FINAL REPORT

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

EVALUATION ON BANNJIR BANDANG SIMULATION AT PACE SILO



IN COOPERATION:

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I. INTRODUCTION

Lately, it can be observed that the various disasters have occurred in Indonesia. These conditions require the public to be vigilant and ready at any time when natural disasters occur. The lack of knowledge of society to the introduction of the signs of natural disasters and efforts to minimize the risk that encouraging Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), local government and non governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide supplies of knowledge to the community in natural disaster prone areas.

Some potential areas of natural disasters in Jember are Kecamatan Panti, Silo and Sukorambi that prone to floods and landslides. In response to the study of natural disaster management in Jember district conducted by the JICA team, then Yayasan Pengabdi Masyarakat (YPM) as non governmental organization want to take a role in these activities.

Pace is one of the villages in Kecamatan Silo. The region is one of the most vulnerable villages suffered heavy flood disaster and landslides. Desa Pace generally surrounded by hills which have an average slope of between 30-45 degrees. Pace is situated in the mountain village of Meru Betiri and its area is lower among those mountains. The hills or mountains around Desa Pace in the mid-2000s in general have switched from protected forest become coffee plantations which are managed by local communities through *Pengelolaan Hutan Berbasis Masyarakat*: PHBM (Community Based Forest Management). Beside the transformation of forest functions, many forests are cleared and only overgrown by shrubs. In general, people in Desa Pace have livelihoods as farmers or planters as well as laborers on state plantations, local government plantations or private plantation. Pace resident are mostly Madurese. His educational background only up to elementary school and only a small part which continue on to junior or senior high school.

Facts show that only limited knowledge of the community who know the environment and natural conditions without any further brought to able to adapt to these conditions. Banjir bandang in 2009 have been raising the awareness of society to anticipate it. The finding in the field that reduces the risk of disaster preparedness in banjir bandans that can occur at any time in the disaster-prone area was very minimal.

As a result, many people do not much understand how to act appropriately when faced with flood disaster that suddenly happens because practical knowledge and limited habituation.

Therefore, the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) Jember branch conducts banjir bandang disaster simulation. In principle, the implementation of the simulation is very important to increase awareness and preparedness of local communities and relevant institutions in facing real disaster, mainly related to inter-agency coordination, evacuation and distribution of aids.

Yayasan Pengabdi Masyarakat (YPM) as community service agency has carried out many activities, including community empowerment in an effort to eradicate illiteracy, poverty reduction, training, surveys, and social activities and take a role in natural disasters management in Kabupaten Jember.

In 2007, Yayasan Pengabdi Masyarakat in cooperation with JICA made the Study Team on Disaster doing various activities in an effort to provide knowledge to the public about natural disasters management. These activities include training for local leaders (training to civil society), community workshop (worksop to the public), and evacuation drill (evacuation training). All activities are done in Kecamatan Panti Kabupaten Jember.

Yayasan Pengabdi Masyarakat (YPM) in 2010 is back to being a partner of JICA in Kabupaten Jember in the "Basic Research and Preparation for The Sub Project Early Warning System and Early Evacuation in Jember."

The purpose of this study was to evaluate banjir bandang simulation that has been done by the PMI Jember branch in Desa Pace Kecamatan Silo.

Forms of activities that will be implemented are the following survey:

- Develop a community profile in the studied region;
- Clarify the profile of disaster in the studied region.
- Evaluate activities concerning substantial simulation of banjir bandang, namely (1) evaluation of the simulation preparation, (2) evaluation of early warning simulation materials; (3) evaluation of vacuation process simulation early warnings; (4) evaluation of the relief and rescue simulation; (5) evaluation of local government involvement, and (6) evaluation of simulation success rate.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method was descriptive-quantitative. The sample in this basic research is 100 people with details of 34 people for community participants and 66 people for the community non-participants in the simulation.

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

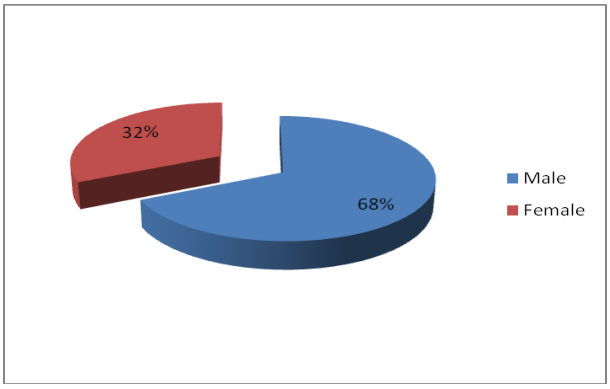
III. ANALYSIS RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

An evaluation activity is necessary to measure the effectiveness of preparation and execution of the simulation activities that conducted by PMI Jember Branch. The target of evaluation of the banjir bandang simulation implementation in Kecamatan Silo, especially in Dusun Curah Wungkal Desa Pace are groups of people who follow the simulation and community groups are only as participants or not directly involved.

In general, evaluation results of the implementation of banjir bandang management simulation covers the demographic aspect, the perception of individuals as members of the public dissemination of activities related to special simulation for simulation participants and participants. Specifically, the deepening of information is more focused on the participants of the simulation especially with regard to some substantive things, namely (1) the evaluation of simulation preparation, (2) evaluation of early warning simulation materials; (3) evaluation of evacuation process simulation material; (4) Evaluation of the relief and rescue simulation; (5) Evaluation of local government involvement, and (6) Evaluation of simulation success rate. Furthermore, to support the evaluation of the participants of the simulation, it takes information from the participants' perceptions related to the implementation of flood management simulation. Descriptively, the evaluation result of the simulation in in Dusun Curah Wungkal Desa Pace kecamatan Silo, as follows.

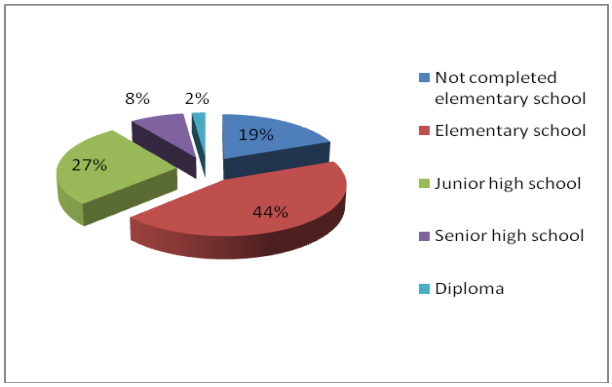
3.1 Socio-Economic Condition of Local Communities In Banjir Bandang Area

Communities in the banjir bandang area that become respondents in this study are most of the male sex, or equal to 68% of the total number of respondents (Graph 1). This indicates that the majority of men in the area are gaining knowledge about the simulation of banjir bandang. It can lead the family to be alert and how to evacuate themselves and their families to a safe place if banjir bandang occurs.



Graph 1. Respondent's sex

Levels of respondent education in the area are largely (44%) completed elementary school, completed junior high school and 27% did not complete elementary school (Graph 2). The condition of the average public elementary school education shows that the ability of people to get a higher education level is still lacking. It caused by demand of fulfillment the basic needs that only require school-age children able to read and write after that work. So this limitation may affect at least capture the power of simulation and material resources in case of application materials flood.



Graph 2. Education level of respondents

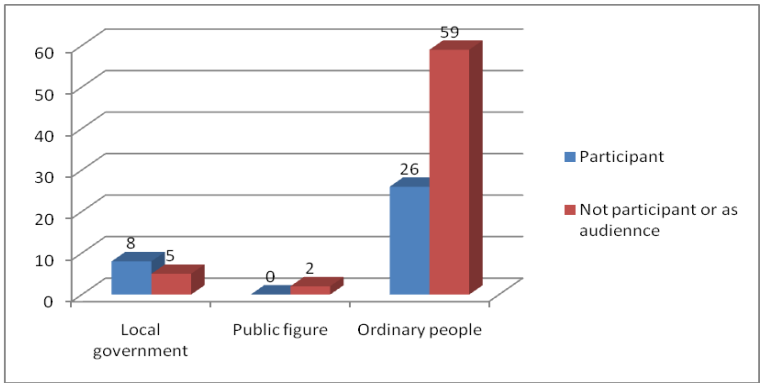
1. Participation in the Simulation

Based on demographic conditions, evaluation of banjir bandang simulation in Desa Pace include community participation in simulation activities, role of society in the simulation, work of simulation participants, the simulation participants position in society. Discussion in detail as follows.

Respondent of research on banjir bandang simulation in Desa Pace is divided into three categories namely the community, village government officials, community

leaders and ordinary people. Most respondents are regular society in which as many as 85 people, 59 people among them are participant of banjir bandang simulation and 26 non participant of the simulation (Graph 3). This simulation shows that participant truly rural communities are subject to a flood-prone affected.

The other respondents are village officials as many as 13 people, 8 of them participated in the simulation, it shows participation of local government in banjir bandang simulation, and there are also community leaders or public figure who were interviewed but did not participate in the simulation (Figure 3).



Graph 3. Community participation in simulation activities

Based on survey results from the 100 respondents that Pace community who involved directly in the banjir bandang simulation undertaken by PMI Jember Branch is counted as many as 34% and the rest (66%) are not as a simulation participant. Dusun Curah Wungkal is the worst affected area, due to the impact of banjir bandang. However, the involvement of communities in the area in the simulation implementation is very limited, whereas the majority of participants come from Dusun Karanganyar and Dusun Karang Tengah.

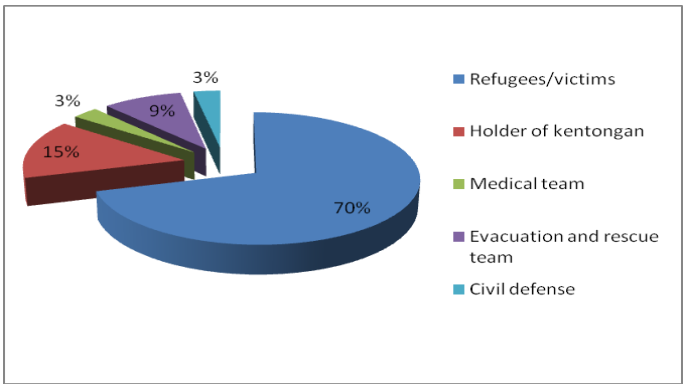
The low participation of communities in Dusun Curah Wungkal is caused by several things, namely: (1) lack of approach of organizer (PMI Jember branch) to the socio-cultural communities, particularly those residing in Dusun Curah Wungkal; (2) the organizers invite community not as a participant, but only to be present in a banjir bandang simulation; (3) the organizers utilize the role of village officials (Secretary of Desa, Head of Dusun, Chairman of RT/RW) to inform the community related to simulation, but the fact that not all personnel understand the objective and purpose of these activities, (4) the existence of political interests associated with the mining

problem, where a growing issue in society, that the Regent of Kabupaten Jember will be present in these activities, so that the condition was responded negatively by some people who live in Dusun Curah Wungkal to be absent in a simulation activity, and (5) simulation activities conducted in Dusun Curah Wungkal, but most people prefer or decide to work for a living than to follow a simulation.

The flood simulation activities conducted PMI Jember Branch was not acquired responses from the public, particularly those residing in Dusun Curah Wungkal. But, in the implementation of activities many people attended to observe these activities directly or as a participant. Statistically, there is no definitive data on the number of participants and participants who attended the event, because there is no attendance list.

2. Position in the simulation

Position in the simulation more emphasized on the role and contribution of participants in preparation, dissemination and implementation of these activities. Of the 34 respondents participated the simulation, the most dominant role was as refugees/victims (70%), 15% of them acted as the holder of *kentongan*, 9% of them acted as evacuation/rescue team, and 3% of them who acted as medical team and civil defense (Graph 4).



Graph 4. The role of respondent in banjir bandang simulation

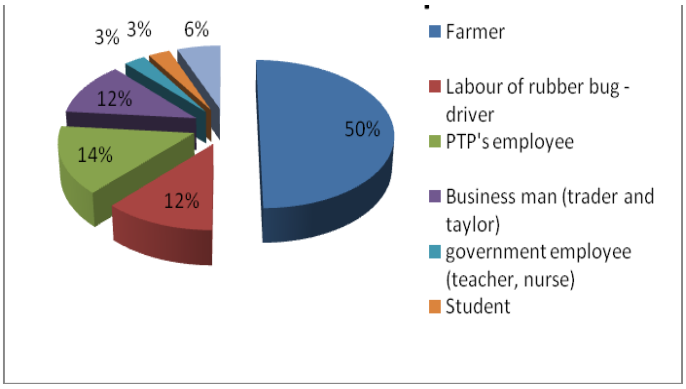
The role of participants started before the implementation of the simulation, where participant only given certain orders or instructions as directed technical implementation, without any application directly from the officers. The reason is that the treatments were carried out by a team of technical implementation of PMI and

several institutions such as police, civil defense, and the health team like clinic and so forth.

Technically, the simulation participants who came from Desa Pace acted as refugees and victims, experiencing difficulty and confusion. One problem faced by the participants is a time of learning and technical instruction at the beginning is less clear. Although participants confusion in carrying out its role, but the spirit of the participants to follow activities until end was high, even some of the participants obtained a reward from the committee simulations, clothes, money (Rp 10,000, -), and snacks.

3. Work of Simulation Participants

Desa Pace consists of forests, plantations, rice fields, dry land and settlement. Such conditions led to the dependence of the community towards environmental wisdom. Based on the data, the kind of participants' job were as farmers, ie 50% of the total respondents. While as much as 14% of PTP (state plantation) employees, as tapper laborers of rubber, drivers and the private sector (traders, tailors) each as much as 12% and as civil servants and students respectively were 3% and 6% did not work (Graph 5).

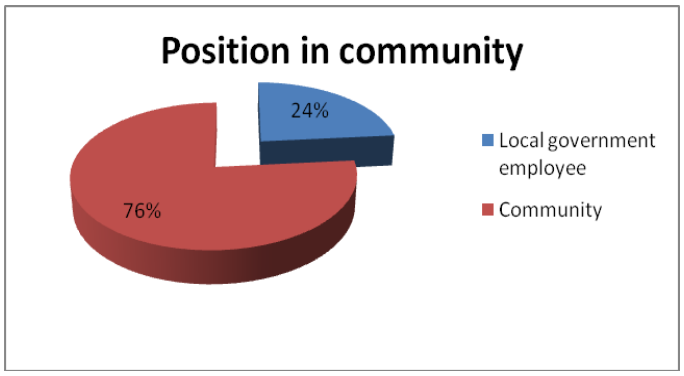


Graph 5. Work of simulation participants in Desa Pace

4. Position in society

Position of the respondents participating in the simulation community is 24% existed as village government officials, both village, RW and RT spread in 2 (two) hamlet. There are 76% of respondents as citizen of the village (Graph 6). The low participation of village government officials caused by several things, namely: (1) the absence of effective socialization in preparation for simulation activities, and (2) the

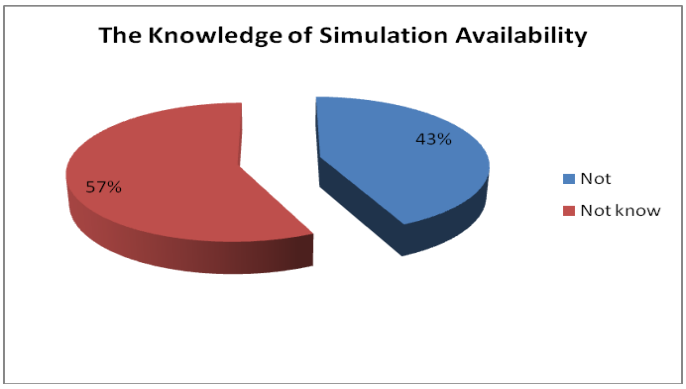
existence of duties, interests, or constrains of village officials (eg: Head of Dusun Curah Wungkal not present in the simulation activity because of illness).



Graph 6. Position of simulation participants in community

5. Knowledge of the simulation

Based on the results of interviews with respondents about the public's knowledge about the simulation, showed that 57% of respondents did not know that there are simulations and 43% know of any simulation. Number of respondents who are not aware of any simulation is more because they were not involved as participants in the simulation, while knowing about the existence of the simulation because in addition to those involved as participants they were also observed simulations.



Graph 7. Knowledge of the simulation

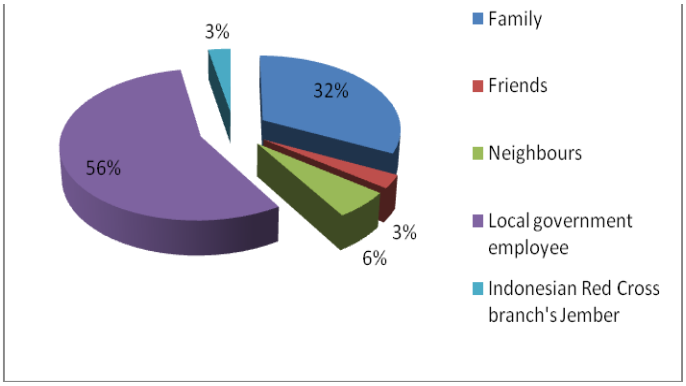
3.2 Public Perception on Socialization of Simulation

Perception or public opinion related to the socialization of flood simulation is focused on aspects of knowledge about the simulation, the source of information, announcements of simulation time, the persons making the simulation, methods of socialization, and effective ways to socialize.

1. Source of information

Information network of simulation in Desa Pace adopt 1 step communication pattern: from the village government officials directly to community members, and 2 steps communication: from the village government officials directly to community members and then distributed to families and neighbors around them.

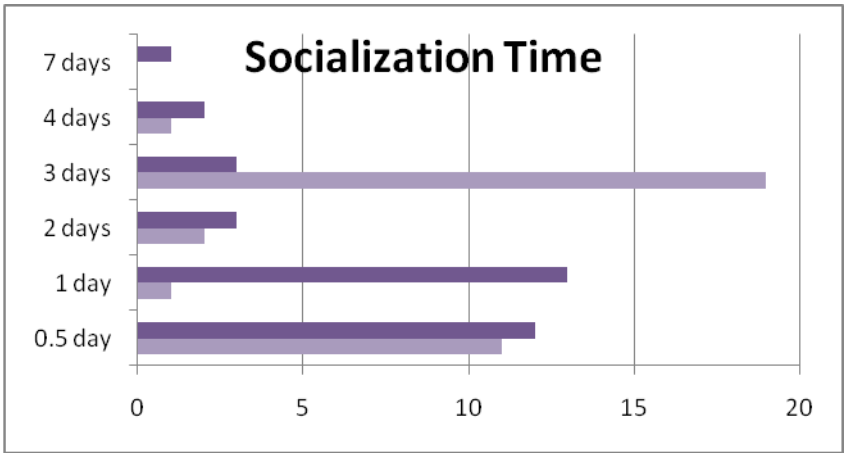
Of the 34 respondents participating simulations, there are 56% obtained information of banjir bandang simulation from the local government officials, in this case is head of dusun, chairman of RT/RW. Furthermore, 32% came from the family, 6% from their neighbors and 3% from friends and PMI officers. Thus, the role of village officials is very urgent in disseminating information on banjir bandang simulation (Graph 8).



Graph 8. Source of information about banjir bandang simulation in Desa Pace

2. Socialization Time of Simulation

Prior to conducting the simulation will be disseminated the implementation plan of simulation to prospective participants. The majority respondents stated that time of socialization that made organizing committee on the range of 0.5 days to 1 day before the implementation (Graph 9). This was felt less effective by potential participants because of a short time in making decisions, evenmore most of them are farmers who have to work in the fields. So if too short to make a decision they will be not focused in the following simulations.

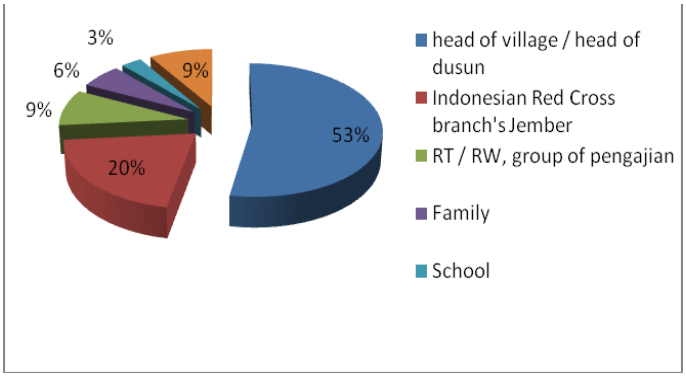


Graph 9. Socialization time of banjir bandang simulation in Desa Pace

Initial information about the simulation activity is received by the Village Secretary and Head of Dusun Karang Anyar subsequently disseminated to the Chairman of RT/RW. The information that received by Chairman of RT/RW is 1 day before the implementation of the simulation. Subsequently a meeting held between the Head of Dusun Karang Anyar and all of RT/RW to follow up the activities of the simulation. At the meeting discussed the preparation of simulation, where each neighborhood had to bring 5 people to participate in simulation activities. Short of time in socializing activities cause the government officials difficult to invite the locals. Besides the issue of time, the reason for the refusal of a participant simulation include: (1) simulation of funds should be used to help victims of flood disaster; (2) simulation is not considered important, because people know how to evacuate, and (3) people prefer to find living rather than follow the simulation. These conditions also occurred for the community, in which Dusun Curah Wungkal, simulation participants only attended by a number of RT and RW, while chief of Dusun Curah Wungkal was absent due to his illness.

3. Parties who do Socialization

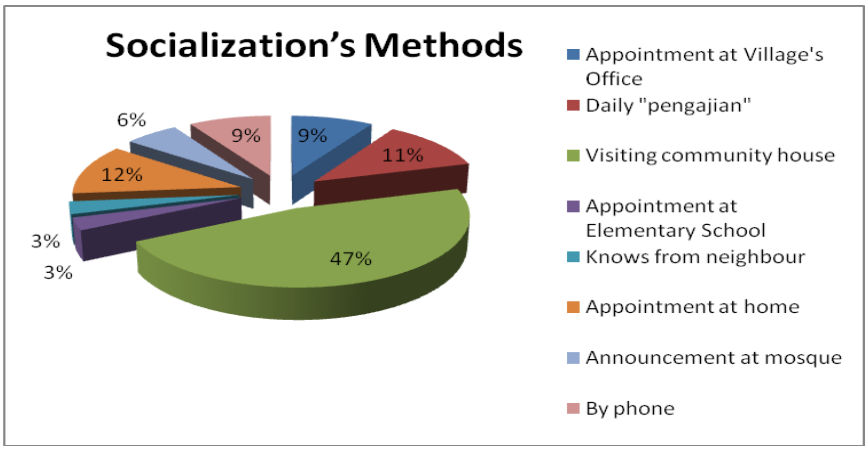
Socialization of the existence of banjir bandang simulation in Desa Pace was made by several parties. According to respondents, the socialization of banjir bandang simulation is mostly done by the head of village / head of dusun that is equal to 53%. Also a lot of PMI is a party to socialize after them is as much as 20%. Rest is done by the school, family, and the RT / RW, group of *pengajian* respectively 3%, 6% and 9% (Graph 10).



Graph 10. Parties who disseminate banjir bandang simulation in Desa Pace

4. Methods of socialization

The method used by the organizer in socialization process of banjir bandang simulation in Desa Pace largely conducted by visiting home, proved that as many as 47% of respondents said that the organizer went to each respondents homes to disseminate and give the invitation, this method is effectively in the rural areas. The other method used was through meetings (11%) and *pengajian* (12%). Through attendance at the village office and by phone as much as 9%, 6% of respondents said that the method of dissemination is done through announcements in the mosques, and 3% respectively through attendance at the school and the neighbors (Graph 11).



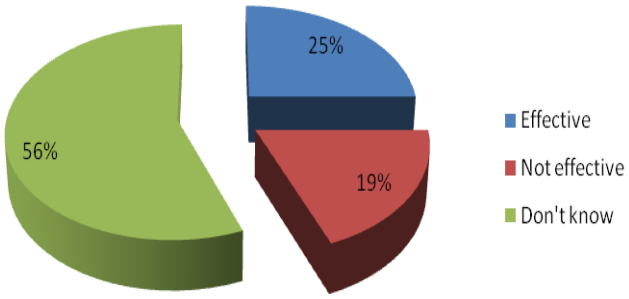
Graph 11. Socialization method of banjir bandang simulation in Desa Pace

5. Effectiveness by simulation

The effectiveness of socialization process in of banjir bandang simulation responded differently by respondents. Most respondents did not know whether the socialization of the simulation is effective or not, this reason given by 56% of

respondents. While 25% of respondents stated that the socialization of the simulation was effective. The rest claimed to be ineffective (Graph 12).

Ignorance of the community will be more effective dissemination of this simulation is based on that society as a whole were not given information about the simulation, only designated as a participant who gets the socialization. Consideration of the organizers may be due to the rural culture which considers the provision of information means inviting.



