Appendix 2:

Guideline for Community-based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Activities in Indonesia

**March 2009** 

This Guideline is compiled based on the result of CBDRM activities conducted in Kabpaten Jember, East Java and Kabupaten Padang Pariaman & Kota Pariaman in West Sumatra under the JICA Study on Natural Disaster Management in Indonesia. The activities was supported by SATLAK Kabupaten Jember, SATLAK Kabupaten Padang Pariaman, SATLAK Kota Pariaman, Yayasan Pengabdi Masyarakat (Jember), University of Jember, Yayasan Perca, University of Andalas, and participants of the CBDRM activities in the selected target communities.

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### CHAPTER 1 GENERAL

### 1.1 Introduction

When a disaster occurs, community members are inescapably the first responders. Sometimes how they respond at the initial stage determines the result of the situation. Further, availability of local information is very important for taking necessary measures to prevent or mitigate disaster situation. Effective countermeasures for disaster reduction can be considered only after sharing or utilizing local information related disasters among stakeholders, such as community members, local government officers, academia, and NGOs. Disaster reduction measures are most successful when they involve the direct participation of the people most likely to be exposed to hazards. Moreover, initiatives of community people not only have impact their ability to better react and respond to disasters, but also to enable them to make prompt recovery from damages and make their community resilient from disasters. Therefore, to enhance capacities of communities to deal with disasters is one of the most important factors for effective disaster risk reduction.

This guideline gives an introduction to Community-based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) activities to the people who are involved in planning and management of disaster risk reduction. It is designed to be brief but concise, providing minimum but sufficient information about conducting CBDRM activities. It is expected that the guideline would be read and used by the readers and provide some help to their planning of CBDRM activities, and thus to contribute to the improvement of people's safety and reduce the current risk situation in Indonesia.

### **1.2** Basic Policies for Planning of CBDRM Activities

When you start to make a plan for community based disaster risk management activities, the following basic points should be considered at first;

a) Taking community participatory approach

It is very important to take participatory approach for making plan of activities as well as conducting activities. If the plan is made in an intrusive manner, active involvement of the community members is not expected, and the activities could result in a useless plan or failure during a disaster. Make sure to do constant consultation with community members for proceeding activities.

Actually CBDRM activities are usually most effectively conducted if they are genuinely initiated and led by community members themselves. However, in the real world, most activities start from drivers from outside. Therefore, it is important to empower community members and make them act independently throughout the activities. b) Involvement of all the stakeholders including local government officers, academic experts, and local residents

Risk communication among all the stakeholders is the first step to success in disaster risk management which is appropriate to local conditions. Sharing information that each of the stakeholders has will bring about a more dynamic and constructive solution and a plan for risk management which will be effectively combined with the development plan of the community.

c) Having wide-variety of participation including children, youth, and people who experienced the past natural disasters in the process

Effective disaster risk management should consider views and situations of all the constituents of communities. Aged people, disable people, small children, and pregnant ladies need special attention or support in case of disasters. Listen to the voices of various sectors of communities and then decide the activity plan.

d) Utilization of the local and indigenous knowledge and information

Each community has useful knowledge and information through past experiences and history. Indigenous wisdom and ideas sometimes go beyond the advanced technologies for mitigating disasters in communities. Elicit and adopt such precious knowledge into CBDRM activities.

e) Respecting local customs, as well as traditional methods and systems for reducing disasters

If the community has been frequently affected by disasters, they usually have established their own traditional customs, methods and systems for reducing disasters. Respect those traditional ways and consider maximum utilization of them in the community disaster risk management system.

f) Consideration of sustainability of activities

There are many things to constrain continuous activities of communities such as limitation of budget, lack of personnel who work actively for communities, and existence of more prioritized issues in communities. Usually the effect of disaster risk management is invisible and thus easily disregarded since successful disaster risk management in people's minds means no occurrence of event. However, in case of a disaster, continuous efforts to prepare for disasters makes a big difference in results as you can see in the case of Simeuleu island (refer to Good Practice on page 6). Think and consider how to sustain the activities for a prolonged period.

As one of the options, requesting local governments to support the system for CBDRM activities in the official plan should be considered. Or collecting small amount of membership fee from all the members of communities would help promote continuous activities.

### 1.3 Community Capacities to be Strengthened for Effective Disaster Risk Management

Community's capacities to be strengthened for effective disaster risk management are divided into the following three categories. The activities in the communities should be planned in consideration of these items.

- a) Comprehension of natural disasters and awareness of importance of disaster risk management
  - Understanding of mechanism of hazards and risks, and impact of disasters in the context of one's own and one's own community situation
  - Realizing the importance of disaster risk management and considering measures and actions to be taken for reducing damage caused by future disasters
- b) Capacity to take necessary actions for disaster reduction in a coordinated manner
  - Taking measures for preparedness and mitigation of vulnerabilities during normal times, and proper and prompt action in case of emergency based on proper understanding
  - Understanding of the importance of collaboration of neighbors and communities as well as the related organizations for reducing disaster damages, and taking actions in a coordinated manner
  - Making proposals to related organizations including local government for the necessary measures and problems which are difficult to handle by individuals and communities
- c) System to support and improve community's actions and awareness for disaster risk management
  - Leaderships for realizing disaster resilient communities
  - Establishing proper system for sustainable actions in the communities

### **1.4 Basic Flow of the CBDRM Activities**

There are several ways to conduct CBDRM activities. In this guideline, basic activities and process for CBDRM activities are introduced. It is recommended to adapt them according to different contexts and situation of each community.

The below chart shows the basic flow of CBDRM activities.



Inclusion of DRM Activities as one of Daily Community Activities

Figure 1.4.1 Basic Flow of Proceeding CBDRM Activities

To promote community disaster risk management activities, at first, we need to prepare community profiles for implementing effective activities in the communities. Community analysis including characteristics of communities, existing community activities, disaster history and experience, current situation of disaster risk management should be identified for getting baseline data for conducting appropriate activities.

After understanding present actual situation of communities, training program will be provided for leaders of target communities. Since community activities can only be sustained and promoted with strong leadership which has influential power to community members. Therefore, it is important to make leaders aware of the importance of community disaster risk management and to inspire them to empower community members to take action for risk management activities.

Community participatory workshops will be designed in consideration of the results of the community analysis. Depending on disaster history & situation, and social capital in the community, the focus of the program should be different in each community. In this guideline, basic format of the workshops are introduced.

And finally, through those activities, the community is expected to come to consider conducting disaster risk management activities by themselves as one of their daily community activities.

Detailed information for each of above activities is described in Chapter 2.

### [Good Practice 1] "Past experience made the community more resilient to disasters"

Simeulue Island is located 40 km south of the epicenter of the earthquake that struck on 26 December 2004. 3 to 10 meter high waves came to the island 10 minutes after the shaking, and caused significant structural damages, destroying entire villages near the coast. However, the death toll of the Simeulue Island by the Tsunami was only 7 people.

