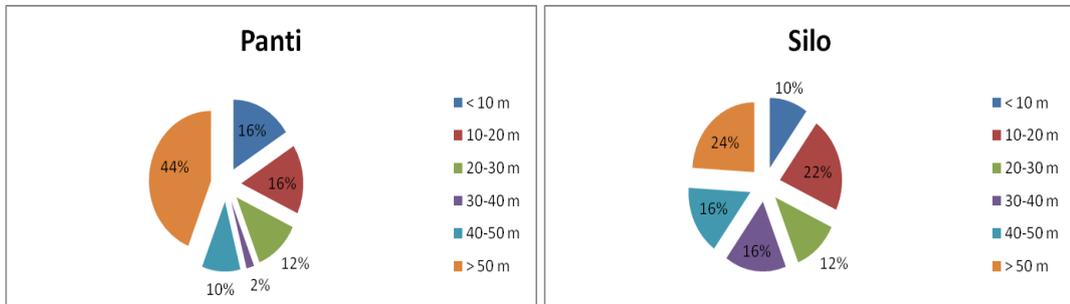
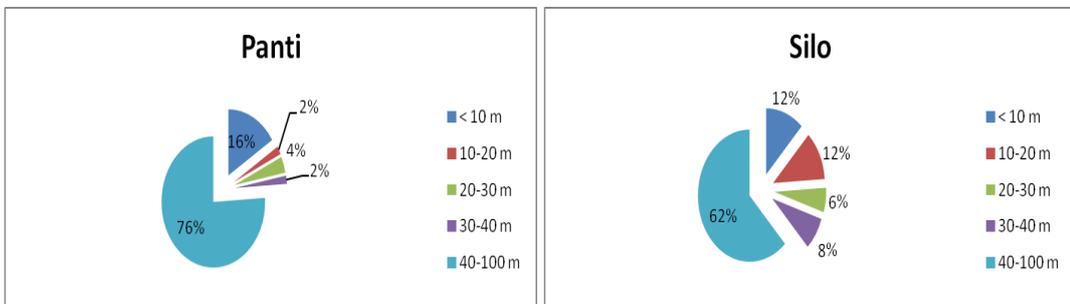


Graph 3.8. Respondent Occupation



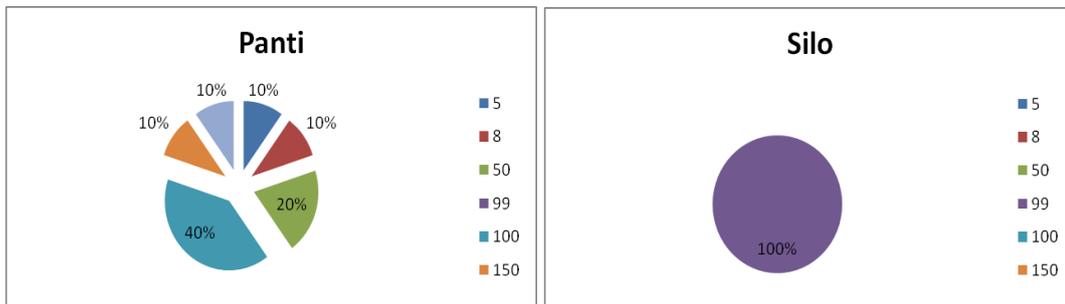
Graph 3.9. Distance Houses by Banjir bandang location in Silo and Panti



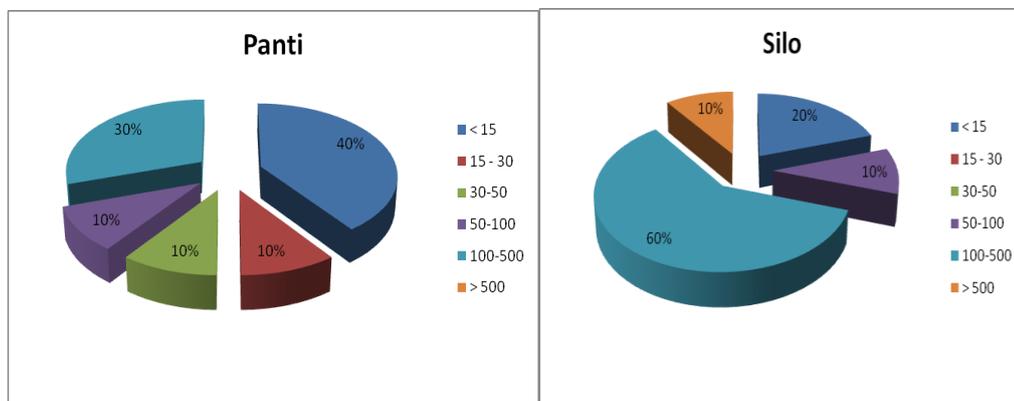
Graph 3.10. Work Distance with Banjir bandang Location



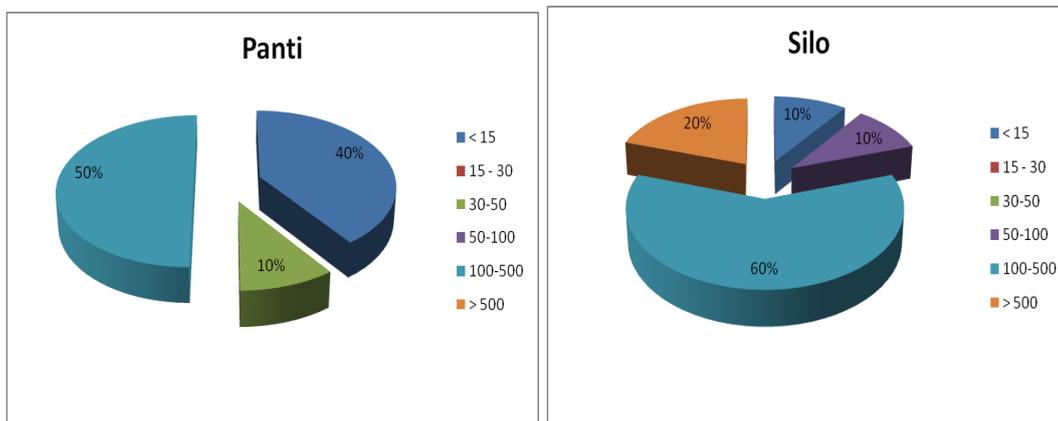
Graph 3.11. Village office distance to location banjir bandang



