

Leveraging Mobile to Accelerate Digital Identity Ecosystems:

Considerations for Policymakers in Africa





THE GSMA



Has represented the interests of mobile operators worldwide for more than

30 YEARS

Unites more than

with almost

400

companies in the broader mobile ecosystem



Convenes more than **200,000** people annually from across the globe to **industry-leading** events





Focuses on activities where collective action can deliver significant benefits



Led the mobile industry to formally commit to the Sustainable Development Goals

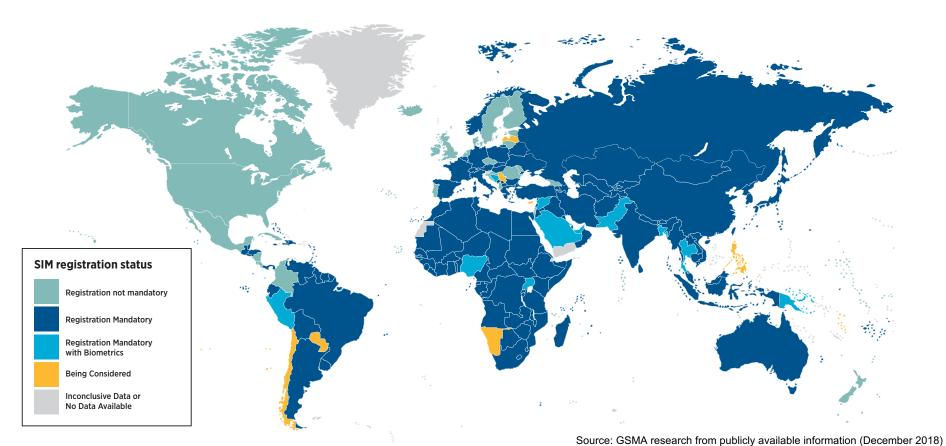




Mobile has reached **more than 5 billion subscribers** worldwide and with **866 million mobile money** registered accounts in **90 countries**

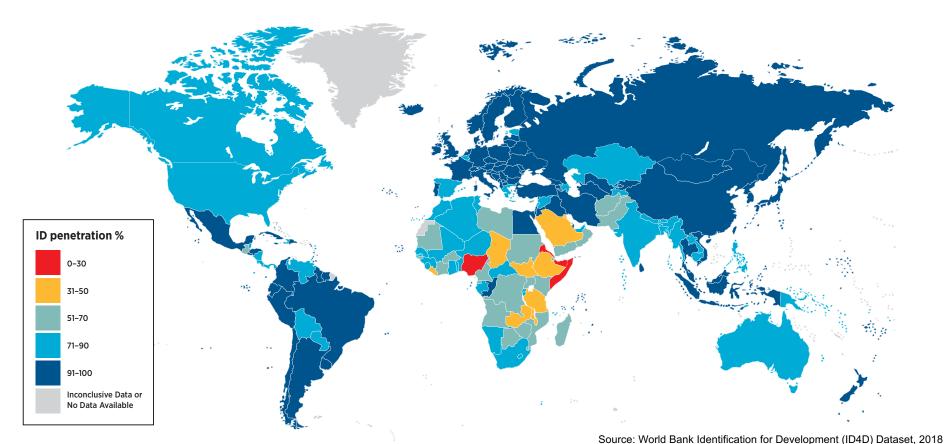


In 150 countries, users need proof of identity to register a prepaid mobile SIM card in their own name – 50 are within Africa



