

CAMECO Library Excerpt, 27.04.2015

Compiled by Christoph Dietz, christoph.dietz@cameco.org

1. Erich Sommerfeldt: **Disasters and information source repertoires: information seeking and information sufficiency in postearthquake Haiti.** In: *Journal of Applied Communication Research*, vol. 43, nr. 1, 2015, p.1-22

"This study examines how Haitians used "information source repertoires" to meet information insufficiencies following the 2010 earthquake. Using survey data gained in Haiti, the study explores which demographic and structural factors predicted the number of sources used and combinations of information sources following the disaster. Analysis of the data revealed two distinct repertoires of information sources: a "traditional" repertoire of radio, TV, church, and word of mouth; and an "elite" repertoire of newspapers, the Internet, short-message-service, billboards, and the national police. Results of hierarchical multiple regression analyses showed that demographic variables like education were stronger predictors of information repertoires than conditions like living in a refugee camp or having one's home destroyed. Results also suggested that greater reliance on a traditional repertoire led to decreased information sufficiency. Contrary to previous crisis research, men were found to be more active information seekers than women, suggesting that scholarly knowledge about information seeking and media use after crises in developing nations is limited. Implications for practice are directed at international development and aid organizations in planning postdisaster information provision efforts." (abstract)

subjects: information needs in disasters & humanitarian crises; media & information use in disasters & humanitarian crises - Haiti

CAMECO-library: E-Lib [Download: 02.03.2015]

Online:

https://www.academia.edu/attachments/36103699/download_file?ct=MTQyNTI1MDU4OSwxNDI1Mjk1ODUzLDE2Nzg5NTA=&s=news

2. Jacobo Quintanilla, Jesse Hardman, Matt Abud, Alison Campbell, Deborah Ensor: **Reporting on humanitarian crises: a manual for trainers and journalists and an introduction for humanitarian workers. Manual for trainers.** *Internews*, 2014, 110 p.

"Presents a combination of standard, professional reporting techniques for journalists covering humanitarian response scenarios, plus a basic education in and understanding of the humanitarian sector, its architecture, mandates and modus operandi. The goal of the manual and the handouts section is to prepare journalists to cover natural and manmade disasters in a more informed, balanced way, and to show how a utilitarian approach to information content and dissemination can be an effective life saver. It is intended to function as both an educational guide that journalists can read and learn from, and as an outline for a workshop focusing on the training of local reporters." (Internews website)

subjects: reporting on disasters / humanitarian crises - training materials

CAMECO-library: E-Lib [Download: 12.07.2014]

Online: https://www.internews.org/sites/default/files/resources/IN140220_HumanitarianReportingMANUAL_WEB.pdf

3. Jacobo Quintanilla, Jesse Hardman, Matt Abud, Alison Campbell, Deborah Ensor: **Reporting on humanitarian crises: a manual for trainers and journalists and an introduction for humanitarian workers. Manual handouts.** *Internews*, 2014, 161 p.

subjects: reporting on disasters / humanitarian crises - training materials

CAMECO-library: E-Lib [Download: 12.07.2014]

Online: https://www.internews.org/sites/default/files/resources/IN140220_HumanitarianReportingHANDOUTS_WEB.pdf

4. Craig Silverman: **Verification handbook: a definitive guide to verifying digital content for emergency coverage.** Maastricht: European Journalism Centre, 2014, 121 p.

"In a crisis situation, social networks are overloaded with situational updates, calls for relief, reports of new developments, and rescue information. Reporting the right information is often critical in shaping responses from the public and relief workers; it can literally be a matter of life or death. The handbook prescribes best practice advice on how to verify and use this information provided by the crowd, as well as actionable advice to facilitate disaster

preparedness in newsrooms. While it primarily targets journalists and aid providers, the Handbook can be used by anyone. It's advice and guidance are valuable whether you are a news journalist, citizen reporter, relief responder, volunteer, journalism school student, emergency communication specialist, or an academic researching social media." (p.3)

subjects: reporting on disasters / humanitarian crises; social networking websites & online communities; crowdsourcing; verification of sources - training materials

CAMECO-library: E-Lib [Download: 12.07.2014]

Online: <http://verificationhandbook.com/>

5. Matt Abud: Indonesia: crisis communication channels. Case studies in humanitarian communication preparedness and response. Washington, DC; Arcata, Calif.: Internews, 2013, 68 p., illustr.

