

ACTIVITY REPORT



BDSG-WASEND

**YOUTH EXCHANGE PROGRAM
IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
2012**

**Bandung Disaster Study Group
(BDSG)**

Kompleks Taman Mutiara Blok 2B
No.11, Cimahi, West Java – Indonesia
40523

Phone: (022) 6643195

E-mail:

bdg.disaster.studygroup@gmail.com

<http://bandung-disaster-study-group.blogspot.com/>

Contributors:

Mizan B.F.Bisri,A.Pratama Yusuf,
Dian Lutfiana, Agung Rizky Fajri,
Hanifah Fitriasaki, Reyno Rivelino,
Nurul Hikmah, Anita Megawati, Rifa
Atsari, Slamet Waluyo, Iswiati
Utamiputeri, Nur Hamidah, Grace
Munthe

Editor: Risyie Dwiyani

Cover: BDSG-WASEND Activities:
DRR at School, Workshop, and
Institutional Visit (Photo: BDSG)

Foreword

Indonesia and Japan are two countries that regularly experience earthquake and its collateral disasters. In this 21st century both hit by major earthquake and tsunami, Indonesia in the December 2004 at the Indian-Ocean Tsunami and Japan just last year on March 2011 when the Great East Japan Earthquake occurred. Much can be learned by both countries, and it is not only limited to those work in the government or academia. Bandung Disaster Study Group (BDSG) is a youth-based organization which aims to bridge the academic world and social contribution in Disaster Risk reduction (DRR) field. We believe that young people are one of key actors to create a more resilient society.

After a range of short sessions with WASEND (Waseda Student Organization for the Education of Natural Disaster) in September 2011, we decided to continue our collaboration with a more systematic program in 2012. Back then, BDSG acted only as local volunteers and facilitator for WASEND's program. Both BDSG and WASEND presented in the International University Exchange Seminar held by Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB) and Toyohashi University. Afterwards, WASEND provided a short introduction on how they were going to conduct the disaster education class at elementary schools. BDSG supported in finding the schools and in facilitating the disaster education class.

In that occasion, we agreed to collaborate by holding an exchange between two organizations, which means, BDSG would go to Japan, and WASEND would come to Indonesia. Currently we have a long-term vision to promote partnership in ensuring disaster education for both countries to be implemented in a sustainable manner.

This report is made for those who have supported us in making this program happened and anyone who are interested in DRR, youth, volunteer, youth exchange and our works. This activity would not be realized without the support of others. Thank you very much.

Bandung, October 2012

BDSG Team for

BDSG – WASEND Youth Exchange Program 2012

Acknowledgements

We believe that collaboration and coordination are essential in disaster risk reduction. Similarly, this BDSG-WASEND Youth Exchange Program 2012 could not be realized without the support of many people. Therefore we would like to thank many of our collaborators as well as our families to make this program happen.

First of all, we would like to thank WASEND members for their commitments and this beautiful friendship. We really appreciate Mr. Sakaki and Mr. Suzuki from Engineer without Borders Japan (EWB-J) who encouraged us to start this collaboration. We would also like to thank PT. Newmont Nusa Tenggara for the financial support.

We would like to express our gratitude to:

1. Japan Foundation Jakarta
2. PTPN VIII West Java
3. Plan Indonesia
4. JakJapan Matsuri 2012
5. Our host families in Japan
6. Our host families in Indonesia
7. Our host institutions in Japan
8. Headmasters, teachers and students of SD Pabaki (Bandung), SD Barunagri (Cimahi), SD Ciater (Subang), and SD Giriaji (Subang)
9. The participants of "Youth Movement for Disaster Risk Reduction" Workshop: representatives of Aneka Yess!, KSG Universitas Indonesia, HMDG Universitas Indonesia, HMTL Institut Teknologi Bandung, IBU Foundation, ITB Siaga Bencana, Lanting Workshop, Sahabat Kota, U-Green, Unit Kebudayaan Jepang, Wasaiga, Youth Club Baitul Amin
10. Jakarta Shimbun
11. Adriansyah, Anil Putri, Muammar Kamadewa, and Yodi Nurdiansyah for your kind support
12. Kak Ditto, Kak Fitra, Renzo, Teh Rini and Bang Oddy for your kind hospitality
13. Our members' families, lecturers and supervisors to let us proceed to realize this idea; and last but not least
14. Wujudkan.com for the opportunity to express our ideas to public ☺

We might not be able to mention each person who has provided us invaluable support and input for this activity, but we are really thankful to each one of you! Above all, we would like to thank God to let us take this great opportunity to learn more about life, and for the health and safety given to each of us throughout the program.

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Japan Activities

Japan

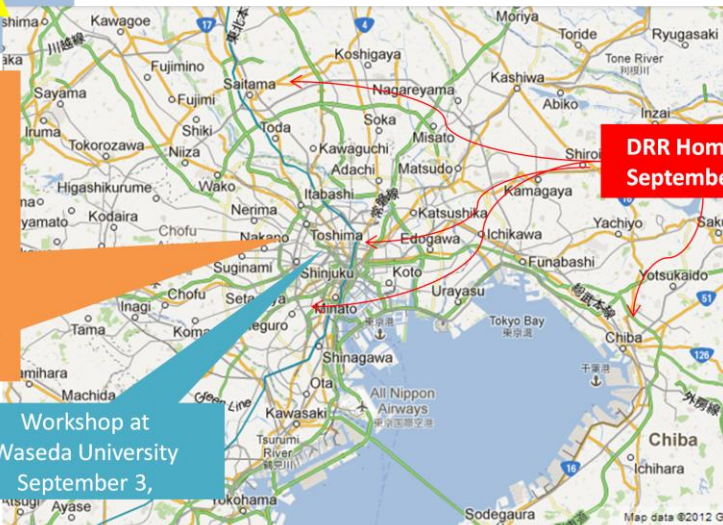


Tokyo Metropolitan Area

- Institutional Visit
Japan Meteorological Agency,
September 4
- Honjo Bosai-kan
September 6
- Tokyo Rinkai Disaster Prevention Park
September 7

Workshop at
Waseda University
September 3,

DRR Homestay
September 4-7



Source: Google Map

Workshop

Overview

The workshop session of Youth Exchange Program in DRR in Japan was successfully held in 3rd of September 2012, in Waseda University. This workshop marks the start of this year's Youth Exchange Program. It was mainly organized by WASEND with BDSG acted as main counterpart. This workshop's ultimate aim was to create international network of youth in DRR.

There were 28 participants of this workshop, including twenty WASEND members, seven BDSG members, and one KIDS¹ member. The workshop consists of the following activities:

"Thanks to this workshop – the beginning of everything – that we managed to break the ice and start good foundation of friendship between BDSG and WASEND" (Risye, BDSG Chief)

1) Introduction of Participants and Ice Breaking Sessions

In this session, the whole participants introduced themselves, since it was the first time for some of them to meet each other. Several ice breaking methods were carried out to break the ice among the participants, i.e. the "Name Game", "Birthday Game", "Academic Level" game, and some leading questions to check the level of understanding of the participant in regards to disaster.

2) Introduction of WASEND

A representative from WASEND, Koichi, introduced about WASEND, including its background, profile, and example of activities. WASEND has two main activities; in Japan and in Indonesia. In Japan, WASEND carries out internal strengthening activities and the members volunteered to disaster-affected areas due to the Great East Japan Earthquake. While in Indonesia, they performed disaster education activities at schools, mainly in Padang and Bandung. WASEND collaborates closely with Engineer without Borders-Japan (EWB-J). There were several interesting education methods presented by WASEND, i.e. "broken eggs" is one of the example to show how hurt if we step on broken glasses or anything else in the floor after an earthquake and "mockup of bedroom" is one way to show the condition of our room and identification simple Vulnerability and Capacity in the room.

