

AYETA!

KUNDIN BAYANAN 'YANCIN AMFANI DA INTANET



Kingdom of the Netherlands



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AYETA

KUNDIN BAYANAN ‘YANCIN AMFANI DA INTANET

Wallafar Paradigm Initiative

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SHARAR FAGE

Kamar yadda masu ba da shawara game da ‘yancin amfani da intanet suke kara damuwa kan samun tsaronsu a kafar intanet, yana da muhimmanci a ce suna daukar matakan kare kansu yayin da suke bakin aikin. Wannan sabuwar wallafar bayanai na Ayeta tana dauke da sabbin shawarwarin tsaro na kafar intanet da matakan da za a iya dauka a kan yiwuwar samun duk wata barazana. Har ila yau, Tana kuma kunshe da jerin sunayen masu ruwa da tsaki kan tsaro na kafar intanet da abubuwan da suka dace na ‘yancin amfani da intanet a nahiyar (Afirka), da kuma mahadfan zuwa nazarin shari’ar tsaro na kafar intanet daga kasashen Afirka da aka zaba, takaitattun manufofi na samfurin da maganganun hadin kai. An kebe wani sashe na wannan littafi don bayani kan daukewar cibiyar sadarwa da abin da za ku iya yi don kauce wa rushewar da yadda za a kula da bayanai, da kuma wayar da kai kan faruwar irin waɗannan lamura.

An samar da littafin nan na bayanai na farko a karkashin shirin Stanford Digital Civil Society Fellowship na 2020, tare da karin tallafi daga Asusun ‘yancin ‘Dan’adam na Netherlands. ‘Gbenga Sesan tare da taimakon Bonface Witaba, ya jagoranci lura da shirya manhajar dangane da rubutuwa da gyare-gyare, sannan kuma da goyon bayan tawagar Paradigm Initiative.

Muna godiya ga abokan hulɗa na PIN waɗanda suka ba da shawarwari game da yadda za a inganta wallafar da ta gabata, kuma kyawawan shawarwarinsu sun taimaka mana wajen inganta wannan sabon kundin kayan aiki ya dace da duniyar yau.

1 <https://pacscenter.stanford.edu/person/gbenga-sesan/>

Tawagar PIN ne wafanda suka hada Angela Onyegbuna da Sani Suleiman da Khadijah El-Usman da Bridgette Ndlovu da Ihueze Nwobilor da Joshua Oke da kuma Miriam Wanjiru su ne suka fi yin aikin shiga bincike da inganta kundin kayan aiki. Muna godiya da aikin gyaran kwafin da Izak Minnaar ya yi. Judith Ogutu na PIN, Giyo Ndzi da Samuel Ojezele sun jagoranci aiki a kan bincike, a yayin da Kenneth Oyeniyi da David Chima suka kula da zane. Dinchin Ikpa, Ifiokobong Uko da Angela Onyegbuna suka sake duba hanyoyin sabunta bayanai, sannan Khadijah El-Usman da Angela Onyegbuna da kuma 'Gbenga Sesan suka yi aikin tace bayanai bayanai wannan wallafar kayan aiki.

An tsara wannan kundi da manufa ta baidaya domin magance bukata ta kare masu kare 'yancin amfani da intanet da 'yan jarida da masu ba da labari da sauransu wafanda ke aiki tare da bayanai masu mahimmanci a Kudancin Duniya. PIN ya himmatu don tabbatar da cewa ya kasance kundi mai wanzuwa ta hanyar buga sabbin wallafa. Mun dogara da ra'ayoyinku don cimma wannan manufa – A taimaka a turo da tsokaci da ra'ayoyi da korafi da kuma labaru zuwa ga hello@ayeta.africa



**Wannan
sabuwar
wallafar bayanai
na Ayeta
tana dauke
da sabbin
shawarwarin
tsaro na kafar
intanet da
matakan da za a
iya dauka a kan
yiwuwar samun
duk wata
barazana**



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BABI NA

‘YANCIN AMFANI DA INTANET

Zuwan intanet da kuma kankamarta a duniya a 1989 ya samu masu kare ‘yancin dan’adam suna kirƙirar hanyoyin amfani da dandalolin yanar gizo don karfafa ‘yancin yin magan da ‘yancin yin kungiya a kan layi, da kuma inganta damar samun al’ummada take ta diital. Ana kallon intanet a yau a matsayin kafar zamatakewa mai kyau da ta haɗa fiye da rabin duniya. Duk da haka, intanet yana kara zama marar tabbas kuma ana samun karuwar fuskantar kalubale ga masu fafutuka da masu rajin kare ‘yancin dan’adam da masu ja-da-humuka da kuma ‘yan jarida. Gwamnatoti masu iko sun ci gaba da amfani da na’u’rorin intanet da dabaru kamar dɔukewar intanet, tacyyar kan layi da sa idanu na intanet wajen murkushe ‘yancin magana.

Kamar yadda aka taskace bayani a cikin Rahoton ‘yancin amfani da intanet a Afirka’ na Paradigm Initiative a shekarar 2019 cewa, “A

cikin shekaru goma da suka gabata, an sami karuwa a cikin tasirin wasu kungiyoyin Afirka da suke karfafa ‘yancin amfani da intanet – samun

1 <https://paradigmhq.org/report/digital-rights-in-africa-2019>

ingantacciyar sadarwar intanet kuma mai araha da sirru da ‘yancin bayyana ra’ayi, yin kalami da kafa kungiya, da sauransu. A wani lamari da ya saba da wannan ‘yancin amfani da intanet na wannan zamani a tsakanin ‘yan kasa a nahiyar Afirka, hangen nesan gwamnatoƙin Afirka game da rawar haɗuwa ta intanet da samun damar shigar ta ga nahiyar ya fi karkata ga rikon ikon siyasa da gudanarwa ta kowane hanli. Mafi rinjayen burin shi ne na rikon kananan haƙƙoƙi da samun dama don rikon ikon siyasa a kan ‘yan kasa”. Rahoton shekarar 2022 kan ‘yancin amfani da intanet da shigar kowa na Londa² ya nuna sabbin batutuwan da suka bayyana: “fasahohi masu tasowa kamar Kirƙirarriyar Fasaha (wato AI) suna samun tagomashi da wayar da kan jama’a kuma karbuwarsu na a karuwa a nahiyar” kazalika da “bayanann sirri da shugabanci da rashin yin daidai da kuma rashin kiyayewa.”

Rahoton 2022 na Sami-dama Yanzu (Access Now) ya bayyana mafi yawan ɗauke intanet a cikin shekara guda: kasa 35 da suka fuskanci ɗauke intanet a duniya. Daga cikin waɗannan, bakwai sun kasance a Afirka (Burkina Faso, Habasha, Sierra Leone, Najeriya, Somaliland, Uganda, da kuma Zimbabwe). Mafi bayyana, shi ne cewa an fuskanci ɗauke intanet a kasa 12 na Afirka a shekarar da ta gabata³.

Ayyukan waɗannan kasa kai tsaye sun saba wa Ka’ida ta 38.2 (“Kasa ba za su shiga ciki ba ko kuma su yarda da duk wata

katsewa ta samun dama shiga intanet da sauran fasahohin intanet ga sassan jama’a ko ma jama’a bakidaya.”) ta Sanarwar 2019 kan Ka’idojin ‘Yancin Yin Magana da Samun Bayanai a Afirka⁴ wanda Hukumar Afirka kan ‘yancin Ɗan’adam da ta Jama’a ta fitar (Sanarwar hukumar ACHPR ta 2019), haka ma da Yarjejeniyar ‘yancin Ɗan’adam/ ta Duniya.⁵

1.1.

Su Mene ne ‘Yancin Amfani da Intanet?

‘Yancin Amfani da Intanet yana nufin karnin ‘yancin Ɗan’adam a intanet. Misali, ‘yancin samun mallakar sirri a kan layi da ‘yancin yin magana, haƙiƙa haƙƙoƙi ne na daidaito kuma mabambanta waɗanda aka shimfiɗa a cikin Sanarwar Duniya ta Majalisar Ɗinkin Duniya kan ‘yancin Ɗan’adam.⁶ ‘Yancin amfani da intanet ya shafi ‘yancin mutane na samun damar kwamfuta da ikon amfani da kuma wallafa abubuwan yanar gizo. Wato amintacciyar damar yin amfani da kayan intanet daidai-wa- daida da haƙƙoƙin sirrintawa. A cewar Majalisar Ɗinkin Duniya, katse mutane daga yin amfani da intanet ya keta waɗannan haƙƙoƙi kuma ya saba wa dokar kasa da kasa.⁷

Bugu da kari, shimfiɗar da aka yi wa Sanarwar ACHPR ta 2019 ta tabbatar da cewa haƙƙoƙin da mutane suke da su a rayuwar zahiri ya kamata a kare su a lokacin suke kan intanet,

2 <https://paradigmhq.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/Londa-2022.pdf>

3 <https://www.accessnow.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/2022-KIO-Report-Africa.pdf>

4 <https://achpr.au.int/en/node/902>

5 <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>

6 <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>

7 https://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/docs/17session/A.HRC.17.27_en.pdf

kuma ta yarda da cewa yin amfani da 'yancin yin magana da kuma samun damar yin amfani da bayanai ta amfani da intanet suna kan gaban jin dadin sauran hakkoƙi kuma suna da mahimmanci don bunkasa dinke barakar intanet⁸ - yadda ya kamata ta amfani da 'yancin Sashe na 9 na 'yancin samun bayanai da 'yancin magana a cikin Kundin Afirka a kan 'Yancin Dan'adam da na Jama'a su kasance masu tasiri a cikin wannan zamani na fasahar intanet.

1.2.

Kundin 'Yancin an'adam ko 'Yancin Amfani da Intanet, Sanarwar, Tsare-Tsare da Yarjeniyoyi.

'Yancin Dan'adam ya shafi duk huldar Dan'adam ko a yanar gizo ko a ba a yanar gizo ba, kamar yadda aka ambata a sama. Dole ne a daidaita ka'idodin da aka sanya a cikin 'yancin amfani da intanet da 'yanci Dan'adam gabaɗaya don amfani a dukanin dandalolin intanet da kuma farfajiyoyin yankunan samar da manufofin intanet.

Sanarwar 'Yancin Dan'adam ta Majalisar Dinkin Duniya⁹

Sanarwar Kare 'yancin Dan'adam ta Duniya (UDHR) wani daftari ne mai mahimmanci a tarihin 'yancin dan'adam. Wakilai mabambanta ne suka samar da daftarin tare da na bangarori daban-daban da suka hada da fannin shari'a

da na al'adu daga dukkan yankuna na kasa da kasa, Babban Taron Majalisar Dinkin Duniya ya sanar da Sanarwar a birnin Paris a ranar 10 ga Disamba shekarar 1948 (kudurin Majalisar Dinkin Duniya na 217 A) a matsayin daidaitaccen ma'auni na nasarori ga daukacin mutane da kasashe. Sanarwar ta bayyana hakikanin 'yanci Dan'adam da za a kiyaye a duk faɗin duniya kuma an fassara shi zuwa harsuna sama da 500.

Kundin Afirka na 'Yancin Dan'adam da Na Jama'a¹⁰

Kundin Afirka na 'yancin Dan'adam da Jama'a (wanda aka fi sani da Kundin Banjul) shi ne abin dogaro sha-kundum na kare 'yancin dan'adam wanda aka yi niyya don ingantawa da kare 'yancin dan'adam da tushen 'yanci a nahiyar Afirka. An amince da kundin a ranar 1 ga Yuni 1981, ya fara aiki a ranar 21 ga Oktoba, 1986 kuma ya kasance muhimmin madogaran kare 'yancin dan'adam na Tarayyar Afirka (AU). Kundin ya bada damar kafa Kwamitin Afirka kan 'yancin dan'adam da na Jama'a don kula da tabbatar da 'yanci mutum da na zamantakewar-tattalin arziki da na farar hula da na siyasa da ake kunshe a cikin Kundin Yarjejeniyar.¹¹

Taron Malabo¹²

Taron Tarayyar Afirka (AU) kan tsaron sararin intanet da Kare Bayanan Mutum, wanda aka

8 <https://achpr.au.int/en/node/902>

9 <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>

10 <https://au.int/en/treaties/african-charter-human-and-peoples-rights>

11 <https://achpr.au.int/en>

12 <https://au.int/en/treaties/african-union-convention-cyber-security-and-personal-data-protection>

sani da taron Malabo, shi ne taron da yake kunshe da yarjejeniyar da ta hau kowa kan kare bayanai a wajen Turai. Yarjejeniyar da aka cimma ta fara aiki ne a ranar 8 ga Yuni, 2023 bayan sa hannun amincewar kasashe 15, shekaru tara bayan da aka karbuwarta a ranar 27 ga Yuni, 2014. Yarjejeniyar ta ba da cikakkiyar tsarin nahiyar don daidaita manufofi game da kare bayanai, 'yancin amfani da kafar intanet da sirru da 'yancin hulɗa a intanet. Taron Malabo ya bukaci, baya ga sauran bukatu, cimma manyan manufofi guda biyu. Da farko dai, yana bukatar Kasashe membobi su kafa daidaitaccen tsari na shari'a wanda yake kare hakƙoki na asali da bayanai sirri. Abu na biyu, yana bukaci daidaita ainihin hakƙokin batutuwan bayanai tare da na 'yancin kasa da na kananan al'ummu.¹³

Sanarwar Ka'idojin 'Yancin Magana da Samun Bayanai na ACHPR a Afirka¹⁴

Sanarwar ACHPR ta 2019 ta maye gurbin Sanarwar 2002 game da 'Yancin Magana a Afirka, kuma ta kunshi sabbin sassa kan damar samun bayanai da 'yanci a kan layi, wanda ake da goyon bayan tsattsaurar-doka da saukakkiyar-doka da aka cirato daga dokokin 'yancin Dan'adam na Afirka da na kasa da kasa, ciki har da shari'ar hukumomin shari'a na Afirka. Sanarwar ta haɗa da ka'idojin wajibcin kasashe wajen kare 'yanci a kan layi da samar da damar

shi intanet ta baiɗaya daidai-wa-daida, mai sauki kuma mai ma'ana da kare bayanai sirri a kan layi da kuma sanya ido yayin sadarwa.

Tsarin Manufar Bayanai na Tarayyar Afirka¹⁵

Tsarin Manufar Bayanai na AU (DPF) da aka buga a watan Yulin 2022 yana ɗaya daga cikin manyan kayan aiki game da gudanar da bayanai a nahiyar. Hukumar AU ta samar tare da samun shawarwarin abokan hulɗa a ciki da waje da tsarin gudanarwar Tarayyar Afirka (AU) da majalisar zartarwa ta AU ta amince da DPF a watan Fabrairun 2022. DPF babban jagora ne da zai jagoranci kokarin kasashen Afirka wajen kafa ingantattun tsarin gudanar da bayanai don amfani da bayanai da ke tasowa da juyin-juya halin kafar intanet. Kamar sauran mahadun manufofin yankuna da na kasa da kasa, daftari DPF bai rataya kan kasashe mambobin AU ba a shari'ance. Duk da haka, madogara ne mai mai karfi ga gwamnatoci da masu ba da shawara game da juyin juya halin bayanai na Afirka.¹⁶

Sanarwar Afirka Kan 'Yancin Yin Amfani da Intanet da kuma Walwala¹⁷

Sanarwar Afirka game da 'Yancin yin amfani da Intanet da' Yanci (AfDec) wani shiri ne na haɗin guiwar fararen hula na 'yan-Afrika wanda aka tura don inganta ka'idojin kare 'yancin dan'adam da ka'idojin bayyana-kai cikin tsara manufofin

13 <https://www.ejiltalk.org/the-african-unions-malabo-convention-on-cyber-security-and-personal-data-protection-enters-into-force-nearly-after-a-decade-what-does-it-mean-for-data-privacy-in-africa-or-beyond/>

14 <https://achpr.au.int/en/node/902>

15 <https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/42078-doc-AU-DATA-POLICY-FRAMEWORK-ENG1.pdf>

16 https://cipesa.org/wp-content/files/briefs/Five_Takeaways_From_the_2022_African_Union_Data_Policy_Framework_Brief.pdf

17 <https://africaninternetrights.org/about/>

intanet da aiwatarwa a nahiyar (Afirka). Sanarwar tana da aniyar fadafa ka'idojin da suka zama dole don kiyaye 'yanci Dan'adam da mutane a kan intanet, da kuma samar da yanayin intanet wanda zai iya biyan mafiya kyawun zamantakewa da na tattalin arziki da bukату da burace-buracen Afirka. Sanarwar AfDec ta ginu a kan takardun kare 'yancin bil'adama na Afirka da aka kafa da kyau ciki har da Kundin Yarjejeniyar Afirka kan 'Yancin Dan'adam da na Jama'a, Sanarwar Windhoek game da inganta Kafofin Watsa Labarai masu zaman kansu¹⁸ ta 1991, Yarjejeniyar Afirka kan Yada Labarai¹⁹ na 2001, Sanarwar Fari kan Ka'idoji game da 'Yancin Magana a Afirka ta 2002 da Dandalin Afirka kan Sanarwar Samun Bayanai²⁰ ta 2011.

Sanarwar Tarayyar Afirka game da Gudanar da Intanet²¹

An kirkiro Sanarwar AU ta 2017 a kan Gudanar da Intanet ta hanyar shawarwari tare da manufar amfani da fa'idodin tattalin arzikin kafar intanet don kirkiyar yanayi mai dacewa ga masu ruwa da tsaki na Afirka don tattaunawa kan batutuwa masu mahimmanci da kuma taimakawa wajen bunkasa manufofin jama'a da ke intanet wadanda suke la'akari da bukatun Afirka. Sanarwar tana aiki a matsayin jagorar ka'idoji ga masu ruwa da tsaki kuma ta kunshi dabi'un da aka yi tarayya don tattaunawa game

da makomar intanet a mahangar Afirka.

1.3.

