

Increasing People's Access to Legal Identity Documents



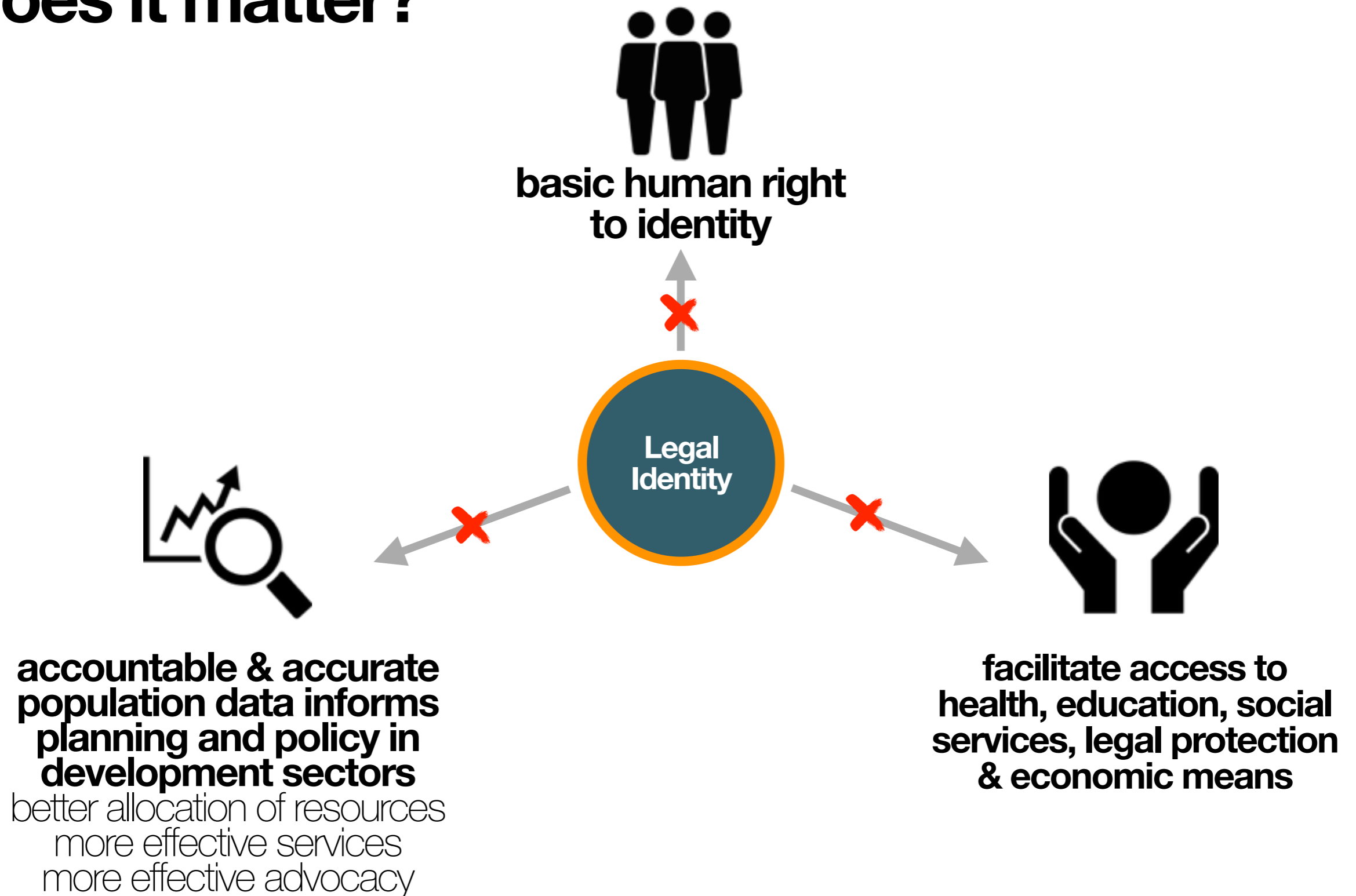
Australia Indonesia
Partnership for Justice



PUSAT KAJIAN
PERLINDUNGAN ANAK
CENTER ON CHILD PROTECTION



Rationale: Does it matter?



The Context:

Legal Identity in forms of.....

| ownership, impacts, barriers



birth certificate



**marriage certificate/
divorce certificate**

| women living in poverty, vulnerable children, people with disability

in some countries, including Indonesia,
**legal document of parents marital status is a requirement
for getting a birth certificate for a child**
with both the father's & the mother's name



birth certificate



marriage certificate/
divorce certificate

having a birth certificate with both parents name is the right of a child,
provides greater legal protection (inheritance, custody, etc.)

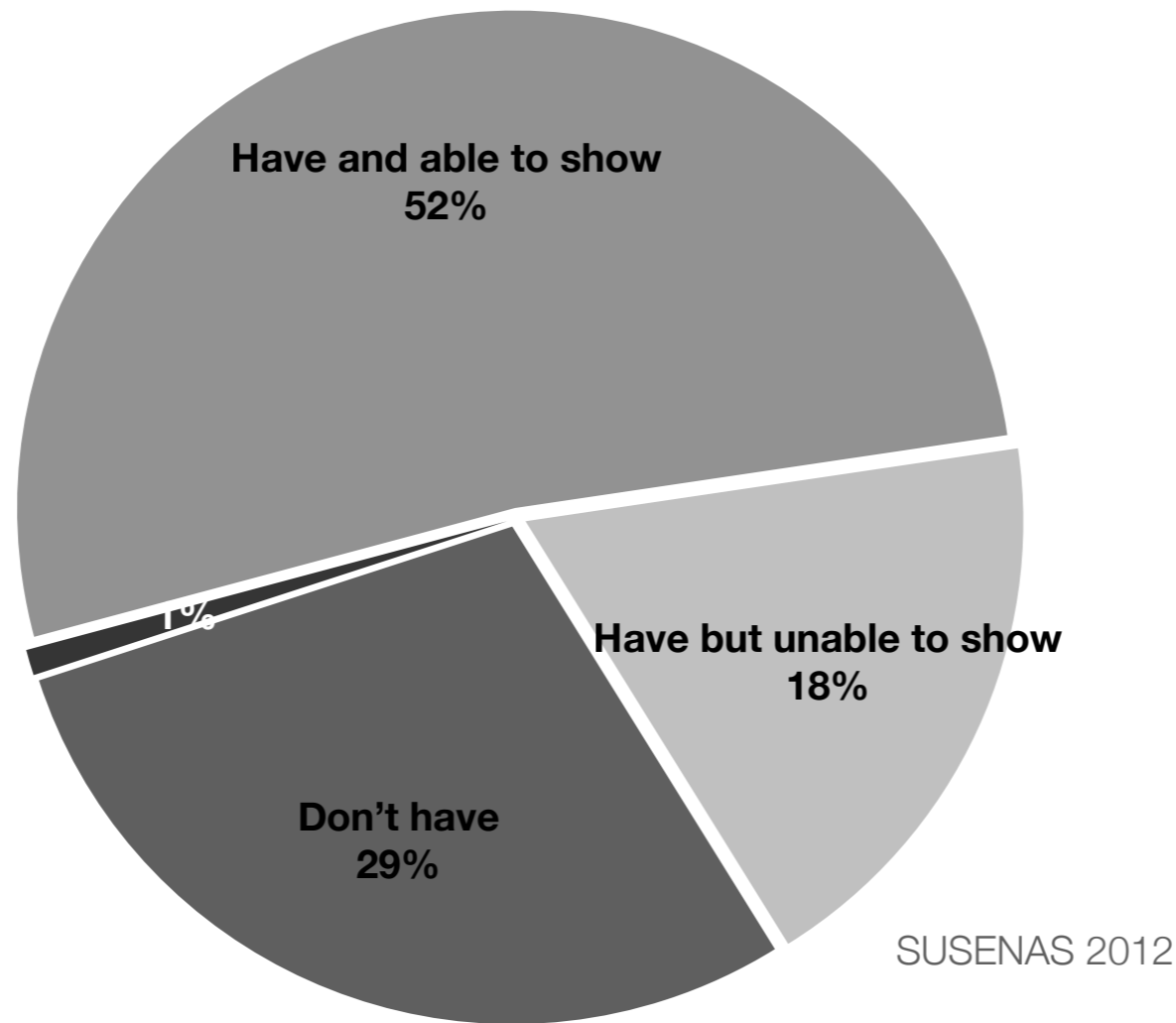
64% parents find it negative if otherwise

