



GPA

Global Privacy Assembly

Working Group on the Role of Personal Data Protection in International Development Aid, International Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management

Report – July 2024

**Federal Data Protection and Information
Commissioner (FDPIC), Switzerland**

**Supervisory Commission for Personal Information
(CCIN), Monaco**

Table of Contents

Table of Contents.....	1
Executive Summary.....	3
Introduction	5
Working Group Activities.....	7
Work Plan 2024-2025	10
Conclusion.....	11
Annexes.....	12

Executive Summary

In its fourth year of existence, the Working Group on the Role of Personal Data Protection in International Development Aid, International Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management (“the WG AID”) has focused its energy on adapting its work plan 2023-2024 in line with GPA's [strategic priorities](#) - specifically those relating to the advancement of privacy protection worldwide-, the drafting and dissemination of a questionnaire analysis report, updating the geographical and thematic mapping of relevant actors, the creation of a list of contact points within DPAs on the African continent and the strengthening of relations with other international bodies and networks that advance data protection and privacy issues.

In conformity with the objectives of [the Resolution on the Role of Personal Data Protection in International Development Assistance, International Humanitarian Assistance and Crisis Management](#) (“The Resolution”), the members of the WG AID have pursued the following general goals:

- to respond to the request for cooperation from relevant parties to develop guidelines and share best practices in privacy and data protection relating to international development assistance and international humanitarian action;
- to develop an advocacy and engagement strategy with relevant stakeholders.

In order to achieve these two goals, the WG AID has carried out the following activities:

- Establish sustained contacts with the relevant actors, both at bilateral and multilateral levels, and thus, maximise the reach of the GPA's voice by strengthening the relations with the actors of international development aid, for instance International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs), including Terre des hommes and Doctors Without Borders;
- Promote and facilitate the integration of international development or humanitarian aid recipient countries (hereafter ‘recipient countries’) that benefit from these activities but do not have data protection and privacy legislation into the global data protection and privacy community.

This has included various initiatives such as updating the mapping of international development assistance and international humanitarian assistance, as well as identifying the recipient countries benefiting from these activities that do not have legislation on data protection and privacy.

The WG AID also focused its efforts on:

- The dissemination of the questionnaire analysis report;
- The organisation of bilateral meetings with relevant players with a view to future collaboration;
- The initiation of awareness-raising documents;
- The external promotion of the GPA and the WG AID.

The responses to the questionnaire revealed that the WG AID had been identified as a pool of expertise in this field.

The WG AID has consequently strengthened its presence with relevant actors at bilateral and multilateral levels in order to maximize the reach of the GPA's voice.

All these actions have been undertaken to contribute to building a global privacy community committed to high standards of protection of individuals' privacy, particularly for those who are beneficiaries of international development or humanitarian aid programmes and are particularly vulnerable.

Introduction

The WG AID was established by the [Resolution](#) during the 42nd GPA. It is consistent with initiatives introduced at the 2011 Conference in Mexico City on [Data Protection and Major Natural Disasters](#), and in 2015 in Amsterdam on [Privacy and International Humanitarian Action](#). This resolution promotes the objectives of the GPA's Policy Strategy (then in force at the 42nd GPA)– specifically those relating to the advancement of privacy protection worldwide, the strengthening of relations with other international bodies and networks that advance data protection and privacy issues, including through agreements with observer bodies, as well as human rights and social protection and democratic rights.

The WG AID is composed of the following members:

- Argentina, Agencia de Acceso a la Información Pública (**AAIP**)
- Association francophone des Autorités de protection des données personnelles (**AFAPDP**)
- Benin, Commission Nationale de l'Informatique et des Libertés (**CNIL**)
- Burkina Faso, Commission de l'Informatique et des libertés (**CIL**)
- Côte d'Ivoire, Telecommunications/ICT Regulatory Body (**ARTCI**)
- Council of Europe, Consultative Committee of the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data (**T-PD**)
- Council of Europe, **DP Commissioner CoE**
- Croatia, Data Protection Agency (**AZOP**)
- European Data Protection Supervisor (**EDPS**)
- Gabon, Commission Nationale pour la Protection des Données à Caractère Personnel (**CNPDCP**)
- Georgia, Personal Data Protection Service (**PDPS**)
- Germany, Bundesbeauftragte für den Datenschutz und die Informationsfreiheit (**BfDI**)
- Gibraltar, Data Protection Commissioner (**GRA**)
- International Committee of the Red Cross (**ICRC**)
- International Organization for Migration (**IOM**)
- Jersey, Office of the Information Commissioner (**JOIC**)
- Kenya, Office of the Data Protection Commissioner (**ODPC**)
- Kosovo, National Agency for Personal Data Protection (**IPA**)
- Luxembourg, National Commission for Data Protection (**CNPD**)
- Mexico, Instituto Nacional de Transparencia, Acceso a la Información y Protección de Datos Personales (**INAI**)
- Niger, Haute Autorité de Protection des Données à caractère Personnel (**HAPDP**)
- Principauté de Monaco, Commission de contrôle des informations nominatives (**CCIN**) – **Co-Chair**
- Portugal, Comissão Nacional de Protecção de Dados (**CNPD**)
- Senegal, Commission de Protection des Données Personnelles (**CDP**)
- Special Rapporteur on the Right to Privacy of the UN
- Switzerland, Federal Data Protection and Information Commissioner (**FDPIC**) - **Chair**
- New Zealand, Office of the Privacy Commissioner (**OPC**)
- UK, Information Commissioner's Office (**ICO**)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (**UNHCR**)

- World Food Programme (**WFP**)

The composition of the WG AID reflects the geographical diversity of the GPA and the WG AID is delighted with the steady increase in its membership, which now stands at 30 member authorities and GPA observers.

In 2023 – 2024, the WG, as a whole, met twice (December and July) via videoconference.

During these meetings, the WG AID has:

- Adopted its Work Plan 2023-2025 (see [Annex 1](#));
- Updated the geographical and thematic mapping of relevant actors and current programmes, which has also allowed the identification of the recipient countries benefiting from these activities that do not have legislation on data protection and privacy (See [Annex 2](#));
- Continued its work to improve the dissemination of the questionnaire analysis report (see [Annex 3](#));
- Validated a list of contact points within DPAs on the African continent ([Annex 4](#));

In March 2024, several WG AID members (six data protection authorities and three international organisations) met in Monaco to prepare the "humanitarian action and data protection" panel that the WG AID organised at the Venice Symposium in June 2024. The meeting discussed current and future actions and possible synergies with stakeholders.

Working Group Activities

In conformity with the Resolution, the members of the WG AID have set themselves the following general goals:

- to respond to the request for cooperation from relevant parties to develop guidelines and share best practices in privacy and data protection relating to international development assistance and international humanitarian action;
- to develop an advocacy and engagement strategy with relevant stakeholders.

In order to achieve these two goals, the WG AID decided to implement the following activities:

- Continue to refine its understanding of international development aid, international humanitarian aid and crisis management;
- Establish sustained contacts with the relevant actors (international organisations, non-governmental organisations, development agencies, geographic networks, etc.), both at bilateral and multilateral levels and thus maximise the reach of the GPA's voice by strengthening the relations with the actors of international development aid;
- Alone or in collaboration with other relevant Working Groups of the GPA, produce documents and advocacy tools for better consideration of data protection and privacy by those working in the field with vulnerable communities (e.g. drawing up lists of contact points by geographical area, preparing a series of webinars);
- Promote and facilitate the integration of recipient countries that benefit from these activities but do not have legislation on data protection and privacy into the global data protection and privacy community.

In 2024, the WG AID as a whole met twice via videoconference and conducted the following activities:

1. **Adoption of its Work Plan 2023-2025** (see [Annex 1](#))
2. **Updated the Geographical and Thematic Mapping of Relevant Actors** (see [Annex 2](#))

From an operational standpoint, this mapping aims to identify a series of relevant actors in terms of development aid and humanitarian aid.

Fifty-four (54) countries that do not yet have data protection legislation in place as of July 15th 2024 were identified. Nevertheless, a growing number of countries (twelve) have drafted legislation, including Bangladesh, Brunei and Cambodia. Two countries (2) have passed legislation between mid-2023 and July 2024: Ethiopia and Somalia.

3. **Dissemination of the questionnaire analysis report and capitalising on this first contact**

Following analysis of the results and adoption of the [report](#) in July 2023, the WG circulated the report to respondents and other interested parties.

