

COURSE OULINE

INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMA IN

EVENTS MANAGEMENT



Module One - The Event Project

Historical background to events The modern meetings & events industry Broad categories of events: personal, corporate, arts & culture, sporting, associations, media, advertising, community, educational, common interest groups, political Guide to sizes of events Indoor and outdoor event venues Events and projects: events management and project management skills differences between events and other projects: time and financial constraints Events and attractions: relationships and differences site and event attractions, combinations Parties to an event: initiators, planners, manager, stakeholders, sponsors, service providers, promoters Stakeholders: primary and secondary positive and negative the host community Event creation: environmental scanning: information gathering and analysis the "five Ws of event creation": reasons why an event is to be held; profit, fundraising, etc who an event is for: participants, spectators, attendees when best to hold the event, considerations where to hold an event; the venue, considerations what purpose is to be achieved by the event brainstorming to produce ideas Feasibility of an event: technical feasibility financial feasibility viability - possibility of achieving its objectives The WOW factor of an event: adding something special or memorable Theming the event: developing its concept into a theme to shape and unify the event Using checklists - example The event program: the detailed schedule of activities The summarised printed programme Programming: the art of selecting and arranging the elements of an event Module Two - Event Personnel Westcom Point, 2nd Floor, Mahiga Mairu Avenue, Westlands, Nairobi. P.O.Box 23833-00100 Nairobi, Kenya Tel: +254 202659865, +254 784 777 662, +254 746 749 569 Website: www.masterconsultants.co.ke



The event manager or leader: definition of management definition of a manager range of duties and responsibilities skills, abilities and expertise needed The activity of management: definition of a leader functions of management: planning organising co-ordinating commanding controlling The event team: composition and diversity stages in group formation: forming, storming, norming, performing Short-term event teams: special problems presented casual and temporary workers using volunteers and students lack of commitment finding the most suitable tasks, making work "fur Diversity of event teams: range of skills, talents and abilities group norms and cohesion creative teams and brainstorming Briefings and de-briefings Need for contingency plans Unspoken communication or body language Improving communication skills: clarity and conciseness confidence, empathy, respect, feedback The creative team: duties and responsibilities of: the artistic director designer music director performance co-ordinator technical director production manager Other services and personnel Decision making: stages in the decision-making process Time management: its importance in event management what should be achieved tips for improving time management

Module Three - Event Planning



The event concept and purpose: examples of how and from what ideas arise Identifying opportunities factors to be considered events leaving a legacy The vision and the mission statement: why they should be put down in writing practical example Event strategy: how an event's goals will be achieved Setting SMART goals or objectives: specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, time-based variety of bases for setting objectives SWOT analysis: considering strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats factors to be taken into account practical example Lead time: reasons why it must be taken into account contingency periods Event dates: some factors to consider: nature of the event, weather, target audience, clash diaries, complementary activities, competition, resources Shoulder periods The venue: event history, venue history and reputation, location, budget, conditions of contract, audience, timing, services and resources, transport and parking, infrastructure and layout, restrictions, reinstatement The event action plan: detailing key event project stages or milestones major activities detailed in an action plan The event business plan: communicating the strategic plan for taking the event forward association with and difference from the action plan benefits of preparing a business plan key areas to be addressed in the business plan suggested sequence for a documented event business plan: front cover and contents introductory summary background and history overview of the current year or period the development plan: going forward event requirements marketing and communication plans financial plan and considerations management and business controls risk management the presentation P.O.Box 23833-00100 Nairobi, Kenya

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Reviews of the business plan

Module Four - Event Budgets and Financial Planning

The event budget as a forecast and projection Income and out-goings Importance of financial control: dangers of the lack of control Manual and computerised (spreadsheet) budget preparation: the need for flexibility and amendments Some do's and don'ts of budget development The need for transparency Sources of event income: public grants sponsorship merchandise sales concessions, franchises and licences entry or participation fees stand or area rental charges raffles, sweepstakes, competitions and games ticket sales - spectator entrance charges advertising in-kind sponsorship and donations Typical event expenditure, including: travel & accommodation, trophies & awards postage & telephone, stationery & printing, medical fees, venue hire/rental, insurance, promotion, equipment hire, transport Example of a live event budget Financial Accounting & Management Control

