

This document highlights the statelessness related challenges in the countries that will be reviewed at the Human Rights Council during the 32nd Session of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR): **Afghanistan, Cambodia, Chile, Comoros, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, New Zealand, Slovakia, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam and Yemen**. The issues raised in this summary include: children's right to acquire a nationality, discrimination against stateless people, lack of data on stateless people in the country, lack of civil registration, the obligation to identify and protect stateless persons and access to legal identity. All recommending states are urged to draw on this document when formulating recommendations to states under review. In addition to this summary, the Institute also made joint submissions to the 32nd Session on human rights and statelessness issues in **Cambodia, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Macedonia and Viet Nam**.¹

Afghanistan

Afghanistan is not a party to the 1954 or 1961 Statelessness Conventions. At its 56th session in 2011, the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended Afghanistan to accede to both statelessness conventions.² To date, no mapping study has been undertaken in Afghanistan to analyse the scope and magnitude of statelessness in the country. UNHCR believes that specific communities of the Jat ethnicity are at risk of statelessness including the Jogi, Chori Frosh and Gorbat communities.³ These communities also face increased risks of statelessness due to lack of identity documents and inability to prove their nationality. In addition to this, risks of statelessness exist due to lack of birth registration in the country.

Proposed recommendations:

1. Protect minority communities - including the Jogi, Chori Frosh and Gorbat communities – from discrimination and ensure their right to nationality is recognised and protected.
2. Ensure and facilitate access to legal identity documents and birth registration for all, to reduce risks of statelessness.
3. Ensure universal birth registration in Afghanistan, as a tool for protecting the right to a nationality and preventing statelessness.
4. Accede to the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions.
5. Conduct and make publicly available, mapping studies and data collection on statelessness in the country.

Cambodia

Cambodia is not a party to the 1954 or 1961 Statelessness Conventions. However, statelessness is a significant challenge, affecting minorities in the country. The long-term ethnic Vietnamese are the largest minority in Cambodia. According to official counts, around 48,675 families comprising 180,690 individuals are of Vietnamese origin. They mostly live in floating communities along Tonle Sap lake and they are at risk of statelessness in Cambodia. They face significant barriers in accessing fundamental human rights, such as access to formal employment, education, health care, adequate housing and freedom of movement. Since October 2018, floating communities in Kampong Chhnang have faced forcible relocation onto land until the end of 2019 for environmental and beautification reasons. After the national election in 2013, Cambodian authorities have adopted new policies which further target and marginalise this community through two steps: (1) An immigrant census, conducted from late 2014, with the aim of identifying and deporting 'illegal immigrants'⁴. The Ministry of Interior reported that by 2017, over eleven thousand 'Vietnamese' were deported from Cambodia to Vietnam⁵. (2) In 2015, Cambodia authorities began implementing a centrally-organised, nation-wide registration process under the auspices of the Ministry of Interior. Since mid-2017, this registration process has been accompanied by the systematic confiscation of all prior documentation that authorities deem to be 'irregular administrative documents'. The Ministry of Interior identified at least 70,000⁶ mostly Vietnamese 'foreigners' holding such irregular documents. Authorities have confiscated the majority of legal documents previously held by Vietnamese residents, including birth certificates, old immigration cards, in some cases Cambodian ID cards, family books and other identification documents, thus heightening their risk of statelessness.

¹ <http://www.institutesi.org/ourwork/humanrights.php>.

² CRC/C/AFG/CO/1.

³ <https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/51b81fa54.pdf>.

⁴ Seiff, A. (2014), 'Cambodia's Immigrant Census Stokes Fears Among Vietnamese', UCA News, 17 October 2014.

