

Crisis Management and Recovery for Events

Supplementary questions

1: Theoretical Perspectives of Crisis Management and Recovery for Events

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1. What is a crisis and how does it manifest in events?

To answer this question, at first, it is important to clarify the difference between crises and disasters. Then distinguish the causes of crises (see Table 1.1) and provide examples of how events that are affected by crises.

2. How do chaos and complexity theories inform understanding of crisis management for events?

Explain what a chaordic system is and why events can be viewed as such systems. Consider the basic principles of chaos theory and how are applied on events (see Table 1.2).

3. What is the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the event industry worldwide?

Explain the timeline outlining three stages in the pandemic and subsequent responses that pertain to the event sector (see Figure 1.1) and then consider the special case of mega and hallmark events.

4. How resilience planning can help in the recovery of events?

Explain the concept of resilience. Consider Godschalk's (2003) critical elements in building resilient systems, which can be viewed as goals in resilience planning for event portfolios or the event sector overall. Contextualize these elements in the events realm.

5. Why event portfolio management can be a tool for event recovery?

There are key processes that make up portfolio resilience. These processes can produce significant added value to the event sector in times of crisis. The portfolio processes are inherently integrative and systemic concerning how different events as interconnected elements are reconfigured to form a new whole program that adapts to environmental changes. There are five processes: network synergies, operational efficiencies, multipronged leverage, market complementarities, and ecosystem continuity.