Importance of financial data and statements The need for careful monitoring and recording of financial data Recording transactions - bookkeeping: manual recording, books of account computerised accounting software packages the dual aspects of a transaction: receiving and giving cash transactions and credit transactions assets and liabilities Cost-oriented and income-oriented events: break-even Budgetary control Profit or surplus Financial control before, during and after an event Event goals and finances: feasibility studies Appointment of a financial controller: duties and responsibilities obtaining quotations in writing: avoiding guesswork and assumptions



Major areas needing financial control: income - receipts of money: security for cash receipts by cheque, credit/debit cards, direct debits payments - expenditure: authority to make payments petty cash; the float and imprest Purchase orders Sales invoices Final Accounts: receipts & payments accounts: events and organizations for which they are prepared specimen income & expenditure accounts events and organizations for which they are prepared profit & loss accounts: events and organizations for which they are prepared balance sheets Module Five - Corporate Sponsorship What sponsorship involves Reasons for the increase in sponsorship opportunities Benefits for sponsors: advertising targeting communicating corporate values business to business (B2B) connections corporate hospitality stakeholder benefits Factors to consider in deciding whether to seek sponsorship Finding sponsors for events identifying potential sponsors - profiling compatibility of products with an event's audience: practical examples major sponsors and sponsors for sub-events Components of sponsorship packages: title or name sponsorship exclusivity brand exposure and branding media exposure advertising merchandising rights sampling opportunities discounted tickets and merchandise prices long-term relationship hospitality opportunities product creation literature distribution Specimens of sponsorship packages and opportunities Setting the value of sponsorship:



getting the "balance" right between too high and too low Costs associated with delivery of packages to sponsors Approaching prospective sponsors: the sponsorship plan what each sponsor might seek proposal to sponsor: tailoring to each potential sponsor The sponsorship proposal document: what it should contain: keeping it brief and to the point presentation, the need to attract the eyes of readers the cover or front page brief overview audience profile and attendance levels benefit/packages available to sponsors prices of packages Answering questions from potential sponsors: number of attendees expected attendee demographic breakdown other sponsors types and prices of sponsorship packages return on investment expected Sponsorship agreements or contracts: why they are needed typical issues covered specimen of a sponsorship agreement On-going relations with sponsors Branding plans Post-event reports Module Six - Event Venues Increase in variety of venues available Crucial importance of the correct venue selection Assessment of the logistics involved Event dates and venue availability Basic considerations: indoor or outdoor audience capacity how long venue will be needed need for public transport access Selecting a location: target audience or guest list budget available Factors in venue selection Sources of venue information Facets of suitability: dimensions, environment, facilities, location/position, cost Site visits Agreeing prices and terms:



what is and what is not included in the hire/rental charge negotiating with venue managements ascertaining any restrictions who pays for insurance, security, etc Specimen of venue hire/rental agreement relating to restrictions on the use of the venue Booking and confirmation: checking the draft agreement/contract Follow-up site visits Non-traditional venues: architectural spaces experiential venues moving venues Factors to consider in using non-traditional venues: food and drinks, lack of furniture, tableware, etc. lack of security Food and Beverages at Events Outsourcing food and beverage supplies Hotels and restaurants: types of catering which might be offered: canapés, full meals, buffets, carveries, BBQs waiter service and self-service Venues without facilities for food and beverages: employing outside caterers Outsourcing to independent businesses at venues: finding suitable/reputable concessionaires

finding suitable/reputable concessionaires controlling concessionaires trading licences needed health & safety considerations site fees or percentage of takings

Ordering supplies and arranging services: obtaining quotations the tendering process purchase orders

Module Seven - The Event Program and Schedule

The schedule as a timetable: chronological order Developing the program schedule: factors to be considered, checklist typical component parts: main or core entertainment/focus secondary entertainment/focus support entertainment/activities ancillary activities practical examples of events Timing program activities: special features to consider consulting other parties involved:



competitors, sponsors, exhibitors multiple performances concurrent activities timing and sequencing of activities time intervals, commercial breaks Event ceremonies: opening, welcome, closing speeches award/medal presentations contingency planning in case: dignitaries are late or fail to turn up crowds are dispersed dignitaries arrive at busy or slack times Using Gantt charts as graphical illustrations to: plan, co-ordinate and track specific tasks manual and computerised versions identifying tasks which: can be executed in parallel must be executed in sequence Event programmes for distribution to patrons printed versions, typical contents entry forms for competitive activities production and format: single sheets, pamphlets and booklets in-house or professional reproduction methods of distribution advertising: helping to offset production costs setting prices sponsors' advertisements, local business advertising

Module Eight - Legal Issues

Responsibilities under the law Liabilities: legal responsibility for acts or omissions Organisational structure and legal status: unincorporated bodies: committees of clubs, associations, charities, etc sole owner businesses: formation and registration simplicity of management business partnership firms: reasons for their formation partnership agreements: duties and responsibilities of partners limited companies: shareholders or stockholders meaning of limited liability incorporation and registration parent companies: separating event income and expenditure Insurance for Events Westcom Point, 2nd Floor, Mahiga Mairu Avenue, Westlands, Nairobi.