Graph 12. The effectiveness of simulation socialization

6. Effective way

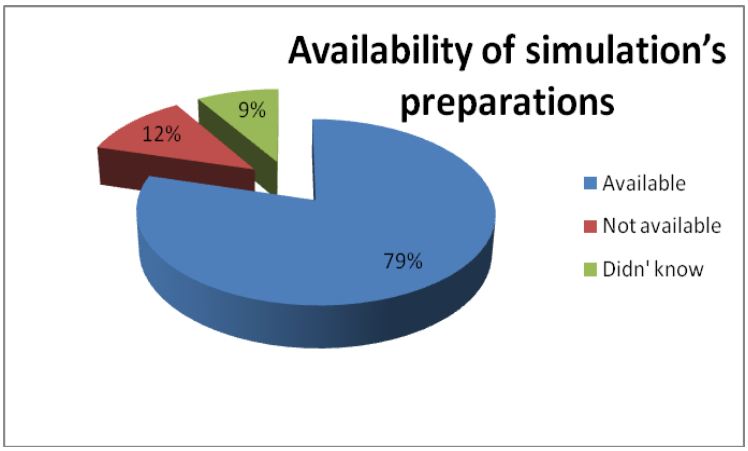
Of the 34 respondents of banjir bandang simulation participants, it appears that 4 respondents believe that the clear direction is the most effective way for the successful implementation of simulation. Furthermore, 4 of respondents believe that a short time and impressed in a hurry (suddenly) become a major factor to considered in preparation for the implementation of simulation, 2 respondents and the committee believes the committee must be able to give the spirit and belief in society, so that individuals make decisions easier to follow simulation activities. However, there were 22 respondents do not have a relevant opinion on effectiveness of simulation socialization. In principle, the village community, always trying to follow instructions from village officials, but need to explain the reasons, benefits and impact of project on their socio-economic life.

3.3 Evaluation on Simulation Preparation

Evaluation of banjir bandang simulation in Desa Pace covers preparation for the simulation, the form of preparation, participation of participants in the simulation

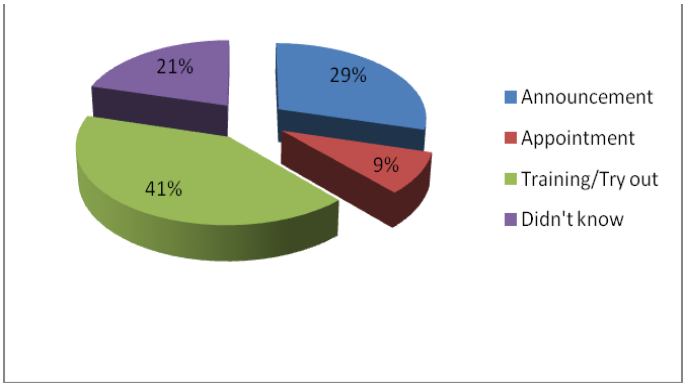
preparation, and adequacy of preparation for the simulation. The following detailed explanation.

Banjir bandang simulation in Desa Pace conducted according to procedure, first performed simulations of preparation which aims to prepare everything so when it executed will be no significant interference occurs. As many as 79% of respondents said that there is preparation for the simulation, while another respondent (12%) states did not exist and 9% respondents did not know (Graph 13).



Graph 13. Whether there is any preparation for banjir bandang simulation in Desa Pace

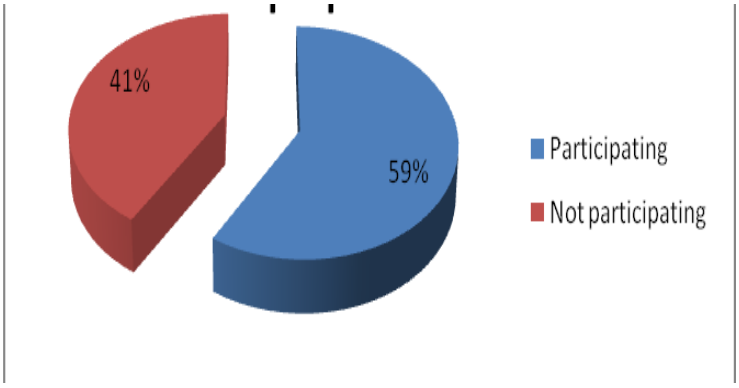
Based on the statement that 79% of respondents stated that there was preparation for the simulation are obtained information about the form of preparation for what is being done. Most respondents (41%) stated that the form of preparation for the simulation are training, then 29% said the form is announcement and 21% said no and did not know about the form of preparation for the simulation. And 9% of respondents said the form of preparation is a meeting or appoinment (Graph 14).



Graph 14. Form of preparation for banjir bandang simulation in Desa Pace

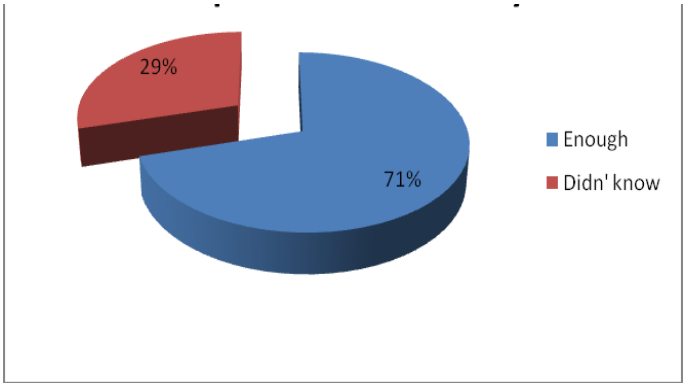
Preparation steps by village officials are: (1) government officers to inform each other of simulation activities either directly (verbally) or indirectly (using a mobile phone), (2) at the initiative of village officials held meetings to define how to effectively communicate information on citizens, but in these activities, the PMI is not present, and (3) agreed that each RT in Desa Pace, especially Dusun Curah Wungkal, Karang Tengah and Karang Anyar to invite a minimum 5 people to present in the simulation.

Most respondents who stated that there was preparation for simulation states that 59% participated in the simulation preparation. While the rest (41%) states they did not participate in the simulation preparation. The majority of participants who directly involved in the simulation is government officials and assisted by a working team from the PMI Jember branch (Graph 15).



Graph 15. Participation in the simulation preparation in Desa Pace

As a follow-up of information about the respondent's participation in the simulation preparation can be obtained information that the preparations are done well enough. For evidences, 71% of respondents said that preparation for the simulation quite well. While 29% of them stated do not know. Assessment of the readiness of the respondents participating in a simulation activity based on several indicators, among others: (1) where the implementation of activities, namely on the mouth of the river, (2) the completeness of simulation teaching aids, and (3) the role given to the participants (Graph 16).

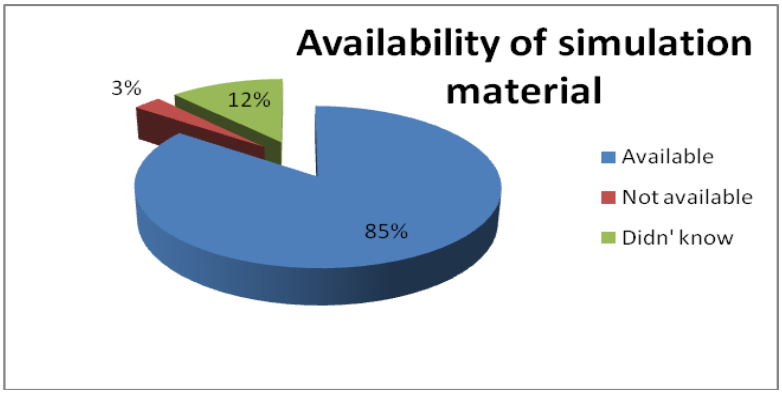


Graph 16. Preparation sufficiency of banjir bandang simulation

3.4 Evaluation of Banjir Bandang Simulation Material

Just as in the evaluation of simulation implementation several elements will be included such as material simulations, form of material, and how the suitability of simulation material. In detail described as follows.

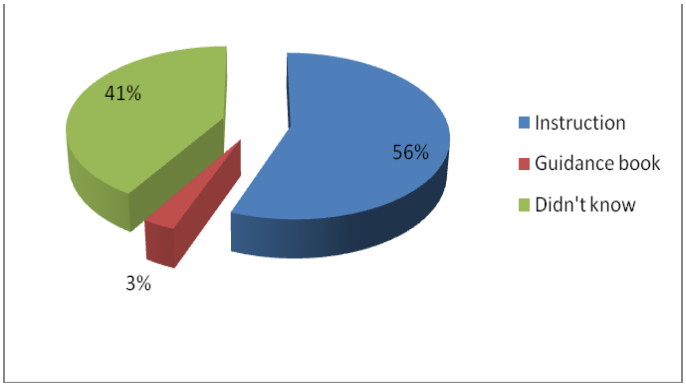
Most respondents said that there is material in banjir bandang simulation conducted at Desa Pace, only 32% of respondents saying not available and 9% claimed not to know. This means that in the simulation are given materials (Graph 17).



Graph 17. Availability of simulation material

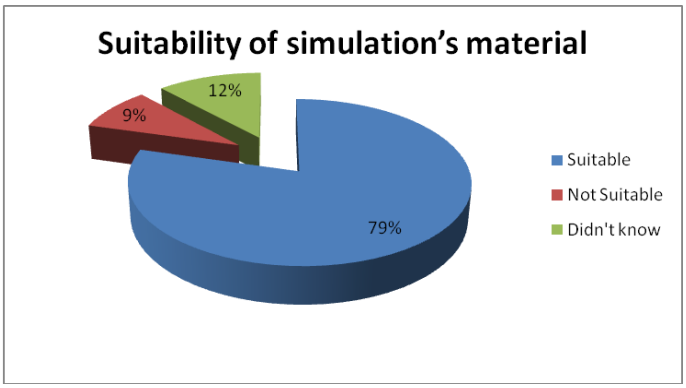
The material provided in banjir bandang simulation is shaped instruction from the organizing committee, as evidenced by as many as 56% of respondents said that materials in the form of simulation instruction. Only 3% said there is a handbook and the remaining 41% stated not knowing the material form of simulation. From the information obtained, not all participants received the materials or the simulation handbook, including participants who were in attendance at these events. There are 2

(two) opinion, that is a limited amount of written material and some invitations that considering the present lack of written material (Graph 18).



Graph 18. Form of simulation materials

According to information from the respondents those simulation materials that in form of instructions is in accordance with the practice of simulation. Most respondents (79%) stated that simulation materials appropriate and only 9% said do not fit and 12% stated not knowing (Graph 19).

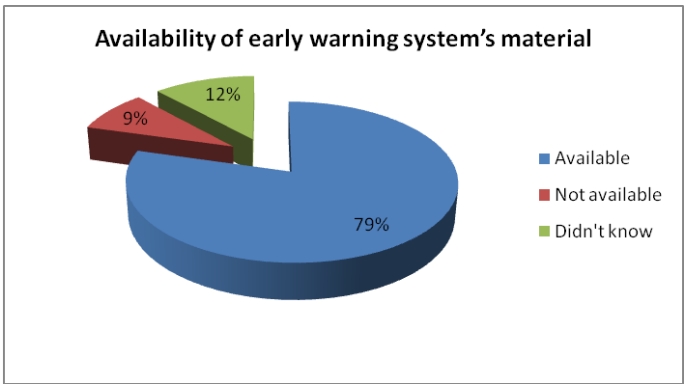


Graph 19. Suitability of simulation materials

3.5 Evaluation of Early Warning System Material

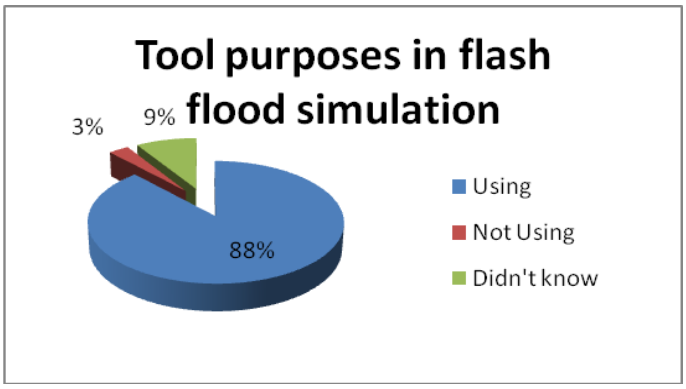
In addition to simulation preparation and materials, the evaluation of banjir bandang simulation is also see elements of early warning systems. In early warning system, including material of early warning systems, the use of tools, equipment used, sound understanding of sirens, the material and the formation of task force, absorption of material, functions of communication equipments and the ability to pass the information, the information recording materials, shapes and the presence of recording information material. In detail 79% of respondents stated that there are early warning

system material on banjir bandang simulation, this indicates that most participants gain knowledge about the early warning system. While as many as 12% and 9% of respondents who claimed not to know and do not exist. Participants who assess ignorance or no material early warning are the group of participants who did not receive manual banjir bandang disaster simulation (Graph 20).



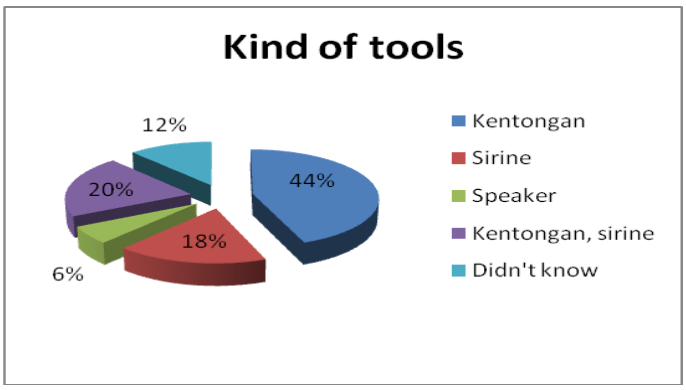
Graph 20. Availability of early warning system's material

Simulation of banjir bandang early warning system used supporting tool, shown with 88% of respondents stating that there is a simulation tool used in early warning systems. Only a small proportion of respondents who claimed not to use tools (9%) and do not (3%) (Graph 21). Respondents have different understanding on the types of equipment used for early warning systems. Most simply assume that the existing equipment within the shelter, especially the sounds / voices are important tools for early warning systems, but a small portion assumes a tool for early warning system is the modern equipment (siren and speaker or megaphone).



Graph 21. Tool purposes in banjir bandang simulation

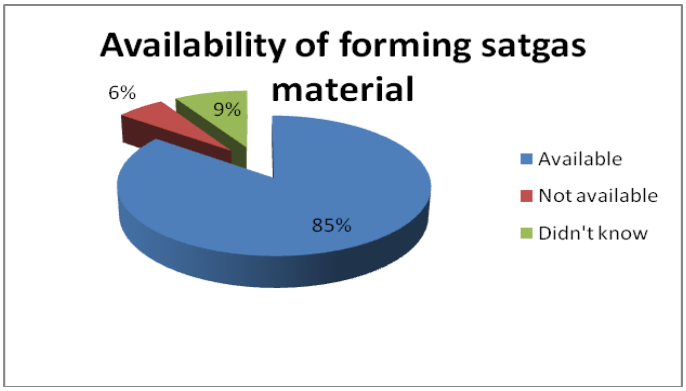
According to the respondents who stated that banjir bandang simulation used supporting tools, it can get information about that type of instrument namely most widely used is the *kentongan* (44%), it can be understood because rural communities tend to choose the tool that is easy and cheap. Meanwhile, other respondents expressed using sirens (18%) combination of *kentongan* and sirens (20%) and that using the speakers (6%) and other states do not know (12%) (Graph 22). Use of a *kentongan* is considered most effective and efficient, because almost all societies have such equipment. While the use of sirens or speakers are considered less effective. Based on community experience, when the banjir bandang occurs in Desa Pace in 2009, sirens and speakers do not work properly, because the power goes out, so that people using kentonganand other equipment that bias noise or sound.



Graph 22. Kind of tool that used in banjir bandang simulation

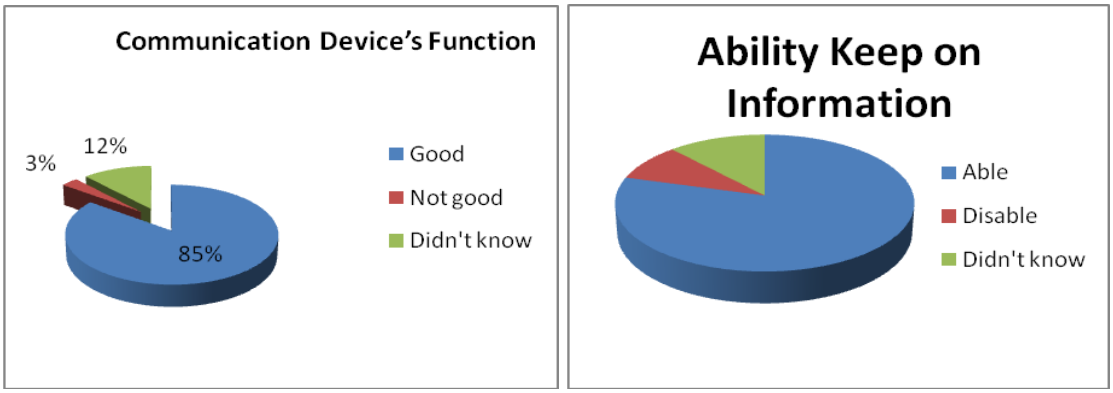
In addition to the use of early warning devices in the simulation, participants are also trained to form a task force, 85% of respondents said there was material forming a task force member function is to provide flood alert information to evacuation planning to the community affected, while other respondents expressed no (6%) and did not know (9%) (Graph 23).

At simulation, the community realized that the formation of task force considered important for communicate information or warning in anticipation of banjir bandang. However, in fact there are lack of coordinations and seriousness of local government to discuss and form a task force related to the handling banjir bandang.



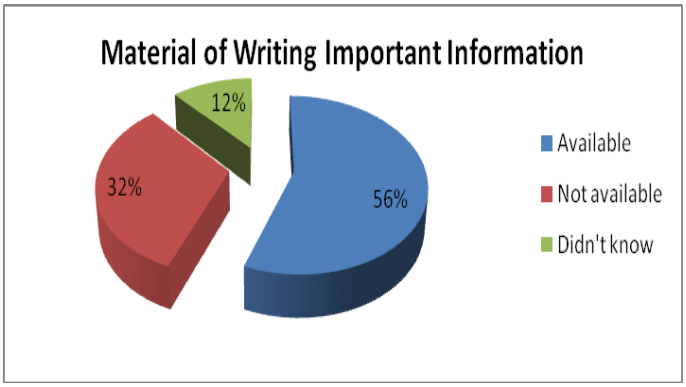
Graph 23. Availability of forming task force material in banjir bandang simulation

Based on the tools used for early warning systems, it is known that the condition of the equipment can function well, as evidenced by as many as 85% of respondents said that equipment working properly. Only 12% said not working properly and 3% do not know. In addition task force charged with using these communication tools to perform their duty well is pass the information to the public, 79% of respondents said that the task force is able to continue with the good information, other states can not afford and did not know each amounting to 9% and 12 % (Graph 24).



Graph 24. Communication device's function and ability keep on information

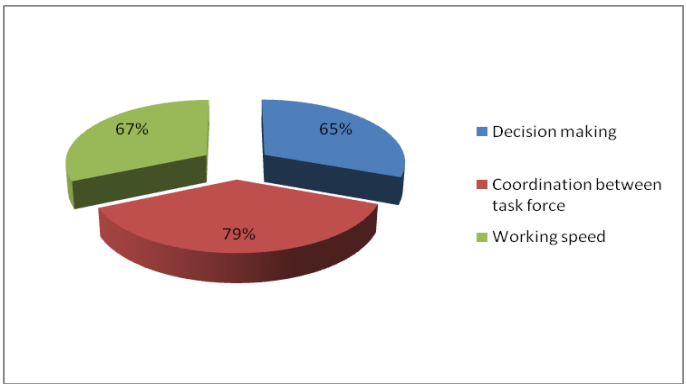
Material of disaster warning information recording was given in this simulation, 56% of respondents said there was information in the recording material simulation. 32% states do not exist and 12% do not know (Graph 25).



Graph 25. Material of information recording in banjir bandang simulation

Forms of recording information in these simulations include: the name of victims and refugees, the number of victims, type and number of homes affected refugees, and severe victims. Most respondents,47% of the participants did not know the form of information recording, 35% of them know the listing of names of victims and displaced, recording the number of victims, types of refugees and the number of homes affected by 5%, and recording of 3% severe victims. This indicates that this material is poorly understood by the participants of the simulation that can be caused by the effectiveness of the presenters (not clear) and the timing of the material.

Material of early warning system is covering the coordination among the new task force working speed, and decision making material. The most material portion is coordination between task force, which is indicated by 79% of respondents choose this material and then 67% of them choose working speed material and 65% of them choose final decision making material (Graph 26).

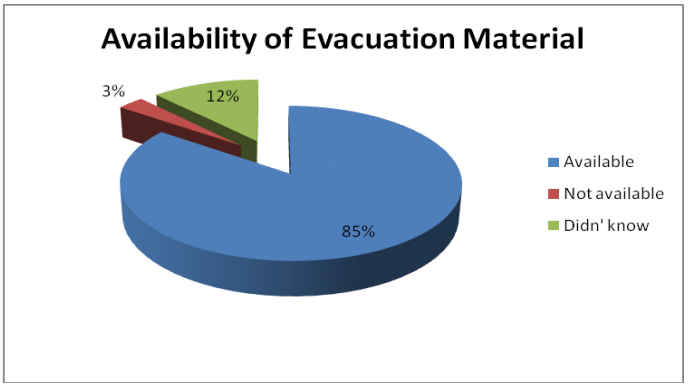


Graph 26. Availability of early warning system material in banjir bandang simulation

In principle, the simulation participants considered that the early warning system materials are very important to be demonstrated in a simulation activity. The fundamental reason is that not all the villagers know and understand in distinguishing sounds or signs of sounds for the occurrence of disasters, theft, murder and other threats.

3.6 Evaluation of Evacuation Material

The material of evacuation presented in banjir bandang simulation in Desa Pace, the majority of respondents (85%) said there is evacuation material. Other respondents (3%) claimed not and (12%) do not know. That is, the completeness of the materials meet the standards of the simulation is desired that the community is expected to alert from disaster indication until the evacuation (Graph 27).

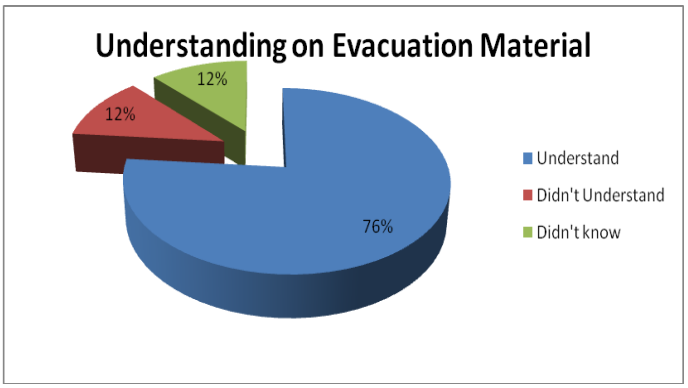


Graph 27. Evacuation material of banjir bandang simulation

Most respondents chose gathering point determination as the most memorable material during the simulation (35% of respondents). The material that also remembered after the material gathered point determination was run a higher place, determining evacuation route, determining the place of gathering, and gathering point determination of each respectively 9%. Other items that also remembered is the area used as a place of evacuation in banjir bandang, the formation of the group in charge of evacuating and distribution of supplies, lessons must be running if disaster strikes anywhere, making hazard map, determining evacuation route, determining the gathering point for each 3% and the remaining (12%) states did not know.

Most respondents stated that they understood the materials provided for easily understood and applied, this is evidenced by 76% of respondents that said they

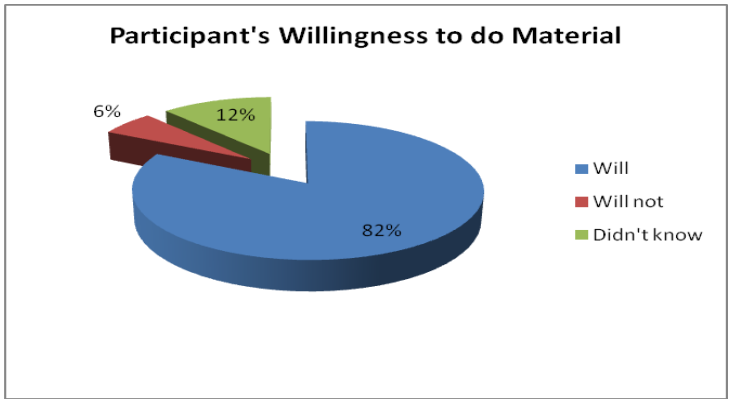
understand on simulation materials. The rest do not understand and do not know, each amounting to 12% of respondents (Graph 28).



