

CONCLUSIONS OF DISASTER RISK

The disaster happened because of natural factors and human factors. In general, raises the risk of disaster. High or low risk of disaster is dependent on threats, vulnerabilities and capabilities in the face of disaster.

In Jember, which are areas prone to flood disaster is the Subdistrict Silo, Panti and Sukorambi. Therefore need to know about the level of disaster risk for each area. This research is more focused indicators of disaster risk and vulnerability of the community's ability to cope with disasters.

Here are the indicators used in measuring vulnerability and the ability to cope the disasters. These indicators are (1) the ability to perform monitoring and observation, (2) the ability to provide early warning, (3) the ability to perform evacuation, (4) the ability to defend themselves, (5) ownership of the knowledge base and (6) awareness / vigilance owned. Indicators are drawn from questions from the questionnaire early warning system and awareness hereinafter referred to as parameters. Parameters assessed from lowest to highest value of the percentage of respondents to answer the following approach.

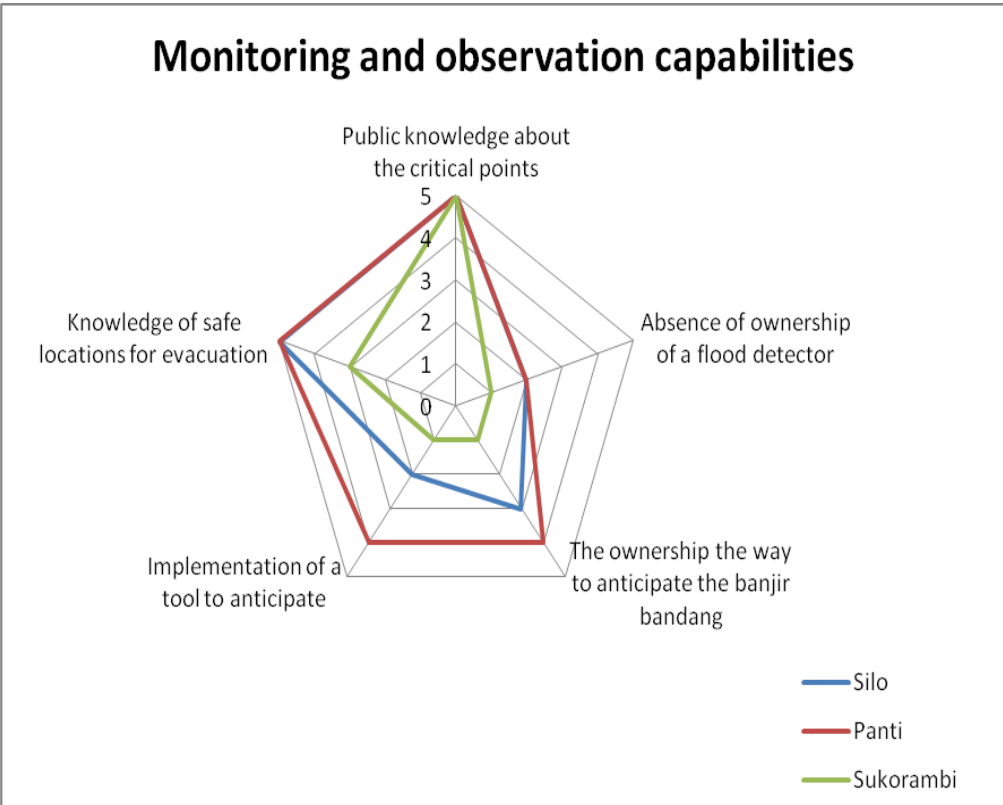
Percentage of answers	Scores.	the meaning
00-20%	1	Very Low
21-40%	2	Low
41-60%	3	Medium
61-80%	4	High
81-100%	5	Very high

Furthermore, the results of scoring are made in equal-interval scale with a scoring average results of each parameter. Here's the interval and the meaning of the scoring.

