



The United Nations Legal Identity Agenda

Fulfil the promise to Leave No One Behind

UNLIA Monthly Webinar Series 25th March 2024

Linkages between access to justice and access to legal identity

SDG 16.9 : Legal Identity For All, Including Birth Registration by 2030



The Justice
Futures
CoLab



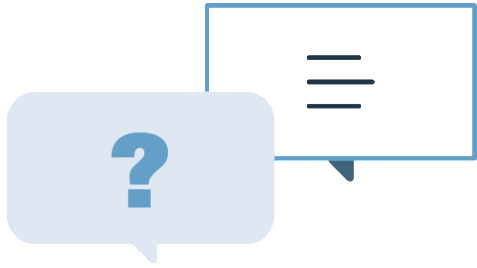
UN Legal Identity Agenda

CB - Rule of Law, Security and Human Rights Team

[Rule of Law and Human Rights | United Nations Development Programme \(undp.org\)](#)

The Global Programme for Rule of Law

Justice Futures CoLab [Justice | United Nations Development Programme \(undp.org\)](#)

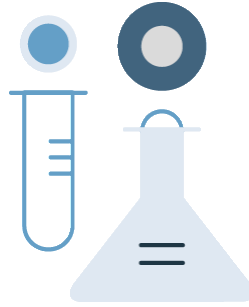


Questioning

Applying systems thinking, behavioural insights and political economy analysis to better understand problems

Facilitating collaborative learning opportunities.

e.g. CoLab Conversations

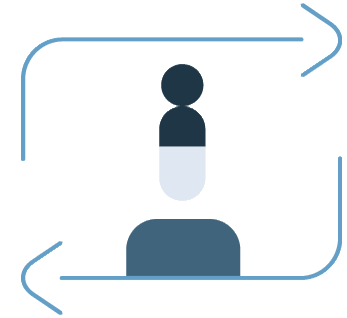


Testing

Kickstarting and incubating local-level initiatives through seed funding and small grants.

Forming and maintaining strategic partnerships to advance mutual justice goals

e.g. Environmental justice seed funding



Adapting

Ensuring lessons and evidence from practice inform and influence policy-making

Ensuring robust MEL approaches and systems

e.g. Civil justice lessons learned and good practice guide (forthcoming)



CO-LAB PRIORITIES

- **Access to justice (civil, criminal, customary & informal justice)**
- **Constitutional assistance**
- **Digitalization and e-justice**
- **Environmental justice**
- **Transitional justice**
- **Gender justice**



The United Nations Legal Identity Agenda

Fulfil the promise to Leave No One Behind

TARGET 16-9


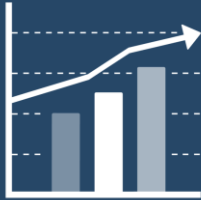
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



PROVIDE UNIVERSAL LEGAL IDENTITY

TARGET 17-19

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



SYSTEMIC ISSUES

FURTHER DEVELOP MEASUREMENTS OF PROGRESS



Defining legal identity



16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS

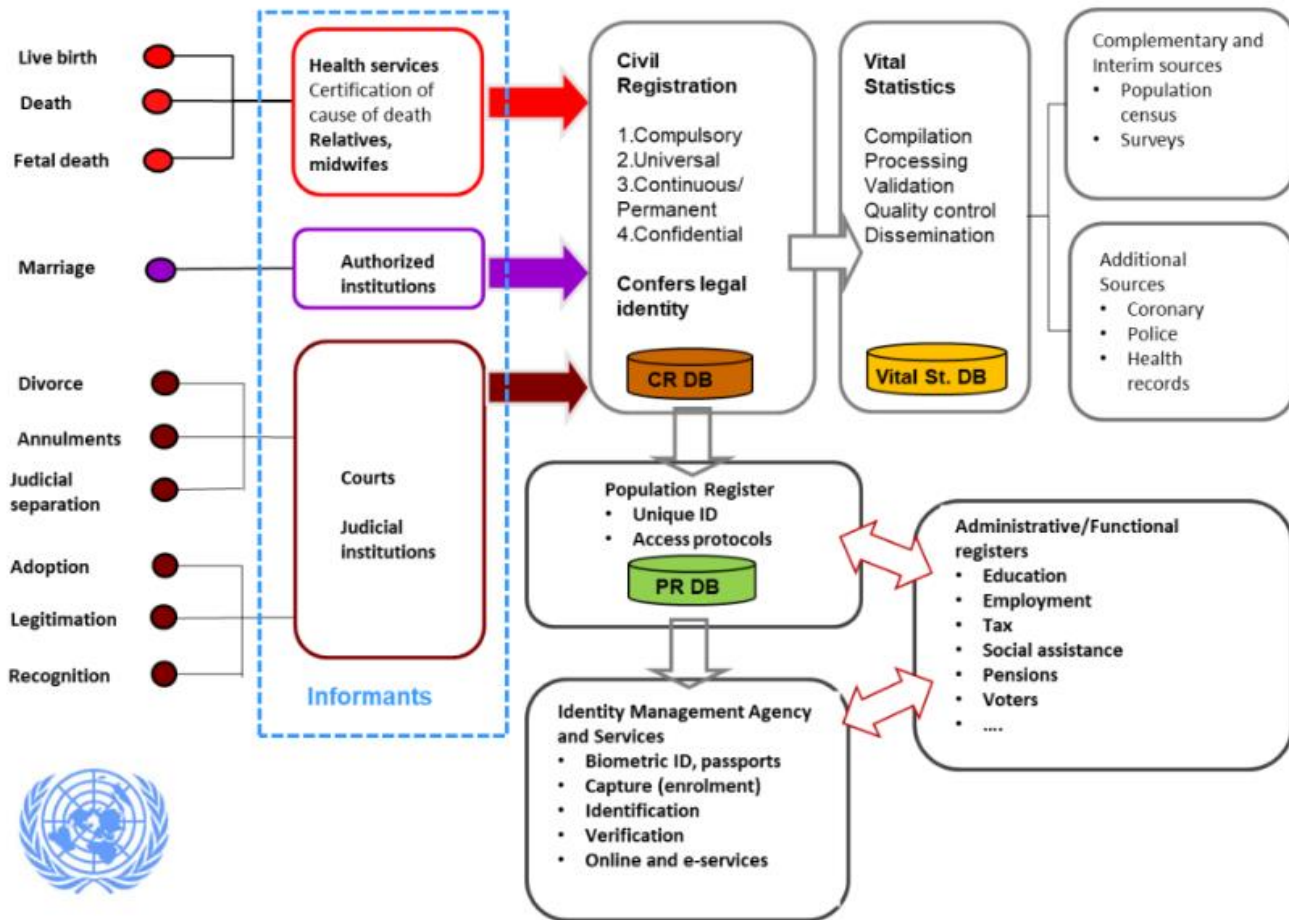


Legal identity is the basic characteristics of an individual's identity

- Conferred through registration by an authorized civil registration authority
- In absence of birth registration:
 - May be conferred by a legally-recognized identification authority
 - Linked to the civil registration system for holistic approach from birth to death

Proof of legal identity is defined as a **credential, such as birth certificate, identity card or digital identity credential that are recognized as proof of legal identity under national law.**

Civil Registration, Vital Statistics and Identity Management System



Simplified flow

This model represents a holistic approach to civil registration, vital statistics and identity management recommended by the United Nations, adapted from the United Nations *Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 3*; it can be adjusted to national circumstances and governing structures as necessary.



UN Legal Identity Agenda Approach



A holistic approach

- to civil registration of all vital events,
- production of vital statistics,
- population registers and identity management apparatus from birth to death
- **full interoperability** in a simultaneous manner
- in line with international standards and recommendations and **in compliance with human rights of all people concerned**, including the right to privacy



UN Legal Identity Task Force

Structure *(14 UN Agencies and 2 Regional Economic Commissions):*

Co-Chairs: UNICEF, UNDP, DESA

Members:

- UN Agencies: DESA, DCO, IOM, OCHA, OHCHR, UNCDF, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP, UN Women, WFP & WHO.
- Regional Economic Commissions: UNECA and UNESCAP
- UN Global Pulse

Objectives

- Promote a coherent approach to legal identity across the UN system & WBG
- Build on existing global, regional & country efforts
- One UN Voice for joint strategic advocacy & communications
- Enable joint UN support to countries for implementation



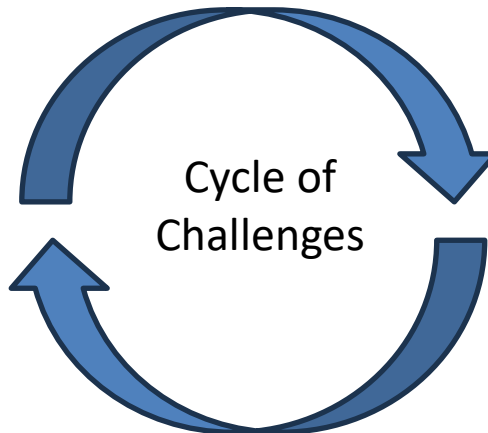
Challenges in accessing to rule of law without legal identity

Lack of information on how to claim for legal identity when it is rejected by the civil registration authority

Complicated judicial procedures even to file a case in front of the court due to the lack of legal identity

Unbearable cost of recruiting professional lawyers to support court cases to obtain legal identity

Need to access to justice to obtain legal identity



Access to Justice is extremely constrained due to the lack of legal identity

Unbalanced power dynamic between government and citizens where governments, especially security sector, often exercise the right to detain people without legal identity as illegal residents

Difficulties of obtaining sufficient evidences to claim identity credentials due to the lack of birth certificate as a breeder document



Addressing Legal ID Challenges under RoL/A2J Programming

Coordination between Civil Registration agency and Ministry of Justice

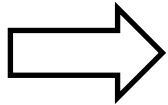
Access to Information Campaign

Granting legal identity to those whose mobility is constrained (those who are detained or in prison)

Legal Clinic for those who seek to obtain legal identity

Digitalization of CRVS and Justice sector to facilitate the court process

Identity documents for the marginalized communities (IDPs, LGBTQI+, indigenous ppl etc.)



Though it has not been codified as 'legal identity' project, UNDP RoL/A2J programmes have historically addressed these legal identity issues in a number of countries.

Let's hear from Argentina, Brazil, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau and Pakistan!

