

RSA[®]Conference2015

Singapore | 22-24 July | Marina Bay Sands

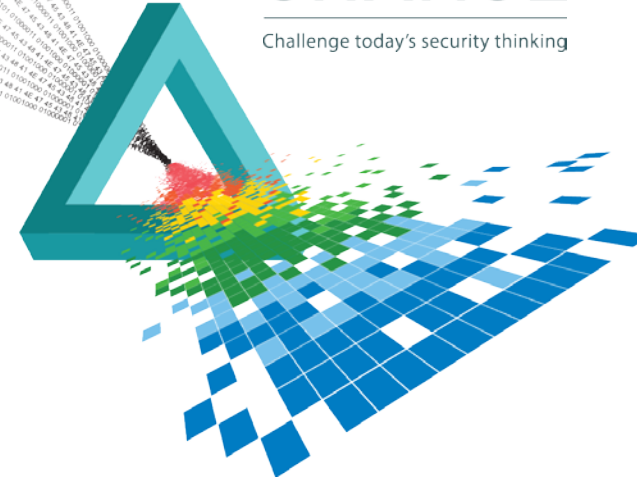
SESSION ID: GRM-R03

Defending Zero Day

- ◆ Lessons from the Ebola Outbreak
-

CHANGE

Challenge today's security thinking



Ebola Virus – History

- ◆ First detection in 1976 in Congo, Central Africa
 - ◆ Killed 288 people (88% fatality)
 - ◆ Disease was spread by close personal contact and by use of contaminated needles and syringes in hospitals/clinics.
 - ◆ Ebola is a river in Congo near the village where the first infection was found
- ◆ Second outbreak in 1995, again in Congo
 - ◆ Killed 250 people (81% fatality)
 - ◆ traced to patient-zero who worked in the forest adjoining the city.

Ebola Virus – History

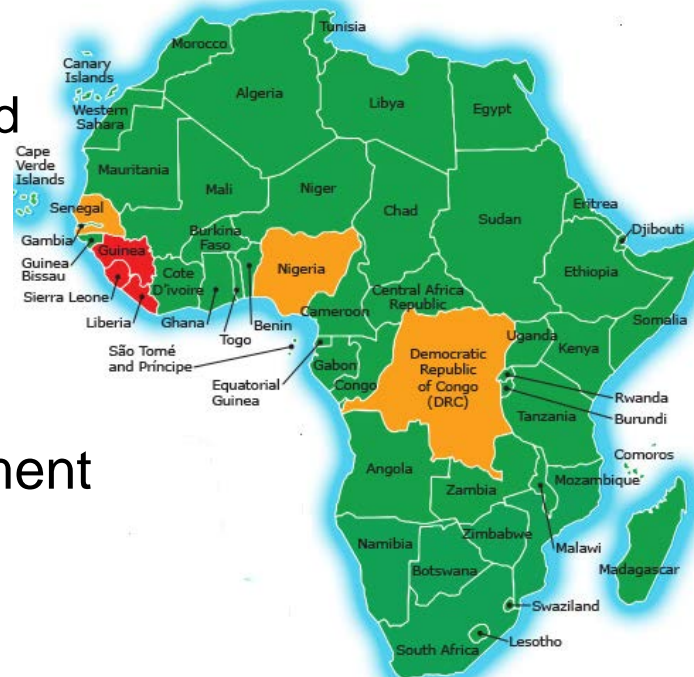
- ◆ Highly Contagious
 - ◆ Transmission from animals to humans and human to human
 - ◆ Through broken skin or mucous membrane
 - ◆ Close contact with infected patients and their body fluids.
 - ◆ Exposure to dead-bodies of infected patients

Ebola Cure

- ◆ No known cure or vaccines
 - ◆ In IT security parlance – a zero day exploit
- ◆ An equal opportunity killer
 - ◆ Ebola affects every human being – healthy or sick
 - ◆ Luckily in IT Security – very few universal exploit

