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NATIONAL REGISTRATION AND IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (NRIS) PROJECT

Quarterly Progress report (01 January 2021 to 31 March 2021)

Project Title:	National Registration and Identification System
UNDP Project #:	00100113
Project Duration:	01 November 2016 – 31 December 2021
Project Resources:	Basket Fund
UNDP Focal Point:	Busekese Kilembe

UNDAF Outcome:	National institutions foster democratic governance and human rights to promote transparency, accountability, participation and access to justice for all, especially women and children
Corporate SP Outcome:	Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance
Project Specific Outcome:	The establishment of a permanent and continuous national registration and identification system in Malawi.
Output(s):	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Up to 9 million Malawians are registered and issued with a National Identity card in 2017. 2. NRIS inclusive of birth registration is transitioned to a permanent and continuous registration system. 3. Government MDAs and private institutions are assisted to adopt the use of the NRIS (unique ID and the Birth Certificates). 4. Up to 8.4 million Malawian children are registered with unique national identification (ID) numbers and issued with Birth Certificates by 2021 5. Project is efficiently managed, staffed and coordinated, and is implemented with national ownership.
Project Location(s):	Lilongwe, Malawi

Project Donors



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Acronyms

ADR	Assistant District Registrar
BRK	Biometric Registration Kit
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CRB	Credit Reference Bureau
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
CSCA	Country Signing Certificate Authority
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease-2019
DFID	Department for International Development
DHRMD	Department of Human Resource Management and Development
DRO	District Registration Office
EBRS	Electronic Birth Registration System
EGPAF	Elizabeth Glaser of the Paediatric AIDS Foundation
ESCOM	Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi
EU	European Union
FCB	First Capital Bank
GWAN	Government Wide Area Network
HQ	Headquarters
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
MEC	Malawi Electoral Commission
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MISO	Management Information System Officer
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRA	Malawi Revenue Authority
NEEF	National Economic Empowerment Fund
NRB	National Registration Bureau
NRIS	National Registration and Identification System Project
PO	Post Office
RO	Registration Officers
PKI	Public Key Infrastructure
PRO	Principal Registration Officer
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

1. Executive Summary

The purpose of the National Registration and Identification System (NRIS) Project is to establish a permanent and continuous national registration and identification system in Malawi. The project will contribute to Government's efforts to guarantee the fundamental right to identity, entitlement, and enjoyment of full citizenship in Malawi.

The initiative is consistent with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 to: "promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels." Specifically, the NRIS will address SDG Target 16.9 that refers to providing a legal identity for all and will also facilitate the goal of achieving comprehensive birth registration by 2030. The Whole of Government impact of the system will offer improvements in planning, service delivery, and the operation of administrative systems supported by a functional NRIS.

This progress report presents a summary of work completed for the NRIS project for the first quarter (01 January– 31 March 2021).

Key milestones achieved during the reporting period include the following:

- The continuous national ID registration is progressing in 28 district registration offices and 33 post offices. The total registration for the national ID in the first quarter of 2021 was 8779, out of which 4775 were male and 4004 were females. The number is much lesser than the expected number i.e., 125,000 per quarter.
- The Ministry of Agriculture officially reported that the cost savings gained because of linking the National ID with their AIP system was about US\$ 28,000,000.
- The linkage of the e-Passport System and the National Registration Identification System means that passport applicants are now able to use national identity cards to validate passport applications. Using the National ID for this purpose has eliminated the previous vetting costs which were incurred during the screening process of applicants' identification documents, hence enhancing efficiency and effectiveness in the issuance of passports. This linkage will shorten the process as well as save approximately 500,000 USD per year.
- An official report from MACRA on SIM card registrations linked with National IDs revealed that 88% of TNM and 96% of Airtel customers now have SIM cards linked with their national ID. Overall 92.4% of the SIMs on average in Malawi are therefore linked to National ID.
- The training of NRB IT staff on the Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) and CSCA management was completed. The NRB team was trained for 3 days on the installation and configuration of the SignServer or Document Signer (DS). NRB now has in-house capacities to manage PKI and CSCA which are a core component of the NRIS system.
- The 30th NRIS Technical Committee was held on 25th February 2021 which approved the Annual Work Plan provided, noting there may be a possibility of changes based on the availability of funds and Covid-19 restriction implications.

2. Implementation Progress

Brief Background

Malawi endures a structural development challenge in the absence of an authoritative, comprehensive and accurate system of national identification. Fundamentally undermining most citizens' right to identity, the consequences are multi-sectoral, where citizens' access and entitlement to services are uncertain.

Unlike many countries in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) or Common Market for Southern and Eastern Africa (COMESA), Malawi has had no functional national registry and identification system for decades. Moreover, Malawi is only now starting to re-establish its system of civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS), to comprehensively register births, deaths, and marriages. The absence of these two systems (NRIS and CRVS, collectively known as a population register), which are mandates of the NRB within the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security, undermines an individual's ability to claim their citizen's rights and services, as well as Government's ability to fulfil its obligations to provide inclusive social services, accountable administrative systems, and to foster evidence-based policy formulation and decision-making.

Efforts in various arenas have led to fragmented initiatives, creating costly or unsustainable silos of information, while also imposing institutional and technical obstacles to interlink information. The Malawi National Registration Act (No. 13 of 2010) which entered into force in August 2015 requires all Malawians 16 years of age and older to be registered in a National Registry and to be issued with an identity card. The National Registration Bureau (NRB) is mandated to administer this task.

As such, UNDP – with financial and technical support from key Development Partners - and in partnership with the National Registration Bureau is implementing a multi-Donor Basket funded National Registration and Identification System (NRIS) Project (2016 – 2018). The Project seeks to actualize the Right to Identity, ensuring that all Malawians 16 years and older are uniquely registered in a permanent and continuous system that provides proof of their identity, and to be issued with an identity card that is evidence of that identity. Correspondingly, the system will establish the management information systems that will allow Government and stakeholders to access and use that information in aggregate for planning, and as a central reference point for individual identity to be linked across multiple systems. Simultaneously, the management information systems and identity cards will enable the strengthening of accountability and verification processes within both the public and private sector domains that will enhance services for Malawi's citizens.

The expected results of the original Project were to: design, establish and manage the necessary systems, infrastructure and equipment for the National Registration and Identification System (NRIS), employing biometrically secure Smartcards; supervise the mass registration for all eligible Malawians (an estimated 9 million) within the country in 2017; transition the system to a continuous registration model in 2018, to develop the capacity and systems of NRB to maintain and operate the system; to provide an interface for other public and private sector systems that allow for appropriate data sharing within a legal framework that complies with international principles and standards for the right to privacy and data protection; and to ensure the effective management of the Project.

Progress

This Output was achieved in 2017-18 with 9.16 million Malawian citizens registered for National ID and more than 9 million cards has been issues and distributed.

