



USAID | **ASIA**
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



US INDIAN OCEAN TSUNAMI WARNING SYSTEM (IOTWS) PROGRAM

**WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS
REGIONAL SHARING OF BEST
MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ON INCIDENT
COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS) FOR DISASTER
MANAGEMENT**

MAY 2007

May 2007 Version 1.0

Prepared for the United States Agency for International Development
by the IRG-Tetra Tech Joint Venture



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



USGS
science for a changing world



**US INDIAN OCEAN TSUNAMI WARNING SYSTEM
(IOTWS) PROGRAM**

**WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS
REGIONAL SHARING OF BEST MANAGEMENT
PRACTICES ON INCIDENT COMMAND
SYSTEM (ICS) FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

May 2007

May 2007 VERSION 1.0

Prepared for U.S. Agency for International Development
by IRG-Tetra Tech Joint Venture under Contract No. EPP-I-02-04-00024-00

US IOTWS Program Document No. 23-IOTWS-07

DISCLAIMER

The views expressed in this document do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.



USAID | **ASIA**
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



REGIONAL SHARING OF BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ON INCIDNET COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS) FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

May 9-11, 2007

Hotel Borobudur, Jakarta, Indonesia

Facilitating Institutions:

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (USDA/FS)
through the
US Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System (IOTWS) Program

Supported by:

United States Agency for International Development Regional Development Mission
for Asia (USAID RDM/A)





**Workshop Participants at the Regional ICS Workshop, Jakarta, Indonesia
May 9-11, 2007**

Contents

1. BACKGROUND	1
2. WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES	1
3. INAUGURAL SESSION.....	1
4. PROGRESS AND LESSONS LEARNED ON DISASTER RESPONSE MANAGEMENT	2
4.1 ASEAN SECRETARIAT	2
4.2 AUSTRALIA	3
4.3 INDIA.....	4
4.4 SRI LANKA	6
4.5 INDONESIA	7
4.6 THAILAND	8
4.7 MALDIVES.....	8
5. CLOSING SESSION.....	9
ANNEX 1: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS.....	10
ANNEX 2: AGENDA	13

1. Background

The US Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System (IOTWS) Program is a two-year initiative of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) through which scientists and experts are sharing technical expertise and helping to build early warning system capacity within the Indian Ocean region.

The Incident Command System (ICS) for disaster response management is one component of this program. The USDA Forest Service under the US IOTWS program is providing technical expertise on the Incident Command System for tsunami-prone countries. A series of training courses has been supported in partnership with the governments of Sri Lanka and Indonesia for implementing the ICS program. To share best management practices on ICS and lessons learned from disaster response management a regional workshop was conducted in Jakarta, Indonesia, on May 9-11, 2007. The workshop provided opportunities for experts from throughout the region to share their experiences on ICS and other emergency response management systems.

The event drew together participants from each of the five tsunami-affected countries (India, Indonesia, Maldives, Thailand, and Sri Lanka) and Australia. The list of participants is attached in Annex I.

2. Workshop Objectives

The specific objectives of the workshop were to:

- Share best management practices on the Incident Command System (ICS) and lessons learned from disaster response management;
- Share information on ICS as practiced in the United States and other countries; and
- Share experiences on the recently implemented ICS by the Sri Lankan Government under the US IOTWS program for disaster management in Sri Lanka.

3. Inaugural Session

- **Mr. Orestes Anastasia**, US IOTWS Program Manager, USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia, welcomed participants to promote regional sharing on best practices regarding disaster response management. He also remarked that ICS is a model that can contribute to the efficiency and effectiveness of incident management in Indian Ocean countries.
- **Major General Syamsul Maarif**, Executive in Charge, National Coordination Board for Disaster Management (BAKORNAS PB), opened the workshop and reminded participants of the challenges for disaster management in Indonesia. He mentioned that the government recently passed a disaster management bill and is committed to managing disasters efficiently. He requested the participants to explore and share lessons learned and good practices in disaster management.
- **Mr. William M. Frej**, Mission Director, USAID/Indonesia, welcomed participants and said understanding of the concepts of disaster management was badly needed

immediately after the shock of 2004; tools like ICS can help solve those challenges during crises and improve response.

- **Mr. Mahinda Samarasinghe**, Honorable Minister, Ministry of Disaster Management and Human Rights, Sri Lanka, provided the keynote speech. He described in detail the evolution of disaster management in Sri Lanka and the relationship between disaster management and human rights. He mentioned that disasters in Sri Lanka include not only natural events. Sri Lanka has also experienced conflicts, which affect the political situation and all sectors. He was very happy to see the progress on ICS and committed to the adoption of, and support for, ICS for disaster management in Sri Lanka.
- **Ms. Deanne Shulman**, Senior Emergency Management Specialist, US Forest Service, presented the overview of ICS for disaster management and activities in Sri Lanka over the last two years.