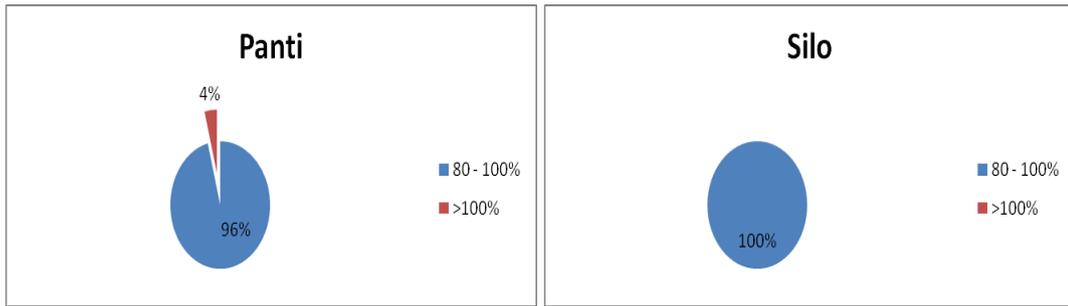
Graph 3.12. Guard house distance to banjir bandang location



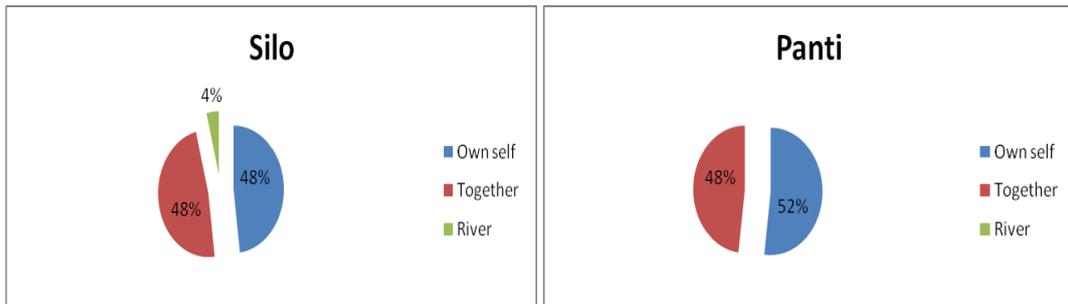
Graph 3.13. Distance of worship to banjir bandang location



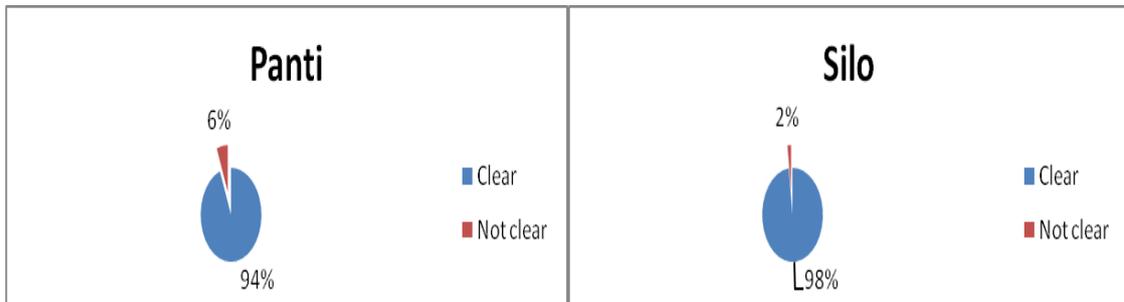
Graph 3.14. Distance of school to banjir bandang location



Graph 3.15. The slope of the respondents in Pantii and Silo



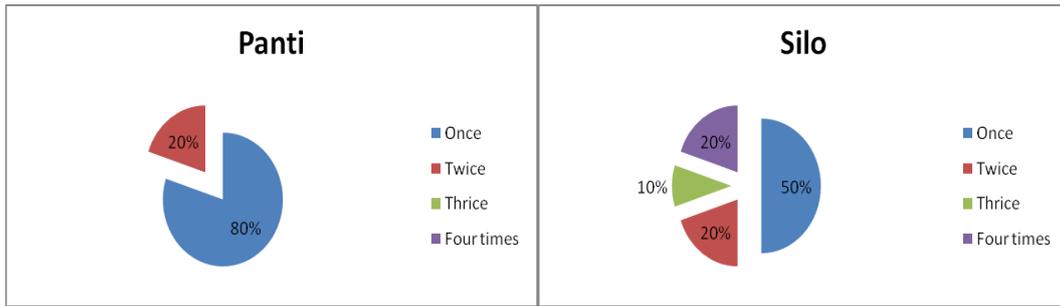
Graph 3.16. Water supply for Pantii and Silo community



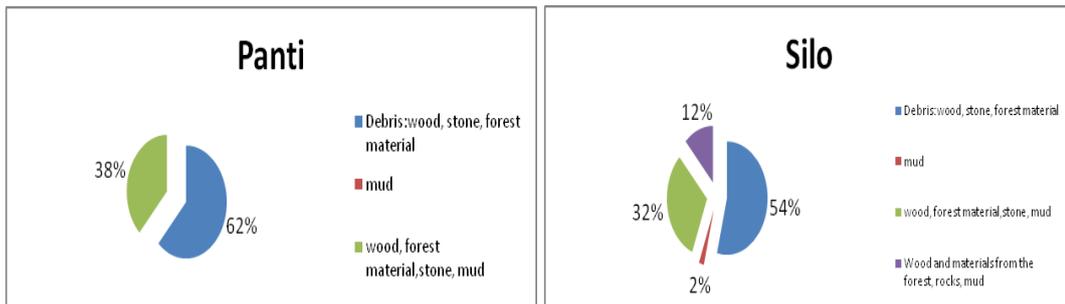
Graph 3.17. Availability of water quality in Pantii and Silo



Graph 3.18. Banjir bandang occurrence during the Last 10 Years by Pantii and Silo Community



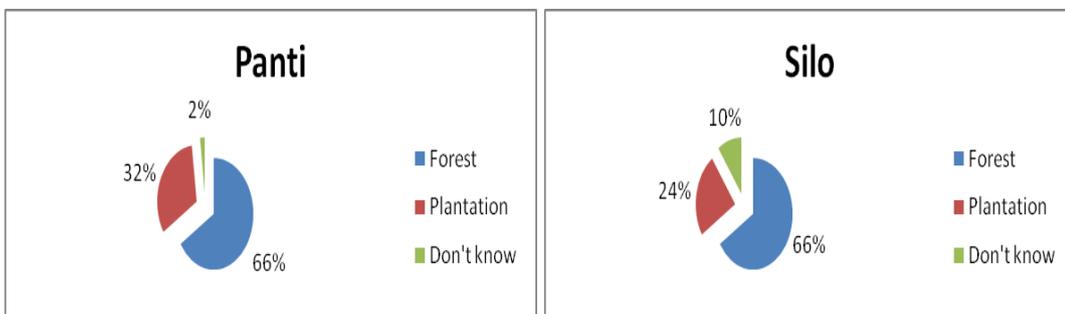
Graph 3.19. Banjir bandang occurrence by Silo and Panti government officials



