# Question 1: Crisis versus Disaster

## How does HI3 292-2006 distinguish a crisis from a disaster?

The difference between a predicament which refers to a process (crisis) and one which occurs suddenly (disaster) is its unpredictable nature (Britton, 1986). Since no one can anticipate when a disaster will strike, it's preferable to start planning months or years in advance. Effective crisis management solutions are typically established after a crisis has happened, despite the fact that a business crisis should be anticipated and averted. The environment decides which is more vital.

## How would this type of distinction inform crisis management in your role at Nike? Consider the information presented in figure 2 in chapter in giving your response

Business, consumer, and industry risks. Occupational injuries may be lethal. Lack of sales and company disruptions may all contribute to large losses. Effective crisis management mitigates the dangers. In such a case, public safety comes first. Unseen dangers to public health and safety increase. Public safety issues may be addressed after that. Finally, crisis management is meant to keep an organization and/or its members safe.

# Question 2. BIA and disruption scenarios

## What is a business impact assessment and why are disruption scenarios helpful in planning for a business impact assessment?

BIA collects data to build restoration strategies in the case of a business interruption. A risk assessment must search for potential losses. Supply chain breakdowns or delivery delays may also create issues. Several options must be considered (Tjoa, et al., 2008).

Business impact analysis should be part of any company's risk management plan. Anyone may have an accident or crisis. This includes supplier failures, labour disputes, power outages, cyberattacks, and other natural or man-made disasters.

## Please provide your Nike interviewers with a relevant example of a Disruption Scenario. Your example should describe the benefits of disruption scenario planning in your answer

Wikipedia, a worldwide research resource, has disruptive innovation. encyclopedia has been around decades. The regular upgrading of material necessitated many hardcover volumes. Wikipedia's arrival eliminated the demand for costly and worthless information. After 244 years of publishing, Encyclopaedia Britannica decided to retire in 2012 due to constant updates and free information (sprigghr, 2020).

# Question 3. Recovery Objectives

## What is a recovery objective / metric?

A recovery point objective (RPO) should be attained when a machine, device, or connection progressively declines owing to a mechanical, software, or telecommunications problem. Determines how much data may be lost in a disaster (Kerner, 2021).

## how would it apply in the context of the disruption scenario and impact assessment you have just described at 2b above?

Administrators must arrange backups to occur at least once per hour if the RPO is one hour. In this case, external hard drives with numerous copies of data may be the best solution. Technology has made this simple. For example, an encyclopedia is a physical book that may be damaged by variables such as coffee or water, but Wikipedia is a non-tangible website that provides the same information as an encyclopedia and is not affected by factors such as coffee or water.

# References

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