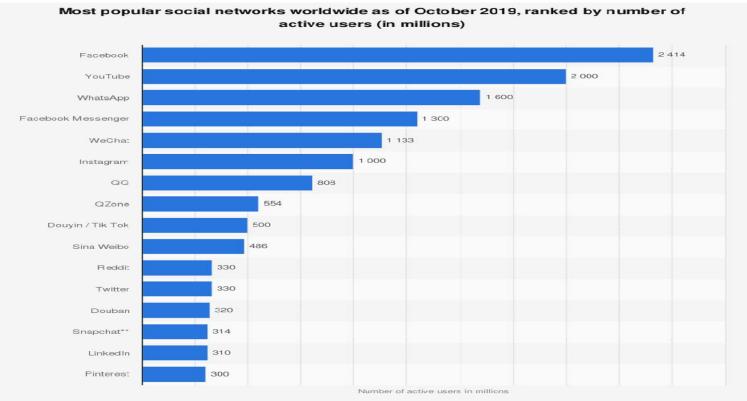


SOCIAL MEDIA AS AN ENABLER OF EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION, ELEARNING AND CYBER-CRIME

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The graph below provides information on the most popular social media networks worldwide as of October 2019, ranked by number of active accounts (Source: Statista 2020)



Sources

Additional Information:

We Are Social: Various sources (Company data): Worldwice: us sources (Company data); DataReportal; as of October 20, 2019; social networks and messenger/chai





Daily Active Social Media Users



which equates to about 45% of the population.

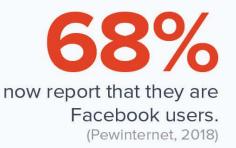
(Emarsys, 2019)



Facebook is the Market Leader

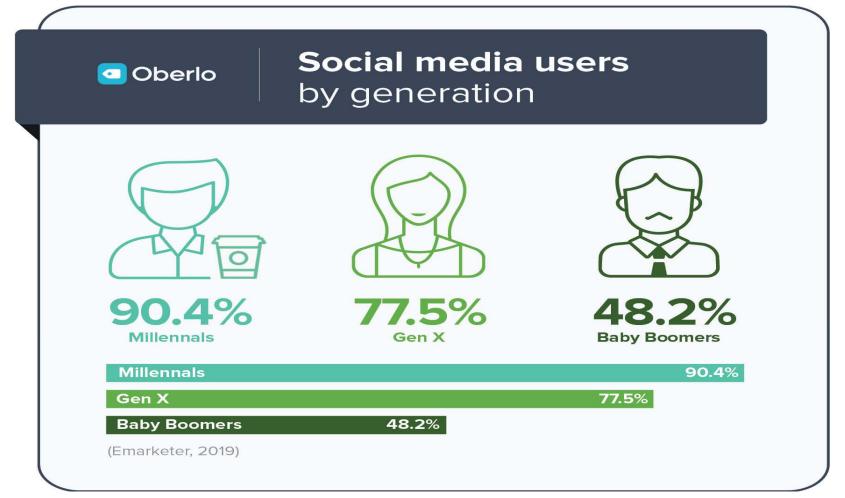
Facebook remains the most widely used social media platform; roughly two-thirds of U.S. adults -

🖸 Oberlo











- WHY THE SOCIAL MEDIA HYPE? Social media is viral and immensely powerful! Its huge numbers of virtual humans hiding in cyberspace.
- > The activities of virtual humans in cyber-space have affected nearly all spheres of life and some of the areas hugely influenced by social media include;

Social-Media enabled cyber-crime 1.

According to evidence collected by Dr. Michael McGuire under the "Social Media Platforms and the Cybercrime economy" study, it is clear there are some striking trends in the use of social media platforms in crime:

This research calculated that social media-enabled crime is generating global revenues of at least \$3.25bn for the global cybercrime economy annually.



➢ Web of Profit researchers calculated that over 1.3 billion social media users have had their data compromised within the last five years and between 45-50% of the illicit trading of data from 2017 to 2018 could be associated with breaches of social media platforms, like LinkedIn and Facebook.





Cyberbullying is a real problem in today's society.

