

SAHABAT

Disaster Preparedness
for Persons with
Disabilities

Edition : 01/October 2010 Email: hiindo_drrpm.kupang@gmail.com

HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION AT GLANCE

Handicap International Federation is an international organization formed in 1982, with its head-quarters in Lyon (France). Handicap International Federation is working in over 60 countries worldwide and co-winner of Nobel Peace Prize as a member of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL). Since 2010, Handicap International Federation is a federation consisting of 8 national associations. Handicap International Federation is specialized on disability and works on thematic such as medical rehabilitation, economic empowerment, to social inclusion and promotion of rights of persons with disabilities. Handicap International Federation's mandate is to place people in disabling situations and their families at the heart of its preoccupations. By improving their living conditions and increasing their social participation, people in disabling situations may recover their capacity to act. Handicap International Federation's aim is to increase the population's capacity to satisfy its own basic needs and exercise its fundamental rights.

Since 2005, Handicap International Federation has worked in Indonesia, in order to include persons with disabilities in emergency

ASB AND DRR

Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund (ASB) is one of the oldest and the largest social welfare organizations in Germany. ASB was established to provide health care and training for factory workers during the Industrial Revolution. Then ASB become one of the key players in

response efforts to the tsunami in Aceh and the earthquake in Yogyakarta, by providing services for physical rehabilitation and training, and supporting persons with disabilities and their organizational representative in the form of training as well as technical and financial support in order for them to advocate their rights.

In 2010, Handicap International Federation opened a site office in Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, and started the project "Mainstreaming Disability Issues in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Indonesia." This project received financial assistance from the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO).

Handicap International Federation involvement in DRR started from the observation that disasters affect vulnerable groups more severely than the rest of the population and that persons with disabilities were especially at risk. More than often, disaster management efforts do not meet the needs and rights of persons with disabilities. Accordingly, there is a need to support the inclusion of disability in DRR efforts. Based on this, DIPECHO, the European Commission's Disaster Preparedness Programme, agreed to support

the establishment of emergency services in Germany. Currently, during the period of 120 years running, ASB has more than 1.2 million members and 200 affiliate offices.

In Indonesia, the ASB has worked since earthquake hit Yogyakarta and Central Java in May 2006. ASB's responses was by providing search and rescue items and supporting the victims so that they could quickly got to work and get education through small entrepreneurship recovery and temporary schools construction projects. Since then, ASB actively engaged in the field of Inclusive School Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Yogyakarta, Nias Island, Klaten, and Ciamis Districts.

From June 2010 to August 2011, the ASB in cooperation with Gunungkidul and Sleman District Governments, under the coordination of the Provincial Government of the D.I Yogyakarta (DIY) and support from the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO) under the European Commission Disaster

FROM THE EDITOR

NEWS INDEX

From The Editor	1
Sahabat's Ideas	2
Sahabat's Binoculars	3
Agenda	3
Sahabat's Profile	4

Handicap International Federation related activities carried out in Indonesia and the Philippines.

In the implementation of this project, Handicap International Federation mainstream disability issues in the DRR activities undertaken by DIPECHO partners namely CARE, FIRD, Bina Swadaya, and Netherlands Red Cross (PMI Prov NTT). Besides the DIPECHO partners, support is also provided to the TAGANA of NTT province, World Vision Manggarai and CIS Timor - a local NGO in West Timor.

The main implemented activities of the DRR project in NTT Province are setting up a pool of resource persons to do training on mainstreaming disability in DRR activities, building the capacities of stakeholders to include PWDs within their DRR activities, and raising communities' awareness on disability and inclusive DRR.

Preparedness Programme (DIPECHO) is implementing a project called "Building the Resilience of Children with Special Needs: Strengthening Information Delivery System of DRR. The main target is children with special needs (5 to 15 years old) who do not have access to school.

