

Strengthening Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) Through Digital Birth Registration (DBR): A Technical Analysis of the Bangladesh Context

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Abstract: Reliable statistics on vital events are foundational for designing public service networks, driving economic development, and protecting civil rights. While Bangladesh has achieved an official birth registration rate of 83.7%, a critical gap exists: only 3.3% of births are registered within the legally mandated 45-day window. Currently, most parents delay registration until the child reaches school age (six years), resulting in a lack of timely data for policy formulation and the proliferation of duplicate records. The proposed Digital Birth Registration (DBR) blueprint addresses these challenges by transitioning from a reactive "declaration-based" model to a proactive "notification-based" system. This strategy leverages Bangladesh's extensive health infrastructure, specifically its network of over 75,000 health and family planning workers (such as FWAs and Health Assistants) and over 13,500 community clinics. By equipping these workers with mobile devices, birth notifications can be generated immediately at the household level or within health facilities. Central to this technical solution is system interoperability. The DBR model integrates the Birth Registration Information System (BRIS) with the National ID (NID) database and health systems (like DHIS-2) via an Enterprise Architecture Bus. This allows for real-time validation of parent identities using NID numbers, which significantly reduces the opportunity for duplicate entries and clerical errors. Furthermore, the system incorporates SMS notifications to inform parents of their application status and registration ID, eliminating the need for multiple, costly physical visits to government offices. By bridging registration gaps through mobile technology and cross-ministerial data sharing, the DBR system ensures all children become "visible" within 45 days, fostering a robust and inclusive CRVS framework.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A well-functioning Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) system is a fundamental prerequisite for effective governance, as it provides the essential data required to design public service networks, implement economic development strategies, and safeguard civil rights^{1,2}. According to the World Health Organization, a robust CRVS system secures legal identity, generates continuous data on population dynamics, and provides decision-makers with the statistical evidence needed for policy formulation.

Conversely, weak information systems have adverse influences on connected systems of identification, health services, and national security^{2,3}.

In the Asia-Pacific region, the "Asian and Pacific CRVS Decade" (2015-2024) established a vision for universal and responsive CRVS systems. Bangladesh has embraced this through its "Digital Bangladesh" vision, utilizing ICT as an enabler for social and economic emancipation^{4,5}. While the Birth and Death Registration Act of 2004 made registration compulsory, significant systemic challenges persist.

¹ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Statistics Division. (2014) *Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System*. [Online]. <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/Demographic/standmeth/principles/M19Rev3en.pdf>

² Source: <http://www.emro.who.int/civil-registration-statistics/about/what-are-civil-registration-and-vital-statisticscrvs-systems.htm>

³ Website of Plan International: <https://plan-international.org/birth-registration>

⁴ Description of areas of assessment in Plan Methodology can be found in Annex A

⁵ *Icdt4dprinciples. Principles for Digital Development*. (2015). [Online]. <http://ict4dprinciples.org/>

Although the official birth registration rate is 83.7%, a critical performance gap exists: only 3.3% of children are registered within the legally mandated 45 days. Most parents delay

registration until the child reaches school age, often resulting in duplicate records and inaccurate data^{6,7}.

Civil Registration is “the continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of the occurrence and characteristics of vital events pertaining to the population, as provided through decree or regulation in accordance with the legal requirements in each country.”

Vital statistics “constitute the collection of statistics on vital events in a lifetime of a person as well as relevant characteristics of the events themselves and of the person and persons concerned. Vital statistics provide crucial and critical information on the population in a country”

Fig 1 UN Definition of Civil Registration & Vital Statistics

The current Birth Registration Information System (BRIS) faces substantial technical and administrative bottlenecks. These include system latency during peak hours, limited search capabilities to detect duplicates, and a lack of server-side validation against other databases like the National ID (NID) system. Furthermore, the current "declaration-based" model requires parents to proactively visit government offices, which is often deterred by distance, cost, and complex manual verification processes^{8,9}.

To address these barriers, this study presents an Evidence-based Technical Analysis for a Digital Birth

Registration (DBR) system. The objective is to transition from a reactive model to a proactive "notification-based" system. This proposed solution leverages Bangladesh’s extensive health infrastructure, including over 75,000 health and family planning workers, to generate birth notifications at the doorstep or facility level using mobile technology¹⁰. By integrating BRIS with health and NID databases via an Enterprise Architecture Bus, the DBR model ensures real-time validation and interoperability. This integrated approach aims to eliminate data silos and ensure that every child becomes "visible" within 45 days, fostering a sustainable and inclusive CRVS framework¹¹.