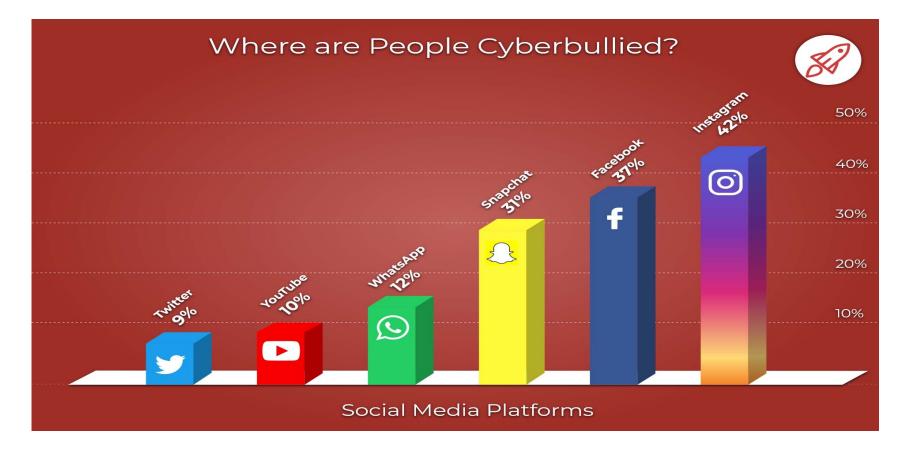
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• Overall, **36.5 percent** of people feel they have been cyberbullied in their lifetime, and **17.4 percent** have reported it has happened at some point in the last 30 days.^[1]

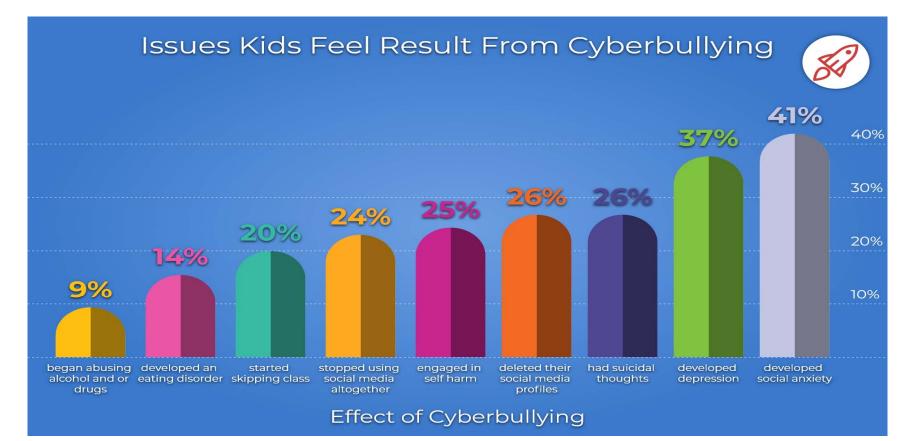
• These numbers are more than double what they were in 2007, and both represent an increase from **2018-2019**, suggesting we are heading in the wrong direction when it comes to stopping cyberbullying. ^[2]

• **87 percent** of young people have seen cyberbullying occurring online.^[3]











2. Social-Media enabled activism



@Dr_bakhsh Reda Bakhsh

إذا الشعب يوما أر اد الحياة ... فلا بد ان يستجيب القدر #syria #arabspring twitpic.com/70fuyw



TwitPic

Flag this media

4 Dec via Twitpic 2 Favorite 13 Retweet S Reply



- Social media has not only been at the core of major protest stories, but has also driven some of the biggest news in recent times, from <u>Occupy Wall Street</u> to the <u>Arab Spring</u>.
- Digital tools such as YouTube, Twitter and Facebook have in the last few years defined social movements by giving rise to a new generation of activism. Some of the recent major social media driven activism includes;
- 1. The Tunisian Revolution.
- 2. The Egyptian Revolution.
- 3. The Bahraini Uprising.
- 4. London Riots of 2011.
- 5. The Syrian uprising.
- 6. The Libyan Revolution amongst others.



- Social media platforms are important mobilization and information dissemination portals whose activities need to be closely monitored and guided to safeguard users, institutions and Government interests.
- Several Governments and individual institutions, have developed regulatory frameworks for using social media platforms and also gone a head to establish Social Media Intelligence Centres (SMIC) that surveil Social Media activities within their cyberspaces.

