

THE ENGINE ROOM

Katin Sheda na Dijital a Najeriya: Nazari
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Wannan rahoto ya samo asali daga binciken da 'The Engine Room' suka gudanar tare da tallafin 'Omidyar Network', gidauniyar Open Society da gidauniyar Yoti daga watan Oktoba 2018 zuwa watan Disamba 2019.

Mai bincike: Precious Ogbuji

Mai ba da shawarar fasalin bincike: Sophia Swithern

Rubutawa: Sara Baker, The Engine Room

Bitu da tacewa: Zara Rahman, Sivu Siwisa, da Laura Guzman, The Engine Room

Masu Fassara: Global Voices

Zubin fasali: Salam Shokor

Matanin rubutun wannan aiki na karkashin amincewar sharadin Basira Gamagari Tare da Ayyana Masama-Watsa Yadda Yake 4.0 Lasisin Kasa-da-Kasa (Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International Licence). Domin ganin kwafin wannan lasisi, ziyarci:

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Gabatarwa

A 2019, 'The Engine Room' ya yi aiki tare da masu bincike na cikin-gida domin zaƙulo tsare-tsaren katin sheda na dijital a yankuna guda biyar. Maƙasudin wannan aiki shine, ƙara fahimtar haƙiƙanin tasirin da tsare-tsaren katin sheda na dijital ya ke da shi kan jama'ar da suke amfana da tsarin.

Bincikenmu a Najeriya ya ƙunshi tattaunawa mai zurfi da akayi har kashi shida da masu ba da bayanai a garin Abuja da kuma ta Intanet, haka nan an zanta, an kuma tattauna da zaɓaɓɓun mutane waɗanda su ka haɗa da rukunin 'yan-ƙasashe daban-daban, 'yan gudun-hijira, naƙasassu, mazauna karkara, mazauna unguwannin masu-hali da kuma ƙungiyoyin sa-kai. Wannan binciken a matakin farko an gudanar da shi tsakanin watan Fabrairu da na Afrilun shekarar 2019. Duk maganganun da aka ruwaito daga bakin masu bayar da bayanai da kuma tattaunawar da akayi da rukunin zaɓaɓɓun mutanen da aka mai da hankali a kansu, an sa me su ne bayan an gudanar da binciken gani-da-ido, yayin gudanar da aikin. Za a samu ƙarin bayani game da dabarun binciken a cikin rahoton da akayi akan duniya gaba daya.¹

Wannan aiki na da burin fahimtar yanayin da ɗaiɗaikun jama'a suka fuskanta, ba wai ayi la'akari da wani yanki mai wakiltar wasu rukunan jama'a gaba ɗaya ba. Bai zama dole mu iya ayyana ra'ayin mutum ɗaya a matsayin na gamagari ba – duk da cewa akwai lokutan da duk waɗanda aka ji ra'ayoyin su za'a sa mu sun yi karo da juna a wani ɓangaren – amma dai kowane yanayi, ya ba mu damar sanin yadda mutane mabanbanta ke tasirantuwa da ababan da su ka danganci dijital da kuma tsarin amfani da su.

Tsarin Katin Sheda na Dijital

A halin yanzu, akalla hukomomin gwamnatin tarayya guda 13, da wasu hukumomin gwamnatocin jahohi ne suke samar da katin sheda a Najeriya. Kowace hukuma na karɓar bayanan sirri iri ɗaya daga jama'a, wanda ya sa suke maimaita irin aikin da sauran hukomomin gwamnati suka riga sukayi, hakan yasa ake amfani da maƙudan kuɗaden ƙasa wajen aikin. Duk da cewa gwamnatin Najeriya na burin haɗe dukkanin tsarin a waje guda tun shekarar 2014, yunkurin ya yi ta samun tsaiko. Farkon ƙaddamar da katin, wanda ake kira "eID", inda akayi haɗin-gwiwa da kamfanin MasterCard, wanda kamfani ne na kasuwanci, ya gamu da cece-kucen cewa shirin zai yi amfani da bayanan sirri na 'yan-ƙasa wajen kasuwancin su.² Zuwa watan Oktoba 2019, kashi 19

¹ Duba The Engine Room. (2020). Fahimtar tasirin da aka taɓa samu dangane da katin sheda na dijital: Rahoton ƙasashe daban-daban.