⁵ Khy S. (2017), 'Deportations of Vietnamese Dropped Last Year', Cambodia Daily, 23, available at <https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/deportations-vietnamese-dropped-last-year-123878/>

⁶ Reported at Kong M. (2017), 'Interior Ministry Identifies 70,000 "Improper Citizens, Mostly Ethnic Vietnamese', Phnom Penh Post, 5 October 2017. <<https://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/interiorministry-identifies-70000-improper-citizens-mostly-ethnic-vietnamese>> (9 May 2018)

Khmer Krom, although ethnically Khmer, also face discrimination in Cambodia due to their origin from southern Vietnam. Around 1.5 million⁷ Khmer Krom live in the Mekong River delta region. A 2017 survey showed that 92.8% of ethnic Khmer Krom respondents suffered difficulties living in Cambodia, with 76.6% suffering from land rights violations, 60.6% being discriminated against as they are considered as Vietnamese, and 41.9% who lack recognition from local authorities.⁸ In practice, Khmer Krom are often not recognised as Khmer citizens. Some local authorities delay the process of obtaining citizenship and sometimes force Khmer Krom to change their family name and place of birth.

Proposed recommendations:

1. Comprehensively address the discriminatory law and policy framework and discriminatory treatment of the ethnic Vietnamese and Khmer Krom communities in Cambodia, protecting everyone's right to nationality and their enjoyment of other human rights without obstruction.
2. Ensure full implementation of Article 7 CRC, by immediately registering the births of all children born in Cambodia – without exception – and ensuring that all such children who would otherwise be stateless, are granted Cambodian citizenship.
3. Eradicate racial discrimination, comprehensively protect against statelessness, and to ensure that any efforts to address fraud do not create an environment for the further discrimination and exclusion of minority communities.
4. Pursue Cambodia's targets under the Sustainable Development Agenda and strengthen collaboration with international partners, with the strongest possible emphasis on the principle of "no one left behind", thereby prioritising minority communities throughout development programming, and in particular, in the implementation of Target 16.9.
5. Fully implement the constitution, and domestic legal framework which allows Khmer Krom to obtain citizenship in Cambodia.
6. Take all necessary steps to accede to and fully implement the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions.

Chile

Chile acceded to both the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions in April 2018. While the Chilean Constitution guarantees the right to a nationality both through the *jus soli* and *jus sanguini* principles, a flawed administrative interpretation of 'in-transit aliens' resulted in the denial of nationality rights to thousands of locally-born children whose birth certificates were marked 'child of in-transit alien' (CITA). These children consequently found themselves at risk of being stateless. In 2014, Chile was subject to the UPR in which the need for a comprehensive immigration policy and modification of current legislation to guarantee the right to nationality of children of migrants, was highlighted by multiple states.⁹

Proposed recommendations:

1. Review and amend its legislation to ensure that all children born in Chile who would otherwise be stateless can acquire Chilean nationality at birth, irrespective of their parents' migrant status.
2. Take all necessary steps to implement the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions, including by building the capacities of local authorities to understand the legal framework and to bring practices in line with Chilean law, constitution and human rights obligations.

Comoros

Comoros is not a party to the 1954 or 1961 Statelessness Conventions. To date, no mapping study has been undertaken in the Comoros islands to analyse the scope and magnitude of statelessness in the country. As from 2008, the United Arab Emirates made a deal with the Comoros Islands that Comoros would issue passports to stateless persons in the UAE, in return for hundreds of millions of dollars. While these people have Comoros passports, they are not recognized as citizens of either the UAE or the Comoros, and therefore, this is no solution to their statelessness. Further, they are not offered the right to residency in the Comoros.

Proposed recommendations:

1. Take all necessary steps to accede to and fully implement the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions.
2. Conduct and make publicly available, mapping studies and data collection on statelessness in the country.
3. Review the policy of granting passports without citizenship rights to stateless persons in the UAE, and ensure instead, that a rights based approach which protects the right to a nationality is adopted in response to statelessness.

⁷ The World Factbook states that 1,5% out of a total population of 95,261,021 in Vietnam are Khmer, (retrieved from <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/vm.html>). In 2006, the Khmers Kampuchea-Krom Federation (KKF) estimated the number of Khmer Krom worldwide at 8.2 million, with 1.2 million in Cambodia and 40 000 in other countries (retrieved from <http://www.khmerkrom.org/news-events/human-rights-monitor/142-23khmer-krom-people-statistics>). Based on an average birth rate of 2,3 children per woman, a total of around 10 million Khmer Krom worldwide can be projected. cf. Voice of Vietnam

⁸ "Citizenship Rights for Khmer Krom in Cambodia," (January 2017),

https://chrcambodia.org/admin/media/report/report/english/2017_01_27_CCHR_Report_on_Legal_Status_of_Khmer_Krom_English.pdf

⁹ A/HRC/26/5, para 121.