4. Progress and Lessons Learned on Disaster Response Management

Representatives from the five US IOTWS Program countries presented on regional and country initiatives on disaster response management systems and lessons learned. Ms. Deanne Shulman and Ms. Trudie Mahoney chaired the sessions. Following the presentations, a panel of country experts brainstormed and discussed critical issues in implementing ICS and improving disaster response capacities. The regional and country presentations are summarized below.

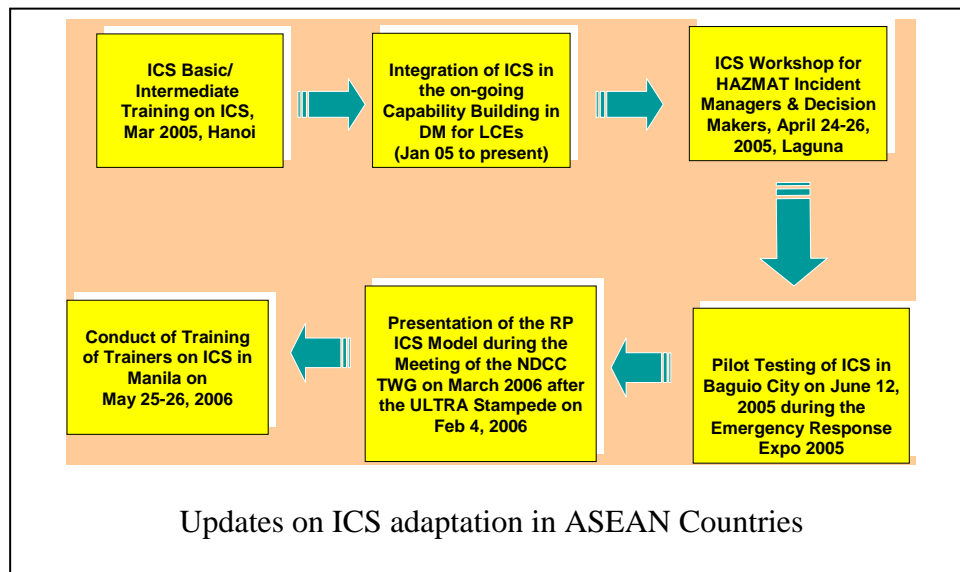
4.1 ASEAN Secretariat

Ms. Riena Prasiddha, Disaster Management Division, ASEAN Secretariat presented their experiences on ICS in the region, as summarized below:

Key Progress:

- In the ASEAN-US Cooperation on Disaster Management Phase I (2004-2006) ICS was taken as a model both for the regional standard management system for disaster response and the national disaster response system.
- Brunei Darussalam, Philippines, and Viet Nam serve as pilot countries for the development and adaptation of ICS.
- The pilot countries jointly served as regional showcases for lessons learned and status updates on progress. They also provided facilities for regional events and training for other ASEAN member countries who wished to explore the development of ICS, as well as holding simulation exercises to test the Standard Operation Procedures (SOP). SOPs will also elaborate the functions of the ICS to allow interoperability among the on-scene operating systems of the member countries.
- Brunei Darussalam established the National Disaster Management Centre (for multi-agency coordination) in 2006.
- Philippines conducted several follow-up activities at national and provincial levels, including pilot testing a proposed ICS module in disaster preparedness seminars and conducting simulation exercises.

- The ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) ICS taskforce was established in May 2004 and fully composed in June 2005. The taskforce provides recommendations and inputs for the development of regional disaster management systems, and the adaptation and integration of ICS elements into those systems.



Lessons Learned:

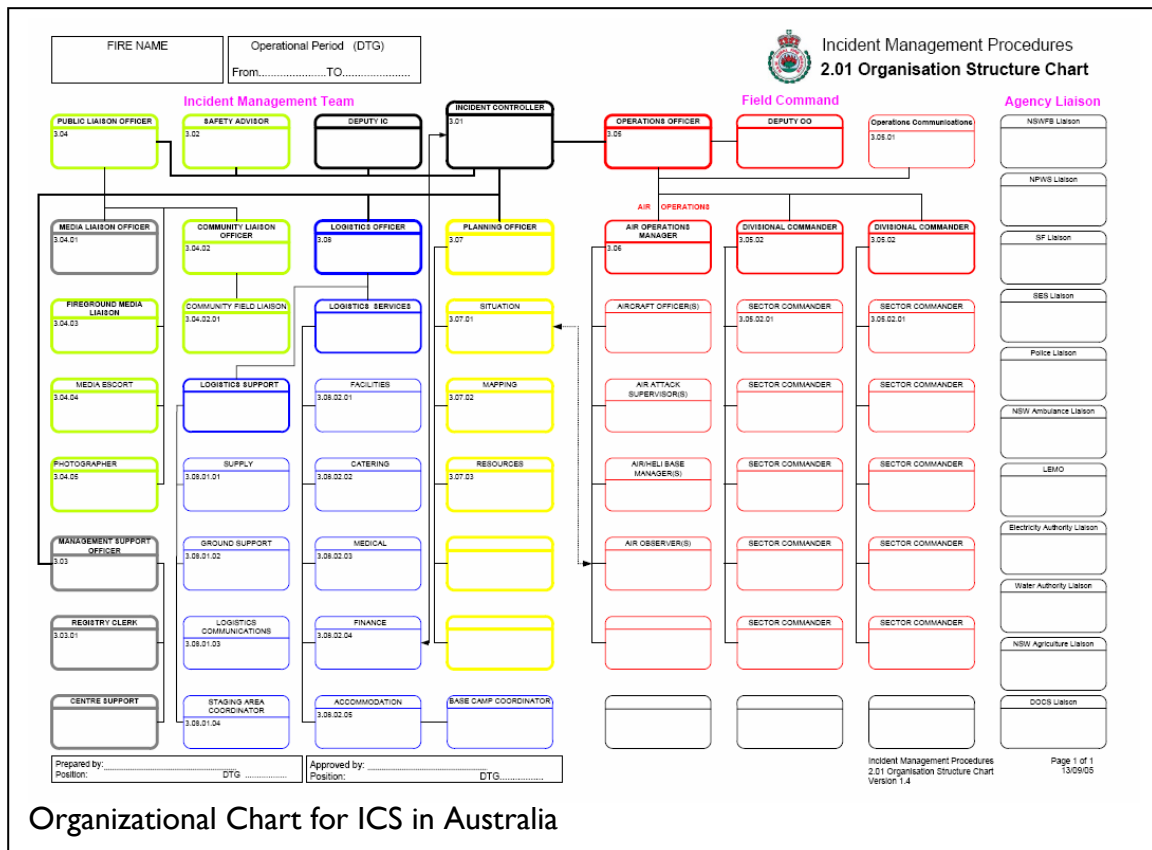
- No standardized ASEAN ICS has been set up yet, and it is quite complicated to harmonize procedures regionally.
- At the national level, pilot countries are working towards adapting the ICS system into their national systems to suit national needs.
- ICS has been incorporated as part of the SOP, and continually refining ICS through simulation exercises is very effective.

4.2 Australia

Superintendent Brian J. Graham and Inspector Peter McKechnie, New South Wales Rural Fire Service, Australia, presented the New South Wales Rural Fire Service ICS.

Key Progress:

- The Australian Inter-service Incident Management System (AIIMS) mainly coordinates the ICS, which is based on the U.S. system, the National Inter-agency Incident Management System (NIIMS).
- ICS was adopted by the Australian Fire Authority Council (AFAC) in 1993.
- In Australia all emergency response agencies have reached agreement on the use and interpretation of the terms “command”, “control”, and “coordination”.



Lessons Learned:

- Pre-incident planning is very important for gathering all information relevant to an incident before it happens. It includes gathering data, acquiring maps, visiting sites, and other activities. Many standard decisions can also be planned before an incident—this enables officials to focus decision-making on that particular incident’s unique features alone.
- Pre-incident planning involves identifying clear roles and responsibilities and set reactions.
- Decision-making before an incident usually takes the form of establishing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

