



CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE GHANA



BACKGROUND

Total Population: 25 546 000

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

Internet users, percentage of population: 12.30%

(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 instruments:

- [Criminal Code](#)
- Regulation of Interception of Communication Act (RICA).

1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- Electronic Signature Act
- Telecommunications Act
- Federal Data Protection Act
- Electronic Transactions Act
- Act on the Federal Office for Information Security.

1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

1.2.1 CIRT

Ghana has two national CIRTs [NITA CERT](#) under the ministry of communication and [CERT-GH](#) which was established by the ITU-IMPACT.

1.2.2 STANDARDS

Ghana does not have an officially recognized 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 Ghana.

1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

1.3.1 POLICY

Ghana has a draft [National Cyber Security Policy & Strategy](#).

1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Ghana.

1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

[The Ministry of Communication](#), [National Information Technology Agency](#) and [Commercial Crime Unit, Criminal Investigation Department of the Ghana Police Force](#) coordinate cybersecurity in Ghana.

1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

There is no benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development in Ghana.

1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

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

1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

[NITA CERT](#) trainings create security awareness within the ministries, departments and agencies and other government institutions and educate them in the area of Information Security with the latest security threats, needs and developments and deployment of techniques and tools in order to minimize security risk.

1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Ghana 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 information on any framework for sharing cybersecurity assets across borders with other nation states.

1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Ghana does not have an 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 Ghana.

1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Ghana is a member of the [ITU-IMPACT](#) initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Ghana participated in the:

- [CCI](#), where the government of Ghana formalized a relationship with the Commonwealth Secretariat, adopting a Cybersecurity Strategy and signing a Memorandum of Understanding focusing on child online protection and cybersecurity schemes.
- [ACCP](#) - [UNCTAD](#) - [ISS](#).

2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instrument:
- [Section 124](#) of Children's Act, 1998 provides only a definition of child abuse.

2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Ghana 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

The Domestic Violence & Victims Support Unit, under the Ghana Police, is mandated to handle child related crimes but does not have any clear definition of online offences related to child protection.

2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

[NITA CERT](#) provides the following email address to report computer incidents: incident@nitacert.gov.gh.

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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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