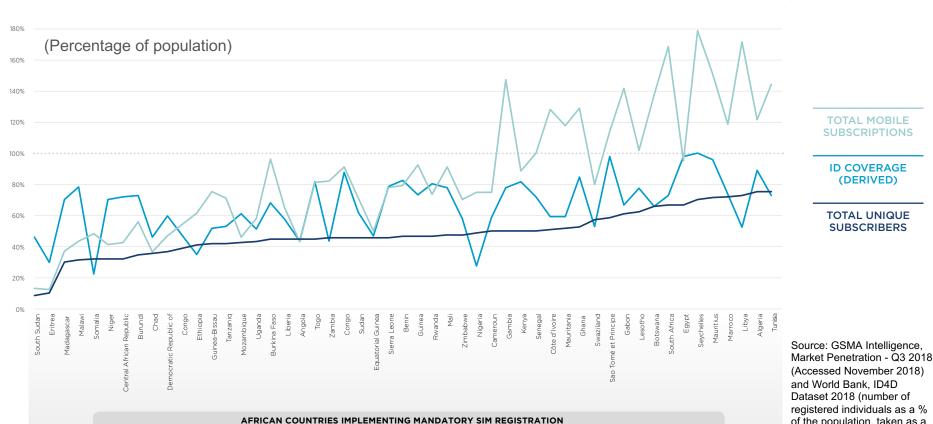


Yet up to 1 billion people lack the means to meet proof of identity requirements → unable to access mobile services in their own name





There is a direct link between identification coverage and mobile penetration across African countries where mobile SIM registration is legally mandated

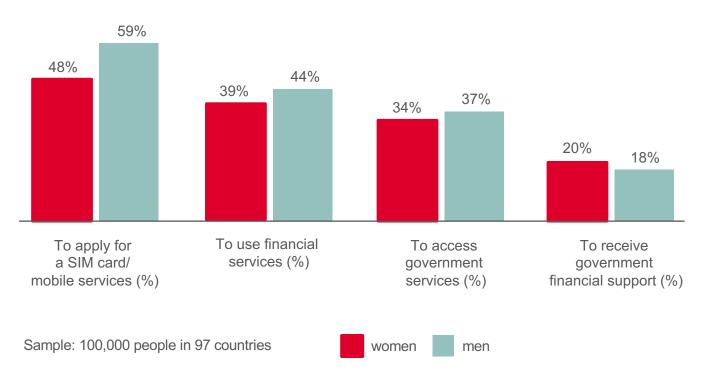


of the population, taken as a proxy for identity penetration)



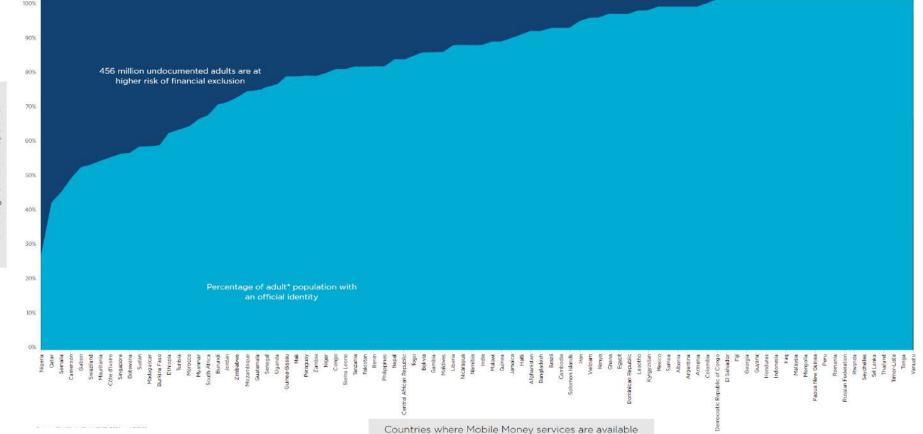
Applying for a SIM card and mobile services is the most common use of National ID

Gender disaggregated responses to 'Have you ever used your national ID card to do any of the following?'



