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At times, there seems to be a gap in comprehensive information on statelessness and nationality rights in COI.[856]This information is essential to effectively assess protection needs, as an applicant's stateless status in the country of former habitual residence may be wholly or partially linked to their fear of persecution.

To this end, Asylos, a UK-registered charity, launched a project to address information gaps on statelessness-focused COI.[857]Asylos developed a Principles Document[858] to share key research and a training handbook to guide COI researchers on statelessness.[859] Asylos also partnered with Asylum Aid to bring a series of training workshops on statelessness-focused COI.[860]

At the national level, the COI unit in Denmark has supported work on statelessness within the Danish Immigration Service. This includes the identification of stateless groups and, in particular, children born to single mothers who cannot transfer citizenship to their children. In addition, the Danish Immigration Service published a report on access to health services for stateless Palestinians in Lebanon.[881]

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