

Day 2, Thursday, 27 April,  
2017 16:30 – 18:30  
**eID4Africa inF8**  
**Cross Fertilization**  
**between e-ID & e-Gov**



- **Alain Ducass** (energeTIC & Secure Identity Alliance): Does African e - Gov need e - ID, what for and when?
- **Luis Alberto Bullón Salazar**: The e - Government experience of Peru: Pertinent for Africa ?,
- **Vadims Teresko** , (Infotech): African governments can return investments when implementing e - ID ?
- **Veronica Boateng** (NITA, Ghana): e - ID: The Key for a success ful e - Government Implementation
- **Vasilis Koulolias** (eGovlab) : Open innovation and building blocks in next generation of public service delivery
- **Joby Mathew** (HID Global): The co - existence of secure physical and mobile IDs • •
- **Prof. Lourino Chemane** Mozambique eGovernment and Communication Infrastructure Project (MEGCIP)

## **eID4Africa inF8 Cross Fertilization between e-ID & e-Gov**

**Alain Ducass**

**SIA expert,**

**Chairman of “energeTIC”**

**dedicated to energetic and digital transformation of Africa with a global vision  
after 40 years as a French Civil servant in various Ministries & Agencies, incl. Prime minister office**

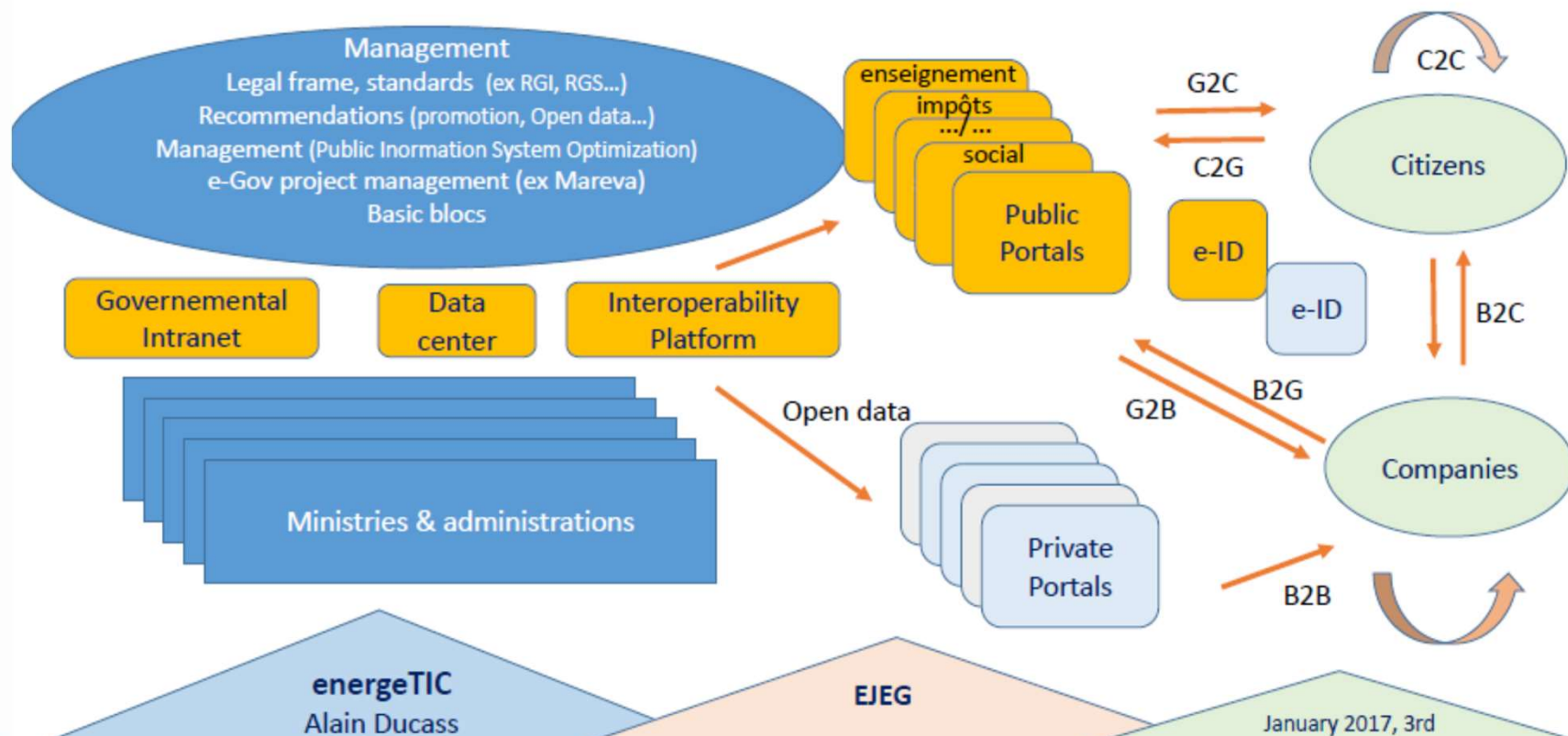


### **Does African e-Gov need e-ID, what for and when?**

- 1) Overview of African e-Gov
- 2) Overview of African e-ID
- 3) Correlations between e-ID & e-Gov
- 4) Technical links between e-ID & e-Gov
- 5) Where to find valuable resources ?
- 6) The floor to the other speakers

