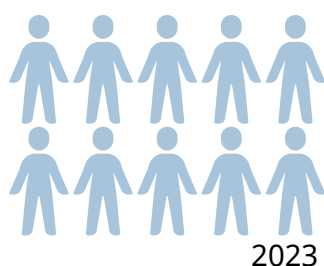
Total number of births in the territory and jurisdiction of the country or area



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%

Certificates are issued for all registered births (including late and delayed birth registrations) within one year.

The registered birth may be a occurrence in the current registered year, the year prior, or earlier years.

2023

**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: --)

2019



98.9%

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

No data reported

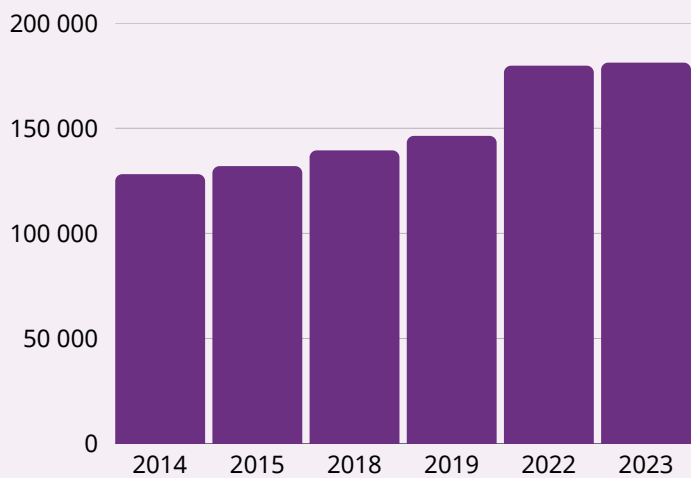
DEATH REGISTRATION

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

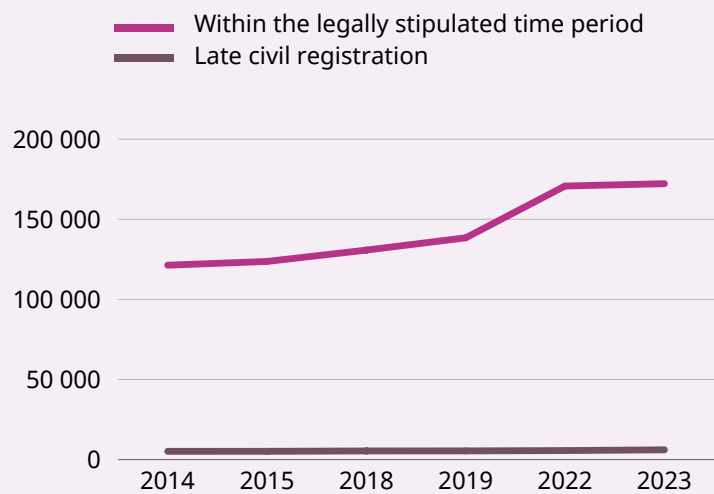


From 2019, registered deaths are considered as the estimated deaths for the respective years.

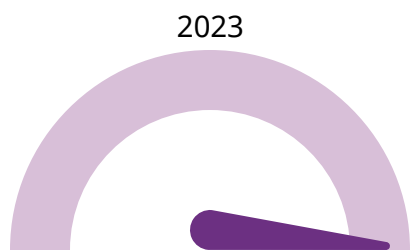
Number of deaths registered by the civil registration system



Number of deaths registered by the civil registration system



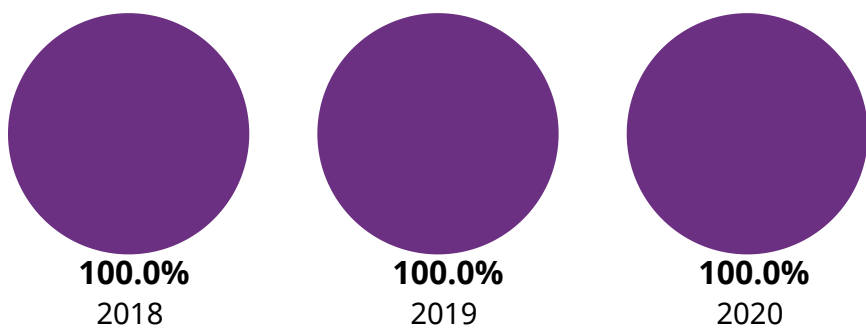
2B. Percentage of deaths registered accompanied with the issuance of an official death certificate with minimum information* within one year of occurrence (Target 2024: --)



Certificates are issued for all registered deaths (including late and delayed registrations) within a year.
The registered death may have occurred in the registration year, or in previous year.