3) Introduction of BDSG

In this session, Adhitya, on behalf of BDSG, presented the general information of BDSG, including its background, vision, profile, strategic plans, and example of activities. BDSG main activities are member's capacity building, participation in external conferences or workshops, disaster education at various levels, and developing a DRR approach at household level, i.e. DRR Homestay Program.

4) Presentation of WASEND's Freshmen

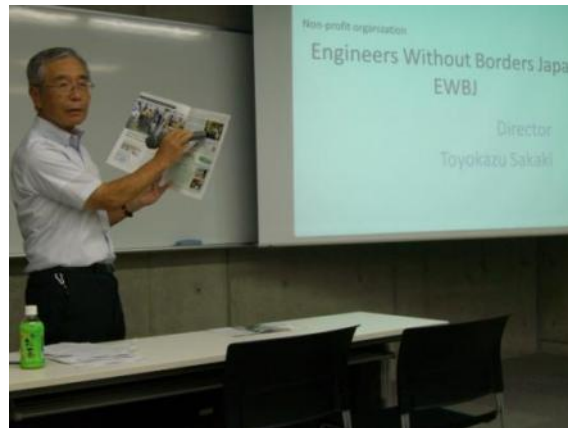
In this session, several WASEND's freshmen (1st year undergraduate students) shared their stories about their decision to join disaster-related activities with WASEND. Mainly, the story contained reasons to join, expectation, and type of activities which they wanted to perform. To some extent, the event of Great East Japan Earthquake on March 2011 has moved some of them. In addition, the freshmen seemed to have clear and strong passion to actively join disaster-related activities with WASEND.

5) Keynote Speech by the Director of EWB-J

In this session, Director of Engineers without Borders Japan (EWB-J), Mr. Toyokazu Sakaki, gave his keynote speech. Mainly, his speech was about the Great East Japan Earthquake,

¹ KIDS stands for Kyoto University Disaster Prevention School, a student group from Kyoto University, Japan

particularly its impact in Ofunato City. Afterwards, he highlighted the general view of reconstruction in Ofunato City and the contribution of EWB-J to the city in rebuilding themselves. Following his remarkable insight about the recovery and reconstruction in Ofunato City, he emphasized that the cooperation between local government, EWB-J, and construction companies is very important. In his conclusion, he stressed the importance of preparation against natural disaster and the awareness of engineers in regards to the risk of great earthquake in Tokyo.

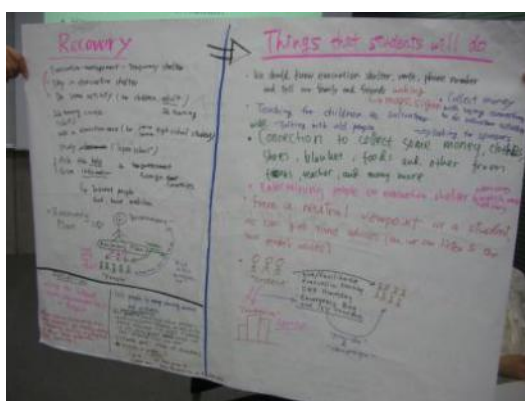


Mr. Toyokazu Sakaki, Explaining about the Scope of Works of EWB-J

6) Group Work Session

In this session, participants of the workshop were divided into groups to make their collective works based on several leading questions regarding (a) What natural disaster threats in each participant hometown are, (b) one natural disaster that has been discussed earlier as a case study for the group, (c) what disaster countermeasures are possible to be done, and (d) what kind of disaster mitigation can be implemented by youth.

The selected disasters being discussed during the workshop were earthquake and tsunami risk in Saitama, earthquake and tsunami risk in Lombok Island, and flood risk in Jakarta. Presentation with question and answer session thus followed the group time.



'Things that Students Will Do': An Example of Group Discussion Result



Group Presentation

Best Part of the Workshop

- When everyone spoke for their idea about disaster in their hometown on a large paper
- Presentation from the Freshmen

For WASEND side, this should be maintained to keep the passion towards DRR activities. For BDSG side, this type of approach should be done to refresh our organization and to invite more freshmen. Creation of a testimony about why and for what purpose each and every one of us in doing voluntary works with BDSG and WASEND is a good way to maintain organizational spirit.

Evaluation Results

- 1) The structure of the workshop were well-arranged, since it consisted of introductory and ice breaking session, presentation from organizations who joined the workshop, keynote speech, and workshop session for participants to formulate action in relation to disaster risk reduction.
- 2) In terms of the ice-breaking session, the method can be improved to ensure its effectiveness as well as to add more ice-breaking in between substantive sessions.
- 3) Apart from the good point for the keynote speech, for young people, it is also preferable to have panel discussions so that multiple perspective can be gained by the participant; e.g. inviting resource person, not only from NGO/NPO, but also from government officials, academician, businessmen, etc.
- 4) Another points to improve is related with the connectedness between the substance and output of workshop towards the activities of both WASEND and BDSG, or any other organizations involved should this workshop will be continued.
- 5) Adequate and clear preparation instructions are preferable in order to ensure the effectiveness of the workshop session itself. For example, if only participant was informed earlier about the leading questions or what they should discussed, they could prepare more with information about the area and its risk.
- 6) Search for more information and learn about various localities in Japan and Indonesia, and their disaster cases
- 7) Focus on a specific disaster event for discussion, e.g. 1995 earthquake in Kobe, 2006 eruption in Yogyakarta

“I had very important experiences. For example, I have precious chance to speak English very much, I could think about disaster prevention deeply” (Muchi, WASEND Member - 1st Year Undergraduate Student)

Value of Activity

1. Various things were shared among the participants:
 - Information about disasters and localities in Japan and Indonesia
 - Experience in DRR activities, including the methods
 - Ideas in DRR
 - Engineer Without Borders activities
2. A good way to start collaboration between BDSG and WASEND

Institutional Visit

Institutional visit is an activity when BDSG and WASEND members visit an institution related to disaster management and learn mostly about how the Japanese provide information for public regarding disaster. This year, we visited three institutions: Japan Meteorological Agency, Honjo Bosai-kan (Life Safety Learning Center), and Tokyo Rinkai Disaster Prevention Park.

Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA): “Easy learning for Cool Sciences”

<http://www.jma.go.jp/jma/indexe.html>

JMA is a governmental agency which provides a science and technological museum for public with various simulation tools related to weather, climate, and earthquakes in Japan. The museum was very interesting since it has many interactive tools to involve the visitors in learning a natural phenomenon or disaster. In this museum we learned a lot about the mechanism of natural phenomenon, earthquake and tsunami in Japan.

Take a look of one of BDSG member’s journal about JMA!

When I first entered the building, I saw just an ordinary office building (just like BMKG in Indonesia), the difference is that they have a kind of museum that people can learn by themselves all about Meteorology, Geophysics and Oceanography. Many “cool” stuffs there. They have good packaging in showing how science works into fun stuff (not the boring and difficult one). So, people could easily understand the messages. For example: Early Warning System mockup, tsunami simulator, and hurricane simulator. The best part is the tsunami simulator, very simple but amazing and also very detail. Suddenly came up the idea that someday BDSG should also open a museum, I’m so excited!

The old men at the front desk and information center were very kind and smiled a lot. This is one of many things that I learned from Japan, no matter what kind of work they are doing, they do it totally with passion and smile, everywhere. ☺ love it.



Tsunami Simulator: One of the Highlights at the JMA

Honjo Bosai-kan Life Safety Learning Center: “Learn about the worst situations and basic skills to save your life”

<http://www.tfd.metro.tokyo.jp/hp-hjbskan/>

In this place, the visitors were given a chance to experience disaster. It taught BDSG and WASEND members on how to respond to various threats: fire, typhoon, earthquake, flood and liquefaction. It also showed a good and inspiring documentary movie of the 3/11 Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami.

