



# 2012 ProSPER.NET Young Researchers' School 'Building a Resilient Society in Asia'

17-28 September 2012  
Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta

## 1. Programme

### General observations:

- the aim of the researchers' school is to offer an opportunity for students to be exposed to sustainability issues, while developing research skills, and to further encourage a network of students/future professionals and academics working on sustainable development.
- the programme shall provide the following:
  - specific knowledge regarding the theme;
  - opportunities for research skills development, including research communication skills through activities like the 3-minute thesis competition<sup>1</sup> and Our World 2.0<sup>2</sup> workshop. The aim is to help students frame their research in a simplified manner and thus reach broader audiences;
  - interaction among participants and resource persons through group activities and field trips, that will provide context and content for students to develop a research proposal looking at how different policies and projects can be

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<sup>1</sup> The 3-minute thesis competition is an activity whereby researchers present an outline of their research in three minutes using 1 slide. It is aimed at an educated but non-specialist audience and graded according to three criteria: clarity of presentation, comprehension and the engaging nature of the research.

<sup>2</sup> Our World 2.0 is UNU's web magazine, an online publication with contributions from a wide range of academics, researchers and students, where it is possible to disseminate their work, including their thinking, solutions and innovative approaches to global challenges of climate change, food, biodiversity and oil. For more information, see <http://ourworld.unu.edu>.

interlinked and provide integrative solutions for various sustainability challenges.

- resource persons' lectures will be split between introductory and methodological themes prior to the fieldtrips and analytical/synthesizing themes after the fieldtrips to aid the students in the development of their research proposal.

**Practical observations:**

- there are two sessions in each morning and afternoon period. A 15 minute break will take place between each activity
- a core team of 4-5 resource persons shall participate in the entire programme, to coordinate activities, facilitate group work sessions and take the responsibility of any decisions during the delivery of the researchers' school.
- in view of previous year's experience, lecture slots are scheduled for 90 minutes in total including presentation, questions and general discussions.
- 3 field trips are scheduled around the themes of social business, community development, poverty education and disaster management.

**16 Sep, Sun**

Arrival

<b>17 Sep, Monday</b>	<b>Time</b>		<b>Activity</b>	<b>Presenter</b>
	9:00-10:30	90'	Opening Ceremony Welcome Speech	- UGM President - Dr. Hari Kusnanto (UGM) - Prof. Yuji Suzuki (Hosei University) - UNU-IAS
	10:30-11:00	30'	Coffee break	
	11:00-12:00	60'	Introduction to the programme (including 3-minute thesis introduction)	Dr. Hari Kusnanto UNU-IAS
	12:00	90'	Lunch	
	13:30-15:00	90'	Lecture 1 (Disaster Management)	Prof. Dwikorita Karnawati
	15:00-15:15	15'	Coffee Break	
	15:15-16:45	90'	Lecture 2 (Field Work Methodology-qualitative methods)	Prof. Heddy Ahimsa Putra (UGM – Anthropology)
	16:45-17:00	15'	Close	

<b>18 Sep, Tuesday</b>	<b>Time</b>		<b>Activity</b>	<b>Presenter</b>
	08:30	60'	Departure	

Field trip 1	09:30-10:30	60'	Merapi Volcano Museum	
	10:30-11:00	30'	Transfer	
	11:00-11:30	30'	Kaliadem	
	11:30-12:00	30'	Transfer	
	12:00	60'	Lunch at Gondang 1 Shelter	
	13:00-14:00	60'	Gondang 1 Shelter	
	14:00-14:30	30'	Transfer	
	14:30-16:00	90'	Cangkringan Housing	
	16:00		Return to hotel	

19 Sep, Wednesday	Time		Activity	Presenter
	09:15-10:45	90'	Lecture 3 (Resilient Society in Asia)	Prof. Yuji Suzuki (Hosei University)
	10:45	15'	Coffee break	
	11:00-12:30	90'	Lecture 4 (Our World 2.0)	UNU Media Centre
	12:30	90'	Lunch	
	14:00-15.30	90'	Lecture 5 (Social Entrepreneurship)	Dr. Wakhid Slamet Ciptono (UGM)
	15.30	15'	Coffee break	
	15.45-17.15	90'	Lecture 6 (Related to Field Trip 2)	Dr. Hargo Utomo (UGM)
	17.15		Close	

20 Sep, Thursday	Time		Activity	Presenter
Field trip 2	08:30-09:30	60'	Departure	
	09:30-12:00	120'	Bumi Langit Institute	
	12:00	60'	Lunch at Bumi Langit Institute	
	13:00-13:30	30'	Transfer	
	13:30-16:30	180'	Serut Village	
	16:30		Return to hotel	

