

Session 16: Assistance to Developing Economies with Regards to Cybersecurity:

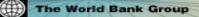
From Awareness Raising to Implementation July 1st, 2005

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ITU WSIS Thematic Meeting on Cybersecurity

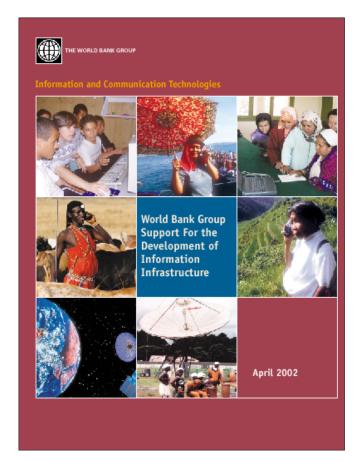


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Introduction: Global ICT and CITPO

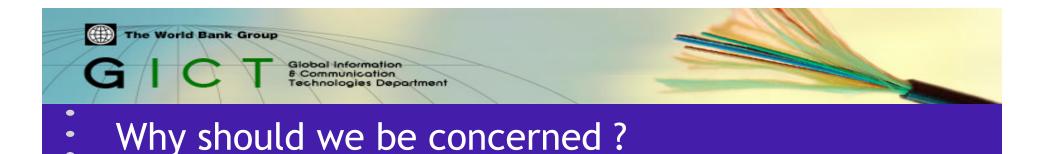
- Joint IFC, WB and infoDev program
- Policy division (CITPO) is World Bank's anchor unit for ICT
- Serves 6 Regions
- Currently active in 65 countries

http://www.worldbank.org/ict http://www.infodev.org





- Policy and the Broader ICT Agenda
 - Internet and broadband
 - Convergence and broadcasting
 - E and ICT strategies
 - E-enabling environment
 - E-readiness
 - E-security
 - E-government
 - E-commerce
 - Support to sectoral ICT applications



ICT is recognized as Development Priority

- Because it contributes to ICT growth and
- Supports Millennium Development Goals.
- Also stated in New Partnership for Africa's Development
- And in World Summit on Information Society

About 80% of WB projects include ICT Increased risks due to:

- higher access to ICTs, particularly with globalization of networks. And
- Reliance on ICT for critical infrastructure



Why should we be concerned? (cont.)

Mitigate:

- Systemic risks
- Reputation risks
- Operational risks

Maintain success and sustainability of:

- Governments and private sector initiatives
- Development projects

And contribute to foster:

- Trust in the information infrastructure
- Improve investment climate, for local and regional economic development



- Risks are not new, but are on the rise
- Cyber threats have been rising globally as technologies converge
- A cyber world allows for crimes of greater magnitude with greater speed
- Emerging markets are not immune, and often lack:
 - proper legal and regulatory framework for cybersecurity
 - Human capacity and resources

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- Key Challenges to Cybersecurity Framework
 - Lack of incentives in governance of information security, and in reporting accurate information
 - Lack of collective actions in assuring cooperation across agencies or market participants within and between countries
 - Lack of clear definition of responsibility of the various stakeholders, including liability of third party providers
 - Ownership of cross-linked impacts of e-commerce: efinance, telecommunications and e-security industries
 - Lack of education and awareness
 - Unclear cost/benefit relationship



Goal: assessing the risks and minimize impacts of the Y2K bug, by:

- Raising awareness of potential problems
- Encourage countries to mobilize their own resources
- Help analyze the extent of the problem
- Support the development of national plans for remedial actions

Funding of about \$38 million provided by the following donors: UK, USA, Canada, France, Italy, The Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and Australia The World Bank Group

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CS 1: The *info*Dev Y2K Initiative (cont.)

