iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 12 **Issue:** V **Month of publication:** May 2024

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2024.62253

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International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 12 Issue V May 2024- Available at www.ijraset.com

Cybersecurity Considerations in Disaster Recovery Planning

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Abstract: ***This article talks about the important link between cybersecurity and disaster recovery planning, showing how important it is to include strong security measures in disaster recovery plans. It looks at the risks and weaknesses that come up during disaster recovery, like being more open to online threats, having security controls broken, and the chance that vulnerabilities will appear again during the recovery process. Some of the most important things that the piece talks about to lower cyber risks are strong backup and recovery plans, data encryption, access controls, and authentication measures. It also stresses how important it is to have a clear plan for how to handle an event, regular training and education programs for cybersecurity, and ongoing improvement through testing and using new technologies. Case studies and examples from real life are used to show what happens when safety measures aren't up to par and how important it is to plan for all possible disasters.***
Keywords: Cybersecurity, Disaster Recovery, Data Breach, Incident Response, Security Awareness



I. INTRODUCTION

Planning for disaster recovery is an important part of business continuity because it helps companies get back up and running quickly after something bad happens [1]. The Disaster Recovery Journal did a poll and found that 68% of businesses had a disaster that hurt their business in the last five years [2]. Because cyberattacks during disasters are becoming more likely, it is important to include cybersecurity steps in plans for recovery [3]. Cybersecurity Ventures says that by 2025, cybercrime will cost the world $10.5 trillion a year. This shows how important strong cybersecurity measures are for emergency recovery plans [4].

The COVID-19 pandemic made disaster recovery planning even more important because companies quickly switched to remote work, which opened them up to new hacking risks [5]. The Ponemon Institute did a study that showed 51% of companies had a data breach because of people working from home during the pandemic [6]. This piece talks about the weak spots and risks that come up during disaster recovery and gives advice on how to lower cyber risks while still getting data back quickly.

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Recent well-known cyberattacks, like the Colonial Pipeline ransomware attack in 2021, have shown how bad it can be when you don't have the right cybersecurity measures in place during a crisis [7]. The attack temporarily shut down the pipeline, which led to a lack of fuel and problems with the economy in the southeast of the United States [8]. These kinds of events make it clear how important it is to protect private data and critical infrastructure with strong cybersecurity measures built into disaster recovery plans.

II. VULNERABILITIES AND DANGERS IN DISASTER RECOVERY

When there is a disaster, normal security controls are thrown off, which means that vital systems and data are more likely to be attacked without warning [9]. The Ponemon Institute did a study that showed 60% of businesses had a data breach during a disaster recovery situation. Each leak cost an average of $3.86 million [10]. Data integrity and privacy could be seriously compromised, which could cost money, hurt a company's image, and even lead to legal problems [11].

The Business Continuity Institute did a survey and found that 35% of companies said their disaster recovery plans did not properly address cybersecurity risks [12]. Because they weren't ready, bad people could use the chaos and confusion during a disaster to start targeted attacks against them. The Verizon Data Breach Investigations Report showed that stolen credentials were used in 28% of data breaches in 2020. This shows how important safe access controls are during disaster recovery [13].

When a disaster happens, it can make things less strict when it comes to security. For example, people might let people in from afar without properly authenticating them or use communication channels that aren't safe [14]. The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) did a case study on an organization that didn't have secure remote access during a natural tragedy. This led to a data breach that affected 250,000 customer records [15].

In addition, quickly restoring systems and data during disaster recovery can bring back security holes or malware that were there before the accident [16]. A report from the European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA) talked about a time when a company's disaster recovery process recovered a backup that had been tampered with, which caused ransomware to spread widely [17].

