



REPORT

AFTER THE TSUNAMI: COMMUNITY-BASED DISASTER PREPAREDNESS IN THE CHURCH BASED DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

CONSULTATION WITH PARTNERS OF GERMAN CHURCH ORGANISATIONS IN
SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

21 to 24 November 2005, Jogjakarta Indonesia



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0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Tsunami of December 2004 has revealed once more the vulnerability of people to destructive consequences of hazards, not only of Tsunamis but also for example of earthquakes, landslides, flooding and droughts.

In view of the increasing intensity and complexity of crises, the prevailing long-time opinion that disasters are virtually unalterable (natural) events to be considered as an interruption of the development process is outdated. Thinking of disasters as "*manifestations of unresolved development problems*" is an approach that is increasingly gaining acceptance.

On March 2, 2005, German churches and church related organisations stated a need for a more in-depth dialogue on disaster preparedness with a special focus on natural disasters. For this purpose, EED invited organisations who are partners of German churches and church related organisations from South and South East Asia to an international consultation on:

“After the Tsunami: Community-based disaster preparedness in development cooperation”.

The Consultation was planned and designed by EED and hosted by EED's partner YAKKUM, the Christian Foundation for Public Health based in Solo/Indonesia. The event took place from the 21st up to the 24th of November 2005 in Puri Artha Hotel, Jogjakarta, Central Java, Indonesia.

The objectives were defined as follows:

- To share and reflect on experiences made and problems faced during the Tsunami emergency in the different countries.
- To draw lessons from the Tsunami for our future development work.
- To analyse and to advance concepts of community-based disaster preparedness for the development work of partners and for common programmes.
- To assess the relevance of concepts of community-based disaster preparedness through exposure
- To clarify the outcome of the joint sharing and analysis for the different actors

The Consultation combined sessions of exchange between the participants, as well as learning and exploring sessions reflecting on their existing programs and experiences and analysis of future challenges and strategies both through working groups as well as plenary sessions. Important inputs were provided by a resource person from the Asia Disaster Preparedness Centre in Bangkok.

Key results and lessons learned:

1. Raising number of lives and livelihoods are affected by increase in occurrence, scale and severity of natural hazards. Natural disasters are not bound by political boundaries and have no social or economic considerations. They are borderless as they affect both developing and developed countries, but poor people are the most vulnerable. Since 1991, two-third of the victims of natural disasters were from developing countries.
2. Disasters should not be considered as isolated events. They have to be part of the ongoing development decisions. They have to be regarded as major factors in decision making within ongoing development work.
3. Immediate and continued supply of relief materials by NGOs sometimes create more problems than what they seek to solve. While the Tsunami has given visibility to the vulnerable communities, in some cases it had simultaneously degraded highly independent and self-reliant community to the level of aid seekers.
4. The division of Relief and Development has its own logic which does not necessarily follow the need of the vulnerable.
5. Nothing in disaster response and in disaster preparedness is “gender neutral”. Therefore gender analysis is not optional or divisive but imperative.
6. Emergency aid is provided by a large range and increasing numbers of actors. Based on the experience with some of these, emergency aid is endangered of becoming more paternalistic, viewing those affected as helpless victims and not as responsible and capable actors. The media supports this view of helpless victims and provide less analysis and information on the background of disasters. There is a need for empowerment in an overall context of disempowerment.
7. After the Tsunami, communities who used to live independently turned into a dependent community. For the future, it’s a challenge for all actors involved to sustain and create independent communities by empowering people’s capacities.
8. Experiences in the cooperation with government institutions and especially with the business-sector have to be carefully evaluated. A fair reflection process needs to take place.
9. In many regions tourism industry plays a major role in the process of deterioration of resources, means and capacities of poor people to survive. More efforts are needed to stop these anti-developmental effects of tourism.
10. Experience of Tsunami relief needs to be sustained and institutionalized - learning experiences should be promoted.
11. International development cooperation is endangered to be reduced by the public opinion to disaster relief which is supported by the existing abundance in resources for relief but negligence for long-term rehabilitation and development efforts.

12. Better cooperation among development partners: For the time coming, the coordination among the German church based organisations needs improvement in order to avoid double work and confusion.
13. Need for a harmonization of donor-requirements: Different coordinating bodies ask different forms and reports and create additional burden for the implementing agencies.
14. Local communities understand the local situation, opportunities and constraints better than any outsiders. Hence relief & development organizations should build on existing capacities of communities by involvement of vulnerable groups and considering the local culture (respectful attitude and appropriate approaches).
15. The risk analysis process is very often skipped in the project planning stage. Normally, in the planning stage there is no suitable risk assessment and planning:
 - a. Hazards, potential losses, vulnerability, risks
 - b. Actions to be taken to reduce the hazards
 - c. Calculate the extra costsAn integrated framework has to be developed and applied.
16. Root causes of marginalization that force people to live in hazard prone regions and unsafe houses have to be identified and addressed in project and advocacy work. This is the role of advocacy as integrated part of disaster preparedness.
17. The integration of (community based) disaster preparedness measures should be enhanced. Risk reductions needs to be integrated into the thinking of development organisations.
18. If both emergency and community based activities are involved in the field of disaster preparedness, there should be clear boundaries and coordination mechanisms to make sure that the activities are complementary.

Resume

The consultation with partners of German churches from South and South East Asia was designed as a first event for mutual exchange and learning about the lessons of the Tsunami for future development work. It brought together participants with various backgrounds. It provided a discussion forum for representatives of church related organisations from Indonesia, India, Sri Lanka, Philippines and Germany, all of them with their own specific concern of and approach to the disaster situation: some with long standing experience in emergency relief work and other who had to jump into it without any noteworthy background; some working with vulnerable communities in tourism zones and others dealing with complex emergencies due to war and violent conflict; some coming from community work and others acting from distance as resource organisations. The participants felt that the consultation was effectively used for a fruitful exchange and offered a valuable learning experience about ways to strengthen community based disaster preparedness.

With regard to integrating risk reduction into development thinking the consultation was somehow a “seed” workshop. Practical options have been explored and areas have been defined for further action. One essential insight of the consultation was that we as development actors have to deal seriously with the structural link between disaster and development and we need to find programmatic responses to disastrous developments, if we don't want to give up the vision of sustainable development and accept the dominance of relief approaches in the development debate. The consultation has made it clear to all participants that supporting and strengthening the coping capacities of vulnerable groups and communities through risk reduction strategies is one important element of such a programmatic response.

I BACKGROUND & INTRODUCTION

The Tsunami of December 2004 has revealed once more the vulnerability of people to the destructive consequences of hazards, not only of Tsunamis but also for example of earthquakes, landslides, flooding and droughts.

On the one hand, some partner organizations of German churches have started already years ago to sensitise members and/or reference groups to be prepared for natural disasters. Emergency aid departments were established serving the people in crisis situations, concepts of community based disaster preparedness were developed and implemented, bringing up important experiences and lessons learned.

On the other hand, for many organisations disaster preparedness is a new field of action. They are confronted with the need of the people and with the insight that disasters may occur everywhere. Churches, church related organisations as well as NGOs and other civil society organisations have the potential to work on the community level directly with the people to reduce their vulnerability to disasters and to strengthen their resilience.