# e-ID is a key block of brick to build up e-Gov (cf. EJEG)

Chart of an e-Gov strategy & action plan



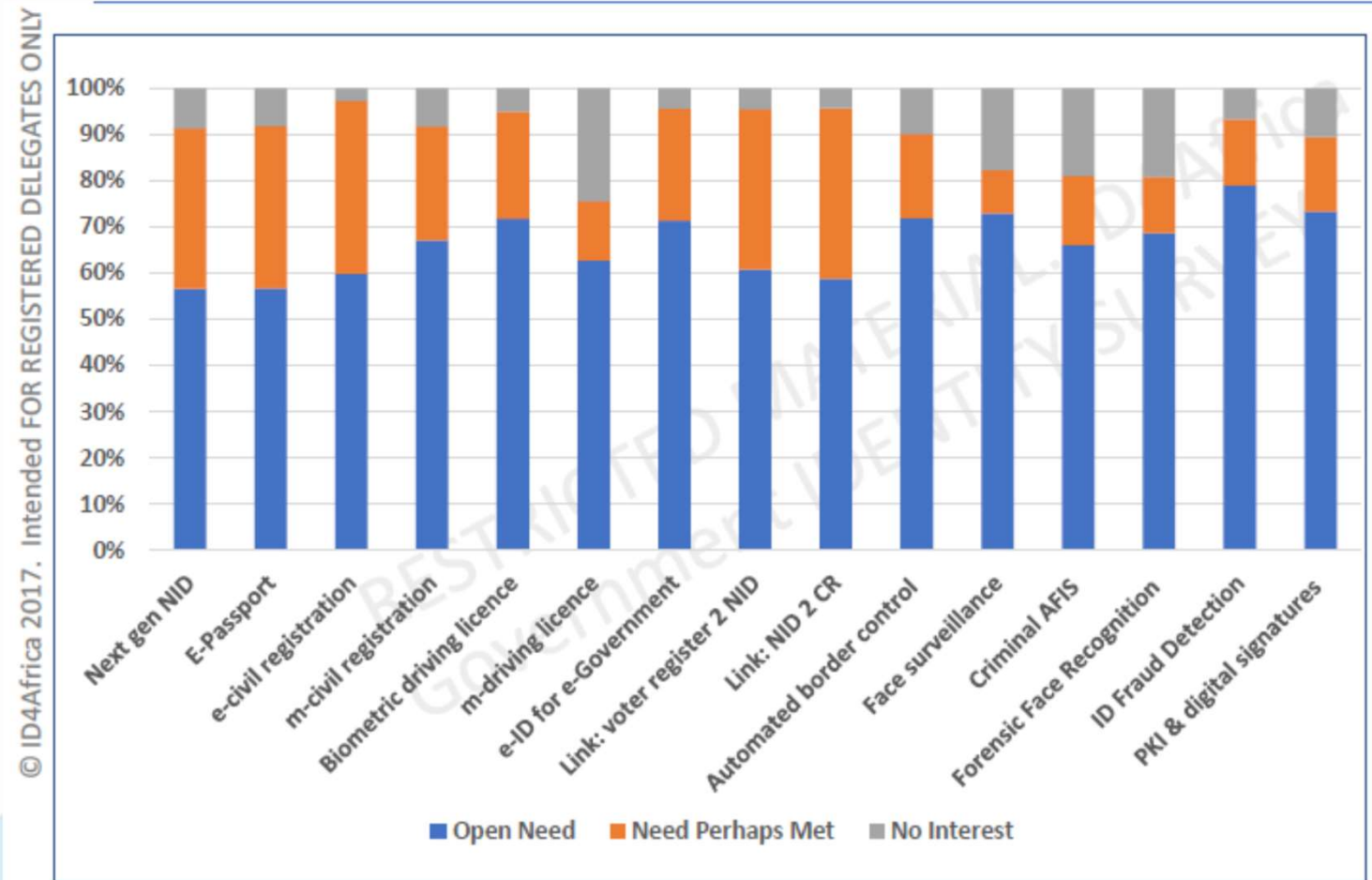
## e-Gov is a key application from e-ID

From the ID4Africa's survey,  
it appears four main  
categories of needs:

- e-Gov
- e-documents
- Registers
- Cybersecurity

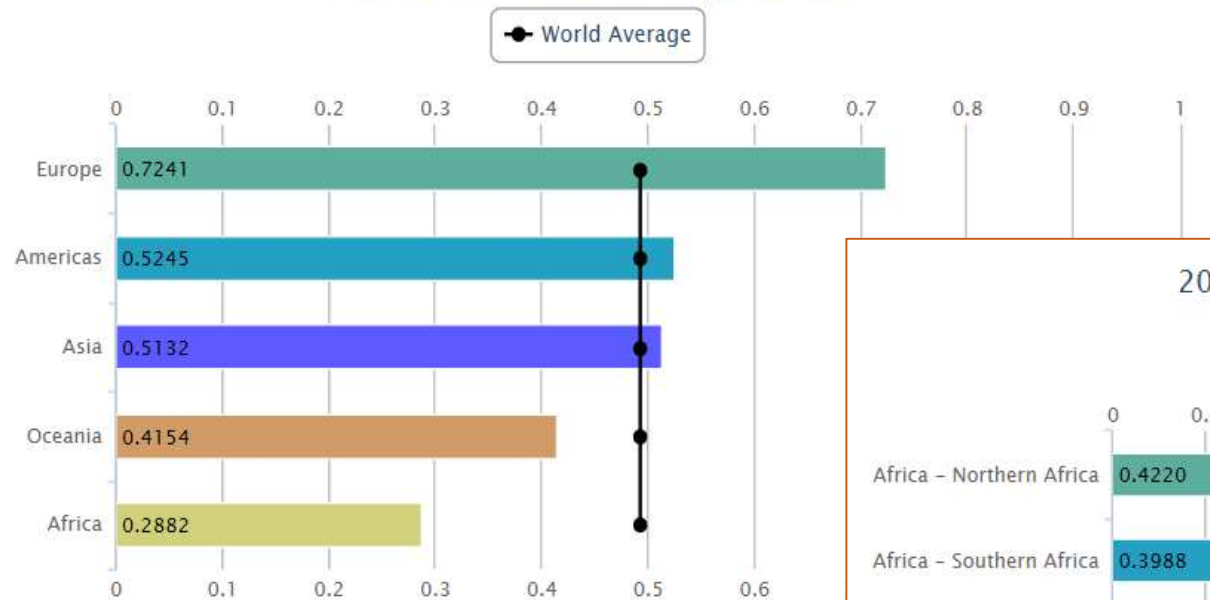
So, e-Gov is a key factor  
for e-ID

Let us look at  
African e-Gov

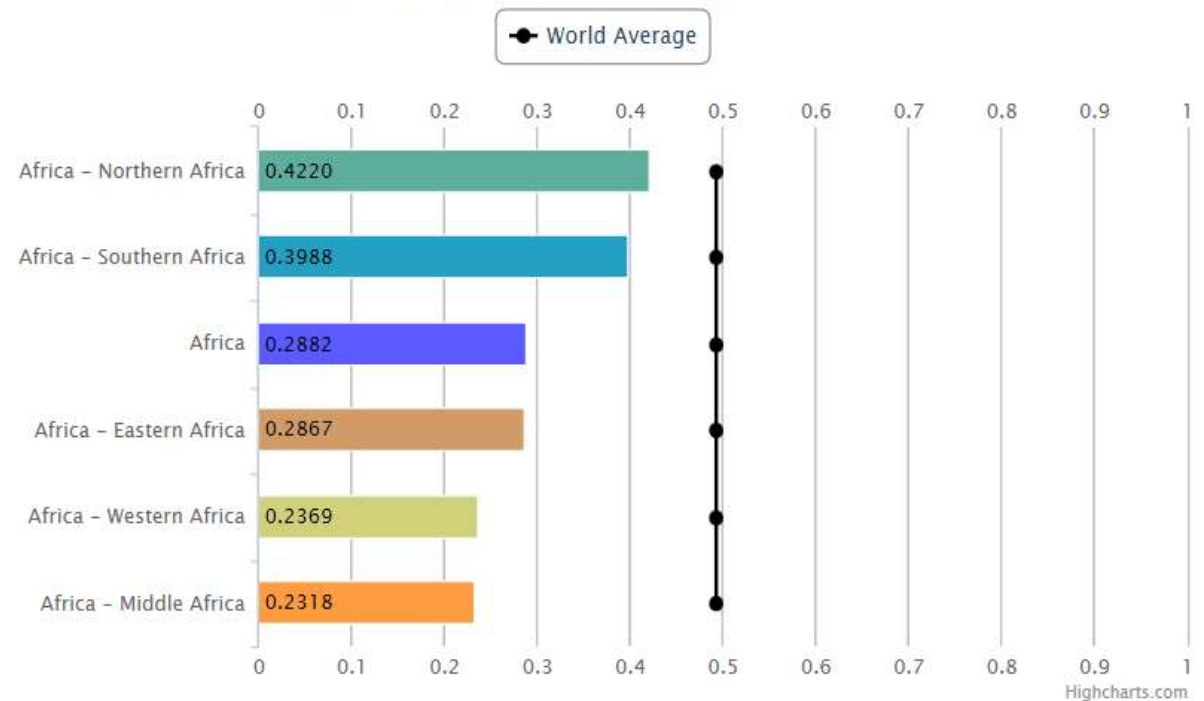


# UN eGov Development Index 2016

2016 E-Government Development Index

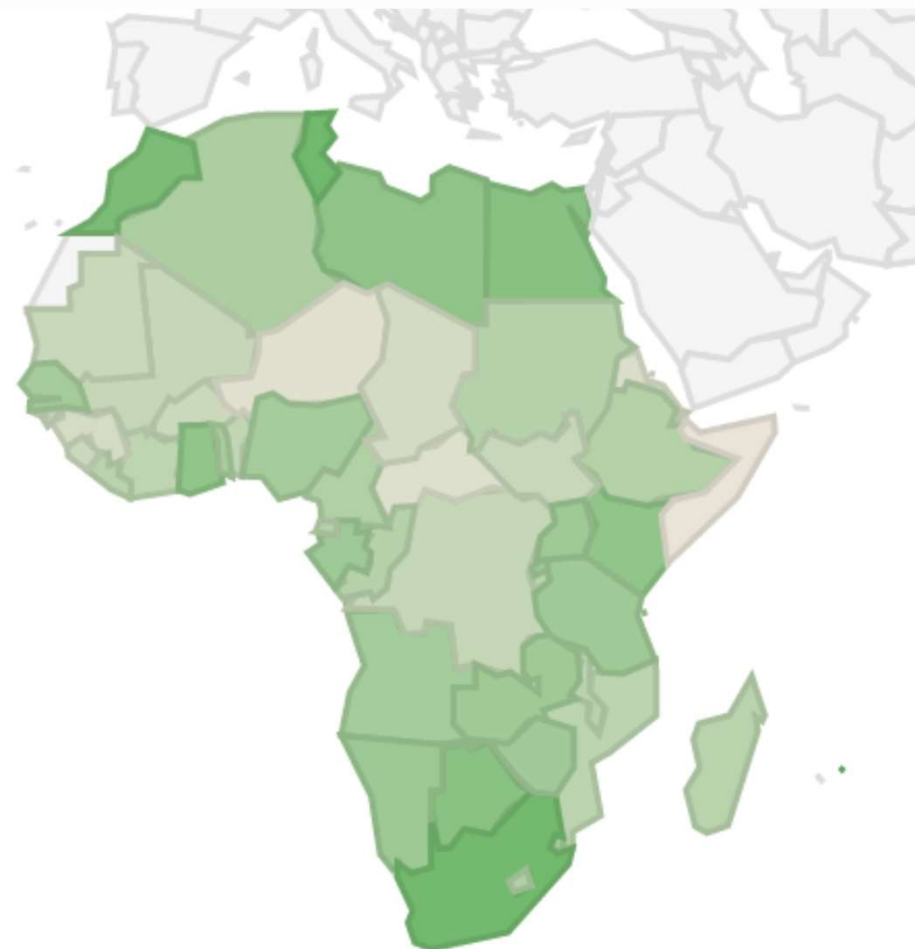


2016 E-Government Development Index





## African geography & eGov Development Index 2016



## African countries' egdi evolution from 2014 to 2016

- Algeria 136 -> 150
- Angola 140 -> 142
- Benin: 180 -> 177
- Botswana 112 -> 113
- Burkina Faso 178 -> 185
- Cameroon 144 -> 155
- Comores 177 -> 176
- Congo 160 -> 162
- Congo RDC 183 -> 180
- Cote d'Ivoire 171 -> 175
- Ethiopia 157 -> 157
- Gabon 131 -> 129
- Ghana: 123 -> 120 ;
- Guinea: 190 -> 187
- Kenya 119 -> 119
- Lesotho 153 -> 154
- Madagascar 155 -> 163
- Malawi 166 -> 166
- Mali: 181 -> 182
- Mauritania 174 -> 184
- Mauritius 76 -> 58
- Morocco 82 -> 85
- Mozambique: 164 -> 172
- Namibia 117 -> 125
- Nigeria: 141 -> 143
- Rwanda: 125 -> 138
- South Africa: 93 -> 76
- Senegal: 151 -> 144
- Sierra Leone 186 -> 186
- Swaziland 138 -> 136
- Tanzania 146 -> 130
- Togo 162 -> 147
- Tunisia 75 -> 72
- Uganda 156 -> 128
- Zambia 163 -> 132
- Zimbabwe 126 -> 134

## Overview of the African e-ID

In 2014 « Bearing point »  
analyzed the 17 African  
