

A comprehensive protection plan

Business



The primary objective of drawing a comprehensive protection plan is to enable an individual or an organization to survive or avoid a disaster (security threat) and therefore continue with his/her normal daily activities smoothly.

To be able to achieve the above, one has to fully access the existing vulnerabilities in relations to the present, and predict future trends. As such therefore, comprehensive protection planning is tedious, complex, and requires careful and proper strategizing. In order for the plan to be relevant, both the security agent and the client have to make sure that, the plan is adhered to, up to the dot.

Protection plans are not a two-month project neither is it a plan that once completed one can forget about it. The plan must be maintained, and tested regularly to gauge its efficient.

Any security protection plan has to be systematic so that in the end, security threats can be avoided. The following steps need to be followed in order to come up with a comprehensive protection plan. 1) Plan description; this involves things like; (I) Pre-planning, which deals with the understanding of the immediate environment of an individual or an organization. (ii)

Vulnerability assessment:- This concentrates on activities which can reduce the possibility of a disaster occurrence.(iii) Disaster impact:- A detailed study should be carried out to determine the outcome, should a disaster occur.(iv) Definition of tasks:-this deals with the real course of action should a disaster occur(v)

Plan development:-during this phase, recovery plans are tackled and clearly documented.(vi) Testing phase:-the above plan is now put into real test so as to gauge its feasibility and if possible alternatives are evaluated.(vii)

Maintenance of the plan is a very critical phase as it determines the success of the whole plan should a security threat take place.(viii) Implementation of the plan:- this is the most important phase of a comprehensive protection plan since the plan will be of no use if it will not be fully implemented. As such implementation includes the following; defining the plan approach, identifying plan implementers, and modifying the plan when need be.

The next step, number (2) plan objectives, which as said earlier the main objective of security protection plan is to enable an individual to survive a disaster and therefore carry on with their duties. As such, it requires critical operations through out the course of plan. These critical operations can only be achieved by establishing of clear objectives.

The objectives to any protection plan includes the following; (I) provision of safety to people in case of a disaster. (ii) Continuation with normal activities after a disaster. (iii) Minimize immediate damage and losses. (iv) Minimizing of disruption time. (V) Identify critical support in case the situations are out of control. These objectives help both the security agent and the client to be fully acquainted with the scope of the plan and the general security and safety procedures.

Number three in this order is the plan organization and staffing. For the plan to be efficient, it needs to be effected by a number of people. Every level of the plan needs to be taken care of by professionals e. g. guards, drivers etc.

initially we had said that protection planning is a tedious, complex, and labor-intensive program.

This is so because it will be of no use to draw a detailed plan of action and fail to assign duties to specific people. Professionals as said earlier need to be in full time contact to execute the plan incase of a disaster happening.

Lastly in this order are recourse requirements; people or organizations who have tried to develop or implement protection plans without providing the necessary recourses have been largely unsuccessful.

Therefore, it is imperative that in order to successfully carry out a protection plan, the essential recourses must be employed to the maximum. Of importance also is the regular testing of plans due to changes of time, and environment. These recourses can be divided into three categories; personnel costs, capitals costs, and on-going costs.(http://www.utoronto.ca/security/documentation/business_continuity/dis_rec_plan.htm)

The above steps when followed keenly, then a comprehensive security protection plan can be drawn and successfully executed when need arises. In our contemporary society, security threats have become the order of the day and therefore there is a need to come up with protection plans to combat these threats.

Some of the most areas, which are frequently affected when disaster strikes are communication networks, personal security, and transport systems. The following is a detailed plan of action to undertake in relation to communication, personal security, and transportation of a client.