Graph 28. Understanding on banjir bandang evacuation material

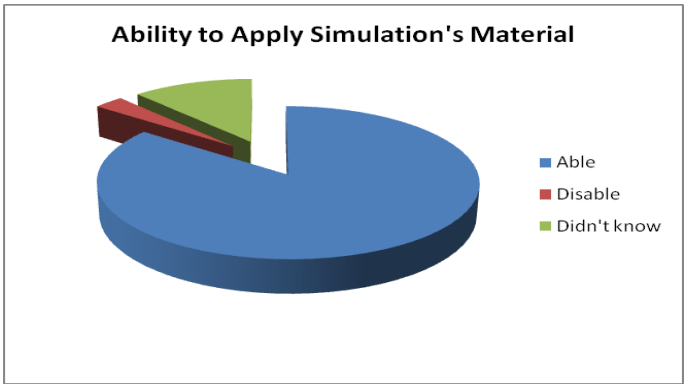
The reasons the respondents in understanding the simulation material is very diverse, but the most dominant reason is that the simulation material is easy to understand because only in the form of instruction, selection of these reasons given by 21% of respondents. Followed by a second reason for 6% that is because the form of instructions, easy, able to run the material, easy to understand. So the whole matter simulations do not constitute a problem for simulation because the participants felt able to apply in case of banjir bandang disasters.

Based on the understanding reasons to the simulation material can be developed into other aspects of simulation, ie whether the participants have the willingness to implement the materials after they are able to understand very well. It can be concluded that 82% of simulation participants want to conduct simulation material and the remaining states did not want (6%) and do not know (12%) (Graph 29).



Graph 29. Participant willingness to do material

That is, the participants will conduct banjir bandang simulation material is caused by several reasons being their consideration. The most dominant reason is that they assume such materials for their safety, a responsibility as participants in the simulation, an obligation as well as humanitarian reasons. Armed with an understanding of materials and willingness to run the simulation, the simulation material from the material aspects of running ability can be obtained from the result that most participants of the simulation (85%) said capable to carry out the simulation material. The rest (3%) are not able to perform the material and 12% of them said do not know. That is, the view of participants on the overall simulation materials is that they possessed the ability to run (Graph 30).



Graph 30. Ability to apply material of simulation

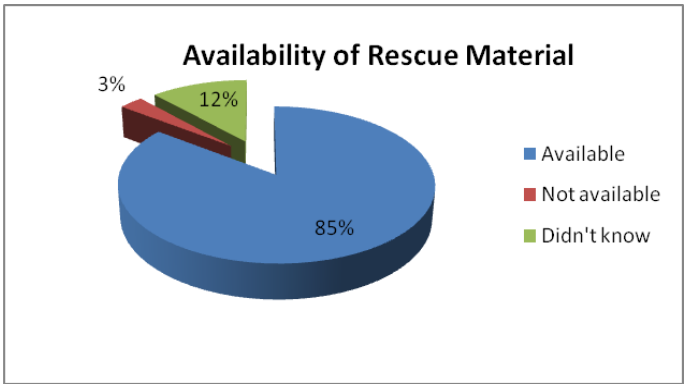
Ability of participants to perform the material simulation simulation is caused by several reasons. The most dominant is that the simulation material easy to understand and easy to do, this is a statement of reasons for 47% of respondents. So the simulation material as a whole can be understood by the participants and easy to apply due to be executed.

Related with the evacuation materials, it was unclear about the role of local governments to provide specific location of evacuation for banjir bandang victims in Desa Pace. Previous experience, people chose the location of evacuation based on the altitude or the highlands and places of worship. Election of place of worship is considered the most strategic, because it is relatively safer place as a shelter.

3.7 Evaluation of Relief and Rescue Material

Addition material of early warning and evacuation system provided in a simulated banjir bandang simulation in Desa Pace is the relief and rescue material. The material includes the rescue material, use of facilities, cooperation in groups, and cooperation between groups. In detail described as follows.

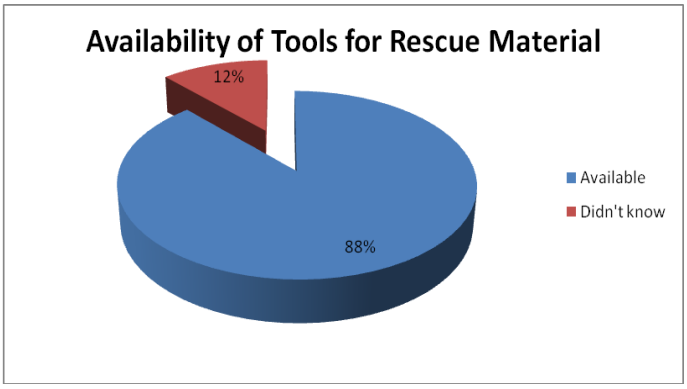
Based on respondents' statement which is a simulation participant can get information that there is material in rescue simulation. It was indicated by 85% of respondents that said no and the remaining states do not exist (3%) and do not know (12%). That is, participants received supplies of knowledge how to perform rescue in case of banjir bandangs (Graph 31).



Graph 31. Availability of Rescue Material

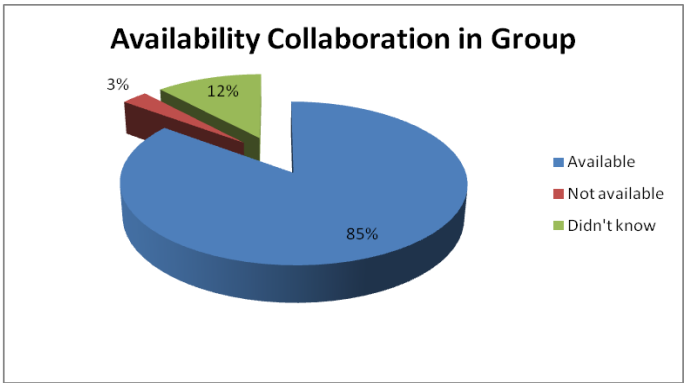
Most participants simulation this study stated that the reasons supporting the validity of the rescue material is examples to handling victims, examples of victim rescue drama, the participants who acted as rescuers who saved the victim. This proves that the simulation was given rescue materials.

In the rescue materials used supporting facilities, it's based that 88% of respondents who became simulation participant states that there are means of rescue victims in the material. The rest say do not know. That is, in the implementation of this simulation is also given but the matter of supporting facilities for material recovery (Graph 32). Type of medium used in the rescue simulation materials are ambulance, litter and drugs. The medium are easy to remembered and applied by simulation participants.



Graph 32. Tools purpose for rescue material

In the simulation, especially in rescue material, the evaluation to the participants is cooperation within the group. Based on the survey results, can be noted that most simulation participants (85% respondents) stated there were cooperation within the group. The remaining (3%) states no cooperation within the group and (12%) said do not know. This shows that during the simulation the participants trained on how to cooperate between members in groups, especially in handling rescue the victim (Graph 33).

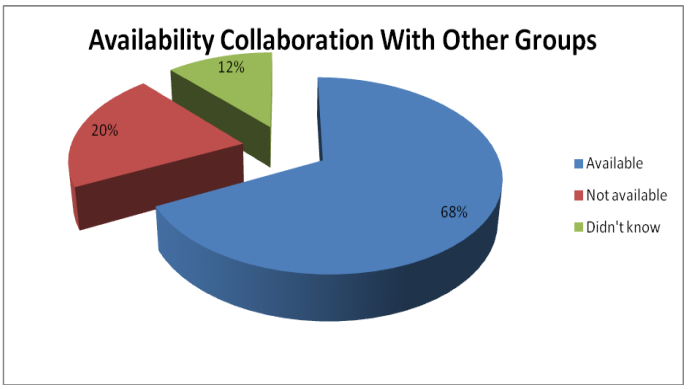


Graph 33. Availability collaboration in group

There are several forms of cooperation within the group that occurred during victim rescue simulation, the most dominant is the cooperation between rescue workers with the health team. Beside it, there was cooperation among rescuers in the search to rescue victims, and the division of tasks within the team to help victims.

Besides the cooperation in the group that occurs when the simulation should also determine whether there is cooperation that occurred between groups. Based on the analysis results show that in addition to cooperation within the group there is also

cooperation between groups, demonstrated by 68% of respondents that said there was cooperation that occurred between groups. The remaining (20% of respondents) states do not exist and 12% of them said do not know. This suggests that participants were also trained to cooperate between group members in handling victim rescue (Graph 34).



Graph 34. Availability collaboration between groups to another

The dominant cooperation among groups that occurred in victim rescue simulation is between rescue workers with medical teams. Additionally, communication between groups in victims rescued by Red Cross and then by the task force reported to the government. There is also a form of cooperation undertaken by rescuers with victims handed over to the PMI, as well as cooperation between rescue teams with medical teams assisted by PMI.

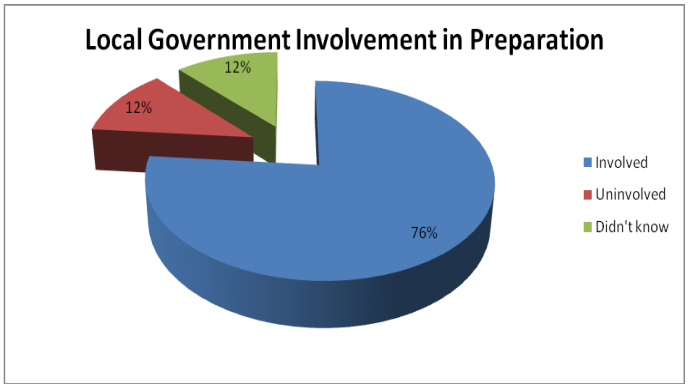
For rural communities, helping is one of the obligations of individuals in the community. Helping behavior toward victims of banjir bandang in 2009 is one of the real form of social awareness. The awareness are (1) provides food and clothing, (2) for a while trying to accommodate victims of flood disasters in several places to stay in residents, and (3) local governments to facilitate the entry of external assistance to the victims of flood disasters. Therefore, the relief and rescue related materials were considered most attractive demonstrated during the simulation. In addition, it is also in accordance with the sociocultural norms of society which upholds mutual assistance and mutual help.

3.8 Evaluation of Local Government Involvement

Local government involvement in banjir bandang simulation were also evaluated, the evaluation process includes aspects of local government involvement in preparing

the simulation, local government involvement in the simulation, the criteria involved in the simulation community, the decisive involvement of the community, local government support, and form of local government support. In detail, the involvement of local governments is as follows.

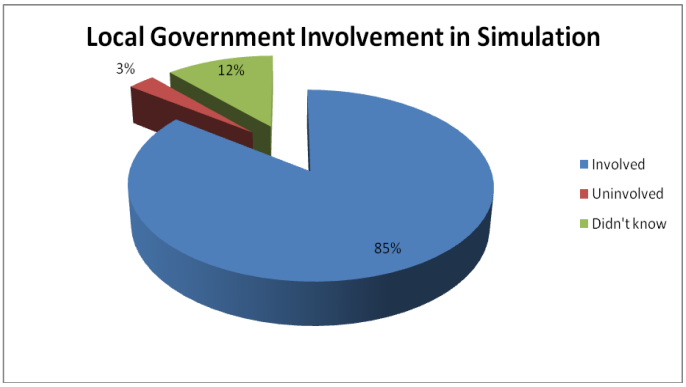
Based on the information in the field shows that the local governments was involved in the preparation of flood simulation. This is evidenced by 76% of respondents who said that local governments participate in the preparation of the simulation, while others insist the local government was not involved and did not know each one as much as 12%. So in general, local governments involved in the preparation of banjir bandang simulation in Desa Pace (Graph 35).



Graph 35. Local government involvement in the preparation of simulation

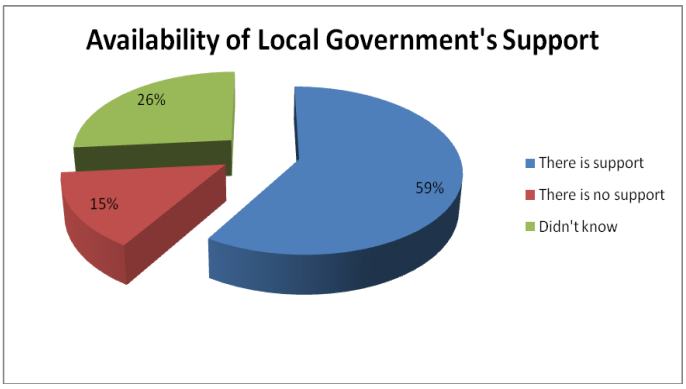
The role of local government in the preparation of simulation exercises include activities one of which also play a role as a victim, help determine the materials and tasks in the simulation, determining the role of victims and refugees, facilitate meetings and prepare security forces activities. So the local government possessed a role in the preparation of banjir bandang simulation in Desa Pace, as evidenced by the existence of some simulation preparatory activities that require local government role and local governments are willing to help and facilitate.

To determine whether local governments also involved in the preparation of actual simulation activities conducted interviews of respondents. The main result is that local governments are also involved in the simulation activity. This is evidenced by 85% of respondents who said that local governments involved in the banjir bandang simulation. This means that local governments give support to the activities involved in the simulation with these activities (Graph 36).



Graph 36. Local government involvement in simulation activity

In this simulation are also evaluated on the presence or absence of local government support in simulation activities. The result is that 59% of respondents said that there is local government support in the implementation of the simulation. This means that local governments generally provide support for the success of the simulation (Graph 37).

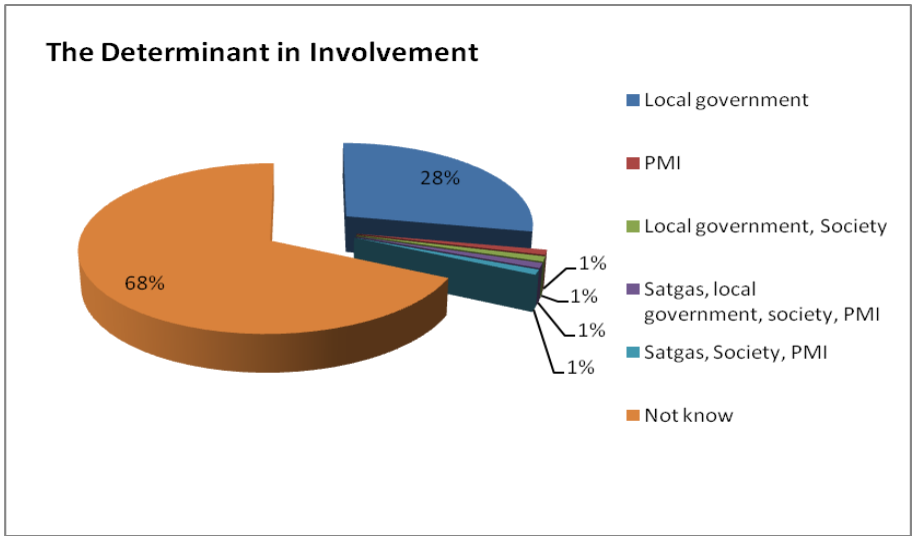


Graph 37. Availability of local government support in simulation activity

Forms of local government support in the implementation activities banjir bandang simulation is to provide policies, rules and the simulation place to the organizers. The support has a percentage of 27% of total respondents. Other support is material and material simulations; it was expressed by 21% of respondents. That is, the form of local government support the most awarded in the simulation activity is the provision of policies, rules, and the simulation and providing materials and materials simulation.

Community involvement in the simulation was related with the role of some parties such as PMI as the organizer and village officials. Based on the results of

interviews with the respondents, the majority of respondents (68%) did not know who determines the community's involvement in this simulation. Another respondent states that the determinant of community involvement in the simulation is the village officials, PMI Jember Branch. That is, people are not informed who was appointed to determine their names as participants in the simulation, so that most respondents did not answer who the decisive involvement of bias in the simulation. Determination of community involvement in the simulation is the right of the organizers and village officials who are usually determined subjectively (Graph 38).



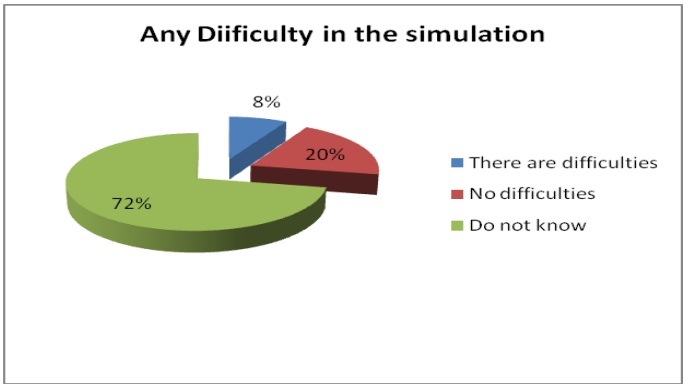
Graph 38. Determinants of community involvement in the Simulation

Reasons related to public involvement in deciding who the simulation in the following table shows the results of interviews with respondents about the community criteria involved in the simulation. In accordance with previous reason that most respondents (68%) did not know what criteria are used as guidelines in determining the community's involvement in the simulation and the majority of other respondents (19%) states that no criteria but directly determined by village officials (RT).

Criteria of selected participant in the simulation	Percentage (%)
Suitable to become a victim	1
Selected by village officials (RT)	19
Real victims	1
Flood affected people in 2009	1
Young and still in schoo	1
Young, close to RT	1
Young, houses near the river	1
As task force member or victim	1
Do not know	68
General	3
General flood-prone homes	1
Who are willing to participate	1
Who can play with either	1

Related to the criteria used as guidelines in determining the community's involvement in this simulation is not openly conveyed by the organizers as well as village officials. The criteria did not defined detailed in the determination of community involvement but rather the subjective appraisal of administrators and village officials. Although a small portion of respondents said that a number of reasons in selecting participants; society has ever become victims of previous floods, the people who live near rivers or in areas prone to flooding as well as people who are still young and strong.

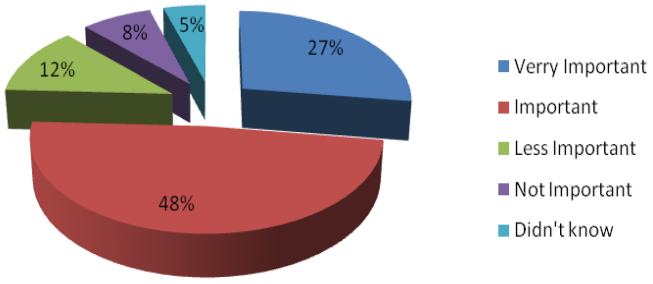
Most people (72%) who participate in the simulation state that they do not know about whether there is any difficulty in the simulation. But in general it can be stated that they had no difficulty in following the simulation. This is based on answers to the people who claim there is difficulty in the simulation only a small proportion (8%), and 20% reported no difficulties. Habits of the villagers are ashamed or afraid to convey their aspirations, are also supported by other data which states that because the material form of simulation is the practice and instruction so they understand enough simulations have been performed. Even most states are willing and able to execute (Graph 39).



Graph 39. Whether there is any difficulty in simulation

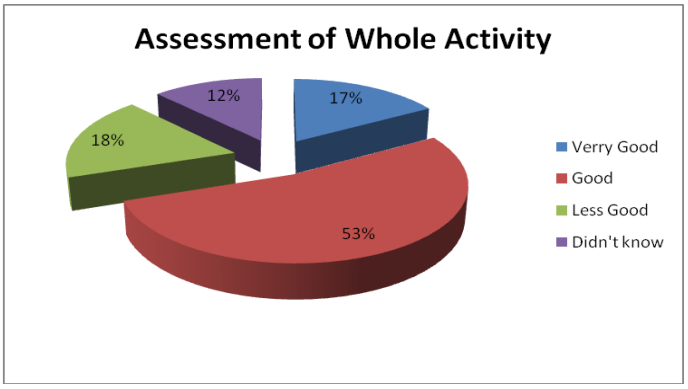
3.9 Evaluation of Participants

Most of the participants' perception of banjir bandang simulation in Desa of Pace is important (48%), while 27% of respondents stated it is very important and 12% of respondents said was less important (Graph 40). That is, a banjir bandang simulation for the community/ participant is important.



Graph 40. The Importance of Simulation

As many as 53% of respondents gave the assessment that the overall simulation of banjir bandang in Desa Pace is good, while 18% said not very good, 17% said excellent and 12% claimed did not know. This means that most respondents considered that the overall activities of the simulation run well (Graph 41).

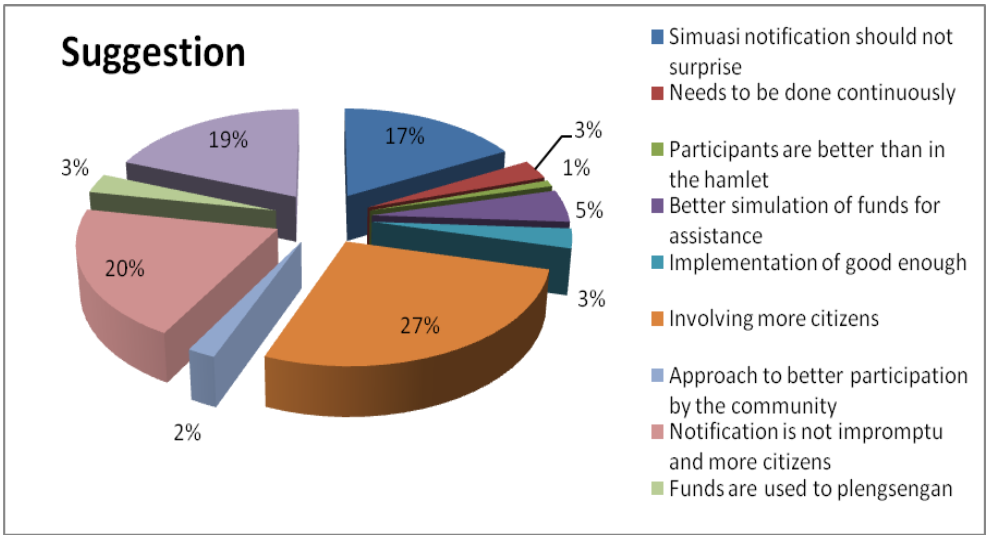


Graph 41. Assessment of whole activity

Assessment of respondents over the course of simulation of banjir bandang is going well, the reason for the assessment is based on the smoothness of the simulation process, the materials provided is in accordance with expectations and provide benefits to the people in the debriefing of myself if the floods.

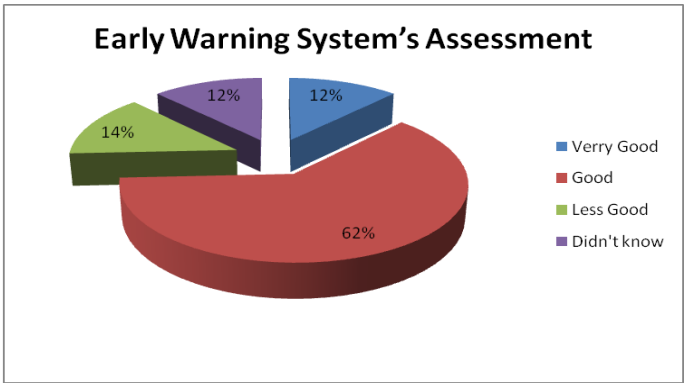
Furthermore, the participants hoped that the need for more community involvement in this simulation. Based on community awareness of the importance of knowledge and training about how to recognize signs of banjir bandang, early warning to be done, for evacuation (self, family, neighbors, and communities), the handling of victims in refugee camps, some respondents stated that there should be prioritized for people in flood prone areas to be included in a similar simulation in the future.

If in the simulation, community of Dusun Curahwungkal not included so much for similar activities in the years to come, they are more highly the importance of proportion because the knowledge and practice of flood disaster for them. Based on these simulation activities where only a small portion of society which included Dusun Curahwungkal other people can not obtain knowledge of banjir bandang disaster because people who learn through a participant does not guarantee that other people can understand. This is different if they have their own experiences as participants in the simulation so they will understand and remember very well how to deal with banjir bandang from recognizing the banjir bandang early warning to evacuate and rescue victims. Advice given by respondents to the implementation of the simulation is to involve more people (27%) and did not inform suddenly (20%) (Graph 42).



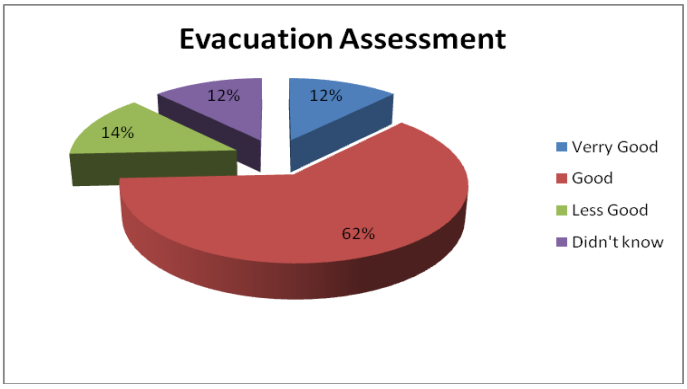
Graph 42. Suggestions on the simulation implementation

Assessment of respondents to the early warning materials is most good (62% of respondents), 14% of them states less good and 12% gives a rating very good and 12% said do not know. That is, respondents generally had a good assessment on the material of early warning system provided in the simulation (Graph 43).