Source of data:

1. Community-based survey done by PEKKA in 17 provinces
2. Cross-Sectional household-based survey done by PUSKAPA in 3 Propinsi (JABAR, NTB, NTT)
3. Analysis of Socioeconomic Survey Data (SUSENAS)
4. Administrative Data from Courts, Civil Registration Offices & Religious Affairs Offices in 20 Districts;
5. In-depth interview with stakeholders in 5 Propinsi (JABAR, NTB, NTT, SUMUT, SULSEL)

The Situation

over **24 million** Indonesian children
do not have a birth certificate



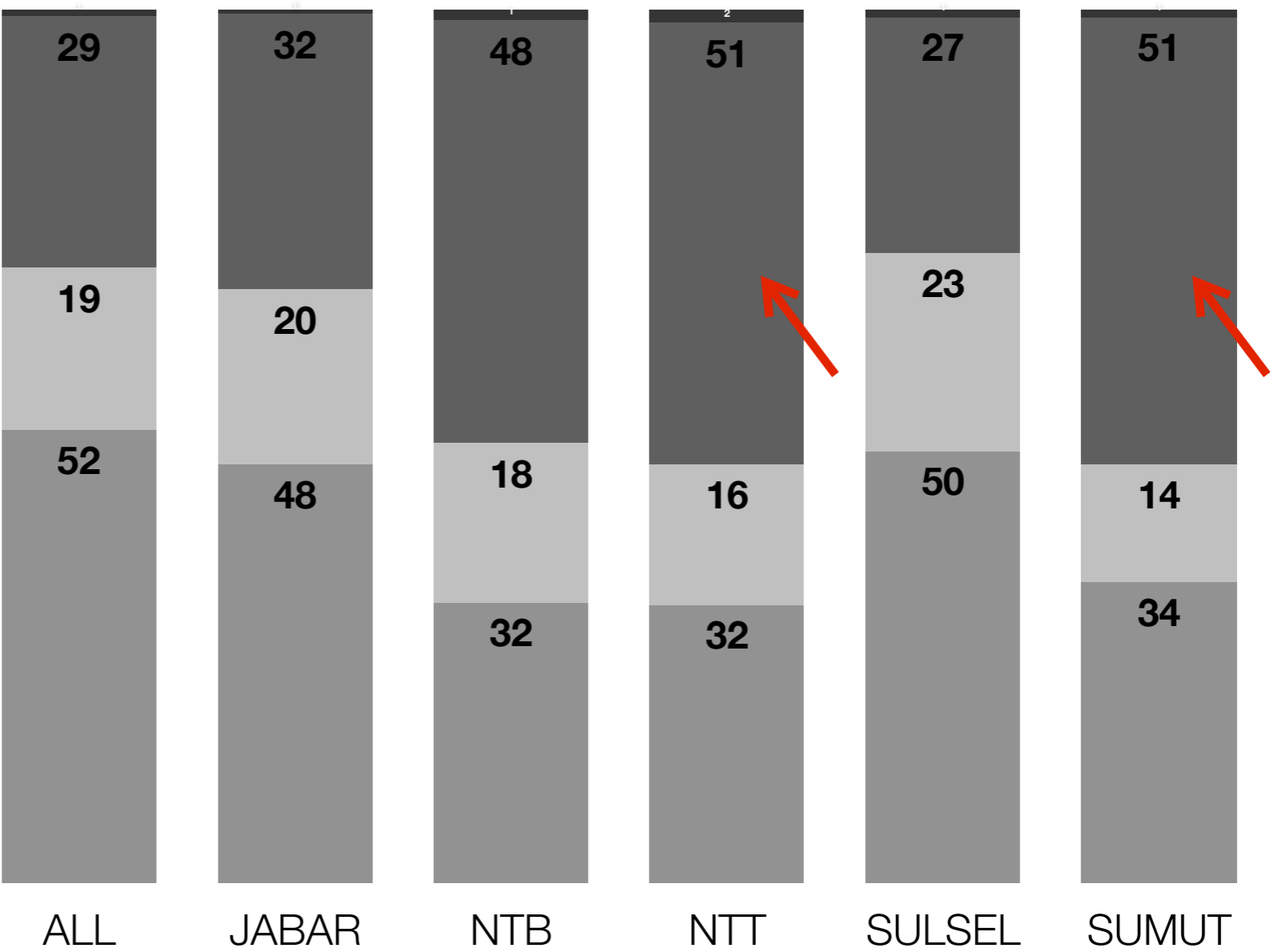
still almost 40 million if we include those who
do not have the document with them.

Important to note....

