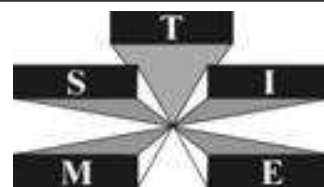


THE INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SOCIETY

Members Newsletter - ISSUE 15 – March 2012
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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

K. Harald Drager, TIEMS President

2011 was an exciting and eventful year for the TIEMS organization. We had a triumphant annual conference in Bucharest, Romania and many successful workshops held in a myriad of locations around the globe. Our newsletter highlights many of the benefits of being a member of the TIEMS organization; through sharing insightful articles and knowledge to upcoming events in the Emergency Management / Disaster Management field.

I'd like to take some time to share with you a few highlights taken from the forthcoming President's Annual report covering the many aspects of TIEMS. If you'd like to know more, please go to www.tiems.org for more information.

2011 Disasters

Almost every day last year, disasters happened somewhere in the world, with devastating consequences and suffering for those hit. This shows that we have to increase our global cooperation in emergency and disaster management and our efforts on preparedness, but also assure that we are always well prepared and ready to help those in need of help and relief.

DISCLAIMER: *The opinions expressed herein are solely those of TIEMS and those responsible for the different articles and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Law and Justice. It remains for the National Courts and ultimately the European Court of Justice to interpret the Law. Under no circumstances will TIEMS be liable for any direct or indirect damages arising in connection with the use of this newsletter.*

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- 7th International Conference on Critical Information Infrastructures Security
- Final Event of ACRIMAS project
- Earthquake Loss Estimations in Emergency Mode: Workshop
- Exercising BCM plans: a state of mind

Some of the disaster headlines which “hit” us in 2011 were:

- Brisbane flood level reach peak - January
- Thousands in Brazil flooding - January
- Deadly quake strikes New Zealand - February
- Massive quake, tsunami hit Japan - March
- Meltdown alert at Japan reactor - March
- Radioactive water found outside plant (Japan) - March
- Water radiation millions of times over limit (Japan) - April
- Japan disaster now on Chernobyl level - April
- Death toll from storms in South (Alabama) nears 300 - April
- 89 killed by Missouri tornado - May
- E. coli infections kill 6, sicken hundreds (Germany) - May
- Ash cloud grounds Australian flights - June
- Cruise ship sinks with 182 onboard (Russia) - July
- 77 killed in terrorist attack in Oslo - July
- UN to declare famine in Somalia - July
- Bullet train derails, cars fall off bridge (China) - July
- Landslides leave 32 dead, dozens injured (South Korea) - July
- Huge storm tears across New York - August
- Airliner with ice hockey team in fatal crash (Russia) - September
- Flood kills more than 200 in Pakistan - September
- Thai flooding threatens capital - October
- 7.2 quake strikes eastern Turkey - October
- Turkish earthquake topples hotel - November
- At least 89 died in fire in Calcutta hospital fire
- Philippines storm kills hundred - December
- Floods, more than 1000 remains missing (Philippines) - December



Presidents Message



Terrorist attack in Oslo

2011 TIEMS Achievements

I am pleased to report the following main achievements for TIEMS in 2011:

- TIEMS had steady progress in 2011 and is getting very well known world wide
- TIEMS Board of Directors agreed an ambitious 5 year Plan for TIEMS
- TIEMS arranged an excellent annual conference in Bucharest, Romania in June 2011
- TIEMS Rohrmann Student Foundation was financially supported for two more years
- TIEMS workshops in Ales - Nimes in France, Espoo in Finland and Suleymaniyah in Iraq were all very successful
- TIEMS China Chapter 2nd annual conference in Shanghai was another excellent Chinese event
- TIEMS first training course was arranged in Shanghai, China in October 2011
- TIEMS issued two newsletters in 2011
- TIEMS Secretariat got operational and added value to TIEMS operation and development in 2011
- TIEMS new elected board members and officers in Bucharest added value to TIEMS further development

- TIEMS chapters were approved in Middle East and North Africa (MENA), Iraq and Finland
- TIEMS and IAEM agreed a free reciprocal membership
- Partnership of networks were established with IAEM and Global Risk Forum Davos
- TIEMS established a research project service for TIEMS members
- TIEMS International Education, Training and Certification Program was launched
- Agreements to arrange TIEMS annual conference 2012 in Erbil, Iraq in September 2012, with a training workshop prior to the annual event
- Agreements to arrange a TIEMS training course in Romania in 2012
- Agreements to arrange a TIEMS workshop in Tokyo in May 2012 where TIEMS Japan Chapter will be launched
- Agreements to arrange a TIEMS workshop in Moscow in August 2012 on "Earthquake Loss Estimation in Emergency Mode"
- Agreements to arrange a Workshop in Rome in 2012 on Emergency Management for Critical Infrastructures Crises, and there invite for establishing a TIEMS Italy Chapter
- Agreements to arrange a TIEMS conference in Oslo in October 2012 on "Space Weather and Challenges for Modern Society"
- Agreements to establish new types of TIEMS membership in 2012
- Agreements of developing a new TIEMS web-site

TIEMS New Web-site

Most organizations like TIEMS are facing the same financial constraints like TIEMS for developing their organizations, and this often leads to that we have to live with solutions, which we know are outdated and need improvements and new development. The most visible item for TIEMS is of course our web-site.

I am therefore pleased to inform that a new TIEMS web-site is under development and expected to be operational early 2012. Improvements of the looks of the web-site are evident. However, more important is certain functionality, which is not functioning or is cumbersome today, and the following features will be prioritized:

- On-line payment functions with credit cards and bank transfer
- Conference management
- Members portal with information and benefits for members
- TIEMS Library

The latter has been on the agenda for some time, and I am therefore pleased to inform that we were able to collect all papers presented at all annual conferences from 1994 in Fort Lauderdale in Florida, USA, up to Bucharest in Romania last year. We had some challenges, but we have made it!

In the future all presentations made at TIEMS events will be made available immediately after the event electronically on TIEMS Library on the web-site.

TIEMS Future Plans

As can be seen from the report above, 2011 was another very active and expansive year for TIEMS, but also an important year with a major effort towards increased professionalization with the Secretariat in Brussels fully operational.

There was a major achievement by the Board of Directors to agree on a 5 year plan for the society, which has set concrete goals to work towards, and which sends a message to TIEMS members and the international emergency management community about an active future that all with interest in emergency and disaster management can take part in and work towards TIEMS mission of a safer world.

The 5 year plan may be considered ambitious, but TIEMS directors and officers are already active working towards these goals, and plans are already laid for future with events up to 2014, and there is a dialogue already established with local hosts all over the world for more events. Communication is a must to improve emergency and disaster management and TIEMS events worldwide are arenas where all stakeholders can meet and discuss and learn from each other.

Three new chapters were established in 2011, and Japan will be established in 2012, and a dialogue is opened with local hosts for TIEMS chapters in other areas worldwide. TIEMS slogan of “Think Globally and Act Locally” is demonstrated in a very concrete way with the establishment of TIEMS chapters. TIEMS is a decentralized organization, where the driving force and momentum of the organization is with the Chapters. The activity level in the established Chapters is clear proof. TIEMS Board of Directors and Officers and TIEMS Secretariat is the central function of TIEMS, supporting the chapters and establishing a solid framework and support function from which all chapters can benefit. .

The number of submitted papers and posters to the annual conference is increasing, and is giving TIEMS an improved international academic standing. The model for the conference with both English papers and local language papers, with two chairs for each session, one international and one local, assures a good dialogue between the international and local experts. This will also be the practice in the annual conference in Erbil, Iraq.

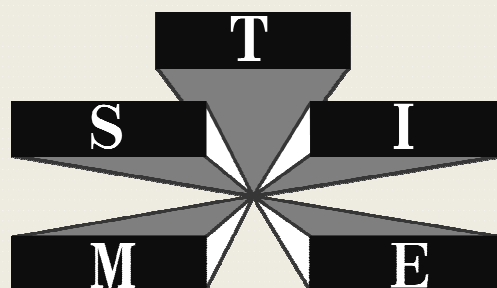
TIEMS research project service for TIEMS members, where members are informed of research project calls for example in EU, and be invited to participate in research projects, was established in 2011. This service lead to a few project proposals for TIEMS members to participate in, and it is believed that this will be an increasing and welcome activity for TIEMS members in the coming years.

By launching TIEMS International Education, Training and certification Program in 2011, we do hope that this initiative will trigger interest from worldwide universities and training institutions to work together with TIEMS to make an international standard in education in emergency and disaster management. TIEMS is here a provider for an international joint drive to put focus on the profession and also contribute to capacity building where needed.

Launching new types of membership in TIEMS is an effort to give everybody with interest for emergency and disaster management to join a professional society, but also at the same time give the professionals in the field the opportunity to be professional and even certified professional members. It is my belief that a dialogue between all these groups of members will enrich the profession of emergency and disaster management.

TIEMS by-laws were established in 2006, when TIEMS was registered as a non - profit international NGO in Belgium. There has been a major development in TIEMS since then and it is a need for revising and simplifying the by-laws according to the development of TIEMS since 2006 and reflect the present function and operation of TIEMS. This work has started by the Secretariat’s lawyer, and it is expected that the new set of by-laws will be discussed and approved at the AGM during the annual conference 2012 in Erbil.

I like to conclude my annual report for 2012 with a strong belief that TIEMS has an important role to play internationally in education, training and certification and in policy concerning emergency and disaster management and disaster response, and we will develop this role to the benefit our members and towards our mission of a safer world.



The International Emergency Management Society

ANNOUNCING the TIEMS 2012 ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Erbil, Iraq, September 16th – 22nd, 2012

"Tomorrow is the reward for working safely today."

ZERO Tolerance Program Group

In the face of disaster...Zero Tolerance to loss of life!

As the world deals with the loss of life, livelihood and wealth due to disasters, both natural and man-made, there is a growing recognition that many of these can be averted. The International Emergency Management Society (TIEMS) presents an opportunity to convene in an international platform at the annual conference to be hosted by TIEMS Iraq to focus on a Lifecycle Approach in the preparedness, management and relief efforts while addressing issues related to emergencies and disasters.

With a goal of "ZERO TOLERANCE" to loss of life due to disasters, this International conference will highlight important technology and knowhow aspects in the field of Disaster Management. The primary objective is to provide participants with rich information about the core aspects of the Lifecycle Approach in managing and mitigating disasters. The conference aims to build a platform for exchange of lessons learnt in different countries while addressing the impacts of disasters which can help in developing ways to achieve collective goals of safety. At this conference, eminent speakers and domain experts with global prominence will share their valuable experiences, expertise, best practices.

CALL FOR PAPERS

The scientific committee of PEMC 2012 welcomes the submission of abstracts for Scientific Oral or Poster Presentation and a presentation summary for Plenary Session and Symposium. All abstracts/summaries presented at the congress will be published in the proceedings.

