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OAS Cybersecurity Capacity Building Efforts

Are We Ready in Latin America and the Caribbean?

2016 Cybersecurity Report

www.cybersecurityobservatory.com

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OAS Regional Framework

CICTE Secretariat

REMJA Cybercrime (Legislation)

CITEL (Telecommunications)

OAS Hemispheric Cyber Security Strategy (2004)

OAS Regional Framework

REMJA Cybercrime (Legislation)

- Ensuring That OAS Member States Have the Legal Tools Necessary to Protect Internet Users and Information Networks.

- Drafting and Enacting Effective Cybercrime Legislation and Improving International Handling of Cybercrime Matters.
  - Substantive Computer Crime Laws
  - Procedural Laws for Gathering Electronic Evidence

- Following the workshops, the Experts Group will further assist member states by providing legal consultation to support government ministries and legislatures in drafting legislation, regulations, and policies.

OAS Regional Framework

CITEL (Telecommunications)

- The Identification and Adoption of Technical Standards for a Secure Internet Architecture.
- Development of cybersecurity technical standards.
- Identify and evaluate technical issues relating to standards required for the security of future communications networks across the region, as well as existing ones.

CICTE
Secretariat

OAS Hemispheric Cyber Security Strategy (2004)

Declaration “Strengthening Cyber Security in the Americas” (2012)

Declaration “Protection of Critical Infrastructure from Emerging Threats” (2015)

Declaration “Strengthening Hemispheric Cooperation to Counter Terrorism and Promote Security, Cooperation and Development in Cyberspace” (2016)

The OAS Cybersecurity Program

- Development of National Cybersecurity Strategies
- Trainings, Workshops and Technical Missions
- Cybersecurity Exercises
- Development of national CSIRTs and a regional CSIRT Hemispheric Network
- Awareness Raising, Research and Expertise


COMUNIDAD DE POLICÍAS DE AMÉRICA
AMERIPOL
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OAS | SMS
IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY FOR CRIME AND SECURITY
IMPACS
EUROPOL
OIPC ICPO
INTERPOL
INTERPOL

Overview-2016 Cybersecurity Report

Expert Contributions

- Cyber Confidence Building and Diplomacy in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Cybersecurity, Privacy and Trust: Trends in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Incident Response Capacity Building in the Americas
- The State of Cybercrime Legislation in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Digital Economy and Cybersecurity in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Sustainable and Secure Development: A Framework for Resilient Connected Societies

Country Profiles

- 32 countries from Latin America and the Caribbean region

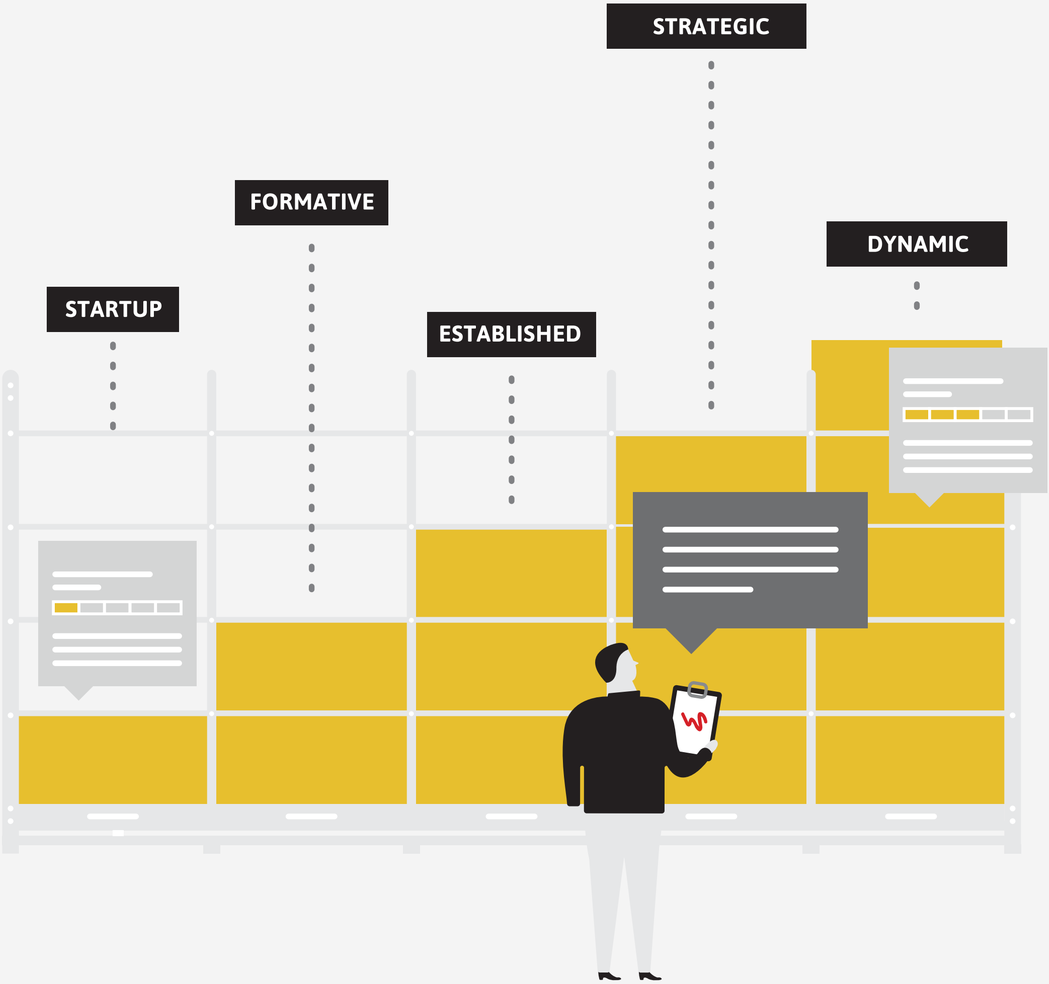
Timeline

May 2014	September 2014	October 2014	October-November 2014	December 2014	February 2015	March-April 2015	July 2015	August 2015	September 2015	March 2016
OAS-IDB Preliminary discussions	Formal OAS-IDB Agreement	Regional Activity	Preparation Application Tool	Validation Process Starts	Validation Process Finish	Request for Experts Contributions	Collection of Data Ends	Receive Final Expert Contributions	Validation Process Ends	Release Date
				Desk Research	Graphics Concepts Starts		Validation Process Starts		Graphic Design	
					Collection of Data Starts				Editorial Process	