Output 2

NRIS inclusive of birth registration is transitioned to a permanent and continuous registration system.

Progress

The NRIS system was transitioned along with source code application and technical knowledge in 2017-18 to NRB. Under this Output, the following has been accomplished in the reporting period:

- **Continuous National ID Registration:**

The total registration for the national ID in the first quarter of 2021 was 8779, out of which 4775 were male and 4004 were females. This figure is much less than the projected registration figure due to the Covid-19 pandemic as well as the distance people in villages must travel to access their local District Registration Office. The project is planning for mini-mass registration for reaching out to people across the country if funds are made available. District wise registration data for the first quarter of 2021 is shown below.

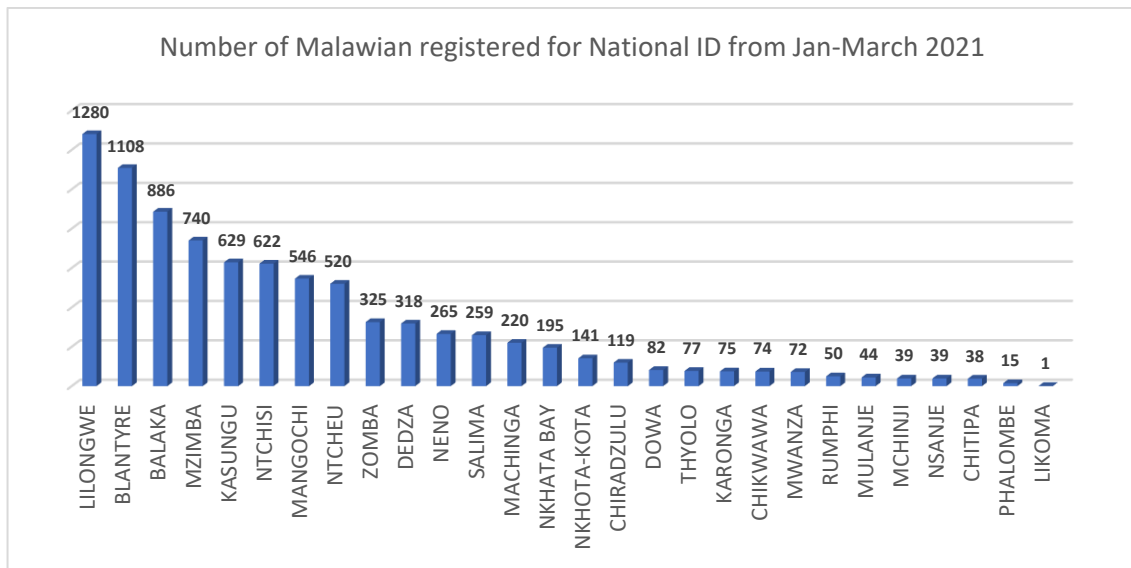


Fig 1: District Wise national ID registration figures from Jan to March 2021

- **Monitoring of continuous national ID and Birth registration:**

Quarterly monitoring and supportive supervision exercises usually involves travelling to the districts to monitor birth registration and provide supportive supervision. The exercise takes place at the district registration office (DRO), Post Offices, health

facilities (central hospitals, district hospitals and health centres) and community level for districts with community level systems.

Quarterly supportive supervisions are one means of providing technical support to District Registration Offices and health facilities to ensure that national IDs and birth registration best practices are being maintained. However, this exercise was carried out remotely because of COVID-19 restrictions. To increase the national ID registration and birth registration a Technical Working Group has been formed to discuss how to increase the registration process.

- **Revise, update and train on birth registration SOPs to include community birth registration and linking with ID system:**

The revised and updated birth registration SOPs has been drafted for all health facilities and DROs. A workshop is to be convened by NRB with all DROs to validate and finalize the process of SOP revision. The workshop is contingent upon the NRB adopting and finalizing various improvements and changes in the SOP and as such these will have to be reflected in the revised SOPs. The changes include a unified CRVS-ID system which is being designed. Other changes include the roll out of community birth registration and the specific registration form being used at community level among others. UNICEF is currently discussing with NRB the possibility of funding a national review meeting with DROs which will include validating and finalising the new SOPs so that birth registration can be standardised across the country.

The TORs for two consultants to be hired by UNICEF were finalised and were sent for advertisement. One position was for a Communication for Development (C4D) consultant to support NRB and partners on civic education exercises. The other position was for a CRVS TA to support the Ministry of Health's (MoH's) institutionalization of birth registration in the health system. It is expected that with the new positions in place the MoH will be supported to improve on birth notifications. The NRB will also have a civic education strategy developed and adopted for community birth registration as well as mass birth registration.

Output 3

Government MDAs and private institutions are assisted to adopt the use of the NRIS (unique ID and the Birth Certificates).

Progress

- **Linking national ID with AIP:**

The Government through the Ministry of Agriculture implemented a Nation-wide programme of providing inputs to farming households under the Ministry of Agriculture's database. The Ministry has been implementing this programme through full support of several stakeholders, among others, the National Registration Bureau. The AIP used an electronic system which used National ID to sell the inputs to farming

households. For this to be possible, the data of farming households had to be validated with the database of NRB. This process resulted in the following activities:

Flushing out in-eligible beneficiaries: The Ministry of Agriculture, from the census of farming households that was completed in the 2018-19 season had 4,279,100 entries which were targeted for the 2020-21 AIP. When this was linked to and validated with the NRB, the number of authenticated farming households reduced to 3,788,105. The reduction (490,995) was as a result of deaths, inclusion of household members of one family as different households, some households couldn't be traced, and some were duplicated.

Likely reduction of financial resources for the inputs: As result of reduction of targeted households to 3,788,105; the amount of money needed to pay input suppliers is likely to reduce costs to government by about MK10 billion. The Ministry will do a cost saving of MK 10 billion.

Cutting costs that could have been incurred if a paper coupon system was used: Previously the Ministry of Agriculture issued inputs to farming households using special paper coupons. The costs involved to print these coupons which were printed outside the country was between MK150 and MK 170 million. With the use of the National ID however the government has saved this money because there is no need to print the coupons. In addition, there were other costs that were incurred by the Ministry at the implementation level specifically for headquarters, ADDs and Districts for security and distribution of the coupons.

- **Impact of National ID on the Passport issuance system:**

The Department of Immigration and Citizenship Services (DICS) is mandated to issue Malawian passports to eligible persons. DICS relies on personal identification documents from traditional leaders to ascertain the true identity of applicants for passports, to ensure they are eligible for a Malawian passport. This approach was cumbersome considering that the information provided was subject to verification through complex vetting which required MK 11,000 per person, hence incurring undue costs for the Department of Immigration. In the recent upgrade of the Passport Issuance System and the introduction of electronic passports, the Department of Immigration and Citizenship Services designed the system in such a way that makes the Malawi National ID card mandatory when applying for a passport.

