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Editorial

The development of the Indonesian Tsunami Early Warning System (INA-TEWS) takes place amidst a paradigm shift and fundamental institutional reforms in the national disaster management sector. The institutionalization of the new Disaster Management Law is still ongoing, disaster preparedness and risk reduction are gaining more attention and new roles and responsibilities emerge in the context of decentralization.

Implementation of tsunami early warning at community level faces similar challenges: the new local disaster management institutions (BPBD) are not yet implemented and it still remains unclear how tsunami early warning operations will be integrated.

Despite the challenging framework conditions it was possible to develop local warning chains in the Pilot Areas and define standard operational procedures for decision making in close cooperation with our local partners. The results from the working processes in the Pilot Areas are currently documented for the local authorities in order to provide recommendations for implementation of tsunami early warning.

A 24/7 tsunami early warning service at district level is now on the way in Bali. Badung District decided to use the existing structure of Kesbanglinmas (Secretariat of SATLAK) as a temporary 24/7 unit for tsunami early warning and started preliminary operations in June. It is planned to integrate this service later on into the new BPBD. Our project is accompanying this initiative and we will keep you updated.

Best regards
Harald Spahn, Team Leader GTZ-IS.



GITEWS Annual Meeting April 2008

GeoForschungsZentrum, Potsdam, Germany - GFZ

More than 140 participants took part on the GITEWS Annual Meeting held on 29/30 April at the GFZ in Potsdam, Germany. GITEWS is a project financed by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) to support the set up of a Tsunami Early Warning System in Indonesia. In November 2008 the system will be officially inaugurated.

The system conception integrates terrestrial observation networks of seismology and geodesy with marine measuring processes as well as satellite observations. Besides Early Warning itself, GITEWS also provides an education and training program for scientists, technicians, and the population as well as for involved Indonesian institutions.

During the GITEWS annual meeting a simulation was run to demonstrate the operational procedures in the warning centre at BMG in Jakarta once the system is implemented:

At least five different sensor specialists will be responsible to observe and analyse their specific sensor data. The seismic officer, the GPS specialist, the oceanographer, the chief officer on duty (COOD) and the public information officer (PIO) will work in 24/7 shifts in the tsunami early warning centre to monitor and evaluate all available data immediately.

In case an earthquake is the triggering event, the magnitude, depth and location of the earthquake will be provided by the seismic system SeisComp3 to the Decision Support System (DSS). The DSS itself will set directly the other sensor systems such as GPS, buoys and tide gauges into the "tsunami mode" to receive their data. At the same time the DSS will obtain the first information from the simulation system about wave height and estimated wave arrival time. This first simulation result will be updated several times based on more or better sensor data within a few minutes.

On basis of this information from the DSS the COOD will decide whether to send out tsunami warnings and release risk and vulnerability maps for the Indian Ocean coastline as well as complementary information for the interface institutions and local authorities. The DSS is designed to provide different map and information products such as advisory and warning bulletins as well as a cancellation and all-clear messages.

Warning and all clear messages will then be disseminated by SMS, fax, radio link, telephone, satellite, sirens and internet to interface institutions and local authorities. At local level SOPs for decision making upon reception of BMG message will help to translate warnings into guidance for the community at risk.

In addition to this simulation every working group was asked to present shortly their progress in work, technical realizations and/or the status of their field installations either in a talk or in a poster exhibition. This allowed every GITEWS staff member an overview about the achieved results, but also about further tasks, which need to be realized in the near future.

For this reason the annual GITEWS meeting was very important to discuss the deliverables and to decide on the necessary work steps to inaugurate the tsunami early warning centre on the 11th of November 2008 at BMG in Jakarta, Indonesia.

Ute Münch
ute.muench@gfz-potsdam.de



Positive results and future tasks

The seismic software package SeisComp3, developed by earth and computer scientists at GFZ is operational since May 2007 at BMG; the program is regularly updated. At the same time Indonesian scientists are trained to work with the system (see Newsletter No 4).

