



Disaster Management and Reconstruction Process Protocol Key Principles:

The Disaster Management and Reconstruction Process Protocol has been developed according to the following key principles which, if applied will deliver these benefits:

Being prepared

Encouraging preparedness towards disaster risks.

Whole project view

The process covers the whole lifecycle of a disaster, from preparedness through to reconstruction. This will ensure that issues such as operation and maintenance are considered at the front-end of the process.

Clear planning framework

Drawing from the 'stage-gate' approach in the Generic Design and Construction Process Protocol™, a phase review process is adopted which applies a consistent planning and review procedure throughout the project.

A consistent process

The protocol's generic properties allow for the consistent application of the phase review process across different projects and supply chain participants. This, together with the adoption of an effective approach to performance measurement, evaluation and control, facilitates continuous improvement.

Process flexibility

The protocol enables the alignment of the project process with existing governance and operational processes. The flexibility of the protocol ensures that customised, specific process protocols can be created to manage projects, generating team 'buy-in' to the process. At the same time it instils more collaborative and less adversarial practices as a result of the application of the customised process.

Stakeholder involvement/teamwork

Project success relies upon the right people, having the right information at the right time and doing the right things. The proactive resourcing of project phases through the adoption of stakeholder views and standardised project deliverables should ensure that appropriate participants are identified and consulted earlier in the process than is traditionally the case.

Coordination

The need for effective coordination between project team members is paramount. The team leader or focal point will need to be assigned with delegated authority to coordinate the participants and activities of each phase for the production of the project deliverables, throughout the process.

Feedback

The knowledge generated in a project through its monitoring and evaluation system in terms of successes and failures, if captured, can offer important lessons for the future. The phase review process facilitates a means by which project experiences throughout the process can be captured, thereby informing later phases and future projects. The creation, maintenance and use of a Legacy Archive will aid a process of continual improvement.

Phases

Phase 0, Disaster Preparedness: Early consideration of risks and activities that need to be undertaken during a disaster and in development of a risk register.

Phase 1, Pre event planning: Considers and refines the risk register to develop a Disaster Management Plan.

Phase 2, Initial Reconnaissance: Reviews preparations and implements disaster management systems to gain an initial assessment of conditions on the ground.

Phase 3, Review and Prioritisation: Reviews elements of the Initial Assessment to develop The Action Plan and focus the immediate response and long term assessment.

Phase 4, Detailed Assessment: Activities providing an accurate overview of the disaster and subsequent consequences to enable strategic decision making to occur.

Phase 5, Reconstruction Strategy: Detailed Assessment informs development of a reconstruction strategy which leads to a Strategic Master Plan.

Phase 6, Reconstruction Information: Initiates work on potential reconstruction solutions and develops detailed solutions in the Reconstruction Documents.

Phase 7, Reconstruction Works: Undertakes activities associated with reconstruction with end deliverable as Reconstruction Completion Documents.

Phase 8, Ongoing Review: Management of reconstruction solutions over their lifecycle to the required performance standards. Review of performance and lessons learned.

Activity Zones

Strategic Disaster Management: Strategic perspective to ensure stakeholder's needs and requirements are captured, understood and met throughout reconstruction lifecycle.

Risk Identification and Management: Considers how risks relating to disasters are identified and assessed pre and post disaster.

Health and Safety Management: Focuses on all aspects of health and care, safety, governance, liability and accountability. It also considers regional regulatory issues.

Recovery Process Planning: Processes within this activity zone have been developed to aid the strategy, planning, project management and execution of the recovery.

Resource Management: Deals with all aspects of logistics, procurement and financial issues.

Reconstruction Management: Considers reconstruction activity that occurs throughout the lifecycle, including managing land issues early in the process through to managing construction works and handover.

Lifecycle Management: Considers all aspects of integrating the short term and long term issues.

Process Monitoring and Management: ensures that all the activities are carried out in the correct sequence and to the appropriate standard.