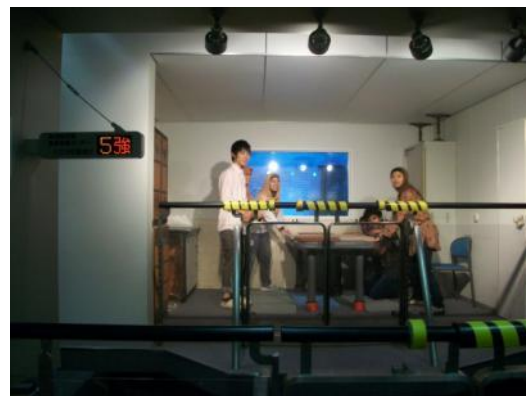
In the training, our members obtained information on the mechanism of various disasters, and what we should do to prepare and respond to the disaster. Not only we received good explanation from the staffs, but we also experienced the disaster itself in the simulation rooms.

“First step I came in, I was thinking of how all of these facilities have been designed from the government to enrich the knowledge of the citizen, to encourage the “disaster awareness” of the citizen, in the end came true to have the result of highly independent society that will survive from disaster. I believe someday Indonesia will also be able to establish such system in every province, every city, and every district. Ganbarimashou!” (Tami, BDSG Japan Activity Logistics Manager)



A short class from the staff about fire before we entered the “fire extinguishing” practice room. When she asked us several questions related to fire disaster cases, we realized that we have to improve our knowledge about fire disaster facts in Indonesia.

Experiencing the situation of a 5-and-7-scaled earthquake in a (shaking) room with furniture falling down to the floor. At that time we practiced our immediate response to earthquake.





Trying to open an exit door of a building, if our surrounding is flooded for 10 cm, 20 cm, and 30 cm high. The higher the inundation is, the heavier it is for us to push the door. An interesting way to let people feel how hard it is to escape from a flooded area.

Another interesting issue is that we will never be able to break the car window by our hand, because they have designed it to be very strong. You need a tool to break the window, and this tool was also provided in this place.

In the end of the tour, the guide told us that the institute has made efforts to make the whole building and everything inside it earthquake-resistant. They have secured all stuffs from broken down if earthquake happens.

Special Highlight from Honjo Bosai-kan!

One of the best learning from this place was the documentary film about the 3/11 Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami:

Good disaster documentation (in any cases) can convey good messages to those who have never experienced disaster, increase their awareness and thus realize the urgency to prepare.

Sona Area at the Tokyo Rinkai Disaster Prevention Park: “72 hours Post-Earthquake Tour with Nintendo DS for each Visitor! “

<http://www.ktr.mlit.go.jp/showa/tokyorinkai/english/institution/index.htm>

Tokyo Rinkai Disaster Prevention Park is a large area in Odaiba, Tokyo, that holds a disaster response headquarter operational room in case of disaster in Tokyo Metropolitan Area, with its helipad, multipurpose outdoor plaza, and Sona Area. Sona Area is a disaster prevention experience-learning facility that teaches public on how to survive in the first 72 hours after a destructive earthquake by using Nintendo DS as its supporting tool.

In Sona Area, each visitor holds a Nintendo DS and became the main actor of this game. The visitor should answer all questions appearing at the Nintendo DS screen while going around the rooms which were set to look similar like the real after-earthquake situation. This is a really interesting education method and for sure the visitors will be able to understand easily the messages.

After answering all questions, we entered an exhibition area where many necessary tools in emergency situation were shown. There were also simple tools that we usually find in daily lives which could be also useful in emergency.

“The Tokyo Earthquake 72 hours Tour was one of the best learning which should be also developed in Indonesia. Learning disaster can be done not only by recalling what has already happened (e.g. Kobe Earthquake Museum, Aceh Tsunami Museum), but also by developing facilities to prepare future earthquake risks” (Mizan, BDSG International Relations Manager)

Other facilities that we found in Tokyo Rinkai Disaster Prevention Park were a disaster study room, a small theatre, and an emergency operation room. The emergency operation room is used by the government to coordinate disaster situation around Tokyo. At the roof of this

building, there was a large park for evacuation. Another interesting thing was that a hydraulics-system was also installed in this building which made this building able to move upwards and downwards if necessary (e.g. during floods).



Emergency Response Headquarter
Operation Room



The Whole Set of 72-hour Tour



Each Visitor Holds a Nintendo DS during the Tour



One of the Disaster Scenes at the Tour

National Museum of Emerging Science and Innovation (Miraikan)

<http://www.miraikan.jst.go.jp/en/>

In addition to the institutional visit which we already planned in advance, we also visited another place to make a good use of our spare time. We visited the National Museum of Emerging Science and Innovation, a futuristic-and-scientific museum related to many fields, such as earth exploration, the universe, robot, arts, and futuristic city administration system.

Summary of Lessons Learned

The lessons learned from this visit hopefully can be shared to Indonesian government and the people:

- 1) The Japanese government has made so much effort in preparing the citizen to be more resilient to disasters. The educational facilities are accessible for many people (free of charge) with interesting packaging. They must have put quite a lot of investment to establish and maintain such facility.
- 2) We should think about how disaster preparedness through public education in Indonesia can be improved by utilizing local potentials.
- 3) Many aspects provided by the institutions were new and useful to both BDSG and WASEND members. The selection of institutions to be visited was effective.
- 4) This activity has increased the motivation of BDSG members to contribute more to DRR for the Indonesian society.
- 5) In the future, a special training for BDSG and WASEND provided by institution should be arranged for a better value of the activity.

DRR Homestay Program

Overview

DRR Homestay Program is a concept brought by BDSG as an approach to real action made by young people to reduce disaster risk as well as to strengthen the friendship between Indonesian and Japanese. This activity was conducted at household level by staying with a local family around Tokyo, Japan.

The objectives are:

- 1) To identify disaster risks at household level in Japan,
- 2) To improve DRR Homestay approach and methods for future activities, and
- 3) To increase mutual understanding between two countries, i.e. Indonesia and Japan.

DRR Homestay Program in Japan was conducted in September 4-7, 2012. The number of homestay participants from Indonesia was 5 (2 males and 3 females). We stayed in five host families. Three of the houses were located in Tokyo, one in Chiba and one in Saitama.

The activities conducted during *DRR Homestay Program* were:

1. Interacting with the host family in everyday life
2. Discussion about general issues about disaster with the host family
3. Reminding the host family about the stuffs they have prepared for emergency, such as the emergency bag, fire extinguisher, to identify the exit doors, and evacuation shelter in the neighborhood.
4. Identification of the house's vulnerability and capacity to face disaster and understanding of the host family
5. Walking around the house and neighborhood to check the nearest evacuation shelter and the nearest safety/security post to seek for help in case of disaster
6. Exchanging view and information about culture between Indonesia and Japan.

Generally, the host families were aware of disasters which often occur in the country. This could be seen from the Emergency Bag prepared by each host family. The contents of the bags were some necessities for emergency situation. Preparing emergency bag is encouraged by the government and is part of government program, but each family should prepare it by themselves. Although every family we met had an emergency bag, not everyone in the family knows what things were inside the bag and understood how to use them.



Exploring the Contents of Emergency Bag and Discuss How to Use Them

After the Tohoku Earthquake in 2011, the disaster awareness and preparedness of the government and the Japanese society seemed to increase. The houses have applied some earthquake countermeasures, which were done after the Tohoku Earthquake. We found the evidence from the house furniture, such as plate shelves which would be locked automatically if earthquake happens, and a certification that the glasses on the side of the house will not be easily broken due to earthquake.