Yarjejeniyoyin Yankuna

Afirka tana da kungiyoyi daban-daban na kananan yankuna, yawanci ana kiran su da RECs (al'ummomin tattalin arziki na yanki) - wadanda suka hada da Kungiyar Ci gaban Afirka ta Kudu (SADC), Hukumomin Hadin Guiwa kan Cigaba (IGAD), Kungiyar Tattalin Arziki na Kasashen Afirka ta Tsakiya (ECCAS), Kungiyar Larabawar Maghreb (AMU), Kungiyar Kasashen Sahel-Saharan (CEN-SAD), Gamayyar Kasuwar Gabashi da Kudancin Afirka (COMESA), Al'umar Gabashin Afirka (EAC) Kungiyar Tattalin Arzikin Al'umomin Yammacin Afirka (ECOWAS). Wasu daga cikin wadannan al'ummomin suna da nasu yarjejeniya kamar Manufar Kare Muhimman Ababen More Rayuwa Yankuna na ECOWAS²² da Hukumar Lura da Laifuffukan Kan Intanet na ECOWAS (wadda aka kaddamar a 2011), da Tsarin Manufofin Hukumar Fasahar Sadarwa ta EAC²³ da kuma kungiyar SADC da take da Tsarin Doka kan Laifuka na Kwamfuta da na Kan Intanet (2012).²⁴

4. Dokokin Kasa

A matakin kasa, ana aiwatar da bangarori na wadannan Kundin Yarjeniyoyi da Sanarwa da tsare-tsare ta hanyar dokar kare 'yancin dan'adam da dokokin kare bayanai na kasa

18 http://www.mediaombudsmannamibia.org/pdf/African_Charter_on_Broadcasting.pdf

19 https://www.veritaszim.net/sites/veritas_d/files/Windhoek-Declaration%281%29.pdf

20 <https://www.africanplatform.org/fileadmin/Content/PDF/APAI-Declaration-English.pdf>

21 https://au.int/sites/default/files/newsevents/workingdocuments/33025-wd-african_declaration_on_internet_governance_en_0.pdf

22 <https://www.ocwarc.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/ECOWAS-Regional-Critical-Infrastructure-Protection-Policy-EN.pdf>

23 https://eaco.int/admin/docs/publications/EAC_MODEL_ICT_POLICY.pdf

24 <https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Documents/SADC%20Model%20Law%20Cybercrime.pdf>

da kuma wasu lokuta dokokin cin zarafin yanar gizo. Dangane da bayanan da Hukumar Kare Bayanai ta Afirka ta wallafa a watan Janairun 2024, Kasashe 35 na Afirka sun zartar da dokar kare bayanai ta kasa kuma kasashe uku sun tsara kudurori kan kare bayanai.²⁵

25 <https://dataprotection.africa/>

1.5.

Masu Ruwa da Tsaki Kan Tsaron Kafar Intanet

Yawancin masu ruwa da tsaki kan tsaro na kafar intanet suna da shirye-shirye don takaita barazanoni da hadarin da 'yan jarida da masu ba da shawara na kare 'yancin dan'adam suke shiga. Wadannan kungiyoyi za a iya tuntuɓar su don shawarwari da ko kuma neman taimako dangane da batutuwan da suka danganci keta 'yancin bayanai da bada labari da lamuran siyasa, da dai sauransu.

Sami Dama Yanzu (Access Now)²⁶

Kafar Sami dama Yanzu (Access Now) tana ba da taimakon tsaro na kafar intanet a kodayaushe da nazarin manufofin batu na ba da shaida da shawarwari da kuma tallafa wa kungiyoyi da suke matakin unguwanni da kungiyoyin masu gwagwarmaya waɗanda suke aiki tare da masu amfani da intanet da al'ummomi da suke fuskantar mafi hadarin cin zarafin 'yancin amfani da intanet.



Masu Kare Afirka²⁷

Cibiyar kare 'yancin bil'adama ta Pan-Afirka ta kungiyoyin kananan yankuna biyar na Afirka²⁸ an tanade su don ingantawa da kare masu kare 'yancin bil'adama (HRDs) a duk faɗin nahiyar Afirka.



Matattar 'Yancin Amfani da Intanet na Afirka (ADRH)²⁹

Matattara ba ta neman kuɗi ba wadda take "gungun masu aiki da tunani" ne mai inganta binciken Pan-Afirka da kuma gina aikin 'yancin amfani da intanet. Da take mai da hankali kan tasirin fasahar kafar intanet a kan mutane, Matattara ta haɗa masana masu bincike na ilimi da masu ruwa da tsaki, da masu tsara manufofi da kungiyoyi na yanki da na kasa da kasa don magance matsalolin 'yancin amfani da intanet a Afirka.



Cibiyar 'Yancin Amfani da Intanet na Afirka³⁰

Wannan cibiyar sadarwa ce ta masu fafutuka da malamai da masu nazari



26 <https://www.accessnow.org/>

27 <https://africandefenders.org/>

28 <https://africandefenders.org/members/>

29 <https://africadigitalrightshub.org/>

30 <https://www.africandigitalrightsnetwork.org/>

wadanda suke gudanar da bincike kan hakkokin kafar intanet a Afirka. Suna gudanar da sabbin bincike-bincike, suna samar da rahotanni na musamman, kuma suna wallafa jerin litattafan ‘yanci kafar intanet masu jan hankali.

‘Yan Afirka Masu Fafufuta³¹

Cibiyar sadarwa ta Pan-Afirka na masu gwagwarmayar kan layi da masu rubutun ra’ayin yanar gizo don dimokaradiyya, wadda da kunshi al’umma 200 masu aiki da yanar gizo daga kasashe 35 daban-daban.



Kungiyar Cigaban Sadarwa (APC)³²

Kungiyar Cigaban Sadarwa (APC) tana aiki tukuru don gina duniyar da a cikinta kowane mutum zai sami sauƙin samun damammakin da kirƙirar fasahar intanet ke ɗauke da shi cikin farashi mai sauƙi wajen inganta rayuwarsu da samar da al’ummomi masu ‘yanci da kuma ikon samun dama daidai-wa-daida.



Kungiyar Matan Kenya Masu Amfani da Kafafen Watsa Labarai (AMWIK)³³

AMWIK wata kungiya ce ta kafofin watsa labaru ta kasa wadda take maida hankali kan bayyanar mata a cikin al’umma da karfafa shigarsu cikin jagoranci da yanke shawara.



Kungiyoyin Kare Sirrin Lauyoyi a Afirka (APLA)³⁴

APLA kungiya ce mai membobi wadda aka kafa a 2022 tare da manufar samun tsayayyir hobbosar bayyanawa da ingantawa da kuma haɓaka kare bayanan sirrin fannin shari’ar a duk kasashen Afirka.



Makala ta 19³⁵

Makatla ta 19 – tana aiki a kan ‘yanci biyu masu alaƙa da juna: ‘yancin magana da ‘yancin sani – tana neman mutane a ko’ina suke su iya bayyana kansu a sake tare da shiga cikin cikin harkokin rayuwa ba tare da tsoron nuna bambanci ba



31 <https://www.africivistes.org/>

32 <https://www.apc.org/>

33 <http://amwik.org/>

34 <https://aplafrica.com/>

35 <https://www.article19.org/>

. Gamayyar Kirkira ta Nijeriya³⁶

Yawancin lokaci ana kiransa Cc-HUB ko HUB, dandamali ne inda mutane masu kwarewar-fasaha suke musayar ra'ayi game da magance matsalolin zamantakewa a Najeriya na yau da kuma gobe.



Hadaka kan Daftarin Fasahar Sadarwar Intanet ta Kasa da kasa tsakanin Gabashi da Kudancin Afirka (CIPESA)³⁷

CIPESA da take da mazauni a Kampala kasar Uganda, kungiya ce mai manufa kan intanet wadda take hankoran ciyar da fasahar sadarwar Intanet gaba mai inganci kuma wanda ya game kowa da kuma gwada samun ingantaccen shugabanci da kyakkyawar rayuwa da kuma 'yanci 'Dan'adam a Afirka.



Kwamitin Kare 'Yancin 'Yan Jarida³⁸

Kungiyar mai zaman kanta, wacce ba ta neman kudi ba, ba kuma ta gwamnati ba, mai mazauni a Birnin NewYork da kuma wakilai a duk fadin duniya. CPJ na inganta 'yancin aikin yada labarai da kuma kare 'yanci 'yan jarida a duk fadin duniya.



Cibiyar Kula da Laifuka Masu Alaka da Intanet na Afirka³⁹

Cibiya ce da take bai wakungiyoyi wadatattun hidindimu da kayayyaki da za su taimaka musu wajen kare dukiyoyinsu masu daraja.



Hadakar Masu Kariya ta Kenya⁴⁰

Hadin guiwa ce ta kasa a Kenya don karfafa karfin masu kare 'yancin dan'adam wajen yin aiki yadda ya kamata da kuma rage barazanar da za su iya fuskantar hatsarin zartar da hukunci, ciki har da ta hanyar kira ga samar da yanayin shari'a da manufa mai tsafta.



36 <https://cchub.africa>

37 <https://cipesa.org/>

38 <https://cpj.org/>

39 <https://www.cybersecurityafrica.com/>

40 <https://defenderscoalition.org/>

Al'umar Intanet ta Africa (DSA)⁴¹

DSA kungiya ce mai zamn kanta da take yin aiki wajen karfafa juriya da ikon jagororin masu fafutuka da masu kare 'yancin dan'adam da sauran kungiyoyi da ke fuskantar haɗari a yankin don ganowa da samar da mafita ga barazanar kafar intanet da hare-haren.

**Haɗin Guiwar Masu Kula da Tsaron Kafar Intanet (DSA)⁴²**

Haɗin kungiyoyi da kwararrun masu tsaro na kafar intanet a Uganda suna aiki don tabbatar da kare kadarorin kafar intanet na al'ummar farar hula da masu kare 'yancin dan'adam da na 'yan jarida da sauran masu gwagwarmaya waɗanda kamfanoni masu karfi da masu aikata laifuka marasa kyau, kasa da sauran masu ruwa da tsaki da kungiyoyi suke yi wa barazana.

**Gidan 'Yanci⁴³**

Kungiyar da ba ta kusuwanci ba da da ke Amurka, wacce ba kuma kungiya ce mai alaƙa da gwamnati ba take gudanar da bincike da kuma goyon baya kan dimokaradiyya da 'yanci na siyasa da na dan'adama.

**Jagorar Masu Kariya⁴⁴**

Kungiyar kare 'yancin bil'adama da aka kafa a Dublin ta kasar Ireland a shekara ta 2001 don kare waɗanda suke yin aiki ba tare da tashin hankali ba don kiyaye 'yanci wasu al'umma kamar yadda aka bayyana a cikin Sanarwar 'Yancin Dan'adam ta Duniya.

**Haɗin Guiwar Masu Kula da Tsaron Kafar Intanetna Gambiya⁴⁵**

Manufar kungiyar ita ce samar da wayar da kan jama'a da habaka fahimtar al'ummar Gambian game da tsaro na yanar gizo da barazanar yanar gizo da leken asiri da karfafa su su zamanto cikin aminci ba tare da an cutar da su ba a lokacin da suke kan layi.



41 <https://digitalsociety.africa/>

42 <https://www.defendersprotection.org/dsa/>

43 <https://freedomhouse.org/>

44 <https://www.frontlinedefenders.org/>

45 <https://twitter.com/CyberGambia>

Kungiyar ‘Yan Jaridar Gambia⁴⁶

Kungiyar ‘yan jarida ta Gambia wata kungiya ce ta’yan kwadago a Gambia, wadda aka kafa a 1978, tare da manufar bunkasa kafonin watsa labarai masu ‘yanci da kuma tasiri.



Kungiyar Masu Bada Kariya ga ‘Yancin ‘Dan’adam na Saraliyo (HRDN-SL)⁴⁷

HRDN-SL hadin guiwa ne na kungiyoyin kare ‘yancin ‘dan’adam da mutane da ke yin aiki don karewa da inganta ‘yancin ‘dan’adam a kasar Saraliyo.



Kungiyar Hadin Guiwar Fasahar Sadarwar Zamani ta Kenya⁴⁸

A Gamayyar masu ruwa da tsaki kan aiki da tunanin da suke da sha’awar harkar samar da manufa da gudanarwar fasahar sadarwar zamani suke kuma shiga cikinta. Akwai muhimman abubuwa huɗu da suke zama turaku ga kungiyar kamar haka: wayar da kai kan manufa, bunkasa iya aiki da yin bincike da kuma aiki tare da masu zuwa da tsaki.



Kungiyar Kafonin Watsa Labarai ta Yammancin Afirka (MFWA)⁴⁹

An kafa kungiyar a 1997 kuma wadda take da mazauna a Accra ta Ghana. MFWA kungiya ce mai zaman kanta ta yanki wadda take karfafawa da kare ‘yanci faɗin albarkacin baki ga kowane mutum, musamman ma kafonin watsa labarai da masu kare ‘yancin ‘dan’adam a Yammacin Afirka.



Garkuwar Kafonin Watsa Labarai⁵⁰

Kungiyar mai zaman kanta wadda aka kafa a 2008 don ba da taimako na shari’a ga ‘yan jarida da kafonin watsa labarai masu zaman kansu. Har ila yau, tana tallafawa wajen bada horo dangane da dokar kafonin watsa labarai tare da karfafa musayar bayanai da kayan aikin shari’a da koyar da dabaru ga lauyoyi da ke aiki a kan shari’o ‘in ‘yancin kafonin watsa labarai.



46 <https://gpu.gm/>

47 <https://grassrootsjusticenetwork.org/connect/organization/pan-african-human-rights-defenders-network/>

48 <https://www.kictanet.or.ke>

49 <https://www.mfwa.org/>

50 <https://www.mediadefence.org/>

Kamfanin Paradigm Initiative (PIN)⁵¹

PIN kamfani ne na al'umma wanda yake gina tsarin tallafi kan ayyukan Fasahar Sadarwar Zamani (ICT) mai lasisi tare da wayar da kai game da 'yancin amfani da intanet domin inganta rayuwar matasa da ba a kula da su ba. Shirin wayar da kai da PIN yake yi kan 'yancin amfani da intanet yana mayar da hankali kan ci gaban manufofin jama'a don samun 'yancin yin amfani da intanet a Afirka.



Shirin Zaman Lafiya na Mata⁵²

Shiri ne wanda ya shafi mata kan Zaman Lafiya da Tsaro na Kungiyar Mata ta Duniya don Zaman Lafiya da 'Yanci (WILPF)⁵³, kungiya ce da take kira ga assasa zaman lafiya na mata a duniya.



Kungiyar Pollicy⁵⁴

Kungiyar mata na masana ilimin fasaha da masana kimiyyar bayanai da masu kirkira da masanan da ke aiki a gwama bayanai, tsari da fasaha wajen tsara kwarewar rayuwa mafi inganci ta hanyar darsa al'adar yin amfani da bayanai da inganta ayyukan gudanar da bayanai masu dacewa da kuma ba da shawara ga manufofin da suke ba da damar tsarin farfajiyar bayanai.



Kare 'Yan uwa Mata⁵⁵

Wannan shiri ne na hadin guiwa ga mata masu kare 'yancin dan'adam da 'yan jarida, ma'aikatan watsa labarai da masu fafutuka. Ana horar da abokan tarayya don fahimta da tunkarar kalubalen tsaro na kafar intanet da suke fuskanta a cikin aikinsu da rayuwar yau da kullum.



Kungiyar Hadakar Matar Uganda (WOUNET)⁵⁶

Kungiyar WOUNET tana karfafa amfani da fasahar bayanai da sadarwa



51 <https://paradigmhq.org/>
 52 <https://www.peacewomen.org/>
 53 <http://wilpf.org/>
 54 <https://pollicy.org/>
 55 <https://safesisters.net/>
 56 <https://woungnet.org>

tsakanin mata da 'yan mata a zaman kayan aiki don yada bayanai da magance batutuwa kamar samun daidaito tsakanin jinsi da ci gaba mai dorewa.

Kungiyar Masu Kare Laifukan kan Intanet ta Zambia⁵⁷

ZCSI kungiya ce da ke ba da ilmi da kayan aiki don kasancewa cikin aminci da zaman lafiya a duniyar kafar intanet ta yau da kuma kare mutane da kungiyoyi daga cutarwar da barazanar yanar gizo take haifarwa.



57 <https://zcsi-foundation.org/>

1.6.

Shirye-Shiryen 'Yancin Amfani da Intanet

A kowace shekara, a duk fadin Afirka, an shirya dama da dama na kafar intanet da abubuwan tsaro, suna tattara masu ruwa da tsaki daga bangarori daban-daban don tattauna batutuwan siyasa da abubuwan da ke tasowa da kuma bayar da horo nan take.

Makarantar Afirka kan Gudanar da Intanet (AfrisiG)⁵⁸

Shirin horar da masu ruwa da tsaki mabambanta wanda yake da manufar bai wa 'yan Afirka damar samun ilimi da kwarin guiwa don shiga cikin hanyoyin gudanar da intanet da muhawara yadda ya kamata a cikin kasa, yanki da ma duniya.

Sauran batutuwan makarantar gudanarwar Intanet kan matakin yankuna da kasa sun hada da:

- Makarantar Gudanar da Intanet ta Yammacin Afirka (WASIG)⁵⁹
- Makarantar Gudanar da Intanet ta Kenya (KeSIG)⁶⁰
- Makarantar Najeriya Kan Gudanar da Intanet (NSIG)⁶¹
- Makarantar Gudanar da Intanet ta Sudan ta Kudu (SSSIG)⁶²

- Makarantar Mata ta Arusha na Gudanar da Intanet (AruWSIG)⁶³

Dandalin 'Yancin Amfani da Intanet da Shigar da Kowa (DRIF)⁶⁴

DRIF wani dandali ne da ake tattaunawa cikin harsuna biyu wanda Paradigm Initiative yake jagoranta a kowane watan Afirilu inda ake tattaunawa tsakanin kungiyar fararen hula da kamfanonin fasaha da gwamnati da masana fannin ilimi da sauran masu ruwa da tsaki a kan muhimman batutuwan da suka shafi duniya kan 'yancin amfani da intanet.

Dandalin 'Yancin Intanet a Afirka (FIFAfrica)⁶⁵

CIPESA⁶⁶ ce take jagorantar tattaunawa a kowane watan Satumba inda hukumar FIFAfrica take mayar da hankali kan kyautata

58 <https://afrisig.org/>

59 <https://waigf.org/about-wasig/>

60 <https://kigf.or.ke/kesig/>

61 <https://sig.ng/>

62 <https://ssigf.org/ss/about-ss-sig/>

63 <https://www.ksgen.or.tz/aruwsig/>

64 <https://drif.paradigmhq.org/>

65 <https://internetfreedom.africa/>

66 <https://cipesa.org/service/forum-on-internet-freedom-in-africa/>

'yancin yin magana ba tare da takura ba a kafar internet a Afirka.

1.7.

