



SUMMARY REPORT

Workshop on
"Community Based Earthquake Preparedness & Education"

20-24 May 2007

Gourgan, Iran



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1. Title of the Workshop

Name: Workshop on “Community Based Earthquake Preparedness & Education”

2. Organization of the Workshop

Organizers:

1. United Nation Development Program, Iran
2. Management and Planning Organization of Iran
3. Golestan Province-Governor Office, Strengthening Capacities for Disaster Risk Management in Iran
4. Gorgan Municipality

Technical Assistant provided by:

1. Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC)

Contact persons:

N.M.S.I. Arambepola (UDRM Director). E-mail: arambepola@adpc.net

Sara Ahrari (Project Manager). Email: sahrari@adpc.net

Established in 1986, ADPC is a leading regional resource centre dedicated to disaster reduction. ADPC works with governments, NGOs and communities of the Asia and Pacific regions to strengthen their capacities in disaster preparedness, mitigation and response through training, technical assistance, regional program management, country project demonstration, information sharing and research.

2. National Society for Earthquake Technology-Nepal

Contact person:

Ramesh Guragain (Director of Earthquake Engineering and Research Division): Email:

rguragain@nset.org.np

Programme Development & Supervision by:

United Nation Development Programme

Dr. Victoria Kianpour Atabaki (Program Analyst)

Energy, Environment and Disaster Management Cluster

Email: Victoria.kianpour@undp.org

3. Purpose of the Workshop

The workshop was intended to provide demonstration of specific successful projects and activities for community based earthquake preparedness and education.

4. Learning objectives of the Workshop

The following learning objective was considered for this workshop:

- Develop the local level projects for community based earthquake preparedness and education in the Earthquake Risk management Plan of their city

5. Location of the Workshop

Health Worker Education Center, 1st Golbarg Ave., South Motahari St., Karimi Sq., Gorgan, Iran

6. Starting date and duration of the Workshop

The period of the training course was from 20 to 24 May 2007.

7. Workshop participants

The total number of the participants in the course was 32. There were 7 female participants and 25 male participants. There were 5 honoured key speakers and guests who attended the opening ceremony.

The training course participants were from different government organizations, Red Crescent, one national NGO and one local NGO. The list of Participants is provided in the Annex II of this report.

8. Workshop Introduction

In the aftermath of the Bam earthquake, there has been a renewed commitment on behalf of various Government and UN agencies in Iran to intensify efforts towards securing Iran against future disaster risks. The Government-UNDP Five-year National Joint Programme is the flag-ship programme of UN/UNDP in Iran for reducing disaster risks. The programme objectives are aligned with the broad outcomes identified by the UNDAF/UNDP Country Programme for the Islamic Republic of Iran (2005-2009) in the area of disaster risk management. The latter's emphasis on building strong disaster risk management capacities, especially through garnering community awareness and participation; enhancing coordination mechanisms amongst stakeholders at the local and national levels; and developing systems for effective disaster risk management at all levels to develop a strategy for reducing disaster risk in Iran.

Effective and efficient disaster risk management needs multi-disciplinary and multi-sectorial approaches which are not only limited to ensuring structures, but approaches, in which effective, efficient and result-oriented integration; cooperation and coordination with wide range of actors and stakeholders are prerequisites. Creating a sense of ownership among public is a key parameter in success of any disaster risk management plan. This can be achieved through participatory approaches and by involving communities from very first steps of planning as well as providing them with adequate and appropriate information, trainings, techniques and skills. Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) approaches has proved to yield successful results in reducing vulnerability around the world and therefore as a part of UNDP programme training on "Community Based Preparedness and Education" seemed essential.

Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) is providing support to UNDP to achieve their programme output and has extensive experience in conducting CBDRM workshops and implementing CBDRM projects in different countries in Asia. The “Community Based Preparedness and Education Workshop” is part of the series of workshops facilitated by ADPC under UNDP Strengthening Capacities for Disaster Risk Management Project.