*“This program was good for us to deepen the understanding of different countries. In addition, especially for my family, DRR homestay was a good opportunity to reconsider the vulnerability of our house.”
(Keisuke, WASEND Member – 1st Year Undergraduate Student)*

“Best session for me was definitely DRR homestay. By accepting a BDSG member as DRR homestay, our families were able to take another look at our safety. For example, we were able to check our emergency bags and institutions related to the safety around our homes. Also, learning other cultures and using English in real life were really interesting for me and my little brother.” (Saki, 1st Year Undergraduate Student – WASEND Member)



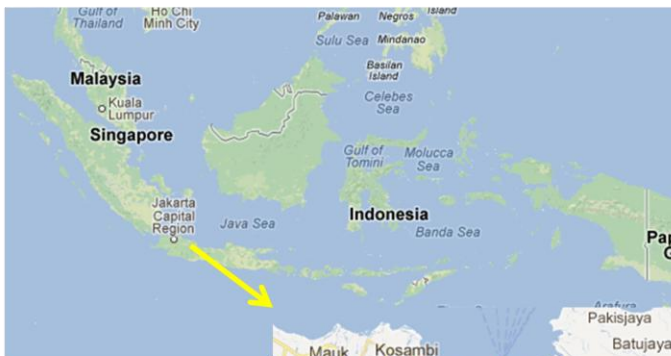
A Quake-Triggered Auto-Lock of the Shelves: One of the Capacities Identified at Home

Summary of Lessons Learned

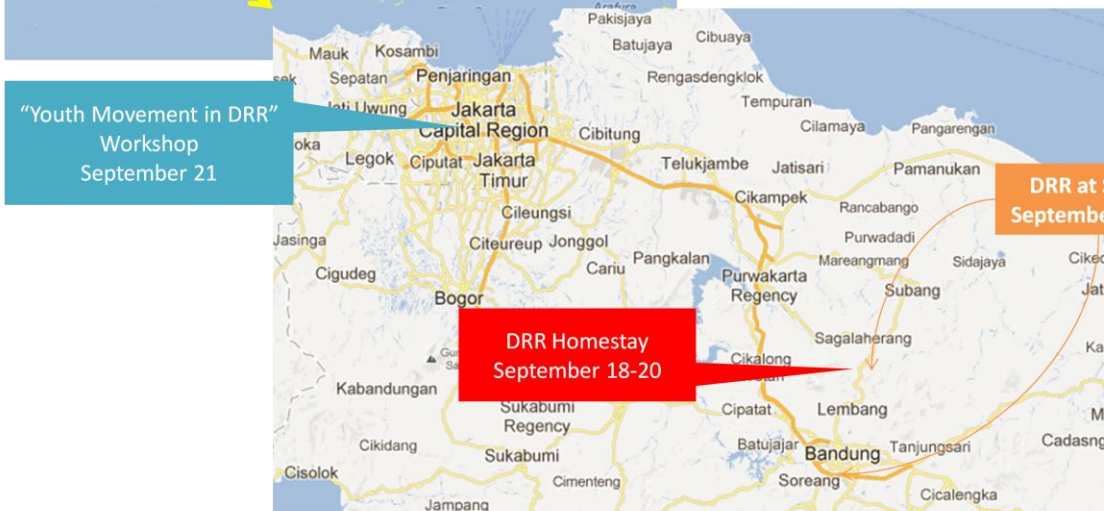
1. Every family has their own way to live and to communicate among the members. This reflects to how they prepare to face disaster at home.
2. Although we face a bit of language barrier, the Japanese host families always try to serve the best for the participants. With their kindness, we managed to experience their daily lives and understand the culture.
3. Japan government has provided a good infrastructure and facilities for its citizen. There are also many companies who provide disaster survival goods. Communication among family members and neighbors about DRR might be one of the things to be improved in the Japanese society.
4. The 3/11 Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami has increased disaster awareness and triggered many Japanese families to start disaster preparation.
5. This homestay program has provided an opportunity to remind the families in Japan to pay attention to pre-disaster condition. Together with the host family, we analyzed the vulnerability and capacity to face disaster at home and to make a better preparation. Our existence has encouraged them to tidy up the stuffs inside the house that might increase the risks to disaster, to communicate each other, and to review together what they have prepared and what are missing.
6. We realized that family-level preparation to face disaster can be done easily. Thus, this kind of activity should be developed further for wider impacts. Since Indonesia has similar characteristics with Japan in terms of natural disasters, how Japanese families prepare to face disaster can be a good example for Indonesian families.
7. The impact of DRR Homestay in Japan could be spread more widely by inviting more families who are barely exposed to DRR activities, because through DRR homestay, host family can get information and motivated for DRR.

Indonesia Activities

Indonesia



Jakarta and West Java



Source: Google Map

“Youth Movement for Disaster Risk Reduction” Workshop

The final activity of this Youth Exchange Program was the “Youth Movement for Disaster Risk Reduction” Workshop, which was held on Friday, 21 September 2012 from 13:00-17:30, in the Japan Foundation Hall, Jakarta. It was conducted in cooperation with Japan Foundation and it was enlisted as the pre-event of the Jak-Japan Matsuri, an annual festival about friendship between Japan and Indonesia.

*“Because disaster is everybody’s business”
(Grace, Workshop Public Relations Officer)*

The objectives of the workshop are:

- a. To increase awareness of young people in Indonesia about the urgency of Disaster Risk Reduction
- b. To encourage youth groups to mainstream DRR in their activities

The contents of the workshop were as shown in the following table.

No	Activity	Output
1	Introduction of youth-led DRR activities by BDSG and WASEND	Participants are inspired by various youth activities in DRR
2	Summit Mas Building Safety Procedure Explanation by Japan Foundation	Participants, Observers and the Committee understand the safety procedure in the building (in case of emergency)
3	Disaster education session by BDSG	Participants understand the basic knowledge related to disaster, particularly on the definition of hazard, capacity and vulnerability and are able to conduct simple risk assessment
4	Movie watching: “Light Up Nippon” by Japan Foundation, about a motivated young person in mobilizing many people to realize his plan to hold firework festival in ten locations affected by the 3/11 Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami.	Participants received the overview of post Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami disaster situation and how young people contributed.
5	Children in Emergency Response Situation – “How Youth can Contribute” by Plan Indonesia	Participants get the image of children in emergency situation and how they can contribute to help
6	Creative Session (Creating a simple product or action plan by each participating organization). For example: a dancing group should create a very simple movement related to disaster response, or a comic group should make a storyline with disaster aspect in it, or another youth group can make their action plan based on their group concept	Participants are able to integrate their simple products or plan to disaster risk reduction or disaster education
7	Short presentation by each group	Each group inspire other groups on how they mainstream DRR in their activity
8	Closing and presenting merchandise/doorprize, photo session and distribution of certificate	

We invited 2-4 representatives of youth creative groups from Bandung and Jakarta to participate in the workshop. In total, there were 37 participants from 11 groups (aged 16 – 34

years old) and 14 observers from several organizations and media. The number of participants and observers matched our target and in general the workshop was running smoothly.



Participants During the Workshop



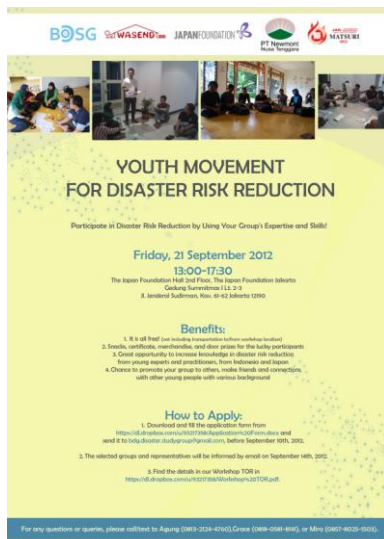
Modified Bon-Odori for Disaster Preparedness by One of the Group Participants (Japanese Culture Club - ITB)

Publication Materials

For this workshop, there were two major publications made: before and after the event.

