



Summary of the workshop 'Learning from past eruptions at Nevado del Ruiz to build a more resilient future'

Manizales, Armero-Guayabal and Cerro Machin, Colombia 1-11 October 2014

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1. Overview of the workshop

1.1 Objectives and participation

The workshop was organised over several months by a core organising committee comprising Servicio Geológico Colombiano (SGC) especially Manizales Volcano Observatory (OVSM), Unidad Nacional para la Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres (UNGRD) and UK STREVA representatives.

Participants from Colombia, Ecuador and the UK were brought together during the workshop with the following objectives:

- 1.** To start a longer term programme of collaborative and reflective research on volcanic risk.
- 2.** To add value to ongoing efforts to increase resilience to natural hazards in Colombia.
- 3.** To catalyse and support activities that are cross-disciplinary, especially those involving engagement with communities.
- 4.** To develop learning about the last 30 years around Nevado del Ruiz (hazards, vulnerabilities, governance, recovery).
- 5.** To develop learning about future eruption scenarios, assumptions, vulnerabilities, limitations and to develop mitigation actions.
- 6.** To begin community engagement activities at Cerro Machin

The workshop comprised two parts: 1) Two days of knowledge exchange activities 2-3 October to meet the interests of Servicio Geológico Colombiano (SGC) and Unidad Nacional para la Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres (UNGRD), and to share knowledge on the topics of: lahar modelling, hazards maps and communication, and basic social science methods. These activities were intended to start sharing knowledge between institutions and across scientific disciplines, and to bring everyone



together to start discussions and learning from the same starting point. 2) The main workshop held from 6 to 11 October which involved a mixture of introductory talks, discussions, presentations, fieldtrips, focus group exercises and feedback sessions throughout the week.

The workshop was multi-sited, and hosted: the University of Manizales, Manizales Volcano Observatory (SGC-OVSM), Red Cross Caldas and Cerro Machin Community (Primary School). Participants attended the workshop in different locations on the different days as the workshop moved. There were a total of around 66 participants (although not all participants attended at once) including:

- Approximately 55 attendees from Colombia (SCG, UNGRD, UDEGER, other risk managers [fire-fighters of Manizales, Red Cross, Civil Defence], members of the public, universities, local mayors, civil society organisations)
- Two attendees from Ecuador (IGEPN and a local vigía)
- Nine attendees from the UK STREVA group
- Additional participation of: OVSM staff and ASPAR school (6 Oct); military, National Park Authorities and members of the Association of Guides (ASDEGUIAS) at Nevado del Ruiz (7 Oct); Cerro Machin school (10 Oct).

1.1.1 Summary of the knowledge exchange activities (2-3 October)

Lahar modelling

The lahar modelling half-day workshop was organised by Carlos Laverde (SGC) and Jerry Phillips (University of Bristol). About 30 people participated in the workshop.

The main objectives were:

1. A common understanding between participants on existing lahar modelling methodologies in use in Colombia, the development of hazards assessments, users and user needs.
2. A common understanding between participants of how collaborative work in the STREVA project could add value to existing approaches.

Bernardo Pulgarin discussed his experiences of using the model LAHARZ at Nevado del Huila. Carlos Laverde discussed lahar models used at Volcán Puracé and the challenges with limited-resolution Digital Elevation Models (DEM's). The group then discussed the challenges of lahar modelling and what can be done to meet these challenges. Jerry Phillips discussed the STREVA research plans to develop a dynamic model of lahars, incorporating temporal aspects (how fast the flow is and time to reach certain points) and the challenges for such development. He then led a discussion on uncertainties in modelling and the need for calibration. A final discussion included the most



important requirements of a lahar hazard model and how these can be communicated to aid decision making in affected communities.

Hazards maps and communication

The hazards maps half-day workshop was organised by Maria Luisa Monsalve (SGC), Susanna Jenkins (University of Bristol) and Sue Loughlin (British Geological Survey). About 30 people participated in the workshop. The main objectives were:

1. A common understanding between participants of how hazards maps are compiled in Colombia, particularly at Nevado del Ruiz and Cerro Machin.
2. A common understanding between participants of who uses the maps, how they are used and challenges in communication.
3. A common understanding between participants of how collaborative work in the STREVA project could add value to existing approaches (e.g. ash fall).
4. For participants to have a wider understanding (CoV workshop) of hazards maps and how they're used in different places.