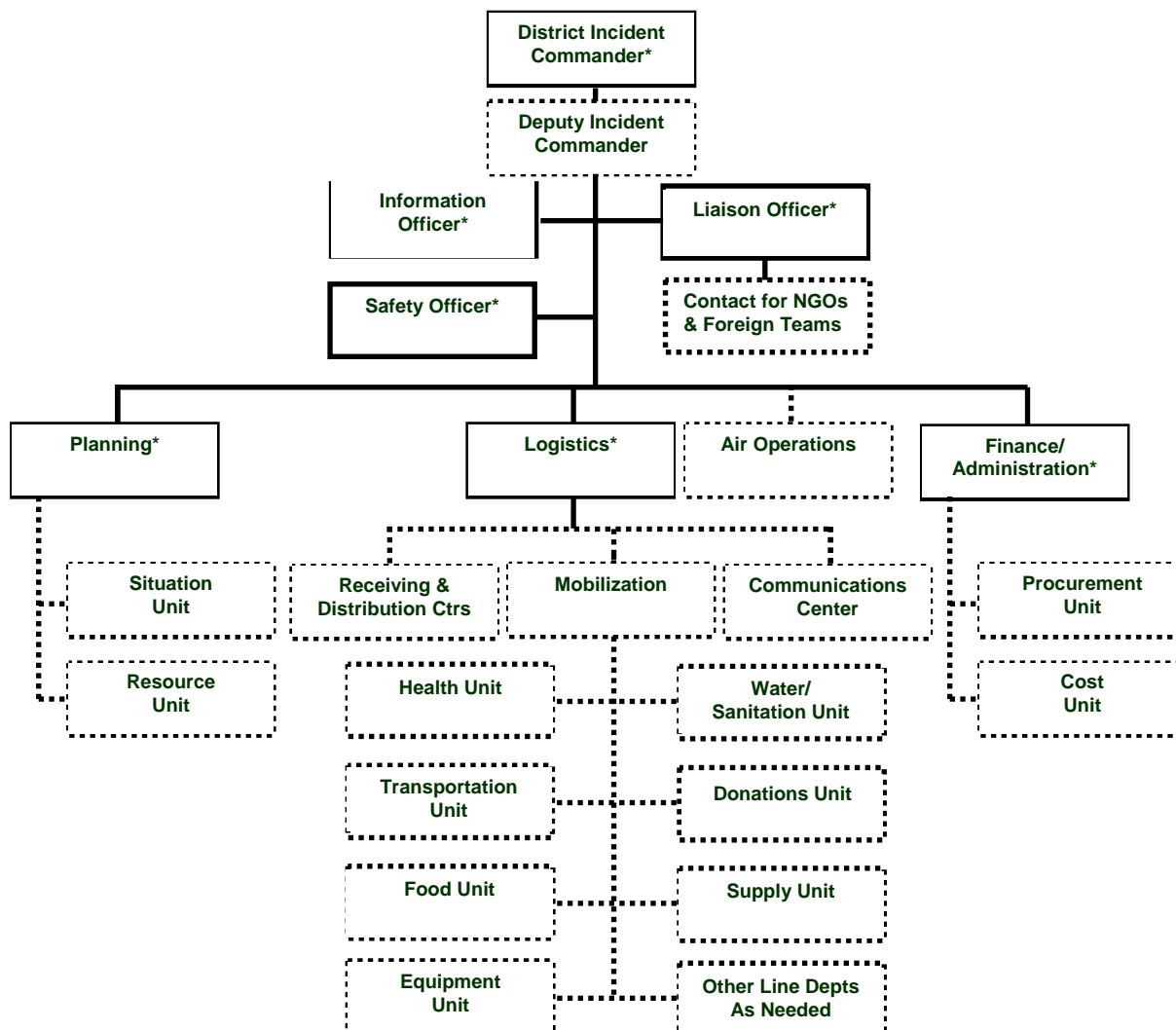
4.3 India

Mr. Rajiv Ranjan Mishra, IAS, Secretary, Irrigation and Command Area Development, Government of Andhra Pradesh Hyderabad and **Mr. C. Balaji Singh**, Director, Emergency Response and Disaster Preparedness, CARE India, presented on experiences in India and the process for integrating ICS into the disaster management system, as well as on potential NGO applications of ICS.

Key Progress:

- In order to professionalize the management of response, the Incident Command System was introduced in India. The Centre for Disaster Management at the Lal Bahadur Shastri (LBS) National Academy of Administration in Mussoorie was identified as the nodal institution.

- Six regional training centers (RTC) were established in Hyderabad, Pune, Jaipur, Bhopal, Ranchi, and Guwahati.
- Continuous training and a core group of trainers have been identified by the government.



Sample of Expanded District Headquarters ICS Team

Lessons Learned:

- Change management involves a number of typical challenges, which are quite complex.
- It is important to define the role of the District Collector, e.g. whether his traditional or legal authority will be threatened is a great concern.
- Terminology should be standardized throughout India, since there are numerous variations in common terms.
- Establish how to do “resource typing” in the Indian context.
- It is important to define the roles of political leadership, Panchayati, Raj, various institutions, and NGOs.

- Relief is of primary importance to victims in India, and officials should examine how it can be integrated in ICS.
- Systems can be designed to initiate the involvement of disaster response management teams (DRMT) as soon as a disaster occurs, so that a pre-designated team can deploy quickly.
- Establish the relevance of the DRMT beyond the relief phase.

