CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

BACKGROUND

Total Population: unknown
(data source: United Nations Statistics Division, December 2012)

Internet users, percentage of population: unknown
(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:
- Penal Code.

1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE
Specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity has been enacted through the following instruments:
- None.

1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

1.2.1 CIRT
South Sudan does not have any officially recognized national CIRT.

1.2.2 STANDARDS
South Sudan does not have any officially approved national or sector specific cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

1.2.3 CERTIFICATION
There is no cybersecurity framework for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals in South Sudan.

1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

1.3.1 POLICY
South Sudan does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE
There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in South Sudan.

1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
There is no agency responsible for cybersecurity in South Sudan.

1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING
South Sudan does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT
South Sudan does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development program or project for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines.

1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

There are no educational and professional training programs for raising awareness, higher education and certification in South Sudan.

1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

South Sudan 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

South Sudan does not have any framework to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

South Sudan does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

There is no officially recognized national or sector-specific program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector in South Sudan.

1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

South Sudan is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services.

2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instrument:
- Article 260 of the Criminal Code – does not explicitly mention child pornography but obscene content.

2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

South Sudan has not acceded to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

South Sudan has not acceded 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 agency responsible for child online protection in South Sudan.

2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no website or hotline dedicated to child online protection in South Sudan.