



PROJECT MANAGEMENT CENTER FOR EXCELLENCE

A.J. CLARK SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING
Civil & Environmental Engineering Department



POST DISASTER PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Gregory B. Baecher
2019 Project Management Symposium

Post-disaster project management

GREGORY B. BAECHER
CENTER FOR DISASTER RESILIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND COLLEGE PARK

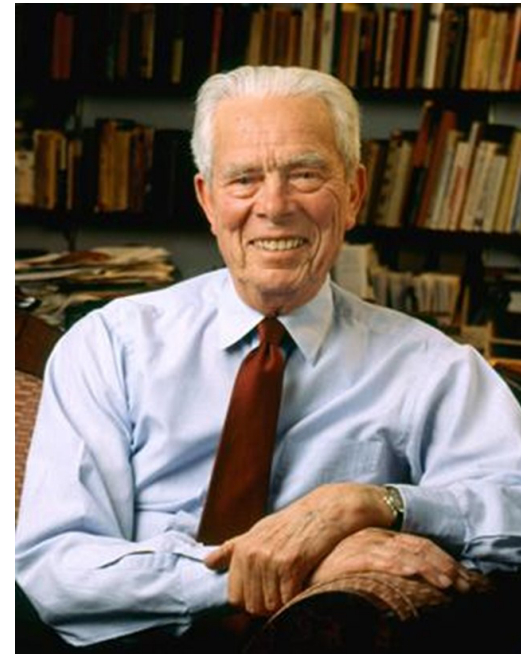


DAVENPORT IA MAY 2019

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"FLOODS ARE 'ACTS OF GOD,' BUT FLOOD LOSSES ARE LARGELY ACTS OF MAN."

Gilbert F. White 1945. *Human Adjustment to Floods*. University of Chicago Department of Geography Research Paper No. 29. Chicago.



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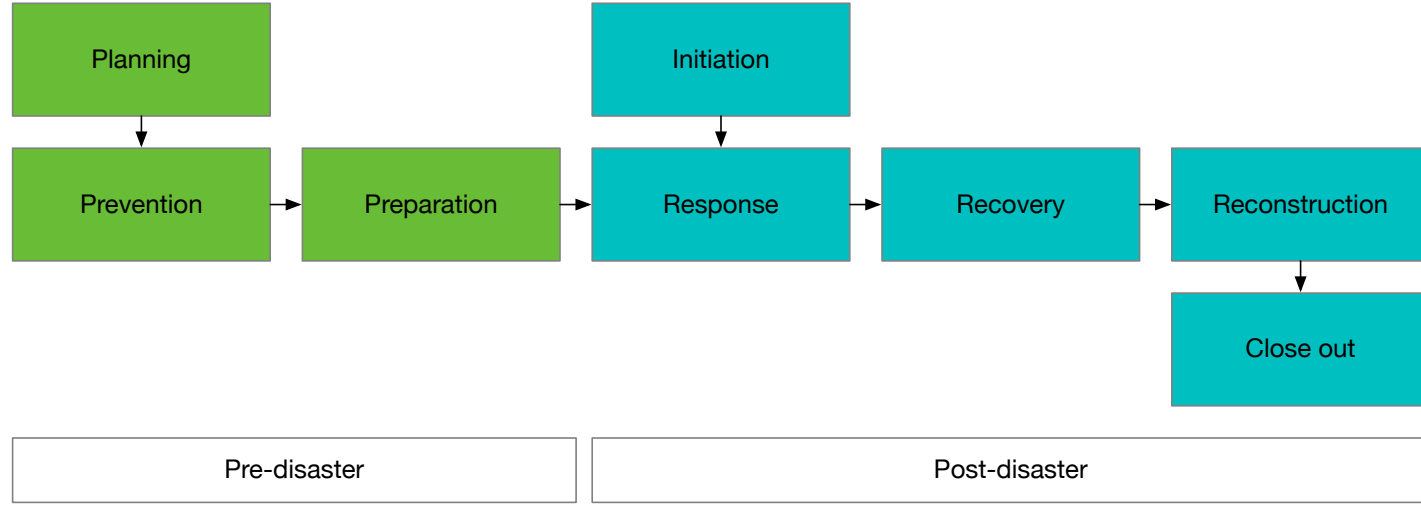
THE PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS OF DISASTER PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Planning,
Prevention,
Preparation,
Initiation,
Response,
Recovery,
Reconstruction,
Close out



