

KINGDOM FESTIVAL

GOD BLESS NATIONS SUMMIT

FESTIVAL SECURITY TEAM DEPT



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Security Team Safe and Secure Purpose provides a sense of safety to our members and guests. A member or guest that feels secure will be able to focus squarely on the reason they are at church to begin with, to build a closer relationship with Jesus Christ, without the fear of so many of the dangers in today's world. The teams scope ranges from Guests and speakers escort from airports-hotels- festival venue –domestic errands if any, festival venue in and outside, aerial surveillance, screening of delegates at exits and entrances, parkings of vehicles and in delegates transport buses, accommodation schools / hostels and hotels, in publicity and special missions prior or during the festival, in donation and gifts warehouses, assets and inventories of festival –sound systems/ musical equipments, furnitures, festival give outs etc. All this are areas where our security trained personel working with internal and government security systems should put there eyes ranging from guards, screening machines, Cctv sureveillance in entire venue etc. The security threates include Handle and mitigate security threates Knife Attacks or sharp objects attack, food poisoiing and contamination on delegates and guests, robbery, delegates hijack and hostage, Child kinapping from sessions, pick pocketing, thefts of delegates unmaned laugagges in accommodation/ during church ministration/ during registration/ during missions , in storage rooms of festival inventory and storage, breaking into delegates and speakers vehicles, drozing sprays and medication etc .

Areas of Focus of security Dept

1. Stampedes- where gifts and food are given uncontrollably no gifts or foodstuffs should be given without order lines fences, protocol lanes manned by security and ushers in an orderly way to avoid, pressing against each other, scrabbling, pressing against barriers or buildings, Falling Shaky and surging crowd, Aggressive behavior, High risk behavior, such as throwing objects/ foods / gifts/ books etc. Location factors on space, movements, Lack of light, Crowd flow is not divided for different crowds, Collapse of building / tents/ stages, barriers, and fangs, Evacuation route is blocked by booths alongside the road, Route is blocked by lines of people, Poor design of hardware, such as a revolving door in the main entrance, emergency alerts, false alarms
2. Terrorism- Anti –Terrorism units should be engaged in our festival groups may seek to cause chaos and disruption through physical violence or, in some cases, cybercrime.
3. Pandemic Threats for covid and cholera – sanitization should still be done in our festivals and washing of hands for hygiene
4. Biological Warfare- No cylinders or sprays should be allowed in without inspection and authorities even by service providers along with checking of powders Botulinum Toxin, Anthrax
5. Cyberterrorism- website, datas need backups in form of print and accounting systems should have book backups on payments and acknowledge on receipts, vouchers, attendance coupons etc
6. Managing sick and near death cases brought for healing or elderly- When handling sick and elderly lets have official hospital and ambulance services on site to avoid treating and handling patients on Medication errors are a leading cause of injury and avoidable harm in health care systems, infections management experts should be part of Quality assurance and excellence event masters, no Unsafe surgical care procedures , Unsafe injections practices in health care settings avoid Diagnostic errors , Unsafe transfusion practices , Radiation errors ,Sepsis Venous thromboembolism, (blood clots)
7. Response center – We Set up security offices with private and government officers at entrances, in the compound, sniffer dogs, horses, vehicles, uniformed and civilian security coordinated from head office. Heading an office with the mission and resources to assist in ensuring agency compliance with information security requirements.
8. Description of duties and mandate
9. Dynamic Security Personnel Training- in our festival venues we deploy a variety of security personnel, such as entrance screeners and inspection guards placed throughout the venue. Regardless of position, continued and updated training is the foundation of stadium safety. The Command, Control, And Interoperability Center for Advanced Data Analysis works directly with to develop and execute safety protocol standards for stadiums. While the CCICADA focuses on both large and small tactics, security personnel training continues to be the most effective hurdle against a successful attack.
10. Advanced Security Equipment- In our festivals we focus to engage security companies high line of technology Invasive tools, such as body scanners with consideration on privacy codes detection systems via CCTV, security drones and advanced communication systems.

