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Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Indonesian Education System: The Long and Winding Road to a Better Prepared S

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Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Indonesian Education System: The Long and Winding Road to a Better Prepared Schools

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Indonesia is one of the most disaster prone countries known all over the world. Many works had been done, in the area of preparedness and public education. The Indonesian Institute of Sciences had developed key parameters in measuring community preparedness, including for schools. It relates with the preparedness of individuals, as to teachers and students, and also preparedness of schools as an institution. In developing a better prepared school community, the government of Indonesia and also numbers of non government organizations were looking into pursuing integrating disaster education into curriculum. In turned out, that curriculum integration does not necessarily form a better schools policy in reducing their risks. This was verified using the assessment tools developed by LIPI. It needs more than increasing knowledge through curricula, to ensure reduced loss of lives during school time.

The Consortium for Disaster Education (CDE) was formed in 2005, and now already consisted of more than 50 organizations in Indonesia, working hand-in-hand with specific work on disaster education issues, including education policies. The consortium had facilitated and prepared a national strategy paper for mainstreaming disaster education in Indonesia, and supporting Indonesian Ministry of Education when it established the Ministerial Circular Letter to all provinces and districts prone to disasters. The consortium continued supporting this national movement with the extensive process needed, taking into account the critical parameters of what is meant by School-based Preparedness for all schools in Indonesia to build their schools safer and prepared. Indonesian Institute of Sciences together with Japan-ADRC and Tsunami Disaster and Mitigation Research Center-Syiahkuala University had studied 5 schools in Banda Aceh and observing ways and manners which schools might adapt to build their preparedness plan systematically, but moreover, at most easiest and relevant to schools condition and daily activities.

Keywords: Natural Disaster, Mitigation, Education