



**COMMUNITY-BASED DISASTER PREPAREDNESS IN
THE KIMBILIO WOMEN'S
SHELTER AND EDUCATION CENTER**

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Abstract

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Violence against women is one of the significant problems in the world. Women and children who are victims of the domestic violence need to have more services that are particularly designed to protect and solve their problems. The Kimbilio Women's Shelter and Education center in Morogoro is one of those rare and important service providers in Tanzania. During the women and children residency in the shelter, the core values of the service are the personal safety of the individuals and the disaster preparedness of the shelter at the same time. If the shelter is not safe enough, the recovery of the people and problem-solving cannot be successful.

This thesis paper is based on community development work. The main purpose of the thesis is to develop the disaster preparedness plan to Kimbilio centre customers and staff's daily use. The objectives are assessing the risk impact of disasters at Kimbilio and provide recommendations to mitigate the risk of all kind of disasters having a significant effect at Kimbilio. The theoretical background used for this thesis was WHO's and UN's definitions of disaster and theories about safety as a human need and human right. These theories were the frame and background through the entire development process.

This fully implemented learning process helps them to build safer environment for Kimbilio customers and workers. The two days' workshop was held on February 2017. It helped the staff to build their disaster preparedness capacity. As the result of the development workshop, it was discovered in Kimbilio that the disaster preparedness level was not appropriate. One of the workshop core findings was the lack of exit doors in the shelter building. In case of fire or terrorist attack that can be destructive.

The entire thesis process was planned and co-operated with Kimbilio owners and donators in Tanzania and Finland. The workshop got financial support from Finland. The results of the thesis are recommendations to the Kimbilio staff in aim to build the safer environment and arrange more training for Kimbilio's workers.

Keywords: Community -based, development work, disaster preparedness, intimate partner violence, women's shelter, Tanzania

List of Abbreviations and Symbols

| | |
|----------|---|
| UNDG | United Nations Development Group |
| RBM | Result Base Management |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goals |
| DRM | Disaster Risk Management |
| EM-DAT | Emergency Events Database |
| IPV | Intimate Partner Violence |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| MGD-ELCT | Morogoro Diocese of Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tanzania |
| UDHR | Universal Declaration of Human Rights |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| YMCA | Young Men's Christian Association |

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to Development work

Violence against women is one of the significant problems in the world (WHO 2014). Globally, evidence suggests that Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) perpetrated by men against women affects one in three women worldwide who may have experienced physical or sexual violence. Usually, the doer is partner or close relative at some point in women lives. According to the Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, intimate partner violence includes victimisation by current and former spouses or dating partners. Violence may include of physical, sexual, emotional, and economic abuse, according to the Department of Justice Office on Violence Against Women (CNN 2013). The World Health Organisation [WHO](2014), suggests that a third of women worldwide have non-partner sexual harassment or violence. That can be, for instance, sexual harassment, raping, female genital mutilation, forcing to sex work and early marriages. Women mistreating is immense mental and physical suffer and loss. These acts are causing prolonged bleeding, infections (including HIV), childbirth complications, infertility and death. One of the United Nations (UN) Development Goal 2015-2030 is to *"Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation"* (UN General Assembly, 2015). The WHO (2014) reports on violence prevention that identifies that it is crucial to build different capacities against gender-based violence and this includes developing national action plans, information systems, policies, programmes, services and laws. Preventing and responding to violence problem cannot happen without the requisite human and institutional capacity. Training the workforce and building up the institutions and networks are an essential role (WHO 2014).

In Tanzania, there are only a few safe houses specialised against intimate partners violence or another type of abuse. Kimbilio is in Morogoro town, central Tanzania. The aim of this thesis is the development of security and safety to help Kimbilio Women's Shelter in Morogoro, Tanzania build a safer environment for its customers and workers. The method used is community-based development to create together a Kimbilio disaster preparedness -plan.

1.2 Development work Aims and Objectives

The purpose of this development work is together with the staff of Kimbilio to build a disaster preparedness plan and related training. That process is necessary to ensure better security for people living and working in Kimbilio. The goal is to have the proper list of safety and security actions to Kimbilio centre according to Disaster Preparedness in short and mid-long terms.

The objectives of the development work are to:

1. Assess risk of impact of disasters at Kimbilio
2. Provide recommendations to mitigate the risk of all disasters having a significant effect at Kimbilio

The critical document of Kimbilio (YMCA Lempäälä 2016) defines a few of Natural and human-made disaster risks. One mentioned in the paper is a danger of the earthquake. The Kimbilio buildings are built earthquake-proof according to local building regulations of earthquake-prone areas. The second one mentioned is the Flood risk, but according to the document, it does not exist. Also, drought and lack of electricity are said. The lack of water will be tackled by own water system, and a power outage by own generator. Also, the solar system is under planning. About human-made risks, the document mentioned sudden violence, a threat of terrorism and theft. The high walls around the shelter and barred metal doors are designed against those threats.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Humanitarian Aid

Catastrophes and disasters are part of the human history, and research highlights the resilience of communities to tolerate and respond to significant events (Kruger et al. 2015). The nature of the globe and people have been influential actors through the ages (Caron, Kelly & Telesetsky 2014, 3) as both forces, natural and human-made have caused humanitarian crises.

According to WHO (2014), the definition of word humanitarian has a variety of meanings. Humanitarian is related to humane, benevolent, beneficent, considerate, compassionate, understanding, unselfish, welfare, charitable, gentle, sympathetic and many other similar words. It is an action between human and often connected to organisations. Humanitarian response is seeking to protect humanity and promote human welfare (WHO 2014). Debate by the WHO underlines that behind a humans' life appearance exists everyone's right to life with dignity, adequate assistance, protection and security. Situations and significant events that endanger the human rights of individuals require an international response.

In the previous century, humanitarian disasters have frequently occurred particularly as a result of extreme climate events such as flood or drought where not only have people been killed but homes have been destroyed, food resources have been lost, and increased disease has resulted in further impacts (Kruger et al. 2015). All kinds of protection of humanity and human nature is the central principle behind humanitarian aid (WHO 2014). Everyone is valuable as a person and holds similar rights as any other people, and the modern roots of humanitarian assistance can be traced back to the United Nations (UN) Human Rights Declaration and widespread commitment to the Geneva Convention (United Nations 2017). The United Nations first three principles are humanity, neutrality and impartiality and these principles were endorsed by UNs General Assembly Resolution 1946 following the end of the second world war (UN 2017). The Second World War 1939-45 was the most prominent human-made threat to humanity in the known history, and after the war ended, world leaders and people wanted to create strong international understanding to preserve and protect future life (UN, 2017).

2.2 Human rights, safety and gender

In literature, our time is called the third generation of human rights (Cornescu, 2009). In the third generation, we can identify the additional development of solidarity rights, rights which cannot be exerted only by an individual, but collectively. The initial phase of public rights was born in the French revolution 1789 which declared "Liberty, equality, fraternity" and debate by Cornescu (2009) identifies that the freedom of man was its core intent. However later, Cornescu (2009) outlines how the second generation pointed economic, social and cultural

rights. After World War II humankind created rules and laws that we are following today and whereas first and second-generation rights were between person and state, the third generation established general global human rights outside of national borders and limitations (Cornescu 2009)

According to Cornescu (2009), conception third-generation human rights include:

- “1. the right of people to self-determination;*
- 2. the right to peace;*
- 3. the right to development;*
- 4. the right to humanitarian assistance;*
- 5. environmental protection*
- 6. the right of sexual, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities.”*

The United Nations General Assembly (1948) determined in Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) that “Gender equality is a fundamental human right” (Article 2). That was almost 70 years ago (UN 2017). Despite the real development and progress, women and girls continue to suffer discrimination and violence but however Gender Equality, and access to education, health and well-being are all essential United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN 2017). That is an existing reality in every part of the world, but gender equality is a recognised foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable society (WHO 2014). In East-African countries, the development of gender equality has been slow, particularly because of conflict between indigenous and non-indigenous (Olatunji 2013, 4).