Vulnerability/Danger	Percentage/Number
Organizations experiencing data breach during DR	60%
Average cost per data breach during DR	$3.86 million
Organizations with DR plans not addressing cybersecurity risks	35%
Data breaches in 2020 involving stolen credentials	28%
Customer records affected by data breach due to insecure DR	250,000

Table 1: Key Vulnerabilities and Dangers in Disaster Recovery [9-17]

III. STRATEGIES FOR MITIGATING CYBER RISKS IN DISASTER RECOVERY

A. Robust Backup and Recovery Procedures

For quick recovery after a disaster, it's important to make regular backups of your information [18]. Veeam did a study and found that 58% of businesses back up their data every day, and 28% do it once a week [19]. However, the same survey showed that only 26% of businesses test their backups every week [19]. This means that they could lose data if the backups turn out to be useless.

Backup data is stored off-site and spread out geographically so that one event doesn't affect all copies [20]. Many people agree that the 3-2-1 backup plan is the best way to protect your data [21]. This method involves keeping three copies of your data on two different types of storage media and one copy offsite. The University of Texas at Austin did a study that showed companies that used the 3-2-1 approach had 90% fewer data loss incidents than companies that only had backups on-site [22].

Regular testing and confirmation of backup accuracy are necessary to make sure that data is available when it's needed [23]. A study by Gartner stresses how important it is to test backups, saying that backups that haven't been tested are pretty much useless [24]. To make sure backups are reliable, the study suggests putting in place a full backup testing plan that includes full restoration tests.

B. Data Encryption

It is very important to encrypt data before sending and after storing it to keep private information safe from people who shouldn't have access to it [25]. The Ponemon Institute did a study that showed companies that use encryption a lot are 29% less likely to have a data breach than companies that don't [26]. Strong encryption methods, like AES-256, make sure that even if data is stolen, it can't be read by people who aren't supposed to [27].

To keep encryption keys safe and stop people from decrypting them without permission [28], secure key management should be used. The NIST says that a hardware security module (HSM) is the best way to store and handle encryption keys because it is safer than software-based key management [29]. A case study from the University of California, Berkeley, showed that HSMs can keep key information safe during a specific cyberattack [30].

C. Access Controls and Authentication

To keep people from getting into important systems and data during disaster recovery, role-based access control (RBAC) and multi-factor authentication (MFA) should be used [31]. RBAC makes sure that users are given access based on their job duties and roles, which lowers the chance of someone getting in without permission [32]. The University of Texas at San Antonio did a study that showed that when companies used RBAC, security events related to unauthorized access went down by 50% [33].

Multi-factor authentication (MFA) makes things safer by requiring two or more kinds of ID before letting someone in [34]. Microsoft says that using MFA can stop up to 99.9% of hacks that try to get into your account [35]. Passwords, security keys, biometric data, and one-time codes sent by SMS or email are all common ways to use MFA [36].

Users should only be given the rights they need to do their jobs, following the "least privilege" principle [37]. This lessens the potential harm that hacked user accounts or insider risks could cause [38]. The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) says that to make sure the least privilege principle is followed, user rights should be reviewed and changed regularly [39].