² See, for example, Branding Nigeria: MasterCard-backed I.D. is also a debit card and a passport, by Alex Court (2014, September 25), *CNN*. Available at: <http://edition.cnn.com/2014/09/25/business/branding-nigeria-mastercard-backed-i-d-/index.html>. And Nigeria's Orwellian biometric ID is brought to you by MasterCard, by Siobhan O'Grady (2014, September 3), *Foreign Policy*. Available at: <https://foreignpolicy.com/2014/09/03/nigerias-orwellian-biometric-id-is-brought-to-you-by-mastercard/>

cikin 100 na 'yan Najeriya ne kawai suka samu rijistar katin **ɗan-kasa** na dijital, wanda aka tsara don maye gurbin tsarin katin sheda na hukumomi daban-daban.³

Domin isa ga jama'a da dama, Hukumar Kula da Katin **Ɗan-Kasa** (NIMC) ta Najeriya ta haɗa-gwiwa da Bankin Duniya don gina tsarin kama-kama, da nufin yawaitar masu shiga tsarin katin **ɗan-kasa** na bai-ɗaya, ta hanyar shigo da ma'aikatun gwamnati da kamfanoni masu zaman-kansu don aiki tare da hukumar NIMC. Wani mai samar da bayanai daga Bankin Duniya ya ce:

"Manufar ita ce, lokacin da aka je yin rijistar katin SIM kuma ba a da katin **ɗan-kasa**, a lokacin ne za a yi wa mutum rijistar katin **ɗan-kasa**. Hakanan idan a je banki. Hakan tsarin zai kasance, a duk sanda aka tashi shiga wani shirin da ya danganci jama'a ko lafiya."

Gwamnatin Najeriya za tayi amfani da katin **ɗan-kasa** na NIMC don samar da abubuwa da dama, waɗanda suka haɗa da "ayyukan rage raɗaɗin talauci, da shirin shigo da mutane cikin tsarin bankuna, da tsarin biyan kuɗi na dijital, fanshon ma'aikata, ayyukan noma, kiwon-lafiya, ilimi, koyar da sana'oi da samar da ayyukan-yi, samar da tsaro, rijistar filaye, zaɓe da kuma **ƙidaya**".⁴ Manya da yara na iya mallakar katin. A cibiyoyin rijista, ma'aikata za su **ɗauki** muhimman bayanan mutum, da hoton fuskar mutum da na yatsu 10, kafin su bayar da kati mai **ɗauke** da na'urar adana bayanai wanda zai yi aiyuka daban-daban⁵ ga waɗanda suka kai shekaru 16 ko sama da haka, haɗe da lambar **ɗan-kasa** ta NIN.

Yanayin da Aka Taba Fuskanta

Hira da kuma tattaunawar da akayi da rukunin wasu mutane da aka zaɓa a Najeriya tsakanin Fabrairu-Afrilu 2019, sun samar da **ƙarin-haske** game da yanayin da jama'a suka **taba** fuskanta yayin mu'amula da tsarukan da aka ambata. Tun da ba'a samu yin binciken mai yawa ba akan yanayin da mutane suka **taba** fuskanta kan tsarin katin sheda na dijital, wannan rahoto zai taimaka wajen fahimtar haƙiƙanin gaskiyar yanayin yadda wasu jama'a su ke. **Wasu daga cikin bayanan zasu iya saɓawa** rahotannin da aka fitar a hukumance, sai dai ya kamata a lura cewa **za'a iya samun banbanci wajen bada bayanan kasancewar kowa da irin yadda ya san abun.** Muna fatan abubuwan da aka gano su zamo wani **ɓangare** na faɗaɗa mahawara a matakin **ƙasa** kan yadda za'a kyautata tsarin katin **ɗan-kasa** na dijital.

