

National cyber security experiences: Kenya

By Communications Commission of
Kenya

Introduction

- Internet security is a global growing concern: example Estonia and Georgia
- Africa has not critically address internet security.
- Low usage and poor connectivity has acted as our “security” - Lack of broadband connectivity provides no incentive for meaningful exploits.
- This situation is expected to change with the planned deployment of new broadband connections

Internet penetration: Kenya

- Number of internet users: Approximately 2.5million
- Initiatives to increase penetration:
 - Regulatory reform: Unified licensing framework
 - International and national broadband projects: TEAM and FONN/NOFBI
 - Tax incentives

Policy, legislations and regulatory frame work

- Amendments the Kenya Communications Act of 1998: provides for electronic transactions and proscribes various computer/cyber crime
- Electronic Transactions Bill, 2007

Cyber security institution set up

- Regulator: Proposed by legislation
- Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT): Private sector initiative
- Kenya Network Information Centre and the Kenya Internet Exchange point: scalable redundancy
- Public private partnership : offers neutral and independent environment necessary for creation of trust between stakeholders

Monitoring of incidentals and Internet activities

- The CSIRT-KENYA the following services:
 - Incident Triage
 - Incident reporting
 - Incident analysis
 - Incident response and coordination
 - Incident Resolution
- <http://hackedafricazone.blogspot.com/> a blog for hacking enthusiasts

Challenges

- Consumer awareness
- Trust between stakeholders thus limiting information sharing
- Preparedness to mitigate and respond to cyberattacks
- Relevant policies and legislation