The Malawi Government through the Department of Immigration and Citizenship Services kick-started the issuance of electronic passports on 15th January 2020. The purpose of this introduction was to enhance the security features of the Malawi Passport while at the same time conforming with international standards set by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), a specialized agency of the United Nations that regulates civil aviation across the globe. The upgrade of the passport issuance system addresses issues of securing passport processes while at the same time improving efficiency.

Through this arrangement, the use of the National ID to verify identities has eliminated costs which were incurred by passport applicants in the quest of fulfilling the general requirement of going through various offices to ensure that passport application forms are endorsed by the District Commissioners.

The following is a summary of benefits derived from using the National ID linkage with the e-Passport System:

- ✓ The linkage of the e-Passport System and the National Registration Identification System plays a pivotal role in the validation of the national identity cards submitted by passport applicants in the process of passport application.
- ✓ The national ID has eliminated costs which were incurred in the vetting process of identification documents, hence enhancing efficiency and effectiveness in the issuance of passports.
- ✓ Costs that were previously incurred by passport applicants in the old arrangement where unofficial verbal accounts indicate that District Commissioners were to be paid MK11,000 for their endorsement of passport application forms, have been saved.

- **Linking the National ID with Malawi Communications Regulatory Authority (MACRA):**

The NRIS project received report from MACRA on the SIM registration linked with National IDs. The report shows that 88% of SIMs issued by TNM and 96% of SIMs issued by Airtel are now linked to the national ID. The overall percentage of linkage with the national ID was 92.4%

Service Providers	Linked to national ID	Total subscribers	% Linked
TNM	3,276,636	3,734,566	88%
Airtel	5,317,330	5540968	96%
Total Linked	8,593,966		
Total National ID	9,300,000		
% of SIM linked to national ID (national mean)			92.40%

- **Other meetings conducted during the quarter on linkages with MDAs:**

- ✓ Followed up with the several MDAs on existing linkages: Department of Human Resource Management and Development (DHRMD), National Economic Empowerment Fund (NEEF), Registrar General and Fiscal Police. Meeting these stakeholders to assess the progress of existing linkages and their impact. The Fiscal Police is the department in charge of, among others, bank frauds which we want to evaluate the reduced numbers since the advent of IDs
- ✓ 2 Meetings took place with Anti-Corruption Bureau with the purpose of linking the National ID with their systems.

- ✓ After a discussion at the UN PMT on UN work to support the digital agenda in Government and the links to the National ID, NRIS has been put forward to lead the initial work on this across the UNCT. 3 possible areas of intervention have been identified: a) Finalization of the accountable DSA system b) Validate the identity of individuals included in the UBR social registry using the national ID c) Harmonization of the Case management system. This involves linking the information collected by the Police, MoJ, DPP, prisons and Judiciary under one identification number. This will allow the measurement of data flow from one component of the system to another.
- ✓ Meetings with Road Traffic Department with the objective of linking the two systems.
- ✓ Request for meeting were sent to Ministry of Labour, Lands and Education.
- ✓ Comments provided to NRB on the data protection bill.

- **Ministry of Health Vaccine app:**

A meeting was held on Friday 12 March with the MoH. The discussion concerned the NRIS' initiative to develop a Covid-19 app specifically to verify the individual recipients of the vaccine to address MoH concerns about a need for a system in place to ensure vaccinations reach the people that it was intended for and that Malawian citizens are not left behind.

A joint NRIS and Malawi University of Science and Technology (MUST) application was developed with this imperative in mind. The app has pillars relating to Distribution and Onboarding. MoH welcomed this initiative as it would be used to verify each recipient of the vaccine ensuring complete accountability where all targeted recipients are pre-registered and validated using the NRB database. The pre-registration server (loaned by NRIS to MoH) is going online in May 2021.

- **Printing of Refugee cards:**

Another meeting with UNHCR was held to further the discussion on printing refugee cards during the reporting quarter. Essentially, there are 2 prevailing Laws: The National Registration Act and the National Refugee Act with one intention to enable the printing of refugee cards.

The legal amendment is to be tabled in Parliament in April 2021. If passed, this should open the way for the approximately 25,000 refugees to be checked against the NRB database and their cards printed.

Output 4

Up to 8.4 million Malawian children are registered with unique national identification (ID) numbers and issued with Birth Certificates by 2021.

Progress

The annual plan for the implementation of the mass child registration has been modified and deadlines pushed out due to the Covid-19 crisis. The aim now is for the mass registration of children to be implemented in 2021 over 6 separate phases.

The following preparatory activities for the mass registration of children are in progress:

- **Update on Integration of System Unification**

NRIS team revised the work plan that was drafted in 2020, to reflect the new situation caused by Covid-19 restrictions. This plan will be reviewed by all stakeholders at the end of April 2021.

Elizabeth Glaser Paediatric AIDS Foundation (EGPAF) have accelerated the work to unify the Electronic Birth Registration System (eBRS) and Electronic Death Registration System (eDRS). This is in light of the unification of the civil registration systems and CRVS systems. So far work has been concentrated on integrating the back end of the systems. A services architecture has been adopted for this purpose. Further the architectural design of the eventual unification of the eBRS and eDRS will use the same services architecture. The Birth and Death registers will finally be integrated with NRIS, the last step in establishing an integrated CRVS system for Malawi.

- **Activities conducted related to Mass Children Registration**

- ✓ All key functionality on the Child Registration Software was completed.
- ✓ A test tablet was received and has been field tested. Its performance is satisfactory.
- ✓ A Beta software version was shared and reviewed by NRB and comments were made on the front-end mobile application.
- ✓ Procurement of a **Software Development Kit (SDK)** to assist in the scanning of documents using the Android application is still underway. The scanning test will be resumed when dates for the mass registration exercise have been settled.
- ✓ Extra storage was installed at the main production site. About 15TB was provisioned on the DB1 on DB2 servers at this site.
- ✓ The Intermediary server to store data during the mass child registration was setup and installed at Capital Hill Accountant General's server room.
- ✓ There are 5 servers (including the intermediary server) which will be used for data consolidation during mass registration. Additional servers will need to be procured to achieve a 1 to 1 ratio between district and consolidation servers during a particular registration phase.
- ✓ Setup at the Disaster Recovery site for the newly installed equipment at production site will be completed by end May 2021.

Output 5:

The Project is efficiently managed, staffed and coordinated, and is implemented with national ownership.