Nazarin 'Yancin amfani da Intanet

Kasashe sun yi yunkuri don karya lagwan 'yanci 'yan jarida da masu kare 'yancin amfani da intanet ta hanyar kirkirar da doka da d'aukewar intanet da ayyukan shari'a da sauran wasu hanyoyi, kamar yadda misalai masu zuwa a duk fadin Afirka suka nuna:

Kamaru: A wannan kasar, ba zai yiwu ba wata kafar watsa labarai ta d'auki manufar edita mai mahimmanci da mai zaman kanta ba tare da an tsaurara barazana da zalunci ba matukar rahoton ya nuna barazana ga bukatun gwamnati da wakilanta. Wannan yanayin rashin samun dama yana tunzurawa ya haifar da yawancin kafofin watsa labaru su yi gaban kansu wajen tace bayanai bayanai labarunsu ta yadda suke cin karo da mafi yawa daga ra'ayoyin hhukumomi ko waɗanda ke kusa da su. 'Yan jarida na Kamaru, musamman ma waɗanda suke da mahimmanci ko kuma suka shahara, kullum suna cikin hatsarin kai musu hare-haren ta fatar baki ko na jiki, alal misali an gano mummunan datsin da aka yi wa ɗan jarida Martinez Zogo kwanaki biyar bayan sace shi a watan Janairun 2023.⁶⁷ A matsayin mai watsa shiri na shahararren shirye-shiryen rediyo na

yau da kullum, Embouteillage (ko Gridlock a Turanci), yana tattauna batutuwa da suka shafi cin hanci da rashawa da zargin almubazzaranci, ba tare da shayin ambaton mahimman mutane da sunayensu ba. Kisan Martinez Zogo ya bar mutane da yawa cikin firgici yayin da kungiyoyi masu zaman kansu suka ci gaba da kira kan keta 'yancin'yan jarida da na magana.⁶⁸

Misira: A ranar 22 ga watan Agustan 2023 ne jami'an tsaron jihar suka kama Gamal Abdelhamid Ziada, mahaifin ɗan jarida mai zaman kansa na kasar Belgium Ahmed Gamal Ziada, a kan titi a Giza, a cewar rahotannin labarai da kuma wani sako daga kafar tiwata da ɗan jaridar ya wallafa.⁶⁹ Kashegari masu gabatar da kara sun zargi mahaifin Gamal Ziada da yin amfani da haramtattun kafofin watsa labaru da cewa suna yada labaran karya kuma suna cikin kungiyar da aka haramta, kuma sun ba da umarnin tsare shi a gaban shari'a. Ahmed Gamal Ziada ya yada rahoton batutuwan kare 'yancin bil'adama da manufofin harkokin waje na Masar dangane da shafukan yanar gizo masu zaman kansu na yanki ciki har da Raseef, Daraj da Tsakiyar Gabas Eye.⁷⁰ Gwamnatin Masar ta ci gaba da rufe bakin masu sukarta ta hanyar kamawa da hukunta 'yan jarida da masu rubutun ra'ayi a yanar gizo ba bisa ka'ida ba, kuma majalisa ta kafa dokoki masu kuntatawa waɗanda suka kara hana 'yancin magana da samun bayanai. Baya ga yin amfani da kotun tsaron kasar, inda ba za a

67 <https://rsf.org/en/country/cameroon>

68 [Cameroonian prosecutors wind up probe into the murder of Martinez Zogo | Africanews](https://africanews.com/2023/08/08/cameroon-prosecutors-wind-up-probe-into-the-murder-of-martinez-zogo/)

69 [قضايا لامح دمج أيرصملا طش انلا دلاو لاق عا](https://cpj.org/2023/08/egyptian-authorities-arrest-father-of-freelance-journalist-ahmed-gamal-ziada/)

70 <https://cpj.org/2023/08/egyptian-authorities-arrest-father-of-freelance-journalist-ahmed-gamal-ziada/>

iya d'aukaka kara ba, hukumomi na ci gaba da gurfanar da dubban fararen hula a kotun soja. Dukanninsu tsarin kotu ne da suke cin zarafin 'yancin dan'adam kuma ba su cika mafi karancin ka'idojin gudanarwa ba, a cewar rahoton 2019 na Hukumar Kare 'Yancin Bil'adama ta kasa da kasa.⁷¹

Najeriya: An yi amfani da fasahar sa ido don yin leka asirin masu fafutukar lumana da 'yan siyasa masu adawa da kuam 'yan jarida, wanda ke nuna cin zarafi da yin kame da azabtarwa, hakan da ya keta dokar kare 'yancin dan'adam ta kasa da kasa da kuma matakan-kai na kamfanoni masu samar da labarai. Najeriya babbar jagora ce ta masu kula da fasahar sanya ido fasahar, ciki har da intanet da wayar hannu da kuma ta'arifin intanet, sa ido kan kafofin watsa labaru, bayan halitta na katin shaida da kuma abin da ake kira 'amintaccen birni' sanya wa 'yan kasa idanu a wuraren jama'a. Alal misali, Omoyele Sowore, mai fafutukar kare 'yancin bil'adama kuma tsohon dan takarar shugaban kasa, ya gano cewa gwamnatin Najeriya ta dakatar da gano kwayoyin halittarsa a watan Janairun 2022. Wannan yana nufin cewa katin tantancewarsa na kasa da katin masu jefa kuri'a na dindindin da fasfo na kasashen waje da lasisin direba sun kasance daga cikin takardun da aka lalata, wanda hakan ya hana shi tafiya da tuki ko ma jefa kuri'a.⁷²

Tanzania: Dangane da rahoton Ma'aikatar Harkokin Wajen Amurka ta 2022 game da ayyukan kare 'yancin dan'adam,⁷³ a ranar 27 ga Yuni, 2022, gwamnati ta aika wa gidan jaridar DarMpya wasika tana zarginsa da yin rahoton da ya saba da abin da ya faru a zanga-zangar 17 ga watan Yuni a wajen Ofishin Jakadancin Kenya a DarussSalaam, wanda yake da alaƙa da tashin hankali tsakanin mazauna Maasai da hukumomi a Loliondo. Gwamnatin ta zargi DarMpya da yin aiki ba tare da lasisi ba kuma ta haramta wa jaridar waallafa abubuwan da ke a kan layi. DarMpya ya nemi sabunta lasisin wallafe-wallafe a watan Agusta na wannan shekarar, wanda daga bisani hukumar kula da sadarwa ta Tanzania (TcRA) ta hana shi.

Uganda: Gwamnatin Uganda ta dakatar da samun damar shiga intanet da dandamali na kafofin watsa labaru a lokacin zaben shugaban kasa da na majalisa na Janairu 2021, wanda hakan ya haifar da tsaikon ga sadarwa da samun bayanai.⁷⁴ Bayanan da cibiyar sadarwar intane ta NetBlocks wallafa sun tabbatar da karuwar kuntatawa ga kafofin watsa labaru da dandamali na sadarwa a kan manyan masu samar da intanet a Uganda daga Talata 12 ga Janairu, kwana biyu kafin zabubbukan. Abubuwan da NetBlocks ta gano sun bayyana tsananin takunkumin da hukumar⁷⁵ sadarwa ta Uganda ta bayar gabanin zaben ranar 14.⁷⁶ An dawo da intanet din ne a ranar Litinin bayan

71 <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2019/country-chapters/egypt>

72 <https://www.ids.ac.uk/press-releases/nigeria-spending-billions-of-dollars-on-harmful-surveillance-of-citizens/>

73 <https://www.state.gov/reports/2022-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/tanzania/>

74 <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2022/country-chapters/uganda>

75 <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-uganda-election/uganda-bans-social-media-ahead-of-presidential-election-idUSKBN29H0KH>

76 <https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/latest-news/uganda-shuts-down-internet-ahead-of-general-election/>

zaben, bayan dauke shi na fiye da awa 100. Hukumomi sun nemi gafarar mutane dangane da wannan matsala kuma sun ce dakatarwar ta taimaka wajen kauce wa tsoma baki daga waje kan zaben, wanda aka bayyana dadadden shugaba Yoweri Museveni ya yi nasara a kan shahararren mawaki mai tashe dan siyasa Bobi Wine.⁷⁷

1.8.

Samfuri Bayanan Tsari

Rawar da masu wayar da kai dangane da 'yancin amfani da intanet da 'yan jarida da sauran masu fafutukar zamantakewa an fi yaba musu idan aka ga sun ba da gudummawa don samar da mafita ga kalubalen da ke fuskantar al'umma.

Ga kundi⁷⁸ za a samar da ingantattun bayanana tsari, misalan ingantattun bayanana tsari kuma sun hada da:

- Rashin Afirka Cikin Kasashe masu fasaha da ke tasowa⁷⁹
- Nazarin Tsarin Majalisar Dinkin Duniya kan Yarjejeniyar Laifukan Intanet⁸⁰
- Kirkirariyar Fasaha a Kenya⁸¹
- Tace Bayanai da Daidaita su a Angola da Jamhuriyar Afirka ta Tsakiya da kuma

Jamhuriyar Demokradiyyar Congo⁸²

- Yunkurin Samar da Tsarin Aiwatarwa na Kasa na da zai shigar da kowa kan Kasuwanci da kuma 'Yancin Dan'adam⁸³

1.9.

Samfuri Bayanan Ha in Guiwa

Yunkurin wasu gwamnatocin Afirka wajen daidaita amfani da kafonin watsa labaru ta hanyar samar da doka tsattsaura ko mai faffadar farfajiya hukunci don rage sakewar kafar intanet da sakaye keta 'yancin dan'adam da kuma haifar da cikas ga kwanciyar hankali da tattaunawa ta zaman lafiya na dogon lokaci. Dakatar da wannan iko zai yiwuwa ne kadai a yayin da masu ruwa da tsaki suka haɗu suka yi magana da murya ɗaya. Misalan irin waɗannan bayanana haɗin guiwa da aka yi don magance irin waɗannan batutuwa sun hada da:

- Buɗaɗɗiyar Wasikar shekarar 2023 da kungiyoyi da dama suka sanya wa hannu kan toshe kafar Telegram a Kenya.⁸⁴
- Bayanin haɗin guiwa na 2023 a madadin Kasashe 59 da aka gabatar a Majalisar Dinkin Duniya ta kare 'yancin bil'adama game da haɗarin da ya fi girma da yake tattare da fasahar sa ido

77 <https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/latest-news/uganda-shuts-down-internet-ahead-of-general-election/>

78 <https://socialwork.utoronto.ca/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Policy-Toolkit-Final-v2-Apr27.pdf>

79 <https://paradigmhq.org/report/policy-brief-africas-absence-in-emerging-technologies/>

80 <https://paradigmhq.org/report/policy-brief-assesing-the-united-nations-cybertreaty-process/>

81 <https://paradigmhq.org/report/policy-brief-artificial-intelligence-in-kenya/>

82 <https://paradigmhq.org/report/policy-brief-censorship-and-content-moderation-in-angola-central-african-republic-and-democratic-republic-of-congo>

83 <https://paradigmhq.org/report/policy-brief-towards-an-inclusive-national-action-plan-on-business-and-human-rights-in-nigeria/>

84 <https://www.accessnow.org/press-release/open-letter-clarification-on-telegram-blocking-in-kenya/>

da kuma muhimmancin kariya wajen amfani da waɗannan kafafe.⁸⁵

- Rukunin Kungiyoyin kasa da kasa da kuma Kwararru sun yi kira ga gwamnatin Indiya da ta janye dokar sadarwa ta 2023 da kuma kare tanadaddun hakkoƙi.⁸⁶
- Sanarwar haɗin guiwar NetRights ta yi tir da hare-haren fasahar kafar intanet na masu ruwa da tsaki ta farar hula a Zimbabwe a lokacin zaben 2023.⁸⁷
- Sanarwar haɗin guiwar NetRights ta 2023 da take adawa da dokar lullube kafafen sada zumunta a Najeriya.⁸⁸

85 <https://freedomknlawcoalition.com/joint-statement-heightened-risks-associated-with-surveillance-technologies-and-the-importance-of-safeguards-in-the-use-of-these-tools/>

86 <https://www.accessnow.org/press-release/india-must-withdraw-the-telecommunications-bill-2023/>

87 <https://paradigmhq.org/press-release-the-netrights-coalition-condemns-raids-of-digital-technologies-of-civil-society-actors-in-zimbabwe-during-the-2023-elections/>

88 <https://paradigmhq.org/the-netrights-coalition-strongly-condemns-the-call-for-blanket-social-media-regulation-in-nigeria/>



BABI NA



KARIYA DA TSARON KAFAR INTANET

Kariyar kafar intanet, wanda ake kuma kira da amincin intanet, amincin kan layi ko amincin yanar gizo, yana nufin nau'o'in ayyuka da matakan kariya da mutum yake bi yayin amfani da intanet a kokarin tabbatar da cewa bayanan kai na sirri masu mahimmanci da na na'urarsu sun kasance cikin aminci.

A cewar wani jadawalin bayani⁸⁹ na 2023 mai taken "Abin da suke faruwa a cikin kowane wani minti a internet", ana aika sakonnin imel 241.2 da sakon kafar Tiwita 347,222 da kuma sakonnin kar-ta-kwana miliyan 18.8 a kowane

daƙiƙa 60. Kididdigar ITU 2023 wanda⁹⁰ ke nuna cewa sama da mutane biliyan 5.4 ko kashi 67 cikin 100 na yawan mutanen duniya suna kasancewa a kan layi, wannan na iya nufin cewa gurbatattun masu ruwa da tsaki da

89 <https://ediscoverytoday.com/2023/04/20/2023-internet-minute-infographic-by-ediscovery-today-and-ltmg-ediscovery-trends/>
90 <https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/default.aspx>

THE INTERNET IN 2023 EVERY MINUTE



Created by: eDiscovery Today & LTMG

dama da masu fashin kwamfuta da masu barazana da yin zamba ta yanar gizo suna kai hari a yau fiye da kowane lokaci.

2.2.

Barazana ga Kariyar Kafar Intanet

Ga wasu manhajoji da suke barazana a kafar intanet da kowa ya kamata ya kiyaye da su:

Malwaya

Malwaya kalmomi biyu ne da aka takaita daga “mugunyar manhaja.” rubutu ne ko fayil da aka tsara don ya kasance mai katse tsarin kwamfuta da na’urorin hannu, ya mamaye da kuma cutar da su. An fi samu su ta hanyar adireshin imel da sakonnin nan take (IM) da saukarwa da fishin da kuma shafukan yanar gizo masu wofintar da mutum. Shigar Malwaya a na’ura na haifar da lahani ta hanyar hanyar lalata bayanai a kan na’urorin da suka kamu da cutar ko ta hanyar kawo tsaiko ga zirga-zirgar cibiyar sadarwa wanda zai iya haifar da rushewar hanyar sadarwa baki daya. Bugu da kari, malwaya na iya bai wa maharan damar samun duk wani bayani da suke so daga kwamfutar da aka lalata, ciki har da bayanan sirri na dan jarida da bayanai da tushen bayanai.

Nau’in malwaya sun haɗa da:

Adwaya - Wannan wani nau’i na sofwaya ne wanda ya sanya kansa da mugunyar nufi a kan na’urarku kuma an tsara shi don ya riƙa nuna tallan da ba a bukata ba da mabulla-bazata.

Kiriftojakin – An tsara wannan nau’i na malwaya domin kange na’ura da aka amfani da ita don hakar sulalla na

bitkoyin, wanda yake kara aikin na’urar sosai ta yadda yake haifar da raguwar aikin na’ura da kuma shanye cajin batirin.

Sofwaya – An tsara wannan nau’in malwaya domin toshe damar shiga duk ko wani bangare na tsarin kwamfuta har sai an biya adadin wasu kuɗaɗe, kodayake biyan bashin ba ya tabbatar da cewa za a dawo da damar shiga tsarin kwamfutar. Ganin cewa maharan suna neman haɓaka kuɗin da suke samu kullum, yawanci waɗanda suke kai wa harin manyan Hukumomi ne (kungiyoyi, sassa, kwalejoji, kasuwanni) waɗanda ba kawai suna da yiwuwar samun kuɗi ba, amma har ma suna fuskantar asara mai dimbin yawa lokacin da aka kange su daga tsarrafa na’u’rorinsu. Duk da haka, daidaiƙun mutane ma ramsonwaya na harar su saboda suna iya zama kofa ga shiga cikin na’urar kungiya.

Sifaiwaya - Wannan mugunyar sofwaya ana sanya ta ne a asirce a kan kwamfutar mutum ko wayar hannu don samun bayanan sirri na mai shi, kamar jerin shafukan yanar gizon da aka ziyarta da kalmomin sirri da lambobin katin cirar kuɗi.⁹¹

Turojanawa - Waɗannan su ne tsararrun yaudara da ake sauke wa mutum kan na’ura don mugunta suna ba da damar samun damar yin amfani

da yanar gizo na nesa da na'urar suka sauka a kai, inda suke sa na'urar aikata abubuwa marasa kyau ko masu halakarwa daban-daban, ko ma kawai sanya idanu (leken asiri) kan ayyuka ko mu'amalar kan na'urar.

Bairos - Wani nau'in malwaya ne wanda ya shigar da kansa zuwa wani shirin kuma yana da ikon yaɗa cututtuka tsakanin na'urori da kuma haifar da lalacewar bayanai da sofwaya. Idan ba a cire bairos din ba da wuri, za a sami shigar sakwannin imel da dama da za su iya haifar da tsaiko ga gudanarwar sakwannin imel baki ɗaya.

Tsutsotsi - Tsutsar kwamfuta dai wani nau'i ne namalwaya wanda yake da ikon maimaita kansa a yayin da yake yaɗuwa ga sauran kwamfutoci suke a fadin cibiyar sadarwa.

Alamomin Yiwuwar Kamuwa da Cutar Malwaya a Kan Na'urarku

- Akasari haifar da tsaiko ko dakatar da tsarin gudanarwar na'ura.
- Sakwannin-ki da kuma talla mabulla-bazata.
- Yawaitar rushewar tsarin na'ura.
- Ganin tambura da ba a san da su a fuskar na'ura.
- Kawarwa daga shafin yanar gizon da ya sani zuwa wanda ba a sani ba.

- Sabbin fayiloli ko manyan fayiloli da aka kirkira ba tare da izinin ku ba.
- Raguwar karfin batir cikin sauri.

Barazanar Sanya Ido a Kan Kafar Intanet

Wannan barazana ta haɗa da bin diddigin wuri da gane fuska da sanya ido akai-akai da kuma datse sadarwa. Sanya-ido yana da mummunar tasiri a kan marubuta da kuma ikon 'yan jarida wajen yin bincike da wallafa labaru, kuma yana yi musu wahala su iya kare tushen bayanai.

Masu Haifar da Hare-haren Al'uma

Masu Haifar da hare-haren al'uma wata dabara ce da ake amfani da ita don yaudarar masu amfani su bayyana wasu bayanai, aikata wani aiki saboda da wasu munanan dalilai, ko samar da maballin shigarwa don malwaya. Wannan yana iya zama kokarin bakon haure na tatsar bayanai daga gare ku da ba kasafai za ku so bayyanawa a kan layi ba, misali bayanan katin bashi da ranar haihuwa da wurin hutu da aka fi so da sunan ɗaukan kai. Shin da gaske suna bukatar wannan bayanin? Amsar wannan tambaya na iya haifar da rashin 'yancin asusu.