World Bank

- Resident Missions
- Country Teams
- Regional Coordinators

Other Organizations

- United Nations
- International Y2K Cooperation Center
- Int'l Sectoral Organizations and Associations
- Regional and Int'l Organizations
- NGOs

Country Governments

- National Coordinators
- Regional Coordinators
- Ministries and Agencies



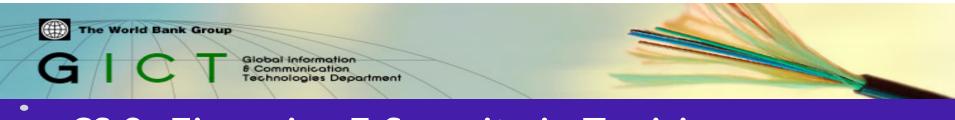
Short term output

- Mitigate disruptions of Y2K bug
- Provided conscience of importance of CIIP
 Long term output
- Quantified national IT infrastructures,
- Highlighted IT mapping and related regulatory and policy issues, and interdependency among nations
- Established national IT coordination agencies to deal with IT policies, regulations, infrastructure planning and procurement



- CS 2: Global Dialogues on e-Security and Finance
 - Provide an opportunity to exchange views, share latest information/trends on particular issues related to e-Finance and e-Security
 - Audience include all stakeholders, from regulators, legislators, law enforcement officials, and practitioners
 - Regular live video conference linking key note speakers and participants around the globe

http://www1.worldbank.org/finance/



CS 3: Financing E-Security in Tunisia

- Tunisian CERT/CC
 - Organizational aspects
 - Creation of a CISRT
 - Capacity building
- National back-up center
 - Disaster recovery plan
 - Alternate data processing center
- e-Security lab in a university



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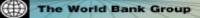
Towards a more comprehensive agenda

Engage in a more holistic approach to protecting critical information infrastructure Adopt multidisciplinary and cross-sectoral approaches Apply/produce methods and deliverables, such as

- Country Assessment (Methods and Toolkits)
- Awareness raising: Global Dialogues and Regional Conferences/Workshops
- Dissemination of Best Practices and Standards
- Building Knowledge and skills
- Technical Assistance, Policy and Investment Lending, Analytical Work and Surveys



- Develop linkages between key international organizations, Multi-lateral development Banks, and other key stakeholders
- Exchange of best practices (including developing countries)
- Adopt/recognize base legislation for international cooperation



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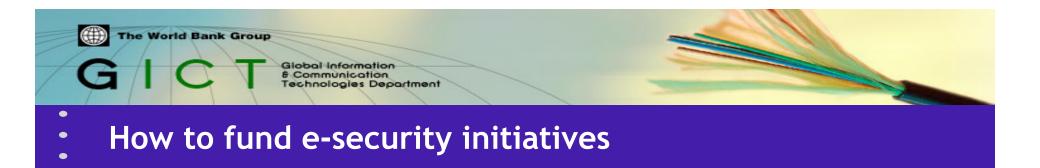
Initiatives to adopt - National

• By Government

- Develop national strategies for cyber-security
- Establishing a Minimum Set of Core Elements of an Effective National Cyber Security Policy Framework
- Monitoring and Evaluating the Implementation of Cyber Policy Frameworks
- Adopt/recognize base standards for e-security
- CERT/CISRT type activities
- Awareness raising
- Capacity building (Training, R&D)
- Promote private sector and Public private initiatives

• By Organizations

- Development of Professional associations
- Information sharing and Awareness raising
- Base and self requirements (IT governance)
- Capacity building



- Own funds
- Multi lateral development banks, development agencies, donors, NGOs (loans, grants, trust funds)
- Include activities in Development projects
- Add an e-security safeguard in project appraisals?
- Setting up a dedicated fund (Y2K)?
- Use of the Digital Solidarity fund?



Selected Publications & Contact information

The IT Security Handbook

http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/ict/resources.nsf/InfoResources/261AAA698E125BD185256E7500620157

Electronic Safety and Soundness: Securing Finance in a New Age

http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/html/FinancialSectorWeb.nsf/(attachmentweb)/E-safety andSoundness/\$FILE/E-safety+and+Soundness.pdf

International Policy Framework for Protecting Critical Information Infrastructure

To be published in July, 2005

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