PROMOTING INNOVATIVE LITERACY EDUCATION IN COPING WITH NATURAL DISASTERS

(Strategy for The Development of Natural Disaster Literacy Program)



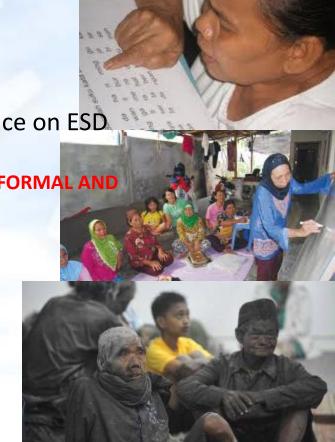
ADE KUSMIADI

Delivered in Kominkan-CLC International Conference on ESD

INFORMAL EDUCATION REGION II

CENTRAL JAVA-INDONESIA





OUTLINE:

- 1. BACKROUND
- 2. OBJECTIVES
- 3. OUTREACH
- 4. PROGRAM DELIVERY
- 5. PROGRAM RESULT
- 6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION
- 7. SUSTAINABILITY
- 8. INNOVATIVE FEATURES
- 9. CHALLENGES

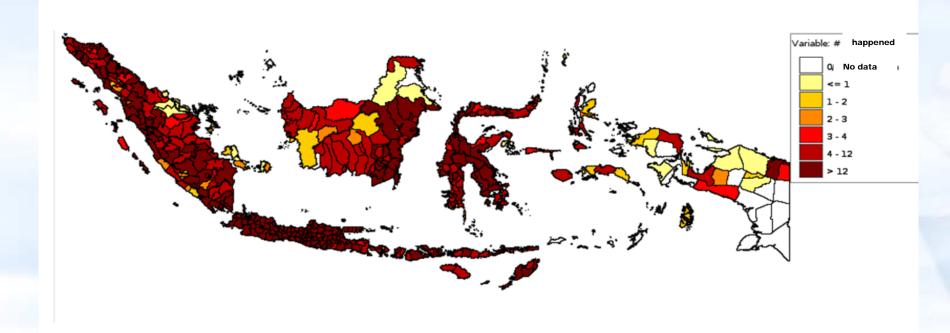
Indonesia is a country that is mostly affected by natural disaster

Some natural disasters in Indonesia; kind of disaster (land slide, volcanoes eruption, flood, fire, tsunami, earthquake, dry season, storm) frequency, and spreading.

Recommendation from International Seminar on Empowering CLC in Enhancing Learning Society trough Education for Suistainable Development, Jakarta-Indonesia 2014

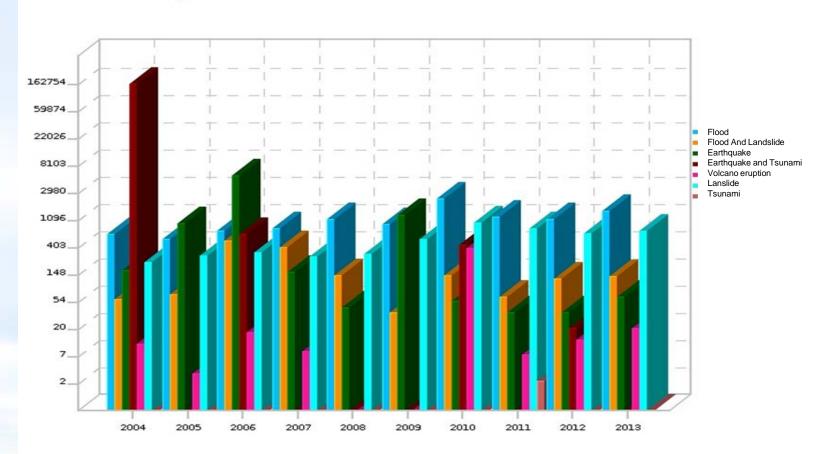


Disaster Distribution Graph Year 2004 - 2013 based on area



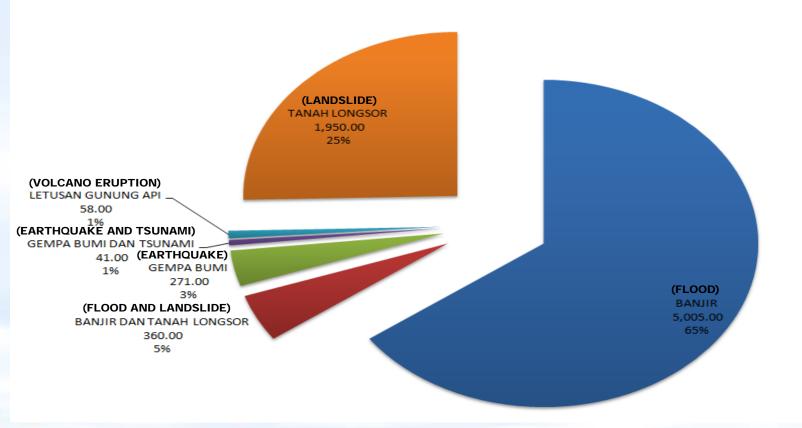
source: http://dibi.bnpb.go.id/DesInventar/dashboard.jsp

Graphics of Natural Disasters and The Victims In Indonesia 2004 - 2013





Comparison Graph Disaster Year 2004 - 2013





It needs some strategies to prevent and to ward off the disaster.