The project is implementing a system that has been done in schools into the society by empowering the existing cadres in the society, i.e. Sub District Social Welfare Workers (*Tenaga Kesejahteraan Sosial Kecamatan/TKSK*) and the Community Social Workers (*Pekerja Sosial Masyarakat/PSM*). In addition to the cadres, members of the Disable People Organization (DPO) and government agencies are also involved. The cadres and members of DPO will be trained by the ASB then they train children with special needs, family and neighbors that will be monitored by government agencies and ASB. It is expected that after trained on DRR, these children can help themselves and others when disaster occurs.

Editorial:

Published by	: Handicap International Federation Indonesia Programme and ASB Indonesia.
Supervisors	: Catherine Gillet (Programme Director Handicap International Federation Indonesia Programme) and Alex J. Robinson, Ph.D (Country Director ASB Indonesia).
Chief Editor	: Petrus Ana Andung.
Deputy Chief Editor	: Rofikul Hidayat.
Editors	: Mathieu Dewerse, Nicole Derbinski, Agatia Wenny Tyawati, Yohanis Pakereng.
Reporters	: Agnes Patongloan, Alfred Atidja.
Layout	: PD Hidayat Yogyakarta.
Address	: Handicap International Federation Indonesia Kupang Site Office, Jl. Bajawa No. 1 Kel. Oebufu, Kupang, NTT Province, Indonesia, Phone +62-380-821301.

This Newsletter is published under the cooperation of:



Funded by:



Disclaimer: "This document has been produced with the financial assistance of the European Commission. The views expressed herein should not be taken, in any way, to reflect the official opinion of the European Commission."



SITUATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN WEST TIMOR - SOME CONTRASTING PERSPECTIVES

By: Buce Ga
Staff of Handicap International Federation Kupang Site Office

Handicap International Federation through DRR project in NTT did a preliminary assessment to the views of persons with disabilities in social-cultural realities of West Timor in July 2010. This process involved various stakeholders, including persons with disabilities, community leaders, religious leaders, disability organizations, government representatives, rehabilitation committee, etc. Based on the views expressed by the various parties above, two different characteristics of the situations experienced by persons with disabilities in West Timor could be outlined:

A. Person (s) with Disability (ies) can Successfully Overcome Barriers within the Family or the Environment.

Persons with disabilities perceive themselves more positively and are motivated to achieve success. For this group, behind their limitations, there are infinite potential and capabilities. "I always say to my friends with disabilities that 'confidence' is important. We should be confident that we have capabilities which can be developed and empowered, so that we can contribute for the benefit of ourselves, our families, and communities around us", said Mr. Lukas, a civil servant with visual impairment. This group has the ability and confidence to work in public services with limited hindrance from their disabilities and negative perspective from their surrounding communities.

B. Persons with Disabilities are often Marginalized

This condition is a major challenge to realize the dream to live without discrimination against persons with disabilities. Based on information and experience from various sources, forms of marginalization and discrimination experienced by persons with disabilities are as follows:

1. Disability Seen as Curse/ Shame

According to Yohana Benu and Bernadus Neonufa, local leaders from Timor Tengah Selatan District, the presence of family members with disabilities is considered as a result of inappropriate actions of parents or ancestors, against God's will or customary rule or a wrong treatment of fellow human beings or other living

creatures. In line with this, Sesilia J. Arlis, a member of Disable's Parents Communication Forum in NTT argued that because of disability is seen as a shameful disgrace and curse, person (s) with disability (ies) is then "hidden" from public or "exiled".

2. Unethical Treatment

Generally people in West Timor, even within family members, called person (s) with disability (ies) by unethical names such as blind, deaf, dumb, maimed, crippled, etc, said Yomi Radja, an activist in local NGO having physical impairment.

3. Discrimination in Employment

Yomi Radja also added that in West Timor, there is discrimination in accessing knowledge and skills for person (s) with disability (ies). As a result, their knowledge and skills are limited and influence negatively their employment opportunities and capacity for independence. As a consequence, persons with disabilities are at higher risk for poverty.