Several observations were made:

- The response rate to the questionnaire was fairly low (18%), and a lack of geographical representativeness was noted among respondents.
- All respondents process personal data in different categories, depending on their uses/needs.
- The issue of personal data protection is taken seriously by all respondents, who either have a policy in place or are in the process of adopting one. Furthermore, security measures are implemented by a large majority.
- The questionnaire enabled the WG AID to identify specific needs.
- The Working Group has, from now on, been identified as a pool of expertise by the organisations contacted.

Following the circulation of the report, a number of respondents contacted the WG AID, either with specific problems or with proposals for collaboration.

4. List of contact points within DPAs on the African continent (See [Annex 4](#))

At the request of several respondents to the questionnaire, a list of African countries with a personal data protection law and a data protection authority has been drawn up, with contact points within the authorities.

5. Official endorsement of the 3rd edition of the ICRC manual

Following the WG AID's collaboration with the ICRC on the Manual on Data Protection in Humanitarian Action, the Exco has officially given its endorsement to the third edition of the manual, which is due to be presented at the next GPA in Jersey.

6. Promotion of the work of the GPA and the WG AID

The chair and some members of the WG AID participated in various meetings, conferences and training relevant to the objectives of the WG AID with external stakeholders in order to maintain and explore possible synergies (such as [DigitHarium](#), the [Humanitarian Data and Trust Initiative](#), the [World Bank Group](#), the [International Organisation of la Francophonie](#), private meeting with the UN Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy (Dr. Ana Brian Nougères).

The following activities were carried out, in particular:

- GPA participation in Hamilton, Bermuda: presentation of the chair of the WG AID during the closed session.
- Participation of several members in the Symposium on Cybersecurity and Data Protection in Humanitarian Action in Luxembourg, co-organised by the International

Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Commission Nationale pour la Protection des Données (CNPD) in January 2024.

- Continuation of the work initiated in 2015 with the ICRC by participating in the "Community of Practice" online sessions launched at the beginning of the year to enable participants of the [Data Protection Officer in Humanitarian Action certification course with the University of Maastricht](#) to keep in touch and discuss current issues. Regular contributions to courses are envisaged.
- Some members of the WG AID participated in the careful review of the third version of [the manual on data protection in humanitarian action](#) of the ICRC, which focuses on new themes such as data protection by design. Others are currently working on translating the manual into various languages, including Georgian and Arabic.
- The Chair of the WG AID met with the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Privacy (Dr. Ana Brian Nougères) in Geneva in March 2024. Some of the GPA's resolutions are included in her [annual report 2024](#). At the same time, the rapporteur officially joined the WG AID.
- The Chair of the WG AID took part in the [conference organised by the Istituto Svizzero in Rome](#) on the theme of cybersecurity and digital vulnerability in society. During a panel on digital transformation in humanitarian action, she presented the work of the WG AID.
- The WG AID has organised a panel on data protection in humanitarian action for the third edition of the [Privacy Symposium](#) held in Venice in June 2024. The symposium aims to promote international dialogue, cooperation and knowledge sharing on data protection regulations, compliance and emerging technologies. The meeting provided an opportunity to present the work of the WG AID and for IOs and the Kenyan data protection authority to discuss the problems encountered and the measures put in place to deal with them.
- Members of the WG AID also took part in various exchanges with national development agencies.
- The WG AID has joined forces with other GPA working groups to explore joint actions.

N.B All the working documents were drafted in French and then translated into English thanks to la Commission de contrôle des informations nominatives monégasque (CCIN) and the Association francophone des autorités de protection des données personnelles (AFAPDP). The English versions were then reviewed by the Gibraltar and Jersey authorities.

Work Plan 2024-2025

The work of the WG AID will focus on the advancement of privacy protection worldwide and the promotion of high data protection standards as stated in the GPA strategic priorities [2023-2025](#), which have been reaffirmed in the [Resolution on the Assembly's Strategic Direction \(2021-23\)](#). It will also work towards maximising the GPA's voice and influence by strengthening relations with other international bodies and networks.

To this end, the WG AID intends to focus essentially on the following objectives:

- Adapt its Work Plan on the basis of the resolution on the strategic direction of the Assembly 2023-2025;
- Based on the questionnaire analysis report:
 - establish a list of specific contact points for the actors in the field (IO, NGO and development agencies) within data protection authorities (DPAs) for the African continent. Finalise and circulate this list of contact points and produce a similar document for other geographical areas;
 - produce presentations to raise awareness of data protection in development aid. A series of webinars, possibly in collaboration with other working groups, is therefore envisaged;
 - Draft a case study (e.g. the use of biometrics for identification or how to handle a data breach) enabling the various players in the field to carry out their work with vulnerable people while respecting their personal data;
 - identify training opportunities and facilitate access to them for the relevant players.
- Maintaining and exploring possible synergies with other WGs and external stakeholders, in particular INGOs that have requested it.
- Continue to promote the work of the GPA and the WG AID by actively participating in various meetings, conferences, and training related to the objectives of the WG AID with external stakeholders in order to maintain and continue to explore possible synergies. Given that Asia is not yet represented on the WG AID and that the 2025 GPA will be held in South Korea, additional efforts will be made to establish contacts with data protection authorities on that continent.

Conclusion

The WG AID is pleased with the interest shown in its work by the questionnaire respondents, particularly the INGOs who have expressed a desire to remain in contact with, or even collaborate with, the working group. The WG AID has been identified as a pool of expertise by the organisations contacted. This is reflected in the number of invitations to participate in various events (conferences, workshops, etc.) at both national and international levels. The report analysing the questionnaire also identified specific needs that enabled the WG AID to target its activities more effectively.

The WG AID contributes to the implementation of the GPA's strategic priorities and policy by continuing to pave the way to respond to requests for cooperation from relevant parties to develop guidelines and share best practices in privacy and data protection relating to international development assistance and international humanitarian action.

Annexes

Annex 1



GPA

Global Privacy Assembly

Work plan 2023 - 2025 of the Working Group on the Role of Personal Data Protection in International Development Aid, International Humanitarian Aid and Crisis management

Context

The Global Privacy Assembly (“GPA”) has the ambition to *“occupy an important place at a time when privacy is high on public agendas”* and to *“become a vehicle for effective regulatory cooperation and influence on the direction of policy on privacy and data protection globally”*¹.

In the context of the implementation of the United Nations' Agenda 2030 (known as “**Agenda 2030**”) for sustainable development, the members of the GPA have noted in the **Resolution on the Role of Personal Data Protection in International Development Aid, International Humanitarian Aid and Crisis** (hereafter “**the Resolution**”) that *“there have been increases in international development assistance and international humanitarian aid, the number of stakeholders, and the complexity of the implementation of these programmes”*; that there is a need for *“greater accountability, transparency and effectiveness from development assistance agencies”*; and the increase of *“the processing of personal data [which] takes place in the context of the implementation of numerous international development aid programmes, in international humanitarian aid and in crisis management, particularly in the field of civil registration system and identification, on which 12 of the 17 sustainable development objectives are based”*².

The closed session of the GPA there resolved to *“contribute, at its level, to the achievement of the Agenda 2030, by identifying and engaging relevant stakeholders in international development aid in order to achieve its longer-term strategic goal of a “global regulatory environment with high, clear and consistent standards of data protection”*”.

To this end, it has set up a Working Group on the Role of Personal Data Protection in International Development Aid, International Humanitarian Aid and Crisis management (hereafter “**the Working Group**” or “**the WG AID**”).

¹ <http://globalprivacyassembly.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Resolution-on-the-Conference-Strategic-Direction-2019-2021-FINAL.pdf>

² <https://globalprivacyassembly.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/FINAL-GPA-Resolution-International-Aid-EN.pdf>

OBJECTIVES

In line with the objectives of the Resolution, the members of the Working Group have set themselves the following general objectives:

- **to respond to the request for cooperation** from relevant parties to develop guidelines and share best practices in privacy and data protection relating to international development assistance and international humanitarian action;
- **to develop an advocacy and engagement strategy** with relevant stakeholders.

In order to achieve these two objectives, the Working Group must implement activities in order to:

- A.** Refine the understanding of international development aid, international humanitarian aid and crisis management;
- B.** Establish sustained contact with the relevant actors, both at bilateral and multilateral levels and thus maximise the reach of the GPA's voice by strengthening the relations with the actors of international development aid;
- C.** In collaboration with other relevant Working Groups of the GPA, produce documents and advocacy tools for better consideration of data protection and privacy in relevant activities;
- D.** Promote and facilitate, for the recipient countries benefiting from these activities that do not have legislation on data protection and privacy, their integration into the global data protection and privacy community.