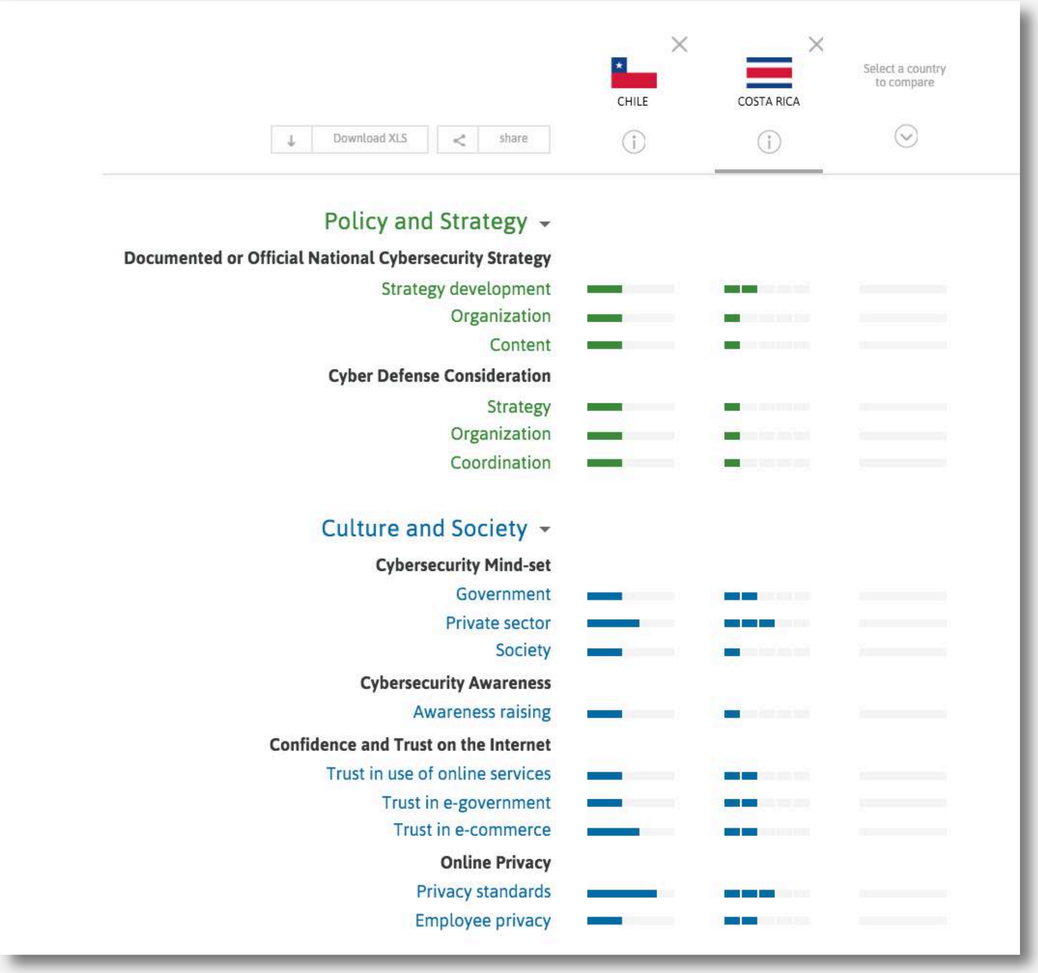
CMM - 5 Dimensions

- Policy and Strategy
- Legal Frameworks
- Culture and Society
- Technologies
- Education