Ebola Outbreak – 2014

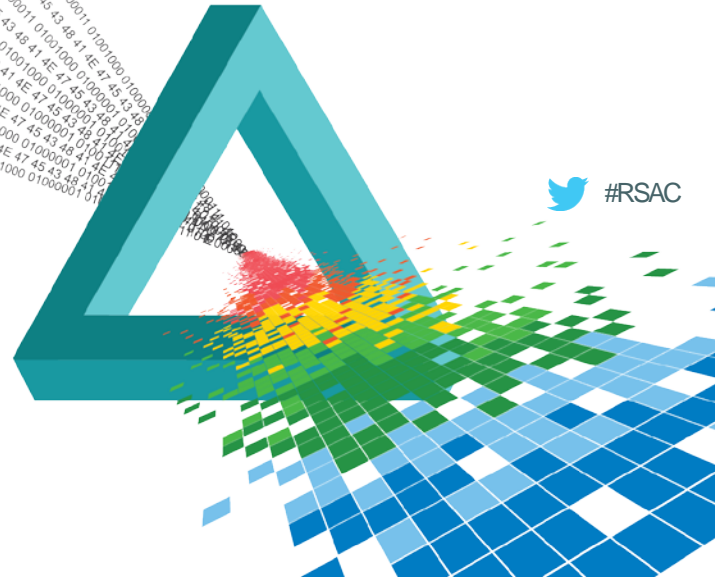
- ◆ 4 Countries affected
 - ◆ Three failed to contain, 1 succeeded
- ◆ Liberia, Guinea, Sierre Leone
 - ◆ struggled to cope up
 - ◆ 14000 people died
- ◆ Nigeria , did a great job in containment
 - ◆ Only 8 people died



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The Sad News first ...



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Guinea, Sierre Leone, Liberia

- ◆ Dec 2013 - Patient-zero in Guinea
 - ◆ 2 year old contacted the disease from Wild bats
- ◆ JAN-Feb 2014 - Spread out slowly
 - ◆ 5 deaths in immediate family
 - ◆ 8 deaths originating from a person who attended the funerals
- ◆ March 2014 - WHO declares outbreak
- ◆ March 2014 – June 2015
 - ◆ Spread to 2 neighbouring countries Liberia and Sierre Leone
 - ◆ Fatality rate ~ 50%
 - ◆ 30000 infections , 14000 deaths

Ebola Response

- ◆ Identify infected people
 - ◆ Quarantine/Treat the infected
- ◆ Contact Tracing
 - ◆ Who was in “contact” with the infected
 - ◆ Monitoring health status of these “contacts”
- ◆ Spread awareness
 - ◆ About precaution, detection and response



Safe Burial

Challenges

- ◆ Shortage of trained medical personnel
 - ◆ USA has 245 doctors/100000 people , Guinea has 10 doctors/100000 people
- ◆ Shortage of medical facilities
 - ◆ Shortage of Gloves , protective equipment , mattress for hospital beds
 - ◆ Death of medical staff due to lack of equipment
- ◆ Shortage of infrastructure
 - ◆ No technology or centralised facility for tracking status of “probable” cases
- ◆ Social Stigma for victims and care-givers
 - ◆ Lesser reporting by victims , increasing risk of transmission
 - ◆ Lesser number of voluntary care-givers, increasing fatality

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How Nigeria contained Ebola



Ebola in Nigeria

- ◆ Nigeria
 - ◆ Most populous African country
 - ◆ Better medical facilities than first 3
- ◆ July 2014 : Patient-zero enters Nigeria (from Liberia)
 - ◆ Initially suspected as Malaria , Ebola was not detected until 3 days
 - ◆ Infects hospital staff
 - ◆ Patient zero dies on July 25
 - ◆ Other hospital staff died soon after
- ◆ Oct 2014 :WHO declared Nigeria Ebola Free
 - ◆ 20 infections, 8 deaths, no new infections till date

What Nigeria did right ?

- ◆ Securing Patient Zero
 - ◆ Patient identified and kept in quarantine
 - ◆ Not allowed to come into “contact” with others
- ◆ Efficient Contact tracing
 - ◆ 280 people identified as “contacts” of Patient zero. Total of 885 people tracked
 - ◆ Twice a day health check for these 885 people for 21 days
 - ◆ 18500 face-to-face visits by trained volunteers
- ◆ Better medical laboratories
 - ◆ For faster more accurate testing of samples

What Nigeria did right ?

- ◆ Learning for the past incidents
 - ◆ In 2012 , Nigeria has a similar incident against Polio Virus
 - ◆ Central Incident Response was used to track every child is getting vaccinated
 - ◆ This Center was converted into Ebola Emergency Response centre for Contact tracing
- ◆ Good Governance
 - ◆ Declared a medical emergency on day of first detection
 - ◆ Presidential decree giving powers to track mobile devices and use law enforcement to track people at risk
 - ◆ Moving any corpse around the country required a letter , from the Ministry of Health, to certify that the death was not related to Ebola
 - ◆ Emergency Ebola phone hotline.