PROPOSED WORK PLAN AND TIMETABLE

2023	<p>Analyse the responses to the questionnaire in order to identify the issues to which the working group should respond as a priority and the opportunities for interaction between the GPA and the operators (A) and produce a synthesis.</p> <p>Promote the work of the GPA and this Working Group, in particular to international organisations, humanitarian organisations as well as NGO in order to facilitate the exchange of information (A and C).</p> <p><i>For instance, pursue the work with the International Committee of the Red Cross (“ICRC”), hearing the Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy, Dr Ana Brian Nougrères on UN development activities, HDTI, MSF etc.</i></p> <p>Explore synergies with other WG of the GPA and other data protection networks (B, C and D).</p> <p>Keep the mapping up to date (A, B et D).</p> <p>Start producing standard data protection awareness presentations (PPT) for field officers (C).</p> <p><i>For example, create a list of contacts and applicable laws.</i></p>
2024	<p>Keep the mapping up to date (A, B and D).</p> <p>Promote the work of the GPA and this Working Group, in particular to international organisations, humanitarian organisations as well as NGO in order to facilitate the exchange of information (A, C, E and F).</p> <p><i>For instance, pursue the work with the International Committee of the Red Cross (“ICRC”), hearing the Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy, Dr Ana Brian Nougrères on UN development activities, HDTI, MSF etc.</i></p> <p>Explore synergies with other WG of the GPA and other data protection networks (B, C, D and F).</p> <p>Organise a workshop/webinar bringing together the data protection community and development actors to discuss data protection issues and promote data protection in development aid (A, B, E and F). A first panel is already planned as part of the Venice Symposium in June 2024.</p> <p><i>For example, organise a thematic/practical exchange with a stakeholder or stakeholders and the WG AID member authorities.</i></p>

	<p>Start producing practical documentation for relevant stakeholders (C and G).</p> <p><i>For example, start producing standard data protection awareness presentations (PPT) for field officers; start drawing up a list of specific contact points for these players within the data protection authorities and the applicable laws; start producing documents for the operators responsible for running the programmes.</i></p> <p>Identify training opportunities and facilitate access to them for the relevant players (B and E).</p>
2025	<p>Keep the mapping up to date (A, B et D).</p> <p>Promote the work of the GPA and this Working Group, in particular to international organisations, humanitarian organisations as well as NGO in order to facilitate the exchange of information (A, C, E and F).</p> <p>Explore synergies with other WG of the GPA and other data protection networks (B, C, D and F).</p> <p>Produce practical documentation for relevant stakeholders (C and G).</p> <p><i>For example, start producing standard data protection awareness presentations (PPT) for field officers.</i></p> <p>Identify training opportunities and facilitate access to them for the relevant players (B and E).</p>

Annex 2



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Working Group on the Role of Personal Data Protection in International Development Aid, International Humanitarian Aid and Crisis management

Mapping of International Development Aid and International Humanitarian Aid

1 July 2024 Version

In accordance with the work plan adopted by the working group on 26 January 2021, this document aims to:

- Refine the understanding of international development aid, international humanitarian aid and crisis management (objective A);
- Identify recipient countries benefiting from these activities that do not have legislation on data protection and privacy (objective D).

From an operational standpoint, the purpose of this mapping is to identify a series of relevant actors, in terms of development aid and humanitarian aid. Indeed, the 2021 work plan of the GT provides for the mailing of a questionnaire to said actors in order to better assess the practices in terms of personal data protection in the implementation of their programs/projects (see questionnaire).

1. A wide range of actors

The research carried out by the working group revealed the complexity for an outsider to develop a concise overview of development assistance and humanitarian aid, as there are so many entities involved. The competencies of those development agencies and humanitarian organisations may furthermore come into collision.

It was decided to separate the main actors in the field of development into broad categories.

On the one hand, the main donors who do not intervene in the field in the implementation of programmes (in blue), and on the other hand the international organisations and operators (in yellow) who ensure this implementation.

N.B.: this distinction may be somewhat superficial, as some actors may have the dual role of "funder" and "operator" through, for example, internal agencies responsible for implementation.

In order to facilitate the reading of the document, bilateral cooperation and the work of civil society organisations (NGOs or other private entities) have not been taken into account.

Finally, the humanitarian actors whose action comprises specific aspects, are the subjects of a different classification (in green).

Development Agencies/DFIs
Argentina - White Helmets Commission (Comisión Cascos Blancos)
Austria - Austrian Development Agency – ADA; The Austrian Development Cooperation; Austria Wirtschaftsservice Gesellschaft (aws)
Azerbaijan - Azerbaijan International Development Agency
Belgium - Belgian Policy Plan for Development Cooperation; Belgian Technical Cooperation - BTC/CTB [nl]
Brazil - Agência Brasileira de Cooperação
Canada - Global Affairs
Chile - Agencia de Cooperación Internacional de Chile (AGCI)
China - China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA)
Czech Republic - Czech Development Agency (CzDA)
Denmark - Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
Egypt - Egyptian Agency for Partnership for Development
European Union - Directorate-General for International Partnerships
Finland - Department for International Development Cooperation (FINNIDA)
France - Agence française de développement
Iran - Organization for Investment, Economic, and Technical Assistance of Iran
Ireland - Irish Aid
Israel - Israel's Agency for International Development Cooperation
Italy – Italian Development Cooperation
Japan - Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
Korea - Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)
Kuwait - Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development
Liechtenstein - Liechtensteinische Entwicklungsdienst
Luxemburg - Lux Development
Mexico – AMEXCID

NEPAD (African Union)
Netherlands - The Netherlands Foreign Trade and Development Agency (NFTDA)
New Zealand - New Zealand Agency for International Development (NZAid)
Norway - Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)
Pakistan - Pakistan Technical Assistance Programme
Palestine - Palestinian International Cooperation Agency (PICA)
Poland - The Development Co-operation Department
Portugal – IPAD
Portugal - Camões - Instituto da Cooperação e da Língua
Republic of China (Taiwan) - International Cooperation and Development Fund (ICDF)
Romania - Assistance for Development (AOD)
Russia - Rossotrudnichestvo (RU)
Saudi Arabia - Saudi Fund for Development (SFD)
Slovakia - Slovak Aid
South Africa - Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA)
Spain - Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID)
Sweden - Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)
Switzerland - Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
Taiwan - International Cooperation and Development Fund (Taiwan ICDF)
Thailand - Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA)
Turkey - Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TİKA)
United Kingdom - Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO)
United States - United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Inter-American Foundation (IAF), Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), and the African Development Foundation (ADF)

Financial Institutions
ADB Asian Development Bank
AFDB African Development Bank
Black Sea Development Bank

CEB Council of Europe Development Bank
Central African Central Banks Association
EBRD European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EDFI (European network of DFIs)
EIB European Investment Bank
IDB Inter-American Development
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World bank)
Islamic Development Bank
West African Development Bank
World Bank (Group)

International Organisations
African Union
Commonwealth
Council of Europe
European Union
ICRC
Organisation internationale de la Francophonie
Organization of American States
UN System (cf. un system chart.pdf)

Humanitarian
CICR
UN system (HCR, IOM, WHO, WFP, OCHA, UNICEF...)
MSF
MDM
Première urgence

Secours populaire
Action contre la faim
Danish refugee Council
Norwegian refugee Council
OXFAM
ECHO (UE)
Save the Children
Plan International
Handicap International
Secours Islamique
Care
Solidarités International
ACTED
PRM (US)
International Medical Corps
International Rescue Committe
GAVI
Terre des Hommes
Global Fund

2. A wide range of topics

The main lines of action in terms of development aid (non-exhaustive):

- Education
- Health
- Nutrition, agriculture and access to drinking water
- Governance (including e-governance) and rule of law
- Infrastructures (including digital infrastructures)
- Migrations
- Environment/Ecology/Climate change
- Gender equality
- Economic development/Growth/Private sector
-

The main lines of action in terms of humanitarian aid (non-exhaustive):

- Shelter/habitat
- Health/Hygiene
- Food assistance
- Forced displacements of population/Migrations
- Restoration of family links
- Education
- Victim support (sexual abuses, tortures...)
- Other?

Nota Bene: The importance of digital technology in the development agenda has been identified and recognised since the early 2000s. The objective is to encourage the use of technology to improve the living conditions of all and to achieve the goals in question. In this sense, the projects implemented as part of international development aid and humanitarian aid can potentially rely on digital technologies requiring the use of personal data.