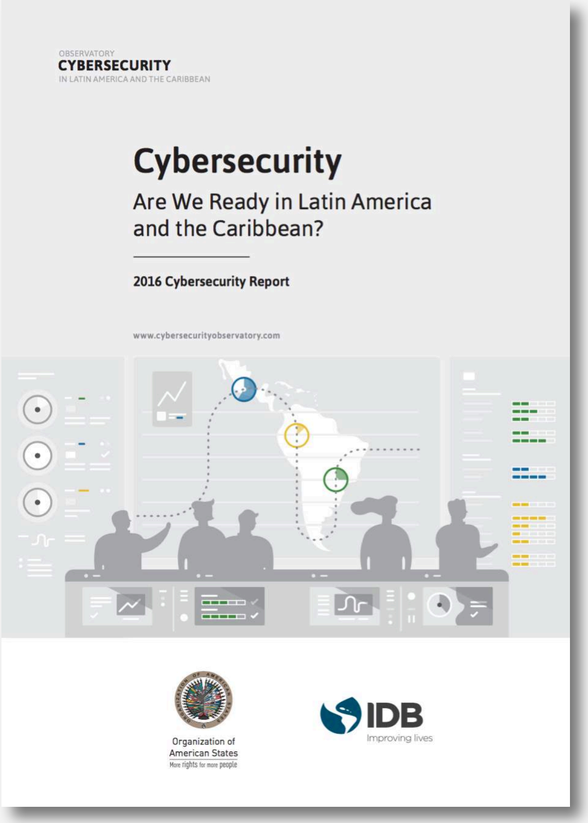
CMM - 5 Levels of Maturity

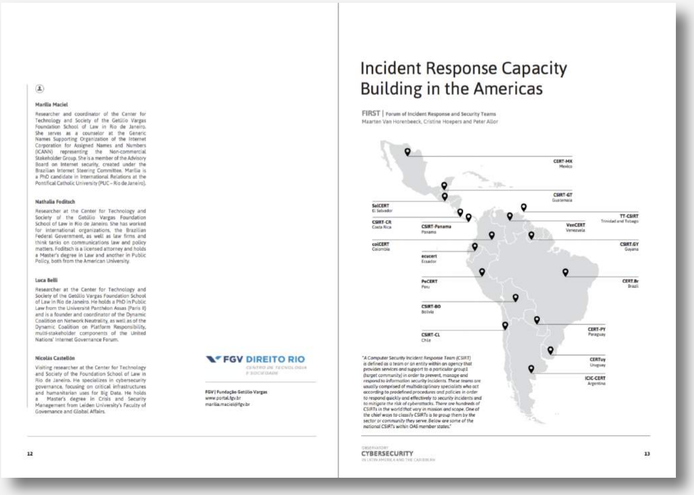


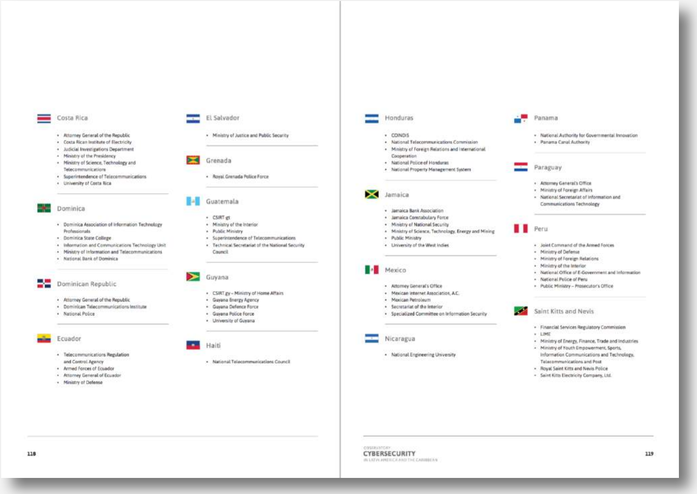
Observatory



How the report looks?







Download Report

on Cybersecurity in Latin America and The Caribbean. Please select te countries you want to compare and **scroll down** to see the results.

Compare another country

MEXICO

In 2012, the Government of Mexico created the Specialized Information Security Committee, which was tasked with the development of a National

Read more >>

Challenges in the region

27 of 32 countries do not have cyber security strategies

18 countries have NOT identified “key elements” of their National Critical Infrastructure

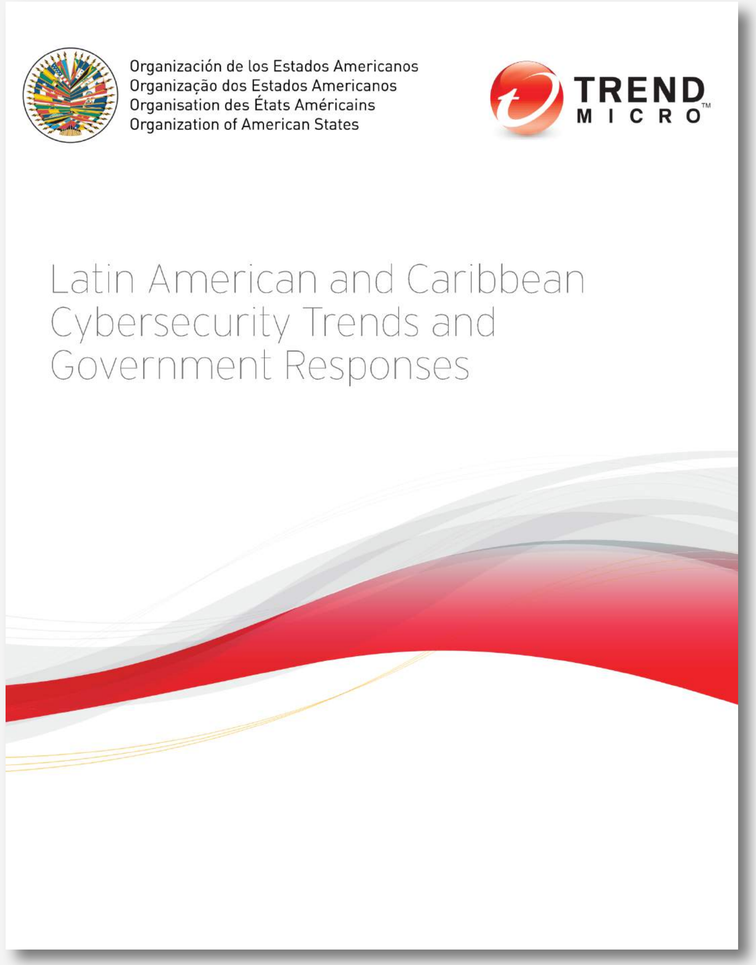
24 do not count with mechanism for planning and coordination on Critical Infrastructure Issues