9. Implementation of the Workshop

9.1 Conduct of the Workshop

Four different Modules have been considered for this workshop. The topics and learning objectives of these modules were as follows:

Module 1: Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Framework

Topics:

Session 1: Basic concepts and definitions in Disaster Management

Session 2: Conceptual Guides to CBDRM

Session 3: Approach and Processes of CBDRM and introduction to Community Disaster Risk Assessment Design

Learning Objectives:

Session 1:

- Defining the common terms used in Disaster Risk Management
- Understanding the meaning of the terminology used in DRM in their local concept
- Listing the major aspects of DRM
- Interpreting the evolution in thinking from emergency response to Total Disaster Risk Management;

Session 2:

- Citing the importance of community-based disaster management
- Explaining the disaster crunch model

Session 3:

- Enumerating & describing the community based disaster risk management process
- Explaining different ways of initiating CBDRM interventions
- Explaining the purpose, process and elements of community risk assessment;
- Describing the different between perceptions of disaster risks held by professionals, communities and different groups within a community;
- Defining the nature of power relations and its impact on risk exposure of different groups and individuals in a community;

Module 2: Participatory Community Based Disaster Risk Assessment

Topics:

Session 4: Basic Understanding of Earthquake Hazard

- Session 5: Hazard Assessment
- Session 6: Earthquake Hazard Assessment (Group Exercise)
- Session 7: Video clips on different Hazards and its impacts
- Session 8: Vulnerability Assessment and group exercise
- Session 9: Capacity Assessment and group exercise
- Session 10: Risk and Community Perception
- Session 11: Risk assessment tools: Introduction and practice
- Session 12: Risk assessment tools: Introduction and practice (continue)

Learning Objectives:

Session 4:

- Distinguishing between the concepts of earthquake hazards, secondary hazards, multiple hazards and disaster
- Explaining hazard characteristics such as magnitude, frequency, intensity and rate of onset and their importance
- Distinguishing between primary and secondary hazards of earthquake

Sessions 5 & 6:

- Explaining the process of hazard assessment at community level
- Describing the nature and behavior of earthquake hazard

Session 7:

- Explaining different hazard and their impact on the communities

Session 8:

- Describing the elements at risk per hazard type
- Explaining the process of conducting vulnerability assessment

Session 9:

- Explaining how to identify the main duty bearer in relation to earthquake risk management
- Assessing the capacity of the duty bearer
- Identifying the appropriate capacity building process

Sessions 10, 11 & 12:

- Discussing the principles and features of participatory methods and its differences with other research methods
- Discussing the different methods for community risk assessment
- Matching tools with information needs
- Explaining the sequence of how tools should be used

Module 3: Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction Planning

Topics:

- Session 13: Introduction to Risk Reduction Planning

- Session 14: Group work and identification of risk reduction activities (stake holders and resource analysis)
- Session 15: Group work and identification of risk reduction activities and presentation by the participants
- Session 16: Site visit
- Session 17: Preparation of an action plan to have a risk free zone (Based on the site visit)

Learning Objectives:

Session 13:

- Explaining the importance of participatory community risk reduction planning
- Describing the process in drafting the community based risk reduction plan
- Identifying the main parts of community based risk reduction plan

Sessions 14 & 15:

- Explaining the importance of drawing the support of various stakeholders in the implementation of the community disaster risk management plan (CDRMP)
- Enumerating the various stakeholders who can support the implementation of the CDPRM
- Describing the process of community level stakeholder analysis
- Identifying actions, measures and interventions to address particular issues and concerns of the various stakeholders regarding CDPRM
- Describing the process of community resource analysis
- Selecting strategies and activities to generate the resources for CDRMP implementation

Sessions 16 & 17:

- Identifying the risks in the visited site
- Developing an action plan considering the main parts of the community based risk reduction plan

Module 4: *Implementation of Risk Reduction Measures*

Topics:

- Session 18: Overview of Disaster Risk Reduction Measures + Community Based Earthquake Risk Reduction Measures
- Session 19: Video Clips
- Session 20: Community Organizing/Preparedness
- Session 21: Sustainable Livelihood
- Session 22: Public Awareness
- Session 23: Advocacy

Learning Objectives:

Session 18:

- Explaining the process of identifying and selecting risk reduction measures

- Identifying risk reduction measures for earthquake based on the community risk assessment results
- Describing various tools which can be useful in the process of identifying community risk reduction measures

Sessions 19 to 23:

- Explaining the different methods/tools used for public earthquake preparedness and education and their importance
- Enumerating the steps taken in each method
- Distinguishing where, which method/tool is most effective

Annex I contains the Workshop schedule as planned.

In summary, the Workshop was implemented as follows:

20/05/07 – First day of the Workshop: Opening Ceremony and Overview

The workshop was inaugurated by introductory and brief report by Technical Deputy to the Governor General of Gourgane Province and the elaborating speech of the Governor General on importance of preparedness for the disasters. The Mayor of Gourgane was the third to address the participants. He provided information about the vulnerable locations in the Gourgane city and enumerated some of the problems faced with regards to land-use and construction process. He mentioned that one of the main problems in the low quality of the concrete and in a recent research, it was found out that the average cylindrical compression strength of the concrete in the most under construction/newly built structures in Gourgane city is about 16 MPa, which is much too lower than the acceptable minimum standard of 21 MPa. Afterwards, Mr. Sayah, from the UNDP Tehran office also provided report about the different activities performed and foreseen in the country.



Figure 1. Inauguration Ceremony

The participants then got to sharpen their knowledge on the framework for Community Based Disaster Risk Management, its concepts, approach and processes. A story called “Story of Geetha” was shared to elaborate on terms like vulnerability, capacity and about the processes/activities which would add up to the vulnerable situation or could contribute toward building resilience community. This story was also used in different stages of the workshop to explain the relevant subject.

21/05/07 – Second day of the Workshop: Participatory Community Based Disaster Risk Management

After Group 1 provided the overview of the first day of the workshop the participants were provided with information on Basic understanding of earthquake hazard which was followed by a group exercise.

The group exercise consisted of different questions. For each question the relevant map/data was provided to the groups. In the first section the groups were requested to locate Iran on the world earthquake hazard map and based on that roughly estimate what percentages are located in the high, medium and low risk seismic zones.



Figure 2. Group Exercise for Earthquake Hazard Assessment

The groups were asked to look up in the provided data to find the earthquake which has had worst effects on the Gourgan city in the past. The third questions requested the groups to locate Gourgan city on the seismic risk map of Iran and to specify in which probability zone it falls. Identification of the vulnerable locations in Gourgan city was asked in the fourth question.



Figure 3. Presentation of the results of group exercise

For the last question the groups were asked to identify the worst earthquake that has happened in Iran based on the available information and discuss what would happen if:

- That earthquake would happen in Gourgan city?
- Which areas would experience rupture?
- Where would landslides happen?
- Which areas could have liquefaction?

The results of the discussion were almost the same by different groups. Some of the participants could remember an earthquake which has happened a few years back but was not reflected in the provided data and believed that was their worse experience with the earthquake. As for the earthquake vulnerable areas in Gourgan, different places were mentioned, among which, Imam Reza Township, Islamabad mahalla and Ziarat village were identified by all groups to have the worst situation.

During the afternoon session, after short presentations on vulnerability assessment and capacity assessment the groups were again given some exercises. For vulnerability assessment exercise, group one to four were asked to focus on Gourgan City, a rural area, a mountainous village and a costal village, respectfully and identify 10 destructive, impact of an earthquake in that location, existing vulnerability and type of vulnerability in that location.

