

# Inclusive Digital Transformation

## *Digital Public Goods*



6 May 2022



**In 2022-2025, UNDP works to make a difference to millions of lives:**



Helping **100 million people** to escape multidimensional poverty



Supporting **500 million people** to gain access to clean energy



Supporting **800 million people** to participate in elections, many for the first time



Promoting **over US\$1 trillion** of public expenditure and private capital investment in the SDGs



UNDP  
DIGITAL

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# UNDP's role on the country level is to advocate for and catalyze DPI implementations leveraging DPGs



**Advocate a DPG approach for DPI and ensure integration** into ongoing national processes and digital transformation plans



**Support Governments in convening whole-of-government** required for planning successful implementation of safeguards, security and national digital sovereignty



**Roadmap of meaningful consultations** between government, civil society and digital-first private sector



**Catalyze regional and south-south cooperation** in bringing technical expertise closer to the countries



# Example: Creating a digital public infrastructure framework to identify and deliver cash and other benefits

## The Challenge

- **In crisis settings**, government and 20+ humanitarian responders and early recovery agencies quickly must set up cash transfer systems
- Complexity and urgency of these situations creates a strong **need for a unified, interoperable system**
- **Example:** Ebola crisis in Sierra Leone created a need to quickly pay health workers



## The Opportunity

- **OpenG2P** brings together a suite of DPGs to build a digital public infrastructure including mobile-based tools, disbursement engines, deduplication engines and verification services
- **Partnership with the DPG MOSIP** to enable even more use cases
- **OpenG2P enables**
  - Cost savings
  - More user-centricity (one system only)
  - Security
  - Robust grievance redressal mechanism



OpenG2P

# Example: Global Cooperation to Enable 40 million tCO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Paris Agreement by 2030 through a DPG approach

## The Challenge

- **Paris Agreement requires countries to track and report mitigation outcomes**
- Article 6.2 requires countries to have **national digital registries** in place to track and report mitigation outcomes and transfer them between national registries and therefore makes a framework for international cooperation available



## The Opportunity

- **Develop a global interoperable Digital Public Good** which can be reused by all countries with a coalition of partners UNFCCC and others
- **Jointly co-develop** with a set of priority countries that have bilateral trading agreements in place to implement within their national climate and environmental aspirations
- **Reduce duplication, design** for interoperability and scale

# Example: Opportunities with the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)

## Background

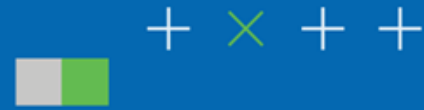
- The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) started trading on 1 January 2021, creating a market of 1.2 billion people
- It is creating a market of 1.2 billion people and the eighth economic bloc in the world with a \$3-trillion combined GDP, that is expected to more than double by 2050.



Creating One African Market

## Hardin-Kai\*: DPG4DPI opportunity

- Strategic opportunity and strong indications of interest in taking a DPG approach to **creating consensus on digital commons** across Africa to enable
  - technical interoperability and integration
  - focus on inclusion and safeguards in the digital building blocks
- DPI, such as payments, identity, data exchanges can facilitate trade and will catalyze a community of private and public sector to enable seamless services



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