

2007 Summer Academy

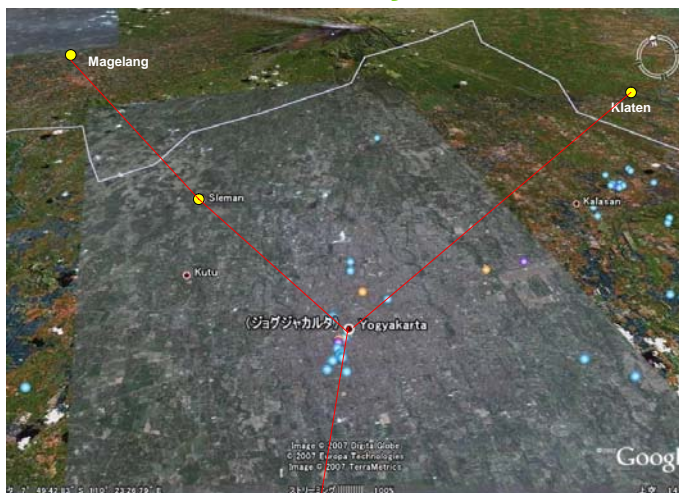
Megacities: Social vulnerability and resilience building

A conceptual approach in addressing risk communication problems in Earthquake and Volcanic Eruption, Case Study: Yogyakarta, Indonesia

There are risk communication problems in Earthquake and Volcanic Eruption in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Risk communication problem in Earthquake leads to low preparedness. i.e.: no initiatives were done prior to earthquake occurrence in 2006. No initiative were taken because there had been no information about the previous earthquake and also the costs for preparedness may be expensive.

Risk communication problem during Merapi Volcanic eruption were due to the lack of trust from some local people to the warning issued by the government and increasing of costs if they left their places.

Case Study Area



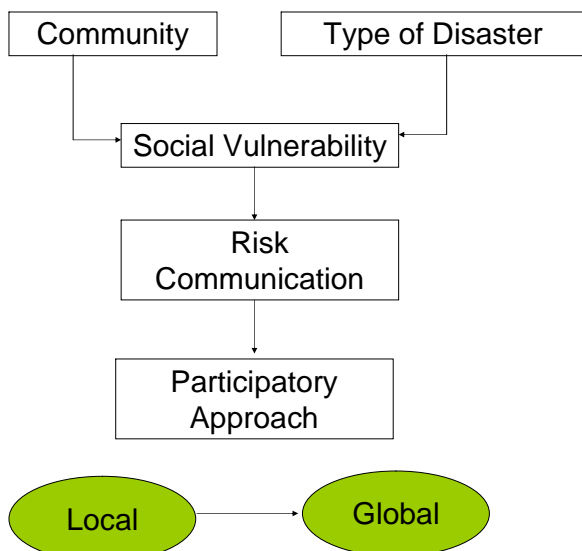
Social Vulnerability

Should consider the social vulnerability conditions of each community. The root causes of vulnerability and what kinds of disaster which the community deal with. Earthquake and volcano cause different types of risk.

Risk Communication

Warning is one means of risk communication. Risk communication should play as a means for increasing disaster preparedness. Besides the idea to develop risk communication, it is equally important to check how community would respond. The community may respond negatively or disagree with the warning, One of the reasons is related with the social vulnerability factor.

Conceptual Approach



Participatory Approach

In addressing volcanic disaster risk, Cronin et al (2004) address the problem with Participatory Rural Appraisal. PRA accommodates people/local knowledge to be taken into account in making evacuation plan and maps of hazardous areas.

How about earthquake risk? For earthquake, preparedness is more important because it is an unpredictable event.

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