

NCA-08.060326 – National CERT Advisory

Critical Authentication Bypass in Cisco Systems Catalyst SD-WAN Manager (CVE-2026-20127)

A critical authentication bypass vulnerability has been identified in Cisco Systems Catalyst SD-WAN Manager (vManage), tracked as **CVE-2026-20127**. The vulnerability carries a **CVSS score of 10.0 (Critical)** and is confirmed to have been exploited in zero-day attacks targeting internet-exposed SD-WAN management interfaces.

The flaw allows a remote, unauthenticated attacker to bypass authentication controls and gain administrative-level access to affected systems. Given the centralized control function of SD-WAN controllers, successful exploitation may result in full network compromise, configuration manipulation, credential harvesting, lateral movement, operational disruption, and long-term persistence within enterprise environments.

Immediate remediation is required for all affected deployments.

DOCUMENT SUMMARY

| Advisory ID | NCA-02.260226 |
|-------------------------|--|
| Threat Type | Authentication Bypass / Remote Administrative Compromise |
| Severity | Critical |
| Attack Vector | Network (Remote) |
| Authentication Required | No |
| User Interaction | None |
| CVSS Score | 10.0 (Critical – Full System Compromise) |
| CVE ID | CVE-2026-20127 |
| Affected Product | Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Manager |

IMPACT ANALYSIS

Successful exploitation may result in:

1. **Unauthenticated Administrative Access** – Complete bypass of login controls
2. **Full SD-WAN Infrastructure Compromise** – Centralized control over WAN orchestration
3. **Arbitrary Command Execution** – Execution of system-level commands
4. **Rogue Account Creation** – Persistent unauthorized administrative access
5. **Configuration Manipulation** – Malicious modification of routing, segmentation, or security policies
6. **Sensitive Data Extraction** – Exposure of network configurations, credentials, certificates, and API tokens
7. **Enterprise Network Pivoting** – Lateral movement into managed branch and data center environments
8. **Operational Disruption** – Network outages or traffic interception
9. **Long-Term Persistence** – Establishment of backdoor access through controller compromise
10. **National Critical Infrastructure Risk** – Potential impact to government and regulated sectors using SD-WAN for core connectivity

THREAT CHARACTERISTICS

| Characteristic | Details |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Threat Category | Remote Authentication Bypass |
| Threat Status | Actively Exploited (Zero-Day) |

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Root Cause | Improper validation of authentication requests in web management interface |
| Attack Complexity | Low |
| Privileges Required | None |
| User Interaction | None |
| Exposure Risk | Highest where vManage interface is internet-facing |
| Affected Deployments | Physical and virtual SD-WAN Manager installations |
| CWE Classifications | CWE-287 (Improper Authentication), CWE-306 (Missing Authentication for Critical Function), CWE-284 (Improper Access Control) |

AFFECTED SYSTEMS

- Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Manager versions prior to Cisco security-fixed releases
- Internet-exposed SD-WAN management interfaces
- Clustered and high-availability deployments (all nodes must be updated)
- Both physical and virtual appliances
- Also affects Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controller (formerly vSmart)

Organizations must consult Cisco's official advisory for exact affected release trains and patched versions.

INDICATORS OF COMPROMISE (IoCs)

1. Unexpected creation of new administrative accounts
2. Authentication logs showing successful logins without valid credential events
3. Unrecognized configuration changes in SD-WAN policies or device templates
4. Unexpected API token generation or privilege escalation
5. Suspicious outbound traffic originating from vManage systems
6. Evidence of lateral movement from SD-WAN management infrastructure
7. Log anomalies around web authentication endpoints
8. Disabled or modified logging configurations
9. Unexpected device re-enrollment or certificate changes
10. Indicators of web exploitation activity targeting management interface URLs

REMEDIATION ACTIONS

| Action Category | Specific Actions | Priority |
|---------------------------------|---|------------------|
| Immediate Patching | Upgrade to Cisco's fixed SD-WAN software versions | MANDATORY |
| Exposure Reduction | Remove direct internet exposure of vManage interfaces | MANDATORY |
| Access Control | Restrict management access via strict IP allowlisting and firewall policies | HIGH |
| Cluster Integrity | Verify all nodes in HA/clustered deployments are patched | HIGH |
| Post-Patch Audit | Review administrative accounts, API tokens, and configuration integrity | REQUIRED |
| Credential Hygiene | Rotate credentials, certificates, and API keys as precaution | REQUIRED |
| Monitoring | Increase logging and real-time alerting on SD-WAN systems | REQUIRED |
| CISA Emergency Directive | "CISA Emergency Directive ED 26-03: Federal patch by Feb 27, 2026 (48 hours)" | REQUIRED |

Note: Mitigation steps reduce exposure but do not eliminate the vulnerability. Patching is the only complete remediation.

ACTION SUMMARY & RESPONSE PRIORITIES

| Action Type | Specific Steps | Priority | Timeframe |
|--------------------------|---|-----------|--------------------|
| Patch Deployment | Apply Cisco security updates | MANDATORY | Immediate |
| Internet Exposure Review | Remove or firewall management interface | MANDATORY | Immediate |
| Account Audit | Review and validate admin accounts | HIGH | Within 24–48 hours |
| Credential Rotation | Reset credentials and API tokens | HIGH | Within 72 hours |
| Log Review | Conduct retrospective compromise analysis | REQUIRED | Immediate |
| Continuous Monitoring | Enable enhanced detection rules | REQUIRED | Ongoing |

MONITORING & DETECTION REQUIREMENTS

| # | Monitoring Activity |
|---|--|
| 1 | Monitor authentication logs for bypass patterns |
| 2 | Alert on new administrative account creation |
| 3 | Detect unexpected configuration changes |
| 4 | Monitor API token creation and privilege escalation |
| 5 | Inspect inbound traffic targeting management interface endpoints |
| 6 | Correlate SD-WAN logs with SIEM for anomaly detection |
| 7 | Review outbound connections from management servers |
| 8 | Validate integrity of SD-WAN policy templates |

REFERENCES

| Reference | URL |
|-------------------------|---|
| Cisco Security Advisory | https://sec.cloudapps.cisco.com/security/center/content/CiscoSecurityAdvisory/cisco-sa-sdwan-rpa-EHcht2k |
| NVD Entry | https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2026-27127 |
| CISA Alert | https://www.cisa.gov/news-events/news/immediate-action-required-cisa-issues-emergency-directive-secure-cisco-sd-wan-systems |
| Talos Blog | https://blog.talosintelligence.com/uat-8616-sd-wan/ |

CALL TO ACTION – KEY IMPERATIVES

| # | Requirement |
|---|--|
| 1 | Treat this vulnerability as mission-critical |
| 2 | Patch all affected SD-WAN Manager systems immediately |
| 3 | Remove public internet exposure of management interfaces |
| 4 | Conduct full compromise assessment if exposure existed |
| 5 | Rotate all administrative credentials and tokens |
| 6 | Monitor continuously for signs of exploitation |
| 7 | Validate configuration and policy integrity post-remediation |
| 8 | Report confirmed incidents to National CERT immediately |

WARNING: Failure to remediate this vulnerability may result in complete network compromise, operational disruption, data exposure, and long-term adversary persistence within enterprise or government infrastructure. Immediate action is required.