"Exploring communication ecologies rather than discrete communication practices remains a difficult challenge. Indonesia: Crisis Communication Channels is one of the early attempts to develop this practice, with case-study examples ... The three case-study disasters are: Jakarta's January 2013 floods; the ongoing low-level Rokatenda volcano eruption on Palue Island in Sikka Regency, Flores, eastern Indonesia (beginning late 2012); Aceh's April 2012 earthquake and tsunami warning. The case studies were selected to examine crisis communication across a range of contexts: urban and rural; areas with extensive infrastructure and without; disaster with local and national profiles, and in locations with extensive preparedness efforts and without." (p. 4)

subjects: disaster & humanitarian crises communication; media in disaster & humanitarian crisis management & prevention - Indonesia - case studies

CAMECO-library: E-Lib [Download: 14.02.2014]

Online: http://www.internews.org/sites/default/files/resources/2013-11-04_InternewsWPGoogle_indonesiaR1web.pdf

6. Lois Appleby: Connecting the last mile: the role of communications in the great East Japan earthquake. London: Internews Europe, Washington, DC: Internews, 2013, 53 p., bibliogr. p.50

"Connecting the Last Mile explores how communities in the most devastated areas of the prefectures of Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima got their information. It identifies which communications channels were used before, during and after the earthquake and tsunami, and it attempts to answer a central question: what are the lessons learned about communications with disaster-affected populations from the megadisaster, not only for Japan but for the international community of humanitarian responders? The report demonstrates the importance of using all possible channels and technologies, from the highest tech to the lowest, in order to ensure connecting the "last mile" – that is, to reach the most vulnerable populations with critical information when disaster strikes." (Internews website)

subjects: disaster & humanitarian crises communication; refugees / displaced people; radio stations - Japan

CAMECO-library: E-Lib [Download: 07.08.2013]

Online:

http://www.internews.org/sites/default/files/resources/InternewsEurope_Report_Japan_Connecting_the_last_mile_Japan_2013.pdf

7. Anahi Ayala Iacucci, Gregory Barrow: Social media in emergencies. CDAC network, 2013, 10 p. (101 Seminar Report)

subjects: social media & web 2.0 for development; disaster & humanitarian crises communication - seminar reports / conference proceedings

CAMECO-library: E-Lib [Download: 12.07.2014]

Online: https://www.internews.org/sites/default/files/resources/101_report_on_social_media_in_emergencies_2013-12.pdf

8. Carole Chapelier, Anita Shah: Improving communication between humanitarian aid agencies and crisis-affected people: lessons from the infoasaid project. London: Overseas Development Institute (ODI), Humanitarian Practice Network (HPN), 2013, 26 p. (Network Paper; 74)

Contents: Introduction -- Drivers of change -- Infoasaid's emergency preparedness tools -- Lessons from the pilot projects (Humanitarian programmes in Isiolo County, Kenya; Taita Taveta County, Voi, Kenya; Wajir County,

Kenya; Bossaso, Somalia; Galikayo, Somalia) -- Conclusion.

subjects: disaster & humanitarian crises communication; media assistance: disasters & humanitarian crises - Kenya; Somalia - evaluation reports

CAMECO-library: E-Lib [Download: 23.01.2015]

Online:

<http://www.odihpn.org/hpn-resources/network-papers/improving-communication-between-aid-agencies-and-crisis-affected-people-lessons-from-the-infoaid-project>

9. Emily Rogers et al.: Communication toolbox: practical guidance for program managers to improve communication with participants and community members. For emergency programs and development programs. Baltimore, Md. (US): Catholic Relief Service (CRS), 2013, 58 p.

"The Communication Toolbox offers practical guidance for program managers who want to communicate more effectively with program participants and community members. The tools are designed for emergency programs and development programs. The toolbox focuses on communicating about programs as a way to improve accountability to those communities. This toolbox was inspired by programs in Haiti, where Catholic Relief Services observed that relatively simple, low-cost activities that promoted transparent communication substantially improved programs. Programs that did not emphasize the importance of sharing information with communities often faced challenges in implementation." (introduction, p. 1)

subjects: development assistance support communication; disaster & humanitarian crises communication - criteria catalogues / frameworks / guidelines

CAMECO-library: E-Lib [Download: 16.07.2014]

Online:

<http://www.crsprogramquality.org/publications/2013/8/14/communication-toolbox-practical-guidance-for-program-manager.html>

10. Andrew Skuse, Tait Brimacombe: Social networking, social media and complex emergencies: an annotated bibliography. Adelaide: University of Adelaide, Applied Communication Collaborative Research Unit (ACCRU); Australian Civil-Military Centre (ACMC)., 2013, 70 p.