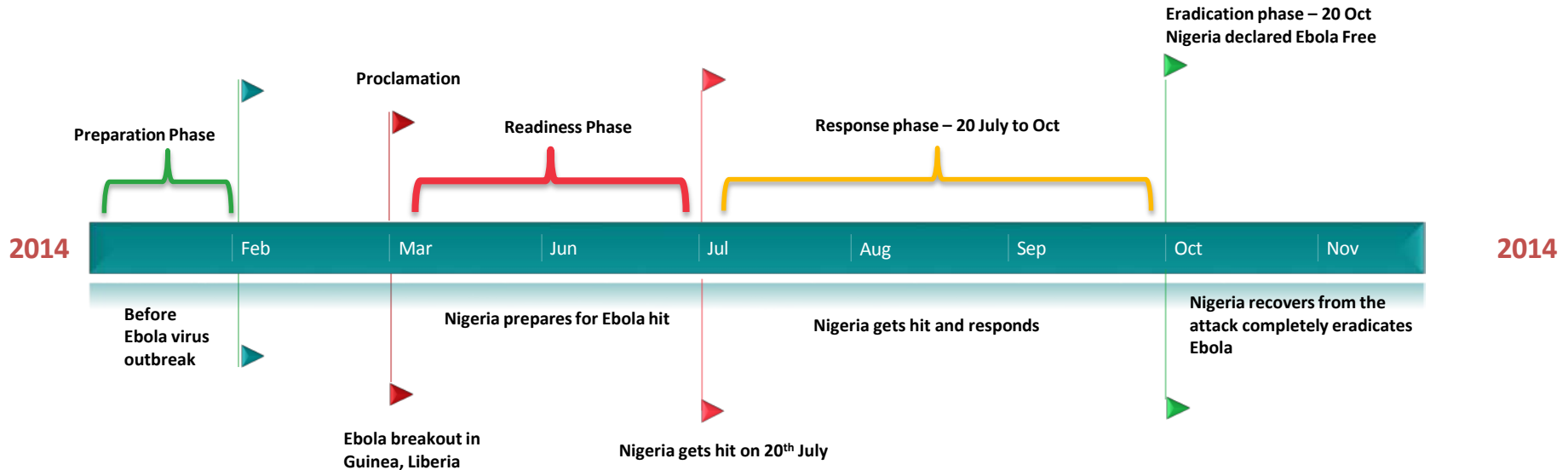
What Nigeria did right ?

- ◆ Awareness Campaign
 - ◆ Community approach to messaging
 - ◆ church leaders, military, doctors, government officials- all actively involved
 - ◆ Message of Hope
 - ◆ Earlier you report, higher the chances of saving your life
 - ◆ Make “Heroes” of patients and contacts
 - ◆ Save your Country by doing the right things of reporting
 - ◆ Android Mobile App for care givers
 - ◆ Set of questions to identify if person is infected
 - ◆ Work on the messaging
 - ◆ Keeping out Ebola, it is as easy as ABC (Avoid Body Contact)

What Nigeria did right ?

- ◆ Good Luck
 - ◆ Patient zero collapsed at airport and taken directly to hospital
 - ◆ If he was not quarantined at airport , he would have made untraceable “contacts”
 - ◆ Patrick Sawyer, a VIP , Liberian Civil servant, was not ready to accept his condition
 - ◆ Dr. Adadevoh was adamant in keeping him at hospital
 - ◆ Patient died on July 25
 - ◆ Dr. Adadevoh died of Ebola on Aug 21
- ◆and some Bad Luck
 - ◆ Patient zero was on Liberian Health Ministry “watch list”
 - ◆ His sister had died of Ebola on July 8
 - ◆ Health Ministry did not update Immigration Ministry. So he could get out of country