This is thanks to the efforts of Simeulue people to continuously transfer lessons learned through past bitter experience when they had devastating damages caused by 1907 Tsunami. The people who experienced the Tsunami developed a story which introduces Tsunami and how to protect lives from Tsunami and they delivered it by storytelling and singing.

Thus Simeulue oral history provided an extraordinarily powerful mitigation tool that saved countless lives.



Result of survey after the 2004 Tsunami about knowledge of Tsunami



### The SMONG Story Hear you all this story Once upon a time A place gone under the sea This is what happened Find there would be a quake And then a wall of water A village goes under water In a flash So, when the land shakes Run you all, run Find places that are high SMONG that is Told by our great old ones Remember this and be aware Hear you, message from elders before us SMONG is your bath water Quake is your gentle swaying lullaby Thunder is your tambourines And lighting is your sparkling light (Let's overcome together!) SMONG story (song) orally transferred to next generation

Map of Simeulue and epicenter of the 2004 Tsunami

### CHAPTER 2 STEP-BY-STEP GUIDELINE OF CBDRM ACTIVITIES

### 2.1 Community Profile

Making a community profile is important to conduct effective disaster risk management activities in a target community. For it, sets of data have to be collected based on the real conditions in the community target. The important tool to collect the community data is the Community survey.

### 2.1.1 Survey Methods

Conducting questionnaire survey is desirable for getting overall latest information of the communities. The survey will be conducted taking opportunities of community gathering or house-to-house visit. However, if it is difficult to conduct a questionnaire survey due to constraints of personnel and financial resources, just making interview survey for some leading members of the target communities would help for organizing effective activities.

Besides of the questionnaire survey, basic information should be obtained from the statistics and/or experts on disasters.

### 2.1.2 Survey Items

The following are the basic items for the survey.

a) Profiles of disaster situation

At first, disaster situation in the community should be clarified. Affected areas by disasters, scale and frequency of disasters, most vulnerable people to the disasters (ex. old persons, women, small children, persons with disabilities) in the communities should be clearly understood.Not only current situation of disasters, but also historical records of disasters should be illustrated to picture of disaster damages in the communities.

Target disasters and focused areas for the activities will be decided by the result of the survey.

b) Current disaster risk management system in the community

Information on how the community has responded to disasters is an important index to decide activities to be conducted. We should identify what points are deficient for them in preparedness, i.e., accessing and sharing risk information, preparing for safe evacuation, basic knowledge about disasters and risk management of community members, facilities and equipment for disaster risk management, and any special difficulties they are facing to for disaster reduction.

If the target communities are frequently affected by disasters, they should have traditional methods for taking necessary measures, such as utilization of Kenthongan for early warning. The information is also valuable for considering improvement of their systems and capacities for disaster reduction.

At the same time, consider deficient points to improve their current system; traditional methods for reducing damages should be respected and given consideration for activities.

c) Basic information of community and community organization

Also, we should obtain basic information of community and community organizations which are established in the communities. The characteristics of the community have a decisive influence for the activities.

Condition of infrastructure facilities including communication devices will be basic information for considering best system for community disaster risk management.

Very important information includes decision making procedure, influential power of leaders for community activities, and social capital of communities. In addition, relationships with governments and access to official services should be made clear for ensuring continuous activities of communities. More importantly, existence of any special committee or organization for disaster reduction in the communities, and support by any government or non-government organizations for community activities for disaster reduction should be well researched before starting activities for avoiding duplication of works and/or making collaboration for effective activities.

Responsible organizations or parties, and methods of approach to community members will be decided based on the information.

Sample questionnaire is attached as ANNEX I.

### 2.1.3 Self Community Profiling

The local leaders could initiate collection of information for getting community profiles by themselves and utilize them for other CBDRM activities. Sample form containing basic items to be collected is attached as ANNEX II.

### 2.2 Training of Local Leaders

### 2.2.1 Objectives and Purposes of Training of Local Leaders

The main objective of conducting training of local leaders is to ensure smooth operation of community activities by stimulating leaders' motivation. Past practices show leaders motivation and commitment to the activities are the keys for driving active involvement of community members in the activities. Therefore, the first step for the community activities starts with capacity development of community leaders for disaster risk management, which is expected to eventually increase their cooperation.

Specific purposes of the training program are:

- (1) To improve local leaders understanding of the characteristic of natural disasters most likely occurred in their area
- (2) To pass the results of community survey to the local leader to trigger their responsibility to develop better disaster risk management based on their local conditions.
- (3) To improve local leaders knowledge of disaster reduction measures.

### 2.2.2 Format of Training Program

To achieve the above mentioned purposes, the training program will be organized into the following three components.

Component 1: To learn about natural disaster situation and risks in Indonesia and their areas

Component 2: To learn about current disaster risk management system in Indonesia and their areas

Component 3: To learn community-based disaster risk management

### 1) Component 1: To learn about natural disaster situation and risks in Indonesia and their areas

In this component, participants of the training are exposed to the information about past natural disaster situation and future risks in Indonesia and their areas as a basic knowledge to study disaster risk management. Emphasis will be given to the disasters which frequently occurred in the target areas. There are three sub-components.

(1) Mechanism and physical characteristics of natural hazards & disasters including the trend of disasters in Indonesia and future risks in participants local areas

Not only the general information in Indonesia, but also hazard & disaster information in the participants local areas should be provided. To promote easy understanding of the participants, visual materials such as video and images to explain hazard mechanism should be utilized as much as possible.

(2) Human and physical impacts of disasters taking past experiences as examples, especially specific cases from participants areas and recent large scale disasters in Indonesia

Visual materials such as video and pictures should be used for awakening participants to the threat of disasters

(3) Measures and systems for disaster risk reduction

For their own consideration of effective measures and systems for disaster risk reduction, information of current basic measures and systems should be introduced as well as the measures utilized advanced technology.

### 2) Component 2: To learn about current disaster risk management system in Indonesia and their areas

In this component, the participants learn basic ideas of disaster risk management, and current disaster risk management systems from national level to local level. Understanding real condition is an important step to improve their systems. Especially information flow for disaster risk management should be appropriately explained according to the current systems. The component will be composed of the below sub-components.

### (1) Disaster risk management cycle

As a basis for learning disaster risk management, the participants should understand disaster risk management cycle which shows basic process of disaster management activities. They need to understand how to create use the cycle for making a disaster resiliant society.

Especially, it should be focused on and well understood that activities in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phases should be conducted in consideration of future disasters.



### Figure 2.2.1 Disaster Risk Management Cycle

### (2) National and regional disaster risk management system

To gain full understanding of the system in their own area, information on national and regional level disaster risk management systems should be provided to the participants. Basic information about organizations which have responsibilities for disaster reduction, legal system for disaster risk management, and early warning system for disasters should be introduced.