Title and Abstract Deadline: May 15, 2012 (*Approval latest May 31/12*)

Full paper Deadline: July 1, 2012 (*Review/Approval: latest July 31/12*)

Final Full Paper Upload: August 1, 2012

Go to www.tiemsiraq.org for submission procedures.

REGISTRATION

Please complete registration through the conference website. On-line registration will close at 18:00, August 31, 2012 local time. Any registrations received after this time will become subject to On-site registration. If you wish to take advantage of the discounted registration fee, it is strongly recommended to register no later than May 31, 2012 to meet early registration. For any registration, please contact the secretariat at: shakirkatea@yahoo.com or R.Miskuf@squaris.com

Important Note:

Letter of Invitation (for application of visa for admission into Iraq):

To request an invitation letter, please fill out the Invitation Letter Request Form and upload a copy of your passport (found at www.tiemsiraq.org) The Invitation letter will be sent to the designated participant upon completion of registration. This letter is NOT a commitment on the part of the conference organizer to provide financial assistance to any participant or accompanying persons. Expenses incurred are the sole responsibility of the participants.

CONFERENCE FEES

	Early Bird Rate - until 31st May 2012	Regular Rate - 15th August 2012	Late Rate - After 16th August 2012
TIEMS member (internationals)	\$200 US	\$215 US	\$225 US
Non-TIEMS member(internationals)	\$225 US	\$235 US	\$250 US
Iraqis	\$120 US	\$135 US	\$150 US
Students (Iraqis)	\$100 US	\$110 US	\$120 US
Low Income countries	\$120 US	\$135 US	\$150 US
Accompanying spouse	\$120 US	\$135 US	\$150 US

For more details concerning the conference or to submit a request, please contact:

Dr.Shakir Katea, organizing committee at shakirkatea@yahoo.com

Robert Mishuf, TIEMS Secretariat Brussels at R.Miskuf@squaris.com

K.Harald Drager, TIEMS President at khdrager@online.no

SECURITY

The conference organizer, TIEMS Iraq Chapter, with hosts, Dr Mohammed Shuaib and Dr Shakir Katea, considers the city of Erbil to be safe for participants of the conference. The conference participants will be picked at the airport of Erbil, and security will be taken care of during the conference and during all social events and the participant's length of stay in Erbil.

The organizers claim that the event will be as secure as TIEMS Iraq Chapter workshop in Suleymaniyah in October 2011 and any other TIEMS event worldwide.

The President of the organizing committee, Dr. Mohammed Shuaib Abdugafoor greets the delegates with the following message:

"Dear Colleagues,

On behalf of the organizing committee, I am very pleased to invite all of you to the international Emergency Medicine conference 2012 Emergency Management -A lifecycle Approach (EMLCA 2012), which will be held in September 2012 in Erbil, IRAQ.

EMLCA 2012 is born of partnership between the MOSS (The Medical Operation &Specialized Services) and the TIEMS (The International Emergency Management Society) to promote mutual exchange and to achieve academic advancement of emergency medicine and Disaster Management in all regions.

In our region, regardless of developmental stage of emergency medicine, all of us are striving to provide quality emergency care in challenging environment with the same passion and ideal. I strongly believe EMLCA 2012 in Erbil will be a momentum to build a bridge for the advancement of Emergency Medicine and Disaster management across the world "Thinking globally

...Acting locally”.

The hosting Organization, MOSS was established in 2004 and has been leading the academic, clinical and administrative development of our discipline. With its Emergency Medical Services department, MOSS is trying to make IRAQ as one of the leading countries in emergency medicine and disaster management.

During the Conference, the latest developments and important issues pertaining to emergency medicine and disaster management will be delivered through the lectures and workshops from renowned scholars and experts. And attendees can make best use of conference in networking and strengthening scientific collaboration, too. The detailed program of EMLCA 2012 will be elaborated soon.

The hosting city of EMLCA 2012, Erbil, is the capital city of Kurdistan where 8000 years’ historical tradition and modern culture coexist. I firmly believe EMLCA 2012 in Erbil would be an exciting and memorable experience to all.

You are invited to participate in this grand occasion for the sharing of ideas, friendship, and culture in the hospitality of IRAQ.

Looking forward to welcoming you to Erbil in 2012.”

TIEMS Iraq Chapter is also planning a training course prior to the annual conference in Erbil.

TIEMS 2011 Annual Conference Declaration

Bucharest, Romania

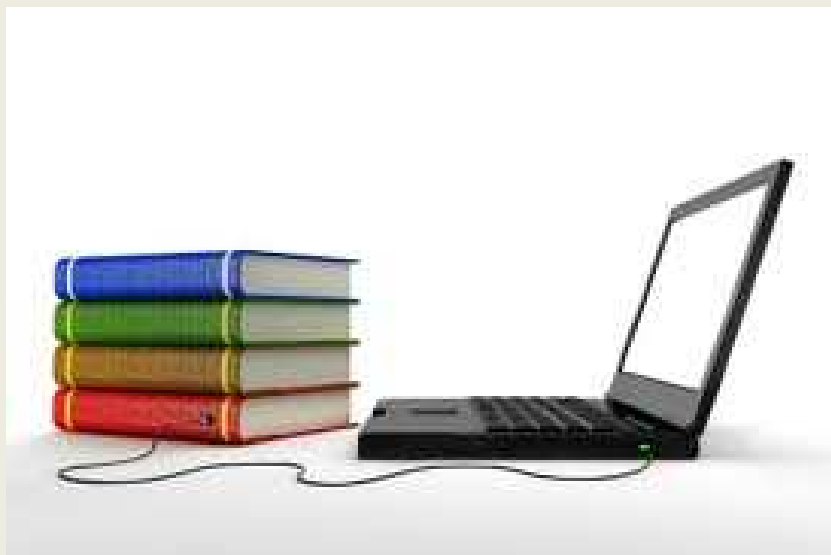
1. There is a need of an organization like TIEMS, which is specialized in knowledge management, to share knowledge, exchanging experiences through the series of workshops and annual conferences in various parts of the world. Hence, TIEMS aspires to helping nations to establish and encourage proactive organizations and backstop technology.
2. Disaster related events, forecasts and other matters of common concerns should be exchangeable. Early warning and evacuation mechanisms have to be strengthened through the collaborative works amongst all stakeholders, including the neighboring countries and remote donors.
3. Regional level, cross-country hazard maps would be mutually beneficial. Similarly, informative booklets and audiovisuals could be prepared and publicized among the member nations. In addition, the best practices of regional countries should also be compiled, printed and shared.
4. Joint simulation exercises have to be carried out occasionally. Joint collaborative teams should be encouraged to be mobilized at the time of major disasters in any affected countries.
5. Communities have their own ways of coping strategies to successfully deal with disasters. Hence, the cross-fertilization of such Innovative Knowledge (IKs) and blending them with modern scientific knowledge would upgrade the community's capacity of disaster mitigation and preparedness in a sustainable and cost effective manner. Such IKs should be piloted in each other countries and results shared.
6. Mutual understanding should develop in formulating regional and international level plans to address the disaster risk reduction activities of common concern.
7. The programs like Tsunami Learning Project should be designed, regionally funded and implemented to address the mitigation and preparedness activities.
8. The issues of climate change needs to be addressed in due time with sufficient resource allocation.
9. That TIEMS encourages the coordination NGO activity to maximize resource potential.
10. All governments should conscientiously work and contribute towards attaining the vision, mission and objectives of Millennium Development Goals and Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA) by adopting all possible measures.
11. Under the Human Resource Development activities, courses in disaster management need to be developed in an integrated way. Hence, TIEMS platform should be used to influence all member nations to introduce disaster risk reduction courses at appropriate levels in the schools and higher educations.
12. The attention is needed to bring necessary Policy reform, development and enhancement of prevailing Act and Regulations with emphasis on preparedness activities.
13. Finally, we TIEMS family members commit to dedicate ourselves to address the issues of DRR from our part of capacities. Similarly, this platform urges the respective governments to prioritize the DRR by paying due attention and allocating sufficient resources towards the reduction of natural and human induced disasters particularly by empowering the local communities to cope with all possible hazards.

Done and adopted on 10 June 2011 at Hotel Intercontinental, Bucharest, Romania.

The International Emergency Managers Society (TIEMS)

Membership Benefits

- Belonging to a worldwide network of experts and volunteers in emergency and disaster management for access to global networking and cooperation
- Access to TIEMS conferences and workshops worldwide at preferential rates.
- Access to information on global emergency and disaster management trends and news through TIEMS announcements and newsletters
- Access to professional international emergency and disaster management journals at preferential rates
- Access to TIEMS electronic library with all papers from TIEMS conferences from 1994 - to present
- Access to TIEMS International Education and Training Programs in Emergency and Disaster Management
- Opportunity to be certified for Qualification in International Emergency and Disaster Management - TIEMS QIEMD Certification
- Opportunity to participate in research and development projects initiated by TIEMS R&D service or its members
- Access to TIEMS Young Scientist Network and assistance to young scientists
- Access to TIEMS Student Support Program
- Ability to influence TIEMS global work for a safer world
- Opportunity to become part of TIEMS Management as an elected TIEMS Director or appointed TIEMS Officer in TIEMS International or in TIEMS Chapters
- For more information on TIEMS, go to www.tiems.org



TIEMS Electronic Library is coming up soon...

The Professionalization of Disaster Medicine Practitioners



Prof. Nicolae Steiner, MD, PhD, Specialization - Master of Disaster Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Titu Maiorescu University of Bucharest, Romania; Honorary Member of the National Disaster Medical System of the USA, NATO International Expert of Disaster Medicine

Prof. Dan Mănăstireanu, MD, PhD Discipline - Disaster Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Titu Maiorescu University of Bucharest, Romania; Honorary Member of the National Disaster Medical System of the USA,

Introduction

In this article, 'disaster' is defined as a phenomenon that causes widespread disruption of normal social infrastructure and health care systems, which presents immediate danger to public health, and determines the demand for external aid to respond to the incident.

According to this definition, clinical medicine, public health, disaster management and incident management were characterized as basic disciplines underlying disasters¹ and expertise in medicine².

The main methods used in the field of disaster management remains an inter-disciplinary knowledge. This article examines the professional of disaster assistance through referral qualifications criteria, with particular emphasis on the utility for medical coordinators in international disaster response and illustrates a conceptual framework.

The Current Context

One of the major gaps in humanitarian assistance is identified by the low level of preparedness of humanitarian organizations, especially in terms of human resources and their capacities. In order to enhance response capabilities, the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) has recommended the development and application of reference and performance metrics with priority placed on Human Resources (HR).