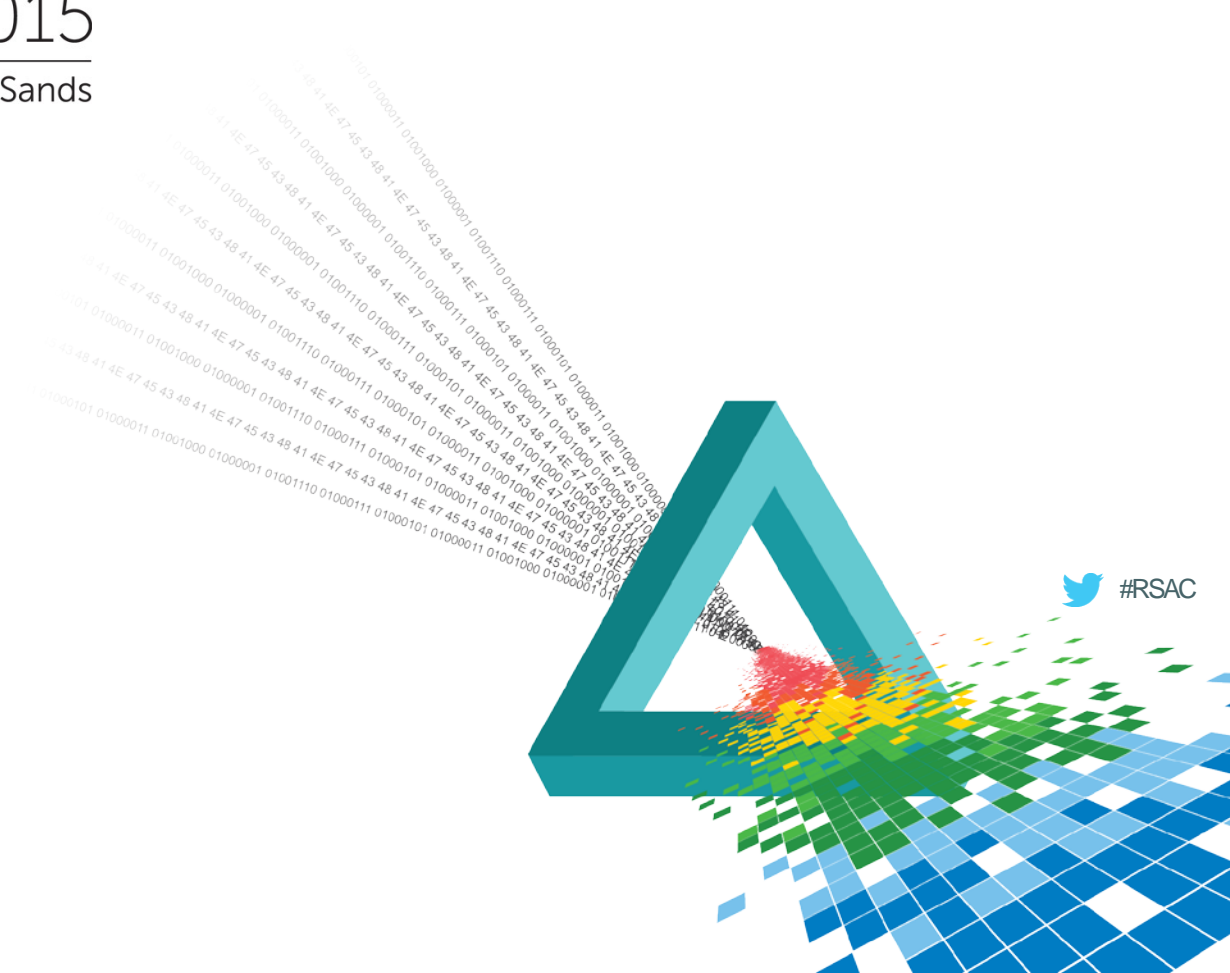
In Summary – Ebola in Nigeria



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Zero Day

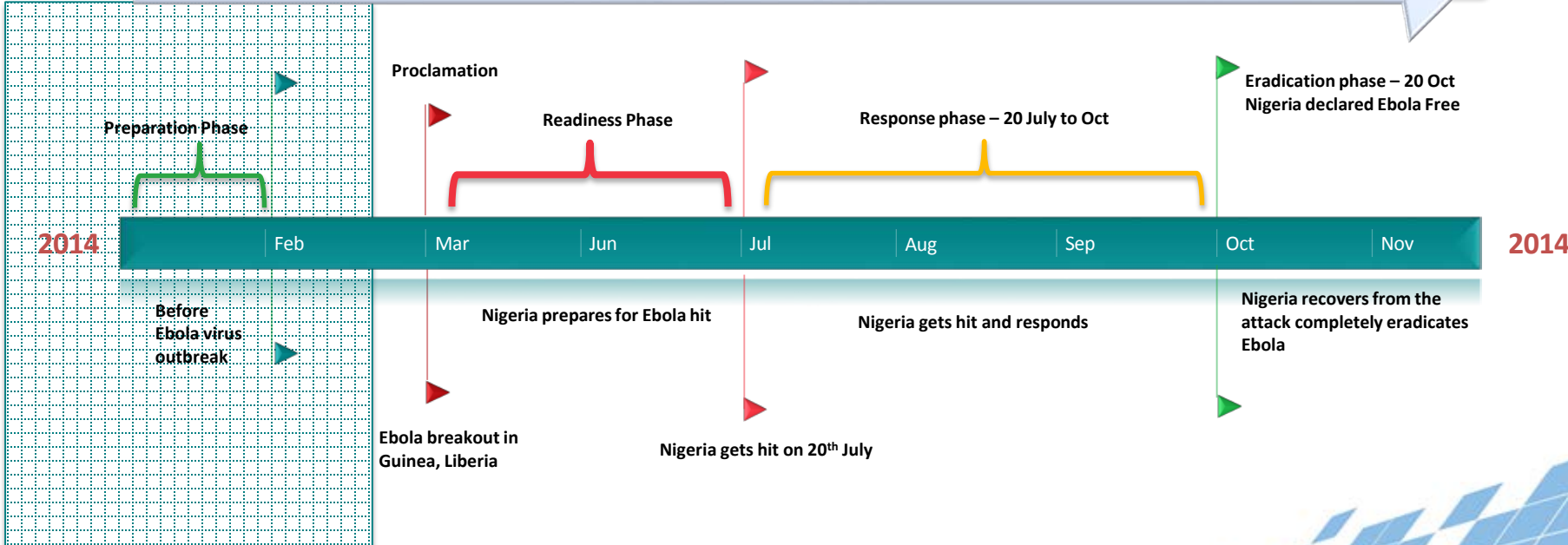
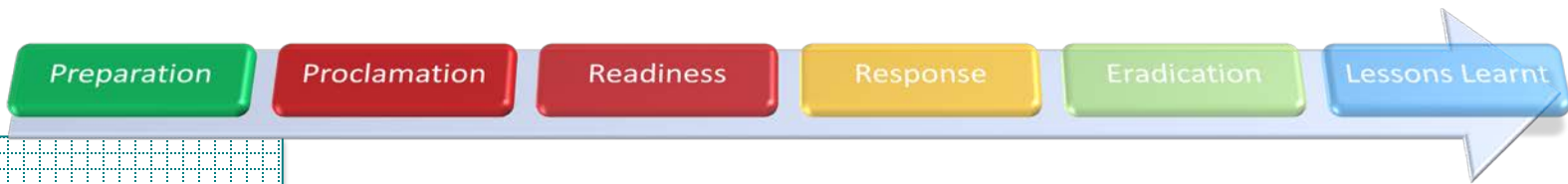


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What is Zero Day ?

- ◆ Zero Day
 - ◆ refers to the number of days the community has to respond to a new threat or vulnerability
- ◆ Zero Day Vulnerability
 - ◆ A vulnerability for which no security fix is available
- ◆ Zero Day Exploit
 - ◆ An attack which exploits a zero day vulnerability

