





The World Bank estimates 1 billion people around the world lack any foundational ID, such as a national ID card/number or birth certificate



McKinsey Global Institute estimates an additional 3.4 billion people have a foundational ID, but limited ability to use it in a digital world



They face major barriers to access services, exercise their rights, and to benefit from the opportunities being created by the digital economy

# Legal identity and related concepts



**Legal identity:** Basic characteristics of an individual's identity – e.g. name, sex, place and date of birth – conferred through registration and the issuance of a certificate by an authorized civil registration authority following the occurrence of birth. **In the absence of birth registration, legal identity may be conferred by a legally-recognized identification authority.** 



Foundational ID systems: Intended for general purposes, including for providing proof of legal identity and a basis for issuing functional IDs. Examples are national ID systems, population and civil registries



Functional ID systems: Intended for specific use cases or transactions. Examples include passports, voter IDs, driving licenses.

#### **Trust**



Historically, identity has been verified – and trust created – through familiarity and by taking physical documents on face value.



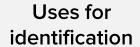
With the 4<sup>th</sup> Industrial revolution, and societies and economies becoming wider and more digital, we need new mechanisms for creating that trust – people need to be able to reliably prove who they are online.

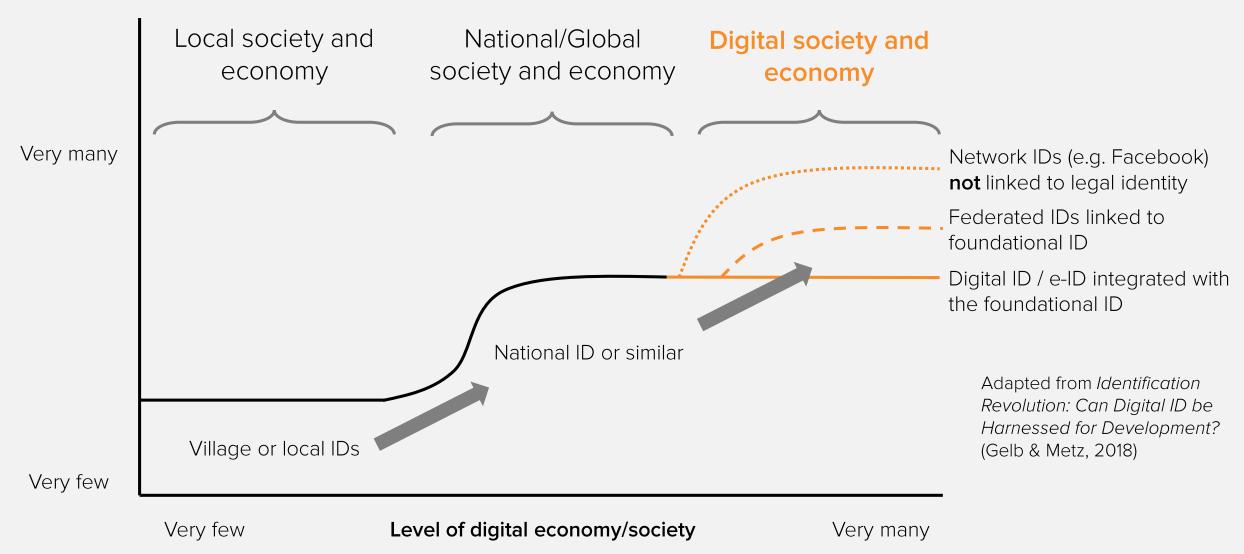


"On the Internet, nobody knows you're a dog."

Figure 1: Drawing by P. Steiner (© 1993, The New Yorker Magazine, Inc.).

### It is an evolution as use cases emerge





# **Digital identity**

"A set of electronically captured and stored attributes"...

...which means something different to different people.

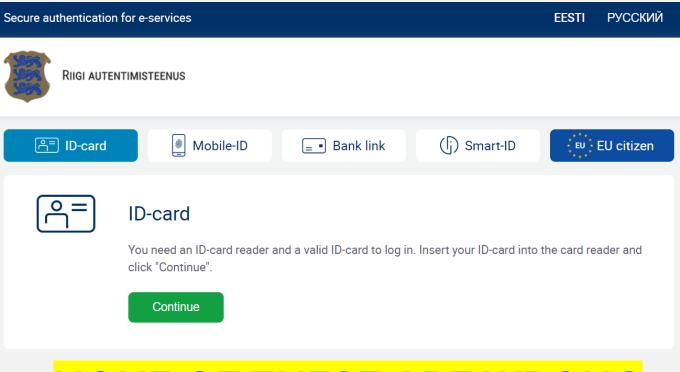
Online persona / social media



Internet logins



Proving our legal identity online



NONE OF THESE ARE WRONG



#### The CR-ID link

- Why?: Timely updating of ID system records based on CR is critical for the integrity of data and avoiding costly re-registration/updating campaigns
- Births: Issuing an ID system credential at the time of birth registration (e.g. a national ID number)
- **Deaths:** Notifying deaths to 'deactivate' the person's record in the ID system
- Marriages/Divorce/etc.: Notifying changes of name

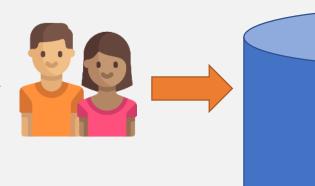
Note: It does not have to be the same system or institution, as long as link is legally, operationally and technologically enabled

## The 'Stock and Flow' model for registration

#### The Stock (People alive today)

Registered with birth certificate / record as evidence, if they have one.

Alternative evidence accepted to prevent exclusion. Retroactive birth registration not required.







Civil registry

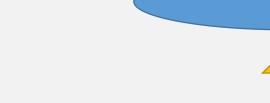
Registration of deaths.



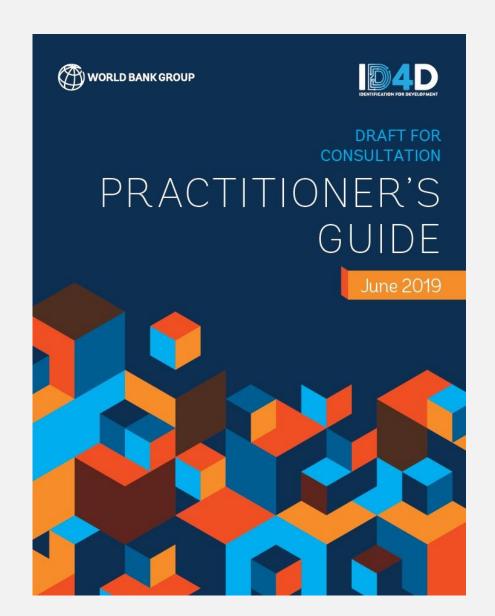
# **The Flow** (Children today [e.g. up to 5 years] and born from tomorrow)

Record in ID system created at the time of birth registration.

Biometrics collected at appropriate age, if necessary.



Registration of other vital events





id4d.worldbank.org/guide

### **Key messages**

- One size fits all does not work: Definitions and conceptualizations will be different in every country – reflecting unique political, social, cultural, and economic realities.
- "Digital identity" is an opportunity not a threat – for CRVS: It creates a new and important investment case and opportunity to streamline CR processes.
- 3. Check out ID4D materials, including the Practitioner's Guide.

Jonathan Marskell
Operations Officer, ID4D
jmarskell@worldbank.org
@jonmarsk
id4d.worldbank.org





Helping countries realize the transformational potential of identification