The United Nations Humanitarian Inter-agency Committee (IASC) is engaged in four major reforms designed to increase overall predictability, efficiency, and the responsibilities in the humanitarian response. These include:

- (1) Developing a "cluster" approach to leadership with sectoral responsibilities,
- (2) Strengthening coordination of humanitarian aid,
- (3) Review of funding mechanisms that support, and
- (4) Building effective partnerships in case of international disasters³.

IASC is composed of UN member agencies with the participation of the Red Cross and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). IASC is chaired by the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) who serves as Under-Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs of the UN.

The report was published in August 2005 as a review of the humanitarian response (HRR)⁴.

The World Health Organization (WHO) serves as the head of global health clusters. Following the Indian Ocean tsunami in December 2004, the World Health Assembly in May 2005, the WHO leadership began to intensify support to Member States affected by disasters by assessing needs, coordinating health insurance, reducing disparities and capacity building^{5 6}.

Clinical Medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pre-hospital care, treatment and transport standardized management of cases (common diseases and injuries treated by primary care as well as the specific disaster pathology, based on standardization, tools integrated case management ▪ Management of childhood diseases, reproductive health minimum initial service package directions, and ▪ Operational thresholds, rules rejection of the action ▪ Emergency medical kits Interagency, etc.
Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rapid epidemiological evaluation of environmental-health ▪ Handling hazardous materials and safety ▪ Epidemic preparedness ▪ Investigation of outbreak investigation and control of communicable diseases immunization programs ▪ Disease surveillance ▪ Health policy and planning staff
Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Site security ▪ Urban Search and rescue ▪ Risk analysis, vulnerability reduction ▪ Coordination between agencies (Incident Command System vs. Emergency Operations Centers) ▪ Medical logistics ▪ Geographic information-systems ▪ Public information systems and media relations ▪ Recovery of affected communities

Table 1: Essential subjects in Disaster Medicine

Competences of Clinical Medicine and Public Health

In the last decade, even excluding disasters arising from conflict, 60% of disasters worldwide took place in Africa and Asia⁷. 80% of deaths related to catastrophic events and 90% of global catastrophes affecting populations, were in Asia. Within these populations, statistics show that the average age of the affected people is 15 years old, no disproportionate to adult men and 40 % are pregnant women⁸.

The effective management of communicable diseases in complex emergencies requires a link to environmental health, immunization, health education and epidemiological surveillances of disease⁹. The burden on non-communicable diseases is well known and includes trauma and diseases of the reproductive system and mental health¹⁰.

The clinical disaster skills of practitioners are influenced by; a) the demographics of affected populations, b) the type of pathology and c) the mix and complexity of clinical diseases.

Epidemiological justification exists for clinical skills in paediatrics, obstetrics, emergency medicine, internal medicine, infectious diseases, tropical medicine, surgery, rehabilitation medicine, and psychiatry. Thus, the multidisciplinary challenges of disaster medicine have lead to calls for "crossing professional boundaries" by health professionals¹¹. This has been recognized by the International Committee of the Red Cross, whose approach to the standardized management of surgery cases explicitly calls for basic principles of war surgery, basic surgical instruments without specialized surgery, for the non-evacuating victims¹².

A care provider with case management experience in several clinical disciplines is helpful in managing the diversity of patients seen during a disaster. This general multi-disciplinary approach is in strong contrast to the management expertise of undifferentiated generalist that lack in while working within the discipline of a single domain.

Health professionals around the world, recognizing the needs and constraints in this area, tried to detail the necessary professional skills required to implement the principles of disaster medicine. Currently, education and training in disaster medicine is thriving in the academic medical arena. By 2005, there were 14 scholarships awarded to students focused on disaster medicine disciplines.

Disaster medicine practitioners also need to be aware of non-compliance issues with current health standards accepted in clinical and public health aspects of disaster response.

Defining minimum standards of care and the measurements progress towards these standards, is mandatory in implementing disaster management best practices. Recognition of these standards is a fundamental step in identifying potential response malpractice^{13 14}.

Health professionals around the world, recognizing the needs and constraints in this area, tried to detail the necessary professional skills required to implement the principles of disaster medicine. Currently, education and training in disaster medicine is thriving in the academic medical arena. By 2005, there were 14 scholarships awarded to students focused on disaster medicine disciplines¹⁵.

In this ever-broadening educational environment, pilot tools have emerged to facilitate the exchange of information and development of curriculum in disaster medicine and health education¹⁶. No doubt, health care providers with experience can excel during critical time of disasters. A doctor with 10 years experience in the field is recognized as one of the most powerful resources in the realm of disaster medicine.

Management of Its Powers in Case of Disasters / Incidents

How to manage disasters and incidents, which is among the basic disciplines that underlie health care in disaster situations, is not a health expert, per se. Moreover, a qualification and expertise in disaster management incidents is not internationally accepted. This lack of standardization complicates attempts to characterize international expertise in this discipline. Many stakeholders within response agencies have stipulated benchmarks for competencies required in the event of disaster management and in career development and training. Administrative regulation requires compliance with a standard "unified" approach such as the Incident Command System (ICS), multi-agency coordination and information system of public^{17 18}. Leading technical agencies and international donor agencies also developed an extensive array of pre-training to selected health professionals. Since there are similar ways to achieve health sector certification, such as doctoral degrees are less common in disaster and incident management, the commitment to build courses must emphasize good performance. The training courses lasting 2-3 months in disaster management must be comparable in degree to courses in health disciplines.

Clinical Medicine and Public Health Experience Needed

Experience sought by leading international agencies in disaster response was relatively consistent across organizations. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent explicitly requested 10 years of experience for coordinators of medical activities after the 1994 genocide in Rwanda. IASC explicitly required 10 years of experience in medical activities that support humanitarian response analysis, as of 2005. Ten years of post-graduate experience in any chosen field is a typical requirement.

The duration of missions on the ground, however, varies significantly from one organization to another. International missions in the field of disaster, missions with governments, NGOs, UN Red Cross and agencies have appeared in recent months with the duration of disaster missions for over a month. By contrast, domestic disaster missions in the field are shorter in duration; usually less than a month.

During the deployment units in the U.S. federal response to a disaster of national level is understood as a compromise between the requirements of land to the requirements of voluntary staff that leave their family and the workplace.

Undoubtedly, providing a medical mission requiring an 11 day commitment is rarely seen as useful by response agencies. Occasionally, governments send medical teams internationally for short periods of time, for such things as a field hospital. This conduct usually conduct violates best practice guidelines written under WHO authority^{19 20 21}.

Overall, a month remains the fundamental unit of time for international missions in disaster. In any case, prolonged experience in the field provides expertise proportional to the time spent. For example, five years experience in a particular place can be equal to a year of experience - and four years of repetition.

Application to Personnel Selection

Currently there are no other, explicit standards for education and training or assessment of professionalization of disaster medical staff²². Respondents to disasters will be based on verifiable qualifications criteria. The qualification and selection criteria will be very specific for future medical response personnel. The process will limit false positive errors made by the Personnel Selection Commission, and the risk of false negative errors of omission.

While it was designed as a decision support tool for quantitative measurement, it isn't intended to be time-consuming and therefore suitable for data collection by technical assistants.

The professionalization of health care providers that are acting during disasters is expected to be a major step in providing expertise. It is expected that best practices in disasters, preceded by reference to the qualification criteria will optimize health care in disasters, minimize deviations from standards of care.

Future disaster medicine practitioners will see their efforts intensified to define their own disciplines for basic skill requirements. Quantitative decision support tools are required to assist managers in selecting staff for disaster responses.

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Conference Announcement

Space Weather and Challenges for Modern Society

October 22 – 24 - Oslo, Norway

Potential Damaging Consequences and Practical Protection for Industrial Operations and Critical Infrastructure such as Electric Power Supply, Communication Systems, Positioning Systems, etc.

The years 2012 and 2013 are predicted to have a high level of solar activity. This can trigger larger solar storms, which can generate geomagnetic induced currents (GIC) on the earth. GIC can affect the normal operation of specific industrial operations and critical infrastructure (e.g. power grids, telecom, navigation systems, etc).

Vulnerable industries are the oil and gas industry, railways, telecommunication industry, navigation industry and not at least the society, which is very vulnerable concerning short or long term interruption of critical infrastructure.

The conference will focus on increasing the general knowledge of solar storms, space weather and GIC and the possible consequences for different industries and critical infrastructure. Reasonable means of protection and possible early warning solutions will be considered.

Conference Theme

The conference will focus on increasing the general knowledge of solar storms, space weather and GIC, possible consequences for different industries and critical infrastructure, and will look into reasonable means of protection, and possible early warning solutions.

Conference Central Themes

- Solar Storms and Space Weather - History and Experiences
- Stormy Sun: Our Current Knowledge
- Effects on Space Infrastructure and Aviation
- Expectations and Effects on Electric Power Supply, Satellites, Telecommunication, Navigation and Oil and Gas Exploration Activity - Industries Preparedness and Protection Measures
- Predictions of Solar Storms, Warnings, Preparedness Measures and Response
- A Super Storm - What can happen and how to prepare for and handle it?
- Industries and Authorities Handling Strategies and Contentious Level
- Future Expectations
- Other relevant topics related to Risk and Preparedness Measures

Call for Papers and Posters

We invite submission of papers and posters to be presented at the three day conference on the above topics, which will contribute to increasing the general knowledge and risk of solar storms, space weather and GIC and the possible consequences for different industries and critical infrastructure.

The Conference International Program Committee will select 25 - 30 papers to be presented in the plenary sessions during the three day conference, and those papers not selected for the plenary sessions will be welcomed to be presented as posters.

Title and Abstract (less than 300 words) to be submitted to TIEMS conference organizer, K. Harald Drager at khdrager@online.no before 1st April 2012. Both Power Point presentations only and Full Papers and Posters will be accepted, and presentation type needs to be specified in the submission.

The Conference Program Committee will approve papers and posters for presentation at the conference latest 15th April 2012. Full Papers and Posters must be submitted latest 15th August 2012. Papers and Posters shall be no longer than 10 A4 pages. Instruction to Authors will be provided to the authors of approved papers and posters. Power Point Presentations only need to be submitted latest 1st of October 2012. Only papers and posters of authors registering for the conference before 15th June 2012 will be included in the Program and the Conference Proceedings.

Approved papers and posters, both full papers and power point presentations only, will be presented in the Conference Proceedings, and some of the papers and posters will be selected for publication in cooperating international journals.

Who Should Attend

The topic is important for political and administrative decision makers, researchers in the field, risk management specialists, relevant vulnerable industry representatives, authorities, insurance industry and others who want to increase their general and specific knowledge on the subject.

Venue

The conference will take place in Oslo, Norway at Grand Hotel, www.grand.no, located in the centre of Oslo, with direct access to the main street, Carl Johan and opposite the Parliament building (Stortinget). The Grand Hotel is also famous for housing the Nobel Peace Prize Laureates during their stay in Oslo for the Peace Price Ceremony.

