FINAL REPORT

BASIC RESEARCH AND PREPARATION FOR THE SUB PROJECT EARLY WARNING SYSTEM AND EARLY EVACUATION IN JEMBER

PEOPLE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONSCIOUSNESS

IN COOPERATION:
YAYASAN PENGABDI MASYARAKAT
(YPM)

WITH

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
(JICA)

DISASTER STUDY TEAM
YAYASAN PENGABDI MASYARAKAT
2010

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF GRAPH

I. INTRODUCTION

As we know that many disasters have occurred in Indonesia. The condition requires the public to be alert and ready at any time when natural disasters struck. The lack of public knowledge of the initial signs of natural disasters and efforts to minimize the risk faced encouraging Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), local non-governmental organization (NGO) to provide sufficient knowledge of natural disasters to the people in disaster-prone areas. Some potential areas of natural disasters in Jember regency are Panti, Sukorambi, and Silo, especially potential of banjir bandang and landslides.

In response to the study of natural disaster management in Jember area implemented by JICA Team, the Yayasan Pengabdi Masyarakat (YPM) as non-governmental organizations wants to participation in these activities. Yayasan Pengabdi Masyarakat (YPM) has conducted, among others, community empowerment in an effort to eradicate illiteracy and poverty alleviation, training, surveys, and social activities and role in natural disaster management in Panti.

In 2007, Yayasan Pengabdi Masyarakat (YPM) works with JICA Study Team on Disaster performed various activities in an effort to provide knowledge to the public about the handling of natural disasters. Activities include in the Training for Local Leader (training to the civil society), Community Workshop (Workshop for public), and Evacuation Drill. All activities were conducted in the village of Panti, Jember Regency.

Therefore, Yayasan Pengabdi Masyarakat (YPM) is ready to become a partner in Jember District JICA activities "Basic Research and Preparation for Sub Project on Early Warning System and Early Evacuation " in 2010. The activity is to identify people and local governments' consciousness in preparing for banjir bandang in Panti, Silo and Sukorambi.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used was descriptive-quantitative. The sample in this basic research as many as 220 people consisting of 200 community respondents and 30 respondents village government officials. Details of the sample of respondents can be seen in the following table:

Area Target (Village)	Number of people	Number of Respondent (Government Official)
Silo	67	10
Panti	67	10
Sukorambi	66	10
Total	200	30

Of the total sample of respondents only the 100 samples from people who answer consistently will be analyzed and 30 respondents from government officials.

Quantitative data collection was done by interviewing both the public and party officials. In addition it also conducted Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Furthermore, the data were tabulated and analyzed using descriptive and cross tabulation.

II. ANALYSIS RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research on public and government consciousness is conducted in three districts namely Silo, Panti and Sukorambi. Research results include public and government consciousness on banjir bandang, banjir bandang institutional and the public understanding of banjir bandang. Discussions are conducted for each research area with the community and village government officers. Before the discussion goes any further, we will describe the characteristics of respondents.

3.1 Characteristics of Respondents

Related characteristics of respondents include public awareness and government education, public revenues, the main work, distance work with banjir bandang location, distance to the location of residence banjir bandang, land slope, the fulfillment of the availability of clean water and clean water. Here are descriptions of each.

Age is one important individual characteristic as it relates to the physical. Age has a relationship with the physical as inverted parabolas. This means that increasing the age of a person, the stronger physically, but after reaching a certain age (productive age), then progressively increase with age will be accompanied by physical decline. In this study area, age less than 30 years and above 50 years, including sensitive areas, while age is not productive or vulnerable are aged between 31-50 years. Most of the people in District Sukorambi (69%), Silo (54%) and Panti (69%) aged 31-50 years in age rank (Figure 1). This indicates that most people in the three districts are in the productive age category or not vulnerable. If related to natural disasters (eg floods), it is predicted that they physically ready to perform the activities in reducing the risk of banjir bandang, as happened after the banjir bandang.

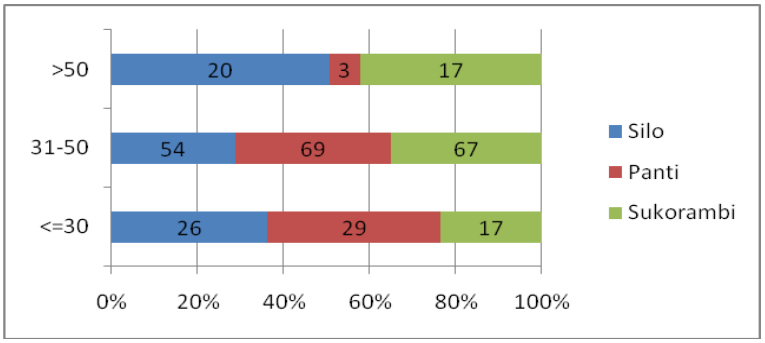

Figure 1. Age category of respondents

Education is one measure to see the quality of human resources. Education related to a person's ability to think logically and systematically. The level of education has a positive relationship with the mindset of someone. This means that higher education will increase the logical thinking person someone. Generally, education is divided into 3 categories, ie not complete primary school and complete primary school, including low education, Graduate school is medium, and high school entrance miimal highly educated category. Most of the people in Sukorambi (73%), Silo (49%), and Panti (34%) are elementary school graduation. This means that public education in the three research area can be categorized "low". Reviewed spreading, the spread of education level for respondents in Panti is relatively varied, SD (34%), junior (34%) and SMA (29%). This means that compared with other locations, respondents from more Panti who completed education up to junior high and high school levels. For higher education (D1/D2 / D3), respondents from of Silo has a larger percentage (Figure 2). Activities associated with flood disasters, the respondents can be invited to discussions with the respondents think the logic is in Panti.

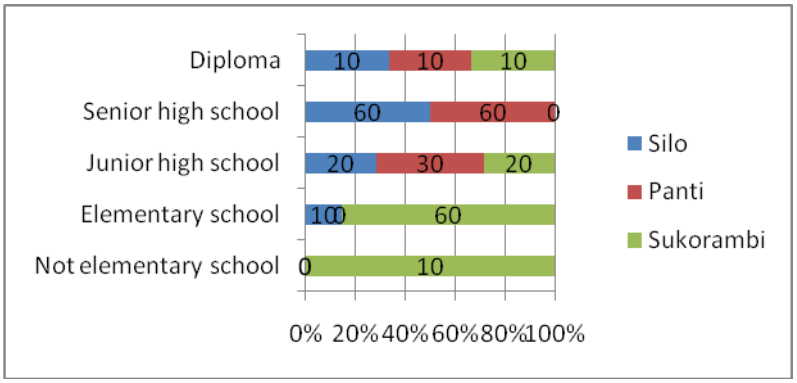

Figure 2. Education Level of Respondents in Sukorambi, Panti and Silo

Most government officials in the District Sukorambi (60%) lower education (primary school), while most government officials in the district education Silo (60%) and Panti (60%) successfully completed his education up to senior high school. For higher education (End D1/D2 / D3), respondents from the Third Silo has the same percentage, ie 10% respectively (Figure 3). When connected with flood disasters, it is possible that officials can be invited to discuss is Panti and Silo.

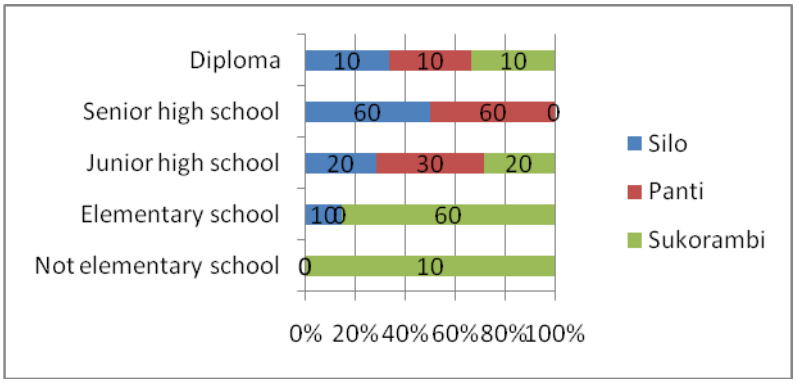

Figure 3. Education level of government officials

Jobs communities in research sites are relatively variable, i.e. farmers, entrepreneurs, plantation workers, contract teachers, housewives, traders, civil servants and unskilled laborers (Figure 4). Yet most citizens, and Silo District Sukorambi worked as a farmer in a row 37% and 31%, and self-employment in the District Panti Home (40%). The largest percentage of residents work in the District of Silo is an employee other than farming estates (23%), because the location of the residents, adjacent to the plantation and JA Wattie Regional Plantation Companies (PDP).

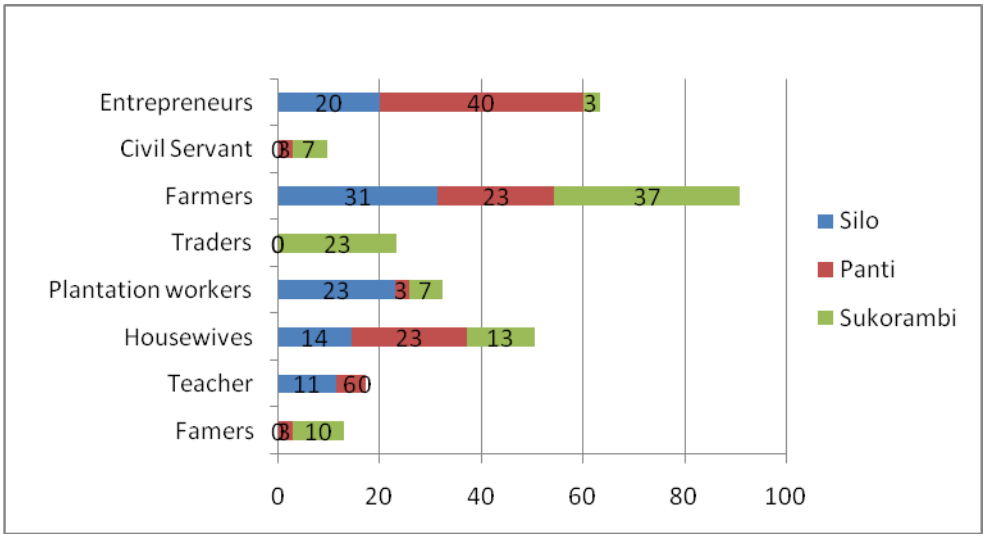

Figure 4. Respondents job

Most communities of Panti (34%) worked in a location that is very close (<10 meters) with banjir bandang (Figure 5). In contrast with Sukorambi society, most people (93%) worked at a remote location with large floods (> 50 meters). The nearest location by banjir bandang in Sub Sukorambi are those who work in the village location Gendir,

because directly adjacent to the flood disaster area (River Kalijompo). Similarly, in Silo, most people (60%) are located relatively far working with the location of large floods (> 50 meters). Work location is closest to a raging flood in Silo are those who work in the hamlet of Curah Wungkal.

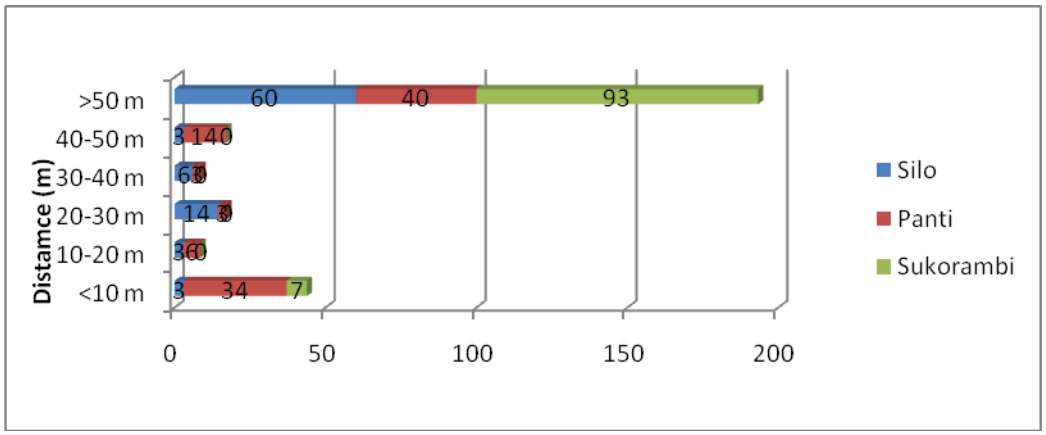

Figure 5. Distance of Respondents Workplace Locations by Banjir bandang

From Figure 6 shows that in all districts, the distance respondents place relatively far from the location of large floods (> 50 meters). But in District Panti Home, there are 29% of respondents who live very near (<10 meters) with location of large floods. Those who live with floods location must have a high vigilance, because the danger of banjir bandang that threatened at any time.

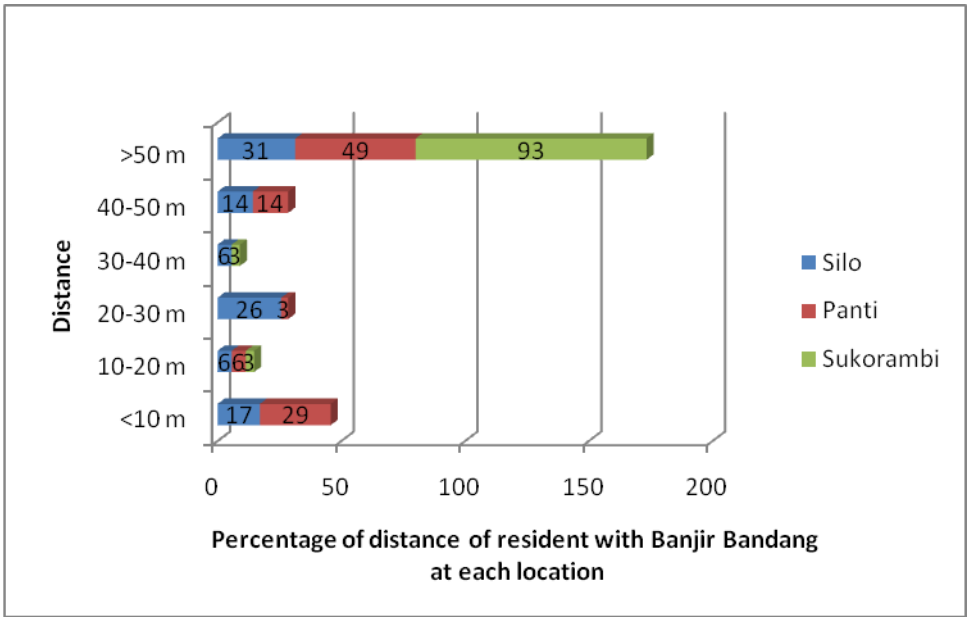

Figure 6. Distance Shelter Locations of Respondents by Banjir bandang

From Figure 7 shows that almost all respondents in the 3 districts which became the location of the research residence with a steep slope into the category. Even in the District of Silo, all respondents residing in locations with a slope steeper fall into that category, because the location of residence is surrounded by mountains and hills, so the location of residence was like in the valley. Even in Sub Sukorambi, there are 30% of respondents living with a very steep slope of the category, especially those who reside in the plantations and farms in Gendir.

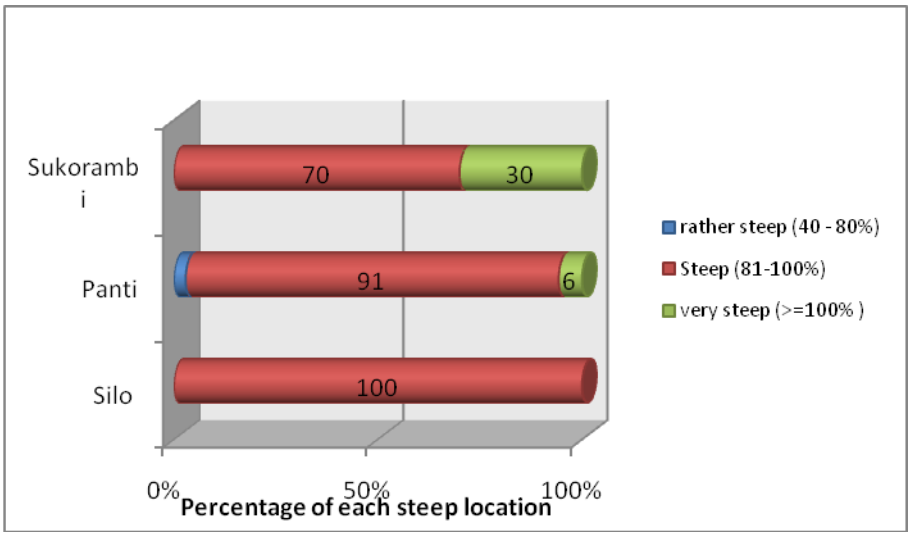

Figure 7. The slope of Dwelling Location

From Figure 8 shows that most respondents meet the needs of clean water from wells or springs together. This means that one well is used for some households who live nearby. However, there is 49% of respondents in Panti who have access to clean water comes from taps and wells pump.

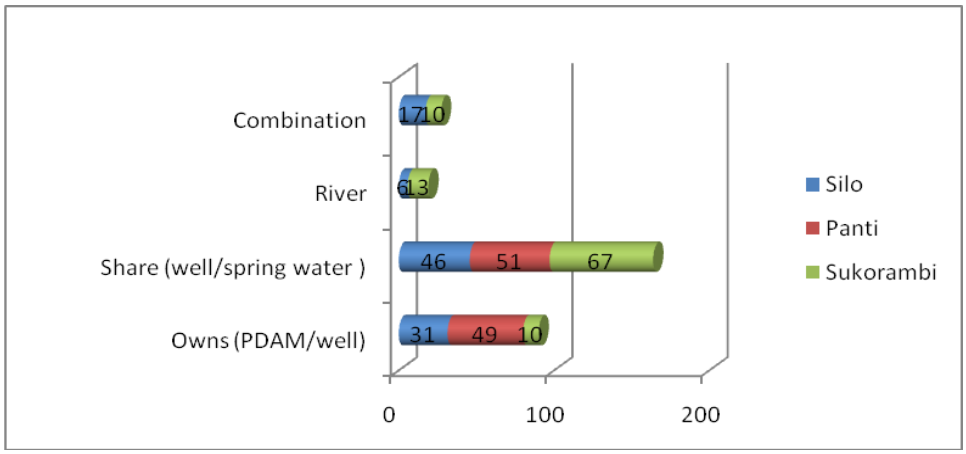

Figure 8. Supply of Clean Water

3.2 Understanding the Community and Government officials about Banjir bandang

Public perception about banjir bandang and apparatus begins with the understanding of banjir bandang, causing banjir bandang, flood velocity, flood damage and the impact of banjir bandang. Following each of these descriptions.

3.2.1 Understanding Banjir bandang

Research community in each location have relatively the same understanding about the sense of banjir bandang, but they do not know if that's called a banjir bandang. As long as they understand it as an ordinary floods (because people have often experienced such events, both in scale from mild to severe and damaging scale every year) rather than banjir bandang.

General public and governments in these three research areas also have the same understanding of banjir bandang. According to government officials in Silo, bajir flash is the flow of water that came suddenly, in large numbers and quickly with the arrival of mud and wood. According to government officials in the District Panti Home, banjir bandang are: a large water flows, coming suddenly, colored cloudy with a rumbling sound accompanied by various timbers, rocks, and mud. Banjir bandang are usually caused by torrential rains from the north (Mount Rengganis). According to government officials is a large volume of water flow and the forces that have high destructive power. Water flow to bring the material in the form of mud, stone and wood in large numbers so that endanger lives and can bring great material losses as well. Banjir bandang caused by continuous rains accompanied by landslides.

According to the Silo community, flood is the flow of water through the mouth of the river came suddenly, with mud, wood and rocks from the mountain. Panti public opinion that is the flow of flood water that overflows with great flow from the mouth of the river, suddenly, brownish-black, with a height of more than 5 meters with mud materials, stone and wood, and accompanied by a stingy smell (can smell from a distance more than 20 meters). This opinion is also similar to the opinion of residents Panti Home The Forum Group Discussion (FGD). They know that in the year 2006 when banjir bandang occur at the center. According to the Panti, is the flow of flood

water that came suddenly with great force and carrying of materials such as stone, mud, sand and wood and water levels more than 10 cm and with strong currents.

3.2.2 Causes of floods

The cause banjir bandang are: (1) landslides, (2) heavy rains, and (3) of forests from illegal logging deforested. Both Silo and community officials say banjir bandang occur because (1) length of heavy rain and windy (2) deforestation. The FGD results show the public believes that the cause of the flood is the deforestation in Mount Kumitir. Besides causing banjir bandang are the steep terrain conditions. This is also expressed by Mr Tin that Mountain Kumitir conditions now are different from pre-1998. In the pre-1998, condition is very dense forest with Mount Kumitir trees and animals. Village Community of Mulyorejo to go outside of the village must pass through the mountains that many trees on the right and left.

Before the flood, many residents took the wood from the forest for private interest. They do not realize that taking wood from forests can result in the forest can not withstand the rate of water when it rains. Roots that are still left behind during logging can be shipped with the flow when heavy rains come. After the flood, people come to understand that deforestation is a matter that is not true. Society is hostile to anyone who is doing deforestation. This condition is a positive thing in order to prevent the occurrence of flood disasters.

Subsequently, Mr. Cipto (one of participants of FGD at Silo) argued that the cause of banjir bandang is the steep topography. Steep topography is a special form of the mountains. Banjir bandang occurred in the mountains Kumitir occurred in some districts, Silo District. Mayang, Jenggawah, and Tempurejo. Most banjir bandang occur at Pace. Before the floods, people in Pace did not expect the floods, because of flooding that occurs suddenly with a high water velocity.

The Panti community that the main cause banjir bandang caused by natural factors (soil unstable), so that fluctuations in water flow, landslide easily unstable. Based on the FGD results in Panti, who lives in Pak Riono Kaliputih Hamlet says that banjir bandang caused by a combination of high rainfall, steep slopes of soil conditions, and loss of soil cover. There is a natural dam in the forest. This natural dam can hold back water during the rains. Rain water and forest material will be accommodated in a

natural dam this. But if this natural dam full of water and other ingredients until the overflow will spill all the contents. Moreover, if the heavy rains, the water and material in it to flow to the area beneath. Then banjir bandang occur.

Public opinion is the cause of banjir bandang Sukorambi is barren forests, steep slopes and landslides. According to FGD participants in Pak Yanto Sukorambi said that the main trigger banjir bandang is heavy rainfall. Mr. Holik added an explanation that heavy rain occurs when rain falls in one week in a row. This has a major impact.

From Figure 9 shows that most people in Sukorambi (97%) and the community at Silo (72%) stated that the speed of banjir bandang as the vehicle speed. But according to most of the Panti community (68%) believes that the speed is faster banjir bandang again (such as aircraft speed), 23% are answered, such as motor vehicles and the remaining 9% answered like a man walking quickly. Respondents Silo some government officials (50%) answered the speed of banjir bandang, such as aircraft and others (50%) saw banjir bandang like the speed of motorcycles. More of Panti official respondents thought that the speed of banjir bandang like the plane (of 60%) and the remainder (40%) answered such as the speed of motorcycles. Respondents Sukorambi officers saw that the banjir bandang that occurred in their areas the speed is not like the two other regions. Most (70%) responded that such speed of motorcycles and the rest (30%) such as people walking quickly (Figure 10).

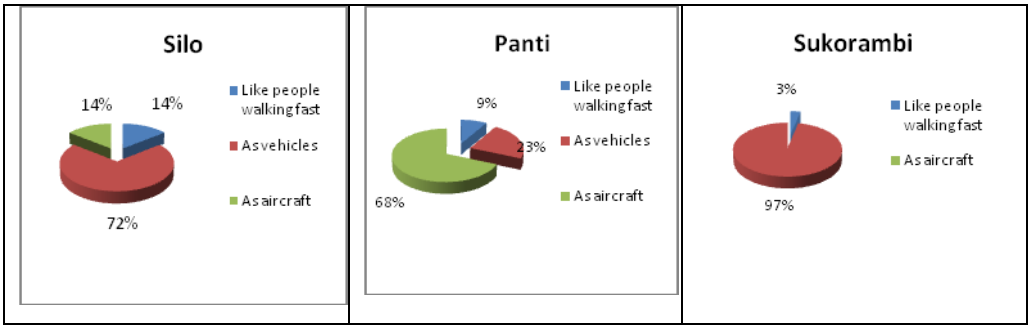

Figure 9. Public Perceptions About Speed of Banjir bandang

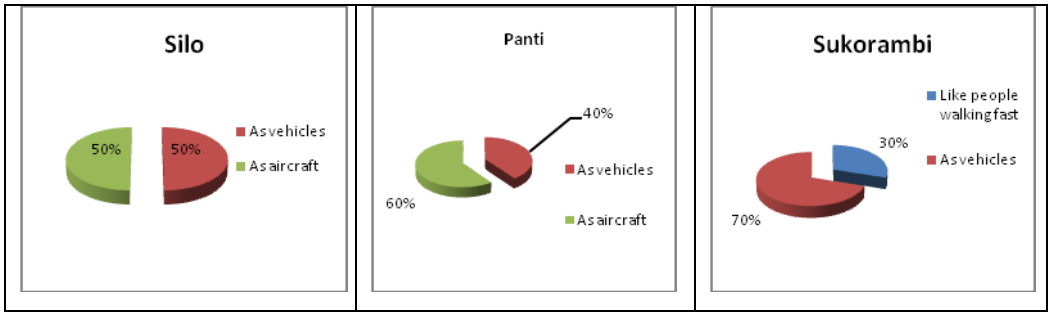

Figure 10. Government officials Perceptions About Speed of Banjir bandang

In case of banjir bandang, most of the Silo community (60%), Panti (54%), and Sukorambi (43%) will flee towards the top (upstream) as the first alternative, while the second alternative for the community Panti (23%), Sukorambi (23%) and Silo (17%) would run to the side. The third alternative for the community Panti and Sukorambi (respectively 17%) run to a safe place, while the Silo community (14%) will run to the mosque (Figure 11).

