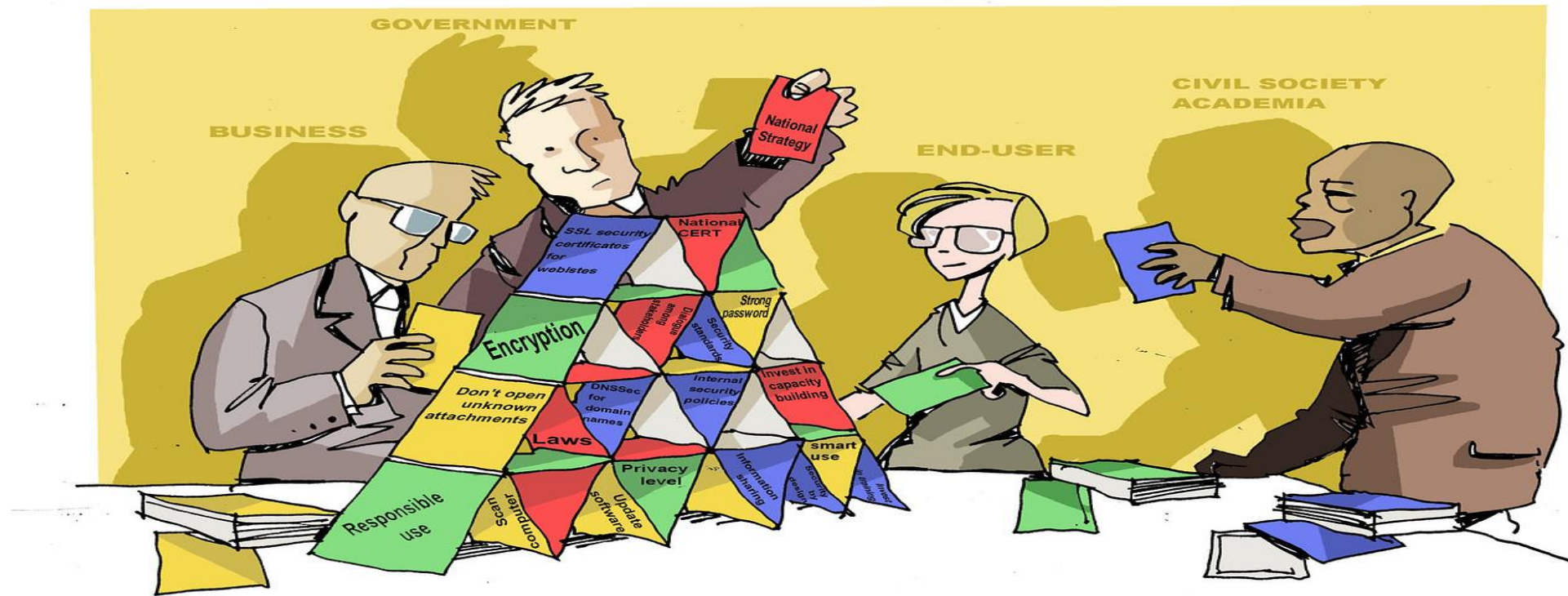


Cybersecurity and Internet governance in Africa



Key concepts

- Cybersecurity
 - Confidentiality: prevent unauthorized access to and reading of information (examples)
 - Integrity: assurance that the information received is exactly as sent by an authorized entity (i.e. no manipulation, modification, insertion, deletion) (examples).
 - Availability: information and network resources available to legitimate users (examples).
- Major assumption that the state is not the source of threats
- Cybercrimes
 - Offence is not cybersecurity but cyber-insecurity.

Key Concepts

- National security (human security, economic security)
 - Cybersecurity is broader than national security.
 - “Humanized” approaches to cybersecurity?(putting the person at the centre)
- Cybersecurity governance
 - What does it mean?
- Internet governance
 - Cooperative governance: a space for equals multi-stakeholders
 - Is internet a coherent space of governance?

