CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE
TANZANIA

BACKGROUND

Total Population: 47 656 000
(data source: United Nations Statistics Division, December 2012)

Internet users, percentage of population: 4.40%
(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 instruments:

-Electronic and Postal Communications Act
-Computer and Cybercrime Bills (currently being enacted)

1.1.2   REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity is in the process of being enacted through the following instruments:

-Personal Data Protection Act   -Electronic Transaction Act   -The Electronic And Postal Communications (Computer Emergency Response Team) Regulations

1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

1.2.1 CIRT

ITU conducted a CIRT readiness assessment for Tanzania at Kampala, Uganda, in April 2010. Tanzania CERT (TZ-CERT) is the national CIRT.

1.2.2 STANDARDS

Tanzania has an officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards through the Information Security Law and the Regulation on measures for information security.

1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Tanzania 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

Tanzania does not have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Tanzania does not have an officially recognized national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Tanzania does not have any officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Tanzania 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

Tanzania does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development (R&D) programs/projects for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines to be applied in either the private or the public sector.

1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Tanzania does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific educational and professional training programs for raising awareness with the general public, promoting cybersecurity courses in higher education and promoting certification of professionals in either the public or the private sectors.

1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Tanzania does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Tanzania 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, Tanzania has officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

-ITU   -African Union   -GAC/ICANN
-FIRST

1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Tanzania 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

Tanzania 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

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

There is officially recognized participation in East Africa region under the umbrella of East African Communications Organization (EACO). EACO has a dedicated platform referred as EACO Working Group 5 comprised of members from all 5 countries (Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi) within the region that reports to Assembly of Regulators which is mandated to address IP Networks, Standards and Cybersecurity issues.

Tanzania 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:

The Criminal Code(Section 175)

2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Tanzania 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

Tanzania does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

The Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority provides an online complaint form.

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