Contents: Introduction (p.3) -- Social Networking and Social Media for Social Action (p.6) -- Humanitarian Assistance and the role of Social Networks and Social Media (p. 40)

subjects: social networking websites & online communities; social media & web 2.0 for development; social media and ICTs in disaster & humanitarian crisis management & prevention - bibliographies

CAMECO-library: E-Lib [Download: 06.07.2014]

Online:

http://www.adelaide.edu.au/accru/projects/crisiscommunication/12931_SocialNetworkingBibliography-FORWEB-FA.pdf

11. Communicating during disasters: examining the relationship between humanitarian organizations and local media. Internews; Columbia University, School of International and Public Affairs (SIPA), 2013, 17 p.

"This survey asked representatives of major humanitarian aid organizations to reflect on how their operations in the field communicate with disaster-affected communities ... The two areas in which progress is critical are improving the relationship between humanitarian organizations and local media, and ensuring that humanitarian and donor organizations prioritize two-way communication." (executive summary)

subjects: disaster & humanitarian crises communication - interviews / surveys; position papers / recommendations

CAMECO-library: E-Lib [Download: 28.02.2014]

Online: https://internews.org/sites/default/files/resources/Internews_SIPA_communicating_disastes_2013-09.pdf

12. Institute for Development and Humanitarian Advancement: Do you hear me? Understanding information needs for disaster, preparedness and compensation. Islamabad: International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2012, v, 70 p.

"This report documents the findings, analysis and recommendations regarding key aspects of humanitarian communications gleaned from an assessment conducted in the aftermath of the 2010 and 2011 monsoon floods in Pakistan. The aim of the assessment was to assess communities' access to information after the floods and to analyse gaps in communications during the rollout of the Citizen Damage Compensation Program (CDCP), launched by the Government of Pakistan. This report also enabled IOM and other stakeholders to extract learning and good practices for communicating with disaster affected communities in the event of an emergency." (<http://cdac.trust.org>)

subjects: disaster & humanitarian crises communication; communication & information needs; media in disaster & humanitarian crisis management & prevention - Pakistan - needs assessments; experience reports

CAMECO-library: E-Lib [Download: 30.07.2014]

Online: <http://cdac.trust.org/contentAsset/raw-data/88fea078-ca59-4234-91dc-ab40c3296187/attachedFile>

13. Cecilia M. Ljungman: CDAC Haiti: Learning review. Ohain (BE): Channel Research, 2012, [88 p.]

"In the immediate aftermath of the January 2010 earthquake in Haiti, the CDAC (Communicating with Disaster Affected Communities) Network undertook its first ever ground initiative. This initiative, which came to be known as CDAC Haiti, was funded largely through the OCHA's ERFF with some additional short-term funding in 2011 from the global CDAC Network and the World Health Organisation (WHO). In total, CDAC Haiti received US \$615,000. This Learning Review aims to document CDAC Haiti's activities, assess achievements, and contribute knowledge about what worked, what didn't, and why. A key component of the Review is the identification of lessons from this 'new' area of humanitarian coordination that can be drawn for other emergency operations." (p. iv)

subjects: disaster & humanitarian crises communication; aid harmonisation / donor coordination - Haiti - evaluation reports

CAMECO-library: E-Lib

Online: <http://www.alnap.org/resource/11387>

14. Imogen Wall, Lisa Robinson: Still left in the dark? How people in emergencies use communication to survive – and how humanitarian agencies can help. London: BBC Media Action, 2012, 15 p. (Policy Briefing; 6)