Challenges in the region

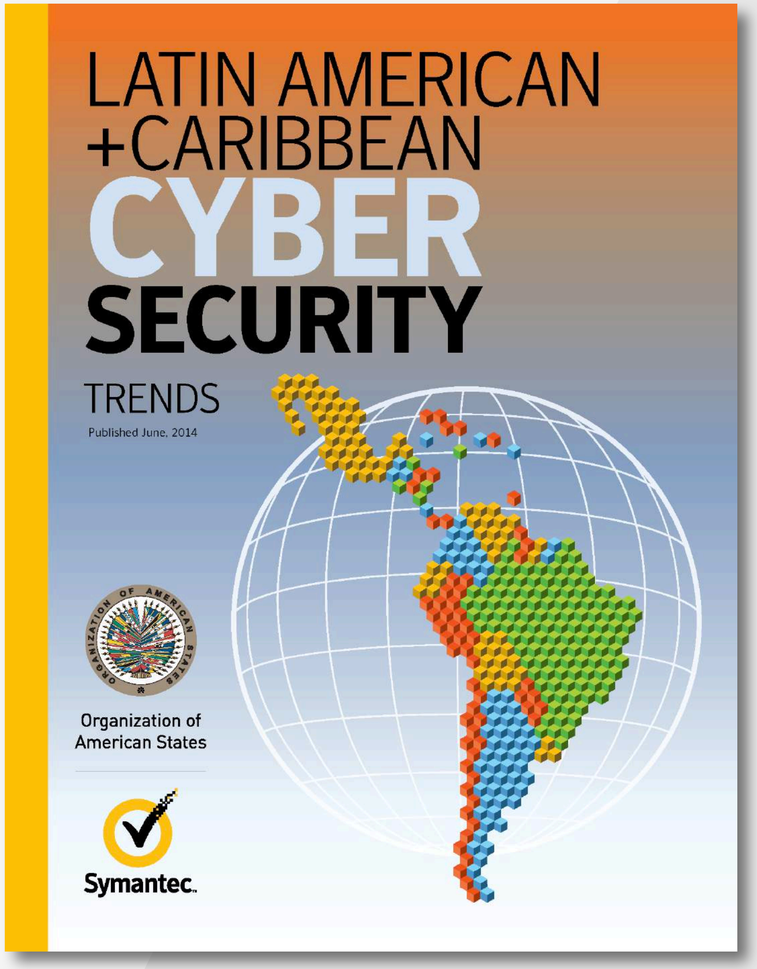
In **20 countries** no command and control center exist, and in another 7 this function is performed without formality

26 countries in the region do not have a structured cybersecurity education program

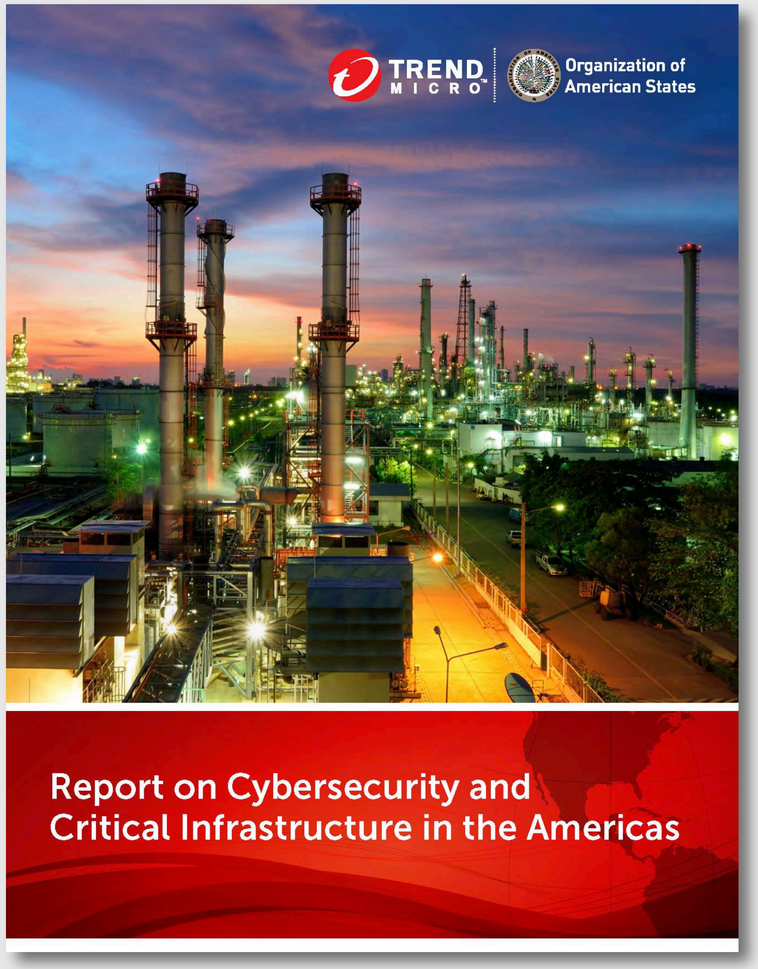
In **28 of the 32 countries**, there is no national cyber security awareness programs



2013



2014



2015

What are we doing?

National Cyber Security Strategies

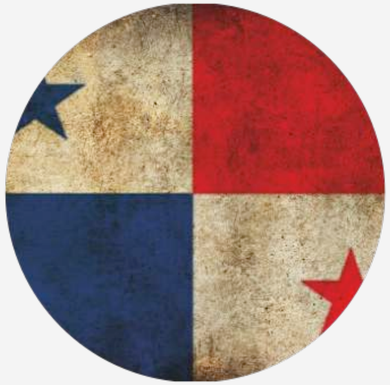
National Strategies Adopted

Colombia

(2011 & 2016)