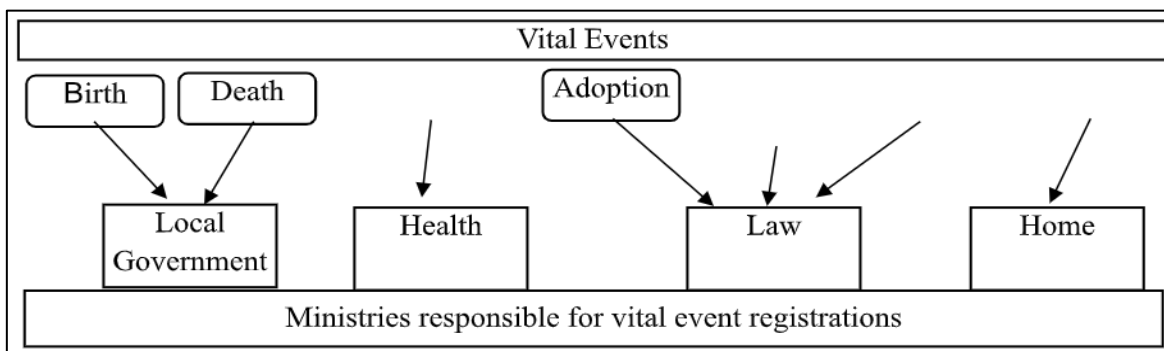


Fig 2 Responsible Ministries for the Vital Event Registration in Bangladesh

II. METHODOLOGY

The methodology for this study was designed as a structured, three-stage exploratory investigation to assess and strengthen the national Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) landscape in Bangladesh^{1,2}. This multi-dimensional approach combined qualitative and quantitative research techniques to capture insights from a broad spectrum of stakeholders, including policy makers, local duty bearers, and end-beneficiaries^{3,4}.

➤ *Study Phases*

The research was executed in three logically sequenced phases:

- Stage 1: As-Is Analysis: This stage involved a comprehensive assessment of the current CRVS environment. It utilized a household survey, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and an extensive desk review to identify system weaknesses, process bottlenecks, and socio-cultural barriers to registration^{3,5}.

⁶ Annex B: List of consulted stakeholders

⁷ Annex C: Sample Questionnaires used in semi-structured interview

⁸ Full list of community representatives is available at Annex IV

⁹ <http://getinthepicture.org/asia-pacific-crvs-decade-2015-2024>

¹⁰ <http://getinthepicture.org/blog/not-just-about-stats-crvs-ensures-legal-identity-services-and-rights-each-human-being>

¹¹ Household survey finding

- Stage 2: Technical Feasibility Analysis: Researchers assessed the readiness and potential opportunities for digital interventions. The objective was to identify a technology solution that is scalable, sustainable, flexible, interoperable, and secure, ensuring it is appropriate for the unique infrastructure and human capacity of Bangladesh^{6,8}.
- Stage 3: Programme Definition (Blueprint): Drawing on the findings of the previous assessments, this final phase developed a technical and operational roadmap for a proactive Digital Birth Registration (DBR) system^{6,9}.

➤ *Research Techniques*

The study employed a mixed-methods approach to ensure data triangulation and depth of analysis:

- Household Survey: A quantitative survey was conducted to gather baseline data on knowledge, practices, and practical barriers regarding vital event registration⁸.

- Semi-Structured Interviews: Qualitative data were collected from key central government agencies, including the CRVS Secretariat, Cabinet Division, Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS), Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), and the ICT Division^{8,12}.
- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs): Fourteen FGDs were conducted, seven at the community level and seven at the Upazila/Zila level. These sessions explored perceptions, beliefs, and attitudes toward civil registration and public service delivery among field-level duty bearers and citizens^{Error! Bookmark not defined, Error! Bookmark not defined.}
- Observations: Researchers conducted field observations in natural settings to document real-time interactions between citizens and registration staff^{Error! Bookmark not defined.}
- Desk Review: An in-depth review of existing literature, government circulars, legal texts (such as the Birth and Death Registration Act of 2004), and international declarations provided the secondary data foundation^{8,9}.

