Interoperability in Action: Workshop #4

Social Protection Information System Interacting with Farmer Registry
Veronika Wodsak
Social Protection Policy Specialist
International Labour Organization (ILO)
## Agenda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12:00–12:10</td>
<td>Welcome &amp; Context Setting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:10–12:40</td>
<td>Integration of SP-MIS, Farmer Registry (Presentation &amp; Demonstration)</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:40–13:30</td>
<td>Lightning talks (Angola, India, Kenya, Lebanon and FAO)</td>
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<td>13:30–13:50</td>
<td>Open Discussion</td>
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<td>13:50–14:00</td>
<td>Conclusion</td>
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The Digital Convergence Initiative (DCI)

A joint effort by USP2030 members and non-members, governments, development partners and private sector towards creating a harmonized and interoperable digital ecosystem for social protection

Building consensus-based standards for interoperability to

- **foster an ecosystem for innovation** by ICT solution providers to build products that are interoperable, easy to use, integrate, maintain and scale

- **reduce time and costs** of developing solutions at the country/program level

- enable programs and countries to **mix and match different components** from different suppliers

- **ensure that systems are future-proof by design**, regardless of current levels of policy and information systems maturity
Interoperability in Action

Workshops series by DCI to demonstrate live interoperability of SP-MIS with other systems for effective and efficient delivery of Social Protection (SP) programs.

Deep dive into one interface showcasing SP system interaction with other systems (like payment, CRVS, ID, Farmer Registry)

• share the understanding of process workflow, data elements, and technical APIs that are required for interoperability.
• create awareness on the benefits of interoperability through use-cases
• demonstrate live the interoperability using digital public goods for some use cases
• hear from the stakeholders and subject matter experts on the topic
Interoperability in Action – Past workshops

Interoperability in Action: Workshop #1
Social Protection Information System Interacting with CRVS

Interoperability in Action: Workshop #2
Social Protection Information system interacting with Payment System

Interoperability in Action: Workshop #3
Social Protection Information system interacting with Identification System

Past Workshop recording: https://spdci.org/events/?past_events
Steering Committee - Digital Convergence Initiative
Systems at Play for SP Program Delivery

Program MIS / Beneficiary Operations Management System

Social registry
Grievance redressal platform
Foundation ID platform
Civil registry
Payment platform
Farmer Registry
Data analytics platform
GIS platform

+ several sectoral information systems (tax, financial management, agriculture, education, health, etc.)

Today's workshop
Anita Mittal
Senior Advisor, Digital Convergence Initiative, GIZ
Farmer registries and social protection information systems: Harnessing interoperability to improve outcomes for rural populations

- Increasing use of **farmer registries**—for supporting the development and delivery of tailored and differentiated programs to small-scale food producers and vulnerable rural populations.
- Increasing use of **Social protection systems** (social registry, MIS, and integrated beneficiary registry) for delivery of social protection to the poor and the vulnerable.
- Recent experiences across a range of countries highlight how the two information systems serving the agricultural and social protection sectors can 'speak' to each other to maximise mutual benefits and enable better support to smallholder farmers and other groups.

FAO and GIZ recently published a paper on

“Farmer registries and social protection information systems - Harnessing interoperability to improve outcomes for rural populations“
Farmer registry and related systems

Type of data collected and managed - ranges widely but may include:

a) Demographic and basic socio-economic data on farmers and their households: Land and livestock holding data:

b) land parcel ownership, rental and use; permits/access rights (e.g. for fishing); animal/livestock ownership; machinery ownership; access to irrigation; where possible (via satellite imagery etc) information on land degradation, crop condition monitoring and yield forecasting.
Farmer Registry interoperability with Social Protection systems
Social protection delivery to farmers leveraging interoperability

- Demographic and basic socio-economic data on farmers and their households:
  - Age / Education / Occupation / Livelihood / Disability status / Income

- Land and livestock holding data:
  - Land parcel ownership, rental, and use / Permits (e.g., for fishing) / Animal / livestock ownership / crop condition monitoring

- Income support
- Shock Relief
- Agricultural insurance
- Access to credit
- Training and capacity building
- Social assistance
- Market access
- Others
In the absence of a national social registry, the farmer registry, by identifying farmers and fishers in need complements Ministry of Social Affairs efforts to enhance this population group’s access to social safety nets.

