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Preface

As we have agreed in Banda Aceh, we are starting to organize a **COASTMAN** Regional Bulletin in form of electronic mail. The cover is subject to change and could be different at every month/edition.

We expect that the content of bulletin is to publish every activities of **COASTMAN** member/institution (in Indonesia, Phillipine and Vietnam). So, this is our information so far and we are waiting for **COASTMAN** Phillipine and Vietnam contribution.

COASTMAN Regional Coordinator

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP: ICZM as a Contribution to Natural Disaster Prevention in Coastal Areas

An INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP: ICZM as a Contribution to Natural Disaster Prevention in Coastal Areas has been executed in Banda Aceh Indonesia at

November, 21-22, 2005. The workshop is conducted after 5th year since the initial implementation of the COASTMAN project of InWent in 2001 in South East Asia, the COASTMAN members opens, for the first time, its annual regional conference to international participants to discuss coastal issues that are relevant both in the international and local scenes. Together, the twenty-five (25) COASTMAN members from the Philippines, Indonesia and Vietnam, and twenty-two (22) participants from organizations in Banda Aceh, and international organizations such as DED, ADB, FAO, GTZ, and Wetlands International gathered to discuss "ICZM as a Contribution to Natural Disaster Prevention in Coastal Areas".

The international workshop sought to achieve the following goals: (1) To link up existing initiatives of national and international organizations actively involved in sustainable coastal area rehabilitation; (2) To develop recommendations for the design and implementation of capacity and awareness campaigns for integrated coastal zone management and disaster management; and (3) To draft a joint action plan for ongoing activities in the field of capacity building for ICZM.

The workshop itself focused on international organizations' efforts in disaster management and community-based disaster management interventions in tsunami-devastated areas Banda Aceh. Some activities have been conducted during

workshop, as follows: presentation, group discussion and sharing experiences about the necessity of community involvement in disaster management.

Each of the COASTMAN member-countries presented their reports on capacity building efforts in ICZM and the role of ICZM in disaster prevention and management. Participants were given the opportunity to discuss issues and share their insights in the open forum after each presentation as well as in the two workshop sessions.

The following topics were presented during workshop as follows: (1) The Role of UNESCO in the development of the Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System in the Region (IOTWS); (2) Community Participation in Coastal Rehabilitation in Aceh and Nias; (3) Working Towards Disaster Resilient Communities; (4) ICM as a contribution to natural disaster prevention: GTZ expertise and services; and (5) Spatial Planning and Environmental Project of ADB.

Results of the first workshop topic showed



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that while the participants unanimously agreed on the importance and link of ICZM to disaster prevention/management, there was an apparent lack of integration of disaster prevention in ICZM efforts in many countries and if there were ICZM interventions that relate to disaster prevention, this was not a conscious effort for some. On managing ICZM stakeholder interests, the challenge is now greater in a more globalize environment with the adverse impact of globalization on the environment. However, it was pointed out that there are countries that have isolated themselves for many years but are still destroying their environments. To address ICZM issues and

manage conflicts, there is a need to tap traditional systems and methods in resolving conflicts, provide long term incentives, modernize sanctions and define sanctions in a more inclusive manner. Realizing that natural disasters are an inevitable reality, participants asked thought-provoking questions

such as "how far can we let nature take its course?", "how can we make people less vulnerable to natural disasters?", "how can we make disaster management systems more attuned to community realities?" to which there were no clear-cut answers but suggestions were offered based on experiences and critical thinking processes.

The country reports presented on the second day showed that in Vietnam, there is a conscious effort in integrating disaster management in ICZM, whereas in the Philippines, there is no conscious effort to integrate disaster management in ICZM yet although the COASTMAN members are planning to prepare training modules that includes hazard management. The Indonesian COASTMAN members have started to integrate disaster management in ICZM two weeks after the tsunami in their trainings.

There is a need to develop modules and train trainers on ICZM and disaster prevention and management, as revealed in the second workshop. Developing leaders and not just managers in ICZM is also a need that must be addressed. Involving as many stakeholders as necessary and possible in ICZM while difficult is a must if ICZM shall have a more lasting and deeper impact. People-centered disaster management programs and interventions, that tap local knowledge, traditional systems, immediately doable practices at the community level, must still be given emphasis in capacity building, as proven in the Banda Aceh experience and other cases cited.

