Digital ID as a digital public infrastructure

ID4D
IDENTIFICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

AN INITIATIVE OF
WORLD BANK GROUP

WITH SUPPORT FROM:

BILL & MELINDA
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ON
OMIDYAR NETWORK

This morning's side event

1. Presentation on Aadhaar, India's Digital Identity

Dr. Saurabh Garg, CEO, Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI)

2. Presentation on Digital Identity Use Cases

Dr. Pramod Verma, CTO EkStep; Chief Architect, Aadhaar

3. Country/Regional presentations

Indonesia – Mr. Ichwan Nasution, Head of Center for International Affairs, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology

Germany – Dr. Irina Alexandra Soeffky, Director National, European and International Digital Policy, Federal Ministry for Digital and Transport

European Union - Mr. Fabian Delcros, Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology

4. Panel discussion

All speakers

Why digital ID matters

Financial inclusion and deepening

In **India**, bank account ownership jumped **from 35% in 2011 to 80% in 2017** after the introduction of Aadhaar

Healthcare management and delivery

Thailand **reached 98% heath insurance coverage in 3 yrs** using the national ID to find who was not already covered

Social protection targeting

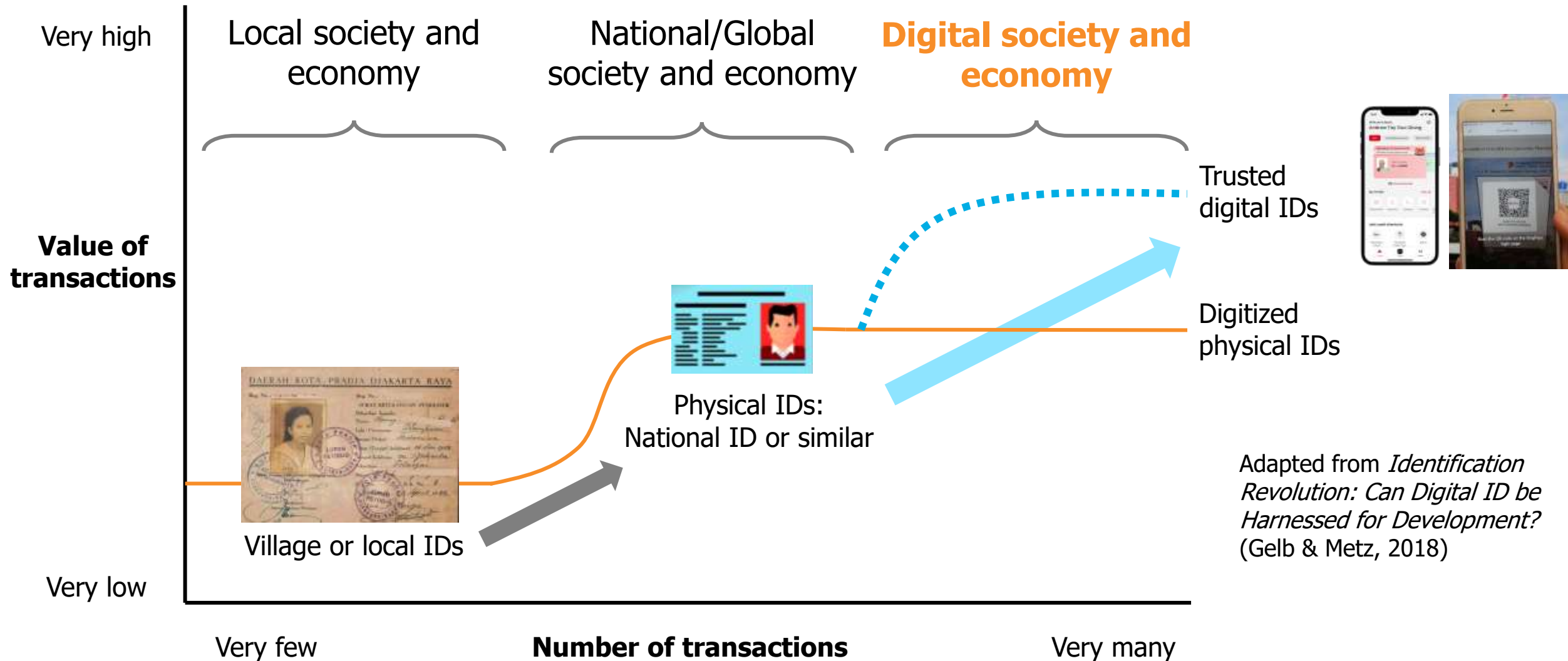**During COVID-19** the countries that used digital IDs and databases **reached 3x more beneficiaries, more quickly**
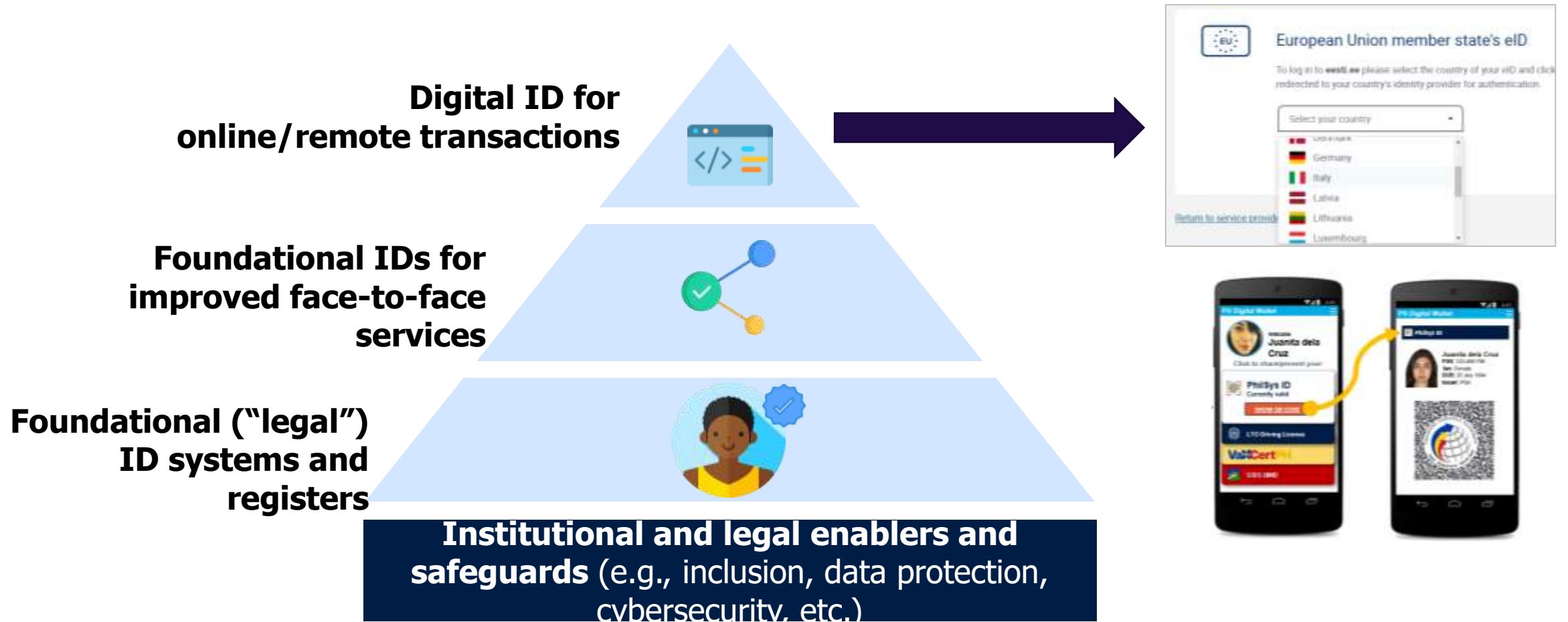
Digital government and economy