21 Sep, Friday	Time		Activity	Presenter
	09:15-10:45	90'	Lecture 7 (Methodology – Quantitative Methods)	Dr. Ely Susanto (UGM)
	10:45	15'	Coffee break	
	11:00-12:30	90'	Lecture 8 (Health, Nutrition and Food)	Prof. Hari Kusnanto, Prof. Masao Mizuno (Hokkaido University), Dr. Anil Kumar Anal (AIT)
	12:30	90'	Lunch	
	14:00-15.30	90'	Lecture 9 (Related to Field Trip 3)	Prof. Mochammad

				Maksum (UGM-PSPK)
	15.30	15'	Coffee break	
	15.45-17.15	90'	3-minute thesis exercise	Dr. Christopher Doll (UNU-IAS) + Attending resource persons
	17.15		Close	

<b>22 Sep, Saturday</b> Field Trip 3	<b>Time</b>		<b>Activity</b>	<b>Presenter</b>
	08:30	30'	Departure	
	09:00-10:00	60'	Gamping Fruit Market	
	10:00-10:30	30'	Transfer	
	10:30-12:00	90'	Sukunan Village	
	12:00-13:00	60'	Lunch at Sukunan Village	
	13:00-14:00	60'	Sukunan Village	
	14:00-14:45	45'	Transfer	
	14:45-16:30	105'	Kasongan Village	
	16:30		Return to hotel	

<b>23 Sep, Sunday</b>	<b>Time</b>		<b>Activity</b>	<b>Presenter</b>
	08:30	60'	Departure	
	09:30-12:00	150'	Tour to Borobudur	
	12:00	60'	Lunch	
	13:00-15:00	120'	Tour to Sultan Palace	
	15:00-17:00	120'	Tour to Prambanan	
	17:00		Close	

<b>24 Sep, Monday</b>	<b>Time</b>		<b>Activity</b>	<b>Presenter</b>
	09:15-10:45	90'	Lecture 10 (Life After Ph.D.)	Attending resource persons
	10:45	15'	Coffee break	
	11:00-12:30	90'	Lecture 11 (Poverty Eradication)	Dr. Anthonius Tony Prasetiantono (UGM)
	12:30	90'	Lunch	
	14:00-15:30	90'	Lecture 12 Research plan introduction (writing a research plan)	Dr. Ferry Jie (RMIT) Dr. Christopher Doll (UNU-IAS)
	15:30	15'	Coffee break	
	15:45-17:15	90'	Group work	Attending resource persons

	17:15		Close	
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<b>25 Sep, Tuesday</b>	<b>Time</b>		<b>Activity</b>	<b>Presenter</b>
	09:15-10:45	90'	Group work	Attending resource persons
	10:45	15'	Coffee break	
	11:00-12:30	90'	Lecture 13 (Related to Field Trip 1)	Prof. H.A. Sudibyakto
	12:30	90'	Lunch	
	14:00-15:30	90'	Group work	Attending resource persons
	15:30	15'	Coffee break	
	15:45-17:15	90'	Group work	Attending resource persons
	17:15		Close	

<b>26 Sep, Wednesday</b>	<b>Time</b>		<b>Activity</b>	<b>Presenter</b>
	09:15-10:45	90'	Lecture 14 (Urban development with Co-Benefits Approach)	Dr. Christopher Doll (UNU-IAS)
	10:45	15'	Coffee break	
	11:00-12:30	90'	Lecture 15 (Water Governance in a Society in Transition)	Dr. Owen Horwood (Green Talent Resource Person)
	12:30	90'	Lunch	
	14:00-15:30	90'	Group work	Attending resource persons
	15:30	15'	Coffee break	
	15:45-17:15	90'	Group work	Attending resource persons
	17:15		Close	

<b>27 Sep, Thursday</b>	<b>Time</b>		<b>Activity</b>	<b>Presenter</b>
	09:15-10:45	90'	Evaluation	Attending resource persons
	10:45	15'	Coffee break	
	11:00-12:30	90'	3-minute thesis exercise	Attending resource persons
	12:30	90'	Lunch	
	14:00-15:30	90'	Group work	Attending resource persons
	15:30	15'	Coffee break	
	15:45-17:15	90'	Group work	Attending resource persons

	17:15		Close	
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<b>28 Sep, Friday</b>	<b>Time</b>		<b>Activity</b>	<b>Presenter</b>
	10:30-12:30	90'	3-minutes thesis competition final	Attending resource persons
	12:30	90'	Lunch	
	14:00-15:30	90'	Group work presentations and Discussions	Attending resource persons
	15:30	15'	Coffee break	
	15:45-17:15	90'	Group work presentations and Discussions	Attending resource persons
	17:15		Close	
	Evening		Gala Dinner	