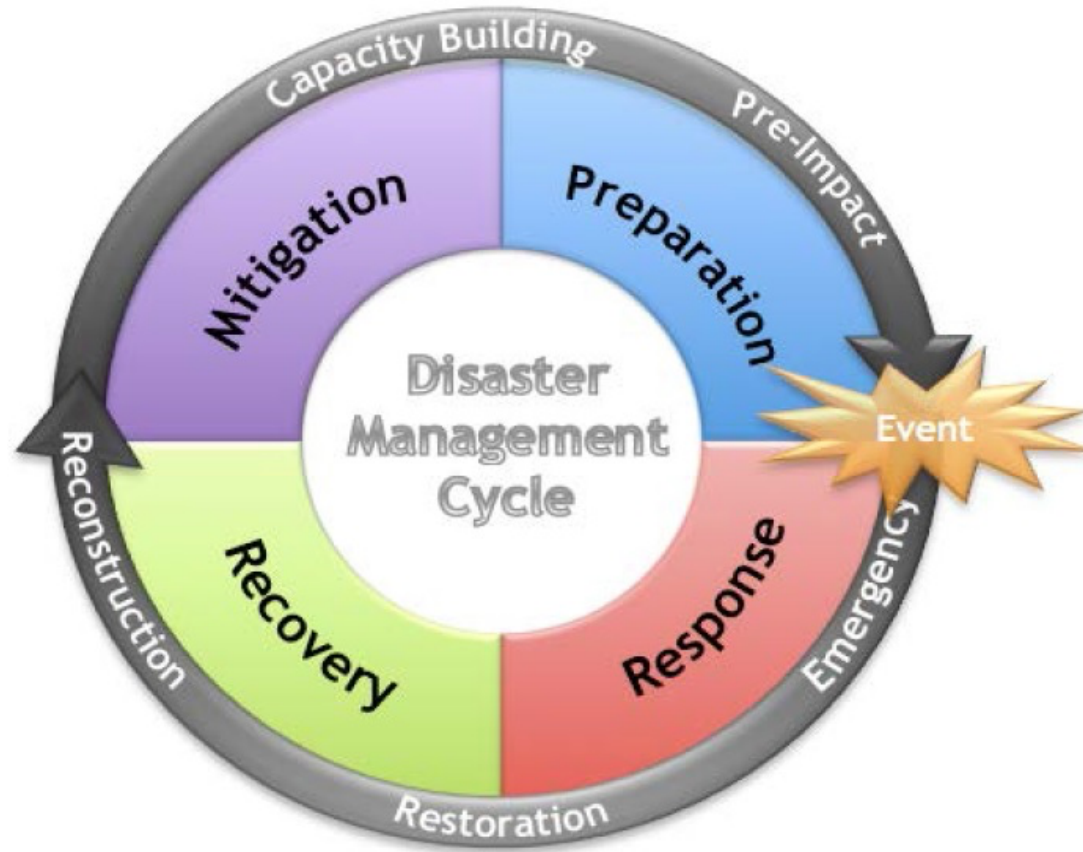
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COMPONENTS OF DISASTER PROJECT MANAGEMENT



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FEMA'S FOUR PHASES OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT



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FEMA'S FOUR PHASES OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Mitigation	Preventing future emergencies or minimizing their effects	Includes any activities that prevent an emergency, reduce the chance of an emergency happening, or reduce the damaging effects of unavoidable emergencies. Buying flood and fire insurance for your home is a mitigation activity. Mitigation activities take place before and after emergencies.
Preparedness	Preparing to handle an emergency	Includes plans or preparations made to save lives and to help response and rescue operations. Evacuation plans and stocking food and water are both examples of preparedness. Preparedness activities take place before an emergency occurs.
Response	Responding safely to an emergency	Includes actions taken to save lives and prevent further property damage in an emergency situation. Response is putting your preparedness plans into action. Seeking shelter from a tornado or turning off gas valves in an earthquake are both response activities. Response activities take place during an emergency.
Recovery	Recovering from an emergency	Includes actions taken to return to a normal or an even safer situation following an emergency. Recovery includes getting financial assistance to help pay for the repairs. Recovery activities take place after an emergency.

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PROJECT CHARTER

Once authorization is made first need is to create a project charter, or project initiation document. This is similar to any other project.

The project charter lays out the purpose, scope, and requirements of the effort.

Include details such as the key participants, stakeholders, and project team; the scope, objectives, and goals; administrative and financial constraints. The project charter provides a foundation for defining project decisions and ensuring they are in line with goals.

The project charter should be no more than one page.

The goal is to achieve a consensus the participants stakeholders such that the objectives, resources, and constraints of the project are clearly communicated to all. In the disaster response situation, it is important to the project charter lay out a timeline activities and desired deliverables.

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STAFFING THE POST-DISASTER PROJECT TEAM

- The **command staff** incident commander and staff. This includes a public information officer to disseminate information to the media, a liaison officer to coordinate with external agencies, a safety officer to ensure safety of personnel and monitors hazards, and technical specialists who are a subject matter expert depending on the specific situation.
- The **planning staff** collects and organizes information and resources and is responsible for creating an Incident Action Plan.
- The **logistics staff** supports the incident response with food, supplies, and transportation to meet objectives.
- The **operations staff** organizes tactical objectives and responds to the incident.
- The **finance staff** tracks expenditures and provides funds for costs and claims.

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HEALTH AND SAFETY OF THE TEAM

- Physical exposures
- Flood-associated injuries
- Earthquake-associated injuries
- Chemical exposures
- Hazardous material release
- Biological exposures



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CLOSE OUT

Close out should be planned for as early as possible even though it is often the last major process of a project's life.

Post disaster reconstruction may last for a prolonged period after the initial responses completed. This reality needs to be accommodated as the project hands-off the continuing effort to other entities.

The recovery phase starts after the threat to human life has subsided. The goal is to bring the affected area back to normalcy as quickly as possible.