Trinidad and Tobago

2013



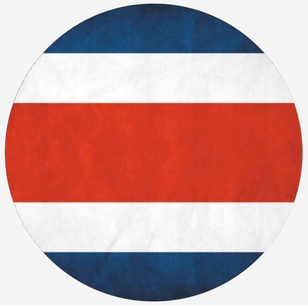
Panama

2013

Jamaica

2015

National Strategies under development



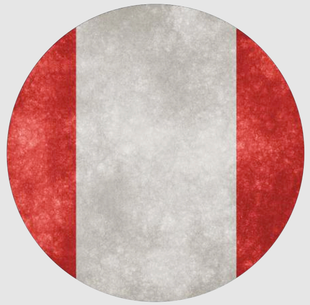
Costa Rica

Dominica

Dominican Republic

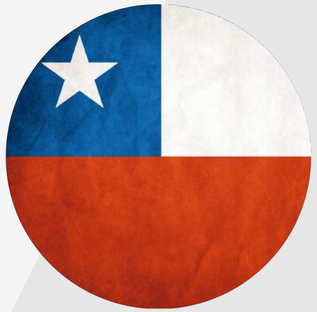
Guatemala

Paraguay



Peru

Suriname



Chile

Technical Training, Workshops and Technical Missions

Technical Training, Workshops and Technical Missions

- Regional and Sub regional technical training and workshops on various skillsets e.g. industrial control systems and critical infrastructure protection, cybersecurity incident handling and digital forensics.
- Variety of country-specific technical training based on needs, including forensics and digital investigations
- Workshops on exchange of best practices to encourage information sharing.
- Tailored in-situ missions with the participation of recognized experts to address specific country needs.

- Cybersecurity SummerCamp 2016 (more than 200 participants). Organized with the support of Spain.
- **Webinars on cybersecurity topics,** including developing trends and new tools.
- Approximately **30** activities per year.
- Over **4,500 participants benefited** from our events since 2003. No only government officials, but also civil society, academia, private sector, critical infrastructure operators.
- Model is based on south-south collaboration and global exchange of best practices.

Cybersecurity Exercises

Cybersecurity Exercises

With the support of the Department of Information and Technology Services (DOITS) of the OAS, we have built a robust virtual platform to carry both national and regional exercises.

8 National Exercises to date and **3** Regional Exercises.

With the support of the government of Spain, the OAS organized the first International CyberEx in 2015 and 2016:

- **300+** regional and international participants
- **45** teams
- **21** participating countries
- **2** day Capture-the-Flag Exercise

There are a variety of themes and process that these exercises cover. It is important to identify the right fit for you!

Development of National CSIRTs

Development of National CSIRTs

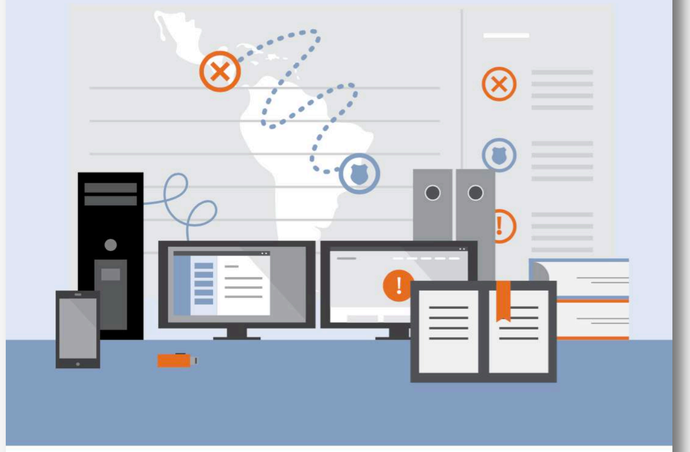
- **22** National CSIRTs in the Americas. **Only 5 in 2004.**
- Every CSIRT has a different level of maturity.
- OAS provides **technical support + equipment.**
- **“Best Practices for Establishing a National CSIRT”** - in-house designed methodology to establish and improve CSIRTs in the Americas .

Incident Response Capacity Building in the Americas

FIRST | **Forum of Incident Response and Security Teams**
Maarten Van Horenbeeck, Cristine Hoepers and Peter Allor

"A Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT) is defined as a team or an entity within an agency that provides services and support to a particular group1 (target community) in order to prevent, manage and respond to information security incidents. These teams are usually comprised of multidisciplinary specialists who act according to predefined procedures and policies in order to respond quickly and effectively to security incidents and to mitigate the risk of cyberattacks. There are hundreds of CSIRTs in the world that vary in mission and scope. One of the chief ways to classify CSIRTs is to group them by the sector or community they serve. Below are some of the national CSIRTs within OAS member states."

Best Practices
for Establishing a National CSIRT



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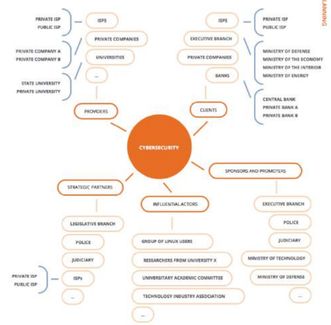
Once the groups are defined, brainstorming helps to categorize the nominated actors in each group.

The diagram above shows an example of a mind map midway through the organization process.

As seen in the diagram, a stakeholder may occupy several roles simultaneously. This situation will often present itself both within government and with the private sector, academia and civil society. The clearest example of this is within an ISP and the Government. These groups are strategic partners without whom it would be almost impossible to establish and operate a national CSIRT. At the same time, they are recipients of CSIRT services since they may become a victim of a cyberattack or cyber security incident. The groupings can be further broken down into subgroups, as seen below:



Finally, a list of the stakeholders and their roles will be generated in a formal document.

This list should contain each of the groups involved, the justification for their participation in the CSIRT project, and an officially designation point of contact.

These groups are strategic partners without whom it would be almost impossible to establish and operate a national CSIRT

Reactive Services

Reactive services are the most important services provided by a CSIRT. In essence, "reactive services" respond to cyber security incidents occurring within the CSIRT's community or within its own infrastructure. A response can be launched based either on a request for assistance or from monitoring and sensor networks maintained by the team. The principle types of reactive services are incident management, vulnerability response, and artifact response.

Incident management

Incident management service consists of several phases: notification and receipt of an incident, classification or triage, response, analysis and resolution. The CSIRT must first determine the type, potential impact, and severity of an incident, followed closely by designating a response team to devise a plan of action that will restore services or systems to normal operation or otherwise mitigate the impact of a cyber-security event. In certain cases, this will necessitate that CSIRT personnel visit the site of the security event.