"In 2008, a BBC World Service Trust policy briefing argued that people affected by earthquakes, floods or other emergencies often lacked the information they needed to survive and that this only added to their stress and anxiety. Left in the Dark: the unmet need for information in humanitarian emergencies maintained that humanitarian agencies were increasingly effective and coordinated in getting food, water, shelter and medical help to people affected by disasters, but were neglecting the need to get often life-saving information to them. Much has changed since 2008. Thanks to the efforts of several humanitarian and media support Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), the report helped to galvanise momentum across the humanitarian sector to prioritise communication with the populations it serves. While many humanitarian agencies continue to see communication as something that is done to raise money or boost the profile of their disaster relief efforts, the sector is, increasingly, seeing the need for a clear strategic focus that responds to the information and communication needs of those affected by disaster. There is also a growing recognition of the benefits of such communication to improve programming and the overall emergency response." (introduction)

subjects: media in disaster & humanitarian crisis management & prevention; media assistance: disasters & humanitarian crises - position papers / recommendations

CAMECO-library: E-Lib [Download: 18.06.2012]

Online: http://www.dfid.gov.uk/r4d/pdf/outputs/mediabroad/bbc_media_action_still_left_in_the_dark_policy_briefing.pdf

15. Mapping with mobiles: lessons learnt from the use of smartphones for fast humanitarian surveys in Zimbabwe. Harare: Humanitarian Information Facilitation Centre (HIFC), Copenhagen: International Media Support (IMS), 2012, 10 p.

"SMS services have become a very efficient tool to warn people of health threats such as epidemics or water pollution, but smartphones can also be utilised to stream information in the opposite direction when they are used as tools for snap surveys. In both emergency settings and well-planned national surveys, questionnaires on smartphones can replace traditional paper forms and transmit answers directly from the field to a centrally placed server for immediate analysis. This report documents the experience of such a survey that was piloted in Zimbabwe by a local NGO, the Humanitarian Information Facilitation Centre (HIFC)." (p. 2)

subjects: media in disaster & humanitarian crisis management & prevention; mobile phone use for social purposes; online surveys - Zimbabwe - case studies

CAMECO-library: E-Lib [Download: 13.04.2012]

Online: <http://www.digitalopportunity.org/feature/ims-hifc-mappingwithmobiles-2012.pdf>

16. Public awareness and public education for disaster risk reduction: key messages. Geneva: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, 2012, 64 p., illustr.

"DRR (Disaster risk reduction) advocates are increasingly asked by government and local partners what the exact scope and content of their subject is, and to explain, beyond generalities, the 'actionable risk reduction messages.' Key messages comprise the core, common and comprehensive information about safety and resilience that are needed to promote consistent and sustained DRR. If these actionable messages were universally practised, we could substantially avoid the effects and impacts of disaster. This document focuses on harmonizing these messages. This has meant working to ensure that the key points are conveyed consistently, even when they are conveyed to different audiences or by different stakeholders. This is different from standardizing messages, which involves working to achieve consensus around a single set of uniform messages for a particular audience. By setting out this common reference source, it is hoped that practitioners will make voluntary efforts to harmonize their messages. The goal is common understanding and consistency in the application of common themes, worldwide." (p. 11)

subjects: media in disaster & humanitarian crisis management & prevention; communication strategies - criteria catalogues / frameworks / guidelines

CAMECO-library: E-Lib [Download: 25.04.2013]

Online: http://www.preventionweb.net/files/31061_31061ifrcrckeymessages2012121.pdf

17. Reporting disaster and disaster preparedness: a training handbook. New Delhi: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ); Indo-German Environment Partnership Programme (IGEP), 2012, viii, 122 p., illustr., glossary p.116-118, abbrev. p.120-122

"The main objective of the media component of the Environmental Planning and Disaster Risk Management (EPDRM) programme of GIZ in India is to enable journalists to better and more efficiently perform their roles, functions and tasks in the context of disaster risk management, i.e. information to the public, awareness building with regard to disaster risks and preparedness, warning in case of disasters, information on response, relief and reconstruction. In order to achieve this objective, the project has been planned under different components, viz., orientation workshops for the practicing journalists in different high-on-disaster-risk states; facilitating a virtual platform for information exchange and knowledge sharing among participants from the orientation workshops as well as other experts; and developing curriculum on reporting disaster for the journalism students of various Indian journalism institutes. Orientation work-shops were conducted in seven states (Tamilnadu, Odisha, Gujarat, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Assam and Punjab) during 2010-2011. A Facebook community and a web portal have been established to facilitate the virtual exchange among the journalists and thematic experts. In order to extend awareness and capacity building activities related to disasters to journalists, the project also facilitated development of a curriculum on reporting disaster to be used in journalism departments of universities and media training institutes. A core-group of experts and trainers from media training institutes, as well as from other relevant organizations was formed, which deliberated upon the overall structure and outline of the DRR curriculum required to be introduced to the students of journalism. A team of authors and editors had then put together the contents of the curriculum along with guidance on how to use the contents, which is being produced in the form of this handbook. This curriculum was piloted in September this year, with journalism students in the North Eastern Region of India, and inputs on the training methods used were also received from faculty members during a ToT of this curriculum. This Training Handbook on "Reporting Disaster and Disaster Preparedness" provides basic concepts, case studies, and examples that can be customized as a module in a course or an entire course as part of the overall curriculum of a journalism course in Indian universities and institutes." (preface)