1. Farmer registry linkage with Cadastro Único social registry to determine poverty status.
2. Interoperability between Brazil’s National Social Security Institute and farmer registries enables small land owners to prove a reduced contributory time to qualify for age-based retirement.

National Institute for Agricultural Development (INDAP) pulls social protection data from Social information Registry to inform eligibility for its 18 different programmes by linking data to its farmer registry.

Farmer Registry data – in conjunction with other information systems sharing data including Kutumba (SP info system) were used to determine automatic eligibility of farmers’ children for scholarships.

Farmer registry can leverage payment systems and other system integrations via Kutumba.
Interoperability in Action: The Team

Komal Malhotra
Rajdeep Randhava
Dhananjay Chauhan
Lena Blind
Krishan Bhardwaj
Parth Dandavate
Apoorva Sharma
Shiffali Singla
Preet Pal Singh
Diya Gouchwal
Use Case Discussion

1. Farmer Shock Relief Program
2. Farmer e-Voucher Issuance Program
3. Farmer Child Scholarship Program
Farmer Shock Relief Program
Farmer Shock Relief Program

1. Request for Farmer list (farmer type / location / crop type / land size)
   Response: UIN, Farmer ID, name, crop type, farmer type, land size, location

2. Request for Poverty Status (UIN’s)
   Response: UIN, Name, Poverty Score

3. Beneficiary List
   Response: Disbursed List Status

References Studied: India, Philippines, Ethiopia, Brazil, Belize, Colombia

UIN: Unique Identification Number
Sandbox Environment
Sandbox Environment

SP-MIS System (Farmer Shock Relief Program)

API Gateway (Spring Cloud Gateway)

Farmer Registry adapter
Sends search request and receive list of farmers

Farmer Registry

Social-Registry adapter
Sends ID Number and receives details for Eligibility check

Social Registry

Sends ID Number and transaction details for disbursement

mogaloo
Demonstration
2 Farmer e-Voucher Issuance Program
1. Request for farmer details (UIN)
   Response: Farmer ID, UIN, full name, farmer type, land size, crop type, location, contact no.

2. Request to Deposit the contributory amount
   Response: contributory amount

3. Request to generate e-Voucher
   Response: e-Voucher

4. e-Voucher granted

5. Take e-Voucher to agro-dealer

Country referred which include e-voucher program for farmers - Zimbabwe, Malawi, Zambia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and others.
Demonstration
Farmer Child Scholarship Program
Farmer Child Scholarship Program

1. Request Authentication: UIN
   
   Return: Beneficiary Authentication / e-KYC

2. Registration confirmation

3. Request: UIN, Student ID
   
   Return: Student (Student ID, Class)
   
   Parent: (UIN, Farmer ID, Name, Farmer Type)

4. Enrollment confirmation

5. Disbursement request
   
   Return: Disbursement Response

Bank

Sophia

Social Registry

UIN System

SP-MIS

Student Registry

Farmer Details: UIN, Farmer FID, Name, land holding status, land size, Crop details

Reference studied: India

Digital Convergence

UIN: Unique Identification Number
Standards

Data Standards, Code Directories and APIs
## Sample Data Standards and Code Directories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Cardinality</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Code Directory</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identifier type</td>
<td>0..1</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifier value</td>
<td>0..1</td>
<td>string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person Name</td>
<td>0..*</td>
<td>HumanName</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Number</td>
<td>0..*</td>
<td>ContactPoint</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>0..1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>0..1</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>CD99</td>
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<tr>
<td>Land Information</td>
<td>0..*</td>
<td>LandInfo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>0..*</td>
<td>Address</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer Type</td>
<td>0..1</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>CD08</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Crop Type (Code Directory)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code Directory</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD10</td>
<td>Crop Type</td>
<td>Food Crops</td>
<td>Marginal, Small, Medium, Large, Sharecropper, Tenant, Owner, landless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Feed Crops</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fiber Crops</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Oil Crops</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ornamental Crops</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Industrial Crops</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