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Definition of an accident Risks, hazards and consequences Circumstances in which insurance cover is needed Types of insurance cover for events: general public liability employers liability event equipment and property cancellation or abandonment of an event third-party damage Arranging events insurance: directly with insurers through insurance brokers information which might need to be provided the policy: sum insured, subject matter, exclusions Insurance and the law: insurable interest utmost good faith indemnity: types of compensation Insurance claims charitable status: fundraising activities donations and corporate philanthropy taxation and other advantages Sanctioning: permission from a legal or governing body lump sum fee or capitation fee Copyright: moral or legal entitlement to have or do something literary and artistic rights assigning of rights illegal use, copying and plagiarism Contracts and agreements: legal enforceability unrevoked offer and unconditional acceptance acceptance of legality consideration from both/all parties terms and conditions An event's own contracts: drawing up, wording and contents terms and conditions contracts with franchisees, performers, contractors general guidelines for event organisers and managers Quotations for: supply of goods and/or services hire of equipment, furniture, marquees, etc Purchase orders Licences and permits: common reasons why they might be required: public entertainment trading/market trading sale of liquor/alcoholic beverages gambling - raffles and games of chance



Performing rights: royalty payments to copyright holders Performing Rights Society Disability issues: complying with the law on access and facilities

Module Nine - Event Logistics and Production

Assessment of resources needed: production equipment, facilities, services, personnel, time allocating sufficient time for production Logistics in events: ensuring the flow of resources into and out of a venue Factors in site or venue design: anticipated size and demographics of audience indoor or outdoor, seated or standing access and infrastructure requirements Checklist for physical production resources Checklist for facilities and services Factors in site or venue layout: capacity, features which might decrease it Access, egress and flow for vehicles and pedestrians: dangers to avoid, pinch points, disabled access vehicle/pedestrian intersections access for emergency vehicles adequate space around concessions and WCs Sterile areas Ground conditions and site topography: features to consider assessment of weather conditions, contingency plans Existing site features: hills, gullies, trees, overhead cables Safe placement of equipment and services Sanitary facilities for men and women, disabled people hand washing facilities Checklist for site or venue considerations Local residents; domestic and business: advance meetings, keeping them in the picture avoiding nuisances which can lose their goodwill; congestion, noise, litter Need for clear signage: directional, information, safety and warnings, emergency, welfare, environmental appropriate dimensions, design and placement sponsors' signage or banners licences or permits for signage display Checklist of facilities for the disabled and special needs groups Litter and waste management: checklist of matters to be considered Site or venue plan or map: why and by whom it is needed features and facilities to be included Westcom Point, 2nd Floor, Mahiga Mairu Avenue, Westlands, Nairobi. P.O.Box 23833-00100 Nairobi, Kenya Tel: +254 202659865, +254 784 777 662, +254 746 749 569 Website: www.masterconsultants.co.ke



developing the master plan Communications: a key logistical concern mobile/cellphones, 2-way radio transmitters, runners evolving a communications plan printed materials, screen messages public address announcements emergency situations