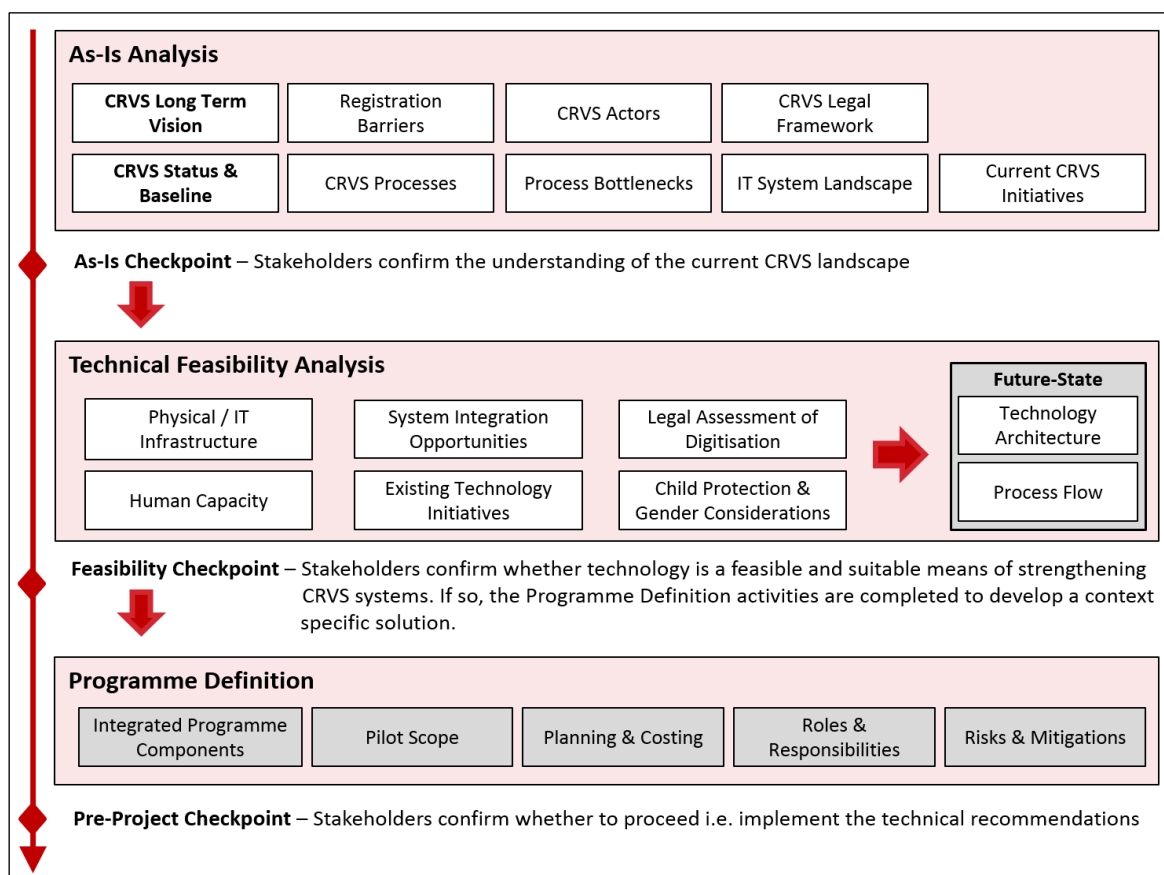


Fig 3 Components of Technical Analysis

➤ *Participant Selection and Sampling*

A purposive sampling framework was utilized to ensure geographical and demographic diversity. The household survey encompassed 3,584 respondents across 14 districts in all seven administrative divisions of Bangladesh^{5,13}. To ensure the sample reflected the country's diverse landscape, survey locations included:

- Divisional headquarters and major city corporations.
- Coastal, hilly, and river erosion-prone areas.
- Border regions, enclaves, and industrial zones.
- Areas with marginalized populations and ethnic minorities.

¹² <http://getinthepicture.org/ministerial-declaration>

¹³ <http://www.a2i.pmo.gov.bd/digital-bangladesh>

Participants were categorized into four groups: citizens (household heads and community representatives), local-level stakeholders (district commissioners, Union Digital Centre entrepreneurs, and health workers), central government agencies, and international development partners (such as Plan International and UNICEF)⁴.