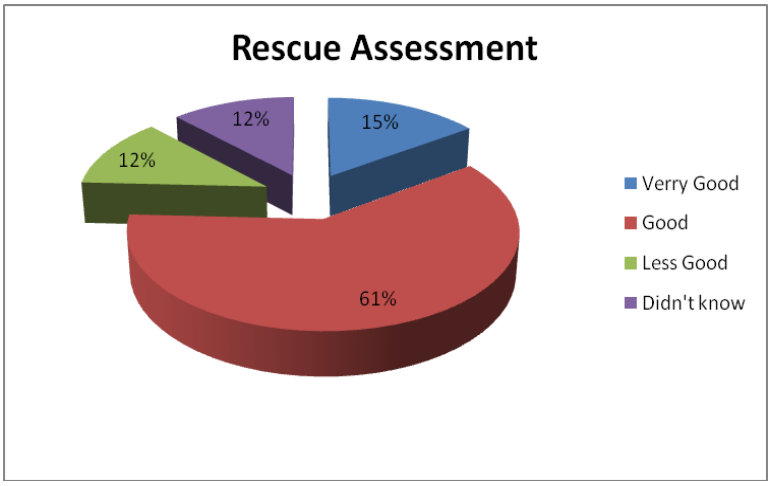
Graph 43. Assessment of early warning

In the evaluation of simulation materials are included on the assessment and implementation of evacuation, where most of the respondents stated that the evacuation of the material is well received by participants, this is expressed by 62% of respondents. As many as 14% of respondents said less good and the rest claimed very good and did not know, each amounting to 12%. That is, respondents generally stated that the material received during the evacuation of flood simulation is good (Graph 44).



Graph 44. Evacuation Assessment

In the evaluation of banjir bandang simulation is also carried out assessment of the relief and rescue materials, where most of the respondents stated that the relief materials and rescue operations were well received by participants, it was expressed by 61% of respondents. 15% of respondents were expressed very well and the remaining stated were poor and did not know, each amounting to 12%. That is, respondents generally stated that the relief and rescue material received during the banjir bandang simulation is good (Graph 45).



Graph 45. Rescue Assessment

The reasons of respondents who gave a good assessment on the relief and rescue materials are training how to provide relief and rescue flood victims, notified that equipment should be used to provide relief to the victims, the community became know how to save themselves, their families and neighbors.

Basically there are 2 different opinions from the participants, namely: (1) simulation of material considered important and beneficial for society, both the victim and not a victim, in order to understand the steps towards making the right decisions in the event of future floods, and (2) simulation of material considered less important, because people already understand and have experience in handling the flood, so that more funds be used simulations to help victims of disasters, especially for victims who do not have house.

IV. CLOSING

4.1 Conclusions

a. In preparation for the implementation phase of the simulation: (a) the organizers, there was still a good coordination between the organizing parties with local government officers and there is no sociocultural approach towards the target community activities, and (b) the targets seem to respond less well to the simulation, because society is still faced with the problem of mining, making it difficult to distinguish between natural phenomena and political interests.
b. In the implementation phase of the simulation: (a) organizer (PMI) is considered capable of providing various facilities for the demonstration of simulation, able to demonstrate the technique of early warning, evacuation and relief and rescue flood victims well and provide rewards for participants, (b) the target, some large only as a participant or not directly involved in the simulation, participants have the spirit within plays setian tasks in the simulation, participants watched a simulated from start to finish.
c. In general, simulation activities in the village of Pace can be understood by the local community and can hold onto in organizing and mobilizing community participation in flood management, particularly related to technical early warning to evacuate victims.

4.2 Recommendations

a. In banjir bandang disaster simulation the most important thing is to strengthen coordination with all parties involved, but still must consider the sociocultural approach to local society;
b. Forming cadre groups of community who are expected to disseminate the material in the form of a small group simulation practice on an ongoing basis;
c. It takes real role of local governments at district level to village, especially in financial aspects and other facilities associated with activities in the future simulation;

d. Local people still clung to the needs of its base, in addition to coaching materials and expertise needed for disaster management techniques banjir bandangs, are also necessary expertise concerning the welfare of the community.

Respondent Code: | | | | |

Initials: ……

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

EVALUATION FOR SIMULATION OF BANJIR BANDANG COUNTERMEASURE AT PACE

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

We are an enumerator of research for "Evaluation of Banjir Bandang Simulation at Pace". In this opportunity, we will deliver some questions concerning with simulation of banjir bandang 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 Code: ☐☐☐☐ Initials: ……

I. Identity of Respondent

1. Name of respondent : ……
2. Respondent Number ☐☐☐☐
3. Address : (1) Dusun : ……..RT/RW: ……./……
   (2) Desa : ……
   (3) Kecamatan: ……..
4. Age : ……...
5. Gender : (1). Male (2) Female
6. 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

7. Were you as participant in the simulation conducted PMI, SATLAK PB and JICA?

   1. Yes 2. No

8. If yes, what was your role in the simulation?
   1. Only as refugee
   2. As local leader
   3. …….

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
   1. Village governmental officer (……)
   2. Local Leader
   3. Ordinary residents

Respondent Code: | | | | | Initials: ……

III. Perception of The Peoples and Socialization of Simulation

1. Did you know about the simulation conducted by PMI, SATLAK PB Jember and JICA?
   1.Yes 2. No
2. How did you know about the simulation conducted by PMI, SATLAK PB Jember and JICA Jember?
   1. Relatives (family)
   2. Friend
   3. Neighbor
   4. Local government officers
   5. Others ……(mention)
   6. How many days before the implementation did you get the information about it?

   .....days
3. Who was conducting the socialization/publication of that? (the answer could be more than one)
   1. Desa Government (mention.....)
   2. Kecamatan Government (mention.....)
   3. Kabupaten Government (mention.....)
   4. PMI
   5. Community institutional (RT,RW, group of Moslem gathering, etc)
   6. NGO
   7. Others ……(mention)
4. What was the method used in the socialization?
   1. Meeting at desa office
   2. Regular Moslem gathering
   3. Announcement by using pamphlet
   4. Home visit
   5. Others …….(mention)
5. According to you, was the socialization effective enough?
   1. Yes 2. No

   Reason ……
6. If it was not effective enough, in your opinion, how to make it more effective?

   …….

IV. Evaluation of Simulation Preparation

1. Was there any preparation activity for simulation?
   1. Yes 2. No
2. If the answer of Number 1 is 1 (yes), apa what kind of preparation for the simulation was (the answer could be more than one)
   1. Announcement (publication)
   2. Meeting
   3. Training

4. Others.....(mention)

3. Did you participate in the simulation preparation?
   1. Yes 2. No
   Reason.....
   .....
4. Was that preparation enough or not?
   1. Enough 2. Not enough
   Reason.....
   .....

V. Evaluation of Material for Early Simulation

1. Was there any material for the simulation?
   2. Yes 2. No
2. If the answer of Nu 1 is (yes), what was the form of it? (the answer could be more than one)
   1. Instruction 2. Leaflet 3. Pamphlet 4. Manual Book 5. Others.....
3. Do you think that the material of simulation given was suitable with what you need?
   1. Yes 2. No
4. Was in the simulation any teach about creating early warning?
   1. Yes 2. No
5. Was in the early warning system used equipment?
   1. Yes 2. No
6. If yes, what was the equipments/tool used in the early warning system?
   1. Kentongan 2. Siren 3. Others.....(mention)
7. Did you understand about the signal sound from the warning?
   1. Yes 2. No
8. Was in the simulation conducted by PMI, SATLAK PB Jember and JICA exist material about establishing task force of banjir bandang preparedness?
   1. Yes 2. No
9. Who were the members of task force of banjir? (the answer could be more than one)
   1. Community 3. Public Protection/Linmas (Civil defense/ hansip)
   2. Local Leader 4. Others .....(mention)
10. Was there any material about establishing task force for evacuation on the simulation conducted by PMI SATLAK PB Jember and JICA?
    1. Yes 2. No
11. Was there any task force member who can understand very well in responding the information of banjir bandang disaster in fast?
    1.Ya 2. Tidak

Respondent Code: | | | | | Initials: ……

12. Was the communication tool of task force member using in the process of simulation in well- function?
    1. Yes 2. No
13. Was the appointed task force (division person) can deliver/continue the information very well?
    1. Yes 2. No
14. Was there any train about information recording being taught in the simulation?
    1. Yes 2. No
15. . If your answer of nu .14 is 1 (Yes), what kind of information was recorded?
    ……..
    ……..
16. Was there any train about making decision in fast and proper on the simulation?
    1.Yes 2. No
17. Was there any train about good coordination among taskforce element?
    1. Yes 2. No
18. Was there any train about working speed in the simulation?
    1. Yes 2. No

VI. Evaluation of Simulation Material/Items (Evacuation Process)

1. Was there any material/items for evacuation process of simulation?
   1 Yes 2. No
2 What are the material/items that you can remember in the simulation of evacuation? (making hazard map, determination of evacuation path, determination of gathering point)
   .....
   .....
   .....

3 Did you understand about the material/items informed in the simulation?
   1. Yes 2. No
   Reason .....
   .....
   .....
   .....
4 Do you want to apply the material/items that have been informed on the simulation?
   1. Yes 2. No
   Reason .....
   .....
   .....
   .....

Respondent Code: | | | | | Initials: ……

5 Can you conduct/apply the material/items that have been informed in the simulation?

1. Yes 2. No

Reason .....
.....
.....
.....

VII.Evaluation of Simulation for Helping and Rescuing

1. Was there any train about rescuing and helping in the simulation?
   1. Yes 2. No
   If yes, explain!
   .....
   .....
   .....
   .....
   .....
2. Was the simulation utilized facilities in conducting the rescue and help?
   1. Yes 2. No
   If yes, what are the type and form of those facilities!
   .....
   .....
   .....
   Was there any train about working together/cooperation in group?
   1. Yes 2. No
   If yes, explain!
   .....
   .....
3. Was there any train about cooperation among groups?
   1. Yes 2. No
   If yes, explain!
   .....
   .....

VIII. Evaluation of Community Involvement on The Simulation

1. Was the community involved in the preparation of simulation?
   1. Yes 2. No
   If yes, in what kind of simulation preparation they were involved?
   ……
   If not, why ?
   ……
2. Was the community involved in the simulation?

1. Yes 2. No

If yes, in what kind of activity they were involved in the simulation?

……

If not, why?

……

3. How is the criteria of the community/local peoples involved in the simulation activity?

Explain

…….....……

.....……

….

4. Who determine about the community/local peoples involvement in the simulation activity? (the answer could be more than one)
   1. Task force
   2. Local government officer
   3. Community/Local Peoples
   4. Others, mention.....

IX. Evaluation of Local Government Involvement in The Simulation

1. According to you, did the local government give support to the simulation?
   1. Yes 2.No
2. If yes, what are the forms of governmental support?
   1. Policy, rule and place of simulation
   2. Staff/expert team
   3. Material/items and simulation material
   4. Others……..
3. According to you, was the support from the government enough?
   1. Very supporting
   2. Supporting
   3. Less Supporting
   4. Not Supporting
4. According to you, how is the role of government supposed to be, so that the simulation implementation can work well and smooth?
   1. ……
   2.……
   3. ……

X. Evaluation for The Level of Simulation Success

1. According to you, was all of the activity conducted well and smooth?
   1. Very smooth
   2. Less smooth
   3. Not smooth

What is the reason?

.....

.....

2. Did you follow all of the activity from the start/beginning until finish/end?

   1. Yes 2. No

   Reason .....

   .....

3. According to you, is there any difficulties in joining all the simulation activities from the beginning until end?

   1. Yes 2. No

   Explain.....

   .....

   .....

4. If the answer of nu. 3 is 1 (yes), what was the difficulties in joining the simulation activity?

   1. Too many theory material and the instruction is difficult to understand
   2. Un sufficient Facilities
   3. Expert Team of the instructor of simulation was less communicative
   4. Others.....(mention)

5. According to you, was the simulation can be useful and give you knowledge for saving yourself and also the family for the disaster occurrence?

   1. Very useful
   2. Less useful
   3. Not useful

XI. Critic and Suggestion for the Simulation Activity

1. Based on the simulation activity that you have been conducted, do you think is there anything needs to be improved so that the holding of simulation could be better?

   .....

   .....

   .....

   .....

2. What is you suggestion concerning with good simulation implementation?

   .....

   .....

   .....

   .....

Respondent Code: | | | | | Initials: ……

XII. Perception of Peoples as Non Participant about Simulation of Banjir Bandang Preparedness

1. According to you, how important the simulation of banjir countermeasure conducted by PMI SATLAK PB Jember and JICA?
    1. Very important
    2. Important
    3. Less important
    4. Not important
2. The reason of question number 1

…….....
…….....

3. According to you, how is the simulation of banjir countermeasure conducted by PMI SATLAK PB Jember and JICA?
    a. Very good
    b. Good
    c. Not so good
    d. Not good
4. The reason of number 3

…….....

5. According to you, how was the implementation of early warning simulation being conducted?
    a. Very good
    b. Good
    c. Not so good
    d. Not good
6. The reason of number 5

……
…….....

7. According to you, how is the implementation of evacuation on simulation being conducted?
    a. Very good
    b. Good
    c. Not so good
    d. Not good
8. The reason of number 7

…….....
…….....

9. In your opinion, how is the implementation on simulation for rescuing and helping being conducted?
    a. Very good
    b. Good
    c. Not so good
    d. Not good

Respondent Code: | | | | | Initials: ……

10. The reason of number 9

……

……

Suggestion to the Simulation Implementation

……

……

……

……

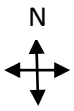
……

……

……

XIII. Map of Respondent Location. Figure out/Draw the respondent location.

Longitude East:
Southern Latitude:
Altitude:



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The Analysis Result of Simulation Evaluation in Silo

Frequency Table

Age

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	15.00	1	1.0	1.0	1.0
	16.00	2	2.0	2.0	3.0
	17.00	2	2.0	2.0	5.0
	19.00	2	2.0	2.0	7.0
	20.00	1	1.0	1.0	8.0
	21.00	2	2.0	2.0	10.0
	23.00	2	2.0	2.0	12.0
	25.00	4	4.0	4.0	16.0
	26.00	2	2.0	2.0	18.0
	27.00	6	6.0	6.0	24.0
	28.00	3	3.0	3.0	27.0
	29.00	1	1.0	1.0	28.0
	30.00	9	9.0	9.0	37.0
	32.00	5	5.0	5.0	42.0
	33.00	2	2.0	2.0	44.0
	34.00	1	1.0	1.0	45.0
	35.00	4	4.0	4.0	49.0
	37.00	2	2.0	2.0	51.0
	38.00	2	2.0	2.0	53.0
	40.00	11	11.0	11.0	64.0
	44.00	2	2.0	2.0	66.0
	45.00	7	7.0	7.0	73.0
	46.00	2	2.0	2.0	75.0
	48.00	1	1.0	1.0	76.0
	50.00	5	5.0	5.0	81.0
	52.00	3	3.0	3.0	84.0
	53.00	1	1.0	1.0	85.0
	55.00	6	6.0	6.0	91.0
	56.00	1	1.0	1.0	92.0
	59.00	1	1.0	1.0	93.0
	60.00	1	1.0	1.0	94.0
	61.00	2	2.0	2.0	96.0
	68.00	1	1.0	1.0	97.0
	70.00	2	2.0	2.0	99.0
	80.00	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Sex

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	68	68.0	68.0	68.0
	Female	32	32.0	32.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Eductaion level

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not complete elemtery school	19	19.0	19.0	19.0
	Completed Elementary school	44	44.0	44.0	63.0
	Completed Yunior High School	27	27.0	27.0	90.0
	Compeleted senior High School	8	8.0	8.0	98.0
	completed D1/D2/D3	2	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Be subject or partisipant

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Be member	34	34.0	34.0	34.0
	Be participant	66	66.0	66.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

The role in simulation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Refugees	24	24.0	24.0	24.0
	holders kentongan	5	5.0	5.0	29.0
	Medical team	2	2.0	2.0	31.0
	Evacuation team	3	3.0	3.0	34.0
	Protection of society	1	1.0	1.0	35.0
	Not part of simulation	65	65.0	65.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Get merried

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Get married	85	85.0	85.0	85.0
	Not merried yet	15	15.0	15.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

The member

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	19	19.0	19.0	19.0
	2.00	20	20.0	20.0	39.0
	3.00	31	31.0	31.0	70.0
	4.00	15	15.0	15.0	85.0
	5.00	7	7.0	7.0	92.0
	6.00	4	4.0	4.0	96.0
	8.00	1	1.0	1.0	97.0
	Have no dependent	3	3.0	3.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

main job

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Farmer	44	44.0	44.0	44.0
	Labour (rubber tappers, driver)	12	12.0	12.0	56.0
	PTP Employee	9	9.0	9.0	65.0
	entrepreneur (trader, tailor)	17	17.0	17.0	82.0
	PNS (teacher, medical job)i)	3	3.0	3.0	85.0
	Guruteacher Non PNS	1	1.0	1.0	86.0
	Student	2	2.0	2.0	88.0
	Non job (unemployment)	12	12.0	12.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Main job Salary

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	99.00	12	12.0	12.0	12.0
	100000.00	2	2.0	2.0	14.0
	150000.00	2	2.0	2.0	16.0
	160000.00	1	1.0	1.0	17.0
	187500.00	1	1.0	1.0	18.0
	200000.00	6	6.0	6.0	24.0
	240000.00	1	1.0	1.0	25.0
	250000.00	3	3.0	3.0	28.0
	262500.00	1	1.0	1.0	29.0
	270000.00	1	1.0	1.0	30.0
	300000.00	7	7.0	7.0	37.0
	316700.00	1	1.0	1.0	38.0
	350000.00	1	1.0	1.0	39.0
	400000.00	4	4.0	4.0	43.0
	450000.00	9	9.0	9.0	52.0
	500000.00	12	12.0	12.0	64.0
	575000.00	2	2.0	2.0	66.0
	600000.00	10	10.0	10.0	76.0
	620000.00	1	1.0	1.0	77.0
	640000.00	1	1.0	1.0	78.0
	700000.00	3	3.0	3.0	81.0
	705000.00	1	1.0	1.0	82.0
	709000.00	1	1.0	1.0	83.0
	750000.00	3	3.0	3.0	86.0
	1000000.00	3	3.0	3.0	89.0
	1100000.00	1	1.0	1.0	90.0
	1125000.00	1	1.0	1.0	91.0
	1460000.00	1	1.0	1.0	92.0
	1500000.00	3	3.0	3.0	95.0
	1660000.00	1	1.0	1.0	96.0
	2000000.00	1	1.0	1.0	97.0
	2500000.00	1	1.0	1.0	98.0
	3000000.00	1	1.0	1.0	99.0
	6000000.00	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Side Job

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Farmer	11	11.0	11.0	11.0
	Labour (rubber tappers, driver)	2	2.0	2.0	13.0
	entrepreneur (trader, tailor)	4	4.0	4.0	17.0
	Non job (unemployment)	83	83.0	83.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Side job salary

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	99.00	83	83.0	83.0	83.0
	13000.00	1	1.0	1.0	84.0
	100000.00	2	2.0	2.0	86.0
	120000.00	1	1.0	1.0	87.0
	200000.00	2	2.0	2.0	89.0
	250000.00	1	1.0	1.0	90.0
	300000.00	4	4.0	4.0	94.0
	666667.00	1	1.0	1.0	95.0
	700000.00	1	1.0	1.0	96.0
	800000.00	1	1.0	1.0	97.0
	900000.00	1	1.0	1.0	98.0
	1000000.00	1	1.0	1.0	99.0
	1200000.00	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Positon in community

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	local government employee	13	13.0	13.0	13.0
	public figure	2	2.0	2.0	15.0
	ordinary people	85	85.0	85.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

The knowledge of simulation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	know	43	43.0	43.0	43.0
	Not know	32	32.0	32.0	75.0
	99.00	25	25.0	25.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source of knowledge of simulation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	relation	13	13.0	13.0	13.0
	friend	1	1.0	1.0	14.0
	Neighbor	10	10.0	10.0	24.0
	local government employee	19	19.0	19.0	43.0
	PMI (red Cross Indonesia)	1	1.0	1.0	44.0
	Not know	56	56.0	56.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Time long to simulation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	.50	12	12.0	12.0	12.0
	1.00	21	21.0	21.0	33.0
	2.00	4	4.0	4.0	37.0
	3.00	3	3.0	3.0	40.0
	4.00	2	2.0	2.0	42.0
	5.00	1	1.0	1.0	43.0
	7.00	1	1.0	1.0	44.0
	99.00	56	56.0	56.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Person that sosialization

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Head of village(kades)/head of sub village(kasun)	20	20.0	20.0	20.0
	PMI (red cross)	7	7.0	7.0	27.0
	Society institute (RT,RW,group of worship)	3	3.0	3.0	30.0
	Family	3	3.0	3.0	33.0
	Neighbor	3	3.0	3.0	36.0
	School	1	1.0	1.0	37.0
	Head of sub village , PMI	5	5.0	5.0	42.0
	Kasun, RT/RW, Kelompok pengajian	2	2.0	2.0	44.0
	Not know	56	56.0	56.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Socialization method

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Meeting in village office	4	4.0	4.0	4.0
	routine worship	4	4.0	4.0	8.0
	Tour to each house	20	20.0	20.0	28.0
	Meeting in school	2	2.0	2.0	30.0
	Knowing from neighbor	5	5.0	5.0	35.0
	Meeting in home	4	4.0	4.0	39.0
	announcement in mosque	2	2.0	2.0	41.0
	Via-phone	3	3.0	3.0	44.0
	Not know	56	56.0	56.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

The effectivness of socialization

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Effective	25	25.0	25.0	25.0
	Not effective	19	19.0	19.0	44.0
	Not know	56	56.0	56.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

the way to get effective

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	a clear direction	4	4.0	4.0	4.0
	can convince their citizens	1	1.0	1.0	5.0
	Convincing residents	2	2.0	2.0	7.0
	do not be surprise	3	3.0	3.0	10.0
	do not need, spend money	1	1.0	1.0	11.0
	if you can convince its citizens	1	1.0	1.0	12.0
	made the announcement	1	1.0	1.0	13.0
	no announcement	3	3.0	3.0	16.0
	Not know	81	81.0	81.0	97.0
	not need to suddenly become easy to find people	1	1.0	1.0	98.0
	too close to the event execution	1	1.0	1.0	99.0
	too sudden	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Statistics

	N	
	Valid	Missing
The availability simulation preparadness	34	0
The kind of preparadness	34	0
Participation in preparadness	34	0
The adequate of preparadness	34	0
The simulation material	34	0
The kind of simulation material	34	0
The adequate to preparadness	34	0
The material of EWS	34	0
Using tools when EWS	34	0
The tools in EWS	34	0
The understanding of siren	34	0
The material of satlak	34	0
The member of satlak	34	0
The material in creating satlak	34	0
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Frequency Table

The availability simulation preparadness

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Available	27	79.4	79.4	79.4
	Not available	4	11.8	11.8	91.2
	Not know	3	8.8	8.8	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The kind of preparadness

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Announcement	10	29.4	29.4	29.4
	Meeting	3	8.8	8.8	38.2
	Workshop	14	41.2	41.2	79.4
	Nothing and not know	7	20.6	20.6	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

Participation in preparadness

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	participated	20	58.8	58.8	58.8
	Not participated	14	41.2	41.2	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The adequate of preparadness

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Enough	24	70.6	70.6	70.6
	Not know	10	29.4	29.4	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The simulation material

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Available	20	58.8	58.8	58.8
	Not available	11	32.4	32.4	91.2
	No thing	3	8.8	8.8	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The kind of simulation material

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Instruction	19	55.9	55.9	55.9
	Guide book	1	2.9	2.9	58.8
	Not know	14	41.2	41.2	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The adequate to preparadness

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Appropriate	27	79.4	79.4	79.4
	Not apprpriate	3	8.8	8.8	88.2
	Not know	4	11.8	11.8	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The material of EWS

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Available	27	79.4	79.4	79.4
	Not available	3	8.8	8.8	88.2
	Not know	4	11.8	11.8	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

Using tools when EWS

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	availability of tool	30	88.2	88.2	88.2
	Not availability tool	1	2.9	2.9	91.2
	Not know	3	8.8	8.8	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The tools in EWS

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Kentongan	15	44.1	44.1	44.1
	Sirine	6	17.6	17.6	61.8
	Speaker	2	5.9	5.9	67.6
	Kentongan, sirine	7	20.6	20.6	88.2
	Not know	4	11.8	11.8	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The understanding of siren

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Understood	30	88.2	88.2	88.2
	Not Understood	1	2.9	2.9	91.2
	Not know	3	8.8	8.8	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The material of satlak

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Availability	29	85.3	85.3	85.3
	Not availability	2	5.9	5.9	91.2
	No thing	3	8.8	8.8	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The member of satlak