Progress

Under this Output, the following milestones were accomplished in the reporting period:

- **NRIS Technical Committee Meeting:**

The 30th NRIS Technical Committee was held on 25th February 2021. The following are the action items of the meeting:

- ✓ The TC members approved the Annual Work Plan provided, noting there may be a possibility of changes based on the fund's availability and Covid-19 implications.
- ✓ For planning purposes UNDP would request the Government of Malawi to provide a date for the earliest contribution to the NRIS Basket fund.
- ✓ For planning purposes donor partners would also be requested to clarify their proposed level of contribution and the earliest date for contributions.
- ✓ The project manager will be working with NRB to set a date for the 9th Steering Committee meeting.
- ✓ The TC members suggested that there should be a plan B for the expiry and renewal of the national IDs.
- ✓ The TC proposed that there should be a financial sustainability plan from all angles looking at the cash flow, donors' contributions, savings that the project was making, and the revenue being generated by NRB which was not being channelled back to NRB. A draft strategy was made available at the end of March.
- ✓ There is a focus on continuous registration, reaching out to citizens who are left behind in districts some distance from District Registration Offices and for card renewals. The TC also suggested to conduct community awareness on this issue.
- ✓ On the NRIS Linkages, the Legal Analyst shared a presentation and a briefing note on the details of linkages in the week following the TC meeting.
- ✓ In the next TC meeting NRB would provide update on the action taken on the safety/stability of NRB server room.

- **Capacity Building of NRB:**

The training of NRB IT staff on the PKI infrastructure and Country Signing Certificate Authority (CSCA) management was completed. The NRB team was trained for 3 days on the installation and configuration of the SignServer aka Document Signer (DS). The team was given a practical exercise where they had to install and configure their own DS. Only a few staff had challenges due to a lack of Linux background, but the majority coped well. Written materials were offered in the form of a PowerPoint presentation and in between the lessons, the trainees were given time to ask any questions regarding that particular lesson or PKI in general.

Documentation for the entire training as well as other useful resources was shared with NRB and UNDP in soft copy. The SELP team also assured NRB that they could always be reached through email or calls for any additional technical support regarding the PKI infrastructure. In summary, the following deliverables were achieved during the 10-day training period.

- ✓ Status analysis of the key issuance solution, troubleshooting and minor repairs.
- ✓ 10 NRB IT personnel trained on PKI infrastructure and CSCA management.
- ✓ Creation of the CSCA and DS updates.

✓ Training documentation produced.

- **Monitoring and Evaluation of project implementation:**

The District Registration Offices (DROs) and Post Offices were monitored online, and data collected from them. Due to the pandemic as well as distance people have to travel to the DROs the registration figures were not as high as expected. Physical monitoring visits will be conducted during the next quarter onwards on regular basis, Covid-19 restrictions permitting.

- **NRIS midterm evaluation:**

Two consultants collected all relevant Project documents and field data for drafting the MTE report. They have also conducted interviews and focus group discussions with key stakeholders. The consultants will submit the mid-term evaluation report by mid-April 2021.

- **Challenges:**

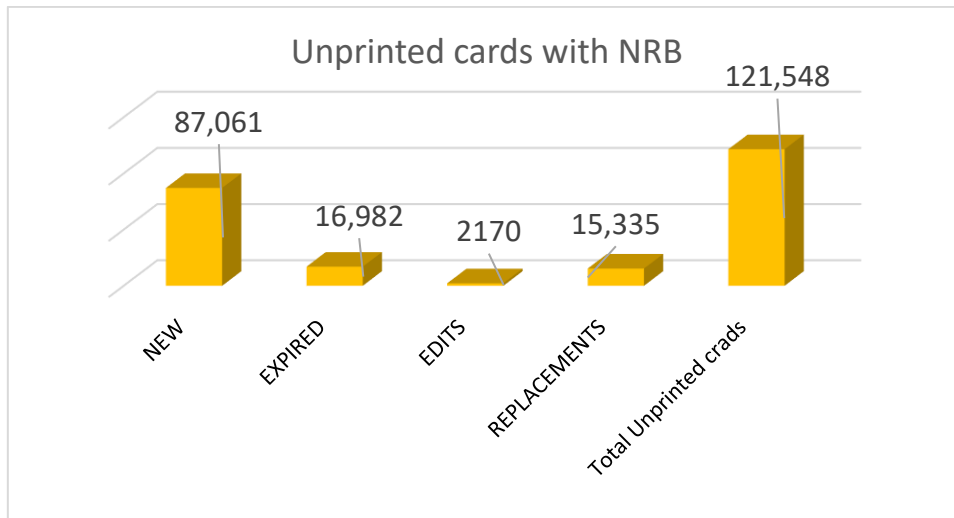
Current Resource constraints: The National Registration Bureau shared correspondence from the Ministry of Finance to the effect that the Government of Malawi's intended contribution to the basket fund for mass registration of children will not be available until the next Financial Year of the Government.

No Government funds for the first 2 quarters of 2021 will likely mean no donor funding also for that period as the prevailing financing agreement with FCDO is linked to Government's tranches for the mass child registration.

The implications for the NRIS Project are that there will be limited cash flow until at least 1 July 2021, which means savings must be made in terms of deferring major procurements, timing HR appointments so that the contracting coincides with the start of the mass registration, whenever that may be. The Project will instead concentrate on low (cash) value high impact activities such as linkages to National ID, support to NRB for continuous registration and Covid-19 response initiatives.

The Project has shifted the intended launch date for mass registration to August 2021 in the expectation that government and donor funds will become available.

The backlog printing of the national ID: The printing of national ID has been a challenge due to the low printing capacity and faulty printers in the card production facility at NRB HQ. There are more than 121,000 cards to be printed, which includes, new registration, card renewals, edits for mistakes, and replacements due to damage. These cards need to be printed immediately so that NRB can deliver them to the owner within the designated time frame. The NRIS project is planning to procure at least 1 heavy duty printer and repair the existing printers so that the backlog can be cleared as soon as possible, and the ID cards can be issued to citizens.



3. Progress against Results Framework Indicators

Refer to Annex I.

4. Conclusion

The first quarter of 2021 Progress Report highlighted activities undertaken and achievements made against agreed milestones. As reported above, many of the deliverables of the project have been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic and the paucity of adequate funding. The NRIS project has been focusing on the urgent task of renewing all the 2.9 million cards expiring by December 2021.

5. Future Plans

Moving ahead, the project will continue to prioritize:

a) Planned activities based on Annual Work Plan:

The project has revised the 2021 Annual Work Plan (AWP) taking into consideration the Covid-19 crisis and examined the timings on how responses are to be implemented and approved by the Technical Committee. The exact date of child mass registration implementation is not yet decided as the implementation first depends on Government of Malawi funding. The following are the planned activities for the project.