### (3) Regional and local disaster risk management system

Current disaster risk management system in the participants areas should be explained in detail. Information on roles of local organizations responsible for disaster risk management, measures to be taken in emergency as well as in normal time, and current situation and future development of early warning system to the community level should be well understood by the participants.



Figure 2.2.2 An Example of Early Warning System in Kabupaten Padang Pariaman

### 3) Component 3: To learn community-based disaster risk management

This is the main component in the training program. The participants need to learn how to conduct disaster risk management in their communities. There are five sub-components.

(1) Importance of conducting community-based disaster risk management activities

The participants are expected to realize that community activities are very important to mitigate disaster damages in their areas. Past experiences which show how community actions saved lives and mitigated damages such as the Simeulue case (refer to the Good Practice 1 on page 6) should be introduced.

(2) Importance of leaders action for disaster reduction

Crucial roles of leaders for effective disaster risk management activities needs to be recognized by the participants. Lectures for motivating the participants for taking leadership for community activities should be provided. "Inamura-no-hi" story (refer to the Good Practice 2 on page 14) will be a good material for learning the point.

A picture story and a booklet of "inamura-no-hi" story are available in ANNEX III & IV.

(3) Tools for "Community-based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)"

Practical exercise should be provided to learn tools for CBDRM activities in order to promote smooth operation and their active involvement in activities of community workshops. By getting feedback from the participants in the training program, the tools can be further modified to fit to the local context for utilizing in community workshop.

Community-based Hazard Mapping including Town Watching program is one of the most effective tools for CBDRM activities. The detailed explanation can be introduced in section 2.3.2.

Brief explanations of some other tools are referred in the ANNEXES. (ANNEX V: Development of simple rain gauges, ANNEX VI: Shaking test utilized paper model of wooden house)

(4) Disaster risk management system including formation of committee, and early warning system at community level

For sustainable activities in the communities, formation of a committee and development of their own system are required. Considering current conditions of community, and effectively utilizing existing organizations and system, their own framework for continuous disaster risk management system should be considered and established in the community. In the training program, outline of the CBDRM committee and system should be introduced. A sample committee and an early warning system are referred in section 2.3.2.

(5) Evacuation/ Disaster Management Drill

Mock drill is an important activity to ensure prompt and appropriate action in case of emergency. Just making a plan and system is insufficient for people to act in an appropriate manner in a real situation. Conducting drills gives opportunities to confirm the actions to be taken, as well as reviewing points to be improved from simulated experiences.

In the training program, past examples should be introduced preferably by video and pictures. A video introducing "Tsunami Bali Drill on December 26, 2006" organized by the Ministry of State for Research and Technology will be available as one of the examples.

(6) Development of Action Plan

Deficiencies and points to be improved can be found through CBDRM activities including mock drill. Action plan should be developed in order to improve the conditions. In the training program, the participants should learn how to develop an action plan by tabletop analysis of their communities. A sample flow for development of action plan is referred in section 2.3.2.

### 2.2.3 Lecturers of Training Program

It is desirable that the training program lecturers are experts who are familiar with local conditions of the target areas as well as the technical knowledge of the themes for effective implementation of training program. If experts are unfamiliar the locality, they need to be provided sufficient information on local conditions in advance, or program facilitators should support the lectures to achieve better understanding of the participants.

Lecturers of the Universities located in the target area would be ones of most appropriate sources of lecturers of the training program in consideration ability to provide continuous support and sustainability.

### 2.2.4 Participants of Training Program

The participants of the training program are expected to lead the CBDRM activities after the training. They would be selected from persons who have influential power to community action based on the result of community survey. Chief of villages (Kepala Desa); head of RW (Ketua RW); or community leaders such as religious leaders, men and/or women activists, respected elders would be selected according to the individual condition of the target communities.

The members from Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI) are also invited in consideration that they are supporting CBDRM activities after training program.

SATLAK members are also expected to join the program to share local information that will be discussed in the training program.

### [Good Practice 2]

### "Leadership action that mitigated community damage during an emergency"

"Inamura-ho-hi" Story



A big earthquake occurred in the evening. Mr. Gohei, a village chief, became very much worried about tsunami. From the garden of his house on the top of the hill, Gohei looked down at houses situated along the coast. The villagers did not seem to notice that tsunami was coming. "I should warn the villagers at once!" He decided to set a fire to "inamura" (rice sheaves,) which were made of just-harvested rice crops.

The villagers saw the fire and shouted, "There is fire at the house of the village chief!" They made their way up to the hill. They were shocked to see the burning "inamura". They tried to put out the fire at once. But Gohei exclaimed in a loud voice, "Leave the fire as it is. Tell everyone to hurry and come up the hill. A disaster is coming." They could not understand what was happening.

Just then, Gohei pointed out to the sea, and shouted. "Look. Tsunami is coming." The sea water stood up like a wall.

The villagers saw the terrible white water destroying their village. They finally understood that it was the fire that saved their lives. They could not find the words to thank Gohei.

### \*\*\*\*\*

"Inamura-no-hi" is a story of a man who noticed the precursor of a large scale Tsunami at the earliest stage and led villagers to a high ground by burning harvested rice sheaves. This story was based on a true story at the time of Ansei-Nankai Earthquake & Tsunami that occurred in 1854, which claimed around 3,000 lives in the coastal areas of Western Japan. The story was originally written by Lafcadio Hearn, and later adapted for a short tale for education in elementary schools in Japan.

In the real situation, Mr. Goryo Hamaguchi (real name of the man) saved the lives of many villagers by setting 'fire of life' when a tsunami hit the village following a major earthquake and guiding the villagers to a safe place. However, the tsunami pretty much destroyed the village. Upon seeing the completely changed site, Goryo devoted himself to save the village. He engaged in various recovery efforts including the construction of huts for disaster victims and the provision of farming and fishing equipment. Moreover, he engaged in the construction of a breakwater 600 m long and 5 m high, which minimized damage from tsunamis in later years. *(The picture story and a booklet of "inamura-no-hi" are available at ANNEX II & III.)* 

### 2.3 Community Participatory Workshops

### 2.3.1 Objectives and Purposes of CBDRM Workshops

The main objectives of the workshops are (1) to develop capabilities of the community for disaster risk management and make a disaster resilient community, and (2) to promote a "Culture of Disaster Prevention" in the community for taking action for one's own sake by organizing the workshops for community members under the leadership of the community leader.

It is expected that the workshop activities will trigger community's voluntarily action for making a safe community.

The specific purposes of the community workshops are:

- (1) To clarify hazards and vulnerability to disasters of communities;
- (2) To foster common understanding of risks among all the stakeholders of the community including local residents and local government officials;
- (3) To identify problems in the community and measures to be taken for improving disaster risk management; and
- (4) To develop community-based hazard map and formulate community disaster risk management plan.

