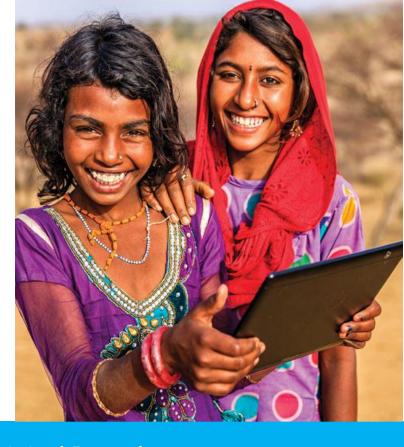


World Bank's Approach to Digital Development

IIC-BEREC Forum | 26-27 May 2021

Panel Discussion: Recovery, Resilience and Delivering the Digital Decade







A new digital & data driven era...



In 2016, the digital economy was worth \$11.5 trillion globally, equivalent to 15.5 percent of global GDP and has grown two and a half times faster than global GDP over the past 15 years. (Oxford Economics).



Al could contribute up to \$15.7 trillion to the global economy by 2030. A tremendous opportunity when we know that 80% of the world data is still unstructured (PwC).



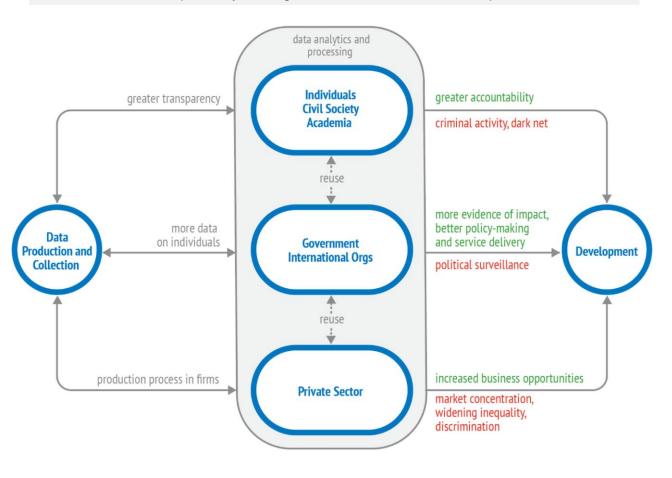
In 2018, there were more "things" (8.6 billion) connected to the Internet than people, and the number of IoT connections are forecast to grow at 17% a year, to exceed 22 billion by 2024 (Cisco).



Mobile money accounts now exceed **one billion worldwide**. For the first time, digital transactions represented the majority, **57%**, of mobile money interactions as opposed to cash-in and cash out (GSMA).

New WDR 2021 on Data for Better Lives

Three pathways along which data ca foster development



... accelerated by the COVID-19 crisis...

Demand for broadband connectivity increased significantly

Global mobile network traffic grew 50 percent between Q3 2019 and Q3 2020, as result of social distancing measures, Internet use supported economic activities (Ericsson).

Acceleration of digital government for emergency responses

- Digital cash transfer payments;
- Online public health information;
- Big Data analytics to monitor the spread of the virus:
- Use of digital tools for vaccine rollout;

•

Companies adopted digital solutions to cope with the pandemic

34% of firms have increased or started to use the internet, social media and digital platforms in response to the crisis (World Bank COVID-19 Business Pulse Survey).

Digital risks exposed

- Cyber attacks;
- Privacy concerns;
- Online misinformation:

Strong online shift of consumers and citizens

70% of people surveyed believed that their increased internet usage in all aspects of life will continue even after the pandemic (Value of the Internet survey).

Risk to be left behind

- Over 460 million children in the world didn't have access to remote learning during the lockdown (UNICEF).
- Gender digital divide widened and delayed by a generation (WEF)

WBG's digital development approach

Development Goals IDA19 Twin Goals UN's SDGs





Sectoral use cases

Digital



Health telemedicine, public health information

Agriculture digital platforms, ee-lear

Macro, Trade & investment

Education

Social Protection digital transfers, digitalized registries for better targeting

Urban Smart citi

applications e-procurement, e

Gov tech

Gender inclusion

Climate change

energy efficiency, ewaste management

Energy IoT for smart grids

у

Poverty

digital tools fo measuring and monitoring

Transport E-mobility

Digital Skills

Catalyzing private investments in digital and non-digital companies

FC

Cooperation

with IFC and

MIGA

Mobilizing Finance for Development

Supporting growth of markets and local ecosystems (IFC Strategy 3.0).