Different Stages



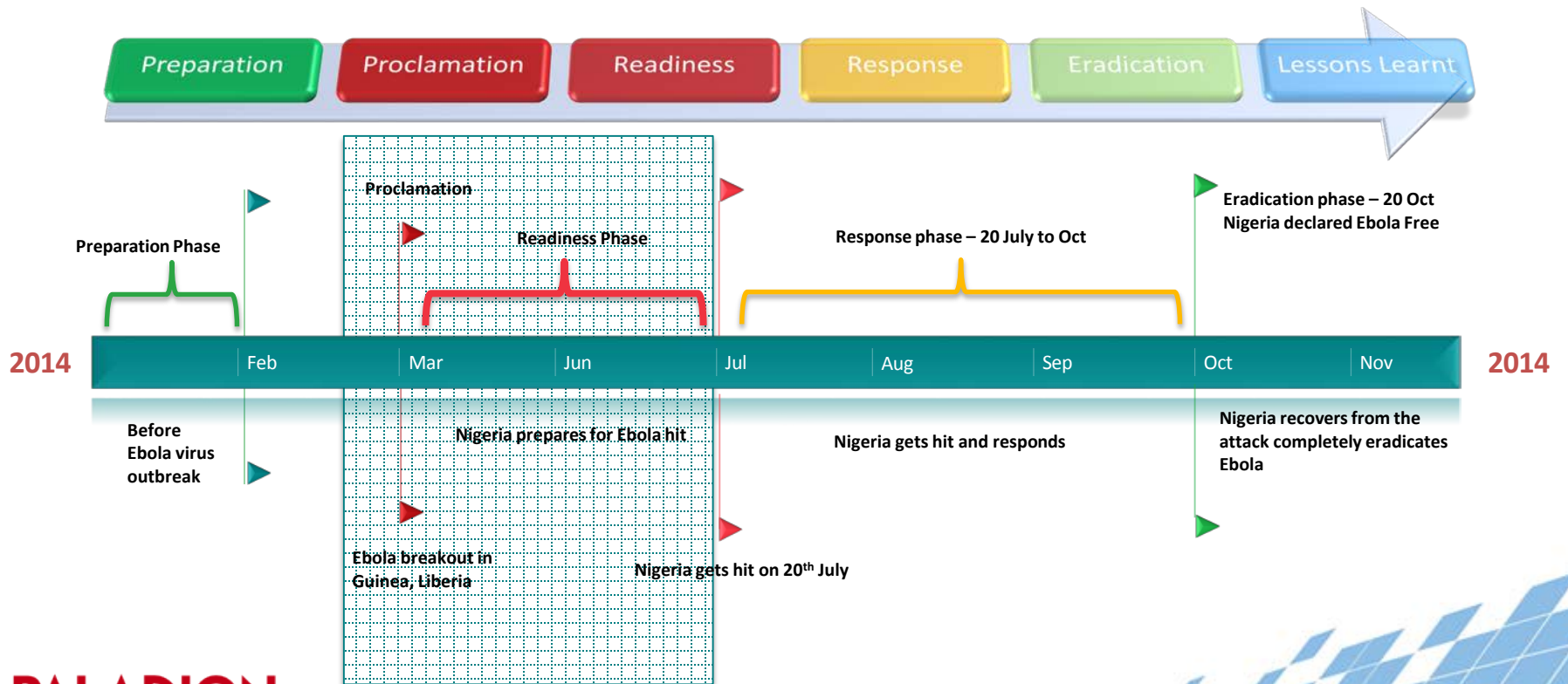
Preparation Stage

- ◆ Build the Team
 - ◆ Core CISO team , business support team , trainable volunteers
- ◆ Knowledge of own environment
 - ◆ Asset database , asset owners, asset security status
- ◆ Knowledge of your partners environment
 - ◆ SLA on incident response, security status
- ◆ Essential security tools
 - ◆ Tools for detection and response
- ◆ Effective governance structures
 - ◆ Faster decision making , enforcing decisions
 - ◆ No exceptions

Preparation Stage

- ◆ Testing facilities
 - ◆ Solutions need to be tested accurately and quickly in local environment
- ◆ Incident Drills
 - ◆ Ensure technologies , people and process readiness
 - ◆ Build relationships(outside CISO team), increase awareness
 - ◆ Test decision-enforcement capabilities
 - ◆ Test information exchange capabilities
- ◆ Awareness Campaign channels
 - ◆ Keep the channels active during good times
- ◆ Leverage Global & Local Security Intelligence Network
 - ◆ Subscribing to Global Threat and Vulnerability advisory forums
 - ◆ Sharing your threat intelligence

Zero Day Notification



From “Plan” to “Do”

- ◆ Identification
 - ◆ How do I identify if I am being targeted
 - ◆ Signature based detection (exploit code, IDS/WAF signatures, TI feeds)
 - ◆ Non signature based detection - Network traffic patterns, End user behaviour patterns, End point behaviour
 - ◆ How do I identify vulnerable hosts
 - ◆ Asset database
 - ◆ Latest Vulnerability scan status database
 - ◆ On demand – vulnerability specific – scan

From “Plan” to “Do”