Latest expressions of women rights are from Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The statement is given as part of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It states in Goal 5: “Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation”. According to that statement, the topic is timely and urgent locally and worldwide.

2.3 Safety as human need

Human rights are based on universally recognised human need and a human right (Donnelly 2013). According to Abraham Maslow in his article the theory of human motivation (Maslow, 1943) the first demand of people is physiological needs like food and water. If the individual lacks food, safety, love and esteem person would most probably hunger for food strongly than

anything else and the because of an increased desire for food, no other interests exist but only food (Donnelly 2013). If the physiological needs are well gratified, evidence suggests that there then emerges a new set of requirements and those needs may be categorised roughly as the safety needs. (Donnelly 2013) As in a case of the hungry person, Donnelly (2013) recognises that the dominating goal is a strong determinant of safety, shelter and predictability events and safety becomes the priority.

Research suggests that security is divided into several areas that are illustrated by a human rights culture demonstrated through political freedom and democracy (Boucher 2009, 3). Safety as a *social* aspect is connected to relationships between people where people are dependable each other during their whole lifespan, and human beings cannot survive without each other, and we all are involved in nurture, care and support (Boucher 2009, 90). Also, Boucher (2009, 310) recognises the third aspect of safety as a *political* issue where dealing with social and health politics in society the policy-makers try to achieve security. Finally, evidence debates an existential aspect of security related to the core question of human existence, worry of the meaning of life, death and own final destiny that is often manifested in religious or traditional behaviour that can impact significantly on equality as well as human rights (Boucher 2009, 246).

According to Janovicek (2011), successful strategies to end domestic violence must be based on a political axis that does not post one claim as more legitimate than another because it might benefit most women. Janovicek (2011) identifies that frequent critical self-reflection is needed to ensure perspectives on how social inequalities shape women's experiences of violence particularly as women shelters are primarily understood to be Feminist Services and can help the most marginalised groups of women. People who are working to develop comprehensive services that will assist women and their children live violence-free lives. Janovicek (2011) continues about the first steps of movement that started help women. Workers soon learned that the law and its interpretation offered little real protection for battered women. The common question was "Why doesn't she just leave?". Lack of understanding of the complexity of woman abuse and domestic violence accounts for this unsympathetic attitude. The improvement of praxis, law and services continues within the precincts of helping battered women (Janovicek 2011).

2.4 Disaster

The definition of disaster by International Red Cross (IFRC) is that

"A disaster is a sudden, calamitous event that severely disrupts the functioning of a community or society and causes human, material, and economic or environmental losses that exceed the community's or society's ability to cope using its resources. Though often caused by nature, disasters can have human origins" (IFRC 2014).

The word disaster has roots in Greek astrological studies where the term was used to refer to a destruction or deconstruction of star called "dus-aster" also known as the "bad star", but there remains debate among scholars on the definitions of word disaster (Ireni-Saban 2014). According to International Red Cross definition, disaster occurs when a hazard impacts on vulnerable people (IFRC 2014). Hazard is a situation that poses a level of threat to life, health, property or environment when hazard together with possibility creates risk. The crisis often affects the most vulnerable people – women, children, elderly and people with disabilities. The vulnerability of people to disaster may also be defined as an internal risk factor that is exposed to danger (Blaikie et al. 2014)

There is no agreed consensus upon definition of disaster, but disaster can be defined as any catastrophic occurrence that disturbs the normal functioning of a country or society thereby leading the country or community to seek help from an outside source. The impact of any disaster is always devastating, and it could lead to loss of lives, injuries, properties, shortage of electricity supply, infrastructures. Disaster can come on a small or large scale. Knowledge, awareness and attitudes are some of the keys towards achieving a good preparedness. With proper disaster preparedness, the situations of any disaster can be minimised efficiently (Ireni-Saban 2014; Powers and Daily 2010). According to Blaikie et al. (2014) besides physical ability, the subparts of vulnerability are also linked to socio-economic fragility or lack of resilience.

The threat of harm to human populations and in their built and natural environments continues to be a global concern. Risks from natural and human-made disasters are increasing, in part because the human population continues to grow and concentrate in urban areas (UNISDR 2015). United Nations office for disaster risk reduction (UNISDR) picture shows

an Economical and human impact of disasters 2000-2012 (Figure 1). As the image shows, disasters can be found to produce enormous cultural, social, economic and psychological consequences. That is either for individuals and communities.

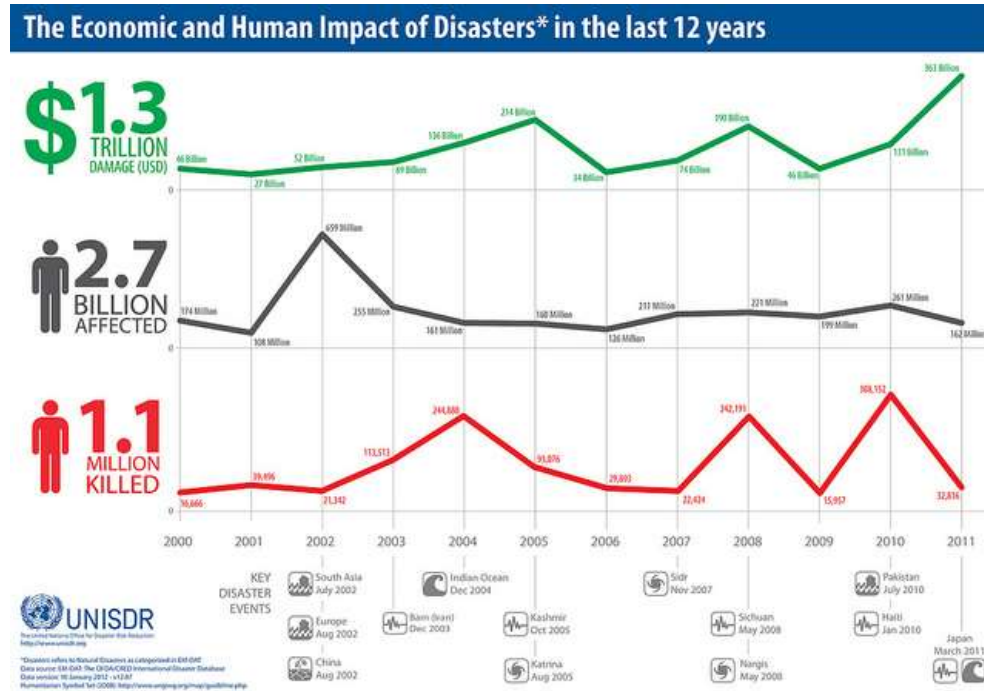


FIGURE 1 The economic and human impact of disasters 2000-12 (UNISDR)

Coppola (2015, 15) has recognised five trends of natural disasters. First one is the fact that the number of people affected by disasters is rising. Secondly, the disasters are becoming less deadly because of worldwide inventions, communication systems and comprehensive programs. However, the disasters are becoming costlier. The fourth trend is that developing countries are disproportionately affected by disaster consequences, and as the fifth trend the number of disasters is increasing each year.