11. Zoned Operations- In our festivals we have zoned operations which consists of a layered design of outer, middle and inner. During a security threat, the organization of each operating zone determines how quickly, safely and efficiently attendees exit and law enforcement agencies enter. Integrating a variety of monitoring tools and techniques, which include foot patrol and high-tech surveillance equipment, within each zone increases security via crowd control and increased security in more vulnerable areas.
12. Refined Evacuation Protocol- In our festivals we seek to have easy movements and evacuation protocols to avoid stampeding crowds pose just as much of a threat in Vibrating with panic, fear and self-preservation, crowds must be quickly and efficiently manipulated to safety. In an attempt to minimize injuries due to evacuation, CCICADA recommends developing a thorough plan based on stadium sections, security personnel locations, crowd disbursement techniques and infrastructure capacity for sheltering attendees.
13. Leverage Data Analysis Reports- We shall engage digital technologies in significant insights for security Statistical analysis of data gathered from stadiums around the country identified areas of weakness in terms of security coverage and the impact specific protocols had on attendees, such as long screening lines and congested walkways. Data may also be used to understand the erratic behavior often experience during an evacuation. Studying this information allows stadium security organizations an opportunity to refine their approach, tactics and tools for a greater efficiency.
14. Check the stadium security guidelines and in the entrance of the stadium- the plan of venue of venue, evacuation, handling personal belonging, vehicle parking, Clean out your pockets and your bags and check for all forbidden items to make it easier for you to move through the security checkpoint without interruption.
15. Wash your hands regularly- .Keeping your hands clean remains a concern even during normal circumstances through the water points, not just during a global pandemic you cannot predict who around you might be sick. feel a little under the weather. Unfortunately, in these crowded venues, illness can spread like wildfire. Any time you use the bathroom or plan to eat, wash your hands with soap and water. Avoid touching your face while in the venue if at all possible. These simple steps can help keep you healthier even when others do not follow appropriate safety guidelines.
16. Set a meeting place if you get separated from friends or family members. You arrived with your friends or family members. You would like to leave with them, too. While you may all carry cell phones, do not rely on technology alone to keep you connected if someone gets lost. Designate a meeting place that you can find easily from anywhere in the venue and make sure everyone knows where it is and what time you expect to reconnect. You may choose to meet back at your seats or choose a highly visible landmark. This simple step can help prevent friends and family members from getting lost and struggling to reconnect with you, especially after a busy event.
17. Snap a picture of your kids and team before you step into the venue. Kids, in particular, often wander off in large crowds. They may see something they desperately want to take a look at and wander away before you realize it or simply get lost in the crush. Snap a picture of your children either before you leave the house or before you enter the venue itself. If they do get lost, you have a current picture to share with security staff and a clear reminder of the clothes they have on, which can make it easier to spot them in the crowd.
18. Locate the exits when you arrive at your seat. The safety warning in a movie theater that guides you to check for the nearest exit does not just exist to help the theater meet safety codes. In an emergency, you may need to exit quickly. Knowing the location of the nearest exit can help you move with the flow of traffic and get out of the venue quickly and safely. Knowing the location of those exits can also help you leave the venue if you start to feel ill or panicked, or if you feel uncomfortable for any reason.
19. Pay attention to what happens around you, not just the people on stage.-Excitement abounds when you attend a live event. You want to keep your eyes on the stage or the field, not on the people around you. The people in the crowd, however, can pose a high safety risk, whether via a violent crime or an attempt to part a bystander with their belongings. Periodically, take a look around the crowd. Make note of anyone acting oddly or anyone who makes you uncomfortable. If you notice something dangerous, say something to a security guard or other event staff. Simply paying attention can help you prepare for possible dangers in crowded arenas.
20. Linger behind at the end of the event.- At the end of most big events, a crush of people heads straight for the nearest exit. Hundreds or even thousands of people may flood out of the event at the same time. Instead of finding yourself caught up in the crush, especially if you attended the event with small children or vulnerable individuals, linger for a little while. Let the crowd disperse somewhat before heading to your car. Unless you make it to your car before anyone else—highly unlikely in most venues—you will still have to wait a while in traffic before you can exit. Instead, allow yourself to linger at the venue for a few minutes. Once the crowd clears out, you can enjoy an easier walk to your vehicle.
21. Try not to go anywhere alone f. While you do not want to get caught in the crush of people heading for the exits immediately after the event, you do not want to linger so long that you must walk to your vehicle entirely alone. Criminals may lie in wait for stragglers, especially stragglers who do not have other members in their group. When possible, attend events with a friend or a group of friends. You may find immense security in having others around

you. If you do attend an event alone, try to move with moderate groups of people. Children, in particular, should exercise care to remain in sight of other groups, ideally in areas where someone can hear you if needed.