The publication before the event was intended to invite youth groups to apply to our workshop and for other interested individuals to observe the workshop. This publication material includes poster and Terms of Reference (ToR) published in the internet (blog of BDSG and social media), as well as through the Jak-Japan Matsuri Publication which could be found in the website of Japan Embassy.

Publication after the workshop includes an article in a Japanese newspaper, The Daily Jakarta Shimbun, and in the blog of BDSG. This report will also be distributed to our collaborators and interested organizations.



The Poster Published by BDSG to Invite Workshop Participants



An Article Published After the Workshop by The Daily Jakarta Shimbun

Evaluation Results

Based on the questionnaire distributed by the Japan Foundation just after the workshop (n=29; 16 males, 13 females), it is found that:

- More than 60% of the respondents are under 25 years old
- Majority of the respondents are university students
- 70% of the respondents have never been to this kind of workshop
- Half of the respondents said that the workshop provided new knowledge to them
- Most respondents think that the workshop was good, 15% of them think that it was very good

One important thing that should be improved in the future is to officially invite government officials related to this event, such as BNPB and Kemenpora for further possible collaborations.

Value of Activity

1. A good initiative to invite different types of youth groups to get interested in DRR issues, to inspire each other and to create youth network in DRR in Indonesia.
2. Contents of workshop vary different phases of disaster: preparedness, emergency situation, and recovery.
3. The creativity of the participating groups was explored during the workshop and everyone had a chance to share their ideas. There were many new ideas generated for DRR methods and the participating groups responded positively to mainstream DRR in their activities.
4. Highly-motivated young person to contribute in DRR to society was clearly shown in the "Light-Up Nippon" Movie.
5. The workshop was conducted in a relaxed atmosphere, fit for young people.
6. Various learning on event-organizing and communication skills for BDSG as the main organizer of this workshop.

DRR Education at School

Overview of Activities

As one of our social contribution activities, we conducted a-nearly-3-hour disaster education sessions in four SD²s (elementary schools) around Bandung, West Java. The objectives of this activity are:

1. To raise disaster awareness of children, particularly on earthquake and its secondary disasters.
2. To train children to protect themselves from disaster.
3. To increase their concern to threats around them.
4. To motivate school teachers in West Java to continue conducting disaster education in their schools.

The summary of visit for school session is as follows.

No	Name of School	Date	No. of Volunteers	No. of Participants	Grade
1	SD Pabaki, Kopo - Bandung	Sept 18	8	35	5 th
2	SD Barunagri, Parongpong - Cimahi	Sept 18	9	40	5 th
3	SD Ciater, Subang	Sept 20	12	40	6 th
4	SD Giriaji, Subang	Sept 20	12	40	4 th , 5 th , 6 th

For efficiency, we were divided into two teams, which consist of mixed combination of BDSG and WASEND members, to conduct the session in two different locations in parallel. The methods were mostly prepared by WASEND prior to its visit to Indonesia, and were further improved through discussion with BDSG members for the implementation at local schools. Both BDSG and WASEND members took part in facilitating the sessions. The lessons shared to the children were (1) 'Benda-Benda Berat' or Heavy Objects, (2) 'Bahaya Dalam Kamar' or Threats in My Bedroom, (3) 'How to Make Your House Stronger', and an additional ice-breaking game prepared by BDSG about (4) 'The Essential Earthquake Response Steps'.

The activity was started with drama (puppet show) played by WASEND. The story told that disaster risk reduction and paying attention to a disaster education class are important for their safety.

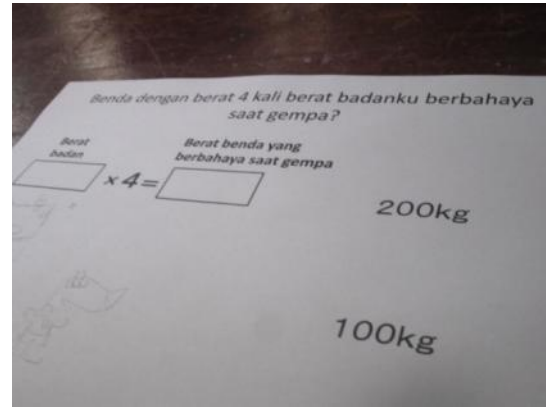


Puppet Show played by WASEND Members

² SD stands for Sekolah Dasar (Elementary School)

'Benda-Benda Berat' taught children about the objects around us that could harm their lives. Objects which weight reached four times of their body weights are considered as 'deadly'. In the beginning of the activity, some weights of various sample items were shown on the screen. Then, each child was given a sheet of paper to write their body weights and to calculate the four times of their body weights to imagine how much an object would be very dangerous to their lives.

In the 'Bahaya Dalam Kamar' lesson, the children were directed to identify objects in their room that could harm them when earthquake occurs beside the heavy objects, such as the sharp and fragile ones. A picture of model bedroom was shown on the screen and children should point or mention which objects are dangerous.



Calculating Four Times Body Weights: Dangerous Heavy Objects

Final session was about the heaviest things around us, a house, which actually could be the most dangerous thing. In this 'How to Make Your House Stronger' activity, WASEND had already prepared carton-made-house-shaped-models that could describe clearly to the children the difference between two structures. With the same shaking power given by our hands, one house-model was extremely shaken, but the other one was not. Student learned that with the adding of a particular form of structure, the house will be more resistant to earthquake.

In order to have the children refreshed, we played a game about 'The Essential Earthquake Response Steps'. By assuming that they were all inside a house at that moment, they demonstrated after us six essential steps they should take to protect themselves if an earthquake occurs. To play this game, they have to count and do earthquake response motions at the same time. This method has been implemented in our other school sessions in the past.



Situation of DRR at School in SD Pabaki



The Essential Earthquake Response Steps Game

At the end of the session, the students made a review of lesson they learned and some of them were picked to read aloud their review in front of the class.

Summary of Lessons Learned

1. We noticed the high motivation owned by WASEND members to contribute to society beyond borders. Even not in their own country, they tried to do their best in introducing the importance of DRR to Indonesian children. They tried to make the lessons as interesting as possible for the children. WASEND's motivation could be our good role model of young people's efforts for DRR.
2. Different language and culture are among the reasons why BDSG and WASEND should collaborate well so that the message will be delivered effectively to children. This is also important to make sure earlier that the materials provided by WASEND are applicable to Indonesian case, e.g. the earthquake-resistant structure material.
3. In the future, the proportion of materials of school session prepared by both BDSG and WASEND should be made equal to generate a better mutual learning. This could also be achieved by involving local volunteers in the early preparation.
4. We learned how to prepare disaster education lessons by collaborating with a group of youth from a different background and culture.
5. We learned how to deal with children, i.e. how to create an enjoyable atmosphere for them, how to make the lessons interesting without reducing the quality of the message, how to build their motivation in DRR and how to introduce them to a different culture.
6. We learned from children. During our visit, children shared their experiences, mostly on their daily lives, and several of them shared about their disaster experiences. From this opportunity, we gained new perspectives on how children live, think, and how they deal with disasters. By sharing and interacting with these children, we could also predict how their family and people around them view disaster. On the other hand, with children's free and fresh way of thinking, we can also learn other new and creative ideas that might have not popped up from our (adult's) mind. Those facts will be useful as consideration to plan our future disaster education.
7. We learned about disaster education for children in Japan both the system and the contents.
8. It is important to have early socialization to teachers about the activity, so that they would consider that their presence in our activities important and they will be the main actors to continue this effort to make the activities sustainable.
9. It is important to design an evaluation mechanism that could be applied to children in this kind of short-duration session, to find out how much they have comprehend our session and how they think about this activity.