UNLIA Webinar Series 2024 #3

'Linkages between access to justice and access to legal identity' - Pakistan

Salman Asif
UNDP, Pakistan

UNDP Pakistan – DHL Project Mandate



Decentralisation, Human Rights & Local Governance Project works at local, provincial and federal levels in all 4 provinces with:

- Government bodies
- Civil Society
- Community Groups
- Private Sector & Statutory bodies;
- To mobilise right holders and strengthen institutions for scaling up voice and accountability for access to justice and claiming legal identity through rights based development and inclusive governance.
- Right holders are engaged and capacitated for claiming their rights and demand generation for legal identity and access to justice
- Institutional mechanisms are capacitated for transparent and accountable service delivery at the federal, provincial & the local levels
- Local Governments are invigorated to ensure equitable inclusion of persons either lacking or seeking legal identity

UNDP 2017 National baseline on Linkages between access to justice and access to legal identity



100% key populations persons in Pakistan experiencing stigma and discrimination that ranges from social ostracism, hate crimes to Sexual and Gender Based Violence, lack of legal and social protection - and a worryingly spiking trend of transgender homicides -

Lack of Legal Identity was identified as the Key Driver of these vulnerabilities and violations

Source: UNDP-USAID Pakistan Perception Survey on Transphobic Stigma & Discrimination.

UNDP Leverage! Decentralization & Local Governance



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



UNDP Leverage! Social Inclusion and Community Resilience



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Inclusive planning, budgeting, monitoring and reporting support to relevant departments – Social Welfare – Gender Desks

Support social inclusion across Pakistan, including in the Newly Merged

Local Government School – Capacity development for inclusive service delivery

Rights of Persons with Non-Binary Gender Identities
Entry Points
particular focus on
marginalized groups

Community engagement and awareness for increased social cohesion – including psycho-social and livelihood skills trainings

Key Reflection



Despite all the **free services** and awareness campaigns we largely **unsubscribed** by the key populations - we need to break this wall of **silence, fear, violence and stigma** - both in **institutions & communities** - if we are to halt this dangerous trend.

Dr. Munir Ahmad Malik assumed charge as Program Director, Punjab AIDS Control Program

Addressing Self Stigmatization

"Like any other human being, I too long for respect and recognition as an equal citizen of Pakistan. An equal child of God.

I live without any legal status, I'm constantly invisibilised, forever unheard and remain unnoticeably on the margins of society."

2017



Vulnerability Environment Exacerbated by Legal Identity Gap: Inequalities, Access to Justice-services-social protection

UNDP Position: lacking official identification is a Human Rights, Rule of Law & Governance issue rooted in failure of legislative, judicial and social protection systems creating a hostile circle of inequalities, criminalisation, stigma & discrimination experienced by Transgender Persons

At least 65 transgender people have been killed in just one province of Pakistan (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) since 2015 – without a single convict being sentenced



“Do I have options?” – We live in fear and shame

Mehek self administers steroids

Mehek with her ailing soul-mate – “We have been chased out of the community, driven away by hospitals



Counted at last:

Transgender Persons Counted for the First Time in National Census, 2017

- Pakistan's Sixth Population and Housing Census, conducted in 2017, owing to the trans-rights lobbying, for the first time recognised transgender persons as a distinct gender identity group and included a section for the registration of transgender persons.
- The campaign for specific legislative rights also led to affirmative action and reforms in Pakistan's key hospitals to provide non-discriminatory trans-responsive health care.
- Pakistan's transgender population, according to the census carried out earlier this year, stands at 10,418 — 0.005 percent of the total population of over 207 million.



UNDP Pak Action since 2017

- 1. Gender Recognition - Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2018 – Implementation Committee at MoHR**
- 2. Social Protection** – Transgender persons' human rights in Provincial Human Rights Policies and Implementation frameworks (2017 – 2019); Transgender Persons' Provincial Social Protection Policy 2018 (**Technical Advisory**)
- 3. Transgender Persons Health Insurance (Successful Advocacy)**
- 4. Transgender Persons' Charter of Demand for Elections 2018 and Political rights – Trans elections candidates**
- 5. National Strategy on Ending Transphobic Stigma & Discrimination in Health care and Social Protection (DRAFT)**
- 6. National Pool of Trainers & Training Manual** (institutionalised by NACP) on Stigma & Discrimination in HIV/AIDS Prevention & Response
- 7. Trans-specific service** at Pakistan's representative health facility **Pakistan Institute for Medical Sciences (Advocacy)**
- 8. Inclusion of Trans-persons in Prime Minister's Skills and Start-ups Initiatives (Successful Advocacy)**



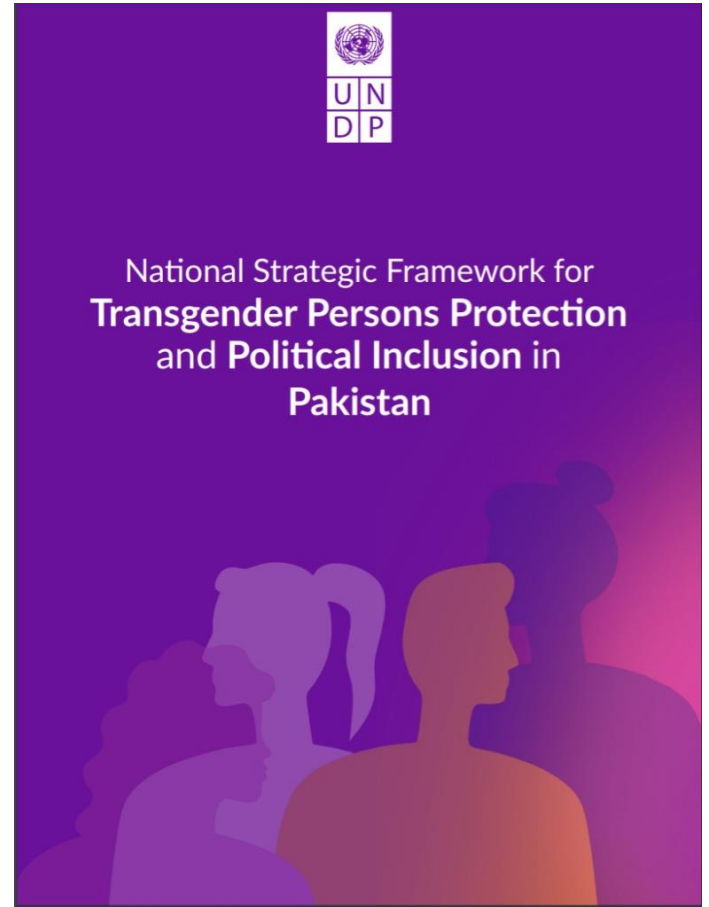
A transgender Pakistani at a candle lighting ceremony in memory of trans victims on the eve of International Transgender Day of Remembrance in Lahore. (Rana Sajid Hussain/Pacific Press/LightRocket/Getty)

Five men have been arrested in Pakistan after a transgender person was allegedly tortured and raped at gunpoint on the night of September 20.

“UNDP Pakistan is proud to have supported inclusive electoral and political processes in Pakistan.

“.....and working closely with key institutions such as the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) and National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA), UNDP remains focused on advocacy, capacity building, and sensitization for inclusion of Pakistan's most vulnerable and marginalized groups in the country's political sphere.”

Samuel Rizk, UNDP Resident Representative, Pakistan (2024)



13 transgender persons will contest general elections this year

By Sehrish Wasif Published: May 23, 2018

Share 338 TWEET EMAIL



It was officially announced after consultation between APTEN and ECP. PHOTO: AFP/FILE

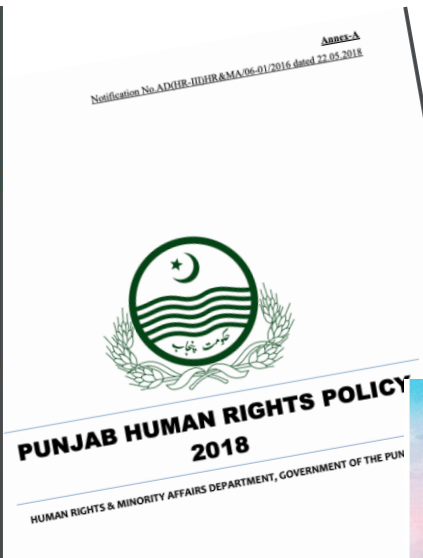
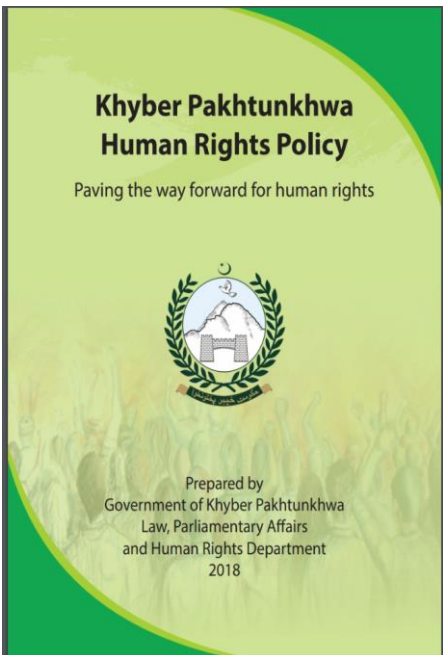
13 transgender people to contest elections across Pakistan

Hassan Farhan | Updated June 13, 2018

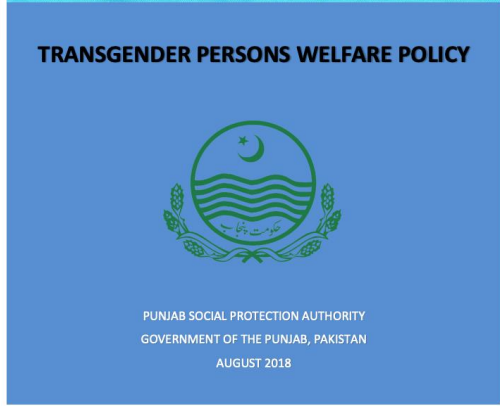
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Trans members address press conference presenting charter of demands - Photo courtesy author



Snowballing the
Discourse!