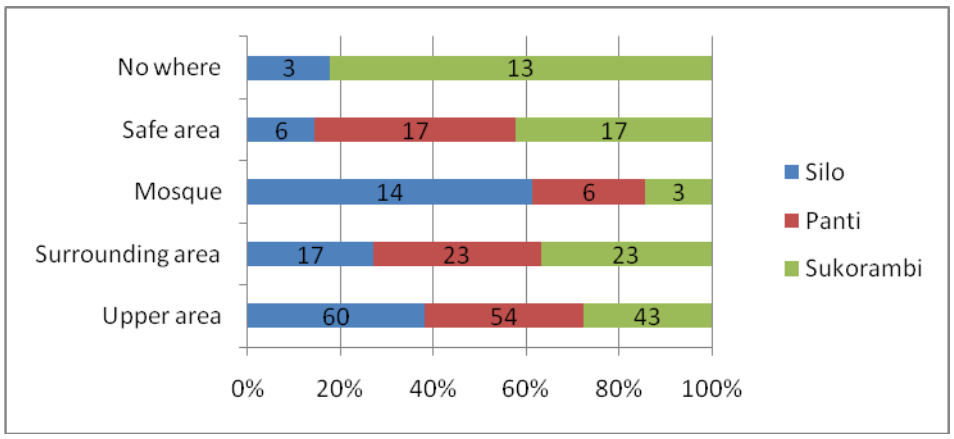

Figure 11. Directions flee in case of banjir bandang respondents

Most of the Silo community (86%) and Sukorambi (57%) said that in the event of banjir bandang water levels rose from the surface of the river between 1-5 meters, while the Panti Home (74%) said the flood waters rose from 5 meters above the river surface . This indicates that the banjir bandang that occurred in the Panti Home is bigger than the other two places. Respondents are also many argue Sukorambi (40%) that caused banjir bandang in the region from the surface of the river water rose more than 5 meters, such as at the center (Fig. 12).

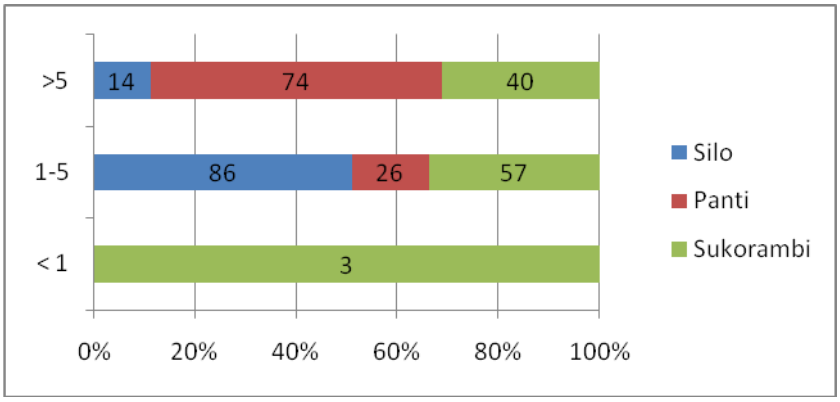

Figure 12. Flood water levels rose from the river

Evacuation is essential as a temporary safe place for the community in case of banjir bandang. Ideally, government officials have to provide safe places for evacuation and already socialized into the community. All community Panti (100%) said that the territory has a place for evacuation. This shows that there is a socialization of society about the existence of the evacuation. In contrast to the Silo and Sukorambi, although the majority of society Silo (86%) and Sukorambi (83%) said there evakausi place, but still there are some communities in Silo (14%) and Sukorambi (13%) who answered no (Fig. 13).

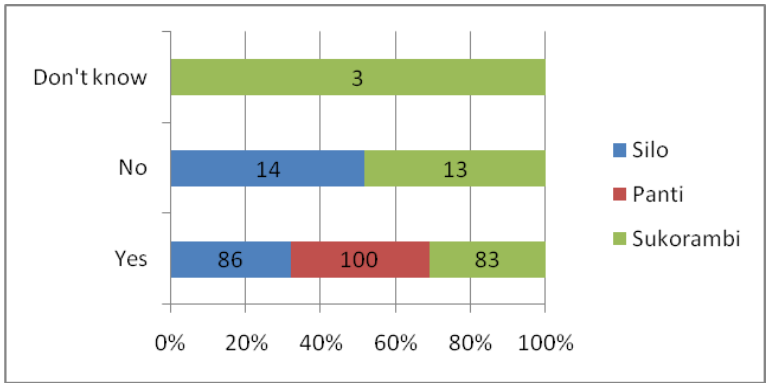

Figure 13. Safe places for evacuation

The evacuation should be prepared with proper conditions. Feasibility of the evacuation site can be viewed from several aspects such as capacity, availability of facilities and infrastructure, security, and so forth. The survey showed most respondents in the Silo community (86%), Panti (82%) Sukorambi and (53%) stated that the existing evacuation is feasible (Figure 14). Nevertheless there is also a respondent in the Silo (6%), Panti (18%) and Sukorambi (30%) who responded that where there is no feasible evacuation.

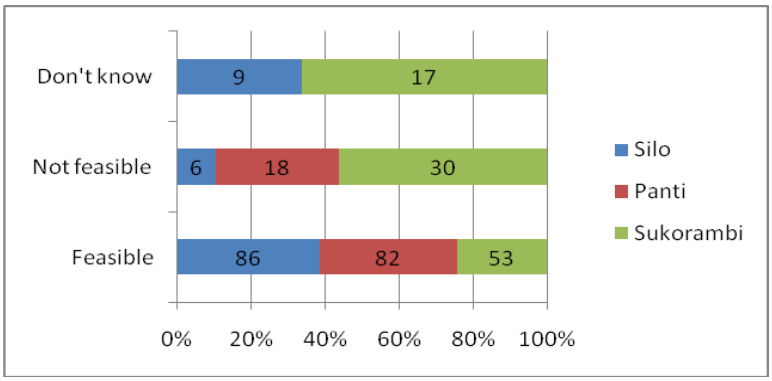

Figure 14. Feasibility of the evacuation site

Simulation is one way to train people to be ready when disaster strikes banjir bandang. Readiness includes many aspects such as the readiness of early warning systems, preparedness, evacuation and rescue of victims and the readiness of others. The survey results show all the community respondents and most respondents Silo Panti community (71%) and Sukorambi (90%) admitted had never followed the simulation (Fig. 15). This shows simulation ever carried out both at the center and Silo was not included among the general public. This means that simulations are still needed continued or repeated in order to maintain and grow the community in disaster preparedness.

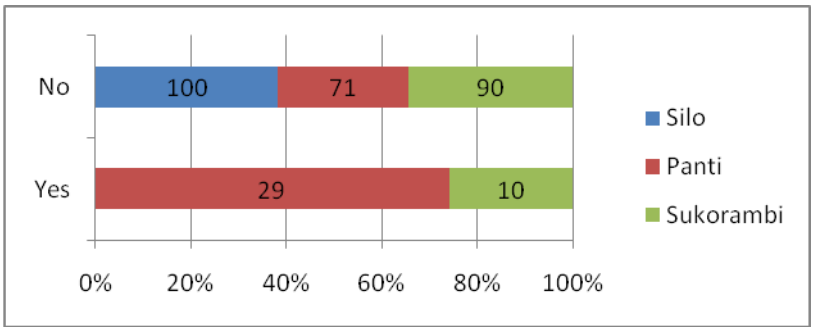

Figure 15. Least once following the simulation

After the occurrence of banjir bandang, a lot of good economic and social impact that is felt by local communities. However, the majority of society does not wish to be resettled (Figure 16). Many reasons that they express as I felt safe and comfortable, not the availability of funds to move, feeling does not happen again banjir bandang and so forth. The reluctance of society requires a good early warning system since the area is still vulnerable to disasters.

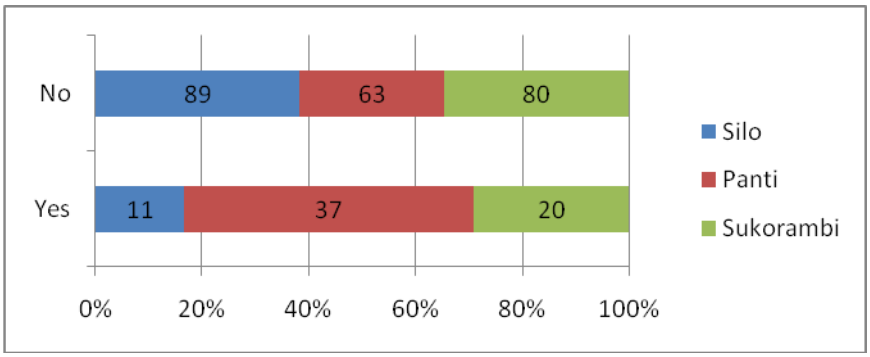

Figure 16. The desire to move after an impact

In line with the perception of the community, village government officials also have the same perception related to the speed of banjir bandang. Most government officials Panti Home (60%) also stated that the speed of banjir bandang, such as aircraft speed, due to banjir bandang in Panti occurs because the natural dam could not sustain the rain water, so when you break the speed is very high. Perceptions about the speed of banjir bandang coming to resemble the speed of the aircraft by the Panti community is due to: (1) the inability / ignorance of the community to know / measure the actual speed of the banjir bandang and (2) which describes the size kedasyatan banjir bandang due to the sudden arrival of arrived and unexpected.

Communities in research sites have relatively similar perceptions associated with the causes of banjir bandang. Here will be described one by one. According to the Silo community, banjir bandang occur because: (1) heavy or torrential rains continuing, (2) bald forests through logging, (3) the steep topography, (4) carried on the cover soil erosion; (5) rock the earth is weak, so easily swept away. However, society also believes that Silo was not due to banjir bandang single factor, but also because the combination between the five factors mentioned above.

Agreed with the statement in the Silo community, flood according to the society is also caused by: (1) cover-borne ground water flow, (2) heavy or torrential rains, (3) the steep topography, (4) bald forests due to logging wild, and (5) the condition of weak rocks of the earth. Some people also argue that Panti banjir bandang also occur due to a combination among the five factors mentioned above.

Community Sukorambi majority stated that the main cause is due to banjir bandang or torrential downpour continuing with or not accompanied by the occurrence of landslides. State of abundance of rain were triggered banjir bandang, especially if the forest in a state of bare so run off into the higher. According to the community, in addition to the continuous heavy rain, the barren land, banjir bandang also caused by the steep topography.

However, according to respondents thing to note is the occurrence of landslides and ground cracks in the ground there is in fact the forest / plantation with the forest vegetation / plantation crops are dense. Under such circumstances the public opinion in District Sukorambi due to application of N fertilizer (Nitrogen) great (weight) on the grounds of the plantation, plantations, causing soil to be loose / soft. According to this

community because the function of fertilizer N (Nitrogen) which menggemburkan land that aims to facilitate micro-plants in absorbing elements from the soil, but resulted in instability in arrest scour the land with rain.

According to the people in District Sukorambi, is actually to prevent the occurrence of banjir bandang in addition to prevent / reduce the occurrence of deforestation, have also noted a reduction / thinning plant vegetation on steep slopes in the area of forest land (forestry) and the reduction of fertilizer application of N (Nitrogen) in the plantation area .

According to government officials, Silo, causing banjir bandang in Silo, not for a single cause but several factors that occur simultaneously. Banjir bandang occurred due to heavy rains, the bare woods and steep topography. Yet another stated that a large part due to banjir bandang and torrential rain forest bare, so the steep topography less influence on the occurrence of banjir bandang. Only a small apparatus state that floods occur because a single factor, namely the bare woods.

Most government officials Panti stated that banjir bandang occurred due to a combination of 2 or more factors, namely: heavy rain and the steep topography, heavy rainfall, steep topography and weak rocks of the earth. Only small apparatus state that floods occur because a single factor.

Agreed with the statement Sukorambi community, government officials in Sukorambi also stated that banjir bandang that occurred at the center occurs because the single factor which is heavy or torrential rain. Only small apparatus that floods occur because of steep topography, weak rocks and earth barren forest.

From above description that both the public and the authorities stated that banjir bandang happen in general due to some basic factors, among others: the topography of steep, barren forest, land cover and rocks swept the earth a weak which is the main trigger rain continuous torrential in rainy season.

Both the public and government officials stated that banjir bandang have negatively impacted due to some damage caused. The following will describe the impact of floods in each location, either by society or government.

The impact of banjir bandang

The impact of banjir bandang is destroying houses, damaging roads, destroying property and lives, both human and animal life. The impact can not only destroy the wetland which is the source of people's lives, but also public facilities the village society. According to Silo, banjir bandang have resulted in: (1) casualties, (2) ± 50 ha of agricultural land and wetland water eroded away so that the shares of crop failure, (3) Three houses were destroyed, livestock and washed away cattle, (4) damage public facilities, including boarding schools, schools and rural roads. As a result, the village became isolated, (5) In the economic field: loss of livelihood for a while because of post-flood clean busy society, 25-50 cm of mud and debris, the store became quiet as people's purchasing power declined; (6) trauma prolonged. However, the positive impact of banjir bandang to several communities in Silo is some people who have a new home were not damaged buildings.

According to the Panti, which resulted in banjir bandang: (1) single units were destroyed and some minor damage, (2) damage to public facilities such as bridges and roads so that the village became isolated, (3) become victims of traumatic injuries and property losses; (4) People people have lost their livelihoods because of temporary protection, (5) superficialing river because of the material (mud, sand, stone and wood) that carry the water flow. According Sukorambi community, which resulted in banjir bandang: (1) The loss of human life, (2) loss of assets such as houses, animals and the cages washed, soaked rice fields so that means crop failure, (3) damage to public facilities are good roads and bridges, and (4) superficialing river. According to government officials of Silo, the impact of banjir bandang is; (1) loss of life and property, (2) mental disorders. Meanwhile, according to government officials from Sukorambi and Panti, banjir bandang have caused several effects simultaneously, ie prolonged trauma for relatives who have died and property destroyed debris carried by flood. The loss of nature can still be restored, but difficult to heal the trauma of losing family members who are non-refundable. In general, it can be classified that the damage caused by banjir bandang causing loss of human casualties and physical damage and non-physical. Physical damage due to losses directly impact both directly and indirectly. Physical damage directly caused damage to public infrastructure (roads and bridges) and loss of property (houses, livestock and animal cages damaged / missing). Physical

damage that is not directly impact on society in a way that people have lost their income due to crop failures from the fields of agricultural land owned by the community. Crop failure is less impact on the community-owned capital will be used for agriculture the next planting season. For non-physical damage is trauma in the community, Minor scale, the damage was caused by indirect impact on community preparedness in the face of floods, especially when faced with the rainy season.

3.3 Public Institutions and Government officials about Banjir bandang

Perceptions of community institutions associated with banjir bandanging there is any organization focused on managing flood disaster, the function of the banjir bandang and institutional capacities in local governments. This institutional focus is on the village government. The following description is disaster institutional in their respective research sites.

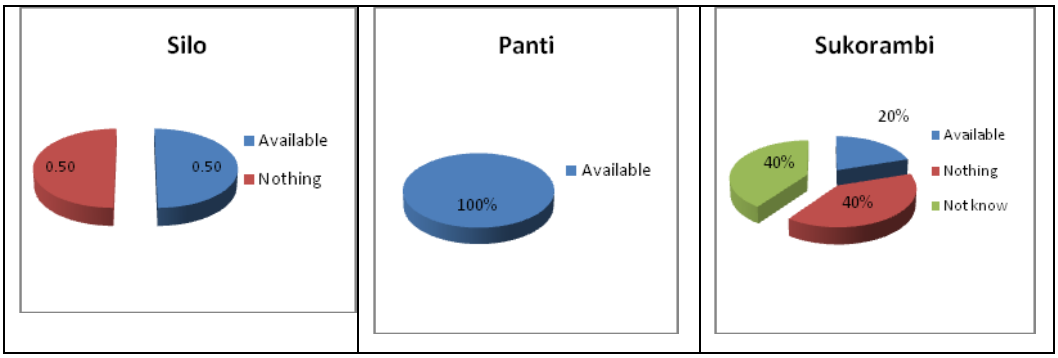

Figure 17. The existence of task force of disaster management

From Figure 17 shows that all citizens of Panti states that the territory has been formed task force for Disaster Management. At half the residents claim that Silo has formed Disaster Management Implementing Unit, but in Sukorambi only 20% of people know that in the region have formed the Executing Unit for Disaster Management. According to Kadesh Klungkung, District Sukorambi, Executing Unit for Disaster Management in the newly formed village level in 2007, according to the general public but not many people who know the structure / shape of the organization. The presence in the Village Sukorambi Satlak indirectly because of a sense of actually helping terbantukan, mutual cooperation and participation of citizens Sukorambi categorized as high (social capital are still well preserved).

About personnel who sat in the institutional Satlak Disaster Management, according to officials and community Panti, institutions that are members of Satlak relatively varied. Members of Disaster Management in Panti Home Satlak consisting of elements: government agencies (50%), NGOs (20%), public (10%), professional groups and private parties. But according to officials and community Silo, most members Satlak Disaster relief comes from NGOs / NGOs (70%) and a small portion (30%) of elements of government agencies. According to government officials and community Sukorambi know that the territory has been formed Satlak Disaster Management, elements Satlak members only of the elements of government institutions and NGOs.

Although the Executive has formed Disaster Management Unit in the three study sites, but according to officials and community Silo, Disaster Satlak in its territory does not have a fixed procedure (standard operating procedurs: SOP). This is different from the conditions at the center, where most of the officers and the community (80%) stated that the Executing Units for Disaster Management has procedures. While in Sukorambi, only 10% of personnel and the community who know that the Satlak for Disaster Management have procedures. This is related to Disaster Management Satlak which has been formed in 2007 not many people know that most people were (60%) did not know that the Executing Units for Disaster Management has procedures. However, although not formally known procedures or properly socialized, people already have a fixed procedure that is formed naturally / instinctively because they have the experience that happened to them every year. SOP that they understood primarily related to self-rescue procedures (evacuation) when the banjir bandang came. SOP concerns: (1) identification of features - features of the coming flood, so they will do several steps for the emergency evacuation process, (2) the rescue procedures (evacuation) for an emergency run to higher ground, which according to the history of the village where it has never directly affected by banjir bandang.

Satlak for disaster management ideally have a function: 1) coordination, 2) planning of activities in normal conditions, 3) implementation of activities under normal conditions, 4) planning early warning and evacuation activities in distressed conditions, 5) the implementation of early warning and evacuation activities in the depressed condition and 6) raising funds. Most government officials Panti Home (90%) stated that the Executing Units for Disaster Management in the territory has been run sixth Satlak

function. By contrast, in Silo, most authorities (80%) stated that the Executing Units for Disaster Management has no sixth Satlak function. Even in Sukorambi, most government officials (70%) did not know whether the Executing Units for Disaster Management in the region has run Satlak function properly (Figure 18).

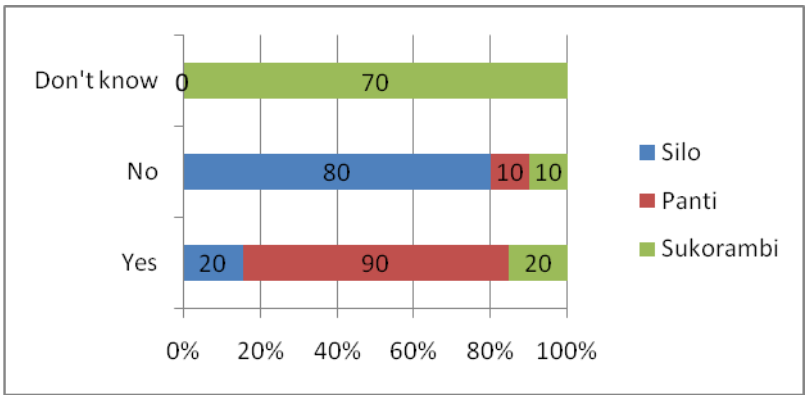

Figure 18. Coordination function Satlak

Planning of activities in normal conditions need to be done by the Executing Units. Most government officials Panti respondents (70%) stated that the planning of activities in normal conditions has been carried out by Satlak. By contrast, in Silo, some government officials (90%) said Satlak has no plans at normal conditions. Even government officials Silo (70%) say do not know (Figure 19).

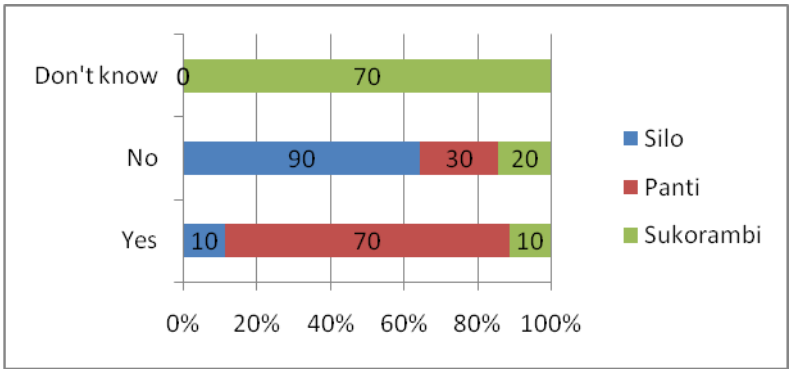

Figure 19. Planning of activities in the normal condition

Most government officials Panti respondents (70%) stated that the implementation of activities under normal conditions has been carried out by the Executing Units. By contrast, in Silo, government officials most respondents (90%) said Satlak not carry on normal activities. Most respondents apparatus Silo (70%) say do not

know about the implementation of activities Satlak (Figure 20). This is because at Silo was not formed Satlak.

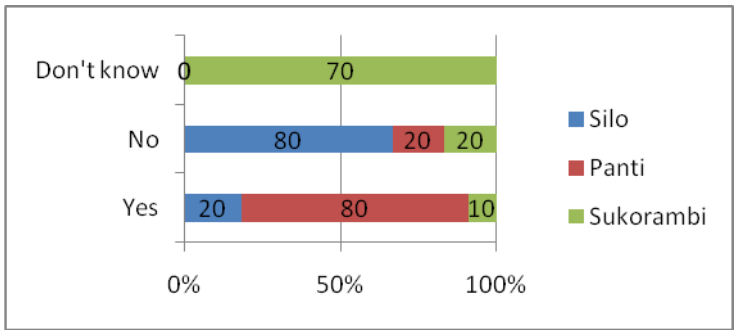

Figure 20. Implementation of activities under normal conditions

Most government officials Panti respondents (80%) stated that the planning activities Satlak have early warning and evacuation in distress. By contrast, in Silo, most people (80%) said Satlak has no plans early warning and evacuation activities in depressed conditions. Even Silo community (70%) said not knowing about the presence or absence of planning activities early warning and evacuation at the time of distress (Figure 21).

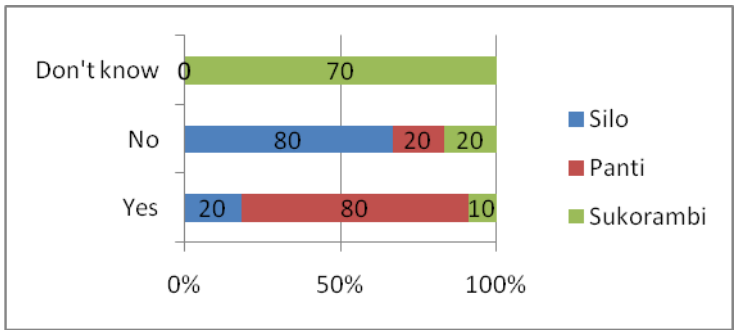

Figure 21. Planning early warning and evacuation activities in the depressed condition

One important function for Satlak operation is the existence of funds. For fund-raising was necessary. In general, government officials assume that the concerned authorities in the villages (District / District) did not have funds for disaster alertness. Only the Panti Home (80%) believes that the District / County have funding for disaster preparedness. According to respondents, it is proved that when a banjir bandang disaster, disaster management operations can be performed by the government above the village, although the allocation / number / availability of such funds is not known with precision. As in Silo, most of the people in Silo (90%) believes the District / County has no funds.

Moreover Sukorambi community (70%) did not know whether Satlak conduct fundraising or not (Graph 22).

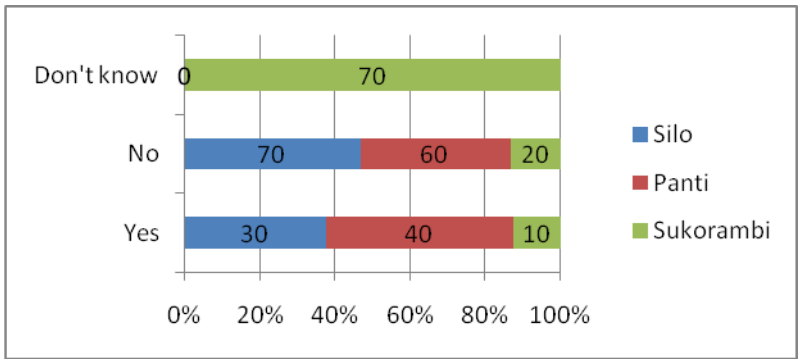

Figure 22. Fundraising

Most governments in Silo village (70%) stated that there is no district-level policies related to flood emergency response plans, disaster warning system of large floods, the criteria to begin the evacuation before the banjir bandang, resource mobilization, and education community preparedness. In contrast with the Panti, a large part of village officials (90%) said that existing policies related to the job description above. But for village officials in Sukorambi who do not know that in the region have also formed the Disaster Satlak majority (70%) did not know that the level of existing District policies related to the flood emergency response plans, disaster warning system of large floods, the criteria to begin evacuation before the banjir bandang, resource mobilization, and community preparedness education (Figure 23).

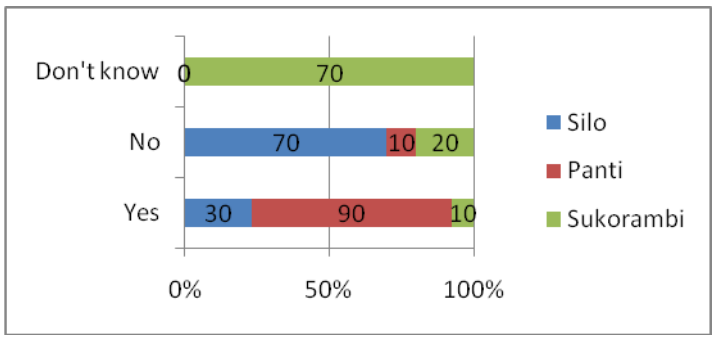

Figure 23. Flood emergency response plan

Most government officials Panti (90%) stated that local governments have the banjir bandang disaster warning system. By contrast, in Silo, some government officials

(50%) said the district does not have a banjir bandang warning system. Even Silo community (70%) say do not know (Figure 24).