Some of these include;



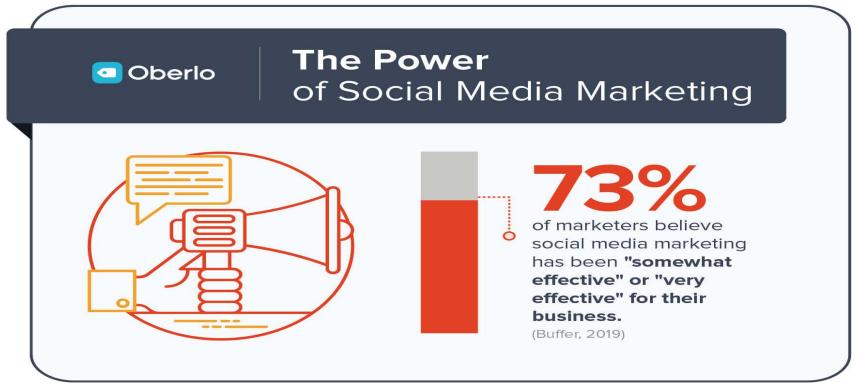
- The Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (Ripa) is an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, regulating the powers of public bodies to carry out surveillance and investigation, and covering the interception of communications (Social Media Intelligence by the Government Communication Headquarters (GCHQ)).
- The Uganda Communications Act, 2013 provides for the lawful interception and monitoring of certain communications in the course of their transmission through a telecommunication, postal or any other related service or system in Uganda; to provide for the establishment of a monitoring centre; and to provide for any other related matters (Social Media Intelligence by the Uganda Communications Commission through the Social Media Monitoring Centre).



- > National Information Security Framework (NISF).
- The Computer Misuse Act 2011 for the safety and security of electronic transactions and information systems; to prevent unlawful access, abuse or misuse of information systems including computers and to make provisions for securing the conduct of electronic transactions.
- > The Computer Emergency Response Team/Coordination Centre (CERT.UG/CC)-NITA Uganda.
- Government of Uganda Social Media Guidelines.
- > Makerere University Security Policy and Social Media Policy.



- > The regulatory frameworks have not been well received by civil society citing infringement of freedoms of expression.
- 3. Social media-enabled marketing.



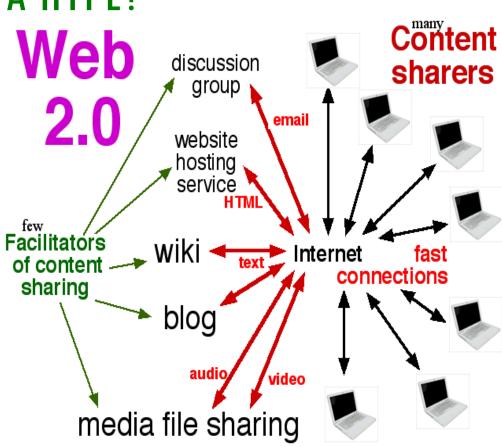


4. Web 2.0 and Social-Media enabled learning

- With over 3.5 billions users, social media is a key enabler of Mass Open Online Courses (MODC) thus contributing to the attainment of Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG 4) which is aimed at "ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all."
- > Web 2.0 is the term used to describe a variety of web sites and applications that allow anyone to create and share online information or material they have created. A key element of the technology is that it allows people to create, share, collaborate & communicate.

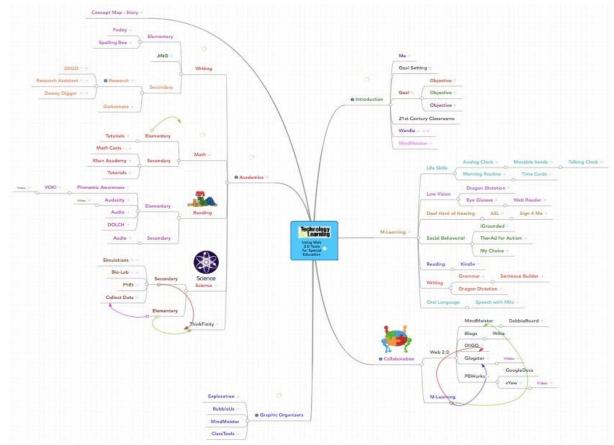


There are number of different types of web 2.0 applications including wikis, blogs, social networking, folksonomies, podcasting & content hosting services. Many of the most popular websites are Web 2.0 sites such as Wikipedia, YouTube, Facebook, MySpace, Flickr.





Web 2.0 also incorporates tools for special education.





In conclusion, social media has evolved from a basic chat tool to a social-economic issue that can no longer be ignored. It is important for us to be able to tap into its potential of enabling effective communication, education, marketing, eGovernance amongst others whilst minding our personal and institutional online security.

THANK YOU

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