22. Ask for an escort if you feel you need one. You lingered too long at the end of the event, and now you will need to walk to your car entirely alone. Perhaps you noticed someone watching you throughout the event, and now that person is following you as you move toward your vehicle. You may even have had an altercation with another event attendee that makes you feel uncomfortable, especially if that person seems to follow you around. If you feel uncomfortable, ask a security guard for an escort to your vehicle. Most security guards will provide you with that escort if needed, especially if they can leave their current post. You may need to linger a little longer so a security guard can get free to go with you, but that simple layer of protection can help deter would-be attackers or troublemakers.
23. Know the layout of your venue. If you can, look up the layout of the venue online before you attend. Familiarize yourself with its size, shape, and general floor plan. If you cannot look up the layout of the venue online, you may still get a vague idea of the appearance of the venue from pictures and other materials. Look over the venue when you arrive and get a feel for it. Know how traffic flows through it and what areas have a high likelihood of congestion. This foreknowledge can help make it easier if you need to escape the venue or get out of a crowd quickly.
24. Always watch your food and drink especially that which is served by hookers- If you purchase food and drink while at a venue, from a sporting event to a concert, always keep it with you and pay attention. Many events, especially sporting events, provide drinks without lids. This can help prevent littering across the event, but it also makes it easier for someone to slip something into your drink, especially if you look away or leave it unattended for a long period of time. Special testing cards can help you check for the presence of drugs in your drink if you have reason to worry, but you have to prepare ahead of time, purchase those cards, and remember to take them in with you. We shall inspect the vendors who sell food in the compound to be health compliant.
25. Maintain a Complete Watchlist- A watchlist is simply a list of people's pictures. This can consist of known bad actors or potentially suspicious individuals that should be monitored when they enter a stadium, arena or ballpark.
26. Ensure Complete Camera Coverage- Security teams will want to have stadium cameras positioned in strategic locations so personnel can identify the bad actors (as well as players, coaching staff and VIPs). As previously mentioned, stadiums occupy a lot of space and therefore security operators need to situate their cameras for optimal coverage in order to identify hooligans (and other persons of interest) before they enter the stadium.
27. Create an Early Warning System- Depending on your relationship with your city, you can even potentially identify bad actors at entry hubs such as train or subway stations – well before the individual sets foot on stadium grounds. It's imperative to identify watchlist individuals early as they often attempt to elude detection.
28. Go with Touchless Access Control- But it's not just about security facial recognition can also be harnessed to enhance the fan experience. Facial recognition is increasingly being used as a means of providing touchless, secure access control of VIPs, players and staff. Face-based access control is designed to balance security and visitor management by instantly recognizing authorized personnel and alerting security staff of any unauthorized entry in real-time.
29. Lock Down Sensitive Areas to Designated Players, Coaches, Employees & VIPs staffing each point-of-entry is unaffordable, and the use of access control solutions that require human touch are no longer safe. Biometric entry gates can grant VIP or season-ticket holders shorter queues and quicker access: fans ordering season tickets can opt to upload an ID photo, which will subsequently be compared in real-time with images captured at the stadium entrance.
30. Re-identify Bad Actors- Facial recognition is increasingly being used to identify criminals with no other means of identification and to locate missing people by comparing faces captured on camera feeds with those on watchlists. Once a hooligan or bad actor has been identified, surveillance operators can use facial recognition systems to retroactively search for and find all previous occurrences of that person.
31. Streamline Investigations- Facial recognition is not just about real-time alerting. Video analytics can be used for accelerating investigations after an event has occurred and for identifying likely suspects. Facial recognition is fast becoming part and parcel of our everyday lives. Many people already use it to unlock their smartphones and most airports now have biometric automated border control systems for passport checks.
32. Safety and security- This section covers the infrastructure that supports the safety and security requirements of a stadium. Starting with accommodation for emergency services, it then addresses fire safety recommendations and the need for safe emergency evacuation routes. It also looks in detail at the venue operations centre and how this facility needs to be connected to the stadium's critical monitoring, control and communications systems. Finally, it covers the need for medical facilities for spectators and outlines best practices for the design of designated areas for police and stadium security personnel.

33. Fire safety- in our festivals we shall have portable fire extinguishers and in close connection with local county fire fighting engines the effects of a fire can be devastating to human life and the structure of the building, so it is imperative that effective equipment and procedures are in place to detect and tackle any outbreaks of fire. Failure to do so will usually result in the stadium not being granted the necessary safety certificates (or local equivalent) to operate. The alarm system and surveillance should be legitimacy and severity of the detected incident has been explored and verified with equipment such as fire blankets, fire extinguishers and hose reels will be sufficient. For larger venues, it may be necessary to provide a dedicated water supply for firefighting in the form of hydrants, rising mains, sprinklers, smoke control or firefighting shafts.
34. Evacuation of disabled people and people with limited mobility. We care for disabled people and people with limited mobility will have different needs and will not move as quickly or freely as other spectators. The emergency exit of disabled supporters should not impede the flow of other spectators, nor should it be impeded by them. Spectators with limited mobility may need to wait for assistance to help them move through stairways. Passenger lifts will not be available for evacuation unless they are specifically designed to provide emergency egress. Where lifts are used for emergency evacuation, there will likely be a need for users to wait whilst the lifts are loaded and returned. Therefore, a place of reasonable safety will need to be provided for spectators who are waiting to move through the vertical exit system.
35. Venue operations centre- All stadiums should be equipped with a venue operations centre (voc), from where safety and security operations at the stadium can be monitored and controlled, and resources can be directed in both normal operations and during emergencies voc is a dedicated room, often referred to as the "stadium control room" or similar. For smaller stadiums where the availability of space is a consideration, the voc could be joined with other facilities and the space could serve a different function on non-matchdays.
36. the main functions of the voc and its personnel include:
 - a. allowing the stadium safety and security management team to monitor the safety and security of people attending the stadium and in its immediate vicinity;
 - b. coordinating responses to specific incidents;
 - c. providing, if required, a monitoring facility for the emergency services;
 - d. monitoring public order; and
 - e. assisting other stadium management functions in staging the match.
37. A typical venue operations centre
38. The voc should be in a secure area of the stadium and have an overall view of the stadium bowl. The size, configuration and furnishings of the voc should be designed to accommodate all equipment and personnel necessary to manage the safety and security of the stadium efficiently. When designing a voc, the stadium authority should consult with the relevant agencies who will be using the voc or providing a response in case of emergency, such as the police or fire service.
39. The voc must remain operational in the event of an emergency. All equipment in the voc must have a secondary power supply. In addition, any equipment that will require a reboot sequence or not tolerate a short outage must be on an uninterruptable power supply.