Wasu nau'o 'in aikin Masabbaba harin Al'uma sun haɗa da:

Hare-haren fishin – galibi ana amfani da tallan “fishin” ko “ragowar fishin” ne da mahadai ko sakon imel da aka rataya masa abu ko a kan kafofin watsa labarun da ke ɗaukar malwaya. Da

zarar an danna waɗannan mahadɓan, za su iya yin mummunar lalata ga na'ura.⁹²

Simaishin – Haka kuma, aana kiiran sa da Sakon kar-ta-kwana na fishin, shi ne wani irin zamantakewa aikin injiniya hari da aka gudanar ta hanyar sakonnin kar-ta-kwana. Masu barna suna kokarin yaudarar mai amfani don danna hanyar mahadi wanda yake dɓauke da su zuwa shafin yanar gizo mara kyau a cikin wannan harin.⁹³

Bishin - Wani nau'i na fishin wanda aka yaudari mutane don bayyana bayanai masu mahimmanci akan wayar ko ta hanyar sakon murya.⁹⁴

Betin - Wani nau'i na harin masabbaba harin al'uma wanda masu yaudara suke ba da wani abu mai mahimmanci ga wanda aka yaudara a madadin muhimman bayanana wanda aka yaudara. Alal misali, wanda aka yaudara zai iya samun imel wanda yake yi masa alkawarin katin sayayya kyauta da zarar ya danna mahadin da ya zo da sakon⁹⁵.

Fretekestin - Wani nau'i na aikin masu yaudarar masu hawa kwamfuta inda masu aikata laifuka na yanar gizo suka shigar-burtun asusun wani amintacce don su shawo kan waɗanda za su yaudare su su sami bayanai masu

mahimmanci.⁹⁶

Yanar Gizo na Bogi na Kai Hare-hare

Waɗannan su ne shafukan yanar gizo da aka kirƙira don yin shigar-burtu da mummunar manufa. Shafukan yanar gizon gidajen jaridu masu zaman kansu da kungiyoyin fararen hula sun kasance suna faɗawa cikin tarkon masu shigar burtun. Shafukan bogi suna bai wa malwaya ko wallafa bayanan karya a kokarin bata shafin kafofin watsa labaru na ainihi ko wani ɗan jarida na musamman.

Hare-harne Mutum-a-Fake (MitM)

Harin mutum a fake shi ne hare-haren yanar gizo waɗanda mai kai hari zai iya tare sakonni a asirce tsakanin kungiyoyi biyu ko fiye waɗanda suka yi imanin cewa suna sadarwa tsakanin juna.⁹⁷ Alal misali, ana iya tsara na'ura mai ba da hanya tsakanin hanyoyin sadarwa marar waya don yin aiki a matsayin maɗaukin-Wi-Fi a cikin jama'a, don yaudarar mutane don tunanin cewa ya halattacciyar na'ura ce. Lokacin da mutane suka jona da shi, mai kai harin yana da damar shiga nan take zuwa bayanan da suke wucewa ta hanyar na'urar mai ba da hanya tsakanin hanyoyin sadarwar.

Hare-haren Na'urar Raba Dakataccen Sabis (DDoS)

Waɗannan hare-haren sun zama ruwan dare, kuma sun haɗa da kwamfuta ɗaya ko ma fiye da

92 <https://www.exabeam.com/information-security/cyber-security-threat/>

93 <https://www.aura.com/learn/types-of-social-engineering-attacks>

94 <https://www.exabeam.com/information-security/cyber-security-threat/>

95 <https://www.aura.com/learn/types-of-social-engineering-attacks>

96 <https://www.aura.com/learn/types-of-social-engineering-attackshttps://www.aura.com/learn/types-of-social-engineering-attacks>

97 <https://www.eccouncil.org/cybersecurity-exchange/penetration-testing/man-in-the-middle-attack-mitm/>

mahaɗan intanet inda suka haifar da cunkoso ga uwar na'urar mai raba sabis, sai su sa ba za a iya isa ga wasu ba. Dangane da shafukan yada labarai na yanar gizo, waɗannan hare-haren suna hana bayanai zuwa ga jama'a kuma suna iya mai da su masu tsada, a yayin da adadin masu ziyartar shafukan suka ragu, sannan buƙatar taimakon gyarawa za ta taso.

Kutsen Na'urar Kwamfuta

Yin amfani da intanet ko wasu hanyoyin sadarwa da nau'ra don kutsawa da ko kuma kunyata mutum ko gungun mutane ko ma kungiya. Irin wannan aiki ya haɗa yin zargi na karya da tozarci da batanci da kuma fallasa. Haka kuma zai iya haɗawa da bibiya da satar kamanni da barazana da yin ta'annuti ko tattara bayanan da za a iya amfani da su don yin barazana, kunya ko kunyatarwa ko kum haifar da hargitsi.

Cutarwa da Na'urar Kwamfuta

Amfani da hanyoyin na'urar sadarwa kamar imel da kafonin watsa labaru da sakon nan take da sauran nau'o'in sadarwar yanar gizo da manufar cin zarafi ko tsoratarwa ko kuma mamayar mutum ko wasu muatne.

Matakan Kariya daga Barazanar Kafar Intanet

Ta yin wani kokari, za ku iya kare kwamfutarku kuma ku taimaka wajen kauce wa matsaloli masu dama. Waɗannan mataakai za su hana harin ko magance nu'o'in bairos idan kwamfuta

ta kamu da su:⁹⁸

- **Sanya da Sofwayan Rigakafin Bairos:** Kayan aikin Rigakafin-malwaya suna taimakawa wajen gano da cire malwaya daga kwamfutarku ko wayar hannu.
- **Ci gaba da sabunta manhajoji:** Tabbatar da cewa ana sabunta dukkanin manhajoji. Tsofaffin manhajoji waɗanda ba su da sabbin masu tsaronsu sun iya zama masu raunin za su kamu da malwaya.
- **Takaita Damar Shiga Fayil na Cibiyar Sadarwa:** A ba da izinin matakin samun dama da ake buƙata ta hanyar aikin kasuwancin mai amfani kaɗai. Takaita damar yin amfani da fayil na cibiyar sadarwar da ake yaɗawa zai hana na'urar da ta kamu da ransomwaya yaɗa shi zuwa sauran na'urori da ke kan hanyar sadarwa.
- **Kada ku buɗe ko aiwatar da kunshin saƙo na-bazata.**
- **Kashe fasalin samfoti** a cikin shirye-shiryenku don karin kariya.
- **Kashe duk wani fasalin shirin wanda zai iya buɗe imel kai-tsaye** ko sakon nan take ko kunshin fayil na saƙo ko saukewa.

2.2.

Tsabtace Bayanan Kafar Intanet

Don tabbatar da tsaro na kafar intanet na ‘yan jarida da masu kare ‘yancin amfani da intanet da sauran masu amfani da intanet, ana samun matakan tsaftace bayanai na kafar intanet don taimakawa wajen dakile barazanar tsaro na kafar intanet da abubuwan da ka iya faruwa.

Tsabtace bayanai bayana na kafar intanet (ko tsabtace bayanai na;urar sadarwa ko tsabtace bayanai intanet) shi ne kalmar haɗe-kowa don ayyuka da lamura masu alaƙa da tsaftace bayanai da kiyaye duniyarmu ta kafar intanet. Wannan ya haɗa da komai kama daga shirya fayiloli a kan na’urarku ta kafar intanet don kare bayananku na kafar intanet da kuma makamantan bayanai, kuma ya haɗa da shigar da sabbin manhajoji ko fasahohi don saukaƙe rayuwarku ta kafar intanet kuma mafi kubuta.

Ta hanyar kare bayanai da kuke rabawa a kan layi da ko kuma tabbatar da na’urorin da kuke amfani da su, ku rage duk wata alamar yiwuwar kai hari da kuma tsananin mummunan hari da ka iya nasara. Duk abin da kuka sanya a kan layi na iya zama tushe ko wani yanki na bayanai da wani mummunan mahari zai iya amfani da shi don aiwatar da zamba ko kai hare-haren yanar gizo a kanku. A matsayinku na masu ‘yancin amfani da intanet, kiyaye kyawawan ayyukan tsabtace bayanai na kafar intanet shi ne mafi muhimmanci ga kiyaye darajarku a kan intanet.

Sauran bangarorin babi sun jero wasu abubuwa masu sauki da za ku iya yi, ba tare da sayen fasaha mai tsada ba ko saka hannun jari mai yawa wajen daidaita hanyar sadarwar gidanku, don shigar kwamfutarku yanar gizo ta zama mafi aminci.

2.3.

Kalmomin sirri

Idan kuna neman hanyar da za ku inganta tsaron na’urarku, kalmar sirri na tsaro she ne wanda ya kamata ku fara sanywa. Kalmar sirri shi ne tsarin tsaro na asali wanda ya dace ya kunshi rubutun-shiga wanda aka kirkira ta amfani da haruffa da lambobi da gamayyar lamba da harafi da kuma alamomi ko kuma hadakarsu. Ana amfani da wannan tsarin tsaro don tsaurara hanyar samun dama ga shiga na’ura da manhajoji ko kuma sabis ta yadda sai kawai ga waɗannan masu amfani waɗanda suka haddace ko adana kuma ko aka ba su izini don yin amfani da su.

Fitaccen tsarin kirkirar kalmar sirri shi ne kirkirar kalmomin sirri mai wuyar canka, tare da amfani da rubutun-shiga da kuma ta yin amfani mata kai-biyu na tantancewa, sannan a kuma kula da kalmar sirrin sarta tambayoyi, ban da rubuta kalmomin sirri, daga kuma karshe ta yin amfani da manajan kalmar sirri.

Makirkira Kalmomin Sirri

Makirkirin kalmar sirri wata na;urar sofwaya ce wadda take haifar da gaurayayyun kalmomin sirri ko kuma kebabbu don masu amfani. Yana taimaka wa masu amfani kirkirar Sarkakkiyar kalmar sirri waɗanda suke ba da karin tsaro don sarrafa samun dama.

Makirkira kalmomin sirri suna taimaka wa ga waɗanda dole kokoyaushe su shigar da kalmomin sirri don tabbatar da samun damar shiga na’ura da kuma lura da adadi masu yawa na kalmomin sirri don ganewa da damar samun shiga.

Manajan Kalamr Sirri

Manajan kalmar sirri kayan aiki ne wanda yake kirkira da adana kalmomin sirri ta yadda ana iya amfani da kalmomin sirri daban-daban masu yawa a kan shafuka da ayyuka daban-daban ba tare da haddace su ba.

Manajojin kalmar sirri

- Suna kirkirar Sarkakkiyar kalmar sirri ta yadda da wuya mutum ya iya zato
- Yana adana kalmomin sirri da dama (da kuma neman amsa tambayoyin tsaro) cikin aminci
- Kare dukkanin kalmomin sirri ta amfani da babbar kalmar sirri guda ɗaya (ko rubutun-shiga).⁹⁹

Idan aka kutsa cikin kwamfutarku ko na'urarku kuma aka shigar da malekan asiri sifaiwaya, sifaiwayan na iya ganin babbaan rubutun-shiga na kalmar sirri naku kuma zai iya satar abubuwan da ke cikin manajan kalmar sirrin. Don haka, yana kuma da matuƙar mahimmanci wajen kiyaye kwamfutarku da sauran na'urorin tsaftace bayanai daga malwaya lokacin amfani da manajan kalmar sirri.

Lura!

Amfani da manajojin kalmar sirri kamar sanya dukkan kwayaye ne a cikin kwan-do ɗaya don kare su tare da rayuwarka. Hatsaarin da ke cikin satar manajojin kalmar sirri shi ne cewa samun dama ga “kwandon” yana nufin samun dama ga duk “kwayayen” naku.

Daidaita Kalmomin sirri a Dɗaukacin Na'urori da yawa¹⁰⁰

Yawancin manajojin kalmar sirri suna ba da damar samun shiga ga kalmomin sirri a duk faɗin na'urori ta hanyar fasalin haɗin kalmomin sirri. Wannan yana nufin a lokacin da wani fayil na kalmar sirri da aka daidaita a kan na'ura ɗaya, zai kasance a sauran sauran na'urorin kai tsaye. Manajan kalmar sirri yana iya adana kalmomin sirri “a cikin girgije,” ma'ana boye a kan uwar garke mai nisa. Lokacin da ake buƙatar kalmomin sirri, waɗannan manajoji za su dawo da su kuma su¹⁰¹ bayyana kalmomin sirri kai tsaye. Manajojin kalmar sirri waɗanda suke amfani da matattarn bayanai na kansu don adanawa ko taimaka daidaita kalmomin sirri sun fi daɗin aiki, amma suna da ɗan rauni wajen samun hare-haren. Idan an adana kalmomin sirri duka a kan kwamfutar kuma a cikin girgije, mai kai hari ba ya buƙatar ɗaukar kwamfutar don gano kalmomin sirri. (Kodayake za su buƙaci kutsawa cikin manajan kalmar sirri na rubutun-shiga.) Idan kun lura haka zai

99 <https://ssd.eff.org/glossary/passphrase>

100 <https://ssd.eff.org/en/module/creating-strong-passwords#3>

101 <https://ssd.eff.org/glossary/decrypt>

haifar da damuwa, kada ku daidaita kalmomin sirri a girgije, maimakon haka ku zabi adana su a kan na'urorinku kawai.

Lura!

Ku riƙa samun ma'ajiyar madadi na kalmar sirri saboda gudun lalura. Samun ma'ajiyar madadi yana da muhimmanci musamman idan bayanan kalmar sirri ya bace sakamakon lalacewar na'ura, ko kuma idan an sace ta. Manajojin kalmar sirri yawanci suna da hanyar yin samar da fayil na madadi, ko mutum na iya amfani da tsarin madadi akai-akai.

Hare-haren Kalmar Sirri na Yau da Kullun

Daya daga cikin mafi sauki da kuma mafi yawan hanyoyin da za a iya kutsawa cikin wani asusun mutum shi ne ta sanannun gwada kalmomin sirri¹⁰² ko yin ɗan bincike a kan wanda aka nufata sannan gwada wasu kalmomin sirri da suka shafi wannan mutumin. Rahoton 2024 na Cybernews ya bayyana cewa manyan kalmomin sirri 10 da aka fi amfani da su da kuma yin kutse su ne kamar haka:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. 123456 | 6. qwerty123 |
| 2. 123456789 | 7. 1q2w3e |
| 3. qwerty | 8. 12345678 |
| 4. Kalmar sirri | 9. 111111 |
| 5. 12345 | 10. 1234567890 |

Wadannan kalmomin sirri ba su wahalar ganewa sosai. Ana iya saukin cankar su kuma masu aikata laifi na yanar gizo za suna fara ƙoƙarin samun damar shiga asusun mutum ta gwada wadannan kalmomin sirri saukaka.

KADA ku taɓa amfani da kalmomin sirri waɗanda ke ɗauke da waɗannan bayanan:

- Sunanku ko sunayen iyalinku da abokanku,
- Ranar haihuwarku ko na iyalanku ko kuma na abokai
- Sunayen ɗaukar kai, da kuma
- Garuruwan da kuke zaune ko kuma inda kuka taɓa zama ko sunayen unguwanni.

Abin mamaki ne yadda bayanai game da mutum suna a kan intanet haka nan. Don haka idan kalmar sirrinku ta ƙunshi bayanan da suke da alaƙa da ku ta hanyar da za a iya ganewa ita ce ta intanet ko ta hanyar magana da abokanku, za a iya canka cikin sauki.

Mahari Canki-Canka

Harin canki-canka yana gwada kowane haɗuwa haruffa masu yiwuwa da aka aminta har sai ya sami waɗanda suka yi daidai. Wannan irin harin yana da matuƙar tasiri a kan takaitattun kalmomin sirri kuma har ma zai iya yin fashin kalmomin sirri waɗanda suka ƙunshi

102 <https://edition.cnn.com/2019/04/22/uk/most-common-passwords-scli-gbr-intl/index.html>

gaurayayyun haruffa. Amma tsawon kalmomin sirri yana da mahimmanci. Harin canki-canka ba ya tasiri sosai, idan kalmar sirri naku ne yana da tsawo, shi zai iya zama mai wuya ga mahara. Dubi jadawalin da yake nuna lokacin da mahari canki-canka zai dauka don gano kalmar sirri a kan fayil, bisa ga tsawon kalmar sirri da tsaurinsa. Ku tuna cewa wannan tebur ana zaton cewa kwamfuta na iya sarrafa sama da kalmomin sirri 1000 cikin dakika guda.

Tsawon Kalmar Sirri	Daukacin harufan	Kanana harufu kadai
haruffa 3	Dakika 0.86	Dakika 0.02
haruffa 4	Mintuna 1.36	Dakika 0.46
haruffa 5	Awanni 2.15	Dakika 11.9
haruffa 6	Kwanaki 8.51	Mintuna 5.15
haruffa 7	Shekaru 2.21	Awanni 2.23
haruffa 8	Karni 2.10	Kwanakin 2.42
haruffa 9	Millennia 20	Watanni 2.07
haruffa 10	Millennia 1,899	Shekaru 4.48
haruffa 11	Millennia 180,365	Karni 1.16
haruffa 12	Millennia 17,184,705	Millennia 3.03
haruffa 13	Millennia 1,627,797,068	Millennia 78.7
haruffa 14	Millennia 154,640,721,434	Millennia 2,046

Ku lura da cewa lokacin yin fashin kalmar sirri yana karuwa sosai tare da kowane harafi da aka kara. Ga duk kalmar sirri wanda ya kunshi gaurayayyun haruffa kowane nau'i, bambancin

da ke tsakanin harufa 6, 7, 8 da kuma 9 shi ne kwanaki, shekaru, karni da kuma karni! Har ila yau, a lura da yadda tsawon lokacin da ya dauka don kutse kalmar sirri wanda ke dauke da dukkan nau'ikan haruffa idan aka kwatanta da tsawon lokaci na kalmar sirri mai harufa iri daya wanda ke amfani da kananan haruffa kawai.