2.4.1 Human-made disasters

Human-made disasters are caused by human beings as opposed to occurring or being made naturally. Technological or human-made hazards are harming events, caused by people and occur in the human settlements. Such crisis is complex emergencies as conflicts, famine, displaced populations, industrial and transport accidents (IFRC 2014.) Incidences of international and civil wars have decreased in our times. Conflicts are probably one of an enormous

challenge of the era as they can affect both individuals and communities through killing, injury, looting, robbery, raping and people displacement. As well as conflicts are affecting the significant loss of assets, houses, land, labour, utensils and livestock besides of the destruction of infrastructure and in general removing security (Proctor and Van Zandt 2008). Reduction in public services causes poor access to vital sources of livelihood and services, and by understanding the factors behind of conflicts, the continuation or end alongside consequences of violent situations influences people`s behaviour and interactions with the surrounding (Proctor and Van Zandt 2008). These factors also correlate to the people`s coping mechanisms in the face of extreme uncertainty and how disaster recovery mechanisms can be identified. In addition to Tanzania, the impact of climate change as a result of worldwide global warming due to increased industrialisation is also likely to increase the risk of human-made disasters (Ehrhart and Twena 2006). Evidence from Ehrhart and Twena (2006) indicates that extreme temperatures in Tanzania are growing and that not only will this affect physical climate, but it will also affect population security and potentially create conflict because of competition for urban habitation, agriculture and water and the risk will be increased by human vulnerability and response.

2.4.2 Natural disasters

Natural disasters are divided into geophysical, hydro-meteorological (meteorological, hydrological, climatological) and biological disasters. Natural disasters are often regarded as "acts of God," (Ireni-Saban 2014). In practice, those acts can be such as earthquakes, floods and landslides. However, it should be recognised that disaster caused by nature can have partly human origins, and this includes increases in severe weather-related natural disasters as a result of climate change such as increased flooding and landslides and can also include vulnerability to disease (Blaikie et al. 2014). Crowded human settlements are particularly at risk of landslides because of heavy rains caused by climate change (Ireni-Saban, 2014). Evidence suggests that Tanzania is relatively low risk regarding natural disaster given the limited vulnerability to flooding, earthquakes, landslides and extreme temperatures due to its geography and climate compared to other poorer, highly populated coastal living countries (Kahn 2005). Research in Tanzania by Paavola (2008) indicates that in Tanzania the impact of natural disasters is more likely to be significant in rural areas. That because of the result of limited access to markets, public services and utilities.

2.4.3 Complex emergencies

Complex emergencies, both natural disaster and armed conflict are when impacts co-occur (Caron, Kelly & Telesetsky 2014.) According to McSpadden and MacArthur (2009), the complex emergencies term describes overwhelmed local, regional, national, and international systems when the rapid movement of people fleeing actual human rights abuses. Bartels (2016) characterisation of *complex emergencies* states that the different individuals and organisations are favouring definitions to highlight specific characteristics. However, there are significant key features of complex emergencies, and these are more universally accepted than any one particular definition. Typical qualities of complex emergencies (Bartels 2016) include conflicts and wars at the core of complex emergencies. Also, a large scale of violence, losses of life and population displacement. That may cause a penetrative and extensive damage to societies as well infrastructures and local economies. Research by Bartels (2016) also recognises that the causes of complex emergencies usually include political, economic and environmental fluctuation. Bartels (2016) defines that complex emergencies are often prolonged, with the average civil war now lasting many years, even ten. Humanitarian assistance is often hindered by political and military limitations, leading to security risks for local people and humanitarian workers. Also, Bartels (2016) mentioned that most of the victims are civilian and unprotected children, women, disabled and the elderly people.

2.5 Disaster risk management

Disaster prevention and mitigation are critical for sustainable society. According to The United Nations, Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) (2015) the core of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) is to create a systematic process that helps mitigate risks and hazards. The method of using administration, organisations, and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies and policies. The improved coping abilities to minimise the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster is based on the understanding of the disaster risk according to UNISDR (2015). All institutions are advised to build the knowledge of government officials at all levels. Within the civil society, communities and volunteers, as well as the private business sector. That happens through shared experiences of good practices and training and education. Including the use of created training and education mechanisms and peer learning (UNISDR 2015). At the local level, the UNISDR (2015) recommends the empowerment of local authorities. Research identifies that disaster management and disaster risk

reduction are combined to each other in the disaster risk management cycle (Figure 2) where preparation, prevention and mitigation before an event are equal to response and recovery needs after an incident (UNESCO 2013)

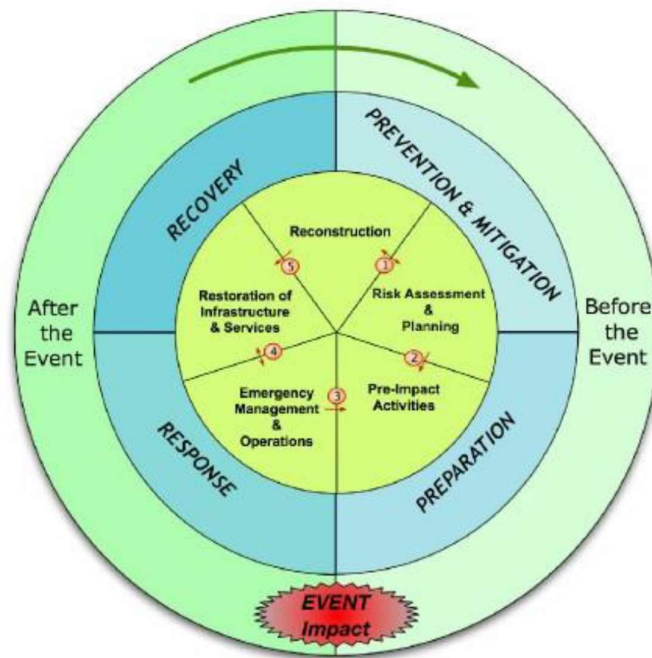


FIGURE 2. The disaster risk management cycle (UNESCO, 2013)

Disaster Risk Reduction is also called mitigation and involves eliminating the likelihood of a hazard or consequences of it. It is removing impacts on society or property (UNESCO 2013). According to Olu et al. (2016), the mainstreaming of disaster risk management are key challenges in the developing countries. Mainstreaming includes and disaster risk reduction in the long- and midterm health development programs. The guidance by UNESCO (2013) proposes that that preparation is equipping the people and institutions against any disaster risks whereas response is acting to reduce and eradicate disaster impact to prevent further deaths, suffering or loss of property and enable the return to normal life and survival of disastrous consequences. Disaster management is also decision making and policy, administrative decisions and operational activities and takes place both in advance to reduce the impact of an event, during and after the event (UNESCO 2013). Evidence underlines that the learning from experience creates better prevention and preparation before next emergency but mitigating activities identified must be actioned to reduce further risks (UNESCO 2013). Research of Cardona (2003, 3) introduces three common and collective policies of risk management.

Mentioned are risk identification including individual and social perceptions, risk reduction and disaster management.