Module Ten - Event Health and Safety

Categories of people to be protected: persons employed by or working for or at the event: full-time, part-time, trainees, volunteers statutory legislation and legal liabilities persons participating in an event: attendees, spectators, visitors, quests duty of care persons who might be affected by: excessive noise, vibration, congestion, noxious smells air pollution, and other forms of nuisance Responsibilities of the event organisers or managers: health and safety arrangements to control risks Risk assessment: identifying and reducing hazards and risks taking all reasonable measures to control risks appropriate management systems for each phase of an event co-ordination of workers and work activities on site/venue temporary demountable structures (TDS): safe erection, siting and use, inspections Crowd management: event organisers' or manager's overall responsibility typical hazards presented by a crowd variety of hazards presented by the site/venue Barriers and fencing: typical purposes served at events: perimeter, queuing, influencing crowd behaviour preventing overcrowding and surging, providing physical security, shielding hazards from people considerations in using and placing barriers Planning for incidents and emergencies: taking account of key risks, contingency planning consultation with local emergency services incident report forms The emergency plan basic matters to be covered: getting people away from the immediate danger summoning emergency services handling casualties Emergency procedures: raising the alarm, informing the audience Westcom Point, 2nd Floor, Mahiga Mairu Avenue, Westlands, Nairobi. P.O.Box 23833-00100 Nairobi, Kenya Tel: +254 202659865, +254 784 777 662, +254 746 749 569 Website: www.masterconsultants.co.ke



onsite emergency response, first aid and medical assistance crowd management evacuation of people with disabilities or mobility difficulties Evacuation: planned escape routes, signage and lighting ensuring exits are clear and available Show stop: rapid and controlled halt to activities preventing risks to the audience, initiating evacuation liaison with key people involved show stop procedures and announcements Transport on site: reasons for movements into, through and out of the site/venue keeping people and vehicles apart adequate access and exit points, ring system Electricity: major risks posed on site/venue steps to be taken to reduce risks Health and safety signage: warning, prohibition and instructional signs Customer logistics Importance of transport links to and from an event: transportation logistics for events in rural settings Ticketing: distribution, collection and security concerns revenue from advance ticket sales electronic and mobile issue of tickets, SMS text ticketing Queuing and queue management: presentation of entry tickets on arrival physical queuing: queue capacity, entertainment, signage fast track queuing, premium payment virtual queuing via mobile/cellphones Exit strategies: staggering exit times, hospitality quests planning exits from events held in remote locations Module Eleven - Event Marketing and Promotion Creating public awareness of an event Different media Market research: how best to promote an event Devising a marketing strategy: taking account of unique challenges Situational analysis: ascertaining the data on which to base strategy Formulating marketing strategy, considering: budgetary constraints time constraints personnel constraints Identifying target markets: the most likely target markets Westcom Point, 2nd Floor, Mahiga Mairu Avenue, Westlands, Nairobi. P.O.Box 23833-00100 Nairobi, Kenya Tel: +254 202659865, +254 784 777 662, +254 746 749 569

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where the target audiences are or will come from Building the audience database: market analysis market segments and demographics comparisons with competitive events Setting SMART marketing objectives: specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, timely practical example Developing the marketing strategy: positioning and characteristics The marketing mix: product, price, place, promotion - and people Determining what an event offers Cost of attending Making attendance easy and convenient Promotional campaigns: getting the right message to the right people Marketing tools: printed materials, media advertising, the Internet What makes an event newsworthy Sponsors and promotion Forms of paid advertising online Using social media; encouraging "sharing" Viral marketing Audience research Post event evaluation and reporting: meetings and de-brief reporting, checklist Planning for the next event

Module Twelve - Building Event Businesses

Entering the events industry: finding a niche whether to be a generalist or a specialist preference for working with social, corporate or non-profit clients preference for small or medium size events Professional planning and organisation of: weddings ceremonies and receptions advice on venue, clothing, flowers, photography, catering birthday parties: venue, themes, decor, entertainment, catering wedding anniversary celebrations: venue, catering, renewal of wedding vows, flowers, decor, music family events: engagement, going way, coming home parties, etc types and sizes of meetings: briefings, conferences, conventions, congresses, seminars organiser's duties before, during and after meetings Seating arrangements: descriptions and illustrations of 10 popular layouts The business venture: characteristics of entrepreneurs Westcom Point, 2nd Floor, Mahiga Mairu Avenue, Westlands, Nairobi. P.O.Box 23833-00100 Nairobi, Kenya Tel: +254 202659865, +254 784 777 662, +254 746 749 569 Website: www.masterconsultants.co.ke Email: info@masterconsultants.co.ke



reasons for venturing into business business units: sole owner, partnerships, companies: advantages and possible disadvantages or each The business plan: matters to be covered What business capital is and why it is necessary Possible benefits of working from home, disadvantages Securing clients via: family and friends, emails, texts, phone calls using social media designing and building a website, blogs Importance of referrals from satisfied clients Building a network of contacts Developing goodwill Building relationships with clients Event organising and planning fee structures: flat rate, percentage of expenses, hourly rate Accounting records Event business insurance cover and policies