- ◆ How do I identify compromised hosts
 - ◆ File system changes
 - ◆ Network traffic patterns
 - ◆ System behaviour
 - ◆ General service outage
- ◆ Global Status tracking
 - ◆ Is the exploit evolving ?
 - ◆ Is the list of attackers available ?
 - ◆ Are there new ways to detect or prevent this

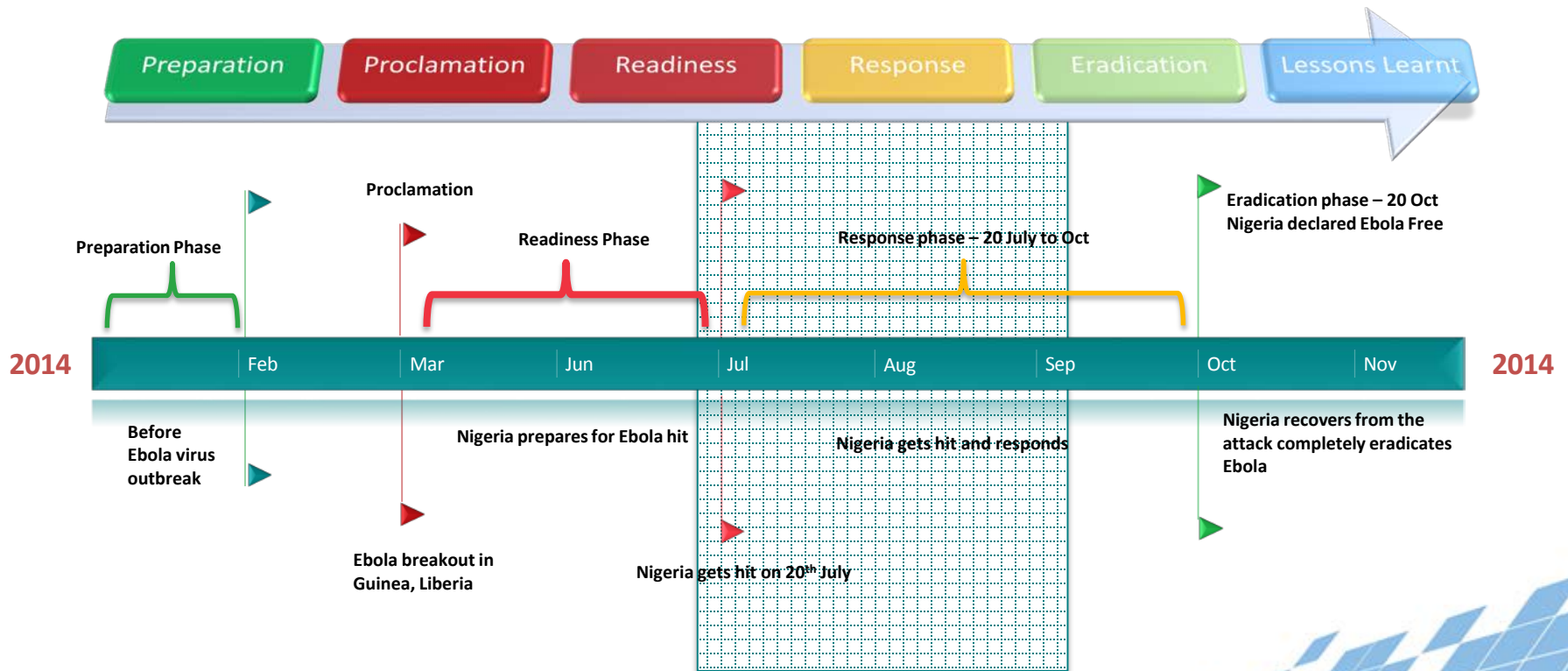
From “Plan” to “Do”

- ◆ Risk reduction
 - ◆ How can I reduce risk of infection
 - ◆ Shut down vulnerable service
 - ◆ Restrict access to vulnerable service
 - ◆ “BLOCK” on Border devices for attackers or attack patterns
- ◆ Train security volunteers
 - ◆ Educate the team on identification , response measures
- ◆ Increase Awareness
 - ◆ With users, customers. Partners
 - ◆ IT & Network operations team

From “Plan” to “Do”

- ◆ Do the Drill
 - ◆ For the specific exploit , do a table top walk through
 - ◆ Assign a Point of Contact
- ◆ Encourage Reporting