3. Regional Distribution of official development assistance by Individual Donors (States) and Multilateral Agencies

Region	Percentage
Sub-Saharan Africa	38,83
South and Central Asia	19,94
Other Asia and Oceania	10,15
Middle East and North Africa	16,37
Europe	6,59
Latin America and Caribbean	8,12
Total	100,00

Source: OECD

4. Indicative list of countries that do not yet have data protection legislation (as of July 2024) = 54

Name of the country	Level of protection
Afghanistan	No law
Bangladesh	Draft Law
Bolivia	Draft law

Brunei	Draft law
Burma	No law
Burundi	No law
Cambodia	Draft law
Cameroon	Pre-draft Law
Central African Republic	No law
Comoros	No law
Djibouti	draft law
Dominica	No law
El Salvador	Draft law
Eritrea	No law
Fiji	No law
Gambia	No law
Grenada	No law
Guatemala	No law
Guinea-Bissau	No law
Haiti	No law
Honduras	Draft law
Iran	Draft law
Iraq	No law
Jordan	Draft law
Kiribati	No law
Kuwait	No law
Liberia	No law
Libya	No law
Malawi	Draft law
Maldives	No law
Marshall Islands	No law
Micronesia	No law
Mozambique	No law

Namibia	Draft law
Nauru	No law
North Korea	No law
Pakistan	Draft law
Palau	No law
Palestine	No law
Papua New Guinea	No law
Puerto Rico	No law
Saint Kitts and Nevis	No law
Solomon Islands	No law
Samoa	No law
Sierra Leone	No law
South Sudan	Draft law
Sudan	No law
Suriname	Draft law
Syria	No law
Timor Leste	No law
Tonga	No law
Tuvalu	No law
Vanuatu	No law
Venezuela	No law

5. Indicative list of countries which have recently adopted a data protection legislation (as of July 2024) = 19

Belize	Law
Belarus	Law
British Virgin Islands	Law
Cuba	Law

Ecuador	Law
Ethiopia	Law (April 24)
Indonesia	Law (20.9.22)
Laos	Law
Mongolia	Law (January 22)
Oman	Law
Rwanda	Law (October 2021)
Somalia	Law (2023)
Saudi Arabia	Law
Sri Lanka	Law (March 2022)
Swaziland	Law
Tanzania	Law (October 2022)
United Arab Emirates	Law
Zambia	Law (2021)
Zimbabwe	Law

6. Examples of potentially data-intensive projects

Agence française de développement :

Digital Identity Nigeria (€100,000,000)

PAAMG: Support project for the implementation of generalized health insurance Comoros (€16,000,000)

New technologies and digital innovation for health and epidemiological surveillance (€300,000)

World Bank:

Mexico National Digital Identity System to Facilitate Inclusion (US\$225,000,000)

Haiti Digital Acceleration Project (US\$60 000 000)

Madagascar Digital Governance and Identification Management System Project- PRODIGY (US\$140 000 000)

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation:

Civil Registry System Reform Project in Tajikistan (CRR) (4 040 000 CHF)

Annex 3



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**Working Group on the Role of Personal
Data Protection in International
Development Aid, International
Humanitarian Aid and Crisis
Management**

Questionnaire Analysis Report, July 2023

Summary

Summary of the results.....	28
Detailed answers.....	29
Methodology.....	29
Response rate	29
Results.....	29
Conclusions and next steps.....	38

Summary of the results

- The response rate to the questionnaire was fairly low (18%), and a lack of geographical representativeness was noted among respondents.
- All respondents process personal data in different categories, depending on their uses/needs.
- The issue of personal data protection is taken seriously by all respondents, who either have a policy in place or are in the process of adopting one. What's more, security measures are implemented by a large majority.
- The questionnaire identified specific needs.
- The Working Group has been identified as a pool of expertise by the organisations contacted.

Methodology

The questionnaire was sent out for the first time on February 25, 2022, followed by several reminders during the year's various exchanges and meetings. The last response was received on March 20, 2023.

The questionnaire was sent to 25 development agencies, 9 financial institutions, 21 international organisations (IOs) and 23 non-governmental organisations (NGOs), making a total of 78 entities.

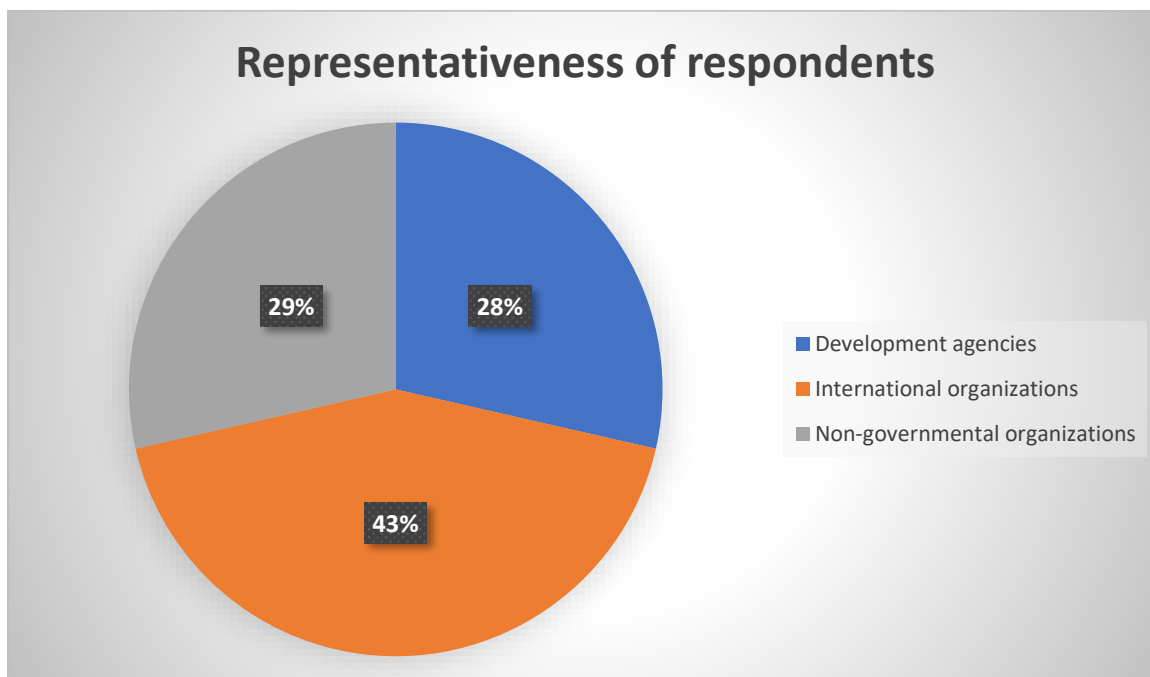
It was transmitted in English and French.

Response rate

22 entities responded to the questionnaire. Of these 22 responses, 14 were usable.

The respondents are all located in Europe or North America. 4 are development agencies, 6 are IOs and 4 are NGOs.

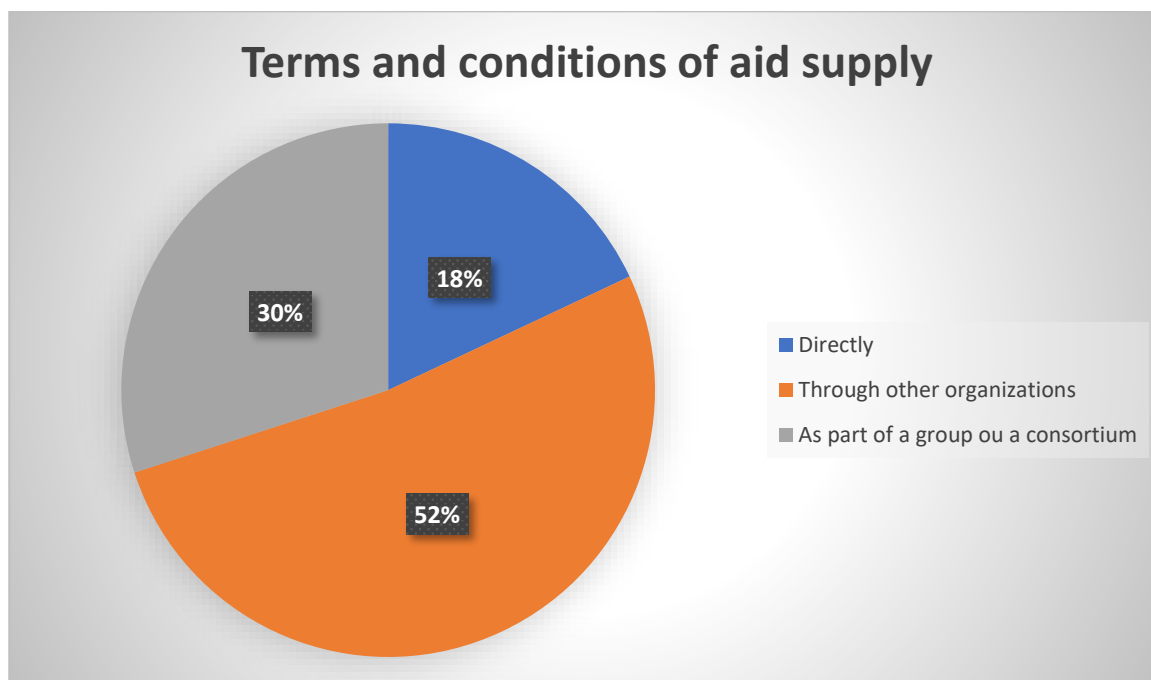
No financial institution responded.



