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U.S. INDIAN OCEAN TSUNAMI WARNING SYSTEM (IOTWS) PROGRAM

COASTAL COMMUNITY RESILIENCE (CCR)

INDONESIA

NATIONAL TRAINING REPORT

March 26-30, 2007
Ancol, Indonesia

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I. INTRODUCTION

I.1 Background

The Coastal Community Resilience (CCR) initiative is one component of the US Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System (IOTWS) Program. Building on local knowledge and needs, this effort supports integrated and more standardized hazard awareness and mitigation efforts that improve public safety during emergencies and builds preparedness against recurring disasters.

The CCR initiative supports the entire Indian Ocean region with pilot activities in Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and India. It brings together a variety of practitioners to form an integrated, region-wide framework for community-level preparedness and resilience against disasters and recurring coastal hazards. The initiative is designed to reach thousands of coastal inhabitants by working collectively through networks of partner organizations already engaged in disaster preparedness training.

CCR provides a holistic framework to address the increasing risks from coastal hazards and vulnerable communities living in coastal areas. Several elements of coastal community resilience have emerged as the basis for integrating disaster management, coastal management, and community development paradigms into an operational framework for increasing resilience. The CCR system was developed in collaboration with international, regional, and national partners throughout the Indian Ocean



region committed to reducing risks to coastal hazards and saving lives. Regional and national workshops (in Indonesia and in Sri Lanka) were held in 2006 to bring practitioners together to share their community preparedness experiences on a variety of coastal hazards. The project has come up with the CCR guidebook and training materials to help build resilience at the community level. The evolving CCR guide is expected to be finalized, printed, and widely disseminated at the completion of the US IOTWS Program in September 2007.

The Coastal Community Resilience National Training Workshop in Indonesia was held from March 26-30, 2007, at Putri Duyung Conference Hall in Ancol, Indonesia. Various participants from national agencies, community-based organizations, international NGOs, and other selected institutions attended the five-day workshop.

I.2 Training Objectives and Expected Outcomes

The goal of the CCR training workshop in Indonesia was to build the capacity of the Indonesian participants to facilitate initiatives that would increase coastal community resilience. By the end of the workshop the participants were expected to be able to:

- a) Identify and distinguish between practices that increase or erode community resilience
- b) Conduct a CCR assessment for small communities (including tourism areas)
- c) Develop an action plan to increase community resilience to coastal hazards
- d) Provide feedback to trainers on the applicability and usefulness of the content, approach, and tools
- e) Create a detailed work plan to conduct a CCR assessment and action plan in one or more communities after the training workshop
- f) Exercise their commitment to a learning contract

The objectives of the US IOTWS program CCR team in conducting this first CCR training course in Indonesia are to achieve the following outcomes:

- a) Refine the CCR methodology
- b) Develop and test the CCR training curriculum
- c) Package materials, experiences, and interviews from Indonesia to develop case studies, vignettes, and good practices for the training curriculum and guidebook
- d) Create templates for the CCR assessment process and action plans that can be used to develop a training workbook
- e) Prepare a group of practitioners and generate commitment for creating case studies and participating in the regional lessons learned workshop
- f) Get participants to commit to a learning contract

I.3 Training Participants and Training Team

The Indonesia CCR training was comprised of 38 representatives from 11 agencies (see List of Participants in Annex 2). The training team was comprised of a number of trainers and resource people, listed in the table below. Local Facilitators were also included to become future Senior Trainers for Indonesia. In addition, simultaneous translators and interpreters provided the language support to the expatriate team and participants.

Team members	Agency and Role
Peter Collier	US IOTWS/Bangkok, Chief of Party
Stacey Tighe	US IOTWS/Indonesia (ADPC), Lead Trainer
Atiq Kainan Ahmed	US IOTWS/Bangkok (ADPC), Co-Lead Trainer
Russell Jackson	NOAA, Senior Trainer
Eric Stephan	US IOTWS/Bangkok, Knowledge Management Specialist
Ramraj Narasimhan	ADPC, Trainer
SHM Fakhruddin	ADPC, Trainer
Jedsada Taweekan	ADPC, Junior Trainer
Fedi Sondita	Local Facilitator, Bogor Institute of Agriculture
Ujang Dede Lasmana	Local Facilitator, Indonesian Red Cross (PMI)
Faturrochman	Local Facilitator, CARE Indonesia
Astri Suryandari	US IOTWS/Indonesia, Program Support
Lin Gibney	US IOTWS/Indonesia, Workshop Support