At the end of the workshop, the evaluation revealed that partly, the objectives of the workshop were achieved; hence, the participants felt the need to continue networking and linking with each other and among institutions and to intensify efforts in integrating disaster prevention and management in ICZM. The workshop has opened avenues for international cooperation and linking as well as presented some options in how to apply the learning gathered from the sharing of experiences at the community level.

With thankful hearts, the workshop participants gratefully acknowledged the

value of learning from the experience of the Aceh people.

(Amn-Isd)

International Network for ICZM Regional Workshop for South East Asia

A regional workshop for South East Asia has been executed after The INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP for ICZM at the same place at November, 24-25, 2005. Twenty-five (25) COASTMAN members participated in the two-day regional conference held in Banda Aceh, Indonesia on November 24-35, 2005. The workshop sought to achieve two objectives, namely: (1) to bridge remaining gaps regarding training for ICZM – to be identified by COASTMAN members, and (2) to agree on realistic steps, how to continue with the COASTMAN network on a regional level after InWENT funding has phased out.

To achieve these objectives, the workshop tackled two main themes: “taking stock” of what was and proposing the “way forward”. To take stock of what was, each country COASTMAN network presented their accomplishment reports. The strength and extent of organization of each country’s network varied, with the Philippines being at the forefront of having a more cohesive loose network of COASTMAN members and piggybacking on existing programs and projects to integrate their learning in COASTMAN trainings.

Indonesia is having some difficulties reaching out to the members of

COASTMAN and SUCOMAR graduates from widely dispersed provinces although they have concrete gains to show in terms of conducting trainings on-the-ground and actively participating in regional initiatives.

Vietnam on the other hand has yet to consolidate the network and form a solid core group that will bring forward COASTMAN objectives in the country. In spite of this set back, Vietnam COASTMAN members have influenced both the T.T. Hue provincial and the national governments to support ICZM efforts.

To further take stock of the effects and results of COASTMAN initiatives, an impact assessment was done to surface the COASTMAN impact on the personal, institutional, societal/community level.

While the impacts cited were impressive in terms of reach, magnitude and significance of change especially on the community level, the participants were cautioned to carefully consider and weigh which of those impacts can be directly attributed to the interventions of

COASTMAN.

The participants considered the impact assessment session as a difficult process; however, they felt it was necessary as it provided them with a mirror through which they can see the fruits of the COASTMAN initiatives. The participants also realized the importance of monitoring and evaluation and of setting up the M&E system before implementing a project.

After having reflected on the impact of COASTMAN, the participants planned for

the remaining year of COASTMAN (2006) as well as the succeeding year (2007) after the project phases out. Each country’s output focused on proposed country and regional goals and activities for 2006 and 2007. Sustaining the gains in the past five years is the greatest challenge for COASTMAN after the project phases out; hence, the plans included 2007.

The main goals to achieve for the next two years includes: (1) consolidation, expansion and strengthening of country and regional networks, (2) increasing the number of capable trainers, (3) developing ICZM modules that integrates hazard management which can be utilized by the Philippine, Vietnam and Indonesia, and (4) tapping the available resources and linking with institutions within the country and region.

With the plans in place, what will actually transpire in the coming years will largely depend on the efforts of the COASTMAN members and the new regional coordinator, Rudy Suwandi from CCMRS Indonesia. Recognizing this, the participants, at the end of the workshop expressed their personal commitment to the country and regional networks.

TOT - Community Facilitator for Community Based Coastal Resources Management

As an implementation of InWent Program after death math tsunami disaster, InWent gave donation for TOT training entitled “TOT-Training of Trainer For Community Facilitator for Community Based Coastal Resources Management” with Center for Coastal and Marine Resources Studies (CCMRS) – Bogor Agricultural University as executor. The aims of this training are: (1) To enrich the knowledge of the facilitator candidates with other additional abilities cope with Aceh situation needs after the tsunami; and (2) To strengthen the facilitator



candidates with facilitation and assisting technique for local community cope with local culture.

The TOT itself has been successfully conducted on December 12 until 18, 2005 at Kepulauan Seribu, Kepulauan Seribu regency, Jakarta and it has been followed by 20 participants who came from fresh graduate university and local NGO from Nangroe Aceh Darussalam. The facilitator who participated were 7 and most of them are COASTMAN and SUCOMAR alumni.



