

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

TAR:OTH 38086

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

(Financed by the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund)

FOR

ESTABLISHING LEGAL IDENTITY FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION

September 2004

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
DMC	–	developing member country
NGO	–	nongovernment organization
OGC	–	Office of the General Counsel
TA	–	technical assistance
UNICEF	–	United Nations Children’s Fund

TA CLASSIFICATION

Poverty Classification	–	Poverty intervention
Sector	–	Law and public sector management
Subsector	–	National government administration
Theme	–	Gender equity in empowerment and rights
Subtheme	–	Human development, Public governance

Following the Board approval of the R-Paper on *Review of ADB’s Poverty Reduction Strategy*, staff instructions to replace the PI/CPI classification with a new tracking system are under preparation in line with paragraph 83 of the R-Paper.

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. Poverty is not always simply the result of a lack of resources; it can equally be the result of the lack of effective access to existing resources, services, and opportunities, or of a lack of protection against harmful or illegal practices. Both access and protection often directly or indirectly require proof of legal identity and age. In many developing member countries (DMCs) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), proof of identity is lacking for significant portions of the population due to the absence of an inclusive and effective birth registration system, as part of either overall vital records or a civic registration system.

2. Information within ADB on this issue has so far been gathered in an ad hoc manner. There is a need for a more systematic analysis. The technical assistance (TA) was endorsed for funding by the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund in January 2004. Fact-Finding Missions to Bangladesh, Cambodia, and Nepal were undertaken in April and May 2004. The TA supports the overall ADB strategy of eliminating poverty by improving the understanding of the nexus between the absence of birth registration and poverty, and by identifying ways to facilitate access to existing resources, services, and opportunities as well as to protection. The TA will seek to support the elimination of inequalities in legal status and entitlements derived from legal identity issues by (i) identifying barriers to establishing legal identity and recommending methods for their removal, and (ii) pilot-testing methods to promote the establishment of legal identity. The TA framework is in Appendix 1.¹

II. ISSUES

3 The right to a legal identity forms the basis for recognition by the State that an individual exists as a citizen, and thus, has the right to services, resources, opportunities, and protection offered by the State to its citizens. Legal identity is generally established at birth, through either a formal or informal registration system. Articles 7 and 8 of the Convention of the Rights of the Child (ratified by all DMCs) recognize the right to be registered immediately after birth, as well as rights to a name, identity, and nationality. Proof of legal identity is often intimately linked with the exercise of rights and opportunities. For example, proof of legal identity may be required for education (directly or indirectly through, e.g., access to scholarships, participation in exams, or buying textbooks), health services such as immunization, formal employment in the private and public sectors, financial services, social security, access to justice and legal aid, property rights, participation in decision-making processes (e.g., voting), marriage rights and citizenship rights, and migration.

4. In addition to furthering individual rights, proof of legal identity meets important social and collective needs. Accurate birth registration provides essential statistics for governmental budgeting and planning of social services, e.g., health and education programs, and housing and labor market policies. Proof of legal identity may be used to assert the collective rights of minorities and other vulnerable groups who may not be fully accounted for within a society. Birth registration and certificates are important assets to prove the size of affected minority populations. Recognition of existence is the first step in asserting rights for full social inclusion.

5. Reliable birth records are also essential to prevent harmful or illegal practices such as child labor, child marriage, child prostitution, and trafficking of women and children. In addition, birth registration is linked to nationality and, thus, also to consular assistance, which is important for migrant workers.

¹ The TA first appeared in *ADB Business Opportunities* (Internet edition) on 22 May 2004.

6. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) estimates that, globally, 50 million births are not registered each year. In the South Asia region, an estimated 63% of annual births are unregistered. In the East Asia and Pacific regions, 22% of annual births are not registered. Registration of births is lower in rural areas than in urban areas, lower for girls than for boys, and lower for some minority groups. The reasons for low rates of birth registration by family members are varied: (i) limited public awareness of the importance of birth registration; (ii) financial, geographic, or other de facto barriers; (iii) complicated registration procedures and inadequate support; (iv) rent-seeking by some officials involved in the registration procedure; (v) fears that registration will be used as a means of tagging or monitoring people; (vi) avoiding detection of noncompliance with governmental family planning regulations; and (vii) discriminatory practices in who can register a child. Civic or health officials may not register births in order to deny the existence of certain population segments and maintain the status quo in gender, religion, ethnicity, or caste.