### 2.3.2 Format of CBDRM Workshops

As mentioned in the section 1.3, the CBDRM workshops are organized in consideration of capacity development of the following three areas: a) Comprehension of natural disasters and awareness of importance of disaster risk management, b) Capacity to take necessary actions for disaster reduction in coordinated manner, and c) Establishment of system to support and improve community actions and awareness for disaster risk management.

A sample flow of activities in the community workshops for enhancement of the above mentioned capacities is as shown in the Figure 2.3.1. The activities should be done as a combination of lectures, discussion, and practical exercise to improve participant understanding. Lectures and explanation should be provided in easily-to-understood format that hopefully utilizes a lot of visual images such as pictures, figures, and videos in sufficient consideration of local conditions including educational and literacy level of the participants.



Figure 2.3.1 A sample flow of CBDRM activities

### 1) Learning about disaster phases, mechanism of disasters and disaster reduction

Basically lecturers will be selected for their understanding of the subject. The contents of lectures are as mentioned in the section 2.2.2-1) and 2). However, more focus should be put on the local information for disasters and disaster risk management. In addition, as a starting point of the activities, it is desirable to stress the feeling of the threat of natural disasters and the importance of disaster risk management activities.

In addition, practical activities to improve understanding of the subject should be provided. The activities such as shaking test paper models of wooden house, and rainfall observation utilized by own-made simple rain gauge will help promote greater understanding. (refer to the ANNEX V and ANNEX VI).

### 2) Community-based Hazard Mapping

The program is provided to improve participants understanding of the risks around them and their current condition of disaster risk management. It includes activities of: a) observing their own town/village by themselves from the viewpoint of disaster risk management, b) developing a hazard map based on the observation through town-watching and their local knowledge, and c) discussing current problems and actions to be taken for solving them and improving the current situation.

In fact, this approach focuses on the process of developing hazard maps, not just their distribution. The premise is that by working through the process, communities will gain enhanced awareness of risks, thereby bridging the risk perception gap.

In communities, residents generally recognize their own risks and basic countermeasures to mitigate damages caused by disasters from past disaster experiences. However, their recognition of risks is sometimes underestimated and also not updated. Walking and observing the town with other members of the community, experts, and local government officers will provide a good opportunity to recheck and review the current condition for filling any gaps.

In addition, in some community, maps of community are not available, and their ideas for disaster risk management such as evacuation route remain just in their mind and sometimes wrongly recognized in terms of spatial perception. Through mapping activity, the participants can enhance spatial recognition and understanding of position relationships which are important for effective disaster risk management. Further, the mapping activity provides an opportunity to exchange their own ideas with other participants using concrete images.

Tips for conducting Community-based Hazard Mapping program are on page 18. In addition, a leaflet to provide detailed activities of Community-based Hazard Mapping is attached as ANNEX VII.

### 3) Development of community disaster risk management system

To ensure sustainable CBDRM activities, development of appropriate system should be considered. However, the system does not need to be newly established if the community can utilize existing organizations or system. Improving and/or adding new functions to the existing system would be more effective with continuous efforts for disaster risk management.

### (1) Formation of community disaster risk management committee

In case of emergency, quick action can save lives and mitigate damages. In addition, systematic

and well organized group action helps mitigate damages. It is quite effective to form a committee for disaster risk management and consider roles and actions to be taken in emergency in advance. A sample of disaster management committee is shown in Figure 2.3.2.



Figure 2.3.2 Sample of Disaster Management Committee

### [Tips on Community-based Hazard Mapping]

### Step 1: Preparation

(1) Necessary Materials

Facilities and Equipments: Table (A0 paper size), Blackboard/white board Map: Map with a scale of 1:1000 (if available), Hazard map of the area (if available) \**If the scale map is not available, base map can be hand-drawn.* Stationery: Indelible felt-tip pen (multi-color), Small paper (for memo), Large white paper (A0 or A1 size), Compass (if available)

(2) Grouping: All the participants are grouped on an area basis. A group comprises 5-10 members, with each assigned a specific role: group leader, navigator, photographer, note-taker, presenter at the final presentation, etc.

### Step 2: Town Watching (A Field Survey) by group

- (1) Things to be observed/ identified
  - Advantageous points (useful facilities for mitigating damages, evacuation site, evacuation routes, information dissemination facilities, etc.), disadvantageous points (ill-maintained facilities such as blocked drainages and easily-broken walls, obstacles for evacuation, etc.), past disaster record (inundated areas, etc.)
- (2) Interview of local residents

If necessary, interview local residents living in specific areas for getting past disaster information

### Step 3: Mapping

- Base Information to be drawn on map (in case of using hand drawn map) Boundaries, Roads, Bridges, Rivers, Local government offices, and Landmark buildings
- (2) Items to be included on a map (recommended color for drawing in parenthesis)

Disaster-resistant tall buildings (green), Flooded areas at the time of the previous disasters (blue), Expected risk areas for future disasters based on Hazard Map information (blue), Evacuation route and direction (red arrow line), Evacuation site/shelter (green), Information dissemination facilities such as speaker (yellow), Disaster risk management facilities such as hospitals (green), and other information found through "town watching"

Scale size, Direction, Date of development, and Name of Producers

### Step 4: Discussion on Evacuation and Problems

- (1) Items to be discussed
  - Evacuation route, evacuation site, timing for evacuation from each area (flood case)
  - Problems that have been identified through activities

Review the above points and discuss how they can be improved and who can be responsible to improve the situations. Think carefully what residents can do, what both residents and governments can do together, and what governments can do. It would be easier to make a matrix of problems, solutions and responsibilities. The result of group discussion will be presented in front of everyone showing created maps.

### Step 5: Combining maps

If you want to distribute the map created by the participants, representatives of each group need to work together to combine the individual work into one large master map. In due course, the participants establish their own community based hazard map.

### (2) Establishment of community early warning system

Quick dissemination of early warning information will make a big differences for mitigating damages caused by disasters. Therefore, reviewing current information dissemination system existing in community and considering effective early warning system for the community is one of the important aspects for effective disaster risk management. It ensures prompt and appropriate evacuation of residents. The following is a sample of early warning system at Desa level for flood disaster. However, early warning system for earthquake and tsunami needs another institution such as BMG to give first warning regarding the disaster.



Figure 2.3.3 A sample of Early Warning System at Desa Level

### (3) Development of community disaster risk management plan

It is desirable that disaster risk management plan of community is developed for continuous efforts for disaster reduction. It should cover a wide-range of strategies for disaster reduction of the community including of the above mentioned committee formation and development of early warning information system. This can be considered at the advanced phase of CBDRM activities in the community, not at the early phase. The sample contents to be included in the plan are as follows:

- (a) Formation of committee and its roles
- (b) Plans for improving knowledge of disaster risk management
- (c) Plans for maintenance and improvement of equipment and materials for disaster reduction

- (d) Plans for disaster risk management exercise including evacuation drill
- (e) Development of early warning system
- (f) Ensuring safe and prompt evacuation for all community members
- (g) Plans for management of evacuation sites: water & food and sanitation management
- (h) Plans for stockpiling of necessary against disasters

### 4) Conducting Mock Drill

Mock Drill is one of the important activities for checking and reviewing current situation of disaster risk management. The designated information dissemination system for early warning, evacuation methods, and other disaster risk management system will be confirmed through the activity of the drill. In addition, through the drill, the participants are expected to again realize the importance of disaster preparedness for their own safety. Further, coordination and working together with relevant organizations will provide opportunities to enhance risk communication among stakeholders.