UNDP Pakistan – National Advocacy Movement on Legal Identity

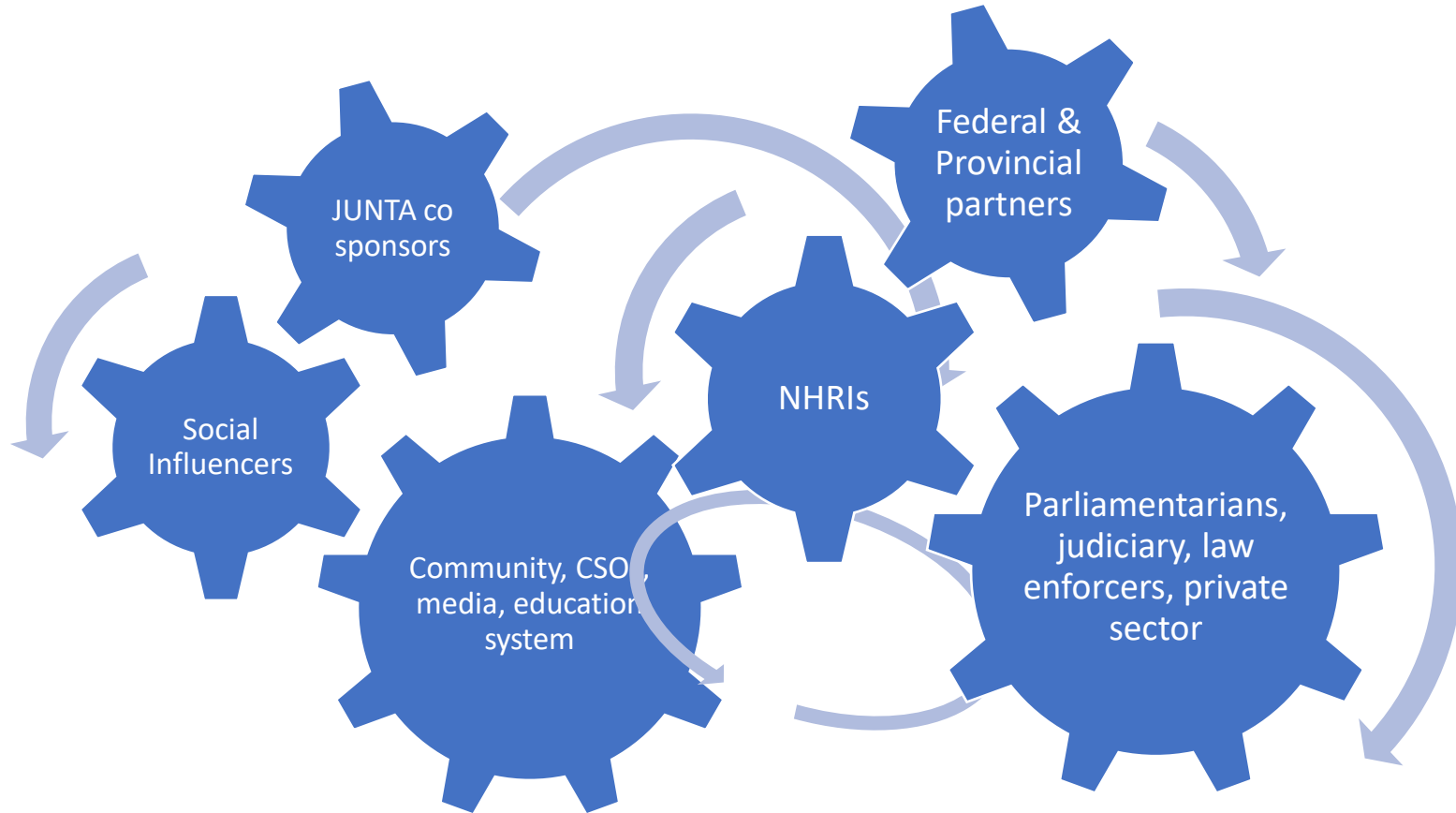


UNDP Pakistan's HIV/AIDS Vision Cross-Cut Trans populations & Intersectionality (2020 onwards)

UNDP interventions include:

1. Addressing **Trans populations'** exclusion and lack of access to legal identity, socio-legal justice and realisation of fundamental rights creates social and legal environments that increase the risk of preventable infection, sickness, and loss of life.
2. Addressing Trans populations' lack of access to human rights protection which fuels stigma, discrimination, and violence against persons living with and affected by HIV.
3. Strengthening expertise and national championing of legal identity agenda as a legal and social justice as well as fundamental rights issue, that is played out through inequalities, stigma and discrimination.
4. Legal Identity Agenda integrated within Pakistan's post-18th Amendment, Decentralisation and Governance structures

UNDP Pakistan's Legal Identity Gap Coverage Action Partners



End



Country case study: Argentina

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‘Linkages between access to justice and access to legal identity’

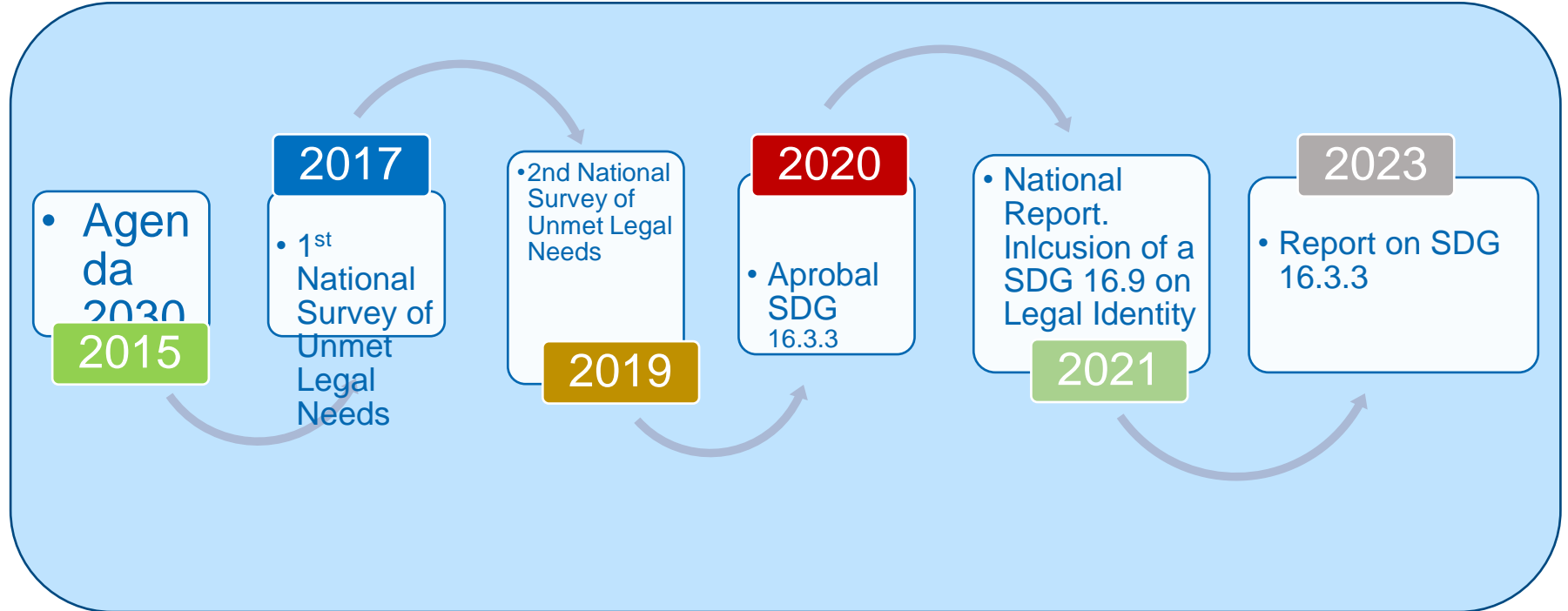
Karina G. Carpintero

Program Analyst, Democratic Governance

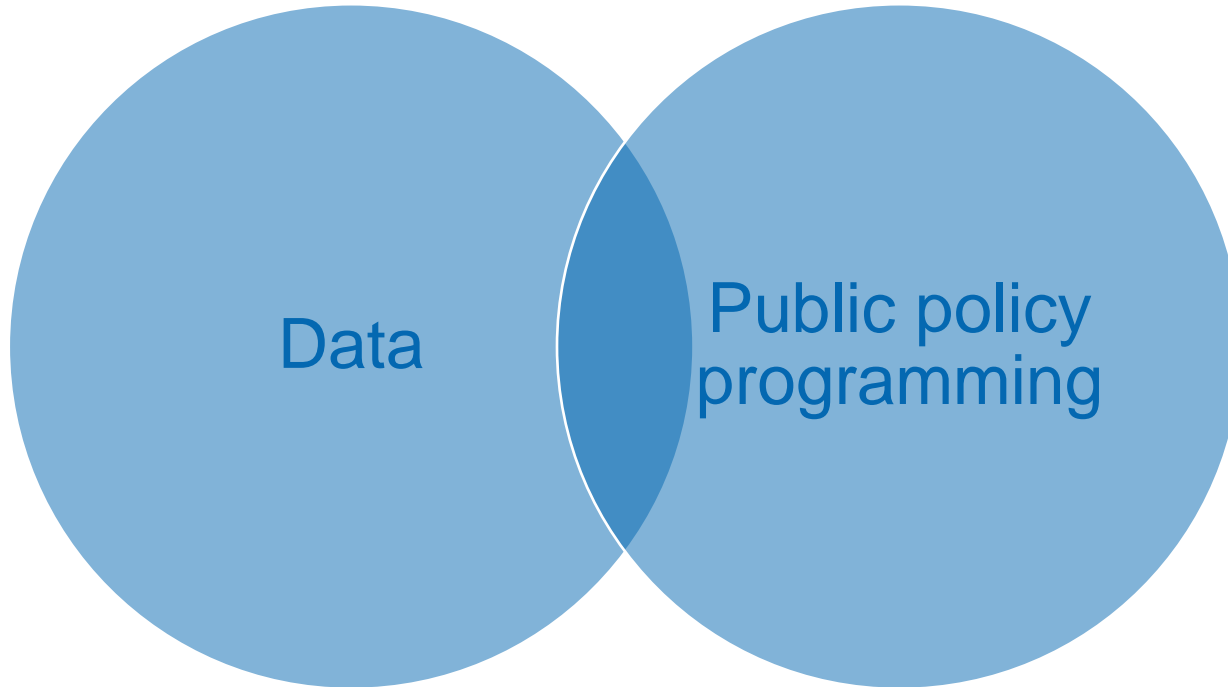
UNDP Argentina



National context



Interlinkages



Access to legal identity from an access to justice perspective



- 2019 Study of Unmet Legal Needs: Access to personal documentation (ID card, among others) ranks among the top 25 most serious issues.
- The prevalence of the problem is 32.3%, but it is not considered serious (third mention). There is a predominant reliance on formal mechanisms.

Oportunities: People centered approach

People inevitably require, at some point, to interact with institutions to obtain information to carry out a procedure or to solve a problem, and not all people go to government agencies.



Work



State benefits collection



Housing and property



Personal procedures



Debts



Public utility services



Procurement of consumer goods or private services



Environmental affairs

Justicia y Desarrollo Sostenible

El testeo del indicador global de acceso a justicia en el marco de una encuesta nacional de pobreza.