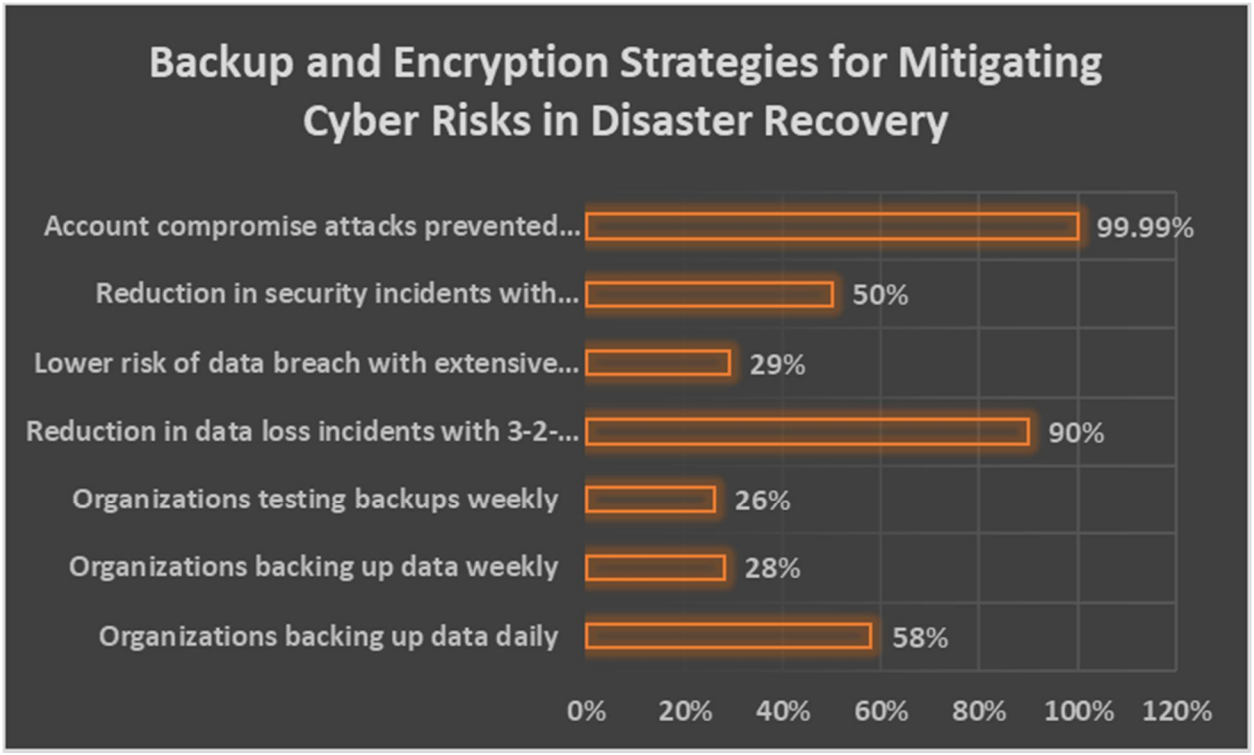


Fig. 1: Access Control and Authentication Measures for Enhanced Disaster Recovery Security [18–39]

IV. INCIDENT RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

Setting up a clear incident reaction plan is important for dealing with cyber incidents well during disaster recovery [32]. The Ponemon Institute did a study and found that even though 77% of organizations have an incident response plan, only 52% of them test and update it regularly [33]. The plan should include steps for finding and isolating systems that have been hacked, finding and getting rid of malware from restored data, and analyzing what happened after the fact [34].

IBM did a study that showed companies with an incident response plan had 50% less damage from data breaches than companies without a plan [35]. The study also found that companies with an incident response team that tries their plan regularly can find and stop a breach 58 days faster than companies that don't have a team [35].

A key part of the incident reaction process is finding and isolating systems that have been hacked [36]. The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) did a case study that showed how network segmentation and access rules can quickly separate affected systems during a ransomware attack, stopping the malware from spreading [37].

To keep systems from getting infected again and to make sure they work properly, it is important to find and get rid of malware from retrieved data [38]. According to a study by Symantec, 48% of businesses have found malware in their backup data. This shows how important it is to scan and clean recovered files [39]. Modern tools for finding malware, like those that use machine learning, can help find and get rid of threats that might get past traditional methods that use signatures [40].

Post-incident analysis is important for figuring out what went wrong, finding ways to make things better, and stopping similar things from happening again [41]. According to a study by the SANS Institute, the chance of an incident happening again drops by 28% in places where reviews are done after an incident [42]. The timeline of the event, how well the response measures worked, and the lessons learned should all be carefully looked at as part of the analysis [43].

Real-life incidents show how important it is to have a good incident reaction plan. The WannaCry ransomware attack in 2017 shut down more than 200,000 computers in 150 countries, which had a big impact on businesses and public services [44]. Strong incident reaction plans helped organizations quickly find, contain, and recover from the attack, which had a smaller effect on their operations [45].

