



CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE MALAWI



BACKGROUND

Total Population: 15 883 000

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

Internet users, percentage of population: 5.40%

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

1. CYBERSECURITY

1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Malawi does not have specific criminal legislation pertaining to cybercrime. However a legislation bill is being drafted and is expected to be passed by parliament shortly.

1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Malawi does not have specific regulation and compliance requirement pertaining to cybersecurity.

1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

1.2.1 CIRT

Malawi does not have officially recognized national CIRT.

1.2.2 STANDARDS

Malawi does not have any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Malawi does not have any officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals.

1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

1.3.1 POLICY

Malawi has an officially recognized national cybersecurity policy ([National ICT Policy 2013](#)). The Policy recognises the importance of the cyber security and aims at promoting the use of ICTs to mitigate crimes and enhance public security and cooperate with international security agencies.

1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Malawi does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Malawi [Communication Regulatory Authority](#) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Malawi does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific benchmarking exercises or referential used to measure cybersecurity development.

1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Malawi has an officially recognized national research and development (R&D) project ([HIPSSA PROJECT](#)) for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines to be applied in either the private or the public sector.

1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

There is an educational program ([MSc. Information Theory, Coding & Cryptography](#)) that provides skills in Coding and Cryptography for the public and private sector professionals.

1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Malawi 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

To facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states, Malawi has an officially recognized partnership with [ITU-IMPACT](#).

1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Malawi does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Malawi does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector. However BD CERT organizes events to share knowledge with the law enforcing agencies, industry and academia.

1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Malawi is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Malawi participated in the ITU-IMPACT meeting within the African Forum on Best Practices in ICT, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, October 10-12, 2013.

Furthermore, Malawi participated in the COMESA Cyber Security Validation Workshop (24th to 28th July 2011) and the COMESA Cyber Security and Public Key Infrastructure Meeting (25th to 28th November 2013). Malawi is among the beneficiaries of the EU/ITU co-funded project "Support for Harmonization of the ICT Policies in Sub-Sahara Africa" ([HIPSSA](#)).

2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instruments:
[-The Criminal Code \(Section 179\)](#)

2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Malawi 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

Malawi does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Malawi does not have an officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.

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