Digital connectivity, Data infrastructure & policy

economy foundations







Digital Public Platforms including ID



Digital Financial Services



Digital Business





Policy and regulatory reform for digital infrastructure and data for development

Digital capabilities for people, government, businesses

<u>Digital Trust:</u> responsible use of digital technology, data protection, cybersecurity

Data infrastructure & disruptive technologies enablers: data centers, cloud computing, interoperable data systems, 5G/IoT strategies, AI framework

Digital infrastructure for connectivity: universal access to affordable and quality internet for individuals, governments, businesses



Priority 1: Closing the digital divides

Half of world's population remains unconnected

Rural areas are overrepresented in the coverage and usage gaps

Gender digital divide



- Most of our operations have connectivity components focused on inclusion. DPO for inclusion.
- The WBG cascade approach is systematically used.



- Report on innovative business models for closing the access gaps.
- · Digital Regulation Handbook with ITU.



- Work at the UN Broadband Commission
- Joint efforts with EU on AU strategy

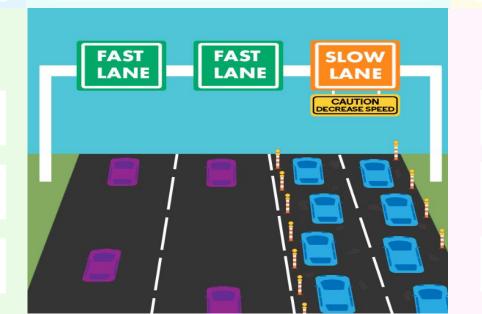
- Report on connecting the last 10% through sustainable broadband access.
- Support to the Giga initiative on school connectivity as node for rural access.



Affordability remains a major barrier to Internet access and usage



- Policy and regulatory reforms to increase competition, address market failures, support public access.
- -<u>©</u>-Knowledge
- Study on device affordability.
- Research on poverty and welfare benefits of digital transformation.
- Partnership
- Collaboration with the Alliance for Affordable Internet (A4AI).



All our current project are 100% gender-tagged. Collaboration with the Gender Group. Strong IDA19 commitments.

Analytical work and pilot program on digital skills for women in collaboration with EQUALS and GSMA.

Gender challenge in partnership with the Consumer Electronics Show (CES).

Uneven distribution of digital skills

- Digital skills is a recurrent project component to support adoption and the demand side.
- Digital capabilities framework.
- · Digital skills for FCV entrepreneurs.
- Collaboration with the ITU.

Priority 2: Managing the risks



- New cybersecurity TF
- Cybersecurity diagnostics
- Support to regulatory frameworks
- CERTs
- Capacity building

- WDR 2021 on Data for Better Lives
- Report on enablers and safeguards for trusted data sharing
- Support to regulatory frameworks
- Digital ID enabling environment assessments

- Monitoring effects of vertical integration
- Promote policies that foster competition and enhance consumers' protection
- Support to competition authorities

- Ongoing work on ethical AI.
- Promoting best practices that protect vulnerable groups as part of the digital inclusion agenda.
- Launch of a new workstream on digital & climate change

Priority 3: Focusing on digital public platforms







ID4D is a cross-GP initiative launched in 2014 to combine global knowledge, multi-sectoral expertise and financing to help countries put in place trusted and inclusive digital ID systems that enable all people to access services

The initiative involves DD, SPJ, HNP, GOV, FCI, CGAP, Gender, Legal, DEC, and IFC. ID4D is providing TA to 35+ countries, complementing \$1.2 billion in pipeline or committed IDA and IBRD financing.



The Digitizing Government to Person Payments initiative (G2Px) is a cross-GP initiative launched in early 2020 aimed at improving government-to-person payments through digitization in a comprehensive and cross-sectora way that accelerates outcomes, such as financial inclusion, women's economic empowerment, and government fiscal savings.