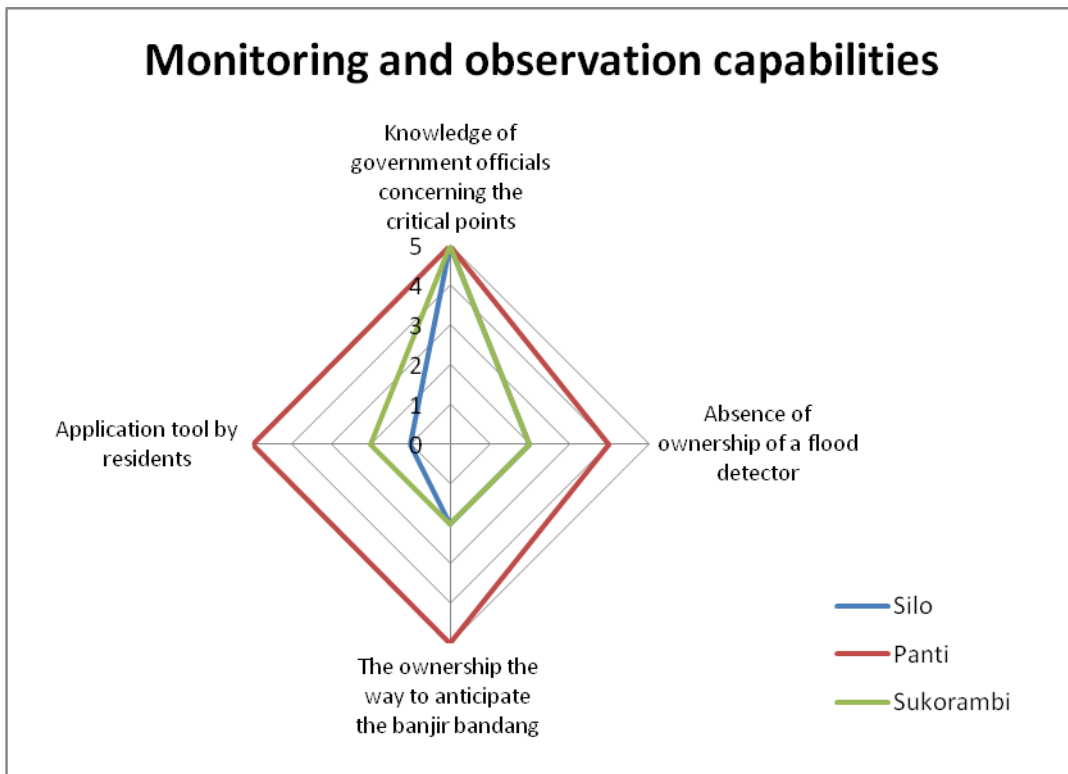
Interval	Meaning
1.00 to 1.5	Very low
1.51 to 2.50	Low
2.51 to 3.50	Moderate
3.51 to 4.50	High
4.51-5	Very High

1. Ability to conduct monitoring and observation.

In preparing this report, the ability to do detailed monitoring and observation by the community and local government. For society, indicators and monitoring capabilities of the knowledge society views about the critical points, flood detector ownership, how to anticipate the flood of ownership, application tools and knowledge to anticipate the location safe for evacuation. Based on the results of analysis shows that an average of 3.33 or monitoring capabilities in the medium category. Subdistrict Panti and Silo have an average of 3.5 monitoring capabilities, while the subdistrict Sukorambi has a value below capacity that is equal to 3. Here is the value of each parameter monitoring and observation capabilities of society.