There are several types and approach for mock drill as follows:

### [Various types of mock drill for disaster risk management]

- (a) Drills for collecting & delivering emergency information
- (b) Drills for countermeasure actions to mitigate damages (ex.: Sandbag compiling, Fire extinction)
- (c) Drills for evacuation
- (d) Drills for first aid/ medical treatment
- (e) Drills for rescue activities
- (f) Drills for preparing water & food, etc.

### [Various approaches of mock drill for disaster risk management]

- (a) Comprehensive drills involving all the stakeholders
- (b) Desktop simulation drill
- (c) Mini drill to conduct together with other community activities
- (d) Drill at night
- (e) Drill in collaboration with school

In case of mock drill, it is important to make clear the envisioned disaster situation for the drill based on the hazard & vulnerability situation of community. After the drill, a review should be done for improving the present condition.

The Figure 2.3.4 shows a sample flow of mock drill.

- By previous day, early warning committee members inform to all the community members about evacuation drill and get cooperation of relevant organizations such as mosques and police
- 2. Desa Head receives early warning message from Camat/person in charge

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- 3. Desa Head informs to early warning committee members and other related organizations on the early warning message
- 4. Early warning committee members disseminate information by the designated tools and way (loudspeaker, kentongan, etc.)
- 5. Community members (at least one from each household) evacuate to designated evacuation place with disaster bag
- 6. Headcount and confirm safe evacuation of all the participating community members
- 7. Record the time of completion of evacuation
- 8. Review discussion on problems of evacuation

### Figure 2.3.4 A Sample Flow of Mock Drill (Evacuation Drill)

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### 5) Development of action plan for improving current situation

As a final phase of community participatory workshops, an action plan for improving current situation should be developed. Problems, issues and deficiencies which had been identified and realized through the workshop activities should be addressed for improvement and upgrading.

The steps for developing action plan are as follows:

Step 1: Problem analysis

(1) Review of current situation

- (2) Consideration of cause of problems/ issues
- (3) Studying stakeholders of the problems/ issues
- Step 2: Planning for improvement of current situation/ problem solving
  - (1) Illustration of desirable situation and consideration of methods for solving the problems
  - (2) Review of alternative solutions

Step 3: Consideration of procedure to realize the plan

- (1) Decision of persons to lead the initiative
- (2) Formulation of proposed timeline
- (3) Consideration of constraints to proceed with the plan
- (4) Identification of required support for training, awareness program, & materials

### 2.3.3 Lecturers of CBDRM Workshops

The same as with the lecturers of leader training for CBDRM activities, lecturers of the workshops should be experts who are familiar with local conditions of the target areas as well as have the technical knowledge of the themes. If experts are unfamiliar the locality, they should be provided sufficient information on local conditions in advance, or program facilitators should support the lectures to improve participant understanding.

Lectures should be provided with sufficient consideration of local conditions including educational and literacy level of the participants. In addition, some practical exercises with somewhat entertainment elements should be included to attract and keep the interest of participants.

### 2.3.4 Participants of CBDRM Workshop

The participants of the workshop would be community members including leading members for community actions such as religious leaders, LINMAS members, women committee leaders, and leaders of community organizations in the target community. The participants who attended the leader training program should be involved in organizing the program in a proactive manner. The participants of the workshop are expected to recognize their responsibility to make a disaster resilient community through the experience and knowledge learned through the workshop activities.

After a certain level of basic CBDRM activities are conducted in the target community, workshops from various perspectives can be organized. Workshops targeting specific people, such as school children, women, and disaster vulnerable people will be organized to enhance

awareness of the sectors as well as to get important information for taking good care of those specific groups of people in case of disasters.

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### ANNEX I: Sample Format of Community Survey

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### ANNEX II: Sample Format of Self Survey

### ANNEX III Picture Story of "Inamura no hi" story with narration (Provisional Translation)

(Original Source: http://www.tokeikyou.or.jp/bousai/english/inamura-pshow-top.htm)



























16. Setiap bulan November, diadakan festival tsunam di bendungan tersebut.







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12.0       12.0         12.0	noon proue noom numeure Kemudian, dalam kondisi yang masih tergoncang, tenda - tenda darurat	didirikan di desa yang teleh hancur tu. Para rendurtuk desa benuava untuk pulih dari bencana	Kenu protocorrang penduduk desa yang kehilangan semuanya karena Kenuami, memberitahu Gibee,	-remotionk dasa 1. Dengan nada murung- "Saya tidak dapat tinggal lebih lama lagi di Hiromura. Saya berpikir untuk "	pinoan ke gesa lain gan mencari pekerjaan. Penduduk desa lain datang kepada Gihee sambi menangis.	<penduduk 2="" desa=""> "Ketika saya memikirkan bahwa kita akan diserang oleh tsunami lagi.</penduduk>	saya menjadi sangat ketakutan. Saya akan pindah ke tempat yang lebih aman.	(kartu ottarik keluar) Gihas manatan ombak vano memecah tanian nantai	Pantai ini memiliki nama yang indah, yaitu Tensugahama (artinya pantai surga). <ginee: dengan="" nada="" tegas=""> "Kita nertu membanomi sebuah henduncan di sini untuk mensenah</ginee:>	tsunani: Jika setiap penduduk berpartisipasi dalam proyek ini, maka akan tersedia pekerjaan bagi mereka.Dan juga akan membawa kepulihan bagi kampung folher menanonukkan kecala	Sejak dahulu kata, keluarga Hamaguchi telah memproduksi saus kedelai di kota Choshi < Choshi saat ini kota Choshi di propinsi Chiba > dan menjalankan	bisnis besar di kota Edo. <giñee> "Uang dalam jumlah besar dipertukan untuk membayar upah para pekerja</giñee>	uan memenum segara kerurunan permangunan, seperu kunsuruksi bendungan. Meskipun demikian, kita harus menyelesaikan proyek ini sesuai denaan dana vand tersedia."	Dia memutukkan dengan legas. (kartu ditarik keluar)	Tak lama kemudian, pembangunan dimulai.	Giftee melakukan survei, dan menemukan bahwa desa Hinomura diterjang tsunami besar hampir setiap ratusan tahun setana lima ratus tahun terakhir. Berdasarkan data dan tsunami yang terjadi pada waktu lampau dan pada saat ini, Giftee mendesain bendungan dan mengawasi pembangunannya. Penduduk desa bereria denaan gat.	<penduduk 1:="" dengan="" desa="" gembira="" nada=""> "Ayo bekerja dengan giat untuk melindungi desa kita.</penduduk>	-Penduduk desa 2> Balk pria maupun wanita, jika kita bekerja, kita akan memperoleh upah denora cenera	Betapar sepera. Betapa beruntungnya kita. Kita harus bersyukur." «Penduduk désa 3»	"Saya dengar pembangunan ini mungkin harus ditunda saat kita sibuk bekerja di ladang.
· [2] 목풍요시로 따뜻 뒤도린, [2] 비원목적 교육 박유규 다 다 가 다 만 나 다 가 나 다 가 나 가 하는 것 않는 것 같 것 같 것 같 것 같 것 같 것 같 것 같 것 같 것 같 것																				