Kirkira da Kula da Kalmomin Kalmomi Sirri Masu Tsarkakiya da kuma Tsararru

Sake amfani da kalmomin sirri mummunar dabi'a ce ta tsaro. Idan mugun mutum ya sami rike da kalmar sirri wanda kuka yawaita amfani da shi a ayyuka da dama, zai iya samun damar shiga yawancin asusunku. Wannan shi ne dalilin da ya sa samun kalmomin sirri masu yawa, masu karfi, na musamman suna da mahimmanci. Abin ban sha'awa shi ne, manajan kalmar sirri zai iya taimakawa wajen samunsu.¹⁰³

Dabarun kirkirar Sarkakkiyar kalmar sirri :

- Harhada harufa manya da kanana da kuma lambobi da alamun rubutu.
- Ya kamata Sarkakkiyar kalmar sirri ta kasance tsakanin haruffa takwas zuwa goma sha biyu.
- Ku guji yin amfani da bayanan kai-dakai.
- Ku rika sauya ta akai-akai.
- Kada ku taba amfani da shi don

103 <https://ssd.eff.org/en/glossary/password-manager>

asusun da dama.

- Yi amfani da Mabambantan matakan tantancewa.

Akwai ‘yan kalmomin sirri da ya kamata ku iya haddace su da za su kuma iya kasancewa masu sarkakiya. Waɗannan sun haɗa da:

- kalmomin sirri don na’urarku
- kalmomin sirri don boyewa (kamar boye cikakken faifai)¹⁰⁴
- jigon kalmar sirri,¹⁰⁵ ko “rubutun-shiga ,”¹⁰⁶ domin manajan kalmar sirri naku
- kalmar sirri ta imel dínku¹⁰⁷

Samar da Kalmomin Masu tsarkakiya ta amfani da Hambaman ludo

Daya daga cikin mawuyacin yanayi shi ne lokacin da mutane suka zaɓi kalmomin sirri da kansu cewa mutane ba su da kofari sosai wajen yin zaɓn-gauraye, waɗanda ba za a iya tsammani abin da aka zaɓa ba .¹⁰⁸ Ingantacciyar hanyar kirƙirar Sarkakkiyar kalmar sirri da za a iya tunawa¹⁰⁹ shi ne amfani¹¹⁰ da hambaman ludo da jerin kalmomi¹¹¹ don zaɓar kalmomi a birkice. Waɗannan kalmomin tare su suka samar maka ku da “rubutun-shiga.” Shi “rubutun-shiga” wani nau’i

ne na kalmar sirri wanda ya fi tsayi don ƙarin tsaro. Domin boye faifai da manajan kalmar sirri dínku, muna ba da shawarar zaɓar mafi ƙarancin kalmomi shida.

Me ya sa za a yamfani da mafi karancin kalmomi shida? Me ya sa za a yi amfani da hambaman ludo don zaɓar kalmomi a kalmomi a birkice?

Iya tsawon da kuma mafi birkitacciyar kalmar sirri, iya wuyar da dukanin kwamfuta da mutane za su sha wajen canka. Domin gano dalilin da ya sa kuke bukatar irin wannan kalmar sirri mai tsawo, mai wuya, ga bidiyo dauke da bayani.¹¹²

2.4.

Mabambantan-Matakan Tantancewa (MFA)

Kalmomin sirri masu ƙarfi, na musamman suna bai wa miyagun mutane wahalar samun damar shiga asusun kafar intanet. Don ku ƙara kare asusunku na kafar intanet, ku yi amfani da mataƙai-biyu na tantancewa.¹¹³

MFA fasalin tsaro ne da yawancin shafukan yanar gizo da manhajoji da kuma na’urori suke bayarwa wanda yake inganta tsaro na asusu matuƙa sosai. A fasahance, MFA yana nufin tsari ne da ake samun matakan tantancewa biyu ko fiye da haka.

104 <https://ssd.eff.org/en/glossary/encryption>

105 <https://ssd.eff.org/glossary/master-password>

106 <https://ssd.eff.org/en/glossary/passphrase>

107 <https://ssd.eff.org/en/glossary/password>

108 <http://people.ischool.berkeley.edu/~nick/aaronson-oracle/>

109 <https://www.eff.org/deeplinks/2016/07/new-wordlists-random-passphrases>

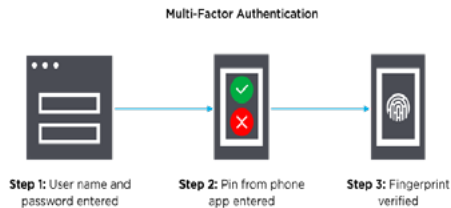
110 <https://www.eff.org/dice>

111 <https://www.eff.org/deeplinks/2018/08/dragon-con-diceware>

112 <https://ssd.eff.org/en/module/animated-overview-how-make-super-secure-password-using-dice>

113 <https://ssd.eff.org/en/glossary/two-factor-authentication>

Yadda Mabambantan-Matakan Tantancewa suke aiki



Idan kuna da saitin MFA a wani asusu (gidan yanar gizon, manhajoji ko na'ura), lokacin da kuka shigar tare da sunan mai amfani da kalmar sirri, sai uwar garken asusun ya nemi nau'i na biyu, mai zaman kansa na tantancewa kafin a zahiri zai ba ku damar shiga cikin tsarin. Daidai yake da asusun banki inda a lokacin da kuka bude za a bukaci ganin shaida ta hoto da sa sauran bayanan fayyacewa kamar katin tsaro na zamantakewa ko fasfo na kasa da kasa. Yana da matukar wuya mutum ya nuna tamkar shi ne wae alhali ba shi din ne ba a lokacin da dole ne a tabbatar da mutum ta hanyoyi biyu daban-daban.

Hanyoyin Mabambantan Matakan Tantancewa

Muna ba da shawarar yin rajistar akalla na'urori biyu domin sanya tsarin mabambantan matakan tantancewa, ta yadda idan kun rasa na'urar daya, za ku iya kare kanku ta hanyar goge bayanar da ke cikin na'urar sannan ku yi amfani da dayan na'urar ku tabbata. Da MFA, matakin tantancewa na biyu zai iya yiwuwa ta daya daga cikin mabambantan hanyoyi.

Sanannun hanyoyin sun hada da:

Hanyar “Sanarwar Ture” ta Manhajar Wayar

hannu

Hanya mafi shahara don samun nau'i na biyu na tabbatarwa shi ne ta hanyar “ture” na manhajar kan wayarku ta hannu. Da wannan hanya, uwar garken asusun da kuke kofarin shiga za ta aika da sanarwar ga wayarku ta hannu. Sai sanarwar ta bullo a kan na'urar hannu kuma ta yi bayani kan abin da kuke son yi kamar haka, “Kai, wani yana kofarin shiga wannan rukunin yanar gizon, shin kai ne? Shin mu bar shi ya shiga?” Yawancin lokata akwai babban maballi kore da babba ja da za ku iya amsa “Ee” ko “A'a” cikin sauki. Idan kun latsa “Ee”, kana amnice. Amma idan ba ku ne kuka bukaci ba tun asali, kun san cewa wani yana da kalmar sirri kuma yana kofarin shiga cikin asusunku. Za ka iya latsa maballin “A'a” sai a hana su samun damar shiga. Za ku iya sannan zuwa ku shiga da kanka da kuma canza kalmar sirri don sake maida maharan baya.

Yana da sauki, kuma har wa yau matakin tsaro ne mai kyau. Babban amfanin wannan hanya shi ne cewa mai kai hari yana da masanaiyar kalmar sirrinku ba ne, dole kuma ya sami damar a zahiri na kai wa ga wayarku ta hannu kuma dole ne ya iya shiga wannan na'urar. Kasancewar dukanin wadannan ba mai yiwuwa ba ne idan kuna amfani da kalmomin sirri da suka dace kuma kuna kiyaye wayarku. Wata fa'ida ta wannan hanya ita ce cewa kuna samun sanarwar nan take lokacin da wani ke kofarin shiga cikin asusunku ba bisa fa'ida ba, yana ba ku damar daukar mataki da sauri ta hanyar canza kalmar sirri.

Manhajar Wayar Hannu Mai Tantancewa

Wani lokaci uwar garken asusun ba za ta aiko

maka da sanarwar turawa ba amma tana iya tambayar ku ku rubuta lamba ta musamman da mahanjar tantacewa ta samar a kan wayarku ta hannu. Wadannan lambobin a takaice suke (watakila lambobi 6 ko fiye) don haka yana iya zama kamar ba su da aminci sosai. Abu ban sha'awa shi ne cewa ana sake haifar da lambobin kowane minti daya ko makamancin haka kuma suna dogara ne a kan algorisim wanda manhaja mai tantancewa ta wayarku ce kadai ta san shi da uwar garken asusun da kuke kokarin hadawa. Zai zama da matukar wuya ga mai cin madamfari a yanar gizo ya yi canki daidai lambobi 6 a wannan yanayi tun da lokacin hakan dan gajere ne. Sannan, babban amfanin a nan shi ne cewa mai kai hari dole ne ya sami dama ta zahiri zuwa wayarku ta hannu da kuma samun ikon shiga cikinta. Daya daga cikin nakasun shi ne cewa ba ku sami sanarwar tan take ba idan wani ya yi yunkurin shiga cikin asusunku. Haka nan, yawancin lokaci wannan hanya ne wani zabi a matsayin makwafi ga hanyar ture. Mafi yawan manhaja mai tantancewa suna dauke da duka hanyoyi biyun.

Dabara ta Lambar Sakon Kar-ta-kwana

Wannan hanya kuma tana amfani da wayarku ta hannu amma ba ta amfani da manhaja ba. Saboda haka, tana aiki ne a wayar mai madannai. Idan kuka tsara wannan hanyar MFA, lokacin da kuka shiga tare da sunan mai amfani da kalmar sirrinsa, uwar garken asusun za ta aika wa wayarku ta hannu sakon rubutun tare da lambar lokaci daya. Sannan za ku rubuta wannan lambar a cikin shafin yanar gizo ko mashigin na'urar inda kuka shigar da kalmar sirri. Wannan asali yana da dukan abubuwan

amfani daga cikin hanyar "turawa", sai da kawai ba shi da saukin sarrafawa saboda dole ku rubuta a cikin lambar. Za ku sami wannan sanarwar nan take game da kokarin shiga kuma za ku sami sakon rubutu a kowane lokacin da aka yi kokarin shiga. Daya daga cikin tsaikon shi ne cewa mai kai hari ba lallai ba ne ya iya shiga wayarku. Lalle sai sun sami wayar sakon mai bulla kai tsaye a wayar taku a kan allon wayar, ko da a lokacin da wayar tana kulle.

Dabara ta Lambar Imel

Wannan hanya tana aiki sosai kamar hanyar lambar sakon kar-ta-kwana, sai dai an aika lambar zuwa asusun imel wanda kuka yi rajista tare da uwar garken asusun da kuke kokarin samun dama. Mafi yawan lokuta za ku saita wannan lokacin da kuka yi rajista don asusun uwar garke da kuke amfani da su. Idan za ku yi amfani da wannan nau'in MFA, za ku bukaci tabbatar da cewa asusun imel dinku da kansa yana da aminci, wanda watakila yake nufin cewa ya kamata ku sami MFA har wa yau don samun dama ga asusun imel dinku. Dalili shi ne cewa ana iya bincika imel daga ko'ina, ciki har da tashar kwamfuta guda daya inda masu fashin kan intanet suke kokarin shiga cikin asusunku. A takaice, wannan hanya ba ta bukar samun dama ta zahiri ga kowace na'ura mai zaman kanta. Wannan shi ne dalilin da ya sa ya kamata ku sami Sarkakkiyar kalmar sirri don imel dinku wanda ba kwa amfani da shi a ko'ina. Idan kun yi haka, to, wannan hanya za ta bukaci maharin ya san biyu daga cikin kalmomin sirri. Duk da haka, tilasta su samun damar zuwa wani na'urar ne mai tsauri, mafi amintaccen zabi. Idan shafin yanar gizon ya ba da izinin wannan nau'in MFA kawai, hakan ya

yi. Ku ci gaba da saita shi, sannan ku bukaci tantancewa daga wayarku ta hannu don samun dama ga imel dinku.

Kalma ta Zahiri

Wannan hanya ta fi shahara kafin zuwan wayoyin salula na zamani. Kalma ta zahiri ita ce karamin na'urar da take ci gaba da samar da lambobin a daidai da wannan hanyar da manhajojin tantancewa na kan wayarku ta hannu ke samarwa. Ita ma tana aiki, sai dai tana da kara nakasu da dole ku ci gaba da lura da wannan a wata na'urar. A wannan zamani, mun shaku da wayoyin hannu. Za ku iya hararo yiwuwar rasa kalmar zahiri ko kuma ba ma tare da fahimta ba cewa ta bace na dan lokaci. Idan kuna da daya daga cikin waɗannan, ajiye shi a wuri mai aminci. Idan dole ku yi tafiya tare, to watakila sai ku rataya shi jikin igiyar mabudinku.

Shaida ta Jiki

Mabambantan matakan tantancewa da ake amfani da jiki ya dogara ne a kan halaye na musamman na jiki ko halayyar mai amfani, kamar gane fuska, ko binciken yatsa ko binciken iris, ko kuma gane murya da dai sauransu. Saboda kowa yana da alamar yatsa ta musamman da fuska, wannan zai iya zama aminci cikakke. Shaida ta jiki yawanci ana amfani da ita a zaman tsarin mabambanta matakan tantancewa na manjaja mai bayanai masu mahimmanci.

Mabambantan matakan tantancewa da ake amfani da jiki shi ne mataki na kololuwa na samar da tabbacin cewa mai amfani shi ne ba wani ba, kamar yadda da wuya a yi bogin

bayanan sahaidar jiki ko a kirkira ko a canki fiye da kalmomin sirri ko kalamomi na zahiri. Kodayake, tana da nata koma baya, kamar batun bayanan sirri. Tsarin tabbatarwa na amfani da sassan jiki yana adana bayanai masu mahimmanci. Idan wannan bayanin ya faɗa a hannun da ba daidai ba, ana iya amfani da shi don sata bayanan kai ko ga was munanan bukату. Duk da kalubalensa, tantancewar da ake yi da sassan jiki ta fi aminci kuma ta fi wahalar samu fiye da sauran nau'ikan hanyoyin tabbatarwa, kuma akwai hanyoyin da za a rage duk wani hadari na tsaro ta hanyar aiwatar da karin ayyukan tsaro masu karfi ta amfani da Mabambantan matakan tantancewa, wanda ya haɗa da shaida ta sassan jiki tare da sauran matakan tantancewa don samar da karin tsani na tsaro.

2.5.

Mata kai Biyu na Tantancewa (2FA)

Mata kai biyu na tantancewa wani nau'i ne, kowane sashe na Mabambantan matakan tantancewa kuma hanya ce ta bai wa masu amfani damar gano kansu ga masu ba da hidima ta hanyar bukatar haɗuwa da hanyoyi biyu mabambanta na tantancewa. Waɗannan na iya zama wani abu da mai amfani ya sani (kamar kalmar sirri ko PIN), wani abu da mai amfani ya mallaka (kamar kalma ta zahiri ta na'ura ko wayar hannu), ko wani abu da yake manne ko wanda ba za a iya raba shi daga mai amfani ba (kamar alamun yatsunsu).

Ta yaya 2FA yake aiki a kan layi?

Da dama ayyukan kan layi – ciki har da Facebook da Google dada kuma X – suna

bayar da damar amfani da 2FA a matsayin madadin ga tantancewar kalmar sirri- daya. Idan kuka kunna wannan tsarin za a bukaci da ku sanya kalmar sirri da kuma mata kai biyu na tantancewa. Wannan mata kai biyu na tantancewa shi ne ko dai lambar sau daya da aka aiko ta sakon kar-ta-kwana ko lambar sau daya wanda aka samar da manhajojin wayar hannu wanda aka kebe wanda yake adana asiri (kamar Google mai tantancewa, ko wayar hannu ta Duo). A kowane hali, abu na biyu shi ne wayarku ta hannu, wani abu da kuke (al'ada) mallaka. Wasu shafukan yanar gizo (ciki har da Google) kuma suna tallafa wa lambobin madadin mai amfani guda daya, wanda za a iya saukewa, bugawa a kan takarda, kuma an adana shi a wuri mai aminci a zaman karin madadin. Da zarar kun zaɓi shiga don amfani da 2FA, za ku bukaci shigar da kalmar sirriku da lambar sau daya daga wayarku don samun damar asusunku.

Me ya sa ya kamata ku sanya 2FA?

Shi tsarin 2FA bai wa asusunku mafi kyawun kariyar tsaro ta hanyar neman bukatar ku tabbatar da kanku ta hanyoyi fiye da daya. Wannan yana nufin cewa, ko da wasu sun sami kai wa ga kalmar sirrin asali, ba za su iya samun damar shiga asusunku ba sai dai idan suna da wayarku ta hannu ko wata hanya ta biyu ta tantancewa.

Shin akwai wata illa ga amfani da tsarin 2FA?

Kodayake tsarin 2FA yana ba da ingantacciyar hanyar tabbatarwa, akwai karin haɗarin kulle daga asusunku idan, alal misali, ida kun batar da wayarku ko rasa ta, canza katin SIM dinku¹¹⁴ ko yin tafiya zuwa wata kasa ba tare da kunna fasalin tafiye-tafiye ba. Haka kuma, yin amfani da 2FA yana nufin kuna iya miƙa karin bayani ga uwar garke fiye da yadda kuke jin dadi. Bari mu ce kuna amfani da X, kuma kun yi rajista ta amfani da sunan bogi.¹¹⁵ Ko da kun guji bai wa X bayaninku na ganewa, kuma iya shiga uwar garke ɗin kawai a kan Tor ko VPN,¹¹⁶ muddin kuka ba da damar sakon kar-ta-kwana ta 2FA, X dole ne ya yaɗi lambar wayarku. Wannan yana nufin idan kotu ta tilasta, X na iya danganta asusunku zuwa gare ku ta lambar wayarku. Wannan ba zai zama matsala ba idan kun riga kun yi amfani da sunanku na shari'a a kan layin sadarwa ɗin da aka bai wa, amma idan kun kiyaye sunanku yana da mahimmanci, ku sake tunanin yin amfani da sakon kar-ta-kwana ta 2FA.

Gmagarin Matakin Tantancewa

Gamagarin tantancewa, wanda aka fi sani da alamar shiga guda (SSO), hanya ce ta tabbatarwa ta asali ta cibiyar sadarwa wadda take bai wa masu amfani damar shiga daga wannan shafi zuwa wancan cikin aminci ba tare da shigar da bayan ganowa sau da yawa ba. Tare da tabbacin duniya mai biyan kudi ya shiga

114 <https://ssd.eff.org/en/glossary/sim-card>

115 <https://ssd.eff.org/en/glossary/pseudonym>

116 <https://ssd.eff.org/en/glossary/vpn>

ɗaya saitin sigogi (kamar sunan mai amfani da kalmar sirri) a farkon kowane zaman cibiyar sadarwa. Bayanan tantancewa na kowane rukunin yanar gizon da aka ziyarta bayan haka ana haifar da shi ta kai tsaye don tsawon wannan zaman. Ɗaya daga cikin manyan kalubale tare da tsaro na intanet ita ce gaskiyar cewa kowane shafin yanar gizon yana da tsarin tabbatar da kansa. Mai amfani da intanet na yau da kullum wanda yake da adireshin imel na yanar gizo guda biyu ko uku kuma yana sau da yawa rabin masu sayar da layi na dozin don saye ko sayar da abubuwa, dole ne ya haddace sunayen masu amfani da yawa da kalmomin sirri. Wannan yana iya zama da wuya sai dai idan an rubuta bayanan tantancewa ko adana su a zaman fayil ɗin rubutu, wanda sannan ya zama batun tsaro. Gamagarin tantancewa yana iya kawar da wannan matsala ba tare da lalata tsaro ko sirri ba.