Maria Luisa Monsalves gave an overview of hazard mapping in Colombia and provided feedback on the IAVCEI working group meeting on hazard mapping that took place at CoV7 in Jogjakarta. Carlos Laverde described the recent work they've been doing to update the ash fall hazard maps. Susanna Jenkins described the regional ash fall hazard mapping and impact assessment carried out for the UNISDR Global Assessment Report and discussed issues surrounding the assignation of hazard 'thresholds'. Open discussion and questions occurred throughout the session and there was a final panel discussion session that addressed challenges in developing the hazard maps, setting thresholds and communicating the results.

Social science methodologies

This full-day workshop was organised by Lina Andrea Zambrano (Manizales University), Teresa Armijos Burneo (University of East Anglia) and Vicky Sword-Daniels (University College London). The main objectives were:

1. Participants will understand basic social science methodologies such as interviews, and questionnaires and how they can be applied.
2. Participants will understand basic terminology in common use in social science.
3. To catalyse interaction across disciplines and develop relationships with local social science partners at Manizales University.

A guest lecture was given by Gustavo Wilches-Chaux at the start of the social science workshop on 3 October, on the topic 'social sciences and risk management: emphasis on language, narratives and



everyday life' ('Ciencias Sociales y Gestión del Riesgo: Énfasis en el papel del lenguaje, narrativas y vida cotidiana'). There were questions and answers throughout. This was followed by an introduction to basic social science methods by Lina Andrea Zambrano and a group exercise, before each group was asked to act out a scenario using a given method to demonstrate the outcomes of each approach. The day ended with a feedback session in which participants had the opportunity to express their opinions about the activities by completing questionnaires.

1.1.2 Summary of the main workshop (6-11 October)

The Icebreaker event was held on Monday 6 of October at University of Manizales and at OVSM. The main objectives were:

1. Welcome and introductions from SGC, University of Manizales, UNGRD and an introduction to the STREVA project.
2. For all UK-Colombia-Ecuador participants to meet and get to know each other.
3. To involve Aspar school and support the important role of children in DRM.
4. To emphasise the important role science has (physical and social) in resilient societies.
5. For UK STREVA participants to understand the role and activities of Manizales Volcano Observatory (SGC).

The day began with a very simple 'fly-over' video generated in Geovisionary software by Luz Ramon at the British Geological Survey (BGS), showing the location of Aspar School and the OVSM relative to Nevado del Ruiz. Following an official welcome by Gloria Patricia Cortez (Director of the Manizales Volcano Observatory, OVSM), presentations were given by Sue Loughlin (BGS) introducing the STREVA project and Gloria Patricia Cortez introducing the roles and responsibilities of OVSM. Then Aspar School gave a welcome presentation, each child introduced themselves and a video of their joint project with SGC called 'sowing the seeds of co-responsibility' was shown. The children presented beautiful personalised pictures of Nevado el Ruiz to each STREVA scientist. Natalia Contrera introduced the UNGRD, its role and responsibilities in Colombia. Milton Ordonez then presented a poignant photographic archive of the 1985 tragedy which is held by SGC. Further photographs are being sought to expand the collection.

Lunch was held at the University of Manizales, then participants moved to OVSM for further presentations and discussions. Participants met with OVSM staff and the STREVA project was introduced by Sue Loughlin (BGS) with contributions by Jeremy Phillips and Emily Wilkinson. Talks were then given by Christian Mauricio Lopez about volcano monitoring at the Manizales Observatory, and by Marta Lucia Calvache about the history of Nevado del Ruiz Volcano from 1985 to present. Workshop participants were then given a tour of Manizales Volcano Observatory laboratories where scientific research is carried out, the extensive monitoring networks and data management were explained and participants were shown the 24/7 'operations room' where



analysis of monitoring data takes place close to real-time. The unrest and eruption response protocol was described and participants enjoyed a photographic exhibition of volcanoes in Colombia. There were opportunities to discuss monitoring, data acquisition and early warning and response plans as well as the broad range of skills represented on the staff, the opportunities for work experience offered to local university students and the numerous outreach activities that OVSM is engaged in.