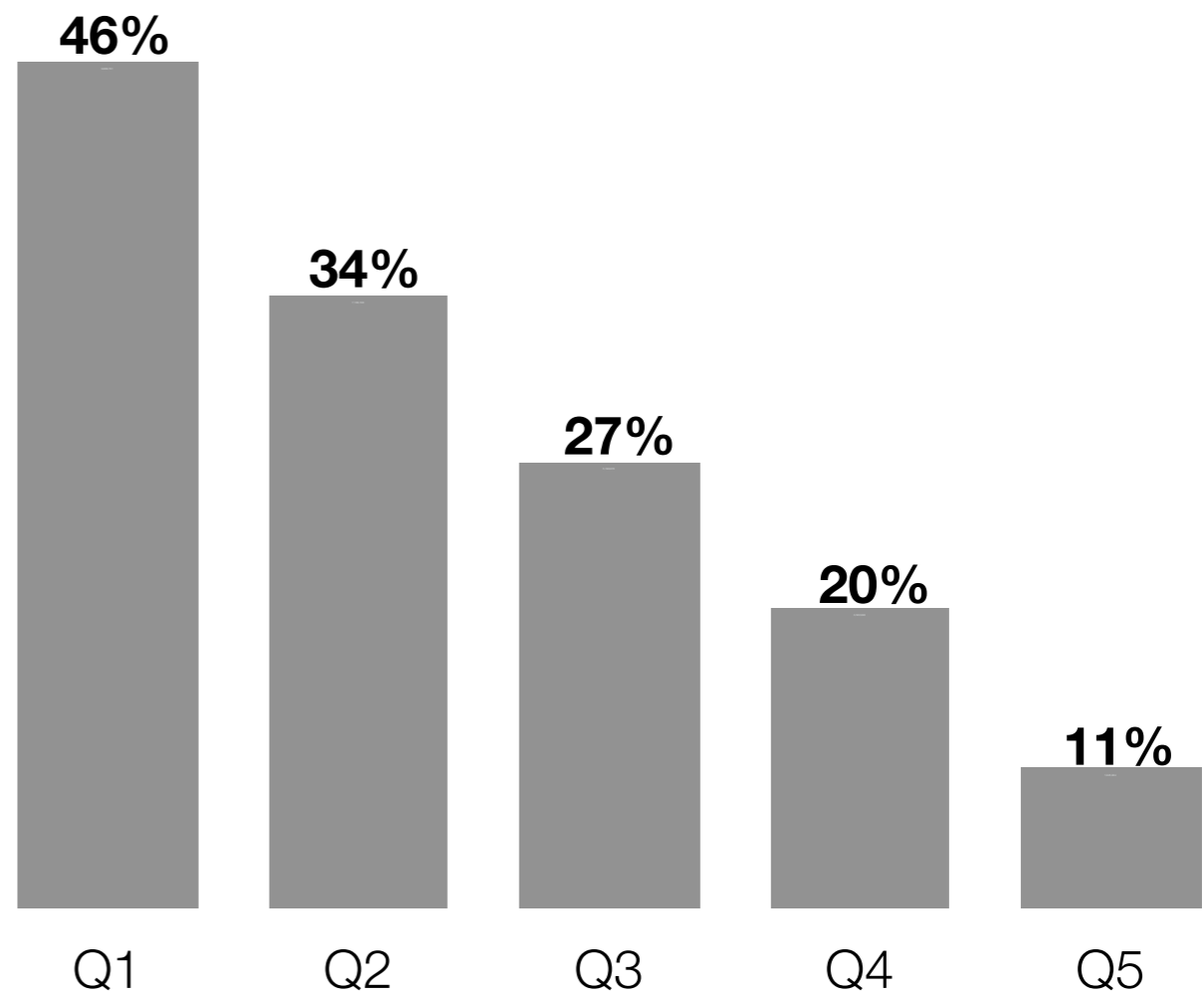
More than 73% of respondents surveyed who answered they “have BC but unable to show it” **admitted that they never had one** when further asked why they were unable to show it.

in some provinces, that is the situation of **more than half** of children

- Don't know
- Don't have
- Have but unable to show
- Have and able to show



largest proportion
of children without
birth certificate is in
the poorest families
and under 1 year olds



SUSENAS 2012



47% of children are not registered, nationally

50% of marriages are not registered, nationally

in the poorest 30%

75% of children do not have a birth certificate

55% of couples do not have a marriage certificate

in rural areas

children without a birth certificate is double that of children in urban areas

the deprivation of legal identity
is inter-generational



children from parents who do not have a birth certificate are
3 times less likely to have a birth certificate

children from grandparents who do not have a birth certificate are
13 times less likely to have a birth certificate

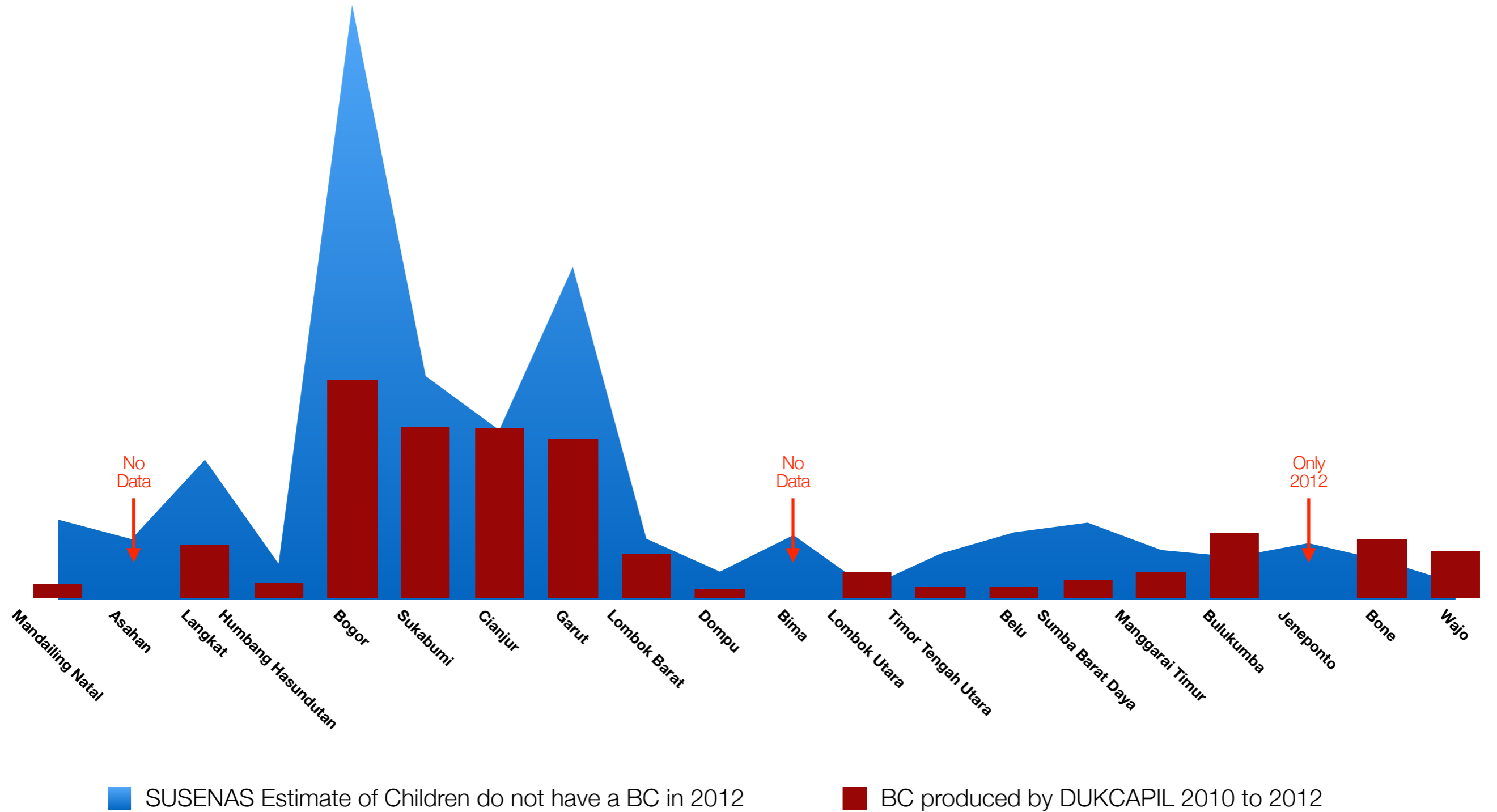
association of absence of
legal identity
with disability