³ Sanni, K. (2019, October 20). National ID card is free, but only 19% Nigerians are registered. *Premium Times*. <https://allafrica.com/stories/201910210021.html>

⁴ National ID Management Commission. (2017 June). A strategic roadmap for developing digital identification in Nigeria.

https://www.nimc.gov.ng/docs/reports/strategicRoadmapDigitalID_Nigeria_May2018.pdf

⁵ The World Bank. (2016). ID4D - Country diagnostic: Nigeria.

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/136541489666581589/pdf/113567-REPL-Nigeria-ID4D-Diagnostics-Web.pdf>

Karancin matakan wayar da kai

Mutanen da muka zanta da su a Najeriya sun sanar da mu cewar basu da masaniyar amfanin katin *ɗan-kasa*, da kuma dalilin da ya sa ake bukatar bayanai masu yawa, ake kuma adana su. Bincikenmu ya nuna an samu karancin masu shiga tsarin NIMC na katin *ɗan-kasa* na dijital saboda jama'a da dama ba su san fa'idar katin ba. Galibi, waɗanda suka yi rijistar shiga tsarin sun yi hakan ne kawai saboda rashin samun wani abun da suke nema ba tare da lambar NIN ba, ko saboda sun ga mutane na bin layin rijistar katin. A ɓangaren masu karamun karfi kuwa, musamman mazauna sansanin 'yan gudun-hijira, sun shiga tsarin ne don fatan samun wani alfanu, walau wanda ya danganci abinci ko kuɗin diyya.

Bugu da kari, wasu da aka yi hira da su sun yi iƙirarin cewa gwamnati na son mutane su shiga tsarin da gaggawa, kuma tana barazanar hana wasu muhimman takardu domin tabbatar da faruwar hakan. "An yi mana barazanar cewa matuƙar ba mu da katin *ɗan-kasa*, ba za mu samu ikon sabunta fasfo ɗin mu ba. Shi ya sa muka je muka yi rijista," cewar wani da aka zanta da shi. An tabbatar mana da cewa wannan matsin lambar ya bawa wasu 'yan Najeriya karfin gwiwar zuwa domin kammala rijistar.

Takaita ko rashin tuntuɓar jama'a

Tsarin Bankin Duniya na samar da katin sheda na dijital tare da hadin gwiwar gwamnatin Najeriya ya zayyana muhimmancin tuntuɓar jama'a, wanda ya ƙunshi tsarin tuntuɓar masu ruwa-da-tsaki, tare da mai da hankali a kan gwamnatocin jahohi, " haduwa da jama'a a kai a kai " da "tuntuɓar mutane masu rauni a hukumance".⁶ Yayin da wasu da aka zanta da su sun bayyana cewa sun ji labarin sabon katin *ɗan-kasar* ne a talabijin da rediyo. Mafi yawan waɗanda aka yi hira da su, da waɗanda aka zaɓa aka tattauna da su sun nuna rashin masaniya kan wani tsari da bada damar a tuntuɓi ama'a.

Wata tawagar mutanen da aka zaɓa don tattaunawa da su wadda ta ƙunshi mutane masu nakasa sun bayyana cewa sun taɓa jin cewa akwai taron Bankin Duniya (kuma Bankin Duniya ya tabbatar da cewa sun tuntuɓi mutane masu nakasa), amma ba su san wani wanda ya halarci taron ba. Shugaban wannan tawaga ya ce, "Da a ce an saurari ra'ayoyinmu kuma an zauna tattaunawar da mu, da wataƙila ba a samu matsala da tanade-tanden tsarin ba. Ba don mu aka yi shi ba". Matuƙar shirin ya gaza karɓuwa, mutane ba su ga wani dalilin da zai sa su yi rijistar ba, kamar yadda su kansu waɗanda suka yi rijista ba su dubi katin *ɗan-kasar* da wata daraja ba. Wannan rashin jin "don-mu aka yi" gagarumar matsala ce ga hukumar gwamnati mai burin rijistar mutane miliyan

⁶ The World Bank. (2018). *Project information document/integrated safeguards data sheet (PID/ISDS)–Nigeria digital identification for development project* (p. 9). <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/501321536599368311/pdf/Concept-Project-Information-Documents-Integrated-Safeguards-Data-Sheet-Nigeria-Digital-Identification-for-Development-Project-P167183.pdf>