biometric registers  
but most country did not implement them between  
2014 & 2016

(source = Bearing Point, CIO Mag n° 35, mars 2015)

For 2017, we gathered some information on e-ID card  
but not on e-ID

For 2018, we hope the ID4Africa community to build  
and feed an e-ID index such as the e-Gov index

| Pays                  | AIDS / AIDS | Informations collectées  | Carte d'identité biométrique  | Auth. biométrique   | Couplage CN   |
|-----------------------|-------------|--|---|---|---|
| Afrique du Sud        | AIDS        |   Signes distinctifs |    |  A terme |    |
| Bénin                 | AIDS        |  x10                 | Photo, Ni   |          |    |
| Burkina Faso          | AIDS        |  x10                 | Photo, Ni   |          |    |
| Cameroon              | AIDS        |  x10                 | Photo, Ni   |          |    |
| Comores               | AIDS        |  x10                 | Photo, Ni   |          |    |
| République Dém. Congo | AIDS        |  x2                  |    |          |    |
| Gabon                 | AIDS        |  x10                 | Photo, Ni   |          |    |
| Ghana                 | AIDS        |  x10                 |    |          |    |
| Guinée-Conakry        | AIDS        |                      |    |          |    |
| Kenya                 | AIDS        |                      |    |          |    |
| Mal                   | AIDS        |                    |   |         |   |
| Maroc                 | AIDS        |  x2              |  |        |  |
| Mauritanie            | AIDS        |                  |  |        |  |
| Sénégal               | AIDS        |  x4              |  |        |  |
| Sénégal               | AIDS        |  x2              | Photo, Ni   |        |  |
| Tanzanie              | AIDS        |                  |  |        |  |
| Togo                  | AIDS        |  x2              | Photo, Ni   |        |  |



## Correlation between e-Gov & e-ID cards in Africa

|                 | Without e-ID cards   | With e-ID cards       |
|-----------------|--|-----------------------|
| Decreasing EGDI | Algeria, Burkina, Cameroon, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Zimbabwe  |                       |
| Stable EGDI     | Angola, Benin, Botswana, Comores, Congo(s), Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Morocco, Sierra Leone, Swaziland | Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, |
| Increasing EGDI | Mauritius, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia  | South Africa,         |

With the data we collect, countries with e-ID cards, do not increase their EGDI more than the others