The activities took 7 full days (from 08.00 AM – 09.00 PM). It was very tight on curricula but still full of games and exercises. Those curriculums have been discussed before training implementation to achieve the aims of the training. Accordance with the aims itself, the training schedule contains AMT (Achievement Motivation Training), Principle and Techniques of Facilitation for Community, Community Base Management, Community Based Coastal Resources Management (CBCRM) concept and its supporting organization, Conflict Resolution, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PAR) and Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA), Coastal livelihood analysis for coastal community empowerment, and Logical Framework Analysis (LFA). Duration for those activities were 4 days. After forwarded the training material, the participant must followed the PRA and RRA simulation and fieldtrip that

took for 2 days. All participants have to observe field location; both coastal community problem or coastal and marine resource management which have been conducted by the local community include the problem and how to solve their problem. Finally, all participants have to make a report and a presentation.

To avoid a boring situation during class activities, the training used COASTMAN Method that suitable for adult person. The method itself contain andragogy method with emphasizing to activate the participant, game, group discussion, ice breaker, etc.

After the training completed and as a result from these activities, 3 participants who came from local NGO and 1 participant from CCMRS, directly work as community as Community Facilitator in Banda Aceh. Two person of the rest participants also work for local community in North Sumatra and Kepulauan Seribu, Jakarta.

(Amn)

Next Program of COASTMAN

News from PHILLIPINES

News from VIETNAM

Note: we are waiting for other deep thinking game from Coastman Philippine, Vietnam, or InWEnt-Bremen.

Sharing Experience

VOICES OF ACEHNESE

During the international and regional workshop in Banda Aceh last November, we had discussion with local people. We talked about their feeling, opinion and hope after Tsunami struck on December 2004.

As we see in Banda Aceh, there are so many people come to Aceh. They went to that area with different objectives. Some of them came to that area only to look around and see what has happened there and the other are making report of the situation or working for agencies to implement projects to help Aceh people recover from their suffering condition. Some of them come from national and the other come international agencies. This condition seems very usual and for us, but what is actually aceh people feel about that?

Some of the Acehese thought that they are now just like a a object of “disaster tourism”. People come to see them, asking for questions to get information or data and then go away. The people who works for various agents were hire with high rate to do this kind of job. They acted just like a development tourist That condition hurts the Acehese. Of course it is not convenient to be an object, whereas they were sad

Games:

Deep thinking game From Indonesia Fact:

1. There are 8 balls which have the same size and color. The 7 balls have the same weight, the last one has little difference weight (could be more or less). Those balls could not be differentiated using feeling or magic think.
2. There is a pair of scales (weight) that has no figure on it. So, weighing the balls just to observe which one/they has the same weight or not.

Question:

Find the different one (and make sure whether the ball is heavier or lighter than the rests one) only using 3 times (maximum) of weighing. Have a nice hard thinking

The answer has to be written on our web coastmanregsea@yahoo.com

and lost everything. They lost their family, houses, assets, job and even rationality. They have nothing.

Some agents has promised them many thing such as delivering basic needs, housing, facilities, education, new livelihood, etc. But what is really going on? It is more than one year after the disaster but we can not see significant change. Acehnese was disappointed. They were tired of promises which which people from outside gave them. They do not trust stranger any more. They do not want more promises. And don't want to be a "tourism object" anymore

Before the Tsunami, Aceh people were known as a community with a strong culture. They were very proud with the label as Serambi Mekah (terrace of Mecca). Aceh has never been occupied by aliens. They were proud to be born as an Acehnese, because they are one of the best nation in Indonesia, and they were the one who produce a lot of heroes and heroines compared to others.

Acehnese respect their guests very much if the guest also respect them. They will serve the guests as good as possible if they accept the guest. To be accepted by the Acehnese we should shows good attitude or manner and try to do what they usually do and interact with them just the way they do. But, if we made mistake they will not allow us to come and they will not give us anything, even a plate of spoiled rice.

Do not make promises if we could not afford to accomplish. Once we broke our promise then they will not trust us any more forever. It happens in Aceh nowadays. They get promises from people who came there and told them that they will help them. But until now do not get anything. they were disappointed. Now they don't trust alien. They say "People come to Aceh only for project. They get donor by selling our suffering. They get money but we only get promises. It is really hurt us".

We should learn from this. Dealing with victims of a disaster is not as easy as dealing with people who live in relatively stable condition. We have to pay more attention to their psychological condition. It is understandable if they seems very sensitive and emotional because of trauma. It means that whoever come to Aceh they must understand this condition and try to make appropriate approach. Any step we do in this area should be very careful and acceptable by the local people.