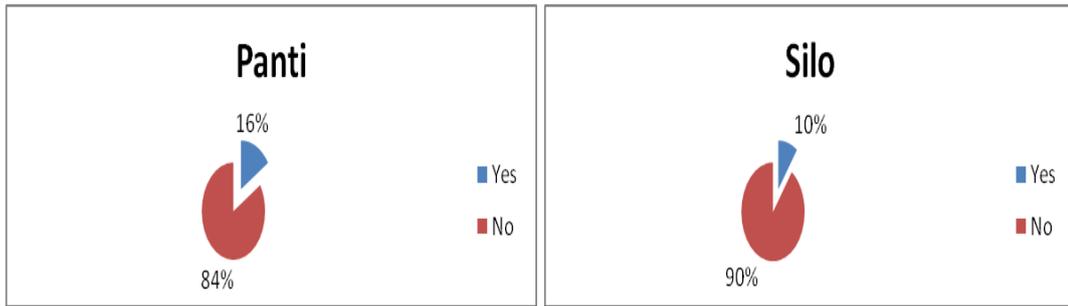
Graph 3.20. The Following of banjir bandang flow by community in Silo and Panti



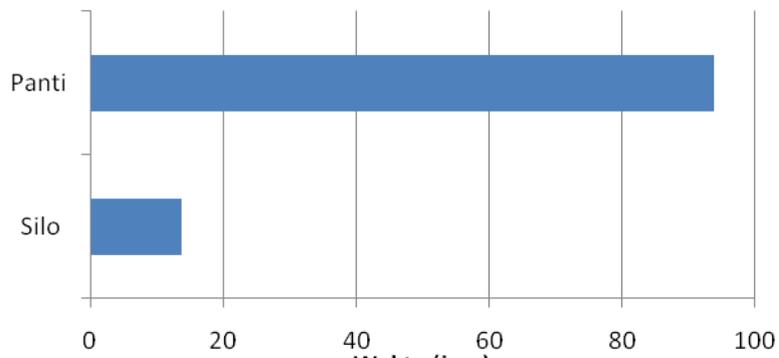
Graph 3.21. The Following of banjir bandang flow by Silo and Panti government officials



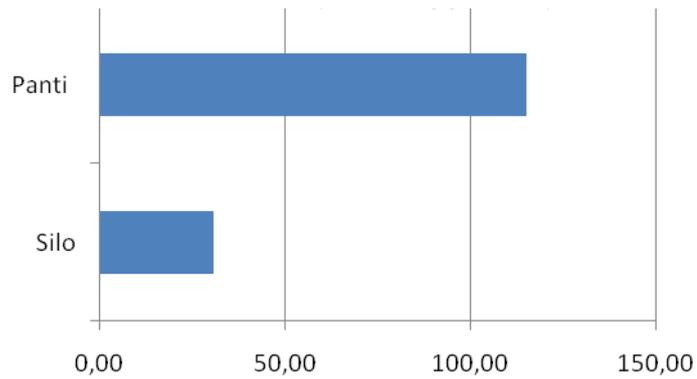
Graph 3.22. Source of debris flow



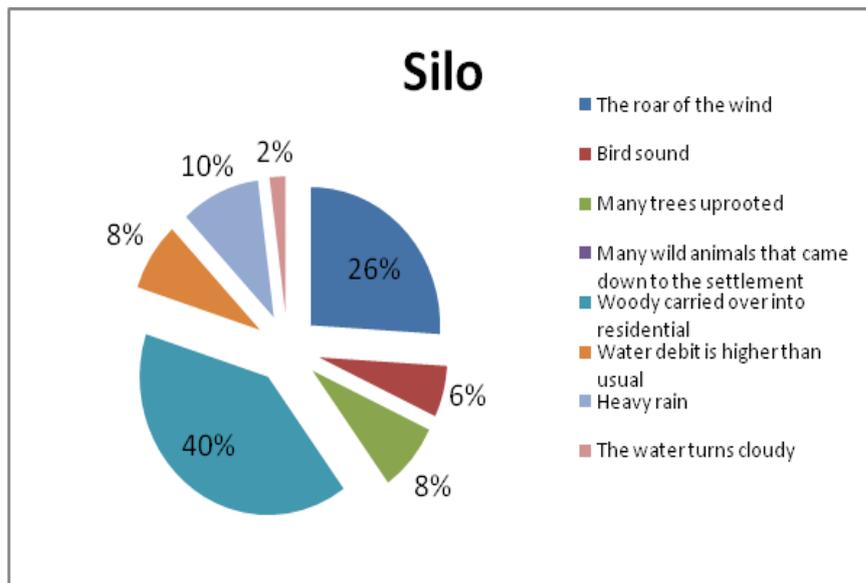
Graph 3.23. Public knowledge about the natural dam



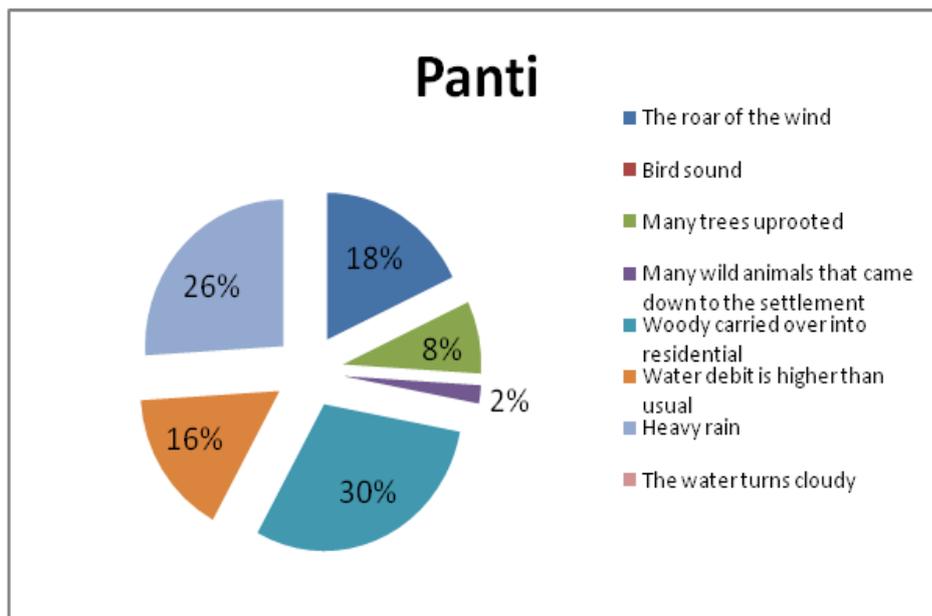
Graph 3.24. Length of time from rain until banjir bandang according to Silo and Panti community