# Correlation between e-Gov & e-ID in Europe

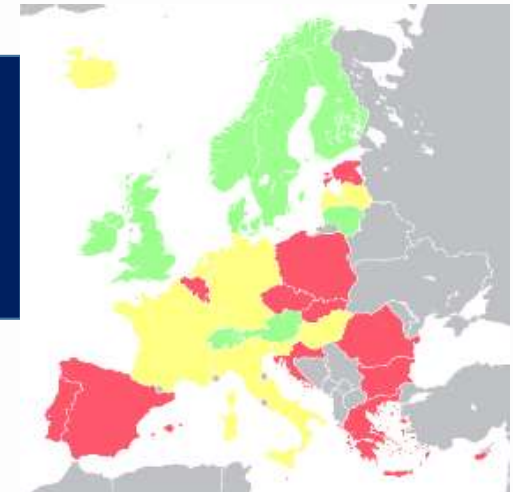
It is the same in Europe: the ten most advanced European countries in the field of eGov,  
*all have e-ID but not always e-ID cards*

| Rank | country        | Solutions      |
|------|----------------|----------------|
| 1    | United Kingdom | Gov.UK verify  |
| 5    | Finland        |                |
| 6    | Sweden         |                |
| 7    | Netherland     |                |
| 9    | Denmark        |                |
| 10   | France         | France connect |
| 13   | Estonia        | e-ID Card      |
| 15   | Germany        | e-ID Card      |
| 16   | Austria        |                |
| 17   | Spain          | e-ID Card      |

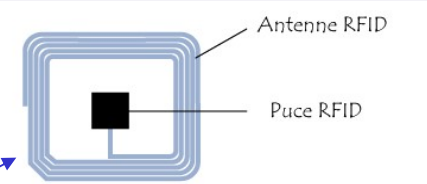
Red mandatory ;

Yellow partial information ;

Green : optional



# e-ID does not mean biometric card



On distingue 3 catégories d'étiquettes RFID :

- Les étiquettes en lecture seule, non modifiables,
- Les étiquettes « écriture une fois, lecture multiple »,
- Les étiquettes en « lecture réécriture ».



RFID  
Papier  
Mixte

Carte Sim  
Carte à puce

Carte sans contact

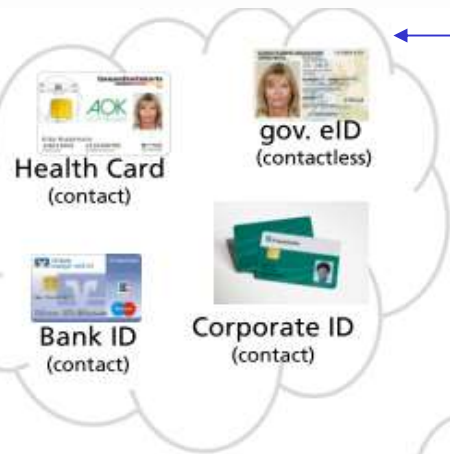
Puce sous-cutanée

Adresse électronique

Avatar  
Cookie  
.../...



```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Cache-Control: private
Content-Type: text/html
Set-Cookie: PREF=ID=5e66ffd215b4c5e6;
TM=1147099841; LM=1147099841; S=0f69Mpw/
Bs23xe5v0; expires=Sun, 17-Jan-2038 1
9:14:07 GMT; path=/; domain=.google.c
om
Exemple d'une réponse HTTP de google.com,
qui met en place un cookie avec des attributs.
```



ID + password

+ strong ID (eg. 3DSecure...)

Ex the Ivorian tax office implemented  
e-declaration & e-paiment of taxes  
With strong authentication

## Big issues such as e-finance need various e-ID

En Côte d'Ivoire,

The Ivoirian tax authority (Direction générale des impôts) got a success for its first of e-declaration & payment of taxes, with a strong e-IDs for:





- the companies
- the appropriate persons within the companies
- the banking accounts & banks
- the various type of taxes.

*This result has been reached with the help of Ansut, Expertise France and IKA conseils.*





## e-Gov & e-ID are not limited to persons but also to things (IoT)

|                                    | Business  | Consumer   |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| <b>Siloed connectivity</b>         |  <b>Machine to machine</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connected cars</li> <li>• Smart meters</li> <li>• Alarms</li> <li>• Point of sale</li> <li>• Remote health monitoring</li> </ul> |  <b>Wearables &amp; Connected objects</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity trackers</li> <li>• Fitness gadgets</li> <li>• Smart lighting...</li> </ul> |
| <b>Interconnected connectivity</b> |  <b>Industrial Internet</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supply chain optimization</li> <li>• Product performance improvement</li> </ul>   |  <b>Smart home</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Home appliances connected and remotely controlled through the Internet</li> </ul>                           |