Natural Disaster Literacy Program is developed by including:

- 1. Promotion of disaster risk reduction knowledge in community learning centers (CLCs);
- 2. Integration of disaster risk reduction in literacy learning materials;
- 3. Implementation of disaster mitigation in CLCs;
- 4 Development of training and learning programs in disaster risk reduction targeted at specific areas, and community-based;
- 5. Improvement the role of volunteers as appropriate to enhance local capacities.
- 6. This program integrated in promoting ESD.





OBJECTIVES

Developing curriculum of literacy competence 1 Implementing literacy acceleration 2 **Expanding access of literacy education through the establishment of** 3 Community Learning Centre (CLC) and Community Reading Centre (CRC). **Providing training of Quick Disaster Response for the committee of CLC** and other non-formal education units. **Establishing Community Learning Hub for the natural disaster** 5 mitigation. Producing learning materials wich is integrated in promoting ESD 6 **Providing literacy service for disaster refugees.** 7 **Establishing the First Provider of Emergency Response Service** 8



OUTREACH

Main Target Group

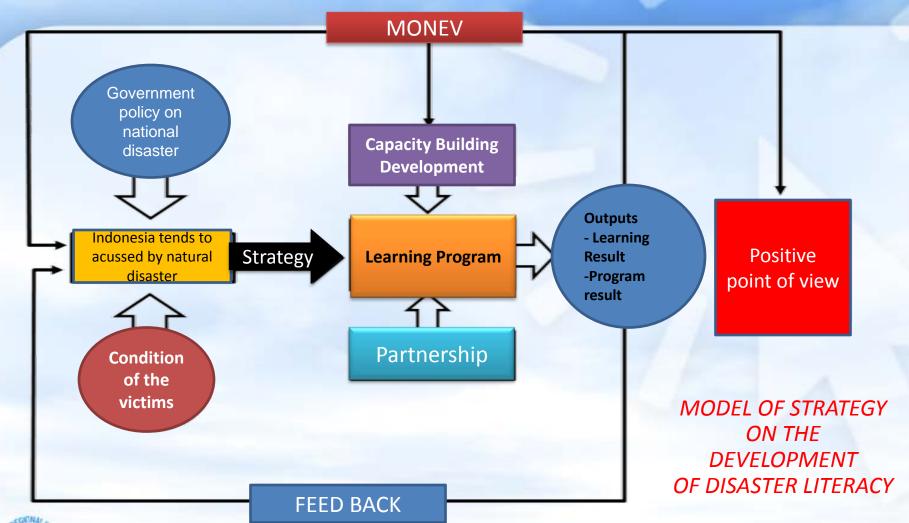
 The group of illiterate people, lower and middle class society, school dropout and woman or girls who don't have chance to get the higher school

The Location of the Project

 MERAPI mountain in Central Java and Jogjakarta. Then, the project expanded to other area and provinces Number of Participant Reached Annually.

No	Year	Natural Disaster Literacy (people)	Budget (USD)	Basic Literacy (people)	Budget (USD)	Entrepreneurship Literacy (people)	Budget (USD)
1.	2008	15,720	565,920	8,000	288,000		
2.	2009	3,598	129,528	33,760	1,215,360		
3.	2010	14,016	504,576	19,750	711,000	1,000	450,00
4.	2011	8,817	317,412	15,000	540,000	6,500	299,000
5.	2012	916	32,976	8,000	288,000	9,500	437,000
6.	2013	382	13,752	12,000	432,000	16,400	755,400
	TOTAL	43,449	1,564,164	371,150	2,215,800	102,220	5,418,300

1. Structure and Mechanism



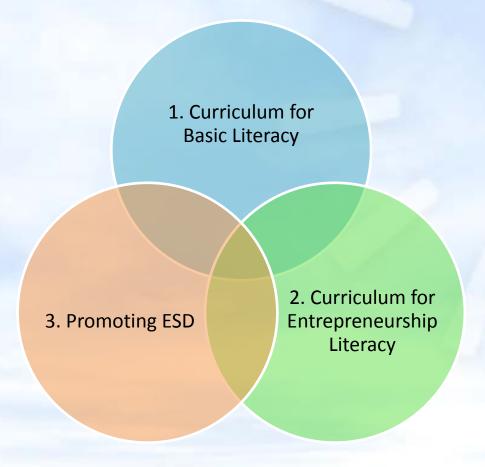
2. Teaching-Learning Methodology

- 1. Participatory approach by integrating life skills into literacy program
 - 2. Mother tongue based approach.
- 3. Joyful learning approach.
- 4. Empowerment approach
 - 5. Promoting ESD