The Dominican Republic (DR)

The DR is not a party to the 1954 or 1961 Statelessness Conventions. In recent decades, the DR has restricted the enjoyment of the right to a nationality for Dominican-born descendants of migrants through its legal framework. On September 23, 2013, the Constitutional Court issued ruling TC/0168/13 (“La Sentencia”), which retroactively deprived those born in the Dominican Republic of their Dominican citizenship if their parents were irregular migrants at the time of their birth, even though they had been recognised as citizens according to the laws in effect between 1929 and 2010. TC/0168/13 is estimated to have affected at least 133,770 people¹⁰ born in the DR and has had a disproportionate impact on persons of Haitian descent. Many of those impacted had been registered in the Dominican Civil Registry (“Registro Civil”), had received official birth certificates and identity cards (“cédulas de identidad”), and had lived in the Dominican Republic all their lives, with some families residing in the Dominican Republic for as many as four generations. In response to national and international outcries that TC/0168/13 caused massive denationalisation¹¹, the State issued Law 169-14,¹² which divided those persons affected by TC/0168/13 into two groups, known as Group A and Group B. People in Group A were born on Dominican territory between June 16, 1929 and April 18, 2007 and had their births recorded in the Civil Registry, while Group B corresponded to persons born during the same period whose births were never registered. The Central Electoral Board (“Junta Central Electoral” or “JCE”) would review and transcribe all civil registry records for those in Group A affected by TC/0168/13 as part of an internal audit in order to ensure that identity documents were not issued to people who had registered by providing fraudulent information. This process was criticized for a lack of transparency as to what the review process entailed and what constituted fraud, as well as for leaving people in legal limbo while their identity documents were temporarily invalidated during the audit.¹³ For those in Group B whose births were never registered, these individuals could register during a limited time period in the Book of Foreigners (“el Libro de Extranjería”) and apply for naturalisation two years after obtaining one of the migratory statuses established in General Migration Law No. 285-04, so long as they did not have an existing criminal record.

One of the most significant human rights consequences is that persons born in the DR who comprise Group B would have to register as foreigners in their country of birth and nationality, only to later apply for Dominican citizenship through an uncertain naturalization process. This requirement is especially problematic given the historical discrimination practiced and individual discretion exercised by officials in charge of the Civil Registry. Furthermore, during the process of transcribing those in Group A from the original Civil Registry to the newly created version, the State effectively segregated Dominicans of Haitian descent from the rest of the population. In theory those in Group A affected by TC/0168/13 should have had their right to a nationality restored. However, the small percentage of people who have actually received their identity documents, the obstacles they face in obtaining their documents and discriminatory hurdles imposed by government officials, means that many individuals officially recorded in the Civil Registry still cannot enjoy their rights as Dominican nationals. While the government pledged not to carry out deportations during the registration period, that window officially ended in 2015, exposing thousands of people to the risk of deportation to a country they have never known. Between July 2015 and September 2017, 58,271 people were officially deported to Haiti and another 37,942 claimed they were deported.

Persons of Haitian descent face serious consequences as a result of their lack of identity documents or of a nationality. These individuals face widespread discrimination and the denial of their rights to move freely within and outside of the country, participate in political life, marry, study, work in the formal economy, and receive medical assistance, among other human rights violations. Furthermore, without identity documents, it is nearly impossible to apply for insurance, open a bank account, obtain a passport, receive a certificate of good conduct from the police, or submit a complaint to the authorities if a human rights violation is committed. While many of the obstacles faced by persons of Haitian descent are imposed by the Dominican authorities, political parties, business owners, and other social actors also discriminate against this portion of the population. In recent years, racist and xenophobic rhetoric against those of Haitian descent has grown and expanded within the mainstream media and flourished throughout social media.¹⁴ Human rights defenders, journalists, academics, and civil society organizations that have openly condemned TC/0168/13 and defended the rights of persons of Haitian descent have faced growing hostility from a range of actors. They have been openly threatened and branded as traitors, and public demonstrations have called for “death to the traitors.”