For more details on conference fees, registration and accommodation, visit the TIEMS website (www.tiems.org) or contact Harald Drager (TIEMS President) at khdrager@online.no.

Tentative Program

October 22 – 24, 2012, Oslo, Norway

Monday October 22, 2012

08:00 - 10:00	Registration and Coffee
10:00 - 10:45	Welcome and Opening, Chair: Roger Steen, Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate
10:00 - 10:10	“Welcome - The Authority’s Role and Responsibility in Preparedness” Director General Per Sanderud, Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate
10:10 - 10:45	(Welcome speakers)
10:45 - 11:30	“The Stormy Sun - From Kristian Birkeland to Space Weather Hazards” Pål Brekke, Senior Advisor at Norwegian Space Centre, Norway
11:30 - 12:00	“Solar Storms and Space Weather - Opportunities for International Collaboration” Terry Onsager, Space Weather Prediction Center, USA
12:00 - 13:30	Lunch
13:30 - 15:00	Stormy Sun - our Current Knowledge Chair: Pål Brekke, Senior Advisor at Norwegian Space Centre, Norway
13:30 - 14:00	“Solar Storms and Topology: Observed with SDO” Henrik Lundstedt, Deputy Director, ISES, Swedish Institute of Space Physics, Sweden (Two more papers to come)
15:00 - 15:30	Coffee and Poster Viewing
15:30 - 17:00	Effects on Satellites, Navigation and Telecommunication Chair:
15:30 - 16:00	“Space Weather Impact on Satellite Navigation and Positioning” Norbert Jakowski, German Aerospace Center, Institute of Communications and Navigation, Germany (Three more papers to come)
18:00 - 20:00	Reception

Tuesday October 23, 2012

09:00 - 10:30	Expectations and Effects on Electric Power Supply and Oil and Gas Exploration Activity Chair Alf Selmer Olaussen, Statnett, Norway
09:00 - 09:30	"Effects of Geomagnetic Disturbances on the North American Bulk Power System" Mark G. Lauby, Vice President and Director, Reliability Assessments and Performance Analysis North American Electric Reliability Corporation, USA
09:30 - 10:00	“GIC experience in Norway, risk assessment and mitigation in view of existing and future transmission system” Trond M. Ohnstad, Section Manager R&D, Projects Division, Statnett, Norway
10:00 - 10:30	“Observations and modeling of GIC in the Chinese large-scale high-voltage power networks” Chunming Liu, Associate Professor, School of Electric and Electronic Engineering, North China Electric Power University, China
10:30 - 11:00	Coffee and Poster Viewing
11:00 - 1300	Industries Preparedness and Protection Measures Chair: Risto Pirjola, Visiting Scientist, Geomagnetic Laboratory, Natural Resources Canada, Finland
11:00 - 11:30	“GIC Measurements in Japan” Shinichi Watari, National Institute of Information and Communications Technology, Japan
11:30 - 12:00	“Hazard assessment and real-time simulation of geomagnetically induced currents”

David H. Boteler, Geomagnetic Laboratory, Natural Resources Canada, Canada

- 12:00 - 12:30 "Hydro One GMD Preparedness - A knowledge-based approach"
Luis Marti, Special Studies & Professional Development Manager, Transmission Projects Development, Hydro One, Canada
- 12:30 - 13:00 "Space Weather and Critical Infrastructure in the Australian/New Zealand Region"
Richard Marshall, IPS Radio & Space Services, Bureau of Meteorology, Australia
- 13:00 - 14:30 Lunch
- 14:30 - 16:00 Predictions of Solar Storms, Warnings, Preparedness Measures and Response
Chair: Peter Wintoft, Scientist at Swedish Institute of Space Physics, Sweden
- (Three more papers to come)
- 16:00 - 16:30 Coffee and Poster Viewing
- 16:30 - 18:00 A Super Storm - What can happen and how to prepare for and handle it?
Chair: Peter Stauning, Scientist at Danish Meteorological Institute, Denmark
- 16:30 - 17:00 "An examination of the causes and consequences of the March 13, 1989 magnetic storm"
David H. Boteler, Geomagnetic Laboratory, Natural Resources Canada, Canada
- (Two more papers to come)
- 18:30 - 21:00 Reception with a Popular Lecture on Northern Light Science
- "Space Weather - A Beauty and A Beast"
Pål Brekke, Senior Advisor at Norwegian Space Centre

Contributions to Simulate the Trans-Boundary Effects of an Earthquake with an Epicenter in Vrancea Area on Population and Medical System in Romania and in the Republic of Moldova

Prof. Dr. Nicolae Steiner MD, PhD, Titu, University Bucharest, Romania, Assist.

Prof. Dr. Mihai Pîslă MD, PhD, University Nicolae Testemițeanu Chișinău, Moldova

Prof. Univ. Dr. Dan John Mănăstireanu MD, PhD, Titu Maiorescu University, Bucharest Romania

Introduction

Natural and technological disasters put a series of grave problems affecting the health of a populace, by interfering negatively with economic development and that by removing the consequences of a major disaster occurrence and the consumption of materials - including financial resources - which, in current times is limited.

Organizations that offer medical aid to disasters are undoubtedly a crucial aspect of the problem and can interfere with relief operations quickly; the quicker they are involved, the more lives they can save. Most disasters, whether natural or man-made, occur suddenly and severely, disrupting the normal functioning of a health care system. With the importance of adequate preparations of systems in order to cope with such situations, it becomes clear that goodwill and solicitude to victims is not enough.

It becomes clear that errors are due to bad organization and lack of competent staff, to act as a coherent plan default, since they found confusion, delay, neglect, and a waste of effort, which can only complicate tasks for officials responsible for rapid mobilization of all available human and material resources. First Aid Systems and regional health infrastructures must continue to function effectively during a disaster and, in perfect correlation with other systems involved. This is the purpose for which there is need to streamline decision-integrated medical management in a crisis generated by earthquakes and to optimize health care interventions.

Romania is located in the geodynamic mountainous region in the Eastern Mediterranean and is characterized by high seismicity, like that of Greece, Turkey and Italy and contains the entire European seismotectonic and seismicity of any other country in the world (except Japan).

The complexity and variety of tectonic activity in the Romanian territory, in particular the Vrancea area - which is centered on the triple junction of three tectonic units - the East-European plate, Intra-Alpine and the Moesian underplate. This is the cause of earthquake activity in the area of curvature of the Eastern Carpathians, under the earth crust (Vrancea) called "Vrancea seismogenic zone." The intracrustal Earthquakes occur within the earth's crust at depths less than 60-70 km, while the subcrustal earthquakes occur at a depth of over 70 km.

The Vrancea Seismogenic Zone has the following features:

- 2100 km² epicentral area
- the existence of certain regularities in producing earthquakes
- persistent, global scale, the outbreaks in the same place
- high rate of seismicity (4-5 earthquakes / century)
- main shocks usually occur as doublets
- macroseismic effects associated with these earthquakes beyond borders,
- Subcrustal hypocenters of major earthquakes was between 60-2000 km depth.
- Vrancea earthquakes affect approximately 50% of the country territory;
- tectonic features, structural geology, and the very elongated shape of the seismogenesis determine the direction NE-SW and the occurrence of amplification of seismic intensity at distances of 200-300 km., Macroscopic effects therefore are manifested in Warsaw, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Istanbul, Sofia, etc.

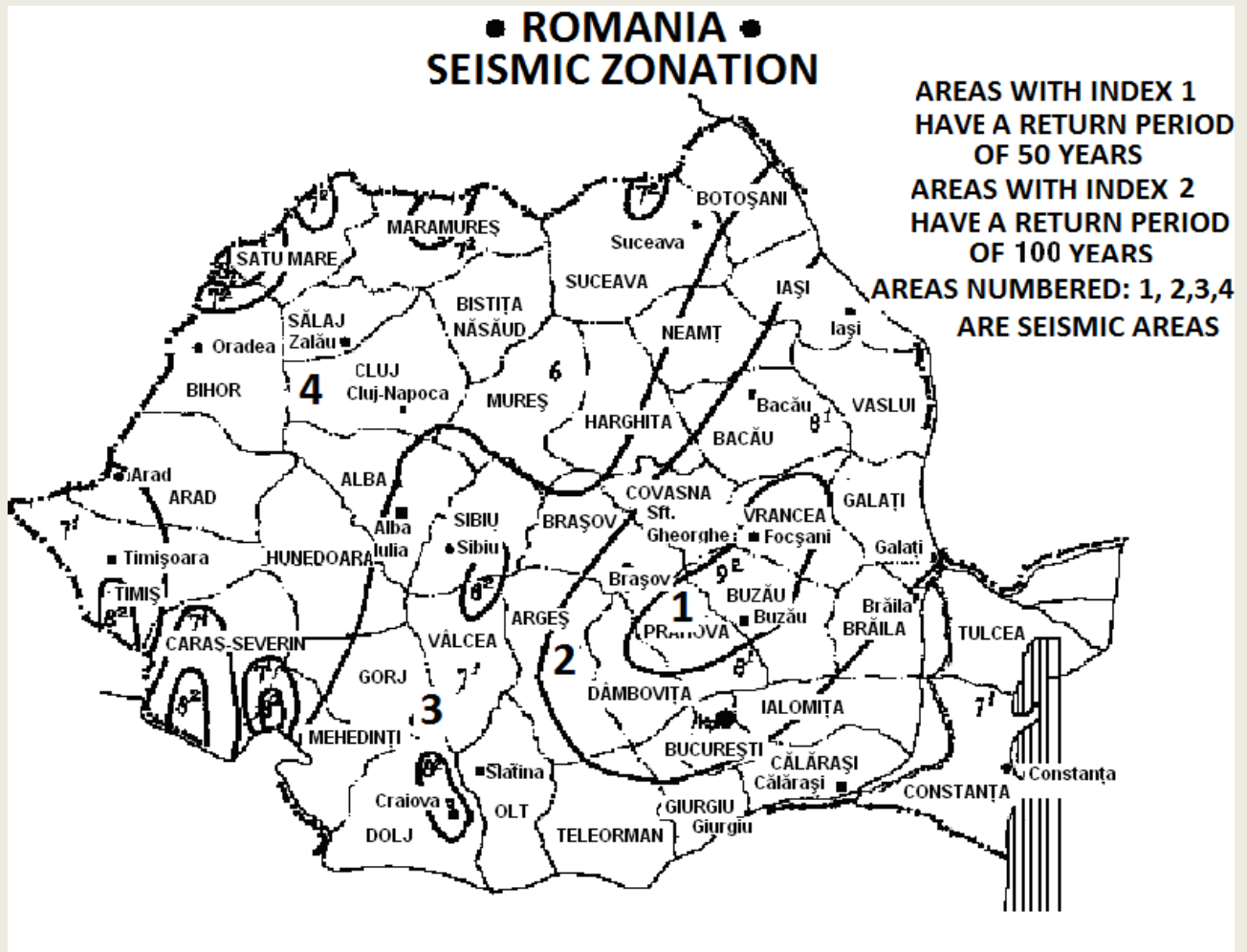
In conclusion, Romania is affected by the Vrancea earthquakes with $M = 7.0$ and over and over and $I_0 = VII$ MSK more than 50% of the surface: the Vrancea intermediate depth earthquakes in the country about 10%. 50% of its land surface earthquakes in the west, north and other areas around. 15% of experts say that an earthquake may $I_0 = VIII-IX$ in the period 1978-1990 (the event took place in 1977) and can be expected that similar earthquakes in 2004 + / - 12 years and again in 2040 + / - 5 years. Recently, it is estimated that during a possible future earthquake with $M = 7$, the years after 2010. In the evaluations were assessed following the data would produce a future Vrancea earthquake:

Compared to the conventional program, which lets you work with about 100 variables, RM application, 01 allows the introduction and processing of 219 variables; representing a doubling of computing capacity of the program.

