

Hadinet Africa

Hadinet (ሐድነት) = “unity” “solidarity”

Mission

Simplified – This is a research organization exploring ethical blockchain solutions designed to address and accelerate the flagship projects of the African Union’s Agenda 2063.

The HA framework prioritizes specific projects placing emphasis on self-sovereignty for individuals, intra-continental coordination between states, and adaptation to a rapidly changing world with self-determinative transformations at the core.



Agenda 2063

The Agenda 2063 genesis began with the realization by African leaders of a need to refocus and re-prioritize Africa's agenda as inclusive of social and economic development while encouraging continental and regional integration, cooperation, peace and security.

Launched in 2015, Agenda 2063 embodies Africa's collective ambition of where the continent sees itself in the middle of the 21st century. *The objective is to move towards an integrated Africa through the implementation flagship projects that emphasize practical delivery* in key sectors such as transportation, education, peace and security while maintaining alignment with national priorities.

Agenda 2063 includes: 7 primary goals titled "The Africa We Want" whose vision is anchored in 15 Flagship Projects.

Agenda 2063 Goals - “The Africa We Want”

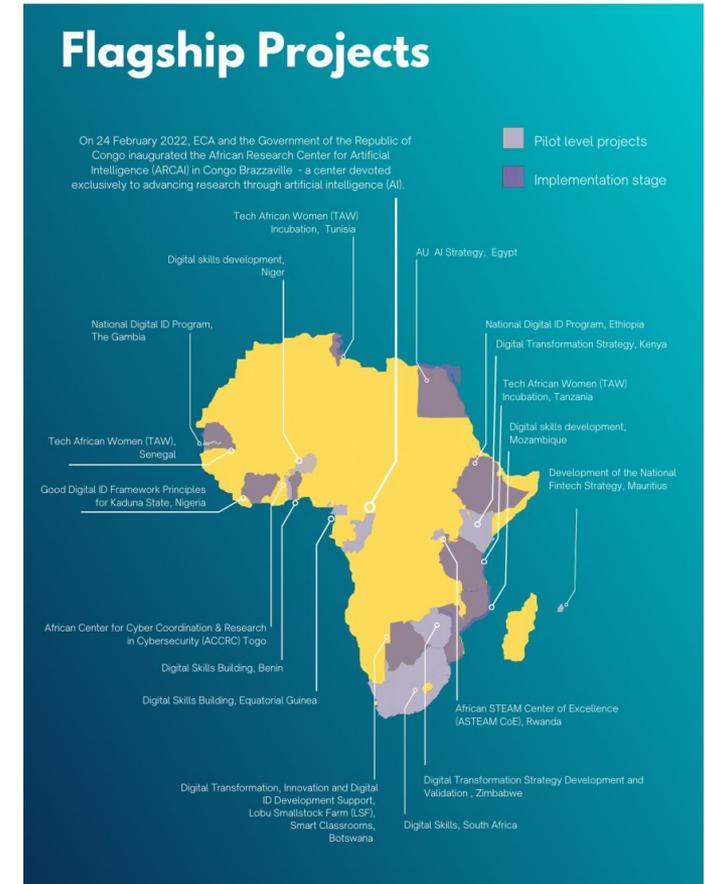
1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.
2. An integrated continent, politically united and based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism and the vision of Africa’s Renaissance.
3. An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law.
4. A peaceful and secure Africa.
5. An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, shared values and ethics.
6. An Africa, whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children.
7. Africa as a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner.

<https://au.int/agenda2063/aspirations>

Agenda 2063 - Flagship Projects

Agenda 2063 encapsulates not only Africa's *Aspirations for the Future*, but also identifies 15 Flagship Projects which can boost Africa's economic growth and development promoting the rapid transformation of the continent.

These Flagship projects are identified by the AU as key to deliver both quantitative and qualitative transformational outcomes for the people of Africa.



Agenda 2063 - Flagship Projects

1. Integrated High Speed Train Network

2. Formulation of an African Commodities Strategy

3. Establishment of The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)

4. The African Passport And Free Movement of People

5. Silencing The Guns By 2020

6. Implementation of The Grand Inga Dam Project

7. Establishment of A Single African Air-Transport Market (SAATM)

8. Establishment of An Annual African Economic Forum

9. Establishment of The African Financial Institutions

10. The Pan-African E-Network

11. Africa Outer Space Strategy

12. An African Virtual And E-University

13. Cybersecurity

14. The Great African Museum

15. Encyclopaedia Africana

<https://au.int/en/agenda2063/flagship-projects>

Which Flagship Projects does Hadinet Africa prioritize?