Incident Response and Recovery	Percentage/Days
Organizations with an incident response plan	77%
Organizations regularly test and update incident response plans	52%
Reduction in data breach cost with an incident response plan	50%
Faster breach identification and containment with regular testing	58 days
Organizations encountering malware in backup data	48%
Reduction in the likelihood of recurring incidents with post-incident reviews	28%

Table 2: The Importance of Incident Response and Recovery Strategies in Disaster Recovery [32–42]

V. CYBERSECURITY TRAINING AND AWARENESS

To keep your security strong during disaster recovery, you need to train your employees on best practices for cybersecurity on a regular basis [46]. The Ponemon Institute did a study that showed businesses with a full cybersecurity training program had a 50% lower chance of a successful cyber attack compared to businesses that didn't have training [47]. Another study finding was that 54% of data breaches were the result of careless or ignorant employees [47].

Specific training should be given to disaster recovery teams to ensure they are equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge [48]. The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) says that emergency recovery teams should get special training on how to handle incidents, find malware, and restore data safely [49]. The report also stresses how important it is to do hands-on activities and simulations on a daily basis to keep the skills learned in training [49].

The University of Texas at San Antonio did a case study that showed how effective focused training for disaster recovery teams can be [50]. The university put together a full training program that included lectures, online lessons, and hands-on activities [50]. Because of this, the disaster recovery team was able to respond to cyber events 45% faster, and they were even able to stop and lessen a ransomware attack in the real world [50].

Creating a culture of security awareness through ongoing communication and teaching helps to show how important cybersecurity is for recovery from disasters [51]. According to a study by the SANS Institute, the number of security incidents caused by human error dropped by 70% in places where there was a strong attitude of security awareness [52]. Regular contact with workers through emails, posters, newsletters, and other means can help keep cybersecurity at the top of their minds [53].

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Gamification and other forms of interactive learning can make training in hacking more fun and useful [54]. A study from the University of Maryland found that workers who got cybersecurity training through games remembered 90% of what they learned, compared to only 50% of employees who got traditional training [55]. Simulations of phishing attacks and virtual reality scenarios are two types of interactive tasks that can help students learn by doing [56].

Real-life cases show what can happen when people don't get enough training and knowledge about cybersecurity. In 2020, ransomware hit a sizable healthcare organization, stopping services at more than 400 locations in the US [57]. Someone on the staff clicked on a bad link in a fake email, which led to the attack [57]. After what happened, the company put in place a full cybersecurity training program, and the number of successful fake attacks dropped by 60% [58].

