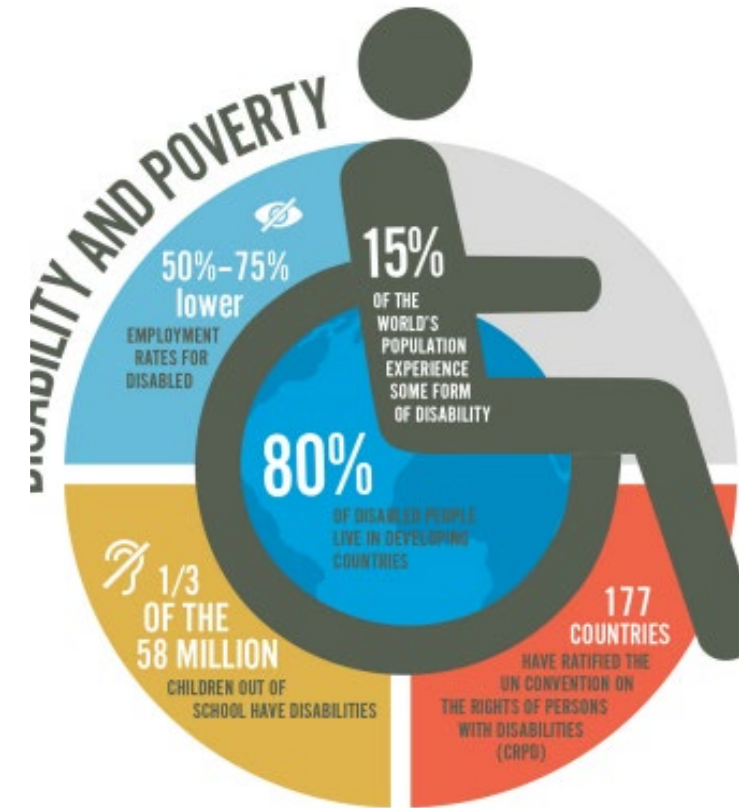
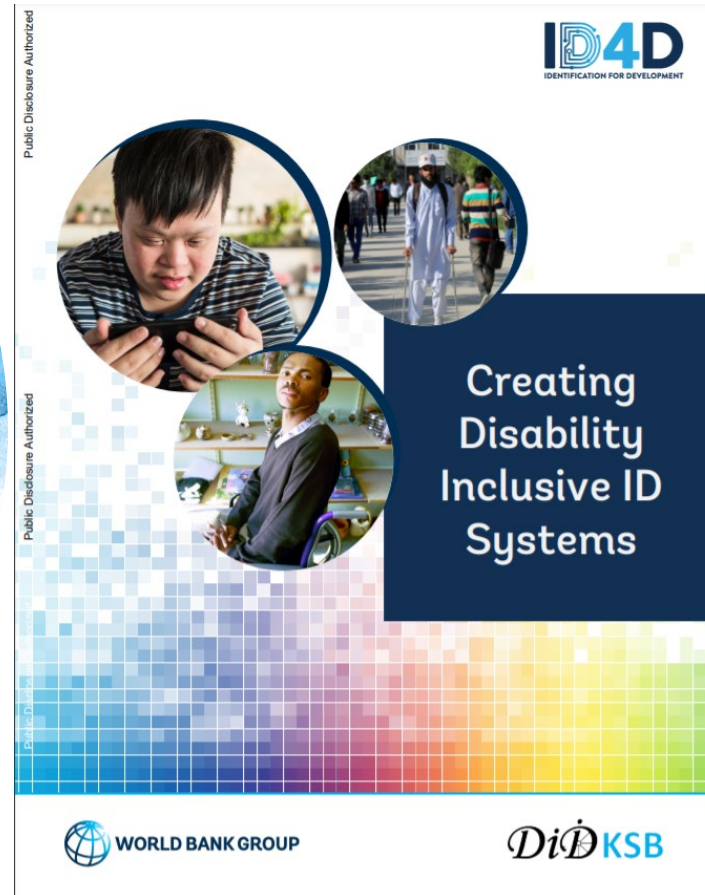


Identification for Development & Persons with Disabilities



Publication Objectives

- To frame disability inclusive ID4D as a major development challenge and opportunity
- To understand the law and policy basis for inclusive identification
- To learn about the benefits and barriers of proof of identity for persons with disabilities
- To review emerging practices in inclusive ID4D



Globally, an estimated 1 billion people lack identification (ID)

- Highly marginalized groups such as persons with disabilities are predominantly represented among those without proof of identity.
- No solid data exists, but we know that persons with disabilities often face major obstacles in acquiring ID.
- Development agencies now understand that lack of legal identity is a major development problem with negative impacts on accessing the benefits of development & there is a solid law and policy basis for addressing.






