



Enhancing Cross-Border Digital Trust in Africa:

Challenges and Opportunities

Regional Workshop on Digital ID and Interoperability in Africa

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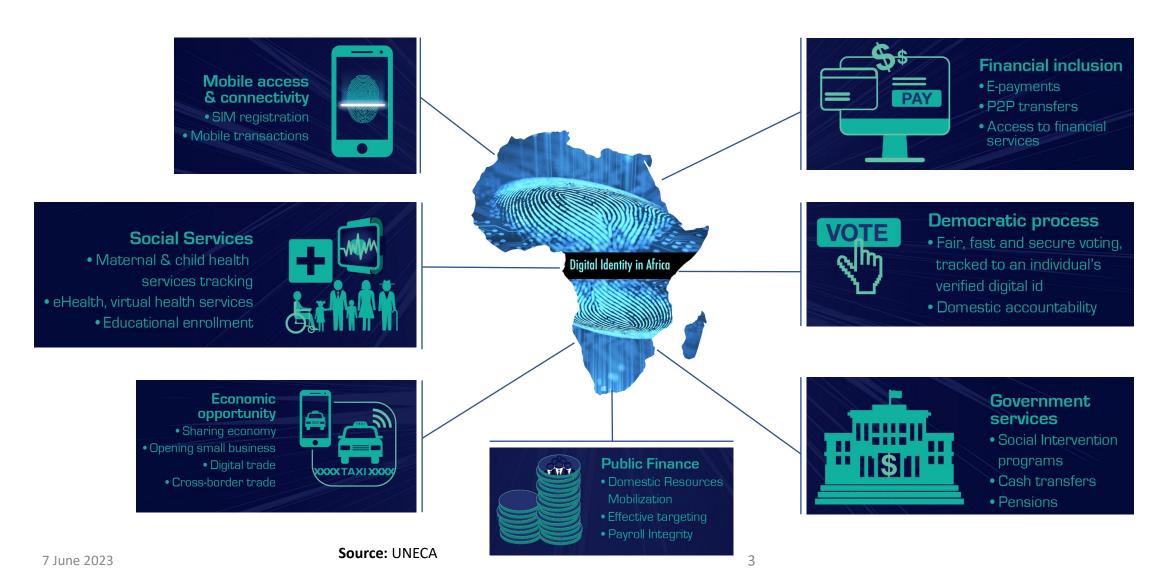
Digital ID in Africa | Current Status



- Nearly 500 Million people in Africa
 - Lack any form of legal Identification (National ID)
- Provision for legal ID for all by 2030
 - Critical & important goal in UN SDG 2030 (16.9)
- AUC developing digital ID interoperability policy framework
 - Mandate from Digital Transformation Strategy (DTS) for Africa (2020-2030)
- COVID-19 effects & Mobile remain key driver
 - Mobile penetration to rise from 50-64% by 2025

Digital ID in Africa | Key Enabler and Driver

Social-economic growth, spurs innovation & supports entrepreneurship







Why is Cross Border Digital Trust still a challenge?

Cross-Border Digital Trust:

- Involves establishing a reliable and secure environment for conducting digital transactions and interactions across different countries.
- This environment can be far more complex due to existing interdependency, interoperability and the need for reliable and resilient digital infrastructure.



- 1) Development & Implementation of International Stds & Regulations
 - Govern data protection, privacy, cybersecurity & cross-border data flows
 - Enables establishment of a common framework for trust and security
- 2) Robust data protection and privacy measures (Ref *Malabo Treaty*)
 - Adopting strong encryption methods and compliance (GDPR) across borders
 - Implementing secure data storage and transfer mechanisms
 - Transparent data governance to build trust with consumers and partners
 - Facilitate secure and efficient cross-border data flows



3) Strengthen National Cybersecurity Strategy (NCS) measures

- Conducting country/regional assessments, development & reviews of NCS
- Enhancing both national and regional CERTs/CSIRTs to protect CNI
- Enforce compliance and implementation of best/good Cybersecurity practice

4) Foster continental and International cooperation and collaboration

- Among governments, regulatory bodies, and industry stakeholders
- Sharing best practices and exchanging threat intelligence
- Working together to address global cybersecurity challenges



5) Develop reliable and interoperable digital ID solutions

- Implement digital ID solutions that work seamlessly across borders
- Enhance authenticity and trustworthiness of individuals and organizations
- Enabler for AfCFTA in terms of cross border transaction data flow

6) Promote digital literacy, outreach and awareness

- Within individuals and businesses on digital ID risks and best practices
- Helps to make informed decisions and adopt secure behaviours