“Children were very interested in us. We mustn't waste their curiosity because we should make children remember the content of disaster prevention education. (Nakaji, WASEND member - 4th Year Undergraduate Student)”

DRR Homestay Program

Overview

Similar to DRR Homestay conducted in Japan, this program was also held as one of our social contribution activities in DRR at family level. BDSG has been holding DRR Homestay Program two times in Indonesia. This year was conducted with a more established strategy and wider impact, where we involved 5 host families, 6 *Homestay Buddies* from BDSG, dan 9 WASEND members. It was located in Ciater Village, Subang Regency, West Java Province. Ciater was chosen because it is located in a highly-prone area to volcanic disaster from Tangkuban Parahu Mountain. We collaborated with the PTPN VIII (West Java Plantation State-owned Company) to organize this homestay program.

The objectives of this program are:

- a. To encourage disaster risk reduction at household level
- b. To exchange positive values of Indonesian culture and Japanese culture in daily lives
- c. To foster friendship between youth and society, and between Indonesian and Japanese

This program was held in 18 – 20 September 2012 with socialization on DRR measures to host families. This activity was started by getting to know each other between host family and the participants. During homestay, the participants were involved in the host family's routines. DRR activities were mostly done in the second day, with the following activities:

- a. Socialization about disaster potentials in the area and actions to be conducted if disaster happens,
- b. Raising awareness of the urgency of DRR,
- c. Identification of vulnerability and capacity at home,
- d. Finding solution to deal with vulnerabilities and to increase capacities, and
- e. To do real DRR action

What is a 'Homestay Buddy'?

A Homestay Buddy is someone responsible to bridge the communication between Japanese participants and the host family, as well as to achieve the objectives of DRR Homestay Program. Homestay Buddies this year were selected through an open recruitment which was published in the social media. Eligible persons are those who are between 18-30 years old, good at communicating in English and Indonesian, and they should be highly motivated in DRR contribution to society. The recruitment process was managed by a team of 5 BDSG members. DRR Homestay Program provides a great opportunity for them to learn DRR approaches while leading the activities and to experience multi-cultural atmosphere. In 2011, we selected only 2 homestay buddies, while this year we selected 6 homestay buddies through a more competitive selection process.



The Open Recruitment Poster for Homestay Buddy. Homestay Buddies automatically became BDSG members after the program.

Based on the homestay participants' observation, 3 out of 5 host family's houses were less vulnerable to earthquake in terms of house construction, because they were made from bamboo and woods. Each of the host family said that they knew the evacuation route which was defined since long time ago, and they have also attended a meeting to socialize disaster response.

This homestay program has successfully created a bond between the participants and host family, and cultural exchange has been introduced during the program. Some example of cultural exchange activities are: (1) preparing Indonesian traditional snacks in a host family who own a culinary business, (2) walking around the plantation area and tea factory as one of the local source of economy, (3) introducing Ciater hot spring as a tourism industry in the area which was also existed due to the volcano, (4) discussion on ethics and behavior of local people and Japanese, (5) making origami as one of Japanese form of culture, and (6) learning Sundanese, Indonesian, and Japanese.



Tea Walk: Observing Local Economic Potentials



Preparing Indonesian Snacks



Interaction with the Host Family



One of Vulnerable Spots Found during Homestay

After the homestay, we conducted an evaluation meeting with the participants to review what has been done, to share their impressions and the lessons learned. Each homestay buddy should also submit the worksheet that they have to fill during the homestay as a report.

Evaluation Results

1. A thorough research about local condition and disaster is important prior to the homestay
2. Homestay indeed facilitated cultural exchange between Japanese and Indonesian
3. Language is not a significant barrier to communicate between Japanese participant and host family. The homestay buddy plays important role to bridge this communication.
4. To be a homestay buddy was a good opportunity for those who have never been involved in DRR activities since the Homestay Program provides an adequate introduction about DRR and opportunity to experience DRR action.

5. In some cases, it was impossible to reorganize the stuffs in the host family's house, since the stuffs were heavy and there was no space to relocate the current stuffs.
6. With the limited duration of homestay, a good strategy should be found on how to make the optimal use of this opportunity. A longer duration of homestay should be considered to have more interaction with the host family and to increase the quality of DRR actions.
7. The DRR Homestay approach by collaborating with foreigners (i.e. WASEND members) has helped increase the interest of host family to understand that DRR is important to be implemented.
8. Experience and knowledge-exchange were performed during the homestay.
9. For future activity, it could be considered that as part of the DRR action at household level, a discussion and simulation with neighbors and some influential persons of the village will also be done to have a wider impact.
10. We learned how to deal with people from different backgrounds and characteristics.
11. The homestay buddy learned that even small things can be done to reduce disaster risks

"We can tell what we want to say even though there are differences in nationality, religion, and cultures" (Zakku, WASEND member - 1st Year Undergraduate Student)

"It is necessary to understand the different culture and to consider the way to improve weak points of each country" (Keisuke, 1st Year Undergraduate Student – WASEND Member)

Disaster Risk Reduction Education Meeting in JICA Office - Jakarta

Overview

BDSG was invited to a meeting on Disaster Risk Reduction Education Meeting by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and WASEND, in Jakarta, September 17, 2012. This meeting was intended to introduce WASEND and BDSG activities to other organizations, i.e. JICA, BNPB³, and Perkumpulan Kerlip⁴, as well as to discuss current disaster education efforts in Indonesia. The activities include:

- a. Opening Speech by Mr. Tokunaga – JICA Expert Indonesia
- b. Introduction of WASEND activities in Indonesia
- c. Introduction of BDSG activities in Japan
- d. The concept of WASEND and BDSG international network and the expected impact.
- e. Introduction of Safer School by Perkumpulan Kerlip.
- f. Introduction of BNPB Program related to Disaster Education
- g. Short Simulation of DRR Education Method by WASEND
- h. Discussion on (1) importance of international youth network, (2) DRR education practice in Indonesia, (3) adapting DRR education methods into local context

Summary of Lessons Learned

1. We learned about many things from the discussion. Similar meeting should be conducted in the future by BDSG with Government, Local NGO and International NGO for a better exploration of potentials Indonesia has for DRR.
2. It is important to keep updating our activities to the government and other organizations and show our important role as youth in Indonesia. Some organizations are attentive and willing to listen to youth voices.



The Meeting Situation



Opening by Mr. Tokunaga – JICA Indonesia



Presentation by BDSG



Discussion Session

³ Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (BNPB) is the Indonesia National Agency for Disaster Management.

⁴ A local NGO based in Bandung about Child Protection and Education

Impacts

In this section, the impacts of our program are presented. While further impacts might be hard to measure within the available time, the impacts explained in this section are those which we managed to track immediately based on the proofs/data from:

1. Observation (mostly for quantitative measures, such as the number of participants)
2. Evaluation sheets
3. Evaluation meetings
4. Questionnaire for workshop participants
5. Communication materials (e.g. emails, posters, posts in social media)

Immediate Impacts

Based on this year's Youth Exchange Program Activities, we roughly predicted the impact we have made throughout the activities since September 2, 2012 as shown in the following table.

No	Activity	Immediate Impacts	
		No.of Beneficiaries	Qualitative Impacts
1	Workshop in Japan	7 BDSG members, 18 WASEND members, 1 KIDS member	Increased understanding on each organization (BDSG, WASEND, and EWB-J) and disaster cases in several cities in Japan and Indonesia. BDSG plans to expand its recruitment of members to the first year students.
2	Institutional Visit	7 BDSG members, 18 WASEND members	Increased capacity in disaster preparedness and response.
3	DRR Homestay in Japan	5 BDSG members, 5 WASEND members, 5 Host families	Host families talked about DRR with the family members and revisited their preparedness at home. BDSG members were inspired on how disaster preparedness can be done at home.
4	Workshop in Indonesia	37 youths from 11 various groups and 14 observers from different organizations and media agencies	Sample of actions to mainstream DRR into each group's activities were created. Participants' awareness that youth can have more variety of roles in DRR for society was raised. Participants have a better image on how DRR education can be conveyed in various ways by different types of youth groups.
5	DRR at School	5 Homestay Buddies, 10 BDSG members, 9 WASEND members, 155 elementary students	Students' awareness on dangerous objects at home in earthquake was raised.
6	DRR Homestay in Indonesia	5 Homestay Buddies, 9 WASEND members, 5 Host families	Host families talked about DRR with the family members and made a list of actions to reduce disaster risks at home. A few DRR actions were also done in their houses.
7	JICA Disaster Education Meeting	4 BDSG members, 6 WASEND members, 4 JICA officers, 2 BNPB officers, 2 Kerlip staffs	Understanding how disaster education activities were conducted so far in Indonesia. Network with JICA, BNPB, and Perkumpulan Kerlip was built.