Why is identification a development issue? How does it connect to the SDGs and to commitments under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities?



Framing the Policy Context for Disability Inclusive National Identification

- *Sustainable Development Goals:*
 - Goal 16 aims 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,”
 - *Includes* Target 16.9 providing for “*legal identity for all including free birth registrations*” and is understood to refer to proof of legal identity
 - Goal 10 sets out the goal to empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race or other status.
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Framing the Legal Context for Disability Inclusive National Identification: CRPD and other instruments

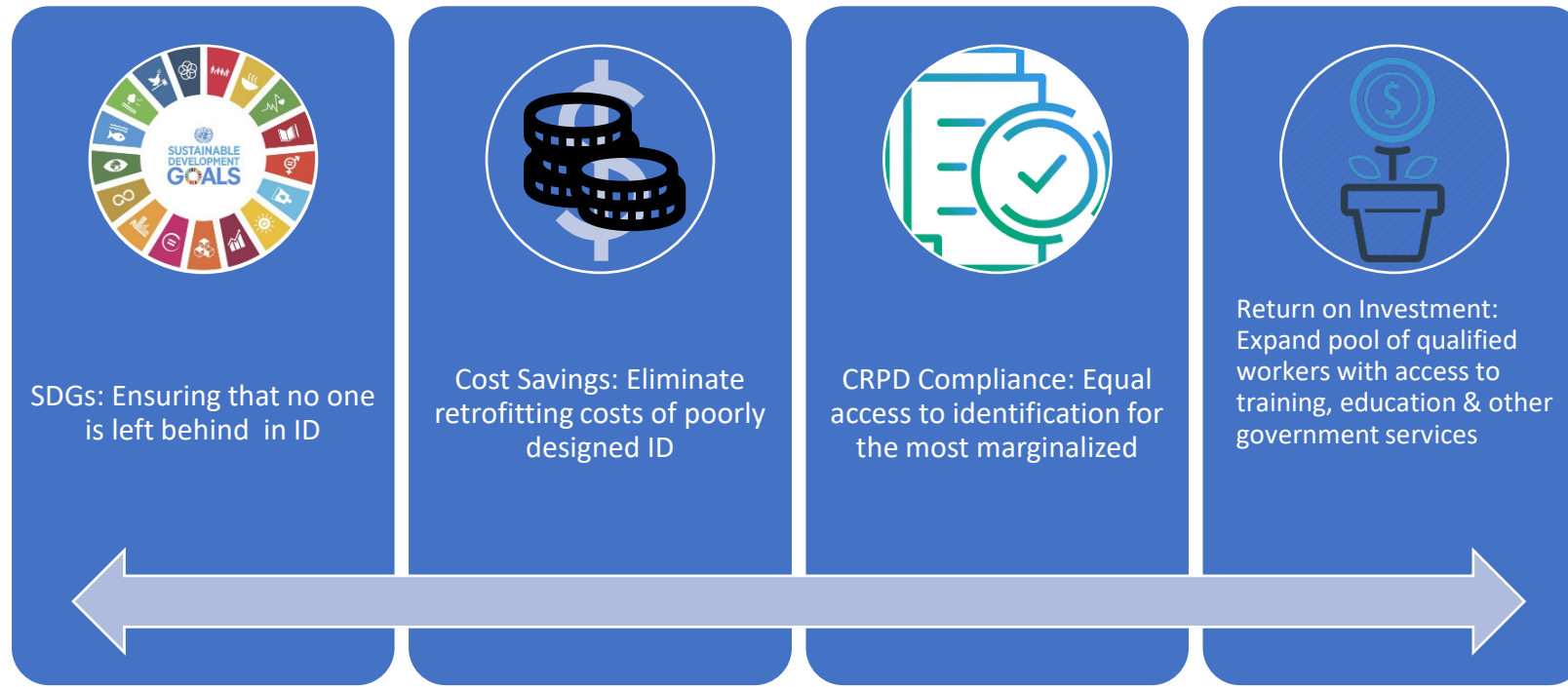
- **Non-discrimination and reasonable accommodation** – failing to accommodate persons with disabilities in national ID programs constitutes discrimination.
- **Accessibility of Information and Communication Technologies** – applies to procurement of identification technologies.
- **Recognition as a person before the law** – equal recognition before the law is mandated for persons with disabilities.
- **Birth registration of children with disabilities** – It is the right of every child to be registered immediately after birth, a protective measure that opens up opportunities in education, health, social protection.
- **Identity of children with disabilities** – The right of every child “to preserve his or her identity (including nationality, name and family relations).” Where a child is illegally deprived of some/all elements of his or her identity, states must provide appropriate assistance and protection, with a view to re-establishing identity. This right is likewise specifically guaranteed for children with disabilities in the CRPD.
- **Identity documents for refugees with disabilities and for migrants with disabilities** – Refugee Convention; Migrants Convention