Participants and trainers at the National Training Workshop on Coastal Community Resilience in Ancol, Indonesia, March 26–March 30, 2007

US IOTWS

2. TRAINING SCHEDULE AND DELIVERY

2.1 Training modules and presentations

The Indonesia CCR training was designed to be five-day training event. The first day of the program focused on the transfer of strategic knowledge, including the challenges addressed by the CCR framework, an introduction to the various domains in managing coastal hazards, and an introduction to the eight CCR resilience elements. The remaining four days focused on discussions, exercises, tools and methods available, field exercises, and action planning.

The training program is divided into five major modules and supported by the CCR training material workbook (distributed to each participant). The five modules are:

- | | |
|----------|---|
| Module 1 | What does resilience look like? |
| Module 2 | Defining the enabling conditions for community resilience |
| Module 3 | Methods and tools to assess resilience |
| Module 4 | Field practicum (facilitated by CARE Indonesia) |
| Module 5 | Planning for and building resilience |

In general, the participants liked the format of the training and using a mix of activities (lecture, discussion, working groups, exercises, field practice, technical floater's presentation and so forth).

2.2 Language and interpretation

Building on the guidance and good experiences from the first CCR training in Sri Lanka the month before, the Indonesia training course evolved as a second iteration of the program design and curriculum. Two major additions were made to the technical approach of the training considering the Indonesian language and present state of community programs and expertise. First, the Indonesia workshop was carried out in English and Indonesian languages in a parallel manner. Most of the core workshop materials were translated into Indonesian language from English for distribution into the participants' workbooks prior to the presentations. Two different screens and projectors -- one for the English presentation and the other for the Indonesian language version -- were used, allowing each speaker to present in their preferred language. Simultaneous interpretation was also available, employing a sound-proof booth for interpreters and individual headsets for participants. Two interpreters, already familiar with the vocabulary and material as they had translated the materials prior to the workshop, worked fulltime in the booth during presentations or at the tables during working groups.

2.3 Local trainers/facilitators

The Indonesia CCR training program was also implemented with three local Master Trainers/Facilitators, one representing each of the three domains of CCR: CARE Indonesia (Community Development domain), Indonesian Red Cross (Disaster Management domain) and Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (Coastal Resources Management domain). These members of the training team were extremely helpful in adapting the training materials, presentations, and interpretations prior to the workshop. All group discussions were led by Indonesian facilitators to enhance participation and understanding of the materials, while respecting local cultural norms of learning and debate.

The close contacts between the US IOTWS CCR trainers and the local trainers will facilitate the further institutionalization and adaptation of CCR approaches in Indonesia and links to the larger international CCR initiative over time.

2.5 Presentations, exercises, and field work

Similar to the approach used in the first CCR training activity in Sri Lanka, the format of the workshop consisted of lecture-style presentations on the new material, working group discussions or exercises to clarify or develop local context for the material, a demonstration of a "STOP DISASTER NOW!" tsunami preparedness online interactive simulation, and a field exercise by participants to practice the CCR assessment approach and provide feedback. The materials provided to all participants consisted of a core text (in English) with the CCR concepts and background, a set of model templates in both English and Indonesian language to be adapted by users of the materials, hardcopies of the presentations in both languages, and a CD-ROM that contained all of the training materials including the agenda, list of participants, core text and templates, notes from discussions, digital copies of

presentations, etc. The presentations and activities are organized on the CD-ROM by the date of the training, and the other material is grouped in folders by type of information (such as participants, materials, or photos).

The five-day program is presented in Annex I: Training Agenda, which is summarized below and followed by a more detailed account of each training module. In addition, the suite of CCR workshop materials were refined based on experiences at the first training in Sri Lanka, and these changes are briefly described.