Graph 3:25. Length of time from rain until banjir bandang according to government officials of Silo and Panti



Graph 3.26. Public perception of Silo about banjir bandang signs



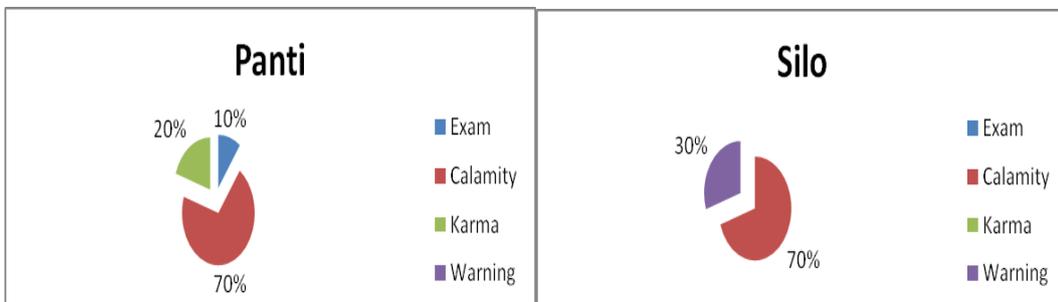
Graph 3:27. Public perception of Panti about banjir bandang signs



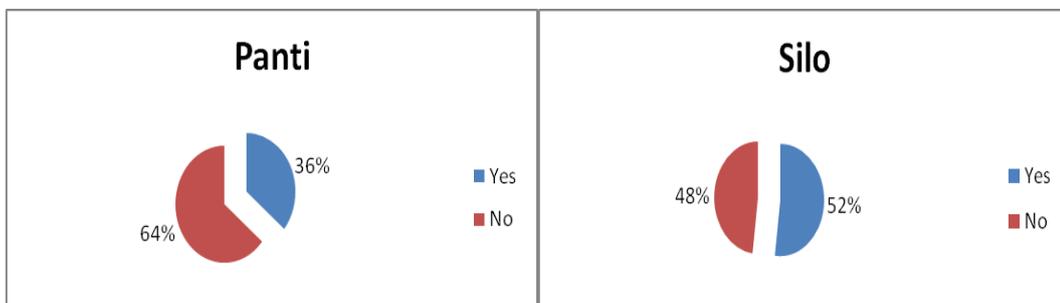
Graph 3.28. Perception of Silo and Panti government officials about banjir bandang signs



Graph 3.29 Views of Panti and Silo community about banjir bandang



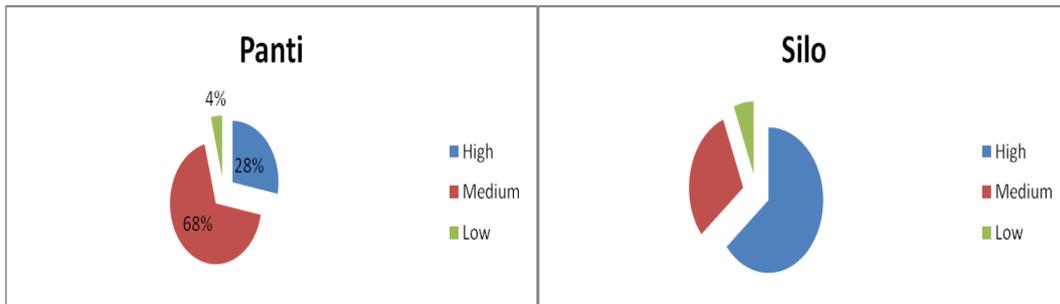
Graph 3.30. Government officials view of Silo and the Panti of Banjir bandang



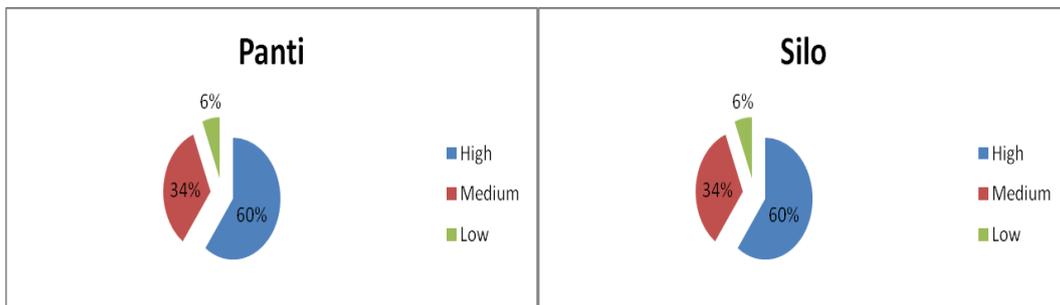
Graph 3:31. Public knowledge about Silo and Panti Banjir bandang



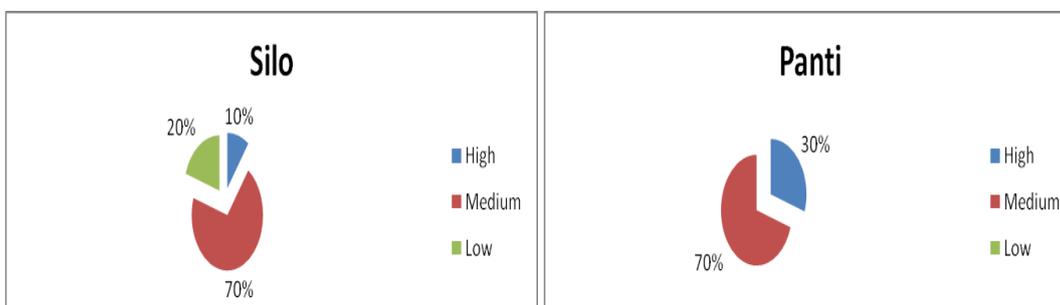
Graph 3:32. Government officials knowledge about Silo and Panti Banjir bandang