3 DEVELOPMENT AREA: KIMBILIO WOMEN'S SHELTER AND EDUCATION CENTER

3.1 Gender-based violence in Tanzania

In Tanzania, the south-Saharan East-Africa, more than one-third (39%) of all women have experienced physical violence since age 15. According to the Tanzanian National Bureau of Statistics (2011) in Morogoro area, violence exposure rate is even higher (50%). One-third (33%) of all Tanzanian women suffered from violent acts during the previous 12 months. The threat of violence is substantially higher for divorced, separated or widowed women (46%) than single women (21%). This information indicates that close relationships are increasing the risk of violence in Tanzania. However, four-fifths (80%) of women who have experienced physical abuse report that the wrongdoer of the violence was a former or current partner. Unfortunately, ten percent (10%) of women had their first sexual act forced against their will. (National Bureau of Statistics, 2011). Wrong attitudes are also part of the problem, in the year 2010 over half (54%) of women and 38% of men nationwide think that a husband is justified in beating his wife for the specified reasons (NBS, 281)

Research by Kapiga et al. (2017) presents an overview of violence experience prevalence in Tanzania (Figure 3). The fresh data (n=1021) collected from north-western Tanzania suggests only 27% (276) women were not reporting any violence or abuse within the past 12 months. However, 35% (94) women experienced both physical and sexual abuse; and almost all (98%) report at least one named of abuse during the same period. Out of 739 women who experienced at least one form of ill-treatment, 200 27.1% (200) experienced all types of violations (i.e. controlling behaviour, economic abuse and emotional abuse) in the last 12 months (Kapiga et al. 2017). Research by McCloskey, Williams & Larsen (2005) also identified the risk of violence from partners, and this was elevated if there had been problems conceiving or had borne more than five children. Also if the partner was unemployed and or she was poorly

educated and compared similarly with other research in Africa and across Latin America and Southern Asia where similar abuse has been recorded.

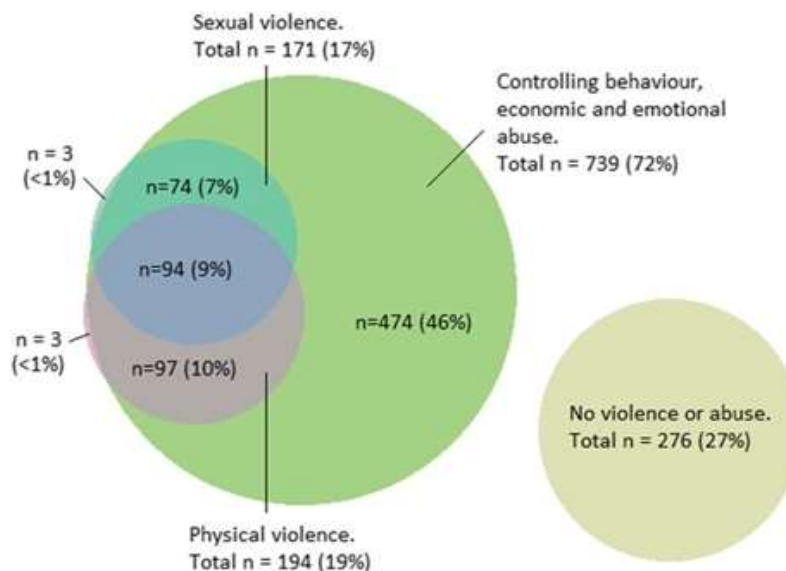


FIGURE 3. Self-reported experience of violence and abuse in the past 12 months (n = 1021) (Kapiga et al. 2017)

According to Kapiga (2017) in Tanzania, the high prevalence of *Intimate Partner Violence* (IPV) and abuses has an active link to symptoms of poor mental health and other economic and human suffering. Those effects are causing a tremendous loss of resources. That means there is an urgent need for developing appropriate interventions to tackle both violence and abusive behaviours among intimate partners.

3.2 Kimbilio – women shelter and education centre

In central Tanzania, Morogoro Diocese of Lutheran Church of Tanzania (MGD-ELCT) has started a project against women and girls misbehaving. A project is called *Kimbilio – women shelter and education centre* (Kimbilio). Kimbilio has begun its operations in 2017. It is owned and operated by Morogoro Diocese. Kimbilio's partner in Finland is Lempäälä Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA). The project is financed by contributions of Morogoro Diocese women department, Lempäälä Evangelical Lutheran congregation and Lempäälä Young Men's Christian Association.

Kimbilio house has 12-bed places for families or individuals. According to African habits, people are also able to pop-up and ask help for their actual issues. The exact number of customers will be known later due to the operations. According to project document (YMCA Lempäälä 2016), the core idea is to help and protect women and girls. Actions are needed against old traditions like female circumcisions, IPV and another family-related violence, subjugation, and other mishandling and inhuman behaviours. Kimbilio is also going to provide for women and children training and education. Acquiring skills and working experiences, for physical and mental activities and sports. Identifying and finding proper pathways to help victims of violence in Tanzania the need to provide shelters is recognised. Evidence from McClearly-Sills et al. 2013) identifies that very often pathways are long and circuitous with lengthy delays and it is important that help-seeking patterns are supported across a variety of age, marital status, education and type of violence as well as the provision of physical protection and personal development opportunities for victims.

Morogoro region is one of thirty (30) regions of Tanzania. According to 2012 National Census (National Bureau of Statistics, 2012) number of population in Morogoro region is around 2.2 million people. Morogoro Diocese operative area is same than Morogoro region. MGD-ELCT has about 50,000 church members (Pindua, 2017).

However, the evidence states that the Kimbilio's capacity will increase through training of the new staff and practice of the existing employees and volunteers. Training plans include training in management, economics, information technology, psychosocial support, education, safety, crafts and business planning. (YMCA Lempäälä 2016). This development work aims to help Kimbilio's staff to build a safer environment. It seems that the Kimbilio disaster preparedness – needs urgent attention. Attention is required to build more secure environment for clients and personal of Kimbilio.

3.3 Values, aims and principles of Kimbilio

The aim of Kimbilio is the reduction of inequalities, and the gaining of equality between men and women are the core values of Kimbilio. At the current, there are no shelters in Morogoro area and only a few in Tanzania (YMCA Lempäälä 2016).

Women and girls in Tanzania do not have opportunities to demand their rights, or and many of them do not even know their rights at all. The Tanzanian government and many non-governmental organisations are working for the rights of women, but the need for help is enormous. When facing physical or mental violence, women often have no choice to escape. Domestic violence is common and accepted; the child marriages are common, girls are circumcised, widow's inheritance rights are not realised, despite the legislation. Status of disabled and HIV positive women in the community is weak. The Kimbilio creates an opportunity for their protection (YMCA Lempäälä 2016).

Local police, other NGOs, government and state government representatives have all seen the need for women's Shelter home. Legal support for women is offered by non-governmental organisations and at the police Domestic Violence Unit and from the Gender Desk. The Shelter with its staff provides quick integrity protection and thus time to find a solution.

Increasing Women's and girls' self-confidence by creating their activity centre is an essential element also. The idea that a woman has something of her own is a new and empowering thing. A key component in the development of women's rights is to get women to advocate for themselves (YMCA Lempäälä 2016).

3.4 Kimbilio operational staff

Kimbilio's leader is secretary of dioceses women and children work. She is responsible for Kimbilio's maintenance and operation of houses. Practical things are led by matron of the house. She needs to be a multilingual person who can deal with everyday situations and practices. She helps women and children, is responsible for the condition of houses, money matters and goods.

Matron has three trained assistants, to house security and reception can be maintained. Also, she is responsible for two cleaner, two cooks and two gardeners. The Gardeners also works as watchman of the area. The total amount of workers will be approximately ten persons.

Volunteers can also participate in and support the activities of the house according to their capabilities. Volunteers can be either, foreign or locals (YMCA Lempäälä 2016).

4 METHOD

4.1 Data Collection Programme

The development methodology has been broken down into a number of phases (Table 1) to increase the efficiency of data collection and analysis of results.