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Community	4	11.8	11.8	11.8
	Defender of Society (Linmas)	11	32.4	32.4	44.1
	PMI	12	35.3	35.3	79.4
	Linmas dan PMI	1	2.9	2.9	82.4
	Community, Linmas dan PMI	2	5.9	5.9	88.2
	Community dan PMI	1	2.9	2.9	91.2
	Not know	3	8.8	8.8	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The material in creating satlak

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Available	29	85.3	85.3	85.3
	Not available	2	5.9	5.9	91.2
	Not know	3	8.8	8.8	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

the undertanding of material in satlak

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	understand	28	82.4	82.4	82.4
	Not understand	2	5.9	5.9	88.2
	Not know	4	11.8	11.8	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The communication tools function

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Well functioned	29	85.3	85.3	85.3
	Not functioned well	1	2.9	2.9	88.2
	Not know	4	11.8	11.8	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

the satgas to continuing information

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Could continuing	27	79.4	79.4	79.4
	Could not continued	3	8.8	8.8	88.2
	Not know	4	11.8	11.8	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The material to recording information

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Available	19	55.9	55.9	55.9
	Not Availble	11	32.4	32.4	88.2
	Not know	4	11.8	11.8	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The kind of recording information

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	The name of victims and refugees	12	35.3	35.3	35.3
	The number of victim,refugees, the number affected	5	14.7	14.7	50.0
	victim in critical condition	1	2.9	2.9	52.9
	Not know	16	47.1	47.1	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The material to make decision

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Available	22	64.7	64.7	64.7
	Not available	8	23.5	23.5	88.2
	Not know	4	11.8	11.8	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The material of coordination between satla

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Available	27	79.4	79.4	79.4
	Not available	2	5.9	5.9	85.3
	Not available	5	14.7	14.7	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

the workshop of quick work

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Available	23	67.6	67.6	67.6
	Not available	6	17.6	17.6	85.3
	Not available	5	14.7	14.7	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

the material to evacuation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Available	29	85.3	85.3	85.3
	Not available	1	2.9	2.9	88.2
	Not available	4	11.8	11.8	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The unforgotten material

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	determination hangout	3	8.8	8.8	8.8
	determining the evacuation route	3	8.8	8.8	17.6
	determining the evacuation route, gathering points	1	2.9	2.9	20.6
	do not know	4	11.8	11.8	32.4
	Formed task groups to evacuate, evacuation assistance	1	2.9	2.9	35.3
	gathering point determination	12	35.3	35.3	70.6
	gathering point determination and the evacuation route	3	8.8	8.8	79.4
	hazard map, determining evacuation route, gathering point determination	1	2.9	2.9	82.4
	in case of disaster ran a high place	3	8.8	8.8	91.2
	lesson if the floods should be where	1	2.9	2.9	94.1
	making hazard map, determining evacuation route	1	2.9	2.9	97.1
	used in place of refuge areas where flash floods da	1	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

the understanding of material

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Understand	26	76.5	76.5	76.5
	Don't understand	4	11.8	11.8	88.2
	Not know	4	11.8	11.8	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The reason of understanding

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	accustomed to dealing in the field	1	2.9	2.9	2.9
	because all of a sudden	1	2.9	2.9	5.9
	because an hour earlier briefed	1	2.9	2.9	8.8
	because it has notified each duty	1	2.9	2.9	11.8
	because it is easy	2	5.9	5.9	17.6
	because it is obvious and follows from the beginning till the end	1	2.9	2.9	20.6
	capable of running material	2	5.9	5.9	26.5
	clear division of tasks	1	2.9	2.9	29.4
	do not follow the activity fully	2	5.9	5.9	35.3
	do not know	4	11.8	11.8	47.1
	Easily accessible place	1	2.9	2.9	50.0
	easily understood	3	8.8	8.8	58.8
	easily understood because the only form of instruction	1	2.9	2.9	61.8
	easy to understand because the only form of instruction	6	17.6	17.6	79.4
	form of instruction	2	5.9	5.9	85.3
	Just ordered runs	1	2.9	2.9	88.2
	Just so easy to refugees	1	2.9	2.9	91.2
	most appropriate task	1	2.9	2.9	94.1
	only form of instruction	1	2.9	2.9	97.1
	simulation took a junior first time	1	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The willingness to do the material

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Willingness	28	82.4	82.4	82.4
	Not have willingness	2	5.9	5.9	88.2
	Not know	4	11.8	11.8	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The reason to do the material

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	actions taken as a step MLP handling flash floods	1	2.9	2.9	2.9
	additional knowledge	1	2.9	2.9	5.9
	already ordered	1	2.9	2.9	8.8
	as participants in the simulation	1	2.9	2.9	11.8
	assigned to participate	1	2.9	2.9	14.7
	because it is the responsibility	1	2.9	2.9	17.6
	because so participants must be willing to participate so	2	5.9	5.9	23.5
	because the liability	1	2.9	2.9	26.5
	being sent out	1	2.9	2.9	29.4
	discrepant material facts	1	2.9	2.9	32.4
	do not know	4	11.8	11.8	44.1
	for the sake of safety	2	5.9	5.9	50.0
	given instructions	1	2.9	2.9	52.9
	have obligations	1	2.9	2.9	55.9
	Humanity	1	2.9	2.9	58.8
	increase knowledge for the disaster occurs	1	2.9	2.9	61.8
	indeed be a task	1	2.9	2.9	64.7
	klo sdh flood gk remember apa2	1	2.9	2.9	67.6
	not all capable mater	1	2.9	2.9	70.6
	only in making the victim	1	2.9	2.9	73.5
	responsibility	1	2.9	2.9	76.5
	sent for	1	2.9	2.9	79.4
	useful when flash floods occur	1	2.9	2.9	82.4
	very useful when there is flooding again badang	1	2.9	2.9	85.3
	want to run both tasks dg	1	2.9	2.9	88.2
	when I want to do flash floods	3	8.8	8.8	97.1
	when the simulation course,	1	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The capability

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Capable	29	85.3	85.3	85.3
	Not capable	1	2.9	2.9	88.2
	Not know	4	11.8	11.8	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The way have capability

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Ability for teamwork	1	2.9	2.9	2.9
	accordance with the actual circumstances	2	5.9	5.9	8.8
	because dineri material, so implementing	1	2.9	2.9	11.8
	because it has been practiced	1	2.9	2.9	14.7
	because it is easy	5	14.7	14.7	29.4
	because just as victims	1	2.9	2.9	32.4
	because many materials	1	2.9	2.9	35.3
	do not know	4	11.8	11.8	47.1
	do not know the sequence of early	1	2.9	2.9	50.0
	easily understood	1	2.9	2.9	52.9
	easily without training	1	2.9	2.9	55.9
	easy to do	11	32.4	32.4	88.2
	familiar	1	2.9	2.9	91.2
	not all of it, because it does not go all	1	2.9	2.9	94.1
	simply told berpura2 dead	1	2.9	2.9	97.1
	still physically able to	1	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The workshop to save ownself and other

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Available	29	85.3	85.3	85.3
	Not available	1	2.9	2.9	88.2
	Not available	4	11.8	11.8	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The reason the workshop

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	ambulances, medical equipment, medicine's	1	2.9	2.9	2.9
	bagaiamana taught how to save and help the good and true	1	2.9	2.9	5.9
	but I did not participate	1	2.9	2.9	8.8
	direct flood victims rescued	1	2.9	2.9	11.8
	do not know	4	11.8	11.8	23.5
	exemplified with some handling casualties	1	2.9	2.9	26.5
	exemplified with some handling of victims	6	17.6	17.6	44.1
	for example, the handling of victims	1	2.9	2.9	47.1
	Helping victims of timber tekena	1	2.9	2.9	50.0
	if disaster ran a high place	2	5.9	5.9	55.9
	if there's disaster was told where	1	2.9	2.9	58.8
	ordered to immediately evacuate victims	1	2.9	2.9	61.8
	PMI exemplified rescue drama	4	11.8	11.8	73.5
	PMI is conducting	1	2.9	2.9	76.5
	rescuers save victims	2	5.9	5.9	82.4
	team victims rescued and taken to the PMI penyelelamat	1	2.9	2.9	85.3
	There are no victims washed up, then do continue to carry PMI penyelamatandan rescue ambulance	1	2.9	2.9	88.2
	told the victim was taken to a place of health	1	2.9	2.9	91.2
	victim rescued rescuers	1	2.9	2.9	94.1
	victim rescued rescuers and ambulances later brought PMI	1	2.9	2.9	97.1
	victims in the lift from the river	1	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

Tools

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Available	30	88.2	88.2	88.2
	Not available	4	11.8	11.8	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The kind of tools

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	all involved to handle victims	1	2.9	2.9	2.9
	ambulance	3	8.8	8.8	11.8
	ambulance and stretcher pembopong	4	11.8	11.8	23.5
	ambulance stretcher	3	8.8	8.8	32.4
	ambulance, stretcher	4	11.8	11.8	44.1
	ambulance, stretcher, medication	1	2.9	2.9	47.1
	ambulances, medical equipment, medicine's	1	2.9	2.9	50.0
	consultations between participants simulation	1	2.9	2.9	52.9
	cutting tools, litter, drugs	1	2.9	2.9	55.9
	do not know	4	11.8	11.8	67.6
	each part of the team formed	1	2.9	2.9	70.6
	pembopong stretcher casualties	1	2.9	2.9	73.5
	Rafters, litter, Senso	1	2.9	2.9	76.5
	stretcher, ambulance, medicine	4	11.8	11.8	88.2
	stretcher, an ambulance	2	5.9	5.9	94.1
	tree saws and ambulance	1	2.9	2.9	97.1
	truck and ambulance	1	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The cooperation in group

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	The cooperation in group	29	85.3	85.3	85.3
	No cooperation in group	1	2.9	2.9	88.2
	Not know	4	11.8	11.8	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The explanation the cooperation in group

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	established good communication	1	2.9	2.9	2.9
	all teams to help each other	2	5.9	5.9	8.8
	among members of the Red Cross work together in dealing with victims	1	2.9	2.9	11.8
	among rescue workers with medical	6	17.6	17.6	29.4
	because 1 group	4	11.8	11.8	41.2
	because it was one group	1	2.9	2.9	44.1
	because one group	1	2.9	2.9	47.1
	between the rescuers who came from Army, Civil Defence and Police	1	2.9	2.9	50.0
	cooperation between rescue teams and medical teams	2	5.9	5.9	55.9
	do not know	5	14.7	14.7	70.6
	Medical teams work together with the Support team	1	2.9	2.9	73.5
	PMI cooperation rescue victims	1	2.9	2.9	76.5
	PMI is conducting	1	2.9	2.9	79.4
	refugees gathered together	1	2.9	2.9	82.4
	rescue teams share responsibility in helping victims	1	2.9	2.9	85.3
	rescuers were working together to find victims	1	2.9	2.9	88.2
	rescuers worked to save victims	1	2.9	2.9	91.2
	should help each other	1	2.9	2.9	94.1
	the role of victims as much as 15 people to coordinate with each other	1	2.9	2.9	97.1
	unclear	1	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The cooperation between group

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	The cooperation between group	23	67.6	67.6	67.6
	No coopeartion between group	7	20.6	20.6	88.2
	Not know	4	11.8	11.8	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The explanation the cooperation between group

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	among rescue personnel with the medical team	1	2.9	2.9	2.9
	among rescue workers with medical team	8	23.5	23.5	26.5
	between the rescuers who helped save another victim	1	2.9	2.9	29.4
	Communication between groups	1	2.9	2.9	32.4
	cooperation with medical and rescue teams	1	2.9	2.9	35.3
	did not participate when the material is	1	2.9	2.9	38.2
	do not know	10	29.4	29.4	67.6
	exemplified with the cooperation of medical and rescue teams	1	2.9	2.9	70.6
	illustrated with rescue teams and medical cooperation	1	2.9	2.9	73.5
	interrelated	1	2.9	2.9	76.5
	less ideology	1	2.9	2.9	79.4
	PMI at that time assisted by a task force in dealing with victims	1	2.9	2.9	82.4
	PMI is conducting	1	2.9	2.9	85.3
	PMI later rescued victims to report to the government's task force	1	2.9	2.9	88.2
	Red Cross rescuers and victims work together to handle	1	2.9	2.9	91.2
	rescuers give up the victim to medical team	1	2.9	2.9	94.1
	task force in cooperation with the medical team	1	2.9	2.9	97.1
	victims of the rescuers were submitted to the PMI	1	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The involvement in preparadness

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Involved	26	76.5	76.5	76.5
	Not involved	4	11.8	11.8	88.2
	Not know	4	11.8	11.8	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The reasen when the answer is yes

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	all the preparations done by PMI	1	2.9	2.9	2.9
	auxiliary aids	2	5.9	5.9	8.8
	determination as victims and refugees	1	2.9	2.9	11.8
	determination of the tasks in the simulation	1	2.9	2.9	14.7
	division of tasks in the simulation	1	2.9	2.9	17.6
	do not know	5	14.7	14.7	32.4
	exercises as a victim	7	20.6	20.6	52.9
	help help	1	2.9	2.9	55.9
	many do not participate	1	2.9	2.9	58.8
	materials and tasks in simulation	1	2.9	2.9	61.8
	meeting	2	5.9	5.9	67.6
	most victims	2	5.9	5.9	73.5
	prepare equipment	2	5.9	5.9	79.4
	Preparing apparatus	1	2.9	2.9	82.4
	simulation aids preparation	1	2.9	2.9	85.3
	standby to rescue themselves and others	1	2.9	2.9	88.2
	there are some who became an actor in the simulation	1	2.9	2.9	91.2
	There were no casualties, the public, linmasnya	1	2.9	2.9	94.1
	training to become a victim	1	2.9	2.9	97.1
	training, auxiliary aids	1	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The reason when the answer is no

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	34	100.0	100.0	100.0

The involvement in simulation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Involved	29	85.3	85.3	85.3
	Not involved	1	2.9	2.9	88.2
	Not know	4	11.8	11.8	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The reason when the answer is yes

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	as rescuers	1	2.9	2.9	2.9
	as victims	4	11.8	11.8	14.7
	as victims and refugees	1	2.9	2.9	17.6
	as victims, rescuers	2	5.9	5.9	23.5
	Become victims and onlookers	1	2.9	2.9	26.5
	community, victims	1	2.9	2.9	29.4
	community, victims, Civil Defence, physicians	1	2.9	2.9	32.4
	do not know	4	11.8	11.8	44.1
	exercises become victims	1	2.9	2.9	47.1
	only limited to handling victims	1	2.9	2.9	50.0
	role as victim	7	20.6	20.6	70.6
	there but not much, only PMI	1	2.9	2.9	73.5
	victim	1	2.9	2.9	76.5
	victims and refugees	2	5.9	5.9	82.4
	victims, refugees	3	8.8	8.8	91.2
	victims, refugees, Civil Defence	1	2.9	2.9	94.1
	victims, Well	2	5.9	5.9	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The reason when the answer is no

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	34	100.0	100.0	100.0

The kriterion the community that involved to simulation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	As task force member or victim	1	2.9	2.9	2.9
	chosen by village officials	6	17.6	17.6	20.6
	chosen by village officials (RT)	5	14.7	14.7	35.3
	do not know	4	11.8	11.8	47.1
	flash floods in 2009 affected communities	1	2.9	2.9	50.0
	general	3	8.8	8.8	58.8
	general flood-prone homes	1	2.9	2.9	61.8
	Hand-picked by RT	3	8.8	8.8	70.6
	selected by the RT	1	2.9	2.9	73.5
	selected RT	4	11.8	11.8	85.3
	who are willing to participate	1	2.9	2.9	88.2
	who can play either dg	1	2.9	2.9	91.2
	young and still in school	1	2.9	2.9	94.1
	young, close to RT	1	2.9	2.9	97.1
	Young, houses near the river	1	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

Who that decide in involvement in the simulation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Local government employee	26	76.5	76.5	76.5
	PMI	1	2.9	2.9	79.4
	Local government employee, Community	1	2.9	2.9	82.4
	Satgas, local goverment , community , PMI	1	2.9	2.9	85.3
	Satgas, Community, PMI	1	2.9	2.9	88.2
	Not know	4	11.8	11.8	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

psrta=1 (FILTER)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Selected	34	100.0	100.0	100.0

The support from local government

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Any supporting	20	58.8	58.8	58.8
	No supporting	5	14.7	14.7	73.5
	Not know	9	26.5	26.5	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The kind of support

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	policy , rule and simulation	9	26.5	26.5	26.5
	expert	1	2.9	2.9	29.4
	Simulation materi	7	20.6	20.6	50.0
	invitation	1	2.9	2.9	52.9
	policy , rule, simualtion place, and simulation material	1	2.9	2.9	55.9
	material and staf	1	2.9	2.9	58.8
	Not know	14	41.2	41.2	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

the adequate of support

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very supporting	9	26.5	26.5	26.5
	Supporting	11	32.4	32.4	58.8
	not know	14	41.2	41.2	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The expected role

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		1	2.9	2.9	2.9
	99	9	26.5	26.5	29.4
	all citizens are invited by the government to participate rather than view	1	2.9	2.9	32.4
	all citizens are involved in the simulation by the government	1	2.9	2.9	35.3
	all government officials should be involved	1	2.9	2.9	38.2
	approximately must engage all citizens, not urgent notice	1	2.9	2.9	41.2
	assistance, and the role of government	1	2.9	2.9	44.1
	determine village	1	2.9	2.9	47.1
	do not be a sudden, there was also its assistance	1	2.9	2.9	50.0
	do not be surprise	3	8.8	8.8	58.8
	do not know	4	11.8	11.8	70.6
	do not sudden	1	2.9	2.9	73.5
	enough	1	2.9	2.9	76.5
	improve coordination	1	2.9	2.9	79.4
	inform the public. Size keg simulation	1	2.9	2.9	82.4
	more active role again	1	2.9	2.9	85.3
	participate directly	2	5.9	5.9	91.2
	participate, more organizing and coordinating the course of the simulation	1	2.9	2.9	94.1
	provide support during a simulated inform	1	2.9	2.9	97.1
	provision of materials had to be done before the day of the simulation	1	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

Simulation running

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very well	30	88.2	88.2	88.2
	Tidak tahu	4	11.8	11.8	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The reason simulation running

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	dapat berjalan sampai akhir	2	5.9	5.9	5.9
	dapat terlaksana semua yg diagendakan	1	2.9	2.9	8.8
	karena sampai selesai	1	2.9	2.9	11.8
	karena yang sulit dikerjakan oleh PMI	1	2.9	2.9	14.7
	kerjasama baik	1	2.9	2.9	17.6
	kurang melibatkan masyarakat	1	2.9	2.9	20.6
	masyarakat dilibatkan	1	2.9	2.9	23.5
	semua materi dapat dilaksanakan dengan baik	1	2.9	2.9	26.5
	semuanya melakukan tugasnya dengan baik	1	2.9	2.9	29.4
	sesuai protap	1	2.9	2.9	32.4
	sudah dapat dimengerti	1	2.9	2.9	35.3
	sudah lengkap	1	2.9	2.9	38.2
	tahapan dilakukan dengan baik	1	2.9	2.9	41.2
	terlalu cepat	1	2.9	2.9	44.1
	tidak ada halangan	1	2.9	2.9	47.1
	tidak ada halangan dari awal pelaksanaan	1	2.9	2.9	50.0
	tidak ada halangan selama kegiatan	6	17.6	17.6	67.6
	tidak ada hambatan dr awal-akhir	3	8.8	8.8	76.5
	tidak ada kendala	2	5.9	5.9	82.4
	tidak ada kendala, karena masyarakat hanya menonton	1	2.9	2.9	85.3
	tidak ada latihan terlebih dahulu	1	2.9	2.9	88.2
	tidak tahu	4	11.8	11.8	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

Follow the simulation from starting to end

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Follow start-end	16	47.1	47.1	47.1
	Not follow start-end	14	41.2	41.2	88.2
	Not know	4	11.8	11.8	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The reason follow it

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		1	2.9	2.9	2.9
	99	6	17.6	17.6	20.6
	Carry out the task properly	1	2.9	2.9	23.5
	as participants	6	17.6	17.6	41.2
	because I participated as a participant MLP simulation	1	2.9	2.9	44.1
	because as a participant	3	8.8	8.8	52.9
	because as the Chairman of the RT	1	2.9	2.9	55.9
	because it was working holiday	1	2.9	2.9	58.8
	because so participants would have until the end	1	2.9	2.9	61.8
	do not know	4	11.8	11.8	73.5
	more often asked to prepare food	1	2.9	2.9	76.5
	to increase knowledge	2	5.9	5.9	82.4
	want to perform the task well dg	2	5.9	5.9	88.2
	want to understand	4	11.8	11.8	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

Whether there is any difficulty

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Any difficulty	7	20.6	20.6	20.6
	No any difficulty	19	55.9	55.9	76.5
	Not know	8	23.5	23.5	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

explanation of whether there is any difficulty

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	99	4	11.8	11.8	11.8
	according to the circumstances when flash floods hit	1	2.9	2.9	14.7
	because the new one-time carry	2	5.9	5.9	20.6
	do not know	4	11.8	11.8	32.4
	do not know from the beginning	4	11.8	11.8	44.1
	easily understood	1	2.9	2.9	47.1
	easy	4	11.8	11.8	58.8
	easy because the only form of instruction	8	23.5	23.5	82.4
	easy run	1	2.9	2.9	85.3
	limited time	1	2.9	2.9	88.2
	material easy to understand	1	2.9	2.9	91.2
	only form of instruction is easy to do jd	2	5.9	5.9	97.1
	prev given training	1	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

Difficulty in following simulation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	too many material and material not easy understand	7	20.6	20.6	20.6
	The Advisor not communicative	3	8.8	8.8	29.4
	Not follow from starting	1	2.9	2.9	32.4
	Not know	23	67.6	67.6	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

The benefit of simulation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very usefull	21	61.8	61.8	61.8
	less usefull	2	5.9	5.9	67.6
	Not now	11	32.4	32.4	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

Correction of the simulation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	99	3	8.8	8.8	8.8
	already well	1	2.9	2.9	11.8
	been good all	1	2.9	2.9	14.7
	do not know	4	11.8	11.8	26.5
	equipment that is available is still not enough	1	2.9	2.9	29.4
	necessary training and written materials	1	2.9	2.9	32.4
	need to involve citizens who are victims of flash floods in 2009	1	2.9	2.9	35.3
	no help	1	2.9	2.9	38.2
	participate less government	1	2.9	2.9	41.2
	societies should be able to participate more	14	41.2	41.2	82.4
	societies should be more participation	1	2.9	2.9	85.3
	time approach to convey to societies by the PMI, the activity does not suddenly	4	11.8	11.8	97.1
	time approaches convey to societies by the PMI, the activity does not suddenly	1	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

Suggestion

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	99	5	14.7	14.7	14.7
	activities are not conducted with a sudden and activities should be widely disseminated	1	2.9	2.9	17.6
	activities should be informed in advance	1	2.9	2.9	20.6
	community	1	2.9	2.9	23.5
	contributor to disaster victims must be clear	1	2.9	2.9	26.5
	do impromptu show	4	11.8	11.8	38.2
	do not notice a sudden	2	5.9	5.9	44.1
	further enhanced the role of community	1	2.9	2.9	47.1
	held again keg.simulasi	1	2.9	2.9	50.0
	if you can from residents directly affected by heavy buttress root circumference	1	2.9	2.9	52.9
	if you can so that residents of flood victims directly	1	2.9	2.9	55.9
	Jagan urgent notice	1	2.9	2.9	58.8
	large enough water, so less festive	1	2.9	2.9	61.8
	many societies and should not involve sudden dilasanakan	2	5.9	5.9	67.6
	more community involvement	2	5.9	5.9	73.5
	not carried out a sudden	1	2.9	2.9	76.5
	notification should be less than one week prior to the implementation of simulation	1	2.9	2.9	79.4
	participants from the area if possible flash floods	1	2.9	2.9	82.4
	seharrunya lot of socialization and activities are also not a surprise	1	2.9	2.9	85.3
	should not urgent, because pemberiatahuan only 3 days before execution	1	2.9	2.9	88.2
	simulation activities should not be entered and there sudden scr dr PMI approach sblum activities	2	5.9	5.9	94.1
	there are no obstacles from the initial implementation	1	2.9	2.9	97.1
	there should be an approximation of PMI convey to societies.	1	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	34	100.0	100.0	

Statistics

	N	
	Valid	Missing
The impotance of simulation	66	0
The reason if importance	66	0
Assessment of the overall simulation	66	0
Reason for the simulation	66	0
Assessment of early warning simulation	66	0
The reason for The Assessment	66	0
Assessment of evacuation simulation	66	0
The reason for the assessment evacuation	66	0
Assessment of the relief and rescue simulation	66	0
The reson for the assessment of relief and rescue	66	0
Suggestion	66	0

Frequency Table

The impotance of simulation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very interesting	18	27.3	27.3	27.3
	Interesting	32	48.5	48.5	75.8
	Less interesting	8	12.1	12.1	87.9
	Not interesting	5	7.6	7.6	95.5
	Not know	3	4.5	4.5	100.0
	Total	66	100.0	100.0	