Results

Do you provide aid directly to individuals?

A minority of respondents provide help directly to the people concerned. The vast majority act through other organisations (52%) or as part of a group or consortium (30%).



Are you aware of any data protection regulation applying to your organisation?

All the international organisations stated that they were not subject to national or regional laws. However, one of these organisations indicated that it had developed an internal data protection policy, and another stated that it was in the process of developing such a policy.

The other respondents (development agencies and NGOs) stated that they were subject to the local legislation of either their principal place of business or the country in which they operate.

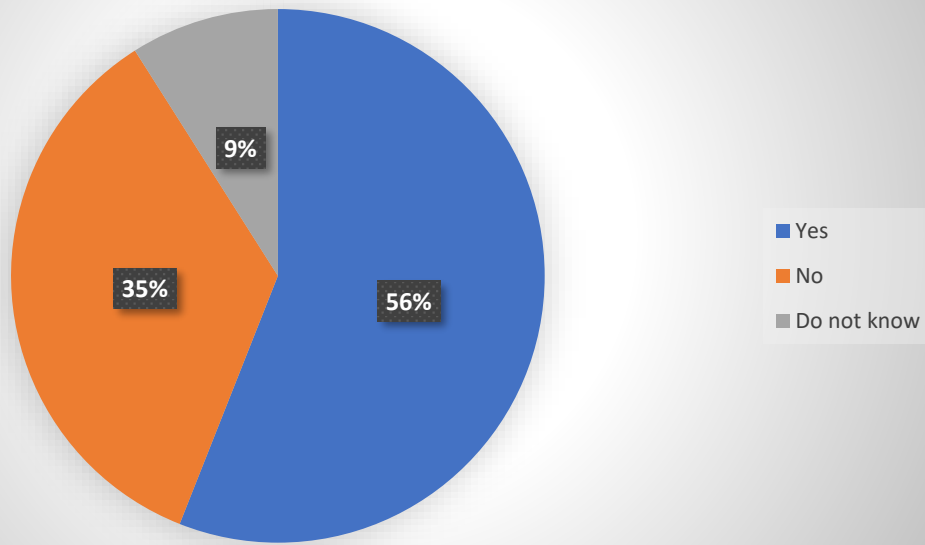
As part of the implementation of your programs, do you have any internal data protection procedure in place?

All respondents indicated that they had an internal policy (13 respondents), or were in the process of drafting such a document (1 respondent).

Do you collect/process/store personal data of individuals receiving aid?

8 of the entities surveyed indicated that they collect, process and store personal data on the people to whom assistance is given. 5 stated that they do not collect any personal data. Only one respondent was unable to answer.

Data collection, processing and retention



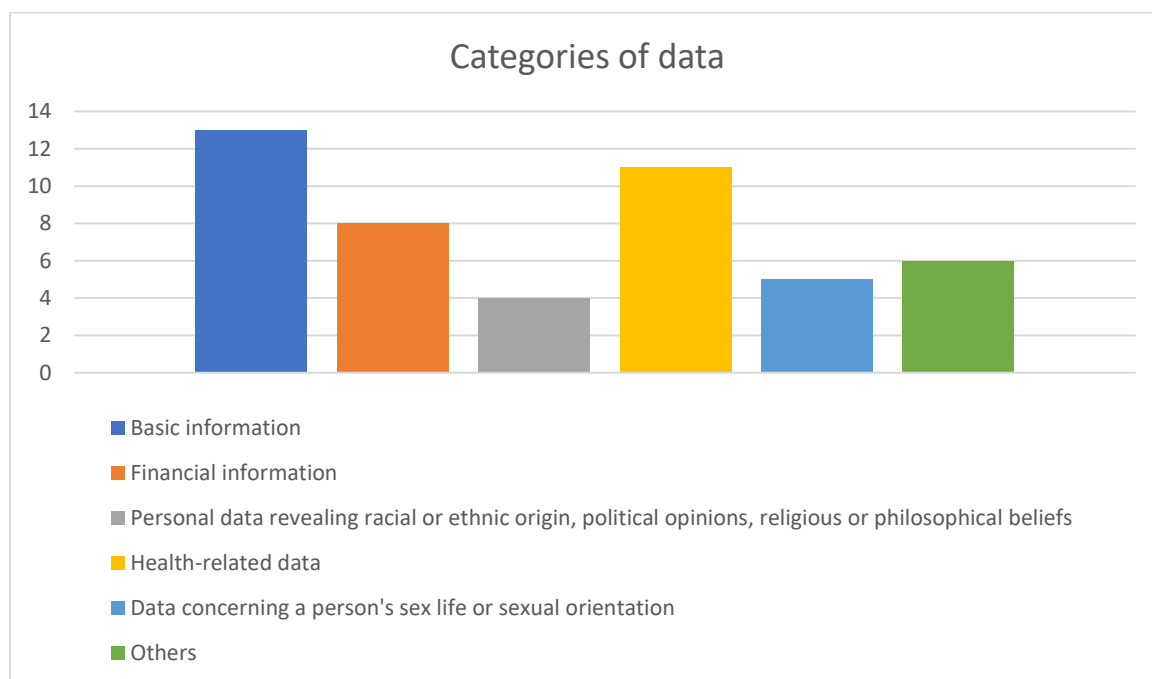
Do you collect personal data directly from the individuals themselves?

There is a problem of consistency in the answers, making the results unusable, although it is worth noting that the majority of respondents (9) collect data directly from the people concerned.

What categories of personal data do you collect?

Responses vary according to respondents' sector of activity. However, basic information (identity, date of birth, addresses, family life, etc.) and financial information are the most commonly collected (28% and 17% respectively).

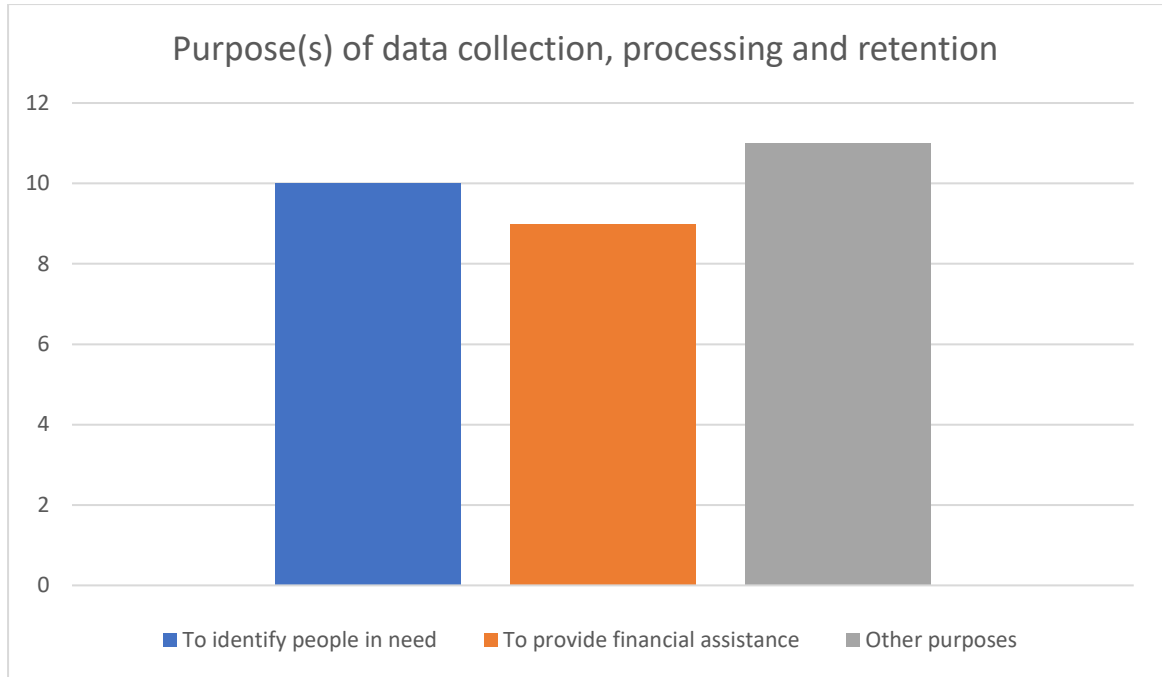
Among other data, one respondent indicated biometric data.