7. Access issues resulting from the inability to prove legal identity may be addressed in a number of ways. The necessity of birth registration requirements may be reexamined across the spectrum of services in DMCs, as well as in ADB-financed projects. For example, proof of legal identity may not be necessary to attain basic health services, such as immunization or primary school enrollment; mere physical presence may be sufficient. Where birth records do not, or no longer, exist, alternative methods of establishing legal identity must be identified and recognized. People may be identified through existing social or religious records, including voting records, census records, or marriage records. Identifying alternative methods of establishing legal identity may be necessary until an inclusive and effective birth registration system is established in affected DMCs. Physical and other barriers to birth registration may be removed and the establishment and effective operation of vital registration systems may be supported.

8. Addressing legal identity issues through registration may raise privacy concerns, fears of identification for targeting violence, or concerns that proof of legal identity may be used to further discrimination or disenfranchisement. Equally, concerns have been raised that too easy registration encourages illegal immigration into cross-border areas. Therefore, attempts to address the issue must be sensitive to these concerns and result from participatory dialogue with intended beneficiaries, stakeholders, and other development partners.

9. The TA will identify legal identity issues and solutions in three DMCs: Bangladesh, Cambodia, and Nepal. The participating DMCs have been selected on the basis of statistics indicating limited birth registration, as well as of the spectrum of identity issues represented. The enhanced understanding of legal identity issues from the TA may be applicable in other affected DMCs.

10. In Bangladesh, it is estimated that only 3–7% of annual births are registered. The current Birth and Death Registration Act dates from 1873, and was amended in 1983. A new Birth and Death Registration Bill is expected during 2004. Once the bill is enacted, birth registration will be a prerequisite for, among others, (i) enrollment in primary education; (ii) obtaining a driver's license, marriage certificate, and passport; (iii) formal employment and sitting for Public Service Commission exams; (iv) opening a bank account; (v) transferring property; and (vi) exercise of citizenship and voting rights. Challenges to the Bangladeshi registration system include (i) lack of a comprehensive strategy on how the administration will deal with the increased demand for birth registration following the coming into effect of the new law; (ii) low level of awareness; (iii) limited training and capacity of registrars and other officials; (iv) insufficient equipment and

materials; (v) unclear division of tasks and responsibilities and inadequate cooperation and coordination among government agencies; and (vi) insufficient monitoring and evaluation of the registration process.

11. In Cambodia, birth registration for about 5% of the population is under the existing Sub-Decree on Civil Registration of 2001. Other records, such as family books and resident books, exist, but there is no clear linkage between the different systems. The new Civil Code is expected to make birth registration mandatory. Birth registration in Cambodia is linked, for example, to school enrollment, citizenship and political rights, landownership, marriage rights, formal employment, and access to justice and State protection. Challenges facing Cambodian birth registration include (i) lack of automation of the system; (ii) decaying older paper records; (iii) lack of linkage between birth-registration and other records; (iv) insufficient equipment, resources, and training at local level; (v) low public awareness combined with a high level of hesitation to register; and (vi) overly complicated procedures and rent-seeking by officials. Under the ADB-funded Community Council Development Project (Loan 1953)², substantial work has already begun, including the establishment of mobile registration teams in six communes since March 2004. The TA will complement the ongoing Project, in particular by clarifying the legal framework for registration.

12. In Nepal, UNICEF estimates that 35% of annual births are registered. However, the actual births registered may be only 15-20%, based on the information sheets completed under the Vital Records Act since its enactment in 1976. Birth registration is part of an overall family registration system. In some districts in the mountain and hill regions, almost no families are registered. Challenges facing the Nepalese registration system include (i) insufficient basic equipment, materials, and training; (ii) decaying older paper records; (iii) contradictory and outdated legislation; (iv) until recently, limited governmental awareness of and importance ascribed to the issue; (v) discriminatory registration procedures and practices; (vi) physical barriers posed by the topography; and (vii) fee structures that discourage registration.

III. THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A. Purpose and Output

13. The purpose of the TA is to increase the understanding and awareness of the nexus between legal identity and poverty and to increase the capacity of DMCs and ADB to (i) identify key barriers to establishing legal identity, and (ii) carry out effective measures to eliminate such barriers. The development goal of the TA is to support the elimination of inequalities in legal status and entitlements as well as protection derived from such status.

