



Apparo

AMPLIFYING
NONPROFIT
IMPACT

Bolster Your Organization's
Cybersecurity



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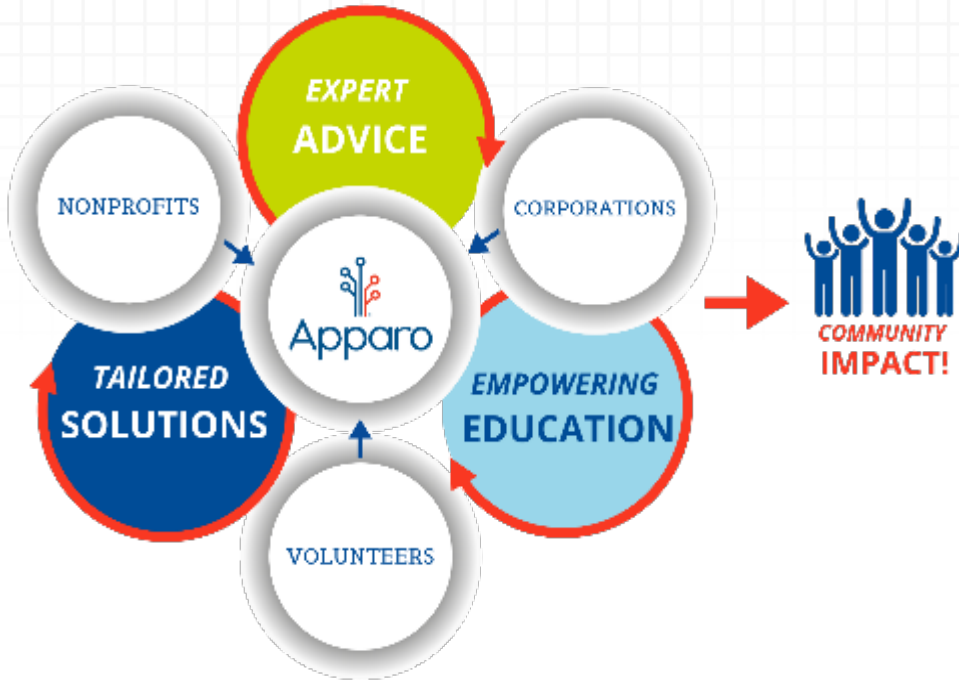


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We believe that
technology and
passion can change
the world.

Our Model Serves our Mission



Our mission is to transform communities by connecting nonprofits to technology expertise and resources that amplify their impact.



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Todd Reavis

Today's Goals

- ✓ Understand cybersecurity threats
- ✓ Recognize common attack tactics and how to spot them
- ✓ Learn simple, practical steps to protect your organization
- ✓ Know what to do if an incident occurs
- ✓ Leave empowered to strengthen your nonprofit's digital defenses



Why Cybersecurity Matters



Impacts of Cyberattacks on Nonprofits

- Loss of trust and reputation
- Financial losses and operational disruption
- Vulnerability due to limited resources
- Compliance and legal risks

Why Nonprofits Are Vulnerable

- ✓ Limited Budgets
- ✓ Lack of Training
- ✓ Outdated Technology
- ✓ Small Teams
- ✓ Trusting Culture



Types of Cyber Risks



Phishing and Business Email
Compromise (BEC)

Increasingly sophisticated phishing techniques
Targeted attacks on nonprofit organizations



Ransomware attacks

Disruption of operations
Potential financial losses



Insider threats

Employees or volunteers compromising data
Intentional or unintentional actions



Third-party/vendor breaches

Weaknesses in vendor security



AI-driven scams

Use caution with entering confidential
data into an AI tool

Poll

Which of the following is the most common cause of cybersecurity breaches in nonprofits?