Módulo acceso a la justicia

J1. A continuación, hablaremos de **problemas que suelen afectar a las personas en su vida diaria, y que pueden derivar en conflictos o disputas importantes**. Nos referimos a **conflictos** que pueda haber tenido Ud. Personalmente y no como empleador, ni en los que usted ayudó a otra persona.

Por favor dígame si en los últimos 2 años usted personalmente ha tenido que enfrentar **problemas, conflictos o disputas** relacionados con: *(Leer cada problema)*. Aleatorizar las frases.

	SI	NO	NS/NR
cuestiones laborales (despido injusto, trabajo en negro, falta de pago)	1	2	9
su vivienda o propiedad (desalojo, alquiler, falta de vivienda, título de propiedad)	1	2	9
rupturas familiares (divorcio conflictivo, cuota alimentaria, tenencia, sucesión)	1	2	9
deudas de dinero (préstamos que no haya podido pagar o cobrar, tarjetas)	1	2	9
cobro de prestaciones del estado (pago de: jubilación, pensiones, AUH, ayuda social)	1	2	9
cuestiones con trámites personales ante el estado (trámites de DNI, discapacidad, residencia, AFIP)	1	2	9
servicios públicos domiciliarios (acceso, cobro o calidad de los servicios de luz, agua, residuos, internet)	1	2	9
cuestiones ambientales en su zona de residencia (basurales, agua contaminada, empresas contaminantes)	1	2	9

Approximation to data on legal identity

When people faced issues of access to basic public services, personal procedures with the government, neighbor disputes, and health or education services, the access rate was 8%. Within this group, access to formal mechanisms was more significant.

Tabla 11. *Relevancia de problema según tipo de mecanismo al que se accedió*

En porcentaje de personas que accedieron a un mecanismo formal o informal de solución de controversias

Principal problema	Accedió a un mecanismo formal o informal de solución de controversias*	Accedió a un mecanismo formal**	Accedió a un mecanismo informal***
a. Rupturas familiares	24%	26.8%	8.3%
b. Cuestiones laborales	11%	11.3%	20.8%
c. Cobro de prestaciones del Estado	11%	8.9%	20.8%
d. Servicios públicos domiciliarios	9%	6.6%	22.2%
e. Cuestiones con trámites personales ante el Estado	8%	9.4%	2.8%
f. Cuestiones con los vecinos	8%	8.9%	2.8%
g. Servicios de salud o educación	8%	5.1%	2.8%
h. Reclamo de daños y perjuicios	6%	6.8%	1.4%
i. Deudas de dinero	4%	4.5%	6.9%
j. Su vivienda o propiedad	4%	4.7%	2.8%
k. Cuestiones ambientales en su zona de residencia	3%	3.8%	
l. Adquisición de bienes de consumo o servicios privados	3%	3.0%	5.6%
Ns/Nc	1%	0.2%	2.8%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Fuente: PNUD ARG21P06 – ODSA/UCA Encuesta de la Deuda Social Argentina Agenda para la Equidad 2022

*Base: Respondentes de 18 años o más han accedido a un mecanismo formal o informal de solución de controversias. N=557

** Base: Respondentes de 18 años o más han accedido a un mecanismo formal de solución de controversias. N=475

*** Base: Respondentes de 18 años o más han accedido a un mecanismo informal de solución de controversias. N=65

How did legal capacity play a role in identifying legal identity as a problem in itself?



Linkages: some rights that people who have never had an ID card do not have access to

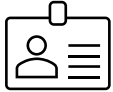


- Access to the AUH (Universal Child Allowance), other allowances, and pensions



- Exiting the country

- Taking out loans



- Having a driving license

- Voting



- Access to judicial powers



- Enrolling in tertiary or university-level education



- Enroll their sons/daughters



- Being the owner of phone lines



- Receiving a school diploma

- Acquiring registered assets



- Having formal employment



- Traveling on long-distance buses

- Getting married

Indicator SDG 16.3.3: Testing



In Argentina, 61.3% of people who experienced a problem in the last two years were able to recognize a legal issue, did not voluntarily self-exclude, and accessed a dispute resolution mechanism.

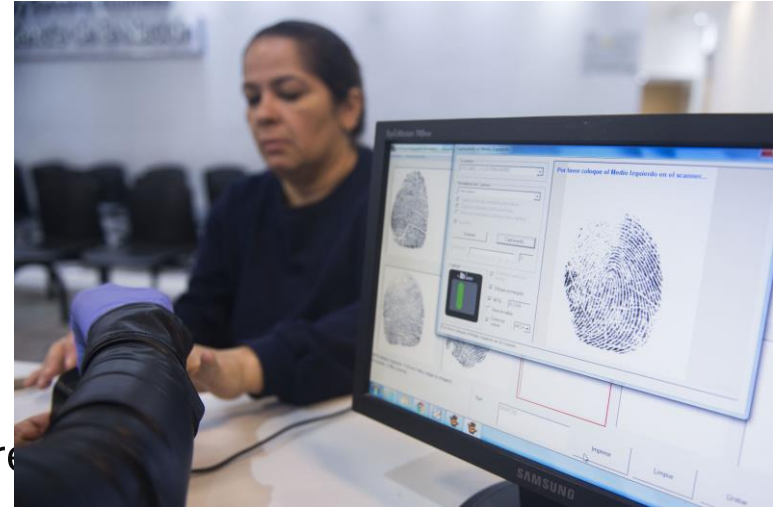
The remaining 38.7% could not do so, establishing a gap of 22.6% between those who access and those who do not

$$16.3.3 = \frac{\text{Number of people who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism}}{\text{Number of people who experienced a dispute in the past two (2) years and did not voluntarily self-exclude}} \times 100$$
$$16.3.3 = \frac{580}{946} \times 100 = 61,3$$

6 out of every 10 people in the urban population of the country were able to access a formal or informal mechanism

Campaign “My first document, access to my rights”*

- The objective was to reach individuals who had never obtained their birth certificate and consequently never had an ID card, in order to assist them with the necessary procedures to resolve this situation.
- The campaign attracted 1980 individuals in this undocumented situation, who approached the designated locations to initiate the documentation process.
- Once the ID cards are obtained, the CAJs will continue working with these individuals to ensure they can access the rights they were previously denied due to their lack of documentation.



*Source: Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of Argentina. The campaign was in the context of the Center of Access to Justice federal network. Learn more here: <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/justicia/afianzar/caj> . For more information about the campaign: https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/campana_mprimer_documento_baja.pdf and, also for the picture credits <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/campana-para-gestionar-la-partida-de-nacimiento-en-los-caj>

How was the campaign organized?



The campaign had 3 stages:

1

Dissemination, community outreach, and inquiries via WhatsApp: Each CAJ promoted the initiative through local and neighborhood media outlets and conducted community activities to raise awareness within the populations most affected by the issue. Additionally, a WhatsApp hotline was set up to receive inquiries and encourage individuals to attend the operations. Through this channel, nearly 10,000 inquiries were received over the two months (a portion of these inquiries pertained to individuals in situations of absolute lack of documentation, while the rest focused on other documentation issues).

2

The CAJs established 111 access points in 21 provinces to handle cases (within the CAJs themselves and in community spaces such as children's dining rooms, community centers, train stations, and health centers in extremely vulnerable areas).

3

The campaign involves the collection of required documentation for administrative submission (for cases involving minors under 13 years old) and judicial submission (for cases involving individuals over 13 years old). The goal is to ensure the completion of each case, as one of the common issues in these procedures is that they do not reach their final stage

Key outcomes



- ✓ 1980 cases of individuals in NN (non-registered) situations who attended the operations and whose cases are being processed.
- ✓ 800 agents from the National Government involved in the campaign.
- ✓ 111 operational points in 21 provinces.
- ✓ 10,000 inquiries received via WhatsApp.
- ✓ 60 participating Centers for Access to Justice.
- ✓ 12,500 in-person consultations on other documentation-related issues in general.
- ✓ Over 1000 mentions in media outlets nationwide with informative material about the campaign.

Final reflections



- Foster people-centered justice and develop a comprehensive understanding of SDG 16.3.3 to maximize its impact in achieving the 2030 Agenda, including its relationship with SDG 16.9 on legal identity.
- Enhance understanding of access to justice data and promote its use to shape justice policies, while considering its relevance to SDG 16.9.
- Advocate for international cooperation to ensure universal access to legal identity, in alignment with Indicator 16.3.3 of the 2030 Agenda and its connection to SDG 16.9.

Thank you!





Identification and documentation in the Brazilian prison system



FAZENDO
JUSTIÇA



TSE



CNJ
CONSELHO
NACIONAL
DE JUSTIÇA

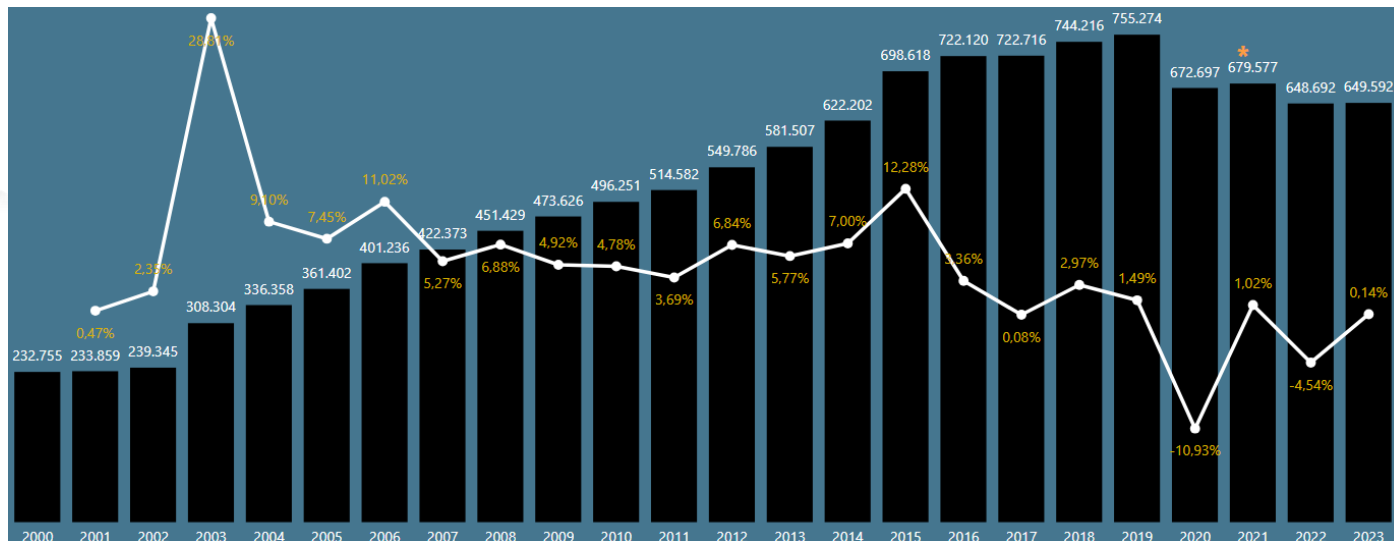


Imprisonment rate

1°	USA	639
2°	El Salvador	562
3°	Turkmenistan	552
26°	Brasil	322
221°	República Centro-Africana	16
222°	Guiné Bissau	10
223°	San Marino	0