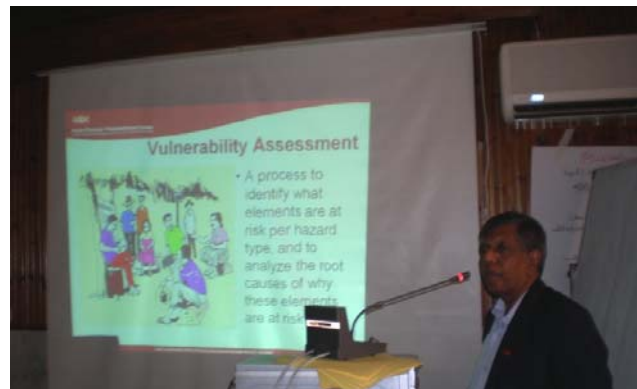


Figure 4. Vulnerability Assessment Presentation

During capacity assessment session, the capacity matrix was introduced and the groups were requested to fill in the matrix for four areas of concerns in the Gourgan city and recommend two capacity building activities to improve the situation.

22/05/07 –Third day of the Workshop: Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction Planning

The community perception of risk was the first presentation after the review of the 2nd group of the previous day. The participants were then introduced to Participatory Risk Assessment tools. The exercise of this PRA tools was planned for the fourth day so each group were assigned to use one of these tools when visiting one of the vulnerable communities the following day. They were given a small assignment to be ready for the following day. During the afternoon session, presentation of the 3rd module of the workshop “Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction Planning” started. After a brief introduction to risk reduction planning, the groups were requested to prepare a Family Earthquake Risk Reduction Action Plan taking into consideration the presented materials. Unfortunately, due to the inconsistency of attendance of the participants, especially during the

afternoon sessions, the participants had to be regrouped into three teams to do this exercise. Being familiar with the Earthquake Safety Measures for Household, all three groups recommended suitable actions for the plan. They were, however, reminded that to have a practical action plan for the family, the plan should be time bounded and be reviewed in regular intervals.

23/05/07 –Fourth day of the Workshop: Site Visit & Implementation of Risk Reduction Measures

The day started by the brief review of the previous day, by the third group. The “Imam Reza Community” which has been identified during the vulnerability assessment as one of the most vulnerable locations in Gourgan city by all the groups was selected to practice the PRA tools. Some of the community members had been informed about the visit and the local mosque was set at the meeting point. Unfortunately due to some miscommunication and misunderstandings no one from the community was present when the team got to the mosque. Therefore, the team members were spread out and quickly invited the community members to join the exercise at the mosque. The group assignments were as follows:

- Group 1: Preparation of a historical profile
- Group 2: To draw a Hazard map of the area and of the route visited. Also to prepare vulnerability assessments through a Transect walk, taking the pictures of all observations and present them as were observed.
- Group 3: To draw a Venn diagram focusing on the community and its relationships with other external and internal organizations.
- Group 4: Preparation of a Seasonal calendar related to the seasons experienced by the community and a resource map

Groups 1, 3 and 4 stayed in the mosque and interview the community to get the relevant information. Group 2 went out to the area to observe the structural vulnerability and to perform their assignment. They also went to the house of one of the community members, who were said to be of longer stayed members of the community and trusted by everyone. The results of the group exercises from group 1, 3 and 4 were presented at the mosque so that the community members would be also informed about the results and verify them if necessary.



Figure 5. Group 1 exercise



Figure 6. Group 3 exercise



Figure 7. Group 4 exercise





Figure 8. Group 2 selecting their route



Figure 9. Group 2 interviewing community members at their house

In the afternoon of the 4th day, the groups were asked to prepare an action plan to have a risk free location, considering their observations during the site visit of that morning. The number of groups was again unfortunately reduced to three due to absence of a large number of the participants in the afternoon.

24/05/07 –Fifth day of the Workshop: Implementation of Risk Reduction Measures (Cont.)