Graph 3.33. Spirit of mutual aid of Silo and Panti Community Before Banjir Bandang Disaster



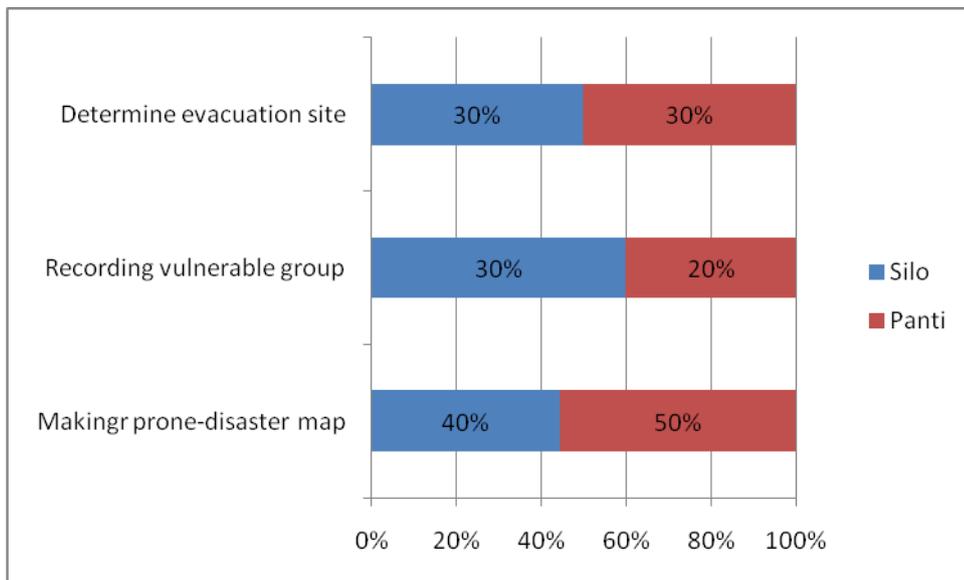
Graph 3:34. Spirit of mutual aid of Panti and Silo Community After Banjir Bandang Disaster



Graph 3:35. Spirit of mutual aid Silo and Panti government officials before banjir bandang



Graph 3.36. Spirit of mutual aid Silo and Panti government officials after banjir bandang



Graph 3.37. Government officials efforts after banjir bandang

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION AND COMMUNITY DISCUSSION

COMMUNITY DISCUSSION I

FGD THEME: "ADVANCE INDICATIONS OF Banjir Bandang"

Day / Date: Sunday, February 21, 2010 At 18:30 to 20:30 wib

Venue: Agus P Mamang House

Event: Discussion with the Village People in Wungkal Rainfall, Village Pace, Kec. Silo

"Early indications of a banjir bandang" with a special theme: Knowing views communities about advance indication of banjir bandang.

No	Name	Position in the Society
1	Siti Fatimah	Ordinary people
2	Suryati	Ordinary people
3	Muani	Ordinary people
4	Bu Mus/Suhriyah	Ordinary people
5	Agus Mamang	Ordinary people
6	Karyani	Ordinary people
7	Bu Warda	Ordinary people
8	Budi H	Ordinary people
9	Suwarni	Ordinary people
10	Ani	Ordinary people

Before the discussion took place, leader a small discussion (Agus Mamang) explains the purpose discussion, namely: knowing Views Early indication of the public about flood. Moderator explained that an early indication as to the early indications of banjir bandang. After all participants understand the purpose of discussion before the discussion begins.

Discussions took place with a relaxed, eating snacks and tea. Most of the discussion participants were mothers who discussions were presented only part main course, so easy to understand.

According to Budi H: the indication of the coming banjir bandang was raining very swift. According to

Karyani: not only the heavy rain but also very dirty. According to Mrs. Annie: "I agree with Mr. Karyani". According to Bu Suryati: "Usually before the rain came flooding is always pouring more than 3 hours, but incessant."Dense rain before the floods came accompanied by winds that blowing hard, "added Mrs. Warda.

Reflective Notes: From 5 statement the above, no one person participants who mentioned the term any indication presented with term signs of a banjir bandang, although the discussion leader has explain the purpose of discussion early on is to explore the opinion public about early signs or indications of the advance indication of banjir bandang. Participants of discussion mentions only signs which are presented as flood signs, not signs of banjir bandang.

Then the discussion leader to reverse the community's understanding of flood. "What is it called a banjir bandang?" So Mr. Agus Mamang said.

Mrs. Siti Fatimah: "yes banjir bandang flooding is a huge and be instant in time-memporak devastating house and its contents ". Bu Suwarni: "Yes it can be seen from the house of Mr. Um heavily damaged though not to eat the loss of life".

Bu Mus: "Due to banjir bandang damaged homes in addition, the roads too muddy even more damaged and full of mud".

"The height of the water can reach over 2 feet when the flood occurred, even in the Annual wungkal river rises up into the mouth of the river" was added Bu Siti Fatimah.

Just when he thought of the flood at that time (in January) horror felt "so added Bu Mus. Reflective Notes: Although required by the discussion leader is to explain the flood, according to the of the community, but from 3 people statement more discussion participants to explain banjir bandang from the point of its effects. However, the discussion leader is also no attempt to explain the banjir bandang, according to the version he understood, because once again the discussion objective is to determine how the participants understanding of the signs of banjir bandang. Discussions general conclusions:

In shallow, people who participated in the discussion to understand the early signs of banjir, but they did not know that flooding is a banjir bandang. They also do not know that the forest is really natural levee. Because they are not aware of any natural levee, so they did not know that the natural dam could burst and cause flooding. So while the conclusion: people did not know the term banjir bandang, but most of them know the signs of banjir bandang and its effects. Recommendations from the discussion to what the purpose of socialization and the impact of banjir bandang had caused.

COMMUNITY DISCUSSION II

Day / Date: Sunday, 21 February 2010 09.00 - 11.00 WIB

Venue: House P Kelvin

Event: Discussion with the Village Community Kemiri, Kec. Panti "Early indications of a banjir bandang" with a special theme: Knowing the public's view of early indications of Banjir Bandang.