Proposed recommendations:

1. Adequately respond to the recommendations made by international and regional mechanisms, courts and treaty bodies, and by other States in past UPR cycles, to address the discriminatory deprivation of nationality and historic and structural denial of fundamental human rights faced by persons of Haitian descent.

¹⁰ Executive Committee of the High Commissioner’s Programme. Overview of the UNHCR’s Operations in the Americas. UNHCR Standing Committee: 65th Meeting (23 February 2016). <http://www.unhcr.org/56cd75a59.pdf>.

¹¹ “La Sentencia del Tribunal Constitucional Genera Rechazo en RD.” *OBMICA*.

¹² El Congreso Nacional de la República Dominicana. Ley 169-14. Consultoría Jurídica del Poder Ejecutivo.

¹³ Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights, American Jewish World Service, Centro de Desarrollo Sostenible, United Nations Democracy Fund. “Dreams Deferred: The Struggle of Dominicans of Haitian Descent to Get Their Nationality Back.” https://rfkhumanrights.org/assets/documents/rfk_dr_report-web_1.pdf. Pages 32-37.

¹⁴ Núñez, Ali. “Comunidad haitianos ‘organizados’ denuncia xenofobia y odio en la RD.” *Al Momento*. 17 de marzo de 2018. <http://almomento.net/comunidad-haitianos-organizados-rd-denuncia-xenofobia-y-odio-en-su-contra/>.

2. Implement a legal framework that restores the nationality of all persons affected by TC/0168/13 in a prompt and standardized manner that respects their human rights and includes all affected individuals (including Group A and Group B) without discrimination and without requiring them to legally become foreigners and later acquire Dominican nationality via a naturalisation procedure.
3. Pass comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation to legally guarantee equal access to human rights to all persons in the Dominican Republic regardless of ethnicity, socioeconomic status, sexual preference, or gender.
4. Take steps to combat xenophobia, racism, and hate speech, and foster an environment where human rights defenders and civil society organizations can operate freely and openly to advocate for the human rights of all persons in the Dominican Republic.
5. Conduct a national census, in collaboration with UNHCR and national human rights organizations, to identify those stateless or at risk of statelessness and publish the resulting disaggregated data.
6. Accede to the 1954 Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons and ratify the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

Eritrea

Eritrea is not a party to the 1954 or 1961 Statelessness Conventions. To date, no mapping study has been undertaken in Eritrea to analyse the scope and magnitude of statelessness in the country. However, people face risks of statelessness as a result of conflict of nationality laws and state secession of Eritrea from Ethiopia. Further, the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Eritrea immediately reinstate full citizenship of children and their families who follow unrecognised religious denominations and ensure their equal access to public services, including issuance of official identity cards.¹⁵

Proposed recommendations

1. Prevent and reduce risks of statelessness resulting from the state secession between Eritrea and Ethiopia.
2. Ensure full citizenship of children and their families who follow unrecognized religious denominations and ensure their equal access to public services, including issuance of official identity cards, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child.
3. Take all necessary steps to accede to and fully implement the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions.
4. Conduct and make publicly available, mapping studies and data collection on statelessness in the country.

Macedonia (The Former Yugoslav Republic of)

Macedonia is party to the 1954 Statelessness Convention. However, it has yet to accede to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the Council of Europe Convention on the Avoidance of Statelessness in the Context of State Succession 2006. The main causes of statelessness in Macedonia relate to the dissolution of the Former Yugoslavia, barriers to birth registration and unregulated civil status. These causes of statelessness disproportionately impact the Roma people, due to discrimination and marginalisation faced by the community. There is no official data or statistics issued by state authorities on the number of stateless persons in Macedonia, creating a serious problems understanding the scope and magnitude of this issue. Further, there is no statelessness determination procedure in the country.