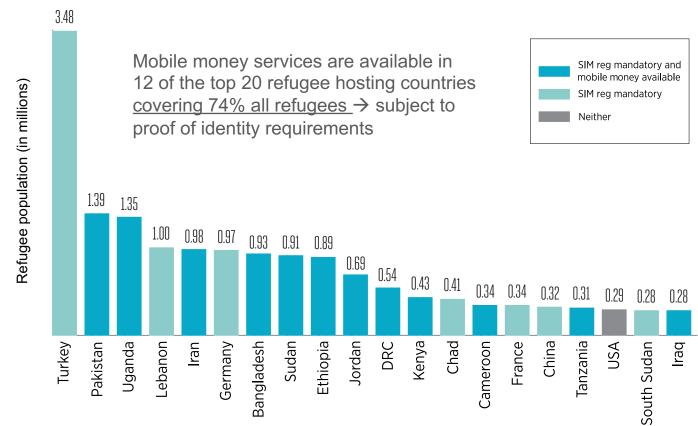


But...the risk of financial exclusion is (also) significant as undocumented people are unable to open bank or mobile money accounts – even where these are available





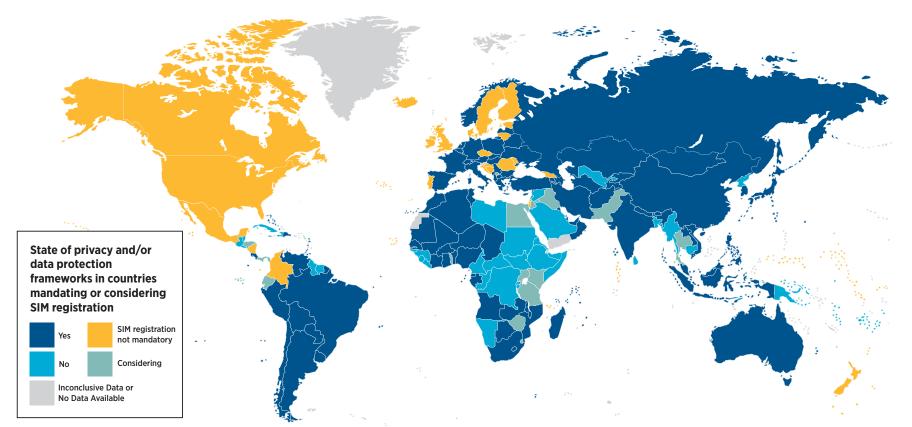
Refugees and other Forcibly Displaced Persons are disproportionally impacted by proof of identity requirements that fail to cater for their own circumstances



Source: GSMA and UNHCR



TRUST is crucial – yet only 54% of African countries mandating SIM registration have a comprehensive privacy and/or data protection framework



Source: GSMA research from publicly available information (December 2018)



Despite the absence of privacy laws in many countries people's privacy expectations are high. Appetite for identity-linked digital services is high if there is tangible benefit

Key conclusions from GSMA research on mobile user privacy perspectives and behaviours in four African markets (Ghana, Zambia, Rwanda, Mozambique)

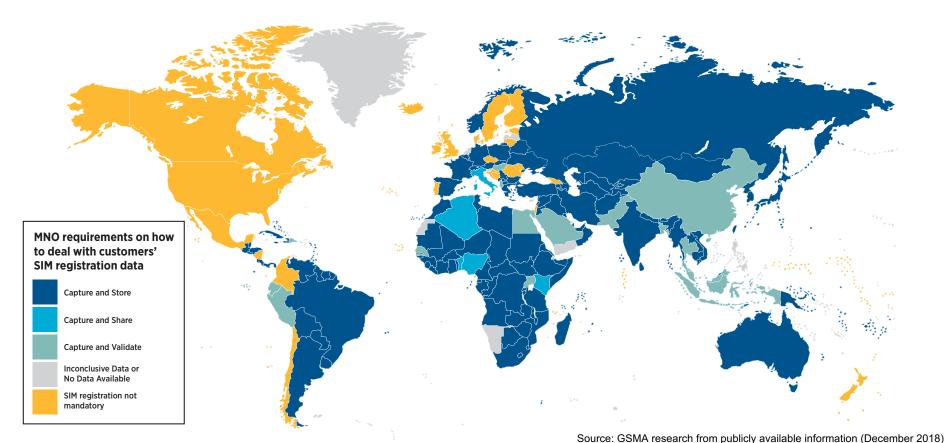
- Whilst the existence (or lack) of a privacy/data protection law may not be understood by all mobileusers – the overwhelming majority expect their privacy and data to be protected
- There was consensus that such laws may operate 'behind the scenes': they're not top of mind; but they're important as they provide support and protection if needed;
- Despite perceived privacy concerns, people's behaviour around sharing personal data is predominantly associated with the value derived from a service: Regardless of country, or presence of laws: the vast majority were content to use identity-linked digital services (including from MNOs) if there was a tangible benefit (i.e. if they valued the service).