- Using outdated antivirus software
- Insider threats from staff or volunteers
- Phishing emails
- Lack of a cybersecurity budget



Phishing Emails



- Within the first 10 minutes of receiving a malicious email, **84% of employees** took the bait by either replying with sensitive information or interacting with a spoofed link or attachment.
- **13% of targeted employees** reported the phishing attempts. Employee failure to report phishing attempts limits the organization's ability to respond to the intrusion and alert others to the threat.

Phishing Attacks: Recognize and Prevent

Definition of Phishing

- Phishing is a type of cyber attack where attackers impersonate legitimate entities to steal sensitive information.

Common Examples Relevant to Nonprofits

- Emails pretending to be from trusted organizations asking for donations.
- Fake invoices or payment requests.

How to Protect Yourself

- Verify Senders
- Think Before You Click
- Train Your Team
- Use Technology

Phishing Red Flags

Urgent language

Creates a sense of urgency to prompt immediate action

Unusual sender address

Sender's email address looks suspicious or unfamiliar

Unexpected payment request

Request for money or payment that was not anticipated

Strange links or attachments

Links or attachments that seem out of place or irrelevant



Real Life Incident

Phishing Attack

compromised an employee's email
attackers posed as a vendor requesting funds

Financial Impact

\$1M transferred to a fraudulent account

Vulnerability of Nonprofits

smaller IT teams
weaker cybersecurity budgets
sensitive missions that pressure organizations to pay quickly

Save the
Children
Data
Breach
(2017)

Ransomware: Holding Data Hostage

Understanding Ransomware

- Malicious software that encrypts data
- Demands ransom for decryption key

Impact on Nonprofits

- Disruption of operations
- Loss of sensitive data
- Financial strain

Prevention Strategies

- Regular data backups
- Use of antivirus software
- Employee training on phishing



Real Life Incident

Ransomware attack

Attackers encrypted data systems

Surgeries and procedures were delayed

Donor data was stolen

Vulnerability of nonprofits

Cybersecurity can directly impact mission delivery

Cyberattacks can interrupt services

Critical operations may stop entirely

Donor trust can be damaged quickly

**OneBlood
Ransomware
Attack (2024)**

Third Party Incidents

Real-World Example: Third-Party Breach

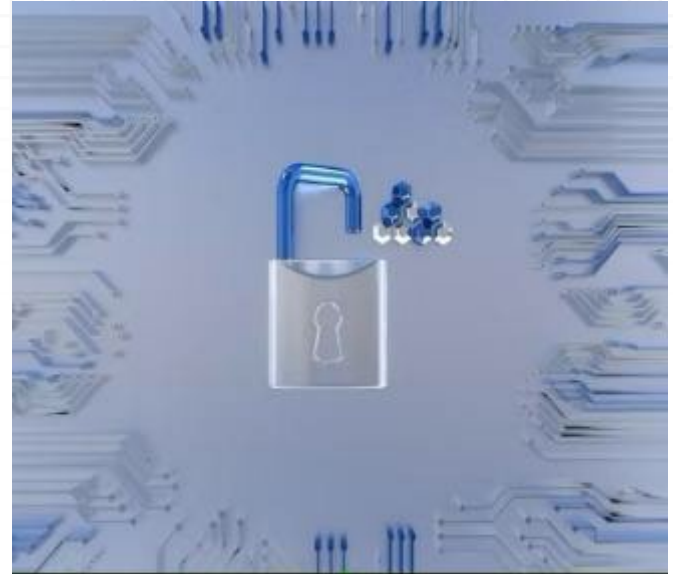
2020: Major ransomware attack on Blackbaud (nonprofit cloud service provider).

Donor, financial, and personal data exposed across hundreds of nonprofits.

Organizations had to notify donors and manage the fallout.

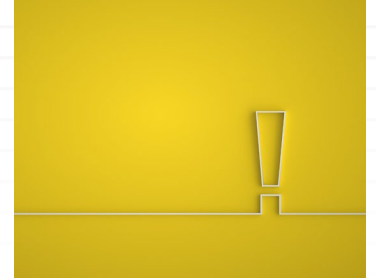
Even nonprofits with strong internal cybersecurity were affected.