Proposed recommendations:

1. Ensure that all international and regional obligations related to the right to nationality, prevention of statelessness, protection of stateless persons, non-discrimination, and birth registration are fully incorporated into national law and implemented in practice.
2. Consider nominating a dedicated lead with responsibility for protecting the rights of Roma whose mandate includes, as part of the eradication of discrimination, the reduction and prevention of statelessness among minorities; National Human Rights Institutions and Ombudspersons should have a mandate to monitor and report on these issues.
3. Simplify complex civil registration procedures impacting disproportionately on Roma communities, including where these prevent Roma from registering the births of their children – in particular where the child's mother is deceased or unavailable, when the child's biological father is not part of the household (not married to the mother); for persons that turned 18 (adults) and are not enrolled in the civil records.
4. Improve the collection and monitoring of data disaggregated by ethnicity including on birth registration, documentation status, and access to fundamental rights such as education and healthcare, with appropriate steps to ensure the data is fully anonymised.
5. Take concrete action to address the multiple discrimination that leads to Romani women being unable to access their rights to reproductive and maternal healthcare and reduce the rate of involuntary home births.
6. Establish in law a statelessness determination procedure and status in line with the 1954 Convention, UNHCR guidance and best practice.

¹⁵ CRC/C/ERI/CO/4

7. Accede to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the Council of Europe Convention on the Avoidance of Statelessness in the Context of State Succession 2006.

New Zealand

New Zealand is party to the 1961 Statelessness Convention. However, it has yet to accede to the 1954 Convention on the Status of Statelessness. To date, no mapping study has been undertaken in New Zealand to analyse the scope and magnitude of statelessness in the country. Currently, only two situations of stateless people in New Zealand have come to the fore.

Proposed recommendations:

1. Take all necessary steps to accede to the 1954 Statelessness Convention and fully implement the 1961 Statelessness Convention.
2. Conduct and make publicly available, mapping studies and data collection on statelessness in the country.
3. Ensure the right to a nationality for all otherwise stateless persons in New Zealand.

Slovakia

Slovakia is party to both the 1954 and the 1961 Statelessness Conventions. The main cause of statelessness in Slovakia relates to the dissolution of the Soviet Union. Many of the people affected belong to the Roma population who have been unable to establish their ties to any of the successor states, often due to lack of documentation or civil registration.

Proposed recommendations:

1. Take all necessary steps to fully implement the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions.
2. Guarantee the right to a nationality for all otherwise stateless persons in Slovakia.
3. Ensure that the births of all children, especially Roma children, born in Slovakia are registered immediately, including by providing for free birth registration for those unable to pay the current costs and raising awareness about the importance of birth registration.
4. Conduct and make publicly available, mapping studies and data collection on statelessness in the country.

Uruguay

Uruguay is party to both the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions. The country's generous application of both *jus soli* and *jus sanguinis* provisions in nationality legislation seems to further demonstrate that the Uruguay is a global good example in the promotion and protection of the right to nationality. In 2014, Uruguay made pledges to adopt a Statelessness Determination Procedure,¹⁶ which are yet to be fulfilled.

Proposed recommendation:

1. Establish in law a statelessness determination procedure and status in line with the 1954 Convention, UNHCR guidance and best practice, as pledged in 2011.

Vanuatu

Vanuatu is not a party to the 1954 or 1961 Statelessness Conventions. To date, no mapping study has been undertaken in Vanuatu to analyse the scope and magnitude of statelessness. Also, no data is available on birth registration and issuance of birth certificate and other forms of legal identity which could reduce risks of statelessness.

Proposed recommendations:

1. Accede to and take all necessary steps to fully implement the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions.
2. Conduct and make publicly available, mapping studies and data collection on statelessness, access to legal identity and birth registration in the country.

Viet Nam

Viet Nam is not a party to the 1954 or 1961 Statelessness Conventions, though it has made progress towards addressing statelessness faced by various populations in Viet Nam through extensive reforms to its nationality law framework and complementary initiatives.¹⁷ However, according to UNHCR, close to 30,000 people were still stateless in the country as of 2017. People affected could include:

¹⁶ Uruguay: Cámara de Senadores, República del Uruguay, XLVII Legislatura, Quinto Periodo, Carpeta 1600/2014; Brazil: UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 'Submission by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights' Compilation Report - Universal Periodic Review: Brazil' (November 2011), p. 2, available at <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4ed361722.html>.