Contents: Module 1: Introduction -- Module 2: Setting the context: the nexus between disaster and development -- Module 3: An overview of conceptual and technical aspects of disaster management -- Module 4: Which disaster to expect and when -- Module 5: Case Studies -- Module 6: Reporting Disaster -- Module 7: Reporting Disaster Preparedness -- Module 8: Post-Disaster Reporting -- Module 9: Hot Topics of Preparedness Reporting -- Annexure 1: Tsunami Simulation and Role Play -- Annexure 2: Case to discuss in the class for Disaster Reporting -- Annexure 3: Case to discuss in the class for reporting disaster preparedness -- Annexure 4: Case to discuss in class for post-disaster reporting -- Annexure 5: Hot Topics for Disaster Preparedness Reporting -- Annexure 6: Model Agenda for a three day training.

subjects: reporting on disasters / humanitarian crises; disaster prevention - India - training materials

CAMECO-library: E-Lib [Download: 25.04.2013]

Online: <http://star-www.giz.de/fetch/a0KGE5Pg01s0QT00aX/giz2012-0391en-disaster-preparedness-india.pdf>

18. Tasneem Ahmar, Rehana Khandwalla: Covering disasters through the lens of gender: a guidebook for the media. Karachi: UKS Research Center; Global Fund for Women (GFW), ca. 2011, 36 p.

Contents: 1. Disasters, calamities and epidemics in Pakistan: From earthquakes to floods to dengue fever -- 2. Role of media in disseminating information and raising awareness: Why focus on gender when reporting on disasters? -- 3. Creating gender sensitive messages: Learning sensitivities and sharing best practices -- 4. Children do matter! -- 5. Ethics and the media.

subjects: reporting on disasters / humanitarian crises; gender-sensitive journalism - Pakistan - criteria catalogues / frameworks / guidelines
CAMECO-library: E-Lib [Download: 27.04.2015]

Online:

<http://www.uksresearch.com/PublicationsPDFs/Covering%20Disasters%20through%20the%20Lens%20of%20Gender.pdf>

19. Eraj Atiq: Crisis communication in the context of the Pakistan floods 2010. Ilmenau: Ilmenau University of Technology; International Research Group on Crisis Communication, 2011, 10 p. (IRGoCC Report; 1:1)

"The report focuses on Crisis Communication during the most devastating floods of 2010 ever witnessed in the history of Pakistan in which the death toll of human beings exceeded 2,000 ... According to the views of various media reporters and natural calamity analysts, unfortunately crisis communication could not play any effective role in this most crucial time of Pakistan. Interviews carried out with the victims, studies, facts and figures indicate that international response to this natural calamity has been slow and inadequate. Pakistan government's inability to sustain its grip in tackling this natural calamity is also responsible for the insufficient international reaction. The need of the time is to chalk out immediate rehabilitation programs and long-term planning in order to confront this crisis in the shortest possible time and to counter any similar calamity in future and to prevent it from turning into a long term mishap." (abstract)

subjects: media in disaster & humanitarian crisis management & prevention - Pakistan

CAMECO-library: E-Lib [Download: 01.03.2013]

Online: http://www.db-thueringen.de/servlets/DerivateServlet/Derivate-22588/IRGoCC_vol1_issue1.pdf

20. Brigitte Leoni: Disaster through a different lens: behind every effect, there is a cause. A guide for journalists covering disaster risk reduction. [no place]: United Nations, International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR); European Commission's Humanitarian aid and Civil Protection Directorate General (ECHO), 2011, 188 p.

subjects: disaster prevention; reporting on disasters / humanitarian crises - training materials