The background features a large orange semi-circle on the right side. In the top left, there is a blue circle, a yellow circle, and a green L-shaped line. On the left side, there is a green square outline and several yellow dashed lines of varying lengths and orientations. The text is positioned within the orange semi-circle.

What are the benefits and
barriers to inclusive ID4D?

Key Benefits of Disability Inclusive ID



Benefits of Inclusive ID4D for different stakeholders

Benefits to the government

- Cost savings generated by not needing to retrofit the complex process
- Greater return on investment by expand the numbers of citizens benefiting from government investment in vocational training, education, among others
- Better able to procure accessible and usable technology for use beyond registration across entire government through use of accessible suppliers
- Alignment with SDGs and ensuring no one is left behind
- Expanding numbers able in formal employment where ID is pre-requisite
- A more accurate understanding of citizens

Benefits to people with disabilities and their families

- Facilitates access to education, employment, and social protection benefits.

Benefits to local communities and local economies

- Expands the numbers able to work in local economy, attend schools, participate in training





Challenges and Barriers to Inclusive ID

Physical inaccessibility of enrollment locations & exclusionary technology

Low Demand (rooted in stigma, low awareness of benefits of ID)

Inaccessible information about ID systems

Deficient Law & Policy

Lack of qualified and disability-inclusive enrollment staff



How Inclusive ID Supports Inclusive Development

Birth Registration for Children with Disabilities: Facilitates early identification and intervention, immunization and other health and rehabilitation services.

Political Inclusion: Facilitates access to voter registration and closing the political participation gap for persons with disabilities.