Lura!

Idan kuna da zaɓi, ku zaɓi manhaja ta mai tantancewa ko na'urar kwamfuta mai zaman kanta maimakon karɓar lambobin ta hanyar sakon rubutu. Ya fi sauki ga mai kai hari ya sake tura waɗannan lambobin zuwa wayar-su fiye da yadda ya wuce mai tantancewa.

2.6.

Fayawal

Tsarin tsaro na cibiyar sadarwa wanda yake kare kwamfutur daga haɗin da ba a so ba zuwa ko daga cibiyoyin sadarwar gida da intanet,

musamman ma intanet, ana iya aiwatar da fayawal a zaman a matsayin kwamfuta da sofwaya, ko haɗuwa da duka biyu. Fayawal¹¹⁷ na iya samun dokoki waɗanda suke hana imel da zai fita, ko haɗi zuwa wasu shafukan yanar gizo. Za a iya amfani da Fayawal a matsayin layin farko na kariya don kare na'urar daga tsangwama da ba zato ba tsammani. Haka kuma za a iya amfani da su don hana masu amfani shiga intanet ta wasu hanyoyi.

Fayawal na Hadwaya da Sofwaya

Fayawal na iya zama ko dai hadwaya ko sofwaya amma ainahin tsarawa zai kunshi duka biyu. Baya ga takaita damar yin amfani da kwamfutarku da hanyar sadarwa, fayawal kuma yana da amfani don ba da damar samun damar huɗuwa ta nesa zuwa hanyar sadarwa mai zaman kansa ta hanyar shaidar tantancewa da rajista.

Za a iya sayan hadwaya na fayawal a matsayin samfuri mai zaman kansa amma yawanci yana samuwa a babbar mahadar na'ura mai ba da hanya tsakanin hanyoyin sadarwa, kuma ya kamata a ɗauke shi a matsayin wani muhimmin bangare na tsarin tsaro da kuma tsarin cibiyar sadarwa. Yawancin hadwayan fayawal suna da mafi karancin tashar sadarwa guda huɗu don haɗa wasu kwamfutoci, amma ga manyan cibiyoyin sadarwa, ana samun mafita na cibiyar sadarwar kasuwanci na fayawal.

Fayawal na sofwaya da aka shigar a kan kwamfutarku, kamar kowane tsarin sofwaya,

117 <https://ssd.eff.org/en/glossary/firewall>

kuma za ku iya daidaita shi daidai da buktaa, wajen ba ku damar wani iko a kan aikiinta da kuma wasu abubuwan kariya. Fayawal na sofwaya zai kare kwamfutarku daga yin kofarin sarrafawa ko samun damar yin amfani da kwamfutarku.

Fayawal na kuma iya zama wani bangare na tsarin aikin kwamfutarku. Alal misali, Fayawal manhajojin tagar kwamfuta taga ce ta Mikurosof wadda take sanar da masu amfani da duk wani aiki ake shakkunsu. Manhajar na iya na iya ganowa da toshe bairos da tsutsotsi da masu fashin kwamfuta yayin wasu munanan ayyuka.

Dabarun Tace Bayanai ta Fayawal

Ana amfani da fayawal ne wajen yin kariya ga hanyoyin sadarwa ta gida da ta al'uma. Tsariin Fayawal na yau da kullun ko ta hadwayar na'ura tana tace bayanai da suke zuwa ta hanyar intanet zuwa hanyar sadarwarku ko na'urar kwamfutarku. Akwai nau'o'in dabarun fayawal da yawa waɗanda za su hana yiwuwar barnata bayanai kamar haka:

- **Matatar Faketi:** Yi la'akari da kowane faketin¹¹⁸ da ke shiga ko barin cibiyar sadarwa kuma ta aminta da shi ko ya ki dangane da dokokin da aka kayyade wa mai amfani. Matatar faketi yana da tasiri daidai gwargwado da kuma

a bayyane yake ga masu amfani, amma yana da wuyar daidaitawa yayin dorawa kan na'ura. Bugu da kari, yana da sauƙin kamuwa a adireshin IP na bad-da-bami.¹¹⁹

- **Mashigar Manhaja:** wannan manhaja tana amfani da hanyoyin tsaro ga wasu takamammun manhajoji, kamar uwar garken FTP¹²⁰ da ta Telnet¹²¹. Wannan yana da tasiri sosai, amma zai iya kakaba nawar aiki.
- **Mashigar Makewayi:** wannan ya shafi hanyoyin tsaro lokacin da aka sami haɗin TCP¹²² ko UDP¹²³. Da zarar an sami haɗin, faketoci za su iya gudana tsakanin runduna ba tare da karin dubawa ba.
- **Mamayiyar Uwar Garke:** Aikin wannan shi ne fassara dukain sakonnin da suke shiga da barin cibiyar sadarwa. A mamayiyar uwar garke¹²⁴ tana boye adireshin cibiyar sadarwa na gaske cikin sauki.

A aikace, da yawa fayawal suna amfani da biyu ko fiye daga cikin waɗannan dabaru a kwaikwayance. Ana dɒukar fayawal a matsayin matakin farko na kariya don tsare bayanan sirri. Don karin tsaro, ana iya boye bayanai.

2.7.

118 <https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/P/packet.html>

119 https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/I/IP_spoofing.html

120 <https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/F/ftp.html>

121 <https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/T/Telnet.html>

122 <https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/T/Telnet.html>

123 https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/U/User_Datagram_Protocol.html

124 http://ebopedia.com/TERM/P/proxy_server.html

Boyarwa

Boyarwa ya kunshi bayananku ko sakon lissafi (boye), ta yadda za a gan shi tamkar marar ma'ana, amma dai mutum na iya dawo da shi zuwa sifarsa asalinsa ko na'urar da take da wani yanki na bayanai wanda zai iya cirowa (mabuɗin bayyanarwa). Wannan yana takaita wanda zai iya samun damar bayanin ko sako matuƙar ba tare da mabuɗin da ya dace ba, kusan ba zai yiwu ba don juya boyewa a dawo da bayananku asali. Boyarwa yana ɗaya daga cikin fasahohi da yawa waɗanda suke kunshi fannin da ake kira Nazarin Rubutun Alamun.

Tsarin boyarwa na farko-zuwa-karshe yana tabbatar da cewa an juya sako zuwa cikin sakon sirri kamar yadda mai aika sako ya aika da shi, kuma mai karɓa na ƙarshe ne kadai ya iya karantawa. Sauran siffofin boyarwa na iya dogara ne a kan boyarwar da abokin hulada na uku. Wannan yana nufin cewa waɗannan masu hulda dole ne su amince da rubutun asali. Kullum ana ɗaukar tsarin farko-zuwa-karshe a matsayin mafi aminci, saboda yana rage yawan masu hulɗan da za su iya tsoma baki ko lalata boyewa.

2.8.

Hanyoyin Sadarwa na Kan Layi Ke a e (VPNs)

Hanyar Sadarwa na Kan Layi Ke a e (VPN) wata hanya ce don haɗa kwamfuta cikin aminci tare da hanyar sadarwar wata ƙungiya a wasu

wurare a intanet. Lokacin da aka haɗa shi da VPN, duk bayananku binciken yanar gizo za su bayyana cewa sun samo asali ne daga VPN kanta, maimakon na wani mai sadarwa na intanet mai cin gashin kansa (ISP).¹²⁵ Ta yin amfani da VPN zai rufe adireshin IP da ISP dinku ya¹²⁶ sanya su daga rukunin yanar gizon da kuke samun dama, daɗi wani mataki na sirrintawa. Tare da rufe adireshin IP naku, yana kuma boye bayananku a yayinn da kuke kai wa ga shafin yanar gizo da kuka samu dama.

Hanyoyin Sadarwa na Kan Layi na Waje VPNs

VPN na kasuwa wata hanyar sadarwa ce ta waje mai zaman kanta da sada sadarwar inintanet ta hanyar cibiyar sadarwarsu. Amfanin wannan shi ne cewa duk bayananku da kuka aika da karɓa suna boye daga cibiyoyin sadarwar gida, don haka ya fi amintar da ku daga masu laifi na kusa, ISP na gida marasa aminci, ko duk wanda yake leken asiri a kan hanyar sadarwarku ta gida. Ana iya jagorancin VPN daga kasashen waje, wanda yake da amfani duka don kare sadarwa daga karamar hukuma, da kuma kewaye hukumar taciya ta kasa. Illar haka ita ce cewa ana buɗe hanya a VPN na kasuwa¹²⁷. Wannan yana nufin kana bukatar amincewa da VPN na kasuwanci (da kasar da yake) don kada a yi muku leken asiri a kan hanyarku. Duk da yake VPN na kasuwanci na iya kasancewa mai "aminci", ba lallai ba ne ya tabbatar da tsaro.

125 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_service_provider

126 <https://ssd.eff.org/en/glossary/ip-address>

127 <https://ssd.eff.org/en/glossary/commercial-vpn>

Misalan waɗannan VPNs su ne CyberGhost VPN,¹²⁸ NordVPN,¹²⁹ Mashigar Intanet Kebau VPN¹³⁰ da TunnelBear (tare da gwajin kyauta na 2GB na tsari mai tsawo).¹³¹

VPN na Kyauta

VPN na kyauta hanyar sadarwa ce wadda ke ba ku damar shiga cibiyar sadarwar uwar garken VPN, tare da sofwaya da ake bukata, ba tare da kun biya komai ba. Duk da yake VPN na kyauta yana iya sa ku alkinta kuɗi, duk da haka yana iya haifar da haɗarin tsaro na ku rasa ikon sarrafa bayananku. Misali shi ne Windscribe VPN, wanda yake kyauta mai tsarin tsawo kwanaki 30.¹³²

Lura!

Kafin zaɓar hanyar sadarwar VPN, koyaushe ku riƙa karanta bitar masu amfani don gano abin da ke damun su masu amfanin game da shi. Har ila yau, koyaushe ku binciki sunan mai samar da hanyar sadarwar na VPN, kuma ku ga inda yake –za ku iya kuma son tsallake kowane mai samar da hanyar sadarwa wanda yake a zaune a wata kasa da ke tarihin tsaro marar tabbas.

2.9.

Gina Kyawawan abin Kan Layi

Ga jerin halaye na kan layi da matakan tsaro

don dauka da kuma taimakawa wajen kare bayananku na sirri da kuma tabbatar da amintacciyar kwarewar kan layi:

- Ku riƙa sabunta na'urorinku da sofwayanku akai-akai.
- A kodayaushe ku sami sabon makashin bairos da yake aiki.
- Ka guji saƙon fishin na zamba.
- Yi amfani da kalmar sirri mai rikitarwa ko manajan kalmar sirri.
- Ku riƙa hankali da abin da kuke dannawa; shafin yanar gizon marasa kima na iya haɗa ku da masu aikata laifuka na yanar gizo da mummunan mutane.
- Ku daina bari kwamfutarku ko na'urorinku sakaka. Ku kulle allon na'urarku lokacin da kun tashi kewayawa ko mika kafa. Buɗaɗɗiyar na'ura alama ce ta buɗe hanyar gayyatarsamun bayananku.
- Ku kare bayananku.
- Don duk fayilolinku, ku sami inda makwafin bayananku! Ba za ku san lokacin da za ku iya rasa rumbun kwamfutarka ba, kuma idan har bayananku za su dawo da su. Akwai da yawa ma'ajiyu na girgije daban-daban, kuma rumbun kwamfuta na waje wani

128 https://www.cyberghostvpn.com/en_US/

129 <https://nordvpn.com/>

130 <https://www.privateinternetaccess.com/pages/techradar>

131 <https://www.tunnelbear.com>

132 <https://windscribe.com/>

zabi ne na daban. Ku yi la'akari da boye bayananku kafin kwafe su zuwa na'urar ajiyar waje ko zuwa ma'ajin girgije.

- Yayin yin sayayya a kan layi, ko raba bayanai masu mahimmanci, ku tabbatar kuna aika bayanan da aka boye ta hanyar lura da “https” ko alamar makulli a wurin adiresinku.
- Ku kasance masu hankali game da abin da za ku raba (abin da ba za ku raba ba) a kan kafonin watsa labaru.
- A cikin sararin duniya, ku kula da hare-haren aikin injiniya na zamantakewa, kamar yadda aka bayyana a sama.
- Ku tabbatar kuna kula da asusunku na kudi da asusunku na kafonin watsa labarun dangane da ayyukan zargi.

Shawarwarin Kiyayewa da Aikin kan Na'urar kan layi

Sadarwar zamani (aiki daga gida), saboda kowane dalili, ta zo da nata kalubale game da barazanar tsaro ta yanar gizo. Ayyukan kan layi sun samu habaka sakamakon mutane da dama da kasuwanci suna amfani da fasahar zamani wajen gudanar da ayyuka daga kan yanar gizo.

Ga jerin Shawarwain Kiyawayayin gudanar da aiki daga kan yanar gizo:

Shawarwari ga Masu Aiki a kan Intanet

- Ku yi amfani da Wi-Fi wanda kuka aminta da shi kadai. Duk wani layin haduwa da ba shi da tabbataccen tsaro, wasu da ke kusa a kan layi na iya kutsawa cikin layinku.
- Dangane da hanyar sadarwarku ta gida ku boye mahadar da ke tsakanin na'urorinku da kuma rautar Wi-Fi taku, kamar yin amfani da boyayyen tsari na WEP¹³³.
- Ku yi amfani da umarnin kamfanin na'urorin.
- Ku rika sabunta sofwaya na rigakafi.
- Ku sabunta duk sofwaya da na'urar gudanar da aiki.
- Ka tuna da samad da makwafin ayyukanku lokaci-lokaci. Dukanin muhimman fayiloli ya kamata ana sama musu makwafi su akai-akai. A irin mummunan yanayi, ma'aikata na iya fada wa komar ransomwaya ga misali. Sannan duk za a rasa ba tare da makwafi ba
- Ku tabbatar cewa kuna amfani da mahadi mai aminci dangane da yanayin aikinku. Wannan yana nufin yin amfani da VPN ko wasu amintattun hanyoyi kamar Teamviewer.
- Ku yi hankali da imel na fishin. Ya kamata mutum ya kasance mai shakkar kowane imel yana kokarin dubawa ko

sabunta bayanan shaidar ko da kuwa an nuna alama cewa imel d'ın ya fito ne daga amintaccen tushe. Da fatan za a yi kokarin tabbatar da gaskiyar duk wani muhimmiyar bukata ko wadda ake shakkunta ta hanyar sauran hanyoyi; kada ku danna hanyoyin da ake zargi ko buɗe duk wani kunshin da ake zargi.

Shawarwari ga Madauka Aiki

- Mayar da hankali kan tabbatar da tsarin da ke ba da damar samun damar nesa, kamar VPNs. Tabbatar da cewa waɗannan tsarin an tsare su sosai, an girka fayawal yadda ya kamata, da kuma makashin-malwaya da rigakafin kutse na sofwaya da aka shigar.
- Kada ku bayyana kai tsaye Tsarin Kwamfuta Mai Nisa (RDP) zuwa intanet (ku haɗa zuwa VPN da farko).
- Ku aiwatar da mabambantan matakan tantancewa a duk inda zai yiwu.
- Yi la'akari da takaice samun dama ga na'urorin da suke da mahimmanci inda zai yiwu.
- Ku aika wa ma'aikatanku sakon imel na wayar da kai dangane da sakon fishin.
- Yin ymfani da sofwaya marar lasisi ga ayyukan hukuma (wanda aka sani da inuwa IT) na iya karuwa lokacin aiki na kan intanet, wanda zai haifar da tayar da haɗarin tsaro da kasa tsare sirri. A tabbatar da ma'aikatan suna sane da manufofin, tsare sirri da kuma

wajibabbun doka waɗanda suka shafi bayanan ma'aikatarku.

- Ku yi nazarin sakamakon tsare-tsaren ayyukanku kuma, idan da bukata, ku sanar wa ma'aikatan da suke aiki daga nesa.
- Ku yi bitar kasuwancinku da ke gudana da kuma shirin nan gaba masu yiwuwa. A tabbatar cewa an sabunta waɗannan.

Taron Bidiyo

Dangane da abin da aka gane kan tarurrukan bidiyo tun lokacin COVID, wannan ci gaba kuma ya shaida samun rahoton karuwar "Harin Zoom", inda aka sami kutsen miyagun mutane cikin tarurruka, wanda hakan ya haifar da tsaiko ga yin tarurrukan.

Domin kaucewa waɗannan lamura da suka shafi yin kutse kamar wannan, shawarwarin da ke biye sun bayyana matakan da za a iya ɗauka:

- Tabbatar da mahalarta za su iya shiga ne kaɗai ta hanyar gayyatar.
- A bukaci kalmar sirri don shiga taron.
- Tabbatar da amincewar mai gudanarwa kafin wani ya sami dama iya shiga taron.
- Kada ku syada hanyoyin haɗuwa zuwa kafofin watsa labarun.
- Tabbatar da taro na bidiyo da kuma sofwayan rubutattun hirarrakin kan layi su kasance an sabunta su.

Kafofin Tattaunawar Bidiyo

- Zum¹³⁴
- Saduwa ta kafar Google¹³⁵
- Mahadar microsoft¹³⁶
- Wasof¹³⁷
- sigina¹³⁸
- Jitsi¹³⁹
- Cisco Webex¹⁴⁰

2.10.

‘Yancin Amfani da Intanet da na Abubuwan Kariya

Abubuwan ‘Yancin Amfani da Intanet na AYETA¹⁴¹

Abubuwan da ake haduwa da su suna ilmantar da mutane su fahimta tare da gano hadarin tsaro a kafar intanet da daidaita manufin tsaro da sanin yadda za a zauna lafiya a kan layi kuma samar musu makirkin kalmar sirri.

Garkuwa Kiwo (Feedshield)¹⁴²

Kayan aiki na kan layi suna taimaka wa masu kare ‘yancin dan’adam wajen komawa ga asali, ta hanyar nadar cin zarafi da kuma kano masu

aikata laifi a kan yanar gizo.

