

Universitas Gadjah Mada

UGM Campus, Bulaksumur, Yogyakarta 55281 INDONESIA

<http://www.ugm.ac.id/en>



Outline

Gadjah Mada University (UGM) is an Indonesian public research university located in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, founded on December 19, 1949. UGM is the oldest and largest institution of higher learning in Indonesia. Gadjah Mada has been considered to be one of the most prestigious universities in Indonesia, comprises of 18 faculties, 68 undergraduate study programs, 23 diploma study programs, 104 master and specialist study program, and 43 Doctorate study programs. It has approximately 55,000 students, 1,187 foreign students and 2,500 faculty members currently.



The vision of UGM is to be an excellent and innovative world Class Research University, imbued with nation's cultural values based on Pancasila as the state ideology and dedicated to the nation's interest and humanity. The Mission is to carry out education, research and community service as well as preservation and development of knowledge that is excellent and useful for society. UGM is creating conducive environment for the continuity of the learning process. These efforts are pursued in the context of developing multidisciplinary collaborations and responding to ecological and environmental issues in order to achieve the vision of the university. Some of the steps are promoting action research in disaster mitigation and implementing socio-preneurial and technical approach for disaster risk reduction. Our wide range of collaboration experiences with similar education institutions, research institutes, government agencies, NGOs and industry has enabled UGM to facilitate intensive collaborations in promoting the disaster risk reduction effort in Indonesia.

Research Achievements and Challenges

Many efforts have been conducted for disaster risk reduction in developing countries, however substantial socio-economical losses as the impacts of landslide disasters remain and significantly increase. It is also apparent that disaster preparedness and mitigation have not yet effectively implemented. The underlying drivers of risk come from several factors:

- 1) Poor community awareness and preparedness, due to :
 - a. Limited access to the information for DRR.
 - b. Limited capacity of the local community, government and university/NGO
 - c. Socio-economical-political conditions
- 2) Uncontrolled landuse management
- 3) Technology for disaster mitigation and EWS not easy to be operated and maintained by the local people.
- 4) Lack of socio-entrepreneurial approach in disaster risk reduction.

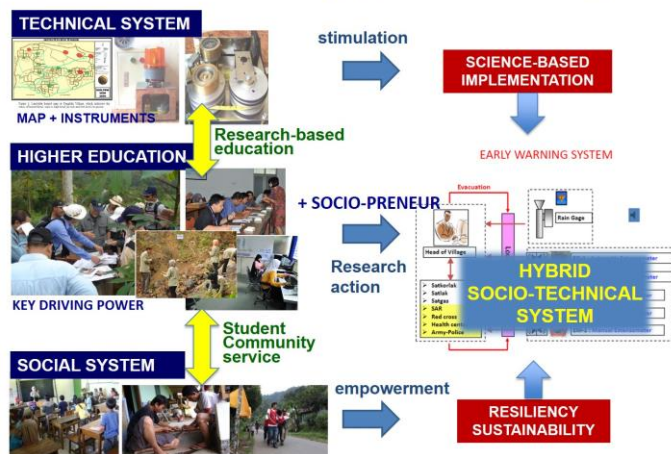
In order to overcome this problems, over the last several years Gadjah Mada University has conducted:

- 1) Community empowerment with respect to community-based disaster risk reduction in disaster prone area, by integrating technical and social networks of disaster mitigation and early warning system.
- 2) Implementation of student community service program to support community-based disaster risk reduction. In the field of landslide risk reduction, this efforts have succeeded and the Gadjah Mada University has been selected as one of World Centre of Excellence on Landslide Risk Reduction by IPL-GPC jointly managed by ICL, UNISDR, UNESCO, WMO, UNU and others for the activities on “Development of community-based and most adaptive technology for landslide risk reduction”.

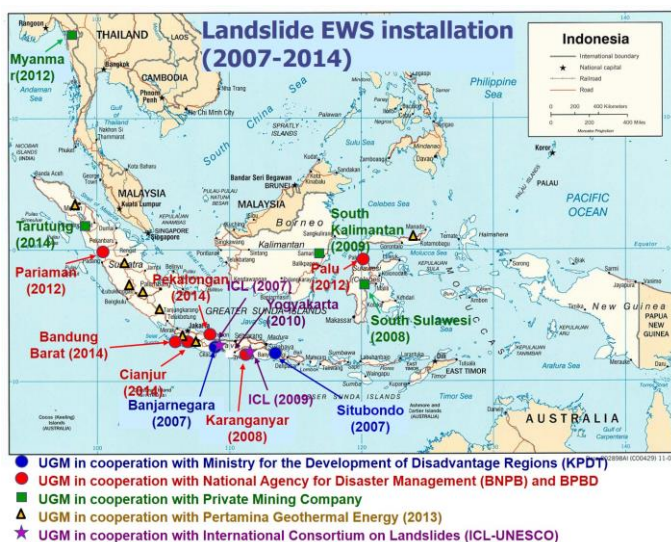


One of the successful model is a long-running and sustainable hybrid socio-preuner and technology approach for disaster mitigation. Since 2007, Gadjah Mada University has been developing and implementing a community-based disaster risk assessment and early warning project in collaboration with International Consortium on Landslides (ICL), Disaster Prevention Research Institute (DPRI) Kyoto University, R3ADY Asia-Pasific, Pasific Disaster Center (PDC), University of Hawaii, National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB), Ministry for the development of Disadvantaged Regions (KPDT), local governments and several private companies and NGOs.

Hybrid socio-preuner & technology approach for disaster mitigation



The significance of this effort has been sustained by the local government, university, the community and related stakeholders for years, and that it has resulted in both increased capability and capacity at the local/village level to reduce disaster risk and increase community resilience. This model has been applied to many communities located at 14 provinces in Indonesia and also Myanmar through the ASEAN University Network/South East Asian Engineering Education Development Network.



Considering the above achievement, the National Agency of Disaster Management of Indonesia was appointed Gadjah Mada University to develop a National Action Plan for Landslide DRR 2015-2019. This successful example for disaster risk reduction in communities will be recommended to contribute and update the case to the planned DRR teaching tools through the post-2015 Framework.