TABLE 1. Data Collection Timetable

| 1st phase | 2nd phase | 3rd phase | 4th phase | 5th phase |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| Preliminary discussions about thesis -idea with Kimbilio owners (MDG-ELCT) and donators in Finland. Reviewing of the theoretical background of Disaster preparedness literature. Used resources: EBSCO, Sphere handbook, Global Index Medicus -GIM, EM-DAT, IRC and WHO materials). | Preparing and signing the tripartite agreement: student, Morogoro diocese and DIAK. E-mail interviews with Kimbilio staff about the Disaster preparedness needs | Budget, goals and risks of the development process. Used tool RBM. Making the financial request to Lempäälä YMCA. => Pledge for training costs received. | Evaluation of the Development work -plan with project owners, donators, teachers and other students. | Practical arrangements of the workshop: Journeys, timetables, materials/folders, venue, food etc. The workshop was held at 28th of February to 1st of March 2017 in Morogoro. |
| January 2017 =====>=====>=====>=====>=====>=====>=====>=====> March 2017 | | | | |

The method is community-based development work. According to Green (2016, 3) “community development processes and interactions entail efforts to combine and build resources to improve quality of and well-being.” The planning and implementation of training have made in very close cooperation with the Morogoro Lutheran diocese, owner of the Kimbilio. Since very beginning there have been several discussions and contacting with Kimbilio, Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tanzania – Morogoro Diocese as well YMCA Lempäälä representatives. In order to best scope data collection detail staff members were asked:

1. Explain in your own words any risk or vulnerability that comes to your mind when you think about Kimbilio building and work you are going to do there.
2. Write down something about your personal needs according to emergency preparedness and risk management.

After this a disaster preparedness workshop was held based on WHO methodology training material (Appendix 9.1) to provide preliminary training and awareness and collate information from participants to contribute to the development work and understanding of local disaster preparedness.

The workshop programme and data collection programme (Appendix 9.2) consisted of:

1. Introduction to Disaster Preparedness key concepts
2. The second phase was getting to know Kimbilio area and houses by using maps and drawings. The learning objective was to evaluate area according to existing materials. We also started to accumulate and recognise risks and possible hazards of Kimbilio.
3. Field visit to Kimbilio area Group evaluated and assessed the buildings, rooms, yard, fencing, gates and kitchens. The aim was to collect data either learn about the possible risks together.
4. Group collation of combined information into one document. The document was named Kimbilio' s risks and solutions (Appendix 9.3). The document is the collation of all the work made by this single process.
5. Group Evaluating of the learning process. The results were collected first by personal writing and then we discussed them in the group.

It is necessary to recognise risks and hazards, find solutions for those and set goals for future. Community-based Disaster preparedness -development work contains elements which help teams and individuals improve their skills in their work and self-management in future.

The Kimbilio has started to serve local communities at the beginning of 2017, and that is the main reason why improve to Kimbilio' s disaster preparedness in case of an emergency. Collecting of the data happens through observations and discussions, and each case is treated as unique. (Hirsijärvi, Remes & Sajavaara 2007)

This paper is inspired of Participatory Action Research. In that mentioned method, participants make a concerted effort to integrate three fundamental aspects of their work:

participation, action and research. Action research tends to keep things small and close to natural communities and environments. (Chevalier & Buckles 2013).

4.2 Ethical Considerations

By the ethical standards study cannot cause harm. Ethical points of thesis need to be covered from the data collection until the publishing. The main actors of the qualitative research and development are validity, credibility, confirmability and transferability (Kylmä & Juvakka 2012). All development and innovation work at Diaconia university of applied sciences can be characterised by saying "that it is morally right, scientifically true and beneficial to the society" (DIAK 2012, 15). In this study, the ethical principles have been considered seriously.

The social significance of development work is a key ethical factor. Research process should be of benefit to people or communities (Kylmä & Juvakka 2012, 144). Working life related development work among small communities must be prepared carefully and in good cooperation with people involved. The developer must be aware of possible conflicts within the community. The developer must not confuse conflicts with his work. Fairness and impartiality are important action principles (Kylmä & Juvakka 2012, 152). According to Finnish Advisory Board on Research Integrity "Researchers refrain from all research-related evaluation and decision-making situations, when there is the reason to suspect a conflict of interest" (Varantola et al., 2013, 31). The authors own previous experiences with Morogoro Lutheran diocese staff have been helpful to avoid conflicts and build the ethical foundation of the development work. The distance to the mentioned institution is needed, because of authors previous financial responses in Tanzania. At the very beginning of this process, it was clear to all participants that author does not work anymore to Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission and his role is only a student. That was important in order to avoid expectations for future project funding. The author completed previous work duties involved to Tanzania in august 2016 and started this thesis at the end of 2016. The Kimbilio and Lempäälä YMCA are not getting funds from Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission. Cooperation according to the thesis is entirely conducted ethically and openly. In this thesis is in line with the development project aim and objectives.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Staff's perceptions of the disaster risks

The planning process started with email interview for Kimbilio responsible staff (5). Two answers received from them (A1 and A2). Answers are enough to understand preparedness needs in advance. Because of authors previous work and contacts to Morogoro Diocese, all of them who were involved to Kimbilio were known.

The email interview attempted to get answers to two pre-questions:

Explain by your own words any risk or vulnerability that comes to your mind when you think about Kimbilio building and work you are going to do there.

Answer 1: Kimbilio building is within the Municipal of Morogoro, the place which is open and known to everyone. According to the work of Kimbilio house is to save women, girls and children who face critical problems with their families. To mind, this needs a strong security and privacy

A2: Fire explosion This can be happening due to two main reasons; an increase of using gas fire for daily cooking. I suppose that can be the means of cooking. Now using gas fire can cause fire outburst especially when it happens people who are accommodated in the Kimbilio house do not have so much knowledge about using gas fire, etc.

A2: Another thing which might be causing fire explosion can be electricity. An unstable power system (on and off) sometimes creates a "shot" in the house. This can lead to damage of things which use electricity such as TV, radio, fridge, etc. Moreover, it may result in start fire in a fire and hence burn it.

A2: Robberies: the beautifulness of the houses and the environment may make some people think that there are big treasuries in the houses, and may in any way want to get what is inside

A2: Diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea and others. Accommodating many people from different areas and an environment in one place sometimes can lead to an eruption of diseases such as those which have been mentioned.

Write down something about your personal needs according to emergency preparedness and risk management.

Answer 1: The personal needs are to have strong security and competent staff who will be able to run Kimbilio by taking immediate action to solve problems. All in all, there must be a long-term plan for anything that can happen to stop the service of the vulnerable people, for example, to have enough food, medicine or something which will be needed

A2: The knowledge may extend to how to use things such as fire extinguishers, etc. (in many cases people have fire extinguishers but do not know how to use them).

A2: Pre-cautionary: This can be by providing relevant information to the people who are coming to stay in the house of how to use things in the kitchen, house or compound, how to keep and remain in hygiene, etc. Pre-cautionary might also be by using things which can control electricity, like electricity circuit breaker.

Pictures were used in the e-mail interview to open concepts of the risks (appendix 8.3). Even all the participants could speak English; I was not sure if concepts of risks were bright for them. I had pre-idea about risks, but I wanted to do everything together. My role was more like conductor and report writer through the process. In African culture, it is also essential to ask opinions and permissions before action. Very often we "western people" are too fast for our ideas and activities. That may cause hidden or visible resistance between participants or leaders of the project. In Tanzania, the person cannot be too polite or can't ask too much before a choice of actions. Also, it is critical to meet the highest person of organisation and ask his/her permission to continue with other levels staff.

5.2 Results from the workshop

A disaster preparedness -workshop was held in the Kimbilio area at 28th of February to 1st of March 2017. Leaders of diocese opened session and participant were from all the leading departments. The programme of the initial workshop included the development portfolios and collation of material covering key risk disaster preparedness concepts (Figure 4.)