14. The TA will have four major outputs: (i) a comprehensive survey in each participating DMC of the requirements for establishing legal identity, and the direct and indirect legal identity requirements for participation in fundamental social, economic, and political activities, including an analysis of legal requirements as well as practicalities that impede access; (ii) identification of practical solutions, best practices from other existing registration models, as well as appropriate law and policy reform dialogue to address legal identity issues in participating DMCs in the short, medium, and long term; (iii) awareness-raising and training of ADB lawyers, mission leaders, and other relevant staff, as well as stakeholders in the countries on the importance of legal identity issues and solutions; and (iv) identification of projects and programs

² ADB. 2002. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors on a Proposed Loan and Technical Assistance Grant to the Kingdom of Cambodia for the Commune Council Development Project*. Manila.

in ADB's pipeline for participating DMCs where legal identity concerns may impact full participation by intended beneficiaries, or through which these issues could be addressed.

15. Based on the TA's outcomes, mid- to long-term results may include (i) law and policy reform; (ii) awareness-raising dialogue; (iii) birth registration components or activities in ADB-financed projects and programs; (iv) covenants in loan agreements, which mitigate the absence of birth records for intended project beneficiaries; (v) improved statistical data collection to facilitate government planning and budgeting; or (vi) lending to remove barriers to birth registration or to provide registration equipment or training.

B. Methodology and Key Activities

16. Key activities are (i) a literature survey of issues relating to establishment of legal identity and registration methods, (ii) at least one workshop per DMC to solicit views from stakeholders as well as collection of data in the field, (iii) one workshop per DMC to discuss the findings, (iv) one regional workshop, (v) training of relevant ADB staff to identify legal identity issues in projects, (vi) pilot testing of registration methods, and (vii) publication of the results.

17. Training of ADB staff will involve two or three workshops to be held in ADB for relevant staff, including lawyers of ADB's Office of the General Counsel (OGC), on the findings of the TA and ways to incorporate them in the upcoming pipeline of projects and programs. The TA findings will be included in a tool kit for ADB lawyers and other staff members when reviewing ADB-proposed projects and programs to ensure that the target groups for such funding are not prevented from benefiting due to a failure to assert their legal identity because of the absence of a birth record. The TA findings will further be disseminated through the ADB web site and through an OGC Law and Policy Reform publication.

18. The pilot-testing phase will seek to test alternative registration methods. In light of the importance of establishing legal identity at birth, the TA will focus largely on issues related to birth registration. However, alternative systems of establishing legal identity may be identified as short-term solutions to access or other concerns. Where applicable, birth registration will be considered in the context of overall vital registration. To the extent possible, the TA will synchronize activities with ongoing ADB-financed loans, especially in the area of governance reforms, rural development, and social sectors to pilot-test the synergetic effects.

C. Cost and Financing

19. The total cost of the TA is estimated at \$575,000 equivalent. The TA will be financed on a grant basis by the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund, to be administered by ADB. Detailed cost estimates are in Appendix 2.

D. Implementation Arrangements

20. ADB, through OGC together with gender and governance specialists in resident missions, will be the Executing Agency of the TA and will be responsible for overall management and monitoring of the TA activities. Pilot testing will be in cooperation with the relevant ADB regional department. The following will be the counterpart agencies in the participating DMC's: Local Government Division of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives in Bangladesh; Ministry of Interior in Cambodia; and Ministry of Local Development in Nepal.

21. It is estimated that up to 32 person-months of consulting services will be required, of which 8 will be performed by international consultants and 24 by domestic consultants. The domestic consultants and an international consultant for 6 person-months will be recruited from a consulting firm for overall TA implementation. This international consultant, who will serve as team leader, will have a strong background and experience in law, social inclusion, and a rights-based approach to development. The domestic consultants (person-months are in parenthesis) in each participating DMC will be (i) a population registration and statistics specialist (2), (ii) a vulnerable groups and social development specialist (3), and (iii) a legal and institutional expert (3). These consultants will be recruited through a firm in accordance with ADB's *Guidelines on the Use of Consultants*, and other arrangements satisfactory to ADB for engaging domestic consultants. In addition, an individual international consultant may be recruited for up to 2 months toward the end of the TA to review all the inputs and assist OGC in producing a publication and tool kit. Consultants will work closely with gender and governance specialists in the resident missions of the participating DMCs and designated government counterparts. The outline terms of reference are in Appendix 3.

