

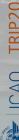
TRIP 2 22 SEAMLESS AND CONTACTLESS Sharing data to accelerate the recovery

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Evidence of Identity Management & Legal identity

Sanjay Dharwadker

Senior Digital Identity Officer, UNHCR



5 elements of the TRIP strategy

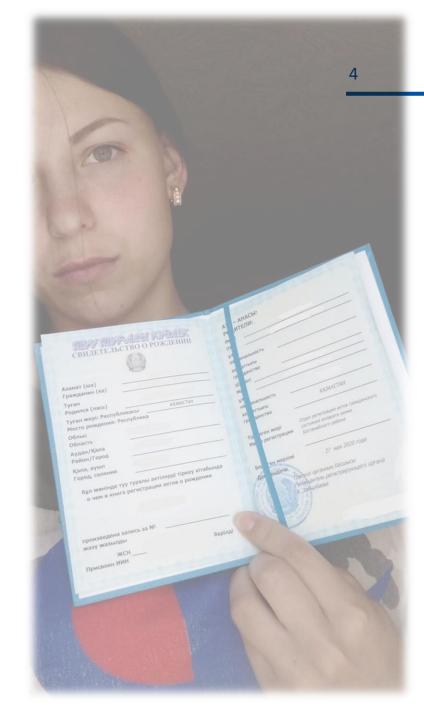
- Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation.
 193 member states.
- Annex 9 to the Chicago Convention
- The FAL Panel (FALP) keeping Annex 9 current.
 32 member states + ACI + IATA.
- ICAO Traveller Identification Program (TRIP) strategy.
 5 elements.
- New Technology Working Group (NTWG)
- Implementation and Capacity Building Working Group (ICBWG)
- TRIP related International standards, recommended practices (SARPs) and guidance.





Why is Evidence of identity important? ... and challenging.

- Substantial progress on other aspects of the Identity life-cycle.
- Evidence of Identity (EoI) is currently the most vulnerable.
- Significant fraud arises out of manipulating Evidence of Identity.
- EoI is a broad subject legal, human rights, policy, administrative, technical.
- Eol is scattered and not under a single administrative control.
- EoI is impacted by history, geography, war, and culture.
- Eol is a powerful state instrument, often politically contested.
- Multi-disciplinary effort is still required to strengthen EoI-related processes.



How does EoI work?

... and the foundations.

- Founded in constitutions, laws and practices.
- Includes citizens, nationals, residents, refugees, asylum seekers and the stateless.
- Closely linked to Civil Registration.
- Breeder Documents birth, death, marriage / separation, adoption, naturalization, name-change and others.
- Connected to state-specific passport laws and rules.
- Applied to verification and authentication processes.
- Affects the decision to issue (or not) a Travel Document.

Freedom of Movement (travel) enshrined in Article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1945.

Birth registration, the principal basis for legal identity as per SDG 16.9.



Civil Registration, Vital Statistics and Identity Management System Complementary and Live birth Civil Health services Vital Interim sources Registration Certification of Statistics Population Death cause of death census 1.Compulsory Compilation Relatives, Surveys Fetal death 2. Universal Processing midwifes 3. Continuous/ Validation Permanent Quality control 4. Confidential Dissemination Additional Authorized Marriage Confers legal institutions Sources identity · Coronary Police Health Vital St. DB CR DB Divorce records Annulments Courts Judicial Population Register separation Simplified flow · Unique ID Administrative/Functional Judicial Access protocols institutions registers Adoption Education PR DB Employment Legitimation · Tax This model represents a holistic approach Social assistance to civil registration, vital statistics and Recognition Pensions identity management recommended by Informants Voters Identity Management Agency the United Nations, adapted from the United Nations Principles and and Services Biometric ID, passports Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 3.; it can be adjusted to Capture (enrolment) Identification national circumstances and governing Verification structures as necessary. Online and e-services

Civil registration.

... the basis for legal identity.

Does Eol make you worried?

... and why?

- Is this birth certificate genuine?
- Are these two names the same, from different languages / spellings?
- Do all these supporting records add up?
- Is this person the same as the person in the document?
- What if the identity is fake or forged?
- Am I taking adequate precautions against issuing travel documents to terrorists?
- Am I upholding the basic rights of the people of my country?
- Am I sensitive to humanitarian issues?





