

COMMUNITY RADIO IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT: Indonesian cases and Japanese cases

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Role of Community Radio in Disaster Phases

- Emergency response:
 - Community Based Early Warning System
 - Relief Information for victims to survive
 - Healing psychological trauma
- Rehabilitation and Reconstruction:
 - Community based monitoring
 - Promoting dialog between different stakeholders.
- Preparedness and Prevention:
 - Raising community people's awareness of disaster risk reduction with specific local knowledge

Case of Sinabung Volcano in North Sumatra, Indonesia

First step

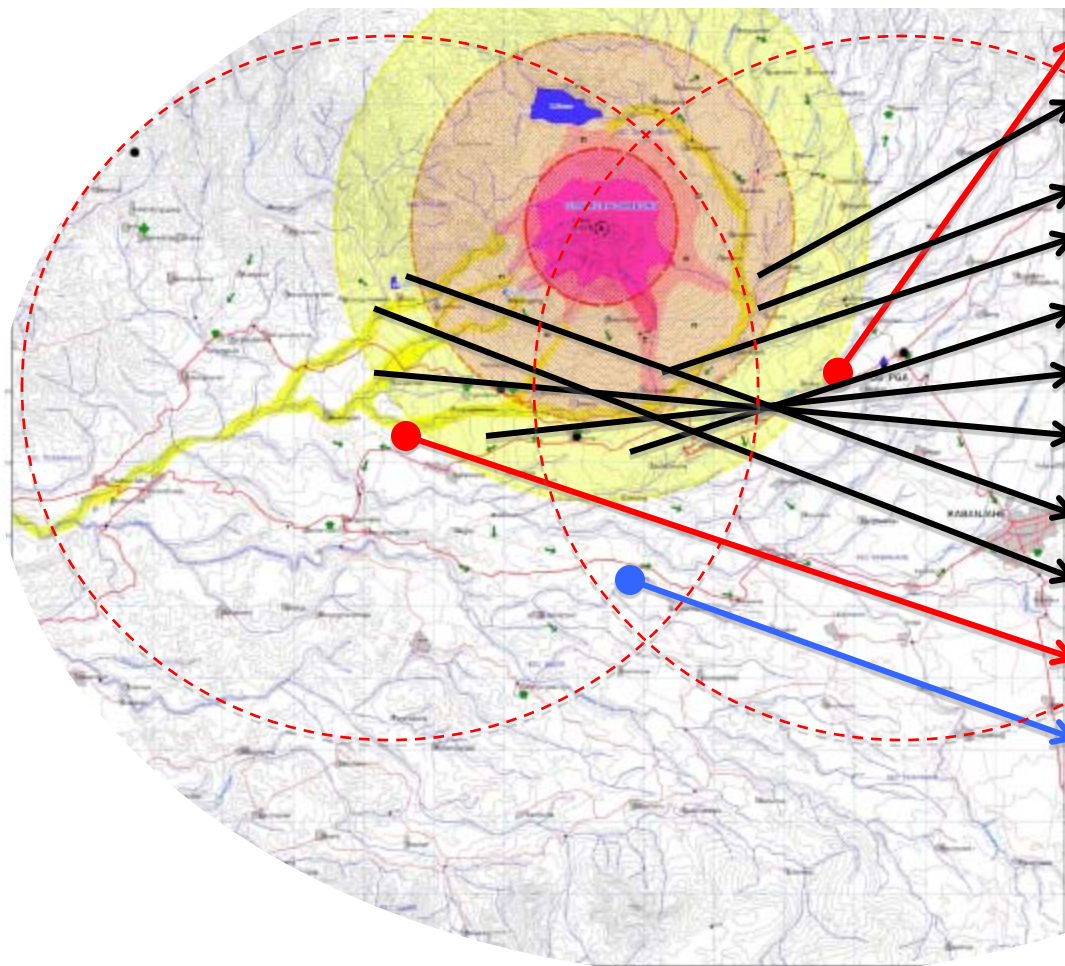
Emergency Radio in Media Center, *KabanJahe* city.

- It broadcasted information about volcano status, dangerous zones, aid distribution.
- It promoted communication among survivors who living in temporary shelter regularly.