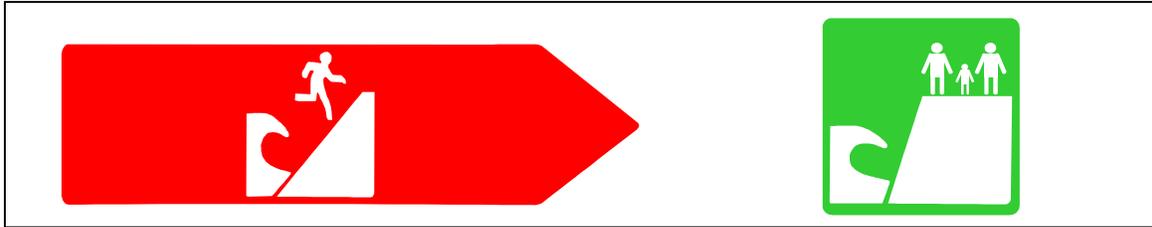
More than 1000 pre-calculated simulations for the Indian Ocean coast line of Indonesia are already calculated and stored in a database to provide immediately the best fitting solution and to pre-estimate the danger (risk) for the different coastline segments (see Newsletter No 4).

The prototype of the Decision Support System has been delivered to BMG and tested successfully (see Newsletter No 5)

More and more sensor stations were build up this year, and the different engineer teams will continue their field work to install/maintain more seismological stations, buoys, tide gauges and GPS stations.

In the GITEWS capacity building program several technical training courses and workshops were carried out in Indonesia by DLR, GFZ and InWEnt. BGR is strengthening of the organizational structures and the inter-institutional communication. Warning and disaster preparedness mechanisms in 3 pilot areas are established by GTZ-IS.

It will be necessary to deepen and intensify all these educational and consulting activities, to ensure the sustainability of INA-TEWS.



BHA Hotel Evacuation Route Signs in line with Indonesian standards

Tsunami Preparedness in Indonesia's Hotel Industry

Indonesia is ultimate in diversity. Its tourism attractions range from ancient temples to rainforests, great shopping and dining to golfing and spa holidays. Since Indonesia is also an island kingdom blessed with magnificent beaches most of the hotel industry is concentrated on its shores.

In order to improve the tsunami preparedness of the countries hotel industry the Indonesian Ministry of Culture and Tourism cooperates closely with the Bali Hotels Association (BHA). Together they develop a 'Tsunami Ready Toolkit' which enables hotels to prepare for tsunamis. The toolkit consists of a collection of fact sheets and background information papers on subjects like Information Sources, Department Close Down Procedures, Beach Evacuation, Planning of Evacuation Routes, Location of Evacuation Spots, Best Practice Examples, Natural Warning Signs etc. The kit will be available in English and Bahasa Indonesia. So far the components are available for download from the members section of the BHA website. In the future it will be spread all over Indonesia through the ministry.

The creation of a common standard for evacuation route signs to be used within hotel grounds was another milestone. The signs resemble the official Indonesian tsunami evacuation signs to avoid confusion when crossing from public into private hotel space. The signs are already used by BHA.

The ministry of culture and tourism assigned CIM integrated expert Alexander Kesper to BHA to facilitate the creation of the toolkit. The Centrum für internationale Migration und Entwicklung (CIM) is the human resources placement organization for German Development Cooperation.

GTZ-IS GITEWS supports the "Tsunami Ready" initiative through advice and the joint creation of a fact sheet on the subject of decision making and warning interpretation.

GITEWS will also cooperate with BHA in the pilot area of Tanjung Benoa/South Bali. In Tanjung Benoa BHA hotels are in the process of jointly preparing for tsunami. Experiences will be shared with other hotels and incorporated into the toolkit.

Tanjung Benoa is a flat and sandy peninsula adjacent to Nusa Dua. The only realistic option for evacuation is vertical evacuation. However, there is a lack of suitable buildings within the local village. The only option for most of its residents is evacuation to nearby hotels. BHA will support the village through the opening of its hotels for evacuation purposes. This step is also a precondition for the set-up of public evacuation route signs. The socialization of the necessary procedures within Tanjung Benoa village will be supported by GITEWS.

BHA intends to train its security managers to become tsunami information resource persons for the community at risk. This is another field of collaboration with GITEWS.

