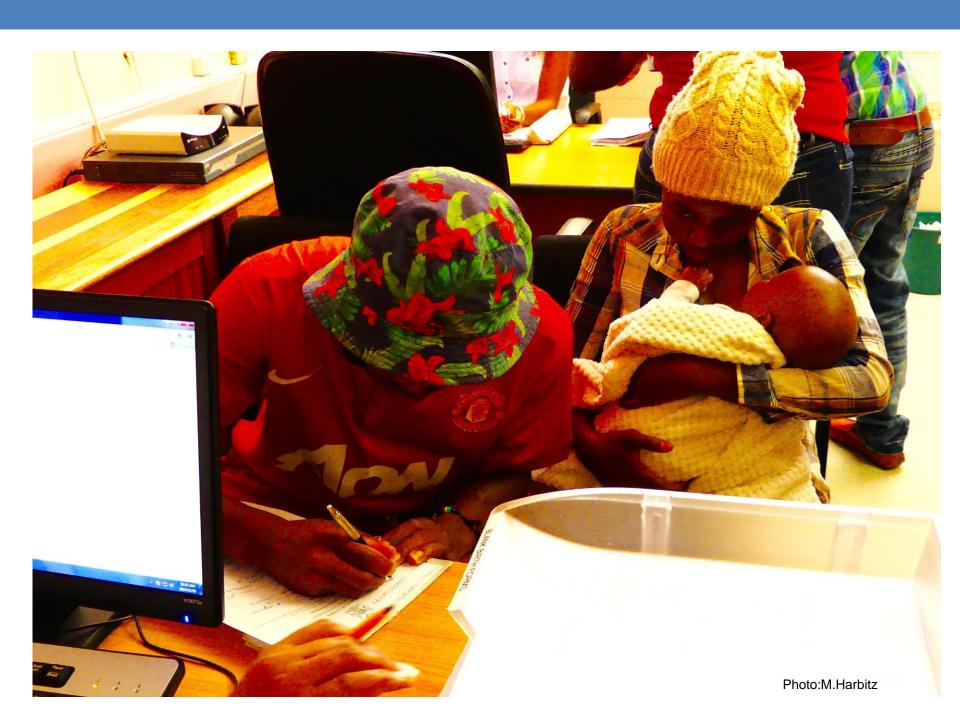
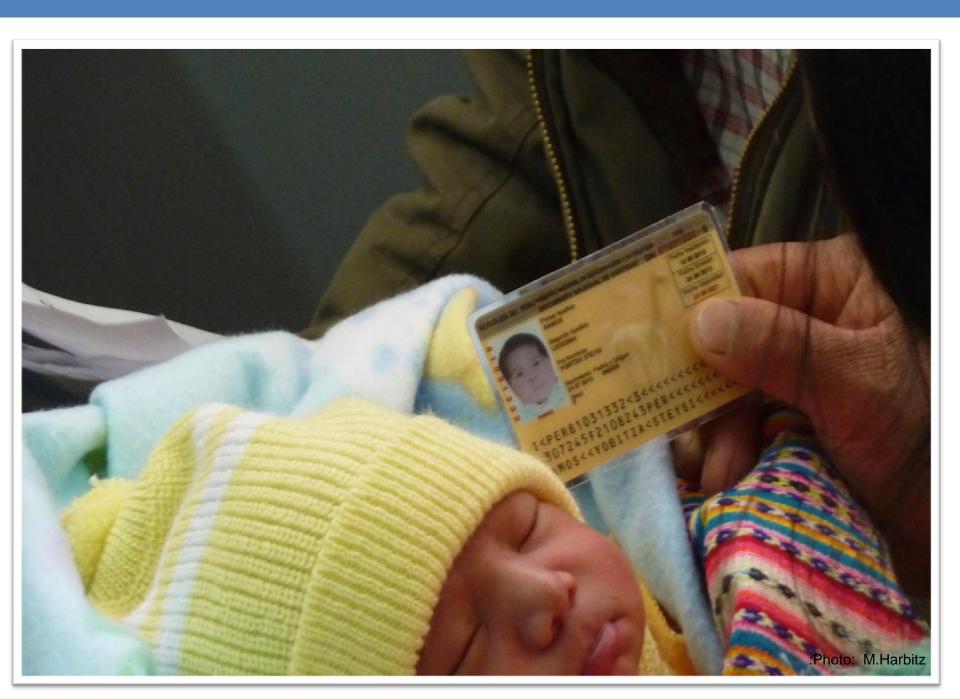
# THE FUNDAMENTALS OF A TRUSTED IDENTITY AND BREEDER DOCUMENTS

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November 28-30, 2017

# Civil registration







# The ideal identity management chain

CR: Birth and civil registration:

Biographic information



Unique identity number (UIN)