On Tuesday 7 October a fieldtrip to Nevado del Ruiz (NdR) was co-designed by UK researchers and SGC staff, in order for the workshop participants to become familiar with the terrain, the hazard map, and to meet with local communities. The main objectives were:

1. For participants to understand the scale, topography and environment of NdR.
2. For participants to develop some cultural understanding of life and livelihoods around the volcano and the National Park activities.
3. For participants to understand the events of 1985 and more recent volcanic activity.
4. For participants to develop an understanding of the NdR hazards map and how it's produced and used.
5. For participants to have a wider understanding (CoV workshop) of hazards maps and how they're used in different places.

The fieldtrip included several stops to observe the geology and also to meet with stakeholder groups who work and live in the area, including some of the military personnel posted at Nevado del Ruiz, National Park Authorities, members of the Association of Guides (ASDEGUIAS) and members of the community. A meeting was held at 'The Chalet' and discussions were facilitated with the military, park rangers and guides. Participants discussed their work on and around the volcano and were able to ask questions about the project or local risk management strategies. The challenges of maintaining communications between OVSM and workers on the volcano when there are frequent changes of staff was highlighted. The STREVA workshop offered a welcome opportunity for such dialogue. There is potential for co-development of contingency plans between OVSM and the groups who live and work on and around Nevado del Ruiz which STREVA may be able to contribute to. The fieldtrip included inspection of the pathways and deposits from the 1985 lahars and at one point the plume was visible rising from the summit of Nevado del Ruiz. The field trip ended at Armero-Guayabal, where the next two days of the workshop were to be held, hosted by Caldas branch of Cruz Roja Colombiana (Red Cross Colombia).

On Wednesday 8 October, local participants from surrounding towns joined the workshop, and included: community members (mainly survivors from the Armero disaster in 1985 from Ibagué, Mariquita, Lérica, Venadillo and Armero Guayabal), local emergency managers (Red Cross and Civil Defence), town mayors, civil society organisations and first responders. These groups were brought together at the Red Cross building in Armero-Guayabal. In the morning, an introduction to the



STREVA project was given by Sue Loughlin (BGS), followed by individual introductions by each of the participants, and an exercise that was designed to get individuals to meet and discuss one-to-one throughout the day, coordinated by Lina Andrea Zambrano (Manizales University). In the afternoon, groups were formed by dividing the participants into the towns where the community participants had come from. The groups were as follows:

- Armero-Guayabal
- Guayabal and Mariquita
- Ibagué
- Lérida and Venadillo

Each focus group discussed the recovery since the 1985 disaster, and completed timelines of change from 1986 to present. The groups focussed on three time periods in particular, based on approximate periods of volcanic activity and quiescence: 1986-1992, 1992-2010, and 2010-2014. Some groups compared the situation of Armero pre-1985, with the resettlement and recovery since the eruption. The groups then presented their discussions in a feedback session that ran until the end of the day. The main objectives of this exercise were:

1. To learn about the challenges faced post-1985 and fill out timelines.
2. To understand how experience of the 1985 event affected response to renewed activity from 2010.
3. To learn from community experience and document lessons learnt.

On Thursday 9 October, the focus of discussions was on understanding perceptions of risk governance. Four focus groups were formed based on the different roles of the participants, and included: scientists, community members, institutions and relief organisations. The group discussions focussed on four aspects of risk governance: relocation policies, new risks generated by resettlement, land use planning and participation and what more could be done to reduce risk. The discussions were followed by a feedback session so that each group could present the findings to the rest of the workshop participants. The main objectives of the exercise were:

1. To understand perceptions of risk governance.
2. To understand how vulnerability of land, livelihoods, infrastructure is perceived.
3. To consider what planning is in place to mitigate such potential losses.
4. To consider planning measures that might be useful at individual to national scales.
5. To document learning.

Workshop participants were very fortunate to hear the testimony of the best friend of *Omayra Sánchez* and to see some traditional dancing. A celebration lunch was then held to thank the



community participants for their involvement and to mark the end of the Armero-Guayabal visit. In the afternoon the majority of community members returned home.