nduduk desa 4> ngguh ini merupakan pekerjaan yang menguntungkan." u ditarik keluar)	iat usaha dari penduduk, dengan biaya yang besar sebuah bendunga s sangat bagus dapat diselesaikan dalam waktu empat tahun. a sesaat) bilan puluh dua tahun setelah tsunami yang diakibatkan oleh gempa t ei Nankai, dimana ikatan padi inamura dibakar, terjadi gempa bumi Sh kai yang diikut oleh tsunami besar, sesuai dengan prediksi. Ti ni, bendungan berdin dengan kokoh, melindungi penduduk dari tsun tu ditarik keluar)	ap tahun pada bulan November, diselenggarakan Festival Tsunami di Jungan kota Hinggawa, Propinsi Wakayama. ak 1: Dengan suara jelas dan nyamiga	ak 2000 menu merupanan apa manuna. a sangat berterima kasih dengan pembangunan bendungan ini." ap anak berdoa sambil membawa sekantong plastik penuh dengan tan merimbunnya di bendungan	an untario. a akan melakukan yang terbaik untuk melindungi kampung halam. gan kebiasaan ini, sekali lagi setiap penduduk kota diingatkan akan ingnya pencegahan bencana.	1.Jangan padamkan api Inamura (Inamura: tumpukan hasil panen padi) (. desa Hiromura of Kishu – Wakayama (saat in kota Hinogawa, Proprisi Wakaya (. desa Alton and Kishu – Wakayama (saat in kota Hinogawa, Proprisi Wakaya (o) tyang dipengigi Gihee pada masa lu) menyetamatikan banyak (Iwa dengan (ukan ) pading (Gihee pada masa lu) menyetamatikan banyak (Iwa dengan nenggunakan harta pribadinya untuk membangun bendungan bersama dengan na Sastra , Nobuo Sakura Lahir d Tokyo, 1931 the Japan Folitale Society. In Japan Folitale Society. In Japan Folitale Society. In Jatan Kinda (Professor, Satoku University Junior College Division) by Tadashi Koda (Professor, Satoku University, the Government of Japan nutik Musei Professor, Satoku University, the Government of Japan nutik Musei Professor, Disaster Management), the Government of Japan nutik Musei Professor, Disaster Management), the Government of Japan nutik Musei Professor, Divisio Japa nutik (Jacoh Bida, 1-4-2 Marunouch, Chivoda+u, Tokio 100-0005 TEL: +81-3-5218-080
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General Guideline for Formulation of Regional Disaster Management Plan

### ANNEX IV: A booklet of "Inamura no hi" story

(refer to http://www.adrc.or.jp/publications/inamura/top.html)



















Cara membuat alat ukur curah hujan sederhana



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### ANNEX VI: Vibration Experiment of Wooden House used Paper Model House (Provisional Translation)

(original source: http://www.sharaku.nuac.nagoya-u.ac.jp/laboFT/bururu\_english/index.htm)



## GISHS 2: PENGAMA TAN KOTA UNTUK BENCANA BANJIR DI VIETNAM

### Latar Belakang

(dan kitin) (banyak sungai terjai mengalin dan leneng puntug ke anti pantai. Nujan labat, anta pendasun yang ka Seperatolok sadikit), langkah nan-stikituni keperti perumusan peta ancanan benona menjarkan cara yang efektif diri sagi upien kebijaien perbuatan peta ancenar Ingian tengah. Karena karikter geografis setiop tohun diserveg angin topen der hujen lebot. Dozroh pertaniandi datara separti pembuatan wada badang yang dupat mengekébatka ragian pathan nengani baganar merchan keipien angkoh struktural siksa belar upp mangalari lanje dan bendungan, yang relatif lelah membutuhkan waktu dan tanya. Karenanya terberapa sebagai caro untuk memintinkan tingkat kerusiakan di beberupa proprisi ja huhnya karban dan kerugian ekonomi secara meluas. Pemerintah Vietnam vision six herrorit much untuk diterupian secara cepat, dibardingkan dengan Num s peto arcamon barcana diadaian bag malya hing or hujan. nob magain magain related man fact dark Vietnam Tangah adalah duarah OTHER OTHER and the

## <sup>2</sup>eneranan Pengamatan Kata dengan peta dasar hasil sketsa manual

menjasi tanyat adaish kawaian perdistaan yang berpenduduk sedikit, di mana peta perlu menerapikan Pengamatan Kata tanpa marpun leace. Messiopun hai ni both beitur peker jam bog moting - moting kelampok, kantap dari pembuatan stree uponge petathen, setion learnpok, hide terrepartical foto, he tupi jugo menegartikor peto surve ispargen membartu untuk mensitin anjir daim komunitatiny a occupience of terreno itu dalam acore girs bold and meroid mendulari jan-john bolar ingen dari matan Kola yang ditistikan sebaga hange diminite untuk membaud on brien den peto tensian. Oldi tidak hondia lühi THOMAS seto scoro kosor podo sout of Board peta -Thei kombion in anorthum in the second F





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### Tindak Lanjut kegiatan

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### RINGKASAN

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Asian Disaster Reduction Center

# Pengamatan Kota Untuk Penanggulangan Bencana

Pemetaan Ancaman Bencana Berbasis Masyarakat:sebuah alat efektif untuk meningkatikan kesadaran masyarakat

## MENJEMBATANE PERBEDAAN PERSEPSI MENGENAL RISIKO BENCANA

un teide ditakukan kedan - kabita yang terbaku, jumluh penduduk yang an kerugian detemui akitat bencara akan tetap meningkat selama beberupa terakitir. Kurangnya pembaman yang tepat mengana melaka bercara yang memperburuk atuasi ini. Manjarukut kita nemu, salah satunya akibat adanya perbadian at, sebagai cantoh perbadian antara risisa benow yang sebenumya dangan pendaruan manyan kat mengana nisika bencara tersebut. Oleh sebab ihu, sanyatikh perting untuk menjembatan perbadaan ni ogar dampok negatif yang disebakan oleh bencara dapat dikurangi. mengani reko banona, sebagai rentan terhadap bencara karena, salah on soldh sofu fok tor utoma Walapun teich diceuten usidio delete ter PL GU in north