4. Discrimination and Barriers in Government Action

Through discussions with the Social Department of NTT, discrimination and barriers in government planning and implementation of programs for persons with disabilities were identified, namely:

1. Local budget allocation for the persons with disabilities is very low, local governments rely on funds from the central government only.
2. On budget limitations reason, rehabilitation programs for persons with disabilities outside the home are very limited. As a consequence, they are treated inadequately, without in depth assessment for persons with disabilities and their families.
3. Due to the budget limitations, for some programs, the criteria used in the selection process were based on values/assumptions. For example, for a specific life skills training, for the

reason of reducing the risk for person (s) with disability (ies), the participants are only focused on those who are physically impaired. This criteria has simply closed the chance of person (s) with other kinds of disability (ies) to get involved.

4. The Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 4 of 1997 mandated 4 departments (Department of Education, Social, Health and Agriculture) to take care of persons with disabilities, but the implementation at the districts level, it is mainly undertaken by the Social Department.

Based on two different conditions above, we realize that West Timorese people's awareness to the rights of persons with disabilities is still very low. As a result, persons with disabilities very often experience discrimination. Moreover, environmental barriers such as accessibility issues hinder them from full participation in society. In response to these conditions, it is necessary to mainstream disability issues in all circle of life and community development. For this, we can do several things, among them are: first, be fully aware that everyone including person (s) with disability (ies) has equal rights and dignity like us. Then, we must take part to motivate people for the involvement of persons with disabilities in various social activities in the community. Lastly, the DRR management which is currently implemented has to be disability inclusive. By doing so, it is expected that West Timor would be a better place to live for persons with disabilities, free from discrimination.



This picture taken during Mainstreaming Disability Issues in DRR Training in Kupang, displays an official building that is inaccessible to the persons with disabilities

A STRONG COMMUNITY REDUCES THE RISK RELATED TO DISASTER: Records on Celebration of International DRR Day in Yogyakarta



To celebrate the International DRR Day, 13 October 2010, DRR Forum in Yogyakarta implemented a series of activities under a theme "Strong Community, Reduced the risks of disaster" and conducted during DRR Month 2010, from 1st October to 31 October 2010. The members of DRR Forum Yogyakarta are local authorities, local NGOs, and other stakeholders. Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund Deutschland e.V. (ASB) and Handicap International Federation as well IOM (International Organization Migration) are observers of this forum. The European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and

Civil Protection Department (ECHO) through its two implementing organizations, ASB and Handicap International, Federation supported the events conducted by DRR Forum Yogyakarta.

One of the activities conducted was media campaign and outreach campaign. Media briefing was organized in Willis Hall, Kepatihan, Yogyakarta on 13 October 2010. The objective of this event is to inform media on activities during the commemoration of International DRR Day to be distributed to public for broader sense.

Besides, there was also a disaster preparedness cycling on 16 October, 2010. The participants started from Jogja Kembali (Monjali) Monument, then went around to the vulnerable disaster and disaster areas such as Lempuyangan, Gayam and the areas around, then terminated at

Operational Monitoring Center of Disaster Tackling - Yogyakarta. A household mother, Purwanti, told her experience when an earthquake and whirling wind crashed in her region. "The explanation and information from the leaflets are very useful. I suggest that any stakeholders and other humanitarian institutions having a great attention to DRR, can implement a DRR training or socialization in the village level", Purwanti said.

Another activity implemented was distribution of leaflet about the important steps before, during and after the disaster. It was conducted by ASB and Handicap International Federation staff on 16 October 2010 in Malioboro, Yogyakarta. Mr. Ngadiman, a rickshaw peddler in Malioboro said, "This leaflet is really helpful for us that we know what to do before, during and after the disaster. We will not be panic and get ready for disaster". (Fiqu-ASB & Wenny-HI).

