## Scenario:

Your organization plans to implement a BYOD (Bring Your Own Device) policy.

Security Risks Assessment and Mitigation Strategies

#	Security Risk	Description	Mitigation Strategy
1	Data Leakage	Employees may transfer sensitive data to personal or insecure platforms.	<ul> <li>Conduct orientation sessions on the Data</li> <li>Privacy Act and raise awareness about data</li> <li>protection practices.</li> <li>Provide training on employees' accountabilities</li> <li>and responsibilities related to handling sensitive information.</li> </ul>
2	Lost or Stolen Devices	Unauthorized access due to misplaced or stolen personal devices.	<ul><li>- Enforce device encryption and strong authentication.</li><li>- Enable remote wipe via MDM.</li><li>- Require immediate incident reporting.</li></ul>
3	Malware and Untrusted Apps	Malicious apps may compromise devices and network integrity.	<ul> <li>Enforce the use of authorized and vetted applications only on all devices connected to the network.</li> <li>Implement Mobile Device Management (MDM) or endpoint protection solutions to monitor and control app installations.</li> <li>Conduct regular cybersecurity awareness training for personnel to recognize and avoid malicious apps.</li> <li>Regularly update software and security patches to reduce vulnerabilities.</li> </ul>
4	Lack of Visibility and Control	IT cannot fully manage or monitor personal devices.	<ul> <li>- Deploy endpoint management tools.</li> <li>- Conduct regular inspections.</li> <li>- Create clear usage and monitoring policies with employee consent.</li> </ul>
5	Network Access Risks	Devices may connect to unsecured networks or pose threats to internal systems.	<ul><li>Require VPN for remote access.</li><li>Apply Network Access Control (NAC).</li><li>Use VLAN segmentation and strict firewall policies.</li></ul>