For which purposes do you collect/process/store the personal data?

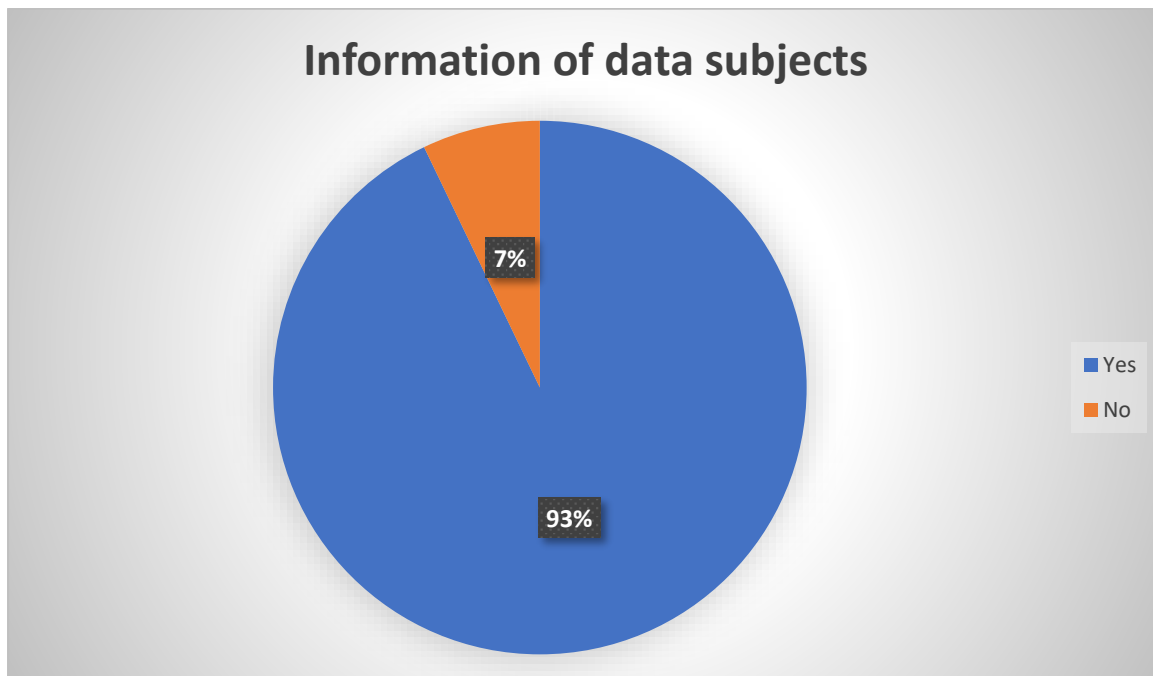
Most respondents indicated that they collect, process and store data in order to identify people in need (10) and provide financial assistance (9). However, they also indicated that data could be collected for other purposes (11). These purposes include:

- providing protection and assistance;
- finding solutions for people under their jurisdiction, including identity management, determining the status of these people, monitoring protection and implementing procedures relating to the best interests of the person;
- the use of aggregated data for research, statistics, reports...;
- setting up feedback mechanisms, safeguarding the well-being of beneficiaries and evaluating programs;
- on a case-by-case basis, to meet transparency obligations imposed by donors, for audit and control purposes, in reports (e.g. project evaluations, monitoring).



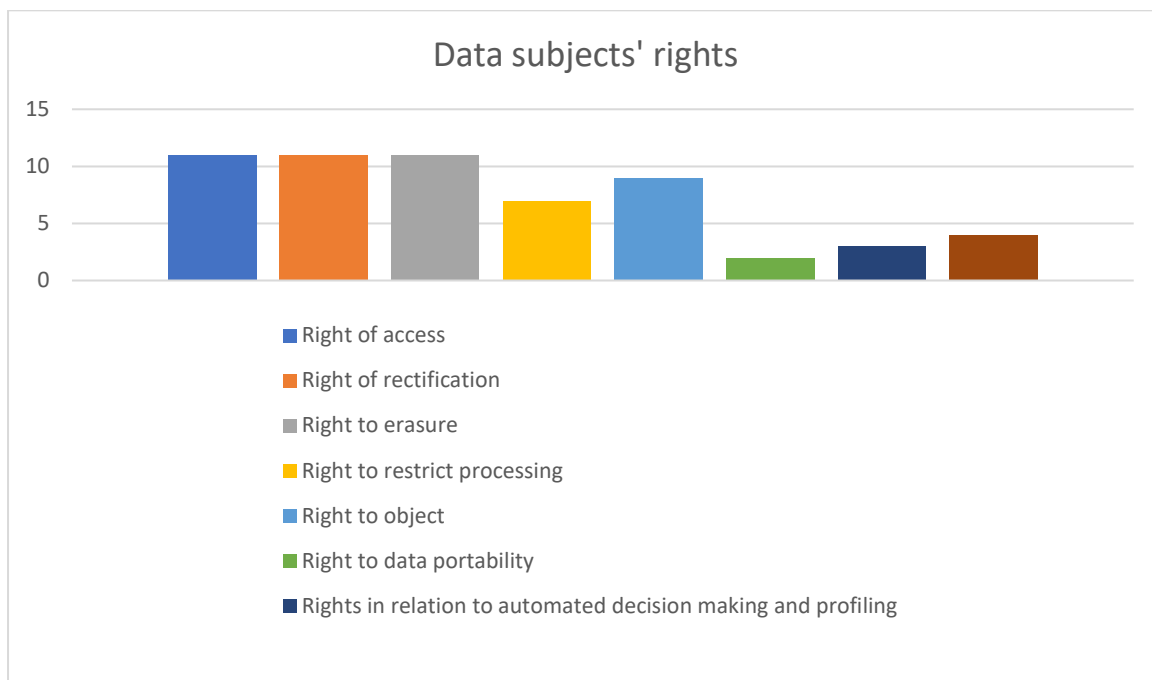
Do you provide individuals with any information about the collection, processing and retention of personal data?

With the exception of one respondent, all the other entities surveyed inform data subjects of their rights.



What are the rights of the persons concerned?

Most respondents (11) allow data subjects to access, rectify and delete their data. These three rights are followed by the right to object (9) and the right to restrict processing (7). Very few respondents (2) offer the right to portability.

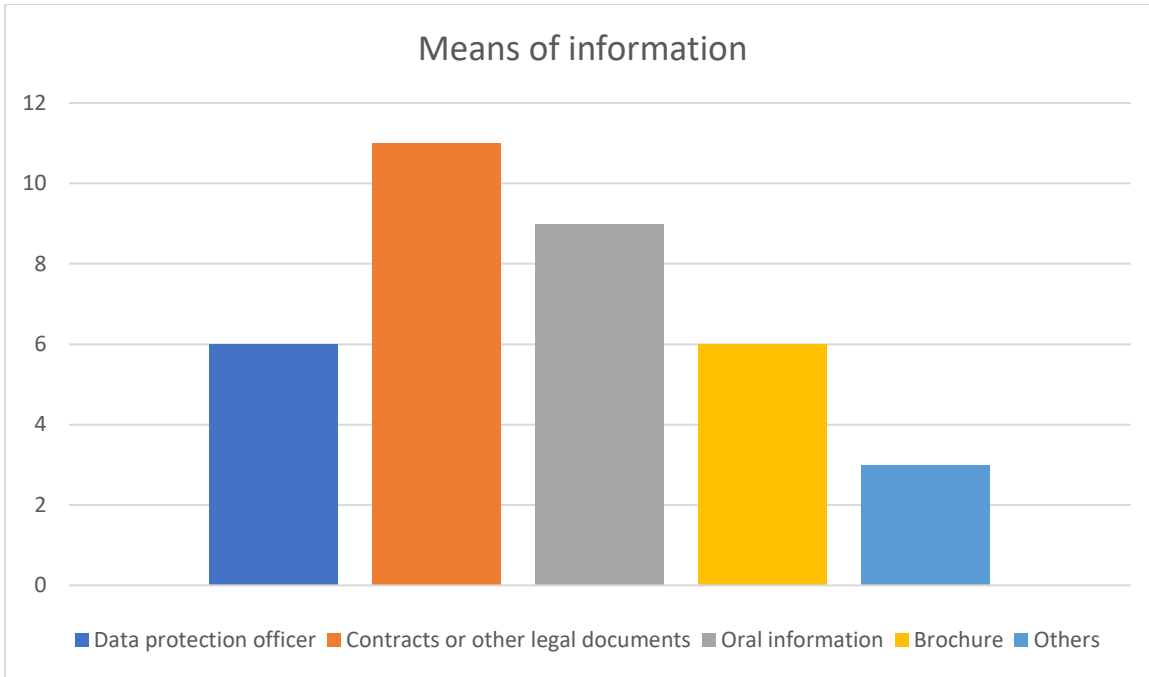


How do you inform the people concerned about their rights?