4.4 Sri Lanka

Mr. Major General Gamini Hettiarachchi, Director General, Disaster Management Centre (DMC), presented on Sri Lanka's initiative on ICS and its strategic plan for long-term sustainability.

Key Progress:

- The newly established DMC welcomed the USFS initiatives through USAID/RDMA to introduce ICS as a disaster management tool in Sri Lanka.
- US IOTWS and DMC organized a series of trainings, seminars, and study tours to formulate and introduce the concept to senior government officials. A train-the-trainers curriculum was developed, and ICS trainings are now being conducted at the district and divisional levels.
- The government has committed to applying ICS for any kind of incident management.
- ICS was successfully applied in response to an oil spill incident on September 8, 2006.

Strategies to adapt ICS in Sri Lanka:

- DMC are creating awareness at national, provincial, district, and divisional levels utilizing the 30 Master Trainers who participated in the train-the-trainers courses.
- Introduce ICS without disturbing the existing administrative framework of Sri Lanka, which will strengthen and facilitate disaster management.
- Legislation to institutionalize ICS has been drafted and submitted to the Cabinet.
- ICS was initially introduced through four pilot districts and the formulation of two national incident management teams.
- Provide awareness and training to district disaster managers and other stakeholders.
- Formulate incident management teams in all districts in Sri Lanka by 2009.
- DMC collaboration with Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration (SLIDA), the premier public sector training organization for the development of knowledge and improvement of managerial skills in public administration.
- SLIDA has already included ICS in disaster management training.
- SLIDA plans to include ICS in certificate and diploma courses in 2008, and it also plans to include ICS as a major component in their proposed masters program in disaster management.
- Train all top district administrative officials, including:
 - 25 District Secretaries;
 - 25 Additional District Secretaries;
 - 315 Divisional Secretaries; and
 - 315 Assistant Divisional Secretaries.

- Train all District Disaster Coordinators and Assistants.
- Train all agencies/stakeholders directly related with DM.
- Create awareness among all other organizations.

Lessons learned:

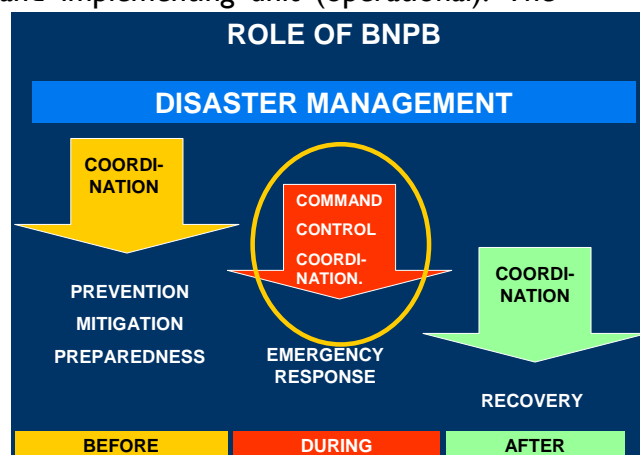
- Adaptation to new ICS concepts is quite challenging.
- Funding is needed for future training programs.
- Adapting or developing forms and other documentation is needed in different languages.
- Awareness and political will to implement effective disaster management is required.

4.5 Indonesia

Mr. Sugeng Triutomo, Deputy of Prevention and Preparedness, BAKORNAS, presented the disaster management system for emergency response in Indonesia.

Key Progress:

- The Disaster Management Bill was recently enacted, followed by detailed arrangements for the re-organization of the disaster management institutional structure, including the introduction of a new agency coordinating and implementing unit (operational). The National Coordinating Board (BAKORNAS) will become an agency called the Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (BNPB). The BNPB will be composed of the following:
 - A steering committee responsible for policy formulation and monitoring and evaluation.
 - An operational implementing unit responsible for coordination, command, and implementation.
- A disaster management plan was established, which will set up disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans.
- Public awareness programs will continue with education, training and drilling.
- Risk assessments on hazards, vulnerabilities, and risk mapping will be carried out at the local level.
- Operation centers will be set up at the national, provincial, and local levels.
- Indonesia will adapt ICS in creating its national emergency response plan.



Lessons Learned:

- Weakness of coordination is partly due to *ad hoc* and temporary institutions.
- Unclear direction and responsibilities among policy makers affects disaster management operations.
- There is a need for legislation for disaster management; disaster management plans; greater access to data and information; increased knowledge at the local government and community level about disasters; and contingency plans at the local and national levels.

