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Zambia @ a Glance

Population: 12 million
Area: 752,614 sq km
Water Area: 11,890 sq km
GDP: $4bn
Per capita GDP: $330

Telecommunications
- Fixed Lines: 91,000
- Mobile: 460,000
- Internet Users: 23,000
- Optic Fibre: 800km

Major Exports: Copper, Cobalt
Political Situ: Peaceful country
Neighbours: 8 Countries

Visit Zambia 2005
- Per Capita GDP: 1.4% annually
- Economic growth: 4% annually

Tourism
- the real Africa

Agriculture

Mining
Challenges / obstacles

• Education on the use of this technology – awareness – what it is, how it works
• Affordability of access to this technology for the average citizen
• Making the systems using this technology secure
• Rules governing the use of this technology
• Enforcement of the rules
**Awareness**

- People need to know about the technology – especially the younger generation if countries like Zambia want to join the global information society.

**Solution**

- Introduction computer curriculum in primary and tertiary institutions.
- Initiating community based ICT training programmes
- All ICT stakeholders (Government and industry) need to be involved in awareness campaigns and funding of the required programmes
Affordability

• For the technology to be beneficial and appreciated, people must afford it.
• No need to have a large scale deployment of a technology, such as internet, that only a few can afford.

Solution

• Since access to this technology is cost prohibitive to most Zambians, programmes such as creation of Universal fund, can help finance subsidised Internet access
• Utilised cheaper access wireless technologies, such as: WLAN, Wireless Mesh, WiMax
• Leveraging open source products which do not require to pay for licences. One such product in the VoIP space is Asterisk
Making it Secure

- Making ICT stakeholders aware of the inherent security risks with internet technology
- Lack of skilled resources in Internet technology
- Finding affordable ways of rendering the Internet infrastructure secure

Solution

- Professional training on cyber security
- Creation of national cyber security workgroups to help to find best practices
- Leveraging open source products which do not require to pay for licences. For example, utilising Linux for the creation of firewalls
Legislation

• Producing legislation that will help preserve a secure internet environment, in order for all Zambians to be able to utilise its benefits and trust in e-applications.

Solutions

• Avoiding drafting of legislation that leaves unaddressed issues pertaining to cyber crimes

• Due to the fact that technology evolves at a rapid pace, legislation will have to be reviewed periodically to ensure that it is current with the state of the technology
**Enforcement**

- A mechanism must be put in place, to monitor the Internet environment to ensure that no breaches in the law have been committed.
- The ability to punish must be granted to the proper authorities to ensure that the laws are upheld.

**Solutions**

- Installing several detection systems such as Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS)
- Creation of cyber crime units and provide them with authority to prosecute
Zambia’s Current Status on Cyber security

- Passed the Computer misuse and Crimes Act in 2004 addressing the following offences:
  - Unauthorised access to computer program or data
  - Access with intent to commit or facilitate commission of offence
  - Unauthorised modification of computer program or data
  - Unauthorised use or interception of computer service
  - Unauthorised obstruction of use of computer
  - Unauthorised disclosure of access code
  - Enhanced punishment for offences involving protected computers
  - Unauthorised receiving or giving access to computer program or data
  - Causing a computer to cease to function
  - Omission to introduce, record or store data
  - Offences by body corporate

- Money laundering Unit within the Anti Corruption Commission that also looks into cyber crimes related to fraud
The Road Ahead

- Implementation of e-platforms that utilise strong security and authentication measures – currently Communications Authority of Zambia (the regulator) is in the process of implementing a digital signature platform.

- Zambia to regularly review the legislation basing on international best models

- Need to create a cyber crime unit if it's to succeed in enforcement

- Investigating further on open source products
Thank you for Listening