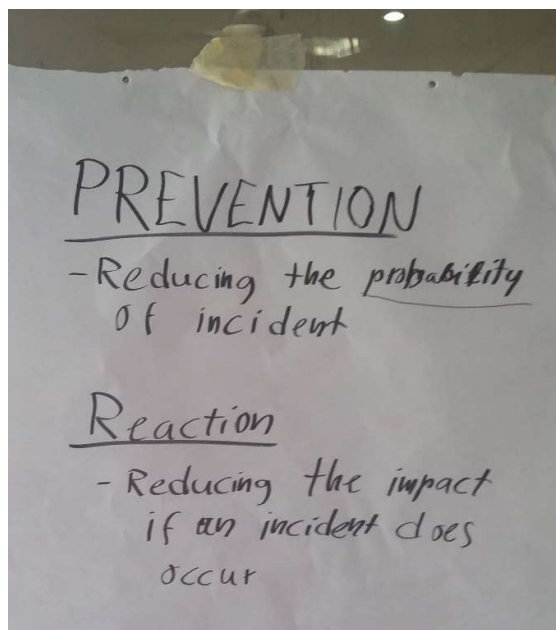


FIGURE 4. Example of image of risk preparedness theory presented at workshop

The workshop also enabled participants to develop and discuss risk using spatial data such as building plans and maps to understand risk in a spatial context (Figure 5.) and then having identified building feature carrying out a specific assessment of risk locations such as doorway and exit points (Figure 6.). The participants identified risks associated with security such as civil unrest, fire and water and the lack of management infrastructure such as fire extinguishers of effective water drainage. Also, health risks from insect-borne diseases were also recognised, but more important barriers to communicating spatially and between different user groups such as residents, staff and visitors in the event of an incident were also highlighted. This then led to the recognition of the need to develop a disaster response plan in a similar way to a preparedness plan so that all participants were aware of their role. Particularly the staff and management in for accounting for shelter users, administration of first aid and requesting assistance from stakeholder outside the normal users of the shelter. Results of

a more detailed site risk analysis for the shelter carried out by workshop participants can be found at Appendix 9.3



FIGURE 5. Mapping and drawings -groupwork for Disaster preparedness.



FIGURE 6. Group evaluating Kimbilio exit doors.

At the end of the process to confirm and re-enforce training and education alongside the development of a disaster preparedness plan participants then produced signs to warn and educate others to risk and mitigation measures within the shelter (Figure 7.).



FIGURE 7. Participants produced laminated signs in Swahili From left: “Use garbage bin!”, “Fire exit”, “Start your day with God”, “No candles” and “Keep the environment clean”

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Evaluation of Methodology

Evidence suggests that for a pilot project the methodology used based on the WHO (2014) disaster preparedness protocol provided an effective program to determine the factors affecting security at the Kimbilio Women’s Centre. In order to efficiently assess the shelter risks, it was identified that an initial education and training phase was required not only to develop skills amongst the participants but also to empower individuals to engage specific approach. Evidence by the WHO (2014) and Allen (2006) recognise the importance of a phased approach to developing disaster preparedness plans and actions in developing countries, particularly as it contributes to other sustainable goals. The WHO (2014) protocol for disaster preparedness development including training workshops and development of self-assessment techniques and self-resolution. It could be suggested that other techniques to develop disaster preparedness that did not engage local participants, in the same way, are unlikely to be successful in the same way in this case. It was also difficult to assess the level of risk each of the hazards identified through the questions asked which would have assisted in the prioritisation of qualification of different risks. For example, workers at the shelter may have considered disease risk more significant than unauthorised entry to the shelter which residents may

consider more important. More development is potentially required to enable subjective prioritisation of mitigation activities. Research by Pearson (2012) recognises the importance of robust early warning indicators of disasters allowing effective response and Rayhan (2010) highlight the vulnerability of poor communities to invest in preparatory activities and underlines the need for subjective risk assessment and practical hazard management,

To initiate the development work, it was also necessary to gain support and introduction from the management of the centre to validate the process, and it could be suggested that this created a bias in favour of engaging in disaster preparedness activity which may not be replicated at other shelters where leadership is less supportive. There is also variation in structure, size and location of similar shelters in Tanzania and Africa which makes the comparison of the results at Kimbilio difficult and further development work is recommended in other women's shelters to determine if the results achieved at this survey site are representative of other shelters. Research by McCleary-Sills et al. (2013) also identifies that males and particularly young boys are vulnerable to physical violence and disaster preparedness in a women's shelter may be different. Particularly regarding execution to a men's shelter due to gender-specific risk tolerance and it could be suggested that it would be productive to compare male and female disaster risk preparedness plans to compare strategies and identify best practice. Research by Enarson (1998) has previously identified that regarding response to disaster preparedness women take a longer-term view than men and are more likely to act collaboratively for sustainable goals and can balance priorities for security, shelter, food and resources more effectively. It is also recommended that the results and recommendations of this development work be used as baseline data for future processes and monitoring to determine the effectiveness of the education and awareness raising activities alongside any subsequent response to a disaster event that the shelter may be exposed to.

7.2 Evaluation of the training and recommendations

Evaluation of training was done as a group process by collecting the feedback by writing and discussion together in the group. The given evaluation questions were: What I have learnt during the workshop? And My future recommendations and needs? Respondents identified what they had learnt about identifying the risk and effects of possible natural disaster and that the group work had enabled them to develop analysis tools to prevent and react to unplanned

events. The respondents were also able to recognise the need to increase awareness of disaster risks at both the individual, group and organisational level. Also, they identified the need to enhance the response phase environment such as fire extinguishers, smoke detectors, fire doors and emergency exit signage. The actions highlighted the need to develop enhanced safety training opportunities such as how to use emergency equipment and how to routinely maintain and work in safety aware environment. The results identify immediate actions for risk reduction including the installation of exit and fire compliant doors in the first instance and further detail of specific risks and mitigating actions required can be found in Appendix. 1. The results also support evidence from other community development into disaster preparedness. Allen (2006) highlighted education and building on local capacity and resources through education training and infrastructure development. Those actions have all been effective tools to reduce the impact of future disaster events. Research by Allen (2006) also highlights that physical empowerment of community stakeholders. That increases the effectiveness of mitigation, improves sustainability and contributes to the alleviation of other problems such as poverty through providing education and employment opportunities. Empowerment of abused women through microfinance activities that support community development are particularly recognised as valuable providers of training, education and wider socio-economic development in poorer countries (Kim et al.2007). Kim et al. (2007) suggest that over a two-year period with integrated programmes of development that empower women, physical violence reduced by more than half and underlines the importance of protecting females from gender-specific risks of violence.

7.3 Disaster preparedness planning

The results identify that the content of disaster plan should include all pre-mentioned and in-action occurred threats. According to the preliminary email interview, the main risks of Kimbilio are weak security that leads to robbery from outside or conflicts between accommodated persons or their families. Also mentioned threats are the fire and electric shock. Communicable diseases like cholera, diarrhoea and malaria are also referred to. Evidence also suggests that women in shelters also become more vulnerable immediately after a disaster event as their security is lessons and they become more vulnerable to attack either by a stranger or with a friend or relative they may seek alternative shelter with (Thornton and Voight 2007).

According to authors personal previous training experiences in Finland and Tanzania, it is critical to plan for the aims, results and risks of training or workshop in advance. According to classical Kirkpatrick's (2006) training effectiveness measurement model, there are four levels of measuring training effectiveness that can be used to understand and process the results of the workshop (Figure 8.).