Many actors are typically involved in cyber-incident response, including ISPs, other CSIRTs, technology providers, law enforcement agencies, international actors, legal teams, press departments, and different areas of an affected organization. The CSIRT coordinates response activities and communications of the various stakeholders to optimize efforts and reduce incident resolution times. To accomplish this, the CSIRT should know the requirements and procedures of each of the stakeholders in order to positively manage interaction between them.

Vulnerability response

This comprises a variety of vulnerability management processes, including patching, implementation of countermeasures, and other mitigation strategies. As new patches become available for detected vulnerabilities, the CSIRT must notify all stakeholders and distribute patches or describe techniques for implementing countermeasures while coordinating and confirming that adequate measures are taken.

Response to malicious artifacts

A malicious artifact is a file or object in a system that is involved in an attack on a network or system, or used to evade security controls or measures. Managing malicious artifacts requires removing them from an affected system or informing stakeholders of how to do the same.

Proactive Services

These services aim to improve the infrastructure and security processes of the target community to prevent security incidents or reduce their impact when they occur. The main types of proactive services are performing monitoring, distributing alerts, and offering research and development services.

Monitoring and alert services

1 First Level

One of the most basic services offered by a CSIRT, monitoring and alerting involve the implementation of systems that detect security events, perform event and incident correlation, produce automated reports, and scan for vulnerabilities within the target community. To perform these functions, the CSIRT can either develop its own in-house solutions or employ third party commercial or open source tools and sensors. Information produced by monitoring and alert initiatives will inform strategic decision making and improve incident response processes.

2 Second Level

A more developed CSIRT will offer more advanced monitoring and alert services. These track target community infrastructure and systems in much more depth, but generally provide similar types of alerts and incident correlation as first level monitoring and alerts. More closely monitoring client systems allows for earlier detection of security events, vulnerabilities, or malicious artifacts. To perform this kind of in-depth monitoring, system interconnection or installation of safety sensors in community infrastructure is generally needed.

As a coordinator and collaborator, the CSIRT generates knowledge of the systems, processes, and infrastructure of the target community. Accordingly, the response team can develop strategies, specific tools, and plug-ins from existing systems to analyze, monitor and protect the particular infrastructure of the community it serves.

Research and Development

1 First Level

These services allow the CSIRT and its community to stay abreast of developments in the field of information security and incident response. Specifically, it will allow them to stay up to date on alerts, evolving threats, emerging attack vectors, best practices and new norms in services and device maintenance and operation, defense strategies, and a host of other topics.

2 Second Level

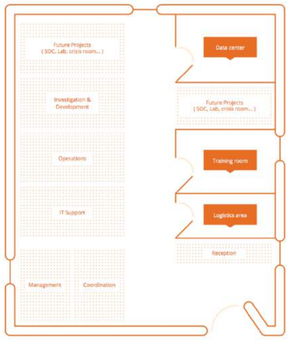
As a CSIRT matures, it will develop more robust R&D capabilities. With the information it gathers and generates, the CSIRT can carry out security audits and assessments on its own systems or those of the target community. This may include application or infrastructure analysis, review of security policies, vulnerability scanning, penetration testing, and compliance with market standards or norms.

As technology evolves, threats and vulnerabilities change. The CSIRT must be able to detect emerging threats or vulnerabilities inherent to new technologies and distribute information relevant to them that can improve security levels.

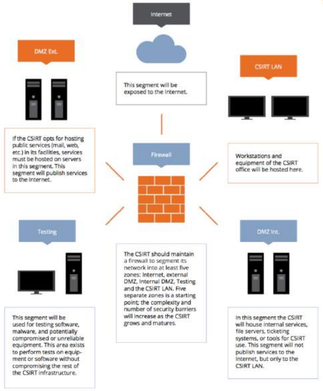
3 Third Level

The most advanced CSIRTs will continue to develop R&D capabilities, for example, malicious code analysis, so as to be able to determine the nature, behavior and purpose of a specific artifact.

Basic Floor Plan



CSIRT Network Basic Design



Formal Closure occurs when all the information generated in the CSIRT establishment process, including its completeness, is analyzed and verified. After the closure process is complete, the National CSIRT will be formally established.

Upon closing the establishment process, the CSIRT Project Manager will have:

- A list of stakeholders
- Statements of establishment of the CSIRT (Mission, Vision, services, etc.)
- Legal documents for the creation of CSIRT
- Physical facilities, leases, etc.
- Hired and trained human resources
- Operations Manual with policies and procedures
- Technological Infrastructure and respective support contracts

In addition, other documents are drafted during the establishment phase, including definition of scope, timeline and budget. The project team should be convened for a debriefing session to discuss lessons learned and where the process might be improved upon.

Finally, with all the information generated, it is essential to make a closing report containing:

- The overall objective of the project
- Activities performed
- Performance of the project (scope, timeline, budget)
- Lessons learned
- Future Recommendations

This report will be attached to the project documentation and it will give formal closure to the project.

Formal Completion of Activities

During planning, the Project Team establishes clear steps to be completed during project implementation. Each of these has a clear indicator of completion, such as "Trained Human Resources." To record the activity as formally completed, the project team must verify that all necessary staff received the training and then collect appropriate documentation. Similarly, all contracts and service agreements must be verified and have legal approval and necessary documentation.

Finally, the closing report should be approved by the project sponsor in order to complete the implementation phase of the CSIRT.

CSIRTamericas.org

Comunicación en tiempo real |
Intercambio de información | Proyectos colaborativos

CSIRTamericas.org

Online platform designed to:

- Facilitate real-time communication and information sharing.
- Provide early warning feeds and alerts.
- Identify incident trends in the region.
- Facilitate online and real-time collaboration between national CSIRTs.
- Virtual sandboxes to develop tools.