Ripoti¹⁴³

Dandali ne da yake ba ku damar bayar da rahoton keta ‘yancin amfani da intanet. An sadaukar da Ripoti don kare ka’idojin ‘yancin kafar intanet.

Kuram¹⁴⁴

An tsara shafin martanin kan layi na cin zarafin jinsi (OGBV) domin samar da hanya ga mata da sauran kungiyoyi masu rauni su samar da rahoton matsalolin tashin hankali na kafar intanet da aka aikata a kansu.

134 <https://zoom.us>
 135 <https://workspace.google.com/products/meet/>
 136 <https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-teams/group-chat-software>
 137 <https://www.whatsapp.com/>
 138 <https://www.signal.org/>
 139 <https://jitsi.org/>
 140 <https://www.webex.com/>
 141 <https://paradigmhq.org/ayeta/game.html>
 142 <https://feedshield.africa/en/>
 143 <https://ripoti.africa/>
 144 <https://kuramng.org/>



BABI NA



KAWAR DA BARAZANA

3.1.

Tsaro na Kafar intanet da na Jiki

Tsaro na kafar Intanet a Fagen Zanga-zanga

A wani lokaci a cikin gudanar da aikinsu, masu ruwa da tsakin neman ‘yancin amfani da intanet

suna samun kansu a cikin zanga-zangar domin a ji muryoyinsu. Dauke irin waƙannan na’urorin kafar intanet zuwa inda ake zanga-zangar kan zame wa masu zanga-zangar matsala, kasancewar kungiyoyi masu sa a bi doka suna da kayan aikin sa ido na kafar intanet kamar hasumiyoyin wayar salula ta karya da fasahar

gane fuska waƙanda za a iya amfani da su don gano masu zanga-zangar da saka idanu kan motsi da sadarwarsu, don haka tauye hakkinsu na tsaro da sirri. Kafin zuwa zanga-zangar lumana, masu zanga-zangar ya kamata su dauki mataƙai don tabbatar da kiyaye sirrinsu na kafar intanet. Abubuwan da suke kasa na

bayyana ya yadda ya kamata suna riƙa tunawa.

Sirrinta Shirin Gudanar da Zanga-Zanga

Samun ingantaccen sadarwa na VPN na iya taimaka wa masu shirya zanga-zangar disguise zirga-zirgar su ta iternet. A madadin, masu zanga-zangar na iya yin amfani da kayan aiki kamar burauzar Tor,¹⁴⁵ wanda take rufe aikin mai amfani a kan layi ta hanyar kange masu bibiya da boye layin hanyar sadarwarsu akai-akai. Har ila yau, abu mai muhimmanci, shi ne wajen tabbatar da shiri mai kama da zanga-zanga an gudanar da shi a manhajar boyarwar farko-zuwa-karshe maimakon yin amfani da sakakkun sakonnin rubutu (wand aka fi sani da sani da sakon kar-ta-kwana).

Cikakken Faifayin Boyarwa na Na'urorin Kafar Intanet

A yayin da na'urar aka kwace muku ta hanyar jami'an kiyaye doka, ko kuma ya bace ko sata, faifayin boye cikakke zai iya taimaka wa wajen kare bayanan da aka adana akan na'urarku. Damar Android¹⁴⁶ da iOS¹⁴⁷ na'urorin da ginannen cikakken-faifayin boyarwa. Wadannan na'urorin ya kamata a kare su ta amfani da kalmomin sirri masu karfi don kauce wa karya su ta amfani da hri mafi mui.

Dora Sigina

Ana samun manhajar sigina a kan duka iOS¹⁴⁸ da kuma Android¹⁴⁹ da suke karfafa boyarwara farko-zuwa-karshe wajen kare dukanin sakonnin rubutu da kiran murya. Baya ga boye sadarwar daga mutum zuwa mutum, Sigina yana ba da damar tattaunawar rukuni da aka boye. Kuma an dada wa manhajar a kwanan nan aiki na samun sakonni da suka bace ko'ina a cikin 10 seconds zuwa makonni huɗu bayan da fara karanta su. Sabanin wasu ayyuka kamar SnapChat, wadannan sakonnin ba sa jiwawa ba za a taba adana su a kan kowane uwar garke ba, kuma an cire su daga na'urarku bayan bacewar su.

Kwafe Bayananku a Wuri na Daban

Dauki matakan kariya don takaita yiwuwar rasa damar yin amfani da na'urarku, ko ta bace ko an sata ko ma kwace ta hanyar aiwatar da doka. Kwafe bayanaku lokaci bayan lokaci da kuma adana shi a wuri mai aminci ceton kanku daga ciwon kai daga baya rasa su.

Wayar Hannu ta Sake

Ga masu zanga-zangar da ke damuwa game da bibiyar wayoyinsu, wata hanyar mafita ta wucin gadi ita ce ta samun "wayar Hannu ta Sake", na'urar da aka saya da tsabar kudi da za a iya amfani da ita cikin gaggawa da manufar kasancewar hulɗa da mutane yayin zanga-zangar lumana. Wayoyin da suke sake suna iya

145 <https://www.torproject.org/>

146 <https://source.android.com/security/encryption/full-disk.html>

147 https://www.apple.com/business/docs/iOS_Security_Guide.pdf

148 <https://ssd.eff.org/en/module/how-use-signal-ios>

149 <https://ssd.eff.org/en/module/how-use-signal-android>

bai wa masu amfani damar kasancewa da juna – musamman idan lamura sun runcabe – ba tare da fallasa duk bayanan da ke kan na'urarsu na dan wannan lokaci ba. Wata hanyar kuma, sanya wayarku a jirgi na iya biyan irin wannan bukata.¹⁵⁰

Bayyananniyar Kariya

Bayyananniyar barazanar ga masu fafutukar 'yancin amfani da intanet daidai take da hakikanin barazanar tsaro ta kafar intanet. Irin waɗannan barazana sun kama daga yin kame da zalunci da kwace na'urori da kuma tsare da jagororin masu ruwa da tsaki. Wannan yana sanya su cikin hadari mai yiwuwa, wani abu da yake hadarin tsaro na gaske. Don rage barazanar tsaro na zahiri, ana kira ga masu fafutukar 'yancin amfani da intanet su kasance masu fadakuwa da alamun barazana ga tsaron kansu da yinla'akari da yanayinsu, da kuma dokoki da nau'in mutane a cikin al'umma. Dokar ɗaya yatsa ita ce - domin masu fafutukar kare 'yancin amfani da intanet su yi nasara wajen kare wasu, dole ne su tabbatar da tsaron kansu.

3.2.

Magance Barazanar Bayyanniyar Kariya

Don rage hadari, ana karfafar masu ruwa da tsaki 'yancin amfani da intanet su yi la'akari da haka:

Yarda da hadarin: Wanda ya fada hadari da

yake bukatar kariya ya kamata ya iya sanin cewa zai iya kasancewa cikin hadari yayin aiwatar da ayyukansa. Da irin wannan wayar da kan jama'a, ana sa ran mutum zai kasance a shirye don rage afkawa cikin hadari ko yiwuwar hadari. Alal misali, lokacin da kuke fita don aikin agaji a inda ake yin yaki, kuna bukatar sanin cewa tsaro naku yana cikin hadari; domin haka kuna bukatar zama a shirye don gudu lokacin da ya kamata, don neman taimako kuma kuna bukatar ku tuntuɓa da bayyana manufarku ga masu gwagwarmaya da suke cikin yaki don su ba ka damar shiga yankin. Har ila yau, lokacin da kuka san cewa bayananku na iya zama cikin hadari na hare-haren yanar gizo, kuna bukatar kirƙirar sarkakkiyar kalmar sirri, yin duba na gaske a dandamali na kafar intanet da kuke da niyyar amfani da su, raba bayananku ga amintattun mutane kuma ku adana bayananku a kan na'urorin ajiya daban-daban.

Ku guje wa hadarin: Sanin hadarin abu ɗaya ne kuma kauce ma sa wani abu ne. Lokacin da kuka fahimci hadari, kuna bukatar kauce masa ta kowace hanya; ba kwa bukatar da'awar haƙƙoƙi ko iko a wannan lokacin. Don kauce wa hadari, sadarwarku da ayyukanku ya kamata kuma yin waiwaiye da canzawa bisa ga yanayin da kuka samu kanku. Kuna bukatar bincika motsin jikinku kuma kuyi amfani da kalmominku cikin hikima, kuna bukatar auna yanayin kafin ku fara kowane aiki ko shiga tare da mutane, kuna bukatar fahimtar ko akwai yiwuwar hadari ko babu, kuma a karshe lokacin da ya tabbata ewa ku ake hara, kuna bukatar

150 <https://ssd.eff.org/en/module/attending-protest>

amsawa cikin fushi don tunkarar maharanku.

Bayyana wa mutanen da suka dace

ra'ayoyinku: Ra'ayinku na iya haifar da hadari lokacin da kuka sanar da su. A matsayinku na masu ba da shawara ga kare 'yancin dan'adam, kuna bukatar samun matakin ilimi game da wanda zai yi amanna da bayananku ko kuma ya yi hulfa da ku, saboda tilas ba ne mutum ya yarda da ra'ayoyinku.

Takardun shaidar Kai da na kungiya: A matsayinku na masu magana da yawun kungiya ko wakilanta a cikin yanayin da ba shi da hadari yana da mahimmanci ku sami cikakkun bayanai kamar sanin ko ku su wane ne, abin da kuke yi da mutanen da kuke wakilta. Irin waɗannan hujjoji za su zama masu amfani sosai a lokutan da za a iya daukar ku a matsayin masu haddasa husuma. Sau tari, yadda kuka gabatar kanku da matsayinku da kuma kungiyarku yana tasiri matuƙa waje irin karɓr da za a yi muku. A mafi yawancin lokuta za a saki waɗanda ba su da laifi bayan sun gabatar da kansu yadda ya kamata. Ana bukatar da kiyayewa sosai yayin motsin jiki da zaɓar kalmomi da gabatar da kai a lokacin da mutum yake tsare ko kuma ake yin bincike.

Yanayi ko Wayar Dangane da Muhalli: Lokacin da kuke cikin matsala, dole ne ku kasance kuna sane da yanayinku a kowane lokaci, la'akari da rawar da kuke takaw, inda kuke, da kuma sanin abokan adawarku - waɗannan mahimman batutuwa ne da za a yi la'akari da su a cikin mawuyacin hali don tabbatar da tsaro. Alal misali, mai ba da shawara ga kare

'yancin dan'adam ba zai iya kasancewa a cikin rundunar soja ba kuma ya yi tir da muguntar da sojoji suka aikata.

Ka guji yankunan hadari: Yankuna kamar iyakokin garuruwa, taro, bankuna, wuraren zirga-zirga, tarurruka na jama'a, rikice-rikice ko wuraren yaƙi su ne yankunan hadari kuma kuna bukatar la'akari da lokutan da suka dace don ziyartar irin waɗannan yankuna, kuna kuma la'akari da sana'arku da matsayi. Alal misali, ba a ba da shawara ga mai kare 'yancin dan'adam ya ziyarci yankunan rikice-rikice ba tare da tabbacin tsaro daga mayaƙan ba. Alal misali, a yankunan da ake magana harshen Ingilishi na Kamaru inda akwai rikici tsakanin 'yan tawaye da sojojin gwamnati, saboda dalilai na tsaro ma'aikatan agaji ba za su iya samun damar kai wa ga yankunan rikici ba, ba tare da tabbacin wucewa mai aminci daga masu gwagwarmaya ba. Saboda wannan, za a iya cutar da su ta hanyar harbe-harbe, kama su ko garkuwa da su idan sun kasa samun tabbacin tsaro daga 'yan gwagwarmaya.

Sutura: kuna bukatar sanin shigarku kuma ku fahimci yadda za a yi ado yayin aiwatar da ayyukan agaji. Alal misali, lokacin da kuke fita don aiki a fili kuna bukatar saka takalma marar nauyi da sutura ta hanyar da za ku iya tserewa cikin sauki daga wani wuri ko gudu lokacin da bukata ta kama. Idan ba a tabbatar da yankinku ba, ku guji yin ado mai tsada saboda za a iya kai muku hari bisa ganin yadda kuka yi ado.

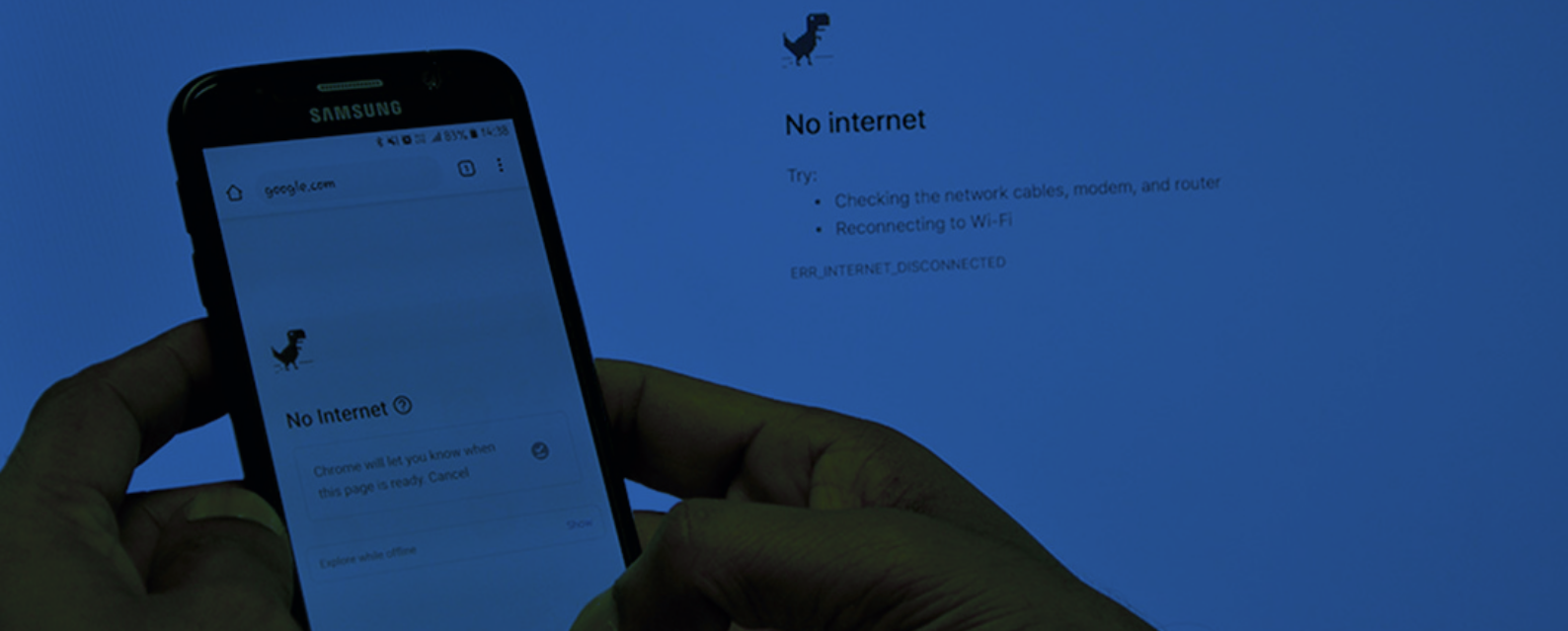
Kada ku yi tauri kai a gaba bindiga ko a barikin soja: Lokacin da aka kama ku ko aka

yi garkuwa da ku ko kewaye ku, ku yi duk abin da aka bukace ku don kare rayuwarku. Kada ku yi taurin kai kuma ku yi la'akari da tsaron kanku da farko.

Ku kasance a shirye don komai: Duk lokacin da kuke tafiya a kan wata manufa, ku nazarci yiwuwar hadari kuma ku dauki tare da kayan taimako na farko da duk abubuwan da suka dace a cikin adadin da ya dace dangane da lafiyarku, tafiyarku, yanayin lokaci, bukatun kuɗi, da dai sauransu, don kula da tsaro na jiki.

Koyaushe ku kasance kuna da wanda kuka aminta shi don tuntuba: A cikin kokarin hadari kamar aikin kare 'yancin ɗan'adam, kuna bukar shirya don hadarin kamawa, sacewa ko hare-hare a kan bayananku. A matsayinku na masu daukar mataki, kuna bukar samun ɗaya ko fiye amintattun abokan aiki tare da waɗanda za ku iya raba bayananku, makomarku, a wannan lokacin ana sa ran ku kasance a can, lokacin da ake sa ran dawowa, da abin da ya kamata a yi idan ana bukar gaggawa.

Lambobin Gaggawa da Bibiya: Ku sami lambobin sadarwa na 'yan sanda da na motar daukar marar lafiya da na motar kashe gobara da na asibiti, da dai sauransu ku tanada su a wuri mai kyau. Ku sauke da kuma shigar da manhajojin da za su iya bibiyar na'urarku a yayin da kuka sami kanku cikin matsala.



BABI NA IV

1 DAUKE-DAUKEN INTANET

Makala ta 19 ta Sanarwar 'Yancin 'Dan'adam ta Duniya ta tabbatar wa kowa da kowa da 'yancin samun bayyana ra'ayi da yin magana; wannan 'yanci ya hada da damar bayyana ra'ayyi ba tare da tsangwama ba da kuma samun damar samun bayanai da bayar da su da kuma tunane-tunane ta kowadanne kafofin watsa labarai kuma ba tare da la'akari da takaitawa ba. Duk da haka, a cikin 'yan shekarun nan, an sami yanayin karuwar dakile damar samun bayanai ta yanar gizo a kasashen Afirka. Wannan ya mayar da kafar intanet kasancewa wuri mai hatsari kuma samun ayyukan da suke haifar da karuwar kalubale ga masu fafutuka da masu rajin kare 'yancin 'dan'adam da masu tarken manufofin gwamnati da kuma 'yan jarida.