The voc will require connection and access to the following stadium systems:
40. Public address (pa) system: the public address announcer, who may be part of the entertainment or infotainment team, should have communications connections to the voc, but should not operate from the voc. Instead, they should be located in a separate room within or next to the voc to facilitate good communication between the two areas. The pa system is the main form of direct communication with spectators. It can also be used as a form of communication between stadium management and stadium staff during an incident or where mass notification is required. The electronic video screen may also be used as part of the notification process (see below).
41. The voc should have a pa override facility to give designated individuals/operators and security staff priority use of the pa system in an emergency. The system should be intelligible so that broadcast messages can be heard under reasonable conditions (including emergencies) by all persons of normal hearing, including those people who are waiting to gain entry, and in any part of the stadium to which the public has access. Ideally, the pa system should be designed to allow broadcasts to be made to specified individual areas both inside and outside the stadium, including the pitch.
42. Fire alarm control panel: if the stadium has a secondary fire control panel, it is recommended that this be located in the voc
43. Electronic video screen control system (where installed): as with the public address announcer, the main operator of the video screen(s) should not be located in the voc but in a separate room nearby to allow communication between the two areas. Safety messages should be pre-scripted and passed to the video screen operators for display

44. Closed-circuit television (cctv): adequate cctv systems with sufficient monitor screens and camera controls should be located in the voc to undertake surveillance monitoring of the stadium and its immediate vicinity.
45. The function of the cctv system is to allow personnel in the voc to identify incidents or potential problems, to assist with the situational assessment, to inform courses of action and to make recordings that can be used for investigations following an incident or for the purposes of evidence. The most advanced cctv systems can monitor large, defined areas of the stadium bowl and facilitate retrospective zoom-ins which can be valuable when investigating incidents and identifying those involved.
46. The system should contain digital video recorders (dvrs) or similar technology of sufficient capacity to record and store footage for future reference.
The cameras should cover the following areas:
 - all entry and exit points
 - approaches to the stadium grounds
 - spectator accommodation inside the stadium
 - stairways and passageways
 - concession/refreshment areas
 - broadcast/tv compound
 - drop-off and pick-up points for players and officials
 - corridors leading to players' and officials' dressing rooms
 - players' and officials' entrance onto the field of play
 - other key facilities such as on-site power generators
47. Communications: there should be a dedicated communications system for all aspects of stadium safety and security. Standard commercial mobile phone networks often become overloaded during an incident and therefore cannot be relied upon as a means of communication for safety and security. As such, the following systems should be in place in the voc:
 - external fixed landline, direct dial (i.e. Not through a switchboard)
 - inter com or internal fixed landlines between key locations around the stadium and the voc
 - radio network for all safety and security functions, including earpieces for staff, to counteract the noise levels during a match
48. Building management system
49. The building management system is the central control system linked to the stadium's engineering systems. It is typically housed in the voc. These systems are linked to other systems and functions such as the access control systems. It is usually best if a single manufacturer's system is used, and that integration with all systems is ensured.
50. spectator entry counting system: stadium entry points must have a system for counting spectators, and this information should be relayed to the voc
51. Voc facilities and layout- The voc is a place of work and will often demand long periods of occupation. The facility should be comfortable for its occupants with basic welfare facilities. The size and layout will depend on local conditions and the number of individuals who occupy the room. The layout of benches, monitors and seating arrangements should consider the requirements of the various operators and agencies present. Screens and monitors should be positioned to avoid glare from the pitch-view window. There should be sufficient wall space for information boards and control panels. A separate meeting room should be available close by, ideally adjacent to the voc, where key personnel can meet in an emergency or other scenario as required.
52. Medical- First-aid and medical facilities must be provided in all stadiums. These should include a dedicated room or rooms to provide medical care to spectators and staff. The medical provision for players and officials is considered in sub-section 6.1.1, and doping control facilities
53. Spectator medical facilities
54. Dedicated rooms for the provision of first aid should be well signposted throughout the stadium, using the locally recognised medical symbol, and be readily accessible. Typically, these facilities should be located centrally on the main public concourse. For larger stadiums, firstaid rooms should be provided on each public concourse. As well as being accessible to the public, it is important to locate first-aid rooms where they can be easily accessed by emergency services. Access routes from the stadium entrance to the first-aid room(s) should be suitable for wheeling stretchers or wheelchairs. The entrances used for medical emergencies will ideally be located close to the designated parking for ambulances.
55. First-aid training- First-aid/medical rooms- we have first aid rooms and tents in all our events along with trained personnel backed up by emergency services.
56. police facilities- we shall have police tents and facilities within our festival venue the presence of the local police and security services will depend on the risk profile of also guests arriving. Where these are provided, they should

include a dedicated custody desk, sanitary facilities, CCTV monitoring, and access to medical facilities and an adjacent information and waiting area.

