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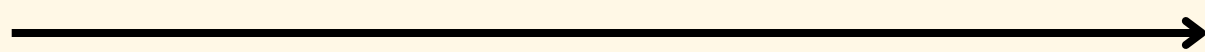
Risk, Resilience, Security, Safety & Management Sciences (Applied)

DISASTER RESILIENCE

“Anticipation and planning are key elements of business resilience.”

The risk a business faces is a function not only of the event itself, but also the degree to which a business has prepared for such eventualities.” (p.79)

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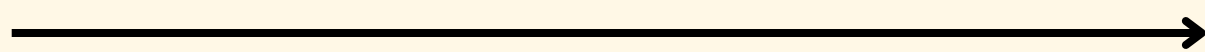
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RESILIENCE

“Organisational
resilience **depends** on
the culture, structure
and business
practices of the
organisation”

(Paton & McClure, 2017: 88)

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PLANS

“The effectiveness of plan implementation is a function of staff having the competencies and capabilities that maintain well-being and enhance performance in atypical and challenging circumstances”

(Paton & McClure, 2017: 87)

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OUTCOMES

“...‘failing to plan to fail’ is as important as ‘failing to plan to succeed’”

(Paton & McClure, 2017: 86)

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COGNITIVELY COMPLACENT

“...over time, the conceptual frameworks or ‘mental maps’ that inform managers’ thinking and action become entrenched in routine activities and can become **insulated from the environmental inputs**”

(Paton & McClure, 2017: 86)

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COST VS. BENEFITS

“The costs of business continuity management (BCM) are highly visible, the benefits less so.”

(Paton & McClure, 2017: 85)

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CONTINUITY OF SERVICES

“BCM is built around the understanding **what the organisation must achieve**, identifying barriers or interruptions that may prevent their achievement should a business experience a large-scale disaster and planning how the business and its employees will operate under such conditions”

(Paton & McClure, 2017: 84)

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RISK

“The term **business continuity management (BCM)** refers to a proactive, systematic approach to facilitating business resilience that incorporates risk identification, assessment and management, the development of disaster recovery plans and procedures, training, exercising, and using feedback from exercises to promote the iterative development of plans and capabilities”

(Paton & McClure, 2017: 84)

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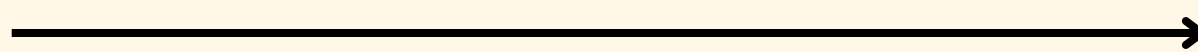
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IMPACT/S

“Qualitative differences in the nature, scale and duration of impacts mean that planning for routine losses represents an inappropriate basis for disaster business recovery planning”

(Paton & McClure, 2017: 83)

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PRIORITISATION

“...businesses are **more** likely to undertake survival actions than they are to undertake actions intended to prevent or reduce damage to or loss...”

(Paton & McClure, 2017: 81)

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REFERENCES:

Paton, D. & McClure, J. (2017). Business Continuity in Disaster Contexts, in Paton, D. & Johnston, D. (eds) *Disaster Resilience: An integrated approach*, 2nd ed, Charles C Thomas Publisher

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