THE ROLE OF THE LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE AT MASS EVENTS

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- Promote five pillars of disaster continuum
- Establish Disaster Management Centre
- Mass events to align with continuum objectives
- Disaster Management identified public at mass events as potentially *high risk*
- What Disaster Management's role is not......
- What the role of Disaster Management is....

The Primary Role of Disaster Management at Mass Events

To determine the probability of risk for the event i.e. high, medium, low risk

Monitor, measure performance and scrutinize event safety management plans

Guide and offer advise to all role players (i.e. stadium management, event organizers, municipal departments, statutory functionaries, private sector etc.), to develop and implement risk reduction and preparedness measures.

Engage in any lawful activity alone or together with any other organization to further its aims and objectives. During a serious incident, to implement the Multi-Disciplinary Incident Plan (MIMP) approach to ensure effective command and control.

Provide the direct link to municipal resources and essential services (i.e. Electricity, Water & Sanitation, Roads & Stormwater, Logistics, etc.)

THE ROLE OF LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE AT MASS EVENTS

Statutory laws which regulate public safety and security

- Disaster Management Act
- Occupational Health and Safety Act
- Fire Act
- Municipal by-laws (Community Fire Safety and Building Control)
- National Building Regulations
- Public Gatherings act
- •Traffic Act, etc.....

Future challenges

- Develop municipal by- laws to regulate public safety at events
- Should include risk assessment guidelines for events
- Level of contingency planning and staffing should commensurate with degree of risk (i.e. High, Med., Low)
- Staffing levels (incl. grading) for Security and Medical personnel should be specified

- Nature / type of event (Rock concert, Sport (Int. / Local), Political, Exhibitions, etc.
- Venue & site design (Size, Indoors/Outdoors, No. of exits, general condition of facility, etc.)
- Geographical location of venue (residential, proximity to high risk industry, etc.)
- Crowd attendance in relation to the venue capacity

- Likelihood of crowd surging, crushing, etc.
- Scheduling Date & Time (End school term, Weekend, Weeknight, Holiday etc)
- Likelihood of medical incidents (Crushing inj., drug abuse, heatstroke, etc.)
- Ticketing strategy (adv. sales, unreserved, quantity and anti-counterfeit control measures)
- Likelihood for demand of tickets more than supply

- Duration of event (many hours, number of days, etc)
- Safety history of similar / previous event(s)
- Likelihood of external threats (Rail, Air, Road, high risk industry, etc.)
- Likelihood of significant traffic / public transport / parking disruptions

- Lack of relevant contingency planning meetings
- Other major events in close proximity influencing this event
- Selection and monitoring of contractors (stage, lighting, sound, fencing, fireworks, caterers etc.)
- Likelihood of shortages of food, water and sanitation facilities.

- Likelihood of alcohol and drug abuse
- Likelihood of terrorist threat
- Effects of power failure (lighting, panic, comms, aircon, T.V.b/cast, etc.)
- Effects of extreme weather conditions (heat, rain, wind, cold, etc.)
- Other Impacts:-

RISK TABLE

Risk Probability Rating (Circle)

Impact / Severity Rating (Circle)

Estimated Overall Risk Rating

Key for Categorizing the Risk Rating

(Multiply Probability Rating with Impact Rating)

Low Risk (No VOC req.) = <13 Medium Risk(Mini VOC) = 14 - 20 High Risk (Full VOC) = >21

Conclusion

Disaster Management has the responsibility to assess the risks that exist in society and then recommend appropriate risk reduction and preparedness measures.

Workshops like this is one of the tools Disaster Management uses to achieve it's objectives.

THANK YOU