LECTURE 13 CONTINGENCY PLAN



Topics

- □ Contingency Plan
- □ Business Impact Analysis
- □ Disaster Recovery Plan
- □ Business Continuity Plan
- □ Backup





What is Contingency Plan?

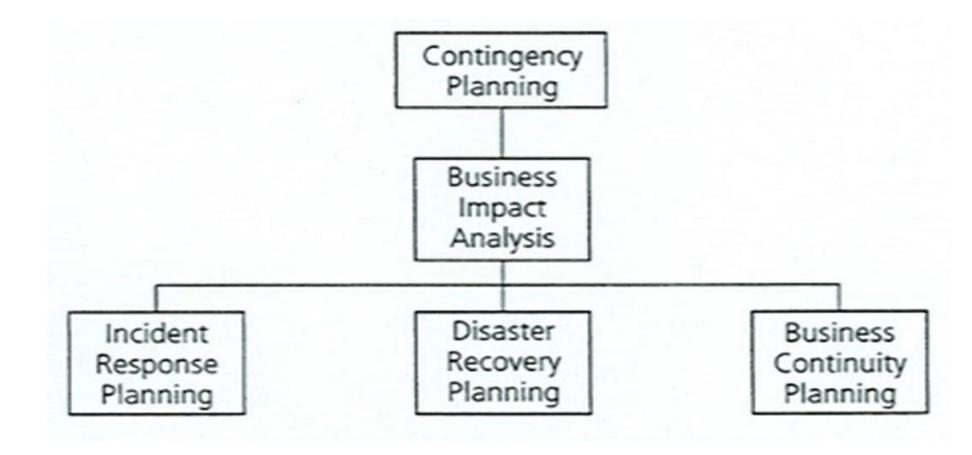
- ✓ The overall process of preparing for unexpected events
- ✓ Prepare for, detect, react to, recover from these events

"many organization contingency plans are woefully inadequate..."





Component of Contingency Plan



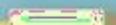




Component of Contingency Plan

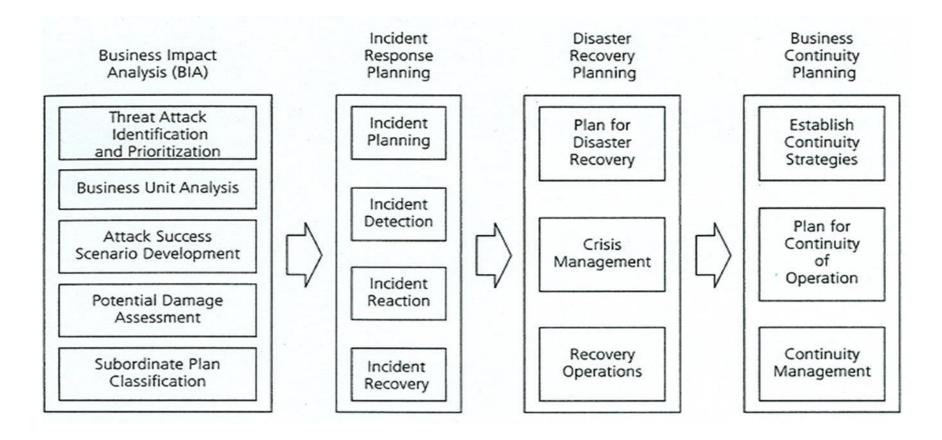
- ✓ Business Impact Analysis (BIA)
 - Determine critical business functions and information systems
- ✓ Incident Response Plan (IR)
 - Immediate response to an incident
- ✓ Disaster Recovery Plan (DR)
 - Focus on restoring operations at the primary site
- ✓ Business Continuity Plan (BC)
 - Enables business to continue at an alternate site
 - Occurs concurrently with DR Plan







Component of Contingency Plan (Detail Task)







Business Impact Analysis

- ✓ Provides detailed scenarios of effects of potential attacks
- ✓ Risk management identifies attacks
- ✓ BIA assumes controls have failed



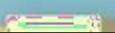


Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP)

- ✓ Entails the preparation for and recovery from a disaster
- ✓ Responsibility of the IT community of interest, under the leadership of the CEO
- ✓ An incident becomes a disaster when
 - ✓ The organization is unable to contain or control the impact of an incident.
 - The level of damage is so severe that the organization cannot recover from the incident

The key role of a DR plan is to reestablish operations at the primary location







DRP Process

- Develop the DR planning policy statement
- 2. Review the BIA
- 3. Identify preventive controls
- 4. Develop recovery strategies
- 5. Develop the DR plan document
- 6. Plan testing, training and exercises
- 7. Plan maintenance



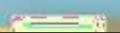




Classification of Disaster

- ✓ Natural disasters
 - Examples: Fire, flood, hurricane, tornado
- √ Man-made disasters
 - Examples: Cyber-terrorism
- ✓ Rapid-onset
 - Examples: Earthquakes, mud-flows
- √ Slow-onset
 - Examples: Famines, deforestation







Business Continuity Plan (BCP)

- ✓ Ensures that critical business functions can continue if a disaster occurs
- √ CEO should manage
- ✓ Activated and executed concurrently with DR plan
 - Business can no longer function at primary location
 - Use an alternate location
- ✓ Identify critical business functions and resources to support them
- ✓ Want to quickly re-establish these functions at alternate site







- 1. Develop the BC planning policy statement
 - Authority, guidance, executive vision
- 2. Review the BIA
 - Identify, prioritize critical IT systems
- 3. Identify preventive controls
 - Measures to reduce disruption, increase system availability
- 4. Develop relocation strategies
 - Critical systems must be recovered quickly
- 5. Develop the continuity plan
 - Include detailed guidelines and procedures
- 6. Plan testing, training, and exercises
 - Identify planning gaps, prepare personnel for improved effectiveness and preparedness
- 7. Plan maintenance
 - Living document, plan to update!







Final Thoughts

- √ Iteration results in improvement
- ✓ Each time the organization rehearses its plans, it must learn and improve
- ✓ Each time an incident or a disaster occurs the organization should review what went right and what went wrong
- ✓ Through ongoing evaluation and improvement an organization continually improves and strives for better outcomes
- ✓ Contingency planning and its various components BIA, IRP, DRP and BCP play a critical role in preparing for, detecting, reacting to and recovering from events that threaten the security of information resources and assets both human and natural.





Roadmap/Mind Map