Data subjects are informed in a variety of ways. The most frequently used are contracts or other legal documents (11), in particular by means of a privacy policy, oral information (9), and equally, brochures and the appointment of a data protection officer (6).

None of the respondents reported using video equipment.

Other means include the website's privacy policy, a telephone hotline and a form.

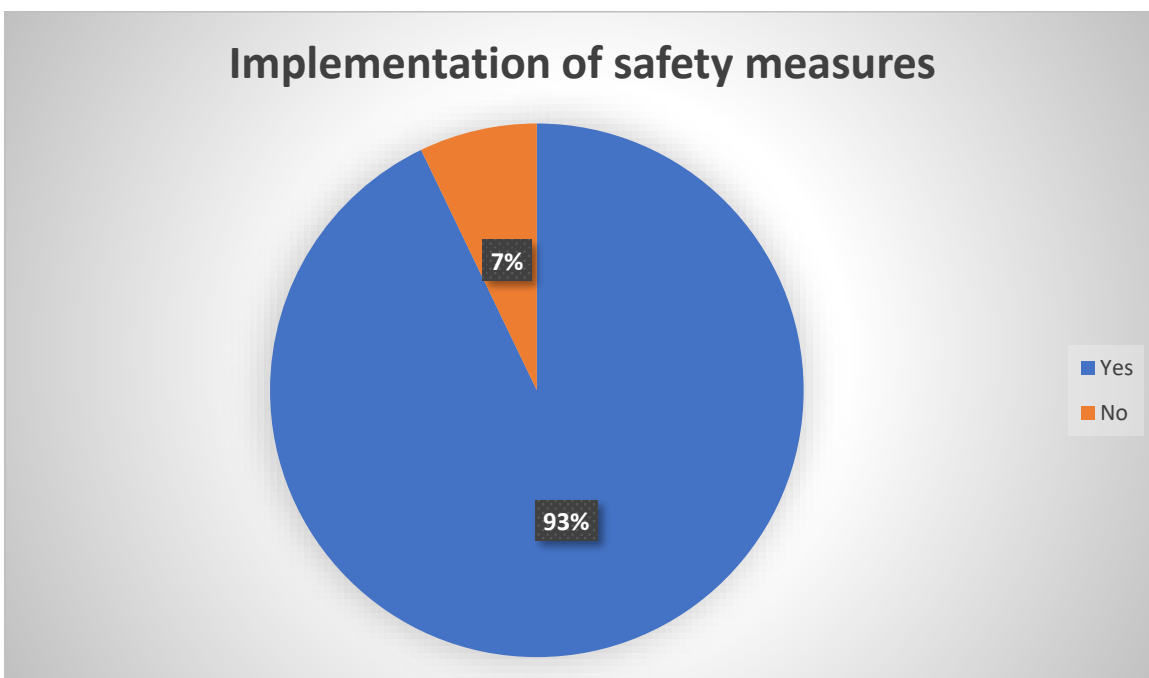


How long do you retain the personal data you collect?

Only one of the respondents answered that information is kept indefinitely. The others indicated retention periods depending on the legislative and operational context. Most, however, stressed that data was kept for as long as necessary to achieve the purpose for which it was collected, and that aggregated data was kept for statistical and historical purposes.

Has your organisation put into place some security measures to protect the personal data?

With the exception of one respondent, all surveyed entities have security measures in place.

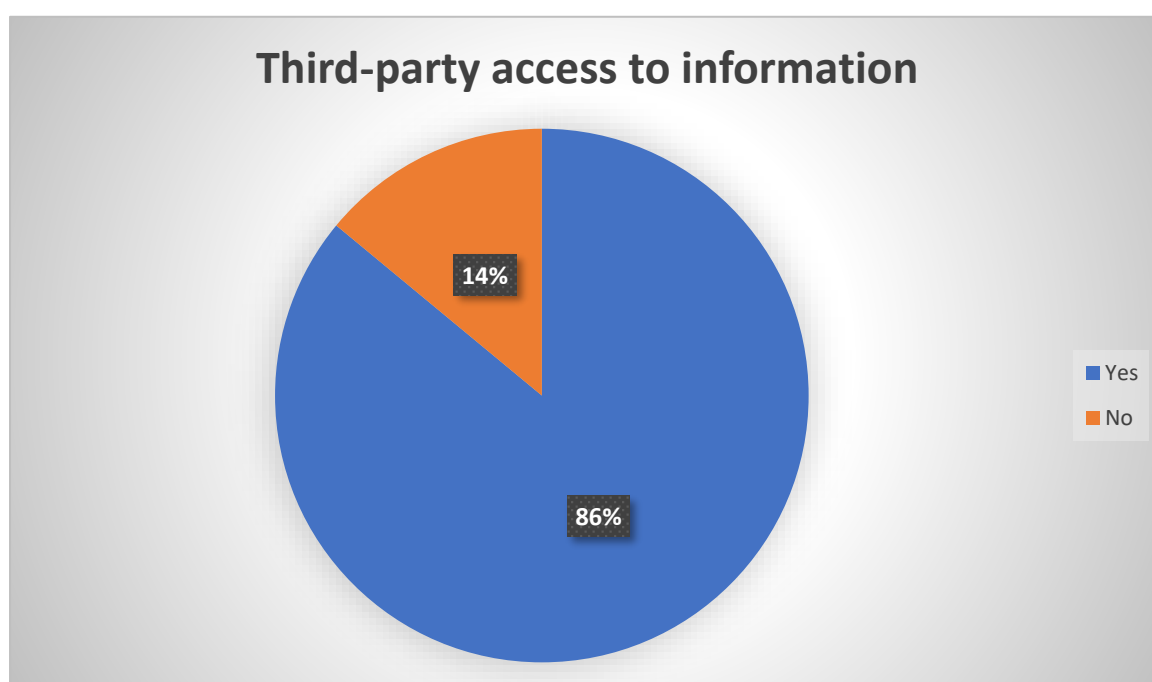


Do any third parties have access to this data?

A very large majority (86%) of respondents indicated that third parties could access the data collected.

These accesses are used for various purposes:

- provision of humanitarian assistance;
- cooperation with donors, partners and service providers;
- litigation management;
- internal and external audits;
- research.



Who are those third parties?

A large majority of respondents said that other agencies could access the data (11). In some cases, the national government of the jurisdiction where aid is provided (4) may be a recipient, as well as donors (3) and the national government where the entity is based (2).

None of the respondents responded with the national police force of the country in which they are based, or the country in which the aid is provided.

On the other hand, 5 of the respondents specified that other third parties could access the data, depending on the nature of the entity and its missions, as well as the context in which the aid is provided. Requests for access are dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

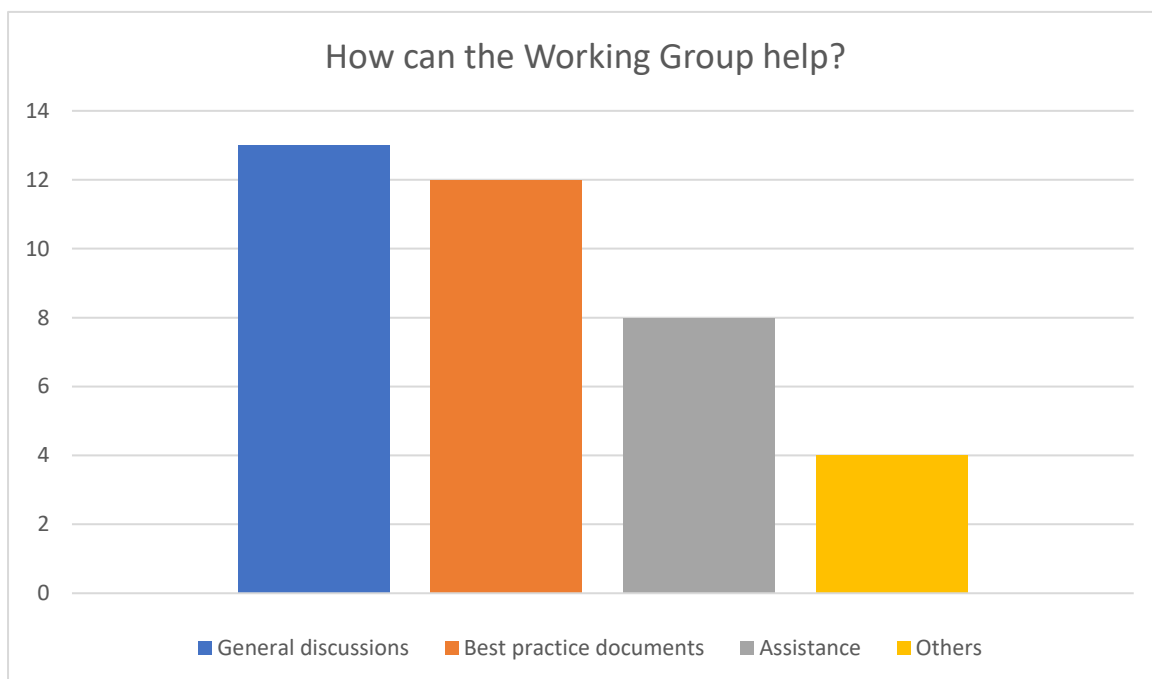
Can processors have access to beneficiaries' personal data?