Present in the FGD:

No	Nama	Position in Society
1	B Sukaisih E	Ordinary people
2	Yuyun Sri Wahyuni	Ordinary people
3	Sanusi	Ordinary people
4	Harianto	Ordinary people
5	Kaprawi	Ordinary people
6	Sulastin	Ordinary people
7	Suwandi	Ordinary people
8	Manisi	Ordinary people
9	Suib	Ordinary people
10	Asmawati	Ordinary people

Small group discussions conducted in Panti as much as 2 times, first in the village of Kemiri, to get the public's view of early indications of banjir bandang, and the second specifically conducted to explore the socio cultural aspects related to the research location (Suci Village district Panti). Enthusiastic participants in the discussion following the course of discussions, led by Mr Kelvin and resides at home father Kelvin.

According to Sri Yuyun W: "Banjir bandang occurs due to overflow of river water caused by heavy rain. The heavy rain last night followed by a landslide so many people who do not have time to save themselves and their possessions".

"The floods also brought timber, so there are also people who use the floods to collect timber from forests that brought a landslide," added Mrs. remarked.

Bu Manisi: "Before the banjir bandang, river paused, so that many people who remain calm (not upset), but shortly after the river flow decreases (stop) not long after the banjir bandang came. Perhaps

the flow of water for a while hampered by the wood fell, so that the land originally was labile not hold water suddenly rose finally getting broken ".

Bu Asmawati: "Banjir bandang caused large damage of infrastructure, homes, roads and bridges damaged. Floods also followed by a rumbling sound as the rocks collide. A very large collision caused a strong vibration like an earthquake ".

"Because of what happened between the flood with water suddenly receded with time running fast, so that the public into a panic. Panic because it did not have time to do any preparation. Society considers the river receded abruptly as a sign not a banjor bandang will come back to their homes. But their estimates wrong, it turns out that the river water suddenly receded is a sign that the flood will come ", according to Mr Sanusi added.

"The water is very turbid with mud and the smell of mud was stung her nose. But then people still smell, because not available mask / cover the nose "so says Mr. Kaprawi.

Reflective Notes: Six people Statment small group discussion participants showed that the public understands Kemiri village signs floods. Some signs are: (1) river water paused abruptly, because the flow is covered by a wood carried by a landslide collapsed; (2) The flow of water with other materials such as timber, rocks and mud smelling strong. (3) The flow of water rumbling along for many rocks that collide, causing vibrations such as earthquakes. (4) a surge of water caused by extremely heavy rain, and rain took place in a long duration (3 days 3 nights). From the signs of the floods which discussants mentioned can be seen that a small community Kemiri has local wisdom to mention that the banjir bandang will come, one sign is the water flow paused abruptly. However there is still majority of people who think that the flow of water stops suddenly, the agricultural that major disaster will not happen so they decided to return to their homes.

However, there is no discussion of any one participant who mentioned that the flood occurred because the broken of natural dam. This would result in temporary conclusion that the public knows the signs of banjir bandang but did not mention that the flood in question is a banjir bandang.

With the above understanding, the further activities of this research should be disseminated related to the concept of banjir bandang.

COMMUNITY DISCUSSION III

Day / Date: Sunday, February 21, 2010 At 13:00 to 15:00 wib

Venue: House P Nursalim

Event: Discussion with Society of the Suci Village, Kec. Panti

"Early indications of a banjir bandang" with a special theme "Socio Cultural Aspects Related to the Disaster Community flood".

Present in the FGD:

No	Name	Position in Society
1	M Nursalim	people
2	Salma	people
3	Efendi	people
4	Puji	people
5	Erni	people
6	M Hosen	people
7	B Rizky	people
8	P Rista	people
9	Rani	people
10	B Rizki	people

small group discussions conducted in the Kemiri village Suci District done at home Mr Nursalim (as well as a discussion leader). Before starting the discussion, Mr Nursalim explain a small discussion is to know understanding of citizens about the socio cultural aspects related to the disaster. Miss Carolyn: "The flooding that occurred in the year 2006 I regarded as misfortune, no matter how strong the human, there's nothing more powerful than the power of God. Humans can only surrender, because we live in the world is like a puppet, and there is a set".

Mr. Efendi: "I think so. So yesterday just flood disaster, we can not help it, so we as humans can only pray and surrender to the Almighty Alloh. Alloh is great, so it knows best for his people. This may also form a reprimand from God to mankind to take care of nature".

"To prevent the disaster did not come back, some people there who hold safety (kendurian), but there are also some residents who hold a sholat (pray) istiqosah that led by ustadz says Mr. Hosen. "The most obvious sign that time is a banjir bandang came suddenly after heavy rainfall. Large streams also carry the rocks, so then I panicked and did not do anything because of confused what to do. I just resigned and surrendered himself, perhaps it's fate and the best Alloh according Alloh ". Pak Puji added.

Bu Erni: "What many people do is to pray the Suci Village and continued to pray, or resigned to his ways. But those who believe disaster because of human greed, they do charity (salvation) reject bala. Salvation is intended as an expression of gratitude there is still the most valuable treasure that can be saved is a family (human life). For me the property can still be found, but no lives will be replaced".

"What about the spirit of mutual help among residents before and after a disaster?" Said Mr Nursalim such as small group discussion leaders.

Mr. Rista: "At first mutual aid is relatively normal, because the lifestyle of the villagers generally help each other among the citizens who need help. But after the disaster, feeling increasingly strong need each other, and I myself can not bear to see the neighbors who lost their houses and live in refugee camps".

"If the mutual aid both before and after the disaster remain high, because the solidarity between fellow citizens here (meaning in Suci Village, District Panti) is still high. Or not there is a disaster we still help each other. Even when disaster strikes, a neighbor who is not affected voluntarily provide assistance in the form of food, a rice packets "so says Mrs Erni.

Reflective Notes:

From the 5 participants statement in small group discussion it is understood that in general people consider flooding as a disaster. And no one can escape from disaster. As a human being can only pray for the disaster that happened. Against this understanding, main set / mind / society's view need to be changed. Could have mitigated the disaster to human casualties and property can be minimized or avoided if necessary. To change the public mind set is needed (awareness), and this requires a long time as they relate to behavior that consists of 3 elements, namely knowledge, attitudes and psychomotor (action).

While associated with a sense of mutual help, both before and after the disaster spirit of mutual help among residents is considered high. But most citizens of the view that the strengthening of disaster mutual aid among citizens who originally entered in the category were higher. The presence of solidarity and a high sense of empathy causes some people feel sick (something bad happens), others (neighbors) who did not participate in something bad happens to feel the pain that they felt that something bad happens.