## KETERBATASAN PETA ANCAMAN BENCANA

pada peta terhodop risk risko bencaro Manjornisut tidak secara el detrif menggunakan peta anaman bencuna sebagia petunjuk untuk melakukan tindakan yan gura memintra kan kerusakan yang disebatikan bencara aluad unfanp i i rute evoluation. untuk meningkatian masyarakat terhadap upapa upaga pengurangan dangak bencara. Kartan adanya perbeduan perkepia mengerak raia mateorokat canderung tidak mengedukken peta tersebut atau tidak menohami informasi yang tercantum National matyanakat dam (intensitiat gempa ensitati (jokusi penengan, n ama boganangan juga kanja and under THENOLOGIC mendistribusion peta ancanar bancana dengan tujuan managutisan ta ancanan bancana' manyedisian informasi manyanai patensi bancana a dozruh ruwa krystor, dati), dun hal - huj yang berkartan dengan serikunat (jo tasi bencana, fitalirita panyinganan persedatan makawan, dak). Namun bagan roman bencana oleh penserintah kapada masparakat setengat, tidahilari serverine. Pe to are amont bencario acta ancomor merinton Son Jr.

## APAKAH PEMETAAN ANCAMAN BENCANA BERBASIS MASYABAKATITUP

berconto Berlicolto untuk phone in alet h Accord Boly A appeaks Sen cond. digundum di bellempo negara maiyarakat tersebut. Penetoan seriauth peto motor mengenci risiko bencont podo prote 1abr armini, abitir ini, Pentetaan Avcantar Bencana Berbasis Masyarakat" atikan kesinggaan terhadap bancana Pendekatan ini difakuahan pas adedar partistrihanamya. Daoin pemikramya adalah melalu sabuch alam menanjkat, sahingga manj antartan pertekatan penarpai mengena i shaf Tiga tujuan u tana AM il.

permerint of sendri utsicrtakan manyaraka tsictampat dalam pembuatan peta ancaman bencana untuk kanunitalnya perserinter du ande, setampet, pejolant p marefielosikan open mugarakat setempat herhadap kabijakan yang dibuat akin menganbangkan pendivanan yang sama menganai benawa diambua masjerakat s mangamb anglian pemakaman yang sama mengarai l Duntuk mang Untruly 3 Unture

rencongen peta ancarran bencarra. Rencorgan mi untucken daten bentuk octaken attau metala internet En la uldan gantaran unum manyana Pane han Bertuak Malyarakat Pertana, panerintah mengintegration informal datar (hopograf, jalan, n, populat, tuta gura lairan, dat) dengan informal 5 informati yang telah encare aim di maia biu dan potensi bencare alam di maia Parts rusyonolat, dan perah i adalah prose yeng peling perin talan Penetan Anonion Bencaro Berbaks Makerakat. talam Penetan Anonion tempakan sumber terbah u sichempart. Purru manyarakat setempat dan semua pihak Distusi antara panerintah da peradrih adalah protesiyang paling perih torus menjada lang in the second region hasil disfusi ke dalam bentek peta nan DONUMO Seman berfapenting on dart dran mengentarian podi terbentulanya kao antin jahuk yang terhepentingan nyan menganakan informasi yan pemerinteh daerah mentuat rencara geno periodiran CASHAD I peta doardh trainis mangan Non peta anoman at other enjetakon hal-hal don inform Ę apod advis 0 Dengon 1 monuture **Annihi** motion distant in or this arrow. toruth me for hor 1 fion ros Paller Paller the state abrea 5



### ANNEX VII: Community-based Hazard Mapping combined with Town Watching

PENGAMA TAN KOTA UNTUK PENANGGULANGAN BENCANA

Pergeneter Koto Untek Prenegatengen Señego' adatak sebesh olat 6 menu selaruh pitek yang berkepentingen datem sustu kermuna bekerpa sema datem proses perbuaten pota enceman bencena, kui in kenya membunaken weitu I han, , data hanga memerikan sebesh pertu, sebiseh kameru, dan bekerapa kuah spicia kerwarna Diogram olur dari program

0. Currands (prorigonal medioardane aniatran benchma dam, legistion of mand a bitu abilitari dari (mediati mengrusha) yang rentan herhadap bacana, (jadakan penergipangan, dia) dikerekan akhipan dali, pagkant pemerintah, attau manpanokat satempat yang pemeli mengjari bencuas, sakinga akuruh paser ta mengeraka informasi yang atama kapana kakura pengi berkalan danyan kacura. Gamlaran vasid mengeraka di annak yang atama kapana kuruh pelaka kegatan dan hani yang diharapan kujuan pakat kegatan, dan hani yang diharapan kujuan pakat kegatan, dan hani yang diharapan kujuan pakat kegatan, dan hani yang diharapan kujuan pakat kebangka terari dan ja Lunang kan aking anggon kebangka terari dan ja Lunang una ding panja pakanpater, (nangatar, dio) panter, pentatat, penguji pada danpater, dio) panter, pentatata penguji pada aking menatatan kang terari dan penguji pada aking kerari dan ja Lunang kan aking penguji pada aking kerari dan ja Lunang kang kang penguji pada aking kerari dan ja Lunang kang kang penguji pada aking kerari dan ja Lunang kang kang penguji pada aking kerari dan ja Lunang kang kang penguji pada aking kerari kang kerari kang kerari kerari kerapak, mengatar, (nogarter, dian ja penghi pada aking kerari kang kerari kang kerari kang kerari kerari kerari kang kerari ker 1. Seling lecimpok (Terdini dan gabangan antara menjaruhat satempat, ahli, dan pajahar (terdina) dan kerpain mengiaing alou untuk angdar (tidasi dan menpedajan darah yang mengarutangkan (darah yang mermilak fasifata yang terkan menjarungkan (darah yang terkah anam untuk netlani dangan darah pengkangan bencam Anggata kelampak memburt antara dan menganal into. Disarwak hansa dalahamelan bencama katar pandang penganga yang akamat dari kenama dara pengangan yang akamat dari kenama dara pengangan ung akamat dari kenama dara pengangan pengangan dari kenama dara pengangan ung akamat dari kenama dara pengangan yang akamat dari kenama dara pengangan pengangan pengangan dara kenama dara pengangan pengangan pengangan dari kenama dara pengangan pengan 2. Kemudian actiqu ledompak menyerahkan hasil deservak ingrappanya makang - makang dan menggengkampan pada selang perteckan berarmenggunakan warran yang berdisedan oper madah dipatrak Meompalahan foto pada pertu, dana nangsat menbaratu prose pemberana Adalminya terbantak menana berakana kenyerahata.