During a meeting on March 2nd, 2005 in Bonn, representatives of German churches and church related organisations stated a need for a more in-depth dialogue on disaster preparedness with a special focus on natural disasters. Regional focus should be South- and Southeast Asia. For this purpose, EED invited partners of German churches and church related organisations to an international consultation hosted by EED's partner YAKKUM, the Christian Foundation for Public Health based in Solo/Indonesia on:

“After the Tsunami: Community-based disaster preparedness in development cooperation”

Before the event took place, a questionnaire was sent to all invited organizations, requesting them to provide basic information about their main areas of work, their involvement after the tsunami and the lessons learnt.

Based on the feedback given by the partners and on the suggested themes, the objectives were drafted and the agenda was designed to cover the issues of common interest (see Annex 4 for the agenda of the seminar).

The **objectives** were defined as follows:

1. To share and reflect on experiences made and problems faced during the Tsunami emergency in the different countries.
2. To draw lessons from the Tsunami for our future development work.
3. To analyse and to advance concepts of community-based disaster preparedness for the development work of partners and for common programmes.
4. To assess the relevance of concepts of community-based disaster preparedness through exposure
5. To clarify the outcome of the joint sharing and analysis for the different actors

Major topics raised with regard to the Objectives:

Disaster context

- Tsunami and its wider political, economic and social context
- Root causes for poverty and vulnerability in affected societies
- Politics – Corruption: Resources and hindrances of disaster protection
- Gender dimensions of vulnerability and disaster

Concepts of/ experiences with community based disaster preparedness

- risk analysis/factors of vulnerability
- disaster preparedness-oriented project planning and –implementation in community development
- cooperation with governmental institution of disaster protection
- cooperation with/strengthening of local institutions of disaster protection/mitigation

Traditional Knowledge – Culture – Politics

- Protection/Inclusion/Strengthening of traditional knowledge in disaster protection
- Natural disasters: „Every day experience“– Experience of vulnerability - Spirituality and implications for disaster protection

Experiences of Cooperation/Coordination between emergency aid and long term development cooperation in one organization

- How to coordinate internally the cooperation?
- Concepts of combining the two sectors and consequences for the program implementation
- Coordination among local, national, and international players

The Consultation combined sessions of exchange between the participants, as well as learning and exploring sessions reflecting on their existing programs and experiences and analysis of future challenges and strategies both through working groups as well as plenary sessions. The presentations and the plenary discussions were mostly bilingual with professional assistance of two interpreters.

The 42 participants represented 26 partner organizations of German church organisations in South and Southeast Asia attended the Consultation (see annex 1 for the full list of participants) coming from an enriching diversity with regard to national and cultural origin and expertise in humanitarian relief and community development work. Based on their specific roles the present organizations can be categorized as:

- (1) Development-Organizations
- (2) Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation Organizations
- (3) International Resource Organizations (e.g. provider of financial or technical assistance like EED or ADPC)

Some of the present organisations work in several of the above mentioned fields.

The event was facilitated by K T Suresh from LEARNING NETWORK, Bangalore and Anna Marsiana/ National Coordinator for the Tsunami Program-Indonesia of HEKS - Swiss

Interchurch Aid. Mr. Zubair Murshed from the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre in Bangkok was invited as a resource person.

Each day of the Consultation started with a morning reflection, facilitated by Rev. Willy Darmawan from Yakkum/Indonesia, Dr. Shailendra Awale from India and Mr. Chrisantha Hettiaratchi and Mr. Hemal Fernando from Sri Lanka respectively.

II SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS

After the devotion led by Rev. Willy Darmawan and the welcome address conveyed by M.Th Drs. Lobby Loekmono, Chairman of the YAKKUM board, the Consultation was officially opened by Mr. Heiner Knauss, head of EED South East and East Asia and the Pacific Islands Desk.

Following the introduction of all participants, as well as their expectations and fears (see annex 2), the facilitators presented the objectives and the detailed agenda/ program of the 4-day Consultation (for the agenda please refer to annex 4). With this exercise the welcome and introduction to the Consultation was concluded and the meeting continued with the first session focussing on exchange of experiences.

II.1 SHARING ON CHALLENGES AND EXPERIENCES IN TSUNAMI AND OTHER RELIEF OPERATIONS

This session was started with several short inputs by different organisations involved directly in the support of the affected population in their respective countries. To offer all participants the chance to present their organisations and projects a Bazaar was introduced where during breaks and in the evening participants could exchange among themselves and gain additional knowledge. For further information about the participating organizations and their respective web page see annex 5.

Experience from Indonesia: YAKKUM Emergency Unit (YEU)

Presentation by Mrs. Arshintia / Dr. Sigit Wijayanta

Background: YEU was officially established in 2001 as a humanitarian relief organisation with national coverage of a broad church based network of protestant medical service providers in Central-Java. YEU combines disaster management and preparedness in disaster prone areas including conflict areas in Indonesia, coordinating with Community Development organisations within the YAKKUM network. YEU is one out of three implementing Indonesian members of ACT International.

YEU designed the following strategic framework for its work in Aceh:

- **SHELTER BASED INTERVENTION:** Saving lives, fulfilling survival needs, preventing disease outbreaks through (1) Medical evacuation, treatment and referral, , (2) water and sanitation, (3) Psycho social-economic activity link, reproductive health and other fulfillment of nonfood emergency needs.
- **BARRACK BASED INTERVENTION:** People empowerment to ensure the implementation of their right to rehabilitate and reconstruct their lives.
- **VILLAGE BASED INTERVENTION:** People Empowerment to transform their community structure, system and culture to move forward community based sustainable development and disaster preparedness.

Problems/Challenges:

- Many NGOs in Aceh (124 international NGOs, 430 Indonesian NGOs) work with different approaches and create dependencies, conflicts, competition and overlapping project activities.
- Different donors and implementing agencies are forced in situation of “spending” money, in spite of utilizing funds.
- Different coordinating bodies ask for different forms and reports and create an additional burden for implementing agencies.
- Program planning, implementation, and evaluation have to be needs based and sustainable. Maintaining the quality of the program becomes a challenge.
- Information management system which meets the needs of different stakeholders is needed.

Experience from India: Development Promotion Group (DPG)

Presentation by R. Bhakter Solomon

Background: DPG is a non-profit, non-governmental organization, involved in humanitarian relief and community development action. DPG currently operates across the three southern Indian states of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. In 1988 DPG entered into emergency relief activities at the times of drought in Tamil Nadu.

Since DPG had earlier been involved in Community Development work in a participatory mode, they could easily get into the relief and rehabilitation work in the affected areas by the Tsunami by means of:

- SOCIAL MOBILISATION: by establishing / strengthening the grass root organizations
- EDUCATION, HEALTH AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR CHILDREN.
- YOUTH SUPPORT
- LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION: putting the fisher folks back into the sea for their catch!
- SHELTER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Problems/Challenges:

- Civil society organisations should be people-centred rather than people-wish centred and rehabilitation services delivery should not create division within receiving community.
- It remains controversial whether the Tsunami response failed to take care of the Dalits (the most vulnerable in the Indian context) and other most backward communities affected directly or indirectly by the disaster.
- Most vulnerable families who lost everything in the Tsunami are still living in temporary shelters built by both NGOs and the Government. The conditions in the shelters are not fulfilling adequate standards. In the long run, among other things, this will take a toll on social cohesion!
- Natural disasters are not bound by political boundaries and have no social or economic considerations. They are borderless as they affect both developing and developed countries. Nevertheless, since 1991 two-third of the victims of natural disasters were from developing countries and especially those with limited resources tend to be more adversely affected.