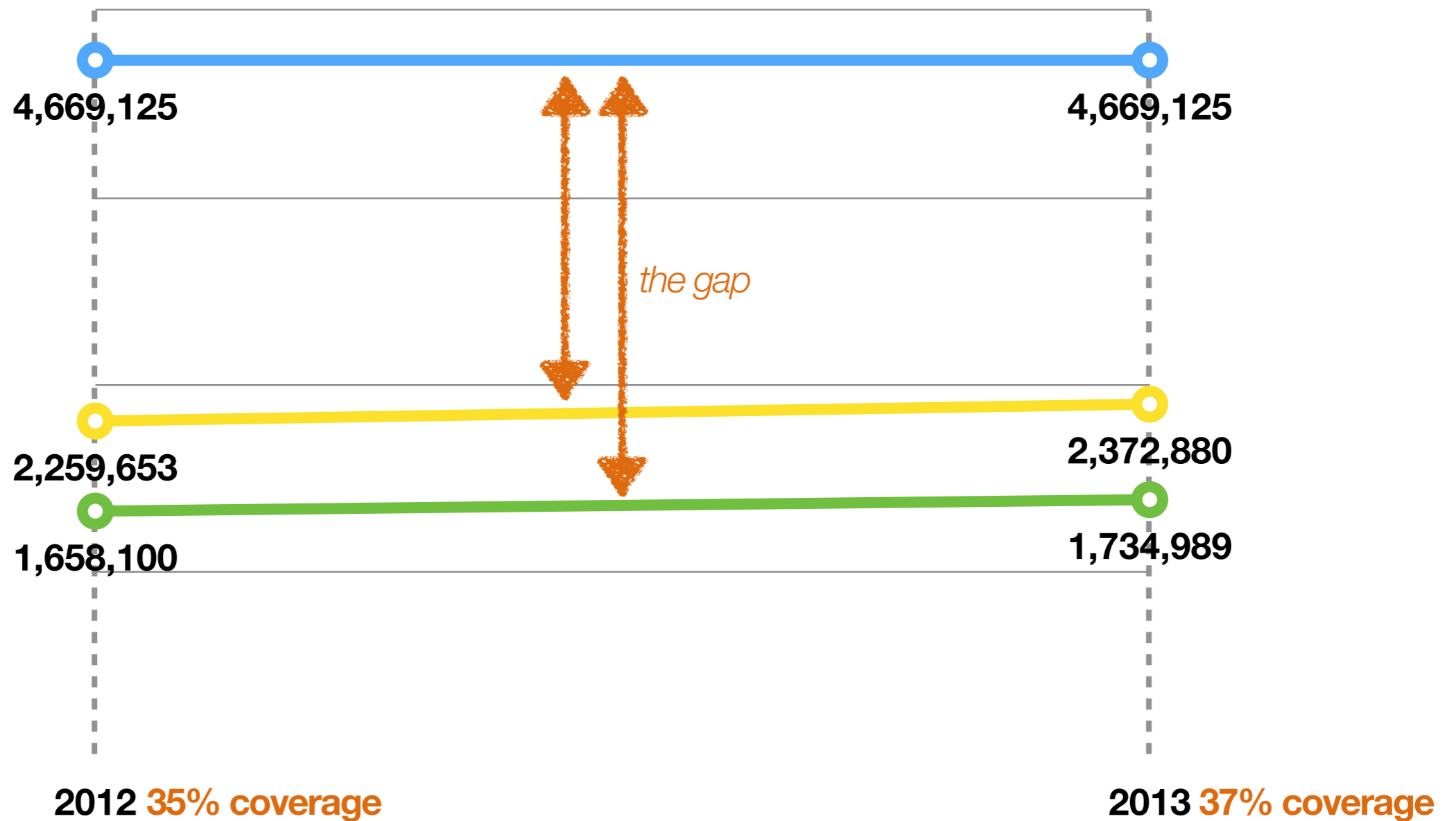
children from parents who have disability are
5 times less likely to have a birth certificate

The Services

Absence Vs Issuance of BC in 2012 in AIPJ 20 Districts



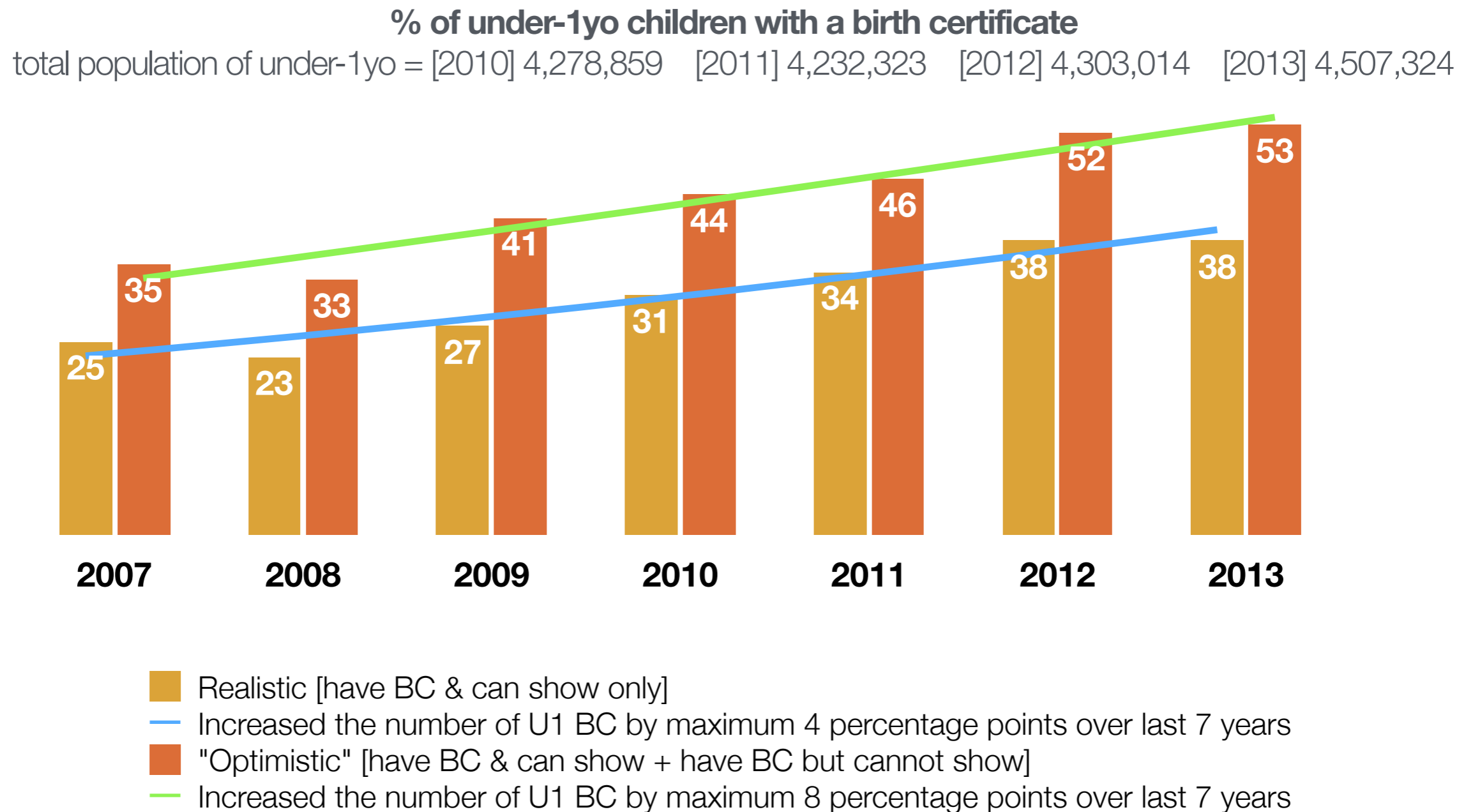
national coverage of registration at-birth