The program also allows for a substantial increase in processing speed of these variables resulting in real-time data, thus increasing the possibilities of making correct decisions in disasters.

Files created and added to the program Epilinfo are easy to handle. The necessary data is more easily introduced to the initial program. Data entry does not require excessive training, as required by other software applications. The subroutines for calculating and presenting data will produce information in an accessible and easy to process

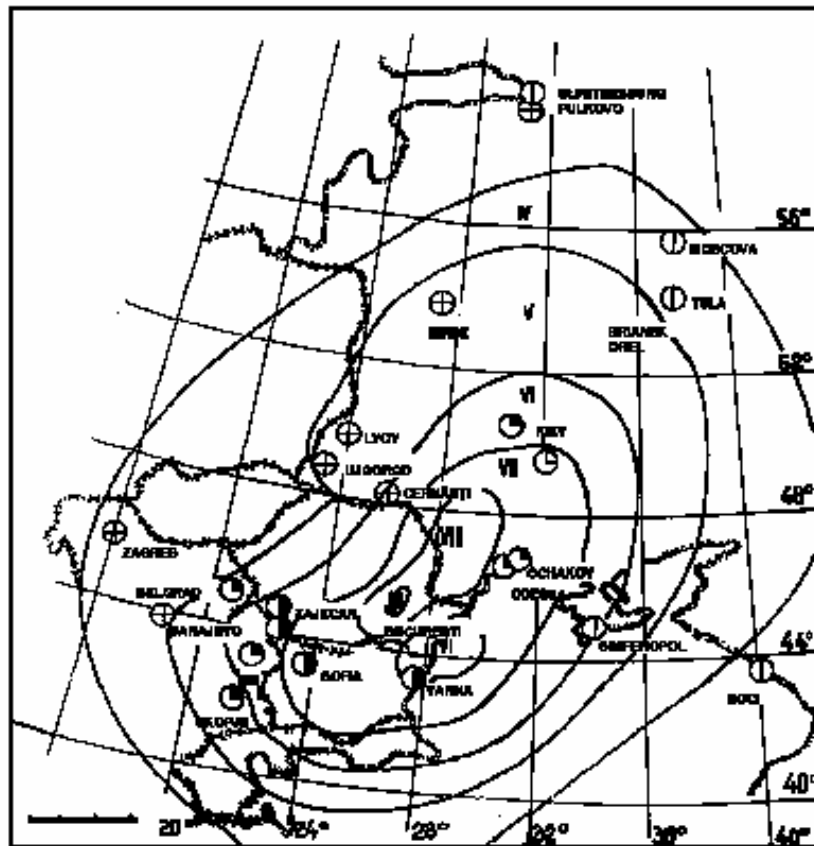
Presentation of Seismic Hazard in Romania



Map no. 1: Seismic Risk in Romania

Since the effects of earthquakes with epicenter in Vrancea area have a strong cross-border below the ways in which currently no more about their effects are felt presence in countries such as Romanian origin earthquakes.

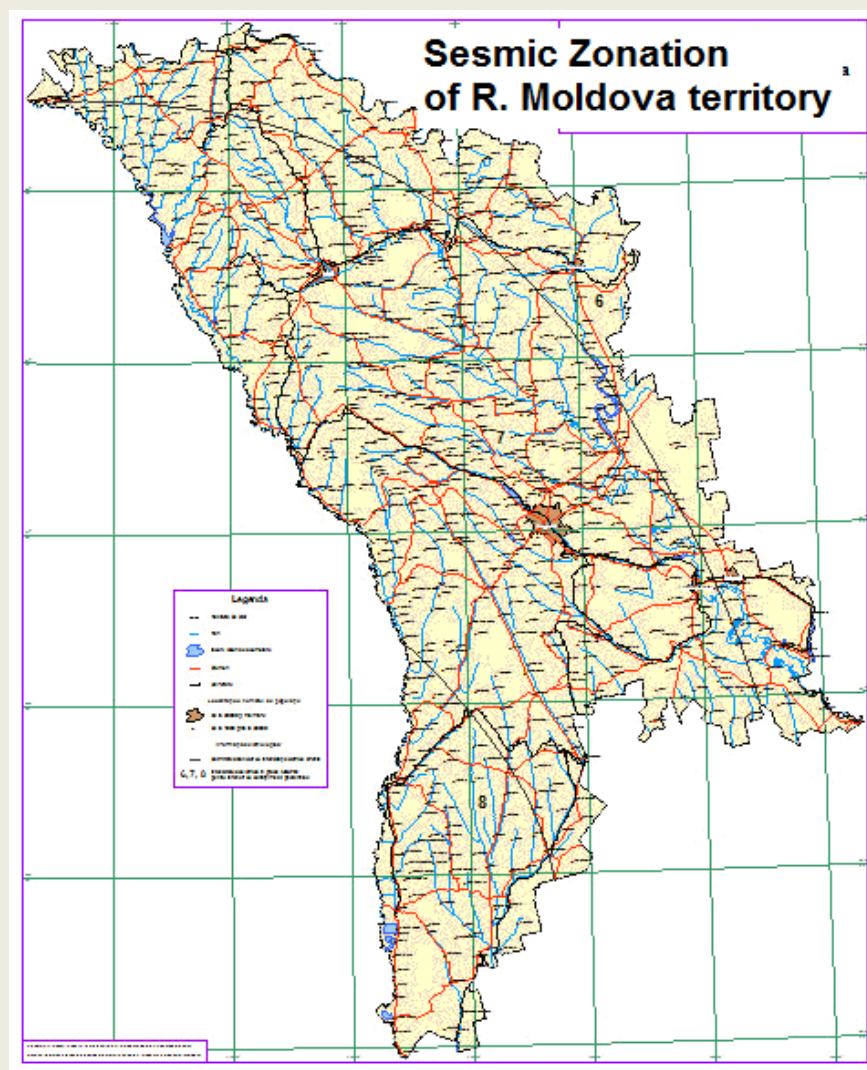
AREA IN WHAT IS FELT AN VRANCEA COUNTY EARTHQUAKE



Map no. 2: The area in what is felt an earthquake from Vrancea county origin.

From the above map we can easily notice that an earthquake with its epicenter in Vrancea area make a difference on a very wide field that is delimited to the north near St. Petersburg, Zagreb area west to the east in the Crimean peninsula, and south near Thessaloniki.

From this wide range we have chosen the Republic of Moldova the effects of earthquakes with epicenter in Vrancea area injured victims and deaths occur.



Map no.3 Seismic risk from an earthquake with epicenter in Vrancea area in Moldova

From this map as of the seismic risk in Romania we can see the areas bounded by appropriate isoeists and the basis for our simulation.

Discussion

An earthquake with the simulated characteristics raises special problems to authorities of both countries in terms of providing forces and means necessary to ensure especially during pre-hospital care and medical aid chain installation will provide first medical aid, will sort and stabilize victims and will transport to the hospitals specially designed and prepared to receive victims of the earthquake. It requires very intense training for staff; both legal and practical training of each member of the future chain of medical help. This requires a deeper assessment necessary for search and rescue teams that have as their main mission, to remove victims from where they were trapped under rubble, resulting from collapsed buildings.

This requires the creation of teams that are provided quality and qualified continuous training components, as established by INSARAG. A very important problem that arises is how to use these teams outside of disaster timeframes. This raises the question of their use in for intermittent voluntary rescue search teams, which in Romania are the structure of the nations ISU and remains a key question in their training and equipment requirements.

Another need exists for teams that function as mobile medical triage and evacuation teams. These teams have an important role in providing triage; an activity of fundamental importance in disaster situations to separate casualties that have a survival

opportunity from casualties that do not. Studying the functionality of these teams in various countries, we found that the most rational organization of these teams was found in Nordic countries; Norway, Sweden and other Baltic countries. These teams consist of a medical doctor and a nurse-family, onboard a vehicle, which provides mobility needs when required.

This 'Triage' medical organization team can provide specific disaster relief processes and provide basic information through training and presentations when disasters are not in occurrence. Of course this form of organization requires full cooperation from their staff, especially training and provision of transportation and communication.

Starting after the above considerations, the evaluation of results and simulation data between the two countries, we observe the appreciable differences in the abilities to maneuver in case of a disaster. While Romania has experienced terrible earthquake damage, the Republic of Moldova is much less, though they have to organize their own chain of medical command and must supplement it with search and rescue teams triage and evacuation necessary to ensure fluency movement of victims to hospitals.

From a brief analysis of data resulting from the simulation of the seismic zone II, Romanian ambulance transport capacity exceeds about 2 times that of the capacity of hospitals. Of course, this finding will be thorough and found solutions for medical help balance the chain links. Other imbalances created will lead to a congested bottleneck flow of victims in areas where entry into hospitals is hampered due to inadequate capacity. The same element in Moldova does not raise differences between these two capacities and receives a lesser level of concern.

Conclusions

Comparative analysis of simulated earthquake effects in the two countries follows a strong need for intervention needs assessment during pre-hospital care in both countries need to create, prepare and equip teams of search and rescue and triage, evacuation, finding the most appropriate methods their use in situations of peace as in the disaster. Identifying and taking the most appropriate measures to enhance the reception capacities of the victims and transport

If you would like to obtain more information and discuss the findings, please contact *Dr. Nicolae Steiner* at nicolaesteiner@yahoo.com.

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International Oceans Institute (IOI) 40th Anniversary Announcement

Message from the President of IOI, Dr. Awni Behnam

Ten years ago, on 8th February 2002, the world lost Prof. Elisabeth Mann Borgese, founder of the International Ocean Institute, and known worldwide as “the Mother of the Oceans”. She dedicated her life’s endeavors to ocean matters, to the development of a constitution for the oceans and to the consideration of the oceans as a “great laboratory for the making of a new international order, based on new forms of international cooperation and organization, on new economic theory, on a new philosophy”. Elisabeth’s most enduring achievement was in making the Principle of the Common Heritage of Humankind the center of the ethical and moral dimension of the evolving constitution of the ocean (UNCLOS) which reflects the IOI’s ideals and aspirations.