The reason if importance

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0rg be better prepared when a flood	1	1.5	1.5	1.5
	A good rescue tau during flash floods	1	1.5	1.5	3.0
	additional knowledge	1	1.5	1.5	4.5
	Allocation of funds to other	2	3.0	3.0	7.6
	already used flood sdh jd citizens understand	1	1.5	1.5	9.1
	anticipate the flash flood that will occur	1	1.5	1.5	10.6
	anticipation of floods, especially the elderly	1	1.5	1.5	12.1
	as a description of the handling of large floods	1	1.5	1.5	13.6
	as a picture when the flood occurred	1	1.5	1.5	15.2
	as an illustration for flood management	2	3.0	3.0	18.2
	as an illustration for handling flash floods	7	10.6	10.6	28.8
	better prepared if there is flooding again	1	1.5	1.5	30.3
	better used for plesengan	1	1.5	1.5	31.8
	Can alert	3	4.5	4.5	36.4
	Can be used as a lesson	4	6.1	6.1	42.4
	community better prepared for floods	1	1.5	1.5	43.9
	do not know	3	4.5	4.5	48.5
	dull people involved MLP simulation	1	1.5	1.5	50.0
	encourage the community to anticipate and guard	1	1.5	1.5	51.5
	excluded communities	2	3.0	3.0	54.5
	fear becomes reality	1	1.5	1.5	56.1
	flood-prone regions	1	1.5	1.5	57.6
	if there are incidents could be applied	1	1.5	1.5	59.1
	Increase the public's knowledge about the handling of floods	1	1.5	1.5	60.6
	Lessons can be	1	1.5	1.5	62.1
	masy.bisa better prepared for floods	5	7.6	7.6	69.7
	money for the benefit of poor people	1	1.5	1.5	71.2
	penggerukan better river	1	1.5	1.5	72.7
	people know what to do when a flood	2	3.0	3.0	75.8
	PMI not understand the real situation	1	1.5	1.5	77.3
	preparation so as not to flood again	1	1.5	1.5	78.8
	prevent flood hazards dr	1	1.5	1.5	80.3
	prevention	1	1.5	1.5	81.8
	provide knowledge of disaster standby	1	1.5	1.5	83.3
	provide training and knowledge to the public to be more prepared to deal with buttress root circumference	1	1.5	1.5	84.8
	residents can anticipate in advance	1	1.5	1.5	86.4
	Safe from flooding	2	3.0	3.0	89.4
	so citizens know how to handle disasters	1	1.5	1.5	90.9
	so people know how to anticipate disaster	1	1.5	1.5	92.4
	to anticipate if disaster strikes again	1	1.5	1.5	93.9
	to prevent the number of victims	1	1.5	1.5	95.5
	understood communities by the time rain	1	1.5	1.5	97.0
	waste of money	1	1.5	1.5	98.5
	without simulation residents already know how to handle disasters	1	1.5	1.5	100.0
	Total	66	100.0	100.0	

Frequency Table

Assessment of early warning simulation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very good	8	12.1	12.1	12.1
	Good	41	62.1	62.1	74.2
	bad	9	13.6	13.6	87.9
	Not know	8	12.1	12.1	100.0
	Total	66	100.0	100.0	

The reason for The Assessment

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	99	9	13.6	13.6	13.6
	a good many who see	1	1.5	1.5	15.2
	all citizens to act as flood CPT	1	1.5	1.5	16.7
	assist victims	1	1.5	1.5	18.2
	citizens can be more vigilant	2	3.0	3.0	21.2
	citizens understand the signs of flood	1	1.5	1.5	22.7
	clear instructions	1	1.5	1.5	24.2
	clear siren sounded with	2	3.0	3.0	27.3
	do not see from the beginning exactly where the memorial but show	1	1.5	1.5	28.8
	easily understood	1	1.5	1.5	30.3
	easy	1	1.5	1.5	31.8
	easy to understand way of handling	2	3.0	3.0	34.8
	exemplified by the easy to use tool	1	1.5	1.5	36.4
	exemplified by the use of rafters	1	1.5	1.5	37.9
	given examples	6	9.1	9.1	47.0
	know the signs of a flood	1	1.5	1.5	48.5
	masy.cepat understand the flood warning	2	3.0	3.0	51.5
	never knew there simulation	1	1.5	1.5	53.0
	no problems	1	1.5	1.5	54.5
	not involve resident	4	6.1	6.1	60.6
	people can hear clearly dg	1	1.5	1.5	62.1
	people hear it more clearly	1	1.5	1.5	63.6
	PMI is doing simulation	1	1.5	1.5	65.2
	running smoothly	1	1.5	1.5	66.7
	should intensify the rafters and loudspeakers	1	1.5	1.5	68.2
	the tool when the floods come declarant	1	1.5	1.5	69.7
	There's example	2	3.0	3.0	72.7
	there are gong to mark flood	4	6.1	6.1	78.8
	there are signs of flooding	1	1.5	1.5	80.3
	there is no real application	1	1.5	1.5	81.8
	There Warning Signs	5	7.6	7.6	89.4
	there was the sound of sirens and rafters	3	4.5	4.5	93.9
	there were sirens and rafters to give early	1	1.5	1.5	95.5
	too fast	1	1.5	1.5	97.0
	unclear	1	1.5	1.5	98.5
	using effective rafters	1	1.5	1.5	100.0
	Total	66	100.0	100.0	

Assessment of evacuation simulation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very good	8	12.1	12.1	12.1
	Good	41	62.1	62.1	74.2
	bad	9	13.6	13.6	87.9
	Not know	8	12.1	12.1	100.0
	Total	66	100.0	100.0	

The reason for the assessment evacuation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	99	8	12.1	12.1	12.1
	all goes smoothly	1	1.5	1.5	13.6
	all officers worked well dg	1	1.5	1.5	15.2
	can dimenegrti	1	1.5	1.5	16.7
	citizens receive serious dg & MLP clearly exemplifies	1	1.5	1.5	18.2
	community is less involved	1	1.5	1.5	19.7
	community know where the evacuation	3	4.5	4.5	24.2
	complete equipment	1	1.5	1.5	25.8
	complete equipment, personnel evacuation response CPT	1	1.5	1.5	27.3
	complete evacuation equipment	1	1.5	1.5	28.8
	correctly and quickly evacuate	1	1.5	1.5	30.3
	do solemnly	1	1.5	1.5	31.8
	easily understood	1	1.5	1.5	33.3
	exemplified	4	6.1	6.1	39.4
	exemplified in the form of drama	4	6.1	6.1	45.5
	if the victim has a good little yes, but much less good if the victim	1	1.5	1.5	47.0
	many came	1	1.5	1.5	48.5
	never knew there simulation	1	1.5	1.5	50.0
	No group has served to save victim	1	1.5	1.5	51.5
	no problems	1	1.5	1.5	53.0
	not involve resident	5	7.6	7.6	60.6
	place a high speed run	1	1.5	1.5	62.1
	PMI is only the pot has been deeply involved	2	3.0	3.0	65.2
	provide knowledge	1	1.5	1.5	66.7
	running smoothly	2	3.0	3.0	69.7
	scr residents know quickly interchangeable	1	1.5	1.5	71.2
	simulation like the real flood events	3	4.5	4.5	75.8
	the officers quick response	3	4.5	4.5	80.3
	the rapid response forces	1	1.5	1.5	81.8
	There's medical team, there are instructions which direction to run k	4	6.1	6.1	87.9
	there are officers	1	1.5	1.5	89.4
	there are people on duty to help victims	1	1.5	1.5	90.9
	there are places where evacuation would have to run	1	1.5	1.5	92.4
	there is a place of refugees	1	1.5	1.5	93.9
	There was a stretcher to the victim	1	1.5	1.5	95.5
	victim was taken to the evacuation site	1	1.5	1.5	97.0
	victims treated with good	1	1.5	1.5	98.5
	we have a team in charge of helping victims	1	1.5	1.5	100.0
	Total	66	100.0	100.0	

Assessment of the relief and rescue simulation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very good	10	15.2	15.2	15.2
	Good	40	60.6	60.6	75.8
	bad	8	12.1	12.1	87.9
	Not know	8	12.1	12.1	100.0
	Total	66	100.0	100.0	

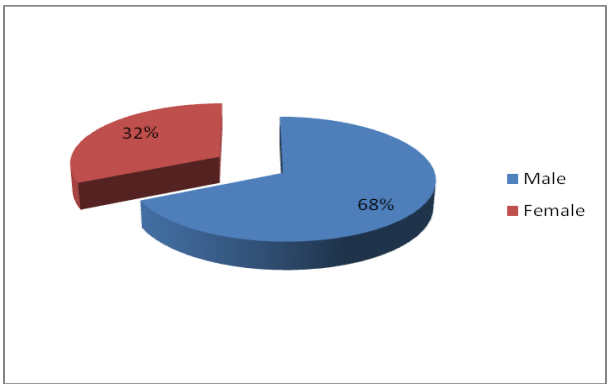
The reson for the assessment of relief and rescue

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	99	10	15.2	15.2	15.2
	all victims can be helped	1	1.5	1.5	16.7
	already be understood	1	1.5	1.5	18.2
	Because there is a medical team	4	6.1	6.1	24.2
	can menegtahui bagaimna if one is hurt	1	1.5	1.5	25.8
	citizens responsive handling flood victims	1	1.5	1.5	27.3
	community is less involved	1	1.5	1.5	28.8
	community knows how to rescue victims	1	1.5	1.5	30.3
	community right to know how to help	1	1.5	1.5	31.8
	complete equipment handling da CPT	6	9.1	9.1	40.9
	directed if there is something wrong	1	1.5	1.5	42.4
	first aid quickly and well	1	1.5	1.5	43.9
	for example when many victims	2	3.0	3.0	47.0
	give penegtahuan	1	1.5	1.5	48.5
	help victims running smoothly	1	1.5	1.5	50.0
	How to help flood victims	3	4.5	4.5	54.5
	less touch	1	1.5	1.5	56.1
	many came when the spectacle, there are so transported dead	1	1.5	1.5	57.6
	never knew there simulation	1	1.5	1.5	59.1
	no problems	1	1.5	1.5	60.6
	no rescue equipment	1	1.5	1.5	62.1
	not involve resident	5	7.6	7.6	69.7
	officers to act quickly	2	3.0	3.0	72.7
	people know how to save themselves	1	1.5	1.5	74.2
	relief and rescue operations carried out properly and smoothly	1	1.5	1.5	75.8
	save yourself and your family	1	1.5	1.5	77.3
	survive	1	1.5	1.5	78.8
	the process of rescue victims	1	1.5	1.5	80.3
	There's help for flood victims	1	1.5	1.5	81.8
	there is a way help	1	1.5	1.5	83.3
	victims are helped and cared for	1	1.5	1.5	84.8
	victims being helped by the health team	1	1.5	1.5	86.4
	Victims get the help that fast	1	1.5	1.5	87.9
	ways of handling the medical team	1	1.5	1.5	89.4
	well exemplified	7	10.6	10.6	100.0
	Total	66	100.0	100.0	

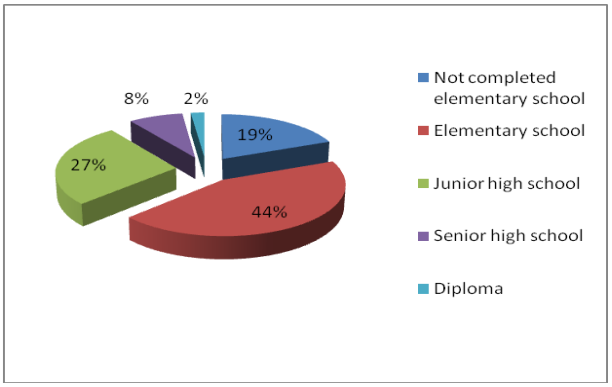
Suggestion

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	99	10	15.2	15.2	16.7
	activities should be non-sudden, to include societies, and approaches PMI dr	1	1.5	1.5	18.2
	all citizens must be informed in order to follow and suddenly the show janagn	1	1.5	1.5	19.7
	all citizens should be involved, not as spectators	1	1.5	1.5	21.2
	assistance from the government	1	1.5	1.5	22.7
	citizens more vigilant around the river when a flood will occur	1	1.5	1.5	24.2
	community participation should be increased	1	1.5	1.5	25.8
	community should be more involved	3	4.5	4.5	30.3
	create pelengsengan	2	3.0	3.0	33.3
	daripd simulation for better building fund iutk	1	1.5	1.5	34.8
	for example when a flood	1	1.5	1.5	36.4
	good enough	1	1.5	1.5	37.9
	government money is better too mengahbiskan just love pelengsengan	1	1.5	1.5	39.4
	government should only spend money for the river that was enough penggerukan	1	1.5	1.5	40.9
	If you can not suddenly	5	7.6	7.6	48.5
	insufficient training	1	1.5	1.5	50.0
	involve all citizens	1	1.5	1.5	51.5
	Involving local communities	1	1.5	1.5	53.0
	jai volunteer participants must be from within, not from outside village	1	1.5	1.5	54.5
	more community involvement	6	9.1	9.1	63.6
	more community involvement, the material reproduced	1	1.5	1.5	65.2
	much more done to move people to a better understanding	1	1.5	1.5	66.7
	need to involve citizens	1	1.5	1.5	68.2
	no advance notice before the simulation	2	3.0	3.0	71.2
	no sudden	1	1.5	1.5	72.7
	not implemented in the village of pace but also in other villages	1	1.5	1.5	74.2
	often frequent	1	1.5	1.5	75.8
	please notice further enhanced	1	1.5	1.5	77.3
	residents should be notified one week before the event	1	1.5	1.5	78.8
	seharunya implemented with the approach to the societies	1	1.5	1.5	80.3
	seharunya societies engage more	4	6.1	6.1	86.4
	there is a lesson how to help	1	1.5	1.5	87.9
	There is better support	1	1.5	1.5	89.4
	there should be training before the simulation	1	1.5	1.5	90.9
	to prevention is better than the relief and rescue	1	1.5	1.5	92.4
	to the hamlet of less wear, should all parties be notified	1	1.5	1.5	93.9
	well thats enough	2	3.0	3.0	97.0
	widely disseminated in order to be viewed by many citizens	1	1.5	1.5	98.5
	Widening of the river just because people already know	1	1.5	1.5	100.0
	Total	66	100.0	100.0	

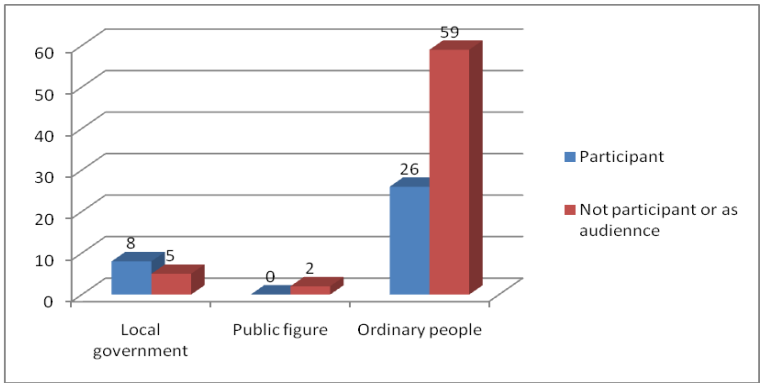
GRAPHS



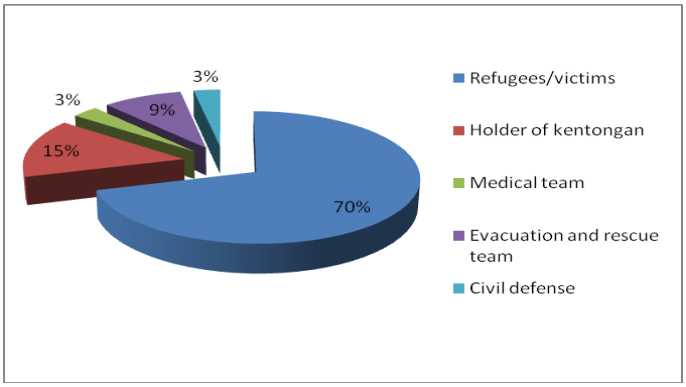
Graph 1. Respondent's sex



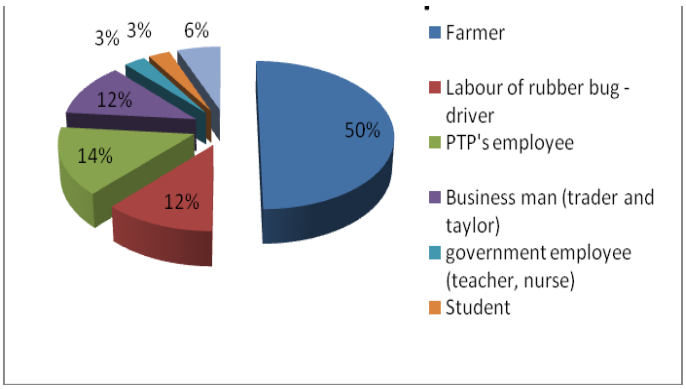
Graph 2. Education level of respondents



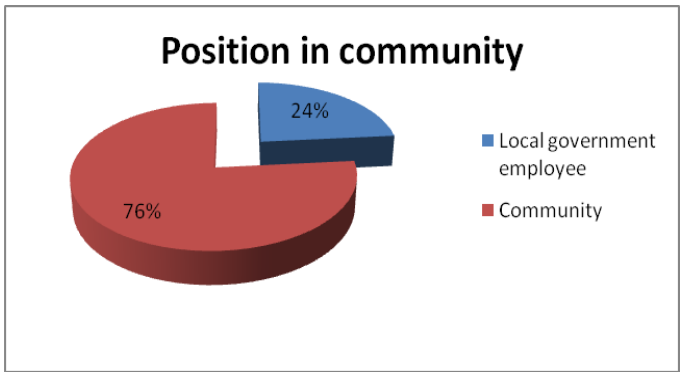
Graph 3. Community participation in simulation activities



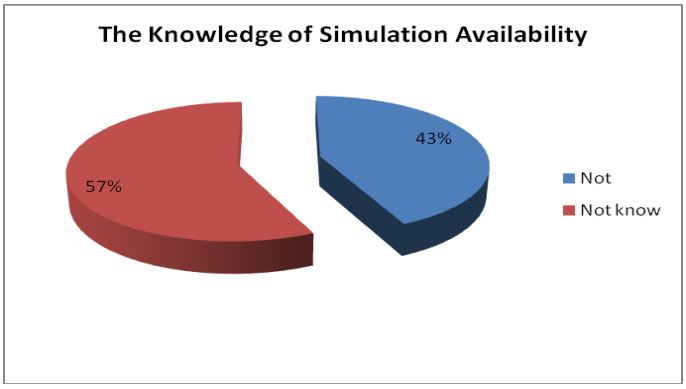
Graph 4. The role of respondent in banjir bandang simulation



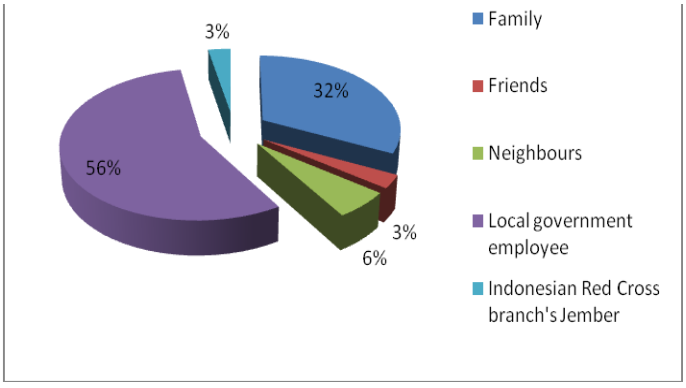
Graph 5. Work of simulation participants in Desa Pace



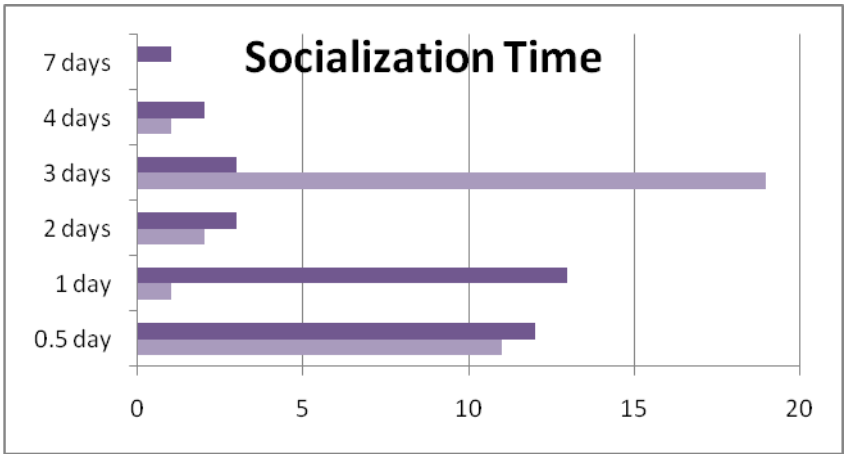
Graph 6. Position of simulation participants in community



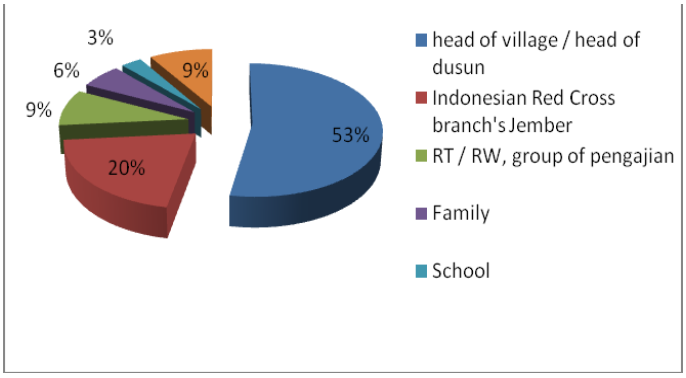
Graph 7. Knowledge of the simulation



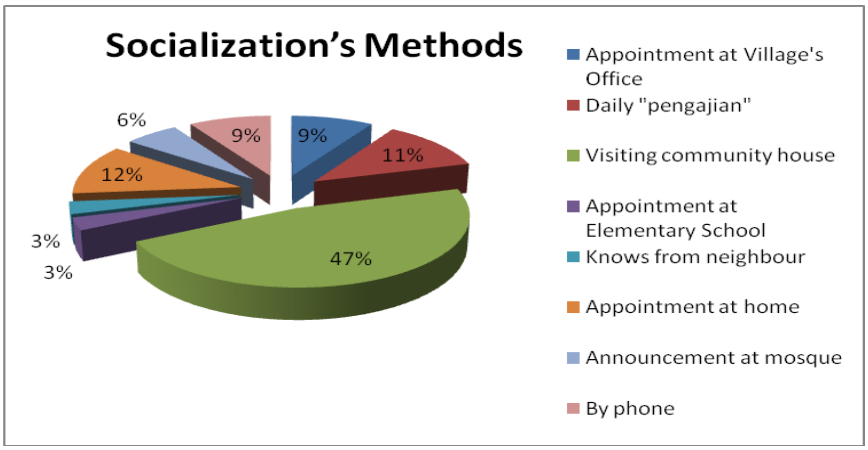
Graph 8. Source of information about banjir bandang simulation in Desa Pace



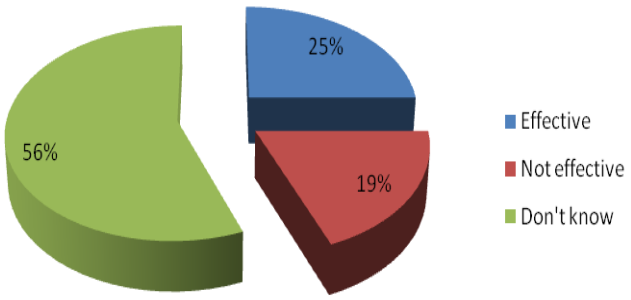
Graph 9. Socialization time of banjir bandang simulation in Desa Pace



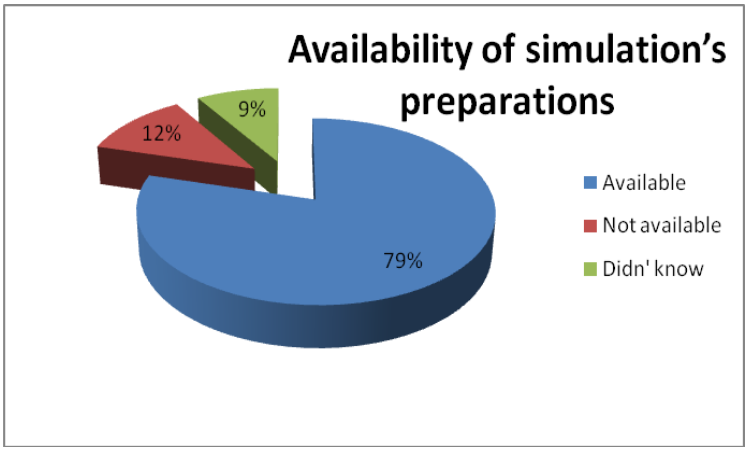
Graph 10. Parties who disseminate banjir bandang simulation in Desa Pace