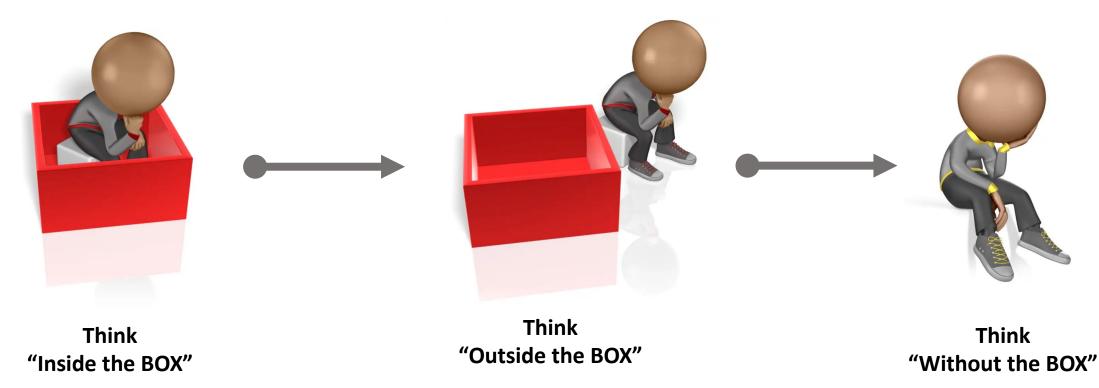


- 7) Establish effective mechanisms for resolving cross-border disputes
 - In relation to digital transactions and data protection
 - Arbitration or mediation frameworks for fair and efficient conflict resolution
- 8) Regularly review and update policies, technologies, and practices
 - In order to adapt to evolving threats and challenges
 - Stay informed on emerging technologies, regulations, and best practices
 - To ensure ongoing enhancement of cross-border digital trust



Question ²

How can we develop and implement <u>Cross Border</u> <u>Digital Services</u> in a <u>Regulated & Trusted</u> manner?



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Regulatory Sandbox:

It is a *regulatory approach* that allows live, time-bound testing of innovations *under a regulator's oversight*. Novel financial products, technologies, and business models can be tested under *a set of rules*, *supervision requirements*, and *appropriate safeguards*.



Regulatory Sandbox:

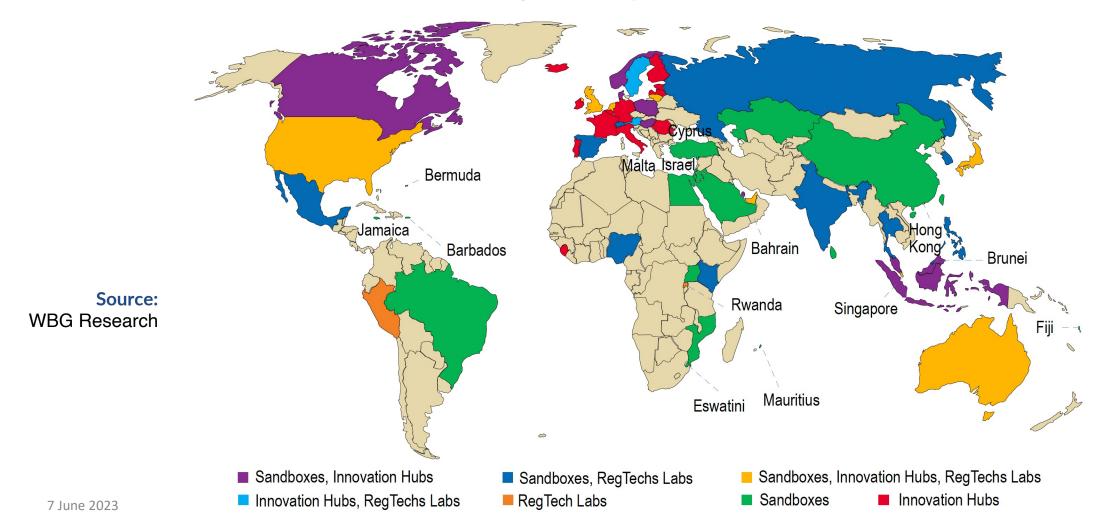
- A sandbox creates a conducive and contained space where incumbents
 and challengers experiment with innovations at the edge or even outside
 of the existing regulatory framework.
- A regulatory sandbox brings the cost of innovation down, reduces barriers to entry, and *allows regulators to collect important insights* before deciding if further regulatory action is necessary before *going to* the market.