➤ *Data Management and Analysis*

To facilitate efficient data collection and statistical analysis, the team used Smap, an open-source, Android-compatible data collection tool. This allowed for real-time data gathering via mobile devices in the field. The research was spearheaded by a multi-disciplinary team of CRVS experts, IT specialists, socio-economists, and management professionals. Furthermore, the methodology incorporated feedback from stakeholder workshops and a distinguished reference group of government advisors to ensure the findings were aligned with national policy priorities¹⁴.

III. RESULTS

The results of this technical analysis, derived from a comprehensive "As-Is" assessment and subsequent feasibility studies, provide a detailed picture of the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) landscape in Bangladesh. The findings highlight a significant gap between official registration records and the actual timely registration of vital events, while also identifying the technical and administrative barriers that impede a more efficient system^{1,2}.

➤ *Current Status of Vital Event Registration*

The study reveals that while Bangladesh has made commendable progress in establishing a digital infrastructure for birth registration, the performance against the Regional Action Framework goals remains uneven³.

- **Birth Registration Coverage and Timeliness:** The official birth registration rate, calculated by dividing the total number of records in the Birth Registration Information System (BRIS) by the total population, stands at 83.7%. However, the household survey indicates that out of 5,615 children in the surveyed areas, only 67.25% are actually registered. Most critically, only 3.3% of all children were registered within the legally mandated 45 days of birth. This rate has remained stagnant between 2.66% and 4.44% for the last decade^{2,3}.
- **Death and Marriage Registration:** Registration for other vital events is significantly lower. The death registration rate is a mere 1.96%, while marriage registration is 79.14% and divorce registration is 36.51%. The lack of cause-of-death data is a major gap in the current statistics³.
- **Certification and Documentation:** Among those who possess birth certificates, only 28.63% have the new digital version, while 76.96% hold original paper versions. Furthermore, 23.04% of respondents were unable to present their certificate at the time of the survey³.

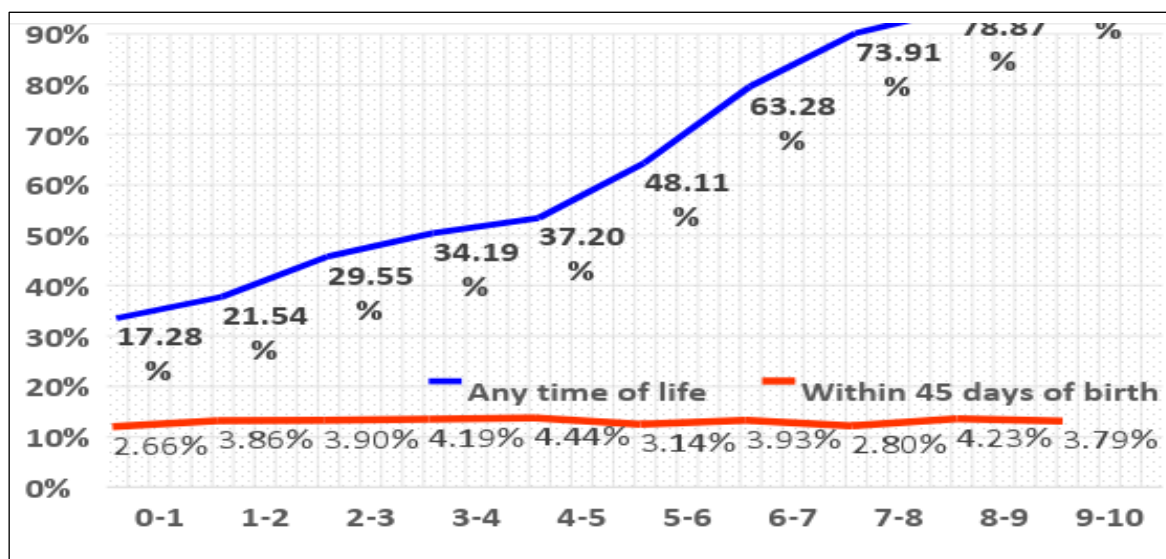


Fig 4 Rate of Birth Registrations Across Age Groups

➤ *Technical and Administrative Bottlenecks*

The analysis of the existing BRIS system and administrative processes identified several critical bottlenecks that deter citizens and slow down operations.

- **System Latency and Server Performance:** The online BRIS server often operates slowly during daytime hours

due to capacity limitations. This forces registration staff to often work at night to perform regular functions. This latency also discourages citizens, who may have to visit the registration office multiple times due to server failures^{5,7}.