200. A zahiri, sama da mutane 700,000 da suka yi rijista ba su ma karfi katinsu ba.⁷ Haka nan wannan tabbaci na nuni da bukatar inganta hanyar wayar da kan al'umma dangane da yadda ake tuntuɓar su. Har yanzu jama'a na da damar gabatar da ra'ayoyinsu idan har suna ganin ba a duba bukatusu ba, amma za su fi samun karfin-gwiwa dangane da tsarin matuƙar sun san cewa masu yanke shawara sun tuntuɓi jama'ar gari, mutane za su fi samun tabbacin cewa za a saurari kokensu.

Tarnaki wajen rijista ko amfani

A Najeriya tarnaki wajen yin rijista ya fi shafar masu karamin karfi, mazauna karkara da masu nakasa. Dukacin wadanda muka zanta da su sun ce matakan yin rijista na da matuƙar tsaho. A yayin da masu hannu da shuni ka iya biyan masu aikin rijista su zo inda suke su yi mu su, ko su biya a yi mu su, abun da wadanda aka zanta da su ke kira da "tsallake layi", duk da cewa yin hakan bai da ce ba. Yayin da marasa galihu ke tsayuwa kan layi a cibiyoyin rijista tsawon awanni ko kwanaki. Wani mai ba da bayani ya kamanta tsarin rijistar da "mai matuƙar wahala. Matakan na da tsayi kuma ayyuka na yi wa cibiyoyin matuƙar yawa. Mutane na bin layi tsawon kwanaki da dama".

Bin layi tsawon rana a cibiyoyin rijista na zamantowa mai cin-rai ga wadanda ke tahowa daga wurare masu nisa don riskar cibiyoyin. Akwai bukatar kuɗin mota haka nan akwai yiwuwar rasa lokacin yin sana'a. Bugu da kari, tsarin rijistar na hana mazauna karkara zuwa domin rijista, saboda addininsu ya wajabta raba mata da maza. Duk da manufar gwamnati na shigo da mutane cikin tsarin a bankuna da wajen rabon tallafi, bincikenmu ya nuna cewa shirin katin dan-kasa bai riski jama'a mazauna karkara, masu bukatar tallafi ba.

Cibiyoyin rijistar da dama sun wa nakasassu wuyar zuwa. Wani makaho ya ce an ba shi fom ya cike, sai dai ba wa wani mutum da ke bin layi ya yi don ya cike ma sa. Wata nakasasshiya ta bayyana yadda ta bi layi a tsaye don karɓar katinta saboda rashin wajen zama. Bayan ta shafe fiye da awa ɗaya a tsaye, kafafunta su ka gaji har sai da ta nemi taimako, amma babu wanda ya saurare ta saboda hayaniya da ta cika ɗakin. Sai da ta kai ta ga daga muryar ta don jawo hankalin ma'aikatan rijistar. Wani wanda ya halarci tattaunawar da aka yi da wasu zaɓaɓɓun mutane masu nakasa ya bayyana abun da ya fuskanta makamancin wannan, ya ce: "Masu amfani da [keken guragu] su kan ce 'ai tun daga kofar shiga harabar cibiyar suke karaya su juya', kurame za su ce ma ka 'wasu ma'aikatan zasu nuna halin ku in kula da kai, ba sa iya jure sauraronka bare har su fahimce ka'". Mutumin ya zayyana yadda zai yi idan da ake yana daga cikin ma'aikatan rijistar:

"Mu ne mafi talauci, kun ga ba zan so mutane su yi zuwa biyar kawai don su samu ayi musu rijista ba. Duk sanda na ga wani mai nakasa, zan tabbatar an fara yi ma sa rijista saboda ban san daga inda su ka samu kuɗin zuwa wajen ba... Zan tabbatar duk lokacin da

⁷ Sanni, K. (2019, October 20). National ID card is free, but only 19% Nigerians are registered. *Premium Times*. <https://allafrica.com/stories/201910210021.html>

wani mai nakasa ya zo wajen rijista, za a kira shi ko ita, a yi mu su rijista, don ka da su ringa bata kuɗin mota don zuwa wajen kullum a kofarin samun rijista.