57. Delegates are advised to observe personal safety Crime Prevention Tips: Personal Safety and Security
58. Always be engaged in situational awareness – meaning to keep attention at everything around you, from cars, to buildings, to people.
59. Don't walk with both earbuds in your ears listening to music in the street – you should be attentive to cars and people and vigilant to anything approaching you.
60. Walk with your head straight and look at people in the street and your surroundings – you will be less likely taken by surprise.
61. Keep your head up at all times and don't text while walking. Also, limit your phone conversations while you are walking so you'd be less distracted.
62. Avoid suspicious or dangerous areas at night or at least have company while crossing such areas.
63. Walk with your keys in your hand whenever you cross a suspicious area / neighborhood during the night or day; the keys can be used, ultimately, as a self-defense mechanism.
64. Keep your car doors locked in case you have a purse, briefcase or valuables placed on the passenger's seat; in fact, it is better to drive with your doors locked even if you don't have anything of value in the car.
65. Always keep your family and friends informed whenever you travel; write them text messages, send photos or call them so they know you are alright at all times.
66. Be aware of pickpockets in crowded buses or subways; keep the bag as close to you as possible, fully closed and secured.
67. Be aware of all the exit routes in your office, the cinema, the mall and all other places you frequent; you may think that nothing can happen to you, but it's better to be alert and have in mind more than one way out in case of a fire or other danger.
68. Don't walk in the elevator with another person if you don't feel comfortable with that person, you can wait for the next elevator or take the stairs.
69. Turn and go in an opposite direction or enter a store / retreat to a public place if a stranger in a car approaches you and offers to give you a ride somewhere.
70. Close and secure your front door and windows at night even if you live in a safe neighborhood or a high floor flat – burglars are more creative than you imagine.
71. This goes without saying, but it's better to repeat it: be very careful at the ATM, don't approach the machine if you see people just hovering around the ATM and never count your money in public.
72. Keep a Red Panic Button app at hand. In case you get lost or you find yourself in a dangerous situation, a simple push of the Panic Button will send a discrete distress call to a pre-set list of emergency contacts together with your GPS location so your friends and family can find you fast and easy.
73. Be alert and aware! While you are walking, keep your mind on what is going on around you. Knowing who is near is the first step to being secure. If someone makes you feel uncomfortable, move in the direction of other people.
74. Display confidence. Walk with purpose, scan the area around you and make casual eye contact with others to display confidence. This reduces your chances of being targeted by criminals. Don't wear shoes or clothing that restrict your movements.
75. Keep your hands free. Carrying items makes you a more vulnerable target for criminals. Backpacks should be worn on your back, keeping your arms and hands free. Avoid text messaging or lengthy cell phone use while walking alone. Be extra alert; know who and what are around you at all times.
76. Trust your instincts. If you have an intuitive feeling something is wrong, trust your instincts. React immediately and take action to reduce your risk. Many individuals suppress these feelings, because they fear their response will offend someone. React to your instincts and don't worry about someone else's feelings. If someone approaches you and you feel uncomfortable, move or ask for assistance. Call the Police immediately about all suspicious activity. Don't worry about "bothering" us because this is what we are here for.
77. Ask for help from security in our stadiums. If you feel vulnerable, ask Police or Security to escort you to your car. This is often another fear individuals have, that they may inconvenience someone for something that did not exist.
78. Closely Guard Your Personal Effects: Always closely guard their personal effects. Thefts of personal items such as purses can result in more criminal opportunities such as:
79. Identity Theft.
80. Stolen Auto: Remote entry key rings allow thieves easy means to identify your car and steal it. See how to prevent auto theft.
81. Residential Burglary: Your driver's license, vehicle registration and other information will most likely have your home address. If you're at the shopping center, the criminal will know you are not at home!

82. Other Helpful Hints:
83. Travel on populated, well-lit streets. If possible, travel with a friend. Traveling in groups of two or more significantly reduces your chances of becoming a victim of crime. Most assaults happen to lone victims.
84. Let someone know where you are going and when you'll be back. Call if you're going to be late.
85. Park your car in a well-lighted area and lock it when you leave. Check for uninvited passengers in the back seat or on the floor before you get in.
86. Stay near people. Walking in deserted areas invites trouble. Avoid shortcuts.
87. Plan purchases in advance and carry only the amount of cash necessary to make the purchases. If you must carry a large sum of money, divide the cash between your purse, wallet, pockets and other areas.
88. Carry your purse close to your body. Place one end of the purse in the palm of your hand and the other in the bend of the elbow. Never carry a purse by the handle or wrap the strap around your body.
89. If you are carrying a wallet, carry it in the breast pocket of your jacket or in your side pants pocket. The rear pants pocket is one of the easiest to pick.
90. Have your keys in hand before you reach your car or door.
91. Especially during the holiday shopping season, persons are reminded of the importance of personal safety and security. Seasonal crime trends rise due to increased numbers of shoppers and increase opportunities for criminals. The colder weather and longer hours of darkness also are factors.
92. If Someone Tries to Rob You
93. If the attacker has a weapon and only wants your money or possessions, don't fight back. Your life and safety are more important.
94. Try not to panic. Look at the attacker carefully so you can give a good description to the police.
95. Immediately report the crime to the police. Your actions can help prevent others from becoming victims.
96. Vehicle Theft
97. Always lock your car. Close windows all the way and make sure the trunk is locked.
98. Even if you're rushed, look around before you get out and stay alert to the surroundings.
99. Control your keys. Never leave an identification tag on your key ring. If your keys are lost or stolen, this could help a thief locate your car and burglarize your home.
100. Keep everything of value you can in the trunk of your car. If you do leave packages, clothing, or other articles in the car, make sure they are out of sight or covered.
101. Consider antitheft options, such as steering column locks, alarms, switches that interrupt fuel or electronic systems. Many insurance companies offer reduced rates to owners who install security devices.
102. Keep your car's VIN (Vehicle Identification Number), license plate number, and complete description in a safe place at home.
103. While Driving
104. Lock doors and roll up windows.
105. Keep valuables out of sight.
106. Park in well-lit areas.
107. Never pick up strangers.
108. While Walking
109. Stay alert in your surroundings -- make eye contact with everyone.
110. Avoid isolated areas.
111. Communicate confidence, be in control of the environment and show it.
112. Walk with another person, if possible.
113. Don't carry a lot of cash or valuables.
114. Walk facing traffic.
115. When Biking or Jogging
116. Go with a companion.
117. Vary your route.
118. Avoid isolated areas, especially after dark.
119. Stay alert (leave your headphones at home).
120. When Answering Your Door
121. Install a peephole.
122. Never let a stranger in for ANY reason.
123. Ask service people to show identification and telephone the company to verify service calls.
124. On the Telephone or Internet
125. Don't give any information to strangers or "wrong number" callers.
126. Never give your home address or personal information, especially your social security number, to persons on the telephone or in "chat rooms" on the Internet.