Alex Kesper
alex.kesper@gmail.com
www.balihotelsassociation.com

Content already available



Toolbox

Department Close Down Procedures

Evacuation Planning

Evacuation Spots & Signs

Official Indonesian Evacuation Route Signs

Sensing a Tsunami

The Indonesian Warning Chain

Tsunami Facts

Tsunami Warning Sources

Hotel Evacuation Sign Templates



Official Indonesian Tsunami Evacuation Route Sign





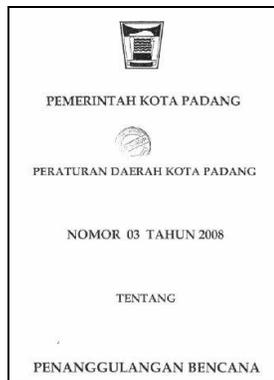
News from Pilot Areas

Padang

Padang is advancing with its disaster preparedness program: a local law for disaster preparedness in Padang has been released. In cooperation with GTZ-IS GITEWS, Padang is preparing to operate a PUSDALOPS. The Government of Padang is also developing evacuation routes for communities in high risk area.

Government of Padang & KOGAMI initiate the establishment of local law for disaster preparedness

The local law for disaster preparedness in Padang number 03-2008 is now released. The development of the local law was led by the Law Division (Bidang Hukum) and Social Welfare & Disaster Preparedness Agency of Government of Padang and facilitated by KOGAMI – one of the stakeholders dealing with disaster preparedness in West Sumatra Province. GTZ-IS provided contributions regarding the early warning system during public hearings. The early warning issue is included in chapter 7.



Padang is the first city in Indonesia which has a local law for disaster preparedness.

Development of Evacuation Routes in High Risk Area

In collaboration between communities of Pasié Nan Tigo village / KOGAMI / Government of Padang and GTZ-IS evacuation routes in Pasié Nan Tigo were designed in a participatory planning process in 2007. Based on this inputs the government of Padang has now developed evacuation routes in Pasié Nan Tigo.

This year the government of Padang continues providing evacuation routes also in other high-risk villages like Kuraó Pagang and Ampang.



The implementation of the evacuation routes is financed by local budget and was planned together with KODIM 0312 Kota Padang and the local communities.

Aim Zein
aim.zein@gtz.de

Willy Wicaksono
willy.wicaksono@gmail.com

Evaluation of Progress in Padang

An evaluation meeting between Padang Working Group and other related stakeholder was held on 11th June 2008 and facilitated by BAPPEDA Kota Padang. The purpose of the meeting was to evaluate the progress of the work, achievements and share information. Some achievements and on going processes were highlighted:

Development of evacuation routes, activities in the education sector by KOGAMI and UNESCO, development of communication technologies (sirens, RABAB, FM-RDS) supported by GTZ, issuing of Strategic Plan (Renstra) and DM Law (Perda PB), tsunami hazard map for West Sumatra by ESDM

Future agenda points are the establishment of BPBD, development of official hazard map, building code for disaster preparedness, and better coordination mechanism between stakeholders in Padang. BAPPEDA was asked to be the coordinator.

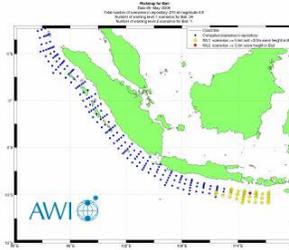


During the meeting it was also announced by KOGAMI that JSCE (Japan), together with UNAND and DKP will hold an International Disaster Symposium mid August 2008 in Padang to discuss about disaster preparedness and one of the proposed topics is to determine the official hazard map.

Next steps in Padang

regarding the cooperation between PEMKO Padang and GTZ-IS are (1) the development and documentation of an integrated concept to implement and operate tsunami early warning in Padang City and (2) follow up on the development of the official hazard map.





Training of SATLAK members to operate 24/7 service in Badung District / Reference Map for Decision Making / Meeting with Heads of villages

Bali

Implementing 24/7 services for tsunami early warning to provide guidance to local communities was the focus during the last months of the cooperation in Bali. This included discussing institutional arrangements, defining procedures and training of SATLAK staff that will operate the local warning center.

Meeting with Heads of Villages

Linking the village level to the Tsunami Early Warning System is the next step in Badung district. A first meeting with the Heads of villages and Kesbanglinmas Badung / GTZ was held in June to strengthen basic knowledge regarding earthquake and tsunami hazard and to introduce the concept and set up of the Indonesian Tsunami Early Warning System.