Bugu da kari, akwai rashin fahimtar ainihin me ye nakasa. A Fom ɗin rijista ana tambayar mutum ko yana da nakasa, amma ba a ba da damar tantance nau'in nakasar ba. Shi kansa katin bai kunshi wani bayani game da nakasa ba, wanda hakan ya janyo masu nakasar da muka zanta da su suka koka akan yiwuwar samun rashin fahimtar bayanin da ke kunshe a katin. Kamar misalin wani kurma da ya yi korafin cewa katin ba ya bada bayanin irin nakasar da ke tare da shi. Kadɓan ya rage a kama shi a shingen binciken na soja, yayin da sojojin suka yi zargin ko shi ɗan Boko Haram ne, saboda ya kasa amsa tambayoyinsu. Katin shedarsa wanda bai bayyana cewa shi kurma ba ne, bai yi ma sa amfani ba a wannan halin. Abun da ya taimake shi kawai shi ne zuwan da wani wanda ya gane shi yayi wajen ba tsammani. Babu wani dalili a bayyane kan dalilin da yasa ake karɓar bayani kan nakasa da kuma dalilin da ya sa ba, tun da dai ba a rubutawa a kan katin, kuma bayanin ba ya fitowa idan an yi sikanin katin.

A karshe, mun yi magana da mutane da dama waɗanda har yanzu ba su karɓi katinsu na ɗan-kasa ba bayan watanni, wasu ma shafe shekaru suna jira. Wata mace da ta rasa matsuguninta dalilin rikicin Boko haram, ta yi rijista a shekarar 2016 amma fallen takarda kawai take da shi a matsayin shedar rijistar; har zuwa lokacin tana jiran samun katin ɗan-kasan nata na roba. Haka nan wani da ya rasa matsuguninsa ya sanar da mu cewa duk lokacin da ya je karɓar katinsa, zai tarar naura mai kwakwalwa ba ta aiki da kyau ko manuninta ya ki yin aiki. Daga baya kuma ya rasa katin SIM ɗin sa wanda ta hanyarsa ne gwamnati za ta sanar da shi idan katinsa ya fito.

Watanni da dama bayan bincikenmu na ganin-ido ya kammala, NIMC ta sanar a Twitter a watan Oktoba 2019 cewa, za a buƙaci kuɗi Naira 3000⁸ daga duk mai son ya sabunta katinsa na ɗan-kasa na dijital.⁹ Wannan batu ya samu su ka da fushin jama'a, musamman waɗanda suka kwashe shekaru suna jiran samun katinsu amma ba su samu ba.¹⁰ Bincikenmu ya nuna tarin mutanen da tsarin ya riga ya ware, kuma wannan kuɗin sabunta kati kawai dagula waccan matsalar zai yi, sannan zai tsananta rashin daidaito tsakanin jama'a.

Rashin bada sanarwa neman izini

Mutanen da muka zanta da su a Najeriya sun ce babu wata sanarwar neman amincewa. Kawai da zarar mutum ya kai kansa wajen yin rijista za a kalli hakan a matsayin ba da amincewarsa. A gaskiya ma, fahimtar cewa zuwa wajen rijista na nufin amincewa ya janyo har wani mutum da

⁸ A lokacin rubutawa (Nuwamba 2019), wannan adadi yana daidai da EUR 7.50.

⁹ Channels Television. (2019, October 15). Nigerians fume as NIMC attaches N3,000 charges to national ID renewal.

<https://www.channelstv.com/2019/10/15/nigerians-fume-as-nimc-attaches-n3000-charges-to-national-id-renewal/>

¹⁰ Sahara Reporters. (2019, October 15). Backlash Greets NIMC Announcement Of N5000 For National ID Renewal

<http://saharareporters.com/2019/10/15/backlash-greets-nimc-announcement-n5000-national-id-renewal>

mai bincikenmu ya tattauna da shi kan bayani akan sanarwa neman izini, ya kira batun da “neman amincewa ta musamman” – wato shi kansa batun ‘sanarwar amincewa’ mutane na kallonsa bambara-kwai ko abin dariya saboda ba a saba neman amincewa ba. Wannan ita ce irin fahimtar jama'a, wadda har ta kai ba a fiye cigaba da tattaunawa kan batun ba.