Post Program Impacts

There were some positive impacts triggered by the program after it has finished.

1. Proposal for discussion on disaster education activities from:
 - a. A youth group who participated in our workshop in Jakarta, consulting on conducting similar disaster education activity for high school students.
 - b. An observer, i.e. student of University of Indonesia, consulting on how to start a youth organization in DRR field.
 - c. A company introduced by Japan Foundation, inviting BDSG to conduct disaster education activity for its CSR program.
 - d. Two student unions in ITB in which one of our homestay buddies and workshop participants are engaged, inviting BDSG to conduct disaster education activities in their seminars.

2. Inspired by one of WASEND members during an informal session, BDSG started to make a Survival Card that shows basic necessary information about the card owner during emergency, e.g. blood type, emergency contact. This card is also applied as a member's card.

KARTU KESELAMATAN SURVIVAL CARD		
NAMA	L/P	GOL. DARAH
TANGGAL LAHIR :	FOTO (2X3)	
ALAMAT :		
NO. TEL. DARURAT (HUBUNGAN) :		
PEKERJAAN (INSTANSI) :		
NO. TEL. INSTANSI KERJA :		
ALERGI OBAT/ PENANGANAN KHUSUS :	TANDA TANGAN	

BDSG BANDUNG DISASTER STUDY GROUP		Keanggotaan sejak:
bdg.disaster.studygroup@gmail.com http://bandung-disaster-study-group.blogspot.com/		
DAFTAR NOMOR TELEPON UNTUK PERTOLONGAN DARURAT		
POLISI :		
PEMADAM KEBAKARAN :		
AMBULANS :		
SAR :		
POSKO BENCANA ALAM :		
PLN :		
Kartu ini dikeluarkan oleh BDSG (Bandung Disaster Study Group) sebagai tanda anggota dan untuk dapat digunakan sebagai informasi pemilik di saat darurat. Jika menemukan kartu ini tercecer, harap menghubungi e-mail kontak BDSG di atas. Terima Kasih.		

BDSG Survival Card (Front Side and Back Side)

3. Emergency Bag campaign by BDSG for its members, which was initiated after BDSG sharing session in 13 October 2012 about our Japan Activities. Having an emergency bag was a common lesson BDSG members learned from the host families in Japan. This has inspired our members to prepare starting from ourselves and our communities. 13 October also marks the International Disaster Reduction Day, so we used this moment to improve our capacity by preparing ourselves to disaster and to be a good role model for others.

This campaign was conducted through social media (Facebook), where BDSG members and their friends should start preparing emergency bag, upload the pictures on Facebook and tag their friends so that they will be inspired. While usually it is not so easy for people to start preparing, within one month we already have 9 members uploaded the emergency bag pictures along with the explanation what's inside it. The campaign posters and uploaded emergency bag pictures are shown in the following page.



Emergency Bag Online Campaign Poster (Above) and the Results of Campaign (Below)



Conclusions

The collaboration between BDSG and WASEND in the Youth Exchange Program this year has generated many positive impacts to both the members and beneficiaries. From our point of view, there are four key ingredients which were built throughout the program and should be continued for future success of DRR:

1. Bond

We started our cooperation through activities which could connect us not only as two organizations during the main DRR activity agenda, but also as friends during our free/relaxing time. Language should not be a major barrier to collaborate. Our activities and approaches have provided a space for BDSG and WASEND to interact and create a bond of friendship. This kind of relationship will ease communication to conduct activities. This approach can be adopted to start collaborating with other youth groups.

2. Motivation

It is not always easy to increase motivation of people to volunteer, especially in disaster preparedness aspects, where people might put this next to volunteering in emergency situation. We have managed to get people interested in our activity and to increase the motivation of BDSG members. The motivation was increased potentially due to interesting activities along the program, good practices as role models, and the recognition that DRR is an urgent matter. It might also be because of the volunteers were appreciated by assigning them into a particular role and they would feel that their existence as important.

3. Capacity

The capacity of those involved in this program is increased. This capacity refers to both capacity to perform in organization and capacity in relation to DRR. The level of involvement may determine how much capacity increased. For example, the capacity of volunteers who are intensively involved in preparing the materials on DRR at school would be higher than those who just participate during the session.

4. Immediate Action

One of the issues in DRR implementation is to really act in reducing disaster risks. People tend to postpone even the easiest thing they could do, just because they think it's too easy or it's not so urgent that they can do it later. There might be even the case when people don't do because they don't know how to.

In this Youth Exchange Program, we tried to introduce the actions an individual could adopt to reduce disaster risk by doing immediate actions during – not after -- our activities. For example, in DRR Homestay Program, we tried to take immediate action when the participants are still with the host family, at home. Even the smallest thing actually matters. The host families experienced how to do DRR action at home, and the participants, thanks to the program, were triggered to take another action just after the program, i.e. sharing what they have learned to others & prepare emergency bag. Experience of small immediate action at least will trigger the next action, and next action will trigger a bigger action, and that's how our true contribution will be sustained.

Future Plan (on Creating Youth Network in DRR)

“We should discuss international network itself more. The way I see it, there are two directions for discussion. One is ‘how we expand this network’. The second is ‘how we contribute through this network’. Actually if we continue our activities like this year, these two directions will be considered naturally. However, what I mean is we should consider strategy to achieve our aim.”
(Fumiya, Former President of WASEND)

BDSG and WASEND plan to continue holding (while improving) Youth Exchange Program every year in both countries. We have also made a commitment to inspire other youth groups in each country.

In Indonesia, BDSG will move forward with the participants of “Youth Movement in DRR” Workshop and find some ways to collaborate with them. We have also started to create network with other youth in West Java and outside of West Java, with university students and creative youth communities as the entry point.

In a longer term, beside WASEND and KIDS, we are also open to possibility to start the DRR collaboration in Southeast Asian Countries through our current members’ network.

“They (BDSG-WASEND YEP 2012) were really fruitful and I enjoyed them a lot. I was inspired by very intelligent, high-motivated and kind BDSG members. I really respect them and I definitely believe that the lessons and memories of those activities will have a good influence to WASEND activities and my future, so I’m grateful to such a nice experience and all members. Through those activities and talking with the members, I confirmed my belief that relationship between people and thinking about protection against disasters together are very important not only to reduce the damages by sharing information and helping those globally who are in need but also to make our lives happier by reducing the anxiety and feeling that “we are not lonely.” (Saki, WASEND member - 1st Year Undergraduate Student).”

