

Blockchain for Social Protection

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The slide features a blue background with a network of white circles and lines, representing a blockchain or digital network. The title 'Blockchain-101' is written in a large, bold, black font on the right side of the slide.

Blockchain-101

In Tech Speak:

Blockchain is a peer-to-peer, immutable, transparent, de-centralised, distributed digital ledger.

In plain English:

- An online record book which records transactions in a ledger.
- This ledger can be viewed and accessed by anyone.
- Entries in this ledger cannot be altered. They are the digital truth.
- Transactions are done peer-to-peer.



Why Blockchain?

TRANSPARENCY: Transactions and records are visible to all.

ACCURACY: Transactions cannot be altered, hacked or corrupted

SPEED: Transactions are recorded/executed almost immediately

DISINTERMEDIATING: There is no need for an intermediary such as a bank or government to authenticate, authorise and execute the transaction.

The background of the slide features a blue gradient with a network of white circles and lines, resembling a blockchain or data network. The title 'Blockchain Use Cases' is prominently displayed in the upper right quadrant in a large, bold, black font.

Blockchain Use Cases

Cryptocurrencies:

- Micro-financing, cash-based transfers, value exchange for the unbanked, alternative currency for countries with unstable local currency

Money (fiat) transactions:

- CTP (ie. mobile money in fragile contexts), donation transparency, peer-to-peer support, universal basic income, humanitarian and development aid disbursements, remittances, cash-based aid directly to beneficiaries, inter-organization transfers, tokenized money for aid, smart-aid contracts

Supply chain:

- Provenance tracking and authenticity proof
- Humanitarian/disaster relief supply chain

Identity:

- Verification, management, storage, exchange

Data collection / management / registration / records:

- Beneficiary registration, land title registration, cash-based transfers (Finland, WFP), E-government

Blockchain Social Protection

Social assistance:

- CTP: World Food Programme's Building Blocks
- Tokenisation - Value exchange for the unbanked: Sikka.me (Nepal)
- Welfare payments: Department of Welfare and Pensions Manchester
- Micro-financing: Moeda

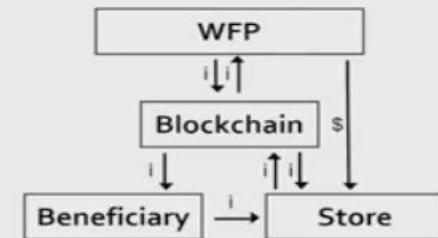
Smart contracts:

- Social insurance
- Public works programmes

Collaboration

Transparency

- Inclusion
- Auditing / compliance



The future of Blockchain

- Technology challenges:
 - Scalability
 - Immature
 - Privacy and security
 - Slow
 - Immutability
- Social protection challenges:
 - Risk aversion of sector
 - Do they even want to collaborate?
 - Law and regulations
 - Funding issues - grants are one-off and projects die
 - Who will take the initiative?
 - No PII should be kept in blockchain (yet!)
- BUT...
 - The technology is revolutionary
 - People are dedicated to maturing and improving it
 - WE NEED TO REMAIN REALISTIC



Blockchain Decision Tree

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