*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: --)



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 year: --)	●	●	●
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 year: --)	●	●	●
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: --)	●	●	●
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 year: --)	●	●	●
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: --)	●	●	●
Registration records are used as the primary source	●	●	●
Information is available for the previous two years	●	●	●
Tabulations are available in the public domain	●	●	●

Vital statistics constructed from registrations of vital events are published as e-reports annually on the departmental website and key vital statistics have been published upto the year 2023. A comprehensive vital statistics report is expected in the first quarter of next year, covering data from 2018–2023, with the subsequent report planned within two years thereafter.

ACTION AREAS

(REGIONAL ACTION FRAMEWORK)

POLITICAL COMMITMENT

Although CRVS is not currently incorporated into Sri Lanka’s national development strategy, nor is there a dedicated sectoral or governmentwide budget for implementing a national CRVS strategy, the importance of civil registration is nonetheless recognized through existing legislation. Key legal frameworks – such as the Marriage (General) Ordinance of 1907 and subsequent Marriage and Divorce Acts – explicitly establish entries in marriage and divorce registers as the primary legal evidence of these events. In practice, various government authorities rely on birth and death certificates to deliver essential services, including the issuance of national identity cards, passports, driving licenses, school admissions and government pensions or benefits. Despite the absence of a formal designation as an essential service, Sri Lankans consistently register vital life events. Significantly, during the COVID-19 lockdowns and curfews, registrars continued to record births, deaths and marriages without interruption, reflecting a strong commitment to maintaining civil registration services.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND GENERATING DEMAND

Sri Lanka has made proactive efforts to encourage registration through national campaigns. Notably, under the “Aluth Ratak Aluth Gamak” national programme launched in 2023, the Registrar General’s Department implemented various mobile registration services at the Divisional Secretariat level to register previously unregistered vital events. This initiative demonstrates a focused approach to expanding registration coverage through local-level outreach.

COORDINATION

While CRVS is not included in Sri Lanka's Voluntary National Review (VNR), civil registration data are actively shared with the NSO. Specifically, civil registrations are managed by the Registrar General's Department, and vital statistics are produced by the Vital Statistics Unit within the same department.

The technical staff of this unit are from the Department of Census and Statistics, which serves as the NSO.

Furthermore, there are established procedures to share civil registration data with other government entities. Sri Lanka has also developed robust digital systems linking civil registration data with other administrative databases. The e-BMD system includes birth, death and marriage certificate services, which are accessible both physically and online. Additionally, the e-Population system registers individual birth and death information. Both systems are integrated with several key institutions through application programming interfaces (APIs), including the Registration of Persons, Immigration and Emigration, ministries of Foreign Affairs, Labour and Defence. The Ministry of Health and the Department of Registration of Persons are notably linked to the e-Population system.

POLICIES, LEGISLATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF REGULATIONS

A comprehensive legal review was conducted in 2020 and, since 2015, the MCCD forms (B33 for institutional deaths and B18 for inquest deaths) were revised to align with international standards. An operational identity management system – the e-Population Registry – is in place, using birth and death records to establish and retire individual identities. A unique identification number is assigned at birth via this system, known as "My Number" by the Registrar General's Department and "SLIN" by the Department of Registration of Persons. This number becomes the national identity card number when the individual turns 15 years of age.

Timely birth and death registrations, along with their certificates, are free of charge. Late registrations incur a fee of Rs 60 for both births and deaths. Required documents vary by circumstance: institutional births use Form B148, non-institutional births use Form B23, and deaths use Forms B33 (hospital), B18 (coroner), or B24 (non-hospital). All registrations require the relevant declaration form (CR1 for births, CR2 for deaths).

INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESOURCES

Sri Lanka has made some progress in improving infrastructure and resources for its CRVS system. Under the e-Population Registry System, all certificates are issued in the official languages – Sinhala and Tamil – alongside English, ensuring broader language accessibility. Registration centres and procedures have been adapted to accommodate persons with disabilities.

OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES, PRACTICES AND INNOVATIONS

Since 2015, Sri Lanka has reviewed and revised several registration forms, including the B12 (used by general practitioners), which is awaiting final approval for gazetting, and the B24 form used by Grama Niladhari, currently under review. Forms related to births and deaths under the e-Population Registry (CR3 to CR11) are also in the gazetting process. To improve access, especially post-COVID-19, mobile registration services were launched under the theme “a new country, a new village”, resulting in 209 mobile services and issuance of approximately 15 000 certificates.

Gender-related questions are included in the 2024 Population and Housing Census to assess potential CRVS gender gaps. Additionally, mobile services have been deployed in estate areas to register hard-to-reach populations, particularly estate communities.

PRODUCTION, DISSEMINATION AND USE OF VITAL STATISTICS

In Sri Lanka, government officials have received both international and local ad-hoc training on the production, analysis and dissemination of vital statistics. The use of vital statistics is actively promoted, with compiled data published annually on the websites of the Department of Census and Statistics and the Department of the Registrar General. These statistics are utilized by various ministries and departments for planning purposes, and researchers also rely on them extensively for their studies.