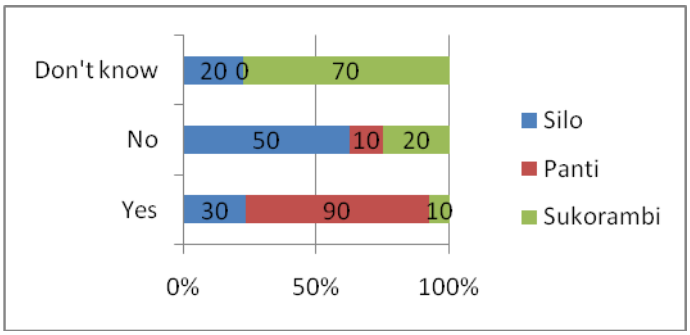

Figure 24. Disaster warning system of banjir bandang

Most government officials Panti (90%) stated that the district government has started evacuation criteria. By contrast, in Silo, some government officials (60%) said the district does not have the criteria to start evacuation. Even Silo community (70%) say do not know (Figure 25).

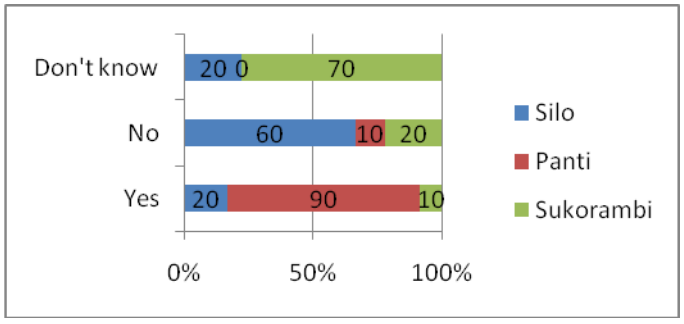

Figure 25.Kriteria begin evacuation

Most government officials Panti Home (80%) stated that the district government has mobilized resources. By contrast, in Silo, some government officials (80%) said the district government did not mobilize resources. While most government officials Silo (70%) say do not know whether or not there is resource mobilization (Figure 26).

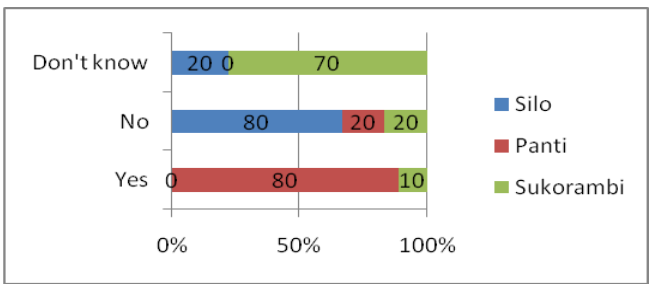

Figure 26. Resource mobilization

Most government officials Panti Home (80%) stated that the district government has a policy of preparedness education. By contrast, in Silo, most people (50%) said the district does not have the education policy community preparedness. Moreover Silo community (70%) say do not know (Figure 27).

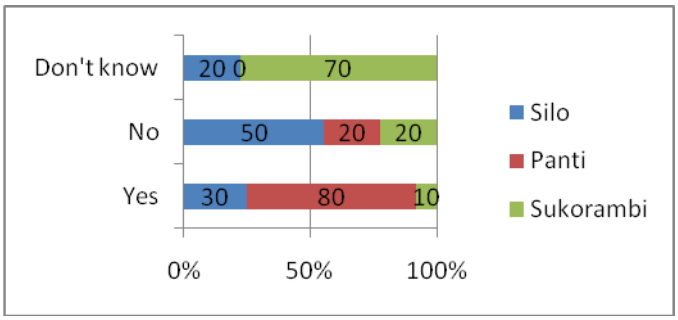

Figure 27. Education of Community preparedness

3.4 Public Awareness and Local Government about Banjir bandang

Communities and Local Government awareness about Banjir bandang can be seen from the things done, starting from the normal condition, the condition that there are banjir bandang warnings and evacuation until the condition early.

In normal conditions, preparations of Silo communities are: (1) to check the evacuation site, (2) provide food and beverages in a state of emergency, (3) to check the map of disaster-prone; (4) follow the simulation, and (5) to check weather information. The same is done by community Panti, among others: (1) check weather information, (2) provide food and beverages in a state of emergency, (3) check out the evacuation, (4) follow the simulation, and (5) checking the hazard map disaster. Community Sukorambi also do the same preparation under normal conditions, among others: (1) check out the evacuation, (2) provide food and drinks in an emergency; and (3) to check the map vulnerable to disasters. From the above description in mind that people in 3 locations perform various preparatory studies under normal circumstances, only the priority steps that were conducted in each location to show variation. Variation of the steps undertaken by the society showed the readiness of the community in dealing with banjir bandang. Shows awareness of community preparedness in facing the disaster community that is formed due to heavy flood the community experience of banjir bandang almost every year they experienced during the rainy season comes. Community experience, it makes an understanding of banjir bandanging, especially on

the stage of identifying the occurrence of banjir bandang, traits - traits the coming flood and emergency evacuations when floods come.

Picture of conditions at each location under normal conditions shows the government in dealing with disaster preparedness. Some of the activities undertaken as a reflection of government's preparedness, among others: the creation of hazard maps, providing the building as an evacuation site, put up signs, hazard signs, provision of post disaster, basic observations, and simulation facilities.

All respondents expressed the government officials in the Panti Home (100%) said that the area has a flood map. This map was made by devotees Community Team Foundation (YPM) who cooperate with JICA in the year 2007. Most government officials Silo respondents (60%) stated that the area has a flood map. However, although at Silo had no maps of disaster-prone, but his condition is still not perfect. While in Sukorambi, 40% of respondents said government officials have their area flood maps, but still tangible map of the blind, that is only part of the disaster-prone appointment without a definite scale (Figure 28).

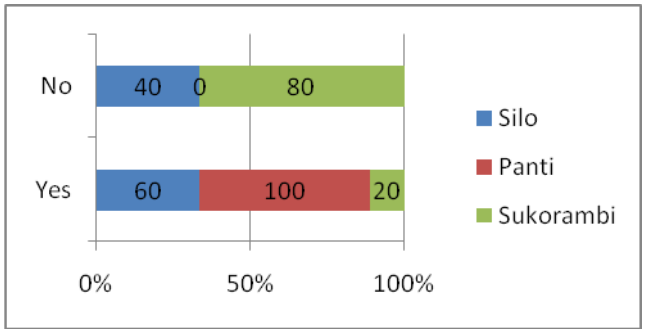

Figure 28. Absence of flood maps

As the evacuation, most government officials in Silo respondents (70%) said the building of the village hall is used as the evacuation site and a small portion of government apparatus respondents (20%) said the mosque as a place for evacuation. Meanwhile, most of the Panti respondent government officials and Sukorambi (respectively 65%) believes that the region there has been no special place for evacuation. As the evacuation site, at Panti using warehouses and schools, while in Sukorambi use the field and school, ie Elementary School (SD), Islamic Junior High School (MTs) and the home of former Kadus Gendir (Figure 29).

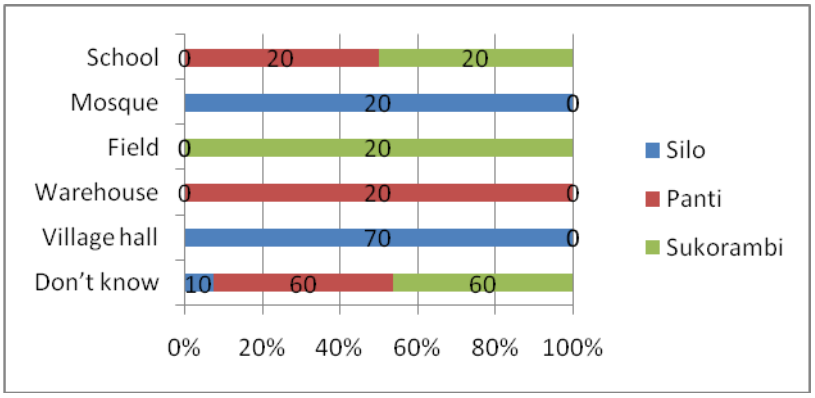

Figure 29. Building evacuation

Signs of danger are one of the essential equipment for directing people to the evacuation or ran into the right direction. The results of a survey of government officials Silo shows that they did not know that there are signs to mark the disaster-prone. Most government officials Panti Home (80%) answered that they already have signs, hazard signs, and the remainder (20%) answered no installation of signs. While government officials Sukorambi majority (60%) answered no installation of signs to signs of danger, 30% of them answered no and the remaining 10% answered do not know (Graph 30). Observation and discussion with the community revealed that only Panti and Sukorambi who have signs of disaster-prone sign. Signs in the form of a pictorial boards with the words "cautious landslide-prone." While at Silo are not installed signs to mark the disaster-prone.

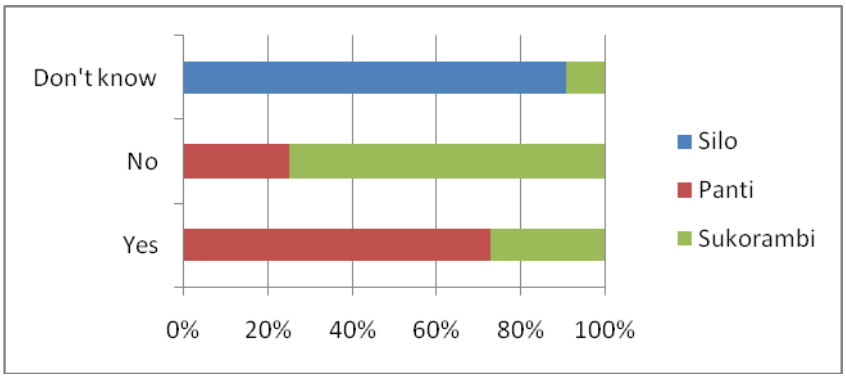

Figure 30. Signs to mark the disaster-prone

The existence of postage to coordinate all activities related to disaster management is necessary. It aims to keep things running in an orderly and well controlled development. All government officials Silo (100%) answered that they

already have the post disaster. Most of Panti government officials (90%) answered that they already have the post disaster and held at the village hall, in the plantations and settlements. Post-disaster is equipped by HT to communicate between each other. This response contrasts with government officials Sukorambi that only 10% who responded that they already have the disaster post (Graph 31).

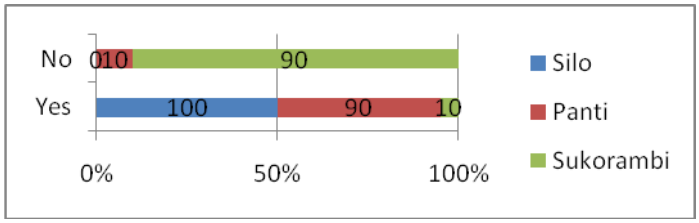

Figure 31. Disaster post

Local governments are different in carrying out monitoring in anticipation of disaster. Panti government officials are the most serious in taking action monitoring. Most government officials Panti respondents (60%) stated that they already have a basic observation facility such as measuring rainfall per hour and per day, measuring the height of the water, and the recorder cracks. While respondent government officials and Sukorambi Silo has the same answer that is only 10% of them stating that the area has a basic observation facilities, and the remaining 90% claimed not to know (Figure 32). Of the various facilities and conditions which have been described previously, only the Panti who has a relatively complete facilities (hazard maps, signs, hazard signs, post disaster and facilities basic observation).

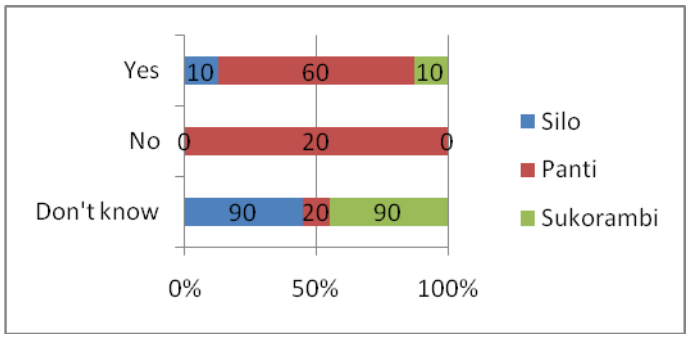

Figure 32. Basic observation facility

Simulation as forms of exercise to deal with the actual disaster situation can provide great benefits to people living in disaster-prone locations. The results of government officials survey shows that only in the Panti who had done the simulation,

shown with 90% of respondents who answered there. At Silo, although in fact never held that a joint simulation of PMI, Jember District Government and JICA was only known by 20% of respondents, while in Sukorambi only 10% of respondents who answered that its region are facing disaster simulation (Graph 33).

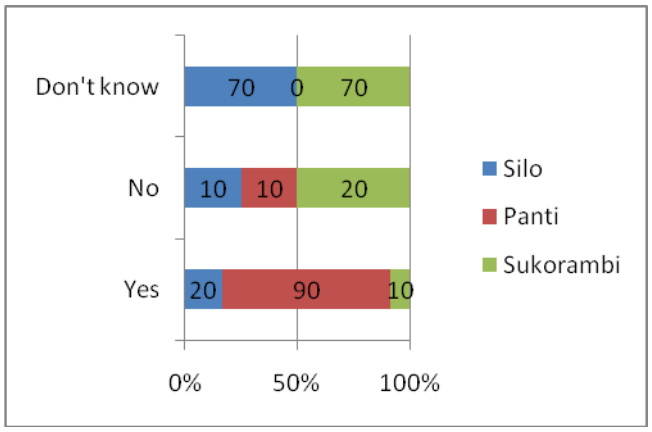

Figure 33. Simulation

Some steps taken by the Silo community in emergency situations are: (1) alert (stay alert / awake) to anticipate rising water level, (2) run by bringing the child to a higher location (evacuation) to save themselves, (3) packed his belongings can be brought (jewelry, securities, clothing); (4) promote reforestation, and (5) elevated courtyard.

In an emergency a few things done by community Panti are: (1) be aware that there is a greater water flow, (2) encourage the greening by planting trees, (3) evacuate to a safer place with the family (including children) and bring the food (at least for 2 days), clothing and valuable documents (letters home / certificates, diplomas, etc.), (4) Following the training / simulation, (5) Prepare an alarm bell. Although most citizens have been doing various activities in an emergency, but there are a small portion of people can not think, because the panic did not know what to do first.

The activities undertaken Sukorambi communities in emergencies are: (1) in case he is always alert, (2) No indiscriminate felling of trees and greenery; (3) Save yourself and your family to a safer location to bring enough clothes; and (4) effort and surrender to God (in prayer).

The activities undertaken are to show the community in emergency preparedness in the face of the disaster community. Community preparedness in facing the disaster

showed the public consciousness in the face of disaster. From the description above shows that people in 3 sites already have consciousness in the face of disaster.

Government officials at the center have a higher awareness than other government officials. This can be proved by a variety of conditions that are prepared in emergency situations such as: equipment, evacuation and provision of medicines, security plans in emergencies and early warning systems. Evacuation equipment in Sukorambi is obtained by borrowing to the plantation.

Growers have a high concern because Adm. plantation was one of the personnel who occupy positions in the stewardship of chairman Satlak Sukorambi Disaster Management. While the security plan in an emergency made Sukorambi apparatus by selecting some places for evacuation in emergencies, among others: schools, boarding schools, mosques, and homes of former Chief of Hamlet Gendir considered relatively safe. Conversely, awareness of government officials in Silo is the most low because several standard conditions that should exist in a state of emergency is not fulfilled.

The survey showed only 30% of government officials has answered the Silo evacuation equipment and the remaining 70% said no evacuation equipment. While 50% of respondents and Silo Panti government officials replied that they already have evacuation equipment (Figure 34).

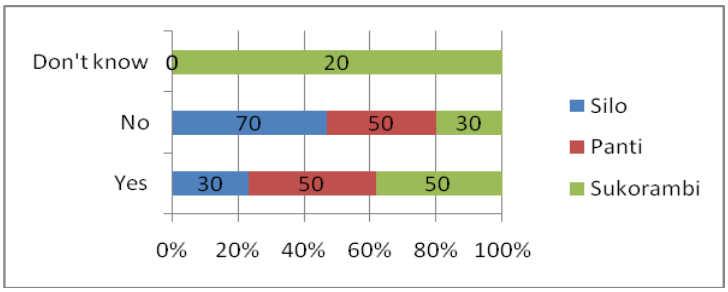

Figure 34. Evacuation equipment

Medication is an important item that must be available when a disaster occurs. This is very important to support health of victims and refugees. The survey showed that only some government officials Silo respondents (50%) who answered that they had provided drugs to cope with disasters. While in the Panti and Sukorambi relatively better prepared in the provision of drugs for each 60% of respondents said government officials had no supply of medicines (Figure 35).

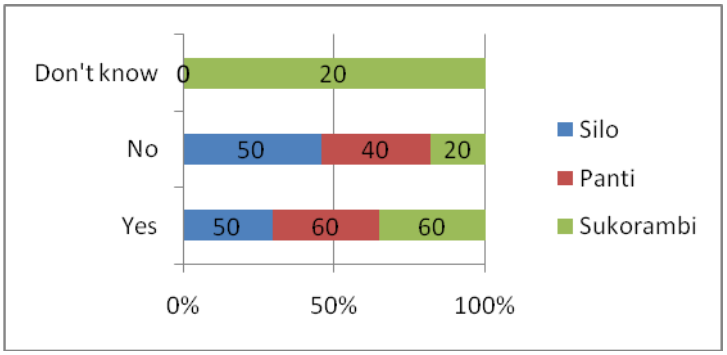

Figure 35. Provision of medicines

In emergency situations, security is sometimes overlooked. The presence of planning in terms of security will be able to prevent the adverse actions taken by people who are irresponsible. Most government officials Panti Home (80%) answered that they already have security plans in an emergency. While for the Silo and Sukorambi not have a security plan because only 40% of respondents and 30% officers Silo Sukorambi officer who answered already exists (Figure 36).

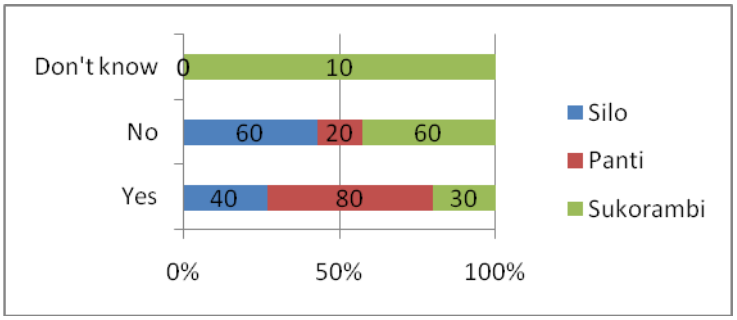

Figure 36. Security plans in an emergency

Most government officials Panti Home (90%) stated that they already have early warning systems. Instead most of the government officials Silo (80%) and Sukorambi (60%) replied that the area does not have an early warning system (Figure 37). This response shows that the areas Panti Home has a relatively high awareness already has an early warning system with all its equipment.

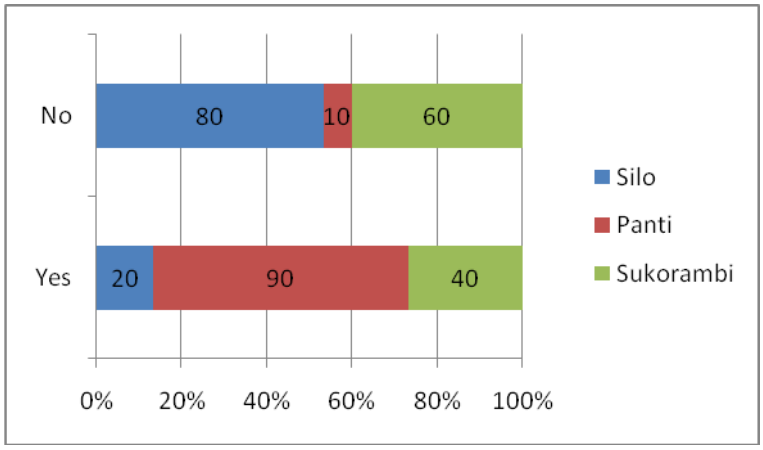

Figure 37. Early warning systems

IV. CLOSING

4.1 Conclusion

The conclusions of this study are:

a. Research community in each location has the same relative understanding of the terms of banjir bandang, but they do not know if it's called a banjir bandang. Banjir bandang is the flow of water through the mouth of the river that comes suddenly, mud, wood, wood, stone and stones in large numbers from the mountain.
b. Before the floods, many residents took the wood from the forest for the individual. They do not realize that taking wood from forests can result in forests that can be made to stop the water when it rains.
c. Panti and Sukorambi already have Satlak, while Silo has no Satlak. Almost all people know the organizational structure Satlak Panti, but people do not know about the structure Sukorambi Satlak organization.
d. Level of public awareness in Silo, Panti and Sukorambi have berbeda.Masyarakat levels in Silo and Sukorambi have a low level of awareness in dealing with floods, while community Panti has an adequate level of awareness in handling banjir bandang. It can be seen better disaster preparedness in normal conditions and the presence of large floods. Those owned by his readiness to sign the disaster-prone fundamental observation facilities, evacuation maps and the simulation and early warning systems.

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4.2 Recommendations

Based on these conclusions, it can be recommended to the public Silo Sukorambi to raise awareness and understanding of flood hazards. Awareness can be achieved with some effort as follows:

a. Socialization of the importance of understanding banjir bandang and Satlak.
b. Doing watching town by the community to get maps and flood refuge.

Respondent | | | | | Initial : …….

Community

YAYASAN PENGABDI MASYARAKAT (YPM) AND *JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY* (JICA)

LOCAL PEOPLE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONSCIOUSNESS

Enumerator: Please inform clearly and briefly about the purpose of this research.

We are an enumerator of research for "Local Peoples and Local Government Consciousness" Kabupaten Jember. In this opportunity, we will deliver some questions concerning with people consciousness that you/Mr/Mrs know. Your answer will be used only for the research need and the confidentiality will be kept fully.

We are incorporate in the study team under the cooperation between Yayasan Pengabdian Masyarakat (YPM) and JICA to conduct the research activity by gathering data that will be utilized to make the decision and put the priority on the public welfare needs for establishing early warning system and evacuation of banjir bandang.
.

Name of Enumerator : ……...

Date of Interview : ……./……/……

Date of supervisor checking : ……./……/……

Name & Signature of enumerator: Name & Signature of supervisor

(……) (……)

Respondent ☐☐☐☐ Initial : …….

I. Identity of Respondent

1. Name of respondent : ……
2. Respondent Number ☐☐☐☐
3. Address : (1) Dusun : ……..RT/RW: ……./……
   (2) Desa : ……
   (3) Kecamatan: ……..
4. Position in the institution of desa/kecamatan/kabupaten: ……...
5. Age : ……...
6. Gender : (1). Male (2) Female
7. Education : (1) No Education (2) Elementary School/SD
   (3) Junior High School/SMP (4) Senior High School/ SMA
   (4) D1/D2/D3 Graduate (5) College Graduate

II. Characteristic of Socio-Economic of Respondent

1. Have you married?
   1. Already 2. Not Yet
2. How many family member do you have (except the respondent)
   ……. peoples
3. What is your main occupation?
   ……..…….
4. How many do you earned for this main occupation?
   Rp. ……./(month)
5. What is your moonlighting/side job?
   ……..…….
6. How much the income do you receive from this side job?
   Rp. ……./(month)
7. What is your position in the community?
   Position : ……
   Role : ……
8. If you work, how far is it the location (farming, shop, huller, others) with the location of banjir bandang?
   1. < 10 m 2. 10 – 20 m
   3. 20 – 30 m 4. 30 – 40 m
   5. 40 – 50 m 6. > 50 m
   Specific distance …… meter

Respondent | | | | | Initial : ……

9. If you work, how is the slope of your working location?
   1. < 10^o m
   2. 10 - 20^o m
   3. 20 – 30^o
   4. 30 – 40^o
   5. 40 – 50^o
   6. > 50^o

   Specific slope ……degree
10. How is the ownership status of your house?
    1. Own
    2. Rent
    3. Pawning
    4. Others:.....(mention)
11. What is the type of floor in the house you live at?
    1. Soil
    2. Cement
    3. Tegel
    4. ceramics

12. What is the type of wall in the house you live at?
    1. Bamboo
    2. Combination between bamboo-Wall
    3. Wall
    4. Others: mention.....
13. What is the type of roof in the house you live at?
    1. Tassel
    2. Zinc
    3. Asbestos
    4. Tiled-roof
14. How is the distance of your house with the location of banjjir bandang?
    1. < 10 m
    2. 10 – 20 m
    3. 20 – 30 m
    4. 30 – 40 m
    5. 40 – 50 m
    6. > 50 m

    Specific distance …… meter
15. How is the slope of your house?
    1. < 10^o
    2. 10 - 20^o
    3. 20 – 30^o
    4. 30 – 40^o
    5. 40 – 50^o
    6. > 50^o

    Specific slope ……degree
16. How is the fulfillment of clean water in your house/area?
    1. Independently (PDAM, pump well)
    2. Together (pump well, spring water together)
    3. River
    4. Others.....(mention)

17. Is the water availability enough to fulfill the family need?
    1. Enough
    2. Not enough
18. If it is not enough, from where do you find the water to fulfill the needs

    ……...

    ……...

Respondent | | | | | Initial : …….

19. How is the quality of the clean water available there?
    1. Clear 2. A little bit turbid 3. Turbid

III. People Consciousness

A. Tindakan preventif

1. Before the disaster occur, do you know that banjir bandang will occur?
   a. Yes b. No
2. If yes, how do you know about this?
   a. Natural signs/symptom
   b. Regular habit/Custom
   c. Information from other side
   d. Others.....(mention)
3. If not, why .....
   .....
.....
4. What kind of action that you do when you realize that banjir bandang will occur?
   1. Save the life 2. Save the properties
   3. Others.....(mention)

Reason.....
.....

4. Regarding with the saving the life, who will be put as the priority?
   a. Yourself (.....)
   b. Children (.....)
   c. Old people/handicapped (.....)
5. Do you know about rescuing/saving procedures?
   a. Yes b. No
6. If yes, from who do you know about this?
   1. Friend
   2. Neighbor
   3. Local government officers
   4. Others.....(mention)
7. If you already knew about the rescuing procedures for banjir bandang, do you feel safe if banjir bandang occur again?
   a. Yes b. Not yet
8. If not yet, why
   .....