- **Duplicate Records and Data Integrity:** A major weakness is the proliferation of duplicate records, with

¹⁴ UN Data, <http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=Bangladesh>

approximately 139 million birth records currently in a system for a population of roughly 158 million. This occurs because the system's search capability is weak, showing only exact matches rather than close matches, and there is no server-side validation against the National ID (NID) database^{5,6}.

- Lack of Interoperability: Currently, the birth registration process is isolated from other government systems. While the BRIS system shares data with the Bangladesh Bureau

of Statistics (BBS), there is no technical integration with NID or Machine-Readable Passport (MRP) systems for real-time verification⁹.

- Administrative Barriers: The absence of authorized signatories (such as Union Parishad Chairmen) at registration offices frequently causes delays, requiring citizens to make multiple visits. Additionally, 68.82% of respondents cited the distance to registration points as a significant barrier¹⁵.

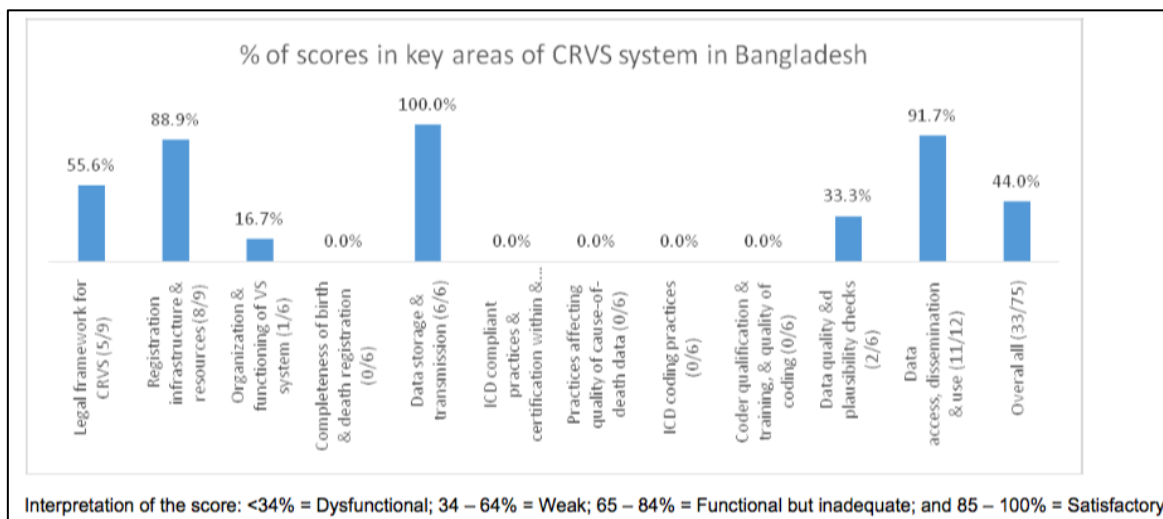


Fig 5 Key Findings from the Bangladesh Comprehensive Assessment Report

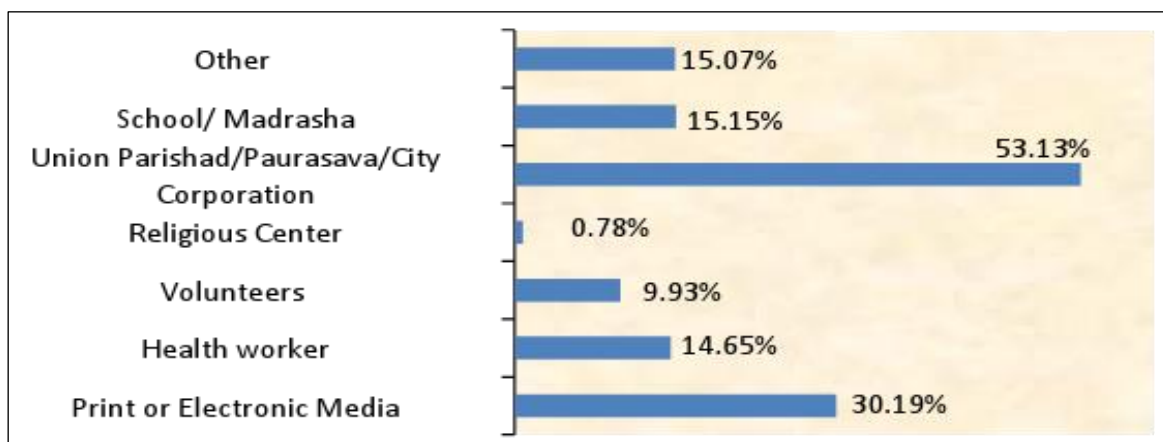
➤ Socio-Cultural Factors and Registration Barriers

The findings suggest that the low rate of timely registration is deeply linked to how citizens perceive the value of birth certificates.