- Relief and Rehabilitation will have to be anchored into long-term development programme.
- If relief and rehabilitation have to succeed, these must be based upon the community's participation, building confidence in people's decision-making capacity.
- Gender analysis is not optional or divisive but imperative to direct aid. Nothing in disaster work is "gender neutral".
- Immediate and continued supply of relief materials by NGOs can create more problems than what they seek to solve. According to a study, "while the tsunami had given visibility to the fishing communities, it had simultaneously degraded a highly independent and self-reliant community to the level of aid seekers."

Experience from India: Church's Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA)

Presentation by Sheila Jones

Background: The independence and following partition in 1947 forced millions to live in alien surroundings and subhuman conditions. The National Council of Churches in India responded by forming a Relief Committee for immediate response. Even though its initial focus was on immediate relief to the victims of natural and man made calamities, the Relief Committee has today evolved into a premier relief and development organization working throughout the country.

Problems/Challenges:

1. **Target group:** In the aftermath of the Tsunami only fishermen were included for relief and shelter. But single women and widows were not included in enumeration of relief beneficiaries.
2. **Shelter:** Government took a long time to decide on housing policy and temporary shelters provided by the government looked inadequate.
3. **Livelihood security:** Many people who are non-fishermen don't have livelihood sources/means since the government only considered about the livelihood for fishermen.
4. **Gender concern:** The specific needs of women were not met during the relief. Psychologically, women needed to be considered since they felt guilty for most of them were blamed as responsible for the loss of children.
5. **Social equity:** Exclusion occurred during relief. People were discriminated based on caste, ethnicity and gender.
6. **Coordination:** At the initial stage, overwhelming presence of NGOs led to confusion and created overlapping /duplication work and unhealthy competition among NGOs and government.
7. **Indiscriminate funding:** It will lead to dependency of the coastal community. There should be a real coordination among resources agencies of various types.

Crucial Point: How to empower the communities, especially the marginalized ones (women, widows and children) for facing their future lives after Tsunami?

Experience from Sri Lanka: YMCA

Presentation by Chrisantha Hettiarachti

Background: The first YMCA of Sri Lanka was founded on 24 June 1882 in Colombo and soon afterwards the concept spread to other then major cities in the country.

The main focus of the YMCA Tsunami response is to help building livelihoods, providing recreation for children – together with trauma counseling, and further more building and repairing houses.

Problems/Challenges:

1. **Lack of coordination:** between government and NGOs there was no adequate coordination related to the provision of houses for the affected communities.
2. **Impact of tourism industry:** Since Sri Lanka is well known as a famous tourism destination, the houses located in coastal areas are considered as expensive properties. The local people, especially fishing communities, encountered the problem that multinational tourism companies intended to relocate them in order to build hotels in the coastal settlement areas. Until April, about 250.000 houses were vanished. The fishing community felt that they were excluded because of the tourism purpose.
3. **Multiethnic society:** Sri Lanka has a multiethnic population. Muslim communities and other ethnic communities are used to live separately. NGOs neglected the patterns of religion, caste and ethnicity when building shelters and houses.
4. **Prostitution:** Poverty and the dynamics of tourism areas have forced women/ girls of the fishing community into prostitution.

Crucial Point: After the Tsunami, some fishing communities who used to live independently turned into dependent communities. For the future, it's a challenge to all the actors involved to build and create independent communities by empowering people's capacities.

Experience from different countries: Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) / Thailand

Presentation by Mr. Zubair Murshed

Background: ADPC is a non-profit organization supporting the advancement of safer communities and sustainable development, through implementing programs and projects that reduce the impact of disasters upon countries and communities in Asia and the Pacific, by:

- enhancing institutional disaster risk management capacities,
- supporting the development and implementation of government policies;
- facilitating the dissemination and exchange of disaster risk management expertise, experience and information; and
- raising awareness and enhancing disaster risk management knowledge.

Mr. Murshed shared some of the experiences and examples:

1. Integrating Risk Reduction into Development Program.

Government and NGOs in Thailand did not integrate risk reduction into the health or education sector since they are more interested in building houses or getting more funds for the program.

2. Environmental degradation

The massive damage of Tsunami is mostly caused by the cutting of coastal forests and mangroves. Areas where forests are preserved will have less damage rather than areas that do not conserve the forests.

3. Standardization of housing

In Sri Lanka government issued high standards of housing for the community in rebuilding their houses as an attempt to reduce risks.

4. Different vulnerable groups that need to be considered:

- a). Because of their status as illegal workers Burmese refugees in Thailand who became Tsunami victims did not receive adequate compensation.
- b). Some families who don't have land certificate will get less compensation than those who have registered their land/property.

5. Phenomenon of spending money

Government and NGOs should consider spending the abundant money not only for Tsunami victims but also to other groups who often face natural disasters, also outside the Tsunami areas. A multi-hazard approach should be applied, not solely focussing on Tsunami but also on disaster preparedness in areas where disasters and hazards (e.g flood, drought, landslide, etc.) are frequently occurring.

Experience from Germany: EED

Presentation by Werner Lamottke and Jutta Werdes

Background: The Church Development Service (EED) is an association founded by the protestant churches in Germany. By means of financial contributions, personnel secondment, scholarships and consultancy services it supports the development work of churches, Christian institutions and non governmental organizations around the world.

1. Response from EED on the Tsunami/ Coordination with German church based organisations

In the immediate aftermath of the Tsunami, EED formed a Task Force to ensure the internal coordination. Already in December 2005 first discussions with the German government took place about the provision of additional funds. In the meantime, EED forwarded partner proposals to Diaconia Emergency Aid, the German member of Action by Churches Together (ACT). In March 2005 a first exchange took place about actions taken and experiences so far. This was even more important because different German organisations are partnering with the same institution in the affected region without any effective coordination. After approval of BMZ funds EED started supporting 5 rehabilitation projects in India and Indonesia.

2. Tsunami and the German public

The Tsunami dominated the headlines in TV and mass media for several weeks. The immense interest was triggered by

- a disaster that was very good communicable because it hit mostly a region with a good media infrastructure;
- many Germans knew the area – especially Thailand and Sri Lanka – from their holidays; and
- by the fact there were German casualties.

This resulted in an overwhelming wish to help the victims with

- donations from individuals and groups, from kindergarten to big companies in record high;
- private initiatives who wanted to make sure that their helps reaches really the victims and “their” project.

After the disaster there was the hope that the world is coming together in solidarity. Reflecting the response of the German public on further disasters – especially on the earthquake in Pakistan – it becomes obvious that people are only sensitive for one disaster every now and then. There seems to be a limited “capacity of absorption” for a specific time frame.

Impact on humanitarian Aid and Development Cooperation

Aid agencies in Germany observe some critical trends:

- There is a tremendous increase of actors in the emergency aid sector, i.e. emergency aid NGOs, companies forming their own aid organizations, even the weapon industry offering emergency assistance.
- Actors in the emergency aid sector are very diverse and follow diverse interest; therefore, coordination becomes more difficult.
- Emergency aid is a growing economic sector (there was even a trade fair on emergency aid products and equipment).
- There seem to be conflicting aims between emergency aid and development cooperation, which need to be looked into thoroughly.