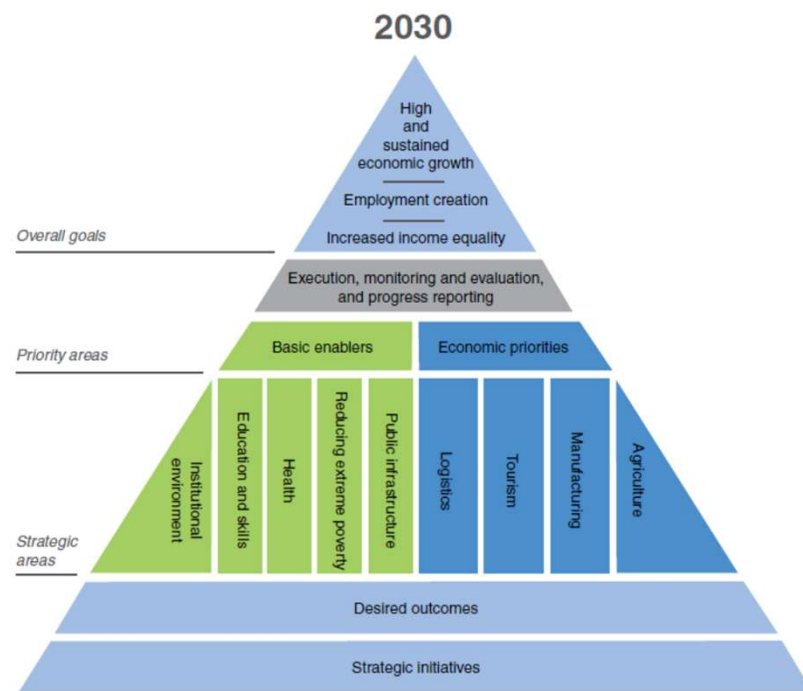


Sources =  
Idate & ATOS,  
IT Forum Lomé  
March 31th 2017

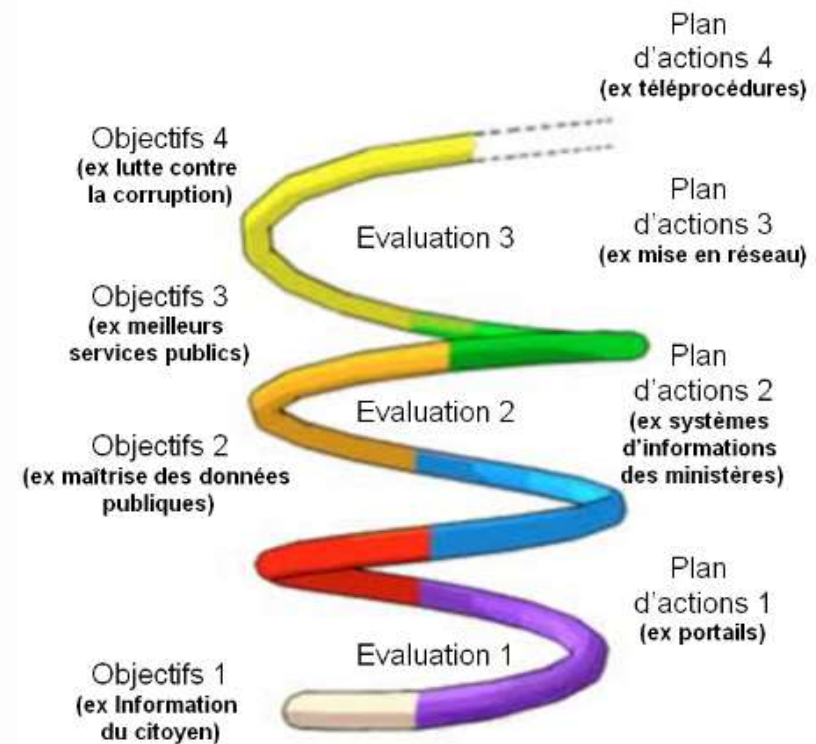
# e-ID takes time as well as e-Gov

## both short and long term issues have to be taken in account

FIGURE 1 Schematic representation of NPD4.



Source: NPD4, p. 12.



On the left extract from the Namibia e-ID report

On the right, extract for the REGNUM masters

# international recognition is necessary for e-ID & for e-Gov

The Worldbank guide only focuses on American standards. It does not include the strong potentiality brought by the **EU e-IDAS regulation** for international recognition of eGov.