- 2000 - 232.755
- 2019 - 755.274
- 2023 - 649.592

3.3 times greater in 2019
2.8 times greater in 2023





About 40% without
proper identification and
documentation

- 2000 - 232.755
- 2019 – 755.274
- 2023 - 649.592

3.3 times greater in 2019

2.8 times greater in 2023



Nation Council of Justice (CNJ) 2019

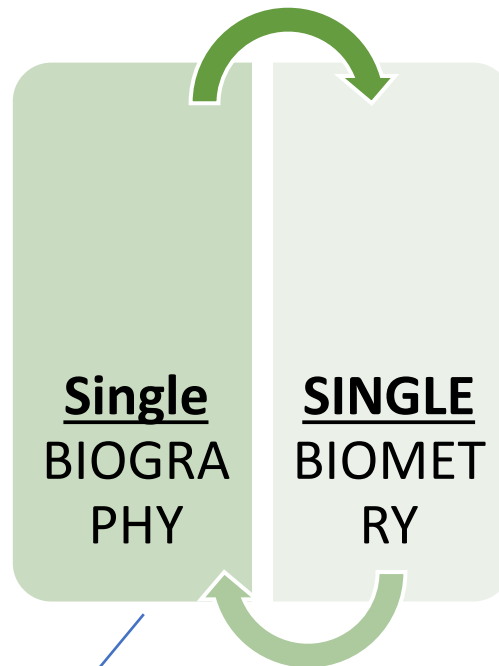
Resolution 306

It establishes procedures and guidelines to ensure that individuals deprived of liberty are provided with the necessary documents for exercising citizenship and accessing public policies, and to regulate biometric civil identification in the Judiciary

- 2000 - 232.755
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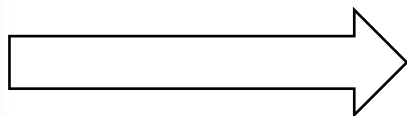
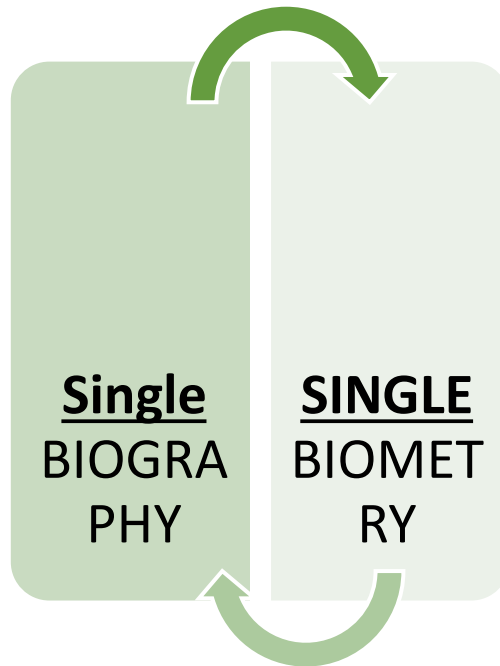
How to ensure proper identification
and documentation for these
individuals ?



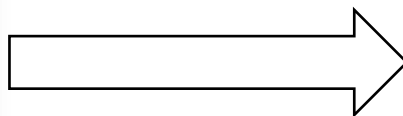
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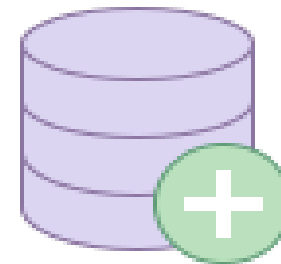
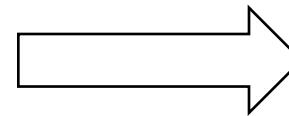
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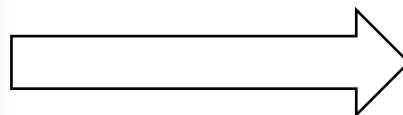
5.400
Biometric
identification kits



5.400
Biometric
identification kits



National Unified Database

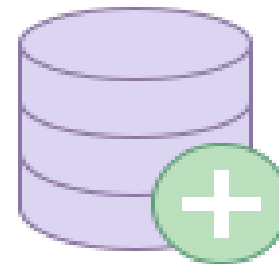
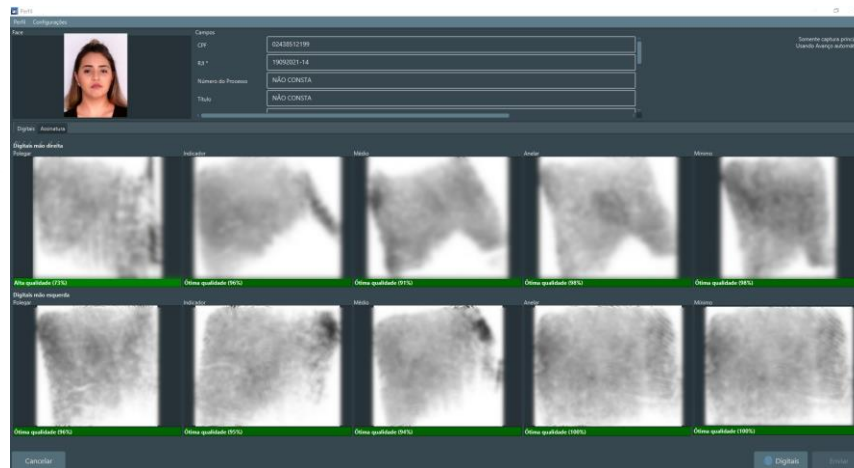


5.400
Biometric
identification kits

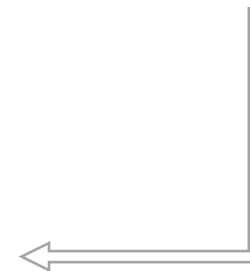


Documentation

- RG
- CPF
- Birth Certificate
- Military Certificate
- Voter Registration Card
- RMN



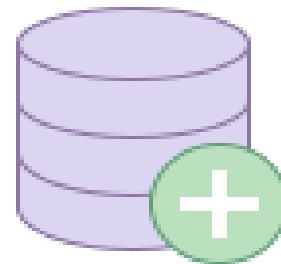
National Unified Database





Documentation

- RG
- CPF
- Birth Certificate
- Military Certificate
- Voter Registration Card
- RMN



National Unified Database



27

UFs Implantadas

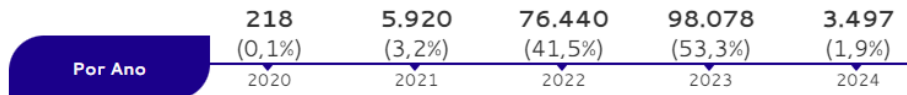


National



184.130

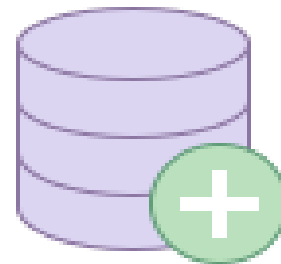
Ações de Emissão de Documentos³





Documentation

- RG
- CPF
- Birth Certificate
- Military Certificate
- Voter Registration Card
- RMN



National Unified Database

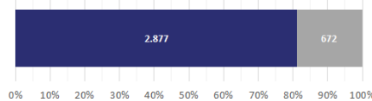


81%

% Passivo Concluído¹

% Passivo concluído: Identificados + Novos Cadastros

Total Pessoas Privadas de Liberdade = 3.549

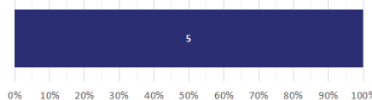


100%

% Unidades Penitenciárias Iniciadas

% Passivo iniciado: Unidades Prisionais

Total Unidades = 5



Roraima



1.904

Pessoas Identificadas



973

Novos Cadastros²



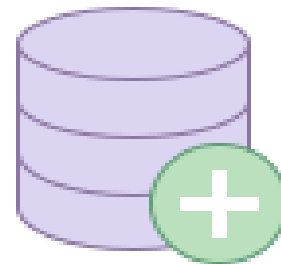
672

Atendimentos Pendentes



Documentation

- RG
- CPF
- Birth Certificate
- Military Certificate
- Voter Registration Card
- RMN



National Unified Database

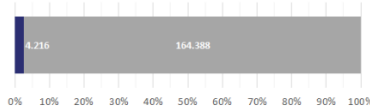


3%

% Passivo Concluído¹

% Passivo concluído: Identificados + Novos Cadastros

Total Pessoas Privadas de Liberdade = 168.604

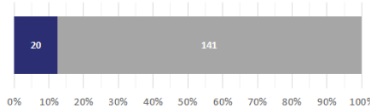


12%

% Unidades Penitenciárias Iniciadas

% Passivo iniciado: Unidades Prisionais

Total Unidades = 161



São Paulo



1.309

Pessoas Identificadas



2.907

Novos Cadastros²



164.388

Atendimentos Pendentes



CONSELHO
NACIONAL
DE JUSTIÇA



*Links between the "right to identity and access to justice":
Example of the northern Côte d'Ivoire*

AIME ROBEYE RIRANGAR

SPECIALIST - HEAD OF PROJECTS
OFFICE NORTHERN / CÔTE D'IVOIRE

SUMMARY



CONTEXT



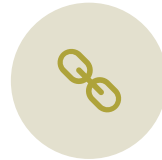
SITUATION



*METHODOLOGICAL
APPROACH*



PROCESS



LINKS

Context



GEOGRAPHIC:
NORTHERN OF
IVOIRY COAST
BORDER LAND
OF BURKINA
FASO AND MALI



POLITICAL , SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC :
WEAKNESS OR LACK OF BASIC PUBLIC
SERVICES (CIVIL STATUS AND JUSTICE)
WEAK OR DIFFICULT ACCESS TO SOCIO-
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES
SOCIAL INJUSTICE, DISCRIMINATION AND
POVERTY



SÉCURITAIRE
RECURRENT CONFLICTS BETWEEN SECURITY
FORCES AND COMMUNITIES (YOUNG PEOPLE)
DIFFICULTIES WITH FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT
BECAUSE OF ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENTS
MASSIVE ARRIVAL OF REFUGEES WITH ITS
CONSEQUENCES ON PEACEFUL COHABITATION
EXTREMIST THREATS