22. The TA will be implemented over 15 months, starting in October 2004 and ending in December 2005. The consultants will submit inception, progress, draft final, and final reports. The outline of the final report is in Appendix 4. The consultants will organize (i) one workshop for each country to solicit views from stakeholders, (ii) one workshop for each country to discuss the findings, (iii) one regional workshop to discuss the draft final report, and (iv) 2-3 workshops to be held in ADB to discuss the findings with ADB lawyers and relevant staff. For pilot-testing the registration technique, four computer sets will be provided. The sets will become the property of the executing agency of the DMC where pilot-testing takes place at the end of the TA.

23. The reporting requirements for the consultants are as follows: (i) an inception report, within 4 weeks of TA commencement; (ii) individual country reports including summaries of proceedings of national workshops; (iv) a draft final report, at least 1 month before the regional workshop; and (v) a final report summarizing the outputs with appropriately documented listing of the achievements.

IV. THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION

24. The President, acting under the authority delegated by the Board, has approved ADB administering technical assistance not exceeding the equivalent of \$575,000 to be financed on a grant basis by the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund for Establishing Legal Identity for Social Inclusion, and hereby reports this action to the Board.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK

Design Summary	Performance Indicators/Targets	Monitoring Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
<p>Goal Reduction of inequalities in legal status among the defined population to foster entitlements and protection derived from such status</p>	<p>Increased number of people with legal identity among Asian Development Bank (ADB) project beneficiaries</p>	<p>Birth registration statistics</p>	
<p>Purpose Increased awareness of the nexus between legal identity and poverty, and increased capacity of developing member countries (DMCs) and ADB to (i) identify key barriers to establishing legal identity, and (ii) carry out effective measures to eliminate such barriers</p>	<p>At least four ADB-funded projects approved or implemented in 2006 – 2007 that include a component, activities, or covenants addressing issues related to legal identity and social inclusion</p> <p>Increased knowledge by stakeholders in DMCs and by ADB staff of the legal, administrative, and institutional framework and challenges related to birth registration and its link to poverty</p> <p>Best practices and tools to deal with issues related to birth registration identified and developed</p>	<p>Reports and recommendations of the President (RRP)s, loan agreements, and other ADB documents</p> <p>Law and policy reform dialogue and activities</p> <p>Consultant reports</p>	<p>Assumption (A): Participating DMCs are willing to confront obstacles to social inclusion of poor or vulnerable groups.</p> <p>A: DMCs and ADB program officers are committed to incorporating a legal identity aspect in ADB programs and projects.</p>

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Design Summary	Performance Indicators/Targets	Monitoring Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. An analytical report containing</p> <p>a. requirements for establishing legal identity, and the direct and indirect legal identity requirements for participation in fundamental social and economic activities in each participating DMC; and</p> <p>b. practical solutions, best practices, as well as appropriate law and policy reform in participating DMCs</p> <p>2. Trained ADB staff and stakeholders in DMCs</p> <p>3. Projects and programs in ADB's pipeline with legal identity concerns identified</p>	<p>A comprehensive survey for requirements of legal identity in fundamental public and private sector activities; steps necessary to establish legal identity and challenges to do so by the end of month 6</p> <p>A completed tool kit and compilation of best practices by month 12</p> <p>100 ADB staff and DMC stakeholders trained by month 14.</p> <p>Listing by month 15 of ADB projects and technical assistance where or through which legal identity issues could be addressed</p>	<p>A publication in the Office of the General Counsel (OGC) series on law and policy reform, on legal identity and social inclusion that comes with a complementary tool kit.</p> <p>TA report ADB publications ADB web site</p> <p>TA reports RRP's, loan agreements and other ADB documents</p>	<p>A: ADB country and project teams and government agencies are receptive to TA inputs.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1.1. Finish literature survey on legal identity issues and registration systems</p> <p>1.2. Conduct country studies on issues related to legal identity</p> <p>1.3. Conduct field visits and stakeholder consultations</p>	<p>1. Literature on legal identity issues and registration systems surveyed and collected by end of month 1.</p> <p>- At least one workshop per participating DMC to solicit views from stakeholders conducted by end of month 2</p>	<p>TA reports ADB documents Report of regional workshop Records of proceedings of domestic workshops ADB web site</p>	<p>A: Other development agencies, institutions, and nongovernment organizations (NGOS) are committed to collaborate on legal identity issues.</p> <p>Risk (R): Cooperation with other agencies and institutions working on birth registration is smooth.</p>