4.6 Thailand

Lieutenant General Dr. Amnat Barlee, Thai Red Cross Society, and **Mr. Montree Chanachaiviboonwat**, Bureau of Disaster Management Policy, Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM) presented the lessons learned and progress of in disaster management systems for emergency response management in Thailand.

Key Progress:

- The first version of the “rules of engagement” (RoE) will be finished in July 2007. Initial RoE cover four potential hazards in Thailand, i.e. flood/landslides, fires in high-rise buildings, chemicals and hazardous materials, and pandemic influenza.
- The Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP) on disaster risk reduction 2007-2016 was finalized.
- An integrated prevention and mitigation master plan for individual hazards is being developed.
- The “One Tambon [sub-district] One Search and Rescue Team” (OTOS) project is continuing.

Lessons Learned:

- Evaluations of the existing emergency plans in real events have shown some failure mechanisms, gaps, weaknesses, and negative effects.
- The 2004 tsunami proved that Thailand needed rules of engagement to support the National Civil Defense plan.

GAPS	WHAT WE'RE DOING NOW	WE DON'T HAVE
Disaster Notification Criterion	Processing System	Decision Tools /Criterion
Authority	Directive System	Command System
Operation	Regular Sectors	Cooperated Teams
Support	Fragmented Type	Coordinated Type
Information Management	Applied Regular Communication System	Prepared Emergency Communication System

Current Gaps in Disaster Management in Thailand

4.7 Maldives

Key Progress:

- The institutional framework for addressing issues related to disaster risk management has been formed, and a draft disaster management policy has been developed.
- A coordinated approach to disaster management has been applied by all stakeholders.

Lessons Learned:

- The political will and commitment of resources are necessary to establish effective disaster management systems.
- A national institutional framework or mechanism for disaster management that links individual islands and atolls to a national institution or national operations center is necessary.
- An essential part of an institutional framework is a supportive legal and policy environment for emergency management. Policies that establish standard operational priorities and procedures, emergency transport regulations, immigration and customs

regulations for emergencies, and procedures for managing financial and in-kind aid contributions are needed.

- Disaster management planning is essential to create a readiness to respond.
- The recovery and reconstruction processes should not rebuild risk.
- Clearly defined roles and responsibilities are required at all levels.
- A logistics and transport plan, which includes provisions for both central storage facilities in Male' and, at a minimum, regional storage facilities of emergency supplies are needed. Basic storage facilities should be developed on most islands.
- Island level emergency evacuation plans should be developed.
- An emergency communication plan should include required facilities and human systems.
- A nationwide campaign offering swimming lessons and basic first aid training to the population should be encouraged.

5. Closing Session

Ms. Deanne Shulman, USFS, and Mr. Sugeng Triutomo, Deputy of Prevention and Preparedness, BAKORNAS, closed the workshop. The organizers thanked all participants for attending the regional workshop and providing their valuable inputs and contributions to make the event successful. An After Action Review (AAR) was conducted by the organizers.

Annex I: List of Participants

NO	TITLE	NAME	ORGANIZATION	POSITION	COUNTRY
1	Ms	Dewina Nasution, SH., M.Si.	BAKORNAS PB	Capacity Building Director	Indonesia
2	Drs	Herry Heryadi	BAKORNAS PB	Deputy Director of Emergency Reporting	Indonesia
3	Drs	Mulatno, M.Si	BAKORNAS PB	Deputy Director of Preparedness	Indonesia
4	Dra	Prasinta Dewi, MAP	BAKORNAS PB	Deputy Director of Distribution	Indonesia
5	Ir	Siti Noerhayati, MM	BAKORNAS PB	Deputy Director of Food and non Food Aid	Indonesia
6	Mr	Suwignyo SH	BAKORNAS PB	Deputy Director of Operation Planning	Indonesia
7	Mr	Johan Kieft	CARE Int. Indonesia	ACD Strategy & Program Development	Indonesia
8	Mr	Hans J. Hausmann	Danish Red Cross	Disaster Preparedness Delegate	Denmark
9	Mr	Lars Møller	Danish Red Cross	Program Coordinator	Denmark
10	Major General	Gamini Hettiarachchi	Disaster Management Centre	Director General	Sri Lanka
11	Mr.	W.B.J. Fernando	Disaster Management Centre	Consultant	Sri Lanka
12	Mr	Subejo, SH, M.Si	Fire Department, Jakarta	Head of Fire Training and Education	Indonesia
13	Ir	Anggoro Dwi Sujiarto	Forestry Department	Section Head of Regional Extinguishing	Indonesia
14	Drs	Sahala Siagian	Forestry Department	Thousand Islands Administration Office	Indonesia
15	Ms	Kara Devonna Siahaan	French Red Cross	Disaster Management Program Manager	Indonesia
16	Mr	Marc-André Souvignier M.A.	German Red Cross	Disaster Management Delegate	Indonesia
17	Mr	Irawan Kharie	Indonesia Red Cross	Deputy Director of Disaster Information System	Indonesia
18	Mr	Rudy SH. Msi	Ministry of Transportation	Secretariat of Transportation Training and Education Centre	Indonesia
19	Ms	Veranty, SSiT	Ministry of Transportation	Deputy Director of Air Traffic Safety	Indonesia
20	Drg	Indah Marwati, MM	Ministry of Health	Head of Crisis Management	Indonesia

