



CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE JAMAICA



BACKGROUND

Total Population: 2 761 000

(data source: [United Nations Statistics Division](#), December 2012)

Internet users, percentage of population: 37.80%

(data source: [ITU Statistics](#), December 2013)

1. CYBERSECURITY

1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on cybercrime has been enacted through the following instrument:

- [Cybercrimes Act](#).

1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity has been enacted through the following instrument:

- [Electronic Transactions Act](#).

1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

1.2.1 CIRT

The Jamaican government in collaboration with the ITU is in the process of establishing a national CIRT to assist in the protection of Jamaica's online cyber infrastructure.

1.2.2 STANDARDS

There is no officially approved national or sector specific cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards in Jamaica.

1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

There is no framework for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals in Jamaica.

1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

1.3.1 POLICY

There is a draft [National Cybersecurity Strategy](#) to be [launched](#) soon.

1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Jamaica.

1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The following agencies are responsible for the cybersecurity in Jamaica:

- Constabulary Force ([JCF](#))
- The Ministry of Science, Technology, Energy and Mining ([MSTEM](#))
- Communication Forensic and Cybercrime Unit (CFCU) of the Jamaica.

1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

There is no benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

There is no officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development program or project for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines in Jamaica.

1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

The National Cybersecurity Task Force (NCSTF) is tasked with assisting in creating a framework to build confidence in the use of cyberspace and the protection and security of related assets; establishing a public education and awareness program; and formulating a strategy to develop, grow and retain high quality cyber talent for the national workforce. Two of the major universities (Northern Caribbean University and the University of the West Indies) offer degrees in computer science with some degree of specialization in information security and network security, as well as more advanced coursework in cryptography.

1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Jamaica does not have the exact number of public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Jamaica does not have any certified government and public sector agencies certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity.

1.5 COOPERATION

1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

There is no framework for sharing cybersecurity assets across borders with other nation states in Jamaica.

1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Jamaica has officially recognized the NCSTF as responsible for the national program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

The NCSTF is tasked with promoting collaboration amongst all stakeholders.

1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Jamaica is a member of the [ITU-IMPACT](#) initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Jamaica also participates in the [OAS](#).

2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instruments:

- [Section 9](#) of the Sexual Offences Act
- [The Child Pornography \(Prevention\) Act](#).

2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Jamaica has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#).

Jamaica has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 2 and 3, to the [Optional Protocol to The Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography](#).

2.3 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

There is no information about any agency that is responsible for the protection of children online.

2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no information about any website or hotline to which incidents can be reported.

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More information is available on ITU website at <http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/default.aspx>

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