Abun da bincike ya gano, ya ci karo kai-tsaye da kyakkyawan tsarin karɓar bayanin mutum. Nema da samun amincewa wani mataki ne da ya zama tilas ayi amfani da shi wajen aikin samar da katin sheda, domin ya zamto an mutunta haƙƙokin jama'a. kuma dole ya kunshi tambayar amincewa a fili, kafin karɓar bayanin mutane, musamman bayanin sirri. Sannan kuma, rashin amincewa zai iya kasancewa yana da alaƙa da rashin “jin don-mu aka yi” kamar yadda aka yi bayani a sama. A yayin da matakan da aka tsara wajen aikin samar da katin ɗan-ƙasa na dijital suka gaza wajen mutunta haƙƙokin mutane, ko ba su damar yanke hukunci kan bayanansu, hakan ba zai taimakawa dangantakar aminci tsakanin jama'a da hukumomin gwamnati ba, kuma zai hana jin don-su aka yi.

Tsare bayanai

Najeriya ta fito da sabon tsarin katin ɗan-ƙasa na dijital domin amfani a matakan hukumomin gwamnati daban-daban, har ma da wasu kamfanoni masu zaman-kansu. Masu ba mu bayanai sun ambata cewa ko a yanzu ana rarraba bayanin mutane ba tare da izininsu ba, wanda ya haɗa da sayar da bayanin mutane tsakanin hukumomin gwamnati da kuma cibiyoyin kuɗi, da kamfanonin tarho, da sauran rukunin ‘yan-kasuwa. Wani da muka zanta da shi ya ce, “E, bankuna suna da damar samun bayanai a kaina... kuma Hukumar Tashoshin Ruwa ta Najeriya tana da damar samun bayaninmu”.

Da yawan waɗanda suka halarci tattaunawar da akayi da zaɓaɓɓun mutane, sun yi imanin cewa bayanansu ba a tsare su ke a hannun gwamnati da kamfanoni masu zaman-kansu ba, mutane na bayar da bayanansu ne kawai don ba su da wani zaɓi. Yawaitar laifuka ta hanyar intanet a Najeriya ta sa wasu yanke hukuncin cewar ma'aikatan banki suna satar bayanansu su ba wa ɓarayi. Wani mahalarcin tattaunawar ya ce, “Ina tunanin akwai tsoron cewa wannan bayanin na iya kai wa hannun wasu, saboda ba za'a iya samun nasarar yin laifuka a Intanet a Najeriya ba, ba tare da haɗin-bakin [ma'aikantan] ciki ba.”

Harwayau, jami'an ƙungiyoyin sa-kai sun bayyana mana cewa tsare bayanai ba wani batu ne da jama'a ke ɗauka da wani muhimmanci ba. Sakamakon yaɗuwar talauci a ƙasar, ɗan-ƙasa bai damu da abun da gwamnati za ta yi da bayanansa ba. Mutane sun fi mai da hankali kan yadda za su tsira da ransu da ciyar da iyalansu, masu hali ne kawai ke damuwa da batun tsare sirrin mutum. Ga abun da wani mai bayani ya faɗa, “[Gwamnati tana] karɓar [bayanai] saboda babu wanda yake korafi akan dokar tsare bayanai.”

Tattaunawar da aka yi da yan gudun-hijira waɗanda ke cikin rukunin zaɓaɓɓun mutanen da aka tattauna da su ta nuna rarrabuwa kai tsakanin masu yabawa kan taimako da damar da suka samu ta dalilin katin sheda na dijital, da kuma waɗanda suka damu da tsaron sirrinsu da dalilin

karɓar bayanan su, wanda gwamnati da Hukumar Abinci ta Duniya ke yi. Wata maca ta ce, "Ban san haƙikanin abun da suke yi da shi ba. Wasu lokutan na kan ji tsoron ko ana amfani da sunana da hotona wajen wata badaƙalar,, amma dai kullum ina roƙon kariyar Allah." Maimaita ɗaukar hoto (watakila domin amfani baya ga katin sheda na dijital) abun damuwa ne. Mutane biyu daga wani rukunin waɗanda akayi tattaunawar da su suke korafin yadda ake ɗaukar hotunansu kullum, amma kuma a cika alkawarurrukan da ake musu:

"Hotunan da suke ɗauka kullum sun yi yawa, sannan kullum bayan sun gama ɗaukar hotunan za su ce za su koya mana sana'oi daban-daban, kuma su ba mu jarin kasuwanci. Amma a ƙarshe sai su tattara komai su tafi da shi bayan ɗaukar hotunan, sannan ba sa koyar da mu sana'ar kamar yadda suka alkawarta."

Waɗannan bayanai akan yanayin aikin tattara bayanai, musamman abun da ya danganci hotuna, wanda hukomomi masu ƙarfin-iko kamar gwamnatin Najeriya da Hukumar Abinci ta Duniya kan yi, da alama ya sa jama'a mai da hankali kan batun bayanai, musamman rukunin mutanen da ke da rauni.

An ci sa'a, Hukumar Inganta Kimiyar Sadarwa ta Kasa ta Najeriya ta rungumi Dokokin Najeriya Game da Tsare Bayanai¹¹ a watan Janairu na 2019. Kamar yadda muka gani dangane da sababbin dokokin tsare bayanai a wasu sassan duniya,¹² wannan dokar ta aro wasu ɓangarorin Dokokin Gamagari na Tsare Bayanai na Tarayyar Turai.¹³ A kasar da ke da gagarumin kalubalen tsaro na dijital, ta yadda ake yawan rarraba bayanai ba tare da amincewa ba,¹⁴ nasara ta ta'allafa akan ilimantarwa da kuma tilasta aiwatarwa.

Kungiyoyin sa-kai

Rashin sha'awar abun daga jama'a, wanda ka iya haifar da matsin-lamba daga jama'a, ya sa aikin yin fafutuka kan batun shedar dijital wuya. Kungiyoyin sa-kai a Najeriya ba su da yawa, kuma suna da ƙarancin samun kuɗin gudanar da aiki, don haka yana da wuya kungiyoyin su tunkari sabon batu baya ga gagaruman batutuwan da suke fafutuka a kai, waɗanda mutane ke fama da su yau da kullum, kamar dai talauci. Yayin wata tattaunawar zaɓaɓɓun mutane tare da wakilan kungiyoyin sa-kai, wani mahalarci ya dunnule matsalar kamar haka:

"Ina ganin yakamata mu bibiyi waɗannan batutuwan, amma a zahiri ba ma cikin masu fafutuka a kansu, saboda rashin ƙarfinmu da kuma ƙarancin kayan-aiki. A wurina, ba wai kawai ba za mu iya zama masu sa-kai kan duk matsalolin jama'a ba ne, kawai dai ba mu da ƙarfin zamowa masu sa-kai kan duk matsalolin jama'ar."

¹¹ National Information Technology Development Agency. (2019). Nigeria data protection regulation. <https://nitda.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/NigeriaDataProtectionRegulation.pdf>

¹² Ga misali, nazari na musamman kan Thailand ya nunar da dokoki masu asali daga GDPR.

¹³ <https://digitalguardian.com/blog/breaking-down-nigeria-data-protection-regulation>

¹⁴ PUNCH. (2019, September 22). Concerns as Nigerian firms move to adopt data protection regulation <https://punchng.com/concerns-as-nigerian-firms-move-to-adopt-data-protection-regulation/>

Wadannan kalubale sun janyo an bar kungiyoyin kare haƙƙokin shedar dijital da alhakin matsa-lamba ga gwamnati mai karfin-iko, don ta kawo sauyi. 'Paradigm Initiative', wata kungiyar kare haƙƙokin shedar dijital ce wadda ke fafutuka kan batun, tun lokacin da aka sami badaƙalar haɗin-gwiwa tsakanin MasterCard da gwamnati. Wani ɗan kungiyar sa-kai ya ruwaito cewa:

"[K]ungiyoyin sa-kai a karan kansu sun yi kaɗan su kalubalanci gwamnati, kuma duk da cewa 'Paradigm Initiative'ta ɗaga tutar fafutukar, ba a sami cewa ɗaukacin kungiyoyin sa-kai sun nuna goyan baya don karfafa tasirin fafutukar. An samu 'yar karamar kungiya mai karancin kayan-aiki tana fafutukar da ta fi karfin ta.

