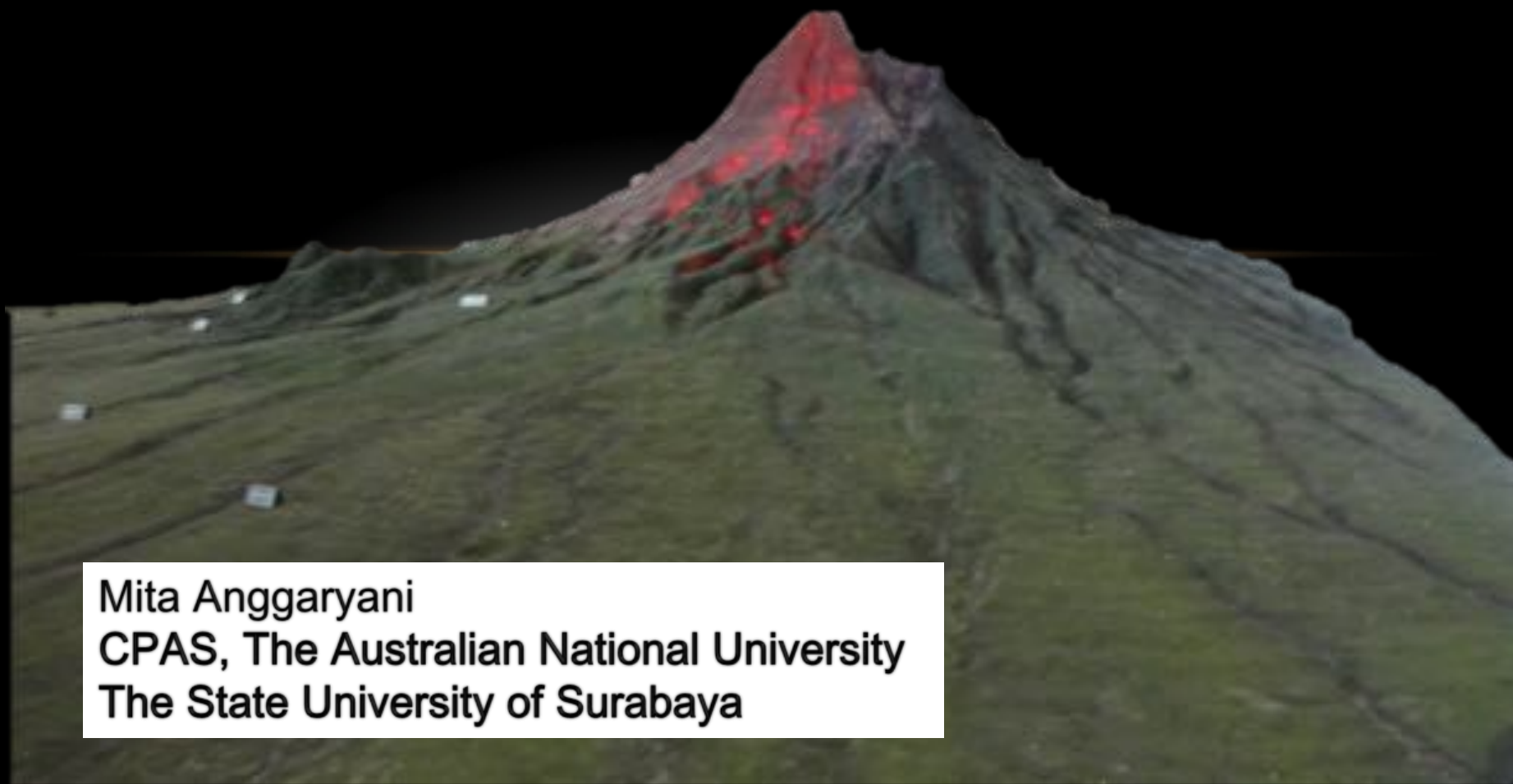


Should DRR communicators learn from Yogyakartaans?