- Day 1: Orientation, Overview of CCR with Example from Thailand, Elements of Resilience (Governance and Coastal Resources Management)
- Day 2: More Elements of Resilience (Emergency Response, Early Warning), National Context, “Indonesian” Context, Assessment “Mechanics”, Field Planning
- Day 3: Field Practice, Data Analysis
- Day 4: Learning the Tools, Integration of Elements
- Day 5: Reflecting

The Indonesian CCR training was opened by Dr. Syamsul Maarif, the Director General of Marine, Coastal and Small Island Affairs of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, who noted the importance of integrating the management of coastal resources, hazards and risks, and community development. His agency aims to achieve this integration for improved sustainability and resilience of resources and communities. He also mentioned the Sea Partnership Program (*Program Mitra Bahari*), which is implemented by his office and co-funds local coastal management initiatives, including disaster preparedness and mitigation.

The Indonesian Red Cross team (PMI) helped facilitate workshop activities, such as defining the group’s expectations from the training and house/good conduct rules, as well as conducting some daily evaluations for the training team to consider.

2.5.1 MODULE I: What Does Resilience Look Like?

Icebreaker: The participants were asked to introduce themselves, plot their work locations on the national map, and share a hand-drawn “Image of Resilience” defined by their own understanding or perspective. In Sri Lanka, this icebreaker also included the ISDR online “STOP DISASTER NOW!” tsunami preparedness simulation game, but it proved too hurried and cursory. Therefore, this workshop kept only the “Images of Resilience” as the icebreaker, and conducted the “STOP DISASTERS NOW!” online simulation separately later in the morning.

The CCR Initiative: Two presentations, one describing the overall CCR Framework and Approach was delivered. of the CCR Initiative (given by US IOTWS Social Scientist) and another describing the road ahead in the development and implementation of the initiative (given by the US IOTWS Chief of Party), helped define the context of the initiative and hopes for it to become institutionalized and self-sustaining in the tsunami-affected region.

Stop Disasters Now!: Participants were divided into four nine-person groups and given different management priorities (i.e., a focus on either economic development or preparedness). Then they had the opportunity to operate the online simulation and evaluate the tool with an eye towards two separate questions: First, is this new attempt at public

outreach and communication effective, and does it show promise in general and within the specific context of the participants' own efforts? Second, how well does the structure of disaster preparedness, as promoted by the game, agree with the eight elements of resilience presented by CCR? Thus the session allowed a chance to both discuss communications strategies as well as reinforce discussion of CCR's elements.

MISSION REPORT			
CLASSIFIED			
HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT			
BUILDINGS DESTROYED	8	TOTAL DAMAGES	\$900
POPULATION HOUSED	284/320	POPULATION DIED	12
POPULATION SHELTERED	48	POPULATION INJURED	12
MISSIONS			
SCHOOL BUILT	PASS	HOSPITAL BUILT	PASS
SCENARIO MISSION : BUILD 2 HOTELS : FAIL			
BONUS			
KEY FACTS FOUND	12	BUDGET REMAINING	\$395
FINAL SCORE : 74,910			continue...

Results of one group's "STOP DISASTER NOW!" tsunami preparedness interactive web-based program

2.5.2 MODULE 2: Defining the Enabling Conditions for Community Resilience

Two presentations were made, one on the Thailand experience in implementing the CCR assessment and development approach, as used in Ranong, and another on the first four elements of resilience (Governance, Land Use Management and Structures, Risk Knowledge, and Coastal Resources Management). Working group discussions covered the national context for the first four elements of resilience.

Presentations from the US IOTWS team from ADPC described the last four elements of resilience in the CCR approach (Socio-economy, Warning and Evacuation, Emergency Response, and Recovery). This was followed by a working group exercise to discuss the national context of these four elements of resilience, concluding Module 2.

2.5.3 MODULE 3: Methods and Tools to Assess Resilience

This section began with a brief introduction of the CCR assessment instrument and followed by an overview from NOAA of different uses for the assessment instrument, other tools, and the CCR approach in activities conducted by coastal managers, disaster managers, and community development groups. Then participants discussed various aspects of the CCR initiative and approach just presented, and how it might fit in the Indonesian context.

Discussion on Socializing CCR for Indonesia: The participants from the three domains (Coastal Management, Disaster Management, and Community Development) were invited to discuss how they envisioned the most appropriate use of the CCR, given their knowledge

of the specific Indonesian context. Discussion ranged from various expected uses of CCR to perceived stumbling blocks to questions of overlapping efforts.

A brief presentation from NOAA covered how to conduct the scoring for the assessment, and then CARE Indonesia presented on the “Dos and Don’ts of Focus Groups and Interviews” as a reminder to the participants as they moved into the planning phases for the field exercise.