- number of live birth a year before (MOH estimate)
- realistic number of U1 with BC (SUSENAS estimate)
- optimistic number of U1 with BC (SUSENAS estimate)

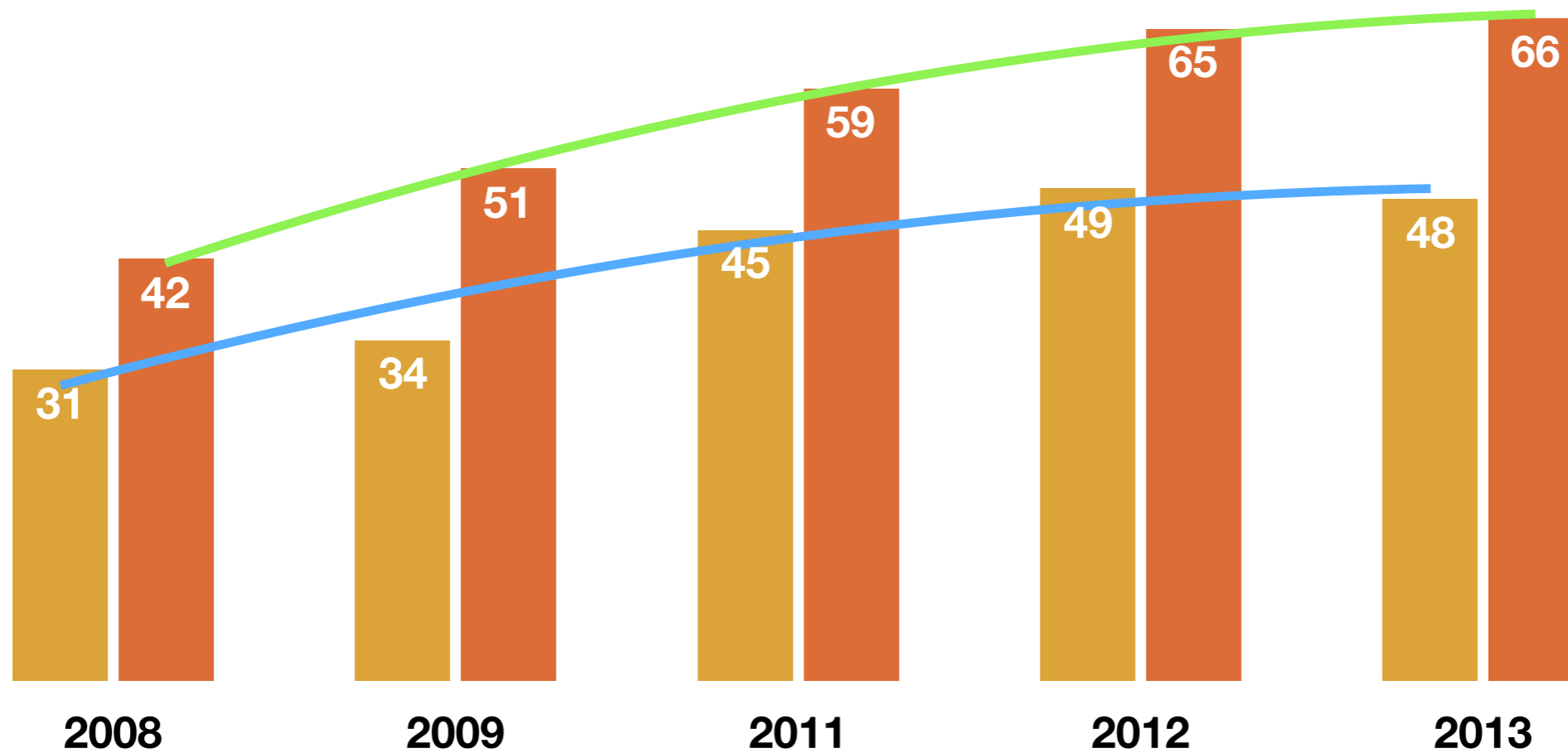
No significant improvement made in the past 7 years

Number of Under-1 BC increased only by **max 4 to 8%** over last 7 years



Number of U5 BC increased by max 10 to 11% over the last 5 years

% of under-5yo children with a birth certificate
total population of under-5yo = [2011] 22,916,686 [2012] 23,394,336 [2013] 24,086,664



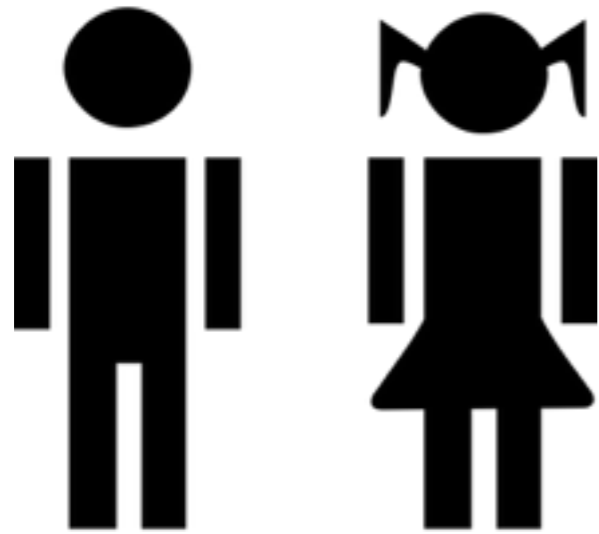
- Realistic [have BC & can show only]
- Increased the number of U5 BC by maximum 11 percentage points over last 5 years
- "Optimistic" [have BC & can show + have BC but cannot show]
- Increased the number of U5 BC by maximum 10 percentage points over last 5 years

in some
provinces

	BC OWNED BY U-1 IN 2012	COVERAGE [as per live birth number a year before]	BC OWNED BY U-1 IN 2013	COVERAGE [as per live birth number a year before]		
JABAR	289,175	35% 834,138 [birth in 2011]	300,289	35% 848,960 [birth in 2012]	Absolute number of BC increased by 2% coverage did not increase	2 of 4 districts where AIPJ works apply administrative penalties for late registration
SUMUT	46,437	16% 298,746 [birth in 2011]	120,587	40% 301,667 [birth in 2012]	Absolute number of BC increased by 160% coverage increased by 24%	1 of 4 districts where AIPJ works applies administrative penalties for late registration
NTB	17,016	17% 101,027 [birth in 2011]	19,786	19% 102,086 [birth in 2012]	Absolute number of BC increased by 16% coverage only increased by 2%	None of 4 districts where AIPJ works applies administrative penalties for late registration
NTT	11,372	10% 118,719 [birth in 2011]	12,819	11% 121,030 [birth in 2012]	Absolute number of BC increased by 13% coverage only increased by 1%	1 of 4 districts where AIPJ works applies administrative penalties for late registration
SULSEL	43,145	26% 162,134 [birth in 2011]	50,435	31% 164,013 [birth in 2012]	Absolute number of BC increased by 17% coverage only increased by 5%	2 of 4 districts where AIPJ works apply administrative penalties for late registration