- Perceived Necessity: Awareness is high (97%), but it is largely instrumental. 72.76% of respondents believe birth registration is only required for school admission, which typically occurs at age six. Only 2% mentioned the purpose of death registration.
- Late Registration Norms: Because there are no real punitive actions for late registration and the fees are

nominal (Tk. 5.00 to Tk. 10.00 after two years), parents have little incentive to register within 45 days.

- Institutional Distrust and Bureaucracy: Many citizens avoid government offices due to a perception of "hassle" and bureaucracy. There were also reports of registration staff asking for extra money, which creates mistrust.
- Gender and Cultural Dynamics: In some rural areas, women delay their own birth registration until after marriage because their permanent address changes, leading to confusion about where to register. Parents also sometimes hide the identity of disabled children, leading to non-registration¹⁶.



¹⁵ <http://getinthepicture.org/regional-action-framework>

¹⁶ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision

Fig 6 Sources of Information about Birth Registration

➤ *Technical Feasibility of the Proposed DBR Model*

Despite the bottlenecks, the feasibility analysis confirms that Bangladesh has a strong foundation for a more advanced Digital Birth Registration (DBR) system.

- **Digital Infrastructure Readiness:** Mobile network coverage reaches 97% of the population, and 87% of households possess at least one mobile phone. Furthermore, there are 55.5 million mobile internet users, providing a massive platform for notification-based systems.
- **Human Resource Potential:** The health sector offers a powerful, untapped resource for CRVS. There are over 75,000 health and family planning workers (including FWAs and HAs) who already visit households and manage over 13,500 community clinics. Equipping these workers with mobile tablets would allow for immediate birth notification¹⁷.
- **Interoperability Potential:** The existing Bangladesh National Enterprise Architecture (BNEA) Bus provides a strategic tool to link BRIS with the NID system and health databases (DHIS-2). This would enable real-time validation of parent identities using NID numbers, which the feasibility study identified as the most effective way to eliminate duplicate records.
- **Digital Bangladesh Vision:** The government's commitment to "Digital Bangladesh" and the establishment of 4,547 Union Digital Centres (UDCs) provide decentralized hubs where citizens can easily print certificates on demand, reducing the burden on central registration offices¹⁸.

➤ *Summary of Proposed Solution Impact*

The results indicate that a transition to a notification-based system (moving away from the current declaration-based model) would directly address the 45-day registration gap. By leveraging health workers to trigger notifications at birth and using the NID system for validation, the proposed solution ensures that children become "visible" immediately. This integrated approach is not only technically feasible but also cost-effective, as it reduces the duplication of effort between health and local government departments¹⁹.

IV. DISCUSSION

The findings of this technical analysis highlight a critical paradox in Bangladesh's Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) landscape: a high cumulative birth registration rate of 83.7% contrasted with an alarmingly low timely registration rate of only 3.3% within the first 45 days. This gap suggests that while the current system is effective at capturing records eventually, it fails to function as a real-time vital statistics tool. Most registrations are reactive, driven by the immediate need for school admission rather than a recognition of the child's fundamental legal rights^{2,3}.

Technical System Deficiencies and the Duplication Crisis A significant portion of this discussion must address the technical limitations of the Birth Registration Information System (BRIS). The analysis identifies system latency and the lack of robust search and validation tools as primary drivers of system inefficiency. The current "declaration-based" model requires parents to travel to registration offices, a barrier for the 68.82% of citizens who cited distance as a major deterrent^{2,5}. Furthermore, the absence of server-side validation against the National ID (NID) database has led to the proliferation of duplicate records with 139 million birth records in a system for a population of roughly 158 million. This redundancy compromises data integrity and underscores the urgent need for a shift toward proactive, notification-based registration⁷.