The participants were divided into teams based on a diversity of members in each team and some personal preferences when possible, to comprise five field teams. The CARE team provided a brief overview of the characteristics and situation in the community where the field practical would be done. Their target groups and approach were as follows:

- Focal group discussion with community leaders
- Focal group discussion with general members of the community
- Individual interviews with a variety of community leaders
- Individual interviews with a variety of general community members
- Community mapping exercise for the elements of CCR and the three domains.

The community counterparts were organized and facilitated by the local and national CARE team as they had recently entered the community of Kohod to begin some clean water and other initiatives in this remote coastal community on the north coast of Java. Each of the five teams worked together in the afternoon to develop their questions and materials for their target group, using the CCR benchmarks and their own collective expertise to design and plan their activity.

2.5.4 MODULE 4: Field Practicum

The teams met in the morning and went with separate vehicles to the community to conduct the trial assessment. The trip was 2-3 hours driving in each direction due to the remoteness of the area. All groups returned during the mid-afternoon and began working up their field results. Presentations were made to the full group of participants and facilitators in the early evening. The field practicum in Indonesia was held on the third day, rather than the fourth as in Sri Lanka. Bringing this forward offered a chance for participants to “get their feet wet” sooner in the actual practice of assessment, and thus provide a richer context for the subsequent discussions and presentations.

The next morning, a fishbowl/panel discussion was conducted on the methods that can be used to integrate the domains and these new approaches into our community of practitioners.

2.5.5 MODULE 5: Planning For and Building Resilience

US IOTWS and ADPC staff gave a set of informative presentations on the tools for each of the three domains, or in some cases, on one or more of the eight elements of resilience. These tools consist of documents, examples of good practices, and others.

Review of tools and resources: The review of tools discussed the wide variety of materials available from various organizations for assessing disaster preparedness and

resilience in different contexts. It was then augmented by a second, short presentation of the information tools that the CCR program offers to participants: the program's online mailing lists, the CD with the full suite of CCR materials and the participants' own inputs, and the US IOTWS website and specific collaboration pages for the workshop participants.

Integrated team-building game: A popular team-building game, which encourages participants to examine how people can work together to set priorities, was introduced. The game "Lost at Sea" tells participants to imagine that they are escaping a disabled ship via an inflatable raft far out at sea, and asks them to prioritize from a list of available resources to take with them. Though final scores are calculated by comparison with the "right answers" given by Coast Guard rescue experts, the real goal is to provide additional cross-organizational "bonding" and also to examine communication and teamwork in priority-setting, highly relevant as organizations plan future efforts together.

2.6 Training Material Distribution

An important part of the CCR workshop is the package of training materials, presentations, and resources, as well as the presentations and materials created by the participants during the process of the workshop and field practicum.

These materials are compiled and distributed to all participants in a number of ways in addition to their workshop binder. Most importantly, collected materials are provided to participants on a compact disc at the closing ceremony. In addition, online tools provide access to the developing set of CCR program tools. Participants can access these materials through an online library on the IOTWS website, and discussions are hosted on an Internet mailing list, which has proven fruitful after the Sri Lanka workshop.

3. PARTNERSHIPS IN INDONESIA

At this point, the partnerships will be between USAID/US IOTWS as a mentor in supporting the adaptation of the CCR approach in Indonesia, coaching the pioneers through their early implementation of the CCR initiative in community assessments, and in university curricula that leads to integration of the three domains of community development, coastal resources management, and disaster management. It was agreed that the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries' Division of Marine, Coastal and Small Island Affairs would coordinate adaptation of the CCR content as it evolves. This agency would chair or host a small working group made up of one person from each of the eleven organizations present for discussion and coordination purposes. Below are the short-term work plans proposed by the lead partners who participated in the training.

3.1 Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries/Sea Partnership Program

- **BACKGROUND**

- The Ministry (MMAF) has within one Directorate General (Division of Marine, Coastal and Small Island Affairs) with five directorates—Community Economic Empowerment, Coastal Management (with Hazards Office), Marine

Conservation, Coastal Spatial Planning, and Small Island Affairs—that participate in a National Sea Partnership Program hosted by their office. This is a program inspired by the US Sea Grant Program that matches funds from the national budget with funds from the local governmental and non-governmental budgets to conduct local coastal activities. This office can work in partnerships with other ministries, donors, NGOs, and the private sector on provincial- or national-level activities. Since CCR is an integrating tool, and all coastal provinces in Indonesia are members of this program, it was selected to be the “home” for coordinating further development of the content and possibly the coordination of activities in the evolving CCR network.