Portrait of Dr. Gachet By Vincent Van Gogh Two versions painted by the artist in June 1890

Don't worry.

... help is at hand.

- The ICAO TRIP Guide on EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY.
- Released in May 2018.
- Supported by ICBWG.
- Available at:

https://www.icao.int/Security/FAL/TRIP/Pages/Publications.aspx









TRIP2022

The ICAO TRIP Guide on **EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY**

CONTENTS

Executive Summary



- Evidence of Identity Approach (defining identity, what is EOI, types & objectives A E)
- Operational considerations (children, risks, documentation, legislation & policy)
- 4. Appendices (case studies, Civil Registration & Vital Statistics, law, info sharing, evidence & risk assessment, trusted referees)









The new EoI at work

- Biometrics to authenticate physical identity.
- Biographics to establish legal identity (civil registration).
- Robust breeder documents.
- Social footprint.
- No silver bullet, no single solution.
- Combination of factors to minimize risk.
- New laws & amendments to existing laws (e.g., privacy).
- Increased engagement with digital identity & online data access.

New set of SARPs from ICAO.

Principle 1 Identity is Genuine

Objective A To determine if the Identity exists(i.e. is not fictitious)

Objective B To determine the identity is a living identity

Principle 2 Presenter links to Identity

Objective C To determine that the presenting person links to the identity

Objective B To provide confidence the authority's system and the presenter is the sole claimant

Principle 3 Presenter uses the claimed identity

Objective E



Eol Objectives

Objective A Identity Exists

 1-2 Documents, where available have been validated against sources records, or authenticated by staff trained in document recognition. OR.

Verification of information against 1-2 source records, e.g. birth record or part of civil registration.

Objective B Identity is Living

 Verification against the State's Death Register (part of Civil Registration). OR.

An in-person component to the application process combined with process/es to meet Objective C.

Objective C Person Links to Identity

- In-person verification with interview and/or against photo identification.
- OR.
- Assertion by a trusted referee, preferably known to the authority, and able to be verified. OR
- Biometric recognition against the agency database, and/or other relevant databases.



Eol Objectives

Objective D Identity is Unique to system and is Sole claimant

Check against authority's own records for matching biometrics.

OR

 Check authority's records for matching biographical details such as similar names, addresses, contact details or other information collected.

Objective E Identity is used in the Community

- Evidence from reliable third parties to show the identity in use for the majority of the customer's life. OR.
- Statements from trusted referees confirming use in the community. OR.
- At least 2 supporting documents/records (e.g. electoral roll, banking and utilities statements). OR
- Where a previous passport is held, validation against agency records. OR.
- Interview of the applicant, if required to help build confidence due to lack of evidence in other areas, or suspicions raised during application process.



The new Eol eco-system

Core Identity Attributes

- Name at birth.
- Date of Birth
- Place of Birth
- Parents Names
- Biometrics
- Birth Registration or national identification. numbers

Identity-Related Information

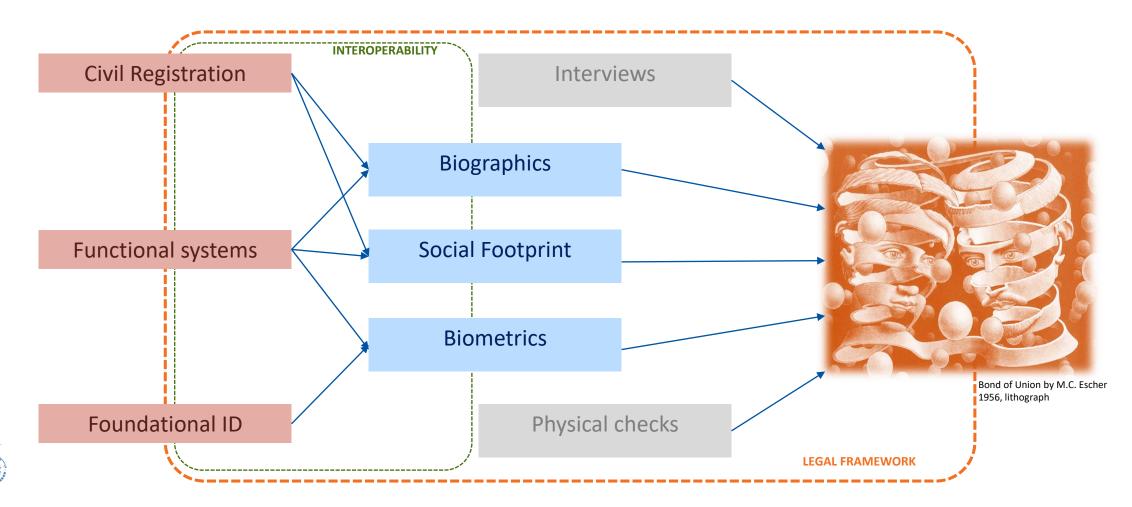
- Passport numbers
- Visa number.
- Address.
- Phone numbers
- Email address
- Witness, Relationships and association
- Brivers License number.
- Firearms license number.
- Electoral roll (Voter registration)
- Utilities records.
- Bank records.
- Other names
- School/Church records
- Tax records
- Marriage/Death records
- Health records
- Employment records
- · Social media
- IP address