3. Disaster Preparedness in Development Cooperation

Disasters are increasing, in number of victims and damage. The concept of disaster preparedness includes different sectors. Church based humanitarian relief organisations are contributing substantially to relief efforts. As this is a highly specialized activity, organisations should consider very critically whether specialise in this sector or not. After the Tsunami, many organisations are focusing on (community based) disaster preparedness and it may become a new fashion in international development cooperation. Nevertheless, community based disaster preparedness was in the past widely neglected by the German church based development cooperation. Due to their specific approaches, churches, church based organisations and NGO can play here an important role.

Challenges:

- International development cooperation is endangered to be reduced by the public opinion to disaster relief.
- Emergency aid is becoming more paternalistic, viewing those affected as helpless victims and not as responsible and capable actors. The media support this perception and hardly provide analysis of the background of disasters.
- The integration of (community based) disaster preparedness measures should be enhanced.
- The coordination among the German church based organisations needs improvement in order to avoid double work and confusion.

Comments and amendments from the plenary:

- The Role of tourism-industry has to be further reflected: A change in attitude is necessary: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is needed. For example Thailand: One of the mayor sources of income is the sex-industry – but only few approaches are addressing this part of the vulnerable community
- The coordination is a mayor challenge on all levels (international level, regional, national, provincial, local)
- Cooperation with the business sector: There was a presentation of a recent experience of Trukajaya/Indonesia working with Exxon-Mobile in Aceh. In the meantime the program was extended for two years.
- Full transparency and accountability with all the money which was donated is necessary – relief base in Aceh was originally planned for a defined period. The implementation of the planned activities is slower then expected.
- In this context the “absorption capacity of organisations” has to be checked!
- Lack of awareness concerning the special situation of affected women was not sufficiently reflected / taken into consideration: Prone to physical and psychological abuse!
- For monitoring purposes: to empower / encourage the vulnerable groups to speak on their own behalf and denounce any misuse of funds which they become aware off.
- It can be observed that also development agencies themselves are blocking the effort of shifting from the so called *Help* approach to the *Empowerment* approach.
- The division of Relief and Development has its own logic which does not follow the needs of the vulnerable.
- In the affected areas a struggle among NGOs for their own “village” can be observed. They claim ownership of beneficiary groups and prevent interventions by others.

GROUP WORK / FEEDBACK IN PLENARY

After the plenary session the facilitators invited the participants to come up with some crucial topics which they wanted to discuss further in small groups.

The participants decided to split into three groups to elaborate on the following subjects:

1. Impacts on communities and vulnerable groups (children, woman)
2. Challenges to development work/ Effects on the development practice (the way we understand development work)
3. Cooperation and coordination among donor-agencies (church based and secular international players)

Presentation of the groups: Impacts on communities and vulnerable groups & Challenges to development work/ Effects on the development practice

- There shouldn't be any discrimination in targeting beneficiaries by Churches, NGOs, Government or other institutions. Vulnerable groups should be equally and actively involved in all phases of disaster preparedness and relief as well as in rehabilitation efforts.
- In carrying out their activities, some NGOs claim territory boundaries and act like mafia groups. It seemed they were competing with each other without any benefits to the survivors. It was also mentioned that some of the communities denied the support provided such as boats for livelihood because they didn't fit with their needs.
- Where possible rehabilitation should integrate concepts of sustainable development in order to reduce or minimize the above mentioned experience.
- There are 2 strategies for NGO's to deal with this situation:
 - NGOs should be involved in the area of relief since they know better the situation and can provide the appropriate support needed by the community.
 - If NGOs are not present in the specific area, the relief work should be coordinated and worked together with the local community. The local community can provide the data and information related to the needs of the community.

Presentation of the group: Cooperation and Coordination among donor-agencies

Among the issues they referred to was:

- Difficulties in the coordination of international donors in disbursement of funds and agreement on perimeters. Herewith related the topics of:
 - Mega Relief Organisations drastically inflated by donation money
 - Bureaucracy among agencies
 - Difficulty to approach local NGOs
 - Understanding the local implementing partners and their needs
- Challenges for Partner's:
 - Requirements to report to respective governments
 - Fund raising and related competition
 - Lessen peoples participation for fund collection

- Difficulties on producing reports and need of more human resources
- Complex situation due to merger and entering of different partners under EU status

- Recommendations towards a better cooperation
 - Build a balance between funding partner and implementing organization
 - To avoid power of money
 - Implementer has to be more transparent and accountable
 - Avoid dominance
 - Functional understanding
 - Promote sustainability of projects
 - Avoid duplication and focus on partnership

Conclusion: promote learning experience to establish better cooperation between funding and implementing partner.

SUMMARY OF THE SHARING SESSION ON CHALLENGES AND EXPERIENCES

As a **summary on the mayor outcomes of the first day** Mr. Roland Fett/ EED presented 10 major issues addressed / identified by the participants:

1. Experience of Tsunami relief needs to be sustained and institutionalized
2. Better ways of working/cooperation among development partners is necessary
3. Promote learning experiences
4. Availability of resources in abundance for relief but neglect of long-term rehabilitation
5. need to take into account disaster risk – but no fashion
6. need for empowerment in an overall context of disempowerment
7. Build on existing capacities of communities – be aware of disparities
8. no distinction / no discrimination (community groups)
9. Involvement of vulnerable groups
10. need for gender-sensitive strategies

II.2 LEARNING SESSION: COMMUNITY-BASED APPROACHES TO DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

This input session held on the **second day of the seminar** consisted of various presentations related to the topic of Community Based Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation. All presentations were held by Mr. Zubair Muresh /ADPC (electronic versions were distributed to all workshop participants - further copies are available upon request through EED).