NO	TITLE	NAME	ORGANIZATION	POSITION	COUNTRY
21	Ms	Arnella Sibero	Ministry of Home Affairs	Head of Section of Disaster Potential Mitigation	Indonesia
22	Mr	Awan Yanuarko	Ministry of Home Affairs	Head of Division	Indonesia
23	Mr	Thoriq Ibrahim	Ministry of Planning	Director, Regional Development, Ministry of Planning and National Development	Maldives
24	Drs	Krisna Nur Miradi, M.Eng	Ministry of Public Works	Head of Competency Division	Indonesia
25	Mr	Adhy Karyono, AKS	Ministry of Social Welfare		Indonesia
26	Lt Cmdr	Samuel Finley, Msi	National Armed Forces	Deputy to the Director's Assistant of General Staff of Indonesian Armed Forces, Intermediate Officer	Indonesia
27	Kol. Inf.	Surya Darma	National Armed Forces	Secretary Operational Controlling Centre	Indonesia
28	AKBP H	A. Sudradjat, SH	Police Department	Deputy of Division of Operational Controlling Centre	Indonesia
29	AKBP Drs.	Komarul Zaman SH	Police Department	Deputy of Administration, Division of Operational Command Center; Deputy Staff of Operations	Indonesia
30	Mr	BL. Bobby Aryono, S.H., M.M.	SATKORLAK	Deputy Director of Preparedness, Community Order and Community Protection Services of DKI Jakarta	Indonesia
31	Ir	Sugeng Triutomo, DEES	BAKORNAS PB	Deputy of Prevention and Preparedness	Indonesia
32	Mr	Syamsul Ma'arif	BAKORNAS PB	Chief Executive Officer	Indonesia
33	Mr	Montree Chanachaviboonwat	Bureau of DP, Dept of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM)	Chief of Natural Disaster Policy, DDPM	Thailand
34	Mr.	C. Balaji Singh	CARE India	Director, Disaster Management Unit	India
35	Ms	Riena Prasiddha	Environment and Disaster Management	Bureau for Resources Development, ASEAN Secretariat,	Indonesia
36	Mr	Mahinda Samarasinghe	Government of Sri Lanka	Honorable Minister of Disaster Management and Human Rights	Sri Lanka

NO	TITLE	NAME	ORGANIZATION	POSITION	COUNTRY
37	Supt.	Brian J. Graham AFSM	New South Wales Rural Fire Dept (NSWRFS)	DFCO Learning and Development, Warringah Pittwater	Australia
38	Inspector	Peter McKechnie	New South Wales Rural Fire Dept (NSWRFS)	DFCO Learning and Development, Warringah Pittwater	Australia
39	Mr	Rajiv Ranjan Mishra , Ias	Secretary to Govt of Andhra Pradesh	Secretary to Government	India
40	Ms	Neranjala Jayasundera,	Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration	Consultant	Sri Lanka
41	Lt General Dr.	Amnat Barlee	Thai Red Cross Society	Director Relief and Community Health Bureau	Thailand
42	Ms	Deanne Shulman	U.S. Forest Service	Senior Emergency Management Specialist	USA
43	Mr	Gary Glotfelty	U.S. Forest Service	Cadre Leader	USA
44	Ms	Trudie Mahoney	U.S. Forest Service	Chief of Party	USA
45	Mr	Orestes Anastasia	USAID/Asia	US IOTWS Program Manager	USA
46	Mr	S.H.M. Fakhruddin	US IOTWS	Technical Specialist	Thailand
47	Dr	Stacey A. Tighe	US IOTWS	Program Coordinator	USA
48	Ms	R. Theodora Eva	BAKORNAS PB	Staff Direktorat Peningkatan apasitas	Indonesia
49	Ms	Astri Suryandari	US IOTWS	Program Assistant	Indonesia
50	Ms	Lin Gibney	US IOTWS	Adm. & Logistics	Indonesia
51	Ms	Renata Sadjad	US IOTWS	Intepreter	Indonesia
52	Ms	Wenny Mustika	US IOTWS	Intepreter	Indonesia

