

## COMPLETION REPORT

### **The Influence of Safe-School Program Effectivity on the Community Vulnerability in Disaster Risk Reduction ( A Comparison Analysis of Indonesia and Japan)**

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Concerning the implementation of Safe School Program(SAB Program) in Indonesia, this research put an efforts to describe how the effectiveness of SAB Program influence the social vulnerability of the students who study in school that implement the program. Bass et.al (2008) said that Social Vulnerability (SV) play an important role as an indicator of the success of mitigation aspect in disaster risk management (DRM). Looking through on the implementation of Safe School in Japan experience and try to reflect it in Indonesian Safe School Program, the research start with the describing how school as a main agent of socialization building the narration of disaster in students cognition and constructing their collective memories. By using the Mixed Methods of Most Significance Change(MSC) and Multiple Response Analysis also Factor Analysis, the deep empirical finding of qualitative approach of MSC in Japan showed that students who even do not experience the great disasater (in this research case is Great Hashin Awaji Earthquake) have their memories about the disaster. Maiko High School, our research subject, construct two class programs, which there is class program with disaster curriculum that take more than half the whole subject while non-disaster program classes don't. The disaster class program learn a lot of disaster substatntive materials in daily activities with the final project of making an output dealing with disaster issues, individually. By reflecting that reality in Japan, the finding in Jogjakarta's case of State Vocational Senior High School Berbah, one of district of Jogjakarta, show a different reality on safe school program of disaster risk reduction. There is no disaster class program in this school since disaster risk reduction material are given in the orientation program of new students and only in extra curricular activities. Based on the statistical data by using multiple response analysis, it shows that most of students see the DRR in their school is not quite relevant with the building of their skill for DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction)

Eventhough the contract realities happened for Japan and Indonesia, but still there is an interesting finding grabbed by this research. Both of the process shows the **emerging of School DRR agent of change** in both of school. The character of student who become the DRR agent of change show that they had a strong social capital, proved by their active participation and contribution in many social organization, NGO and also student council organization. The profile of Japanese student and Indonesian student are characterized by they join many training program inside school and outside school, actively participate in saving on disaster emergency response and resilience inside and outside of school. For the case of Indonesia, one of research informant, frequently requested to give assistance in helping rescue team in some Jogjakarta area who face disaster attacks. The differences is the number of DRR agent of change produced in Japan more than in Indonesia since school educate them with experiential learning and strong intra-curriculum, while in Indonesia only small number of School-DRR agent of change emerge because the curriculum is not in bound in intra curriculum lessons. Only students with rigourous effort, inner-strong initiative, and have broad networks (strong social capital) who can become this kind of agents.

Publication of the Results of Research Project:

<p>Verbal Presentation (Date, Venue, Name of Conference, Title of Presentation, Presenter, etc.)</p> <p>Jak-Japan Matsuri International Seminar 2017 on August 2017 with the presenter Nadia Yovani, Himawan Pratama and RUsfadia Saktiyanti. The venue is in Center for Japanese Studies University of Indonesia.</p>
<p>Thesis (Name of Journal and its Date, Title and Author of Thesis, etc.)</p> <p>Submitted in Accredited Journal of Sociology, JURNAL MASYARAKAT for 2017 edition</p>
<p>Book (Publisher and Date of the Book, Title and Author of the Book, etc.)</p> <p>Title “ School-DRR Agent of Change : The emerging entity of implementation Safe School Program in Japan and Indonesia” Published by Center for Japanese Studies University of Indonesia. The Author of this miscellaneous book is Nadia Yovani, Himawan Pratama, Rusfadia Saktiyanti.</p>
<p>Others</p> <p>Animation film of Powtoon with title “Disaster and Significance Change”. This CD film will be distributed in Jogjakarta schools and some schools in Jakarta that implement the Safe School Program.</p>