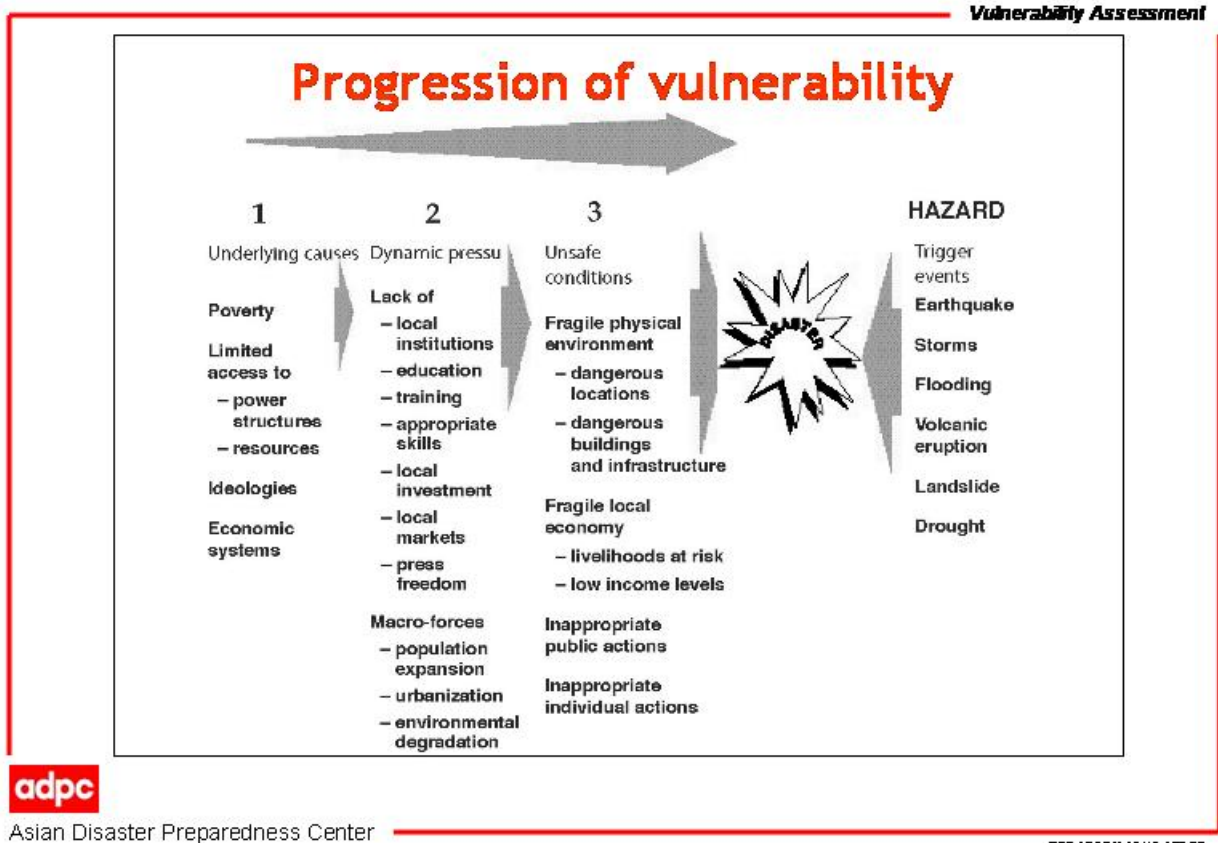
II.2.1 BASIC CONCEPTS

Mr. Zubair Muresh started his presentation with a revision of some basic terms commonly used while talking about disasters and hazards:

- **Disaster:** Serious disruption of the functioning of community life, causing widespread human, material or environmental losses, which exceed the ability of affected community to cope through its own resources.
- **Hazard** is an event, occurrence or condition that has the potential to cause harm to life and damage property and the environment.

- **Vulnerability:** A set of prevailing or consequential conditions that reduces people’s ability to prepare for, withstand or respond to a hazard (some are more prone to face damage (children, old people, disabled…) Vulnerability leads to disaster (not the hazard itself).
- **Risk:** The expected losses from a given hazard in terms of deaths, injuries, property damage and economic loss over a specified future time period and in a specified geographic area.
- **Disaster risk reduction:** Activities undertaken before a disaster or during the recovery or reconstruction phase to avoid the negative impact of hazards.

The Explanation of the terms was illustrated by the following picture:



II.2.2 COMMUNITY BASED DISASTER - RISK MANAGEMENT (CBDRM): EXISTING MODELS

Subsequently Mr. Zubair Muresh gave a brief revision to the **concept of Community-based Approaches to Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRM)** by introducing the rationale for this approach:

Increasing number of lives and livelihoods are affected by increase in occurrence, scale and severity of natural hazards. In absolute terms larger numbers of human and socio-economic losses are suffered in localized disasters, which do not get attention of the authorities. Resources of governments, donors, NGOs, UN are not enough to deal with the problem. Local communities understand the local issues, opportunities and constraints better than any outsiders. Local communities have strong interest in understanding local affairs and improving their wellbeing.

CBDRM is a process in which risk communities are actively engaged in:

- Identifying hazards, risks, vulnerabilities
- Analyzing the nature of risks
- Action planning
- Implementing Risk Reduction Measures
- Monitoring and evaluation

AIM: Enhance the capacities of communities to take actions to reduce disaster risks, and prepare for and cope with hazards on its own.

OUTCOMES:

- Well prepared and protected communities
- Communities that are resilient to hazards

Benefits of CBDRM:

- Solutions are need based
- Community has ownership of activities
- Chances for continuity of programs/activities enhanced
- Contribution of local resources
- Scientific and local knowledge complement each other
- Community based emergency response teams can reduce the loss of life and property significantly
- Communities become self reliant in solving their problems

Based on the specific reference group and the situation different approaches were specified:

- **Family focused approach** (e.g. strengthening of house structure, retrofitting, storage of food, water, edibles etc.)
- **Target group focused approach** (i.e. on most vulnerable groups: Women, Children, Elderly, Minorities, poorest of the poor)
- **Community focused approach** (through Community organizing, Training, Risk Assessment, Action planning and programming, Awareness raising, Early warning etc.)

RISK REDUCTION APPROACHES ADAPTED BY VARIOUS ORGANISATIONS / COUNTRIES

The last presentation on approaches of disaster reduction dealt with some practical examples / country experiences related to:

- **Structural Techniques** (e.g. Relocation of vulnerable population, Safer Shelter, Construction of Embankments, Dams, Alternative Sources of Livelihoods, Disaster Resistant Cropping, Forestation, Mangrove remediation)
- **Non-Structural Techniques** (e.g. Risk Mapping, Community Organizing, Training, Public Awareness building, Disaster Risk Education, Action Planning, Micro Credit, Early Warning, Drills)

Practical aspects to avoid wrong action:

1. Immediately construction of emergency shelter and other infrastructures: A lot of trees are cut for the purpose of infrastructures. Cutting the trees to provide shelter/infrastructure in longer term will increase intensity of existing hazard in that area or might even create new hazards. Therefore it should be avoided.
2. The location of temporary shelters: We need to look at and observe the area that we are going to locate the community for temporarily e.g. for 6 months. We need to know if that area is safe for the community or perhaps lead the community to the other disaster.
3. In major large-scale disaster like Tsunami, we should consider management of debris from the building and infrastructure. For instance in Pakistan, the debris from land-sliding flow into the water channel that can create flooding to many areas.
4. Health risk after disaster and Disease (vaccination): We have to make sure that there's no disease from the water-contamination, etc.
5. How to manage vulnerable group (children, elderly people, women, etc.): For instance the children whose parents have died or elderly people who cannot walk to the camp relief. We should consider the mechanism for the vulnerable group to ensure that they get the relief. If there are people who don't have any documentation or certification for their property, are they getting compensation or not?

After the three presentations made by Mr. Zubair Muresh and a small feedback round on clarifications the participants were divided into small **buzz-groups to discuss the learning**. The participants came up with their practical experiences related to the above input and referred to the:

- Challenge of the community participating in the reconstruction of houses
- Need of using local knowledge for community early warning system
- Fact that churches were among the first actors after the disaster
- Need to find suitable solutions for different vulnerable groups
- Reluctance of affected communities to leave livelihoods
- Necessary involvement of all community-resources.

SIMULATION EXERCISE / ROLE PLAY

The plenary was followed by a role play, where different actors / members of a fictitious NGO representing various interests had to argue for or against the integration of specific disaster preparedness activities especially on drought relief into an ongoing integrated development program. The objective of this exercise was to practically explore arguments and ways of integrating disaster risk reduction into community programs.

The participants split into five groups and received some additional briefing notes from Mr. Zubair.