**29 Sep, Sat**  
Departure

## **2. Field Trip Summary**

### **Field Visit I -Disaster Management**

**18 September, Tuesday**

#### **Main Site: Gondang I Shelter**

Gondang Shelter was established as one of the temporary settlements after the eruption of Mount Merapi in 2010. It has accommodated people from four different villages such as Kaliadem, Jambu, Pagar Jurang, and Petung. Most of its inhabitants previously relied on cattle breeding as the main source of livelihoods. Since living in this shelter, they have developed several modes of production. Some of these, such as planting strawberry and mushroom farming, in fact, were not rooted in their production history. Cat fish breeding, producing chips and crackers from cassava and sweet potato, as well as making accessories were some other forms of local production that can be found in this shelter. Each house also owned cattle and grows vegetable in order to fulfill their subsistence needs. Most of the productive ages are also working in the sand mining sector. As the inhabitants are in a transition to a new permanent settlement, preparing a sufficient foundation of more stable livelihoods is a main challenge. This site may represent a model of developing a resilient society in a context of post-disaster management. The connection among the local communities, the state, and private sector in developing local resources after disaster can be observed in this place. In addition, the extent to which the local community is able to prepare themselves when dealing with livelihoods transition is worth to explore further.

### **Field Visit II -Social Business**

**20 September, Thursday**

#### **Site I: Bumi Langit Institute, Imogiri**

Bumi Langit Institute is a privately-owned permaculture site developed by Mr. Iskandar Waworuntu. It is located in Imogiri of Bantul District, Yogyakarta, on the way to the cemetery of the Old Imogiri Kingdom. Covering 3 hectares of land, the institute introduces sustainable development by integrating Islamic values in the relations between human and nature. Integrated farming, cattle breeding and agriculture, the development of alternative sources of energy and water management are some biophysical features that can be found in this site. This site also acts as a site of environmental education through dissemination of sustainable development methods to various public institutions as well as community groups and individual. In this place, production, consumption and disposal of natural resources are maintained in the way that its ecological impacts of natural resource use can be minimized and

the economic value of natural resources may support the maintenance of the local ecosystem. The introduction of economic products that is based on exploring the potential of local natural resources is strongly emphasized with the purpose of creating a self-sufficient economy and food security. This place may show how individual initiatives may act as a catalyst of social transformation leading to sustainable development. It may be interesting to see the extent to which such a form of permaculture is being developed through shared ideas, values, and methods.

#### **Site II: Serut Village, Palbapang, Bantul**

Serut Village was one among many villages hit by the earthquake in 2006. In the process of recovery, this village has applied a method relying on community participation while tapping external resources. Local resources were mobilized to strengthen their resilience in fulfilling the basic needs, including foods and housing. The villagers have also established several main business units and side business units as part of improving their livelihoods. An integrated planning has been developed in order to synchronize local economic development and its landscape and architecture. Cattle breeding units, organic farming, fish breeding, educational green space, communal drainage are some of the established community projects. The villagers have learned as well to run tour package, trainings, and to introduce homestay program. Vulnerable groups such as disabled and those who have become less economically productive due to the earthquake have been integrated in the local production units. Through bottom up approach, villagers set up their plan before making connections to external supports from public as well as private institutions to help them assisting the projects. Related to the first site, this second site may provide a view of rescaling social business method at a wider social scope.

### **Field Visit III- Community Development**

**22 September, Saturday**

#### **Site I: Sukunan Village**

Sukunan village is located in Sleman District of Yogyakarta Province. This village is famous of its eco-tourism concept. Independent, productive and eco-friendly waste management system is a unique feature of this village. Waste management is conducted without the involvement of the government. The waste is also seen as economic resources to generate revenue for villagers. Women and young generation in this village are involved in recycling economy through applying 3 R principles (reduce, reuse, and recycle). As part of disseminating the waste management method and techniques to public, villagers provides training and visit packages. Around 500 visitors come to this village every month. This site may represent a model of



community development through waste management.

**Site II: Gamping Fruit Market**

The development of biogas installation at Gamping Market is facilitated by collaboration between the Waste Refinery Research Unit UGM and Sleman District Government since 2006. Out of 4 tons of fruit waste produced everyday in this market, at least 300m<sup>3</sup> of biogas can produce 500 KW. This project aimed at resolving waste problems as well as to support energy provision through utilizing local resources. This program is being supported in part through the Boras University, Sweden. This independent waste refinery system is one of ten similar projects sponsored by the Sleman District Government located in four sub districts, i.e., Mlati, Godean, Pakem, and Sleman.

**Site III: Kasongan Village**

Kasongan is one of the tourist villages located in Bangunjiwo, Kasihan, Yogyakarta. Located about four kilometers north of Bantul city, Kasongan is renowned for its pottery handicrafts. When a major earthquake hit Yogyakarta and its vicinity on May 27, 2006, Kasongan village was practically destroyed. As a consequence, pottery production declined by as much as fifty percent. By 2009, the situation had gradually reversed itself and the number of pottery businesses increased from 401 units before the earthquake to 441 units. There was also an incremental increase in the number of workers from 1,995 to 2,367, as businesses resumed their successful exports to Singapore, Malaysia, South Korea, Japan, Australia, Europe and the United States of America.