

AFRICAN PEER REVIEW MECHANISM (APRM)



Africa Regional Forum on Data Governance and Digital Government

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APRM- NAMIBIA

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Outline

- •Namibia National Digital Strategy
- •The right to privacy in Namibia
- •Namibia's legal framework for digital governance
- •Evolution of Cybercrime legislation in Namibia
- •Cybersecurity in Namibia
- •Legislative challenges and progress
- •Update to criminal procedure Act (2023)
- •Regional Collaboration
- •Cybersecurity and election in Namibia
- •Digital Governance and Democratic freedoms
- Conclusion





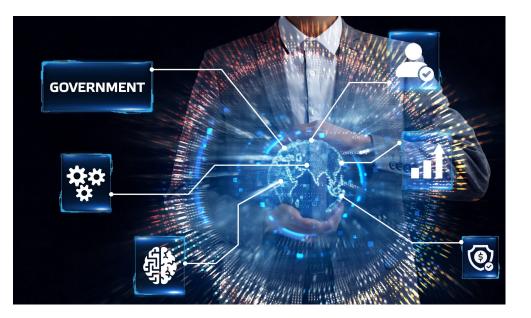
Namibia National Digital Strategy

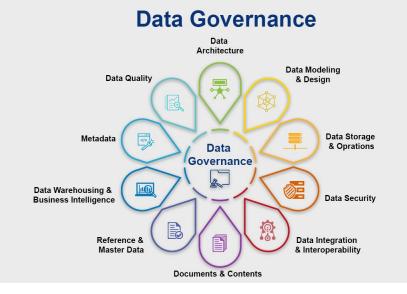
•Namibia's National Digital Strategy (2024-2028) is driven by the ambition to harness technology for socio-economic development and improved governance.

•Core goals:

•Achieving **95% broadband coverage** across Namibia, especially in rural and underserved areas.

•Empowering citizens through digital literacy, fostering innovation, and creating a digitally inclusive society.

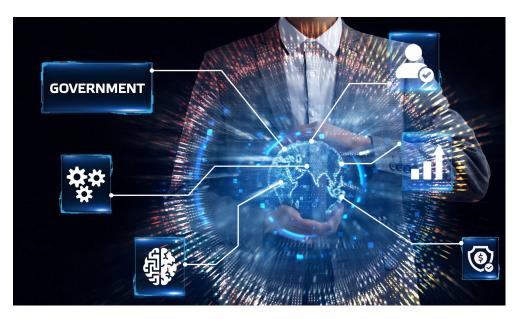




The right to privacy in Namibia

•Article 13 of the Namibian Constitution enshrines the right to privacy, ensuring that citizens' personal data is safeguarded unless compelling legal or security reasons exist.

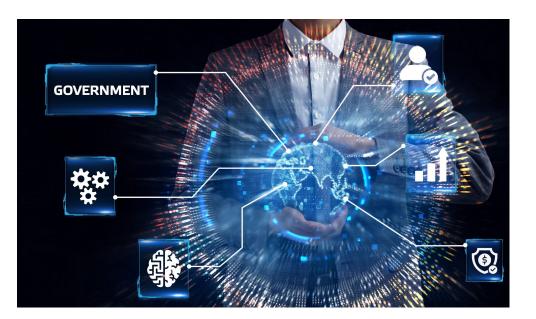
•This underscores the government's commitment to respecting civil liberties while managing digital growth.





Namibia legal framework for Data Governance

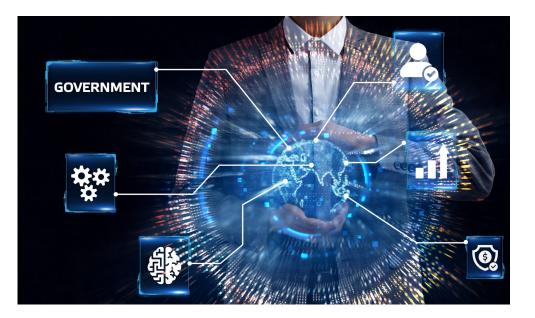
- Data Protection Bill (Pending)
- Electronic Transactions and Cybercrime Act (2019)
- National Broadband Policy (2020)
- Access to Information Act (2022)
- E-Government Strategic Action Plan (2019-2024)
- Cybersecurity Framework





Cybercrime in Namibia

- Cybersecurity Framework based on the Electronic Transactions and Cybercrime Act 2022
- Cyber Threats:
- 2.7 million cyber-attacks recorded
- 7,000 daily attacks targeting both public and private sectors
- National Digital Strategic Plan (2025-2029): Focus on cybersecurity and data protection





Legislative challenges and progress

•Electronic Transactions Act (2019): Passed to address electronic transactions

•Cybercrime Bill:

- **Pending:** Focused on cybersecurity but delayed due to concerns over human rights
- Concerns: Could enable mass
 surveillance and impact civil liberties