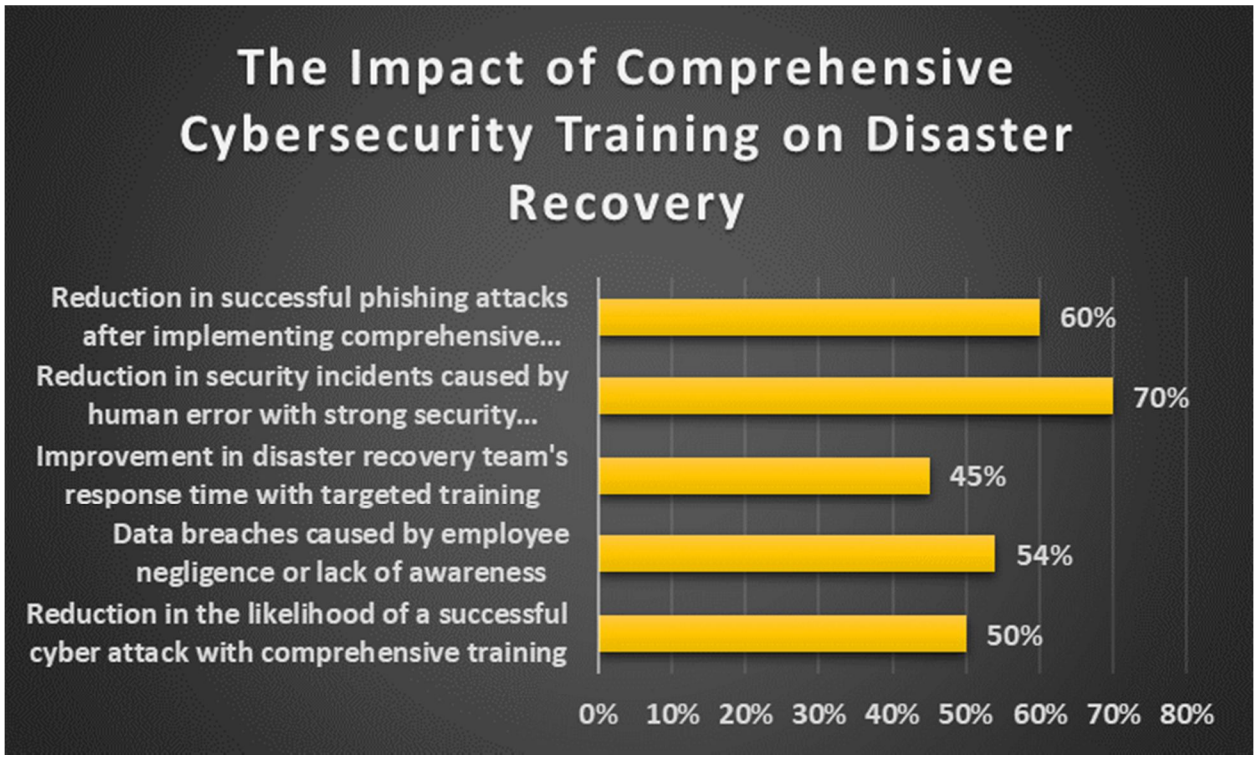


Fig. 2: Fostering a Culture of Security Awareness for Effective Disaster Recovery [46–58]

VI. CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT AND TESTING

To keep up with new threats and technologies, emergency recovery plans need to be looked at and updated on a regular basis [59]. The Disaster Recovery Journal did a study and found that 68% of companies review and change their disaster recovery plans once a year, while 27% do it every six months [60]. However, because cybersecurity is changing so quickly, plans need to be updated more often to make sure they stay effective against new threats [61].

Testing and simulations done on a regular basis help find flaws and make sure the plan works [62]. According to a study by Gartner, companies should do full disaster recovery tests at least once a year, and tabletop exercises and component-level tests should be done more often [63]. The report also stresses how important it is to include many people in the testing process, such as IT, business units, and senior management, to make sure that everyone works together [63].

The University of Cambridge used a case study to show how important it is to do regular tests and simulations [64]. During a series of realistic disaster recovery simulations, the university found several holes in its current plan, such as contact information that was out of date and communication methods that weren't up to par [64]. Because these problems were fixed, the university was better able to handle possible problems [64].

The company can be more resilient by using new technologies like cloud-based disaster recovery solutions and artificial intelligence to find threats [65]. When compared to traditional on-premises solutions, cloud-based disaster recovery options are more scalable, flexible, and cost-effective [66]. The Business Continuity Institute polled businesses and found that 65% of them use cloud-based disaster recovery options or plan to do so [67].

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Artificial intelligence and machine learning can help businesses find cyber dangers and deal with them more quickly and effectively [68]. MIT researchers found that companies that used AI-powered threat detection systems were able to find and stop a breach 69% faster than companies that used traditional methods [69]. These technologies can look at huge amounts of data from many different sources and find trends and outliers that could point to a threat [70].

Real-life examples show how trying and improving things all the time can be helpful. In 2018, ransomware hit Atlanta, Georgia, interrupting crucial services and costing the city about $17 million [71]. After what happened, the city made a big plan to improve cybersecurity. The plan included regular tests, training for employees, and the use of new technologies that can find advanced threats [72]. These steps have made the city much more resistant to hacking in the future [72].

VII. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, businesses need to include cybersecurity in their disaster recovery plans if they want to stay strong in the face of growing cyber threats. Organizations can greatly lower the risk of data breaches and lessen the effects of cyber incidents during disaster recovery by using a comprehensive strategy that includes strong backup and recovery procedures, data encryption, access controls, incident response capabilities, and training for all employees. Testing new technologies all the time, keeping plans up-to-date, and adopting new technologies are all important for keeping up with changing threats and making sure that emergency recovery plans work. The real-life examples in this piece are a stark reminder of how bad it is to not have enough cybersecurity measures in place. They also show how important it is to put cybersecurity first when planning for disaster recovery. As the world gets more complicated and full of threats, businesses will need to be more dedicated to cybersecurity and plan for disasters ahead of time if they want to keep their business running, protect sensitive data, and keep their good name in case something bad happens.