Duk da haka, 'Paradigm Initiative' ta samu nasarar wayar da kan jama'a game da hatsarin ba wani kamfanin kasar waje damar shiga rumbun bayanan NIMC, kuma tuni sun matsa a tabbatar da Kudurin Dokar Haƙƙokin Dijital da Yanci,¹⁵ wanda har yanzu ba a sanya wa hannu ba.¹⁶

Kammalawa da shawarar

Duba da yadda ayyuka suka yi wa kungiyoyin sa-kai yawa a Najeriya, zai kyautu a sami kungiyoyin yankuna, na kasa-da-kasa, masu fafutuka ko masu daukar nauyin bada kuɗaɗe, su samar da kayan-aiki ga kungiyoyin sa-kai daban-daban a Najeriya. Karfafa wa kungiyoyin sa-kai gwiwa wajen fahimtar alakar haƙƙokin dijital da batun da suke fafutuka a kai, su kuma fahimci muhimmancin hakan ga jama'ar da suke yi wa aiki, shi zai haifar da babban sauyi. Wadannan kungiyoyi na buƙatar kuɗaɗe da kwararrun ma'aikata domin shigar da batun katin sheda na dijital cikin ayyukansu. Wannan tallafin zai samar da gamayyar masu fafutuka da kuma kungiyoyin da za su tunkari batutuwa kamar neman amincewa da tsare bayanai, yayin da 'Paradigm Initiative' ke jagorantar yunkurin, hakan zai karfafa aikin da aka riga aka fara, da kuma karin matsin-lamba ga gwamnati ta sigar da kungiya ɗaya ba za ta cimma nasara ba.

Muhimman batutuwan da muka gano a Najeriya sun rataya ne kan samun dama da kuma bayanai. Manufar gwamnatin Najeriya na shigo da bankuna cikin tsarin ba zai samu ba, matuƙar mutane da dama daga al'ummar da ke ƙoƙarin shiga shirin su na fuskantar tarnaki wajen yin rijista. Dabarun hanyar bada shawarwari ka iya yin la'akari da buƙatun al'ummai mabambanta waɗanda ke samun tallafin kungiyoyin sa-kai, kama daga masu rayuwa cikin talauci da masu fama da nakasa. Tunkarar batun sake biyan kuɗin katin ɗan-kasa da kuma kuɗaɗan da ake kashewa wajen yin rijista zai zama abu mai muhimmanci ga 'yan Najeriya da dama musamman masu karamin karfi. Samar da cibiyoyin rijistar da masu nakasa zasu iya zuwa, haka nan

¹⁵ Adegoke, A., & Ilori, T. (2019, August 3). Digital Rights and Freedom Bill Archives: The Leap and the Hurdles. Paradigm <http://paradigmhq.org/tag/digital-rights-and-freedom-bill/>

¹⁶ Ekwealor, V. (2019, March 27). Nigeria's president refused to sign its digital rights bill, what happens now? Techpoint.Africa. <https://techpoint.africa/2019/03/27/nigerian-president-declines-digital-rights-bill-assent/>

mazauna karkara, musamman ma mata wadanda bisa al'adu, ba za su sa ke ba idan aka ce su bi layi daya da maza, zai yi tasiri matuƙa wajen riskar mutanen da ke da karancin cigaba.

Daga karshe, ayyukan 'Paradigm Initiative' wadanda su ka shafi Kudurin Dokar Hakkokin Dijital da Yanci yana da matuƙar muhimmanci. Duk tallafin da za a samar kan inganta katin sheda na dijital, yakamata ya ba da fifiko kan fafutukar tsare bayanai, tare da tabbatar da hakkokin 'yan Najeriya.