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OUTLINE

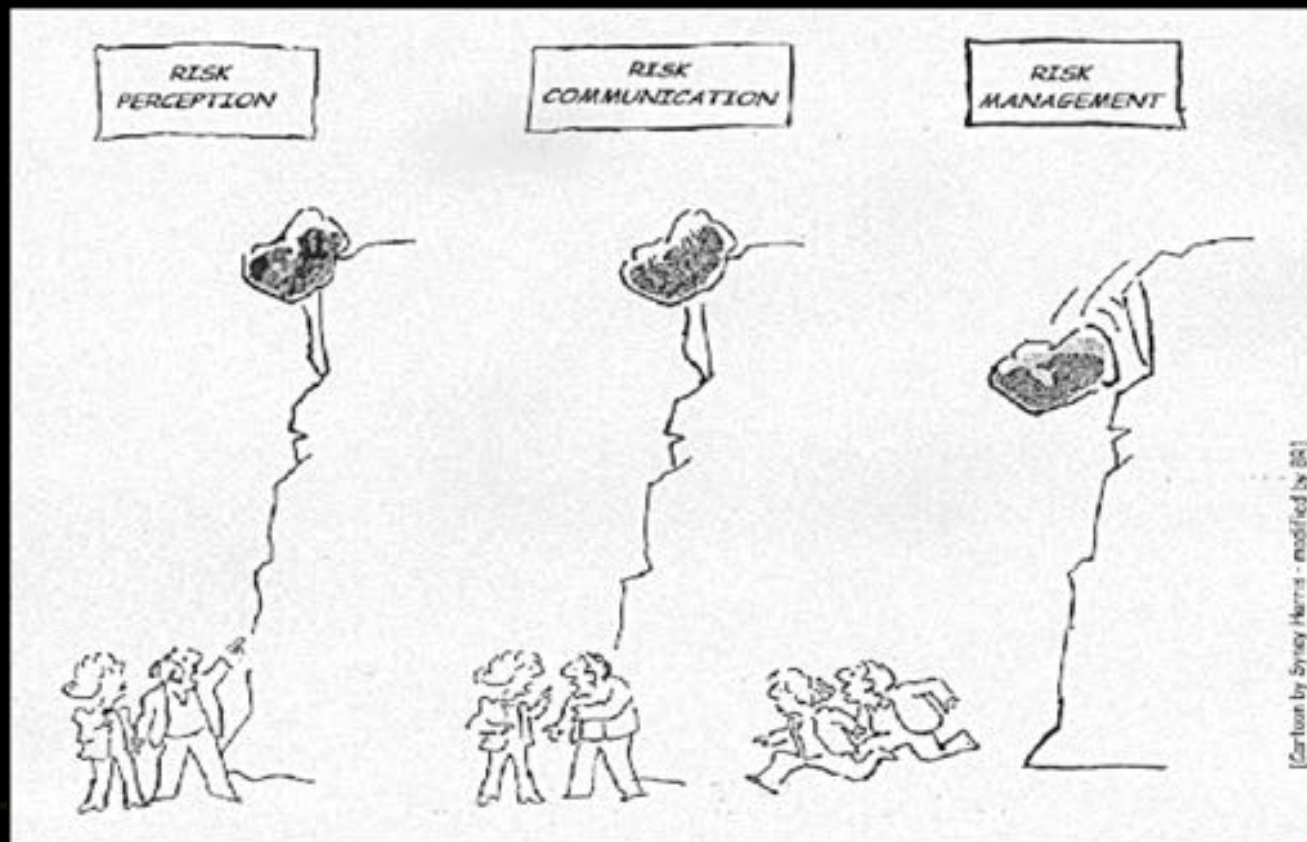
- Background
 - Problem Statement
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 - Conclusion
 - References
-

Historical timeline of volcanic hazards



24 th August AD 79	• Mt. Vesuvius, Italy
1631	• Mt. Vesuvius, Italy
June 8 th 1783 – February 8 th 1784	• The Laki Volcanic System, Iceland
1792	• Mt. Unzen, Japan
April 10 th – 15 th 1816	• Mt. Tambora, Indonesia
1882	• Mt. Galunggung, Indonesia
1883	• Mt. Krakatoa, Indonesia
1902	• Mt. Pelee, West Indies
1919	• Mt. Kelud, Indonesia
1985	• Mt. Nevado Del Ruiz, Colombia

- Risk communication



- Disaster Risk Reduction



Humanitarian Practice Network
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y16aMLeh91Q>

PROBLEM STATEMENT

- There is still a debate on the assumption that hazard knowledge, risk perception, and people's behavior are closely related to volcanic activity, which is conditional.
- It followed by question:
 1. Does past experience with disasters influence people behavior toward disasters?
 2. Does culture influence local people in processing the information?

PURPOSE

The purpose of the review was framing the disaster risk reduction program in risk communication study by looking at the experience with natural disaster events based on historical framework.

METHOD

- This review includes papers from a broad range of disciplines focusing on a range of natural disasters and people behaviors.
- The review also looks at the historical timeline of disaster events and how people response to the events.
- In getting an incisive analysis the number of papers was narrowed by focusing on three topics on volcanic eruptions, Merapi in Javanese culture, and the local people's perspective.

- What is the barrier in communicating DRR?



RESULTS

People
Behaviors
and

People might act based on their experience

Natural
Disasters

People will tend to behave in a similar
manner to the people around them

People willing to find information about the
disaster

People might take spontaneous act

RESULTS

Culture
and
people
behavior
towards
natural
disasters

Culture shapes people concerns
and actions

Disasters are viewed as everyday
hardship

There is a gap between modern
and traditional knowledge

DISCUSSION

The perception and concept of risk itself can be varied.



Sam Cossman took some incredible footage from the edge of a lava lake in the Marum Crater, an active volcano on Ambrym, an island in the Vanuatu archipelago, part of the volcanic Ring of Fire.

Source: <https://www.businessinsider.com.au/sam-cossman-visits-marum-crater-lava-lake-video-2015-2?r=US&IR=T>

In some cases, (local) people tend to ignore the scientifically estimated risk

- Hurricane Katrina in US



- Merapi Eruption in Indonesia



- Other reasons why people refused to be evacuated:
 1. They worried about their livestock
 2. They worried about their belonging
 3. They believe they will be okay according to Merapi Eruption 2006
 4. They have little access to information
 5. They want to stay (too old to move)

What science communicators learn from Yogyakartaans?

1. A significant experience or knowledge regarding natural disasters
 2. A special condition regarding to environment, belief systems, local community
 3. Adequate access to scientific information
 4. A need to transform scientific information into such information that can be accepted by lay people or local community
 5. Actors and their role in communicating DRR
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CONCLUSION

- There are three factors that influence people perspective towards the risk
 - Past experience
 - Access to reliable information
 - Belief system
 - Communal agreement
 - Culture might influence people perspective towards the risk of natural disaster in some level.
 - Science communicators have potential in helping local stakeholder to communicate DRR to certain community.
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