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Design Summary	Performance Indicators/Targets	Monitoring Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
<p>1.4. Finalize country studies</p> <p>1.5. Conduct pilot testing of registration techniques</p> <p>1.6. Prepare publication of the results</p> <p>2.1. Conduct training for ADB staff and stakeholders in DMCs</p> <p>3.1. Identify by month 15 projects and programs in ADB's pipeline with legal identity concerns</p>	<p>Country studies will have been finalized by end of month 13</p> <p>- Registration techniques will have been pilot-tested in one DMC by the end of month 10</p> <p>- Results published in OGC publication and on ADB web site by end of month 15</p> <p>2. One workshop per country to discuss the findings (including documentation) conducted by end of month 13</p> <p>- One regional workshop held for DMCs and other relevant stakeholders by the end of month 13</p> <p>- Two in-house training for ADB staff completed by the end of month 14</p>		<p>A: ADB staff are interested and available to participate in workshops.</p>
<p>Inputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$575,000 from the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund - Consulting services – 6 person-months international and 24 person-months domestic - Workshops - Field visits 			

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Design Summary	Performance Indicators/Targets	Monitoring Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
- Surveys - Supervisory time and inputs by Office of the General Counsel (OGC) staff - Administrative support			

COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCING PLAN
(\$)

Item	Total Cost
Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund Financing^a	
1. Consultants	
a. Remuneration and Per Diem	
i. International Consultants (18,000 x 8)	144,000
ii. Domestic Consultants (3,300 x 24)	79,200
b. International and Local Travel	60,000
2. Travel of ADB staff	30,000
3. Workshops and Training	
a. National Workshops	25,000
b. International Workshop	60,000
c. ADB In-House Training	5,000
4. Publication and Knowledge Products	25,000
5. Contingencies	61,800
6. Pilot-Testing Registration System ^b	85,000
Total	575,000

ADB = Asian Development Bank

^a Administered by ADB.

^b This includes campaigning, advocacy materials, data collection as well as a computer set up for four registrars.
Source: ADB staff estimates.

OUTLINE TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR CONSULTANTS

A. Consultants Recruited as Firm

1. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) will recruit a firm or institution to provide 6 person-months international consulting and 24 person-months domestic consulting services. The domestic services will last for 8 months for each of the participating countries - Bangladesh, Cambodia, and Nepal.

2. The international consultant, designated as team leader, will have a strong background and experience in law, social inclusion, a rights-based approach to development and poverty reduction in ADB's region, and preferably have working experience in at least two of the participating countries. The consultant should have a good knowledge and understanding of social inclusion issues in each of the participating countries as well as of the ground realities in those countries. The consultant should have demonstrated outstanding ability to organize and facilitate regional workshops and superior analytical and writing skills. Familiarity with ADB projects and technical assistance (TA) will be an advantage.

3. The domestic consultants will have combined experience in population registration systems and statistics, vulnerable groups and social development, and legal and institutional matters. They will work as a team. Experience and willingness to discuss such experience will be important. Multidisciplinary and thorough understanding of the ground realities in their respective countries, including sensitivity to political realities and issues related to decentralization, will be essential. A willingness to go to the field is mandatory. Experience in organizing and facilitating workshops will be an asset. The domestic consultants will work under the direct supervision of the international consultant.

4. The responsibilities of the international consultant will be to

- (i) produce the inception report, which will include a literature survey as well as, if necessary, suggestions and recommendations for (a) improved TA design and implementation, and (b) methodology to be used;
- (ii) orient and brief the domestic consultants on the issue and ensure a clear and common understanding by all domestic consultants of the methodology to be used;
- (iii) coordinate and prepare an overview report, based on the country-specific outputs from the domestic consultants, containing (a) an analysis of key issues, including the legal and administrative framework, institutions, and practices as well as challenges to birth registration and a clear analysis of the linkage to poverty; (b) an analysis of the potential risks involved with birth registration such as rent seeking or changes in migration flows as well as civil liberty concerns that arise from the misuse of registration systems and how to address them; (c) identification of gaps in legislation, policy and institutional frameworks and other areas in each country; (d) identification of potential ways to address the issues; (e) recommendations for future ADB operations through policy dialogue, TAs, and loans. The overview report will be the basic document for discussion at the regional workshop;
- (iv) prepare a survey of best practices from other registration systems that may be applicable to the birth registration process in each of the participating developing member country (DMC);