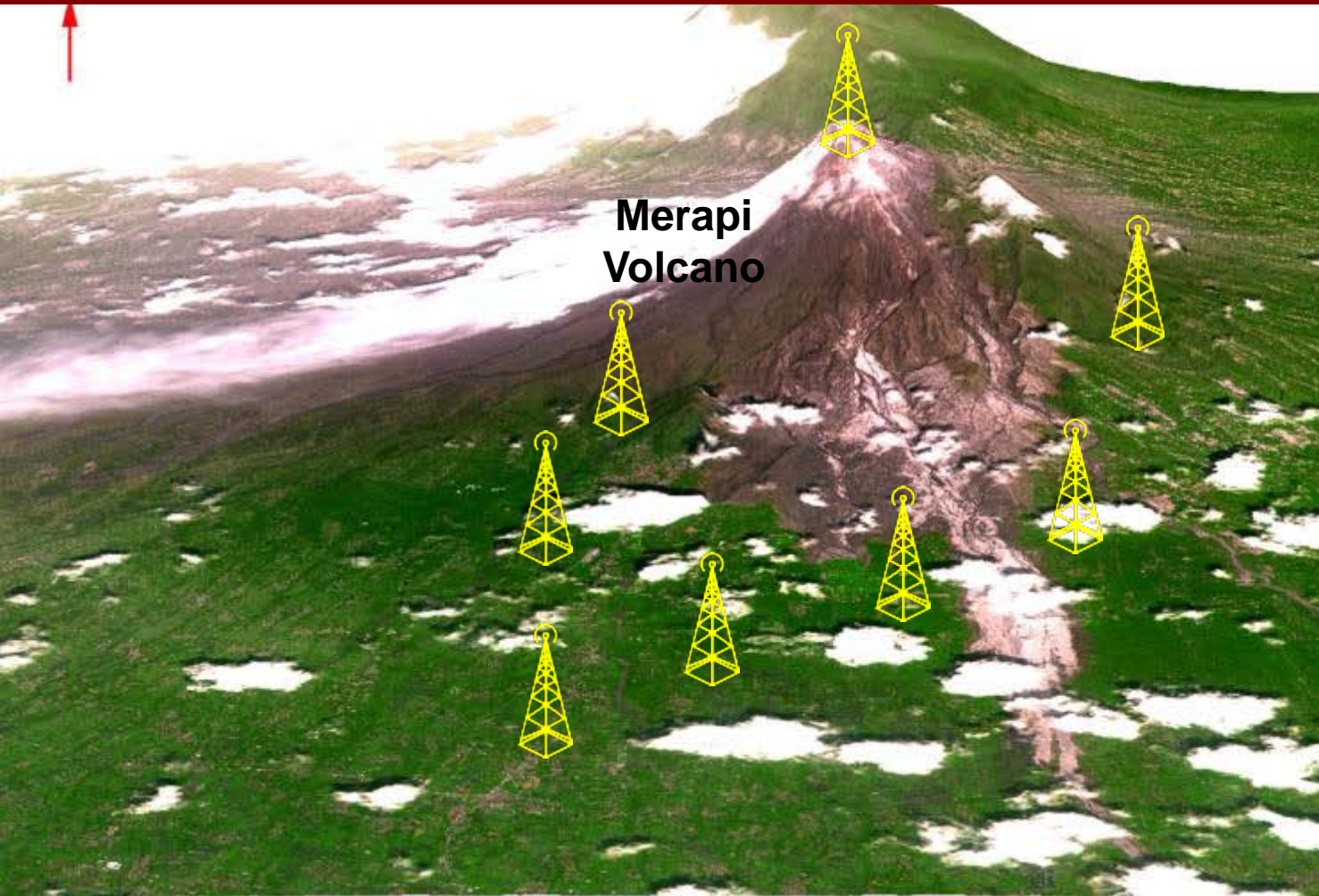
Community-Based Early Warning System

Two **community radio** and eight **monitoring post** with **handy talkie** for eruptions and mud flow along the river



- Community radio station
- Monitoring post 1
- Monitoring post 2
- Monitoring post 3
- Monitoring post 4
- Monitoring post 5
- Monitoring post 6
- Monitoring post 7
- Monitoring post 8
- Community radio station
- Media Center

Case of Merapi Volcano in Central Java



Information network around Merapi Volcano (Jalin Merapi) consists of 8 community radio stations and local volunteers.

Case of Merapi Volcano in Central Java, Indonesia

- Eight Community Radio stations in slope of Merapi is promoting DRR activity with their traditional culture.
- It makes the village people feel more close with the mountain. The mountain is not feared, how the village people can coexist with Merapi in harmony.



Case of East Japan

As most local governments in the affected areas did not function immediately after the disaster, community-based disaster information was not provided to the affected people by them. Temporary Emergency radio played the role instead .



1. The radio is always stand by the affected people.
2. Purpose is not running radio station.
3. Bridge among the affected people who are isolated .
4. Promote dialog among the people who have different position and different opinion .
5. Bring down a dialect of Tomioka town in Fukushima.
6. Radio as a gathering place
7. Maintain a feeling of togetherness of the people separated by the nuclear accident

Good Practices

- Community Radio spreads the knowledge of DRR with local ways (local language, traditional culture, local environment).
- Community Radio is run by community people in collaboration with local government.

Conclusions

1. CR can be a part of Community Based Early Warning System.
2. CR can promote two way communication among aid providers and affected people.
3. CR as independent media, could be used to monitor the process of rehabilitation and reconstruction.
4. CR can bridge among the affected people who are isolated.
5. CR is not only media for information, but media to make victims survive, to regain the victim's feeling to carry on living.
6. CR can bring down the people's experiences of disasters.
7. CR can be used as a tool to promote DRR activities at the village scale using local ways.
8. Government and Local Government have to be more open to work with CR in order to have better result of emergency respond and promote DRR activities.

Suggestion

Community Radio should be inserted into Disaster Preparedness Planning.

Thank you for your attention !