¹⁷ Lyma Nguyen, Report on Citizenship Law: Vietnam (September 2017) European University Institute

- Cambodian refugees and women who became stateless after renouncing their nationality upon marriage to a foreigner and did not acquire the spouse's nationality.
- Ethnic and religious minorities such as H'Mong and Montagnard communities.
- Migrants, who have recently returned to Viet Nam after extended periods of time abroad in Cambodia (often residing and working in the informal fishing industry, just over the Vietnamese border), frequently do not hold any civil documentation, including birth certificate.
- Survivors of human trafficking and exploitation because they often have difficulty proving their identity or links to a State.

Viet Nam has made significant efforts towards universal birth registration¹⁸ and birth registration rates in Viet Nam are relatively high by global standards. However, marginalised and disadvantaged groups continue to experience significant barriers in accessing birth registration - increasing statelessness risks amongst these communities. Children born in remote and hard to reach rural areas,¹⁹ children born to ethnic and religious minorities,²⁰ street children in urban areas of Viet Nam,²¹ undocumented migrant families who do not hold a "household registration book" (and are not registered with the "household registration system"),²² children born to parents who are not married, including parents who are under the legal age of marriage (18 years of age),²³ children born with two older siblings (the unofficial "two-child policy" in Viet Nam and associated social stigma against families with more than two children, can also result in families not registering children born if they are not their first or second born),²⁴ and children of disputed nationality (including those living amongst the mountainous region of Viet Nam the borders China, Cambodia and Laos PDR and those born to fathers of foreign nationality),²⁵ are high risk groups.

Proposed recommendations:

1. Publish information on the size and profiles of the stateless populations in Viet Nam and the barriers these populations face in acquiring or confirming citizenship in Viet Nam.
2. Guarantee access to fundamental human rights without discrimination, particularly with respect to ethnic and religious minorities such as the H'Mong and Montagnard communities.
3. Ensure universal birth registration in Viet Nam, as a tool for protecting the right to a nationality and preventing statelessness, in compliance with Viet Nam's obligations under article 7 of the CRC and the Sustainable Development Goals, which aim under goal 16.9: 'by 2030 provide legal identity for all including birth registration'
4. Accede to and fully implement the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Convention and the 1951 Convention relating to the status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol.

Yemen

Yemen is not a party to the 1954 or 1961 Statelessness Conventions. One of the main causes of statelessness relates to gender discrimination in nationality laws and policies. Women and men do not have equal right to transfer their nationality to their children. Other forms of discrimination are also prevalent in Yemen. For example, under Yemeni nationality law, non-Arabs or Muslims are prohibited from access to naturalisation. Children born out of wedlock are often not legally recognised, and in most countries in the region valid marriage certificates are required to register the births of children. Further, Yemen hosts millions internally displaced persons and hundreds of thousands of refugees. The nature of gender discriminatory laws in Yemen and in other countries in the region as well as complex civil registry procedures can increase risks of statelessness.

Proposed recommendations

1. Eliminate gender discriminatory provisions in nationality legislation and ensure women's equal rights to confer, acquire and transmit citizenship.
2. Protect the right to a nationality of all otherwise stateless children in the country.
3. Accede to and fully implement the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.
4. Ensure universal birth registration in Yemen, as a tool for protecting the right to a nationality and preventing statelessness.

http://cadmus.eui.eu/bitstream/handle/1814/47966/GLOBALCIT_CR_2017_13.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y.

¹⁸ UNICEF, *Unequal at Birth – Disparities in Birth Registration in East Asia and the Pacific* (2015) UNICEF

<https://www.unicef.org/eapro/Unequal_at_Birth_UNICEF_EAP.pdf>.

¹⁹ Thanh Huong, *Getting feedback from citizen to improve birth registration services in Viet Nam* (29 April 2016) UNICEF

<<http://unicefvietnam.blogspot.com/2016/04/getting-feedback-from-citizen-to.html>>.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ UNHCR, above n 22.

²² Plan International, above, n 49.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid, 27.

²⁵ Ibid.