... More to the list
e-Voucher Creation Request - API

**URL**
{host}/evoucher/generate

**Method**
POST

**Headers**
Authorization: Bearer (JWT Access Token) with other headers

**Content-Type**
application/json

**Request**

```json
{
    "request_id": "0c96614c-7255-4774-b109-cd53ee851769",
    "beneficiary_id": "34569818",
    "program_id": "evoucher_123",
    "issuer_id": "evoucher_issuer",
    "requested_at": "2023-04-23T15:20:00",
    "payment_system": "Moja_payment",
    "amount": "2000",
    "currency": "",
    "expiration_date": "2023-07-27"
}
```

**Response**

```json
{
    "beneficiary_id": "34569818",
    "program_id": "evoucher_123",
    "evoucher_number": "75839380039548",
    "issuer_id": "evoucher_issuer",
    "generated_at": "2023-04-23T15:21:00",
    "payment_system": "Moja_payment",
    "status": "generated",
    "amount": "2000",
    "currency": "",
    "expiration_date": "2023-07-27"
}
```
# e-Voucher Issuance to Farmer - API

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>URL</th>
<th>{host}/evoucher/issue</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>POST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Headers</td>
<td>Authorization: Bearer (JWT Access Token)</td>
<td>Content-Type</td>
<td>application/json</td>
</tr>
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</table>

## Request

```
{
  "evoucher_number": "75839380039548",
  "beneficiary_id": "34569818",
  "program_id": "evoucher_123",
  "issuer_id": "evoucher_issuer",
  "issued_at": "2023-04-23T15:55:00",
  "payment_system": "Moja_payment",
  "expiration_date": "2023-07-27"
}
```

## Response

```
{
  "issuance_id": "12400021",
  "evoucher_number": "75839380039548",
  "status": "success",
  "response_message": "evoucher issued"
}
```
Country Inputs: Angola
Country Inputs: Angola

Izabela Leao
Senior Rural Development Specialist
Agriculture & Food Global Practice
World Bank
Washington DC

Emma Monsalve
Social Protection Specialist
World Bank
Angola
Country Context

- **Growth:** Angola is the third largest economy in Africa and first largest oil producer. Economic growth in Angola has accelerated since 2021, thanks to high oil prices and increasing dynamism in non-oil sectors.

- **Agriculture:** the fifth largest sector in Angola, provides 46% of the country’s employment, and contributed an estimated 8.5% to GDP in 2021. The agriculture and fisheries sector provides the main source of income to 90% of the 10.7 million Angolans living in rural areas. About 33% of agricultural households are headed by women, who are responsible for 70% of traditional subsistence agriculture and 24% of commercial agriculture.

- **Poverty:** Poverty rate (at $2.15 per day) is 32.7%. The number of people living in poverty has continued to grow annually and is expected to exceed 11.7 million people in 2023.

- **Human capital:** The 2020 Angola Human Capital Index (HCI) stands at 0.36, the same level as in 2017. This is below the average for SSA Countries, which is 0.40.
About Kwenda* Registry (Integrated Social Protection Information System)

- Identification (biodata, biometrics);
- GPS coordinates
- Housing conditions, access to services, names and demographic details on all household members
- Types of vulnerabilities (chronic illness, etc.)
- Literacy/education
- Livelihoods and employment

*Kwenda (IBRD US$320 million and US$100 million from GoA): provides cash transfers to poor and vulnerable households while establishing the key building blocks of a comprehensive social assistance program.