24/7 for TEW in Badung

The Vice Head of Badung district in his function as the daily chairman of SATLAK Badung has officially announced the establishment of the 24/7 operation post on 29 May 2008. During a meeting the Vice Head gave a short briefing to all heads of SATLAK member institutions to assure that roles and responsibilities of the involved institutions regarding the 24/7 service are understood. He also made clear that the quality of human resources must become the main target of the government for the future.

Training and SOP for 24/7

The training for the operation of the 24/7 office was implemented in three steps and addressed the following topics: warning reception from BMG and dissemination technology devices, decision making procedures and basic knowledge how to use SOPs, warning and guidance dissemination to community at risk. Participants come from SATLAK member institutions as well as from the province level and neighbouring Denpasar City administration.

All in all 12 villages had been identified by SATLAK Badung as Pilot Areas to develop the links and procedures for tsunami early warning at village level. These villages are Tanjung Benoa, Benoa, Jimbaran, Kedonganan, Kuta, Legian, Seminyak, Kelurahan Tuban, Kerobokan Kelod, Cemagi, Cangu and Munggu.

Selected staff from the SATLAK member institutions received a 3 module training course from GTZ-IS and KESBANGLINMAS Badung from March to May. The 24/7 office in Badung is currently supported by 12 persons who participated in the training. The team is divided into 3 shifts and each shift consists of three people with one of them as the officer on duty.



To increase the staff's knowledge and to improve 24/7 services the Vice Head of Badung district asked the Head of Kesbanglinmas to develop proposals in accordance with further needs for support. He also suggested a mechanism to hold routine meetings among SATLAK members and study visit to gain new experiences from other regencies who have good disaster management.

Gede Sudiarta
gede_sudiarta@yahoo.com

Harald Spahn
harald.spahn@gtz.de

The meeting was very dynamic and several questions and ideas related to the developing TEWS were raised by the village representatives. They suggested to SATLAK / SATKORLAK and GTZ to implement trainings at community level and expressed their support to implement TEW in their communities. Contact persons in each village were named to facilitate further activities.

Next steps in Bali

A Consultation Workshop for tsunami hazard mapping is scheduled for 7th and 8th of July 2008 in Denpasar. The workshop will bring together representatives form local and national scientific institutions, Balinese authorities and GITEWS partners involved in tsunami inundation modeling and hazard assessment. The objectives are to achieve a better understanding of tsunami hazard and the possible impacts for Bali and to develop recommendations for tsunami preparedness policies and guidance.



Mr. Sukardiono opened Workshop VIII in Kaliurang / Steps to develop Evacuation Planning / Workshop IX in Cilacap opened by Mr. Prileo Triasto / Evacuation Mapping

Java

The training in the second quarter of this year focused on the topics of evacuation planning and concepts of local warning chain scheme for the districts of Bantul, Kebumen and Cilacap. Set-up and testing local dissemination technology were complementary activities in this pilot area.

The **workshops VIII and IX** in the Pilot Area of Java have focussed the discussions on developing evacuation planning for the districts of Bantul, Kebumen and Cilacap. The recently completed hazard maps for the 3 districts provide the basis for the evacuation planning process.

Workshop VIII was held in the mountain side of Kaliurang on 26-27 March and hosted by the Local Government of Bantul. Mr. Sukardiono SH, the Assistant I for Public Administration opened the workshop. He reminded that recognising own weaknesses was a good start to help define steps to build community preparedness, and that establishing a 24/7 unit in Bantul was being endeavoured. The role of Kesbanglinmas Office will be strengthened to support the realisation of TEWS goals in Bantul.

The Local Government of Cilacap hosted the workshop IX at the BPKSA Office on 28-29 May. In the opening remark, Mr. Ir. Prileo Triasto, the Assistant II for Economic and Development stated that Cilacap fully supports the proposed plan to set up an operational 24/7 unit, and that the output from the series of the workshops held so far should be informed to decision makers and the community in the near future.

In the IX workshop Ita Carolita and Agus Hidajat from LAPAN introduced a methodology to use satellite images for evacuation planning.