*Règlement (UE) n ° 910/2014 du Parlement européen et du Conseil du 23 juillet 2014 sur l'identification électronique et les services de confiance pour les transactions électroniques au sein du marché intérieur et abrogeant la directive 1999/93/CE*

## Let us imagine :

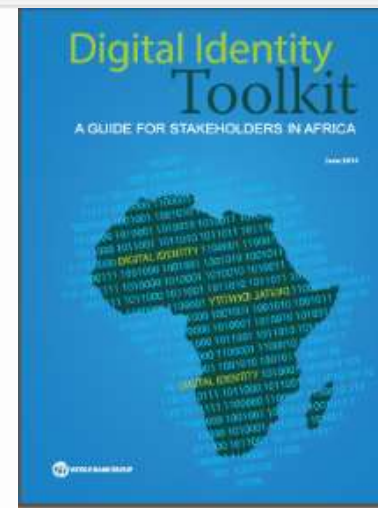
How much the African travel from a country to an other one, and how useful it can be if their national e-ID would be recognized by other African countries, not only for travel documents ?

how an e-IDAS compliant e-ID would simplify acces for African students into European Universities or any public services !



# Ressources on e-ID for e-Gov in Africa

1. The Worldbank digital identity toolkit
2. The EU e-IDAS regulations
3. International private bodies such as
  - GSMA
  - Secure identity alliance
  - ID4Africa
4. Publications such as the electronic journal of eGov or « réalités industrielles »
5. International experts in the field of e-ID and in a larger field with a global view.
6. To my point of view, a secured social network is needed to foster the activity of the virtual communities of African leaders, including e-ID communities, which is allowed by e-ID and will contribute to open silos !



## Bangtaba

un concept Moré signifiant « asseyons nous et parlons »  
 un outil de travail collaboratif pour les clubs de DSI  
 un réseau social pour les acteurs africains de l'e-Gouv  
 par [alain.ducass@energetics.fr](mailto:alain.ducass@energetics.fr) en partenariat avec CIO-Mag

Gestion de contenu :  
 publication de pages Web  
 Partage de documents, Traçabilité  
 .../...

Communication:  
 Téléphonie, Vidéo, Skype,  
 Whatsapp, Viber.../...

Travail de groupe :  
 Calendrier, annuaires,  
 chat, forums, messagerie, .../...

Authentification :  
 portail administrateur, animateur, membres. /// Gestion des droits,

Communauté nationale des DSI

Communauté des DSI  
 du secteur public

Communauté des  
 DSI du secteur privé



Communauté  
 Thématique

Communauté  
 Nationale  
 Nationale  
 Nationale

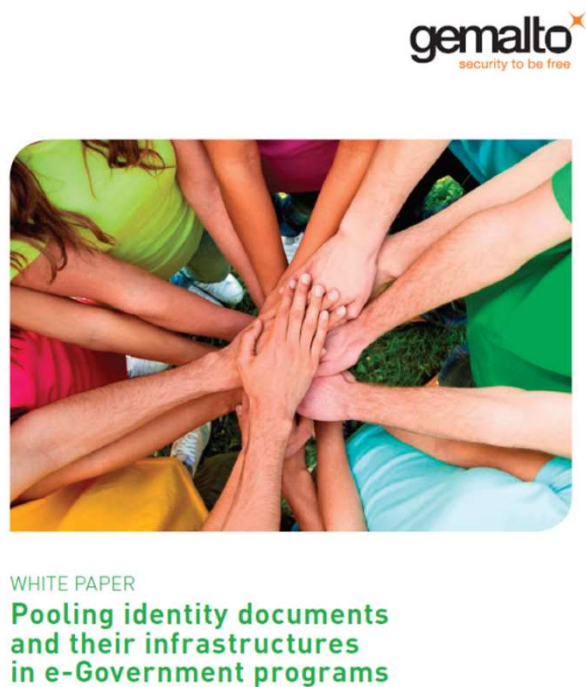


# Secure identity Alliance

Many producers and users are providing valuable information about e-ID for e-Gov but they are not always convergent

The Secure Identity Alliance is trying to analyze them and make a synthesis available

African government could participate on a multiple stakeholders approach.



**SECURE IDENTITY ALLIANCE**  
<https://secureidentityalliance.org/>

**Cross Fertilization  
between e-ID & e-Gov**

**Thank you for your  
attention!**

**Now let us move to the  
other speakers**



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