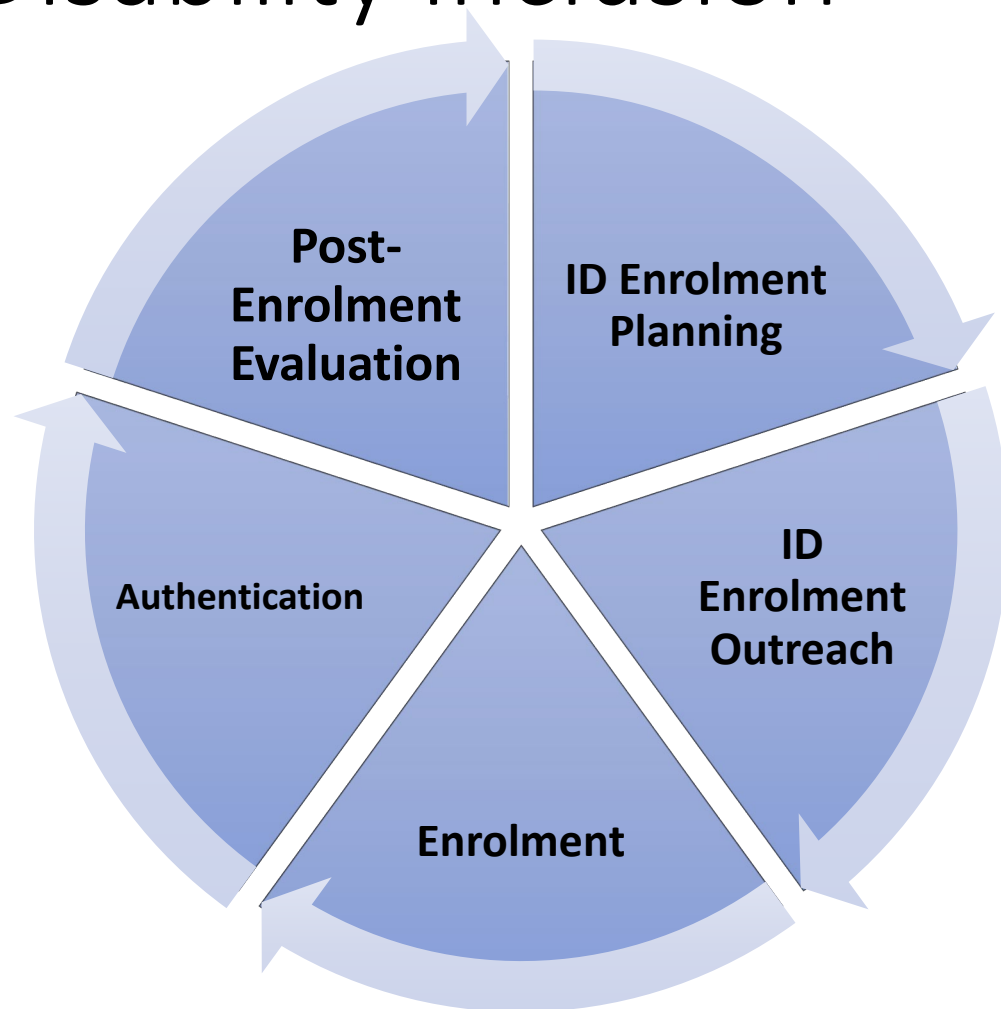
Financial Inclusion: Acts as a bridge to financial services and helping to ensure that women with disabilities have equal access to financial services.

