



Data 2020: A Multi-Perspective Dialogue on Data at ID4Africa 2020

CONCEPT NOTE

October 29th, 8:30-18:30 (InF4, 8, 12 & 16)

ID4Africa will take advantage of the presence of data regulators at its Annual Meeting 2020 to launch a new kind of dialogue that could have significant impact on the development agenda. These regulators are there to participate in DPIS (*Data Protection in Identity Systems Side Meeting*). Their presence represents an ideal opportunity to bring forth a multi-perspective dialogue engaging the technology innovators, the regulators and policy makers, and the digital rights proponents and civil society all within the context of identity data and digital identification systems.

ID4Africa Data 2020 is a full day symposium that consists of 4 sessions dedicated to exploring the interplay **between privacy and security on one hand and innovation and growth on the other**.

Among the topics that we are seeking submissions from potential speakers are:

Session 1: Data Risks and Regulatory Frameworks – InF4

The session will explore the range of risks that emerge when data accumulates either through enrollment or through identity-enabled use and the type of regulatory frameworks that are necessary to address these risks. The session will principally reflect the views of the DPAs, regulators and civil society, and the digital rights proponents. Part of this session will expand on the work of DPIS, where specific risks in identity systems are identified by the DPAs, in the context of their jurisdiction. It will also explore some recent regulatory frameworks and legal recourses that can serve as deterrence against risky exploitations of identity data. The session will also be informed through the results of a survey on the subject that will be completed by the DPAs and the identity authorities prior to the event.

Session Moderator: To be confirmed

Session 2: Data Risk: Technical & Mitigation by Design – InF8

This session is based on the premise that within the development context, one cannot rely on institutional capacity to monitor and enforce data protection laws, and as a consequence risk mitigation needs to be assured by design and needs to allow individuals to maintain control over their data.

This session will provide an overview of technological solutions, system and security architectures or designs, privacy innovations and tools, practices for enhanced transparency, and institutional and legal frameworks that could help address the observed data risks while allowing for controlled data access and data sharing.

Discussions may include:

- Distributed or decentralized data models



- Data minimization
- Match-on-card,
- FIDO-based matching
- Innovative consent registration
- Biometric hashing
- Tokenization supporting anonymous secure transactions.
- Mobile secure credentials,
- Push notification for data access and breach
- Privacy by design measures.
- The right to be forgotten and/or invisible

Session Moderator: To be confirmed

Session 3: Data Mobility— Maximizing the Value of Identity Data – InF12

This session will build on what was discussed in Session 2 and takes the discussion towards a pro-growth, pro-innovation perspective to examine practices that ensure people are not denied the benefits of their data assets and that the growth of economies for the overall benefit of society and for poverty eradication is not compromised through restrictive approaches to data. Key to achieving that goal is data mobility. Rules to protect data are necessary but so too are new technologies, polices, and institutions that enable safe sharing of data. The latter will be key to realizing the full value of digital identity.

This session will examine the specific types of investments needed to cultivate a data ecosystem that is both trusted and creates value for people, markets, and government. The discussion will emphasize a series of positive use cases -- focusing on the mobility of digital identity trail -- to illustrate this opportunity:

- *Improving the efficiency and accuracy of government services:* Governmental resources and programs often go unused by people who are eligible for them. This results, in part, from a “search and browse” paradigm that puts the burden on individuals to find programs on their own. Private matching models require structured and actionable personal data paired with data mobility in order to match people with programs, many of which they might not otherwise discover.
- *Building individual resilience in the face of acute shocks or displacement:* In natural disasters, conflict, and other shocks, people often lose access to critical documents/means for identification, complicating relief and recovery efforts. By equipping people with the ability to access, manage, and share their data digitally, data mobility systems help build resilience and support stronger verification processes across government ministries and organization.

Session Moderator: To be confirmed

Session 4: National Data Governance Models: Building Trust and Reinforcing Confidence – InF16

Data collected through ID enrollment and generated through ID authentication can empower individuals, businesses, and support government functions. We believe this objective must be achieved within the



framework of a Data Governance Model (DGM) adopted at a national level and customized at the level of the data controllers and processors.

For our purposes, a DGM shall mean the totality of practices (processes, procedures, legislation, scope of use) that must be in place for the management and protection of data. Such a model must build controls for protection and compliance while allowing for the use and access of the data for the permitted scope. It includes institutional arrangements for transparency and trust, procedural risk mitigation, legal frameworks, enforcement and redress around data protection.

This session will be an exploration of the various experiences and best practices in Data Governance within the context of identity systems. It will engage regulators, identity authorities, data experts and practitioners that will attempt to find the appropriate governance approaches that support the twin goals of building trust and fueling innovation and growth.

For the data governance panel, we are seeking to highlight the perspective of:

1. African policymakers who are actively trying to balance the risks of data against the opportunity to harness data for growth and innovation;
2. Civil society members who are establishing structure for accountability and transparency in how personal data is governed;
3. International experts who can share the progress and pitfalls from other country experiences namely EU, China, and/or India;
4. Private sector leaders who can discuss how various approaches to data governance can be harmful or hurtful with commercial business models.

Session Moderator: Priya Vora, CEO, Future State