ESTIMATION OF LIVE BIRTH DATA A YEAR BEFORE FROM PUSLITBANG KEMENKES RI
ESTIMATION OF BIRTH CERTIFICATE OWNERSHIP OF U-1 WHO CAN SHOW DOCUMENT FROM SUSENAS

The Impact



no difference of ownership rate
between boys and girls
but girls suffer greater impact

in the poorest 30%

25% of girls were married before turning 18 yo
99% of them did not have a birth certificate

13% of girls were married before turning 16 yo
99% of them did not have a birth certificate

none of them complete 12 years of education



absence of legal identity
**impedes children's chance to
further their education**

when children have a birth certificate, their likelihood
increase by 58% to be in junior secondary school

when children have a birth certificate, their likelihood
increase by 89% to be in senior secondary school



mothers & children who have
legal identity **have better access
to health services**

mothers with birth certificate and marriage certificate are accessing
pre and post natal care services

children with birth certificate are accessing
basic immunizations

children with birth certificate are accessing
health care services in the past 2 months

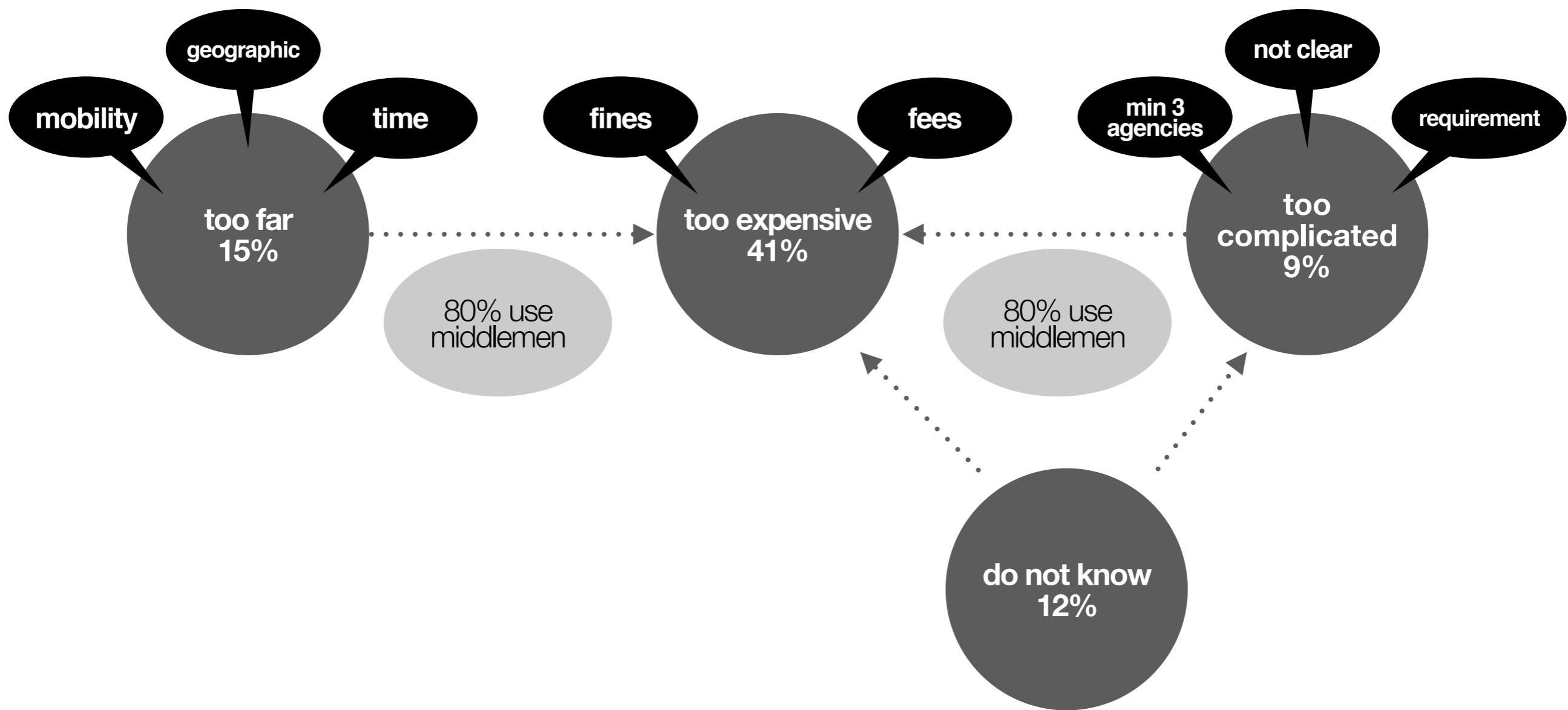


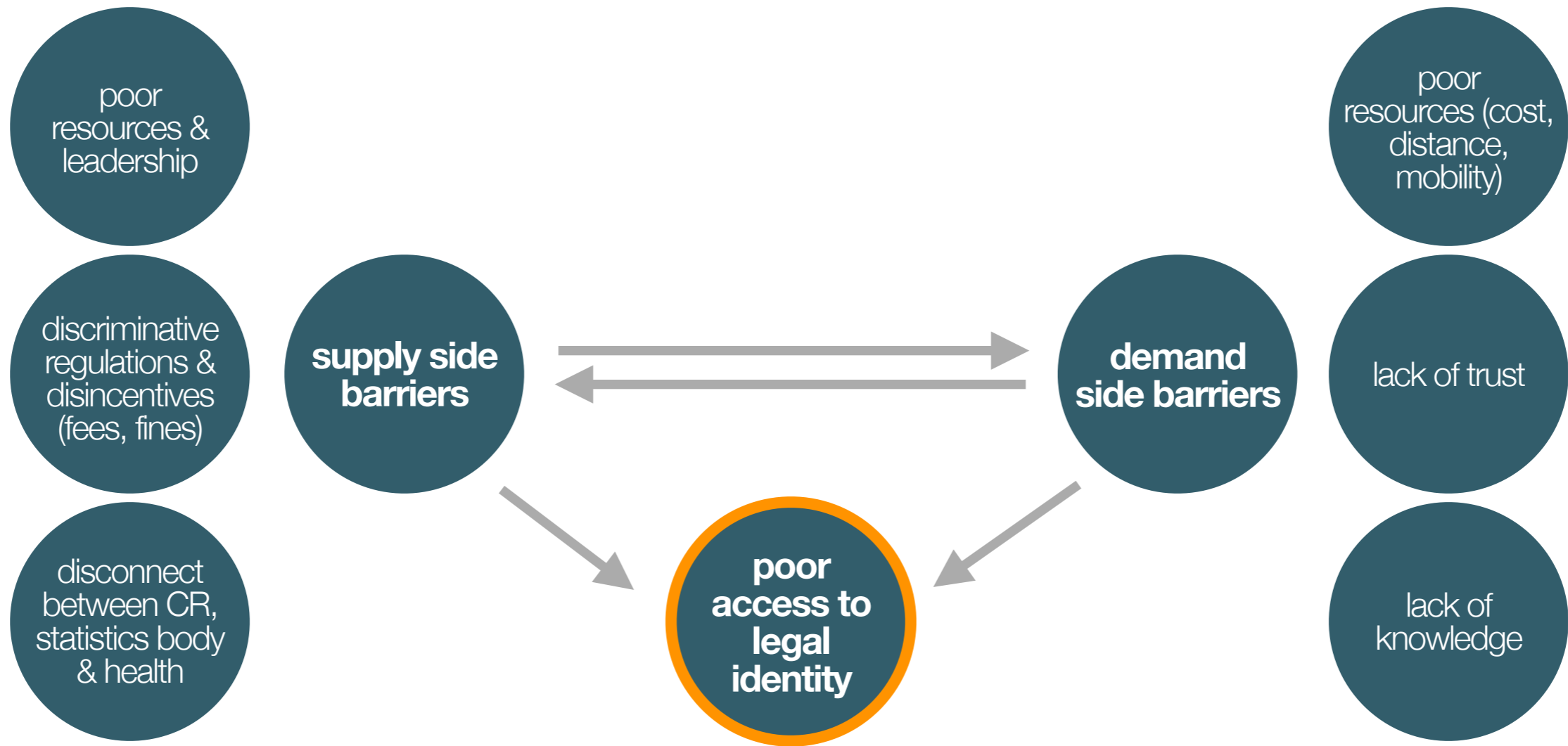
women heads of household with legal identity **have better access to social assistances**

women with legal identity are accessing **health insurance and subsidized rice**

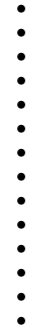
the study was not designed to investigate hidden population such as **those living in non-household settings, people on the move, people in border areas, etc.**