Feedback Session

After the role-plays took place, the participants were asked about their feelings and arguments and attitudes of the participants towards or against the integration of disaster preparedness were presented:

Positive arguments:

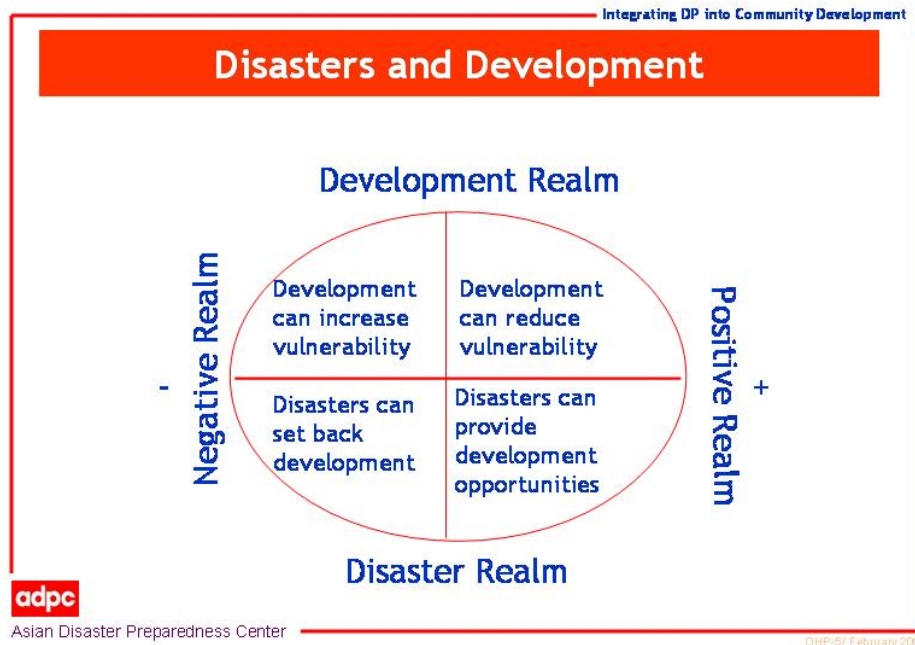
- In repeatedly drought-stricken areas, a community based health program will have greater credibility with the targeted communities if it addresses recurrent problems caused by drought conditions.
- Health programs that integrate drought considerations during their planning phase are more likely to be “drought proofed” when drought does strike—thus more sustainable.
- The visibility that accompanies a relief program can bring welcome publicity to ongoing but low profile development activities.
- When relief activities are implemented vertically, without careful integration with ongoing village, community or district infrastructures, they are very fragile and non-sustainable after the relief program ends.
- The time to launch long-term recovery and mitigation activities is right at the start of a relief operation. Although these types of activities are almost all development-oriented, communities are much more receptive towards them when they are dealing with the full impact of a drought—rather than later.

Negative arguments:

- There are not enough funds to undertake relief work. Due to contracts with agencies the funds are meant to be spent only for development purposes.
- Accountability to donor! Fund accounting doesn't allow the inclusion of new items.
- If the issue of disaster preparedness is included in regular development work communities will get scared of the topic disaster.

II.2.3 INTEGRATING DISASTER PREPAREDNESS INTO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORK

After the **role play session** Mr. Zubair made a presentation analysing the four dimensions related to the integration of Disaster Preparedness:



Overall strategies to integrate risk reduction into community development work:

- hazard, vulnerability, risk analysis should be incorporated in community development planning
- development projects should be moved to safer areas
- risk reduction measures have to be identified
- additional resources required should be calculated
- vulnerability reduction & hazard mitigation activities should be integrate in the implementation

Within these strategies, advocacy work has a crucial role because:

Root causes of marginalization that force people to live in hazard prone regions and unsafe houses have to be addressed.

II.2.4 COME TOGETHER SESSION

In the night-session of the second day called “Meeting with people from disaster areas” the participants of the seminar were provided with the opportunity to share problems and challenges with internally displaced people (IDP) who had to face different forms of disaster (conflict as well as natural) and hear about their hopes and expectations regarding the future.

The exchange took place in two different meetings.

Meeting with IDPs from Aceh (earthquake, tsunami) and Flores (volcano eruption)

In this session the participants shared first hand experiences on how the tsunami hit Aceh and the consequences of the volcano eruption which occurred in Flores, the circumstances of the community when the disaster occurred and the following intervention of YEU. An interactive dialogue between IDPs and the participants took place, in which most questions addressed to the IDPs were related to the actual living condition and their future plans.

Meeting with IDPs from Ambon (riots disaster)

The meeting started with the presentation of a short video displaying opinions and concerns of IDPs, NGO activists and representatives of community based organizations regarding the prolonged conflict in Maluku. Especially the participant from Sri Lanka was quite impressed because of the similarity with his own country's context (sectarian & violent conflict). It was concluded that the rights of IDPs are often neglected by the state but the self empowerment should continue among the IDPs. A multi stakeholder approach and good networking regarding advocacy are key elements for addressing the needs of the IDPs.

II.3 EXPLORING SESSION

INFORMATION & SETTING UP

To assess the relevance of the concept of community-based disaster preparedness and to explore chances and limitations of integration into development work, the following exposure visits were realized on the third day:

- Gunung Kidul: Community Drought Coping Mechanism
- Merapi: Comprehensive Disaster Plan (volcano)

In order to prepare the field visits/research YEU and CD Bethesda informed on the areas/communities to be visited. Additional information was provided by a booklet. After building research teams Mr. Zubair introduced a simple chart to support the research by means of a basic risk assessment tool:

Risk Assessment Tool			
HAZARD	VULNERABILITY	CAPACITY	PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS
1. Past Disasters	1. Who is at risk?	1. Past coping strategies	What they can do to reduce risk and prepare for emergency?
2. Impact on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities • Livelihood • Cattle • Crop • Houses • Infrastructure 	2. What is at risk?	2. Current resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • financial • material • human 	
3. Seasons	3. Why? (Reasons)	3. Current capacity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ability - knowledge/skills 	

The third day was dedicated completely to the field visit, accompanied by a social evening (dinner and Ramayana-dance) at the historical site of Prambanan.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF FIELD RESEARCH

In order to analyse the results of the field visits and to come to conclusions, the field groups gathered on the last day of the seminar in the morning to reflect on their experiences.

The key questions were:

- What are the interesting things you learned from the field visit?
- What kind of disaster preparedness do you feel is effective for the community?

The following general observations were made:

- There is a lot of traditional knowledge which is widely ignored and/or outdated by modern coping techniques.
- Especially in the volcano area, people refer in their coping mechanisms very often to mysticism which impedes the introduction of effective preparedness measures. Changing these attitudes is very difficult.
- Disaster response system of government and community does not fit with the hazard and the economic, social and/or cultural conditions.
- Government emergency plan is not adequately communicated to all sections of population.
- Drought area: Changed settlement structures are increasing the vulnerability of the population. Because of missing job opportunities, young people and male breadwinners migrate to urban areas for education and workplace. In the long run, the social cohesion is damaged with negative impacts to the community at large.
- Volcano area: Government tries to control the immigration and settlement in the area, but people remain within dangerous zone, because they are strongly rooted with land and cultivation.
- Vulnerable groups are not adequately integrated in preparedness. Women are not included in all decision making process and their concerns are not integrated.
- Family and community focused approaches are adequate and sustainable; beneficiaries participate, experience direct benefits and feel responsible. High input government projects are not functioning because of planning and implementation failures due to mismanagement, corruption and lacking community participation.

