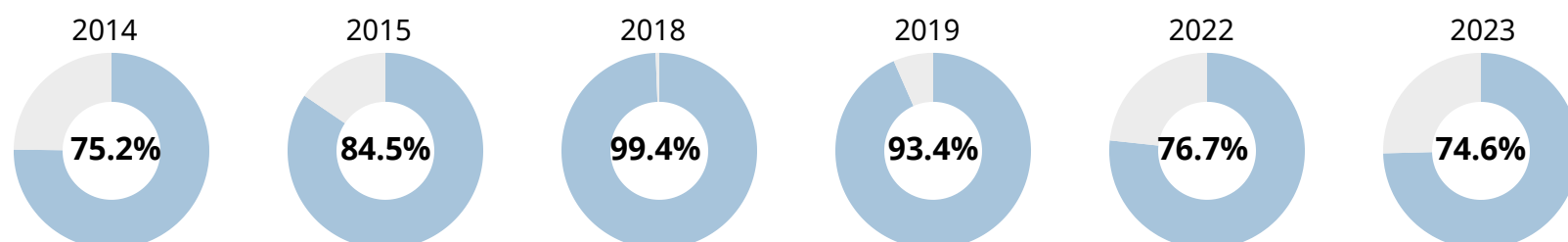


BIRTH REGISTRATION

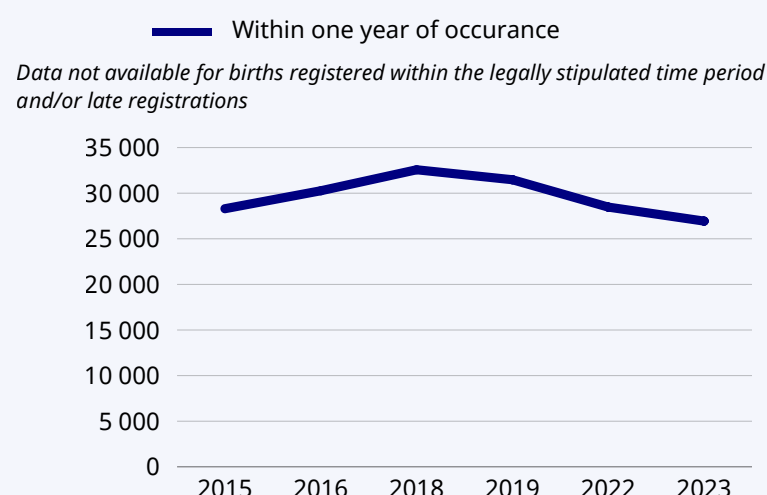
1A. Percentage of births in the territory and jurisdiction that are registered within one year of occurrence (Target 2024: 100%)



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%)

No data reported

The 2014-2025 target is based on discussion between UNICEF and Ministry of Justice. No official document from either stakeholder is available.

*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%)