Leveraging Health and Digital Infrastructure The proposed Digital Birth Registration (DBR) system offers a viable solution by leveraging Bangladesh's existing human and technical capital. With 97% mobile network coverage and over 75,000 health and family planning workers already conducting doorstep visits, the infrastructure for a proactive system is already in place^{8,9}. By empowering health workers (FWAs, HAs, and CHCPs) to generate digital birth notifications at the community or facility level, the DBR model eliminates the burden of travel for parents and ensures that children are registered shortly after birth. This transition from "declaration" to "notification" is the most effective strategy to bridge the 45-day registration gap⁷.

Table 1 SWOT Analysis of BRIS System

Issues	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
Database design & database engine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Database currently holds 140 million birth records. Regular backups are taken of all data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 6000 official users and around 10,000 visitors access the website on a regular basis. System only able to handle 2900 records simultaneously. Data stored in one single data file. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Database design to be assessed and revised. Alternative robust database engine to be used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> System performance will continue to degrade due to growing population.

¹⁷ The reported level of divorce registration by the respondents of the HH survey.

¹⁸ Department of Economic and Social Affairs Statistics Division. (2014) Principles and Recommendations for a Vital

¹⁹ Guardianship and Wards Amendments Ordinance 1982

Issues	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
Web application interface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available in both Bengali and English. Easy to use Good instructions provided to end-users on-site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not compatible with mobile device. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As mobile devices are more available than computers in Bangladesh, a mobile version of the application should be developed and/or responsive website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People's interest for registration decreases due to the unavailability of having an easy mobile solution.
Server speed	This server supports on-going registration process; around 20,000 applications processes per day.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> System slows/fails when too many requests are processed e.g. during machine-readable passport re-issuance, there was difficulty in accessing the server from outside of the country. Staff often have to access the system at night to perform regular functions due to slow speed of server. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in logic in application level along with upgraded database design. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Server performance will continue to degrade due to growing population.
System Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports secure connection e.g. SSL. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unable to differentiate between genuine and malicious users e.g. no CAPTCHA function 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement challenge-response test function. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malicious users not identified
Address entry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports reality of unstructured addresses in Bangladesh. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No down options for address entry. No client-side validation completed to ease data entry for user. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drop down address list can be included to help maintain the consistency of addresses and prevent applications for new certificates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People often apply for a new certificate by making a minor change to the spelling of their address.
Fee calculation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No option for calculating the fees for a registration No option for online payment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online payment option provided. Receipt of payment generated by system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased chance of bribery/corruption as fees are not explained.
Search capability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> System supports search of records by name of child and parent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Search capability weak – only exact matches are shown, not close matches. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve search capability to include additional search fields e.g. DoB, address 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of duplicates as people are not able to find required record so will create new ones.
Access right mechanism		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited number of roles defined in the system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different level of authorities can be assigned to perform specific tasks such as late registration, information correction and birth date change request. Risk of unauthorized personal obtaining the data, people can misuse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Users can misuse access to birth and death records.

The Role of Interoperability and the BNEA Bus Central to the DBR blueprint is the concept of interoperability. The use of the Bangladesh National Enterprise Architecture (BNEA) Bus as a middleware layer is critical⁹. This allows for real-time data exchange between BRIS, the health system (DHIS-2), and the NID database. Validating parent identities via NID numbers during the notification process serves two vital purposes: it ensures the accuracy of parental data and provides a technical "lock" against duplicate entries for the same child. This integration transforms the birth certificate

from a standalone document into the first link in a lifelong digital identity chain¹⁴.

Socio-Cultural and Administrative Challenges Despite the technical feasibility, implementation success hinges on addressing socio-cultural barriers. The perception of the birth certificate as a mere "school admission tool" must be shifted through targeted Communication for Behavioural Impact

(COMBI) strategies²⁰. Additionally, administrative bottlenecks, such as the frequent absence of authorized signatories, must be resolved. The proposed solution addresses this by moving toward on-demand printing at decentralized hubs like Union Digital Centres (UDCs), where digital signatures or system-generated IDs can replace manual approvals²¹.

Policy Implications and Sustainability Finally, the transition to a digital CRVS requires significant legal and policy reform. Current laws must be amended to officially recognize health system notifications as valid grounds for registration and to allow for the sharing of personal data across ministerial silos²². Strong government ownership and high-level political commitment are the ultimate determinants of sustainability. Without cross-ministerial coordination specifically between the Local Government Division and the Ministry of Health, the system will remain fragmented²³.