The three Working Groups are finalising the **concepts of the local warning chain schemes** to link their districts to the INA-TEWS. The concepts suggest to each of the local governments options about how to receive warning from BMG, to analyse and to consult it with SOPs for decision making and to disseminate guidance to the community in the risk areas. Local institutions and redundant technology to enable reliable link from local 24/7 to the community are also among the elements outlined.

The concepts of the local warning chain schemes resulted from intensive discussions among members of the the Working Groups during the last training workshops in Java facilitated by GTZ.

The concepts are specifically thought out to suit the needs in Bantul, Kebumen and Cilacap, and are planned to be proposed to the local authorities for implementation in their respective districts.



Participants observing the explanation about the function of FM RDS.

Benny Usdianto
benny.usdianto@gtz.de

Testing of FM RDS in Bantul

On the 21st and 22nd April FM-RDS was tested in Bantul. Representatives of 30 selected local institutions participated in the testing. They were briefed about basic knowledge on tsunami, FM RDS as a technology for warning dissemination, and how to operate the radio. Following the test, feedback was gathered from each of the participating institutions. The feedback is to inform for future improvement on technical performance of the technology.

Installation of Radio Communication in Cilacap

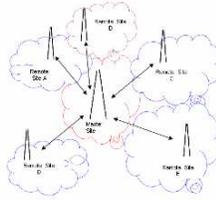
The radio communication equipment provided by GTZ has been installed in Cilacap and tested. RAPI of Cilacap confirmed that the communication functions well to connect to all users in Kebumen and Bantul

Bantul hosted a visit of CBU Team

The visit of the CBU Team in Bantul on the 17th June was felt very positive by the Working Group of Bantul. The event constituted a good opportunity to explain to the national institutions the progress of TEW in Bantul to date as well as future steps. On the other hand, the updates about progresses by the different national institutions have also provided better understanding about how the regional actors to link up to the national actors. The visit was facilitated by InWent and RISTEK.

Next steps in Java

The following activities intend to propose an implementation of local warning chain in the districts and to complete evacuation planning development in the rural areas. Workshop X will be held by mid July and hosted by the Local Government of Kebumen.



Members of SARs installing repeater in Kebumen / Model of 'Star' network repeaters is applied / SAR in the Navy Post in Logending, Kebu-

Communication Network

Having lived in the coastal areas for so many years, many of the members of Search and Rescue (SAR) in Bantul, Kebumen and Cilacap are very familiar with the characteristics of the beaches along the southern parts of Java. They constantly monitor the south coast and communicate the condition of the sea to one another.

Common Threats from the Ocean

On one hand, the south sea offers abundant marine life for harvesting to the local fishermen. On the other hand, the close vicinity of the coastal line and the active subduction zone presents a continuous threat of earthquake and local tsunami.

The experience with the tsunami on the 17th of July 2006 that affected a number of coastal areas in the southern parts of Central and West Java confirmed the above.

Pangandaran in Ciarnis District (West Java) was affected first and worst by the tsunami. Cilacap, Kebumen, Bantul and other districts also suffered from the impacts of the tsunami.



Fishermen's boats were washed away inland in Cilacap during the Pangandaran tsunami 17th of July 2006.

Common Needs to Communicate

Some of the fishermen in Bantul, Kebumen and Cilacap are also members of SAR Teams. Each district has a SAR association with specific names. SAR in the south coast of Bantul is named 'Lumba-Lumba', in Kebumen 'Komunitas SAR Elang Perkasa' and in Cilacap 'Wijaya Kusuma'.

Over the past years, their members have been in contact to one another using radio (Handy Talky) generally to maintain friendship or other purposes.

End of 2007, SAR from the 3 districts agreed to strengthen their link for better communication to anticipate potential threats coming from the Indian Ocean, including tsunami. In cooperation with GTZ, the three SARs installed additional equipment to enable clearer and faster communication. RAPI and ORARI in the 3 districts provided support to this initiative.