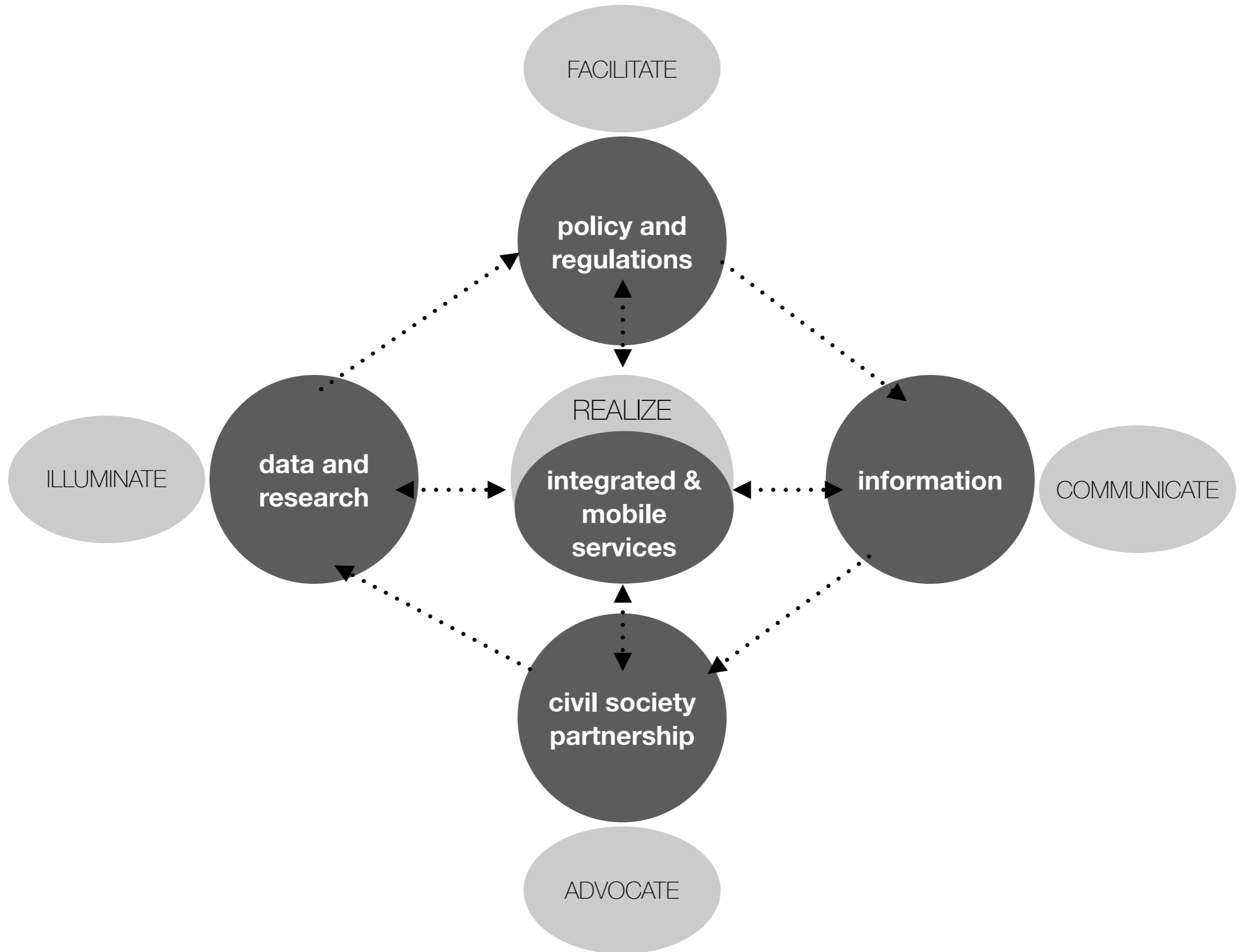
The Barriers





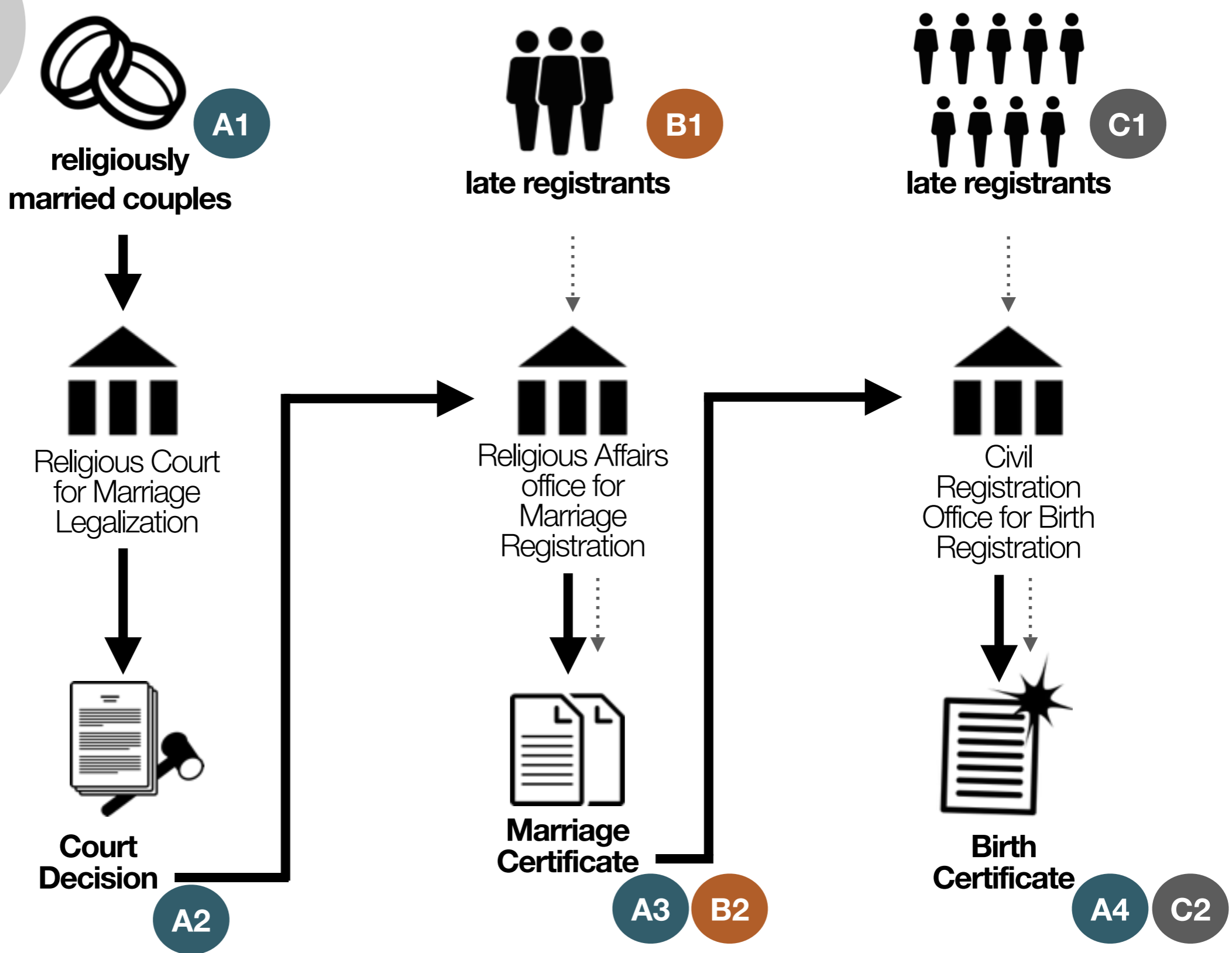
Program Response



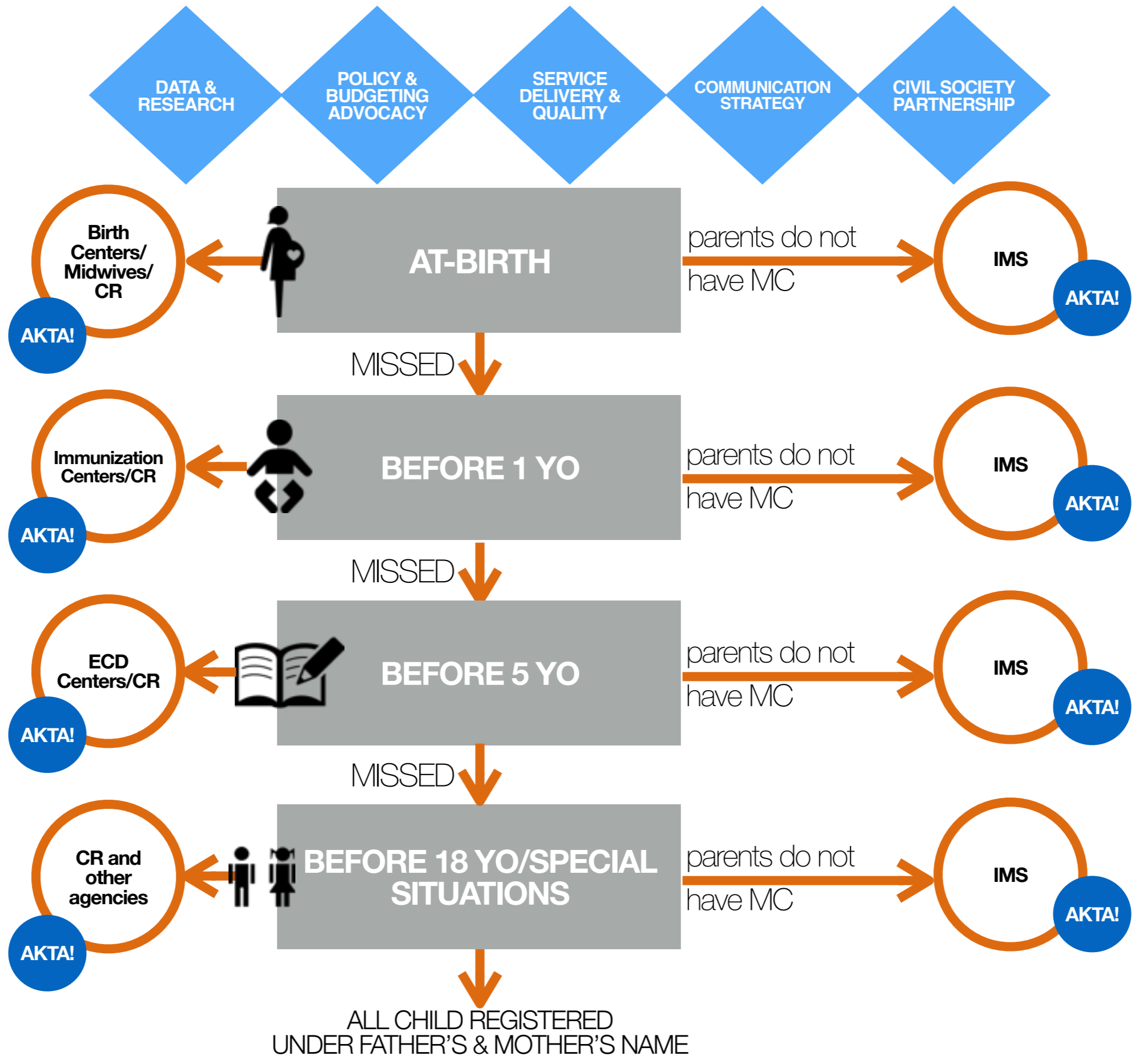


Integrated Mobile Services (Court-Religious Affairs-Civil Registrar)

on the same day
in the same location
at village level



Broader Birth Registration Strategy



Broader CRVS Strategy

advocacy for resource allocation

regulations reform (fees, fines, requirements)

connect CRVS, statistics body & health sector

supply side barriers



demand side barriers

enablers
(removal of fees & fines, integrated & mobile services)

transparency and public information

community outreach

poor access to legal identity

terima kasih.

AKTA KELAHIRAN

NAMA LENGKAP _____
TEMPAT LAHIR Waimangura
TANGGAL LAHIR 7 oktober 2001
NAMA AYAH _____
NAMA IBU _____