Situation :



Methodological approach



Community dialogues addressing the challenges of access to public services, including access to justice

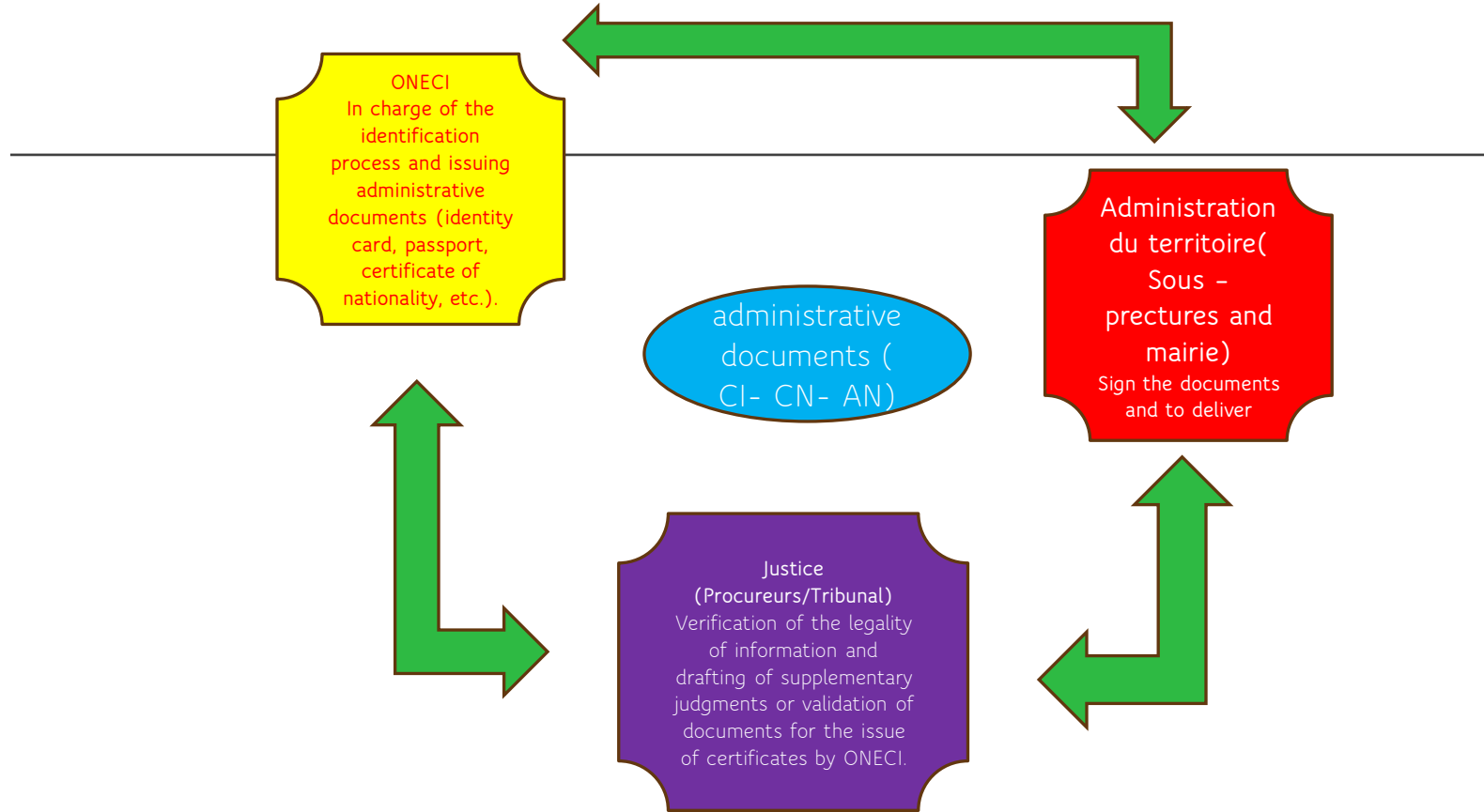


Consultation with the Ministries of Justice and the Interior and Security to define priority areas, actions to address them and the approach to implementation



Discussion with ONECI and included all actors concern on operational process and finalisation of the document,

Process



Resultats

REGION	SOUS PREFECTUR	VILLAGE
	Nassian	<i>Bondoyo</i>
BOUNKANI	TEHINI	<i>Tocolokaye</i>
	TOUGBO	<i>Moussou-Kantou</i>
	GOGO	<i>Gogo</i>
	DIAWALA	<i>Nafoungolo</i>
TCHOLOGO	KAOUARA	<i>Kaouara</i>
	NIELLE	<i>Diellé</i>
	TOUMOUKRO	<i>Naleho</i>
02 Régions	08 Sous Préfectures	<i>08 Villages</i>

1,600 people (mainly young people and women) are enrolled for the issue of administrative documents, in particular birth certificates, identity cards and certificates of nationality.

Links between right to identity and access to justice

ATTRIBUTES/RIGHTS LINK TO ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENTS

- * citizenship, nationality*
- * related constitutional rights including right to justice, right to vote etc.*
- * access to socio-economic opportunities*
- * freedom of movement and residence*

IDENTITY AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE (JUDICIAR AND SOCIAL)

- * reduction of social injustice through access to the opportunities available in the country. Government social programs*
- * facilitating access to judicial and administrative services, specifically to have one's voice heard or to claim one's rights, such as requesting a criminal record or lodging a complaint,*
- * obtaining other documents (vehicle registration document, driving license, etc.)*

A horizontal orange button with a black outline and a slight 3D effect. The text "Thanks !!!!!!!!!!!" is centered on the button in a white, sans-serif font.

Thanks !!!!!!!!!!!



Linkages between access to justice and access to legal identity: Guinea-Bissau case study Using AcLab Learning Cycle



Bissau, 25 of March 2024

Frontier Challenges

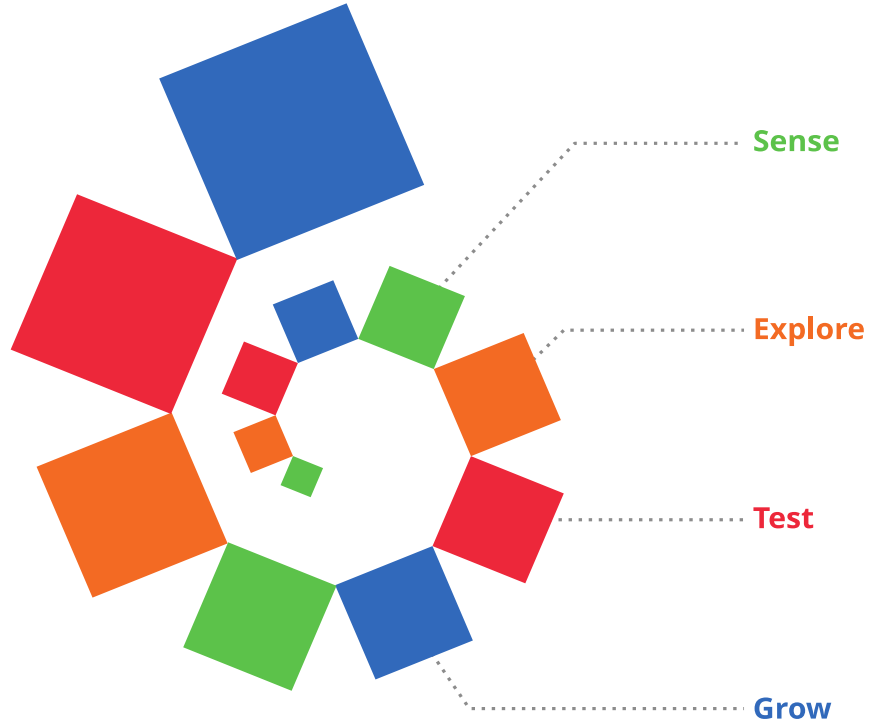
GUINÉ-BISSAU, 25-11-2020



The provision of sufficient, affordable and quality basic services in Guinea-Bissau is extremely limited. It is further exacerbated due to lack of proper information about processes and mechanisms for those services. This leads to long processing time, mismanagement, lack of transparency and often corruption.



AccLab in Action



Information Flow Ministry of Justice

UNDP
UNICEF
FEC(EU)
WHO
INE

Department of IT and Statistics
of Justice (SIGDAJ)

Governance Unit

Registo Criminal

GICJU

GTAPE

Registration Office
Regional (Birth Registration,
certificates, signature recognition,
marriage, death)

ID Card

Regional Courts

CAJ

Registration Office
District

District Courts

Teste AccLab...

HYPOTHESIS

“**IF**... data is collected and “digitized” ... **THEN** it will be easier to produce real-time statistics that can create a space for more informed decision-making.”

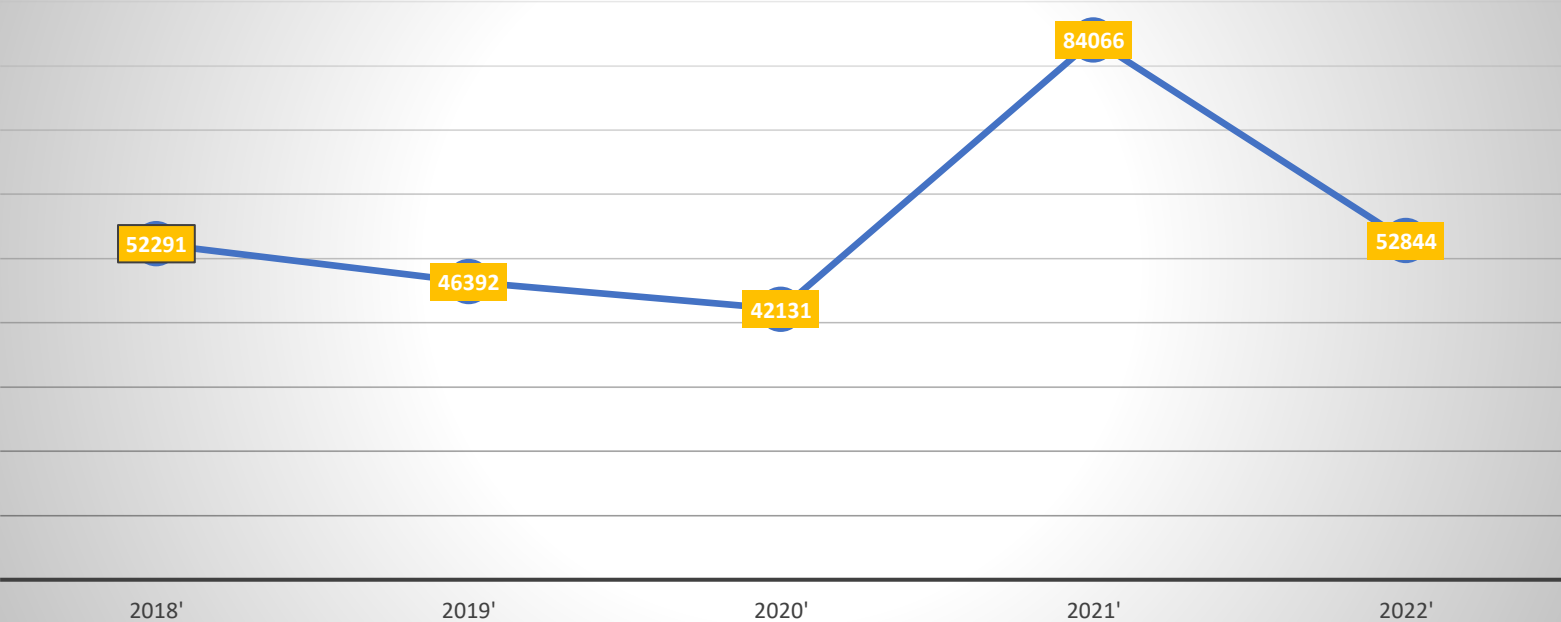
TEST PLAN

In a first phase in Bissau, an inventory list of all books in the conservatories was made and consequently entered into a database created for this purpose, showing the statistics that are available at that time. When all records from the regional registry offices have been typed, the hypothesis will be tested by comparing the type of statistics available, before and after data entry.(Data from 2018 to 2022)