FIGURE 8. Kirkpatrick's Four Levels of Training Evaluation (Kirkpatrick 2006)

The first level is Reaction: How did the participants react to the training program? During the Kimbilio process, all participants involved were very much eager to learn about Disaster preparedness. The second level is Learning: To what extent did participants improve knowledge and skills? The level of understanding of the topic among the participants was unclear in advance, so this development work can also provide baseline data for future processes and monitoring both locally in the shelter and similar situations across Tanzania. Behaviour: Did behaviour change because of the training? Changing and monitoring of the behaviour is very difficult. However, several cultural barriers are preventing the understanding of external evaluator. A fourth level according to Kirkpatrick model is Results: What benefits to the organisation resulted from the training? Each of levels can be assessed using a variety of methods. In this work, the resulting disaster preparedness action plan was the principal goal and enabled the development of a risk matrix (Table 2). Research

by Marjanovic and Nimpuno (2003) identifies that Tanzania is strengthening its disaster risk management practice through training and evaluation. Similar to that outlined in this development study and by Kirkpatrick (2006) as information, public health, communication and education to influence behaviour is increasing the ability of communities to understand, accept and live with risk from disaster events in daily life.

TABLE 2. Kimbilio Disaster Preparedness Plan

| RBM | Result | Risks |
|---|---|--|
| Impact – The result of the project. Not intended for the single project. Long term goal. | The Disaster preparedness risks are identified in the Kimbilio women’s shelter and education centre. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of participants • Unexpected other activities • Illness or injury of training moderator |
| Outcome – The Change that occurs if the project outputs are achieved. | The Kimbilio has Disaster preparedness -plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The goal is too broad in practice |
| Output – The specifically intended results of the project. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Personal of the Kimbilio are obtained core competencies and knowledge of disaster preparedness ▪ The disaster risks are named ▪ The recommendations of upcoming needs are made ▪ Two days’ development work - session is held for minimum four persons | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of participants • Limitations of the allocated timeframe • Personnel is too busy with other duties to participate training • Language challenges of the training moderator |
| Activities – The actual tasks required in producing the desired outputs. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing two days training for Kimbilio personnel at 28.2-1.3.2017 in Morogoro • Observing of the Kimbilio premises to recognise vulnerabilities, risks and threats • Collecting data and produce the report | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants have illness, funeral or other duties during the time • Lack of funds for transport and meals during the training • Challenges to reach all the Kimbilio premises |
| Input – What recourses are needed to be able to execute activities? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training moderators own Contribution (travel costs, accommodation, used time) ▪ Financial support from Partners ▪ Support from MDG-ELCT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travelling challenges • Lack of the funds |

This risk matrix can be compared positively with a similar matrix proposed by the United Nations Development Group [UNDG] (2010): The Result Base Management -matrix (RBM). According to UNDG (2010), the aim is to pre-describe the targeted results and risks of the project, and the results can also be used as a tool to identify and source funding and resources

for mitigation. Measures as is proposed with the results of this development work where financial support for the project came from Lempäälä YMCA. However, it should be noted that irrespective of the form it takes the new Kimbilio has the Disaster preparedness plan (Table 2) outlines the predicted outcome of producing the risk matrix compared with outcomes of the development work and the risks associated with not carrying out this paper. Research by Pearson (2012) underlines that any disaster preparedness plan may be the good start. However, it is still a plan and as risk assessments are a dynamic form of analysis the development of disaster preparedness at the shelter has now begun and can be revised as when mitigation risks change in the future. There is also the need to develop integrated communication and management strategies in all phases of disaster management in Kimbilio. This will determine effectiveness of preparedness training and education, coping strategies and activities in the immediate post-disaster response (Wisner et al. 2012). Research by Wisner et al. (2012) also identifies that local social relationships are often key to ensuring an effective transition from preparedness to response and ensuring dynamic revision to risk understanding and planning at a local community level as well as at a national level. Von Kotze and Holloway (1996) have also previously recognised the influence of community participatory in disaster mitigation activities in reducing the size and influence of the public sector.

7 CONCLUSION

The results of this development work identify that before this project there was no real awareness amongst users of the Kimbilio Women's Shelter and the prevention of the potential impacts of a natural or humanmade disaster such as fire. This paper highlights the need to educate and engage with all stakeholder participants to understand, identify and develop disaster preparedness. One sentence from given workshop -feedback was representational: The data also identifies the need to identify and prioritise risk mitigation such as the installation of exit doors in the main house that was detected in a workshop focusing on building drawings evaluation.

This development work has concluded that the Kimbilio Women's Shelter is at risk from disaster, particularly relating to accidental fire and violent attack as well as other threats from

disease and poor infrastructure causing accidents. The Kimbilio house was built up, and it has only one exit -door, and according to any fire plans and directions, the situation was insufficient. As a result off workshop to educate and train stakeholders, risks were immediately mitigated from critical to significant as the participants developed an awareness and understanding of how they could personally reduce the risk of disasters. Engagement at all levels and active participation is also recognised as important throughout the who of the scoping. However the preparedness plan development and while immediately there is a significant list of mitigating actions to complete. As the conclusion they all contribute to the long-term sustainable management of the shelter project. There are in most cases other restrictions such as availability of funding for activities, but education and prioritisation of effort enable long-term planning. Crucially, in line with the original objectives of this paper, the process itself has enabled the initial development work to create disaster preparedness plan to Kimbilio and increase staff's awareness. In a Tanzanian context, it is also important to recognise that this development work is new and innovative as previous work to enhance knowledge of disaster preparedness needs in women shelters in that context was not available. This is important as development work highlights the importance of developing action plans for disaster preparedness. So significant is also the direct stakeholder's engagement supports both reduction of risk before an event and efficiency of collaborative action following an event increasing community resilience.

This development work provides a baseline for disaster preparedness in women's shelters in Tanzania, and further processes should be carried out in the Kimbilio shelter to monitor and develop further disaster risk management as well as communicate the results of this development work to other shelters.

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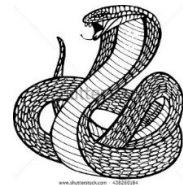
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9. APPENDICES

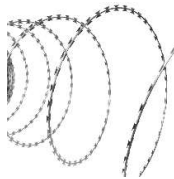
9.1 WHO Disaster Preparedness Workshop Information Material

KEY CONCEPTS OF WHO DISASTER MANAGEMENT:

Risk (vulnerability, capacity, hazard etc.)



Risk reduction and responses



Recovery



Disaster risk reduction including risk assessment, mitigation, adaptation, preparedness.



"Itakiki fence make mabilili neighbors."

ABOUT THE KEY CONCEPTS

Concept of risk is more like an umbrella than single concept. By opening this umbrella we face several relevant concepts. **Disaster risk reduction** includes all action that seeks to make individuals and communities more resilient to disaster. **Institutions, policies and techniques** are equally important when planning the disaster risk reduction. In the institutional level one can lobby for supportive legislation or challenge the cultural norms. In the policy level the goals of disaster management can be integrate into poverty alleviation or economic planning. Furthermore, in the techniques, disaster risk reduction can be introduced to the practice in everyday life. (Pelling and Wisner 2009, p. 47.)

The Risk management is applied when development planning and regulation fail to prevent the accumulation of risk. The focus is on the **vulnerability** of the system. You can read more about vulnerability and Risk from a holistic Perspective by Risk response can be divided to the **early warning, preparation and post-disaster recovery**. The Early warning systems are most used in national levels.

WHO Definitions for the Key Concepts

Crisis

Is an event or series of events representing a critical threat to the health, safety, security or wellbeing of a community, usually over a wide area. Armed conflicts, epidemics, famine, natural disasters, environmental emergencies and other major harmful events may involve or lead to a humanitarian crisis. Take a look to one example of disaster response by reading what does IRC do in crisis.

Disaster

A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society causing widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses that exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources. A disaster is a function of the risk process. It results from the combination of hazards, conditions of vulnerability and insufficient capacity or measures to reduce the potential negative consequences of risk.

Any occurrence that causes damage, ecological disruption, loss of human life or deterioration of health and health services on a scale sufficient to warrant an extraordinary response from outside the affected community or area.