E.g.

- Receiving government SMSs about health campaigns, cholera outbreaks (Zambia);
- Linking a mobile number to a government profile, for digital access (Zambia; Rwanda); and
- Linking a mobile number to bank account, for bank updates via SMS (Mozambique).



Only 11% of countries empower mobile operators to validate users' identity credentials against a central government database / token





MNOs can play various roles in accelerating digital identity ecosystems



SUPPLY SIDE PROBLEM



1 billion people have no formal identification.

Underserved populations are unable to access life-enhancing digital services.

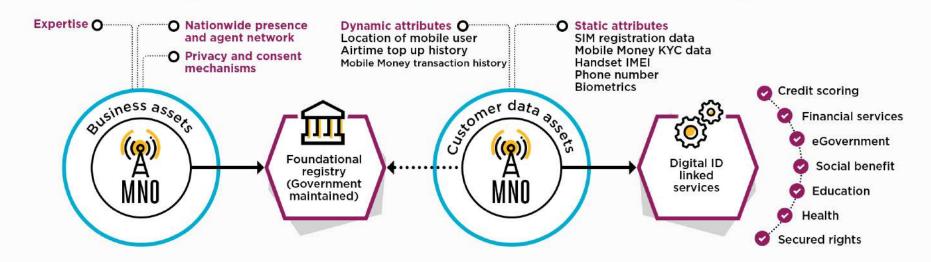


DEMANDSIDE PROBLEM

Access & inclusion

Digital Transformation

Enhanced livelihoods











Authentication



Authorisation



Key policy considerations for building and leveraging digital identity ecosystems to support digital and financial inclusion via mobile platforms

Pro-active engagement between Financial & Telecoms Regulators, Ministries of Interior and National ID Authorities needed to:

Expand coverage / accessibility of foundational digital ID → Consider partnering with MNOs

Harmonise identity-related KYC for MFS with SIM registration requirements

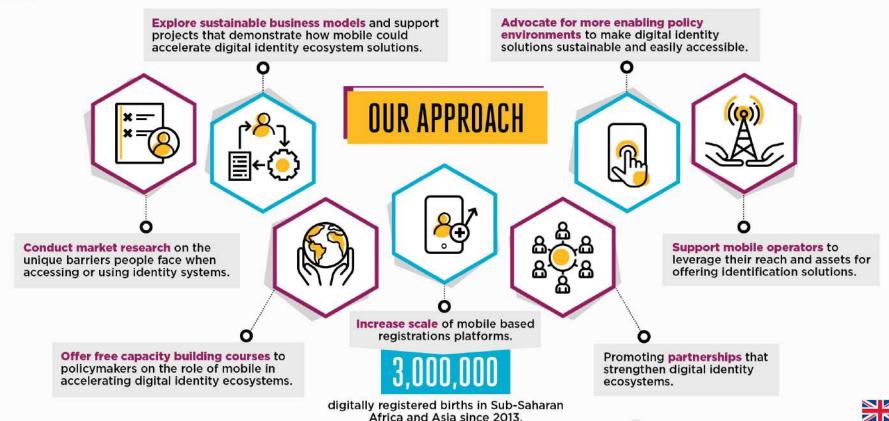
Improve reliability by enabling MNOs & MFS to validate customers' ID credentials

Promote digital literacy and services that will drive demand for digital ID registrations

Build trust e.g. through appropriate privacy frameworks



DIGITAL IDENTITY PROGRAMME





ukaid



Thank you!

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