This communication network is presently coordinated voluntarily by Komunitas SAR Elang Perkasa, with the support from and is based in the Navy Post in Logending Beach in Kebumen. They are in the process of establishing basic procedures and '24/7' operations. Each SAR division reports to Kebumen regularly in the morning (7:30-8:30) and in the evening (19:30-20:30) about earthquakes, local weather and coastal condition in their respective areas. The regional office of BMG in Jogjakarta provides regular updates on weather and coastal condition and earthquake information to this network. Such useful information is made accessible to the community at large through the frequency of 161.850MHz in Bantul, 157.225MHz in Kebumen and 163.550 MHz in Cilacap.

More districts on the coast of southern Java shared their interests to participate in the communication network, called 'Selatan-Selatan'. Among others are SAR in Gunung Kidul and Kulon Progo (Jogjakarta), Purworejo (Central Java) and Ciarnis (West Java). Membership is kept opened for new organizations to join in. This network can be used to disseminate early warning information between districts and to the coastal communities.



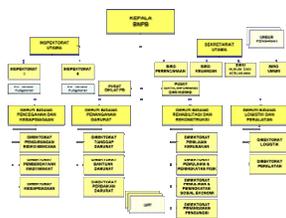
Tidal waves are another natural phenomenon in the area. The communication network helps fishermen to anticipate high tidal waves that prevents them from going off shore. High tidal waves occasionally cause damages to fishermen's assets.



Attractive scenic beaches found in several areas in southern Java are regularly visited by local visitors, particularly during the weekends, public- and school holidays.

Due to the topographic contours of the southern coasts, most of the beaches are not suitable for swimming. SAR constantly watch the beaches and remind the visitors who ignore the "No Swimming" signs on the beach.

SARs - Members of Jaringan Komunikasi 'Selatan-Selatan'



Presidential Decree on the formation of BNPB / Organizational Chart of BNPB / Impressions from the training of 24/7 staff in Badung/Bali

New Institutions for Disaster Management in Indonesia Challenges for the Development of INA-TEWS

After the devastating Aceh Tsunami and several subsequent natural disasters in the last years Indonesia has enforced clear steps towards disaster management and risk reduction. The development of INA-TEWS takes place at a time of institutional reform that brings new responsibilities to the national and local level. Amidst this transition, the new institutions have yet to be established in most regions.

A paradigm shift

In the past few years, Indonesia has witnessed a remarkable paradigm shift in the way it handles its multitude of potential natural disasters. Instead of focusing primarily on disaster response, the Indonesian government is now taking important steps to institutionalize disaster preparedness and risk reduction. A major step in the process of institutionalization is the Law no. 24 on Disaster Management.

The legal basis for DM

The law recognizes that the State of the Republic of Indonesia "has responsibility of protecting all people of Indonesia [...] from disaster" and "that geography, geology, hydrology and demography of Indonesia potentially give rise to natural [...] disasters that claim toll, environmental damage, loss of assets, and psychological impacts that, in certain contexts, may hamper national development [...]". It concludes "that existing provisions of regulations of law concerning disaster management are not sufficient yet to serve as a strong and overarching legal base and are ill-suited to emerging context of the people and needs of Indonesia's nation and therefore hampers planned, coordinated and cohesive disaster management efforts." (informal translation, Law No. 24).

The law clearly states that disaster management comprises preparedness and early warning in order to reduce disaster risk (Article 44 - 46).

New institutions for DM and new responsibilities

The implementation of the law requires a considerable institutional reform that is currently ongoing. Natural disasters will become the domain of newly founded government institutions: BNPB and BPBD. At the national level BAKORNAS will be replaced by BNPB (*Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana* – National Disaster Management Body) while BPBD

(*Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah*) will take over the task and mandate of the SATKORLAK and SATLAK bodies at provincial and district level.

Each province and district of Indonesia will establish the disaster management body BPBD – in accordance with their particular needs. Being in charge of all aspects of the disaster management cycle, BPBD will also deal with tsunami preparedness and early warning.

Integration of Tsunami Early Warning

Within the INA-TEWS framework local governments – based on warning reference from BMG – are in charge of calling for evacuation in case of a tsunami threat. This requires 24/7 operations at the local level.

Each region has to decide upon the institutional set up of BPBD – following the general guidelines for BPBD issued by BNPB. At provincial level in Bali, West Sumatra and Yogyakarta the French Red Cross is supporting the establishment of so called Emergency Operation Centres as part of BPBD, focusing on emergency response. How tsunami early warning operations will be integrated into BPBD and the Emergency Operation Centres still has to be decided.