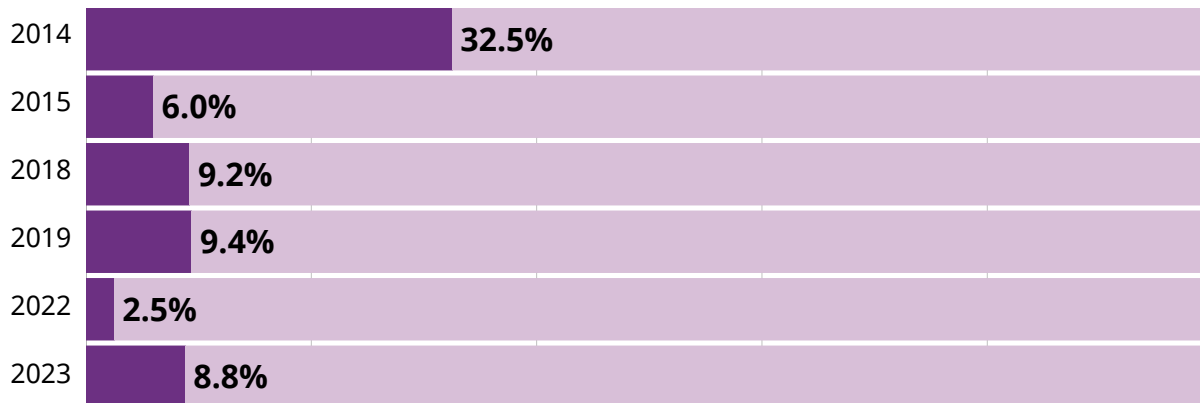
2016  **60.4%**

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

No data reported

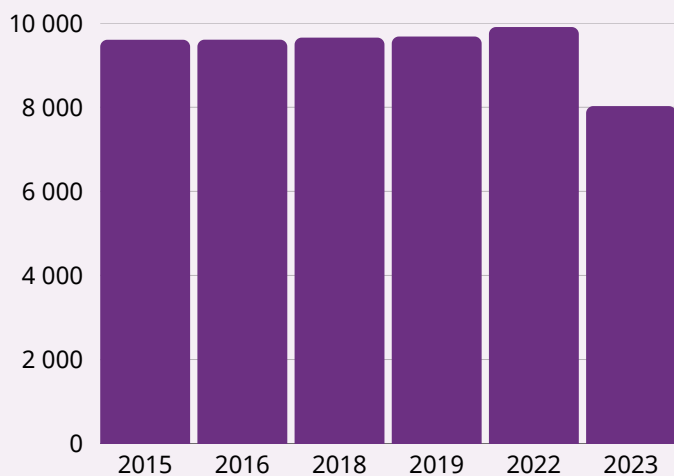
DEATH REGISTRATION

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

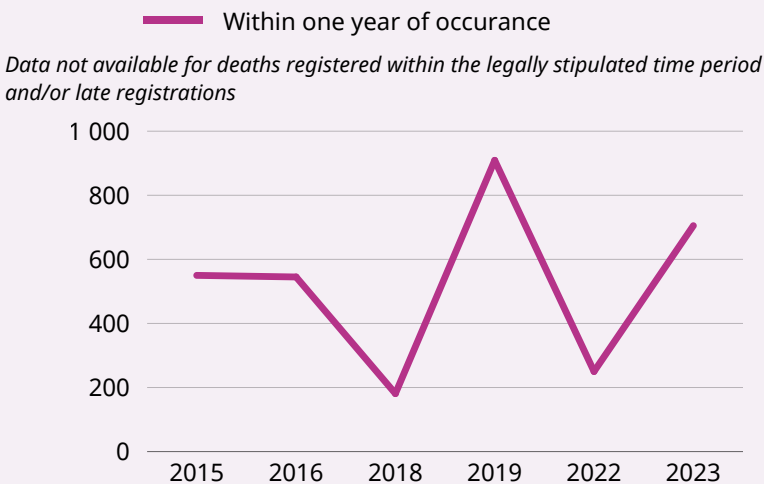


The decline in death registration completeness over time is attributed to factors similar to those affecting birth registration. These include limited public awareness of its importance, which reduces demand, and geographical barriers that hinder access to registration services.

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%)

No data reported

*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: --%)

No data available

Medical certification of the cause of death using the international form of death certificate is not practiced.

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: 2022 Target achieved in 2022)	●	●	●
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: 2022 Target achieved in 2022)	●	●	●
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: 2022 Target achieved in 2022)	●	●	●
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: 2022 Target achieved in 2022)	●	●	●
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: 2022 Target achieved in 2022)	●	●	●
Registration records are used as the primary source	●	●	●
Information is available for the previous two years	●	●	●
Tabulations are available in the public domain	●	●	●

There is limited capacity, funding and policy legislation to support implementation of ICD-10 coding and MCCD.