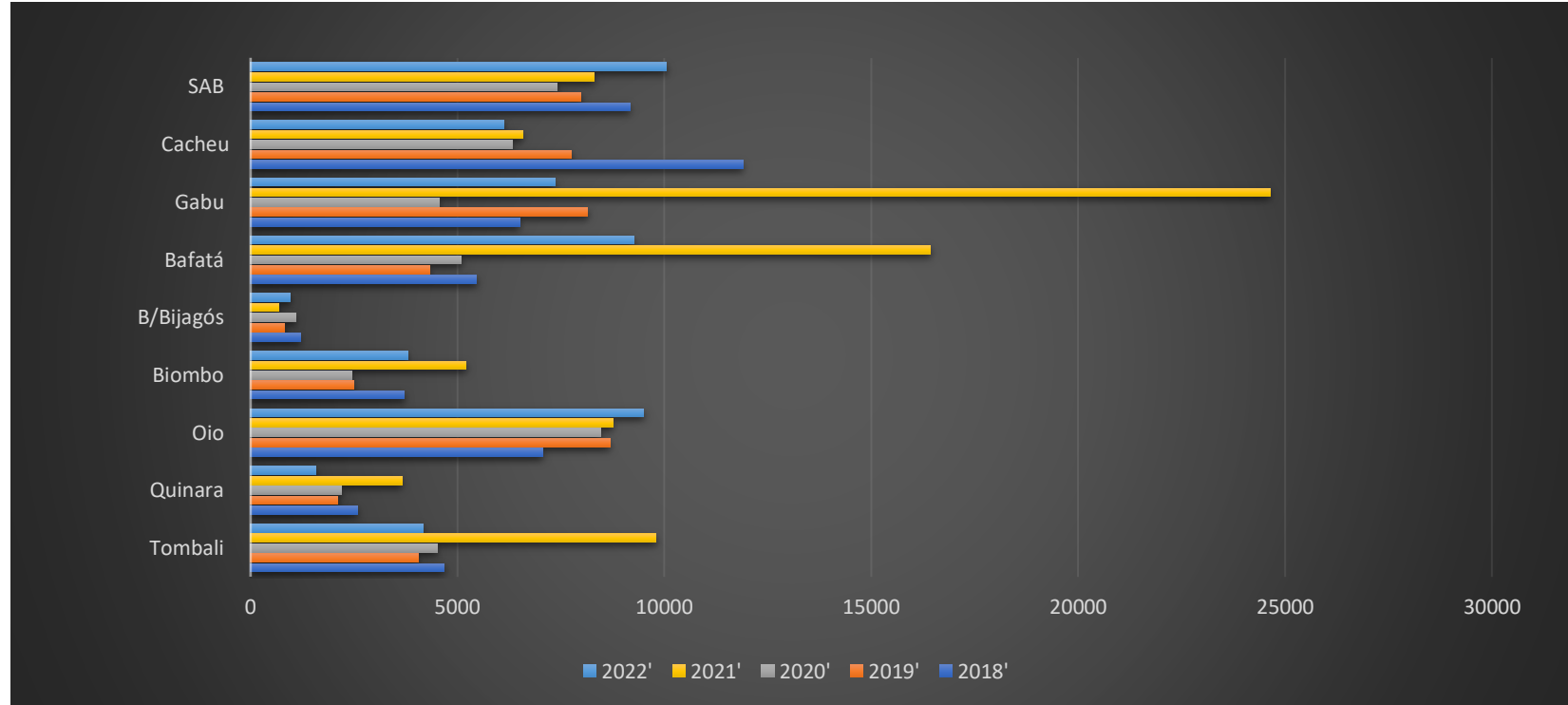
Registered Births



Births Registered by Year (2018 -2022)



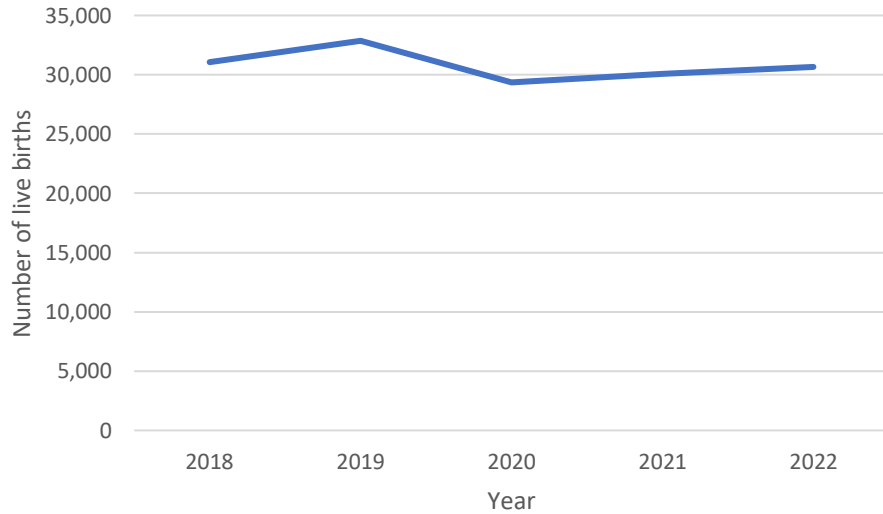
Births Registered by Region



Live Births



Registered live births, [Guinea-Bissau, 2018-2022]



Year	Live births
2018	31041
2019	32850
2020	29340
2021	30083
2022	30652

Registered Births

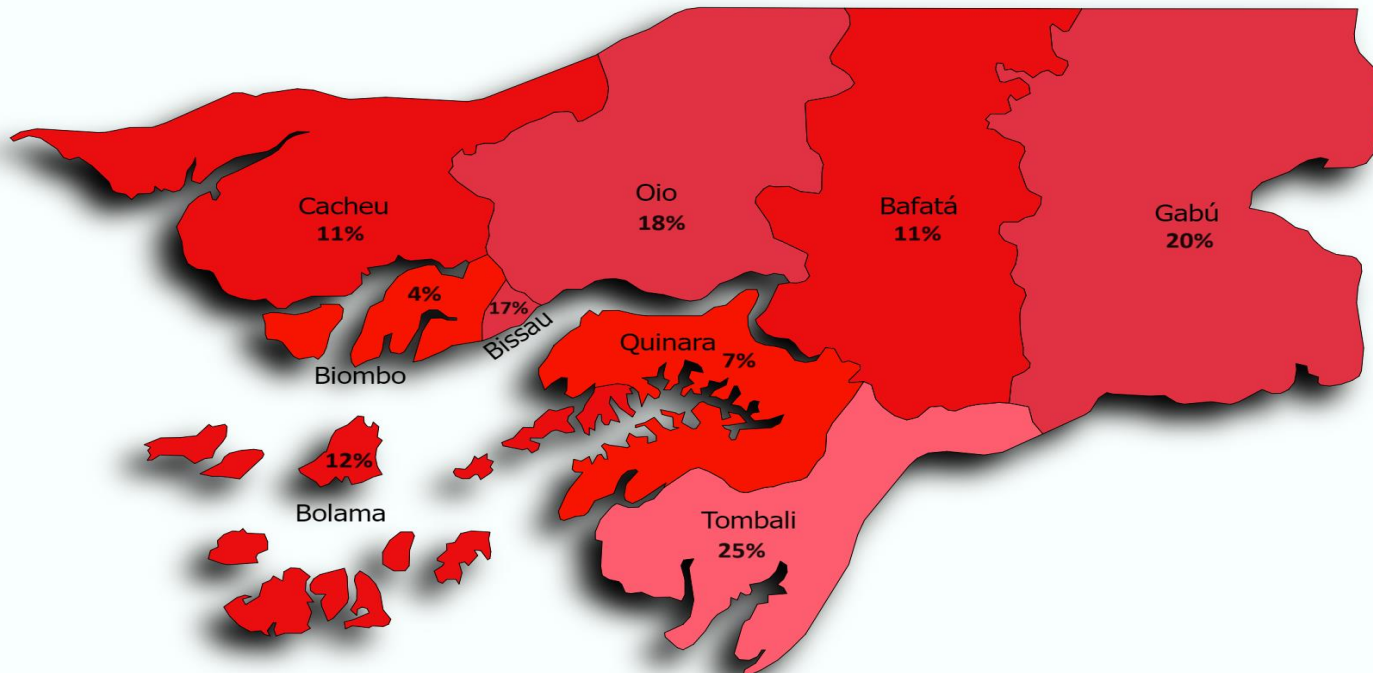


0-11 Months								
Year	A=Expected Children (INE)	B=Live Births (Hospitals)	C=(B/A) Perc.	D=Number of registrations (Hospitals)	E=(D/B) Perc.	F=Number of Registry Records (Registration Office)	G=(D+F)Total Number of registered children	H=(G/A)Taxa de Cobertura
2018	56841	31041	55%	4083	13%	3926	8009	14%
2019	57718	32850	57%	4205	13%	4210	8415	15%
2020	58422	29340	50%	3533	12%	3075	6608	11%
2021	59233	30083	51%	5186	17%	7382	12568	21%
2022	59907	30652	51%	5946	19%	3661	9607	16%
Total Geral	292121	153966	53%	22953	15%	22254	45207	15%