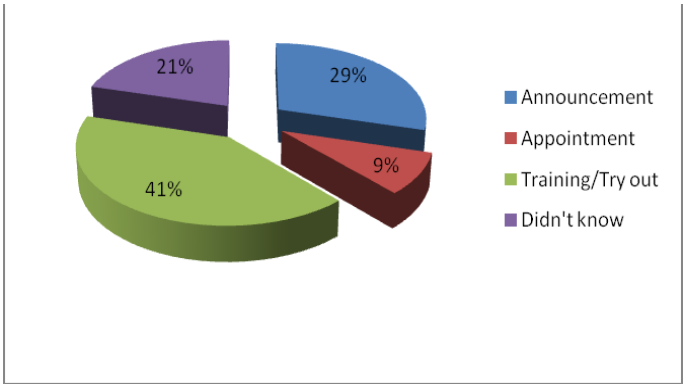
Graph 11. Socialization method of banjir bandang simulation in Desa Pace



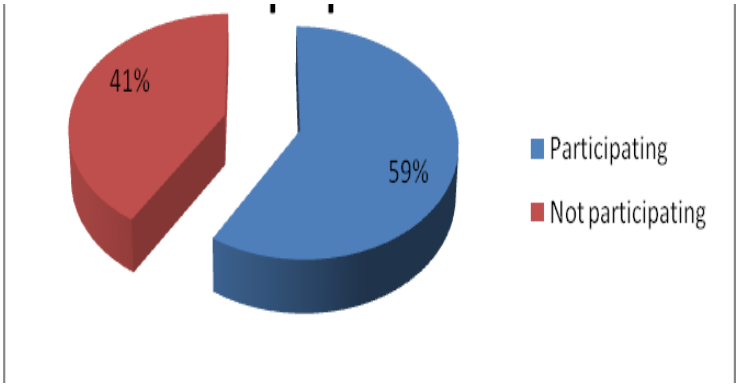
Graph 12. The effectiveness of simulation socialization



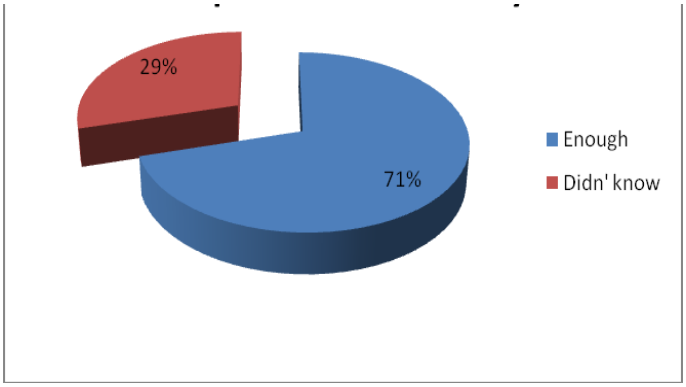
Graph 13. Whether there is any preparation for banjir bandang simulation in Desa Pace



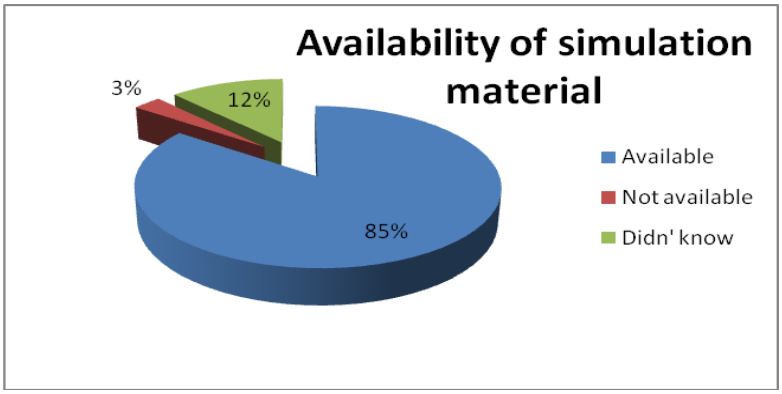
Graph 14. Form of preparation for banjir bandang simulation in Desa Pace



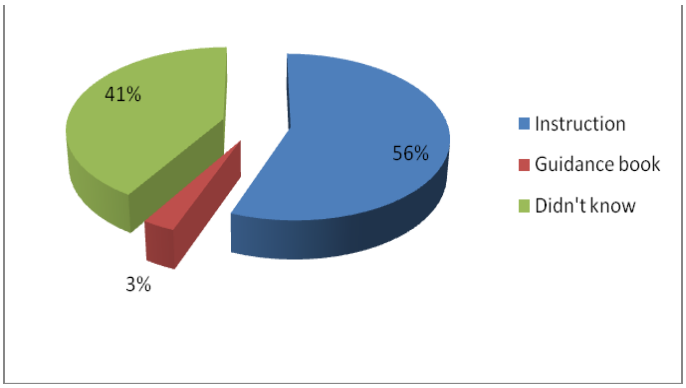
Graph 15. Participation in the simulation preparation in Desa Pace



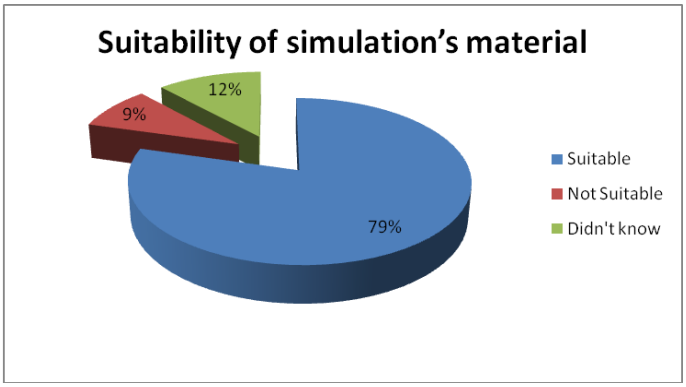
Graph 16. Preparation sufficiency of banjir bandang simulation



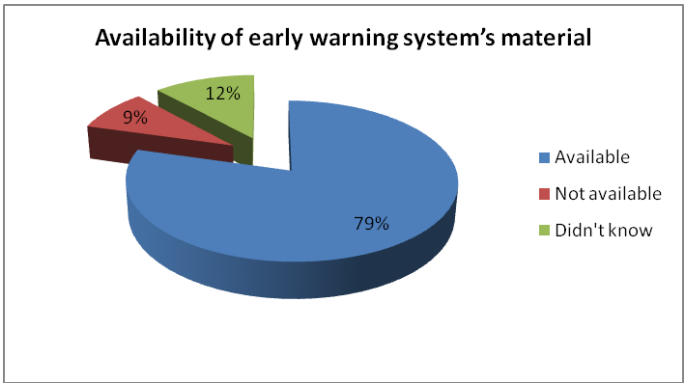
Graph 17. Availability of simulation material



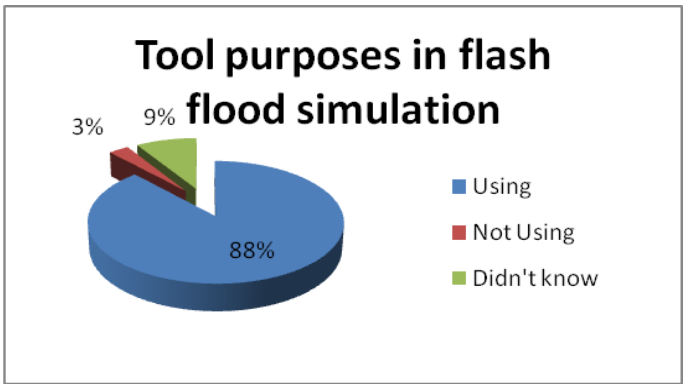
Graph 18. Form of simulation materials



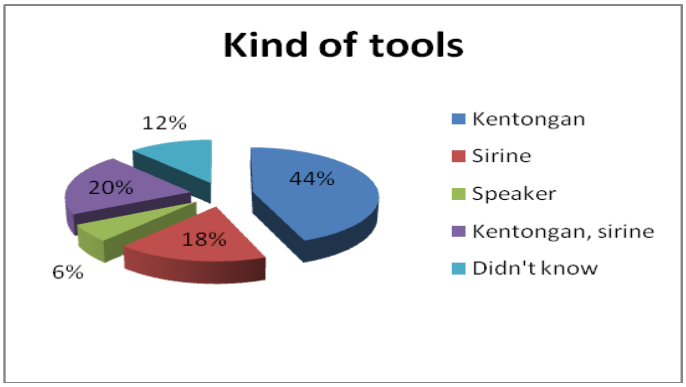
Graph 19. Suitability of simulation materials



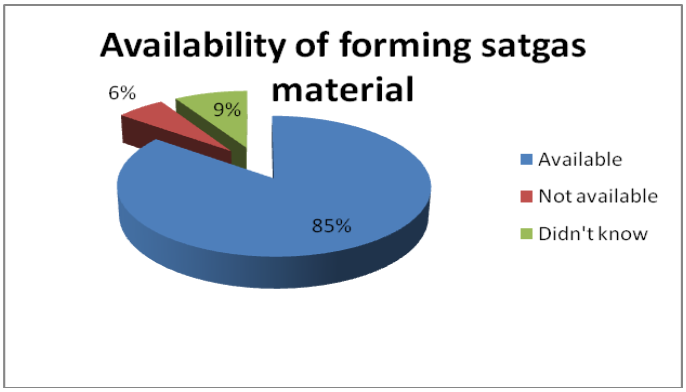
Graph 20. Availability of early warning system's material



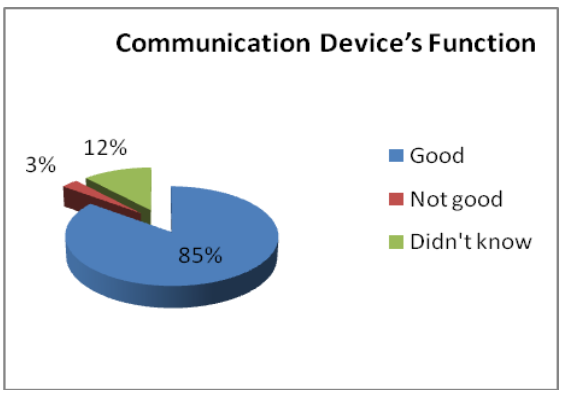
Graph 21. Tool purposes in banjir bandang simulation

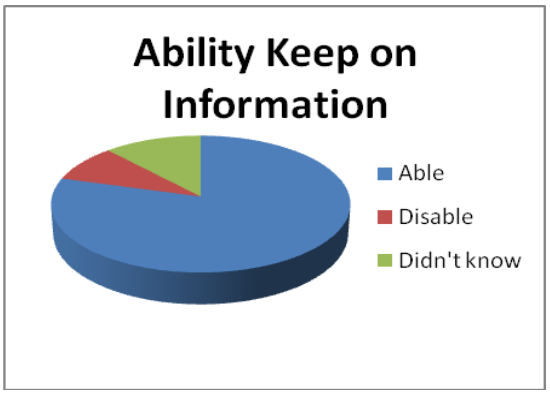


Graph 22. Kind of tool that used in banjir bandang simulation

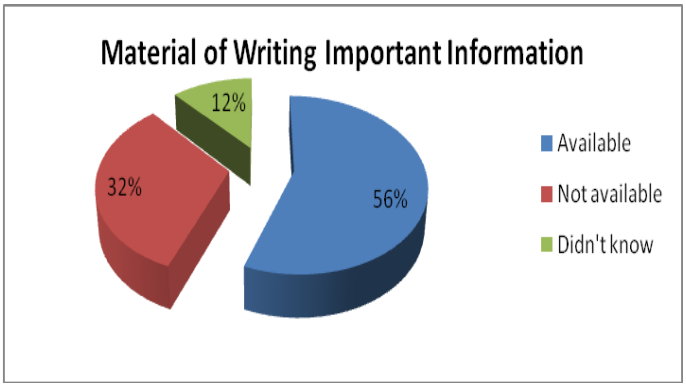


Graph 23. Availability of forming task force material in banjir bandang simulation

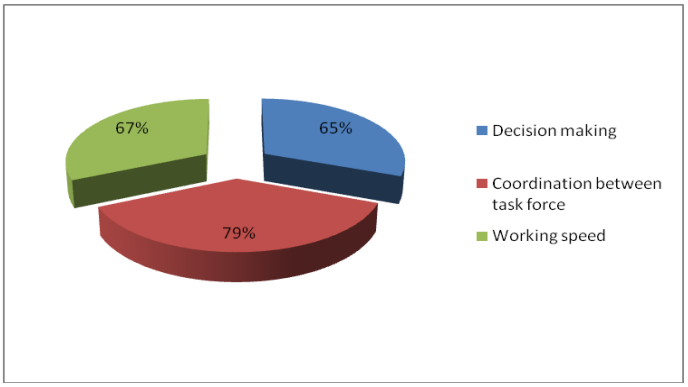




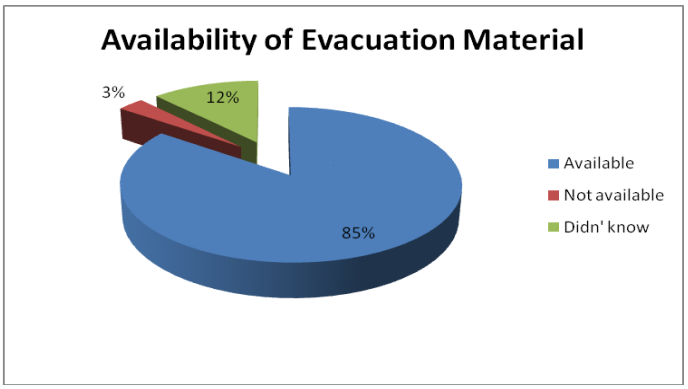
Graph 24. Communication device's function and ability keep on information



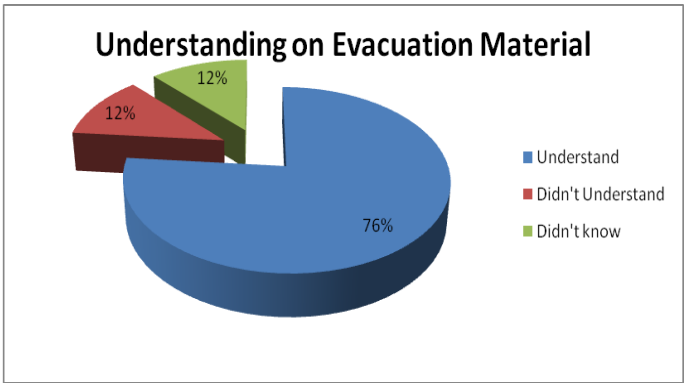
Graph 25. Material of information recording in banjir bandang simulation



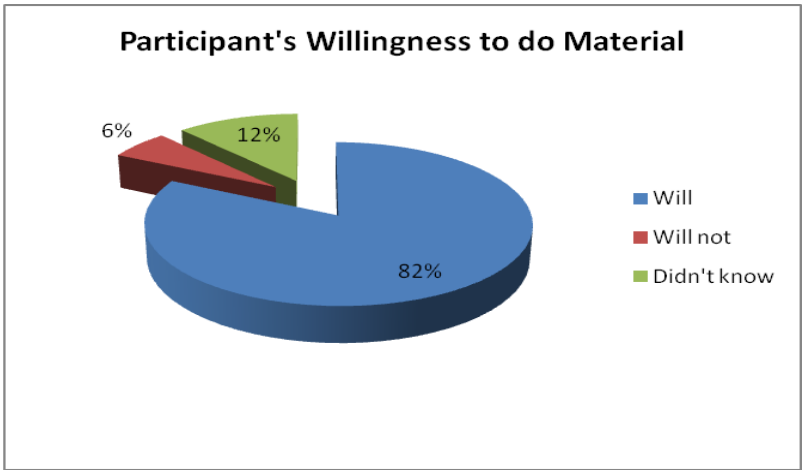
Graph 26. Availability of early warning system material in banjir bandang simulation



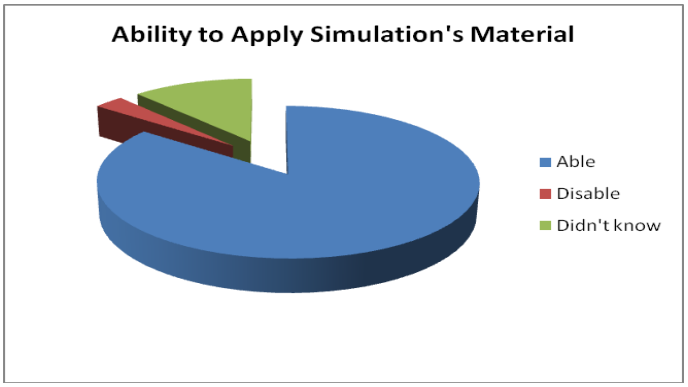
Graph 27. Evacuation material of banjir bandang simulation



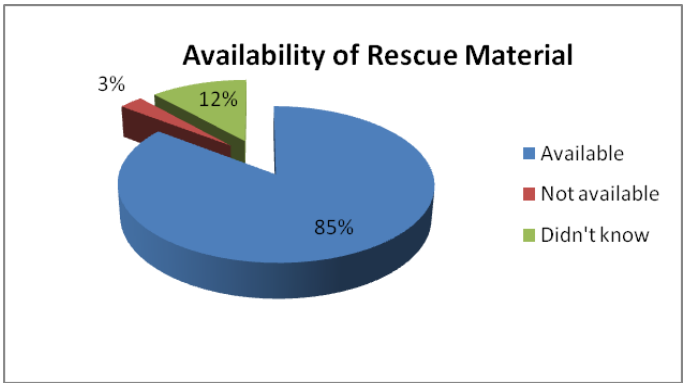
Graph 28. Understanding on banjir bandang evacuation material



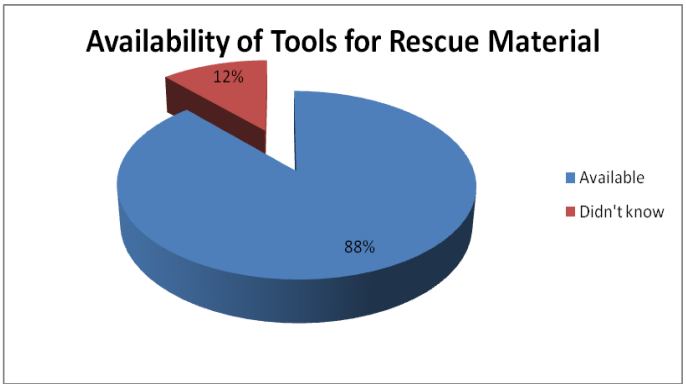
Graph 29. Participant willingness to do material



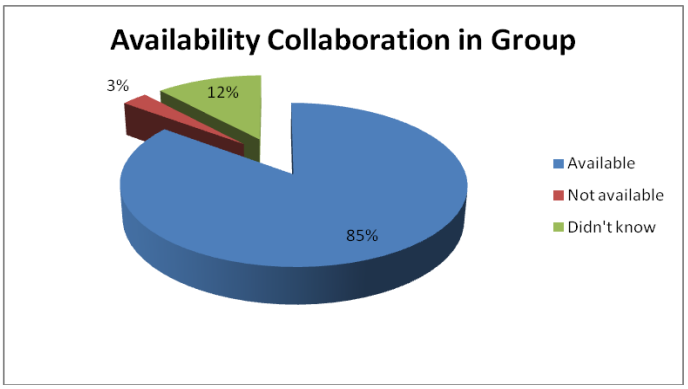
Graph 30. Ability to apply material of simulation



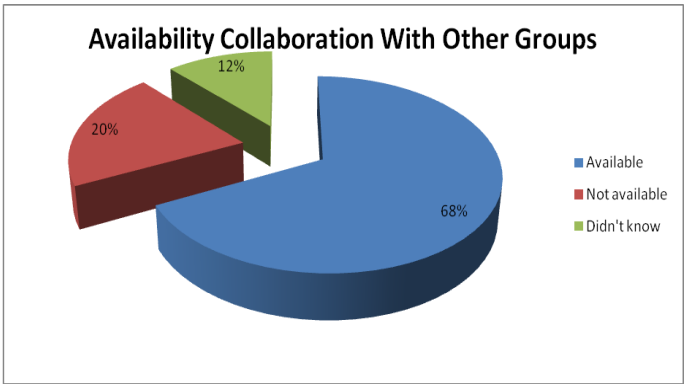
Graph 31. Availability of Rescue Material



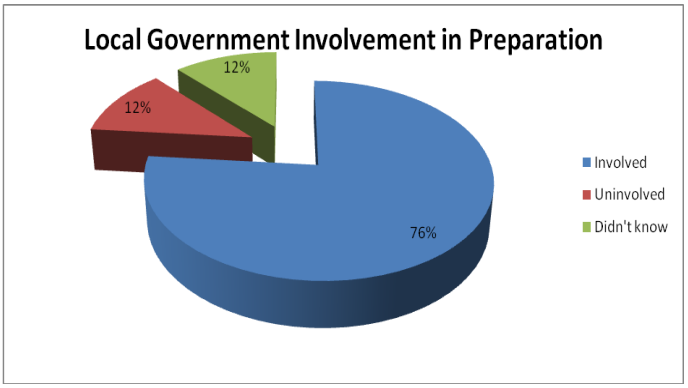
Graph 32. Tools purpose for rescue material



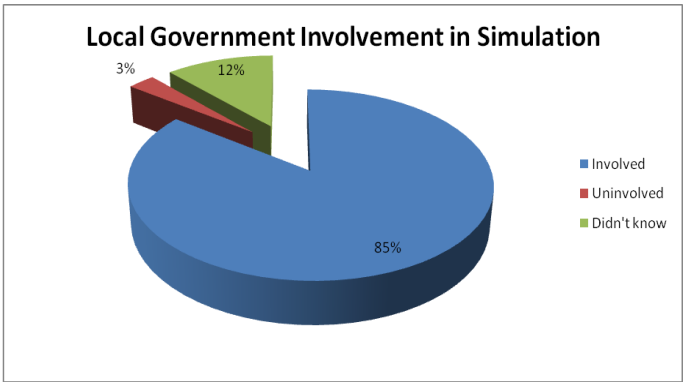
Graph 33. Availability collaboration in group



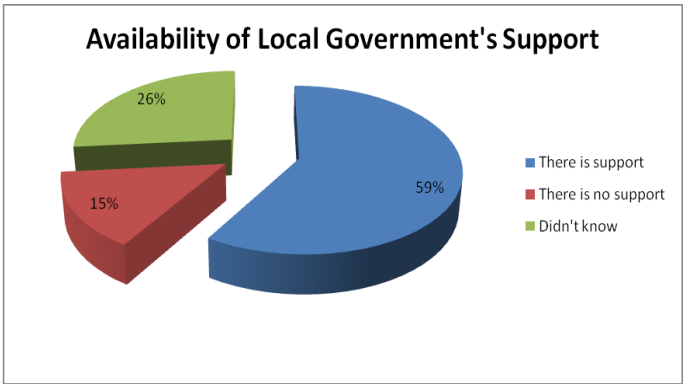
Graph 34. Availability collaboration between groups to another



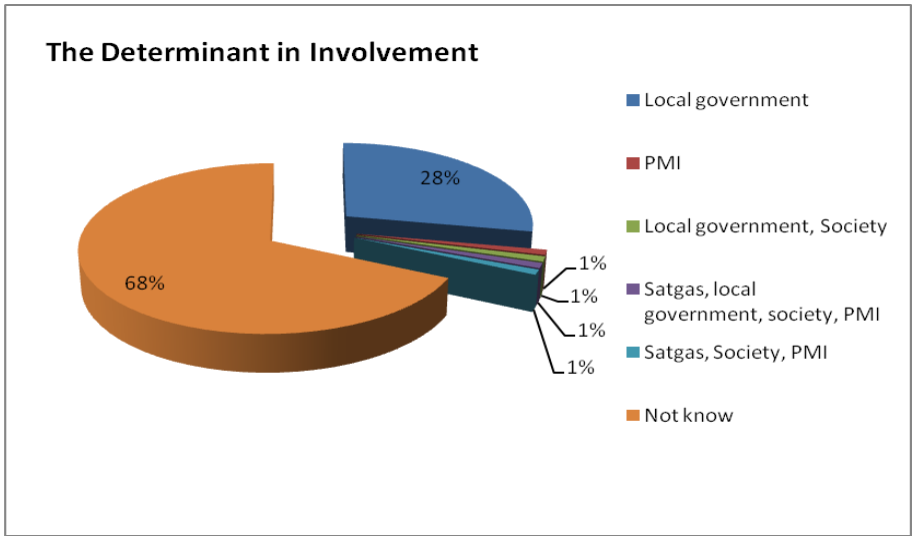
Graph 35. Local government involvement in the preparation of simulation



