International Radio for Disaster Relief (IRDR)



Committed to disaster relief

"There is no singular media or network that represents the most appropriate means of relaying information in disaster-stricken areas; such media should be diverse in nature."

> (M.Sugaya MIC-ITU symposium on disaster communications, Sendai, March 2012)

Life-saving role of shortwave radio



- Recognised since the discovery in 1920s
- Radioamateurs demonstrated its use for disaster risk reduction many times
- The Trial of International Radio for Disaster Relief project during the Jakarta Summit is the very first test of shortwave radio for disaster relief

Frequency co-ordination



- Success of any wireless emergency system relies on pre-selected, clear frequency channels
- This is realistic now after Global frequency coordination replaced in the early 1990s shortwave chaos associated with the Cold War
- Two channels have been selected for Jakarta Trial

Participants (1-6 of 12)

Twelve international broadcasters and shortwave transmission providers have accepted the invitation to the Trial



UTC	Frequency	Organisation
0200-0230	21840 kHz	ABC Radio Australia Antenna HRS 4/4/0.5, 329deg 100 kW Shepparton
0230-0530	15650 kHz	BBC/Babcock/DRM LPH 150 deg. Nakhon Sawan, Thailand
0500-0530	21840 kHz	Radio Vatican
0530-0600	15650 kHz	SLBC Sri Lanka Trinkomalee
0600-0700	15650 kHz	First Response Radio/FEBC
0730-0800	21840 kHz	MGLOB Madagascar 250 kW bearing 085 deg. antenna TM

Participants (7-12 of 12)

Twelve international broadcasters and shortwave transmission providers have accepted the invitation to the Trial



UTC	Frequency	Organisation
0800-0830	15650 kHz	IBB Site: UDO
0830-0900	15650 kHz	NHK WORLD RADIO JAPAN Palau - 270 deg.
0900-0930	15650 kHz	IBB Site: PHT
1000-1030	15650 kHz	All India Radio Bangalore 500 kW 4/4/0.5 at 120 deg
1030-1100	21840 kHz	RTC - China Standard Chinese, site: BEI
1100-1130	15650 kHz	KTWR Guam

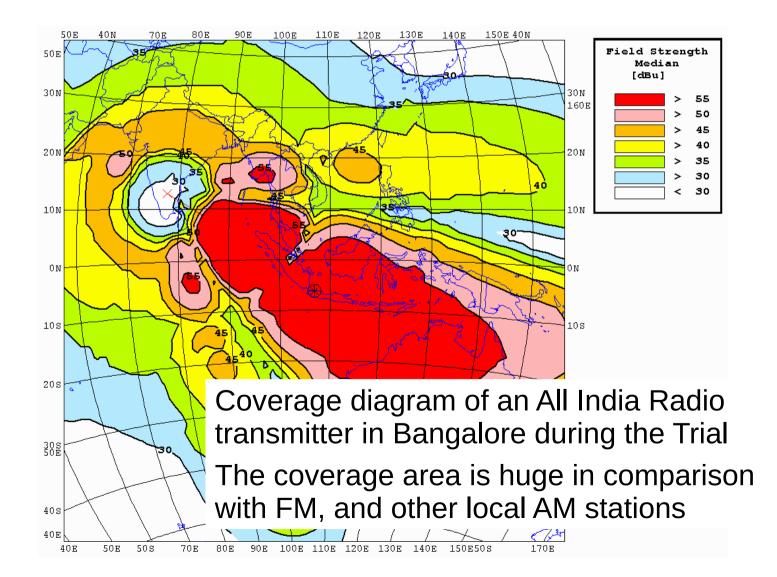
Participants



- Taking part in the Jakarta Trial does not commit any participant to any future action
- This is only an effort to show that shortwave radio has unique properties in disaster situations

Coverage Area





Monitoring



- The Quality of reception of all Jakarta Trial programmes is continuously monitored at an IBB Monitoring station Jakarta and also at Singapore
- Monitoring checks are at 10 minute intervals and brief sound example is taken
- Results will be made available to all participants
- Shortwave listeners and DX- hobbyists have been invited to send in reception reports to stations and/or to the HFCC
- The HFCC is going to issue a special QSL card

Reception Shortwave technology is absolutely disaster resistant



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• Radio energy travels via reflections from the ionosphere

 Transmitters can be hundreds or thousands kilometers away from disaster area

 Receivers are light-weight, cheap, can be powered by solar or hand-cranked

Future



- Digital DRM also on the agenda of this Summit has an alarm warning functionality. This will increase the value of shortwave in disasters
- The present management/coordination of global shortwave broadcasting has a completely voluntary framework
- The HFCC is ready to provide tools and services also for the world-wide implementation of emergency broadcasting
- There is a certain urgency about it since the on-going cuts of important shortwave installations around the globe could prevent it happening



Thanks

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MEDIA SUMMIT ON CLIMATE CHANGE, ICTs & DISASTER RISK REDUCTION



Broadcast Technologies for Emergency Warning
The Role of the Media
Increasing Effectiveness of Emergency Broadcasts

4-6 June 2014 Jakarta, Indonesia

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Thank you for your attention! Oldrich Cip, Chairman, HFCC