Coverage rate Registered by region, Guinea-Bissau (0-11months)



Coberturas regionais



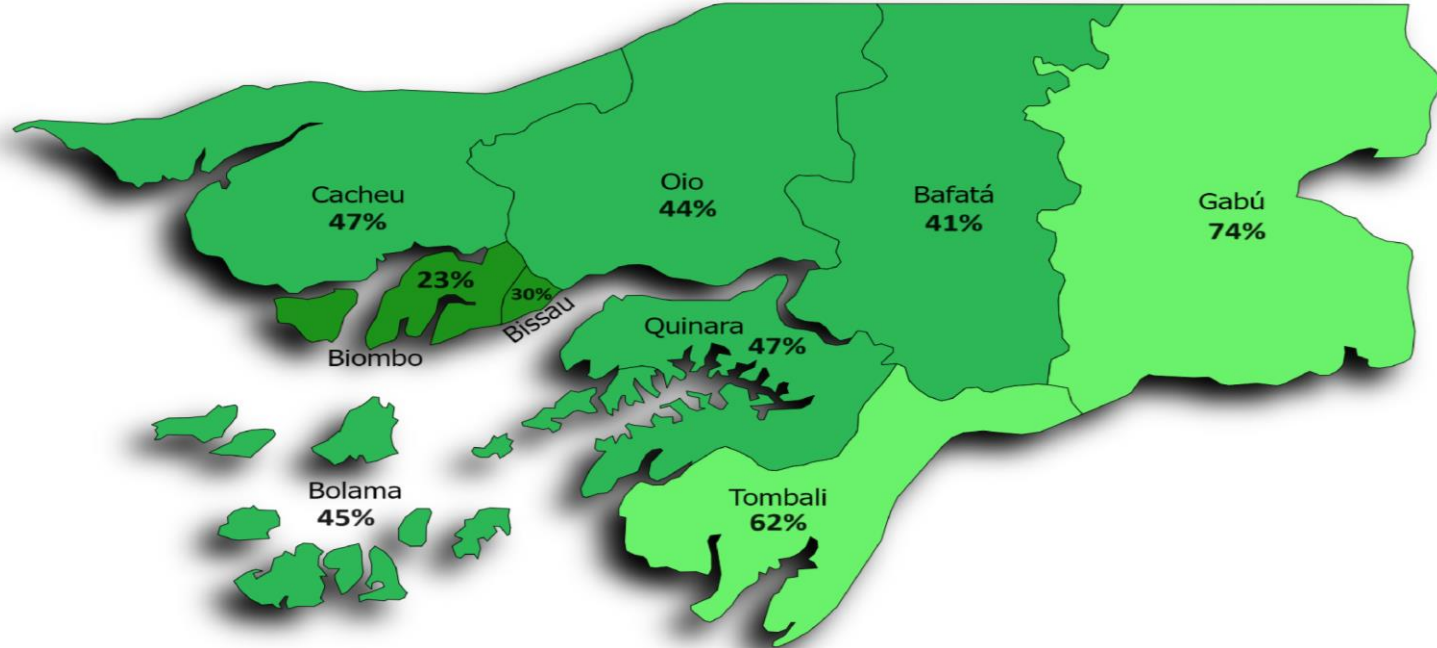
Nascimentos Registrados



Children Under 5					
Ano	Expected Children (INE)	Number of registrations (Hospitals)	Number of Registry Records (Registration Office)	Total Number of registered children	Coverage Rate
2018	269230	7429	14421	21850	8%
2019	272348	8235	13528	21763	8%
2020	273721	7905	10708	18613	7%
2021	278136	10859	28702	39561	14%
2022	282248	13104	11496	24600	9%
Total Geral	282248	47532	78855	126387	45%

16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority

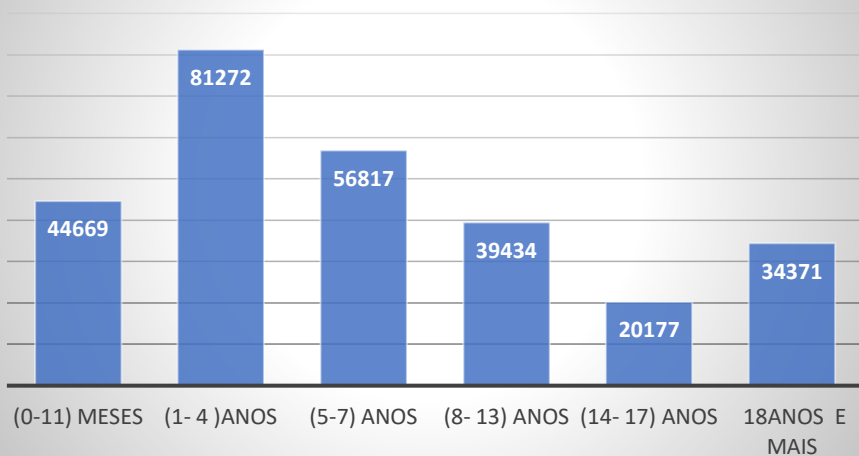
Taxa de cobertura Registados por região, Guinea-Bissau (< 5 Years)



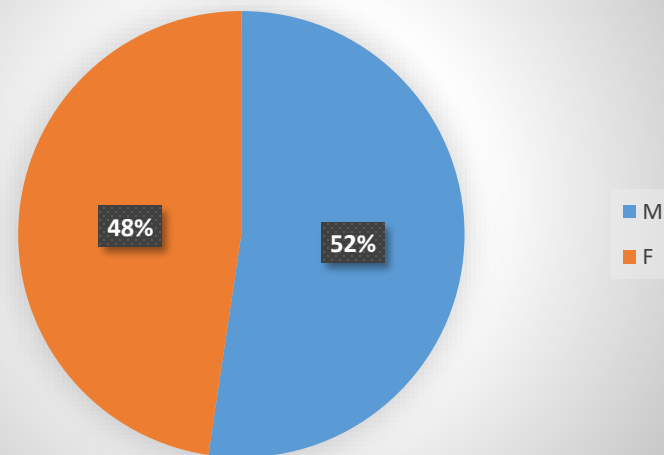
Births registered by age group and sex (2018-2022)



Registered By age group



Registered By Sex



AccLab in Action: Mobile Justice

- Mobile Justice Van and Boat were a test developed by the UNDP Accelerator Lab, integrating a multisectoral team that consisted of UNDP, Ministry of Justice, Centre of Access to Justice, House of Justice, UNICEF & Saudigitos.
- We travelled to the most remote villages of the country to provide Legal Aid, Civil Registry and Human Rights awareness dialogues.
- This solution's objective was to bring Justice closer to the population.



SET UP

Issue

What is the issue you are trying to solve? What is the situation you are trying to change?

Civil Registration is low in Guinea-Bissau (46% according to MIS 2019) due to ex. difficulties such as access CRS centres and education about why it is importante to register. The low registration % is blocking integration integration in access to public services like education, health, justice, formal employment, mobility/travel etc.

Hypothesis

What (repeatable) intervention or action will solve the issue or change the situation? What will the observable or measurable outcome look like? What are you expecting or hoping will happen?

if....

Access to Civil registration is brought to isolated communities

then

an increased number of people, especially women, will register.

Plan

How will the experiment be set up and runned? Who will be involved? In what context? How will data be collected?

The "Mobile Justice" experiment will be runned for 6 days and will be set up by renting a van that will provide the CRS service to isolated communities that otherwise would have to spend money on travek to access the service.

The experiment will include 4 local comunities, Acclab, UNDP Governance Cluster, CAJ and the staff from the Ministry of Justice. Data will be collected by comparing the number of civil registries/community/day through Mobile Justice, with existing data of civil registration from the communities in question.

REFLECTION

Results

What data was collected?

Insights

What did you learn from the experimente? What assumptions have reinforced or disproved?

Next experiment

What will be done next? What changes is needed? What are gaps or assumptions that have to be tested?

SET UP

Issue

What is the issue you are trying to solve? What is the situation you are trying to change?

Access to Justice is lacking in Guinea-Bissau, processes are slow and people don't have the knowledge or means to access justice.

CAJ (Centro de Acesso de Justiça) aims to bring support and facilitate access to justice to the population. The centres are only located in the capital of the regions and many people living in isolated communities do not access the service for different reasons such as bad infrastructure and travel costs.

Hypothesis

What (repeatable) intervention or action will solve the issue or change the situation? What will the observable or measurable outcome look like? What are you expecting or hoping will happen?

if....

CAJ is made available in isolated communities through "Mobile Justice"

then

an increased number of people, especially women, will use the service (increased access justice)

Plan

How will the experiment be set up and runned? Who will be involved? In what context? How will data be collected?

The "Mobile Justice" experiment will be runned for 6 days and will be set up by renting a van that will provide the CAJ service to isolated communities that otherwise would have to spend money on travel to access the service.

The experiment will include 4 local communities, Acclab, UNDP Governance Cluster, CAJ and staff from the Ministry of Justice. Data will be collected by comparing the number of civil registries/community/day through Mobile Justice, with existing data of usage of the CAJ service from the communities in question.

REFLECTION

Results

What data was collected?

Insights

What did you learn from the experiment? What assumptions have reinforced or disproved?

Next experiment

What will be done next? What changes is needed? What are gaps or assumptions that have to be tested?

AccLab in Action: Mobile Justice

Using 3 Mobile Vans & 2 Boats* in 7 days we visited:

07 

Regions

07 

Number of necessary staff per region

1 315 

Number of people who got access to legal aid

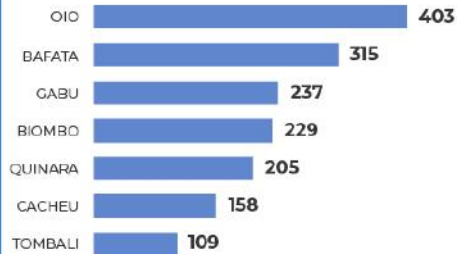
22 

Remote villages

1 656 

Number of registered people

Number of registered people per region



Key statistics comparing services provided at fixed and mobile locations

Fixed Civil Registry	6 users / day
Mobile Civil Registry	65 users / day
Fixed CAJ	2 users/ week
Mobile CAJ	488 users/ week

AccLab in Action: Digitalization

...

Supporting Digitalization
of National Civil Registry:

Testing Using Biometric
Kits From GTAPE(100unit)



UNDP | accelerator labs



Nex steps...

1- Continue with digitalization and computerization

2- Mobile Justice Implementation

3- Connect Birth Registration with vaccination program

4- M&E Plan

Thank you
Obrigado

Thank you