The last day of the workshop was intended to elaborate on different methods of implementing Earthquake Vulnerability Reduction Measures in cities. Topics presented included Community organizing/preparedness, sustainable livelihood, public awareness and advocacy. Mr. Fabrizio Poretti from Swiss Cooperation Office in Iran was invited by UNDP to present their on going project and “Strengthening Civil Society for Disaster Management in Tehran”, which is titled DAWAM. This presentation well fitted into the program since the participants had been given information about community organizing prior to it. Mr. Mirakbari, the technical Assistant of Incident Task Force- Golestan Governor Office, also presented the comprehensive national search and rescue plan and one community based project which has taken place in Gourganeh Province as the early warning system for flood prone villages in Golestan province. During the afternoon session, the expectation of the participants from the first day were reviewed and it was believed that all of the relevant expectations were met and participants had become sensitive to the issue of the community based disaster management and its importance. The workshop was concluded by a musical performance, arranged by local organizers which marked a pleasant memory of the workshop.



Figure 10. Presentation on Community Based Flood Management Project in Golestan Province



Figure 11. Closing Ceremony

A detailed version of the program can be found in the Annex I.

9.2 Daily schedule

The workshop was schedule from 09:00hrs to 17:00hr with morning and afternoon coffee breaks of 30 minutes. Based on the participants request as of the 2nd day it was conducted from 08:00 to 16:00hr.

9.3 Resource persons

From ADPC

N.M.S.I. Arambepola

Director and Team Leader Urban Disaster Risk Management (UDRM)

Arambe joined ADPC in February 2000 and is currently working as the Director and Team Leader, Urban Disaster Risk management (UDRM) team and Program Manager, Program for Hydro-meteorological Disaster Mitigation in Secondary Cities in Asia (PROMISE). As the Director and team leader UDRM he has been responsible for overview and management of several projects such as Asian Urban Disaster Management Program (AUDMP), Asian Program for Regional Capacity Enhancement for Landslide Impact Mitigation (RECLAIM) and Capacity Building in Asia Using Information Technology Applications (CASITA). He holds a Master of Science degree in Exploration of Mineral Deposits, a diploma in Engineering geology and is registered as a chartered Engineer. He is a member of number of professional bodies including the Institution of Mining & Metallurgy (U.K), the Institution of Engineers Sri Lanka, the International Society for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering and the Geotechnical Society of Sri Lanka.

Ms. Sara Ahrari

Project Manager

Urban Disaster Risk Management (UDRM)

Sara joined ADPC in January 2007. She is managing Iran project in partnership with UNDP, intended to strengthen capacities for Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in Iran. Before joining ADPC, Sara worked for different INGOs and UN organizations in their emergency response programs and rehabilitation/reconstruction projects after major natural disasters (earthquake and Tsunami) in Iran, Pakistan and Indonesia. She has also led several Civil Engineering projects in different consultant companies in Iran. She has obtained her master degree from Carleton University, Ottawa/Canada. In her master's thesis she focused on studying the significance of using uniform hazard spectra (UHS) in the design of bridges, and in particular the soil amplification effects and the ductility demand of bridges.

From NSET

Mr. Ramesh Guragain

Director, Earthquake Engineering, Research and Training Division

Mr. Ramesh Guragain, a Nepalese national is graduated from the University of Tokyo, Japan on earthquake engineering. He has been working in the field of earthquake risk management for the last eight years. He is working as Director, Earthquake Engineering, Research and Training Division of National Society for Earthquake Technology-Nepal (NSET). He is an author of about 30 papers in international conferences and journals. He has an intensive experience in the field of earthquake risk assessment of medical infrastructures. A publication of Mr. Guragain on Seismic Vulnerability Assessment of Hospitals has been published by World Health Organization, the South East Asia Regional Office (WHO/SEARO) as a regional publication and is being used in the region. Mr. Guragain is one of the facilitator in the medical infrastructure safety workshop.

10. Evaluation of the course

In order to assess the impact of the training workshop an evaluation was conducted by staff of “Strengthening Capacities for Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Project in Golestan Province” (by asking the course participants to fill in a questionnaire). From the results shared by ADPC it can be noticed that the workshop has been a successful and useful one.