COMMUNITY DISCUSSION IV

Day / Date: Monday, February 22, 2010 At 16:00 to 18:00 wib

Venue: House P M Moses

Event: Discussion with the Village People in Pace, Kec. Silo

"Early indications of a banjir bandang" with a special theme "Socio Cultural Aspects Related to the Disaster Community flood".

Present in the FGD:

No	Name	Position in Society
1	Musrifah	People
2	Khodaimah	People
3	Sinap	People
4	P Luf	People
5	P M Musa	People
6	P Solehudin	People
7	Ibu Mustari	People
8	B Joko	People
9	Tohir	People
10	Yuliani	People

Small group discussions in the Silo village District Pace done at home Mr. Moses and guided directly by Mr. Moses. Before the discussion took place, Mr. Moses explained the purpose of discussion with the theme of Socio Cultural Aspects related to the flood disaster.

Mr. Luf: "The flooding that occurred some time ago I regarded as a misfortune, though there was provocation, that is a very heavy rain. Since the disaster, so is not merely one man, but because of our territory which is surrounded slope (the mountains). Form sloping areas that are not heavy rain caused by rapid flow of water caused by high velocity flow into residential citizens".

"The banjir bandang that occurred also become a test for humans, how strongly people receive the trials showed a strong flood levels whether or not a person of faith. Most importantly we understand, that God will not give his people more than the trials of human strength "so says Mr. Solehudin. "I agree with Mr. Soleh, but other than a trial, Banjir bandang are also regarded as karma, why men are not good at maintaining natural. Logging in the 1997/1998 era of very widespread, so if there was a flood in the future is also linked to human greed in taking the wood from nature ", so said Mr. Tohir. "As the disaster, flood disaster, we can only pray or bow and asked him to not come flooding back" so says Mrs. Yuliani.

Bu Khodaimah: "As the villagers, the disaster is like a disaster. Behind the disaster we must always

remain grateful. Form of thanks is by way of salvation / kendurian. In the event also included kendurian prayer-prayer that we avoid a major disaster ".

"Since the floods also caused by the behavior of human actors who perform cutting of trees, the anticipation can be done is not indiscriminate tree felling. It takes a relatively long time to restore the forest as usual "so says Mr. Tohir.

And what about mutual aid among members of the community both before and after the disaster? Mr. Sinap: "Mutual help among community members Silo, especially the Village Pace is high both before and after the disaster. Indicator is on when disaster strikes, without being asked, people who do not become victims voluntarily provide assistance to the affected residents. Mutual aid not only of food material, but also help each other in a clearing debris or dirt from the disaster ". Bu Musrifah: "the calamity that happened, a sense of mutual help have also increased, due to fears the coming of a greater disaster, making citizens more compact in anticipation of flooding".

Reflective Notes:

Just as people in Panti, community Silo also argued that the banjir bandang that occurs is considered as a calamity that still must be accepted gracefully. The implications of the disaster was considered unfortunate to make the community closer to God by way of supplication, or submitting to the Almighty. Mutual aid societies before and after the disaster is high. This is evidenced by mutual cooperation is still entrenched in the community of Silo. Compared with the communities in District Panti, mutual help societies in higher silo.

COMMUNITY DISCUSSION V

Day / Date: Monday, 22 February 2010 09.00 - 11.00 WIB

Venue: House P Ahmad

Event: Discussion with the Village People in Pace, Kec. Silo

"Early indications of a banjir bandang" with a special theme "Public views on indications and banjir bandang that carried the flow of materials, socio-culture aspects (including myths).

Present in the FGD:

No	Name	Position in Society
1	Bu Doni	people
2	Muarif	people
3	Ahmad F	people
4	Juhairiah	people
5	Arif Winarko	people
6	Sereno	people
7	Rodiyah	people
8	Ida Zubaidah	people
9	Sufiyah	people
10	lin	people

Discussion begins with the understanding participants in the discussion about the flood, but residents more straightforward in explaining the signs of flooding, even if they do not understand that the signs which he called a banjir bandang.

Rodiyah: "The banjir bandang that occurred yesterday came suddenly, in a short time and have a high destructive force. Everyone was scared, confused and panicked to do ".

Arif Winarko: "The signs of banjir bandangs have helped other materials carried, ie: rock, some sand, mud and timber. There are some residents who use wood for fuel and building corral ".

"Flooding makes people panic for fear of coming every rainy season. Citizens do not have time to make any preparation, so that could be done simply resigned as he prayed to God ", so said Mr. Sereno.

"Flood is the disaster and no one can evade or avoid" the said Mrs. Sufiyah.

Reflective Notes:

In the small group discussions are recorded that the participants knew about the signs of a banjir bandang, but they have not understood that the signs which he called a banjir bandang. Participants mentioned the flood as a calamity that comes from God, so as people could not bear to refuse. Their attitude can only surrender and still pray to God to prevent a major disaster. Listening from the discussion, then that needs to be changed is the understanding that the disaster was "given" and as a human being can only surrender (can not do anything). While the term is also known as disaster mitigation, that disaster can be mitigated.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

Day / Date: Tuesday, February 23, 2010 At 19:00 to 21:30 wib

Venue: Kadus Curah Wungkal Home, Village Pace, District Silo

Event: Early Indications FGD floods in the village of Pace, District Silo

Present in the FGD:

No	Name	Position in the Society
1	Safiudin Saleh	Local Government
2	Ahmad Zaini	Community leader
3	Abdul Aziz	Local Government
4	Buli Husairi	Tokoh
5	Fiveri Idam Mihrobi	Local Government
6	Lilik W	people
7	Habibulah	people
8	Hairudin	people
9	Maksum P Heru	Community leader
10	Hamidah	people
11	Fatimah	people
12	Asmu'i	people
13	Tatik	people
14	Suyana	people
15	Halima	people
16	Mutalib	people
17	Sayuto	people
18	Sirat	people
19	Dinawa	people
20	Sunarti	people

Also present at the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) are: a representative of the research team Yayasan Pengabdian Masyarakat (YPM) and representatives from JICA Jember branch. Discussion followed either by community leaders, representatives of village officials and some residents Pace villagers Pace. Discussions conducted with ease in the mayor's house Curah Wungkal (Safiudin Mr. Saleh).

Results FGD:

The process of discussions back for 45 minutes because there are technical barriers, so the discussion begins promptly at 19:45 and ended up WIB at 21:30 PM. Discussions about an early indication flood begins with the history of banjir bandangs.