Trust and donor relationships were deeply impacted.



Immediate Steps

- ✓ Notify leadership & relevant stakeholders
- ✓ Engage with experts for advice
- ✓ May need to reset passwords, disable certain accounts
- ✓ Begin the recovery process



Post-Incident Review

A support partner can help:

- ✓ Analyze the cause and impact of the breach
- ✓ Evaluate the effectiveness of the response
- ✓ Implement improvements to prevent future breaches
- ✓ Document lessons learned

Cybersecurity Basics: Protect Yourself

1

Stop & Ask
Pause before
taking action
Question
unexpected
requests

2

Examine
senders and
links
Check email
addresses
carefully
Hover over links
to see the
actual URL

3

Be careful with
downloads
Only download
from trusted
sources
Scan files for
malware

4

Verify payments
Confirm
payment
requests
through a
separate
communication
channel

5

Be suspicious of
urgency

Common Starting Points



Not everything—just where many organizations begin



Multi-factor authentication (MFA) on key systems



Password manager



Basic phishing awareness



Not everything—just where many organizations begin



Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)

What is MFA?

- MFA stands for Multi-Factor Authentication
- It is a security system that requires multiple forms of verification
- Enhances security by requiring more than one method of authentication

Why use MFA?

- Provides an extra layer of security
- Helps protect sensitive information
- Reduces the risk of unauthorized access

Steps to get started with MFA

- Choose an MFA method (e.g., SMS, email, app)
- Set up the chosen method on your account
- Verify your identity using the selected method



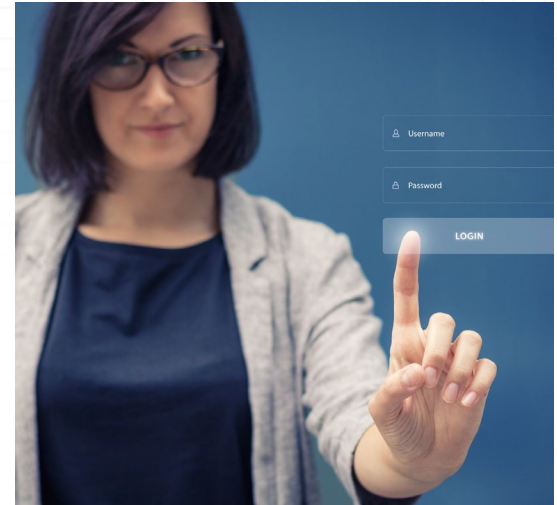
Password Management

Password Managers

- Securely store and manage passwords
- Generate strong, unique passwords
- Reduce risk of password reuse

Key Practices for Passwords

- Use complex and unique passwords
- Enable two-factor authentication
- Regularly update passwords
- Avoid using easily guessable information



Staff Training: A Key Line of Defense

Importance of Training

- Enhances employee skills and knowledge
- Improves organizational performance

Key Training Activities

- Regular cadence
- Interactive online courses
- Hands-on practice

Free Resources

- Utilize platforms like CanIPhish
- Access to a variety of training materials



Cybersecurity Quick Wins

Enable MFA

Multi-factor authentication adds an extra layer of security

Use a password manager

Securely store and manage passwords

Train your team

Educate staff on cybersecurity awareness & best practices

Keep systems updated

Regularly update software to patch vulnerabilities

Access controls

Establishing clear policies and procedures

Set permissions

Regular backups

Keep multiple copies of data in different locations



Minimum Viable Security



The smallest set of practices that meaningfully reduce risk



Focus on impact, not completeness



Prioritize what's realistic



Build over time



Free and Affordable Resources

- [CanIPhish](#) – Free phishing simulator
- [CISA](#) - Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency
- [National Cybersecurity Alliance](#)
- [FCC](#) - Federal Communications Commission
- [Internet Crime Complaint Center](#)
- Apparo [Basic Cybersecurity Assessment](#)





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