In **Estonia**, 99+% of government services are available online, **saving the average resident 5 days a year**
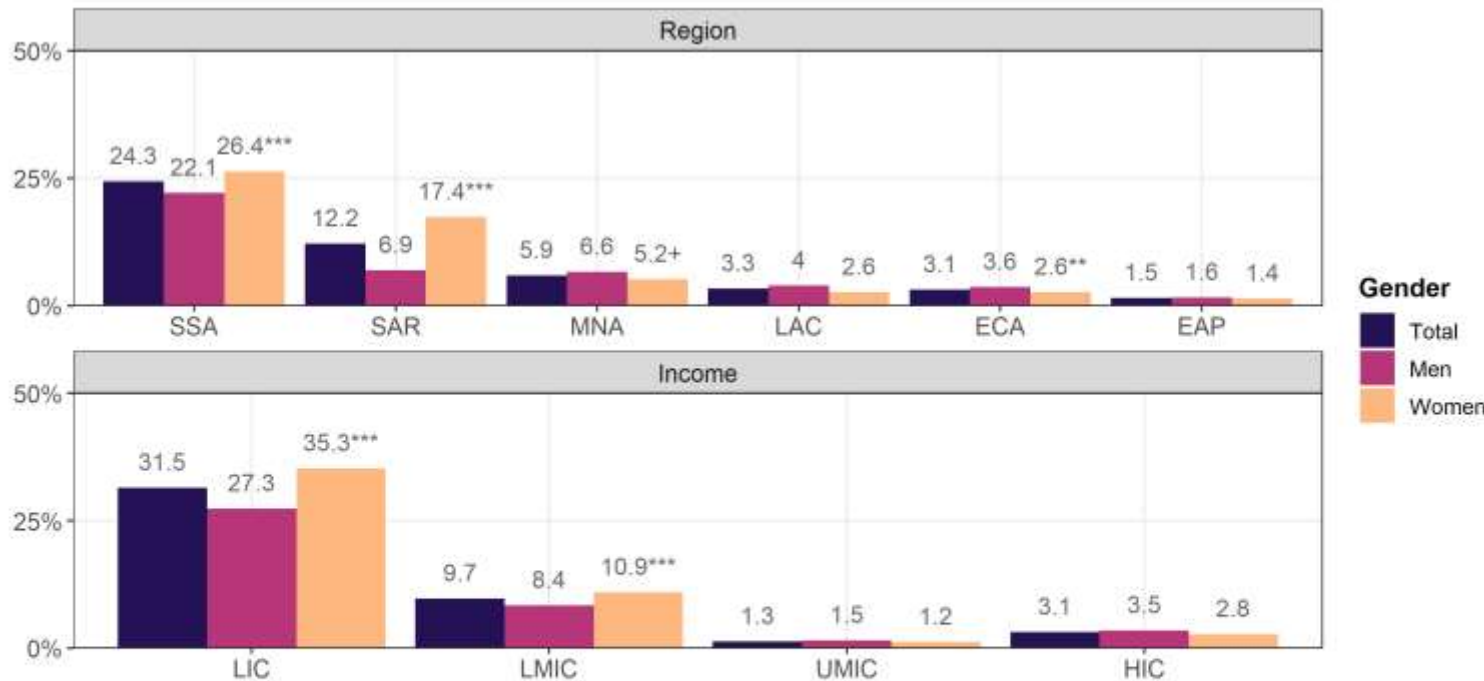
The ability to securely and easily verify a person

It's characteristics needs to evolve as we evolve

Value of transactions (vertical axis, from Very low to Very high)

Number of transactions (horizontal axis, from Very few to Very many)

Local society and economy

National/Global society and economy

Digital society and economy

Village or local IDs

Physical IDs: National ID or similar

Digitized physical IDs

Trusted digital IDs

Adapted from *Identification Revolution: Can Digital ID be Harnessed for Development?* (Gelb & Metz, 2018)

Countries are at different starting points

Digital ID for online/remote transactions

Foundational IDs for improved face-to-face services

Foundational ("legal") ID systems and registers

Institutional and legal enablers and safeguards (e.g., inclusion, data protection, cybersecurity, etc.)

Yet 850 million people have no official ID
(with coverage the lowest in Africa, South Asia, and low-income countries)

Graph shows mean percent of people who do not own an ID, calculated with global weights. Includes Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), South Asia (SAR), Middle East and North Africa (MNA), Latin America and Caribbean (LAC), Eastern and Central Asia (ECA), East Asia and Pacific (EAP) and across lower-income (LIC), lower-middle-income (LMIC), upper-middle-income (UMIC), and high-income (HIC) countries. Stars denote statistically significant ID ownership rates for women vs. men at the 95-percent (*), 99-percent (**), and 99.9-percent (***) confidence levels. Includes respondents ages 15 and over who are also above the eligible age for obtaining the ID; for 2021, SAR does not include India. Source: ID4D-Findex Data (2021).

Scan more insights

Digital ID as a core DPI

Use cases

DPI

Financial inclusion and interoperable payments

Consent management and digital wallets

Payments

Identity

Data exchange

Additional resources

**Singapore Digital ID
Case Study**

**10 Principles for
'Good ID'**