ADVANCE INDICATIONS OF BANJIR BANDANG

a. Sub District Panti

Communities and local government said that banjir bandang in Panti Subdistrict was occurred on 1 January 2006. Before the banjir bandang occurred, heavy rain began one week before the banjir bandang disasters occurred with an average rainfall of 2 hours each day. Furthermore, just one day before the flood occurs, the heavy rain began at 5 pm, then at 23:30 of the river began to recede, after a banjir bandang that happened.

Later, during the coming banjir bandang, followed by the flow of water in the form of wood debris and rocks. In addition, the flow of water was followed by mud because of the landslide. Banjir bandang in these streams is going on in five minutes.

Once classified, an advance indication of banjir bandang are as follows.

- Heavy rain every day is usually a day 2 hours a day for one week
- The voice thundering from above (like the sound of aircraft)
- Just before the banjir bandang ,the river began to recede and closing of the natural dam by material the forest.

Causes of floods

According to the residents and the community show that banjir bandang is water that overflows to the river mouth and sometimes more is accompanied by debris flow, mud and landslide. Furthermore, according to community and local government the banjir bandang is caused by deforestation, landslides, river traffic, the loss of ground cover because of the demise of the cover for pesticide sprayed, the steep slope of the land and the changing seasons.

b. Sub Sukorambi

In Sukorambi, the first banjir bandang occurred in the year 1990/1991 with the victim as follows: 1 loss of life, Bridge damaged, lost 2 cows / lost, 1 home damaged, Rice has broken the age of 3 months (crop failure). Furthermore, banjir bandang that occurred in 2006 causing rice in 12 places (about 12 hectares) under water. Worst flooding in 1990/1991 with such speed that people run. Flood-prone points in RW 02 (RT 01 to 04) and in RW 05 (RT 01 and RT 02).

Community and local government in Sukorambi argued that Banjir Bandang are floods that came suddenly accompanied by a congenital form of woods, rocks and mud. The next flood is coming of a big water with a sudden, running was not the proper flow, turbid, carrying rocks, woods and mud. Banjir Bandang was caused by high rainfall (2 hours continuously without stopping), landslide/land cover missing

Advance indications according to the occurrence of banjir bandang and village community are very strong winds / rumble, there is lightning darting, stinging smell of mud, water color blackish brown

c. Silo Subdistrcit

Banjir bandang in the Silo subdistrict occurred in the Curah Wungkal Pace village. In the majority, Village residents are from the ethnic Madurese and Javanese ethnic majority. Culture and customs of local communities who respects kinship, neighborhood and brotherhood are seen in all dimensions of life. From the economic aspect, the source of public revenue is still very dependent on the wisdom of the environment, both in agriculture and plantation sectors, but there are some who move in the services sector and trade.

topographically Curah Wungkal subvillage is surrounded by hilly regions Meru Betiri mountains. The majority of the population live in settlements between the hills, so theoretically the area is vulnerable or at risk of disasters.

Furthermore, for the in Pace village, especially Curah Wungkal, banjir bandang events each season were common, and often only partially mendatangkah blessing for the people who inhabit the river area. Watershed quite heavy, carrying pieces of wood or serpahan from upstream areas, the community used to meet family needs (firewood). These flood events have never caused harm to society, both physical (houses) and a soul. But at the end of the beginning of the year 2008 (beginning 2009), The Curah Wungkal sub Village, Pace Village, flood disaster and landslide, (disaster categorized as banjir bdang). River flow with a very heavy piece of wood large enough and the boulder, causing some residents' houses are located on the banks of the river drift and very severe damage. Flood water from the river with mud, not only the residents' houses buried on the banks of the river, but flooding the houses around the village streets. These banjir bandang events, at the same time exacerbated the slide in the hills that caused damage to several homes residents.

The banjir bandang and landslides accident in the Pace village caused by a very heavy (according to residents about 6 hours, normal rainfall is usually around 1-2 hours). However, people assume that "if these floods occurred since the effects of deforestation?". After making a few observations in the field, it was alleged that "why the source landslide are of plantation land (PDP), rather than on land in the forest “**Tetelan/ Kirangan**” (land that is illegal)?".

The view of the Indication of banjir bandang actually happened in 1998, and in 2001, but the worst in 2009. The indication of Bbanjir Bandang based on the information society are bellow:

- River Water in thick yellow, carrying wood from the upper reaches of the river flowing Merawan until you hear a rumble.

- Water is also flowing from the cliffs to the bottom, hit the house and the roads are impassable, carrying mud, wood and rock.

Actually the sign is already known to flood 1-2 hours before, with spontaneous notify neighboring residents with shouts, while local government told residents via the speaker and mobile phone (sms).

Based on information from the community and the local government of village, flooding is not only caused by shallow river, but also due to gold mining activities in forest PDP by CV. Ash-Siddiqi.

Local communities believe that the banjir bandang disaster that occurred purely an accident. So, people react by way of praying for themselves closer to the God (Allah SWT). Even according to the public discourse, that the evacuation place was chosen because it lies next to the mosque on higher ground because the mosque is also home Alloh.

Community Discussion		
Date	:	February, 21, 2010 at 18.30-20.30
Location	:	Pace, Silo
Theme	:	Opinion on flash flood indication



Community Discussion		
Date	:	February, 21, 2010 at 18.30-20.30
Location	:	Pace, Silo
Theme	:	Opinion on flash flood indication



Community Discussion	
Date	: February, 21, 2010 at 09.00 -11.00
Location	: Kemiri, Panti
Agenda	: Indication of banjir bandang
Theme	: Opinion on banjir bandang indication



Community Discussion		
Date	:	February, 21, 2010 at 13.30-15.00
Location	:	Suci, Panti
Agenda	:	Advance indication of banjir bandang
Theme	:	Socio-cultural aspects



Community Discussion		
Date	:	February, 21, 2010 at 13.30-15.00
Location	:	Suci, Panti
Agenda	:	Advance indication of banjir bandang
Theme	:	Socio-cultural aspects



Community Discussion	
Date	: February, 22, 2010 at 16.00-18.00
Location	: Pace, Silo
Agenda	: Advance indication of banjir bandang
Theme	: Socio-cultural aspects



Community Discussion		
Date	:	February, 22, 2010 at 16.00-18.00
Location	:	Pace, Silo
Agenda	:	Advance indication of banjir bandang
Theme	:	Socio-cultural aspects



FGD		
Date	:	February, 23, 2010, 19.00-21.30
Location	:	Pace, Silo
Agenda	:	Advance indication of banjir bandang



FGD		
Date	:	February, 23, 2010, 19.00-21.30
Location	:	Pace, Silo
Agenda	:	Advance indication of banjir bandang