Some of the positive points that were listed in the questionnaires:

- Employing expert interpreter
- The educational techniques and the educational material used by ADPC and NSET and use of the qualified trainers
- Distribution of the CD of the training materials among the participants
- Participation from Government and Non-Government Organization

Some of the points/topics the participants indicated which might get more attention in a future course were:

- 5 days were too long for a workshop therefore some participants could not attend the whole sessions. It is better to not select the participant from top level officials since they can not spare full 5 days to attend a workshop.
- More NGOs needed to be invited to the workshop
- The presentations should be printed and provided to the participants before each session.

Annex III contains the breakdown of responses per item of the evaluation questionnaire. Overall the participants valued the workshop content very positively.

11. Conclusions and recommendations

This workshop was part one of the fifth activity considered in the contract between UNDP Iran and ADPC. Although the overall the workshop had a good impact, there is still room for much improvement.

The following recommendation could be considered for future workshops:

- In time invitation of the participants and selection of them plays a key role in effectiveness of the workshop. Many of the participants were expressing that they only got their invitation the day before. It was also brought to the attention of the organizers that having only one female participant is not sufficient. Although this led to inviting six more female staff of Red Crescent Society to the workshop, but the initial selection of the participants should be such that gender balance could be observed. Also late invitation had led to some inconvenience among the participants and a high level of inconsistency in participation was noticed during the workshop. As a result of this the groups formed on the first day could not be maintained and they had to be reformed to accommodate the less number of people. If the invitations are delivered on time and it is conveyed to the participants that they should attend the whole workshop, it would definitely lead to more fruitful results.
- Community Based and Non-Governmental Organizations could play a significant role in implementation of community based disaster management initiatives. Having only one participants from a National NGO and one from a local CBO, in a city like Gourgan which said to be the second after Tehran in the whole country with regard to number of CBOs and NGOs, seemed not to be sufficient.
- Although the participants got the basic of the community based earthquake preparedness and education, it is too optimistic to expect they would be able to unassisted carry on a project. Many of the tools need to be practice more and more in the community. There is a tendency among learned people to try to deliver some sort of training when they visit a community. This is somehow in contrary to what CBDRM approaches advocate and it's about learning from the community. Close attention should be paid in employing tools like Participatory Risk Assessment, to reflect the community perspective and not ones own.
- Some small logistic facilities can contribute a great deal to make the workshop more interactive. A wireless microphone, per se, could enable the facilitators to be more mobile and interacting with participants. Having name place holders, in front of the participants could also help the facilitators and participants themselves to become more easily acquainted with each other and be more active throughout the workshop.
- The workshop materials need to be printed and delivered to the participants preferably prior to the presentation of the material, or at the beginning of the workshop if possible. Although providing the participants with the softcopy of the material is necessary and useful, but the printed material can be better used to write down the notes, which are being pointed out by the facilitators.
- The workshop participants are very much eager to receive the certificate of participation in the workshop. If it would be possible to distribute the certificates at the end of the workshop, it could be considered as an incentive to those who have participated fully at the workshop.
- A workshop leader or coordinator should be assigned to properly manage all workshop activities and summarize all discussions at the end of each day.

Annex I: Workshop Schedule
Community Based Earthquake Preparedness and Education Workshop, Gourgan
 20-24 May 2007

AGENDA

<u>Day 1</u>		
Time	Description	Responsibility
Opening & Welcome		
0830-0930	Opening Ceremony	UNDP/Government Officials
0930-1000	Introduction of the Participants	ADPC
1000-1030	Course Overview, Expectation Check and Establishing Ground Rules, Grouping	ADPC
1030-1100	Tea Break	
Module 1	Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Framework	
1100-1230	Basic Concepts and Definitions in Disaster Management	ADPC
1230-1330	Lunch Break	
1330-1445	Conceptual Guide to CBDRM	ADPC
1445-1500	Tea Break	
1500-1630	Approach and Process of CBDRM+ Introduction to Community Disaster Risk Assessment Design	ADPC
<u>Day 2</u>		
Module 2	Participatory Community Based Disaster Risk Assessment	
0800-0830	Daily Review	Group A
0830-0930	Basic Understanding of Earthquake Hazard	NSET
0930-1000	Hazard Assessment	NSET
1000-1030	Tea Break	
1030-1200	Earthquake Hazard Assessment (Group Exercise)	NSET
1200-1230	Video Clips on different Hazards and its impact	ADPC
1230-1330	Lunch Break	