Respondent | | | | | Initial : …….

9. Were the peoples conduct any action in decreaseing/preventing the repeated occurrence of banjir bandang disaster?

a. Yes b. No

If yes, what kind of action

.....
.....
.....

B. Banjir Bandang Disaster

1. Explain the process of banjir bandang occurrence at that time. (damage house, soaked farming area, dead victim, etc)

……...
……...

2. Explain the impact of banjir bandang at that time!

.....
.....

3. What have you prepared under normal condition? The answer could be more than one
   1. Stock emergency food or drink
   2. Check the hazard map
   3. Check the evacuation site and part of evacuation site
   4. Check the weather information
   5. Participating on simulation
   6. Others, mention .....

4. What do you need to do for the anticipation of banjir bandang for early evacuation?

.....
.....

5. Have you ever participate in the simulation of banjir bandang disaster or flood?

1. yes 2. never

6. If yes, what kind of simulation activity that you ever followed?

1. Evacuation 2. Securing 3. Emergency Kitchen
4. Warning Delivery Information 5. Others, mention.....

7. If yes, was the simulation effective enough?

1. Yes Reason: ……
2. No Reason: ……

C. Understanding about Banjir Bandang

1. In your opinion, what is banjir bandang?

.....
.....

2. What is the cause of bajir bandang? (the answer could be more than 1)

1. . heavy rainfall (torrent)
2. Steep topography
3. Weak geological condition
4. Ground water condition
5. Land cover
6. Others……

3. In your opinion, what is the characteristic of banjir bandang?

.....

.....

4. How much the speed of banjir bandang ?
   1. Same as people walk speed
   2. Same as automobile speed (car)
   3. Same as airplanes speed
   4. Or (.....) km/hour
5. If we notice that banjir bandang flowing down, to which direction we should run away?
   1. To down direction (downstream)
   2. To upstream (up area)
   3. to rectangular/side (running in the area around side that area)
   4. Others,…….
6. Up to how high level of banjir bandang rise up from the river to the land?
   1. Less than 1 m
   2. 1 – 5 meter
   3. > 5 meter
   4. More than 4 meter.
7. In your opinion, what are the impact resulted by banjir bandang ? (the answer can be more than one)
   1. Physical damage
   2. Human Loss
   3. Property loss
   4. Mental disorder
   5. Others.....
8. Is there any safe place near your living area that can be used as emergency evacuation if banjir bandang occur
   1. Yes, there is
   2. No
9. If the safe place is exist, how is the distance from your home (mention definitely).....M (meter)
   Time taking.....minute
10. Was that area proper/safe enough to be utilized as emergency evacuation site if banjir bandang occur?

Respondent | | | | | Initial : …….

a. Proper b. Un proper

Reason.....

.....

14. What is the impact that you feel by the occurrence of banjir bandang

a. Socially, mention

.....

.....

b. Economically, mention

.....

.....

15. By the existing of the impact, do you have any desire to move from your current living area or business area

a. Yes b. No

Reason

.....

.....

D. Map of Respondent Location. Figure out/Draw the Respondent Location

Southern Latitude :

East Longitude :

Altitude : m above sea level

N

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Respondent | | | | |

Initials: ……

Local Government

YAYASAN PENGABDI MASYARAKAT (YPM) AND
***JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY* (JICA)**

LOCAL PEOPLE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONSCIOUSNESS

Enumerator: Please inform clearly and briefly about the purpose of this research.

We are an enumerator of research for "Local Peoples and Local Government Consciousness" Kabupaten Jember. In this opportunity, we will deliver some questions concerning with people consciousness that you/Mr/Mrs know. Your answer will be used only for the research need and the confidentiality will be kept fully.

We are incorporate in the study team under the cooperation between Yayasan Pengabdian Masyarakat (YPM) and JICA to conduct the research activity by gathering data that will be utilized to make the decision and put the priority on the public welfare needs for establishing early warning system and evacuation of banjir bandang.

Name of Enumerator : ……...

Date of Interview : ……./……/……

Date of supervisor checking : ……./……/……

Name & Signature of enumerator: Name & Signature of supervisor

(……) (……)

Respondent ☐☐☐☐ Initials: ……

I. Identity of Respondent

1. Nama responden : ……
2. Respondent Number ☐☐☐☐
3. Address : (1) Dusun : ……..RT/RW: ……./……
   (2) Desa : ……
   (3) Kecamatan: ……..
4. Position in the institution of desa/kecamatan/kabupaten: ……...
5. Age : ……...
6. Gender : (1). Male (2) Female

7. Education : (1) No Education (2) Elementary School/SD
   (3) Junior High School/SMP (4) Senior High School/ SMA
   (4) D1/D2/D3 Graduate (5) College Graduate

II. Understanding about Banjir Bandang

1. In your opinion, what is banjir bandang?
   .....
   .....
2. What is the cause of bajir bandang? (the answer could be more than 1)
   1. heavy rainfall (torrent)
   2. Steep topography
   3. Weak geological condition
   4. Ground water condition
   5. Land cover
   6. Others……
3. In your opinion, what is the characteristic of banjir bandang?
   .....
   .....
4. How much the speed of banjir bandang?
   1. Same as people walk speed
   2. Same as automobile speed (car)
   3. Same as airplanes speed
   4. Or (.....) km/hour
5. If we notice that banjir bandang flowing down, to which direction we should run away?
   1. To down direction (downstream)
   2. To upstream (up area)
   3. to rectangular/side (running in the area around side that area)
   4. Others,……

Respondent | | | | | Initials: ……

6. Up to how high level of banjir bandang rise up from the river to the land?
   1. Less than 1 m
   2. 1 – 5 meter
   3. > 5 meter
   4. Others….)
7. In your opinion, what are the impact resulted by banjir bandang? (the answer can be more than one)
   1. Physical damage
   2. Human Loss
   3. Property loss
   4. Mental disorder
   5. Others.....
8. Is there any safe place near your living area that can be used as emergency evacuation if banjir bandang occur
   1. Yes, there is
   2. No
9. If the safe place is exist, how is the distance from your home (mention definitely).....M (meter)
   Time taking.....minute
10. Was that area proper/safe enough to be utilized as emergency evacuation site if banjir bandang occur?
    a. Proper b. Un proper
    Reason.....
    .....
    .....
11. Have you ever join any simulation?
    a. Yes b. No
    Reason.....
    …….....
12. If yes, how far is your involvement in the activity of simulation (on pre simulation, during the simulation, and post of simulation)?
    .....
    .....
13. How is the impact of the simulation on your preparedness in facing the disaster?
    .....
    .....
14. What is the impact that you feel by the occurrence of banjir bandang?

Respondent | | | | | Initials: ……

a. Socially, mention

.....

.....

b. Economically, mention

.....

.....

15. By the existing of the impact, do you have any desire to move from your current living area or business area

a. Yes b. No

Reason

.....

.....

III. General Overview of Disaster Location

1. How is the distance of banjir location to Desa governmental office?
   ……m
2. How is the distance of banjir location to the Kecamatan governmental office?
   ……m
3. How is the distance of location to Kabupaten office?
   ……m
4. How wide of the hazard area?..... m^2

III. Kelembagaan Bencana (Desa/Kecamatan/Kabupaten)

1. Is there any organization of task force unit for banjir bandang disaster countermeasure in this Kabupaten?
   a. Yes b. No
2. If **yes**, is there any Decision Letter from Bupati for the establishment of Satlak?
   a. Yes b. No
3. What are the institution as the member of Satlak
   a. Government institution (1=Yes, 2=No) mention .....
   b. NGO. (1=Yes, 2=No) mention .....
   c. Professions group (1=Yes, 2=No) mention .....
   d. Private side (1=Yes, 2=No) mention .....
   e. .....
4. Did Satlak already have fixed procedures (Protap) about role allocation and the duties for the member?
   a. Yes b. No
5. Did Satlak already function for following items?

Respondent | | | | | Initials: ……

a. Coordination (1. Yes 2. No)

b. Planning for preparedness activity under the normal condition (1. Yes 2. No)

c. Implementation of preparedness activity under the normal condition (1. Yes 2. No)

d. Planning for early warning and evacuation activity under pressing condition before banjir bandang occurrence. (1. Yes 2. No)

e. Implementation for early warning and evacuation activity under pressing condition before banjir bandang occurrence. (1. Yes 2. No)

f. Funding gathering (1. Yes 2. No)

g. Others mention.....

6. Did this kabupaten already establish central of operational control for banjir bandang disaster countermeasure?

a. Yes b. No

7. Is there any budget provided at kecamatan/kabupaten for the disaster preparedness?

a. Yes b. No

8. If yes, from where the funding source for the preparedness in facing disaster for this kabupaten? **(1=Yes, 2=No)**

a. Budget of Regional Government Expenditure (APBD) (1. Yes 2. No)

b. Contingency Budget (not include as budget) (1. Yes 2. No)

c. Independently budget (1. Yes 2. No)

d. Foreign country donor (1. Yes 2. No)

e. Others, mention: .....

9. Did the government of Kabupaten has the policy about following items:

a. Emergency Response Plan for banjir bandang (1= Yes, 2=No)

b. Warning System for banjir bandang disaster (1= Yes, 2=No)

c. Criteria for starting evacuation before the occurrence of banjir bandang (1= Yes, 2=No)

d. Mobilization of Resources (1= Yes, 2=No)

e. Public Preparedness Education (1= Yes, 2=No)

10. Did the kabupaten government already have following items: (1= Yes, 2=No)

a. Fixed Procedures of banjir bandang disaster countermeasure (1= Yes, 2=No)

b. Technical Manual/Guidance for banjir bandang disaster countermeasure (1= Yes, 2=No)

Respondent | | | | | Initials: ……

c. Technical Manual/Guidance for responding emergency disaster condition before the occurrence of banjir bandang (1=Ya, 2=Tidak)

d. Technical Manual/Guidance for responding emergency disaster condition after the occurrence of banjir bandang (1=Ya, 2=Tidak)

IV. Preparedness of Government in Facing Disaster

1. Did Desa/Kecamatan/kabupaten government already have the hazard maps as following items ?
   a. Banjir Bandang (1=Yes, 2=No) b. Landslide (1=Yes, 2=No)
   c. Others, mention .....
2. If **yes**, are those maps being socialized/published/informed to the peoples?
   a. Yes b. No
3. If yes, how was it being socialized .....
   .....
4. If not, why? .....
   .....
5. Did government already prepared the buildings/infrastructures that will be used as temporary shelter for banjir bandang occurrence?
   a. Yes, mention about the total number and name of building/infrastructure.....
   b. No, why.....
6. If **yes**, are those buildings/place/infrstructure being socialized/informed to the peoples a. Yes
   b. No
7. If **yes,** how was it being socialized or if no, why? .....
   .....
8. If no, why? .....
   .....
9. Did kota/kabupaten government have made any signal board of disaster and evacuation path?
   a. Yes, mention about the number and location.....
   b. No, why.....
10. If **yes,** did the signal board of disaster and evacuation path have been socialized/informed to the peoples?
    a. Yes b. No
11. If **yes,** how was it being socialized or if not, why? .....
    .....

Respondent | | | | | Initials: ……

12 If not,
why? .....
.....

13. Did kecamatan/kabupaten government have determined the location used as central command for banjir bandang disaster (disaster post)?

a. Yes, mention the number: .....

b. No

14. If yes, did those disaster posts already have fixed procedures or manual for the implementation/execution of emergency condition before the occurrence of banjir bandang disaster?
a. Yes b. No

15. Did Kabupaten/kota government already prepared the basic facility for banjir bandang anticipation ?
……...
……...

16. If yes, what kind of facilities that have been prepared?
a. rainfall gauge (per hour)
b. rainfall gauge (per day)
c. extention meter to measure the crack
d. rain level gauge
e. Monitor camera
f. Others……..

17. If yes, does this basic information already informed to the peoples?
1. Ya 2. Tidak

18. If yes, how was the information being informed or if not, why?
……..……
……..…….

19. If not, why
……..……
……..…….

20. If yes, does the member of those disasters post already being trained to response the disaster emergency condition before the occurrence of banjir bandang?
a. Yes b. No

21. Does desa/kecamatan/kabupaten government has the acces to prepare the equipments/tools of evacuation?
a. Yes b. No

22. Does the desa/ kecamatan/kabupaten government already have fixed procedures for first aid in the emergency condition of for banjir bandang disaster?

a. Yes b. No

23. Does the desa/kecamatan/kabupaten government already prepare the medicines and equipments/tools for first aid in the emergency condition of banjir bandang disaster?
a. Yes b. No

24. The facilities and health service personnel available in this desa/kecamatan:

a. Number of Health service center.....unit

Respondent | | | | | Initials: ……

b. Number of clinic.....unit

c. Number of ambulance.....unit

d. Medical Doctor..... persons

e. Nurse/Mantri..... persons

f. Skilled Volunteer..... persons

25. Does kecamatan/kabupaten government already have plan for securing in the emergency condition of banjir bandang disaster? **(1=Yes, 2=No)**
   a. Securing for evacuation
   b. Securing the housing/residential area
   c. Securing the evacuation site
   d. Securing the facilities and important assets

26. Does kecamatan/kabupaten government have the plan to fulfill basic needs in the emergency condition of banjir bandang? **(1= Yes, 2=No)**
   a. Stock of food need (1. Yes 2. No)
   b. Equipments of refugee (Tents/toilet, etc) (1. Yes 2. No)
   c. Emergency kitchen set/equipments (1. Yes 2. No)
   d. Place for storaging the food, equipments and kitchen set (1. Yes 2. No)
   e. Procedures for the procurement of material and equipments (1. Yes 2. No)
   f. Procedures for the distribution of material and equipments (1. Yes 2. No)

27. Does kabupaten government /PLN (Electricity Company) already prepare the electricity/power supply (generator, etc) for the emergency?
   a. Yes, mention about the number, location and the type
   b. No

28. Does kota/kabupaten government/Telkom already prepare the communication network for the emergency condition (Telephone/TV/Radio/ORARI/RAPI)?
   a. Yes, mention the number and location
   b. No

29. Does kota/kabupaten government/PDAM (water supply company) already prepare the supply of clean water for the emergency condition?
   a. Yes, mention the number (litter per day) and location
   b. No

30. Does kabupaten government already prepare the heavy tools/equipments (bulldozer, truck, pick up, walles) for the emergency condition ?
   a. Yes, number and the location
   b. No

31. Have the Kabupaten/kecamatan/desa conduct simulation (drill) for banjir bandang?
   1. Yes 2. No

Respondent | | | | | Initials: ……

32. If yes, what kind of simulation was conducted?
1. Evacuation after the occurrence of banjir bandang.
2. Emergency response after the occurrence of banjir bandang
3. Warning information delivery after the occurrence of banjir bandang
4. Warning information delivery before the occurrence
5. Others, mention ……

V. Disaster Warning System

1. Does kecamatan/kabupaten government already have the disaster warning system?

   a. Yes b. No

2. If **yes**, which institution has the responsibility for the implementation/execution of disaster warning system?.....

   .....

3. How is the form of disaster warning system in this kota/kabupaten?.....

   .....

4. How is the form of dissemination of information spread for the early warning system to the peoples?.....

VI. Map of Respondent Location. Figure Out The location of Respondent

Southern Latitude :
East Longitude :
Altitude : m above sea level

N

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Results Analysis of Community Consciousness Survey on Banjir Bandang in Jember

Age * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Age	19	0	0	1	1
	20	0	1	1	2
	21	0	3	0	3
	22	2	1	0	3
	23	0	1	0	1
	25	0	1	0	1
	26	1	0	1	2
	27	1	0	0	1
	28	0	1	0	1
	29	1	1	1	3
	30	4	1	1	6
	31	2	0	0	2
	32	2	3	1	6
	33	2	3	1	6
	34	2	0	1	3
	35	0	3	1	4
	36	0	1	0	1
	37	0	1	0	1
	38	1	3	2	6
	40	1	3	3	7
	41	1	1	0	2
	42	0	1	0	1
	43	0	0	1	1
	44	0	0	4	4
	45	4	0	1	5
	46	0	0	1	1
	47	1	0	2	3
	48	0	3	0	3
	49	0	0	2	2
	50	3	2	0	5
	52	0	0	1	1
	53	0	0	1	1
	54	2	0	0	2
	55	1	0	0	1
	56	0	0	1	1
	57	1	0	0	1
	58	0	0	2	2
	62	1	0	0	1
	65	1	0	0	1
	70	1	1	0	2
Total		35	35	30	100

Age category * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Age category	<=30	9	10	5	24
	31-50	19	24	20	63
	>50	7	1	5	13
Total		35	35	30	100

Gender * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Gender	Male	22	17	19	58
	Female	13	18	11	42
Total		35	35	30	100

Education * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Education	Not completed elementary school	6	0	0	6
	Completed elementary school	17	12	22	51
	Completed junior high school	4	12	5	21
	Completed senior high school	4	10	3	17
	Completed diploma	4	1	0	5
Total		35	35	30	100

Family status * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Family status	Yes	35	34	29	98
	No	0	1	1	2
Total		35	35	30	100

Number of dependents * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Number of dependents	0	0	1	0	1
	1	3	4	0	7
	2	8	7	9	24
	3	9	7	8	24
	4	7	11	5	23
	5	4	4	4	12
	6	3	1	1	5
	7	0	0	2	2
	11	1	0	0	1
	99	0	0	1	1
Total		35	35	30	100

Main occupation * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Main occupation	entrepreneur	7	14	1	22
	farmer	11	8	11	30
	hodge	0	0	3	3
	housewife	5	8	4	17
	labor	0	1	0	1
	non-civil servant teachers	4	2	0	6
	plantation employees	8	1	2	11
	PNS	0	1	2	3
	trader	0	0	7	7
Total		35	35	30	100

Revenue from the main job * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Revenue from the main job	99	5	2	2	9
	50000	0	1	0	1
	150000	0	1	0	1
	180000	1	0	0	1
	200000	0	1	0	1
	250000	1	0	0	1
	300000	4	2	1	7
	350000	0	1	0	1
	382500	1	0	0	1
	400000	0	2	2	4
	450000	3	0	3	6
	500000	4	9	4	17
	550000	0	0	1	1
	600000	1	6	4	11
	625000	2	0	0	2
	700000	4	1	4	9
	750000	1	2	0	3
	800000	1	2	0	3
	900000	3	1	1	5
	1000000	1	0	6	7
	1400000	1	0	0	1
	1500000	1	2	2	5
	2000000	0	2	0	2
	2500000	1	0	0	1
Total		35	35	30	100

The main revenue categories * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
The main revenue categories	1	7	5	2	14
	2	13	20	15	48
	3	15	10	13	38
Total		35	35	30	100

Side job * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Side job	99	24	25	21	70
	entrepreneur	6	3	4	13
	farmer	2	4	3	9
	labor	2	3	2	7
	plantation employees	1	0	0	1
Total		35	35	30	100

Moonlighting income * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Moonlighting income	99	24	25	21	70
	50000	0	2	0	2
	100000	0	1	1	2
	150000	1	0	0	1
	160000	1	0	0	1
	200000	2	0	1	3
	250000	0	1	0	1
	300000	4	1	0	5
	400000	1	0	0	1
	500000	0	3	0	3
	1000000	1	1	1	3
	1500000	0	0	1	1
	1600000	1	0	0	1
Total		35	34	25	94

Moonlighting income category * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Moonlighting income category	1	28	29	23	80
	2	5	4	0	9
	3	2	1	2	5
Total		35	34	25	94

Distance of work sites with floods * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Distance of work sites with floods	<10 m	1	12	2	15
	10-20 m	1	2	0	3
	20-30 m	5	1	0	6
	30-40 m	2	1	0	3
	40-50 m	1	5	0	6
	>50 m	21	14	28	63
	99	4	0	0	4
Total		35	35	30	100

Proximity to the flood site specific work * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Proximity to the flood site specific work	2	0	2	0	2
	5	1	5	0	6
	7	0	3	0	3
	8	0	2	1	3
	10	0	1	1	2
	15	0	2	0	2
	20	1	0	0	1
	24	0	1	0	1
	25	3	0	0	3
	27	1	0	0	1
	30	0	1	0	1
	35	1	0	0	1
	40	1	1	0	2
	50	1	2	0	3
	67	1	0	0	1
	75	1	0	0	1
	99	4	0	3	7
	100	2	5	1	8
	120	1	0	0	1
	200	2	4	2	8
	300	1	1	1	3
	500	2	0	1	3
	1000	3	1	4	8
	1500	0	1	1	2
	1700	2	0	0	2
	2000	1	3	1	5
	2200	1	0	0	1
	2500	1	0	0	1
	3000	3	0	1	4
	5000	0	0	2	2
	7000	1	0	1	2
Total		35	35	20	90

The slope of the workplace (degrees) * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
The slope of the workplace (degrees)	<10	4	1	5	10
	10-20	2	9	17	28
	20-30	9	8	4	21
	30-40	9	6	4	19
	40-50	3	2	0	5
	>50	4	2	0	6
	99	4	7	0	11
Total		35	35	30	100

Specific slope (degrees) * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Specific slope (degrees)	3	0	0	1	1
	5	2	0	0	2
	8	1	0	0	1
	9	1	0	0	1
	10	0	0	5	5
	11	0	0	1	1
	13	1	0	0	1
	15	3	4	1	8
	18	0	1	0	1
	20	0	6	8	14
	23	1	0	0	1
	24	1	0	0	1
	25	5	0	0	5
	30	4	5	2	11
	32	1	0	0	1
	33	1	0	0	1
	34	1	0	0	1
	35	1	2	1	4
	37	1	0	0	1
	38	0	1	0	1
	40	1	1	0	2
	45	1	1	0	2
	50	1	0	0	1
	60	1	1	0	2
	65	3	0	0	3
	99	4	13	0	17
Total		35	35	19	89

Ownership of residence * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Ownership of residence	Their own-selves	31	33	28	92
	Boarding	4	2	2	8
Total		35	35	30	100

Type of house floor * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Type of house floor	Ground floor	5	4	1	10
	Cement floor	19	11	19	49
	Tile floor	3	5	10	18
	Ceramics floor	8	15	0	23
Total		35	35	30	100

Type of wall * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Type of wall	Bamboo	4	1	0	5
	Bamboo and wall combination	5	1	2	8
	Wall	25	32	28	85
	Board	1	1	0	2
Total		35	35	30	100

Type roof * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Type roof	Zinc	1	0	0	1
	Asbestos	0	3	1	4
	Roof-tile	34	32	29	95
Total		35	35	30	100

Distance from the house with the location of flood * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Distance from the house with the location of flood	< 10 m	6	10	0	16
	10-20 m	2	2	1	5
	20-30 m	9	1	0	10
	30-40 m	2	0	1	3
	40-50 m	5	5	0	10
	> 50 m	11	17	28	56
Total		35	35	30	100

Specific distance home with work location * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Specific distance home with work location	1	1	0	0	1
	2	0	1	0	1
	3	1	0	0	1
	5	2	6	0	8
	7	1	0	0	1
	8	0	1	0	1
	9	1	0	0	1
	10	0	3	0	3
	15	0	1	1	2
	18	1	0	0	1
	20	3	1	0	4
	21	1	0	0	1
	25	3	0	0	3
	28	1	0	0	1
	29	1	0	0	1
	30	1	0	0	1
	34	1	0	0	1
	40	1	0	0	1
	45	3	1	0	4
	50	2	4	0	6
	55	1	0	0	1
	70	1	1	0	2
	75	2	0	0	2
	80	0	1	0	1
	100	4	4	2	10
	200	2	3	2	7
	300	1	2	0	3
	500	0	4	4	8
	900	0	0	1	1
	1000	0	1	6	7
	1500	0	0	2	2
	2000	0	1	1	2
Total		35	35	19	89

Slope house * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			Total
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	
Slope house	<10	7	0	3	10
	10-20	7	10	17	34
	20-30	12	6	3	21
	30-40	6	8	6	20
	40-50	1	4	0	5
	>50	2	0	1	3
	99	0	7	0	7
Total		35	35	30	100

he slope of the specific house * Respondents Code Crosstabulatio

Count

		Respondents Code			Total
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	
The slope of the specific house	5	4	0	0	4
	8	3	0	0	3
	9	0	0	1	1
	10	0	0	6	6
	12	1	0	1	2
	15	2	7	5	14
	18	1	0	0	1
	19	2	0	0	2
	20	5	2	10	17
	22	1	0	0	1
	23	1	0	0	1
	24	1	0	0	1
	25	2	5	0	7
	30	7	3	3	13
	33	0	1	0	1
	35	1	5	2	8
	40	1	1	1	3
	42	0	1	0	1
	45	1	2	0	3
	48	0	1	0	1
	50	1	0	0	1
	55	1	0	0	1
	99	0	7	1	8
Total		35	35	30	100

Fulfillment of clean water * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Fulfillment of clean water	Alone (municipal waterworks/water pump)	11	17	3	31
	Together (water pump/springs)	16	18	20	54
	River	2	0	4	6
	Combination	6	0	3	9
Total		35	35	30	100

The availability of clean water * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
The availability of clean water	Enough	34	35	30	99
	Not enough	1	0	0	1
Total		35	35	30	100

Fulfillment of clean water if not enough * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Fulfillment of clean water if not enough	99	34	35	30	99
	taking from neighbor's house	1	0	0	1
Total		35	35	30	100

Quality of water availability * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Quality of water availability	Clear	32	34	30	96
	Muddy	3	1	0	4
Total		35	35	30	100

Preparation during normal conditions * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Preparation during normal conditions	Ready for food in emergency	6	6	5	17
	Checking prone-disaster map	2	0	0	2
	Checking evacuation sites	10	5	5	20
	Checking weather info	1	9	0	10
	Following simulation	2	2	0	4
	Ready for food and checking prone-disaster map	6	2	2	10
	Ready for food,checking prone-disaster map & evacuation site	0	1	5	6
	Ready for food,checking prone-disaster map & weather	0	1	0	1
	Ready for food,checking map & weather also simulation	0	1	0	1
	Ready for food and checking evacuation sites	3	3	1	7
	Ready for food, checking evacuation sites and weathers	0	1	0	1
	Ready for food,checking evacuation site & follow simulation	0	1	0	1
	Checking disaster map and weather information	0	1	0	1
	Checking weather info and follow simulation	0	2	0	2
	tidak tahu	5	0	12	17
Total		35	35	30	100