In 2012, IOI marks the 40 years since its establishment in 1972. IOI and its network express their commitment to remain a testimony to its founder’s mission to assist developing countries and marginalized communities to have a fair share in the peaceful and sustainable management of our blue planet’s resources. That mission, in which is enshrined the protection of the planet’s ocean, its sustainable management and resource use as a model for future peaceful social, economic and political interaction of humankind, remains the basis and foundation of the organization (Pacem in Maribus - peace in the oceans).

On February 8th, 2012, the IOI formally launched its most ambitious project to date: the establishment of the Elisabeth Mann Borgese and Arvid Pardo Ocean Governance Learning and Exhibition Centre in Malta. The centre - dedicated to the life and accomplishments of the IOI Founder and to the Maltese diplomat and scholar who worked closely with her on what was to become UNCLOS - will promote and pursue long-term investment in training and capacity building for the development of human resources in ocean governance in developed, developing and transition countries. As part of this, a Master Degree Programme in Ocean Governance is also being prepared in cooperation with the University of Malta and other strategic partner universities.

As we look to the future, we take inspiration from Elisabeth’s legacy and her vision and we pause to appreciate the progress that has been made during the first 40 years of IOI. As we rededicate ourselves to meet new and emerging global challenges with the passion and commitment that Elisabeth demonstrated throughout her life, we look forward to working together for the benefit

of all humankind and for the benefit of our oceans for many more years to come.

If you wish additional information on the IOI, please send an email to ioihq@ioihq.org.mt.

Sincere Regards,

Dr. Awni Behnam, President, IOI

CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENT

Disaster Resilient Communities

Prevention and Preparedness to Empower Capability & Resiliency

**April 17 – 18, 2012, Melbourne,
Australia**

In the aftermath of recent natural disasters, there is a growing national need and greater shift towards prevention and preparedness activities that enable community resilience. Investing time and resources into mitigation measures is less costly and can ultimately save lives.

Under the National Strategy for Disaster Resilience, jurisdictions are implementing policies and plans designed to help the community understand risk and share and communicate knowledge to build community resilience and trust. It will require government and community leaders to foster shared responsibility and to develop a smart approach to utilizing technology that enables true interoperability.

The Disaster Resilient Communities conference will examine the prevention and preparedness plans being developed across jurisdictions to assess and understand risk. It will also focus on the relationships and networks being established to deliver this under the national agenda. Innovations in technology and engagement measures available to inform the community about risk will also be explored.

Who Should Attend?

The conference is designed for Senior Executives and Policy makers involved in Emergency Management from:

- Federal, State & Local Governments
- Emergency services
- Community Groups
- ICT Agencies

With an interest in:

- Prevention & Preparedness
- Disaster Resilience
- Community Engagement
- Risk Measurement & Mitigation

Venue

CQ Functions, 113 Queen Street, Melbourne, VIC 3000;

Ph: 03 9602 1800

Contact the Citiclub Hotel directly and quote 'CRIT1704' to receive discounted accommodation rate!

To register a group, please call 1 300 316 882 to coordinate your registration.

To get more information and details on workshops, speakers and agendas, go to: <http://innovativeem.com/>

or <http://innovativeem.com/overview/>

TIEMS.org Website Upgrade and Document Library

Over the last couple of months the TIEMS website (www.tiems.org) has been going through some exciting changes. One of which will benefit Emergency Management and Disaster Management academics and professionals all over the world.

In the coming weeks a new Document Library will be made available to TIEMS members. Dating back to the very first annual TIEMS conference in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, USA in 1994 up to the most recent 2011 conference in Bucharest, Romania, research and presentation papers will be made available on line. It's estimated that there will be roughly 1,000 sources of information available.

TIEMS members will be able to review and learn from the papers and presentations of previous conferences while those that haven't yet decided to join TIEMS will be able to read the paper extracts.

This is an exciting development and one that will increase the wealth of knowledge and information available to Emergency Management and Disaster Management professionals - and others.

Stay tuned for the full announcement when the document library becomes available. In the meantime, I invite you all to keep checking out the website (www.tiems.org) for other exciting announcements and events happening at TIEMS.

Congratulations to the team for pulling this all together!

Regards,

K Harald Drager (TIEMS President)

International Discussion Round Table

Good Practice at Maritime Search and Rescue

22nd - 23rd March 2012, Varna

Under the patronage of Mrs. Kristalina Georgieva,
European Commissioner

DAY I

22nd March 2012 - Thursday

Place: Planetarium at "Nikola Vaptsarov" - Varna Naval Academy.

(LAT=43°12'42.87" N; LONG=27°55'52.37" E ;)

09.00 - 10.00 - Participants registration

10.00 - 11.00 - Round table opening, greetings, volunteers' awarding

Plenary report of "BULSAR"

11.00 - 11.30 - Coffee break

11.30 - 12.30 - Reports with discussions

12.30 - 13.30 - Lunch

13.30 - 18.30 - Reports with discussions

19.30 - 21.30 - State dinner for participants and guests

DAY 2

23rd March 2012 - Friday

09.30 - 11.00 - Reports with discussions

12.00 - 13.00 - Discussion and accepting of Round table Memorandum

13.15 - 14.15 - Lunch

14.30 - 15.00 - Press- conference

16.00 - Closing the forum

Participation fee

Participation fee includes: participation in the conference, two lunches and one dinner, collection of reports, souvenirs. The fee is 200 leva (€ 100). The fee for non-governmental organizations is 50 leva (€ 25).

No tax for: co-organizers, sponsors, Black sea countries representatives, Navy, Directorate General "Fire Safety and Civil Protection", Border Police, Bulgarian Red Cross, and VIP guests, invited for opening the forum.

All reports, announcements and other information should be delivered to the organizers on electronic carrier. Page format A4, with margins: upper and lower end 25 mm, left 35 mm and right 20 mm. Font Times New Roman, size 12. Materials should be Word or Power Point format. Under the title should be written the name of the author and organization they represent should be written.

Reports from Bulgarian authors and organizations should be written in English too. Round table working language: Bulgarian with simultaneous interpretation in English.

Deadline for receiving the reports - 10-th March 2012;

After February 14, 2012: www.morskisviat.com

Contact Us: rtd-2012@bulsar.org

More information: www.bulsar.org

An Introduction to the TIEMS-QIEDM International Education and Training Program

By K. Harald Drager with A.Alex Fullick

The TIEMS International Education and Training Program in Emergency and Disaster Management is the TIEMS organizations' contribution to an increased global preparedness. While there exists a variety of different courses, academic degrees and certifications in Emergency and Disaster Management with many training institutions and universities worldwide, there is a need for an International Standard, which TIEMS will address.

The value of Emergency and Disaster Management is the ability to understand and integrate many disciplines based on coordinated decisive, meaningful actions that can be used by all response organizations worldwide when in complex rapidly moving events.

Education Objectives

1. Put International Focus on the Profession of Emergency and Disaster Management
2. Contribute to an International Standard in Education, Training and Certification in Emergency and Disaster Management
3. Contribute to education in Emergency and Disaster Management in order to promote the state of the art in technology, systems and methods available in the field
4. Establish a TIEMS Certification of Qualifications in International Emergency and Disaster Management
5. Contribute to Capacity Building in Countries where little or no Education and Training in this field is available
6. Recruit International Teachers and Trainers in this field to TIEMS Pool of International Teachers and Trainers

Recognized TIEMS chapters will arrange training courses for their respective region/country prior to any TIEMS event being held in the chapter and will recruit the best local teachers and trainers from a pool of international teachers and trainers utilized by TIEMS. Chapters are also able to add their own unique local trainers and teachers should there be the need. At the end of each two-day training course, participants will receive a certificate, provided a passing grade is achieved on completing the exam.

Certification

The TIEMS-QIEMD is the certification of *Qualifications in International Emergency and Disaster Management*.

1. The course curriculum will be comprised of both theoretical and practical courses, as well as hands on training.
2. Courses will be offered by TIEMS in cooperation with Universities and Training Institutions worldwide.
3. TIEMS Chapters will be local/national authorities responsible for adding local/national competences.
4. Once a review is performed of all submitted documentation and a passing grade is achieved on the certification exam, the TIEMS-QIEMD designation will be awarded by the TIEMS QIEMD Certification Development Board.

Recertification

Recertification is required every three (3) years by successfully completing three QIEMD TIEMS International courses and submitting the appropriate recertification application.

Training Pre-Requisites

All those applying for TIEMS QIEMD must:

1. Have a documented minimum of 4 years of higher education equivalent to a college baccalaureate degree or higher,
2. Have a practical or theoretical background in Emergency and Disaster Management,
3. Must be employed as a first responder (fire, police, EMS) or work with an emergency management agency for a minimum of 3 years,
4. Provide a letter of recommendation to the TIEMS QIEMD program from their current employer or former emergency management employer.

Certification Training Courses

1. Planning - Disasters and Application of Management Skills Strategic Planning, Risk Analysis, and Leadership
2. Command & Control - Critical Thinking and Decision-Making Command and Control, and the Tools of Emergency Management
3. Response - Physical and Emotional Responses to Disaster/Human Behaviour: Community and Personal Response
4. Exercise Design - Exercise Design, Development, Execution and Evaluation Learn how to design an exercise, plan the exercise and execute and perform the exercise, including evaluation of performance.

Course Instructors

- K. Harald Drager, TIEMS President, Norway

International Overview of Organizations and Activities in Emergency and Disaster Management

- **James C. Hagen, Professor at Saint Xavier University, USA**

Global Concepts in Emergency and Disaster Management

Exercise Design, Execution, and Evaluation

Physical and Emotional Responses to Disaster - Human Behaviour

- **Naill Momani, Professor at King Abdul Aziz University, Saudi Arabia**

Disaster Risk Management

- **Fausto Marincioni, Assistant Professor at University of Ancona , Italy**

Natural Hazards

- **Tavida Kamolvej, Assistant Professor at Thammasat University, Thailand**

Disaster Management

- **Anat Ruangrassamee, Assistant Professor at Chulalongkorn University, Thailand**

Tsunami Modelling & Tsunami Risk Assessment

- **Cerasela Tanasescu, Executive Director at ESSEC Business School Romanian Research Centre, Romania**

Decisions in Emergency Response

- **Stanley Goosby, Chief Scientist, Asia Pacific Center, USA**

Disaster Risk Assessment

- **Nicolae Steiner, Professor at Titu Maiorescu University Bucharest, Romania**

Introductory Course in Disaster Medicine

Disaster Medicine Postgraduate Course”

Management of Search and Rescue Activities

Healthcare Critical Infrastructure Protection”

- **Dan Mănăstireanu, Professor at Titu Maiorescu University Bucharest, Romania**

Disaster Medicine Postgraduate Course”

- **Andriciu Radu, Professor at Titu Maiorescu University Bucharest, Romania**

Strategic Management of National and European Critical Infrastructure Protection”

Fundamental Elements of Crisis and Civil Emergencies Management”

International TIEMS Course

Management Training For Emergency Situations in Rural Communities

Course summary

This course is dedicated to training personnel responsible for emergency management in rural communities, the voluntary services leaders in emergency preparedness issues that emergency management.