Annex 2: Agenda

PROGRAM DAY 1:

WEDNESDAY, 9 MAY

Session One: Inaugural (TIMOR Room, Lobby Level)

- 0830 – 0900 Registration
- 0900 – 1030 Opening Session
- Welcome Remarks
 - Mr. Orestes Anastasia, US IOTWS Program Manager, USAID/ RDMA
 - Government of the Indonesia: Major General Syamsul Maarif, Executive in Charge, National Coordination Board for Disaster Management (BAKORNAS PB)
 - Government of the United States: Mr. William M. Frej, Mission Director, USAID/Indonesia
 - Keynote Address: Mr. Mahinda Samarasinghe, Honorable Minister, Ministry of Disaster Management and Human Rights, Sri Lanka
 - Presentation: Overview of U.S. Government Support for the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System – Mr. Orestes Anastasia, US IOTWS Program Manager, USAID/ RDMA
 - Presentation: Overview of Incident Command System (ICS) – Ms. Deanne Shulman, Senior Emergency Management Specialist , US Forest Service
- 1030 – 1045 Coffee Break & Group Photo

Session Two: Introduction and Overview

- 1045 – 1100 Workshop Introduction and Overview
- Meetings and business arrangements – Ms. Lin Gibney
 - Overview of workshop process and outcomes – Facilitator
 - Review of workshop agenda - Facilitator

Session Three: Regional and International Best Practices and Lesson Learned in ICS

- 1100 – 1130 Presentation: ASEAN Experiences of ICS by Ms. Riena Prasiddha from ASEAN-Secretariat
- 1130 – 1200 Presentation: Incident command system (ICS) to ensure effective command and control during an incident by Inspector Peter McKechnie from the New South Wales Rural Fire Department, Australia
- 1200 - 1330 Lunch
- 1330 – 1400 Presentation: India Experience and Process for Integrating the ICS into the Disaster Management System– Mr. Rajiv Ranjan Mishra, Government of India, State of Andhra Pradesh, India
- 1400 – 1430 Presentation: "NGO Applications of ICS; an Evolving Process" by Mr. Balaji Singh, CARE India

Session Four: Small Group Break-Out Session

1430-1530	Small Group Discussions: Compare and contrast the presentation information and identify the key challenges and constrains in developing emergency response system and major gaps in national and local administrative level in their countries
1530 – 1545	Coffee Break
1545- 1645	Report out on the small group discussions
1645	Adjourn for the day

PROGRAM DAY 2:**THURSDAY, 10 MAY****Session Five: Country Initiatives, Lessons Learned and Sharing Experiences on Disaster Response Management**

0900 – 0925	Presentation: ICS for Disaster Management System in Sri Lanka followed by Q&A / Discussion by Major General Gamini Hettiaratchchi Disaster Management Center, Sri Lanka
0925 – 09:50	Presentation: Lessons Learned and Progress of Disaster Management System for Emergency Response Management by Mr. Sugeng Triutomo, Director, BAKORNAS PB
0950 – 1015	Presentation: Lessons Learned and Progress of Disaster Management System for Emergency Response Management by Lieutenant General Dr. Amnat Barlee, Director, Thai Red Cross. Thailand
1015- 1035	Coffee Break
1035 – 1100	Presentation: Lessons Learned and Progress of Disaster Management System for Emergency Response Management by Mr. Thoriq Ibrahim, Ministry of Planning at National Development, Maldives
1100- 1200 1200- 1300	Panel Discussion: Good Practices for Disaster Response Management Lunch

Session Six: Half-Day Study Tour

1300 – 1700	Half-Day Study Tour to Emergency Operations Centers, Jakarta <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Visit to BMG Earthquake information and Tsunami Warning Center▪ Visit to SATKORLAK PB, Jakarta
-------------	--

PROGRAM DAY 3:**FRIDAY, 11 MAY****Session Seven: The way forward: Strategies/Recommendations for Standard Emergency Response Management**

- 0900-0945 Presentation: A Case Study in the United States on Change in Disaster Management to Incident Command System by Mr. Gary Glotfelty, US Forest Service
- 0945 – 1030 Small Group Discussion: Each working group will discuss mechanisms and strategies to develop standardized Disaster Management Methods
- 1030 – 1100 Coffee Break (During Small Group Discussions)
- 1030 – 1115 Report out on the small group discussions
- 1115- 1130 Closing
- 1130- 1300 Lunch