

Introduction to Cybersecurity and Responsible Digital Citizenship

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Cyber Security Myths vs Truths

**Everyone who
uses technology
is at risk of being
a victim of
Cybercrime**

**I don't have plenty money, I
am not famous, It's unlikely
that I will ever experience a
cyber attack**

**This is as good as
fetching water
with a basket or
going to sleep with
your back door left
wide open**

**Having a free or cracked
anti-virus software is
enough to protect me**

**Cybersecurity is
everyone's
responsibility**

**Cyber security is the
responsibility of only tech
people.**

**This is risky
behaviour and
could lead to your
account being
hacked**

**It is okay to use my
birthday, pet name or even
my name as my birthday**

**You'll make it
really easy for
cybercriminals to
compromise
multiple accounts
that belong to you**

**It is okay to use the same
password across all my
online accounts**

**Password is often not
enough; you need to
turn on multi-factor
authentication
everywhere possible**

**I use a strong password,
that should be enough to
protect me**

Cybercriminals are getting better at tricking people who are not aware of their tactics. Being Cyber aware, keeps you a step ahead

I am too street smart for any online scammer to defraud me, I don't need to learn about cybersecurity

www.haveibeenpwned.com

<https://www.f-secure.com/en/identity-theft-checker>



THANK YOU



Basic Cybersecurity Concepts

Cybersecurity as a Business Enabler

Cybersecurity refers to the application of technologies, processes and controls to protect systems, networks, programs, devices and data from cyber attacks.

Cyber Attack

A cyber attack is any attempt to gain unauthorized access to a computer, computing system or computer network with the intent to cause damage.

Data Breach

Data breaches are security events where information is accessed, stolen, and used by a cybercriminal without authorization.

Cyber Threat

A cyber or cybersecurity threat is a harmful act that seeks to damage data, steal data, or disrupt digital life in general.

Cyber Crime

Cybercrime is defined as a crime in which a computer is used as a tool to commit an offence. Criminals who perform these illegal activities are often referred to as **cyber criminals**.



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Prevalent Cyber Threats and Attacks

Top 5 Cybersecurity Threats in Africa

Online Scams

Ransomware

Botnets

Business Email Compromise

Digital Extortion

About Online Scams

A cyber or cybersecurity threat is a harmful act that seeks to damage data, steal data, or disrupt digital life in general.

Cyber Threats : Online Scams

Phishing/Smishing/Vishing, debit/credit card theft, identity theft, advance payment fraud, fraud, investment scams, cryptocurrency scams, etc.

Attackers use of deceptive means that include stirring emotions and manipulating people into taking harmful decisions and divulging sensitive information. What do they want? Your identity, money, sensitive information and online accounts.

Cyber Threats : Digital Extortion

Blackmailing + Sextortion + False Information

False claims or proof of stolen personal data or files, for which the victim is then asked to pay in exchange for recovering the data or not leaking it online.

Cyber Threats : Business Email Compromise

Cybercriminals typically compromise or spoof a legitimate email account to send fraudulent emails requesting transfer of funds or sensitive data while posing as the legitimate owner of the email account.

Cybercriminals usually target high-level executives working in finance or involved with wire transfer payments. Bogus Invoices, CEO Fraud, Account Compromise.

Cyber Threats : Botnets

A Botnet is a network of hijacked computers and devices infected with harmful code and remotely controlled by a hacker.

Botnets can also be an entry point for ransomware attacks. Any machine that can connect to the Internet can be compromised and turned into a device in a botnet, such as computers, mobile devices, internet infrastructure hardware such as network routers, and increasingly, Internet-of-Things (IoT) devices such as smart home devices.

Cyber Threats : Ransomware

Ransomware is a form of malware which encrypts victim data or locks down systems, disrupting the operations of victim organizations by rendering their data and systems inaccessible.



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Impacts of Cyber Attacks on Businesses

Impacts of Cyber Attacks on Business

A successful cyber attack can impact the entire organization in many ways and on many levels, from minor operational disruption to a total business meltdown. Some of the ways cybercrime can hamper businesses include:

- Financial losses; cost of response and recovery, cost of investigation, cost of loss productivity, lost revenue, legal and PR costs
- Loss of customer's confidential information and crucial business information
- Reputation damage
- Loss of productivity
- Legal liability
- Business Continuity problems

Impact above the surface

Well-known cyber incident costs

- Customer breach notifications
- Post breach customer protection
- Regulatory compliance (fines)
- Public relations/crisis communications
- Attorney fees and litigation
- Cybersecurity improvements
- Technical investigations

Impact below the surface

Hidden or less visible costs

- Insurance premium increases
- Increased cost to raise debt
- Operational disruption or destruction
- Lost value of customer relationships
- Value of lost contract revenue
- Devaluation of trade name
- Loss of intellectual property (IP)

Actionable Tips To Protect Yourself

1. Know how to identify scam emails from Legitimate one
2. Backup your files securely online and offline
3. Strengthen your home network and avoid using Public WiFi
4. Use strong passwords
5. Keep software updated especial Windows updates, web browser, etc
6. Use 2-Factor Authentication on your social media and email accounts
7. Install and use a good anti-virus
8. Catch red flags such as unexplained urgency, last minute changes to wire-instructions or established communication channels or refusal to communicate via video calls.
9. Don't download files, software or apps from shady websites.



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Responsible Use of Digital

**Cybersecurity is
everyone's
responsibility**

Do you know?

Responsible Use of Digital

- Secure your secrets (Online security and passwords)
- Share with care and caution
- Be Kind Online
- Don't fall for fake (Online scams, fake news, etc.)
- When in doubt, verify

Topic Activity

In your peer learning groups, discuss how a cyber-attack can cause harm to your favorite business in your community.



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