Infected !! – Contain and Eradicate



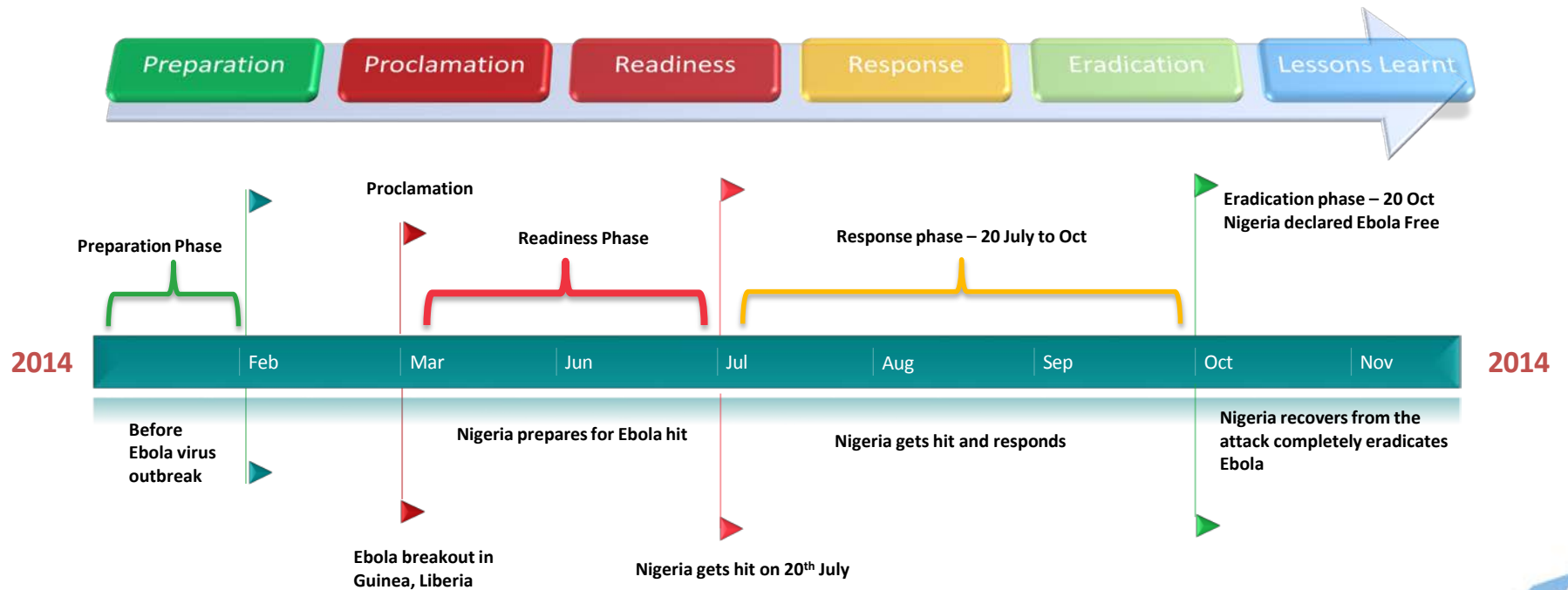
“We Got Hit” - Containment

- ◆ Quarantine infected systems
 - ◆ Isolate victim systems as much as feasible or disconnect
 - ◆ Segregate network with “potential” victims
- ◆ Increase gateway defence
 - ◆ Reduce chances of new infections & propagations
- ◆ Contact tracing
 - ◆ Identify internal and external contacts
 - ◆ Track health status of “potential” contacts

“We Got Hit” - Eradication

- ◆ Heighten Alert Level
 - ◆ Increase awareness on infection
- ◆ Clean up
 - ◆ Analyse the infection for mutants
 - ◆ Repair system or reconstruct
 - ◆ For endpoint infections, take a blackout window if needed
- ◆ Monitor
 - ◆ Monitor “cleaned” systems for re-infections
- ◆ Share Threat intelligence

Lessons Learnt



Lessons Learnt

- ◆ Know your Assets , Know your vulnerabilities
- ◆ Maintain effective Security health surveillance systems
- ◆ Maintain team of Security Volunteers
- ◆ Practice Incident Drills
- ◆ Build and Maintain security awareness channels
- ◆ Have effective security governance structures
- ◆ Take (and share) threat intelligence

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Thank You