Registry (Sistema de Informação Integrado de Protecção Social, SIIPs)
- Managed by FAS-IDL in Ministry of Territorial Administration
- Coverage: 1 million rural households
- Linked to integrated social action program database (SIGAS) in the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Empowerment of Women (MASFAMU)
About Angola’s National Producers’ Registry System (Registro Nacional do Produtor Agropecuário – RNPA) (to be established under the Angola Smallholder Agricultural Transformation Project* in 2023)

On-farm Registration of Interested Producers

- Identification (biodata, biometrics);
- Assignment of a NFC Producer Card with unique ID;
- Housing and Farm GPS coordinates;
- Farming activities;
- Link with SEGI;
- Link with RNIA;
- Exchange with other GoA databases (including other WB-projects).

*Angola Smallholder Agricultural Transformation Project (IBRD US$300 million): aims at increasing agricultural productivity and at promoting climate resilience for smallholder farmers.
Interoperability with the SP systems

Helps in:

# targeting beneficiaries;
# reducing identity frauds;
# increasing impacts;
# providing enhanced baselines;
# creating bridges between DBs.

## Linking IDs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Database Relational Table</th>
<th>Kwenda</th>
<th>RNPA</th>
<th>Nat. ID</th>
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<tr>
<td>1834343</td>
<td>64334543</td>
<td>6HG684</td>
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<td>8473636</td>
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<td>3273828</td>
<td>65463829</td>
<td>8U3994E</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Puts in relation the various databases and compensates the absence of national ID though does not replace it.
Country Inputs: India
Government of Karnataka, India

Annapurna K.
Programme Director
Kutumba

Shakeel Ahmed
Project Director
FRUITS
Country Context

- India is a Agriculture predominant country
  - ≈ 60% of working population is engaged in Agriculture sector
- Farmers are engaged in multifarious activities like
  - Agriculture
  - Horticulture
  - Sericulture (silk rearing)
  - Animal Husbandry and fisheries
- In the federated system, Agriculture is state subject
- Both Union Government and state government implement several programmes to promote agriculture and support farmers.
  - Have established specialised department
  - Farmers need to visit each department to get the benefits & services
  - A unified IT system helps both government and the farmers
FRUITSFarmer Registry

FRUITSFarmer Registration and Unified beneficiary Information System

Registration based on Aadhaar
Unique Farmer ID (FID) for each Farmer
All attributes of farmer attached to FID
Land Owning and Landless Farmers
FRUITS – What it contains?

- Personal Information Details
  - Name in Kannada
  - Name in English
  - Age
  - Gender

- Land Details
  - Location of plot

- Crop Details

- Soil Health Details

- Weather Details

- Benefits availed report

---

**Personal details**

**Land details**

**Location of plot**

**Crop details**

**Soil Health details**

**Weather details**

**Benefits availed report**
FRUITS - Framework

- Bhoomi (Land data base)
- KSRSAC (Geo referenced digital maps)
- Crop Survey (crop data)
- Revenue Dept. (Caste and Income)
- Kutumba (Family member ID)
- KSNDMC (Weather data)
- NPCI (Aadhaar - bank A/c linking check)

UIDAI

Farmer Registration

FRUITS

State DBT Portal

Financial Management System

Departmental Beneficiary Management Systems

- K-KISAN - Agri
- HASIRU-Horti
- Raithasiri-KMF
- MSP Registration
- Samrakshane - Crop Insurance
- Kutumba & SSP
- e SAALA-Banks
- UIDAI
Use Cases -
Entitlement based assistance Covid related relief

• Farmers affected due to Covid-19 related lockdown - Selected crops
• No application or documents sought.
• Requirement of budget arrived at in hours.
• List of farmers generated in FRUITS based on Crop Survey data
• List made available to concerned departments’ IT applications.
• Payment based on Aadhaar - DBT
• > 11 Lakh beneficiaries – ₹ 555 crores
Agriculture Credit – Using FRUITS

Bhoomi

Ownership data
Charge creation and encumbrance

FRUITS
(Farmers Database)

NABARD & State Government
(Interest subvention & subsidy)