An evacuation participation for flash flood early* Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukarambi	Total
An evacuation participation for flash flood early	99	3	0	9	12
	alert	1	0	0	1
	clothing	0	1	0	1
	coat and a flashlight for nighttime road	0	1	0	1
	Collecting diploma in backpack	0	1	0	1
	Collecting securities	0	1	0	1
	crate paper	1	0	0	1
	do not cut down trees	0	0	2	2
	DO NOT indiscriminate disafforest	0	0	1	1
	elevate the home page	1	0	0	1
	elevate the home pages	1	0	0	1
	family gathering	0	1	0	1
	feed, medicines	0	0	1	1
	find a high place	1	0	0	1
	find a safe place	0	0	3	3
	flee	1	0	0	1
	food supplies	0	1	0	1
	give out, save the family and relatives	0	0	1	1
	greenery	0	4	1	5
	greening	0	0	2	2
	greening when heavy rain alert	1	0	0	1
	Just prepare yourself alone	0	1	0	1
	Just prepare yourself alone, existing property yan	0	1	0	1
	know the location of harbor	1	0	0	1
	lighting and food preparation	0	1	0	1
	looking for a place higher	1	0	0	1
	no, only if heavy rain alert	1	0	0	1
	notoccured	0	1	0	1
	ONLY protect against	0	0	1	1
	packing valuables	1	0	0	1
	planting large trees	1	0	0	1
	planting trees	3	1	0	4
	planting trees and alert	1	0	0	1
	preparation equipment like rafters	0	1	0	1
	preparation for evacuation vehicles	0	1	0	1
	preparation of food for 2 days	0	1	0	1
	preparation to save themselves	1	0	0	1
	prepare important pages	0	1	0	1

Participation in the simulation * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Participation in the simulation	Yes	0	11	3	14
	No	35	24	27	86
Total		35	35	30	100

Form of activity that followed in the simulation * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Form of activity that followed in the simulation	Evacuation, rescuing, soup kitchen & disseminating information	0	3	0	3
	Rescuing	0	4	0	4
	Disseminating warning information	0	1	0	1
	Evacuation and rescuing	0	2	1	3
	Evacuation, rescuing and soup kitchen	0	0	1	1
	Evacuation, rescuing, soup kitchen & disseminating info	0	2	1	3
	Don't know	35	23	27	85
Total		35	35	30	100

Reasons effective simulation * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Reasons effective simulation	99	35	24	27	86
	better prepared in the event ben	0	3	0	3
	Giving the evacuation yan	0	1	0	1
	help	0	1	0	1
	help in case of flooding	0	0	1	1
	helping communities	0	1	0	1
	includes everything and bermanfa	0	0	1	1
	increased awareness	0	2	0	2
	It's still reminded of trauma	0	1	0	1
	receive training	0	1	0	1
	running well and correctly	0	0	1	1
	useful	0	1	0	1
Total		35	35	30	100

The reason is not effective simulation * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
The reason is not effective simulation		0	1	0	1
	a knowledge society	1	0	0	1
	alert	1	0	0	1
	already know their own citizens from their respective events penglaman	0	1	0	1
	better prepared to save themselves	1	0	0	1
	do not know	25	21	30	76
	do not know if there are simulation	0	2	0	2
	due to be in safe / high region	0	1	0	1
	find help	1	0	0	1
	infrastructure does not support	0	1	0	1
	know the rescue system	1	0	0	1
	lack of attention from residents	0	1	0	1
	lesson	4	0	0	4
	let me know	0	1	0	1
	let me know if there's more	0	1	0	1
	new information	0	2	0	2
	no preparation	0	1	0	1
	there is anticipation	0	1	0	1
	there is no means of support	0	1	0	1
	to prevent flooding	1	0	0	1
Total		35	35	30	100

The cause of flash floods * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
The cause of flash floods	Heavy rains	13	6	14	33
	Weak rock	0	1	0	1
	Grond water	0	0	1	1
	Land cover	1	8	0	9
	Bare forest	6	3	0	9
	Heavy rains and steep topography	4	6	1	11
	Heavy rains,steep topography, and weak rock	1	0	0	1
	Heavy rains,steep topography and land cover	1	0	0	1
	Heavy rains,steep topography & bare forest	1	0	2	3
	Heavy rain,steep topography,ground water & bare forest	0	1	0	1
	Heavy rain,steep topography,land cover & bare forest	0	2	0	2
	Heavy rains and weak rock	1	1	0	2
	Heavy rain,weak rock & land cover	0	1	0	1
	Heavy rain and ground water	1	1	0	2
	Heavy rain,ground water and land cover	1	0	0	1
	Heavy rains and land cover	3	3	0	6
	Heavy rain and bare forest	2	2	11	15
	Heavy rain,steep topography,ground water,land cover&bare fo	0	0	1	1
Total		35	35	30	100

Speed flash floods * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Speed flash floods	Like walk by foot fastly	5	3	1	9
	Like vehicle speed	25	8	29	62
	Like aircraft speed	5	23	0	28
	4	0	1	0	1
Total		35	35	30	100

If the floods come down, then ran- * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
If the floods come down, then ran-	To upper area	21	19	13	53
	To aside area	6	8	7	21
	Mosque	5	2	1	8
	Safe location	2	6	5	13
	No where	1	0	4	5
Total		35	35	30	100

Flood elevation rises from the river * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Flood elevation rises from the river	< 1	0	0	1	1
	1-5	30	9	17	56
	>5	5	26	12	43
Total		35	35	30	100

Impact of floods * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code		Total
		Silo	Panti	
Impact of floods	Physical damage	4	2	6
	Lost of property	12	4	16
	Physical damage and deaths	1	1	2
	Physical damage, deaths and lost of property	2	7	9
	Physical damage,deaths & lost of property and monomaniac	0	7	7
	Physical damage and deaths	10	6	16
	Physical damage,lost of property & monomaniac	1	3	4
	Physical damage and monomaniac	1	0	1
	Physical damage and traumatic	1	0	1
	Physical damage and isolated	0	1	1
	Deaths and lost of property	2	0	2
	Lost of property and monomaniac	0	1	1
	Lost of property and traumatic	1	0	1
	Monomaniac and traumatic	0	1	1
	Don't know	0	1	1
Total		35	34	69

Safe places for evacuation * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			Total
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	
Safe places for evacuation	Yes	30	35	25	90
	No	5	0	4	9
	99	0	0	1	1
Total		35	35	30	100

Safe distance from the house (m) * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Safe distance from the house (m)	0	0	3	0	3
	5	0	1	0	1
	10	5	1	0	6
	15	0	1	0	1
	20	1	1	0	2
	30	1	0	0	1
	40	2	0	0	2
	50	7	3	1	11
	99	3	0	8	11
	100	8	3	7	18
	150	0	0	1	1
	200	1	0	1	2
	300	1	2	1	4
	500	3	7	8	18
	700	1	0	0	1
	1000	2	7	2	11
	1500	0	1	1	2
	2000	0	1	0	1
	5000	0	2	0	2
	10000	0	1	0	1
	30000	0	1	0	1
Total		35	35	30	100

Safe distance from the house * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Safe distance from the house	<=100	19	10	9	38
	100-300	10	5	10	25
	>=300	6	20	11	37
Total		35	35	30	100

Safe travel time from home (minutes) * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Safe travel time from home (minutes)	0	0	2	0	2
	1	2	4	0	6
	3	3	1	3	7
	5	13	6	8	27
	10	8	6	8	22
	15	6	9	2	17
	20	0	2	1	3
	30	0	4	0	4
	60	0	1	0	1
	99	3	0	8	11
Total		35	35	30	100

Feasibility of the evacuation site * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Feasibility of the evacuation site	Feasible	30	23	16	69
	Not feasible	2	5	9	16
	Don't know	3	0	5	8
Total		35	28	30	93

Evacuation where appropriate excuse * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Evacuation where appropriate excuse	a forest	1	0	0	1
	Attention, eating guaranteed	0	1	0	1
	away from flood	4	0	0	4
	Away from the river and the high place	0	1	0	1
	because it can accommodate many people	0	3	0	3
	because it can accommodate more people and a high place	0	1	0	1
	because of high	5	0	0	5
	because of the high place	0	1	0	1
	because the mosque and buildings strong	1	0	0	1
	both for shelter and safe from flooding	0	0	1	1
	distance from the location of flood	0	1	0	1
	do not know	3	0	15	18
	edge of rice fields with rain and dark, but safe	0	1	0	1
	enough food and drug material	0	0	1	1
	enough for residents	2	0	0	2
	enough to accommodate	1	0	0	1
	facilities do not support	0	0	4	4
	far from the location of flood	2	0	0	2
	flanked by river floods	0	1	0	1
	food and drink ad	1	0	0	1
	foothills	1	0	0	1
	height and its location close to home	0	1	0	1
	high and close	0	1	0	1
	high and safe place	0	1	0	1
	high building (mosque)	0	1	0	1
	high ground and safe	0	1	0	1
	high place	0	1	0	1
	high, away from river	0	1	0	1
	Higher	0	1	0	1
	higher location	2	0	0	2
	higher location and distance from river	1	0	0	1
	higher place	0	5	0	5
	higher position	1	0	0	1
	highest location	0	1	0	1
	home residents and a higher plain	0	1	0	1
	is too close to the location	0	1	0	1
	large capacity	0	0	1	1

Never follow the simulation * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Never follow the simulation	Yes	0	10	3	13
	No	35	25	27	87
Total		35	35	30	100

Involvement in the simulation * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Involvement in the simulation	99	35	22	27	84
	caring for children and parents	0	1	0	1
	early warning to evacuate refugees	0	1	0	1
	good	0	1	0	1
	no notification	0	1	0	1
	participants	0	1	0	1
	refugee	0	1	0	1
	simulation	0	3	0	3
	Simulation, as a victim	0	1	0	1
	The entire series of events	0	1	0	1
	there examination of children who are still SD	0	1	0	1
	useful	0	1	0	1
	warning, evacuation, treatment	0	0	1	1
	warnings to evacuate	0	0	2	2
Total		35	35	30	100

Impact simulation of disaster preparedness * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Impact simulation of disaster preparedness	99	10	11	27	48
	as a description of flood management	2	0	0	2
	baranmg essential goods could be prepared	0	1	0	1
	be handling his disaster	2	0	0	2
	better prepared	0	2	0	2
	better prepared and know that the priority items	0	1	0	1
	better prepared because there are training	0	3	0	3
	better prepared for floods	1	0	0	1
	can be made if trerjadi disaster preparation	1	0	0	1
	casual	0	2	0	2
	citizens are more educated and vigilant when it floods	2	0	0	2
	citizens become better prepared to cope with disasters	1	0	0	1
	communityright to know to save time banj	1	0	0	1
	does not affect anything	0	1	0	1
	Fixed insecure because the disaster came arrives	0	1	0	1
	good	0	1	0	1
	good and help people understand a bit more	0	1	0	1
	good, because it tells what to dilakuka	1	0	0	1
	health	0	1	0	1
	help to overcome disasters	1	0	0	1
	how to rescue and signs of flooding	1	0	0	1
	its citizens are better prepared	0	2	0	2
	know how to rescue	1	0	0	1
	knowledge of evacuation and first aid	1	0	0	1
	lesson	1	0	0	1
	let me know	0	1	0	1
	more there is preparation	0	1	0	1
	more vigilant	0	0	1	1
	More vigilant and provide information to interrupt	0	1	0	1
	no	3	0	0	3
	quite good and helpful	0	0	1	1
	quite ready because there is already an example	0	0	1	1
	ready to face disaster	0	1	0	1

Social impact of large floods * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Social impact of large floods	+ fields damaged homes	0	2	0	2
	99	0	0	15	15
	afraid that if there is flooding again	0	1	0	1
	afraid that if there is heavy rain in the evening so tid	0	1	0	1
	casualties	0	0	3	3
	casualties + homes damaged	0	2	0	2
	casualties, trauma	0	0	1	1
	changes in working procedures of community	0	1	0	1
	does not exist (because the plateau)	0	1	0	1
	fear	6	0	0	6
	fear and trauma	0	0	1	1
	fear if there is heavy rain	1	0	0	1
	fear of heavy rain	0	1	0	1
	fear or trauma	0	1	0	1
	fear, trauma	2	0	0	2
	high mutual	0	3	0	3
	homes damaged	0	1	0	1
	increased awareness of citizens	1	0	0	1
	increased level of community kinship	1	0	0	1
	increased levels of kinship, community	4	0	0	4
	injured or dead	1	0	0	1
	injuries	1	0	0	1
	longer afraid of rain if there is flooding again akalau	0	1	0	1
	loss of family / neighbors	0	0	1	1
	lost family	0	0	2	2
	LOST JOB / Unemployment	0	0	1	1
	many people who have been traumatized when heavy rains	0	1	0	1
	more compact voluntary work	0	1	0	1
	mutual assistance to clean the mud	1	0	0	1
	nice house	0	1	0	1
	no casualties	2	0	0	2
	one was injured	1	0	0	1
	people become afraid and the more quiet areas	0	1	0	1
	prone to theft	0	0	2	2
	residents increased compactness	0	1	0	1

The economic impact of flash floods * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
The economic impact of flash floods	2 months is not working	0	1	0	1
	99	0	0	3	3
	access difficult, a lot of mud, broken bridges, economics	1	0	0	1
	activities disrupted	0	1	0	1
	AGRICULTURAL LAND Damage	0	0	1	1
	broken rice	0	1	0	1
	can not be money from work	0	1	0	1
	can not kesawah	0	0	1	1
	can not work	0	3	2	5
	can not work for 8 months in refugee camps	0	1	0	1
	can not work for one month	0	1	0	1
	can not work in rice fields	0	0	1	1
	changes in business	0	1	0	1
	Damage FACILITY	0	0	1	1
	Damage HOUSE, LOST LIVESTOCK	0	0	1	1
	damaged bridges, damaged houses, village death	0	1	0	1
	damaged homes	1	0	0	1
	damaged rice fields, buildings damaged	0	0	1	1
	damaged rice fields, cattle die	0	1	0	1
	damaged rice fields, livestock lost	0	0	1	1
	declining revenue	1	0	0	1
	diapakai fields can not be over 1 year	0	1	0	1
	difficult	0	1	0	1
	does not exist (because the plateau)	0	1	0	1
	economic decline as family income (petan	0	1	0	1
	economic loss because he could not go anywhere	0	1	0	1
	economy stopped 3 months	0	1	0	1
	for other communities can not obtain pendapa	0	0	1	1
	homeless	3	0	0	3
	homes damaged	3	1	0	4
	loss of income	0	0	1	1
	loss of property	15	5	0	20
	LOSs of PROPERTY	0	0	1	1
	losses from damaged	5	0	0	5

The desire to move after an impact * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
The desire to move after an impact	Yes	4	13	6	23
	No	31	22	24	77
Total		35	35	30	100

Results Analysis of Local Government Consciousness Survey on Banjir Bandang in Jember

Position * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			Total
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	
Position	BPD	0	0	1	1
	KASUN CURAHWUNGKAL	1	0	0	1
	Kasun Gendir	0	0	1	1
	KASUN KARANG TENGAH	1	0	0	1
	KASUN KRAJAN	1	0	0	1
	KASUN MUJAN	0	0	1	1
	kaur desa	0	2	0	2
	KAUR DESA KESRA	1	0	0	1
	KAUR KEAMANAN	0	0	1	1
	KAUR KEUANGAN	1	0	0	1
	Kaur Pemerintahan	0	1	0	1
	KAUR PEMERINTAHAN	1	0	0	1
	kaur umum	0	2	0	2
	KAUR UMUM	1	0	0	1
	Kepala Dusun	1	3	1	5
	Kepala Dusun Danci	0	1	0	1
	Kepala Dusun Krajan	0	1	0	1
	Ketua RT 03	0	0	1	1
	Ketua RT 2 KARANG TE	1	0	0	1
	Ketua Rw	0	0	2	2
	Ketua RW	0	0	1	1
	Ketua RW 02	0	0	1	1
	SEKDES	1	0	0	1
Total		10	10	10	30

Age * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Age	28	0	1	0	1
	31	1	0	0	1
	32	1	0	0	1
	33	1	0	0	1
	35	0	2	1	3
	37	1	1	0	2
	38	0	1	0	1
	39	1	1	0	2
	40	1	0	0	1
	41	1	0	0	1
	42	0	1	0	1
	43	0	0	1	1
	44	1	0	0	1
	45	0	1	1	2
	46	0	0	1	1
	48	1	0	0	1
	50	0	0	1	1
	51	0	1	0	1
	52	0	0	1	1
	55	0	0	1	1
	57	1	0	1	2
	58	0	1	0	1
	64	0	0	2	2
Total		10	10	10	30

Age category * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Age category	1.00	0	1	0	1
	2.00	9	7	5	21
	3.00	1	2	5	8
Total		10	10	10	30

Gender * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Gender	Male	10	10	10	30
Total		10	10	10	30

Education * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Education	Not completed elementary school	0	0	1	1
	Completed elementary school	1	0	6	7
	Completed junior high school	2	3	2	7
	Completed senior high school	6	6	0	12
	Completed diploma	1	1	1	3
Total		10	10	10	30

Opinions about flash floods * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Opinions about flash floods	alirannnya flooding that hard and there was a roar	0	1	0	1
	Anjir with BIG WOOD-WOOD AND MUD	1	0	0	1
	Avalanches, rain, the flood	0	0	1	1
	BECAUSE heavy rains and Deforestation	1	0	0	1
	big water, mud, stone, wood	0	0	1	1
	BRING MATERIAL, STONE, WOOD	0	0	1	1
	CONTAINING LUMPUR, LARGE VOLUME	0	0	1	1
	DUE TO THE GREAT FLOOD flooding	1	0	0	1
	flood + mud + stone and wood	0	2	0	2
	FLOOD ARRIVES THEN CAME VERY LARGE AND FAST	1	0	0	1
	flood coming suddenly bring the material from above / upstream	0	1	0	1
	flood coming suddenly, turbid water, a lot of stone and wood were washed away and the flow is very fast	0	1	0	1
	FLOOD mud	1	0	0	1
	flooded with stones and wood and mud	0	0	1	1
	Flooding that followed the roar of rivers overflow and water	0	1	0	1
	floods that brought mud and wood	0	1	0	1
	Heavy rain, OLD, AIR Mix LUMPUR	1	0	0	1
	heavy rains in the northern areas (mountains Rengganis) _ banjirnya suddenly	0	1	0	1
	major flood damage capability	0	0	1	1
	Mix WATER MUD	1	0	0	1
	rain does not stop	0	0	1	1
	RAIN sudden, swift, INCREASED OF RIVER WATER, MUD	1	0	0	1
	Sudden flooding with torrential flow along the wood, stone and mud	0	1	0	1
	THAT NEVER HAPPENS				

The cause of flash floods * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
The cause of flash floods	Heavy rains	0	2	5	7
	Steep topography	0	0	1	1
	Land cover	0	2	0	2
	Bare forest	2	0	0	2
	Heavy rains and steep topography	2	2	2	6
	Heavy rains,steep topography, and weak rock	0	2	1	3
	Heavy rains,steep topography & bare forest	3	0	0	3
	Heavy rains and weak rock	0	1	0	1
	Heavy rains and land cover	0	1	0	1
	Heavy rain and bare forest	3	0	1	4
Total		10	10	10	30

The characteristics of flash floods * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
The characteristics of flash floods	a loud roar of the water	0	0	1	1
	BIG WATER, cloudy, DAMAGE	0	0	1	1
	big water, mud, stone, wood	0	0	1	1
	Clamor, rain OLD, AIR Sunga	1	0	0	1
	died on the spot although the river water	0	1	0	1
	downpour	0	2	0	2
	Downpours, DAMAGE, SERIOUS MATERIAL	0	0	1	1
	during the 5 days of heavy rain, sun	0	0	1	1
	Heavy rain, OLD, RIVER WATER	1	0	0	1
	Heavy rain, OLD, rumble	1	0	0	1
	Heavy rain, the ADA LUMPUR, WATER S	1	0	0	1
	Heavy rain, WIND, WATER Mix	1	0	0	1
	heavy rains in the northern region (g	0	1	0	1
	loud voices, big water	0	0	1	1
	mud, big water, stone, wood	0	0	1	1
	MUD, STONE, WOOD	0	0	1	1
	muddy, rushing water, the smell	0	0	1	1
	OLD RAIN, heavy, ARRIVES ARRIVES D	1	0	0	1
	rain did not stop as long as 3	0	1	0	1
	RAINFALL THROUGH 4 HOURS, WIND KENCA	1	0	0	1
	RIVER WATER AND TAKE KAY overflow	1	0	0	1
	SNGAI IN MUD, RIVER WATER IT	1	0	0	1
	Stinging smell of mud, the rain de	0	1	0	1
	The roar of water and stone yan	0	1	0	1
	there are pieces of trees that go t	0	1	0	1
	Torrential AND HIGH WATER	1	0	0	1
	torrential rain days	0	1	0	1
	turbid water, the soil around Sunga	0	1	0	1
	WATER VOLUME abundant, LIKE Y	0	0	1	1
Total		10	10	10	30

Speed flash floods * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Speed flash floods	Like walk by foot fastly	0	0	3	3
	Like vehicle speed	5	4	7	16
	Like aircraft speed	5	6	0	11
Total		10	10	10	30

If the floods come down, then ran- * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
If the floods come down, then ran-	To upper area	4	5	6	15
	To aside area	1	5	0	6
	Mosque	5	0	2	7
	Safe location	0	0	2	2
Total		10	10	10	30

Flood elevation rises from the river * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Flood elevation rises from the river	1-5	7	0	8	15
	>5	3	7	1	11
	4	0	3	1	4
Total		10	10	10	30

Impact of floods * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Impact of floods	Death	0	0	2	2
	Lost of property	1	2	3	6
	Traumatic	0	0	1	1
	Physical damage and deaths	1	0	0	1
	Physical damage, deaths and lost of property	1	3	2	6
	Physical damage,deaths & lost of property and monomaniac	0	2	0	2
	Physical damage and deaths	1	1	2	4
	Physical damage,lost of property & monomaniac	2	2	0	4
	Deaths and lost of property	2	0	0	2
	Lost of property and monomaniac	1	0	0	1
	Lost of property and traumatic	1	0	0	1
Total		10	10	10	30

Safe places for evacuation * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Safe places for evacuation	Yes	8	10	9	27
	No	2	0	1	3
Total		10	10	10	30

Safe distance from the house (m) * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			Total
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	
Safe distance from the house (m)	3	0	1	0	1
	5	0	1	0	1
	50	0	1	1	2
	99	2	0	2	4
	100	2	1	0	3
	150	0	1	0	1
	200	2	0	0	2
	300	1	2	1	4
	400	0	0	1	1
	500	1	1	3	5
	1000	1	1	0	2
	1500	0	1	1	2
	4000	1	0	0	1
	5000	0	0	1	1
Total		10	10	10	30

Safe distance from the house * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			Total
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	
Safe distance from the house	<=100	0	2	1	3
	100-300	1	0	0	1
	>=300	0	1	0	1
	5.0	4	3	3	10
	10.0	2	1	2	5
	15.0	0	1	1	2
	20.0	1	2	0	3
	30.0	0	0	1	1
	99.0	2	0	2	4
Total		10	10	10	30

Safe travel time from home (minutes) * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			Total
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	
Safe travel time from home (minutes)	1	8	9	5	22
	2	0	1	3	4
	99	2	0	2	4
Total		10	10	10	30

Feasibility of the evacuation site * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Feasibility of the evacuation site	Feasible	8	9	5	22
	Not feasible	0	1	3	4
	Don't know	2	0	2	4
Total		10	10	10	30

Evacuation where appropriate excuse * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Evacuation where appropriate excuse	1	2	9	0	11
	2	8	1	8	17
	99	0	0	2	2
Total		10	10	10	30

Never follow the simulation * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Never follow the simulation	Yes	2	9	0	11
	No	8	1	8	17
	99	0	0	2	2
Total		10	10	10	30

Involvement in the simulation * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Involvement in the simulation	99	7	1	10	18
	become a member of the group	0	1	0	1
	coordination of the simulation participants	0	1	0	1
	JICA participants	0	1	0	1
	JUST BEGINNING	1	0	0	1
	MAKES CONSUMPTION	1	0	0	1
	Pre-simulation	0	1	0	1
	simulation	0	1	0	1
	The entire series of events	0	1	0	1
	victims' companion	0	2	0	2
	Village officials received GUEST	1	0	0	1
	warning, mass gathering, evacuation	0	1	0	1
Total		10	10	10	30

Impact simulation of disaster preparedness * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Impact simulation of disaster preparedness	99	7	0	10	17
	ANTICIPATION AND NEW INFORMATION	1	0	0	1
	better prepared in case of flash floods	0	1	0	1
	better prepared to face disaster	0	2	0	2
	citizens can more carefully	0	1	0	1
	citizens to be able to think what the emotion mengtamakan	0	1	0	1
	good, especially in anticipation of heavy flood	0	1	0	1
	know where the safe used as evaluation	0	1	0	1
	LBH TAU INTO THE COMMUNITY	1	0	0	1
	More alert and responsive to the disaster that had	0	1	0	1
	TAU MORE ANTICIPATION	1	0	0	1
	The more prepared when disaster strikes suddenly	0	1	0	1
	well, because it helps residents about how if t	0	1	0	1
Total		10	10	10	30

Social impact of large floods * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Social impact of large floods	2	0	0	2	2
	99	8	0	1	9
	agricultural land	0	1	0	1
	helping high	0	1	0	1
	HIGH SOCIETY sliverring	1	0	0	1
	House + broken rice	0	1	0	1
	Injured	1	0	0	1
	lacking education	0	1	0	1
	loss of family / casualties	0	0	2	2
	LOST Family	0	0	2	2
	more vigilant	0	1	0	1
	pillage	0	0	1	1
	prone to theft	0	0	1	1
	relative, the house that did not deserve to be livable, r	0	1	0	1
	trauma	0	2	1	3
	trauma with heavy rain	0	1	0	1
	trauma with heavy rains	0	1	0	1
Total		10	10	10	30