LIVING SAFELY WITH DISASTERS: News Coverage from the Celebration of International DRR Day in NTT Province

In celebration of International DRR Day, Handicap International Federation Kupang Site Office, in cooperation with the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPPD) NTT and some NGOs (International and local NGOs) conducted variety of activities such as: one day seminar, blood donation, raising awareness for the general public through banners parade, photo exhibitions, and road marching.

In the seminar which took place on October 14, 2010 with the theme "Living safely with Disasters", the speakers were Vice Governor of East Nusa Tenggara Province, Eston Foenay who presented about the policy of NTT province government on DRR, DRR Project Manager of Handicap International Federation Kupang Site, Yohanis Pakereng presented the mainstreaming of disability into DRR, editor in chief of Pos Kupang Daily Newspaper, Dion DB. Putra presented the topic on

disaster journalism, and Institution Building Division Coordinator of Yogyakarta DRR Platform, Hasan Bachtiar introduced the DRR platform established in Yogyakarta. The seminar which was attended by 200 participants from local authorities, NGOs, academics, and students has resulted in the 'agreement' to establish DRR forum in NTT Province as a media for coordinating all matters relating to the DRR.

Meanwhile, the banner parade lasted for three weeks (3 days before the celebration and two weeks afterwards). The themes delivered are related to raising public awareness of the importance of DRR. There were 15 institutions (governmental organizations and NGOs) who participated in this banner parade.

The last event was road marching. The Governor of NTT, Frans Lebu Raya, released the road marching participants on Friday, October 15,



2010 at the front of the Governor's residence.

These activities were successful. The comments of some participants at the seminar revealed that through a series of such activities, they become aware of the importance of DRR and also how to involve vulnerable groups in DRR activities. Moreover, this year's celebration is the biggest celebration of International DRR Day to date in NTT with several events held during the week and wide coverage by the media (TV, radio, and newspaper). (Piet-HI).

Agenda (From December 2010 to January 2011)

Handicap International Federation Kupang Site Office

December 2010 :

1. Exchange and Learning Workshop with Consortium (CARE, FIRD, Bina Swadaya, and Netherlands Red Cross (PMI Provinsi NTT) in Flores.
2. DRR Refresher Training for Beneficiaries (CARE, OISCA, and CIS Timor) in Kupang
3. Follow up TOT with Partners (CIQAL and YEU) in Yogyakarta
4. Celebration of International Disability Day in Kupang

ASB INDONESIA

- ✦ 1st to 2nd week of November 2010: DRR TOT for DPO in Sleman
- ✦ 3rd week of November 2010: First Aid Training for TKSK, PSM & DPO in Sleman and Gunungkidul Districts, Yogyakarta
- ✦ December 2010: Lesson Learned and Sharing among DPOs partners of ASB and HIF in Yogyakarta
- ✦ 3 December 2010: Celebration of International Disability Day in Yogyakarta
- ✦ From December 2010 to February 2011: DRR TOT for PSM by TKSK who have been trained by ASB in Sleman and Gunungkidul

NUNING SURYATININGSIH: We need Cadres to Voice the Rights of Persons with Disabilities



Mbak Nuning, as her colleagues call Nuning Suryatiningsih, is Chairman of the DPO CIQAL Yogyakarta, a local NGO that gives special attention to persons with disabilities through advocacy, community economic empowerment, research, and information programs. All these programs are run by 9 staff having physical impairment.

"Especially for this time, I am willing to be a guest in the SAHABAT newsletter. What should I need to tell?". So Ms. Nuning joke when asked on her opinion about the ins and outs of working for the persons with disabilities.

Her story begins when she was a child. As a child born with physical impairment, her mother began to prepare the young Nuning with sewing (bought sewing equipment) and cooking skills as her mother worried that Nuning will not be able to adapt to the community environment. Everything that could make her independent and useful should be provided from an early age. She admitted that although she was born as a person with disability, she never hang out with other persons with disabilities so that she felt nothing that inhibits the process of interaction in the

community.