3. Teaching-Learning Materials







3. Teaching-Learning Materials

Curriculum for Basic Literacy

STAGE 1	a.	Understanding short text with simple repetitive language pattern on
		natural disaster, climate change and promoting ESD topic.
	b.	Able to gain information from general signs and symbols of natural
		disaster, climate change and promoting ESD topic.
STAGE 2	a.	Understanding simple and correct independent sentences on
		natural disaster, climate change and promoting ESD topic.
	b.	Able to gain information from known or previously recognized short
		documents, sources, signs, and symbols.
	c.	Able to gain information from various everyday sources.
STAGE 3	a.	Understanding simple short and long text correctly and
		independently on a natural disaster, climate change and promoting
		ESD topics.
	b.	Able to gain information from various sources.
STAGE 4	a.	Understanding more complicated text correctly and independently
		on natural disaster , climate change and promoting ESD topic.
	b.	Able to gain information on various depth and details from assorted
		sources.



3. Teaching-Learning Materials

2. Curriculum for Entrepreneurship Literacy

STAGE 1	a. Identifying the types of enterprise with potential to be
	developed appropriate in the condition of natural
	disaster, climate change and promoting ESD.
	b. Writing and communicating of self-enterprise to be
	developed.
STAGE 2	a. Mastering a particular skill to be developed as self-
	enterprise.
	b. Marketing the product.
STAGE 3	a. Conducting analysis for enterprise profit.
	b. Establishing partnership for the development and
	sustainability.
STAGE 4	Maintaining the basic literacy competency while running the
	enterprise.



LEARNING MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Conventional

2. Unconventional: environment, surroundings, natural resources

a. Manual/printedmaterials: guide line,leaflet, comics, poster,other reading materials.

b. Electronics/digital materials: CD, DVD, Radio program, television program, website.



The learning material is

developed in various

kinds.

4. Training for the Teachers (tutors)



 The CDECNIE provides the Training of Trainer (ToT) for Literacy Education and life skills tutors. The Centre invites the facilitators with high competence and capability as the trainers to deliver some training

CAPACITY BUILDING DEVELOPMENT

Field based Capacity building

Development of Capacity Building in CDECNIE (PPPAUDNI) Regional II Semarang

1. Social
Mobilizat
ion
(partners
hip and
local
stakehol
ders)

2. Field technical orientati ons.

ing widdyn wiungun ivur st

1.
Workshop
on
developm
ent of
program
design.

2.
Workshop
on
Learning
material
developm
ent

3. Worksh op on training design

4. Model Finalizat ion. 5.
Disemin ation of Literacy disaster program.

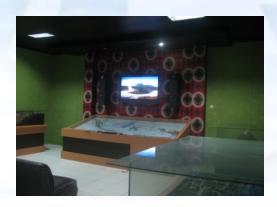
5. Use of the ICT



 The programs use Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) media such communication radio, computer utility, and TV as the learning media. Some materials are also created in digital versions. In order to have adequate electricity in the location of the disasters, we also provide Electric Generator









PP-PAUDNI REGIONAL II SEMARANG

Ing Madya Mangun Karsa

PROGRAM RESULT

There are three provinces as the location of the program, in which the villages of are hit by natural disasters.

The Natural Disaster Literacy program has served 43,449 people, Basic Literacy 371,150 people and Entrepreneurship Literacy 102,220 people.

Learning Process Result: The learners have the competence of literacy based on The Standard of Literacy Competence.

Program result: minimize the effect or trauma caused by the disasters.

The community and the learners (victims) are be kind and responsible toward their environment.



MONITORING AND EVALUATION

providing facilitators with information about learners' knowledge, understanding and skills;

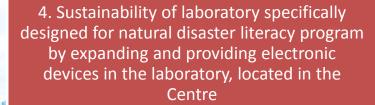
participation of educational authorities to monitor the performance of Natural Disaster Literacy.

SUSTAINABILITY

1. Sustainability of the institution is developed by providing entrepreneurship program for Community Learning Centres to equip them with financial independency. There are two CLC of natural disaster project in two districts.



2. Sustainability of the literacy achievements are designed by expanding access for reading materials through the provision Community Reading Centres (CRC) in public areas. In the project area the number of community reading centres are about 11 reading centres spread in 11 villages.





3. Sustainability of partnership and facilitator competencies is implemented by providing capacity building for CLCs' and CRCs' facilitators.

INNOVATIVE FEATURES

- Idea
- Teaching learning content
- Learning materials
- Learning process
- Evaluation
 - Basically, the literacy competency refers to the national standard, but the evaluation is done by considering the situation and condition of the place of teaching and learning.
 - Reading, writing, and counting competencies are evaluated by considering the learners' skills, stressing more on their self-evaluation.
- Some supperior achievements of this model are a). Very specific, focused on natural disaster literacy (Merapi volcanoe erruption), b) generic model, can be adaptated on other natural disasters such as flood, slide of hills, storm, in the long time life at the refugee camp

CHALLENGES

The lack of comprehension of the community toward the modern equipment for minimizing the disaster impact.

Villagers commonly belief in myth and tradition.



