

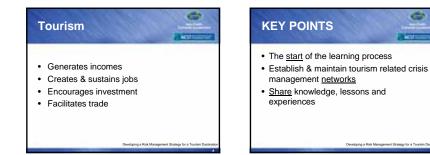


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Introduction

- This is the start of a learning process Establish and maintain tourism risk
 management networks
- Share knowledge, lessons & experiences.

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Disaster

A serious disruption to community life which threatens or causes death or injury in that community and/or damage to property which is beyond the day-to-day capacity of the prescribed statutory authorities and which requires special mobilisation and organisation of resources other than those normally available to those authorities.

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Developing a Risk Management Strategy for a Tourism D



 Tourism risk management is an important process for destinations Crises and disasters are different things Community disasters can cause crises for tourism destinations
Developing a Risk Management Strategy for a Tourism Destination



Occupational Health and Safety

 Identify OH&S requirements consistent with national laws which will protect visitors

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· Advise operators on plans and procedures

Common elements of 0 OH&S:

- · Employers & employees liable for their actions Penalties for non-compliance
- Requirement for a safe workplace
- Provision of adequate facilities Safe access & egress
- · Absence of risk in plant & substances
- Emergency procedures
- · Training and testing regimes
- Information in different language

Emergency Plans (SOPs):

- Evacuation Fire Bomb threat
- Civil disorder Armed intruder •
- Hazardous materials Gas leak •
- ٠
- Building collapse Medical emergency
- External emergencies





KEY POINTS

- · A SWOT analysis is a valuable tool
- Destinations should identify national • OH&S requirements to protect visitors
- Emergency plans are essential for tourism facilities
- Develop multi-agency partnerships



Preparedness:

Networks and liaison with government and community agencies...

Those you will need to cooperate with during a crisis – those who can provide support and assistance

Tourism Crisis Planning Committee

Representatives of your tourism operatorsGovernment and community agencies

An integrated, multi-skilled committee....



The tourism crisis planning committee will base its plans on the **sources of risk (hazards)** identified in the tourism risk management process







You need a <u>GENERIC</u> tourism crisis management plan

One plan to apply to <u>all</u> crises.....

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'What if' questions

- · What if....happened here.....what would it mean to us?
- What are the implications for tourism and the behaviour of travellers?
- What must we do to protect our tourism destination and to restore confidence?



Training and exercising (testing) is fundamental to a high level of preparedness.

Crises require staff to carry out unfamiliar tasks in a stressful environment, so they need training and to PRACTISE.



The fundamental purpose of training & exercising is to improve your destination's capacity to respond efficiently and effectively to crisis



Developing a Risk Ma

- Reveal planning weaknesses
- Expose resource gaps
- Clarify roles & responsibilities
- Improve performance - Build confidence
- Develop proficiency - Test plans systems & procedures
- Foster cooperation between agencies

Importantly

Exercises provide the opportunity for personnel to work together and to develop an effective working relationship

Two forms of exercises: Discussion exercises - Present a situation and problems to be discussed

· Functional exercises Test a crisis management centre and decision-making

Informal exercises 0 problems which occur at othe destinations · What would we do if it happened here? · What would be the implications for our destination?

- · How would it affect potential visitors?
- · What problems would we face?
- · How would media & PR be managed?
- · Do we need additional training, equipment, etc?
- · How would it affect us if it happened near by?

0 Crisis planning is an ongoing PROCESS

Planning continues during tourism crisis response & recovery.

SHORT-TERM TACTICAL PLANS and LONGER-TERM STRATEGIC PLANS (24 - 48 hours)

KEY POINTS

- · Preparedness includes plans, training & testing Networks & liaison with Government and community agencies
 Need a tourism crisis planning committee
- Develop generic tourism crisis response & recovery plans
- Training & exercising is essential Conduct multi-agency exercises
- · Use informal exercises regularly
 - Crisis planning is an on-going process

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Tourism crisis response includes actions leading up to and immediately after the impact of a crisis to:

> minimise its effects and manage the consequences

> > Developing a Dick Magazomore Strategy for a Touri





Tourism destination personnel may be part of an **integrated** multi-agency response to disasters

Maintain visitors' confidence:
 Don't neglect normal services

Least disruption possible







Tourism Crisis Management Centre		
Main work area - space, lighting, low sound level		
Media briefing room		
Conference room		
Foyer/access control area		
Retreat/quiet room		
Rest and recreation area		
Tea and coffee making facilities		
Furniture & equipment		
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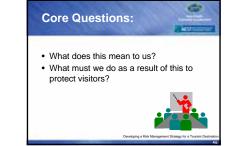
You need a crisis management **TEAM**

One person can't do it all alone.....



In tourism crisis response operations information is a tool which allows people to make <u>timely, critical decisions.</u>









KEY POINTS

- Response tasks depend upon the nature and extent of a crisis
- Most important objective is maintaining visitors' confidence



Establish what's left:

How has affected our destination?
What must we do to return business to normal?







0 Maximising the benefits

- After the debrief the planning committee should:
 Analyse findings
 Identify planning, training & operational needs
 Identify timelines

- Allocate responsibilities
 Revise the tourism crisis management plan
- Organise training
 Test & evaluate revised plans & procedures
- Identify lessons and act upon them.



How can we share the lessons with other tourism destinations?



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Workshops, etc.

KEY POINTS

- Need information on how the crisis has • affected the destination
- Community perceptions should be monitored
- Debriefing is essential to identify lessons . Share lessons with other destinations •



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Crisis Management of Media and

Communication

The goal is to have visitors returning to the destination as quickly as possible after a crisis

1. BEFORE A CRISIS Preparing for the worst

- Designate a spokesperson
- Establish media & communications section . · Communicate regularly with the media
- Pay attention to local media .

2. DURING A CRISIS Minimising Damage in a Crisis

- Be honest and transparent
- . Don't impose a news blackout .
- Establish a media centre Act fast
- Remember the victims •
- Avoid speculation Put the crisis into context
- Challenge untrue media statements •

DURING A CRISIS (cont.) Minimising Damage in a Crisis

- Highlight positive aspects
- Place information on destination website
- Network with other media liaison officers
- Seek increases in promotional budgets Establish hotline
- •
- Monitor safety & security · Coordinate with agencies for media access
- · Communicate to staff

3. FOLLOWING A CRISIS **Restoring Visitor** Confidence

- Be proactive in communications
- Increase trips for journalists
- Remember anniversaries
- Create news outlet on destination website · Increase trips for tour operators



What other measures can you implement to restore the confidence of visitors in your destination?

Which other agencies can assist?

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KEY POINTS

- · Work cooperatively with the media
- Anticipate media focus & needs during crises
- Develop media & communication strategies for before, during and after a crisis

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KEY POINTS FOR THE 0 WORKSHOP

- · Tourism is vital to the economic viability of all countries
- Tourism risk management is an on-going process
- Share information & experiences in tourism crisis management
- Tourism operators share the responsibility for the safety of visitors