In the form of a pilot project, the government of Badung District (Bali) in cooperation with GTZ IS has set up a 24/7 unit for tsunami early warning and started preliminary operations in June. Since the establishment of BPBD in Badung District is still pending the 24/7 unit temporarily uses the existing structure of Kesbanglinmas (Secretariat of SATLAK). The personnel in the 24/7 unit uses a preliminary operations manual (jointly developed by the working group and GTZ IS) and Standard Operation Procedures. The capacity of the 24/7 staff will be further strengthened by on-the-job training.

Henny Dwi Vidiarina
henny.vidiarina@gtz.de

Michael W. Hoppe
mw.hoppe@yahoo.com

Legal documents relevant for Disaster Management and Tsunami Early Warning

Law on Disaster Management:

Undang-Undang (UU) No. 24 Tahun 2007 tentang Penanggulangan Bencana

Presidential decree on the formation of the National Disaster Management Body:

Peraturan Presiden (Perpres) No. 8 Tahun 2008 tentang Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana

Guideline for the formation of the National and Regional Disaster Management Bodies:

Panduan Penyusunan BNPB
(developed in cooperation between BAKORNAS and the French Red Cross)

Legal background documents on Regional Autonomy

Law on Regional Autonomy:

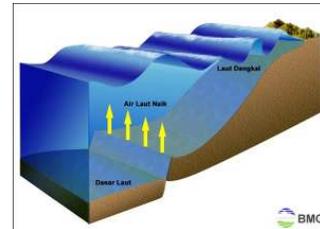
Undang-Undang (UU) No. 32 Tahun 2004 tentang Otonomi Daerah

Government Regulation on regional budgeting:

Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) No. 38 Tahun 2007 tentang Nomenklatur Dana Daerah

Government Regulation on regional human resources:

Peraturan Pemerintah No. 41 Tahun 2007 tentang Organisasi Perangkat Daerah



LIPI-UNESCO/IOC-GTZ Joint Cooperation for Video Training on TEWS

LIPI, UNESCO-IOC and GTZ-IS agreed on a joint cooperation to produce videos for training on TEWS. Four videos (each 10 minutes long) will cover the topics of "Earthquake and Tsunami Hazard", "Tsunami Early Warning System", "Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation" as well as "SOP, Simulation and Drills".

Batas Langit Production has been selected to produce the video. We asked them about their background and the challenges they face for this production:

Why are you interested in producing such video?

Imagine yourself as a chef who has to create a new brand using ingredients commonly prepared for another food. That is exactly what we feel. While communicating scientific information in an understandable language, the video should attract people's attention and make them want to know more about TEWS. A wide range of audience from different background will see the video; therefore it will be a significant achievement when our product is useful and understandable for them.

What did you know about the TEWS before and what did you learn during the production process so far?

We thought that EWS was limited to some equipment installation including sirens, and other equipment. During the process, we realized that these equipments are only a small part of the whole concept which is involving high technologies and other vital component but also community understanding and capacity. No matter how advanced the system is, it will be useless if communities do not understand the warning and do not know how to react to the warning. We are hoping the video will be able to deliver these messages.

How did you gain the knowledge?

In the preliminary phase we did browse through the internet to get some understanding about the content as we are completely new in the tsunami topic. Despite of many available resources we found them rather confusing and difficult to understand. After some sessions scheduled with experts in each topic we realized that we have misinterpreted some concepts. Now, hopefully we are having a better understanding on the technical terms. The first script we made was more like a cut off article or clipping collection, but through supervision, we are now having better visualization.

How do you feel about all sources and experts who supervise you in this process?

They really help us and encourage us to gather more information. Thanks to them that we, starting almost from zero, in less than a month are now able to explain to our friends that TEWS includes the four elements. Their support has indirectly benefited us and also our surrounding. Furthermore, we are very proud to have met smart peoples in the government's office who are experienced and care about people's safety. In BMG for example, we learned about the working environment and the burden they are carrying. All in all, we are really proud to know that there is so much expertise here in Indonesia.

What are the challenges and opportunities in producing this video?