According to the mother of Alfie Nurahmat Saputro, her concern on disability issues originated from an awareness over the government program that does not exist in the community and restrictions for persons with disabilities in the community activities. Ms Nuning, an alumna of law faculty of Islamic University of Indonesia-Yogyakarta at that time, told her experience of trying to apply for being a civil servant but she had been rejected because of impairment despite having great skills and knowledge.

Failed to become a civil servant does not mean the struggle is lost. With support of friends in college, Mbak Nuning conducted research in Java, Jambi, East Kalimantan, and Pekanbaru that required her to live in remote villages. For children in the village, her presence was like a show as she went everywhere with crutches. This moment was utilized by Ms. Nuning to change the mind-set of children against persons with disabilities as friends, companions, and even relatives.

When asking her opinion about mainstreaming disability in DRR management in NTT, Ms Nuning said "Mainstreaming disability issues in DRR management is the right step to raise public awareness on importance of taking care for persons with disabilities in all aspects of life in NTT Province". She added that the inclusive DRR is not a specific activity

for the person (s) with disability (ies) only, but community and stakeholders should be involved because not everyone knows the ethics to communicate with person (s) with disability (ies). She also said that when she was asked to visit NTT to do training on mainstreaming disability issues in the DRR, she was pessimistic because let alone in Yogyakarta, the inclusion is not yet deeply implemented for persons with disabilities and therefore it could be difficult to replicate it to other places.

Ending her story, Ms Nuning expressed her dream with DPO CIQAL which is not yet achieved, that is to have cadres of persons with disabilities to voice their concerns at the level of policy makers and all stakeholders in Indonesia.

For sure, the dream of Ms Nuning is very thoughtful. Imagine that persons with disabilities in Indonesia often experience discrimination and marginalization. For that, it needs the common commitment like Ms Nuning's to materialize the above vision. In line with this, Handicap International Federation has undertaken various activities to advocate the rights of persons with disabilities. Mainstreaming disability in DRR initiatives is seen as one of the efforts in raising public awareness on the importance of involving persons with disabilities in all aspects society in Indonesia. (By: Alfred Atidja, HI).

KNOWING DISABILITY BETTER

By: Petrus Ana Andung



Who are the Persons with Disabilities?

According to Article 1 of the Convention on the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities, person (s) with disability (ies) include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

While disability as stated in the Preamble (e) of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, is defined as the results from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environment barriers that hinders their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

Types of Impairment

According to Article 1 of the Convention on the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities, found that there are 4 types of impairment i.e

physical, mental, intellectual and sensory impairments. Sensory impairments include difficulty in hearing (hearing impairment), difficulty in seeing (low vision), and difficulty in speaking.

While in Indonesia, the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 4 of 1997 concerning Disabled Persons, Article 1, classify disabilities into:

1. Physical impairments, i.e defects that lead to disturbances in body functions, among other gestures, vision, hearing, and speaking skills.
2. Mental impairments include mental disorder and / or behavioral disorders, either congenital or resulting from disease.
3. Physical and mental impairments, the state of a person who holds two types of disabilities as well.

Major Causes of Impairments

There are three main causes of disability. 1). Prenatal (malnutrition, wrong treatment, using drugs, smoking, and mothers who are

exposed to diseases, mental and physical trauma). 2). During the process of giving birth (premature birth and difficulties in giving birth). 3). After birth (undernourishment, lack of vaccinations, infections (such as meningitis and polio), accidents, trauma, and toxic substances. However, DFID believes that 50% of impairments are preventable and directly linked to poverty.

Based on those basic concepts, it is known that persons with disabilities have equal dignity and rights to other human beings. They have a variety of potential and abilities to contribute actively in society. Barriers such as inaccessible environment or discrimination hinder their full participation in the society. Therefore, we must get involved in creating a supportive, accessible, free from discrimination against persons with disabilities, and inclusive of person with disabilities at community level including through DRR efforts.