The remaining workshop participants visited Armero with Freddy Ariel Gutierrez and were shown the site of the disaster in 1985. Discussions were held on potential events around the 30 year anniversary (2015) and how it is most appropriate to maintain the site and the memory of the events of 1985 for the benefit of the local community and others. One of the workshop participants (Leopoldo Guevara from the Civil Defence), a pilot who was the first to arrive in Armero after the disaster, then hosted the group for coffee before the group travelled on to Ibagué, which was the base for the final two days of the workshop.

On Friday 10 October visited visit to Cerro Machin was led by community leader Ramón Montaña who works closely with OVSM. Participants also included local members of the Red Cross and some survivors of the Armero disaster in 1985. The main objectives were:

1. For participants to understand the scale, topography and environment of Cerro Machin.
2. For participants to develop some cultural understanding of life around and on the volcano.
3. For participants to understand the recent unrest and community response to hazards.
4. For participants to develop an understanding of the Cerro Machin hazards map and how it's produced and used.
5. To develop some community engagement activities.

Workshop participants met with students at a primary school (Tapias cede la Cabaña) and introductions were given by workshop participants and school children. Discussions included local emergency management arrangements at Cerro Machin, and survivors of the Armero disaster shared their experiences and the lessons learned from Armero with Cerro Machin participants. There was time for reflections, questions and discussions on how to move forward in risk management at Cerro Machin. The school then hosted the workshop participants for lunch. There was a visit to nearby monitoring equipment at Cerro Machin and a discussion on the very regular visits to Cerro Machin by SGC to maintain the extensive network with support from the community before participants returned to Ibagué.

On Saturday 11 October a morning feedback and discussion session marked the end of the workshop. Sue Loughlin (BGS) introduced the session, discussed the workshop objectives and thanked the participants. Each of the participants then fed back to the group what they had learned at the workshop and their plans for future research in Colombia. Participants returned home from Ibagué at midday.



2. Summary of the immediate outcomes from the workshop discussions

2.1 Knowledge exchange workshops (2-3 October)

Lahar modeling (2 October)

It was agreed that further collaboration would be useful and discussions were held throughout the following week to develop potential ideas and actions. A visit to see some deposits on 3 October revealed the very limited preservation of deposits, even from voluminous lahars. The STREVA project will develop new dynamic models for lahars and test the models against data held by SGC, Carlos and Jerry will work on the use of models to forecast arrival times. There is some elevation data held for Huila volcano (Bernardo) which may be useful for application of the models there. It would be possible to use the models to investigate scenarios (combining hazards and vulnerability) which can be useful in communication.

Hazard maps and communication (2 October)

It was agreed that further collaboration during the STREVA project would be useful in a number of areas and discussions were subsequently held around these issues. The development of new visualization methodologies of both the surface and subsurface for communication and risk management using Geovisionary has not been done before and is very innovative. This would be appropriate when the new Nevado del Ruiz hazard map is available for overlay and may help with understanding of subsurface processes as well as hazards. Discussions are underway on ash fall forecasting, for example how best to characterize wind directions for ash dispersion and fall, and how to characterize long term ash fall hazard from multiple volcanoes. Investigation of how the new lahar modeling outputs might be shown in Geovisionary will be pursued by Bristol University and the British Geological Survey (BGS). Susanna Jenkins agreed to make available her previous work on the physical vulnerability of infrastructure and people to hazards and this could be developed for Colombia.

Basic social science methods (3 October)

A final feedback session about what was learned on the day included comments from participants that they had gained new understanding of social science approaches, understanding how physical and social sciences can work together to address challenges, and an understanding that the process of socialisation involves not considering communities just in terms of 'what can I teach them?', but instead to find out 'what do people want to know?'. This understanding of the different approaches in physical and social sciences, and the value and need for both sciences in addressing risk, is a



starting point that we would like to build from as the interdisciplinary approach of the STREVA project takes shape in Colombia. We will continue to think about how we can build on this first step, to develop further joint learning as the project research continues.

2.2 Main workshop (6-11 October)

Ice-breaker day (6 October)

The main outcome was the greater understanding and awareness of all the people and institutions involved in research and operational activities relevant to the STREVA project. There's a clear interest on all sides in bringing physical and social sciences together to help manage risk and increase resilience. Exactly how this should best be done is the challenge. One thing that was particularly clear was the expertise and professionalism of the SGC which works across physical science disciplines and routinely engages with numerous stakeholder communities and institutions to help increase resilience. STREVA must enhance ongoing activities and collaborations by providing 'added value' from research.

