**Nigeria**

Law: Nigeria Data Protection Act (NDPA), 2023

Regulator: Nigeria Data Protection Commission (NDPC)

* If you collect people’s personal information (like names, emails, phone numbers), you must get their permission.
* You must tell people what you plan to do with their data.
* You need to keep their data safe and private.
* If your business handles a lot of data, you must submit a data protection audit.
* Businesses should have a data protection officer or advisor.

**Kenya**

Law: Data Protection Act, 2019

Regulator: Office of the Data Protection Commissioner (ODPC)

* Businesses must register with the regulator if they collect or process personal data regularly.
* You must ask for clear consent before collecting personal data.
* You should tell people how and why you are collecting their data.
* People can ask to see their data or ask you to delete it.
* You must protect the data from loss or misuse.

**Ghana**

Law: Data Protection Act, 2012

Regulator: Data Protection Commission

* Businesses must register with the Data Protection Commission.
* You must tell people why you need their data and get their consent.
* Keep personal data secure.
* People have the right to see, correct, or delete their data.

**South Africa**

Law: Protection of Personal Information Act (POPIA)

Regulator: Information Regulator

* You must have a reason (legal basis) to collect personal data.
* Consent is one way to collect data legally.
* Businesses must appoint someone (Information Officer) to manage data protection.
* People can ask to see or correct their data.
* You must tell the regulator and affected people if data is stolen or lost.

**Zimbabwe**

Law: Data Protection Act, 2021

Regulator: POTRAZ

* You must tell people what data you are collecting and why.
* You need to ask for their permission.
* You must keep their data safe.
* You should notify authorities if data is lost or stolen.

**Zambia**

Law: Data Protection Act, 2021

Regulator: ZICTA

* Get permission before collecting personal data.
* Businesses may need to register with the regulator.
* People can ask to see or change their data.
* Protect personal data from misuse.

**Botswana**

Law: Data Protection Act, 2018

Regulator: Data Protection Commissioner

* Register with the Commissioner if you process personal data.
* Get consent from people before using their data.
* Keep data confidential and secure.
* People can request access to their data.

**Tanzania**

Law: Personal Data Protection Act, 2022

Regulator: The Personal Data Protection Commission (PDPC)

* Ask for permission before collecting personal data.
* Tell people what you will use their data for.
* Keep their data safe and use it only for the intended purpose.

**Uganda**

Law: Data Protection and Privacy Act, 2019

Regulator: The Personal Data Protection Office (PDPO)

* Get clear consent before collecting data.
* Let people access and correct their data.
* Take steps to protect data from unauthorized access.

**Rwanda**

Law: Data Protection Law, 2021

Regulator: National Cyber Security Authority (NCSA)

* Tell people why you are collecting their data.
* Get their consent.
* Keep data secure.
* Let people see and manage their data.

**Ethiopia**

Law: Personal Data Protection Proclamation (Not yet enforced)

Regulator: To be announced

* When it starts, businesses will need to get consent to collect data.
* People will have rights to access and correct their data.

**Egypt**

Law: Data Protection Law, 2020

Regulator: Egypt Data Protection Center

* Businesses need permission from people to use their data.
* You must register your business and follow security rules.
* People can ask you to delete or correct their data.

**Morocco**

Law: Law No. 09-08

Regulator: CNDP

* You must register data activities.
* Get permission before using personal data.
* Secure the data and allow people to access or correct it.

**Tunisia**

Law: Organic Law No. 2004-63

Regulator: Tunisian data protection authority (INPDP).

* Notify the authority before collecting data.
* Ask for consent from data subjects.
* Allow individuals to access or fix their information.

**Algeria**

Law: Law No. 18-07

Regulator: Not fully functional yet

* You must get consent to collect data.
* People can ask to access or change their data.
* Wait for full implementation of the law and regulator.

**Senegal**

Law: Law No. 2008-12

Regulator: CDP

* Register your business if handling personal data.
* Get people’s permission before collecting their data.
* People can see or correct their personal data.

**Cote d’Ivoire**

Law: Law No. 2013-450

Regulator: ARTCI

* Tell people what data you collect and why.
* Ask for their consent.
* Register with the authority if processing personal data.
* Respect rights to access and deletion.

**Cameroon**

Law: No dedicated data protection law yet (privacy rules under ICT Law)

Regulator: ANTIC (Cybersecurity)

* Ask for consent when collecting personal data.
* Keep the data safe and do not share without permission.
* A data protection law is being planned.

**Angola**

Law: Data Protection Law, 2011

Regulator: To be fully operational

* Get permission before collecting personal data.
* People have the right to access their data.
* You must keep the data secure and confidential.