Digital Identity Management

Digital Identity Management(DIM) is a very broad concept with no exact meaning but it is used to refer to the use and implementation of identity attributes, privileges and credentials. DIM can not be fully explained using just a single explanation. The following are concepts that are used mostly when dealing with DIM.

Identity Management(IDM) – Systems and procedures that monitor and govern who has access to resources as well as what each user is allowed to do with those resources in accordance with the policies of the organization.

Enterprise IDM – IDM that mainly serves the needs of the enterprise is referred to as Enterprise IDM. The enterprise, rather than the entity, is in charge of control.

Federated IDM – A relationship that enables one identity authority’s authentication of an individual to be accepted by other identity authorities in the federation. Singular sign-on is possible with federated IDM.

Single sign-on is a form of software authentication that allows a user to authenticate once and gain access to all of the applications for which they have been given permission.

Importance of Digital Identity Management

Digital Identity Management helps to keep sensitive details safe as there’s now more personal information online that need to be protected. Online storages have a lot of sensitive information that keeps on increasing with the rapid growth of the internet. Keeping these kind of information safe comes with a lot of struggle and difficulties, governments and organizations are facing that struggle. Some systems have more identifiers integrated to work together so they have to be properly linked to achieve that. IDM is being used by businesses to manage this dynamic processes and provide dependable, effective and managed access to resources. The aim is to give the right people the right access at the most possible right time while still preventing identity fraud and theft. This entails developing new processes and standards, as well as a new level of partnership and trust, as well as new technology, all of which are cross-organizational.

Botswana and its readiness when it come to digital identity and its implementation timelines.

Botswana does not have an electronic identity card, yet has a simple machine-coherent overlaid card which is additionally barcoded with biometrics. This multi-purpose simple identity card is fundamental and is utilized by holders to get to most administration off-line.

Botswana has a solitary basic Identity Management System which is an essential instrument for policy implementation and administration as well as help with services delivery to people in general. The national identity card is used to acquire other documents such as passports, driver’s licenses and user registration cards. It is obtained at the age of 16. Other processes such as the electoral system, the Social Benefit Registration System, government payroll and the transportation system are linked to the National Identity Management System.

Botswana has taken a cautious approach to establishing a People Hub and implementing electronic identity cards in order to ensure integrity and reliability of processes for civil registration and Identity Management System, as well as that the systems are secure, robust and dynamic and not susceptible to fraud. This is accomplished by ensuring that before moving forward with computerization, the registry systems are dynamic and error-free, and that the ecosystem in in fact ready to support a full-scale population.