And the following conclusions were drawn:

- Find ways to constructively use indigenous knowledge such as myths and legends of the community;
- Make school children aware; schools and other educational institutions should be targeted for multiplying risk awareness;
- Community building and organizing is needed so that people are owners of developing the area;
- Advocacy of community interests to and awareness-building with government on how to work with communities;

- Emergency plan to be derived with the participation of all sections of people by giving space to their concerns and in particular with inclusion of all vulnerable groups;
- Exchange with communities from other affected areas are helpful;
- Sustaining the preparedness will be a challenge on the long run.

II.4 LINKING PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE WITH FINAL CONCLUSIONS

To link and integrate the former deliberations of the consultation before coming up with final conclusions two additional presentations were given:

R. John Suresh Kumar (CNI-SBSS/India) took us back to the first day: He systematised the experiences and different approaches that he observed in the aftermath of the Tsunami:

- **Humanitarian approach:** Linear approach where disaster leads to a crisis situation which in turn calls for emergency relief assistance
- **Development approach:** Disaster not seen as one time event rather it is perceived as a symptom of failed development or unresolved problems of development
- **Cultural approach:** This approach underlines the necessity of acknowledging the fact that relief and rehabilitation whether under humanitarian or developmental banner would have an impact on and consequence for local cultural traditions.

He closed with the following conclusions:

- Disaster should not be considered as isolated events. They have to be part of the ongoing development decisions.
- When dealing with disasters and relief we have to consider the local culture (respectful attitude and appropriate approaches)

Mr. Zubair/ADPC gave an operational input on **how to integrate disaster preparedness into development projects** by presenting the topic of disaster preparedness related to the PME-Process of a project.

He emphasised the fact that in the planning stage risk assessment and planning is normally not sufficient elaborated. E.g.:

- Hazards, potential losses, vulnerability, risks
- Actions to be taken to reduce the hazards
- Calculate the extra costs

Mr. Zubair recommended to get the project right in the beginning by considering also the risk assessment and don't make continuously adaptations during the implementation.

II.5 OUTLOOK SESSION

The last mayor topic of the last day was related to the issue of *sustainability* in the face of disaster – What can we do as development organisations?

Group Work

The participants broke into groups which were set up on the basis on how they operate, differentiating by actors with their specific roles:

- Community based Development-Organizations
- Emergency Relief and rehabilitation Organizations
- International Resource Group (e.g. Finance or technical Assistance like EED or ADPC)

They focused on the following key-questions:

- (1) How do you integrate / improve the integration of the concept / idea of CBDP in your work?
- (2) What do you expect from the other two actors (e.g. if you are a CBDP-Actor – what do you expect from Relief Organizations and the International Resource Group?)

Presentation & Panel discussion

In the plenary the three groups were represented by a spokesman who formed part of a fishbowl panel discussion.

1. Community based Development-Organizations (panellist: Nefos Daeli/ PELKESI/ Indonesia):

Two issues where stressed by the group:

1. If possible the ongoing programs should be adjusted and include the Community Based Disaster Preparedness approach.
2. While planning a new program, a thorough risk assessment has to be done.

Expectations towards the International Resource Group are:

1. If a disaster occurs solidarity among the actors should be primordial in order to reduce the suffering of the victims. Therefore, it has to be possible to adjust the ongoing program to the current situation.
2. In terms of damages to the infrastructure and physical development, the group invites the international partners to advocate in front of their respective government concerning the support of a development model based on community needs.

Expectations for the Emergency Relief Group are:

1. Long-term emergency interventions have to be avoided since they can create dependency for the community.
2. Since both work on the community level, synergies (incl. sharing of resources) among community Development Organizations and also with Emergency Relief Organizations have to be fostered.

2. Emergency Relief and rehabilitation Organizations (panellist Josef Matondang/ GKPA/ Indonesia):

Results of the discussion:

- Disaster preparedness has to be related to the sustainability strategies on different levels. Therefore, disaster preparedness measures should be integrated into the emergency relief and rehabilitation phase and should be sustained by community development work.

Expectations for Community Development Group:

- Clear coordination mechanisms: Disaster Preparedness should be an integral part of relief work. To avoid conflicts in the field a division of labour among the actors is necessary.

Expectations for International Resource Group:

- Emergency work has to be done in close cooperation with the affected community. Donors should watch carefully the economical, social and cultural conditions in the field since these are determining factors for the emergency relief.

Expectations for both Community Development and International Resource Groups:

- Emergency relief workers are lacking sometimes adequate skills and experience concerning the disaster preparedness approach. Therefore, the respective organisations need to cooperate and to get support from community development organizations and international partners to improve their capacities.

3. International Resource Group (panellist Steven Alcantara/ CBM/ Philippines):

Two points were elaborated:

1. Related to the integration of CBDP in the work of international donor organization:

- There's a need to increase sensitivity and **awareness for Disaster Preparedness and Risk Assessment within funding organization**, both at the organizational as well as project level. They need to gather information, conduct consultations even hold workshops within and among the organization to build more awareness on how to integrate disaster preparedness in their planning and improve the emergency response.
- Donor agencies have to **include improved risk-assessment mechanisms in their planning-instrumentarium**. This should not end in another mainstreaming process, but in the development of efficient and practical tools of risk-assessment for both a country policy and the project assessment.

2. Expectations for the other two groups:

- The networking and the further exploration of synergetic effects between Emergency Relief and Community Development Organisations should be encouraged.
- To consider concepts of risk assessment and (community based) disaster preparedness as a regular part of their project planning and activities.

Comments of Participants / Clarifications by the panellists:

- In an emergency situation, it doesn't matter who – an emergency relief or a community development organisation - is first on the spot! The importance lies in the confidence that can be established with the affected community, and in an effective coordination.
- Relief organizations should consult and cooperate with community development organisations on how to organize people for introducing disaster preparedness activities.
- If both emergency and community based activities are involved in the field of disaster preparedness, there should be clear coordination between the organisations.
- Relief and development activities should not be seen necessarily as complementary. For example, fishing communities who are quite self-sustaining while doing their own business, when the disaster happened they only needed emergency relief and they didn't need development.

Winding up the last session the facilitator closed with some final remarks:

- There's no disagreement concerning the idea of integrating the disaster preparedness approach into each respective work.
- Within our own system we have different assessment tools like gender analysis, strategy and environmental analysis, equity analysis in terms of justice and economics. And what the disaster is trying to tell us is that we have to integrate those different forms of analysis. Meaning an integrated framework on poverty; vulnerability; hazards and risks.
- Do we believe that the ability to response must be institutionalised within our own organisations or can we work together? In this case we need clarity about when my institutional expertise begins and ends and when the expertise of the other institutions becomes involved.

