Ottawa's French School Cyber Attack — 2021

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Ottawa French public school board was the victim of a network to secure the stolen data. Informations such as Bank details, A been stolen which is approximately 75 gigabytes worth of data. We have analysed and recommended a set of frameworks, state avoid future attacks.	ddress, DOB about employees,students and parents h		
Mission	Execution		
To analyse the attack using the context of the organization and using CAF framework and regulation like PIPEDA. Gap Analysis against CSF and best practices to prevent future attacks.	Analysis will be done using the existing frameworks a regulations against the available information regarding attack and the school such as • Assets breached • Interested parties • Policies and procedures • Best practices		
Controls	Services		
Regulation: PIPEDA Framework: Context of the organisation Cyber Attack Framework Cyber Security Framework	Internal: SIEM SIRT: Table-Top Training to staff and students External: Third party auditing, ISO 27701		

CONTEXT OF ORGANIZATION

Learning requirements, After School Programs, Day-Care, Physical Activities

Input

Management system

Interested Parties

- Board Members
- Staff
- Parents
- Students
- ISP(Internet Service Provider)
- Police
- Janitors
- Transportation

Services by Organization

- Access to School Facility
- Community Services
- Student Services
- Education
- Services for gym and cafeteria

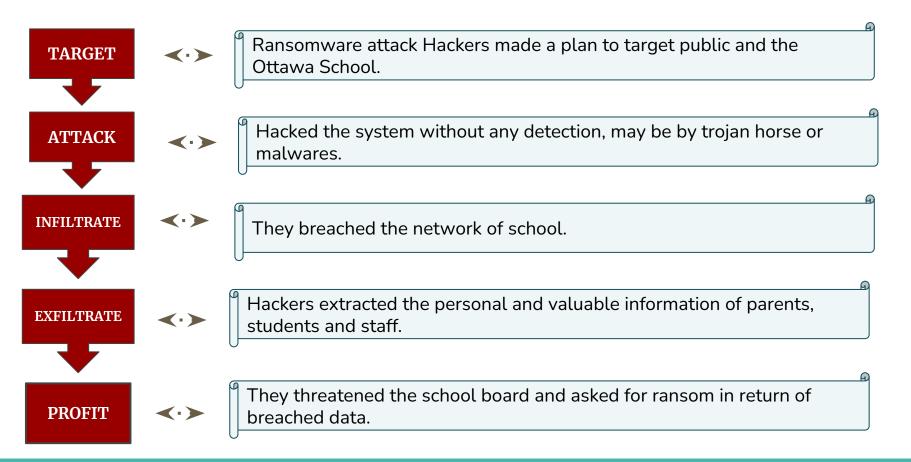
Issues And Risks

- Misuse of Data
- Data Privacy
- Reputation
- Financial Risk

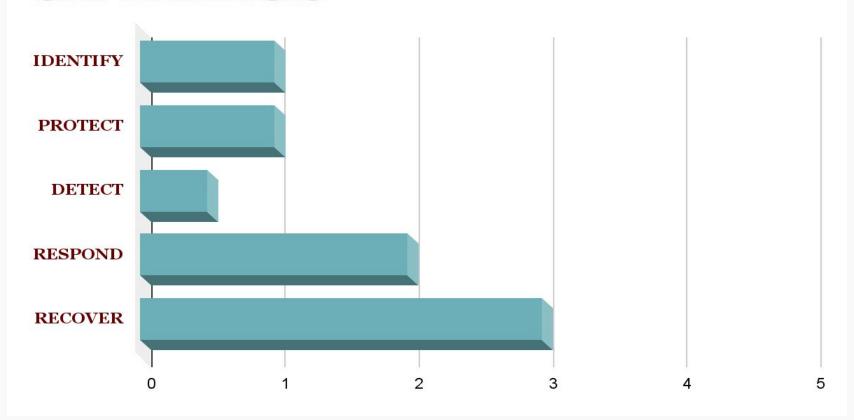
Completion Of Education

Output

CYBER ATTACK FRAMEWORK



GAP ANALYSIS



STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS

The Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA)

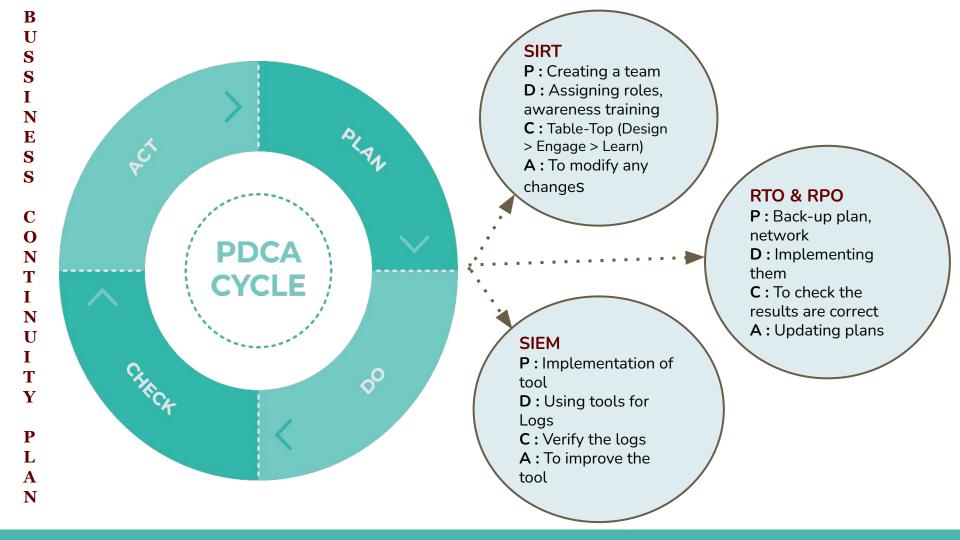
Under PIPEDA, personal information includes any factual or subjective information, recorded or not, about an identifiable individual. This includes information in any form, such as:

- age, name, ID numbers, income, ethnic origin, or blood type;
- opinions, evaluations, comments, social status, or disciplinary actions; and
- employee files, credit records, loan records, medical records, existence of a dispute between a consumer and a merchant, intentions (for example, to acquire goods or services, or change jobs).



RISK REGISTER & MITIGATION

RISK	DESCRIPTION	LIKELIHOOD (from 1 to 5)	IMPACT (from 1 to 5)	SCORE (L*I=25)	MITIGATION
DATA PRIVACY	Safety of data is the main priority.	5(would have been 3 before attack)	4	20	Following and implementing regulation PIPEDA, ISO 27701(data privacy)
FINANCIAL RISK	Banking Details, Personal Information	3	3	9	2-Step authentication, strict access control to data
NETWORK BREACH	Servers, Phishing emails, Click-baiting, Key-logging	5	3	15	SIEM helps in monitor and prevent and SIRT helps in reacting and restoring the business
PHYSICAL RISK	Operational risk, Wifi, Property Damage	3	2	6	Only restricted entries, authenticated Wifi usage



CYBER SECURITY FRAMEWORK

IDENTIFY

Board of members, staff, students, parents are at risk in the school board

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PROTECT

Network protection such as firewalls, Biometric authentication for administration department, Data protection, privacy protection.



DETECT

Updating firewalls, frequent training for employees, security cameras monitoring, Maintaining servers etc.. SIEM



RESPOND

Training staff, Teachers and even students about cybercrime awareness frequently for everyone, SIRT and third party auditing



RECOVER

A Business Continuity Plan (BCP) is a proactive plan to avoid and mitigate risks associated with a disruption of operations such as Plan, Do, Check, Act.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

THANK YOU!