The initiative brings together expertise across SPJ, FCI, DD, Gender, CGAP, and GOV to combine global knowledge, share country experiences and support country implementations.

Priority 4: Embracing a green digital future







 Ongoing analytical wok on AI for Development

- Upcoming flagship report on 5G
- Activities on 5G & cybersecurity

- Operationalization of the WDR 2021
- Upcoming report on cloud-computing

New internal initiative on Mainstreaming Digital and Disruptive Technologies to support sustainable digital adoption across sectors (agriculture, transport, energy, human development, education, etc.)

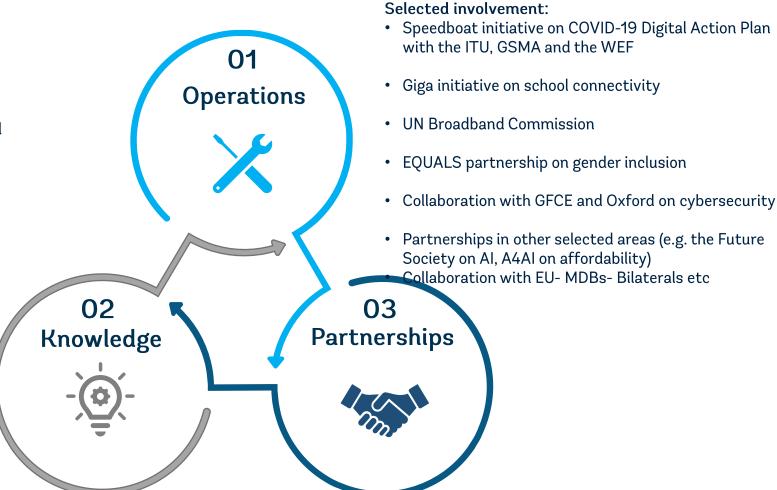
Work program around three building blocks

01. Growing portfolio and pipeline

- Leveraging MFD / Cascade Approach
- Increased focus on reform across the internet value chain
- Increased focus on demand stimulation
- More work on sectoral applications
- Digital Economy for All framework adapted at regional level
- Operationalization of WDR on Data for Better Lives

02. Stronger knowledge agenda

- Increased focus on climate change and digital
- Continued effort on global connectivity: innovative business models, rural connectivity, device affordability, school connectivity
- Digital economy assessments: 360-degree diagnostics or deep dives on cross cutting issues (i.e. cybersecurity assessments)
- Increased focus on digital regulation and policies: data governance, competition, cybersecurity, digital capabilities, and FCV context



03. Growing partnership role

Collaboration across regions

MENATECH

Initiative focused on digital infrastructure and digital financial services, as well as sectoral applications

Selected recent examples:

- Morocco: Digital and Climate Smart Agriculture Program
- Palestinian Territories: Digital West Bank & Gaza

*

ECA

MENA

Selected recent examples:

- Regional: Digital CASA expanding from Kyrgyz Republic to Uzbekistan and Tajikistan;
- Log-In Georgia
- Turkey: Safe and Quality Schooling and Distance Education Project

SAR

AFRICA

Digital Economy for Africa (DE4A)

Over 31 DE4A diagnostics that inform our operations across the continent

Selected recent examples:

- Niger Smart Villages Project
- Digital Cabo Verde
- Nigeria ID4D Project

Digital Economy for South Asia (DE4SA)

Selected recent examples:

- · Afghanistan: Digital CASA
- Bangladesh: Enhancing Digital Government & Economy Project

CHIP framework

Connect, Harness, Innovate, Protect

Selected recent examples:

Federal States of Micronesia: Digital Project

EAP

Digital Economy for LAC (DE4LAC)

Selected recent examples:

- OECS countries: Caribbean Digital Transformation Project
- Peru: Centralized Emergency Response System Project
- Haiti: Haiti Digital Acceleration Project

LAC



Thank you

Boutheina Guermazi, Director, Digital Development Global Practice, World Bank

Stay in touch: bguermazi@worldbank.org