Sub Registrar

J Slip/ Loan details

e-SAALA/ Bank

Banks
Sanction Loan

Form 3 (declaration)

Farmers’ e-sign

Bankers’ Digital sign

Farmers need not visit Sub Registrar Office
Scholarship Programs using Kutumba and FRUITS

Vidya Nidhi
Educational Assistance to children belonging to families engaged in Agriculture & Allied Activities

1. Raita Vidya Nidhi - children belonging to farming families
2. Scholarship to children of agricultural labourers
3. Scholarship to children of families engaged in fishing.
4. Scholarship to children of families engaged in livestock/dairying

1+ million students benefitted till date
Country Inputs: Kenya
Stefanie Bitengo
Programme Coordinator
National Social Protection Secretariat of Kenya
Country Context - Kenya’s Enhanced Single Registry (ESR)

• Size in Kilometres²- 580,367

• Population: 47,564,296 (Male 23,548,05, Female 24,014,716 & Intersex 1,524 )

• National Poverty rate: 36.6% (KIHBS, 2015/16)
  ✓ Urban poverty rate: 29.4%
  ✓ Rural Poverty rate: 40.1%
  ✓ Extremely poor: 8.6%
  ✓ National food poverty level: 32% (14.5m)

• Ginni coefficient: 0.445 from (0.485 in 2005)
About The ESR

**What?**
- A socio-economic database of vulnerable households in Kenya

**Why the ESR?**
- Help develop policies and programs to harmonize and broaden social protection coverage
- Enhance SP relevance & responsiveness to pro-poor & shock responsive programming
- Promote inclusion of vulnerable & marginalized populations along the lifecycle
Steps to Populate the ESR

1. Data Collection
2. Data Validation
3. Data Consolidation

1. On-Demand Registration
2. Census Approach (Door-to-door)
3. Mass Registration
Birth and death registries, civil documents (ID, passports, social security number), referenced health facilities (list from NHIS), school names and numbers, etc.

(2) Transactional application for access control and management.

(3) Enhanced Single Registry

(1) Transactional applications for data entry: inclusion, update and exclusion of households and persons in the ESR

(4) Transactional applications for HR management, grievance and complaints (hotlines).

(5) Query and download applications: M&E info and dashboards, citizen interface application, client program interface applications.

Validation Databases

Analytical Databases

Census, surveys and administrative records (tax data, NSSF, NHIF, Schools) to add analytical layers

Local level: data entry  Central level: data consolidation  All levels: data access
Interoperability with Farmer Registry - Potential in the ESR

• Contains rich and updated data on actual and potential beneficiaries (IBR& SR) (Uses a Harmonized data collection tool - the HTT)

• Promotes data sharing & complementarity with client programmes

• Supports data validation and protection while enabling updates through linkages with other data bases (currently linked to IPRS and NHIF MIS)

• Promotes robust monitoring& reporting in SP sector
Enhanced SR Diagram
Country Inputs: Lebanon
Dany Lichaa El Khoury
Project Manager
FAO
Why Farmers’ Registry in Lebanon?

• Building block in the formalization of the sector: Farming as a profession
• Reliable source of information
• Easy tool to record, control and update data
• Agriculture policies
• Agricultural sector management
• Expand Social Protection coverage of farmers
• Transparent and fair distribution of support / subsidies
• Shock and emergency response tool
• Social safety nets and insurance
• Etc.
- Informal sector
- No social security
  For farmers/workers
- Need to expand SP to rural areas

2016
Scoping mission

2017
Pilot phase of FR in 2 regions (500 farmers)

2018
Preparation of draft law for establishment of the FR

2020
- National Agricultural Strategy
- Ag insurance
- DRM
- SP system

2021
- Business requirements & development of FR software
- System design
- Architecture
- System requirements
- Hosting
- Hardware needs

2022
- Draft law to parliament & referred to COM
- Users testing
- MoA staff training
- Hosting resolved