[Priority 1]

Flagship Project #4 - The African Passport & Free Movement of People

[Priority 2]

Flagship Project #3 - The establishment of the African Continental Free Trade Area

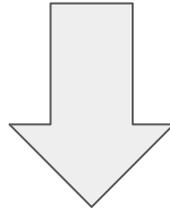
[Priority 3]

Flagship Project #1 - An integrated high speed train network (to facilitate movement of goods, services, and people)

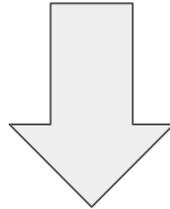
***Priorities are ranked by their potential to positively influence the following project.*

Flow of Impact

Priority 1 - The African Passport & Free Movement of People



Priority 2 - The establishment of the African Continental Free Trade Area



Priority 3 - An integrated high speed train network

Focusing on these 3 selected flagship projects sets up an infrastructure enabling the integration and success of all other projects. This is why we emphasize a digital infrastructure supporting interoperability.

[When ‘interoperability’ is used here, we are referencing the capacity for data stored on-chain to be accessible across various industries with recognition among participating states. The purpose in doing so on-chain via zero-knowledge technology validates data integrity, secures privacy, and the citizen maintains data-ownership.]

Hadinet Africa and the Flagship Projects

Hadinet Africa explores the utilization of blockchain technology as the ethical and necessary infrastructure setting the foundation for the aforementioned project's sustainability and interoperability for decades to come.

Hadinet Africa operates from an anti-colonial, anti-capitalist lens where the African citizen's rights to self-sovereign ownership of their data are recognized and upheld.

Why would blockchain be the answer?

***Ethically:** Data-ownership retained by the individual citizens, recognizing and extending sovereignty rights to continental participants.*

***Structurally:** Provides privacy, authentication, scalability, and speed.*

***Functionally:** Connects people digitally, infrastructure for a continental passport.*

Problems Identified

Specific challenges or pain points HA identifies and addresses.

Lack of cohesive ID system:

There lacks a cohesive internally within states, nor is there a system that easily facilitates freedom of movement for ID-holders between states.

Many live undocumented.

Need to foremost consider integration of vulnerable communities: migrants, refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs)

These communities cannot be left behind as the continent races towards rapid technological development. SSID systems would allow these groups to *store personal documents securely without relinquishing privacy rights to multinational corporations*. Data ownership, and by extension identity data, must remain with the individual. These documents are also protected in the event a state experiences political instability.

Exploring Solutions – DID vs SSID

DID - Decentralized ID systems

Relief orgs have previously undergone initiatives utilizing blockchain-based systems as a foundational tool for an ID management registry among refugees. Using blockchain does not make the system or experiment any more secure or decentralized. These past solutions have instead created an invasive centralized tool requiring sensitive biometric data in order to receive aid.

SSID - Self-Sovereign ID systems

SSID must be the answer, *how* it is accomplished can vary.

Exploring Solutions – Why SSID

Need: Self-Sovereign Identity system that is portable, private and secure.

Why SSID?

SSID is user-centric and user-owned.

Each user owns their own data and they do not rely on a central entity, government, state to prove verification.

SSID empower data owners.

Each user has full control and consent on what personal information they share and with whom.

SSID is interoperable.

Self-Sovereign Identity systems use a common identity metasytem. This allows users to verify their identity across multiple platforms and locations (that use the same metasytem). Thus while protecting data ownership, individuals are still able to expand their participatory environments throughout the continent, especially if connected to a Continental Passport.

ID's are crucial for basic human rights

One needs a form of ID for:

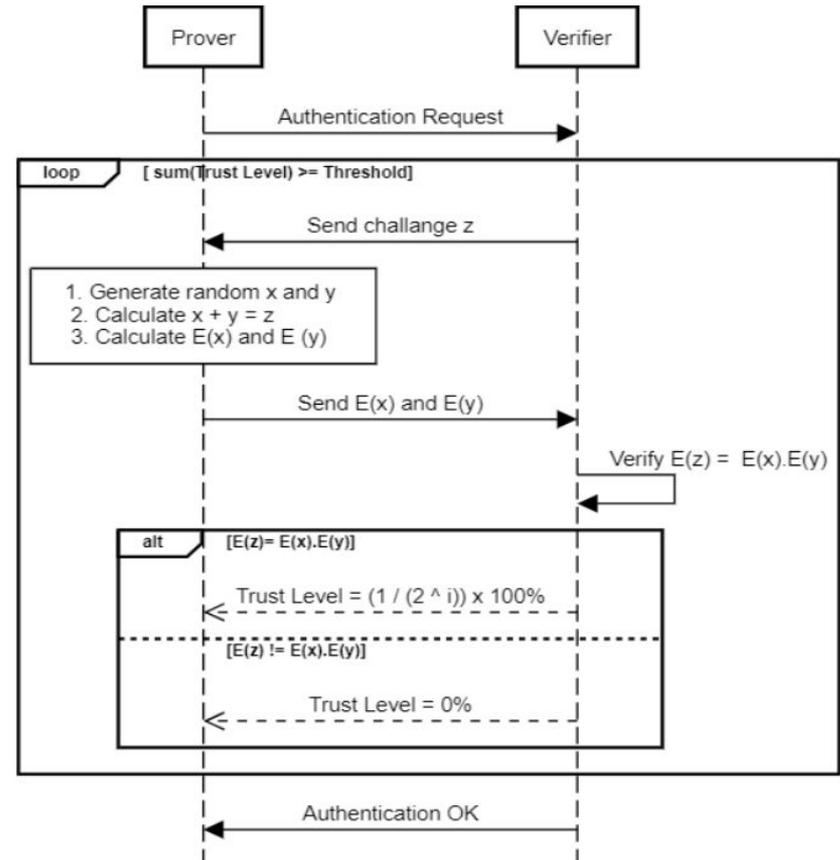
- Registering a phone
- Applying for school
- Applying for bank account
- Movement across international borders

Technologies – Zero-Knowledge Protocols

Technologies to explore: zero-knowledge cryptographic protocols. These include zkSNARKS (OR zkSTARKS/zkRollups.)

For: Enabling users to use this to store + verify important information like their names, employment, visa status, and who they are when traveling across intercontinental borders.

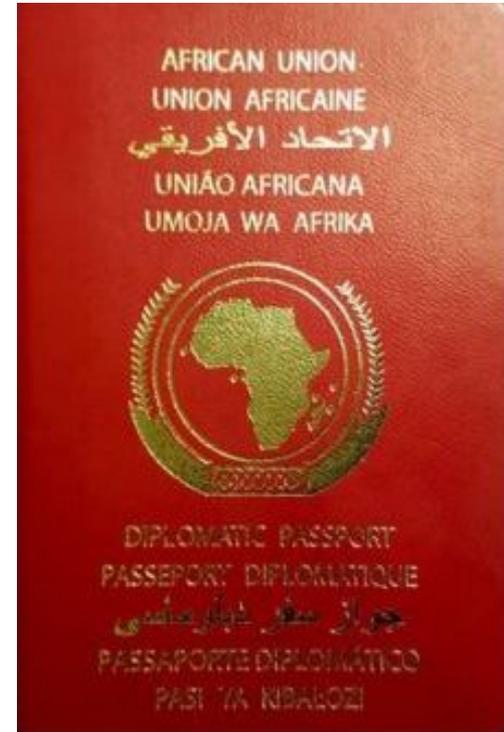
This will streamline the traveling process and allow for more Africans to work, live, travel throughout the continent (*think early stages of the EU in the establishment of Schengen region*).



Potential Solutions – zkP structured Continental Passport

A digital continental passport allowing for freedom of movement and employment across member states. The goal for an AU continental passport serves 3 purposes: 1) to document people, 2) to facilitate intracontinental movement, and 3) to allow data ownership and protection for the users.

(New problems may arise here like getting everyday people registered and using the system over competitors with name recognition and tokens for participation like WorldCoin.)

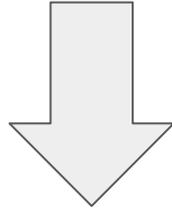


Hadinet Africa Core Value

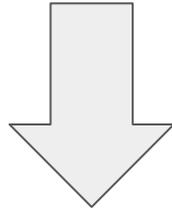
Protecting data ownership right of vulnerable communities remains fundamental for any form of digital identity system to be ethically adopted continentally.

Flow of Impact

Priority 1 - The African Passport & Free Movement of People



Priority 2 - The establishment of the African Continental Free Trade Area



Priority 3 - An integrated high speed train network

Reviewing the Flow of Impact

Why passport?

- Document people
- Facilitate free-movement of persons so they can travel for work.
- Less employment and opportunity barriers thus growth encouraged from within Africa itself.
- Sets a foundation for the rest of the Agenda 2063 Flagship Projects

Why zkP?

- Blockchain protocols allow for privacy, authenticity, integrity.
- Data ownership and protection for the user.

End.