127. Hang up on obscene callers or on people who won't identify themselves.
128. If callers make threatening statements, contact police.
129. General Safety Rules While in Public Places
130. Always approach your car or your home with your keys already in your hands.
131. If you are suspicious of a person or circumstance, go immediately to a safe place.
132. Carry your wallet in your front pocket or in an inside jacket to thwart pickpockets.
133. To discourage purse-snatchers, hold your purse firmly and secure the clasp. Never leave your purse unattended (i.e., hanging on a restroom door, in a shopping cart, etc.)
 - Identify questionable behavior and respond quickly.
 - Patrol the grounds before, during, after services and at special events for anyone out of place.
 - Report any behavior to the proper authorities that could escalate out of control
 - If an incident is threatening the safety of the congregation have security call numbers and stations.
 - Gather intelligence on guests and speakers profiles to see any security threats.
 - When responding to an incident, check the area for any potential dangers.
 - Intentionally greet strangers on campus with ("May I help you with something?" "Is there someone you are looking for?" "May I assist you with anything?") Gauge the answers to those questions to determine the phase of action.
 - Use of Force - In the event that restraint of an individual becomes necessary to prevent further harm, be advised that the restrained individual is legally your responsibility and this is not to be taken lightly. Use of force should never be considered routine and should be reserved only for the most unique of circumstances. Sound judgment and discretion are the foundation of the Safety Team. You should diffuse any situation whenever possible to eliminate or reduce the need to use physical force to subdue any unruly person. The person should not be restrained if they attempt to leave the church property.
 - Inform the Festival director in advance of any anticipated security rehearsals.
 - Commit to being on time and focused on the tasks at hand.
 - Display an attitude of excellence in every aspect of festival security.
134. During the Festival the stadiums and other venues will be protected by enhanced security measures. This will include limits on traffic as well as additional security checks.
135. Those who desire accommodation in hotels, schools and hostels will need to register earlier through our website so that we can assist and vet accordingly.
136. Delegates are expected to be careful in all ways and ensure you have appropriate travel insurance and personal safety check
137. All bags will be scanned, and passengers will need to go through detector arches.
138. Driving is on the right hand side.
139. Travel between cities can take a long time given the distance, heavy traffic in big cities, and poor road conditions
 - Developing and maintaining risk-based, cost-effective information security policies, procedures, and control techniques to address all applicable requirements throughout the life cycle of each agency information system to ensure compliance with applicable requirements;
140.
 - Facilitating development of subordinate plans for providing adequate information security for networks, facilities, and systems or groups of information systems;
141.
 - Ensuring that agency personnel, including contractors, receive appropriate information security awareness training;
142.
 - Training and overseeing personnel with significant responsibilities for information security with respect to such responsibilities;

143.

- Periodically testing and evaluating the effectiveness of information security policies, procedures, and practices;
- Establishing and maintaining a process for planning, implementing, evaluating, and documenting remedial action to address any deficiencies in the information security policies, procedures, and practices of the agency;
 - Developing and implementing procedures for detecting, reporting, and responding to security incidents;
 - Ensuring preparation and maintenance of plans and procedures to provide continuity of operations for information systems that support the operations and assets of the agency; and
 - Supporting the agency CIO in annual reporting to the agency head on the effectiveness of the agency information security program, including progress of remedial actions.

144.

145. Security checks shall be carried out on persons and vehicles at the entry points of the outer and inner perimeters, as well as at entry points to areas that are not open to the general public. These security checks shall verify the following:

- a) That the person possesses a valid badge after registration, accreditation or other form of valid permit to gain access to the stadium.
- b) That the person is not in possession of any weapons or other prohibited items as set out in the stadium code of conduct

146. C) that may not be taken into the stadium, unless required by accredited staff and authorities in order for them to perform their official duties. All service providers will have badges with designated department.