3. Anggeta kelampak mendiskusikan manulak yang mendu taraku, atan mengarantisangkan soluka yang mengkusikan antika pasangganngan bentakan di mengenikan karaku atakan kentakan mengelikan perta mentikan menikan tu mendinakan karakuna kakua karau akin mentihakan karakuna kakua karau akin mentihakan karakuna kakua karau akin dakan karang tarak menetakan karakan dakan karanga dak menatak menikan dakan karanga dan menetakan menerakan yan paka menanga kan kapid dar dakan karanga dan penana antik menikan sekurah pasarta. Sasi presentasi ini menikan sekurah pasarta. Sasi presentasi ini menikan mekangan dan kakapata karanga ini menikan mekangan dan kakapata karanga ini.



Lampadi 0: Mempetajari Bencana Peserta dibert cercanah manganai bencana di tingkat Pengendan kota dan pengenalan kepada konsep Pengendan kota.

### Langkah 11 Manahani Kata Kita/

Settap selompok berjalan di teekeliling kota, settap selompok berjalan di teekeliling kota, menglotentikka segengelalan risko hencena. Anggla dengok mambuek catakan dan mengennali (so

### Langkah 2: Membuat Peta

Anggoto kolompok membuet peta ancaman bencana berbasa masyandat, secara menual dielengosikan dengan hadi ohservari dan temulan mereka pada pota benderen beser.

### Lengkoh 3: Meloksenoken Diskust Kelompok den Presentasi

Settup kalempok mendiskasiken permasalahan, antera dan mengena- Apakska yang menjadi masalah utama", "Bagaimane cara yang manungkinken untuk mananggalangi harana?", dan "Sapa yang bertanggulangan tersebut?" Salanjutnye, wakil dari salas belompok menyajikan besi dari dakasi kalongoknya kapada peserta lala, sehingan meneka dapat berdagi kenuan dan usuka dantara mereka

Gambar 2 Dagnam Aur Pangamatan Kata untuk Pasunggilangan Bascana

### - PRAKTIK KEBERHASILAN -

Pengumaten Kato adalah abit yang mudah dispikusikan sesuai dengun kendas setempat. Di sin, kami mempersentasikan dua antich matu di mara ADRC tekih ikut berkentribus i

# KORUS I: PENGAMATAN KOTA UNTUK GEMPA BUMI DAN TSUNAMI DI JEPANG

### uatar Belakang

Propries Mie., yway terletek di sebelah sedatan bagian tengah Japang dan menghadap ke Lautan Fasifik, memilik se jarah ganpa buru dan tawami berutang kai. Yang paling terbeaur adalah gampa buru Tanaha pada tahun 1944, yang mesembanden 389 orang am menghawurian rituan rumah penkadak di waiyah tencikut. Sujak kaina 2005, kata-kapa da Arpania Mie bekerpaana dangan Kito Fanangaptikegan Kebakaran tah Basana Femarintah Liquang mengerimahan Program tahan kebang adangan dangan Kito Fanangaptikegan Kebakaran tah Basana Femarintah Liquang mengerimahan Program tah atau at Program Ke Japang Kito Fanangaptikegan kebakaran tah Basana Femarintah Liquang mengerimahan Program tah kata ukaran tahanan terhadap beratan gempa burui dan taharani ADRC takin menjadian berbagi dangan untak kegatan iau

### Penerapan Pengamatan Kota

Di datrik keta Owee. di Propeksi Mie, Pengmotan Kota dilakankan dalam bentuk surve lapanyan yang dikembinasikan dengan tiga kegiatan labakarya. Lokekerya yang pertama dimékaulian untuk mentengun pemokanan daan sacara manyakurah mengana melaninya gempu buri dan tauarak, pengkanan bencam yang terjadi pada disirih terakeut dan astimati terakeut angrang petensi keraka yang disibatikanya. Bekerap pejakat pemerintah, pekelu, dan iserian yang akamat dan dimpa Bani. Toranian diunda wat Amateorikan ceramak, heserta teraf dari berkagui pikek berkapantingan manyarikat setempat, pepirat pemerintah

Survei (spargen direkeundure dimure pesterta ditogi lectatare dua kelompok. Settap lectropic mentitik jest darochy verg bens di moto (journa dia dalam panghuk, pilos stratuto, pemberkentien bas, dis), pato parg menujajekon kelataman tratema di musa dia parkiruna di mana mendungi, berbagai materi ferluis, dia damera dana dia parkiruna di mana menguneli (ato dari settap apagi tunjara dana lidak menjautupajean ban menguneli (ato dari settap apagi tunjara dana lidak menjautupajean ban menguneli (ato dari settap apagi tunjara dana lidak menjautupajean ban menguneli (ato dari settap apati apati tunjara dana mengan tungatan dari pangi diadandara dangan tujuan mengian sengat seteranti seara apasirik. Menigrab taderana terpahan dari hali pangantatan mengata fengat. mash tercidant informati mengata penergalangun tercuan.

Lakkurya kedua di deusken pada panetaan, Seting kadempok memedakan informasi dan hasil pengamatan apangai (dareak yang penperatai barana, urau pang rekana basa wa tauarani, perumpangan dan rute audiusi, lakata pendudik yang rethan terhudap basawa, disib ke datan peta daan hernakurat basan (11.000) Forto dan antaten juga ditempokan pada peta. Ketika kada kadan kadanak sasan (11.000) Forto dan antaten juga ditempokan pada peta. Ketika kada kadan kadangai tadah menyakaankan pada peta marata unanda, usaka bertak panan menghantanakan badan peta mereka manda sata bertaka kaduan basar. Alkimpa terbentukkan peta arcama bankan bertaka manyandad.

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Pada Lakakerya keriga, setiap kelempak mendakupkan lingkat kerenterun, kerungkhen Takokeu penaggulangkan, protonik, hingka tekatikon, kengang jawak diam penerapan teraken penaggulangkan berakan, kaka takihingka wakit dari setiap kelampak memprekertikatikan pada untaren berakan berakan kengank kendapat mengrekertikatikan pada untaren berakan berakan kengank kangkan mengrekertikatikan pada untaren berakan berakan kengank kangkan mengrekertikatikan pada untaren berakan kengank mengrekertikatikan pada penagulangkan kengan kangkan kendapat menakan teruk berchagi penakangkan dienton keda kengang, dan renaan kegatan kendatar merehakan kegatan Pergemetan jala.



### Tindak Lanjut Pengamatan

Se kuch pointinen Perguranten Kota, sédagian menyamban menuang polat ingam da jakan yang menunjukkan tinggi permukaan air tauma: da jakan permekahan tempat perampungan dan memakang lampa, penerangan jaka dangan mengantationa: di sepanjang-tute eneiwas. Peta hadii séetaa secoru menud diperbaan, dibanikan peta digitahya secta diangiaken di wekate oger dapid dabat secoru ian