- **ACTIONS**

- The MMAF/Marine, Coastal and Small Island Affairs Office will help to coordinate a one-day meeting to review the CCR language and benchmarks with representatives from CCR training participant organizations.
- The MMAF/Marine, Coastal and Small Island Affairs Office will help to coordinate a one-week Indonesian ToT on CCR if funds are available to conduct it this year.
- The MMAF Sea Partnership Program will seek ways to offer opportunities or set aside grants to universities and local Sea Partnership Offices to conduct CCR assessments, or use CCR materials in training and outreach.

3.2 CARE

- **CARE’s TWO FRAMEWORKS FOR DEVELOPING CCR**

- Regionalization of CARE’s existing activities in coastal areas, such as:
 - PROJECT BERSIH, PERLU, ACT, MITRA in Tangerang, Banten, North Jakarta
 - PROJECT SWASH in Sulawesi
 - Micro-finance Jawa Barat in Pangandaran (Java South Coast)
 - Aceh Tsunami Response in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam
- The development of new projects in Banten, West Java and other places in Indonesia using CCR tools and approaches

- **TIME FRAME**

- Pilot project (April – August 2007):
 - CCR assessment and activities will be carried out for three months in the following communities:
 - Village of Kohod, sub-district of Pakuhaji, district of Tangerang; and
 - Village of Kai Dundu Barat in the coastal area of Tomini Bay at the province of Gorontalo, Sulawesi (location of a large eruption in 1993 and a tsunami in 2005)
- Short-term implementation (2007):
 - It will be included in CARE projects in coastal areas of Indonesia.

3.3 Indonesian Red Cross (PMI)

- **BACKGROUND**

The community-based programs in the Indonesian Red Cross began with community-based disaster management activities in 2002. The program is running in four locations which are South Sulawesi, West Sulawesi, West Sumatera, and Lampung (South Sumatera). The locations are spread in six districts where three pilot project areas are in coastal area (districts of Polewali Mandar, Pesisir Selatan, and Lampung Selatan)

- **OBJECTIVES:**

- **Short-term (until July 2007)**

- Dissemination of CCR to all board members of PMI
- Building a network with other institutions and organizations that are related to the coastal resources management
- Updating the Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA) result to include elements of CCR

- **Long-term**

- Integrating CCR elements in the community-based disaster preparedness program in PMI

3.4 Local NGOs Group

- **Name of Activity:** Internalization and integration of CCR concept and tools
- **Objective:** Increase comprehension of CCR concept within the organization
- **Potential Output:** Organization will adopt the CCR concept and is willing to develop networks with other CCR partners
- **Local NGOs included and outputs proposed for 2007:**
 - IDEP (1-2 villages in Bali and Aceh)
 - KOGAMI (1-2 villages in W. Sumatera)
 - Action Contre La Faim (1-2 villages in N. Jakarta/Banten)
 - Surf Aid (+50 villages in Nias and Mentawi Islands, North Aceh)

The group developed a general work plan for the next two months that would be flexible, based on next steps from the new CCR network, and meetings with their home offices.

LOCAL NGO PLANNED CCR ACTIVITIES	IDEP BALI	KOGA MIW Sum	ACF JKT	SUR F AID
Recruit staff for assessment teams				APRIL
Conduct an informal meeting/training with the internal staff to introduce the CCR concept	APRIL	APRIL	APRIL	MAY
Expand contacts of partner organizations to develop the CCR network	APRIL	APRIL	APRIL	APRIL
Prepare assessment instrument	APRIL	APRIL	APRIL	MAY
Share progress among our organizations	APRIL	APRIL	APRIL	APRIL

Assist the local government of Padang Pariaman to formulate SOPs for early warning		APRIL	APRIL	
Conduct a field assessment	MAY	APRIL	APRIL	
Train teachers and socialize CCR approach to the community		MAY		
Include CCR in assistance for village planning through the development plan forum			MAY	

