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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>country</th>
<th>Solutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Gov.UK verify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Netherland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>France connect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>e-ID Card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>e-ID Card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>e-ID Card</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
e-ID does not mean biometric card

- RFID
- Papier
- Mixte
- Carte Sim
- Carte à puce
- Carte sans contact
- Puce sous-cutanée
- Adresse électronique
- Avatar
- Cookie

.../...

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

Ex the Ivoirian tax office implemented e-declaration & e-paiment of taxes With strong authentification
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)

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

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!
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 website]
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Thank you for your attention!

Now let us move to the other speakers

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