

Process Step	Description	Responsible Role	Key Activities/Checks
1. Incident Identification	Identify and classify incidents.	All Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS), antivirus, and SIEM tools to monitor for unusual activities.
 - Establish criteria for incident alerts.
2. Incident Reporting	Report and record incidents.	All Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report incidents to the Incident Response Team (IRT) via designated channels, such as email or a dedicated hotline.
 - Include details like date, time, location, affected systems, and the nature of the incident in reports.
3. Incident Triage	Assess incident impact and validity.	Incident Responder(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluate the severity and potential impact of the incident based on predefined criteria.
 - Verify the authenticity of reported incidents using validation procedures.

<p>4. Incident Categorization</p>	<p>Categorize incidents by type.</p>	<p>Incident Responder(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Classify incidents into predefined categories like malware, data breaches, denial of service, or other incident types.
 - Determine the appropriate response strategies based on the incident category.
<p>5. Incident Containment</p>	<p>Prevent the incident from spreading.</p>	<p>Incident Responder(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Isolate affected systems or networks to prevent the incident from spreading.
 - Implement access controls and network filtering to stop unauthorized access.
<p>6. Incident Recovery</p>	<p>Restore affected systems.</p>	<p>Incident Responder(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use the latest available backups for system and data recovery.
 - Continuously monitor system health and performance to ensure proper operation.
<p>7. Notification and Communication</p>	<p>Inform relevant stakeholders.</p>	<p>Incident Responder(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Notify senior management, legal, and communication teams about the incident.
 - If required by law, inform external entities such as regulatory authorities or law enforcement.

<p>8. Forensic Investigation</p>	<p>Collect evidence and conduct analysis.</p>	<p>Forensic Analyst(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collect logs, artifacts, and data for analysis. This includes memory captures, disk images, and network packet captures. - Analyze evidence to determine the extent and source of the incident, including intrusion vectors and malware analysis.
<p>9. Root Cause Analysis</p>	<p>Identify underlying causes.</p>	<p>Incident Responder(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct a root cause analysis to understand the origins of the incident. - Identify any lapses in security controls, misconfigurations, or vulnerabilities that contributed to the incident. Recommend preventive measures.
<p>10. Documentation and Reporting</p>	<p>Maintain records and create reports.</p>	<p>Incident Responder(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain a detailed incident log containing all actions taken, findings, and timelines. - Create a comprehensive incident report summarizing the incident, response actions, and findings, and share it with senior management and stakeholders.

11. Incident Review	Evaluate the effectiveness of the response.	Incident Responder(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Review the incident response process to assess its effectiveness.
 - Assess the performance of individuals involved and identify areas for improvement.
12. Lessons Learned	Document and apply lessons learned.	Incident Responder(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Document lessons learned from the incident, including what worked well and what needs improvement.
 - Incorporate these lessons into future processes, training, and awareness programs.
13. Remediation	Address vulnerabilities and weaknesses.	Incident Responder(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ensure all identified vulnerabilities, weaknesses, or misconfigurations that contributed to the incident are addressed.
 - Apply patches, updates, and provide training or awareness campaigns as needed.
14. Incident Closure	Officially close the incident.	Incident Responder(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Confirm that the incident has been fully resolved and that all affected systems and data are back to normal operation.

15. Post-Incident Review	Evaluate the overall incident response.	Incident Responder(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Review the entire incident response process, from detection to resolution.- Assess the effectiveness of remediation efforts, including any changes made to prevent future incidents.
16. Reporting to Management	Provide management with incident summary.	Incident Responder(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Share a final incident report with senior management and stakeholders, summarizing the incident, response actions, and lessons learned.