- c) That the person is not in possession of any other dangerous objects that may not, for legal reasons, be taken into the stadium, including aggressive or racist banners and laser pointers.
- d) That the person is not in possession of any unauthorised alcoholic beverages or intoxicating substances or drugs as regulated by the stadium authority.
- e) That the person is not under the influence of alcohol or intoxicating substances or drugs.
- f) That the person has access rights to any restricted areas or controlled zones.
- g) That the person complies with the delegates terms and conditions, sales regulations and stadium code of conduct.

147. A person may be subjected to a full search of their person and/or possessions at the security checkpoints.

All vehicles entering the outer perimeter of the stadium must undergo security screening and a search. It is recommended that this occurs at a remote search facility located at a suitable safe distance from the stadium. The location and positioning of any remote search facilities shall be identified by a risk assessment conducted by the police/appropriate authority.

The identity of a person entering the stadium with accreditation will be checked against the photograph on his badge. The stadium and zoning privileges will also be checked. Accreditation is not proof of identity and accredited persons may be asked to provide an acceptable alternative proof of identity before access is granted. While stewards may not enforce compulsory searches at the stadium points of entry, any person who resists searches shall be refused entry into the stadium.

If prohibited or any other dangerous items are found during the search, they shall be handed to the police or stored in a suitable facility until such time as they can be properly disposed of.

If a person surrenders his right of ownership to and possession of an object that is banned from the stadium and is not liable to be taken into police custody as no criminal offence has been committed, the confiscated object shall be held in a secure place until such time as it can be properly disposed of.

If it is established during security checks that a person is under the influence of alcohol or any other intoxicating substances or drugs, that person shall be refused access to the stadium.

148. Our Festival venues shall be secured with appropriate access control measures through the use of accreditation. This is to ensure that restricted areas are kept secure and that only persons with valid permits will be allowed access. Stewards and/or police or other appropriate security staff will be required to control access to specific zones and areas to prevent unauthorised access.
- P). It is essential that the Festival security officer contributes to, and if possible takes the lead in, developing the venue zoning plan. Basic guidance on zones and areas at main events and summits are hosted.
149. The Festival venue perimeters, turnstiles and checkpoints wall or fence shall enclose the outer perimeter of V.I.P tents shall not be easy to scale, penetrate, pulldown or remove. Its purpose shall be to deter and delay any unauthorized intruder(s). Perimeter fences shall be protected by CCTV or security posts or a combination of the two.
- R). Entry and exit points into and out of the stadium shall be staffed at all times during a match and designed in such a way as to facilitate the flow of people and vehicles in and around the stadium, taking into consideration the special requirements contained hereinafter for VIPs/VVIPs, players and officials and the requirements of the emergency services.
- S) . All access gates must be able to be opened or closed quickly without causing any danger or hazard. The gates shall be designed to withstand pressure from large crowds of people. When open, the gates must be firmly secured.
- Developing, promulgating, implementing, and monitoring the organization's physical security programs, to include appropriate controls for alternate work sites;
 - Ensuring organizational implementation and monitoring of access controls (i.e., authorization, access, visitor control, transmission medium, display medium, logging)
 - Coordinating organizational environmental controls (i.e., ongoing and emergency power support and backups, fire protection, temperature and humidity controls, water damage); and
 - Overseeing and managing controls for delivery and removal of assets. Personnel Security Officer or other designated official with personnel security responsibilities. This responsibility is often resident within the Human
150. Resources or Human Capital organization. The personnel security officer is responsible for the overall implementation and management of personnel security controls of our event to include integration with specific information security controls. As information security programs are developed, senior agency
151. Officials should work to ensure this coordination of complementary controls. In consideration of information security, the personnel security officer serves as the senior official responsible for:
- Developing, promulgating, implementing, and monitoring the organization's personnel security programs;
 - Developing and implementing position categorization (including third-party controls), access agreements, and personnel screening, termination, and transfers.
 - Ensuring consistent and appropriate sanctions for personnel violating management, operation, or technical information security controls. Acquisitions/Contracting. The Acquisitions/Contracting function is responsible for managing contracts and overseeing their implementation. Personnel executing this function have the following responsibilities in regards to information security:
 - Collaborating with the agency's SAISO or other appropriate official to ensure that the agency's contracting policies adequately address the agency's information security requirements;
 - Coordinating with the SAISO or other appropriate official as required to ensure that all agency contracts and procurements are compliant with the agency's information security policy;
 - Ensuring that all personnel with responsibilities in the agency's procurement process are properly trained in information security; and
 - In concert with the SAISO, facilitating the monitoring of contract performance for compliance with the agency's information security policy.
152. Our Festival structure will be centered on various models - The Performance Reference Model (PRM) is a common framework for performance measurement that can be applied throughout the FEA.
153. Our Festival structure will be centered on various models -The Business Reference Model (BRM) is a function-driven framework for

describing the business operations of the federal government independent of the agencies.