CSIRTamericas.org

Technological platform / to offer

BASIC SERVICES

- Chat and multichat
- Forum
- CSIRTs news
- Digital Library
- Directory
- Events
- Polls

SPECIALIZED SERVICES

- Early warning systems
- (ftp) - performance improvement for second half of 2016

PARTNER SERVICES

- International Partners

CSIRT of the Americas / for

CSIRT Defense

CSIRT Police

CSIRT Gob

CSIRT National

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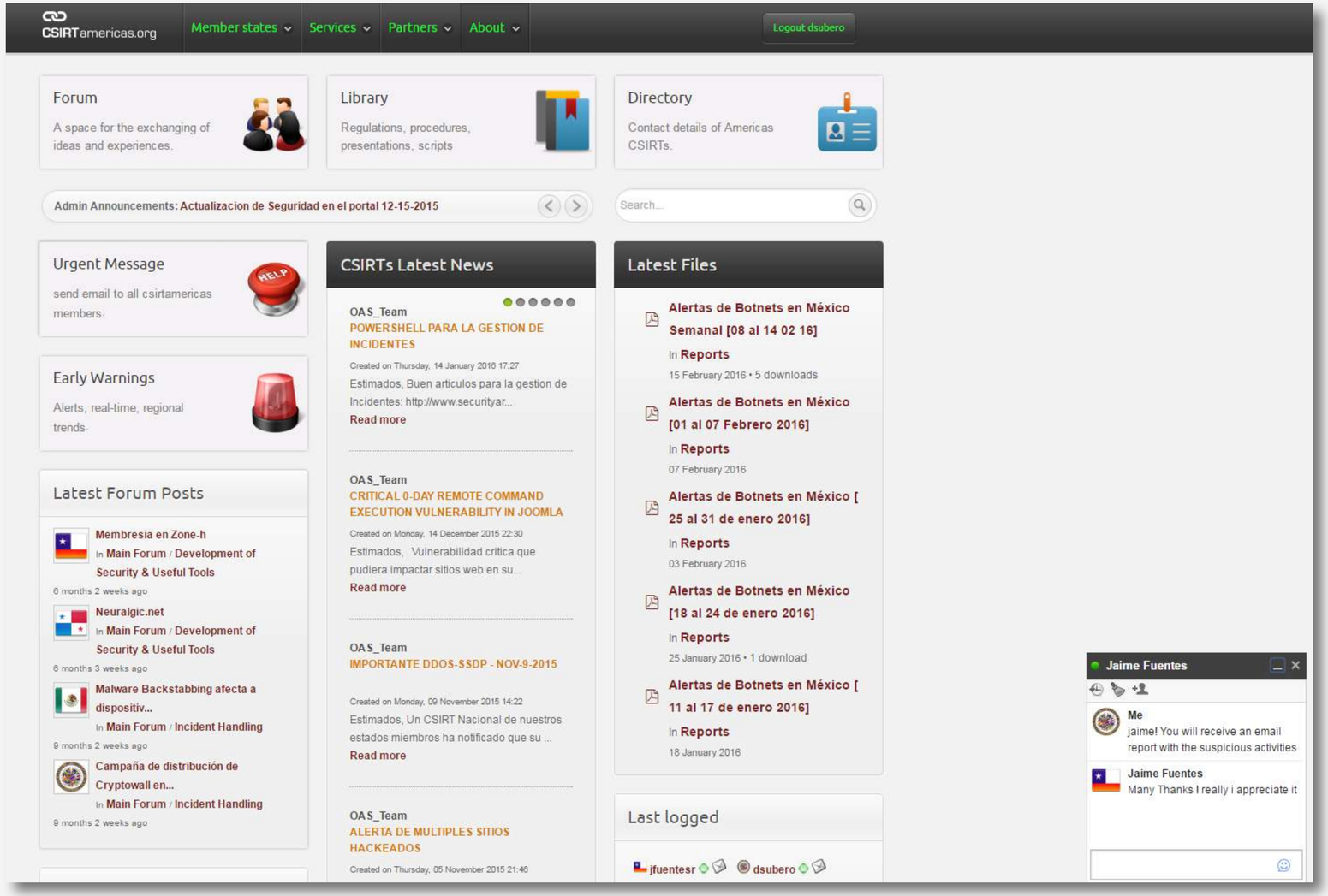
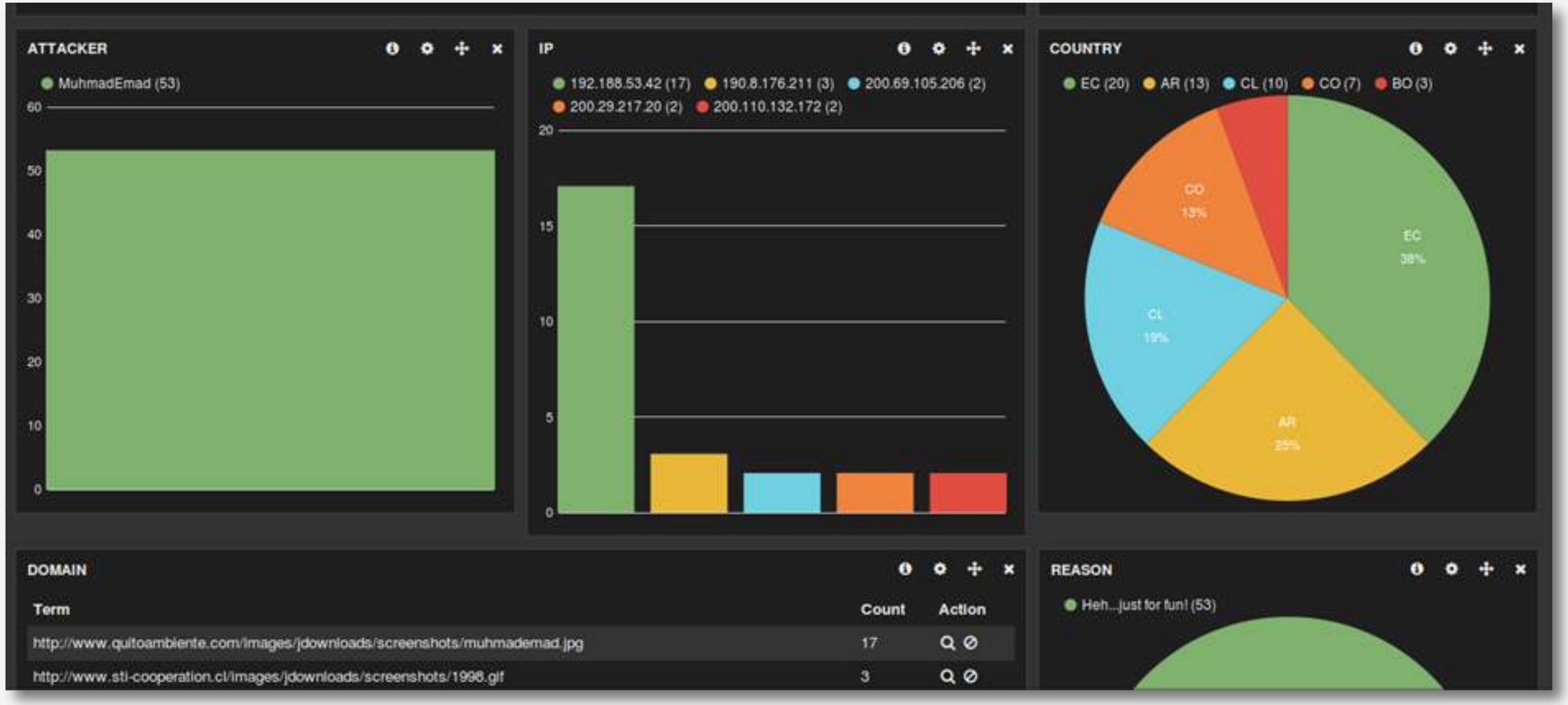
Unify the Community