The overall objective of this course of education is to create interest in emergency management training and motivating staff to stimulate the participant to learn at work linked to the activities and values and attitudes towards its management in rural communities.

On completion of this course participants will be able to meet the following:

- Know the principles of organizing and conducting training as intervention to limit and elimination of the effects of emergencies in the rural communities;
- Describe the availability of training measures/reduction of negative effects, depending on their fitness opportunities, limits and procedures for implementing the rural communities;

The importance of emergency preparedness for rural communities

Disasters are a growing problem. In countries at risk of disasters, national programs are inevitable disaster. Devoltare projects are returned or delayed as countries recover from the consequences of a disaster. Disasters are non-routine events that require non-routine responses. In conclusion we present briefly the structure of the course that addresses to staff from rural communities, which has the following general issues presented in a 3 days course:

1. Activities and organisations worldwide involved in emergency, crisis response and disaster management: an introduction and overview
2. Global concepts in Emergency Management
3. Actual picture of crisis management following disasters in the EU
4. Vulnerability assessment of emergency rural communities
5. Risk identification and evaluation of sources in a community
6. Analysis plan and cover the risks in administrative-territorial units
7. Concepts reducing adverse effects or disasters
8. Reduce the negative effects of hazards
9. Monitoring, assessment and reduction of negative effects
10. Psycho-behavioural aspect of population

These lessons will be presented to the target set for this course: at the end of this course we hope that participants from rural communities will be more familiar with the issue very complex emergency management and disaster created by his performance will improve at their jobs in terms of the management. Program Coordinator Prof. Dr. Nicolae Steiner

SCHEDULE - ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

TIEMS International Course "Preparing Rural Communities to Emergency Management Created By Disasters"

PERIOD	PROGRAM	LECTURER	POSITION / INSTITUTION
Day 1 14.00-19.00	Opening Program. Need for training and staff development of voluntary emergency services 1. Activities And Organizations Worldwide In Emergency And Crisis Response And Management Disaster An Introduction And Overview	Kare-Harald Drager	President TIEMS International Professor TIEMS
	2. Global Concepts In Emergency Management Case studies and practical examples. Debates. Consultations	Prof. James Hagen	International Professor TIEMS Regional Director TIEMS for USA
Day 2 9.00 to 14.00	3. Tabloul Actual Al Managementului Crizelor În Urma Dezastrelor Din	Prof. Dr. Nicolae Steiner NATO International Expert for Disaster medicine;	International Professor TIEMS Responsible for preparing TIEMS University Program
	4. The Vulnerability Of Rural Communities To Emergency		
	5. Risk Identification And Evaluation Of Sources In A Community		
	6. Analysis Of Covering Plan For Risks In Administrative-Territorial Units Case Studies And Practical Examples. Debates. Consultations		
Day 3 9.00 to 14.00	7. Concepts Of Reducing Adverse Effects Of Disasters	Prof dr.eng. Ion Popa PhD	International Professor TIEMS
	8. Reduce the negative effects of specific hazards		
	9. Monitoring, Assessment And Reduce The Negative Effects		
	10. Psycho-Behavioural Side Effects On Population. Case Studies And Practical Examples. Debates. Consultations		
	FINAL EXAM		

Prediction is Still Only an Evolving Science:

Don't Expect Too Much...Yet!

By Garry de la Pomerai

With the recent events within the Italian Courts and in L'Aquila 18 months ago I believe that the fault lays with the fact that there has been an attempt to turn 'Prediction' into a 'Real Time Early Warning' methodology. However as this stands now, this will always fail; this will simply repeat the L'Aquila experience, generating confusion and decisions by Governments, stemming from ignorance or internal politics.

Whilst the predictionists 'fight' to be heard, there will always be others to counter the evidence. Who does this help; people or governments? Neither. Consequently I believe a new approach is required, stated several times over the recent years.

Prediction is of little use to society without the ability to actually trigger an alarm immediately prior to or at the onset of the event occurring. We need to remove the guesswork, remove the surprise, remove the shock of the event arrival; we need to arm society with real time early warning sensor and communication systems. This is actually cheaper, than say a costly extended Court Case within each community, with lawyers milking the system; Its cheaper to install, than say, the cost of 100,000 unnecessary injured casualties within a community; and its cheaper to install than ,say, some critical infrastructure being caught needlessly unaware.

Prediction is *vital*, so that critical infrastructure is made aware of 'its' need to prepare by retrofitting buildings, design of new build, relocation and protection of National interests. However, the question of surprise still remains that causes most of the human casualties and also unnecessary damage and losses to unprepared critical infrastructure.

The Japanese research shows that with only 2seconds early warning, 25% of casualties can potentially be saved; with 5 only seconds early warning, up to a staggering 80% of casualties maybe saved. Imagine what you can do if we can increase or provide vital real time early warning to 10, 20 maybe 40 seconds.

Bearing in mind that during the Northridge Earthquake in 94, just over 250, 000 were affected, 25,000 only requiring formal medical attention, 50 of which were fatalities however, this still cost their society \$2billion. *[Note: This does not include the infrastructure costs of many more billions.]*

An 80% saving - lets say only 50% saving - gives us a \$1billion cash fund. So now, we ask how much, is it to install a real time early warning system network?

For a small L'Aquila community or Northridge, it's less than \$250,000. For a City of Rome, Islamabad, or Madrid, \$1million to create an operational network, which every individual can buy into, for less than \$100. The assumption is that Governments must put a device into the hands of every individual. This is not the case. If the Network system is created, people will be able to buy into the network for the cost of 20 packets of cigarettes. Actually to network the whole of a country - let's say Pakistan - it would only cost \$1billion, half of the casualty cost of Northridge in 1994. The picture begins to take shape.

We definitely need prediction! Its part of the methodology process to prepare. It allows us prioritization within regions; preparedness within home, school, office and industry. It switches on our thought processes but it needs to be integrated systematically within the Early Warning methodology. And not be relied upon as the only 'Real Time Early Warning'. This is the challenge before seismologists.

If we have five different predictions of intensity, it doesn't matter because the real time early warning alarm system will identify on the day, the intensity, and if it reaches a certain threshold a general alarm will be activated. If that threshold is not reached, no harm done; no false alarm! But, please take all reliable predictions seriously. With a 'Real Time Early Warning System' in place, providing a potential of 2 to 90 seconds of Real Time Early Warning prior to arrival of the S-Wave, we can listen confidently, without confusion to the differing Predictions.

International Scientists, using satellite imagery, reliably predicted the L'Aquila and all quakes since the Sichuan Quake, within five days of their occurrence. It's agreed that this information is dangerous, within ignorant hands and unprepared communities. It creates confusion, uncertainty and the potential for misinterpretation.

So the Methodology:

- Set the parameters for prediction; differentiate between long term prediction and 'reliable' prediction of an imminent event using at least three sources.
- Within seismically active or potentially vulnerable regions, Install within emergency services facilities, military facilities, security facilities and Crisis Management facilities , all with their own threshold trigger points
- install auto device systems into critical infrastructure such as cut off valves, release mechanisms, generator activations, elevator auto realignment [*set to their own thresholds*]
- Install a Real Time Early Warning System network throughout the whole community [*Note: It exists and is successfully operating already in China...*]
- Prepare people; awareness education programme of mitigation activities and reactive procedures, with Drills and exercises and media propaganda.

Upon a successful community awareness programme, release the communications option, with relay devices, into the community, integrating into public address systems, offering the opportunity for communications directly into homes, offices and schools.

Once the system is set up and society is aware of their required reactions to an alarms system then you can integrate reliable predictions into Public Awareness programmes, media broadcasts, because they do not require immediate extreme action anymore, not until alarms are sounded. BUT people can be on standby, they can make intelligent mitigation decisions, they can prepare the most vulnerable, they can practice their drills, they can remove the safety cover off the preverbal trigger mechanism in preparedness, and so much more. The technology exists to create this whole methodology now. No longer arguing if and when and by how much, Wasting Money\$ on indictments and public hearings.

If it's a reliable and shared prediction, then you can prepare to varying degree and await the event to arrive with the confidence that IF it reaches the threshold, the alarm will be triggered and with the Chinese system, Soluzion it gives you a 'countdown' to the s-wave arrival at your location!

The same system allows to communicate secondary events, such as tsunami, flash floods, urban wild fires etc plus the system allows for chosen communication relay devices to be centrally triggered for drills and exercises (*i.e. to just emergency services stations, hospitals, schools*). Plus at the 'event' the central Crisis Coordination Centre will have a full mapping of intensities and affected areas within three minutes; not having to wait hours or days to realise the scale of the earthquake, as per the case in previous seismic events.

I support Prediction Science - all of it - as they're vital indicators. But *do not pretend prediction can be real time early warning trigger mechanisms*. In a future newsletter release, I'll discuss the 'messaging challenges' of early warning and prediction systems

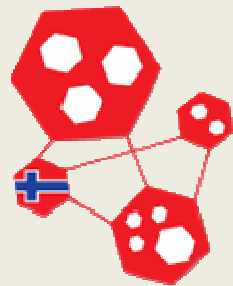
VERUS VICIS SOLUZION CONSORTIO FZ LLC'

PO Box:33582 Al-Jazeera Al-Hamra Ras Al Khalmah UAE

Tels: International +44 7845529211 UAE: +97 1505767302 China: +86 15198073632

Email: soluzioninfo@soluzionssystem.com Website: www.soluzionssystem.com

FaceBook blogs:SOLUZIONSystems.com Skype: delapom44



CRITIS 2012

7TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRITICAL
INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURES SECURITY

SEPTEMBER 17-18, 2012 LILLEHAMMER, NORWAY

Conference Announcement

7th International Conference on Critical Information Infrastructures Security

September 17th – 18th, 2012, Lillehammer, Norway

Critical key sectors of modern economies depend highly on Information and Communication Technologies (ICT). Disruption, disturbance or loss of information flowing through and processed by ICT infrastructures can, as well as incidents in the sector infrastructure itself, lead to high economical, material, or ecological impact, loss of vital societal functions and social well being of people, and sometimes loss of human lives. As a consequence the security, reliability and resilience of these infrastructures are critical for the society. The topic of Critical (Information) Infrastructure Protection (C(I)IP) is therefore a major objective for governments, companies and the research community of the major industrial countries worldwide.