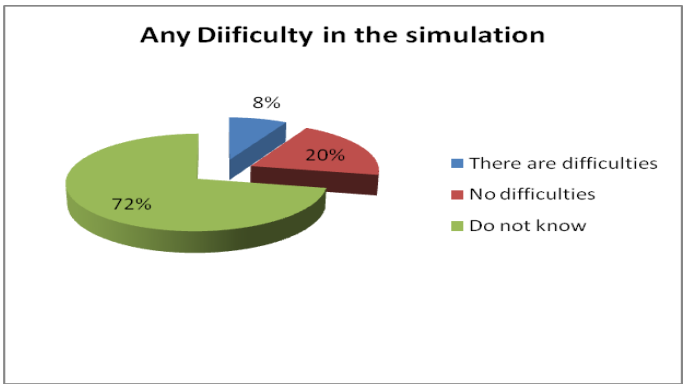
Graph 36. Local government involvement in simulation activity



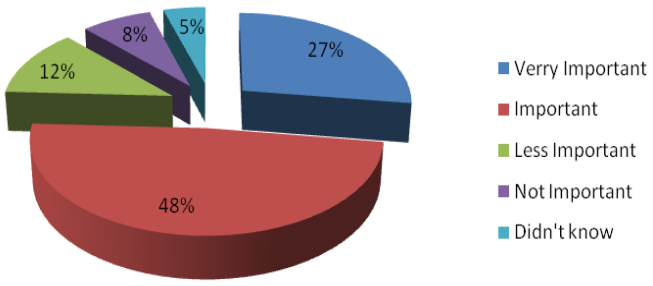
Graph 37. Availability of local government support in simulation activity



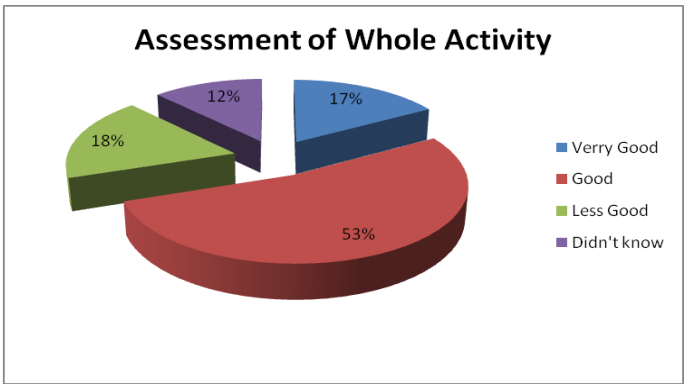
Graph 38. Determinants of community involvement in the Simulation



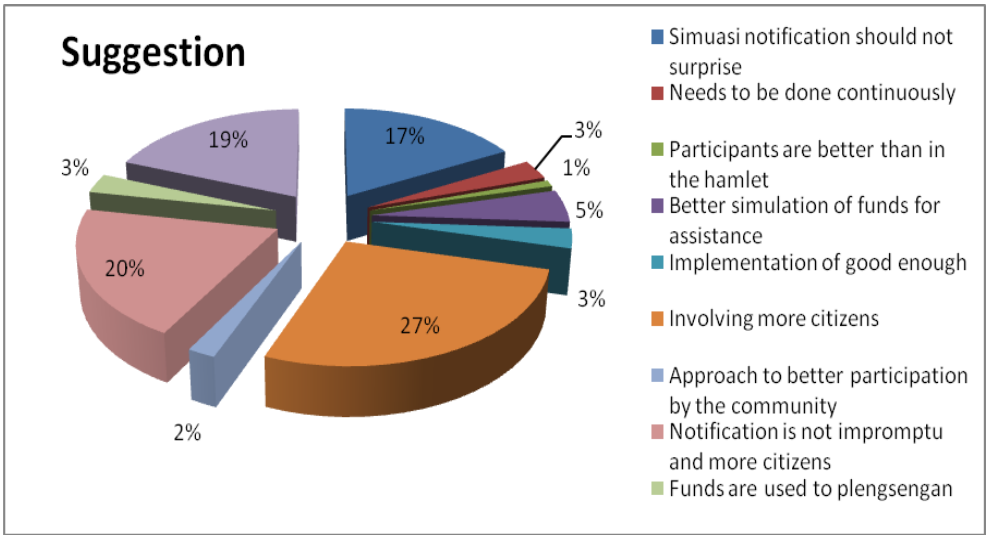
Graph 39. Whether there is any difficulty in simulation



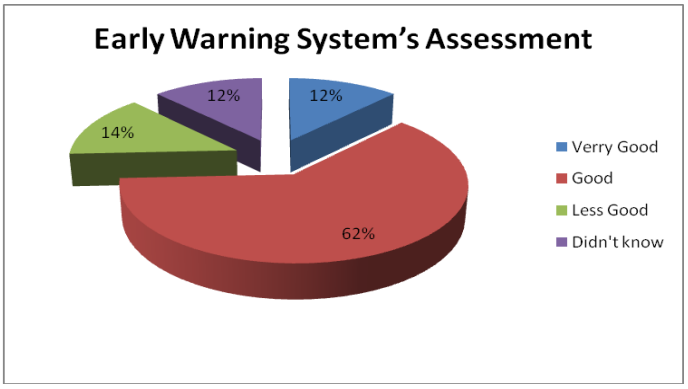
Graph 40. The Importance of Simulation



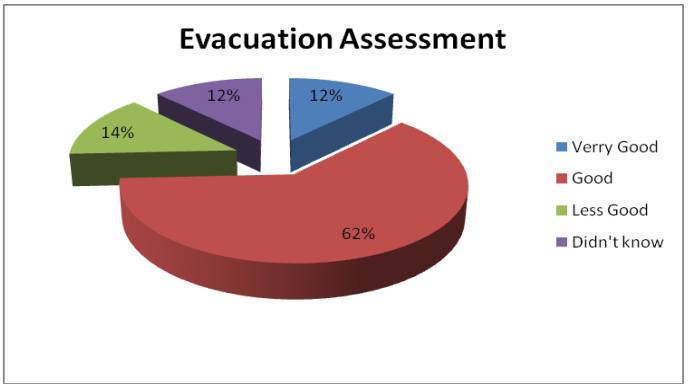
Graph 41. Assessment of whole activity



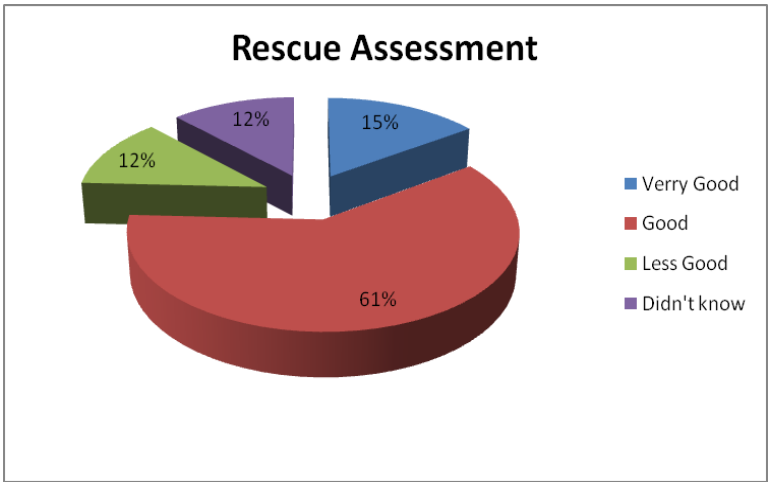
Graph 42. Suggestions on the simulation implementation



Graph 43. Assessment of early warning



Graph 44. Evacuation Assessment



Graph 45. Rescue Assessment

EVALUATION OF FLASH FLOOD SIMULATION

Focuss Group Discussion's (FGD) Part 1

Focuss Group Discussion's (FGD) about flash flood simulation evaluation at Pace's village Silo district firstly held on Mr. Irwan's house on the 20th February 2010 at 13.30 until 16.00 a.m. It called a little FGD because just discussing through one substansi evaluates which based community perception concerning with flashes flood simulated socialization. On this first FGD attended by 10 participants which large amount of them as **a farmer** and it focused to evaluate community perception aspect about simulation, information getting from, socialization time of simulation, socialization officers, socialization methods, and effectivity ways through socialization. Tenth person that is, as follows:

1. Mr. Irwan
2. Mr. Madmis
3. Mr. Soewardi
4. Mr. Imam
5. Mr. M. Sugianto
6. Mrs. Endang
7. Mr. Wawan
8. Mr. Adi
9. Mr. Imam S.
10. Mr. Sampurno

From that FGD'S activity gotten by information concerning community perception about flash flood simulation socialization, as follows:

1. Community knowledge about simulation.

   In FGD, from Irwan said that he know about being held flash flood simulation in Pace's Village, so even with Madmis, Soewardi, Imam, M. Sugianto, Endang and Adi. Other FGD's participants (Wawan, Imam S, and Sampurno) said that they don't know about being held flash flood simulation in Pace's Village. Ignorance of this activity,

they said because of they don't enrolled as participant, meanwhile participant who knows about simulation because of they invited as participant also by seeing activity at village's office and hearing from their neighbour and head of dusun. And based on their statement that simulation are important to them in order getting knowledge about flash flood until evacuation process because as long as it they have not adequately knowledge to do it.

2. Socialization Officer

   From FGD's activity we can also know how socialization of simulation did, according to Irwan, Madmis, Soewardi, Imam M., Sugianto, Endang, and Adi, they said that socialization was done by Head of Dusun, family and neighbour.

3. Information Come From

   From FGD's activity we can also know where simulation information come from, according to Irwan, Madmis, Soewardi, Imam, M. Sugianto, Endang and Adi that simulation information come from Head of Dusun, RT / RW, pengajian's group and Head of Village.

4. Socialization method

   According to participant FGD we know that methods of socialization that used was by visited to house of citizen and at village office. FGD'S participant (Irwan, Madmis, M. Sugianto, and Endang) declares that the method was by visited to citizen's house. Meanwhile the other participant (Irwan, Soewardi, and Imam) says that the method by made appointment at village office.

5. Effectivity ways of socialization

   According to FGD's participant (Imam), effective way to do socialization is making community sure about activity, Mrs.t Irwan said that time of socialization is too short, and clear guidance stated by Adi, another says didn't know how to do socialization effectively.

Because of there is no maximum result from first FGD's so needed to perform next FGD at that day with added more participants, like PTP’s employee.

Focuss Group Discussion's (FGD) Part 2

This FGD is constitute sequel from FGD part 1 that can't yet get conclusion or perception equality about flash flood simulation socialization at Pace’s village Silo district. This FGD held in Soewardi’s house on 20th February 2010 at 19.00 until with 21.00 a.m. This FGD was presented by 10 community citizens that gets profession as employee of plantation/PTP’s, participants that are:

1. Mr. Soewardi
2. Mrs. Ida
3. Mr. Samsul
4. Mr. Anang
5. Mr. Supaad
6. Mr. Hamsin
7. Mrs. Iwan
8. Nur Kholili
9. Mrs. Umi Natiqoh
10. Mrs. Wasiah

This activity also been focused about evaluate community about simulation activity, information’s come from, socialization time, simulation commitee, socialization method, and effective ways on socialization. Its result as follows:

1. Community knowledge about simulation.

   In this FGD’s Mr. Soewardis, Mr. Supaad, Mr. Hamsin saids that they know about flash flood simulation, Beside that, which is Mrs. Ida, Mr. Samsul, Mrs. Anang, Mrs. Iwan, Kholili's light, Umi Natiqoh and Mrs. Wasiah don’t know if would be held flash flood simulation in their village. FGD'S participant that don’t know about flash flood simulation reasoning that they work at plantation so there is no information for them.

2. Socialization Officer

   From FGD we also know who is socializing about simulation, according to participants who knows about simulation socialization (Supaad, and Hamsin), they said that member of PMI Jember's Branch was the officer who socializing this simulations, another one said did not know, because of their location of work are out of reach by PMI or did not getting information by Village's officer.

3. Information's Come From

   From this FGD that we can also know about where information about simulation come from, according to FGD's participant, information about simulation come from Head of Dusun, RT / RW Mrs.t large amount of them did'n knows. It because of sometimes they don't go home to go to settlement.

4. Socialization method

   Socialization methodic that is used, according to participant (Supaad) FGD is announcement at mosque and appointment at village office. Another participant (Hamsin) said through by appointment at village office. Meanwhile the other says that they didn't know. While at *cross check* to participant why while there is announcement at their mosque they didn't know, they say that they are still at plantation so announcement voice be not been heard.

5. Effectivity ways of socialization

   According to participant FGD about how make socialization effectively, large amount of them says did notknow, but from their ignorance can be taken as material of discussion about efectivity socialization that done by PMI and local government. Its mean, they percepted that socialization wouldn't effective if they did not involved as participant.

Although there is a difference perception about simulation socialization but generally, all participant knows about simulation eventhough only hearing or takes look activity at village office. And local government employee through by Head of dusun get role in simulated socialization. The most effective methodic of socialization is visited community's house one by one. And effective way of socializations are announcement and good explanation.

Focuss Group Discussion (FGD) Part 3

This Focuss Group Discussion (FGD) discusing about material of simulation's preparation, material of early warning system simulation and material of flash flood evacuation at Pace's village Silo district. This FGD was done on Ahmad Kurd's house on Sunday 21st February 2010 at 13.30 until with 15.30. It presented by 10 participants and focused to discussing about preparation evaluation and early warning system simulation and material of evacuation. Tenth person that are, as follows:

1. Mrs. Siri
2. Kali
3. Mrs. Suhannah
4. Mr.Ahmad
5. Mr.Muhammad
6. Mr.Munir
7. Mr. Ita
8. Mrs. Yati
9. Mr. Yon
10. Mr.Rohmat

FGD'S result is as follows:

1. Evaluation of flash flood simulation preparation

   FGD'S participant (Ahmad Kurd, Mrs. Siri, MR. Ita, MR. Yon and Muhammad) says that there is preparation activity that did by committee (PMI) with forms of preparation as meet, announcement and training and the other participant says

there is no preparation activity. They also participate on that preparation and their perception about that preparation was done very good.

2. Material of early warning system

   FGD's participants (Ahmad Kurd, Mrs. Siri, MR. Ita, MR. Yon and Muhammad) said, there is material of early warning system that is given in simulation. Tools that used in that simulation is kentongan and large amount of them know about the meaning of kentongan sound because those tool is already use at long time ago. Participants also understand about material of early warning system and they declare that there is communication device that used and large of it have a good function. They also trained about writing important information about early warning and making a good and exactly decision.

3. Material of Evacuation

   According to Mr. Ahmad Kurd, Mrs. Siri, Mrs. Yati, Mr. Ita, Mr. Yon and Mr. Muhammad, they say that there is material of evacuation and saving in that simulation activity. Large of them understanding that material and wants to apply it. In this material also been use supporting tools laike "tandu" and coordination in team and coordination among team.

Focuss Group Discussion (FGD) Part 4

This Focuss Group Discussion (FGD) are discusing about evaluation on community involvement in that simulation so with local government involvement in simulation at Pace's village Silo district. This FGD was held on Mr. Sudarso's house on Tuesday 23th February 2010 at 13.30 until with 15.30. On this FGD was presented by 10 participants and focused to evaluate community and local government involvement. Tenth person that are, as follows:

1. Mrs. Maun
2. Mrs. Jasminah

3. Mr. Sudarso
4. Mrs. Nur Amala
5. Mrs. Marfuah
6. Mrs. Elvin
7. Mr. M. Hasan Basri
8. Mr. Ilzam
9. Mrs. Eni
10. Mrs. Sunar

This FGD's result is as follows:

1. Community involvement

   According to, Mr. Sudarso, Mrs. Amala's light, Mrs. Marfuah, Mrs. Elvin, Mr. M. Hasan Basri, Mr. Ilzam, and Mrs. Eni that they are involved in simulation Both of involved in preparation and involved in its activity. Another one says just observe from outside or as audience because doesn't be registered as participant.

2. Local government involvement

   According to participant FGD (Mr. Sudarso, Mrs. Nur Amala, Mrs. Marfuah, Mrs. Elvin, Mr. M. Hasan Basri, Ilzam, and Mrs. Eni), that local government participate in this simulation from the beginning like socialization activity, preparation until performing. The most supporting activity by local government was give policy, rules and simulation place and material application and simulation material.

Whole Focuss Group Discussion (FGD) Multi Participants Part Part 1

This is a biger Focuss Group Discussion (FGD) than before discussing about successfulness of simulation, criticism and recomendation to simulation activity, community perception as non participant and recomendation to flash flood simulation performance at Pace’s village Silo district. This FGD was held on Head of Dusun

Curahwungkal's house on Wednesday 24th February 2010 at 13.30 until 16.00. On this FGD was presented by 20 participants and It's focused to evaluate the successfulness of simulation, criticism and recomendation to simulation activity, community perception as non participant and recomendation to flash flood simulation performance. To twenty persons those are, as follows:

1. Mrs. Lilik W.
2. Mr. HabiMrs.lah
3. Mr. Hairudin
4. Mr. Maksum
5. Mrs. Siswani
6. Mr. Eko
7. Mr. Matsari
8. Mr. Kholiq
9. Mrs. Yuliatin
10. Mr. Yudi
11. Mrs. Novi
12. Mrs. Sini
13. Mrs. Olif
14. Mrs. Irfadarus
15. Mr. Ahmad Sa'adi
16. Mr. Isbandi
17. Mr. Charis
18. Mrs. Holifah
19. Mr. Facet
20. Mr. Nasir

From little part of those participant that are community figures (Mr. Lilik W., Mr. Habibulah, Mr. Hairudin, Mr. Maksum). Based on FGD we know that that information a large part of them (Siswani, Eko, Matsari, Kholiq, Yuliatin, Yudi, Sini, Ahmad Sa'adi, Charis, Holifah, Mr. Legi and Nasir) said that simulation activity walks

properly and successfull. Another says insufficiently successful. This successfullness based on their perception are looked from there are a lot of participant which comes, knowledge that gotten are needed by citizen. Another says that those activity are fail because of not at all citizen be participated as participant.

They give recomendation that if performed a similar activity in the future it shouldn't impressed abrupt and give priority to disaster gristle community.

Perception by FGD's participant that not as participant said that activity was successful because it walks properly and without victim. They suggest that it will be necessarily if more community those are involved to this activity, so all community that not involved as participants got same knowledge with participants. Also part of them suggests if performed next simulation shouldn't impress abrupt in order got deep understanding to community.

Focuss Group Discussion (FGD) Multi Participants Part 2

This Focuss Group Discussion (FGD) constitute sequel from FGD in daylight previous and still talk about substantion of simulation as a whole which is about community perception about simulation, socialization, evaluation of simulation preparation, evaluation of early warnings material, evacuation's material evaluation, evaluation of community involvement, evaluation of local government involvement, evaluation of its successesfullness, criticism and recomendation to simulation activity, and the latest about recomendation to flash flood simulation performing at Pace's village Silo district. This FGD was held in Head of Dusun Curahwungkal's house on Wednesday 24th February 2010 at 19.00 until 22.00. This FGD was presented by 20 participants. Goes to twenty persons that is, as follows:

1. Mr. Saifudin Saleh
2. Mr. Ahmad Zaini
3. Mr. Abdul Azis
4. Mr. Buli Husairi
5. Mr. Fiveri Idam Muhrobi

6. Mr. Hekam
7. Mr. H. Zainal Abidin
8. Mr. Kholis
9. Mr. Budi
10. Mrs. Tia
11. Mrs. Fikri
12. Mrs. Soliha
13. Mr. A. Legi
14. Mr. Yusuf
15. Mr. Haris
16. Rony
17. Mr. Abdul
18. Mr. Om
19. Mr. Surila
20. Mr. Saripin

Severall of all participants are as community figure, They are Mr. Saifudin Saleh as Head of Dusun Curahwungkal, Ahmad Zaini, Buli Husairi, and H. Zainal Abidin. Mr. Abdul Azis is Takeovered Head of Desa Pace and Fiveri Idam Muhrobi as his employee and another is Curahwungkal's community citizen. Base FGD acquired information as a whole as follows:

1. Community perception to flash flood simulation

In that FGD, community knows if will perform flash flood simulation. Just a little of them that don't know if will perform flash flood simulation. And they said that simulation activity are important to their behalf in order to get knowledge about flash flood indication until how processes evacuation correct and exactly. This reasoned by Buli Husairi, Hekam, H. Zainal Abidin, Kholis, Kindness, Tia, Mrs. Fikri, Soliha, A Legi, Mr. Yusuf, Mr. Haris, Mr. Abdul, Mr. Surila, and Mr. Saripin

2. Evaluation of flashes flood simulation socialization

Through this FGD we know that Head of Dusun socializing this simulation so with kinsfolk and neighbour.

Through this FGD can also know about where does information of simulation come from. The information of simulation come from head of dusun, Head of RT / RW, pengajian's group and Head of Village / Head of Dusun.

Socialization method that is used, according to participant FGD was visit to citizen house and appointment at village's office.

According to participant FGD, effective way to socializing are make citizen sure about this activity, through announcement, don't over abrupt and clear guidance, This reasoned by Mr. Saifudin Saleh, Ahmad Zaini, Abdul Azis, Mr. Buli Husairi, H. Zainal Abidin, Kholis, Mrs. Fikri, Soliha, Mr. Haris, Rony, Mr. Abdul, Mr. Om.

3. Evaluation of Simulation Preparation

Based on FGD's result got an information that large part of participants said that there is a simulation preparation at that activity, its form as announcement, training or clear rehearsal, and appointment.

Large part of FGD's participant comes on that simulation preparation with gets role in preparation for equipment until determination of role.

According to participant FGD there is simulation material as a guidance book and instruction of committee and they assumpt that those material are match with activity. All reason was passed by Saifudin Saleh, Ahmad Zaini, Abdul Azis, Buli Husairi, Fiveri Idam Muhrobi, Hekam, H. Zainal Abidin, Kholis, Mr. Surila, Mr. Saripin

4. Evaluation of Early Warning Material

Early warning system's material also been given in that simulation. Proved by there are some tool purpose as kentongan and siren that used in simulation's material. Participant understands about kentongan and siren's sound. It stated by

Saifudin Saleh, Ahmad Zaini, Abdul Azis, Buli Husairi, Mr. Yusuf, Mr. Haris, Rony, Mr. Abdul, Mr. Om, Mr. Surila, Mr. Saripin

5. Evacuation material evaluation

In that simulation was given material of evacuation processes. Previously also was given knowledge how forms satgas in handle of flood. How do an important information registry by and how to make that information communicates by satgas, and how make a good and exactly decision. In this material, participants give comment that large of them said that they understand and able to perform. This comment let by Fiveri Idam Muhrobi, Hekam, H. Zainal Abidin, Kholis, Budi, Tia, Mrs. Fikri, Soliha, Soliha, Mr. Yusuf, Mr. Haris, Rony, Mr. Abdul.

6. Evaluation of community involvement

FGD'S participant declares that they are involved in simulation, like in preparation and its activity performing. Be non participant say that they just observe from outside or as audience. Mr. Saifudin Saleh, Ahmad Zaini, Abdul Azis, Mr. Buli Husairi, Fiveri Idam Muhrobi, Hekam, H. Zainal Abidin, Kholis, Mrs. Fikri, Mr. Yusuf, Mr. Haris, Rony, Mr. Abdul, Mr. Saripin are involved in simulation.

7. Local government involvement

According to participant FGD, both of community citizen and local government declares that they participates on simulation with starts from socializing until performing simulation. Local government in FGD this was represented by Head of Dusun, Takeoverd Head of Village also participates in socialization. Local government supported all simulation activity as giving policy, rules, simulation place and material application and simulation material. It stated by Mr. Saifudin, Ahmad Zaini, Abdul Azis, Mr. Buli Husairi, Fiveri, Hekam, H. Zainal Abidin.

8. Successes level evaluation simulated

   As revealed by Mr. Saifudin Saleh, Ahmad Zaini, Abdul Azis, Buli Husairi, Fiveri Muhrobi, Hekam, H. Zainal Abidin, Kholis, Budi, Mr. Yusuf, Mr. Haris, Rony, Mr. Abdul that successfullness of simulation because simulation that is done was important to them. Large part of them declares that flash flood simulation reach successful, even some participant declares that simulation was verry successful. Assessment by participant was an accumulation of all material such as assessment about early warning system, evacuation and saving, they appreciate that the activity was done successfully.

9. Recommendation to flash flood simulation performing

   Recommendation by FGD's participant as non flash flood simulation participant is that activity should be done don't abrupt and more priority to disaster gristle community that lives in region as simulation location, not community from outside region. This recommendation suggested by Saifudin Saleh, Ahmad Zaini, Abdul Azis, Buli Husairi, Fiveri Muhrobi, Hekam, H. Zainal Abidin, Kholis, Budi, Tia, Mrs. Fikri, Soliha, A Legi, Mr. Yusuf, Mr. Haris, Rony, Mr. Abdul, Mr. Om, Mr. Surila, Mr. Saripin.