Gwamnatoci masu karfin iko sun koma ga yin amfani da kafofin sadarwa da dabaru kamar dauke intanet da yin taciya a kan-layi da kuma

sa-ido a yanar gizo wajen dakile bayyana ra'ayi. A cewar kungiyar Access Now (Sami-dama Yanzu), a shekarar 2022, akalla kasashe

35 sun d'auke intanet akalla sau 187.¹⁵¹ Kawo yanzu wannan shi ne mafi yawan adadin da aka samu a cikin shekara guda. A 2023, zuwa watan Satumba, akalla an sami d'aukewar intanet sau 12 a yankin Sahara na Afirka, wanda ya haifar da tauye 'yancin yin magana da kuma takaita damar samun bayanai, musamman a lokacin zaɓe da lokutan da jama'a suke zanga-zanga,¹⁵² a kan kudi dala miliyan 200. Daukewar intanet a duniya ya haifar da jimillar kashe dala biliyan 10 a shekarar 2022.¹⁵³

Bugu da kari, wani rahoto na Paradigm Initiative na shekarar 2019¹⁵⁴ ya bayyana cewa gwamnatocin Afirka da dama sun d'auke intanet saboda dalilai na siyasa, sun sanya dokoki tsaurara kan bayanai na kan layi, da kuma ko yin amfani da manhajojin leken asiri a kan masu kare 'yancin dan'adam. Rahoton PIN Londa na shekarar 2023 ya nuna cewa kasashe biyar daga cikin 26 da aka ruwaito, sun d'auke intanet.¹⁵⁵ Rahoton ya kara da cewa tsarin fitar da bayanai daga kasar Sin da Rasha da ake kira dabarun "ka'idar doka" wajen lura da kafar intanet sun tsaurara ikon gwamnati da kuma saba da 'yancin amfani da intanet ta hanyar zartar da dokar da aka rattaba karara don karfafa bin doka da oda a tsakanin al'umomin Afirka.

Daukewar intanet ta haifar da mummunan tasiri

kan tattalin arziki a kasashen da lamarin ya shafa. Binciken Deloitte¹⁵⁶ bayyana cewa wata kasar da take da alaka da harkar intanet sosai, tasirin d'aukewar intanet na dan wani lokaci a rana da kuma d'aukacin ayyuka masu alaka da intanet na haifar da asarar kusan dala miliyan \$23.6 a kan mutum miliyan 10. A shekarar 2023, d'aukewar intanet ta ci gaba kasance da tsada, kasa kamar Habasha ta rasa kimanin dala biliyan 1.59¹⁵⁷. Duk da haka, d'aukacin kudin d'aukewar intanet a shekarar 2023 ya ragu da kashi 67 cikin dari idan aka kwatanta da 2022, amma ya yi sama zuwa kashi 45 cikin dari idan aka kwatanta da 2021. Tsawon lokacin d'aukewar ya yi sama da kashi 18 cikin dari idan aka kwatanta da 2022, kuma kashi 71.5 cikin dari wanda ya yi sama sosai, idan aka kwatanta da 2021.¹⁵⁸

Duk da wannan mataki da kasashe daban-daban suke d'auka domin dakile kafar intanet da kuma hanyar takaita aikin waɗanda suke kan gaba wajen wayar da kai kan 'yancin Dan'adam ko na amfani da intanet, na'urorin sakayarwar-intanet da kayan aikin magancewa kamar Kebantacciyar Hauwar Intanet (VPNs) da wakilan tushen yanar gizo sun karfafi guiwar masu rajin kare 'yancin dan'adam da masu kare 'yancin amfani da intanet da' yan jarida, da kuma matsegunta.

151 <https://www.accessnow.org/press-release/keepiton-internet-shutdowns-2022-africa/>

152 <https://rsf.org/en/how-internet-shutdowns-undermine-journalism-sub-saharan-africa>

153 <https://technext24.com/2022/12/14/internet-shutdowns-cost-sub-saharan-africa/>

154 <http://paradigmhq.org/download/dra19/>

155 <https://paradigmhq.org/londa/>

156 <https://www2.deloitte.com/global/en/pages/technology-media-and-telecommunications/articles/the-economic-impact-of-disruptions-to-internet-connectivity-report-for-facebook.html>

157 <https://www.forbes.com/sites/emmawoollacott/2024/01/04/government-internet-shutdowns-bring-huge-economic-costs/?sh=557e1b654e44>

158 <https://www.forbes.com/sites/emmawoollacott/2024/01/04/government-internet-shutdowns-bring-huge-economic-costs/?sh=557e1b654e44>

4.1.

Kauceawa Daukewar Intanet da Taciya

Kebantacciyar Hanyar Sadarwar kan Intanet (VPN)

Kamar yadda aka riga aka tattauna a babi na II a karkashin kariyar intanet, VPN hanya ce don hada na'urararka da aka hada ta intanet cikin aminci da na'urar wata kungiya a wasu wurare da suke kan intanet. Lokacin da kuke yin amfani da VPN, za a tattara duk sadarwar intanet dinku wuri guda, a boye su, sannan kuma a mayar da su zuwa ga wannan kungiya, inda za a bayyana su, a ciro su, sannan kuma a aika su zuwa ga wani masaukin. A cibiyar sadarwar kungiyar, ko kowace kwamfutar da take kan faffadar intanet, da alama bukatar kwamfutarka tana fitowa daga ciki wannan kungiya, ba daga wurinka ba. Ana amfani da VPNs ta hanyar mutane don kaucewa taciya gida, ko tsallake mayar da hankali gida.

Burauzar Tor

Tor¹⁵⁹ manhaja ce ta kyauta kuma mai-budaddiyar ma'ajiya da take ba da damar yin sadarwa ba tare da sanin juna ba. An sami sunan manhajar daga takaitawar sunan shirin manhaja ta farko mai suna "Na'urar Kwamfutar hanyoyin sadarwa." Manhajar Tor tana da siffofin da aka gina waɗanda suke kare ku daga

bin diddigin yanar gizo da sanya idanu da kuma dangwalen yatsa.

Burauzar DuckDuckGo

Injin bincike na intanet wanda ya jaddada kare sirrin masu bincike tare da dauke kai daga kwayar matatar sakamakon binciken iri ɗaya na. DuckDuckGo¹⁶⁰ ya bambanta kansa daga wasu injunan bincike ta hanyar rashin bayyana masu amfani da shi kuma ta hanyar nuna duk masu amfani da sakamakon bincike iri ɗaya don kalmar bincike da aka tura.

Sauya Saiti Matakin Sunan Na'ura (DNS)

Lokacin da ake fuskantar barazanan cutar da ko lalata DNS¹⁶¹ galibi masu ba da dawainiyar samar da hidama ta intanet, canza saitunan DNS na iya taimakawa wajen kewaye taciya DNS. Gwamnatoci a wasu lokuta suna kan gaba wajen cigaba da cutar da DNS don takaita abubuwan da 'yan kasarta suke da damar yin amfani da su.

4.2.

Aunna matsayin aukewar Intanet da kuma Yin Taciya

OONI Shirin manhaja ne kyauta wanda yake da niyyar karfafa kokari madaidaici don tabbatar da

159 <https://www.torproject.org/download/>

160 <https://duckduckgo.com/>

161 <https://www.fortinet.com/resources/cyberglossary/dns-poisoning>

taciyar intanet a duk faɗin duniya. OONI yana habaka manhaja kyauta da buɗe tushen da¹⁶² ake kira Binciken Tabbatar da OONI don gano:

- Toshe shafukan yanar gizo;
- Rufe manhajojin sakon nan take (WhatsApp, Facebook Manzo da Telegram);
- Rufe kayan aikin kaucewa taciya (kamar Tor da Psiphon);
- Kasancewar tsarin (sako na tsakiya) a cikin hanyar sadarwarku wanda zai iya zama da alhakin taciya da ko kum sa ido; da kuma
- Sauri da kuma aikin cibiyar sadarwarku.

Ta hanyar gudanar da tabbatar da OONI,¹⁶³ za ku iya tattara bayanai da za su iya zama shaida na taciya internet tun da suna nuna yadda, yausha, inda kuma ta wurin wanda aka aiwatar da shi. Bayani game da yanayin taciya intanet za a iya samu a kan dandalin gano kididdigar OONI.¹⁶⁴

Nazarin Fita da Gano Intanet (IODA)

IODA yana lura da intanet kuma yana gano ficewar haɗin intanet a ainihin lokacin a kan makunsar bayanai na intanet mai ma'amala¹⁶⁵ wanda yake bai wa masu amfani damar bin diddigin ficewar intanet a duniya.

Wurin Awun (M-Lab)

M-Lab¹⁶⁶ yana samar da buɗaɗɗe kuma tabbataccen ma'auni tantance aikin cibiyar sadarwa ta duniya. Ta hanyar M-Lab, masu amfani za su iya auna aikin intanet dinsu don duba saurinsa. Wannan zyana taimaka game tafiya da gudun internet.

4.3.

Wayar da Kai Game da Hana auke intanet a Afirka.

Kayan Aikin Kudin Daukewar ta NetBlocks (COST)

Na'urar kula da bayanan na kan layi¹⁶⁷ da ke auna farashin kuɗin daukewar intanet, da kuma gamsar da gwamnatoci sun ci gaba da barin intanet. Na'urar yana bai wa kowa dama – har da 'yan jarida da masu bincike da mashawarta da masu tsara manufofi da 'yan kasuwa da sauransu da dama – don su gaggauta kum cikin sauki kimanta farashin tattalin arziki na daukewar intanet, daukewar bayanan wayar hannu da takaitawar kafonin watsa labaru da ake amfani da dubban alamun yanki daga Bankin Duniya, ITU, Eurostat da Kididdigar Amurka. Netblocks¹⁶⁸ shafi ne na intanet na kasa da kasa wanda yake ba da damar bincike da rahotanni game da jinkirin intanet, daukewa da taciya intanet.

162 <https://github.com/ooni/probe>

163 <https://ooni.org/install/>

164 <https://explorer.ooni.org/findings>

165 <https://ioda.inetintel.cc.gatech.edu/dashboard>

166 <https://speed.measurementlab.net/#/>

167 <https://netblocks.org/cost/>

168 <https://netblocks.org/reports>

Ci gabaltOn Gangamin

Wannan kamfen¹⁶⁹ na kasa da kasa wanda AccessNow ya jagoranta yana neman kira ga gwamnatocin duniya kan kada su dauke intanet kuma su ba da damar kwararar bayanai kyauta.

Zauren Dauke Intanet

Kungiyar cigaban sadarwar ta samar da zauren tattaunawa kan daukewar intanet¹⁷⁰ wanda yake haskakawa a kan na'u'o'in daukewar intanet mabambanta da kuma hanyoyin da za a dakile su. Shiri ne da aka yi don masu kare 'yancin dan'adam, masu kula da jama'a da kuma masana shari'a.

169 <https://www.accessnow.org/campaign/keepiton/>

170 <https://shutdowngame.apc.org/>

BAYANIN KE A UN

KALMOMI

Madadi - Wani yanki na sofwaya wanda ke canza wasu sofwaya ta hanyar canza yadda yake aiki ko abin da zai iya yi. Sau da yawa madada suna iya kara sirri ko fasalolin tsaro zuwa mabincika na yanar gizo ko sofwaya na imel. Wasu madadan malwayoyi ne, don haka ku kula da daura waɗanda suke amintattu kuma daga kafon hukuma.

Sakaya Suna – Yanayin zai kasance abu marar suna.

Makashin-Bairos – Ana amfani da sofwayan makashin-bairos don hanawa da ganowa da kuma cire malwaya, ciki har da bairos na kwamfuta, tsutsotsi, da kuma Dawakan Trojan. Wasu misalai na sofwayan makashin bairos sun haɗa da McAfee, Avast, AVG, da Kaspersky.

Taciyar – Taciyar na Intanet shi ne iko ko dakatar da abin da za a iya samun dama, ko dannewa ko wallafawa a kan internet, wanda masu tsarawa suka tsara, ko kuma gwamnatoci.

Kewayewa – Yin amfani da hanyoyi daban-daban da kayan aiki don kauce wa taciya intanet.

Tsarin Zayyana Rubutu – Fasahar zana lambobin sirri waɗanda za su ba ku damar musayar sakonni tare da mai karɓa ba tare da wasu suna iya fahimtar sakon ba.

Tsaftace Intanet - Yana nufin mata kai kamar shirya fayiloli a kan kwamfuta, kulle asusunku na kafon watsa labarun, gabatar da sabbin manhajoji ko fasahohi don saukaƙe rayuwarku ta kafar intanet ko mai cikar aminci.

‘Yancin Amfani da Kafar Intanet- ‘Yancin Amfani da Kafar Intanet shi ne dai ainihin ‘yancin dan’adam a cikin zamanin harkar internet.

Boyarwa - Tsarin daya ke daukar sako kuma ya sa ba za a iya karanta shi ba sai dai ga mutumin da ya san yadda za a “bayyana” shi ya koma cikin nau’i mai karantuwa.

Maballin boyewa - Maballin boye wani dan bayani ne da aka yi amfani da shi don canza sako a ya koma marar karantuwa. A wasu lokuta, kuna bukatar maballin boye iri daya don bayyana sakon. A wasu lokuta, ana samun bambanci tsakanin maballin boyewa da maballin bayyanawa.

Fayawal – manhaja ce wadda take kare kwamfutar daga saduwar da ba a so da ke zuwa ko fita daga cibiyoyin sadarwar gida da internet. fayawal na iya samun ka’idoji waɗanda suke hana imel mai fita, ko haɗi mai zuwa wasu shafukan yanar gizo. Za a iya amfani da Fayawal a matsayin matakin farko na kariya don kare na’ura daga kutsen ba zato ba tsammani. Hakanan za a iya amfani da shi don hana masu amfani shiga cikin internet ta wasu hanyoyi.

Tsarin Aika Fayil (FTP) – Ana amfani da tsarin tsayayyar cibiyar sadarwa wajen canja wurin fayiloli daga wani masauki zuwa wani a kan mai kula da tsarin aike na cibiyar sadarwa, kamar internet.

Dauke Intanet – dauke intanet shiri ne na gangan da ake katse intanet ko sadarwar laturoni, ta yadda ba hana wasu jama’a ko yanki samun damar samun su ko yin amfani da su ba yadda ya kamata, sau da yawa don nuna iko a kan kwararar bayanai.

Adireshin IP – Adireshin Yarjejeniyar Intanet shi ne abin da yake gano na’urori masu alaƙa a kan internet.

Malwaya – Maketacin sofwaya: shirye-shiryen da aka tsara don gudanar da ayyukan da ba a so a kan na’urarku. Kwayoyin cuta na kwamfuta su ne malwaya. Hakanan su ne shirye-shiryen da suke satar kalmomin sirri, suna nadar ku a asirce, ko ma share bayananku.

Tsarin Aiki (OS) – Tsari ne da yake gudanar da duk sauran shirye-shirye a kan kwamfuta ko na’urar. Windows, Linux, Android, HarmonyOS da Apple OS X da iOS duk misalai ne na tsarin aiki.

Manajan kalmar Sirri – manhaja wadda take kirkira da adana kalmomin sirri don ku iya amfani da kalmomin sirri daban-daban masu yawa a kan shafuka da ayyuka mabambanta ba tare da riƙe su a ka ba.

Rubutun-shiga - Rubutun-shiga ya fi tsayi fiye da kalmar sirri, wanda yawanci kalma daya ne.

PC (personal computer) - Kwamfuta mai yawa.

PGP – Sirri Mai kyan Gaske (Pretty Good Privacy) yana daya daga cikin shahararrun kaddamarwar muhimmim tsarin rubutun-boye na farko don taimaka wa masu fafutuka da wasu mutane kare masu sadarwarsu.

Wakili – manhajar uwar garke ko kayan aiki wanda yake aiki a zaman mai shiga tsakani domin bukatun daga abokan ciniki da ke neman baayanai daga uwar garke da ke samar da waɗancan bayanan. Wakilin uwar garke, don haka, yana aiki a madadin abokin ciniki lokacin neman hidima, mai yiwuwar hada ainihin asalin bukatar zuwa bayanan da suke uwar garken.

Tambayar tsaro - Tambayoyi masu alaka da kalmar sirri waɗanda ake bukata ku kadai kuka san amsoshin.

Sofwaya – Maganar gama gari na manhajoji, rubutun da shirye-shiryen da suke gudana a kan na'ura.

Tsarin Kula da Aikawa TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) - Matsayin sadarwa wanda yake ba da damar shirye-shiryen manhajoji da na'urorin lissafi don musayar sakonni a kan hanyar sadarwa.

Telnet (cibiyar sadarwa ta Teletype) - Telnet tsarin mahajar abokin ciniki ko ta uwar garke ne wanda take ba da damar samun damar yin amfani da tashar kama-da-wane na tsarin nesa a kan hanyoyin sadarwar yanki ko intanet.

Tor - sofwaya wanda yake kyauta kuma buɗaɗɗen tushe da yake ba da damar damar sadarwa boyayya. An samo sunan daga wani takaita kalmomi na ainihin sunan shirin sofwaya, wato “Na'ura mai ba da hanya tsakanin hanyoyin sadarwa.”

Mata kai Biyu na Tantancewa - 2FA wata hanya ce ta barin masu amfani su gano kansu ga mai mai bayar da hany ta hanyar bukatar haɗuwar mabambantan hanyoyi biyu na tantancewa. Waɗannan na iya zama wani abu da mai amfani ya sani (kamar kalmar sirri ko PIN), ko wani abu da mai amfani ya mallaka (kamar kalmar zahiri ta na'ura ko wayar hannu), ko dai wani abu da yake haɗe da ko wanda ba za a iya raba shi daga mai amfani ba (kamar alamun yatsunsu).

URL (Mai gano Bayanai na Kowa) - Adireshin shafin yanar gizo.

UDP (Yarjejeniyar Datagiram na mai amfani) - Yarjejeniyar sadarwa da aka yi amfani da ita a duk faɗin intanet domin musamman a lokacin watsawa da ke da muhimmanci kamar sake kallo na bidiyo ko maɗauki na DNS.

Kebabben Hanyar Sadarwar ta Yanar Gizo – Ana amfani da VPN wajen saduwa da intanet ta hanyar bututun boye. ISP mnaku ko duk wani wanda yake zuƙar sadarwa a kan Wi-Fi kyauta zai iya ganin haɗuwarku ga hanyar bayarwa ta VPN, a yayin da gidan yanar gizon da kuke ziyartar zai naɗi saduwar kawai daga hanyoyin bayarwa na VPN. Akwai mabambantan zaɓuɓɓuka na VPN, ya danganta da abin da kuke buƙata.¹⁷¹

Bairos – tsarin cuta ce ta kwamfuta (PC) da aka samar da shi da lamba da yake da ikon kwafa kansa kuma yake da mummunar tasiri, kamar lalata tsarin kwamfuta ko lalata bayanai.

Wakilin shafin yanar gizo - Shafin yanar gizo wanda ke bai wa masu amfani da shi damar samun damar shiga wasu shafukan yanar gizo, da aka toshe ko kuma aka tace su. A jumlace, wakilin yanar gizo zai ba ku damar rubuta adireshin yanar gizo (ko URL) a kan shafin yanar gizo, sannan kuma ya sake nunna wannan adireshin yanar gizo a kan shafin wakili. Yana da sauƙin yin amfani fiye da mafi yawan sauran ayyukan kewaye taciya.

171 <https://ssd.eff.org/module/choosing-vpn-thats-right-you>

