Copenhagen, June 2021

Details to human security and dignity within contexts of forced migration and access to health, property and public services more generally. There is also the intense promotion and spread of digital and biometric identification systems.

Among the more contemporary examples of these wider global-national linkages is CERTIZENS. Its concern with the ways in which both states and citizens, in their collaboration between the University of Copenhagen, University of Ghana Legon, and Uganda are our core empirical focus areas, with at least eight researchers so far. This was followed by Project Coordinators Godfrey Asiimwe and Kojo Opoku Aidoo, introducing the CERTIZENS Uganda and Ghana projects respectively. This was followed by Project Coordinators Godfrey Asiimwe and Kojo Opoku Aidoo introducing the CERTIZENS Uganda and Ghana projects respectively. This was followed by Project Coordinators Godfrey Asiimwe and Kojo Opoku Aidoo introducing the CERTIZENS Uganda and Ghana projects respectively. This was followed by Project Coordinators Godfrey Asiimwe and Kojo Opoku Aidoo introducing the CERTIZENS Uganda and Ghana projects respectively.

The ID4Africa Annual General Meeting (AGM) brings together over 200 participants to discuss the challenges and implications of the rapid expansion of digital identity systems across the continent, with a focus on official identity documents.

The biometric boom.

The relationship between citizens and the state. Drawing on empirical research processes of legal identification in Africa 'from below,' asking what this means for the future of identity and citizenship in Africa.

In brief:

This report introduces the project,其 authors show how existing national biometric systems are being used to categorize people based on their potential for formal integration or exclusion. The authors argue that this categorization is often based on stereotypes and preconceptions about the role of the state and civil society in Africa. This categorization is often used to limit access to financial services for Ghanaians who do not possess particular kinds of ID document.

In brief:

This paper examines refugees' experiences with and perspectives on biometric systems: the case of Ghana. The authors show how existing national biometric systems are being used to categorize people based on their potential for formal integration or exclusion. The authors argue that this categorization is often based on stereotypes and preconceptions about the role of the state and civil society in Africa. This categorization is often used to limit access to financial services for Ghanaians who do not possess particular kinds of ID document.

In brief:

This article examines the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the context of the rise of biometric identity management systems in Africa. The authors argue that the SDGs do not provide a clear and consistent approach to addressing the impacts of biometric identity management systems on human rights and dignity.

In brief:

This article challenges the idea that biometric identification systems are inherently beneficial for the development and management of human rights and dignity. The authors argue that these systems often exacerbate existing hierarchies and inequalities, and have negative impacts on human rights and dignity. The authors call for a more nuanced and critical approach to the implementation of biometric systems in Africa.

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This article examines the implementation of biometric identity management systems in the context of the rise of the SDGs in Africa. The authors argue that these systems often exacerbate existing hierarchies and inequalities, and have negative impacts on human rights and dignity. The authors call for a more nuanced and critical approach to the implementation of biometric systems in Africa.

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