Emergency

A sudden occurrence demanding immediate action that may be due to epidemics, to natural, to technological catastrophes, to strife or to other man-made causes (1). Hazard

Any phenomenon that has the potential to cause disruption or damage to people and their environment.

Risk

The probability of harmful consequences, or expected losses (deaths, injuries, property, livelihood, economic activity disrupted or environment damaged) resulting from interactions between natural or human-induced hazards and vulnerabilities.

Vulnerability

The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of

Hazards

The degree to which a population or an individual is unable to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from the impact of a disaster

These definitions are adopted from the WHO document "Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness".

Questions for Kimbilio' s management and staff:

Please answer everything that comes to your mind. There is no right or wrong answers in this phase.

Information collected will be used ONLY to planning purpose of training.

Explain by your own words any risk or vulnerability that comes to your mind when you thin Kimbilio building and work you are going to do there.

Tell something about your personal needs according to emergency preparedness and risk management

9.2 Disaster Preparedness -workshop MGD-ELCT -program

DAY ONE: Tuesday 28.02.2017

| TIME | PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE | FACILITATOR/S |
|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 8:00 – 8:30 | Morning devotion | MGD-STAFF |
| 8:30 – 09.00 | Welcome to the workshop, Opening <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MGD – ELCT bishop’s opening words - Situation of Kimbilio project now - Response and greetings from Finland | Kimbilio staff Facilitator |
| 09.00 – 10.30 | Agenda of workshop <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Background & purpose of the training - Introduction of the participants and facilitators - Workshop objectives and expectations - Experiences of disasters | Facilitator |
| Tea break 10:30-11:00 | | |
| 11:00-12:30 | Disaster Preparedness and Response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theoretical background | Facilitator |

| Lunch 12:30-13:30 | | |
|----------------------------|---|-------------|
| 13:30-15:30 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key concepts of community based development and workshop teams starting act with that - Data collecting tool | Facilitator |
| Break 15:30 – 16:00 | | |
| 16:00- 17:30 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visit to Kimbilio | MGD - Staff |
| 17.30 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - End of the day | |

DAY TWO: Wednesday 01.03.2017

| TIME | Purpose and objectives | FACILITATOR/S |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| 8:30 – 9.00 | Morning devotion | |
| 9:00 – 10.30 | Use of collected data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing material for Kimbilio Disaster Preparedness • Strengthening knowledge together about topic • Discussions and learning from each other | Facilitator + ALL |
| Tea break – 10:30-11:00 | | |
| 11:00-12.30 | Continues ... | Facilitator + ALL |
| Lunch 12:30-14:00 | | |
| 14:00-15:30 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating recommendations and collecting feedback | ALL |
| 15.30 | Completing and closing prayer | MGD-ELCT representatives |

9.3 Results of the Kimbilio Disaster preparedness workshop held on 28.2-1.3.2017

Segmentation: Humanmade disasters (HD), natural disasters(ND), Complex emergencies (CE).

| Possible threat, risk or vulnerable | Area | Who is target of the risk? | Effects of possible injury | Occurrence Daily(5), Weekly(4) Monthly (3), Yearly (2), occasionally (1) | Impact-Critical (5), Serious (4), Significant (3), Moderate (2), Small (1) | Sum: 10=high 1=low | Solution or recommendation |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|--|--------------------|---|
| Insufficient security of area – Robbery, jump for the premises, Theft HD | Kim-bilio area and houses | Personnel, clients | Loss property, even death or injury | 5 | 5 | 10 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hiring good security guards. Installing the electricity wire around the fences Have a good lock in the gates To have good relationships with neighborhoods The police will be informed about the Kimbilio |
| Single door to exit in Kimbilio house – lack of emergency door or window HD | Kim-bilio house | Clients | Loss property, even death or injury | 5 | 4/5 | 9-10 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must add two exit windows to corridors |
| No water outlet in case of flooding in yard ND | Kim-bilio area | Houses and the yard area | Houses and yard are going to bad condition | 1 | 2 | 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlets for the water in the walls surrounding the area |
| Wall and pipe damage caused by salty water ND | All pipes and plumbing | Premises and property | Loosing resources | 3 | 1 | 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaning of taps Budgeting for renovating |
| Riot or attack from people whom wife's have sought refuge from Kimbilio HD | Kim-bilio area | Clients and personnel | Injury of watchman, client who is targeted, matron and other staff. Other clients | 1 | 1-5 | 2-7 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trained security Giving right information community, using mass medias etc. |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----|-----|-------------|--|
| Fire explosion (gas cookers, electricity, etc.) HD | Kim-bilio house or matrons house | Clients, staff | Injury of burn, death, breathing the smoke | 5 | 5 | 10 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put Fire extinguisher to corridor area and instructions for use those Orientation and instructions for case of fire Exit -signs to corners Smoke detectors to rooms |
| Insufficient communication to matron in case of assistance required HD | Kim-bilio house | clients | Lack helps and assistance | 3-4 | 1-5 | 4-9 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interphone between Kim-bilio and matrons house Instruction to act in case of emergency |
| Hard wind, destruction of roof of the buildings ND | Kim-bilio houses | Property or people | Injury, damage of property | 1 | 3-5 | 4-6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting trees around house |
| Self-contained rooms may have to obstacles of communication to ask each other help in emergency HD | Kim-bilio house | Clients | Injury, serious illness etc. | 1 | 4-5 | 5-6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matron is giving proper information for clients, how to act in case of emergency |
| No emergency exit in the rooms, grills, and stoned walls HD | Kim-bilio house | clients | Injury of burn, death, breathing the smoke | 1 | 4-5 | 5-6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two extra exits to corridors ends in case of emergency. |
| Doors are opening inside – case of panic HD | Kim-bilio House | Clients | Any accidents | 5 | 4-5 | 9-10 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The key will be in certain place in the house. All the clients can use it. |
| Harmful insects – causing malaria, dengue ND | Kim-bilio houses and rooms | Clients, matron | Getting sig, or death | 5 | 1-4 | 6-9 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fumigations and poisons Mosquito nets for beds. Mosquito repellent liquids available. Increasing the knowledge of communicable diseases. |
| Snakes ND | Kim-bilio area | Clients, personnel | Injury or death | 1 | 4-5 | 5-6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cutting the grass regularly Cleaning the yard Clear walking paths for area. |
| Ants ND | Kim-bilio houses | Premises and property damages | | 3 | 1 | 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A regular fumigation |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|---|-----|------------|--|
| Bad influence from others HD | Kim-bilio | Clients | Harmful or dangerous behaving | 1 | 4 | 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly community base meetings • House and behaviour rules for clients |
| Risk of terrorism attack HD | Kim-bilio houses and area | Clients and staff | Injury, death | 1 | 4-5 | 5-6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Starter interview for clients in the beginning • Have a professional security staff |
| Overload of stress among the staff or matron. Caused by too hard workload CE, HD | Kim-bilio organization | Matron and staff | Losing the ability of work | 5 | 5 | 10 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirement process of staff, second matron etc. • Arrangements of work related supervision |
| Thundering and flashing, causing fire or electric chock ND | | Kim-bilio houses | Injury, death | 1 | 4-5 | 5-6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To install lightning conductor to house |
| Lack of first aid skills and equipment HD | Kim-bilio organization | | Any injuries and strokes | 5 | 2 | 7 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To get the First Aid- training to staff and FA -equipment's |
| Disaster preparedness remains just a single function and is forgotten in everyday work. HD | Kim-bilio organization | Kim-bilio staff | | 3 | 3 | 6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Including the disaster preparedness -thinking to all the actions and functions of Kim-bilio |