1330-1500	Vulnerability Assessment and Group Exercise	ADPC
1500-1515	Tea Break	
1515-1645	Capacity Assessment & Group Exercise	ADPC
<u>Day 3</u>		
0800-0830	Daily Review	Group B
0830-0915	Risk and Community Perception	ADPC
0915-1030	Risk Assessment tools: Introduction	ADPC
1030-1100	Tea Break	
1100-1230	Risk Assessment tools: Practice	ADPC
1230-1330	Lunch Break	
Module 3 Community Based Disaster Reduction Planning		
1330-1430	Introduction to Risk Reduction Planning	NSET
1430-1445	Tea Break	
1445-1530	Group Work and Identification of Risk Reduction Activities (Stakeholder and Resource Analysis)	NSET
1530-1630	Group Work and Presentation by the participants	
<u>Day 4</u>		
0800-0830	Daily Review	Group C
0830-1200	Site Visit (Exercise)	
1200-1300	Lunch Break	
1300-1430	Preparation of An Action Plan to have a Risk Free Zone (Based on the Site Visit)	ADPC
1430-1445	Tea Break	
Module 4 Implementation of Risk Reduction Measures		
1445-1600	Overview of Disaster Risk Reduction Measures + Community Based Earthquake Risk Reduction Measures	NSET
1600-1630	Video Clips (Experience from Nepal)	NSET
<u>Day 5</u>		
0800-0830	Daily Review	Group D
0830-0915	Community Organizing/Preparedness	ADPC
0915-1000	Sustainable Livelihoods	ADPC
1000-1030	Tea Break	

1030-1130	Public Awareness	ADPC
1130-1230	Advocacy	ADPC
1230-1330	Lunch Break	
1330-1500	Participants Experience	
1500-1530	Course Round Up & Evaluation	UNDP

Annex II: List of Participants

Community Based Earthquake Preparedness & Education Workshop, Gorgan

	Name of the Keynote Speakers and honored guests at the opening ceremony	Desegnation
1	Mr. Engineer Mahmoudzadeh	Governor- Golestan Province
2	Mr. Engineer Anjom Shoaee	Deputy Governor- Golestan Province
3.	Mr. Engineer Karimi	Mayor- Gorgan City
4.	Dr. Ebrahim Naemi	Head of Red Crescent- Golestan Province
5.	Mr. Engineer Heydariyanfar	Housing & Urban Planning-Golestan Province

	Name of the Participant	Desegnation
1	Mr. Sufi	Director of the Incident Task Force- Governor Office, Golestan Province
2	Dr. Estiri	Red Crescent- Golestan Province
3	Ms. Sayareh Hosseini	Red Crescent- Golestan Province
4	Ms. Mahasti Ghodse Vali	Gorgan Municipality
5	Mr. Mehran Malek Pour	Tele Communication Company
6	Mr. Jabari	Ministry of Education- Gorgan
7	Mr. SanadZaee	Ministry of Education-Gorgan
8	Mr. Shakeri	Electrical Department-Golestan Province
9	Mr. Mokhtar Zargarani	Municipality-Gorgan
10	Mr. Damghani	Fire-Fighting Organization
11	Mr. Mosadegh	Fire-Fighting Organization
12	Mr. Mohammad Bagher Shafie	Ministry of Education-Gorgan
13	Mr. Seyed Rasool Rasooli	Sepah Military forces- Golestan Province
14	Ms. Khatereh Vali Shojae	Red Crescent- Golestan Province
15	Ms. Soghra Khajeh	Red Crescent- Golestan Province
16	Ms. Foojan Tabasi	Red Crescent- Golestan Province
17	Ms. Irandokht Nazeri	Red Crescent- Golestan Province
18	Ms. Akram Movaghari	Shahrvandane Tavana Society (LNGO)
19	Mr. Abutaleb Sarabiyani	Gorgan Municipality
20	Mr. Mehdi Bokaiyan	Gorgan Municipality
21	Mr. Mohammadali Neshatavar	Ministry of Education-Gorgan
22	Mr. Mohammad Jangdoost	Governor Office-Golestan Province