In conclusion, the DBR model provides a technically sound and scalable roadmap for Bangladesh. By shifting the focus to doorstep notification, ensuring system interoperability, and fostering multi-sectoral collaboration, Bangladesh can fulfill its vision for the "CRVS Decade," ensuring that every child is visible and protected within the first 45 days of life²⁴.

V. POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The transition to a proactive Digital Birth Registration (DBR) system necessitates significant legal and administrative shifts to move away from the traditional, reactive "declaration-based" model. A primary policy implication is the need for legal reform that officially recognizes health system notifications which are generated by over 75,000 health and family planning workers, as valid grounds for civil registration without requiring physical parental presence at government offices⁴. This requires a "whole-of-government" approach where the Ministry of Health and the Local Government Division formally align their mandates to include vital event notification in frontline worker job descriptions⁷.

Furthermore, policy must mandate interoperability across disparate identity platforms, such as the National ID (NID) and health databases (DHIS-2), using the Bangladesh National Enterprise Architecture (BNEA) Bus. Such integration is critical for real-time validation and the elimination of duplicate records, which currently undermine the system's integrity. Policies should also prioritize positive incentives, linking birth registration to essential services like post-maternal care or school stipends, rather than relying solely on awareness campaigns^{10,14}.

Table 2 Proposed Solutions Benefits for Effective CRVS Vision

Terms	Opportunities
Successful birth registration	This system ensure birth registration within 45 days of birth. Health workers can be able to collect the data by door step process. So, it will be easy for the parent’s too.
Reduce of work	As the health worker will give all the input and the data will be stored in the system, so, the registrar office do not have to do the work of data entry.
Avoid duplicity	The registrar office take time for verification and check duplicity for parents’ NID and other issues.
Notification	Applicant get to know the status of the certificate by SMS notification
Flexibility	Parents don’t need to go registrar office more than once. They can take the certificate any time after getting the notification message.

Crucially, as data sharing increases, the government must codify robust privacy and data protection regulations to safeguard personal information and prevent its unauthorized use or commercialization. Ultimately, the success of this digital transformation hinges on sustained political commitment and clear governance structures that ensure accountability across ministerial silos. By institutionalizing these reforms, Bangladesh can ensure every child is "visible" within the legally mandated 45 days, fulfilling its long-term CRVS vision^{11,24}.

VI. CONCLUSION

The evidence presented in this study underscores a critical paradox in Bangladesh’s CRVS landscape: while birth registration awareness and cumulative coverage are high, timely registration within the legally mandated 45-day window remains stagnant at a mere 3.3%. The current reactive, declaration-based system is hindered by administrative bottlenecks, geographical barriers, and technical inefficiencies, resulting in a proliferation of duplicate records that undermine national data integrity.

The proposed Digital Birth Registration (DBR) system offers a transformative blueprint to bridge this gap. By

²⁰ UNICEF country report can be cited at [http://www.unicef.org/bangladesh/cbg_\(18.10.08\).pdf](http://www.unicef.org/bangladesh/cbg_(18.10.08).pdf)

²¹ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision

²² Household survey finding

²³ Death registration rate for the last instance in the households, but it is not evidence-base information because, in most of the cases, respondent could not show the death certificate to the enumerator.

²⁴ Data from BRIS system.

transitioning to a proactive, notification-based model, the framework leverages Bangladesh's robust digital infrastructure and its extensive network of over 75,000 health and family planning workers. This strategic shift facilitated by mobile technology, real-time NID validation, and system interoperability via the BNEA Bus, ensures that every child becomes "visible" at the household level shortly after birth.

Technical feasibility analysis confirms that the country possesses the necessary mobile connectivity and human capital to scale this solution nationwide. However, the success and sustainability of the DBR framework depend on more than technological intervention. It requires strong government ownership, high-level political commitment, and institutionalised collaboration between the Local Government Division and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. By aligning legal frameworks with digital innovation and fostering social mobilization through targeted communication, Bangladesh can eliminate data silos and fulfill its commitment to the "CRVS Decade". Ultimately, an integrated DBR system serves as a foundational pillar for safeguarding the fundamental rights of every citizen and ensuring data-driven, inclusive national development.