The economic impact of flash floods * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
The economic impact of flash floods	99	0	1	0	1
	broken rice	0	1	1	2
	can not work	0	0	1	1
	can not work because the roads covered in mud	0	1	0	1
	damaged homes, declining rice productivity	0	1	0	1
	damaged houses	0	1	0	1
	higher motivation, many who got scared tp	0	1	0	1
	HOUSE, Rice, Dry Land	1	0	0	1
	loss of property	0	0	3	3
	LOST PROPERTY	0	0	1	1
	LOST PROPERTY THINGS LIVESTOCK	0	0	1	1
	LOST PROPERTY, OBJECT, LIVESTOCK	0	0	1	1
	many farmers did not harvest	0	1	0	1
	not able to field	0	0	1	1
	property	0	2	0	2
	Property KEHILANGA	0	0	1	1
	THINGS LOST PROPERTY, HOUSE BROKEN	1	0	0	1
	THINGS LOST PROPERTY, HOUSE BROKEN, BARANG2 drift	1	0	0	1
	THINGS PROPERTY, HOUSE	2	0	0	2
	THINGS PROPERTY, HOUSE, BRIDGE	1	0	0	1
	THINGS PROPERTY, HOUSE, WETLAND	1	0	0	1
	THINGS PROPERTY, HOUSE, WETLAND, BRIDGE	1	0	0	1
	THINGS PROPERTY, HOUSES, LIVESTOCK	2	0	0	2
	village economy paralyzed	0	1	0	1
Total		10	10	10	30

The desire to move after an impact * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
The desire to move after an impact	Yes	2	4	1	7
	No	8	6	9	23
Total		10	10	10	30

The reason the desire to move or not * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
The reason the desire to move or not	Accustomed	1	0	0	1
	already feel at home in the place of origin	0	1	0	1
	AMAN	1	0	0	1
	assistance	0	1	0	1
	AWAY FROM DISASTER	2	0	0	2
	AWAY FROM RESPONDENT prone areas	0	0	1	1
	DR FLOOD SAFE HOUSE	2	0	0	2
	ENOUGH Kradjan high-elevation angle	0	0	1	1
	FLOOD CAN DIATASAI	1	0	0	1
	for location of residence was safe from flooding	0	0	1	1
	Has long been settled and no charges	0	1	0	1
	have their land	0	1	0	1
	High areas so are safe from flood threat	0	1	0	1
	HIGH COST	1	0	0	1
	high risk	0	1	0	1
	HOUSE HIGH ENOUGH	0	0	1	1
	location of residence away from flood	0	0	1	1
	make it more secure	0	1	0	1
	MORE SECURE	0	0	1	1
	no capital	0	0	1	1
	residence location safe from flooding	0	0	1	1
	safe from flooding	0	1	1	2
	safe shelter	0	0	1	1
	SDH LONG-LIVED D PACE, TDK HAVE COST	1	0	0	1
	TDK HAVE MONEY	1	0	0	1
	trauma	0	1	0	1
	've spilled blood	0	1	0	1
Total		10	10	10	30

Distance flood locations with the village government office (meters) * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Distance flood locations with the village government office (meters)	100	1	0	0	1
	150	0	1	0	1
	200	0	1	1	2
	250	0	1	0	1
	300	1	1	0	2
	400	0	0	1	1
	500	0	3	0	3
	700	0	2	0	2
	1000	1	0	2	3
	1500	3	0	1	4
	2000	0	0	5	5
	3000	1	0	0	1
	5000	3	0	0	3
	6000	0	1	0	1
Total		10	10	10	30

Proximity location floods with district government office (meters) * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Proximity location floods with district government office (meters)	500	0	1	0	1
	1000	0	1	0	1
	1500	0	1	0	1
	2500	0	1	0	1
	3000	0	1	3	4
	4700	0	1	0	1
	5000	1	3	0	4
	5200	0	1	0	1
	10000	1	0	1	2
	12000	2	0	5	7
	15000	6	0	1	7
Total		10	10	10	30

Distance flood locations with the district government office (meters) * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Distance flood locations with the district government office (meters)	3000	0	1	0	1
	6000	0	0	1	1
	7000	0	0	2	2
	10000	0	1	0	1
	12000	0	2	0	2
	12700	0	1	0	1
	15000	0	1	6	7
	15200	0	1	0	1
	17000	0	1	0	1
	20000	0	0	1	1
	25000	0	1	0	1
	30000	1	1	0	2
	40000	1	0	0	1
	42000	2	0	0	2
	45000	6	0	0	6
Total		10	10	10	30

Area flood-prone area (square meter) * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Area flood-prone area (square meter)	99	10	0	7	17
	250	0	1	0	1
	1500	0	0	1	1
	10000	0	0	2	2
	15000	0	1	0	1
	60000	0	1	0	1
	100000	0	1	0	1
	190000	0	1	0	1
	200000	0	2	0	2
	500000	0	1	0	1
	600000	0	1	0	1
	3390000	0	1	0	1
Total		10	10	10	30

Satlak Organization flood prevention * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Satlak Organization flood prevention	Yes	5	10	2	17
	No	5	0	4	9
	Don't know	0	0	4	4
Total		10	10	10	30

Regent Decree for the establishment Satlak * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Regent Decree for the establishment Satlak	Yes	0	5	0	5
	No	10	5	6	21
	Don't know	0	0	4	4
Total		10	10	10	30

Institutions that are members Satlak * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Institutions that are members Satlak	Government	3	5	2	10
	NGO	7	2	1	10
	Community	0	1	0	1
	Government,NGO & profesional group	0	1	0	1
	Government, NGO,profesional group,private & community	0	1	0	1
	Don't know	0	0	7	7
Total		10	10	10	30

Name of institutions that are members Satlak * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Name of institutions that are members Satlak	99	6	0	8	14
	APARAT DESA	2	0	0	2
	aparat desa, kecamatan dan kab	0	2	0	2
	desa, puskesmas	0	1	0	1
	FKAB dan perkebunan	0	1	0	1
	KANTOR DESA	1	0	0	1
	kasun dan perkebunan	0	1	0	1
	Kepala Desa	0	0	1	1
	masyarakat sekitar	0	1	0	1
	perangkat desa	0	2	0	2
	rt, rw, kasun, kades	0	1	0	1
	RT/RW	1	0	0	1
	Satlak Penanggulangan Bencana	0	1	0	1
	Tagana	0	0	1	1
Total		10	10	10	30

Satlak have a fixed procedure * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Satlak have a fixed procedure	Yes	0	8	1	9
	No	10	2	3	15
	Don't know	0	0	6	6
Total		10	10	10	30

Coordination function Satlak * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Coordination function Satlak	Yes	2	9	2	13
	No	8	1	1	10
	Don't know	0	0	7	7
Total		10	10	10	30

Preparedness planning activities in normal conditions * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Preparedness planning activities in normal conditions	Yes	1	8	0	9
	No	9	2	3	14
	Don't know	0	0	7	7
Total		10	10	10	30

mplementation of preparedness activities under normal conditions * Respondents Cod Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Implementation of preparedness activities under normal conditions	Yes	1	7	1	9
	No	9	3	2	14
	Don't know	0	0	7	7
Total		10	10	10	30

Early warning and evacuation planning in the depressed condition * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Early warning and evacuation planning in the depressed condition	Yes	2	8	1	11
	No	8	2	2	12
	Don't know	0	0	7	7
Total		10	10	10	30

Implementation of early warning and evacuation on the depressed condition * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Implementation of early warning and evacuation on the depressed condition	Yes	1	8	1	10
	No	9	2	2	13
	Don't know	0	0	7	7
Total		10	10	10	30

Fundraising * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Fundraising	Yes	3	4	1	8
	No	7	6	2	15
	Don't know	0	0	7	7
Total		10	10	10	30

Another function of Satlak * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Another function of Satlak	99	10	9	10	29
	simulasi dan kesadaran lingkungan	0	1	0	1
Total		10	10	10	30

District operations control center to form flood control mitigation * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
District operations control center to form flood control mitigation	Yes	3	6	1	10
	No	7	4	5	16
	Don't know	0	0	4	4
Total		10	10	10	30

Districts / County has funding for disaster preparedness * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Districts / County has funding for disaster preparedness	Yes	4	4	1	9
	No	6	6	5	17
	Don't know	0	0	4	4
Total		10	10	10	30

Budgets as a source of funding for flood preparedness * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Budgets as a source of funding for flood preparedness	Yes	0	5	1	6
	No	6	5	3	14
	Don't know	4	0	6	10
Total		10	10	10	30

Contingency funds as a source of funding for flood preparedness * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Contingency funds as a source of funding for flood preparedness	Yes	0	1	0	1
	No	6	9	4	19
	Don't know	4	0	6	10
Total		10	10	10	30

Governmental organizations as a source of funding for flood preparedness * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Governmental organizations as a source of funding for flood preparedness	Yes	4	6	1	11
	No	4	4	3	11
	Don't know	2	0	6	8
Total		10	10	10	30

Foreign donors as a source of funding for flood preparedness * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Foreign donors as a source of funding for flood preparedness	Yes	0	3	0	3
	No	6	7	4	17
	Don't know	4	0	6	10
Total		10	10	10	30

Other funds as a source of funding for flood preparedness * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Other funds as a source of funding for flood preparedness	2	3	0	1	4
	99	4	10	9	23
	APARAT	1	0	0	1
	KAS DESA	1	0	0	1
	LUAR DESA	1	0	0	1
Total		10	10	10	30

Policy flood emergency response plan * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Policy flood emergency response plan	Yes	3	9	1	13
	No	7	1	2	10
	Don't know	0	0	7	7
Total		10	10	10	30

Policy flood disaster warning system * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Policy flood disaster warning system	Yes	3	9	1	13
	No	5	1	2	8
	Don't know	2	0	7	9
Total		10	10	10	30

Policies regarding the criteria to begin the evacuation before the flash floods * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Policies regarding the criteria to begin the evacuation before the flash floods	Yes	2	9	1	12
	No	6	1	2	9
	Don't know	2	0	7	9
Total		10	10	10	30

Resource mobilization policy * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Resource mobilization policy	Yes	0	8	1	9
	No	8	2	2	12
	Don't know	2	0	7	9
Total		10	10	10	30

Community preparedness education policy * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Community preparedness education policy	Yes	3	8	1	12
	No	5	2	2	9
	Don't know	2	0	7	9
Total		10	10	10	30

Disaster recovery procedure for flash floods * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Disaster recovery procedure for flash floods	Yes	0	9	1	10
	No	8	1	2	11
	Don't know	2	0	7	9
Total		10	10	10	30

Technical Instructions flood disaster * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Technical Instructions flood disaster	Yes	0	10	1	11
	No	8	0	2	10
	Don't know	2	0	7	9
Total		10	10	10	30

Technical guidelines for responding to emergency flood disasters before they happen * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Technical guidelines for responding to emergency flood disasters before they happen	Yes	0	9	1	10
	No	8	1	2	11
	Don't know	2	0	7	9
Total		10	10	10	30

echnical guidelines for emergency response after a flood disaster * Respondents Cod Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Technical guidelines for emergency response after a flood disaster	Yes	0	8	1	9
	No	8	2	2	12
	Don't know	2	0	7	9
Total		10	10	10	30

The government has a flood map * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
The government has a flood map	Yes	6	10	2	18
	No	4	0	8	12
Total		10	10	10	30

Government has a map of landslide * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Government has a map of landslide	Yes	4	5	2	11
	No	6	5	8	19
Total		10	10	10	30

Socialization hazard maps to the public * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Socialization hazard maps to the public	Yes	7	8	0	15
	No	3	2	5	10
	Don't know	0	0	5	5
Total		10	10	10	30

How to socialize or not socialize reasons * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
How to socialize or not socialize reasons	99	3	0	10	13
	Affixed to the road edge	0	1	0	1
	counseling by officials directly	0	1	0	1
	dipinggi placed by the roadside and on activities	0	1	0	1
	done in consultation meetings	0	1	0	1
	each wet season leat kasun	0	1	0	1
	edge mounted road	0	1	0	1
	MEETING, ISTIGOSAH	1	0	0	1
	MEETING, RT / RW	1	0	0	1
	mengundng society and in coordination with kasun	0	1	0	1
	SESSION	2	0	0	2
	SESSION DEVICE	3	0	0	3
	there are no instructions from village heads	0	1	0	1
	there is no socialization of the village party	0	1	0	1
	training of village	0	1	0	1
Total		10	10	10	30

Buildings / building as a place of temporary rescue flood disaster * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Buildings / building as a place of temporary rescue flood disaster	99	1	6	6	13
	BALAI DESA	4	0	0	4
	BALAI DESA,	1	0	0	1
	BALAI DESA, MASJID	2	0	0	2
	gudang, lapangan, se	0	1	0	1
	lapangan	0	0	1	1
	Lapangan dan ponpes	0	0	1	1
	Lapangan dan rumah	0	1	0	1
	MASJID	1	0	0	1
	MASJID, BALAI DESA	1	0	0	1
	SD dan perkebunan	0	0	1	1
	Sekolah dan lapangan	0	1	0	1
	Sekolah MTs	0	0	1	1
	sekolah, masjid, lap	0	1	0	1
Total		10	10	10	30

Reasons do not have building / building temporary evacuation * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Reasons do not have building / building temporary evacuation	2	0	0	1	1
	99	0	0	1	1
	already exists in its own place	10	4	3	17
	better mushollas	0	0	1	1
	BUILDING THAT CAN STILL USE	0	1	0	1
	BUT NOT THE BUILDING FIELD	0	0	1	1
	FIELD DURJO B is still considered	0	0	1	1
	no	0	0	1	1
	PLACE IN THE FORM LAPANGA EVAUAASI	0	1	0	1
	there are no funds	0	0	1	1
	there are no funds and the location / tana	0	2	0	2
	when a disaster occurs in a new	0	1	0	1
Total		10	10	10	30

ocialization of the building / building evacuation to the community * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Socialization of the building / building evacuation to the community	Yes	9	6	3	18
	No	1	3	3	7
	Don't know	0	1	4	5
Total		10	10	10	30

How to socialization / socialization is not the reason the building / building society kcepada evacuation * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
How to socialization / socialization is not the reason the building / building society kcepada evacuation	99	1	2	4	7
	conduct disaster simulation	0	1	0	1
	D MEETING Village Hall	3	0	0	3
	DIRECT circumstances citizens	0	0	1	1
	In the study group activities	0	2	0	2
	In Town Hall Meeting	2	0	0	2
	I invite community	0	1	0	1
	MANY PEOPLE ARE ALREADY T	0	0	1	1
	MANY PEOPLE KNOW	0	0	1	1
	Meeting in Town Hall, Counselor	1	0	0	1
	residents affected by the data collection b	0	1	0	1
	RT / RW	2	0	0	2
	Speaker Through Mosque	0	0	1	1
	still the original plan	0	0	1	1
	TELL DIRECT residents	0	0	1	1
	There is not any building	0	1	0	1
	through meetings between kasun	0	1	0	1
	through regular attendance at a ball	0	1	0	1
	WHILE MEETING, EACH KPD KASUN	1	0	0	1
Total		10	10	10	30

Manufacture and installation of signs to signs of disaster and evacuation routes * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Manufacture and installation of signs to signs of disaster and evacuation routes	1st	0	2	3	5
	2	0	2	0	2
	3 locations: RT 6, RT 7, RT	0	1	0	1
	99	10	1	0	11
	anteater	0	1	0	1
	AREA NEAR PLANTATION	0	0	1	1
	IN THE NUCLEUS OF PLANTATION KA	0	0	1	1
	Mount pairs	0	1	0	1
	ONE place, NEAR THE sign P	0	0	1	1
	Postage Sign Plantation	0	0	3	3
	ROAD NEAR PLANTATION	0	0	1	1
	village hall	0	2	0	2
Total		10	10	10	30

Reason does not create and install signs to mark the disaster and evacuation routes * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Reason does not create and install signs to mark the disaster and evacuation routes	99	0	6	7	13
	Already automatically know where eva	0	1	0	1
	don't have knowledge	3	0	0	3
	each hamlet there	0	1	0	1
	in plantations	0	0	2	2
	MISSING	1	0	0	1
	NO CLUE YET	3	0	0	3
	People already know	0	1	0	1
	PEOPLE ARE ALREADY DA TAU	2	0	0	2
	plantation near kalijompo	0	0	1	1
	TAU'S LOCATION Prone	1	0	0	1
	There are no signs of PIH	0	1	0	1
Total		10	10	10	30

Socialization signs of disaster and evacuation route signs to the community * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Socialization signs of disaster and evacuation route signs to the community	Yes	1	7	2	10
	No	0	1	8	9
	Don't know	9	2	0	11
Total		10	10	10	30

How to socialize signs of disaster and evacuation route signs to the community * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
How to socialize signs of disaster and evacuation route signs to the community	99	10	2	1	13
	edge mounted road	0	1	0	1
	Existing signs and easily visible	0	0	1	1
	government thinks that the village society will AHU	0	0	1	1
	immediately invite the community	0	1	0	1
	kasun to the chairman Rt	0	1	0	1
	LACK POWER SOCIALIZATION	0	0	1	1
	leaflets distributed to residents	0	1	0	1
	masyaraka can know their own	0	0	1	1
	meetings between kasun	0	1	0	1
	notification via kasun	0	1	0	1
	people already know the way	0	1	0	1
	PEOPLE TO KNOW THEIR OWN WILL	0	0	1	1
	signs are clear and easily understood by	0	0	1	1
	Speaker Through Mosque	0	0	1	1
	THE KNOW GIVE ORAL	0	0	1	1
	THERE ARE ONLY 1 TYPE signs	0	0	1	1
	through kasun	0	1	0	1
Total		10	10	10	30

The government has set disaster Command Post * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
The government has set disaster Command Post	Yes	10	9	1	20
	No	0	1	9	10
Total		10	10	10	30

Post disaster have procedures or guidelines for emergencies * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Post disaster have procedures or guidelines for emergencies	Yes	0	7	1	8
	No	10	3	4	17
	Don't know	0	0	5	5
Total		10	10	10	30

ıe Government set up the basic observation facilities to anticipate floods * Respondents Coc Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
The Government set up the basic observation facilities to anticipate floods	99	9	2	9	20
	99 (none)	0	2	0	2
	cooperation with the Japanese menu	0	0	1	1
	flow meter altitude sung	0	1	0	1
	handy talky	0	1	0	1
	kaliputih, see conditions	0	1	0	1
	manually, the habit of society	0	1	0	1
	poskamling, HT in plantation	0	1	0	1
	rainfall measuring	0	1	0	1
	SIMULATION	1	0	0	1
Total		10	10	10	30

Form of observation facility * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Form of observation facility	Rain recording/hour	0	4	1	5
	Rain recording/day	0	2	0	2
	Crack meter	0	0	1	1
	High watermark meter	0	1	0	1
	8	0	0	2	2
	99	10	3	6	19
Total		10	10	10	30

Basic observation information to the community * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Basic observation information to the community	Yes	0	6	1	7
	No	0	2	4	6
	Don't know	10	2	5	17
Total		10	10	10	30

ow to socialization / socialization is not the reason the basic observation information to th public * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

Count

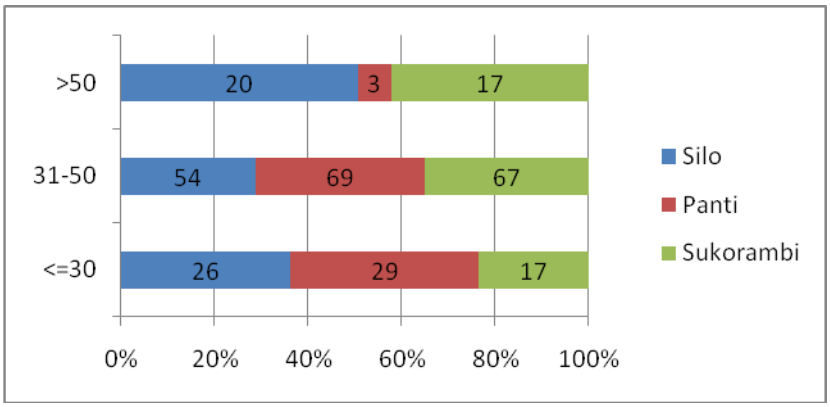
		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
How to socialization / socialization is not the reason the basic observation information to the public	99	10	0	7	17
	by kasun and RT	0	1	0	1
	depend	0	1	0	1
	RELATED TO KNOW THAT ONLY PERSONNEL / INVOLVED	0	0	1	1
	Rt chairman in kumpulin to Kasun	0	1	0	1
	there are no instructions from village heads	0	2	0	2
	There has been no	0	0	1	1
	there is no infrastructure lengakap	0	2	0	2
	Through Mouth	0	0	1	1
	using cell phones to local authorities	0	1	0	1
	When the event study	0	2	0	2
Total		10	10	10	30

Members post disaster emergency response training * Respondents Code Crosstabulation

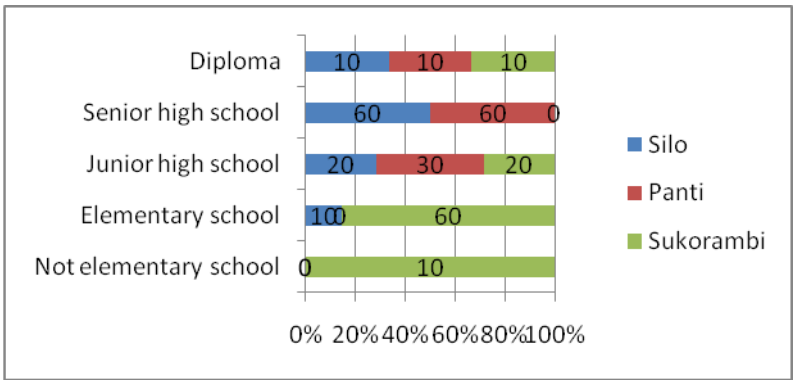
Count

		Respondents Code			
		Silo	Panti	Sukorambi	Total
Members post disaster emergency response training	Yes	2	9	1	12
	No	1	1	2	4
	Don't know	7	0	7	14
Total		10	10	10	30

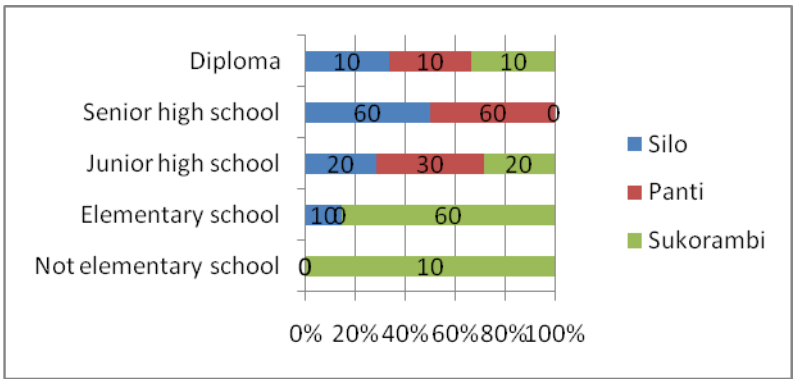
GRAPHS



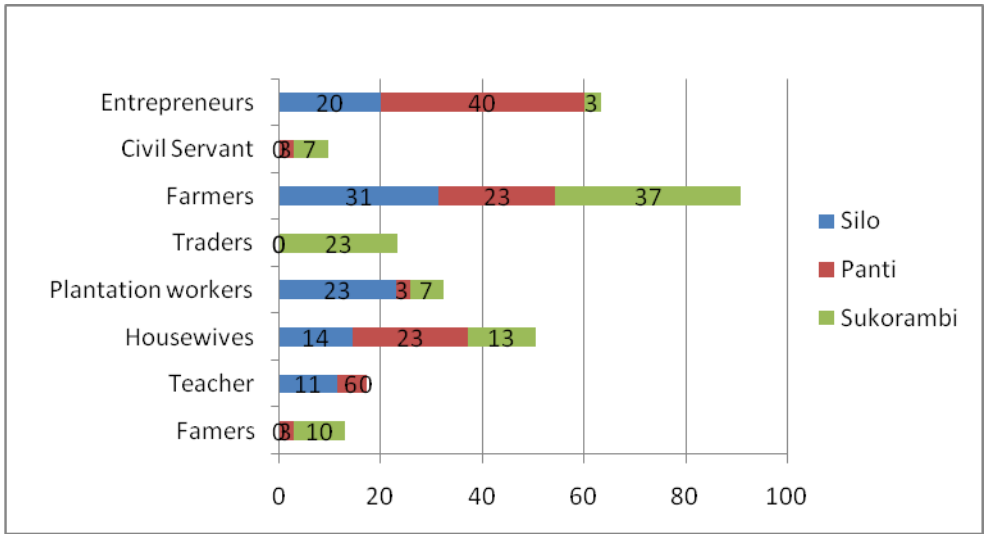
Graph 1. Age category of respondents



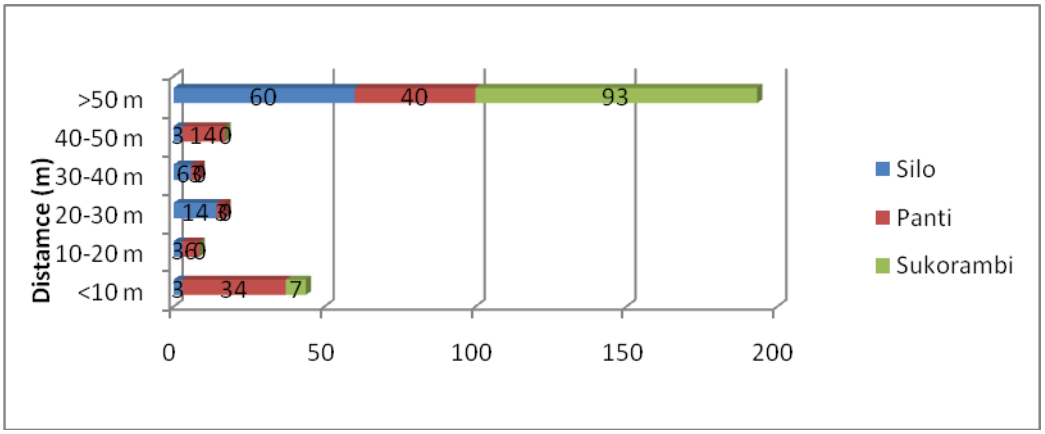
Graph 2. Education Level of Respondents in Sukorambi, Panti and Silo