End 2022
- Solar Power & IT equipment in all MOA centers

Feb 2023
- Media campaign
- Farmers Registration across Lebanon

Launch of the FR
... Linking with partners

Social Protection Entry point

- Recommendations and lessons learnt

Recommendations and lessons learnt
ADEQUATE AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION SUPPORT SYSTEMS FOR VULNERABLE FARM COMMUNITIES ROLLED OUT AND GOOD AGRICULTURE PRACTICES SUPPORTED AND DEVELOPED

1. Farmer Registration System
   - Farmers Registry
     - 1 Central System
     - 40 Centers + Mobile Units
     - 50,000 Farmers registered

2. Targeting Module
   - Vulnerable farmers sub registry / NPTP
     - 8,000 Vulnerable farmers registered
   - Disaster Risk Reduction / Response

3. Vouchers Management Module
   - Suppliers registration
   - Products registration
   - Vouchers/codes generation

Interoperability
Vulnerable Farmers Sub-registry
Vouchers support to vulnerable farmers

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Digital Cooperation Unit
Funded by the European Union
Farmers Registry Business Requirements

- Dashboard
- Farmer pre-registration
- Basic farmer data
  - personal details
  - contact information...
- Farm data registration
  - farm assets
  - Workers...
- Land & parcel identification (GIS)
- Farmers’ livelihood data
  - Household
  - Socio-economic...
- Farmers targeting / sub-registry
- Voucher scheme management

Functionalities

- Farmer registration certificate
- Farmer ID
- Data Import Export
- Powerful search engine
- Dynamic reporting tool
- Integration w/ existing MoA apps
- System administration
- Audit records / Log management / Security Strong authentication
- Online / offline / local registration
Defining relevant dimensions and indicators

Indicators are variables used to measure vulnerability; dimensions are categories used to group the indicators.

1. “Core dimensions of vulnerability” such as level of education and living conditions.

2. Vulnerability conditions in rural settings

Defining deprivation cutoffs for each indicator

Thresholds indicating the minimum level reached in an indicator in order to be considered non-deprived in that particular indicator. Thresholds are then used to construct binary deprivation scores (0=non-deprived, 1=deprived) for each indicator.

Assigning a weight to each indicator

Lebanon follows the standard practice of assigning equal weights to each dimension, in turn, each indicator is equally weighted within each dimension.

Producing a deprivation score

This score is defined as the sum of the weighted deprivations suffered by the unit of identification.
Global Perspective: FAO
Marco Knowles
Senior Social Protection Officer and Team Leader
Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN
Interoperable farmer and social registries, WHY?

“In diversity there is beauty and there is strength.” – Maya Angelou
Interoperable farmer and social registries at work
Open Discussion
Closing & Way Forward: with reflections from Madagascar
Mampionona Amboarasoa
Agriculture Economist
Madagascar, World Bank
Way Forward

Interoperability in Action: Workshops

- Interoperability of SP systems with Disability Registry
- Interoperability of SP systems with Social Registry

Standards Formulation Committees

Standards for Process, Data and APIs:

- SP-MIS and CRVS interoperability
- SP-MIS and Payment interoperability
- SP-MIS and National ID interoperability
- SP-MIS and Farmer Registry

More Interoperability interfaces

- SP-MIS with Integrated Beneficiary Registry
Support the Initiative

- **Support** the process of **consensus building and harmonization of standards**.
- **Spread awareness** about the initiative
- **Promote** adoption of **standards and other outputs**
- **Adopt the standards and other outputs** in your SP projects and share **feedback**

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**Participate in working groups**

Group 1: Payment layer interoperability
Group 2: CRVS layer interoperability
Group 3: Identification layer interoperability

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**Levels of participation**

Level 1: Share existing materials
Level 2: Review outputs
Level 3: Join group discussions and validation workshops
Level 4: Drafting standards and guidelines alongside facilitators
Connect with Convergence Initiative

www.spdci.org  socialprotection-convergence.discourse.group  social-protection-convergence-initiative  @sp_convergence  @sp_dci
Thank you