Appendices

Appendix A - Format of Japan Activity Journal

Appendix B - Sample of DRR Homestay Worksheet

Appendix C - Format of Evaluation Sheet for BDSG and WASEND members

Appendix A - Sample of Japan Activity Journal

WASEND

PROGRAM: DAY 1

SCHEDULE (Monday, 3/9/2012)	KEY POINTS FOR WORKSHOP:
09:00-10:00 Workshop Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New lessons learned • Best part of the workshop • Things could be improved • Your idea on how to follow up the workshop • Other interesting issues
10:00-10:10 Opening ceremony, instructions	
10:10-10:25 Introduction of WASEND	
10:25-10:40 Introduction of B2SG	
10:40-11:00 Presentation by Youth 1st grade members of WASEND	
11:00-11:10 Break	
11:00-11:10 [second part]	
11:10-12:30 Lecture by Mr. Toyokazu Sakaki (a director of EWB-J)	
12:30-13:30 Luncheon	
13:30-14:00 Workshop	
14:00-16:50 Presentation	
16:50-17:00 Feedback	
17:00-17:10 Closing ceremony	
17:00-19:00 DRR Homestay Preparation	
19:00-20:30 Dinner, leave home	

DIARY

- The ice breaking game → make a circle of friendly without saying words (intermediate level, app.)

- Also we learn about each other! Kids member but so cool the others eat some

- Sekolah saya ada banyak kelas, ada kelas, ada lab, ada go to the school trip, ada extra language

- Banyak di dalam sekolah! playground, ada di bawah pohon, banyak ruang, ada banyak kelas

MEMO: TODAY'S ACHIEVEMENT

Melihat kegiatan akhir untuk mengakhiri (studi) inggris

Membaca beasiswa

I JUST DID MY FIRST PRESENTATION IN ENGLISH!

- New member → give presentation why they want to join WASEND.
- The lack of attention of director in Japanese or Indonesian family, we should make a discussion about it.
- Otsu elementary school → The school established by human, and all of the students safe can be surrounded
- Discussion about winter
- The best part of the workshop: Workshop, we just shared lot of experiences

Appendix B - Sample of DRR Homestay Worksheet

Team A Group 2

Members of the family (age)	Home Adress and Phone Number
Mr.xxxx (Male/42) Mrs. xxxx(Female/37)	XXXXXXX Kecamatan Ciater Kabupaten Subang, Jawa Barat 41281 Phone: +6282XXXXXXXXXXXX
Map (also identifiy exit doors and open space)	
<p style="text-align: center;">FRONT YARD EXIT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EXIT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Garage Terrace</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Bed room A WINDOW DRESSER WINDOW CLOCK</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MIRROR Living Room PHOTO FRAMES</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Bed room B MIRROR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">WINDOW TELEVISION</p> <p style="text-align: center;">UNUSED DRESSER SHOE SHELF Warehouse</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dish washer EXIT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Bathroom Kitchen DINING TABLE Dining room AQUARIUM</p> <p style="text-align: center;">STOVE DISH SHELF REFRIDGERATOR</p> <p> : Open space : Escape Route : Vulnerabilities </p>	
Favorite Spot	Time Schedule for Each Members
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Living room - Kitchen - Neighbor's house 	Mr. xxx: - 07.00-16.00 Working - 09.00-15.00 Fishing or going for picnic (weekends)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16.00-22.00 Watching TV or going to neighbor's house - 22.00-05.00 Sleeping - 05.00-07.00 Bathing and having breakfast <p>Mrs. xxxx:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 07.00-13.00 Working - 13.00-14.30 Preparing lunch - 14.30-18.00 Watching TV or going to neighbor's house - 18.00-20.00 Preparing dinner, watching TV - 22.00-05.00 Sleeping - 05.00-07.00 Bathing and preparing breakfast
	Vulnerability	Capacity
Physical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The house is quite old, made from wood which is tend to collapse during earthquake and prone to fire. - The ceilings are high and there is no stopper that sustains furniture and ceilings. Therefore, when earthquake strikes, the furniture will be sliding and falling down. - The bathroom (?) is wet and slippery. If anyone panicked when taking a bath, there is a chance that he/she may be slipped. - There is a lot of glass-made furniture (mirrors, windows, photo frames) that is located near evacuation route. - They have a big dresser in the bedroom (1) and it is dangerous when earthquake strikes. It will fall over the bed and hit the family member when they are sleeping. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The house has 3 exit doors. One of them is really close to the bedroom. - The house has wide yard and there is an empty lot in front of the house, which makes the evacuation spot during earthquakes. - There are not too many furniture inside the house, especially on favorite spots. - An emergency bag has already prepared. The emergency bag contains clothes and important documents. - The family members have a torch light and emergency lamp.
Non-physical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The family members do not know about past disasters that happened in their area. - There is no first-aid box inside the house, but on the car instead. It would be very difficult if someone is injured but the car is not home. - The last training held by local government for disaster risk reduction was held in past 1985. There were no trainings in present days. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Each of the family members are really close to their neighbors since they are big family. They also know each other's phone number. - The family members never forget to turn off the gas in case of emergency. - The family members always close the curtain when sleeping. It will prevent broken glass from spreading. - Each of the family members knows how to escape during earthquake, fire, or volcano eruption. - Each of the family members has a cell phone with strong signal and AM-FM radio, which is very useful to know the information and to communicate each other. They always carry it every time and everywhere. - If the family members cannot communicate, they have promised to meet at Gunung Malang.
List for possible action for each spot		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Put a newspaper as a stopper beneath heavy furniture to increase friction force and to prevent them from moving and falling during earthquake. - Rearrange all furniture in bedroom A. Make sure that the dresser is not placed perpendicularly to the bed, and the bed should not be placed near the window. - The extra dresser can be put on bedroom B, which is used only when the children come. This dresser will contain rarely used clothes and the old one. - Always use sandal at home. If a sudden earthquake comes, they would not be injured by scattered glass, nails, or other sharp things. When sleeping, the sandals should put next to the bed. - Add instant foods into the emergency bag. Sometimes it will be impossible for them to take foods in the kitchen in the state of emergency. - To avoid frames and mirror for being fallen, put two nails under the frame as a sustainer. The nails will prevent them to revolve around. 		

Immediate action (description)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When disaster comes, turn off the stove and gas. - Take the emergency bag and food, then exit the house immediately. - If the village is not safe, go to Gunung Malang. - Make sure that all of the family members are safe.
Free comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Their house is the property of PTPN VIII's and their neighbors are relatives. - In 1985, the government of Subang Regent carried out a disaster management training for people living around Mount Tangkuban Perahu. They were taught about disasters, hazards, and damaged occurred by it. They also trained how to escape when the disaster strikes. The villager's first evacuation spot is Gunung Malang, which is 2 km from the Ciater village. The government of Subang Regent held this training because Mount Papandayan had erupted in 1984. - Mr. xxx's family has a relative living in Jalan Cagak, 10 km from the Ciater Village. Mr. and Mrs. xxxxx have promised if the disaster comes and they cannot contact each other, they will immediately go to Jalan Cagak and reunite there.

Appendix C - Format of Evaluation Sheet for BDSG and WASEND members

BDSG-WASEND Youth Exchange Program 2012 Evaluation Sheet

Dear BDSG/WASEND Members,

Please fill in this sheet as an evaluation sheet for both BDSG and WASEND and send it to bdg.disaster.studygroup@gmail.com before 4 October 2012. Fill according to the programs you participate (e.g. if you did not participate in Indonesia Program, just fill in the Japan Program). This sheet is very important to evaluate all activities conducted by BDSG and WASEND in September 2012. The result will be discussed and considered for the next BDSG and WASEND activities. Some selected testimonies will be written in the report. Thank you very much. ☺

Name

Japan Program

Activities or sessions you participated

Impression of those activities (you can mention in general or specific)

What should be improved from those activities.

Name 1 (one) best session among those sessions, and explain why

Lessons learned from this activity

Your hope for BDSG-WASEND/ Any ideas for future BDSG-WASEND program

The role you wish to take if there is similar program conducted next year

Indonesia Program

Activities or sessions you participated

Impression of those activities (you can mention in general or specific)

What should be improved from those activities

Name 1 (one) best session among those sessions, and explain why

Your hope for BDSG-WASEND/ Any ideas for future BDSG-WASEND program

The role you wish to take if there is similar program conducted next year