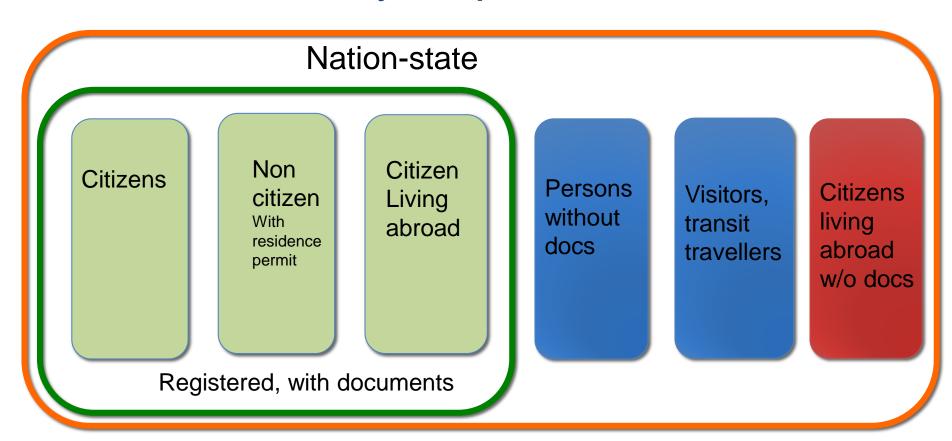
Addtional attributes

CIS: Civil identification verification and enrollment system

Identity credential



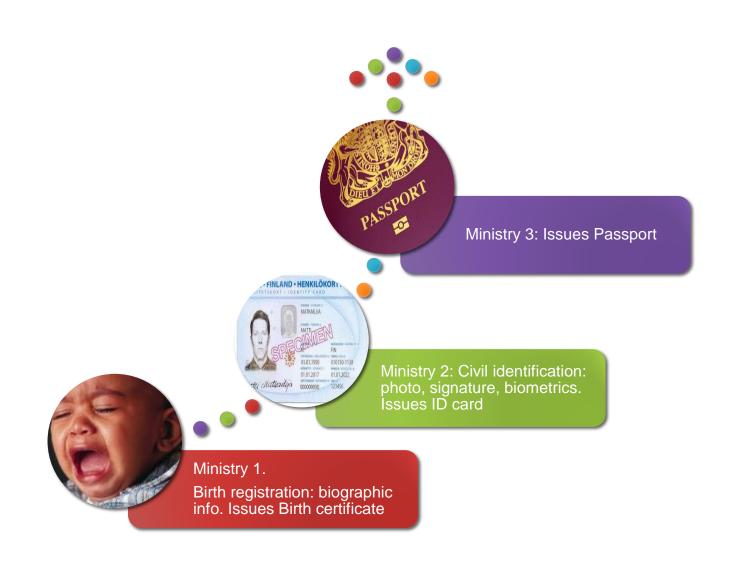
# We are not always equal before the law



# Determining nationality

- Mostly straight forward when:
  - One or both parents are nationals
- Not always straight forward when:
  - Only one parent is a national
- It gets complicated when:
  - None of the parents are nationals
- It gets really complicated when:
  - Parents are refugees
  - Parents are irregular immigrants