CAMECO-library: E-Lib [Download: 07.12.2011]

Online: http://www.preventionweb.net/files/20108_mediabook.pdf

21. Nina McMurry: Communication in crisis: assessing the impact of Mayardit FM following the May 2011 Abyei emergency. Turalei, Warrap State (SS): Internews, 2011, 21 p.

subjects: Mayardit FM <Turalei, South Sudan>; community radios; media assistance: disasters & humanitarian crises; media assistance: (post-) conflict countries - South Sudan - evaluation reports

CAMECO-library: E-Lib [Download: 27.10.2014]

Online: https://internews.org/sites/default/files/resources/Communication_In_Crisis_July-2011.pdf

22. Imogen Wall, Yves Gerald Chéry: Ann kite yo pale: let them speak. Best practice and lessons learned in communication with disaster affected communities: Haiti 2010. [no place]: BBC World Service Trust; Internews Europe, 2011, 88 p., bibliogr. p.87

"This publication is an important contribution to literature on disaster and humanitarian crisis communication. It analyses in detail the response to two major but very different emergencies in Haiti: the 2010 earthquake and, later that

year, the outbreak of cholera. While humanitarian agencies still see 'communication' as primarily the process of delivering or extracting information, for the affected population, the process of communication seems to matter as much as the information itself. The best communication strategies, whether highly localised or nationwide, were those that meshed a number of different communication channels, says this report. However, more coordination is needed, and monitoring and evaluation practice in communication projects was quite weak." (CAMECO Update 1-2012)

subjects: media in disaster & humanitarian crisis management & prevention; social media and ICTs in disaster & humanitarian crisis management & prevention; media assistance: disasters & humanitarian crises - Haiti - case studies; position papers / recommendations

CAMECO-library: E-Lib [Download: 13.01.2012]

Online: http://www.internews.org/sites/default/files/resources/IAA_Haiti_2010_0.pdf

23. Disaster relief 2.0: the future of information sharing in humanitarian emergencies. United Nations Foundation; Vodafone Foundation; UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA); Harvard Humanitarian Initiative (HHI), 2011, 71 p., glossary p.64-66, abbrev. p.67-70

subjects: social media and ICTs in disaster & humanitarian crisis management & prevention - case studies; training materials

CAMECO-library: E-Lib [Download: 20.04.2011]

Online: http://www.globalproblems-globalsolutions-files.org/gpggs_files/pdf/2011/DisasterResponse.pdf

24. OCHA communications handbook. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), 2011, 81 p., glossary p.76-79, web direct. p.80-81

"OCHA uses communications to create awareness among target audiences (inside and outside the organization) about humanitarian emergencies, including natural disasters and complex emergencies, as well as their impact on vulnerable people. OCHA Communications Officers are charged with the task of bringing humanitarian priorities to the world's attention, seeking to create an operating environment that averts, or alleviates, human suffering and promotes the well being and protection of individuals and communities affected by or at risk of natural or environmental disasters or conflict ... This handbook presents guidance on communications and provides specific information on Communications Officers' roles and responsibilities. It also includes a section on engaging with the media, comprising rules and practical tips for OCHA media relations." (p. 1)

subjects: disaster & humanitarian crises communication; United Nations (UN) - criteria catalogues / frameworks / guidelines

CAMECO-library: E-Lib [Download: 14.07.2014]

Online:

<https://ochanet.unocha.org/p/Documents/OCHA%20Communications%20Handbook%20FINAL%20-%20March%202011.pdf>

25. Public awareness and public education for disaster risk reduction: a guide. Geneva: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, 2011, 74 p., bibliogr. p.70-74

"This guide sets out approaches and tools for public awareness and public education in disaster risk reduction already widely in use by National Societies. It pulls together a range of research on risk communications and public education for behaviour change, and practitioners' own discoveries in applying these. The guide focuses on four key approaches: campaigns, participatory learning, informal education, formal school-based interventions. It considers the following tools for implementing these approaches, including publications, curricula, modules and presentations, e-learning, performing and cultural arts, games and competitions, audio and video materials, web pages and activities, and social media and telecommunications. It then explains how to ensure that these tools are high quality, focusing on powerful images and well-crafted messages that are engaging, proven, adapted and localized. It also highlights the principles needed to apply these effectively: ensuring legitimacy and credibility, consistency and standard messaging, scalability, and sustainability. Through a wealth of examples, the guide highlights integrated experiences, approaches and tools, by region." (p. 9-10)

subjects: disaster prevention; public awareness campaigns; media in disaster & humanitarian crisis management & prevention - training materials

