

African Information Society Initiative



ECA cooperative actions on cybersecurity

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa



ITU Regional Cybersecurity Forum for Africa and Arab States

Tunis, Tunisia

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Introduction: AISI and Cybesecurity

Security is vital for trust and confidence in the Information Society and must be considered at all layers. This includes:

- Information Security Management;
- Standards of Information Security;
- Threats and Attacks to Information;
- Education and Curriculum for Information Security;
- Social and Ethical Aspects of Information Security;
- Information Security Services;
- Applications of Information Security;
- Infrastructure for Information Security;
- Legislation for Information Security;
- Modeling and Analysis for Information Security; and
- Tools for Information Security.

www.uneca.org/aisi

AISI and Cybesecurity

within the AISI framework, the Security concern is addressed:

- In formulating National and Regional ICT Policies and Strategies
- In designying the legal frameworks for the Information Society

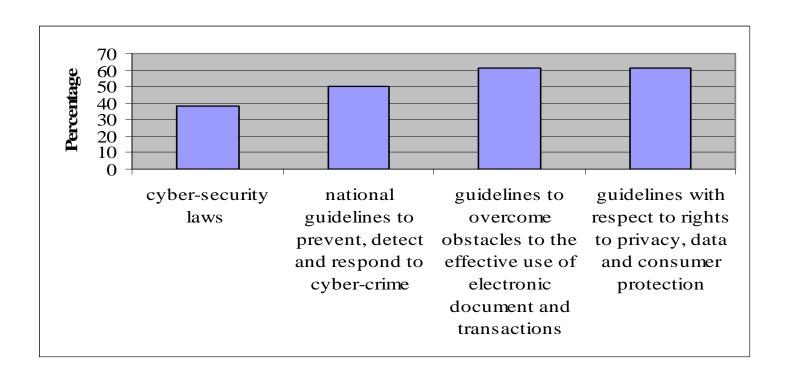


Implementation of WISIS Action Line 5 in Africa

Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

The WSIS Action Plan recommends "cooperation among the governments at the United Nations and with all stakeholders at other appropriate forums to enhance user confidence, build trust, and protect both data and network integrity; consider existing and potential threats to ICTs; and address other information security and network security issues"

Percentage of countries with cybersecurity laws





National Cybersecurity Guidelines

- 38 per cent of the respondents (Benin, Egypt, Ghana, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan and Zambia) have cyber-security laws.

 45 per cent (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, the Gambia, Ghana, Mali, the Niger, Nigeria and Senegal) have national guidelines for preventing, detecting and responding to cybercrime;

National Cybersecurity Guidelines

- 60 per cent (the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, the Sudan and Uganda) have guidelines for overcoming obstacles to the effective use of electronic documents and transactions, including electronic means of authentication; and
- 55 per cent (Egypt, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and the Sudan) have guidelines on the right to privacy, data and consumer protection.





Deployment of ICT Security and Level of Awareness

- The level of deployment of security systems in both the private and the public sectors to combat cyber-crime is low.
- Most countries also rated the level of awareness of ICT-related security issues, with some of the relevant initiatives only just beginning



1) Harmonized Legal Framework for the Knowledge Society

- ECA provided Assistance to ECOWAS on formulating an ICT harmonized legal Framework

Assistance is requested from other RECs to adapt the Framework

 Cooperation with the AU for a regional harmonized legal Framework for the knowledge society including guidelines on :

Cybercrime
Personal data protection
Electronic Transactions
e-Signature/ Certification
Cybersecurity

Concrets ECA initiatives

2) Cooperation on cybersecurity

- Assistance on the formulation of national Cybersecurity Policies for : Kenya, Mozambique, Burkina Faso and Ghana
- Project for cooperation on cybersecurity in the Maghreb





ECA to continue with his partners providing Technical Assistance to:

- 1- The RECs on implementing harmonized ICT Legal Frameworks and cybersecurity Policies
- 2- AU on formulating a Regional harmonized legal framework for the knowledge society
- 3- Governments on the implementation at national level





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