- (v) organize and facilitate the regional workshop to discuss the findings of the TA;
 - (vi) prepare a report including (a) country reports prepared for the regional conference and submitted by the domestic consultants; (b) proceedings and discussions of the regional workshop; (c) recommendations for ADB; and (d) recommendations for pilot testing of registration techniques in one of the participating DMCs;
 - (vii) design the pilot test, monitor its implementation, review the outcomes and summarize the results;
 - (viii) organize 2-3 training sessions for ADB staff on the outcomes and findings of the TA with one specifically for staff of the Office of the General Counsel (OGC);
 - (ix) prepare a tool kit for OGC staff to ensure that the target group of ADB loans and TAs are not prevented from participating in development activities funded under such loans and TAs, due to the absence of a birth record;
 - (x) provide inputs for OGC's publication on Legal Identity and Social Inclusion, in its Law and Policy Reform series; and
 - (xi) supervise and coordinate tasks performed by domestic consultants.
5. The responsibilities of the domestic consultants will be to
- (i) organize and conduct two country-level workshops: the first in month 1 to consult with all relevant stakeholders on issues related to birth registration, and the second in month 5 to present the country-level findings to all stakeholders and obtain their feedback before finalizing the country-level reports;
 - (ii) review and compile existing quantitative information related to birth registration including available statistics, link to budgeting, etc.;
 - (iii) review the legal, administrative, institutional, and practical framework related to birth registration, including both direct and indirect requirements, e.g., age requirements as well as related practicalities;
 - (iv) conduct field visits to collect information at grassroots level;
 - (v) based on (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv), produce a country report for each participating country, covering (a) an analysis of key issues, including the legal and administrative framework, institutions and practices, as well as challenges to birth registration, and a clear analysis of the linkage to poverty; (b) an analysis of the potential risks involved with birth registration, such as rent-seeking, or changes in migration flows as well as civil liberty concerns that arise from the misuse of registration systems and how to address them; (c) identification of gaps in legislation, policy, and institutional frameworks and other areas in each country; (d) identification of potential ways to address the issues; (e) recommendations for future ADB operation through policy dialogue, TAs, and loans;
 - (vi) assist the team leader in organizing the regional workshop;
 - (vii) carry out other tasks as necessary to assist the team leader in in-country consultations and in preparing and organizing the regional workshop; and
 - (viii) in the event the TA is expanded to include a pilot program in the DMC of the domestic consultant, work with the international consultant to design a pilot program, monitor its implementation, review its outcomes, and prepare a summary of results.

B. Individually Recruited Consultant

6. In addition, an international consultant may be recruited for a period of up to two person-months toward the end of the TA to independently review and assess the outcomes and assist OGC as needed in preparing the various materials to disseminate the information through a publication, tool kit, web site and other means as deemed appropriate.

OUTLINE OF THE FINAL REPORT

- I. Executive Summary
- II. Introduction
- III. Key Issues Related to Birth Registration and Legal Identity
- IV. Literature Survey, Including Best Practices from Other Registration Systems around the World
- V. Three Country Reports, Each with the Following Chapters:
 1. Analysis of Country-Specific Key Issues including Legal and Administrative Framework, Institutions, and Practices, Challenges to Birth Registration, Linkage to Poverty and Ongoing Initiatives
 2. Analysis of Potential Risks Involved with Birth Registration and Legal Identity such as Rent-Seeking, Changes in Migration Flows or Civil Liberty Concerns and How to Address Them
 3. Identification of Gaps in Legislation, Policy, and Institutional Frameworks and Other Areas
 4. Identification of Potential Ways to Address the Issue
 5. Recommendation for Future ADB Operations in Policy Dialogue, TAs, Loan Projects in That Country
- VI. Proceedings of Discussions in the Regional Workshop
- VII. Recommendations for ADB, Including on Difficulties Encountered during TA Implementation and Ways to Overcome Those in Future Activities
- VIII. Description of the Methodology, Implementation, and Results of Pilot Testing
- IX. Conclusion