

Timeline

[Business, Management](#)



The Chronological Timeline of Events that Led to the Libya Crisis

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2011 Introduction The business timeline continuity is usually considered the time that normally runs parallel with timeline taken in the management of an incident. Usually it starts at the same time or at different points. It requires a recovery time objective through which the business process must be restored within a particular duration of time while offering a particular level of service. This normally takes place after a disaster or a disruption so as to be able to avoid consequences that can be avoided. It is mainly because most of the time, they are associated with the breakage of business continuity (Blyth 2009, p. 35). Any event that possesses the capability of impacting negatively on the operations of a business should be included as a crisis. These include interruptions in the supply chain, loss or the damage of the essential infrastructure in the business such as key machinery or the computer or network resource. In this sense the CBP should be applied with the combination of risk management techniques. It is in this sense that it is important that any business or organization has a plan with which they can recover from a major incident. This would be very important since most of these incidences lead to the prevention of the normal trading and operation of a business. In addition, it is not easy to foresee the events since they are unpredictable (Bowman 2008, p. 50-54). Political Unrest and the lack of Security Political unrest and the lack of security in different countries can be a major source of lack of business continuity. This is because they interfere with the normal functioning of the business as individuals can no longer work in the appropriate way. A proper example is that of Libya through the crisis

of 2011 where a lot of business activities (PBC 2013, par 1-8). The Libya Crisis 2011 as one of the Events Affecting Business Continuity. Timeline and Chronology

February 16: The demonstrations against poor housing conditions in Al-Badya. A lot of protests were also sparked in Benghazi due to the arrest of a lawyer and a campaigner of human rights by the name of Fethi Tarbel.

February 20: The forces started by Gaddafi surged and took control of Benghazi. They claimed the liberation of the city. February 22: Gaddafi offered a television speech that was rambling in the sense that he promised to cling on to power. He denounced his opponents as members of the Al-Qaeda linked group and claimed that they were stoned on hallucinogens.

February 25: Gaddafi addressed a huge rally in Tripolis while the protestors staged their own demonstrations. It revealed the considerable support that he still commanded.

March 1 and 2: The warships edged closer to the coast of Libya. They were making themselves ready for the evacuations that were staged by the civilians as well as to provide assistance during the humanitarian efforts.

March 3 and 4: Ajdabiya city was bombed and retaken by the Libyan Armed Forces. This was done through the immense fights that included the use of bombing tanks. The start of the coalition strikes in Libya.

March 19: Under the mandate of the UN, the US, British and the French forces launched air attacks on the forces of Muammar Gaddafi who retreated to the stronghold city of Benghazi.

March 28 and 28: The rebels who benefitted from Western air strikes advanced towards the west while taking a number of the major towns (Leupp 2011, par. 1-5). Business continuity planning

The business continuity planning is an essential part of business continuity in the sense that it acts as a disaster recovery plan. It is

also known as the business continuity and resiliency planning since it protects the well being of the business or the voluntary organization. It acts as the roadmap to the continuity of the operations of the business. This is especially under certain adverse conditions that include technical failure, crime or natural disasters such as a storm (Doughty 2000, p. 56). With this kind of plan the business can be in a position to get its exposure and identify both its internal and external threats. Through this, it is able to synthesize the assets that it already has and whether they are hard or soft. This provides an effective way to prevent and recover the processes within the organization. Besides, the organization is still able to maintain its competitive advantages well as its integrity in relation to the value system. This type of business timeline continuity requires a methodology (Syed & Syed 2004, p. 68). In particular, the above named event created a ripple effect and majorly caused a ripple effect in most aspects of the economy hence the need for future business planning to avoid similar negative outcomes. The Business continuity planning was initiated with the development of an independent standard by the British Standards Institution (BSI) in December 2006. It was the BS that was meant for the BCP. Before that, the professionals in the BCP relied on the BS 7799 whose only peripheral was the improvement of security procedures of the organization.

Conclusion There are a number of incidents and activities that cause a lot of damage to businesses leading to the serious effects that are experienced from time to time. It is because of these that most business managers are expected to be aware of them and know their likely outcomes. They should also have a link to the guidance on how to make plans that are related to

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