CSIRTamericas.org

```
Alerts
Vulnerability: “jdownloads” | “ joomla core”
Same attacker : MuhmadEmad
period of time: 6 hours
At 53 websites
At 5 countries affected
Action:
```

arly Regional Warning



CSIRTamericas.org

arly Regional Warning

North

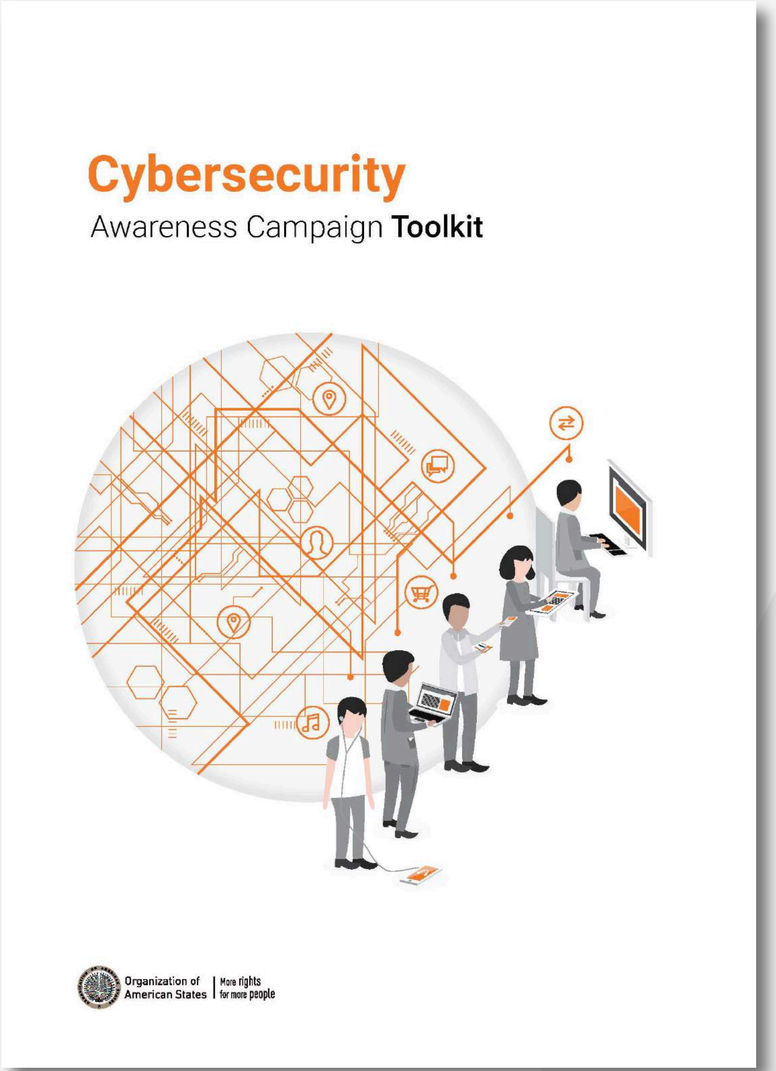
AlfabetoVirtual: continued attacks | AR,VE, CL, US, MX | Gov,gob sites

South

Awareness Raising, Research and Expertise

Awareness Raising, Research and Expertise

- Raising cybersecurity awareness through multi-stakeholder outreach.
- Producing research and data focused on cybersecurity in Latin America and the Caribbean region.
- Developing expertise in the area of cybersecurity from the Latin America and the Caribbean region.


Cybersecurity
Awareness Campaign Toolkit
Organization of American States
More rights for more people


Cyber Security
Education & Awareness Strategy
GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Thank you!
Merci
Gracias
Obrigado

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