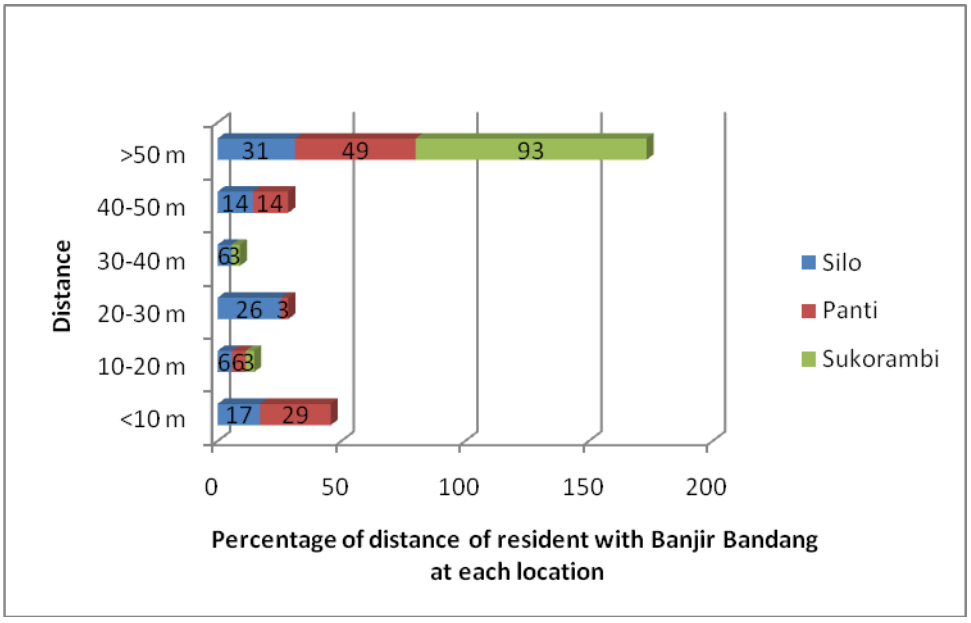
Graph 3. Education level of government officials



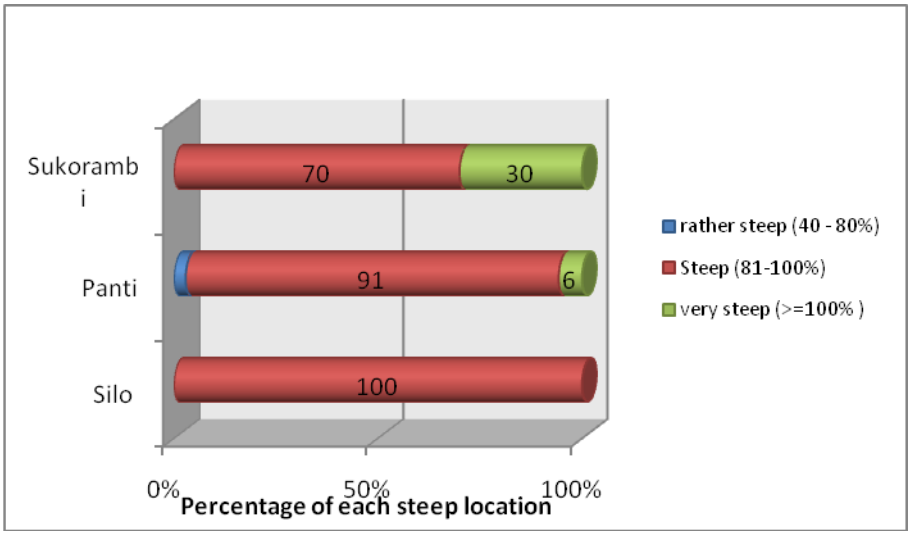
Graph 4. Respondents job



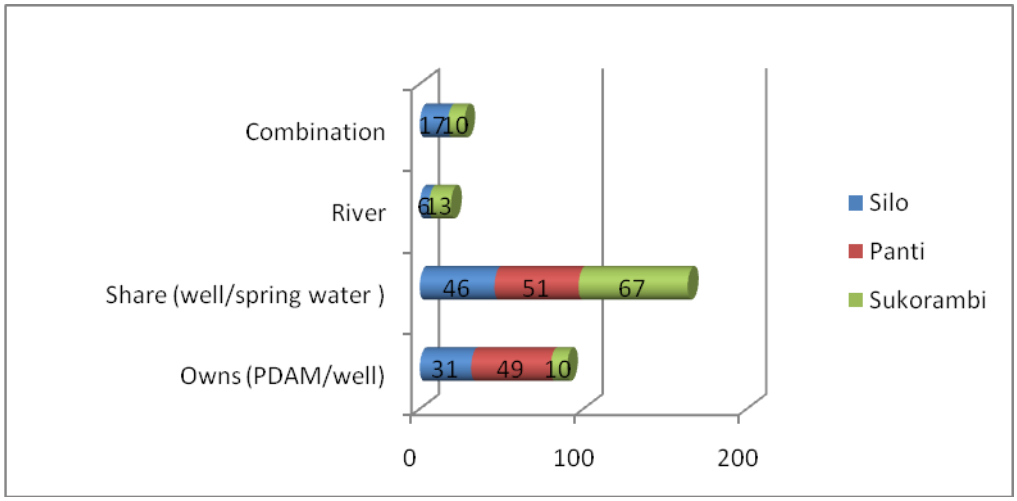
Graph 5. Distance of Respondents Workplace Locations by Banjir bandang



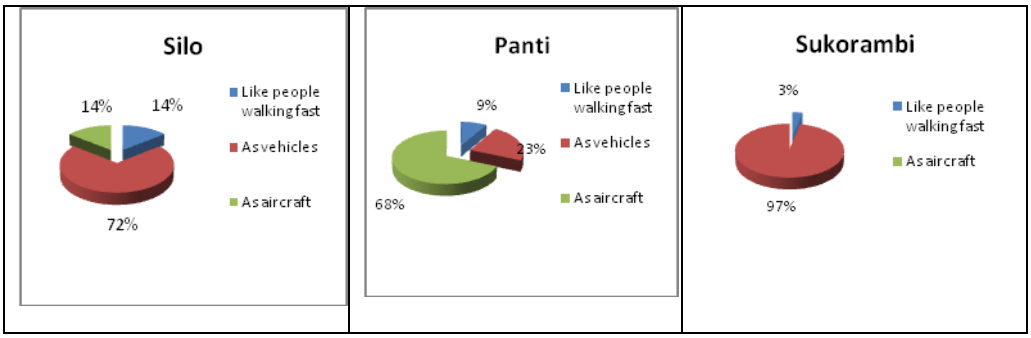
Graph 6. Distance Shelter Locations of Respondents by Banjir bandang



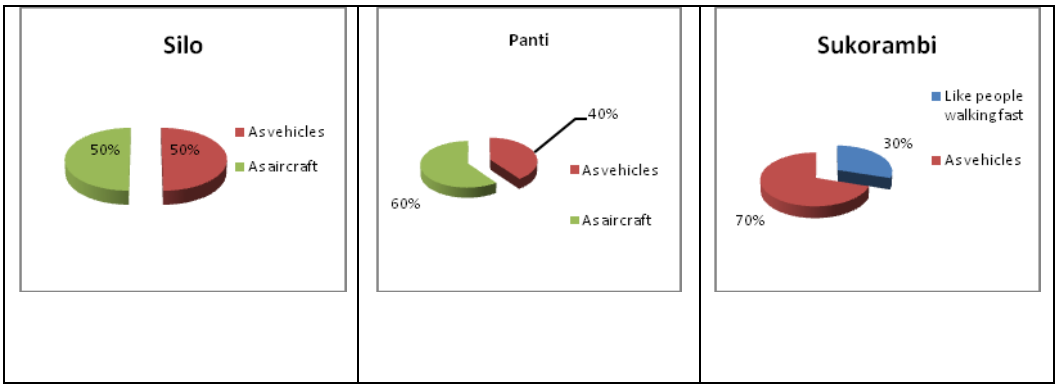
Graph 7. The slope of Dwelling Location



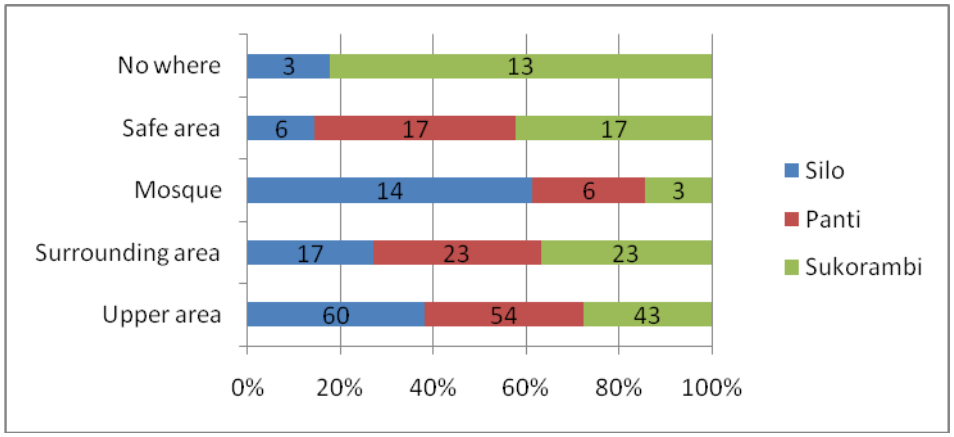
Graph 8. Supply of Clean Water



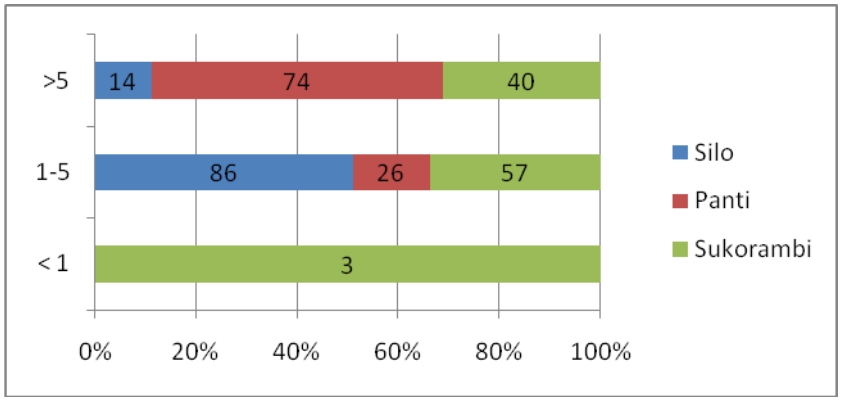
Graph 9. Public Perceptions About Speed of Banjir bandang



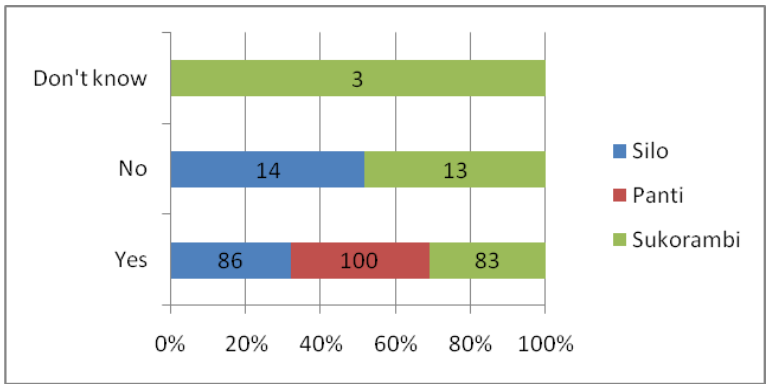
Graph 10. Government officials Perceptions About Speed of Banjir bandang



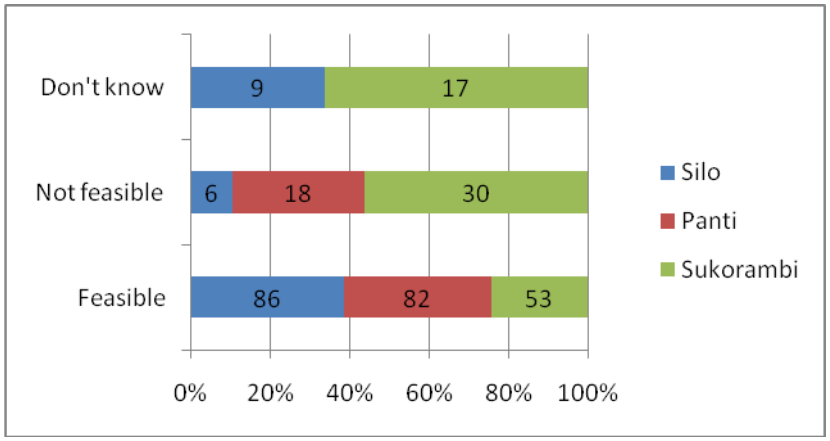
Graph 11. Directions flee in case of banjir bandang respondents



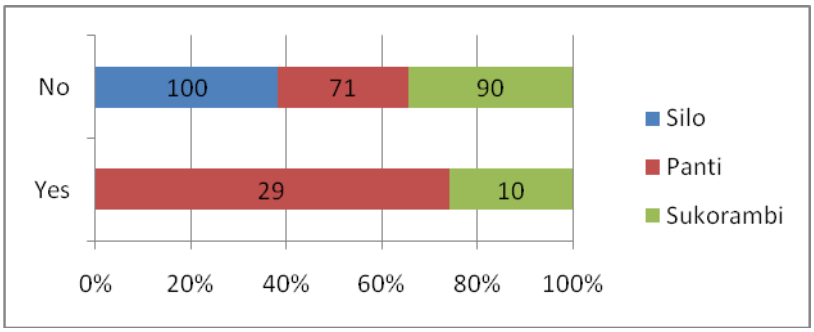
Graph 12. Flood water levels rose from the river



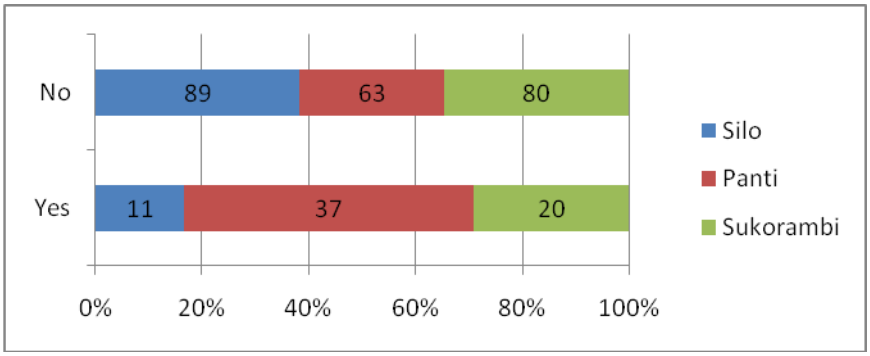
Graph 13. Safe places for evacuation



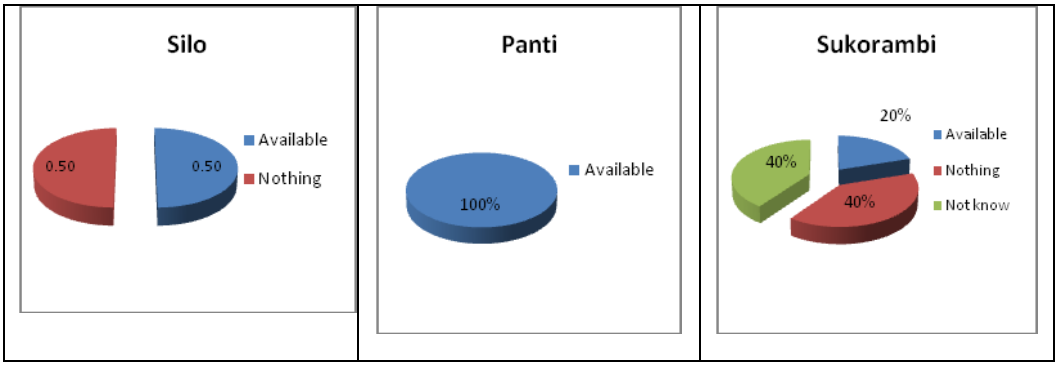
Graph 14. Feasibility of the evacuation site



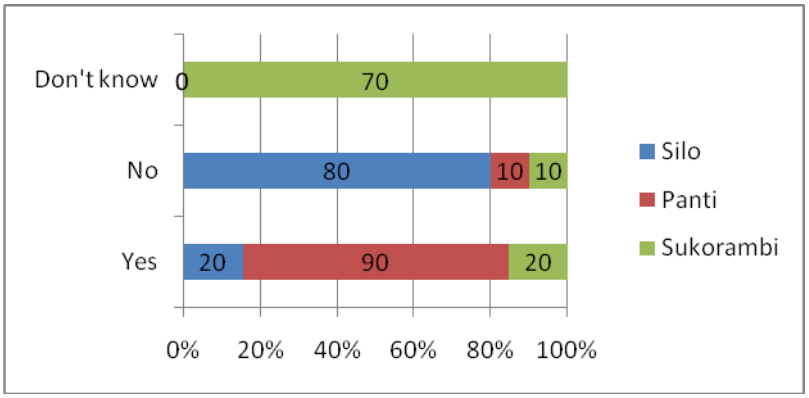
Graph 15. Least once following the simulation



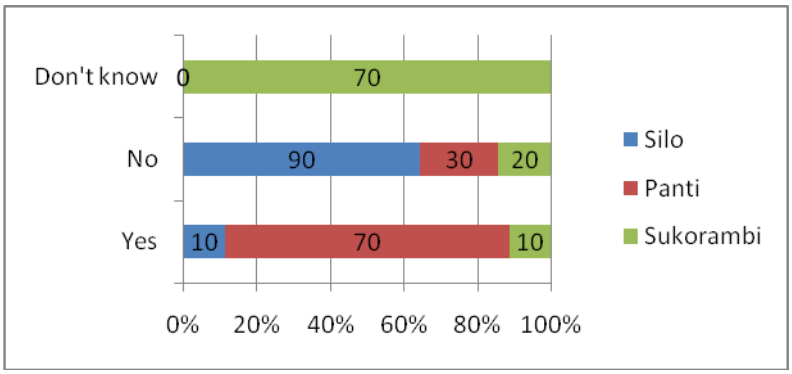
Graph 16. The desire to move after an impact



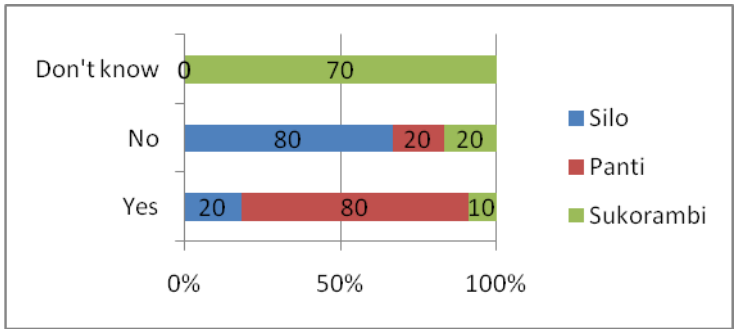
Graph 17. The existence of task force of disaster management



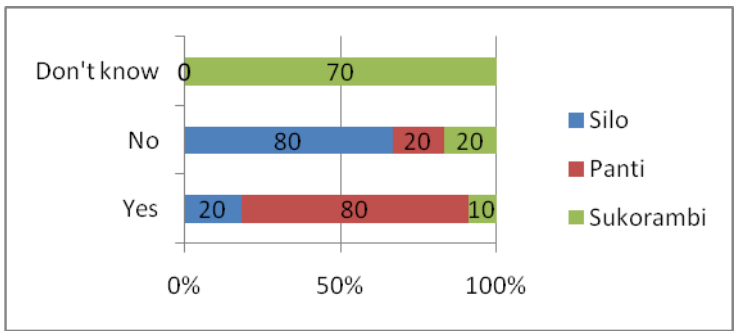
Graph 18. Coordination function Satlak



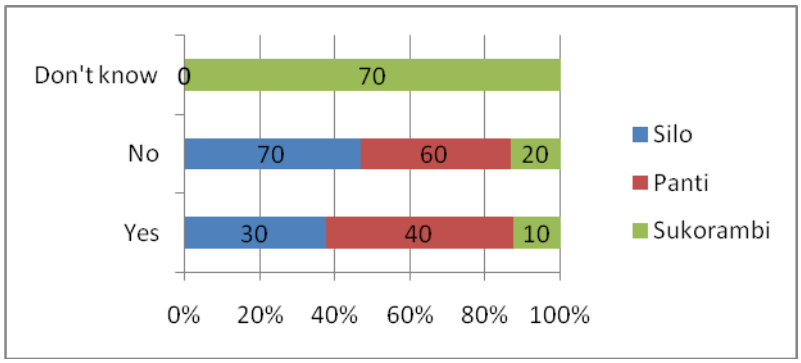
Graph 19. Planning of activities in the normal condition



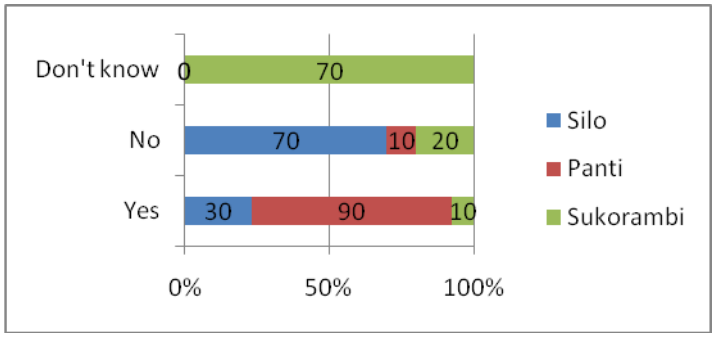
Graph 20. Implementation of activities under normal conditions



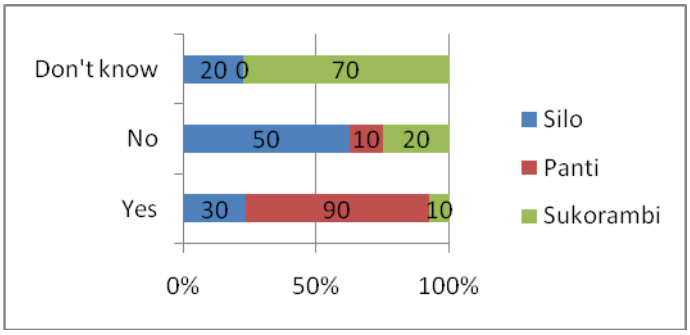
Graph 21. Planning early warning and evacuation activities in the depressed condition



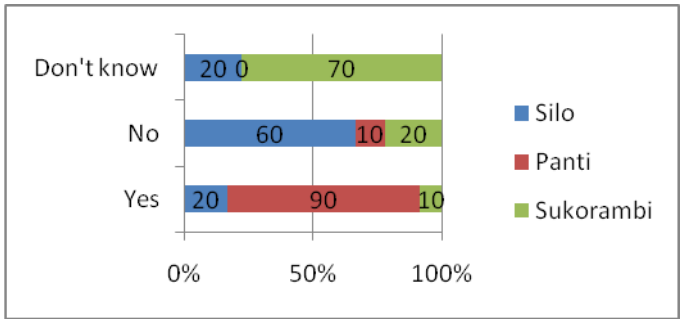
Graph 22. Fundraising



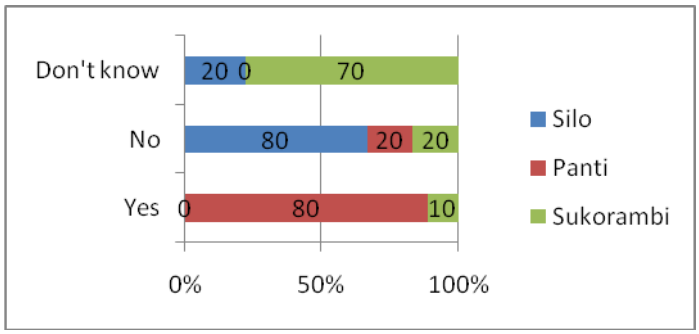
Graph 23. Flood emergency response plan



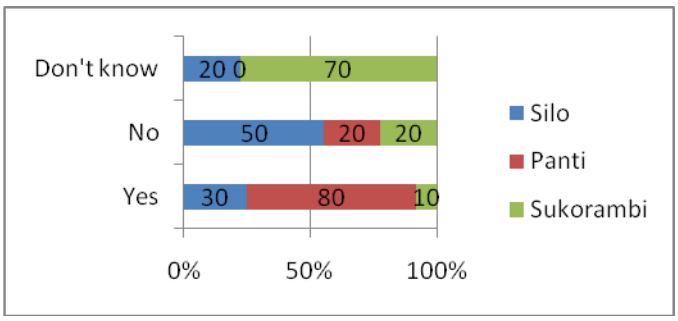
Graph 24. Disaster warning system of banjir bandang



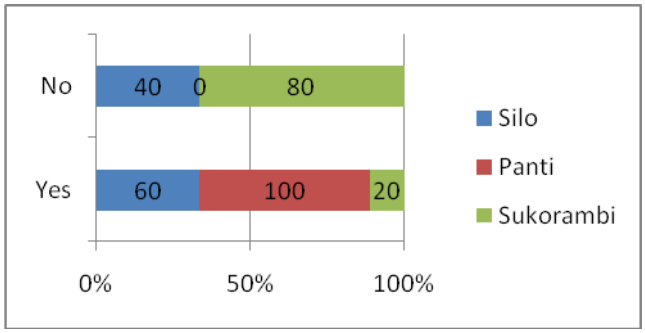
Graph 25.Kriteria begin evacuation



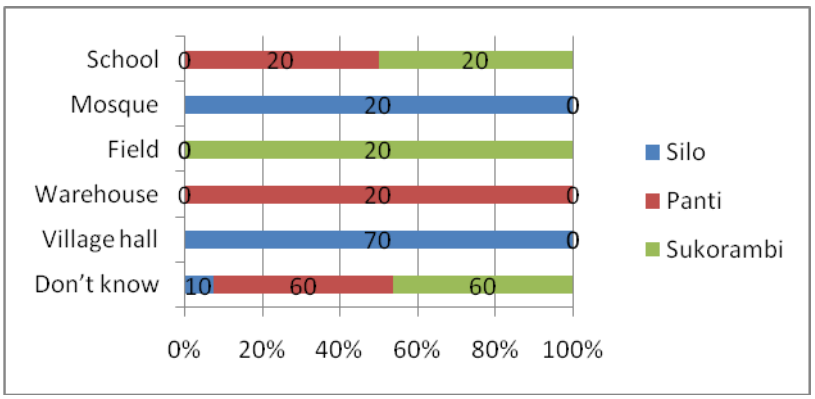
Graph 26. Resource mobilization



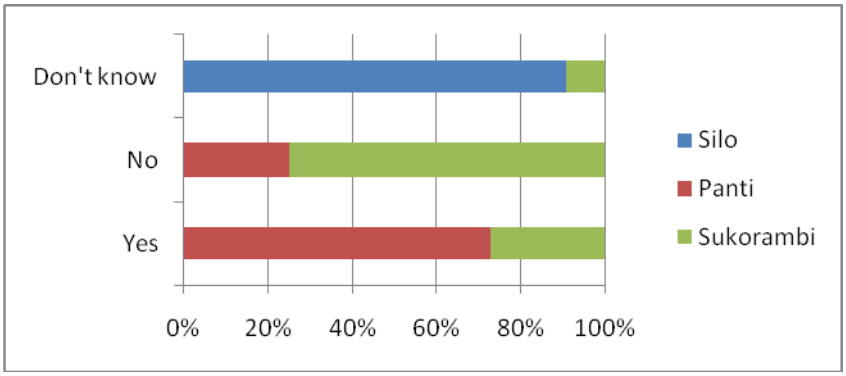
Graph 27. Education of Community preparedness