3.5 Universities

Members from five universities were present during training. This group proposed their role to provide education to the wider public and community of professionals on the CCR approach. All five universities are members of the MMAF Sea Partnership Program in their provinces. The five universities are:

- **IPB:** Bogor Institute of Agriculture (Coastal Program), Bogor JAVA
 - **ITB:** Bandung Institute of Technology (Disaster Management Institute), Bandung, JAVA
 - **ITS:** Surabaya Institute of Technology (participants came as members of MPBI, the Indonesian Association for Disaster Management), Surabaya, JAVA
 - **STP:** Fisheries Technical Training Program, (a series of schools operated by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries), Jakarta, JAVA
 - **UNPATI:** University of Pattimura, Ambon, Maluku.
- **OBJECTIVES of University Activities**
 - Introduce the CCR tools to academics
 - Amplify the CCR tools especially on the scoring method and sophistication of the elements
 - Introduce CCR Indonesia to the wider community
 - **INTERNALIZATION/INSTITUTIONAL APPROACH AND ACTIVITIES**
 - Conduct activities that “socialize” and introduce the CCR assessment methods
 - Introduction of concept
 - Responses from the academic personnel toward CCR regarding
 - Scoring
 - The 9th element
 - Language or terminology for the academic vs. the community usage
 - Other issues
 - Conduct trainings
 - Review concepts and compare to other frameworks
 - Conduct small roundtable discussions to develop and promote approach
 - Share results through small workshops among five universities at national coastal meetings
 - Disseminate the ideas of CCR through academic media such as paper, seminars and journals
 - Organize lectures on CCR
 - Organize short course on CCR

- **NETWORKING ACTIVITIES**

- Make the most use of the existing network (for instance the professional network, disaster management network, Sea Partnership mailing list) and activities organized by the universities

- **POTENTIAL RESULTS**

- To put CCR into the Indonesian context:
 - Concept of Coastal Community Resilience = Konsep KKP (ketahanan komunitas pesisir)
 - Scoring needs to become clearer and consistent with other systems
 - Develop or amend specific elements in the Indonesian context
 - Network in the form of the mailing list and shared activities

SHORT-TERM WORK PLAN (Proposed for all five universities)

April	May	June	July
Establishing mailing list		Conduct roundtable discussion	Report on internal workshops
Review element and scoring	Review element and scoring		

LONG-TERM WORKPLAN (Proposed)

Odd semester 2007	Even semester 2007	Odd Semester 2008	Even Semester 2008
Participating in the CCR Regional Workshop 2007 (July)	Inserting the disaster management material and CCR in the curriculum	Organizing short course on CCR	(Not yet defined)
Building academic networks	Developing the network outside academic	Develop the network outside academic	(Not yet defined)

4. RECOMMENDATIONS AND NEXT STEPS

- Participants recommend the technique used in Jakarta to handle the translation to the local language as a success and a good model for future efforts. The process involved two main elements. First, the translation of all major PowerPoint materials to the local language was prepared ahead of time, and the English and local language slides were presented simultaneously on two separate projection screens. Secondly, simultaneous interpretation was provided through headsets. Language barriers presented no noticeable problem during the weeklong workshop.
- The team needs to develop CCR tools further to share roles and initiatives on how to communicate CCR. Roles may be divided based on competence and expertise for the eight elements.
- Participants recommend DKP for taking forward improvements on the CCR tool, and each participant will sign a statement requesting DKP to take the lead.
- More trainers should be trained in the CCR approach and tools, and this could be accomplished through training-of-trainers activities. KOGAMI and IDEP plan

assessments and trainers for locations throughout Indonesia, which will provide good learning opportunities.

The next steps are summarized in the table below.

Activity	Responsible organization(s) and notes
Review partner work plans for short term strategy	US IOTWS
Improvement of CCR through a one-day working group meeting	DKP will lead. Statements signed by all the participants will be collected. A key output will be to amend the language and adapt benchmarks for the Indonesian context
Locations to implement CCR: KoHod, Banten; Mentawai North Sumatra; Penjaringan	CARE, ACF, LIPI, SURF AID, Action Contre La Faim
A weeklong training of trainers for community, staff, and field teams	Kogami and Surfaid take the lead, using trainers from the first training and expanding the Indonesian institutional base and depth of CCR
Conduct an assessment in Bali	IDEP
Establish an Ad-Hoc Team	One representative from each organization.
Establishing and maintain a mailing list	ITB will moderate the list, which will facilitate communication among participants in Indonesia
Regional CCR Workshop, August 14-15, 2007 in Indonesia	Key partner organizations will present their findings from community assessments and share lessons