Validation and Corroboration

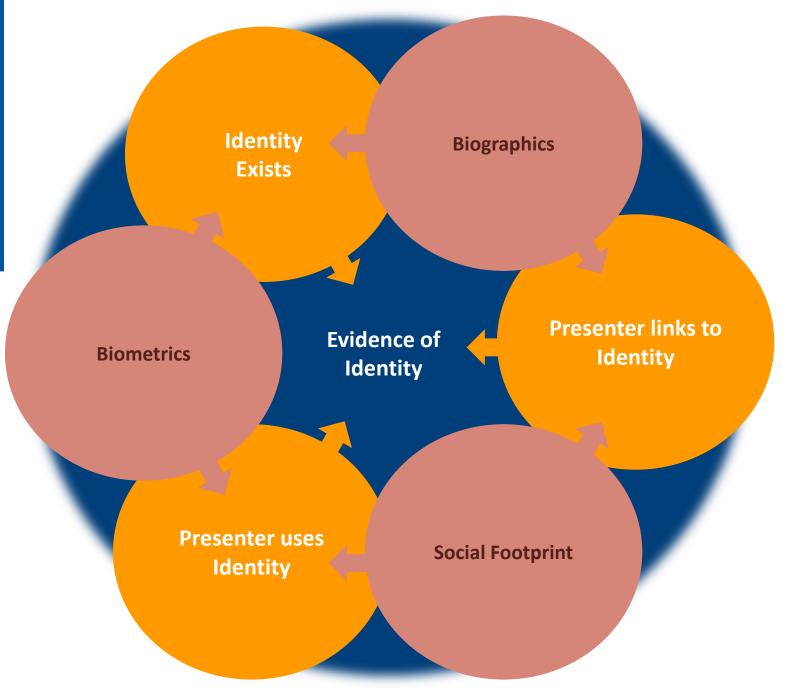
- Information Sharing
- Agency records and internal data.
- INTERPOL Lost and Stolen. travel doc database.
- Advanced Passenger Information (API) and Passenger Name Record (PNR)
- Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) and ICAO Public Key Directory (PKD)
- Interviews.
- Cultural Knowledge
- Risk Profiling



The new Eol – process overview









EoI and other global organizations.

- UNLIA Legal Identity Agenda
- OSCE / ODIHR Compendium of Evidence of Identity (57 States).
- World Bank ID4D various documents (SDG 16.9 deficient countries – Civil registration & civil ID).
- IOM Regional travel documents & borders.
- UNHCR Persons of Concern (POC): internally displaced, asylum seekers, refugees, stateless.
- UNICEF / WHO focus on the child and health.
- EU VIS, SIS, Eurodac, ECRIES-TCN, EES, ETIAS etc.
- CEN/TC 224/WG 19 Breeder Documents (EU).
- Other



Together, we must land at the same place.

- Review existing Eol processes.
- Review EoI legal framework touchpoints.
- Capacity building and training
- Review and update BCM and other related ICAO TRIP guidelines.
- Keep in mind facilitation, security and human rights – go together.



Thank You

ICAO Headquarters Montréal European and North Atlantic (EUR/NAT) Office Paris

> Middle East (MID) Office Cairo

Western and Central African (WACAF) Office Dakar

> Asia and Pacific (APAC) Office Bangkok

Asia and Pacific (APAC) Sub-office Beijing

Eastern and Southern African (ESAF) Office Nairobi

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Central American
and Caribbean
(NACC) Office
Mexico City

South American (SAM) Office

