CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE CAMEROON

BACKGROUND

Total Population: 20 469 000
(data source: United Nations Statistics Division, December 2012)

Internet users, percentage of population: 6.40%
(data source: ITU Statistics, 2013)

1. CYBERSECURITY

1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

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

-Law on Cybersecurity and Cybercrime

1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

-Decree on IT Security Audit   -Decree on Electronic Certification   -Cybersecurity Standard

1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

1.2.1 CIRT

ITU conducted a CIRT Assessment for Cameroon at Yaoundé, Cameroon in December 2010. Cameroon has established an officially recognized National CIRT.

1.2.2 STANDARDS

Cameroon has an officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards. The framework is developed by the National Information Technology Agency (ANTIC) for government agencies.

1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Cameroon 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

Cameroon does not have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy. However it has developed a cybersecurity policy for government agencies.

1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Cameroon ICT/Telecomm roadmap includes a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

ANTIC is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Cameroon does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific benchmarking exercises or referential used to measure cybersecurity development. However in the ICT/Telecom roadmap, there are studies planned on to measure the impact of cybercrime in Cameroon.

1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT
Cameroon does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development (R&D) programs/projects for cybersecurity standards.

ANTIC has developed best practices and guidelines to be applied in the public sector.

1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT
Cameroon has dedicated a budget for public awareness program. Two awareness programs will be organized in Yaoundé and Douala which are the two major cities of our country. ANTIC also raises awareness on cybersecurity through a radio program every fortnight.
ANTIC is now working with the tertiary institution to develop programs related to cybersecurity in its engineering schools and universities.
Two cybersecurity seminars have also been organized in partnership with IMPACT in 2010 and 2013. Topics like penetration testing, security audit and forensic investigation were taught.

1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION
Cameroon has 3 public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION
Cameroon 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
Cameroon does not have officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states. However Central Africa's countries are finalizing the development of a cybersecurity framework for intra-state cooperation.

1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION
Cameroon 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
Cameroon does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
Cameroon is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Cameroon 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 instrument:
-Law on Cybersecurity and Cybercrime (Article 43, 76 and 80-82)

2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Cameroon 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

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

2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

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