ANNEX I. TRAINING AGENDA

	MONDAY (8:30-5:30)	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
AM	<p>Opening Ceremony (40 min)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcome (P. Collier, US IOTWS) Opening Remarks (S. Maariff, DKP) Workshop Process & Objectives & Expectations (S.Tighe, PMI) <p>MODULE 1 – WHAT DOES RESILIENCE LOOK LIKE?</p> <p>ICEBREAKER: (40 min) STighe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of Participants Images of Resilience (All) <p>COFFEE BREAK</p> <p>CCR Initiative (Atiq Ahmed) (30 min)</p> <p>CCR Next Steps (P. Collier: 15min)</p> <p>STOP DISASTERS NOW! (1 hr) (R. Jackson & E. Stephan) ISDR Game Demo</p>	<p>Introduction to Elements II (R.Narasimhan, B. Fakhruddin) (40 min) <i>Socio-Economy, Warning and Evacuation, Emergency Response, Recovery</i></p> <p>Group Exercise #2: National Context and 4 CCR Elements (same groups as Monday) (60 min)</p> <p>10:15 COFFEE BREAK: 20 min</p> <p>MODULE 3: METHODS AND TOOLS TO ASSESS RESILIENCE Review of the CCR Assessment Instrument S. Tighe & Atiq Ahmed 30 min</p> <p>Uses of CCR Tool: R. Jackson, Domain Teams (20 min)</p> <p>Discussion on Socializing CCR for Indonesia PMI, DKP (60min)</p>	<p>MODULE 4: FIELD PRACTICUM</p> <p>Site Visit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gathering information Focus groups Interviews Field mapping 	<p>Fish Bowl Discussion Panel (30min) Integrating the elements across the 3 domains (DKP, PMI, KOGAMI, IDEP, MoHA)</p> <p>MODULE 5: PLANNING FOR AND BUILDING RESILIENCE</p> <p>Review of Tools and Resources for building CCR (Atiq Ahmed and E. Stephan) (40 Min)</p> <p>(COFFEE BREAK)</p> <p>Action Planning (T. Jesada -20 min)</p> <p>Action Identification for this Site Field Teams (60 min)</p>	<p>Reporting Out CCR Strategy (TEAMS)</p> <p>Reflections on CCR (by the participants) What have we learned? Indonesia context:</p> <p>Closing and Certificate Presentation</p> <p>PRAYERS and Return to Jakarta</p>
PM	<p>MODULE 2: INTRODUCTION TO ELEMENTS I and NATIONAL CONTEXT</p> <p>Ranong Experience (Atiq Ahmed)</p> <p>Introduction to Elements I (R. Jakckson) (40min) <i>Governance, Land Use Management and Structures, Risk Knowledge, Coastal Resources Management</i></p> <p>COFFEE BREAK</p> <p>Group Exercise #1: The National Context and 4 CCR Elements (60min) (Mixed Working Groups)</p>	<p>Wrap up of national context: Round Robin and Discussion (60min) S. Fakhruddin & R. Narasimhan</p> <p>Data Scoring R. Jackson (30 min)</p> <p>15:00 COFFEE BREAK: 20 min</p> <p>Dos and Don'ts of Focus Groups & Interviews (20 min) (CARE: Fatkurohman)</p> <p>Field planning (CARE)</p>	<p>4:00 pm Synthesize Findings by Field Teams (90Min)</p> <p>(Short Break)</p> <p>20:00 Presentations of Field Visit (30 min)</p> <p>Field Work: A Technical Floaters perspective (Atiq Ahmed)</p> <p>Field Synthesis and Wrap Up (R. Narasimhan and S. Fakhruddin)</p>	<p>Looking Beyond the Workshop - CCR Pilot Activities (R. Jackson 20min)</p> <p>CCR Strategy Development (TEAMS) (90 min)</p> <p>(COFFEE BREAK)</p> <p>Integrated Team Building Game E. Stephan</p> <p>Distribute Evaluation- (S. Fakhruddin)</p>	

ANNEX 2. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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