Nevado del Ruiz fieldtrip (7 October)

Discussions with the military and National Park rangers and guides at the Refuge provided an opportunity for those who live and/or work on Nevado del Ruiz to discuss the current activity with SGC.

Recovery timeline focus group discussions (8 October)

From the group discussions some overall challenges as well as some local initiatives were identified during the recovery from the Nevado del Ruiz disaster. However, these insights are based only on the discussions with a limited group of participants at the workshop. Much more work is required in order to develop the findings of this work and therefore these should be treated as only initial insights and not as final results.

The discussions highlighted some challenges that were experienced by the workshop participants, which constrained the disaster recovery. These included:

- Lack of leadership and problems with aid distribution, including weak coordination and perception of corruption;
- Poor conditions in temporary housing;
- Economic stimulus, but low levels of productivity (compared with perceived prosperity in nearby municipalities);
- Paternalism from national government and NGOs leading to disempowerment ;
- Top-down planning and low levels of consultation on relocation decisions;



- Little community interest in participating in decision-making;
- People being given land that they didn't know what to do with, and selling it off;
- Land development in high risk areas (for example a resettlement located next to a fuel plant (TERPEL) in Mariquita, others located in flood-prone areas).

On the other hand, other local initiatives were implemented that aided the recovery:

- High levels of aid and economic support (from 1986-1990) (although private investment decreased when a tax exemption was removed);
- The development of the Armero Law (Ley 1632 de Honores de Armero);
- Land regularisation to reduce squatting;
- Risk management committee set up, and family emergency plans implemented;
- Local initiatives to bring people together ('Raining petals of hope');
- Strong local organisation with fund raising capacity (e.g. Federación Fedearmero);
- Construction in neighbouring towns, boosting the local economy (e.g. Lerida).

These initial discussions highlight the complexity of the recovery process, and suggest that there are some lessons to be learned from the Armero disaster, in both understanding the challenges faced, and the opportunities taken to shape the future.

Perceptions of risk governance focus group discussions (9 October)

Some initial insights were gained into different perceptions of risk governance from the group discussions. However, these insights are based only on the discussions with a limited group of participants at the workshop. Much more work is required in order to develop the findings of this work and therefore these should be treated as only initial insights and not as final results.

1/. Relocation policy

The groups noted that the resettlement plan was not based on a pre-existing policy, and there were no mechanisms for community participation in resettlement or land use plans. The community group noted that lots of people missed out on aid while others (not from Armero) received support.

After 1985 risk management policies were created, but land use plans were not in place until after 1987. By law risk management has to be included in land use planning from 2014, but scientists noted that risk maps have not been developed, so all prevention (including resettlement) is decided on the basis of hazard maps. A new law was passed in 2014 that makes it easier to access money for relocation, and areas no longer have to be declared a disaster area to qualify.



2/. Has resettlement generated new risks?

The groups discussed that new risks have been created in the resettlement. These risks include: a lack of resources for emergency services (constraining their ability to respond to emergencies); farming practices include slash and burn, and wildfires are common; the armed conflict has led to displacement of people into rural areas; a lack of employment and social cohesion in new settlements has resulted in social exclusion and delinquency; and social and economic risks have been worsened by political decisions (e.g. economic incentives given to companies/industries to establish themselves around Armero-Guayabal, but this incentive was expanded to Ibagué so most decided to move or establish themselves there).

3/. Land use planning and participation

All four focus groups indicated that there is a lack of participation in land use planning. The participation process was discussed as being a formality, rather than an approach to incorporate people's perspectives and ideas.

4/. What more could be done to reduce risk?

Several ideas were discussed by the groups as mechanisms to reduce risk. Ideas included: a need to learn from the experience of other places that are dealing with social problems; increased psychosocial support is needed; community participation is needed in the process of creating emergency plans and early warning systems; a greater awareness is needed of the municipal Disaster Risk Management plan; increased clarity is needed about the hazard map (as this affects local investment); new risks have been created because of a lack of land use plans and risk maps: laws need to be created and organisations need to take responsibility for their emergency management plans; Disaster Risk Management plans and scenarios need to be created that include all risks (e.g. contamination, flooding, building in fault zones).

