Use Case Library

Digital Identity for Displaced Populations

Executive Summary written by GBBC

In August 2017 the Burmese military began an ethnic cleansing of Rohingya Muslims, forcing more than half a million Rohingya to escape to Bangladesh to avoid atrocities. Burmese Rohingyas have been denied citizenship since 1982 and are possibly the largest stateless population in the world. There are an estimated 3.5 Rohingya across the world, the vast majority of whom lack official documentation. This makes it extremely difficult for the Rohingya to access government services in their country of residence. Blockchain-powered digital identity solutions are already helping the Rohingya integrate into society.

Procivis and the Rohingya Project have collaborated to provide digital identities for the millions of Rohingya throughout the world. Using the Rohingya Project's advanced identification process, digital identities are being placed on Procivis' eID+ platform. eID+ is a blockchain platform that allows individuals to access their digital identity anywhere, enabling people to receive government services even when they lack a traditional form of ID. The blockchain ensures that all information is time-stamped and tamper-proof; individuals, rather than a central authority, have control over their own information.

Procivis' eID+ solution is already in use in the Swiss Canton of Schaffhausen, where it has been successful and proved that it is an effective solution for government services. By using the Rohingya Project's robust identification system, Procivis has been able to give digital identities to undocumented Rohingya without relying on a government. This use case is an example of the power of blockchain solutions to help marginalized and oppressed populations.