ACTION AREAS

(REGIONAL ACTION FRAMEWORK)

POLITICAL COMMITMENT

Timor-Leste's National Strategic Development Plan makes only limited reference to birth registration, without fully addressing the broader scope of CRVS. Although a sectoral budget exists for CRVS, it is confined to data collection activities by the NSO and is inadequate to support comprehensive implementation of the national CRVS strategy.

Furthermore, civil registration is not yet regarded as an essential service, even during emergencies. This is largely due to low public awareness, with registrations typically occurring only when required for accessing education, social protection or other services rather than as a routine civic obligation.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND GENERATING DEMAND

Public engagement and demand generation for CRVS in Timor-Leste remain limited. The national strategy lacks explicit reference to gender inclusivity, and no incentives or penalties have been introduced or reviewed to boost registration, including during crises. Health workers are not involved in registration support. While some NGOs – such as religious groups and disability or gender-based associations – assist with registrations, their data are used mainly for administrative purposes. Notably, the Ministry of Justice has led campaigns providing on-the-spot registration and issuing documents to raise awareness and increase coverage.

COORDINATION

CRVS data in Timor-Leste contribute to the country's Voluntary National Review (VNR) by supporting the monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators. The Ministry of Justice regularly shares aggregate civil registration data with the NSO for official reporting, following established protocols that ensure data confidentiality when shared across government entities. While the civil registration database is not yet integrated with other administrative systems – such as those of the health ministry, national ID authority or passport office – plans for integration are under way. These efforts, led by the CRVS Steering Committee, will progress once the CRVS resolution is formally adopted.

Notably, the coordination mechanism also promotes inclusive governance by involving civil society organizations and local communities, as emphasized in the CRVS resolution.

POLICIES, LEGISLATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF REGULATIONS

Timor-Leste is reviewing its CRVS legal framework through the CRVS Steering Committee resolution, clarifying ministry roles and addressing pending laws like the Civil Registration Code. The country has not yet implemented an identity management system or unique ID numbers at birth. Birth and death registrations are free and timely, with no late penalties, and certificates are issued at no cost. Required documents vary by place of occurrence: births in health facilities need a Livrinho Saude Inan ho Oan (LISIO)- Mother and Child book, while home births require a baptism certificate and a village declaration. Non-citizens can register vital events under the Citizens Law but must provide additional documents such as travel papers, proof of funds, accommodation, return ticket, and sponsorship if applicable; long-term residency or citizenship requires meeting language and residency duration criteria.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESOURCES

In Timor-Leste, information on the civil registration process has not yet been translated into non-official languages. However, efforts have been made to accommodate persons with disabilities in the registration process, with services provided either at registration offices or in homes, depending on individual needs. Timor-Leste has reviewed its CRVS business processes in 2019 and 2020 through assessments and consultations with relevant government agencies and stakeholders. Although these reviews were completed, the resulting recommendations have not yet been implemented, as they are pending the formal approval of the CRVS resolution.

OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES, PRACTICES AND INNOVATIONS

SOPs for birth and death registration have yet to be developed and shared with civil registrars. To enhance access, especially in remote and hard-to-reach areas, mobile registration services are being utilized. Data security is a growing priority, with a data protection plan and cybersecurity strategy established to safeguard personal information, alongside a business continuity plan to maintain service delivery during disruptions. Efforts to address gender disparities in CRVS are under way, with the Steering Committee collaborating with the World Health Organization to focus on gaps related to sex and geographical location. Additionally, special measures have been implemented to register unregistered and vulnerable populations, including border communities and persons with disabilities.

PRODUCTION, DISSEMINATION AND USE OF VITAL STATISTICS

Government officials have been trained, with the NSO providing CRVS data collection training at the municipal level. Vital statistics are actively promoted to inform policies and programmes; the NSO shares CRVS data alongside Census and Survey results with policymakers, while ministries like Justice, State Administration, and Health use their data to guide related activities and programs.