CAMECO-library: E-Lib [Download: 25.04.2013]

Online: https://www.ifrc.org/Global/Publications/disasters/reducing_risks/302200-Public-awareness-DDR-guide-EN.pdf

26. Providing humanitarian information to flood-affected people in Pakistan:

baseline study, Sindh & Punjab, November to December 2010. [London]: infoasaid; Internews Europe; BBC World Service Trust, ca. 2010, 51 p.

"More than 20 million people in Pakistan were affected by the worst floods in the country's history in late July 2010 ... The humanitarian response included efforts to inform people about the services available, and communicate with them about accessing these services. It also included efforts to provide platforms by which people could tell the aid workers about particular help they needed or register complaints about services. However, during the flood response, there was no consistent, broad research that could indicate which communication efforts were most effective. This study is an attempt to start providing this data, and thereby directly support the communication plans and efforts of humanitarian organizations. It assesses the impact of humanitarian information provided to flood-affected populations in Sindh and Punjab three months after the flood, and examines to what degree people received information about help available and how well that information enabled people to get that help and to help themselves." (executive summary, p. 2)

subjects: media in disaster & humanitarian crisis management & prevention; media use - Pakistan - audience surveys (case studies)

CAMECO-library: E-Lib [Download: 18.06.2012]

Online: http://infoasaid.org/e-learning/course/resources/providing_humanitarian_information_pakistan.pdf

27. Ram Chandra Neupane: Guidelines for the production of radio programmes on disaster risk management. Kathmandu: Association of Community Radio Broadcasters Nepal (ACORAB), 2010, 19 p., glossary p.13-17

subjects: media in disaster & humanitarian crisis management & prevention; radio journalism - Nepal

CAMECO-library: E-Lib [Download: 27.01.2012]

Online: <http://www.acorab.org.np/publication/1427373d858b4bfbcd2eba1443c558bd.pdf>

28. Jessica Heinzelman, Carol Waters: Crowdsourcing crisis information in disaster-affected Haiti. Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace (USIP), 2010, 16 p.

"The traditional disaster-response system employed by relief actors in Haiti concentrated on enabling information-sharing among teams of responders from the international community. This system lacked the ability to aggregate and prioritize data that came from outside sources, making it difficult to benefit from valuable information coming from the Haitian community. Ushahidi, an open-source crisis-mapping software first developed and used in Kenya, provided a way to capture, organize, and share critical information coming directly from Haitians. Information was gathered through social media (e.g., blogs, Twitter, and Facebook) and text messages sent via mobile phones. Reports about trapped persons, medical emergencies, and specific needs, such as food, water, and shelter, were received and plotted on maps that were updated in real time by an international group of volunteers. These reports, and associated geographic information, were available to anyone with an Internet connection. Responders on the ground soon began to use them in determining how, when, and where to direct resources. The most significant challenges arose in verifying and triaging the large volume of reports received. Ad hoc but sufficient solutions were found that involved the manual monitoring and sorting of information. The Ushahidi-Haiti Project demonstrated the potential of crowdsourced maps for targeted disaster response, providing a useful foundational model for the international community to leverage and improve upon in advance of future emergencies." (summary)

subjects: social media and ICTs in disaster & humanitarian crisis management & prevention; crowdsourcing - Haiti

CAMECO-library: E-Lib [Download: 13.01.2012]

Online:

<http://www.usip.org/files/resources/SR252%20-%20Crowdsourcing%20Crisis%20Information%20in%20Disaster-Affected%20Haiti.pdf>

29. Anne Nelson, Ivan Sigal: Media, information systems and communities: lessons from Haiti. Miami: Communicating with Disaster Affected Communities (CDAC); Knight Foundation; Internews, 2010, 26 p., illustr.

subjects: social media and ICTs in disaster & humanitarian crisis management & prevention; media assistance: disasters & humanitarian crises; reporting on disasters / humanitarian crises - Haiti

CAMECO-library: E-Lib [Download: 02.11.2011]

Online: http://www.knightfoundation.org/media/uploads/publication_pdfs/KF_Haiti_Report_English.pdf