23	Mr. Komeyl Fatemi	Governor Office-Golestan Province
24	Mr. Hessem'ul'din Naraghi	Hamyaran Ghada NGO-Tehran
25	Mr. Morteza Motahari	Fire-Fighting Organization
26	Mr. Ahmad Nazari	Ministry of Health-Golestan Province
27	Mr. Mir Akbari	Technical Assistant, Incident Task Force- Governor Office, Golestan Province
28	Mr. Khosh Bayan	Technical Assistant, Project Office-Governor Office, Gorgan
29	Mr. Payandan	Technical Assistant, Project Office-Governor Office, Gorgan
30	Mr. Dashti Zadeh	Technical Assistant, Project Office-Governor Office, Gorgan
31	Mr. Rabi Narayan Gouda	IUNV-UNDP
32	Mr. Ardeshir Sayah	UNDP

Annex III: Participant Workshop Evaluation Report

1. Overall, how do you evaluate this Workshop ?
 - a. Very Useful : **28.5%**
 - b. Useful : **71.5%**
 - c. Not Useful : **0%**
2. How do you evaluate this workshop with regard to be innovative and presenting new material ?
 - a. Very good : **21.5%**
 - b. Good : **64.25%**
 - c. Average : **15.25%**
 - d. Bad : **0%**
3. How do you evaluate the objective considered for each session ?
 - a. Relevant : **50%**
 - b. Clear : **50%**
 - c. Not realistic : **0%**
4. How successful do you evaluate the workshop in being able to achieve these objectives ?
 - a. Very successful : **7.1%**
 - b. Successful : **78.7%**
 - c. Somehow successful : **7.1%**
 - d. Not successful : **7.1%**
5. How successful were the presenters in presenting different sessions :
 - a. Very successful : **21.4%**
 - b. Successful : **71.5%**
 - c. Somehow successful : **7.1%**
 - d. Not successful : **0%**
6. What were the strong points of the workshop in your opinion ?
 - Employing an expert interpreter
 - The educational techniques and the educational material used by ADPC and NSET and use of the qualified trainers
 - Distribution of the CD of the training materials among the participants
 - Participation from Government and Non-Government Organization
7. What were the weak points of the workshop in your opinion ?
 - 5 days were too long for a workshop therefore some participants could not attend the whole sessions. It is better to not select the participant from top level officials since they can not spare full 5 days to attend a workshop.
 - More NGOs needed to be invited to the workshop
 - The presentations should be printed and provided to the participants before each session.
 - Not being punctual specially for start in the morning

8. Which of the presented topics were more attractive for you ?
 - Learning about other's experiences and the methods to inform the communities about disaster and the community based disaster management solutions
 - Pictures and videos presented during the workshop
 - Group works outside the workshop venue (site visit and group work in the community)

9. Which of the presented topics were less attractive for you and needs modification in your opinion?
 - Some of the materials were not new and repeated from last workshop
10. Other suggestions ?
 - Review of the previous disasters in Iran, from the time it happens, after disaster and understanding that what trainings/educations have been taken place before and after disaster in Iran
 - Inviting more NGOs to the workshop
 - In the training workshops, the specialists from different organizations get invited and not the top managers since they do not have enough time to participate
 - The participants will be provided with the certificate of participation