•Communications Act (2009):

- Regulates communications
 infrastructure
- SIM card registration raises concerns about state surveillance





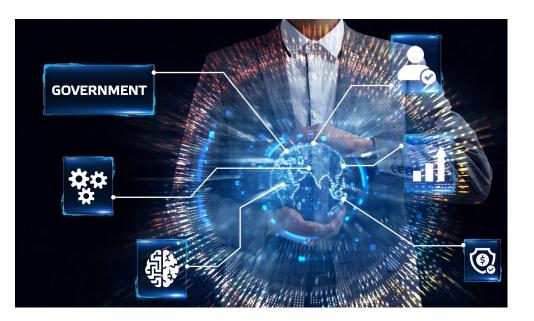
Update to criminal procedure Act (2023)

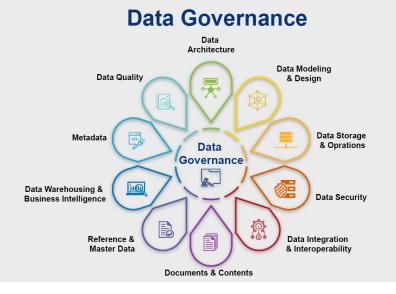
•Focus on cybercrime investigations Law:

• enforcement granted powers to intercept communications and access personal data

•Criticism:

•Potential to monitor activists and limit political dissent

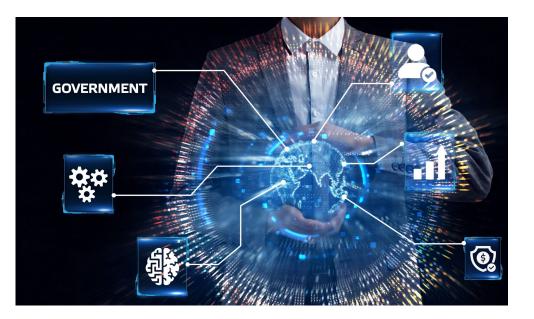




Regional Collaboration

•African Union Data Policy Framework (2022):

- Promotes collaboration among African states on digital governance
- Supports a unified approach to data rights protection





Cybersecurity and election in Namibia

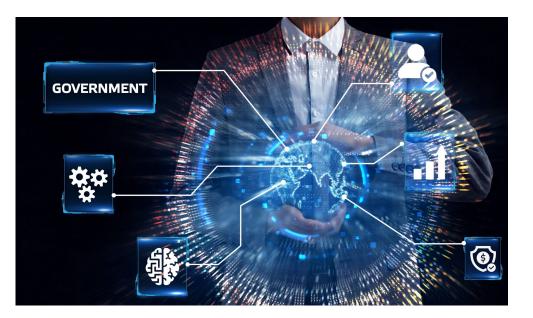
•Elections 2024:

•The Electoral Commission's use of digital platforms to engage youth voters

•Challenges:

•Rise of disinformation campaigns Cybersecurity risks, including hacking and data breaches

• Foreign interference through social media platforms





Cybersecurity and election in Namibia

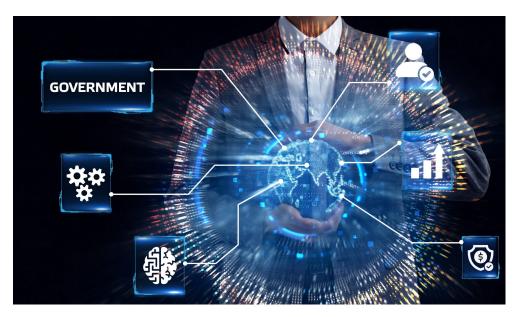
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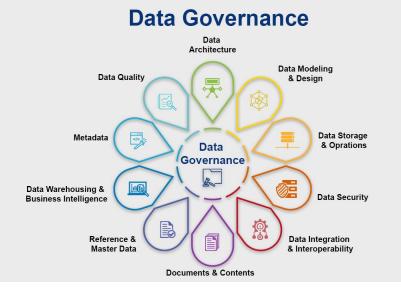
Digital Governance and Democratic Freedoms

•Striking a Balance:

•Namibia must continue refining its frameworks to balance national security with individual rights.

• Focus on transparency and open dialogue with civil society





Conclusion

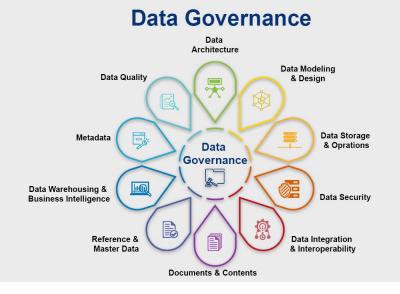
•Final Thought:

•"Namibia is committed to building a secure digital future—one that balances innovation with protection, and fosters trust while promoting growth."

•Collaboration is key:

•Government, private sector, civil society, and international partners working together.





I THANK YOU