- ✓ Updating the legal note to Ministry of Justice on the amendment of the NR Act,
- ✓ Draft MoU between NRB/MOH and National Statistical Office (NSO).
- ✓ Joint event with EU on the Harmonization of the Case management systems which was cancelled on 13th January because of the surge of the second wave of the pandemic.
- ✓ Harmonization of Reserve Bank of Malawi pension system.
- ✓ Draft MoU and signing ceremony with Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB).
- ✓ NRB training conducted by the Finance Intelligence Authority on the following topics: -Anti Money Laundering regime- Preventive measures with specific focus

on customer identification and verification requirements -the collaboration between the FIA and NRB.

- ✓ Report to be collected from DHRMD and fiscal police on the cost savings.
- ✓ Meeting/Linkage with the Competition and fair-trading commission.
- ✓ Review of the Mid-term evaluation report.
- ✓ The installation and configurations for the remaining 2 servers for the mass registration of child will be finalised by the end of April 2021.
- ✓ The NRIS ICT team completed a test installation for part of the equipment for child mass registration at an NRIS DR site in Blantyre. The test was successful, and the team proceeded to install the equipment at the production site first, as per standard procedures. 2 servers and 1 SAN storage array were installed and configured at the production site. A replica for this setup will need to be configured at the NRIS DR site by before end of May 2021.
- ✓ The NRIS DR site in Blantyre does not have a setup of biometric servers as is the case at production site. Therefore, the project has identified 5 servers with similar specs to that of production site and intends to install and configure them at the DR site. This installation and configuration exercise will be split into 2 phases with phase one expected to start in June 2021.
- ✓ The project will continue to provide technical support to NRB such as monitoring the performance of NRIS servers, applications, and equipment in the Card Production Facility as well as the network functionality.
- ✓ The project is planning to complete planning for unified system in the next quarter.
- ✓ The Covid-19 e-vaccine application is expected to be implemented by April 2021.
- ✓ The villages/school wise data for child mass registration will also be finalised by April 2021 and uploaded in the system.
- ✓ The Project identified isolating types of activities that can be continued despite the COVID-19 situation while preparing for those activities that can only be implemented when the situation improves and there is no sustained local transmission of the disease. For instance:
 - Civic education activities for continuous national ID and routine birth registration and mass child registration.
 - Monitoring for continuous national ID and birth registration by NRB/UNICEF and NRB teams.
 - Constituting a CRVS TWG and conducting meetings to increase continuous national ID and birth registration.
- ✓ A number of critical civic education and community engagement activities were planned by UNICEF which include a rapid assessment on knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) which will take place in the second quarter of 2021 and recruitment of a communication for development (C4D) consultant in the second quarter of 2021 to support NRB and partners on planning, designing, implementation and monitoring of civic education activities.

b) Development of one integrated Civil Registration system

NRIS is in the process of developing one Integrated Civil Registration system covering Birth (eBRS), National ID (NRIS), Marriage/Divorce and Death Registrations (eDRS). The National ID will be the foundation of the system. The NRIS team has been working on this and revised the work plan was drafted last year. This year's work plan will be revisited at the end of April 2021. Elizabeth Glaser of the Paediatric AIDS Foundation (eGPAF) have embarked on work to unify workflows in eBRS and eDRS. This is in light of the unification of the Civil Registration systems and Vital Statistics systems.

c) Management Courses to enhance NRB's capacity.

The NRIS and NRB teams will continue to prioritise NRB's building of its internal capacity needs for sustainability of the NRIS including a smooth continuous registration process. 8 out of the 9 selected courses based on the Training Need Assessment and conducted by the Malawi Institute of Management (MIS) have been completed, but the final course is yet to start due to the current Covid-19 crisis. The project shall consider revising its approach to online learning to cover social distancing and Covid-19 restrictions.

d) Legal framework:

The project will also continue its engagement with the Law Commission in the ongoing work on the amendment of both the Citizenship Act and the National Registration Act. Moreover, the project will prioritize support for the amendment of the National Registration Act.

e) Privacy and data protection:

This deliverable is part of a World Bank project in collaboration with the department of e-government. The consultancy firm Macmillan Keck Attorneys and Solicitors from the USA drafted a review report on data protection in Malawi. This report was approved and the consultant was then asked to draft the legislation. The consultant managed to author a revised draft legislation document that was circulated to the Task force Members for their review. The Task Force discussed the revised draft legislation which the Consultant prepared. The bill was circulated to various Stakeholders for their review. The Data Protection Task Force reviewed the data protection legislation and submitted their comments to the Consultant. Thereafter the Consultant worked with the legal team of the Taskforce to integrate the proposals which were made.

The next steps are as follows.

- ✓ The consultants will come on a two-to-three-week mission from 8th May during which time they will conduct UAT on all technical functions of the system apart from matters requiring API configurations and payment module first with UNDP, DRG team and thereafter key stakeholders. The aim is that by the end of the mission, the system should be ready to go live.
- ✓ That during the mission, they will conclude issues concerning system interfaces and also that we will have a solution for online payments.

- ✓ The consultants will finalise and send the revised SRS document no later than 29th April 2021.

6. Financial Section

All financial data (Annexes III) presented in this report is provisional. From UNDP Bureau of Management/Office of Finance and Administration, an annual certified financial statement as of 31 December, will be submitted every year no later than 30 June of the following year.

Annexes

**Annex I: Progress against Results Framework Indicators:
Results Framework**

Outcome Goal: The establishment of a permanent and continuous national registration and identification system in Malawi.												
Outcome Indicators:												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of MDAs and private institutions using NRIS for administrative or operational systems (Baseline 2016): 0; Target (2019): > 10; Source: Official records) Percentage of eligible resident Malawians registered and issued with an identity card (Baseline 2016: 0; Target (2019): > 90%; Source: National Register, NSO) Assessed capacity of NRB to operate and maintain the NRIS (Baseline 2016): None; Target (2019): Good capacity; Source: Project Evaluation Report) 												
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS						Data Collection Methods and Risks	
			Value	Year	2017	2018	2019	FINAL	2020	2021		
Output 1 Up to 9 million Malawians are registered for issuance of a National Identity card in	1.1 Number of Malawians registered in the National Register as part of mass registration, disaggregated by gender.	National Registry	0	2016	More than 9 million				More than 9 million			Data extraction.
	1.2 Number of Malawians issued with a National ID card as part of mass registration.	NRB Records	0	2016	More than 4 million	More than 4.5 million	0	More than 8.5 million	More than 9 million			Data extraction.