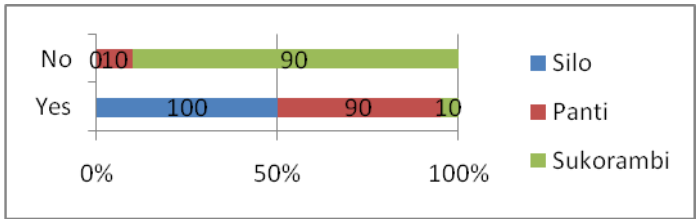
Graph 28. Absence of flood maps



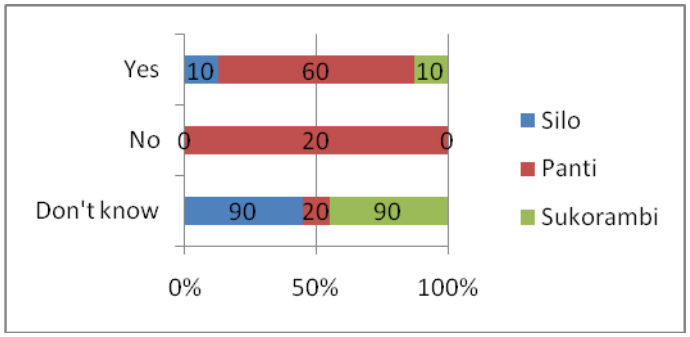
Graph 29. Building evacuation



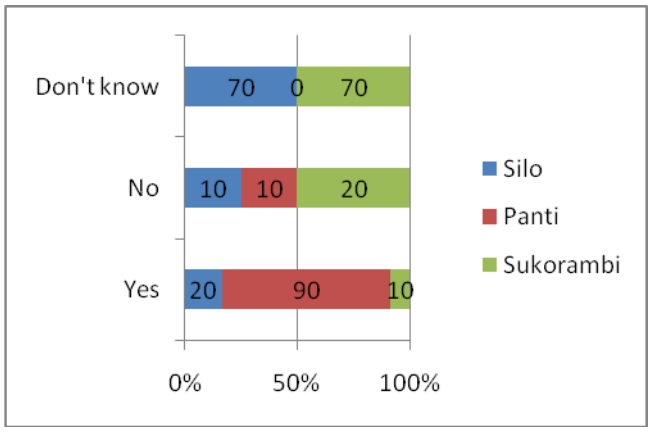
Graph 30. Signs to mark the disaster-prone



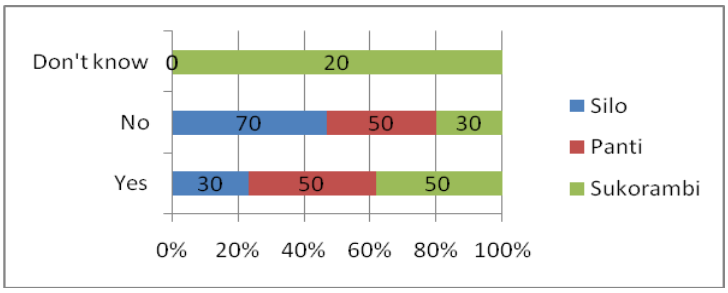
Graph 31. Disaster post



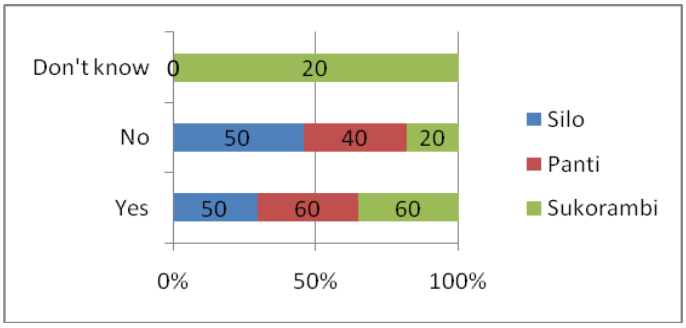
Graph 32. Basic observation facility



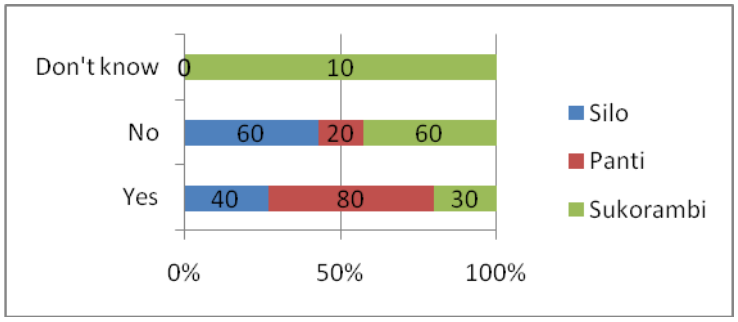
Graph 33. Simulation



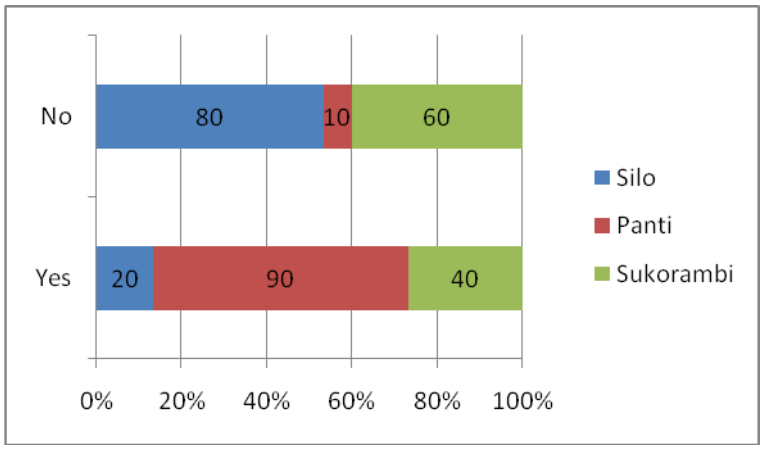
Graph 34. Evacuation equipment



Graph 35. Provision of medicines



Graph 36. Security plans in an emergency



Graph 37. Early warning systems

FGD AND COMMUNITY DISCUSSION RESULTS
COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONSCIOUSNESS OF BANJIR BANDANG

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) became one of the methods used to explore survey data on "Research Base and Sub-Project Preparation for Early Warning System and Evacuation Early in Jember regency". For the sub-activities "Local Community Consciousness and Local Government in handling banjir bandang, FGD performed a total of 7 times with the details of the FGD 5 times smaller (the number of participants 10 persons) and large FGD 2 times (the number of participants 20 people). The FGD time is as follows.

No	Time	Place	Member
1.	Friday, 19 Februay 2010	Mr. Suryono's home	10 person
2.	Saturday, 20 February 2010	Mr. Rudi Firmansyah	10 person
3.	Saturday, 20 February 2010	Mr. Poniman's home	10 person
4.	Monday, 22 February 2010	Mr. Yanto's home	10 person
5.	Tuesday, 23 February 2010	Mr. Maskur Ariyanto's home	10 person
6.	Wednesday, 24 February 2010	Al-Munawwar Mosque Klungkung, Sukorambi	20 person
7.	Wednesday, 24 February 2010	Klungkung Village office	20 person

Here are described the results of each FGD.

1. FGD I

Day / Date : Friday, 19 February 2010 09.00 - 11.00 WIB

Venue : Mr. Suryono's home

Event : Public Consciousness in banjir bandang Handling (Preventive Action)

Present in the FGD:

No	Name	Position in community
1	Junaryah	Resident
2	Edi Susanto	Resident
3	Suparman	Resident
4	Suryono	Resident
5	Sabariman	Resident
6	Lukman Hakim	Resident
7	H Abd Jamal Ahmad	Community leader
8	Miftahul Jamal	Resident
9	Asis Riono	Resident
10	Auf Nadziro Nur Aini	Resident

Results:

Discussion of preventive measures in the flood disaster is the action taken by the community before the flood. Discussed in this discussion about society and the apparatus of knowledge about banjir bandang, the things done before the flood, who saved the first time, to know whether the rescue procedure, readiness when a flash flood occurs, the actions taken to reduce banjir bandang.

Based on the discussion, people do not know that banjir bandang will occur. As Mr. Susanto who mentioned that people in Panti do not know that would happen like this was called by banjir bandang. They thought that flood happening is usual.

After the 2006, the people understand that what happened was not normal flood, but flood with lots of material that follow the form of wood, stone, mud and more. After

that people are becoming aware of the existence of banjir bandang. The statement was also confirmed by other people such as Mr. Lukman and Azis.

Mr. Riono lives in Kaliputih. Mr. Riono explained that the flood is the combination of the high rainfall, soil conditions of steep slope, loss of ground cover. Natural levee formed by the hollow ground in the forest, can hold water in times of rain. Furthermore, woods, rocks toward natural dam during heavy rain. At that time the natural dam full of water and other materials, the dam will overflow with spilling all its contents. With the heavy rains the material to flow into the existing area below. Then there was a flash flood.

2. FGD II

Day / Date : Saturday, 20 February 2010 09.00 - 11.00 WIB

Venue : Mr. Rudi Firmansyah's home

Event : Public Awareness

Present in the FGD:

No	Nama	Posisi dalam Masyarakat
1	Latifah Indriani	Warga
2	Wahyu	Warga
3	Rudi Firmansyah	Warga
4	Izya Rosita	Warga
5	P Agung	Warga
6	Abdul Djalal	Tokoh Masyarakat
7	Sulistiowati	Warga
8	Luryadi	Warga
9	Busram	Warga
10	Siti Fatimah	Warga

In this discussion, people talked about the banjir bandang that occurred in 2006 were. Mr Rose told me, at home and mountainous areas Argopuro rain happen every day for 2-3 hours a day. Furthermore, It was dated December 31, 2008 occurred heavy

rains began at 14:00 noon and 18:00 hours in the afternoon. After the rain stopped, at about 23:30 the rain came again, the rain is causing flooding that followed the woods, mud, rocks. Before the flood came, the sound of water rumbling water mark came from a higher place. The rumble likes the sound of the train quickly. Add the phrase is Mr. Rudi Firmansyarh added that the noise was like the sound very loud aircraft. Noise occurs about 5 minutes. This indicates that the arrival of the thunder voice not too long, but the noise is accompanied by the arrival of water rocks, timber, called a .banjir bandang can damage homes and everything in its path. At that time many people fled to higher ground. Communities to go to higher village safe from the banjir bandang.

Banjir bandang are not too long, about 02,00 hours on 1 January 2006 people have started back from the refugee camps to their homes. Mr. Djalal explain "Just this morning 07.00 flood disaster supplement. This flood is more powerful than the previous night flash flood. Banjir bandang carries rocks, timber larger and more than the previous night. The existence of this flood warning to the public that the need for vigilance about the existence of aftershocks floods.

3. FGD III

Day / Date : Monday, 22 February 2010 09.00 - 11.00 WIB

Venue : House Mr. Yanto

Event : FGD with the community Klungkung Village, District Sukorambi "Conciousness of Local Communities and Local Government"

Present in the FGD:

No	Name	Potition in community
1	M Umar	Resident
2	Yanto	Resident
3	Nur Fadli	Resident
4	Ibu Hendrik	Resident
5	Pak Atik	Resident
6	Saniman	Resident
7	Pak Mat	Resident
8	Tobri	Resident
9	Holik	Resident
10	Sumardi	Resident

According to the society in Sukorambi cause banjir bandang are the bare woods, the steep slope of the land and landslide. According to Pak Yanto main cause of banjir bandang are the bare forests and loss of ground cover. Trigger a banjir bandang is a heavy rainfall. The statement by Mr. Holik added stating that heavy rainfall occurs when rain falls in a week in a row.

Form of public consciousness can be seen from the community preparedness in the face of disaster. Community understands the signs of banjir bandang heavy rain, the roar of water.

Before the flood, many residents took wood from the forest for the benefit of individuals. They do not realize that taking wood from forests can result in forests that can put a halt to the water when it rains. The root of the time remaining can be shipped logging during heavy rains the flow coming.

After a banjir bandang occurs, the public came to understand that deforestation is not true. The society is hostile to anyone who did deforestation. This condition is a positive thing in order to prevent the occurrence of flood disasters.

4. FGD IV

Day / Date : Tuesday, 23 February 2010 09.00 - 11.00 WIB

Venue : Rumah Pak Maskur Arianto

Event : FGDs with villagers Pace, District Silo

"Conciousnessof Local Communities and Local Government"

Present in the FGD:

No	Name	Position in Community
1	Maskur Arianto	Resident
2	Ibu Hamidah/Iptiqori	Resident
3	Ana Wadatul Fitna	Resident
4	Pak Tin	Resident
5	Sunarto	Resident
6	Sinal	Resident
7	Sumiati	Resident
8	P Zeinol	Resident
9	Sucipto	Resident
10	Sutresno	Resident

In District Silo, the community argued that the cause of the flood is the deforestation in Kumitir Mountains. Besides causing a banjir bandang is a condition of the steep terrain. This was revealed that Mr Tin said that the condition Kumitir Mountains is different from the pre-1998. Pre-1998 conditions in the mountain forests are very dense Kumitir lot of trees with different kinds of animals. MULYOREJO village to go to, the public must pass through the mountains that many trees on the right and the left. Surface soil can not be readily seen because of the ground cover.However, after the deforestation in 1998, conditions became barren mountains, many trees are felled. So the ground can be seen. Furthermore, Mr. Cipto argues that the cause of banjir bandang is the steep topography conditions. Steep topography is specific cirri of these mountains.

Banjir bandang occurred in the mountains Kumitir occurred in several districts of the District Silo, Mayang, JENGGAWAH and Tempurejo. The most severebanjir bandang occurred in the district in the village of Shiloh Pace. Before thebanjir bandang, people in the village of Pace did not expect a banjir bandang occurs, because the flood happened suddenly with a high water kecapatan.

5. FGD V

Day / Date : Saturday, 20 February 2010 09.00 - 11.00 WIB

Venue : Rumah Pak Poniman

Event : FGDs with villagers Pace, District Silo
"Conciousnessof Local Communities and Local Government"

Present in the FGD:

No	Name	Position in Community
1	Wahyuni/Iis	Resident
2	Nur Kholifah	Resident
3	Poniman	Resident
4	Sri Handayani	Resident
5	Bungkus Arisandi	Resident
6	M Solim P Nanang	Community leader
7	Ahmad Rifai	Resident
8	Edi Suprayitno	Resident
9	Sapra'i	Resident
10	M Husnul H	Resident

According to Shiloh Community, flood, Genesis 2009 to early warnings about the importance of protecting forests and deforestation are not doing it. Picture of public consciousness can be seen from the existence of things done during normal and emergency conditions. In the village of Shiloh, the public does not have any tools such as early warning gong, alarms and more.

According to Pak Edi, in Pace have no special place for the evacuation. They assume that the current evacuation there is a local mosque and the small mosque. In Pace also no standard operating procedure when a disaster occurs. But Pace's communities have their own way when banjir bandang occurs. Standard is owned by the family fled to a place near. People do not know whether the place is safe or not.

6. FGD VI

Day / Date : Wednesday, February 24, 2010 At 10:00 to 12:30 wib

Venue : Town Hall Klungkung, District Sukorambi

Event : FGD Local Community Conciousnessand Local Governments

Present in the FGD:

No	Name	Position in Community
1	Azizi	Head of welfare community affair
2	Sarwi	Head of administration affair
3	Joko Maksono	Village secretary
4	M Rasuni	Head of BPD
5	M Sutoyo	Member of BPD
6	P Ho	Head of Dusun Mujan
7	P Chandra	Head of RW Mujan
8	Narto	Security
9	P Yudi	Head of RT Krajan
10	P Yeni	Head of RW Krajan
11	P Sarini	Head of RW 04 Gendir
12	P Hodi	Head RW 04 Krajan
13	Budi Purwanto	Head of public affair
14	Ansori	Head of financial affair
15	Samsul Arifin	BPD
16	Dwi Susanto	Mantri
17	Husin	Head of village
18	P Asmori	RW 02 Krajan
19	Soleh	RT 3 RW 2
20	Yin Farid	RT 3 RW 2

Focus Group Discussion conducted in Klungkung Village, Sukorambi with the number of participants 20 people. FGDs conducted to determine the level of public conciousnessin the face sukorambi flood disaster. FGDs conducted with the guidance of questions that have been made in a particular sheet. Some of the things discussed include the completeness of facilities and infrastructure in an early warning system, presence or absence of the evacuation, presence or absence of the system operating procedure, presence or absence of signs of disaster.

Based on the answers, people do not understand about Sukorambi presence or absence of these facilities. Communities also do not understand about what to do during normal conditions and the conditions before the disaster. Communities do not have standard operating procedures for dealing with disasters.

7. FGD VII

Day / Date : Wednesday, February 24, 2010 At 14:00 to 16:00 wib

Venue : Masjid Al-Munawar, Hamlet gending, Klungkung Village, Sukorambi

Event : FGD Local Community Conciousness and Local Governments

Present in the FGD:

No	Name	Position in Community
1	Dodi Dian Permana	Resident RT 3 RW 2
2	Frans	Resident RT 3 RW 2
3	Tobrianto	Resident RT 3 RW 2
4	Giono	Resident RT 3 RW 2
5	Risum	Resident RT 4 RW 2
6	Moh Umar	Resident RT 3 RW 2
7	Nawawi	Resident RT 3 RW 2
8	Halili	Resident RT 3 RW 2
9	Purwanto	Resident RT 3 RW 2
10	P Karyati	Resident RT 3 RW 2
11	P Sulis	Resident RT 4 RW 2
12	P Hol	Resident RT 4 RW 2
13	Budi Purwanto	Head of Public Affairs
14	Ansori	Kaur Keuangan
15	P Sutik	Resident RT 3 RW 2
16	P Faik	Resident RT 3 RW 2
17	P Hoy	Resident RT 3 RW 2
18	Ahmad	Resident RT 4 RW 2
19	P Rofiq	Resident RT 4 RW 2
20	Dwi Sus	Resident RT 4 RW 2

COMMUNITY AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONCIOUSNESS

a. Panti

Public awareness is the implementation of the alert attitude of the danger of banjir bandang. Consciousness communities implemented in the following activities.

According to the residents and the community, at the time under normal conditions some of the things done in communities is as follows.

1. Creating Line Evacuation
2. Building a DAM
3. Making signs disaster alarm
4. Making signs evacuation route
5. To disseminate it signs alarm and evacuation route
6. Reforestation back upstream and the downstream (the river)
7. Do simulation to the community that has not been followed before.
8. Appeal to the community to raise consciousness when the rain come by collect the families
9. Banning logging fifty meters on either side of the river

In addition, community need to the annual commemoration recalls banjir bandang by istighotsah, tahlilan, salvation. So, needed to create self-conciousness

Furthermore, at the institutional level a few things to note are:

1. Formation of Task Force appointed by head of village as its competence.
2. create relationship between task Force, a volunteer with the citizens
3. Remain on duty after the disaster and the standby in normal conditions
4. Satlak presence, the village task force: the daily board: 5 people, implementers: the whole village
5. Need improvement spirit: communication equipment sacred; car evacuation guarded existence;
6. Habits for evacuation

b. Sukorambi

Communities' consciousness is a preventative action is performed on normal conditions. According to the society, some things you need to do are:

• Implement greening.

Not cut down trees without permission Perhutani. There are provisions of the Perhutani that felling of trees 1 to 5 re-planting trees. For violators of this rule will be calling, but if the violation re-cut the license should be revoked.

• Communities participate in the greening. Choices of wood species for reforestation have been made with economic principles. Supposed to choose the wood type of wood that is not high economic value, such as sengon buto (the one kind species in Sengon). Except for planting with fruit, choose fruit: durian, duku, mango, and breadfruit.

• Reduce fertilizer containing Phosphor (P) for the sloping areas (usually areas of plantation).

• Need guidance from the "local government village" associated with the technical aspects of banjir bandang prevention .

• Good land use and control of land use

• There are 3 people in illegal woods brokers (person) by bringing workers from outside the village of Klungkung.

Furthermore, the public view need plengsengan or bronjong for not exceed the river mouth. Bronjong or Plengsengan serve as water- speed retaining, so that when disaster strikes the community can get ready for first (indirect water hit their home).

But some things to note in the Sukorambi Subdistrict are as follows.

• According to the community and has not been established Satkorlak Task Force. All this time the victim is still handled by the families of the victims, though there is assistance from the local government (district) in the form of: tents, blankets, food from the kitchen for 2 months) and the role of character (Mr. Amintohari).

• Meanwhile, according to local government has been formed with Satkorlak SK-Bupati, which was chaired by Mr. Agus (Adm-Plantation). Satkorlak elements trained by Tagana and PMI (for First Aid). Satkorlak funding from the District.

c. Silo

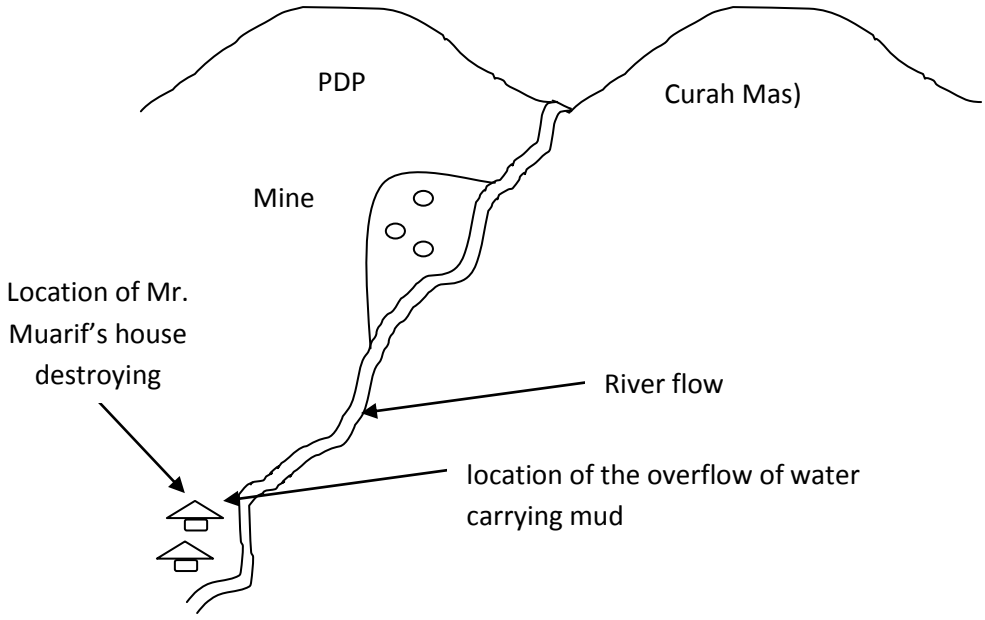
Reforestation (planting) in the forests was conducted jointly with the Government of the people (Perhutani) in 2002. Plants that are planted is Jati, while in the protected forest areas planted with perennial crops like rubber, Mahogany, etc. Society also grows coffee around the protected forest. Local term used to refer to land area planted with coffee is Tetelan(kirangan) area.

Some of the problems faced by residents include:

Results from search residents of flood disasters cause was the problem shallow of river. The shallow river caused by gold mining activities carried out by CV. Ash-Siddiqi surrounding PDP estates (PDP) with already has 3 (three) permanent cave entrance to the mine.

Gold mining activity began in 2007, but due to unrest citizens, then in 2008 the gold mining activities are closed. However, the remaining wastes from gold mining activities have caused the shallow of rivers.

Scheme Location of Former Gold Quarry and River Flow



Description: Illustration drawing by Mr. Muarif (flood victims)

Pak Muarif home is the only home of the most heavily affected by flood disaster of 2009. The house and its contents washed away, and left only the foundation of the house. In addition, there are some houses are damaged but not as bad as that experienced by Mr. Muarif.

Local residents hope that the 2 (two) things need to do as soon as possible, namely:

1. Dredging of the river bed.

   Please note that before there shallow of river, the river depth ranges from 3 meters, but this time the river depth ranges from 0.5 meters.

2. Creating foundation riverside (plengsengan stone)

   In addition, according to the narrative of residents, still not a real assistance from the Government for 1 (one) this year. In fact, the Government offered rolling rate policies that trigger anger bolster citizens.

The same thing also delivered by Mr. Fery (Welfare Kaur of local government) who at the time of the disaster as a disaster management task force chairman, that the assistance from the Government still not in line with expectations of local people. In addition, it is NGOs Gapura and other studies that discuss disaster Curah Wungkal, but the end result is still not in line with expectations citizens. In fact, people simply use as an object of research only.

Rolling rate policy by the Government assessed roll as the right policy, because the location of the village resident settlements Wungkal Rainfall is a disaster-prone banjir bandang and landslides follow-up. The government provides the land around the plantation (PDP) plus money for the preparation of development is Rp. 2 million per family, regardless of that house and land owned by the original residents (in locations prone to flooding and landslides) is certified or not.

Institutional Disaster (Village / Sub District / District)

Institutional disaster at the village level is formed at the time of the disaster, which involve local government and some members of the community voluntarily. Chairman of the disaster task force was chaired by Mr. Ferry, who in fact is also the village's Welfare Kaur in Pace Village.