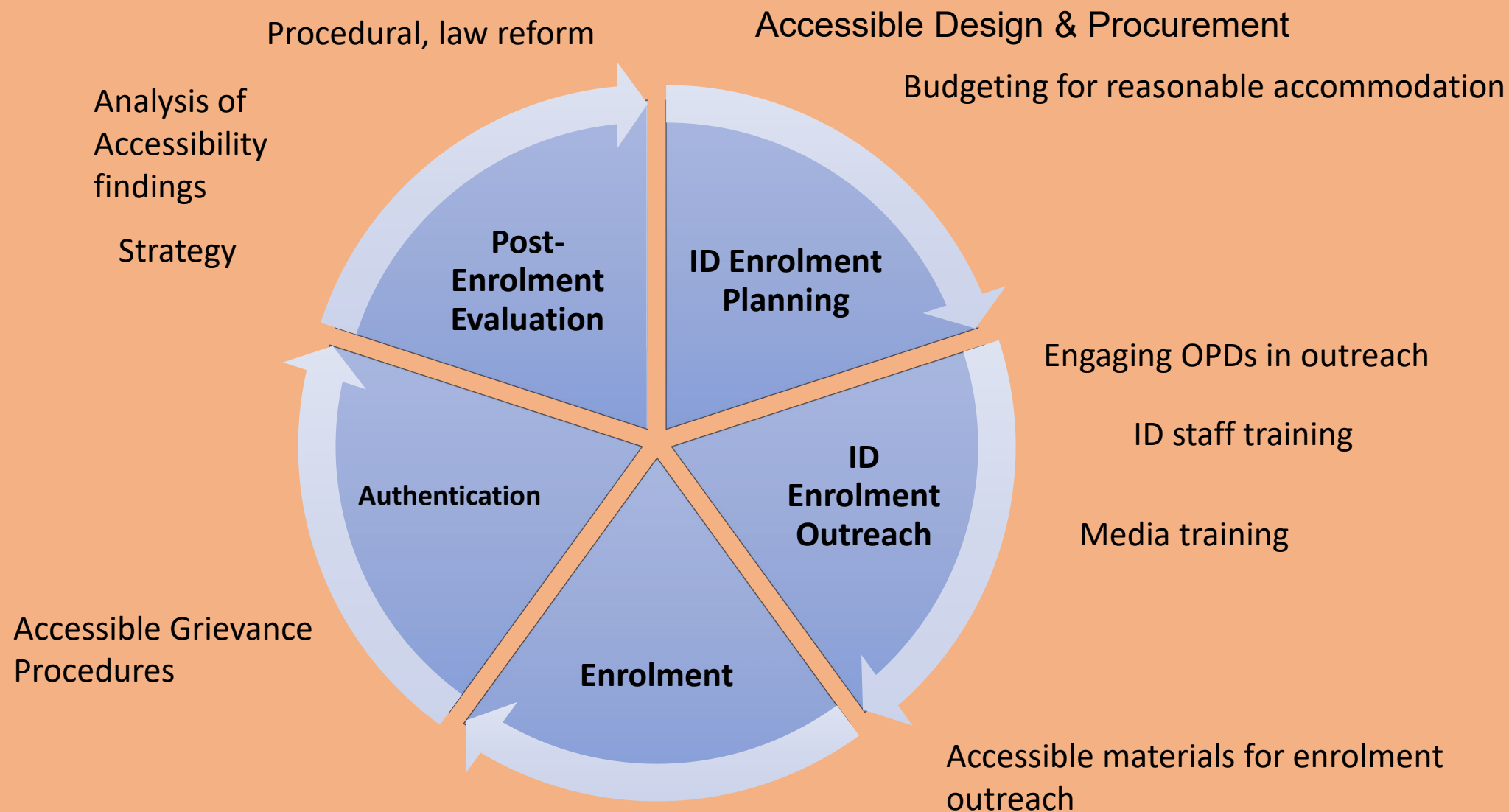
Access to Rehabilitation Services: Improves the efficiency of the delivery of goods and services through the reduction of fraud and “ghost recipients.”

Employment Opportunity: Supports for economic activities, disability-specific livelihoods programs and benefits associated with vocational training opportunities.

Inclusive Education: Supports closing the gap on children with disabilities who are out of school.

The ID Lifecycle & Disability Inclusion





ID4D & Entry Points for Disability Inclusive Interventions



Emerging Good Practices in Disability Inclusive ID4D

Good Practices in Inclusive ID: Legal Developments

- Europe: EU Regulation: “In line with the obligations under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, approved by Council Decision 2010/48/EC (1), in particular Article 9 of the Convention, persons with disabilities should be able to use trust services and end-user products used in the provision of those services on an equal basis with other consumers.”
- India: Aadhaar Act Article 5. “The Authority shall take special measures to issue Aadhaar number to women, children, senior citizens, persons with disability, unskilled and unorganized workers, nomadic tribes or to such other persons who do not have any permanent dwelling house and such other categories of individuals as may be specified by regulations.”





Good Practices from the Civil Registry in Neuquén Province, Argentina

Reducing the cost of enrollment and credentialing

Online registration


Making facilities more accessible

Implementing exception-handling procedures

Training and sensitizing staff



Good Practices from the Chilean Civil Registry

- ❑ Accessibility of infrastructure – entryways, accessible booths (at least one booth per office) with adjustable furniture.
 - ❑ Access to information: Multiple formats & allowing services to be made via call centers and web services; informational videos on display in offices with subtitles and sign language. Brochures for the most common identification services were planned in Braille formats along with optimization of web accessibility for page contrast, variable letter sizes, among other things;
 - ❑ Mobile teams: Annual field campaigns to visit households where persons with disabilities or others unable to travel to registry offices for the provision of ID cards, passports, certificates, among other documentation, for persons unable to access service offices.
 - ❑ Accessible procedures: Process for a "line management" system to provide a preferential service ticket to persons with disabilities, among others, and specific training is provided for staff on how to accommodate persons with disabilities. Exception handling was provided so that where fingerprints could not be captured, it was waived.
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Please download *Creating Disability Inclusive ID Systems*:

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