2017	1.3 Proposed amendment of National Registration Act submitted to Ministry of Justice.	Public Record	0	2016	1	0	0	1			Public record
	1.4 Number of paid information campaign products aired on radio.	Project records	0	2016	10	0	0	10			Media monitoring reports. Survey reports
Output 2 NRIS is transitioned to a permanent and continuous registration system	2.1 Number of District Registration Offices equipped for continuous registration.	NRB Records	0	2016	20	8	0	28			NRB Records. Spot check.
	2.2 Percentage of registrars trained in rules and procedures.	Training records.	0	2016	70%	30%	0	100%			Training participation records.
	2.3 Number of Malawians issued with a National ID card as part of continuous registration.	NRB Records	0	2016	0	0.3 million	0.47 million	0.77 million			Data extraction
	2.4 Number of District Post Offices equipped for continuous birth registration	NRB Records	0	2019					65		
	2.5 Percentage of registrars trained in rules and procedures on CRVS.	Training records.	0	2019					0	100%	
	2.6 Percentage of village heads trained in rules and procedures on CRVS.	Training records.	0	2019					0	100%	
	2.7 Number of Malawians children issued with a Birth Certificate in 2021 as part of continuous registration, gender disaggregated	NRB Records	300,000	2020					300,000		.5million

Output 3 Government MDAs and private institutions are assisted to adopt the use of the NRIS.	3.1 Number of inter-institutional agreements between NRB and Government Ministries, Departments, Agencies (MDAs) and private institutions on the use of the ID card system.	NRB records	0	2016	0	5	>5	>10			Official requests
	3.2 Number of Government Ministries, Departments, Agencies (MDAs) and private institutions using Birth Certificate	NRB records	0	2019						>2	
Output 4 Up to 9 million Malawian children are registered with unique national identification (ID) numbers and issued with Birth Certificates by 2020.	4.1 Number of Malawian Children registered as part of mass registration, disaggregated by gender	CRVS System	600,000	2019						8.4 million	CRVS system
	4.2 Number of Malawians issued with a Birth Certificate as part of mass registration, disaggregated by gender	NRB Records	300,000	2019						More than 4 million	CRVS system
	4.3 Number of civic education information campaign products developed and implemented	Project records	0	2019					0	10	Civic Education Campaign report
Output 5 Project is efficiently managed, staffed and	5.1 Agreed M&E planned activities implemented.	Project records	0	2016	No	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactorily			Official records
	5.2 Percentage of Project positions filled.	UNDP records	0	2016	95%	5%	0	100%	42%	100%	UNDP records

coordinated, and is implemented with national ownership	5.3 <i>Steering and Technical Committee meetings held per year.</i>	<i>Project records</i>	0	2016	3/8	3/8	3/8	7/26	0/4	4/24	<i>Project records</i>
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Annex II: Risk Log (Updated)

Project Title: National Registration and Identification System	Award ID: 00100113	Date: 22 February 2021
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#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management Response	Owner	Updated by	Last Update	Status History
1	Funding availability	20 Oct 16	Financial Total: 15	Late deposit of funds will undermine operational delivery and confidence of stakeholders. P = 3 I = 5	Contributions will be integrated into a Basket Fund. All contributions will be subject to agreements stating the timeline.	Technical Committee	CTA	20 Oct 16	Amended. (30 Nov) P amended from 5 to 3 based on initial receipt of funds
2	Slippage on operational timelines	20 Oct 16	Operational Total: 20	Timelines are constrained with census in 2018 and elections in 2019. If not implemented on schedule major deviations off plan may need to be considered. P = 4 I = 5	Monthly monitoring of progress in Technical Committee to determine corrective actions, as necessary. TC and SC meetings taking place regularly and according to timeline. The project is on track so far.	Technical Committee	CTA	1 Oct 2020	No change (1 October 2020)

3	Institutional national capacities	20 Oct 16	Operational Total: 20	<p>Lack of sufficiently trained national staff, lack of sustainable financial model for NRB and delays in setting up the ID card production facility site will compromise sustainability of continuous registration, data recovery and deny some Malawian citizens their right to identity.</p> <p>P = 5 I = 5</p>	<p>Government conducted a functional review to increase NRB staffing. Government sanctioned recruitment of 16 IT Officers for NRB to support mass registration. For further recruitment of additional staff as recommended by the functional review in relation to the sustainability of continuous registration, 30 Registration Officers and 110 Assistant Registration Officers have been recruited, pending offer letters to be sent. Training plan of these officers is being developed. Recruitment of other officers to follow in 2019 once Government disburses funding for such. Regarding the DRS, it has been moved to the Malawi Revenue Authority premises (MRA) in Blantyre.</p> <p>As for the ID card production facility site, NRB reinforced and is making use of what is currently available for printing of the ID cards and the procurement of a prefabricated container for the setting up of a prefabricated containerized printing facility is in process.</p>	GoM UNDP	CTA	1 Oct 2020	<p>Amended. (19 January 2017) P amended from 3 to 4 in view of delays in the functional review and the increase in NRB staffing required.</p> <p>Escalated for the attention of the SC on 5th April 2017.</p> <p>Escalate to SC in anticipation that there might be a gap in NRB's Capacity for continuous registration if the new approved positions are not filled at all or on time.</p> <p>Amended (22 March 2018) Upgraded P=4 to P=5 with reference to</p>
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4	External fraud	20 Oct 16	Operational Total: 15	Non-Malawians seek to register as Malawians, undermining the integrity of the NRIS. P = 5 I = 3	Operational policies and procedures developed to prove entitlement at registration. Public information campaigns will highlight criminality. Coordination with law enforcement.	NRB/UNDP	CTA	20 Oct 16	No Change. (30 Nov)
5	Procurement timelines	20 Oct 16	Operational Total: 6	Procurement timelines are not met, creating operational delays. P = 2 I = 3	Procurement expertise of UNDP PSO to be retained. Close monitoring of progress against benchmarks to effect	UNDP	CTA	28 March 17	Amended. (28 March 2017) P amended from 3 to 2 and I amended from 4 to 3 given the level of procurement already taken.
6	Technology adoption	20 Oct 16	Operational Total: 12	Introduction of new technologies and systems introduces unprecedented challenges for implementation and sustainability. P = 3 I = 4	International expertise to implement under the Project, supported by contractor arrangements. Skills transfer for the new technologies is built into the design of the Project.	UNDP/NRB	CTA	1 Oct 2020	No Change. (1 October 2020)
7	Adequate data protection provisions	20 Oct 16	Legal Total: 12	Failure to protect privacy and data can undermine confidence in registering and erodes the right to privacy of individuals.	A review of the National Registration Act and development of amendments is part of the Project deliverables. A meeting took place at the end	UNDP /GoM	CTA	1 Oct 2020	Amended. (02 October 2017) P amended from 3 to 4