Resume

The consultation with partners of German churches from South and South East Asia was designed as a first event for mutual exchange and learning about the lessons of the Tsunami for future development work. It brought together participants with various backgrounds. It provided a discussion forum for representatives of church related organisations from Indonesia, India, Sri Lanka, Philippines and Germany, all of them with their own specific concern of and approach to the disaster situation: some with long standing experience in emergency relief work and other who had to jump into it without any noteworthy background; some working with vulnerable communities in tourism zones and others dealing with complex emergencies due to war and violent conflict; some coming from community work and others acting from distance as resource organisations. The participants felt that the consultation was effectively used for a fruitful exchange and offered a valuable learning experience about ways to strengthen community based disaster preparedness. For the appraisal please refer to annex 3.

With regard to integrating risk reduction into development thinking the consultation was somehow a "seed" workshop. Practical options have been explored and areas have been defined for further action. One essential insight of the consultation was that we as development actors have to deal seriously with the structural link between disaster and development and we need to find programmatic responses to disastrous developments, if we don't want to give up the vision of sustainable development and accept the dominance of relief approaches in the development debate. The consultation has made it clear to all participants that supporting and strengthening the coping capacities of vulnerable groups and communities through risk reduction strategies is one important element of such a programmatic response.

III. Appendix

ANNEX 1

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

No.	Name	Organization – Position	Organization Address
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ANNEX 2 FEARS AND EXPECTATIONS

A. FEARS





Content	Process	Result/Outcome
Disability issues may not be adequately addressed	Lack of flexibility in time management may hinder learning	Having/getting complicated solution (not simple plan) in dealing with disaster
Unclarity about what concepts suitable in different context	Not all can participate fully due to language barriers and lack of experience	Confused
Repetition: same story, same end, same future	No fears, I have nothing to loose, I can just take advantage of the workshop	- Goals of this workshop will not be achieved - Cannot apply well (the result) in the organization/in the field - Able to comprehend but not able to apply
Enough space to discuss women issues	I should not miss anything	Low acceptance of community members to conduct preventive action in facing disaster
To know our capacities and strengths	Not optimal due to language barrier	Unreachable expectation (objectives of the workshop)
	Cultural Clash	Not achievable
	Obstacles in finding common grounds	Not clear solution and POA
	No solution	The conflict happens in our area
	Sleepy or tired preventing from following some of the subject matters well	Lack of ongoing dissemination process at community level
	Coordination of church related organizations because of different approaches	
	Not participative due to language problem	
	Not participating process	
	Common understanding for actualization	

B. EXPECTATIONS

Content	Process	Result/Outcome
Learning on other's experience in Risk reduction	Learning by sharing our experiences	Know about EED and its partners' work
Learning experience and model of CDBP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow the whole process of the workshop - Sharing my institution experiences 	How to be biased towards socially marginalized
Luggage	To be inclusive when we talk about community, e.g. men, women, children	Enables me to manage community based preparedness to face disaster
How to strengthen people's capacities in coping with disaster	Strategic intervention for women	My expectation is not only about process, contents, but output is more important. What's useful program to be implemented in the future.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can handle the disaster whenever it occurs - Can build a good cooperation/relationship 	To learn and share Disaster Preparedness	
Community Development in Moslem society, approach in different countries	Learning and sharing	
Learn about Community Based Disaster Preparedness		
Linkage between Community Based Disaster Preparedness and Community Development		
Understand various methods for Disaster Management from different countries and institutions		
To gain practical knowledge in Disaster Preparedness because related to my work to link Disaster Preparedness program linked to tourism		
Know how to do when disaster is coming/happening		
Get information on how to organize the community in disaster and conflict		
Take home new ideas for practical work		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learning from experience of local organizations in Tsunami response to apply CBM's work in Aceh - Raise awareness in disability in development and disaster 		
Get different perspective of Disaster Preparedness		
To get knowledge about steps of handling post earthquake and Tsunami in comprehensive and integrated ways.		
Learning point of view in the ways to work for people in the different areas		
A mechanism and problem for sharing coping skills		

ANNEX 3 EVALUATION OF THE CONSULTATION

How did you like...?

	 Good	 Average	 Need improvement	 Very bad
The topic for presentation	7	16	3	-
The plenary discussion	9	14	3	1
The working group session	9	15	1	1
The facilitation	14	9	2	-
The social evening	20	-	2	-
The venue	13	11	2	-
The overall output of the Workshop	7	17	1	-
The interpretation/translation	8	6	-	-

ANNEX 4 AGENDA - CONSULTATION ON COMMUNITY-BASED DISASTER PREPAREDNESS IN THE CHURCH BASED DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Time	Monday, 21 November 2005	Tuesday, 22 November 2005	Wednesday, 23 November 2005	Thursday, 24 November 2005
08:30 – 09:00	Devotion	Devotion Recap on previous day		Devotion and Recap on previous day
09:00 – 10:30	<u>1. Welcome Session:</u> Welcome Note Housekeeping matters Introduction of participants Presentation of workshop agenda/ Expectations of participants	<u>3. Learning Session:</u> Strengthening Community Based Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Integrating Disaster Preparedness into Community Development Work Community Based Approaches to Risk Reduction	<u>5. Exploring Session cnt.:</u> Research within Communities: Field Visits to - Gunung Kidul (drought area) and to - Mount Merapi (volcano area)	<u>4. Continuation: Exploring Session:</u> Major findings of field research
10.30-11.00	<i>Coffee break</i>	<i>Coffee break</i>		
11:00 -13:00	<u>2. Sharing Session:</u> Challenges and Experiences in Tsunami and other Relief Operations Stories of participants - challenges and experiences - about experiences with government and international organisations - about lessons for the future	Experiences with building resilience of communities and vulnerable groups Participatory learning activity: Planning Community Based Risk Reduction <u>4. Exploring Session:</u> Research with Communities:	Field visits continued	<u>5. Outlook Session:</u> Sustainability in the face of disaster – What can we do as development organisations?
13.00-14.00	<i>Lunch</i>	<i>Lunch</i>		
14:00-15:30	EED: reflections and activities after the Tsunami	Information & Setting up of a Framework for field visits Building of research teams	Field visits continued	<u>6. Closing Session:</u> Evaluation Official closing of Workshop
15.30-16.00	<i>Coffee break</i>	<i>Coffee break</i>		
16:00-17:30	Group work and Plenary discussion	Setting up research plans		
19.00	<i>Dinner</i>	<i>Dinner</i>	<i>Dinner and</i>	
Evening	<u>Information Bazaar</u>	<u>5. Come Together Session:</u> Meeting and exchange with people from conflict disaster areas and from natural disaster areas	<u>Ramayana Dance at Prambanan</u>	

ANNEX 5

LIST OF AVAILABLE WEB-PAGES OF PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

Name of organization/Country	Web-page
EED/Germany	www.eed.de
Yakkum Emergency Unit/Jogyakarta	www.yeu.or.id
CASA/India	www.casa-india.org
IWID/India	www.iwidindia.org
ADPC/Thailand	www.adpc.net
DPG/India	www.dpgsulo.com
Christoffel Blindenmission Southeast Asia & Pacific Regional	www.cbm.org
CNI-SBSS/India	www.cnisbss.org
CWS/Pakistan	www.cwspa.org
ECOT/Hongkong	www.cca.org.hk
YMCA/Srilanka	www.srilankaymca.org
CWS Indonesia	www.cwsindonesia.or.id
PELKESI/Indonesia	www.pelkesi.or.id
CIMW PMK HKBP Jakarta	www.hkbp.or.id
CD Bethesda/Jogyakarta	www.cdbethesda.org