None of the respondents have complete control over the data they collect, since with the exception of one who was unable to answer, all the others indicated that their subcontractors may have access to said data.

How can the Working Group help you?

Respondents all indicated an interest in contact with the Working Group. Their needs included general discussions (13), best practice documents (12) and assistance (8).

The Working Group is also seen as a useful entry point for obtaining contacts and communicating with data protection authorities.



Conclusions and next steps

The Working Group AID has drawn several conclusions from the answers to this questionnaire:

- The **low response rate** shows that the Global Privacy Assembly (GPA) is probably not sufficiently identified by many development and humanitarian aid actors. Without prejudging whether this lack of awareness is accompanied by a relative indifference to the protection of personal data, the Working Group sees this as an opportunity to get closer to these players in order to strengthen the voice and influence of the GPA.
- Beyond the simple responses received, the questionnaire was an **effective tool for making contact with many relevant actors**, and helped raise awareness of the Working Group AID, now identified as a pool of expertise for these organisations. In addition, the organisations that responded said they **appreciated the Working Group's approach**, particularly the NGOs.
- A number of respondents also expressed a desire to **know the results of the survey and the follow-up action planned**. To this end, this report will be forwarded to respondents.
- The questionnaire revealed that **personal data are important working tools for organisations in the targeted sectors**. This finding reinforces the conviction of the importance of the Working Group and of maintaining dialogue with the relevant players, given the sensitive nature of their work, in a benevolent approach.
- Among respondents, the Working Group was pleased to **note a good degree of maturity and awareness** in terms of personal data protection. This is evidenced in particular by the data protection policies already in place or being drafted by all respondents.
- Finally, the questionnaire **identified the needs of certain organisations**, in particular NGOs, in order to better guide the Working Group's actions in the coming years:
 - establish a list of specific contact points for these actors within DPAs;
 - produce presentations to raise awareness of data protection in development aid;
 - imagine or present a case study;
 - identify training opportunities and facilitate access to them for the relevant players.



GPA

Global Privacy Assembly

Annex 4

List of contact points within DPAs on the African continent

N°	Pays	Niveau de protection	Date	Autorité de protection	Contact	RAPD P	AFAPD P
1	South Africa	Law	2013 2021	The Information Regulator (South Africa)	enquiries@infoeregulator.org.za	Y	N
2	Algeria	Law	2023	Autorité nationale de protection des données à caractère personnel (ANPDP)	contact.anpdp@anpdp.dz	N	N
3	Angola	Law	2011	Agence de protection des données (APD)	geral@apd.ao ou info@apd.ao	Y	N
4	Benin	Law	2009 2017	Autorité de protection des données à caractère personnel (APDP)	contact@apdp.bj	Y	Y
5	Botswana	Law	2018	N/A	N/A	N	N
6	Burkina Faso	Law	2004	Commission de l'informatique et des libertés (CIL)	infos@cil.bf	Y	Y
7	Burundi	No law	-	-	-	-	-
8	Cameroon	Pre-draft law	-	-	-	OM	-
9	Cape Verde	Law	2013	Commission nationale de protection des données (CNPDP)	cnpdp@cnpdp.cv	Y	Y
10	Central African Republic	No law	-	-	-	-	-
11	Comoros	No law	-	-	-	-	-
12	(Republic of the) Congo	Law	2019	N/A	N/A	N	N
13	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Law	2023	N/A	N/A	N	N
14	Côte d'Ivoire	Law	2003	Autorité de régulation des	info-apdcp@artci.ci	Y	Y

				télécommunication de Côte d'Ivoire (ARTCI)			
15	Djibouti	Draft law	-	-	-	-	-
16	Egypt	Law	2020	N/A	N/A	N	N
17	Eritrea	No law	-	-	-	-	-
18	Eswatini	Law	2022	Eswatini data protection authority (EDPA)	dataprotection@esc.com.sz	Y	N
19	Ethiopia	Law	2024	N/A	N/A	N	N
20	Gabon	Law	2011 md. 2023	Autorité pour la protection des données personnelles et de la vie privée (APDPVP)	contact@apdpvp.ga	Y	Y
21	Gambia	No law	-	-	-	OM	-
22	Ghana	Law	2012	Data Protection Commission (DPC)	info@dataprotection.org.gh	Y	N
23	Guinea	Law	2016	N/A	N/A	N	N
24	Guinea-Bissau	No law	-	-	-	-	-
25	Equatorial Guinea	Law	2016	N/A	N/A	N	N
26	Kenya	Law	2019	Office of the Data Protection Commissioner (ODPC)	info@odpc.go.ke	Y	N
27	Lesotho	Law	2011	N/A	N/A	N	N
28	Liberia	No law	-	-	-	-	-
29	Lybia	No law	-	-	-	-	-
30	Madagascar	Law	2015	N/A	N/A	N	N
31	Malawi	Draft law		N/A	N/A	N	N
32	Mali	Law	2013 md. 2017	Autorité de protection des données à caractère personnel (APDP)	contact@apdp.ml	Y	Y

33	Marocco	Law	2009	Commission nationale du contrôle de la protection des données à caractère personnel (CNDP)	contact@cndp.ma	Y	Y
34	Mauritius	Law	2009 md. 2017	Data protection office (DPO)	dpo@govmu.org ou dpo22@govmu.org	Y	Y
35	Mauritania	Law	2017	Autorité de protection des données à caractère personnelle (APD)	contact@apd.mr	Y	Y
36	Mozambique	No law	-	-	-	-	-
37	Namibia	Draft law		N/A	N/A	N	N
38	Niger	Law	2017 md. 2019	Haute autorité de protection des données à caractère personnelle (HAPDP)	contact@hapdp.ne	Y	Y
39	Nigeria	Law	2019	Nigeria data protection commission (NDPC)	info@ndpc.gov.ng	Y	N
40	Uganda	Law	2019	Personal Data Protection office (PDPO)	info@pdpo.go.ug	Y	N
41	Rwanda	Law	2021	Data Protection and Privacy Office	dpp@dpo.gov.rw	OM	N
42	Sao Tome and Principe	Law	2016	Agence nationale de protection des données personnelles (ANPDP)	geral@anpdp.st	Y	Y
43	Senegal	Law	2008	Commission de protection des données personnelles (CDP)	contact.cdp@cdp.sn	Y	Y
44	Seychelle	Law	2018 md. 2023	Information Commission	dantoine@infocom.sc	N	N
45	Sierra Leone	No law	-	-	-	-	-
46	Somalia	Law	2023	Data protection authority (DPA)	info@dpa.gov.so	N	N
47	Sudan	No law	-	-	-	-	-
48	South Sudan	Draft law	-	-	-	-	-

49	Tanzania	Law	2022	Personal data protection commission (PDPC)	dg@pdpc.go.tz	N	N
50	Chad	Law	2015	Agence nationale de sécurité informatique et de certification électronique (ANSICE)		Y	N
51	Togo	Law	2019	N/A	N/A	N	N
52	Tunisia	Law	2004	Instance nationale de protection des données personnelles (INPDP)	inpdp@inpdp.tn	Y	N
53	Zambia	Law	2021	N/A	N/A	N	N
54	Zimbabwe	Law	2021	Postal and Telecommunications Regulatory Authority of Zimbabwe (POTRAZ)	the.regulator@potra.z.gov.zw	N	N

Y = yes

N = No

OM = observer member

N/A = non-applicable