It seems that resettlement is a particularly interesting topic for research. The STREVA project could investigate policies connected with resettlement before and during eruptions. For example, what institutions are involved and what policies are followed. Resettlement can also be looked at through the lens of other policies, of participation, how hazards are assessed, represented and interpreted and how investment decisions impact vulnerability for example.

Sharing knowledge from Armero with residents of Cerro Machin (10 October)

Through the initial discussions at a primary school in Cerro Machin it seems that although some people have received training in terms of potential risks associated with volcanic activity and earthquakes, there is still potential to include the wider community. Most of those who have



received training are community leaders. Teachers, who tend to change over the years could perhaps be targeted more.

At Cerro Machin, Armero Survivors gave presentations to the children and some adult members of the community. Three survivors discussed their experiences of the disaster, the lessons learned from it, and emphasised the importance of being alert and prepared for volcanic activity.

As the STREVA project continues its research in Colombia, we plan to develop our understanding of the lessons learned from Armero, so that these lessons can be shared with Cerro Machin residents to help to reduce risk.

Feedback session – what was learned and where to next after the workshop (11 October)

Based on their experiences and discussions during the week, STREVA researchers outlined their ideas and suggestions for their future research, as well as the institutions/individuals that they will collaborate with in this work. These plans will be further developed as the research takes shape.

It seems that many of us learned a lot during the workshop and were inspired by the opportunity to interact with communities, institutions and across disciplines, so thank you all very much for sharing your experiences. Some examples of comments that were echoed by several participants include the following:

- Listening to the voices of the communities at risk is essential if responsible institutions are to reduce vulnerability and build resilience.
- Communities need to have an active and collaborative role in risk reduction and resilience building, also in recovery.
- The importance of learning lessons from the past, in order to reduce risk in the future both in Colombia and elsewhere in the world.
- The sharing of knowledge and experience between different institutions, disciplines and communities is a big challenge requiring mutual respect, understanding of different priorities and genuine empathetic collaboration and communication.
- Scientists have enjoyed seeing ‘the bigger picture’ and understanding how research based on collaboration across disciplines can influence decisions and outcomes.
- Knowledge is not just for technical people but for everybody, and there is a need to integrate all of our knowledge in order to address the challenges of increasing resilience.

This has given us some great starting points for next steps in our research in Colombia. The collaboration between organisations and institutes during the development and execution of the workshop was exceptional, and we are extremely pleased with the outcomes. Thank you for your interest, participation and enthusiasm. We very much look forward to our future research collaborations in Colombia.



3. Next steps for the STREVA project

- Unfortunately we did not have time for the scenario-planning and community mapping exercises during the workshop. We will give some careful thought as to how can develop these activities for future visits.
- We are continuing to review what was learned from the workshop and will share the findings as these emerge using the Google Drive shared folder set-up by UNGRD. If there are particular aspects of STREVA's work that you or your organisation would like to hear more about, please contact us.
- The research process to gather evidence and learn from past eruptions in Colombia will take time, but we will share our findings as they develop.
- The UK-based researchers will collaborate with our partners SGC, UNGRD as well as other organisations in Colombia in order to develop and undertake research. STREVA is a research project and does have limited resources, but we would like the science that we do to be useful in Colombia. This is why we are working closely with organisations in Colombia, so that together we can make our research most useful. If there is anything that you feel that STREVA's research can help with that would make a difference, please get in touch with us.
- A number of UK researchers working on the STREVA project will return to Colombia in early 2015 to continue their research and engage with project partners and collaborators in Colombia. Further return visits will be made by members of this group over the next couple of years.
- Additionally, Vicky Sword-Daniels is a knowledge exchange fellow tasked with helping to make the research most useful to Colombia and to the other case study areas in which STREVA works. To do this Vicky will return to Colombia annually to meet with our partners and stakeholders to gather feedback on our activities and further suggestions, so that we can learn and improve the way that we work in Colombia to make our research most useful (contact Vicky Sword-Daniels victoria.sword-daniels.09@ucl.ac.uk).



Group photo of the workshop participants

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