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Rise & Evolution of Regulatory Sandboxes

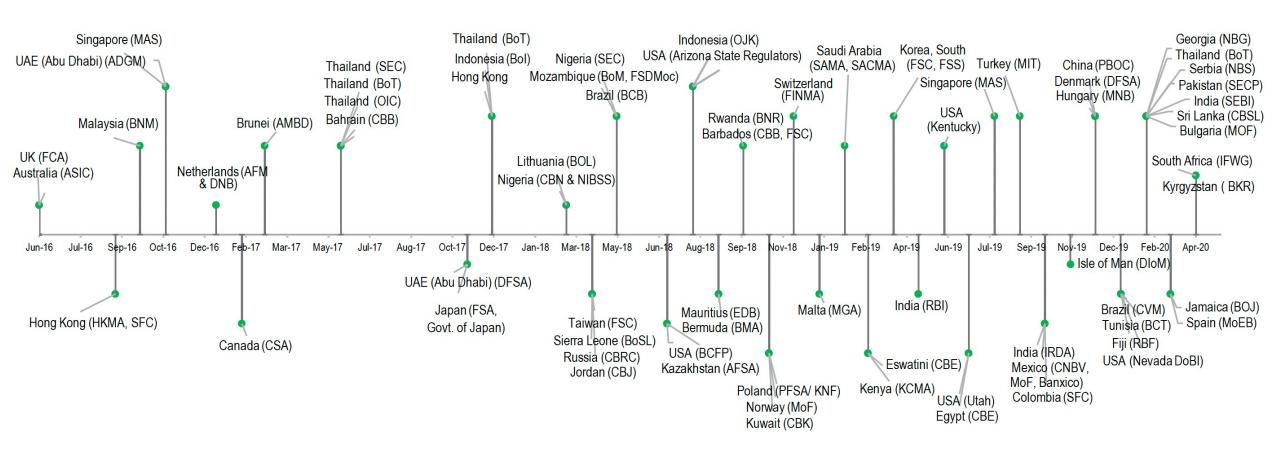
Rise & Evolution of Regulatory Sandboxes





Rise & Evolution of Regulatory Sandboxes

Timeline for Fintech Sandboxes creation since 2016





Source: WBG Research

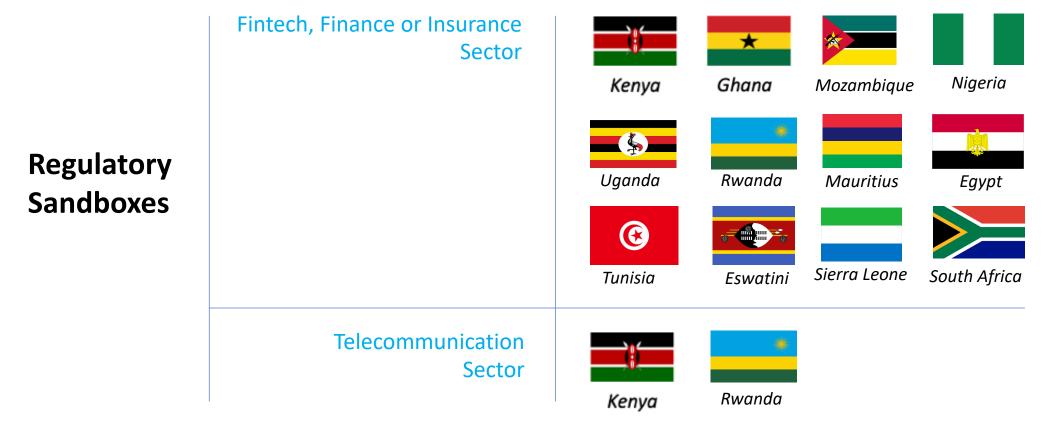
Benefits & Risks of Regulatory Sandboxes

Benefits	Risks
Lowers cost of innovation in some cases	Competition issues (regulators pick winners, create uneven playing field)
Opens access to regulator	Limited capacity of regulator to run sandbox
Creates formal framework for safe, live testing	Liability issues in case of failed testing
Allows for market monitoring	Unclear pathways for successful exit
Signals openness to innovation	Intra- & inter-agency coordination issues
	Limited regulatory tools to implement sandbox



Regulatory Sandboxes | Africa Status

- Development & Implementation in Africa
 - Mainly in Fintech, Finance, Insurance and related sectors





Regulatory Sandboxes | Africa Status

- Africa Telecom Regulators have expressed great interest
 - Proposed Telecom Sector Regulatory Sandbox Framework



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Q&A Session:

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