The challenges are to synchronize between available materials and narration, and to translate technical information into a popular language. It is not an easy task to develop a video script from text book. However, the major challenge is to make these video acceptable and understandable by all people, technically and semantically.

For sure this is a good opportunity for us. Firstly, this project is increasing our knowledge along with portfolio. Secondly, this is a privilege as there has not been any production house in Indonesia trying to formulate scientific fact into a fun and interesting show. These 3 institution's idea has inspired us to encourage other production houses to do the same in the future.

What is your expectation as Production House regarding the outcome of this video

There are two main hopes. First, that these videos will be widely accepted as "edutainment" by the public and are useful for them. Second, that these videos can improve reputation of our experts which currently seem to be underestimated.

Interview by [GTZ-LIPI-UNESCO/IOC](#)
Edited by [Henny.vidiarina@gtz.de](#)

What is Video Training?

End to End Tsunami Early Warning is a new concept in Indonesia. At the moment, available materials only provide basic references on Tsunami and Tsunami Early Warning. To answer the need of local stakeholders and multipliers (like local NGOs) in the Pilot Areas, a Training Module is needed.

The objective of the training is to provide basic knowledge on Tsunami Preparedness and the Indonesian Tsunami Early Warning System and to ensure that the information is easy to understand and can be used by the community.

With this in mind, GTZ-IS GITEWS; UNESCO/IOC-JTIC and LIPI are producing 4 short introduction videos which will be used as visual aids to introduce the main topics related to tsunami preparedness. They can be used for public presentations as well as training activities.

These topics are (i) Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster, (ii) Tsunami Early Warning System, (iii) Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation, (iv) SOP, Simulation and Drills.

The production house *Batas Langit Production* is undertaking this assignment providing a team which includes a script writer, animator, design graphic, music illustrator and editor and takes care of all planning, story line & script writing, collection & licensing, compilation, narration & voice dubbing, editing, and publishing.

LIPI, ITB, BMG, PMI and RISTEK are contributing with their expertise and information to provide the necessary inputs for the video production.

Welcome back



Erma Maghfiroh (**Erma**)
erma_maghfiroh@yahoo.co.id

Erma already joined the project as a Junior Assistant in 2006. In 2007 she left our project to work in a flood preparedness project in Jakarta.

Since April 2008 she is back and supports the project in the field of "Knowledge & Awareness" and "Drills & Simulations"

Beside the project her main ambition is to write her own book.

Welcome



Ida Ayu Regina Kosinta Putri (**Sinta**)
Kosintap@yahoo.co.id

Actually, Sinta has already been related to the project since August 2007 by supporting the former local advisor Iskandar Leman.

Since March she is assigned as Junior Assistant to the Pilot Area in Bali. With her background in environmental health she finds the project work useful particularly in learning more about disaster management.

Beside her interest in reading and collecting books, she is also a traditional dancer for religious ceremonies.

Changes in Pilot Area Padang



Hendri Agung (**Agung**)
hendriagung@yahoo.com

Agung supports the project as a consultant for liaison and will take care of all contacts and coordination with local government institutions of City and Province level. He started his assignment in July 2008 on a part time basis. Beside the project work he will continue his duties as a private assistant to the Mayor of Padang.



Aim Zein (**Aim**)
aimzein@fastmail.fm

Since July 2008 Aim Zein is not longer joining the GTZ project as local advisor in Padang. Nevertheless he will go on supporting TEW in Padang with his expertise especially in warning dissemination technologies and stay active and involved in disaster management in Padang and West Sumatra.

Welcome



Nurul Imany (**Ima**)
imanys@yahoo.com

Ima will temporarily replace our finance officer Nurhayati, who will be on maternal leave soon.

Ima has 13 years in administrative and secretarial services, with more than 8 years experience as an executive secretary in several companies and international organization, including GTZ. She holds a diploma degree (DIII) from Secretarial Academy in University of Indonesia and a diploma in public relations from the London School of Public Relations, Jakarta.

Contact:

GTZ - International Services
Deutsche Bank Building, 10th floor
Jl. Imam Bonjol No. 80
Jakarta 10310 - Indonesia

Tel : +62 21 3983 1517
Fax : +62 21 3983 1591
harald.spahn@gtz.de
www.gitews.de
www.gtz.de