				<p>P = 4 I = 4</p>	<p>of January 2018 between the UNDP Legal Specialist and NRB to discuss the amendments of the National Registration Act. A legal note is being finalized which will be the basis for a memo from the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security to the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MoJ) requesting the necessary amendments of the law.</p> <p>The introduction of the Electronic Transactions Bill will strengthen rights to privacy and data protection. The Electronic Transaction Bill was passed by Parliament on 04 July 2016 and the President assented to it on 20 October 2016. Its publication was on 04 November 2016.</p> <p>On Data Protection Act, UNDP team will be following up and work with the World Bank team to support the development of a comprehensive Data Protection Act for Malawi. World Bank is leading this through their supported Digital Malawiproject.</p>				<p>given the level of current data protection provisions in Malawi.</p> <p>NoChange.(1 Oct 2020)</p>
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8	Network connectivity	20 Oct 16	Operational Total: 10	Limited or unstable access to connectivity can undermine data movement and synchronization during continuous registration. P = 5 I = 3	NRB and E-Government will ensure that systems for data transfer have been developed. UNDP will support.	GoM	CTA	1 Oct 2020	Amended. (01 December 2017) No change. (1 Oct 2020)
9	Wet season disrupts operations	20 Oct 16	Environmental Total: 10	Off-schedule wet season denies or disrupts access for citizens to register. P = 2 I = 5	Operational planning and phased approach to registration will take into account wet season.	UNDP/NRB	CTA	20 Oct 16	No Change. (30 Nov)
10	Serviceable transport assets	30 Nov 16	Operational Total: 16	Vehicles received by Government to meet transportation requirements for mass registration are insufficient or not in serviceable order. P = 5 I = 5	Transportation committee was setup by GoM being chaired by OPC to plan and coordinate. Vehicles will be subject to fitness test prior to receipt. In view of declining number of vehicles provided by the GoM for the mass registration exercise, UNDP wrote the Minister of Home Affairs and Internal Security so that appropriate action is taken.	GoM	CTA	19 July 2017	New Risk (30 Nov). P = 4; I = 4. Risk identified from PoC and reflects similar challenges in elections. Upgraded to P=5 from P=4 and I=5 from I=5 (19 July 2017). To be escalated to the Steering Committee.

11	Quality of civic education campaign impacts on numbers of people registering	28 April 2017	Operational Total: 15	P = 3 I = 5	Targets will be established, and implementation will be closely monitored.	UNDP/NRB	CTA	28 April 2017	New Risk (28 April 2017). No change (19 July 2017)
12	An attrition of Registration Officers and Registration Supervisors	22 June 2017	Operational Total: 15	Failure to increase payments to Registration Officers and Registration Supervisors, enough to break-even for meals and accommodation in the field may result in resignations which may compromise the registration process P = 2 I = 5	Government, UNDP and Development Partners will make resources available and agree on payments to Registration Officers and Registration Supervisors that on average, will be enough to break-even for reasonable meals and accommodation as they work in the field.	UNDP/NRB	CTA	19 July 2017	New Risk (19 July 2017)
13	Negative perceptions on national registration process by political players and other stakeholders	22 June 2017	Political Total: 8	Failure to contain negative perceptions on the national registration process may undermine Malawians desire to register P = 2 I = 4	UNDP, NRB/Government will intensify engagement with and civic educating the populace, all political parties, Quasi-religious institutions such as the Public Affairs Committee (PAC) and all other stakeholders.	UNDP/NRB	CTA	19 July 2017	New Risk (19 July 2017)
14	Lack of clarity on communication strategy on ID Card distribution and consistent engagement with	02 Oct 2017	Political Total: 12	Lack of proper communication channels with key targeted public messages regarding collection of ID cards may create confusion on ID	NRB will use proper communication channels (radio, SMS, USSD system) in phased approach to inform public to collect their ID cards. UNDP will support the initiative. NRB and UNDP will consistently engage the media to	UNDP/NRB	CTA	1 Oct 2020	New Risk (02 Oct 2017) Amended. (01 December 2017) No change.

	the media create negative political perception and anxiety among citizens and political parties			distribution resulting in negative perception on NRIS P=3 I=4	update them on the status of ID Card distribution.					(1 Oct 2020)
15	Post-election impasse	03 Sept 2019	Political Total:12 P=3 I=4	Post-election demonstrations may result in destruction of NRB property in registration centers which will in turn affect continuous registration and sustainability of the NRIS.	Government will ensure security of NRB offices and property.	NRB	CTA	1 Oct 2020	New Risk change (03 Sep 2019) No change (1 Oct 2020)	
16	Salary and wages for ROs are not consistent with applicable labor standards (SES Standard 3 related to safe and healthy working conditions)	30 Nov 2019	Ops Total:20	1800 registration officers need to be deployed in urban and rural areas in six phases for six months, during the implementation of mass registration. Previous SECU Report of NRIS project identified several findings and recommendations related to wages that will inform project labor management moving forward.	Labour management procedures will be developed for the project that set out the conditions in which project workers will be employed or engaged and managed, in accordance with applicable labour laws, rules and regulations and UNDP's SES. This will include an analysis and clarification of applicable labour requirements, including for wages and salaries. Labour law expert will be hired as part of the project team to ensure labour standards are applied and monitored. Formal engagement and subsequent agreement are being undertaken with the Ministry of Labour on labor-related concerns and more specifically on the	NRB and UNDP	CTA/PM	1 Oct 2020	New Risk change (03 Sep 2019) No change (1 Oct 2020)	

					adequate salary determination. Before the deployment of the ROs, a start-up lump sum will be provided (approximately MWK 50,000 for purchasing necessary items in the field). NRIS will design a form and a specific process for requesting compensatory time off				
17	Occupational health and safety and working conditions are not up to relevant labour standards (SES Standard 3)	30 Nov 2019	Ops Total:20	Previous SECU investigation of NRIS project identified several findings and recommendations related to OSH and working conditions that will inform project labour management moving forward. P=3 I=4	Labour management procedures will be developed for the project that set out the conditions in which project workers will be employed or engaged and managed, in accordance with applicable labour laws, rules and regulations and UNDP's SES. This will include an analysis and clarification of applicable labour requirements, including for health and safety and working conditions. A temporary employment contract will be signed by the registration officers with clear clauses about the phased approach operation and the expected challenging rural conditions. The advertisement will be clear on the rural conditions to be expected and the resources to be provided. This will	NRB and UNDP	CTA/PM	1 Oct 2020	New Risk change (03 Sep 2019) No change (1 Oct 2020)

					<p>also be included in the pre-deployment training, with ROs informed ahead of time of what they should expect to bring with them.</p> <p>Considering the high rate of malaria in rural areas, fully enclosed mosquito tents will be provided to ROs. to the extent possible local housing/accommodation would be provided through collaboration with local authorities or village heads and when this isn't feasible tents would be provided?</p> <p>Considering the poor water quality in rural areas and unavailability of mineral water, bleaching powder for filtering the water will be part of the standard backpack.</p> <p>First Aid kits will also be provided in case of emergency.</p>				
18	Registration Officers or and/or citizens' complaints are not heard or resolved properly	30 Nov 2019	Ops Total:20	Enhance grievance redress systems to those potentially impacted though the submission of formal complaints	A temporary employment contract will be signed by the registration officers with clear clauses about the phases approach operation and the expected challenging rural conditions. The advertisement will be clear on the rural conditions to be expected, as will the pre-deployment training.	NRB and UNDP	CTA/PM	1 Oct 2020	New Risk change (03 Sep 2019) No change (1 Oct 2020)