Key Issues

- Is there a distinction between cybersecurity governance and internet governance
 - Overlaps, an insecure internet during foundational stages?
 - Are they separate domains? Challenging the distinction
 - A global open internet, interoperable?
- Who is responsible cybersecurity governance?
 - National level
 - States (national security dimension) (primary duty bearer and security not to the exclusion of others)
 - Regional or Continental or Global
 - Group of nations (multi-state stakeholders)
 - Stakeholders (multi-stakeholderism)
 - States, group of nations, private sector, civil society, etc
 - Do you have direct connection or operational control? Or the slightest interest through use is sufficient to be a stakeholder

Key Issues

- State capacities in Africa
 - Outsourcing of services to private sector
 - Accountability/deliberate vulnerabilities?
- Conversations with multi-stakeholders is sufficient?
 - Security of supply chain
 - People, processes, knowledge
 - Inclusion (national and regional levels)
- Protection of fundamental rights/undermining in the name of security?
- International responsibility for individuals/companies and states to report vulnerabilities (voluntary reporting UN GGE 2015)
- GDPR requirements for notification

Global Frameworks

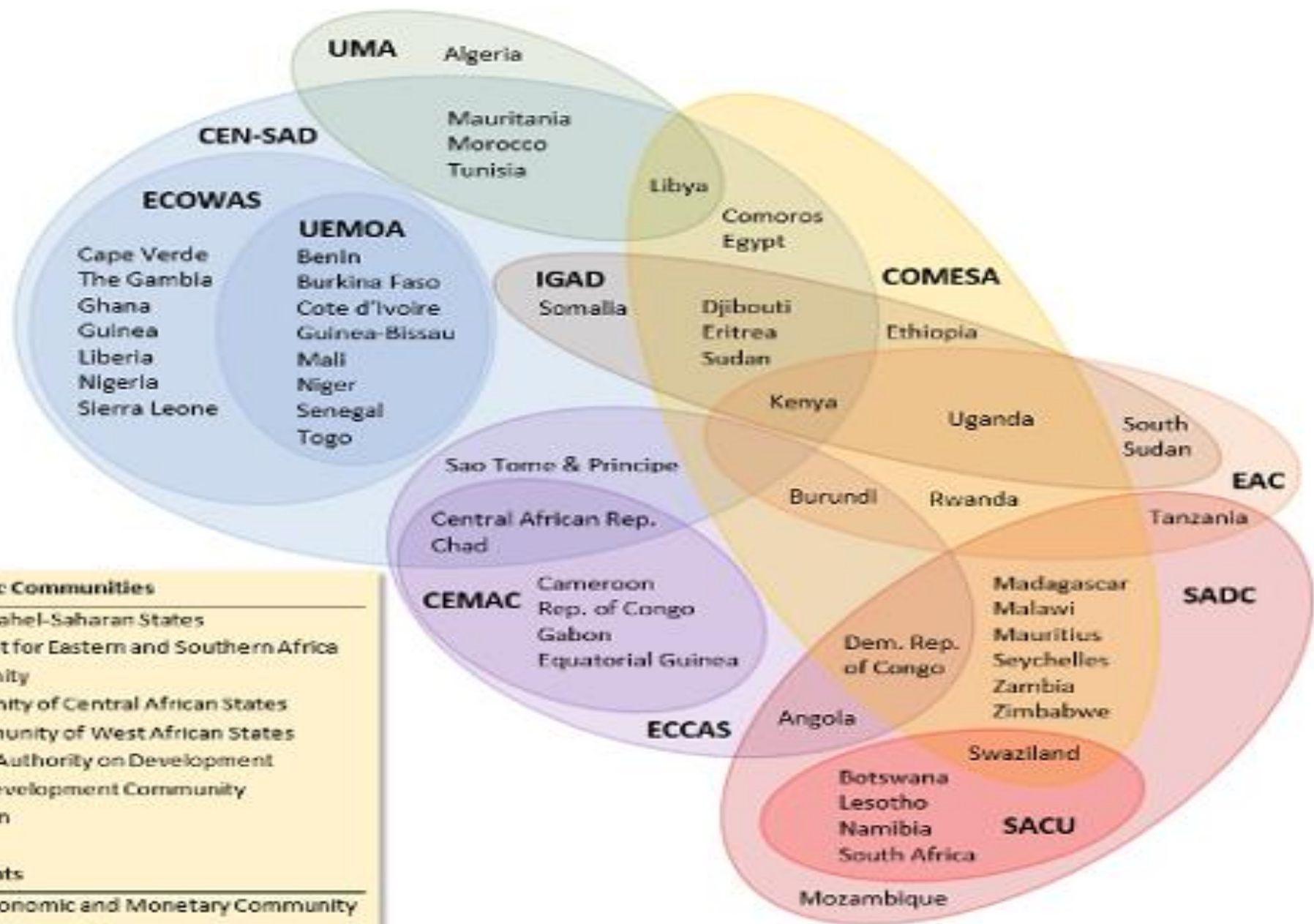
- Multilateral and bilateral frameworks that exist
 - UN Group of Governmental Experts (last session 2017)
 - Deadlock on IHL, China, Russia and Cuba suggested a new arrangement with full representation of member states for transparency
 - OSCE
 - Largest security organization in the world, 57 member states
 - Decision 1039, 1061 on Confidence Building Measures (2013, 2016)
 - Organization of American States (Inter American Cybersecurity Strategy 2004)
 - Supports multi-stakeholder approaches
 - ASEAN Regional Forum
 - African Union