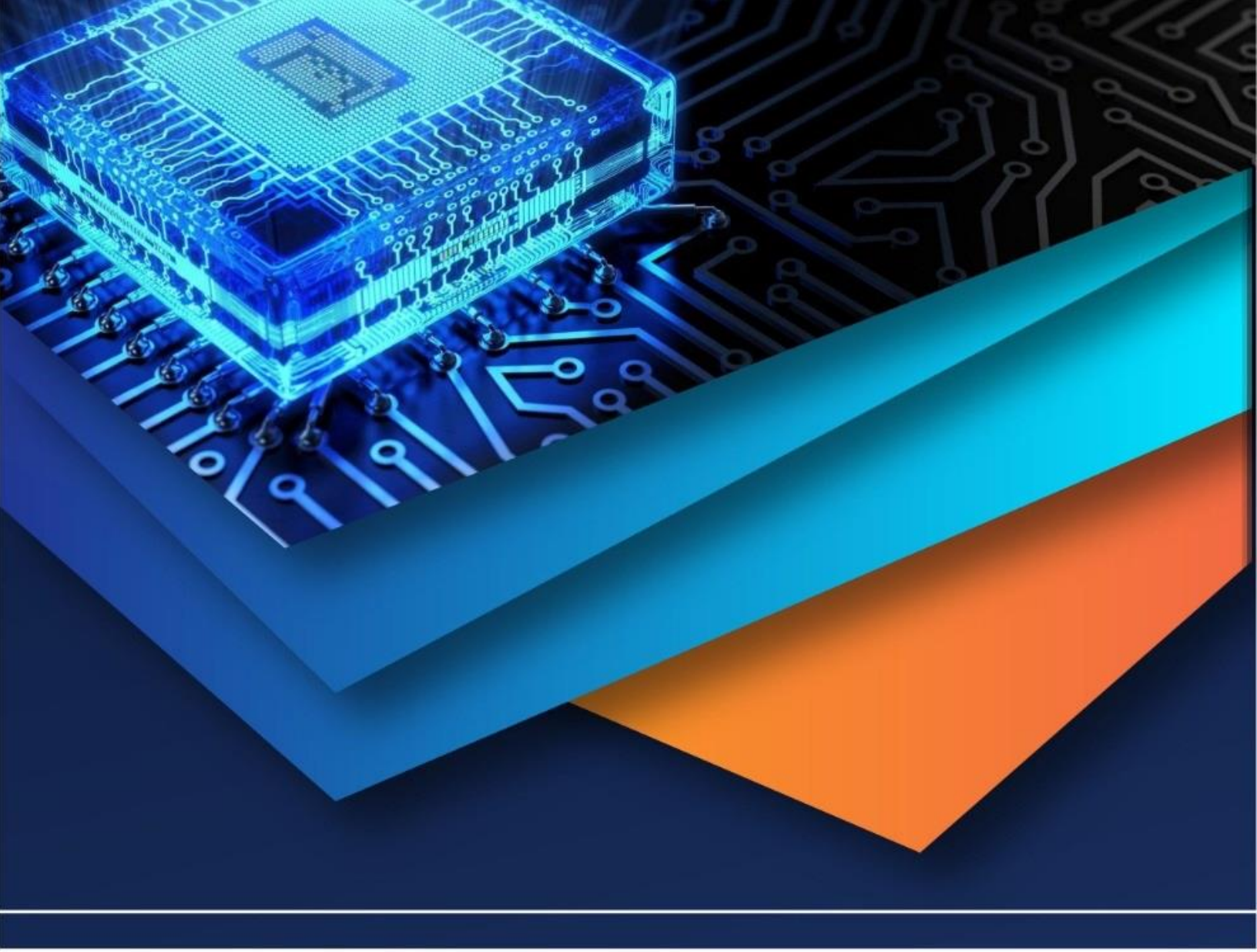
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