

RISK CULTURE:

Some fruit of thoughts from Indonesia

1. The travelling notions of risk
2. What it takes to shape risk culture
3. What are still missing?

Irina Rafliana

PhD Researcher/Research Associate – IDOS & Universität Bonn

Researcher BRIN



Cognitive Dissonance

"Sometimes people hold a core belief that is very strong.

When they are presented with evidence that works against that belief, the new evidence cannot be accepted.

It would create a feeling that is extremely uncomfortable, called cognitive dissonance. And because it is so important to protect the core belief, they will rationalize, ignore and even deny anything that doesn't fit in with the core belief."

— Frantz Fanon.



The notion of:

RISK

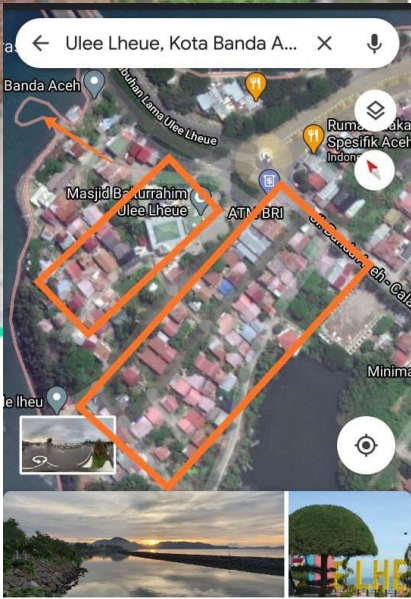


Imagining what risks?
Ulee Lheue, Banda Aceh
18 year after the Indian Ocean Tsunami 2004



Rumah Bantuan 2 (dok. Pribadi)

Source: M. Arifin, 2021



Ulee Lheue
Kec. Meuraxa, Kota Banda Aceh, Aceh · 24 mnt



Risk Governance

Scientists and Experts

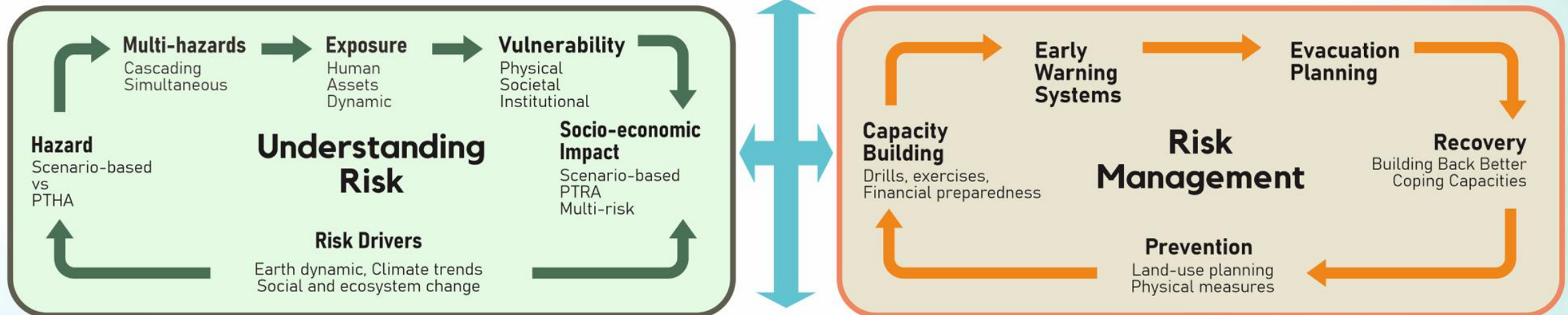
Communities

Civil Society

Government

Private Sector

Risk Communication




Risk Perception



Memory of past events, experience, knowledge, media exposures, culture, beliefs, socio-psychological factors, etc

PULAU KITA TENGGELAM...

APAKAH INI BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN GEMPABUMI?



Pulau yang tenggelam, informasi dari Coral dan pengukuran dengan GPS membantu kita memahami bumi.



Puslit Geoteknologi Tectonic Observatory

[illegible]

Asirman, villager at Saibi Samukop - Mentawai
(2015)

"...its including my son, Badai, living uphill. In the beginning, he refused to move uphill. I tried to explained the conditions about (potential) earthquakes here (in Mentawai). If you build your house down the coast, and earthquake happened, something terrible could happen. We could lost our home. Where would we go. We have fields uphill, so lets just build a house there. Let me help you as best I could, together with your siblings."



Imagining what risks?

North Pagai island
Mentawai
12 year after
the Mentawai tsunami
2010



The worst case scenario...

The paradox of tsunami risk and State's forests.

- Narratives of Tsunami Megathrust as foreseen risks at larger scale (more fatalities and damages affecting the entire Mentawai islands)
- The national government has designated coastal areas as 'red zones' or at high risk.
- 87% of Mentawai Island is state/political forest; 42% are given to private sectors and 27% are designated for national park and nature reserve. The rest is proposed for oil palm plantation and other extractive schemes
- It is illegal to inhabit State forests.
- Almost no living space for foreseen tsunami survivors.
- Assigning post-disaster relocation and resettlements potentially be devastating.
- The government have tried to bring people living in coastal zones into interior; People are reluctant as they have livelihoods in the coastal areas;



**...Relocation is
'the real
tsunami'.**



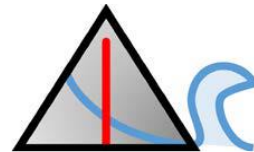
Survivors of 2010 Tsunami in
Sabeugungung hamlet, after
joint prayers and cleaning up
mass graveyard.



Ahr valley flood,
Germany 2021

Indonesia – German TsunamiRisk Research Collaboration Project:

Social dimensions of risks & risk culture
toward the improvement of the Indonesian
Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System



Ina2Core