African Union Convention (Malabo Protocol)

- First continental binding instrument on data protection, electronic transactions and cybersecurity (cumbersome 3 in 1?)
- 10 signatures 2, ratifications (not in force)
- Clear focus on Cybersecurity Chapter III
- Does not define cybersecurity but links with legislation against cybercrimes
- Article 25(1), confidentiality, integrity, available and survival of information and communication technology systems
- Includes Cybersecurity Governance Article 27 (1) which has a multi-stakeholder approach.

Comparison of Frameworks

	GGE	OSCE	ARF	OAS	AU
Exchange of information	X	X	X	X	X
Contact points	X	X	X		X
CERT/CSIRT	X			X	X
CI/CII/CNI	X	X	X	X	X
Cybercrime and terrorism	X	X	X	X	X
Reducing risk of misperception	X	X	X	X	X
Common terminology	X	X	X		X?
Norms	X		X		X?
Facilitating Dialogue	X	X	X	X	X
Multi-stakeholder approach	X	X		X	X
Capacity building	X	X	X	X	X
Research	X		X		



Official Regional Economic Communities

CEN-SAD: Community of Sahel-Saharan States

COMESA: Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa

EAC: East African Community

ECCAS: Economic Community of Central African States

ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States

IGAD: Intergovernmental Authority on Development

SADC: Southern African Development Community

UMA: Arab Maghreb Union

Sub-Regional Arrangements

CEMAC: Central African Economic and Monetary Community

SACU: Southern African Customs Union

UEMOA: West African Economic and Monetary Union

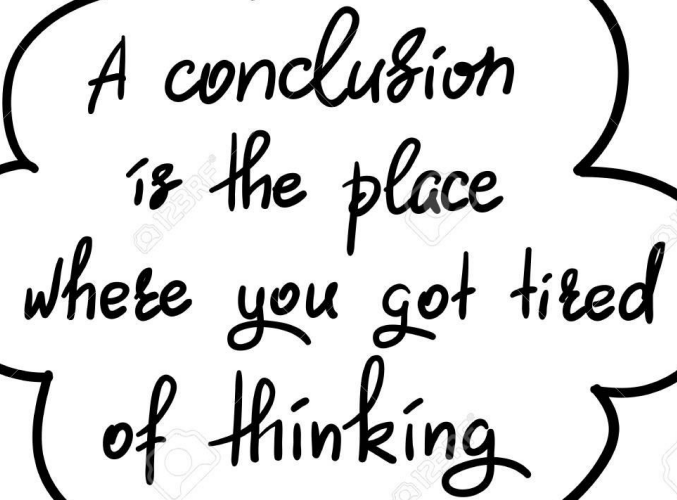
Key Debates

- Multiple regional economic communities (RECs), AU takes precedence?
- Contradictions with RECS/ RECs frameworks more established than AU Convention
- Enforcement of violations at national and regional levels? ECOWAS Directive, EAC 1 and 2? SADC Model Laws?
- Harmonization Article 28 (1),
- Support and technical implementation of a continental framework, is there need?
- States to adopt necessary, appropriate and effective measures (broad)
- A human rights approach to cybersecurity? Prospects?
 - Convention does recognize need to protect rights Article 32 provisions
- Terminology and definitions compared to domestic practices/laws (e.g Child in Zimbabwe laws)

Key Debates

- Threat to multilateralism, UN role, HRC?
- Nation state model vs. multi-stakeholder cybersecurity governance?
- China +/-/=3Fs (friend, foe, frenemy)(security, bilateral)?
- The application of existing IL/IHL/UN treaties vs/in addition to cyber treaty
- Navigating tension between rights and security?
- Multi-stakeholders appears to be exclusion of civil society/rights watchdogs?
- Space for distributed and private governance. Microsoft Digital Geneva Convention?
- Global standards binding/voluntary/bilateral/multilateral (smorgasbord?)

Conclusion



A conclusion
is the place
where you got tired
of thinking