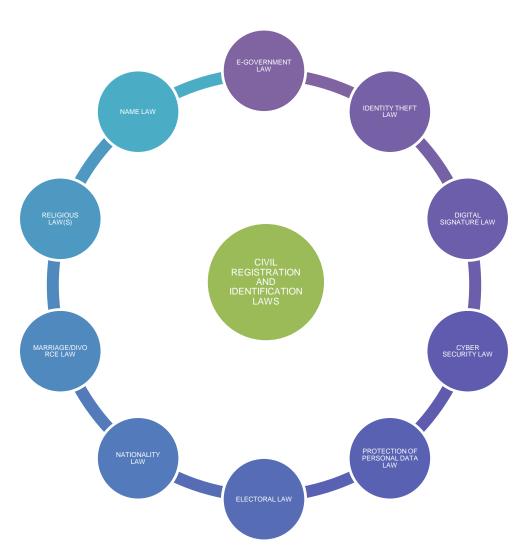
## A common identity management chain



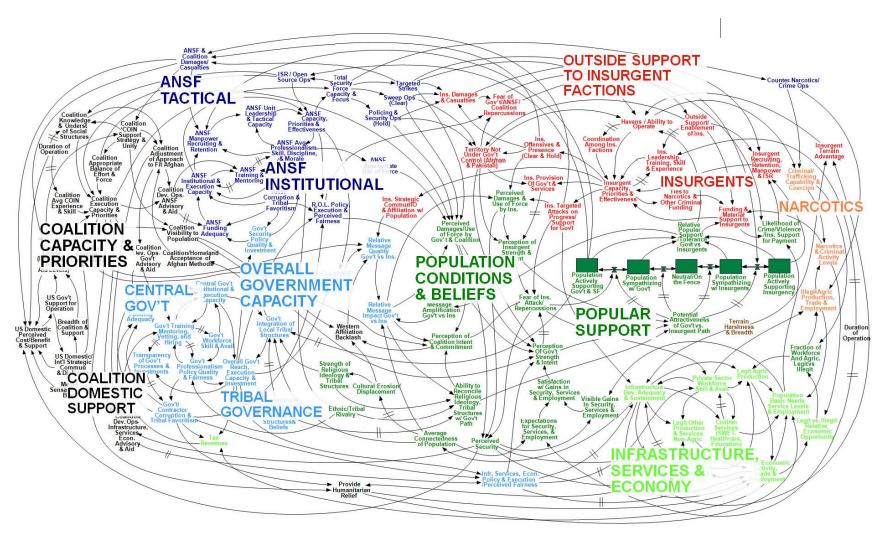
Country	Civil reg.	Birth reg %	UIN	Civil identification	Travel document	eGov Index
Antigua and Barbuda	Min. Justice & Legal Affairs	90	-	-	Min. Foreign Affairs	100
Bahamas	Ministry of Legal Affairs	85		-	Min. Foreign Affairs& Imm	93
Barbados	Supreme Court	99		Electoral Commission	Imm Department	54
Cuba	Min. Interior	100	Yes	Dept. of Identification, Imm & Nat	Min. Foreign Affairs	131
Dominican Republic	Min. Justice	88		Electoral Office	Directorate of Passports	98
Grenada	Min. Health	95		Min. Communication s	Min. Foreign Affairs & Int Business	88
Haiti	RNP	80		Min of Justice	Min Interior	178
Jamaica	Min. of Health	100	-	-	Min. National Security	112
St. Kitts & Nevis	Min. of Health	100		Electoral Office	Min. Interior	94
St. Lucia	Judiciary	92		Electoral Office	St. Lucia Police	114
St. Vincent & Grenadines	Judiciary	90		Min. National Security	Min. National Security	115

Source: WBG/ID4D

# Legal framework



## Institutional framework



Source: PA Consulting Group, 2009.

#### Administrative framework

- Is there an organizational chart?
- Is there a manual of job descriptions?
- Is there a designation of authority?
- Is there adequate infrastructure at all levels?
- Are there office regulations?
- Is there a planning department/section?
- Are the financial systems and regulations?
- Are there protocols for audits?
- Is there a system of outcome measurement: satisfaction of clients and technical analysis by third parties?

ID-M element	Institutional risks	Administrative risks
Laws and policies	<ul><li>Weak/outdated legal frameworks</li><li>Slow updating process</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Individuals are left without protective measures in cases of identity theft</li> <li>Government systems are left exposed Individuals are</li> </ul>
Governance and institutions (CR and CI)	<ul> <li>Weak institutions and organizational capacity</li> <li>Fragmentation of procedure and processes</li> <li>Lack of e-Governance strategy</li> <li>Lack of regulated laws</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Low capacity to react/adapt to a crisis</li> <li>Lack of monitoring tools or capacity</li> </ul>
Practices and procedures	<ul> <li>Not a tradition/culture of civil servants</li> <li>Insufficient trained human resources</li> <li>Fragmentation of procedure and processes</li> <li>Political economy</li> <li>Lack of incentives to set up &amp; use Id-M system</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Underpaid public service officials</li> <li>Corruption</li> <li>Decentralized records management</li> </ul>
Hardware and software	<ul> <li>Lack of ICT capacity</li> <li>Vendor lock-in</li> <li>Lack of incentives to use the Id-M system</li> <li>Cyber security issues</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Lack of back-up system</li> <li>No business continuity procedures</li> <li>Data security breach</li> <li>Function creep</li> <li>Identity theft</li> <li>Low database security</li> </ul>
Credential(s)	<ul> <li>Weak records management</li> <li>Paper-based vs electronic records</li> <li>Duplicated records</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Identity theft</li> <li>Lack of adequate security features of certificates and credentials</li> </ul>

# **Id-M Modernization process**

Initial phase	<ul> <li>Activities ad-hoc</li> <li>No defined rules, policies or procedures in place</li> <li>No coordination</li> <li>Low-level commitment</li> </ul>	
Formalizing	<ul> <li>The road for forward is specified</li> <li>Specific implementation plan defined</li> <li>Legal framework revised and changes enacted</li> <li>Awareness and commitment</li> </ul>	Needs political decision
Defined	<ul> <li>Organization in place with</li> <li>Priorities established</li> <li>Resources allocated</li> <li>Coordination protocols in place</li> </ul>	Medium term
Manageable	<ul> <li>Consistently effective management</li> <li>Systems and process development</li> <li>Monitoring at operational and administrative levels</li> <li>Linkage with functional registers</li> </ul>	Long term
Optimized	Continuous improvement of policies, practices, audits and controls	Impact

# When an ID-M system is in place

#### One Ministry

- In charge of CR&CI
- Defines Public Id-M policy and regulations
- Issues credential(s)

#### Inter-operability with public sector institutions

- Acceptance of credential

National Development Goals

- Improved statistics
- Improved planning
- Potential for savings

### Common success factors

- Policy and political processes
- Legal framework in place
- Institutional capacity: ongoing
  - Budget support
- Administrative capacity: ongoing
  - Standardized processes

The easy part: technological solutions



Thank you for your attention

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