					<p>A formal complaint system will be established which will be part of the pre-deployment briefing, with the following key components:</p> <p>Complaint forms will be provided in the backpack and it will be also available on UNDP, UNICEF and NRB websites.</p> <p>The contract will include a clause on the grievance system and a complaint form will be distributed to ROs for submitting a complaint.</p> <p>Complaints/hotline/call centre will be established to receive and resolve the complaints, including safety concerns.</p> <p>ROs and citizens will be empowered to file and get information about the status of their complaints through mobile based USSD e-system.</p> <p>All complaints will be logged in the complaints database with proper audit trail even those that have been resolved will be retained with complainant's acknowledgment.</p> <p>The details of the grievance mechanism for project workers will be spelled out in the labour management procedures for the project.</p> <p>A workplace grievance mechanism (distinct from the project-level grievance mechanism) is provided for all project workers to raise labour</p>				
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				<p>concerns. The mechanism will be easily accessible to project workers who are to be informed of the grievance mechanism at the time of recruitment and the measures to protect them against any reprisal for its use.</p> <p>The grievance mechanism shall be designed to address workers' concerns promptly, using an understandable, transparent process that provides timely feedback to those concerned in a language they understand, without any retribution, and shall operate in an independent and objective manner. The grievance mechanism may utilize existing grievance mechanisms, providing that they meet the above criteria. Existing grievance mechanisms may be supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements.</p> <p>The grievance mechanism shall not impede access to other judicial or administrative remedies that might be available under applicable laws, regulations or rules or through existing arbitration procedures, or substitute for grievance mechanisms provided through collective agreements, if applicable. The mechanism ensures workers' rights to be present and to participate</p>				
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				P=3 I=4	directly in the proceedings and to be represented by a trade union, if applicable, or person of their choosing.					
19	Potential cases of sexual harassment	30 Nov 2019	Ops Total:20	Precautionary measures are being implemented to ensure that sexual harassment is avoided. At the same time the cases of sexual harassment should be reported and pursued with zero tolerance as per UN rules. P=3 I=4	Before the deployment to the field, UNDP and UNICEF will hold a prevention of sexual harassment and safeguarding sessions as part of the training program for ROs. Formal engagement and subsequent agreement are being undertaken with the Ministry of Gender on gender -related concerns and more specifically on the team composition.	NRB and UNDP	CTA/PM	1 Oct 2020	New Risk change (03 Sep 2019) No change (1 Oct 2020)	
20	Delays in the deployment and retrieval of ROs leading to deployments extending beyond 21 days	18 June 2020	Ops Total:20	The prolonged stay of registration officers in rural areas may affect their living conditions.	Labour management procedures will be developed for the project that set out the conditions in which project workers will be employed or engaged and managed, in accordance with applicable labour laws, rules and regulations and UNDP's SES. This will include an analysis and clarification of applicable labour requirements, including for wages and salaries. Labour law expert will be recruited as part of the project team to ensure labour standards are applied and monitored.	NRB and UNDP	CTA/PM	1 Oct 2020	New Risk change (03 Sep 2019) No change (1 Oct 2020)	

				P=3 I=4	<p>ROs will be retrieved on completion of the phase (21 days)</p> <p>In order to secure an adequate number of vehicles to transport ROs, 50% of the vehicles will be hired from private contractor so that the project will not rely only on GoM in-kind contribution.</p> <p>The payment of the remuneration will be automatically processed upon completion of 21 days in the field, even in the exceptional cases whereby ROs were not retrieved.</p> <p>A transition fee of MWK 10,000 will be paid upon completion of a phase.</p> <p>140 newly recruited NRB registration officers will increase the overall effectiveness of the operations.</p>				
21	Safeguarding children during the child registration exercise	18 June 2020	Operational	<p>During the mass registration for birth certificate children might pose a risk from adults and other children</p> <p>P=3 I=4</p>	<p>Safeguarding policies and procedures of UNICEF will be implemented to ensure that every child, regardless of their age, disability, gender reassignment, race, religion or belief, sex, or sexual orientation, has a right to equal protection from harm.</p>	NRB, UNICEF and UNDP	DFID	1 Oct 2020	<p>New Risk change (18 June 2020)</p> <p>No change (1 Oct 2020)</p>

22	Public trust in NRB and database	18 June 2020	Operational	Due to the strong allegations made that minors were being registered most particularly by the Temporary Registration Officers that were carrying out ID Registration during the MEC Voter Registration, the NRB P=3 I=4	NRB will thoroughly check, verify, and properly adjudicate the ID data that was captured during the Voter Registration exercise before being processed further for issuance of ID	NRB	Irish AID	1 Oct 2020	New Risk change (18 June 2020) No change (1 Oct 2020)
23	Availability of finance for the implementation of Mass Child Registration	1 Oct 2020	Financial	Due to delay in the implementation of the child mass registration and use of the fund for other project activates the required funding may be affected. P=5 I=5	NRB will ensure that the government funding is released on time as this is contingent to other donors funding.	NRB, UNDP and UNICEF	UNDP	1 Oct 2021	New Risk (1 Oct 2020)

Note: P stands Probability and I stands for Impact

Annex III: Financial Utilization

A. 2021 Quarter One Expenditure Summary Report:

AWP Variance Analysis Q1				
OUTPUTS NAME	Budget (US Dollar)	Expenditures (US Dollar)	Difference (US Dollar)	Comments on principal reason for Variances
Up to 9 million Malawians are registered and issued with a National Identity card in 2017	-	17,326	(17,326)	Extension of warranty (SELP)
Up to 9 million children are registered and issued with Birth Certificate	9,186,418	384	9,186,034	Activities to be rescheduled because of the pandemic
NRIS inclusive of birth registration is transitioned to a permanent and continuous registration system	690,654	73,126	617,527	Activities to be rescheduled because of the pandemic
Government MDAs and private institutions are assisted to adopt the use of the NRIS (unique ID and the Birth Certificates)	325,259	-	325,259	Activities to be rescheduled because of the pandemic
Project is efficiently managed, staffed and coordinated, and is implemented with national ownership	749,051	434,062	314,990	Some recruitments are on stand by
Covid 19	-	12,486	(12,486)	NRIS project is supporting MUST university on research against Covid 19(Funded by DFID)
Technical Support for Unforeseen Capacity Gaps (5%)	313,981	-	313,981	
UNDP Procurement Support Office (PSO) (4.5%)	350,000	89,982	260,018	
General Management Service Fees (GMS) (variable)	1,242,011	6,839	1,235,171	
TOTAL	12,857,373	634,205	12,223,168	