154. Our Festival structure will be centered on various models- The Service Component Reference Model (SRM) is a business- and performance-driven functional framework that classifies service components with respect to how they support business and/or performance objectives.
155. Our Festival structure will be centered on various models -The Data and Information Reference Model (DRM) describes, at an aggregate level, the data and information that support program and business line operations.
156. Our Festival structure will be centered on various models -The Technical Reference Model (TRM) is a component-driven technical framework used to identify the standards, specifications, and technologies that support and enable the delivery of service components and capabilities.
- 157.
- Preservation of security requirements. Documenting and preserving information about applicable security requirements ensures that it can be used as a part of any higher-level federal management or decision-making process.
158. information security governance structure, including:
- Information security roles and responsibilities;
 - Statement of security controls baseline and rules for exceeding the baseline;
- and
- Rules of behavior that agency users are expected to follow and minimum repercussions for noncompliance.
- 159.
- Qualifications, skills and gifts of our Festival Security team
- Past Military, Disciplined forces and Law Enforcement experience is suggested, but not mandatory.
- Security must be able to communicate with others in a clear and concise manner both verbally and in writing.
- Understanding that this can be a very dangerous position in today's seemingly unstable environment.
- It is necessary to be able to tell trespassers to leave the property without escalating the situation.
- You will need to be able to spot any irregularities around the property, such as unlocked windows or doors and unauthorized persons.
- There may be occasions when security assistance is needed for special offerings or events.
- Must be familiar with the layout of the campus and buildings, understanding emergency means of egress and traffic patterns.
- Self motivation is very important and the ability to work well with others is a must.
- A commitment to the ministry, mission, and vision of the church.
- Willingness to spend time in prayer regarding the security of the staff, volunteers and guests.
- Security personnel must be dependable, serious, levelheaded and mature.
- Commit to being on time and focused on the tasks at hand.
- Display an attitude of excellence in every aspect of setup, worship time and breakdown.
- Participate in opportunities for spiritual and relational growth with other individuals who serve in the security ministry.
160. Security plans and drills can be shared on how people should react in various times such as what are you going to do if the power goes out during, take the water not working, gas leak, or power outages, Contacting the electric company in the event of a power
161. Outage, Contacting the gas company if there is a gas leak, Contacting the water department if a water main breaks, Hurricanes, Bomb threats, Earthquakes, Tornado, Dealing with medical emergencies, Fire evacuation, Someone who is trying to get their kids out of the youth area when they don't have permission to do so. Dealing with someone who has a gun & is making threats? Someone who is actively shooting in the sanctuary or out in the parking lot, etc. Someone? Protesters outside of festival on your parking lot, disruptions, . What the team is going to do if a team member breaks policies.

162. Lay down a service charter with the policies, plans and guidelines for Disaster Management to respond to various disasters of fire, building collapse, food, draught, shelter clothing, political unrest, accidents in factories / domestic / etc, to ensure timely and effective response to disasters.
163. Acquire and license all facilities, vehicles, aircrafts and equipments that are needed in all responses fire trucks, ambulances, Tents, medical equipments, uniforms, foodstuffs, funds, etc keep them in our custody warehouses and premises malls, institutions etc.
164. Liaise with Public Relations, Communication and Central security to mobilize more partnership where scope becomes big and for public awareness.
165. Stay in touch with government Ministries or Departments and media houses to know areas of disaster to respond timely to give relief to different situations.
166. Continuously engage in disaster prevention education and training awareness in various institutions, establishments etc.
167. Provide such support all regions and other countries affected by major disasters as may be determined by the Central Governments and through our networks.
168. Take such other measures for the prevention of disaster, or the mitigation, or preparedness and capacity building for dealing with threatening disaster situations or disasters as it may consider necessary;
169. Lay down broad policies and guidelines for the functioning with other agencies Red Cross, St Johns ambulance etc incase of emergencies in our Festival.
170. Handle sensitive areas such as slippery floors
171. Areas of Heavy Use, such as entrances and exits, concourses, portals, rest rooms, and concession areas, present safety problems simply because they are places where fans congregate. There is always a safety concern when large groups of people congregate or cluster around a heavy traffic area.
172. Areas of Specialized Use, such as toilets, sinks, concession tables, and doors create risk management problems due to the unorthodox means in which they may be used. Many sports fans open doors by pushing on the glass rather than the handle, are heavy-handed with toilet attachments, or lean on rest room sinks and tables while waiting their turns.
173. Areas of Expectation means that fans expect that their seats are in proper working condition, that facility floors will be reasonably clean, and that concession products are safe and edible. These spectator expectations are justified since there is little that fans can do to protect themselves from the related risks.' Another way of evaluating facility use is to examine known or anticipated defects.
174. Roofing Systems are a major concern since they can stimulate or accelerate the deterioration of the facility.⁹ The effects of leakage always poses a facility risk.
175. Trash or garbage created from concession and souvenir sales is a primary area of concern to facility operators because it literally covers a large area of spectator use: parking lots, entrances and exits, concourses and hallways, toilets, portals, rows, and seats.
176. Alcohol is always a facility problem. Obviously, if the stadium or arena serves alcohol, then strict liability may attach under applicable dram shop laws. ³ In most instances, it is alcohol-induced conduct which is the major hazard to spectators and participants.
177. Security and Supervision are always risk concerns for facilities because spectators generally believe that most personal injuries could have been prevented if the facility had taken greater care to provide adequate security or supervision Nevertheless, the process of generating lists of f