The CRITIS'12 conference is the well-established continuation of the series and aims to explore the new challenges posed by C(I)IP bringing together researchers and professionals from academia, industry and governmental agencies interested in all different aspects of C(I)IP. Especially promoted by CRITIS'12 are multi-disciplinary approaches within the scientific communities at national, European and global level.

Authors are solicited to contribute to the conference by submitting research papers, work-in-progress reports, R&D project results, surveying works and industrial experiences describing significant advances in C(I)IP.

Programme Committee Co-Chairs

- Bernhard M. Hämmerli (University of Applied Sciences Lucerne, Switzerland, Gjøvik University College, Norway, and CEO Acris GmbH),
- Javier Lopez (University of Malaga, Spain)

Call for Papers

Critical key sectors of modern economies depend highly on Information and Communication Technologies (ICT). Disruption, disturbance or loss of information flowing through and processed by ICT infrastructures can, as well as incidents in the sector infrastructure itself, lead to various damages such as high economical, material, or ecological impact, loss of vital societal functions and social well-being of people, and in the most unfortunate cases loss of human lives. As a consequence the security, reliability and resilience of these infrastructures are critical for the society. The topic of

Critical (Information) Infrastructure Protection (C(I)IP) is therefore a major objective for governments, companies and the research community of the major industrial countries worldwide.

The **CRITIS'12** conference is the well-established continuation of the series and aims to explore the new challenges posed by C(I)IP bringing together researchers and professionals from academia, industry and governmental agencies interested in all different aspects of C(I)IP. Especially promoted by CRITIS'12 are multi-disciplinary approaches within the scientific communities at national, European and global level.

Authors are solicited to contribute to the conference by submitting research papers, work-in-progress reports, R&D project results, surveying works and industrial experiences describing significant advances in C(I)IP. Topics of interest include, but are not limited to:

- Resilient (Information) Infrastructures
- Resilience and Stability
- Infrastructures Survivability
- Protection of Complex Cyber - Physical Systems
- All Aspects in respect to Interaction of multiple CI.
- Self-healing, Self-protection, and Self-management Architectures
- Cyber Threats and Vulnerabilities
- SCADA Security
- Cyber Attacks and Cyber Defense of Critical Information(-based) Infrastructures
- Cyber Security of Smart Grids
- Cyber Security, Dependability and Cloud Computing
- Critical (Information-based) Infrastructures Exercises & Contingency Plans
- Advanced Forensic Methodologies for C(I)I
- Economics, Investments and Incentives of C(I)IP
- Infrastructure and CII dependencies Modeling, Simulation, Analysis and Validation
- C(I)I Network and Organizational Vulnerability Analysis
- C(I)I threat and Attack Modeling
- Trust Models in Normal Situations and During Escalation
- Public - Private Partnership for C(I)I Resilience
- C(I)IP Policies at National and Cross-border levels
- C(I)IP R&D Agenda at National and International levels

For detailed submission instructions, visit <http://critis12.hig.no>

Important Dates

Deadline for submission of papers: **May 15, 2012**

Notification to authors: **June 30, 2012** Camera-ready papers: **August 15, 2012**

Venue Radisson Blu Lillehammer Hotel
Turisthotellveien 6, 2609 Lillehammer, Norway

[Find it on Google Maps](#)



Final Event Announcement

FP7 Project “ACRIMAS”

(Aftermath Crisis Management System-of-Systems Demonstration, Phase I)

Thursday, April 19th 2012 - Brussels, Belgium

Hotel Mercure Brussels Center Louise

The ACRIMAS consortium is pleased to announce its Final Event:

The Aim of the event is to present and discuss the main results of the ACRIMAS project with the stakeholder community in crisis management in Europe, i.e. its recommendations for the design and execution of the upcoming demonstration project on crisis management (the Phase II).

The Target Audience comprises all stakeholder groups, i.e. civil protection authorities and personnel, political and legal experts from all levels of government, crisis managers, first responders, and the military. Also participants from local communities and services, NGOs, public authorities, researchers and industry from Europe and beyond as well as from EU, NATO and UN are highly welcomed.

Participation is free of charge, but places are limited. Upon application, travel & accommodation costs for a limited number of participants from public authorities, universities and NGOs can be reimbursed by the project.¹

More information about ACRIMAS can be found on its project website www.acrimas.eu. The programme for the Final Event will be circulated and made available on the website shortly.

Registration is now open for the event; please register by 30 March 2012 by sending a completed registration form to:

hans-martin.pastuszka@int.fraunhofer.de. Registration and hotel booking forms are both available on the project website (www.acrimas.eu). (Note: different deadlines!)

The presentations and conclusions of the European Commission's workshop towards Phase II, which was held on 25 January 2012 in Brussels and where ACRIMAS presented its main ideas in brief, can be found here:

http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/newsroom/cf/itemdetail.cfm?item_id=5736&lang=en&tpa_id=168

Point of Contact: Hans-Martin Pastuszka, Fraunhofer Institute for Technological Trend Analysis (INT), Euskirchen, Germany

Email hans-martin.pastuszka@int.fraunhofer.de

Phone +49 22 51 18 298 Fax +49 22 51 18 38 298

¹ Up to a limit of 600 € per participant.

Workshop Announcement

Earthquake Loss Estimations in Emergency Mode

August 19-24, 2012 - Moscow, Russia



TIEMS, ESC, CODATA and Emercom of Russia are pleased to announce a joint session for the ESC General Assembly which will be held in Moscow on August 19-24, 2012. The session is called: "Earthquake Loss Estimations in Emergency Mode."

Session Facilitators:

- 1.Prof. Jean Bonnin: Institute of Physics of the Earth, University of Strasbourg, bonnin@selene.u-strasbg.fr / bonninj@unistra.fr
- 2.Prof. Guosheng Qu: National Earthquake Response Support Service, Earthquake Administration, Beijing, China, qgsh@263.net
- 3.Dr. Nina Frolova: Seismological Center of IGE, Russian Academy of Sciences, frolova@esrc.ru
- 4.Dr. Tatyana Marchenko: All Russian Research Institute for Civil Defence and Emergency Situations, Emercom of Russia, general1952@yandex.ru

The session will include such topics, but are not limited to

- Loss assessment in emergency mode
- Field survey and rehabilitation preparation
- Scenario events consequences and preventive measure plans
- Regional vulnerability functions of different elements at risk
- Regional seismic intensity attenuation laws peculiarities
- Criteria of related hazards occurrence in the case of strong earthquakes
- Case studies of loss assessment at urban and facility levels
- Past strong event consequences
- Databases on population and built environment used for loss assessment at different levels
- Global impact data management
- Reliability of loss estimations in emergency mode
- Earthquake preparedness

Exercising BCM Plans: A State of Mind

From “Made Again – Volume 2: Practical Advice for Business Continuity Programs,” by A. Alex Fullick, MBCI, CBCP, CBRA.

‘Test’ is not a positive word. The word test comes with negative connotations. With a test, you’re given only two possible outcomes pass or fail. With options such as these, it’s not surprising many people don’t like them. The difference between tests and exercises is that one will produce value and significant results and help motivate employees while the other will de-motivate employees, cause finger pointing and result in lower confidence levels in the overall program - and themselves.

John Sensenich, in his essay, *The Recovery Vendor’s Perspective*, states “...the purpose of exercising a plan is to determine its weaknesses as well as its strengths, and to look for ways to ensure a successful recovery in the face of disaster. Exercising focuses attention on the positive not the punitive.” What an organization must do is change its mind-set; change from the testing mentality to one of exercising.

Exercising helps an organization work towards something; a goal to make itself and its employees better at what they do. Exercising helps people actively build upon their skill sets and knowledge base, challenges assumptions - to either confirm or dispel them - and helps maintain a level of service that can be managed under any circumstance. Like the obligatory New Year’s resolution, one trip to the gym won’t make a person fit and strong; it must be continuous before the resolution sees any benefits. Exercising is a mind-set and if structured effectively with the appropriate attitude and support, can continually return value. How?

Exercise has a more positive connotation rather than the negative connotation associated with a test. Many BCM practitioners have had to deal with those who want their continuity strategies tested repeatedly until the initiative is proven successful and finally receives a passing grade. The problem is the constant testing and re-testing utilizes the same scope and objectives and strategy, never moving the program forward. It only provides confirmation that after numerous failures, a passing grade is obtained. Meanwhile, in the background, the business process or technology component supporting that process has changed or evolved to meet new needs.

There’s no benefit or value here because many will not want to be part of further initiatives that set them up for failure. Anything that has a connotation associated with it that can mean a person is a failure; the less likely they’re going to want to participate. If during the test people find even just one issue, senior management are ‘howling in the boardroom,’ stating the strategies aren’t working and assume the participants have it all wrong. This won’t move a program forward; it might actually move the program backwards because the test is still focusing on the scope and objectives originally agreed too from the first attempt, meaning they continually test the same strategy over and over again until they get it right; a strategy that may relate to the company as it was months earlier. What happens when participants are told they failed and that they have to do it again and again until they get it right?

What often occurs is that results will be ‘fudged’ or issues hidden so that they can get on with other activities - their day-to-day jobs. This helps remove themselves from the cross hairs of management who repeatedly send them back to the testing table once more.

An exercising mindset supported by management, will actually get participants to want to find issues. Those involved actively find the gaps and see this as a step forward for the program, making it more and more valuable because management - and others - would rather be able to find the deficiencies during controlled circumstances rather than discovering them during a real situation. An organization can’t find fault in this strategy; it’s helping them move forward with BCM planning, awareness, training and process development. This attitude actually shows value because management and employees - let alone those involved with the exercise - are seeing the program develop and they are becoming part of the ‘plan.’ The false sense of security that results from ‘fudged’ findings doesn’t exist when it comes to exercising. It’s a positive approach to find gaps, gaffs, mistakes and inconsistencies. This is a win-win situation because it’s finding mistakes, oversights and omissions before they occur. Contribution and collaboration make exercises successful, no matter how many issues are uncovered.

When an organization gets to this stage, team members are showing commitment not just to the organization and its clients, suppliers, vendors and customers but they are showing commitment to themselves. This is much more positive than telling people they've failed in a role. Exercising is positive. Exercising is collaborative. Exercising BCM programs can be fun, enlightening and revealing; not in a spiritual sense but in a sense of discovering ways on how to do things better. There is no fear of failure with an exercise; in fact the very idea of challenging people to find gaps in processes and procedures is seen as empowering and encouraging. It helps find components that are not fully developed or helps dispel assumptions that are used to build Business Continuity Plans and procedures. No one is condemned for identifying gaps and no one is seen as a failure for helping find an issue that if not identified under controlled circumstances, could damage an organizations reputation and ability to respond to a disaster.