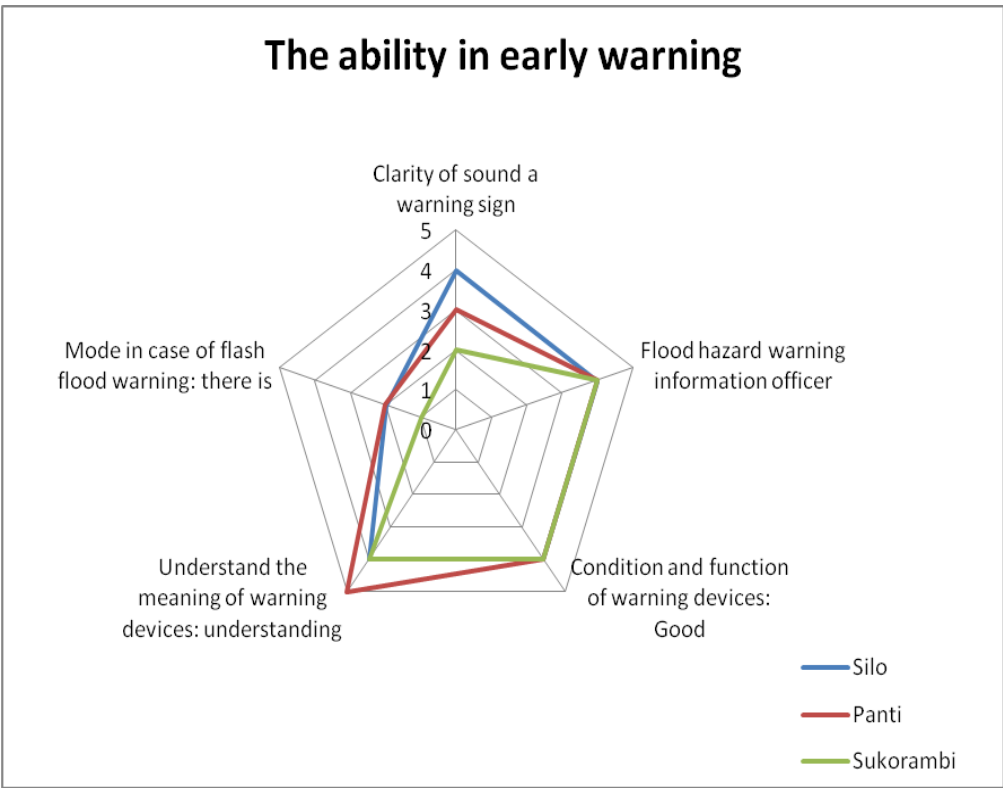


Furthermore, the ability to perform monitoring and observation for local government official including the public's knowledge about the critical points, flood detector ownership, how to anticipate the flood of ownership, the application of tools by the population. Based on the results of analysis show that the level of monitoring and observation of an average of 3.833 is included in the high category. This means that government officials have a higher skill level compared with the community. Subdistrict Panti has a higher skill level than the Subdistrict Silo and Sukorambi are respectively 4.5, 3.5, 3.5. Here is the value of each parameter in the indicator monitoring and observation skills to local government.

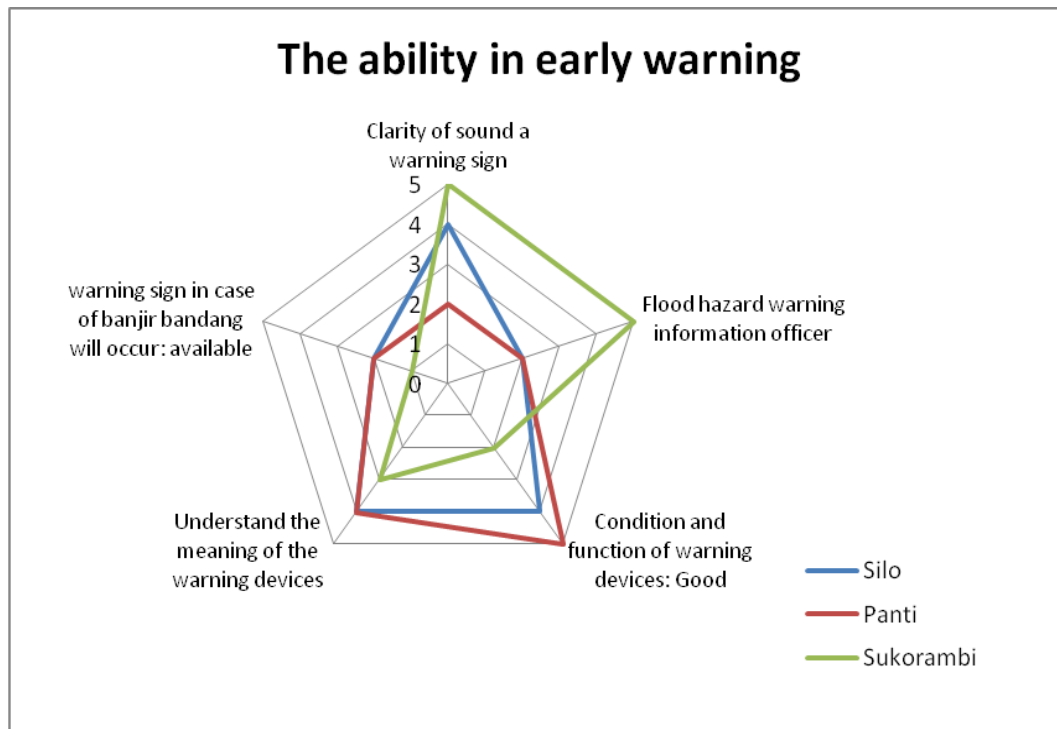


2. Ability to Perform Early Warning

Like the capabilities for monitoring and observation, indicators of the ability to perform early warning are also classified by the public and local government officials. Indicator of the ability to decide to conduct warning and notification was approached by several parameters as follows, clarity of the sound of warning signs, the availability of official flood hazard warning information, the good conditions of warning devices function, understand the meaning of warning devices, the way in case of banjir bandang warnings. Based on the results of analysis show that the average ability of society to the decision to perform early warning of 3.83 or higher in this category. However, only two regions that have the category just above average, which are subdistrict Silo and Panti in average of 4.00, 4.00, while the Subdistrict Sukorambi amounted as 3.5.

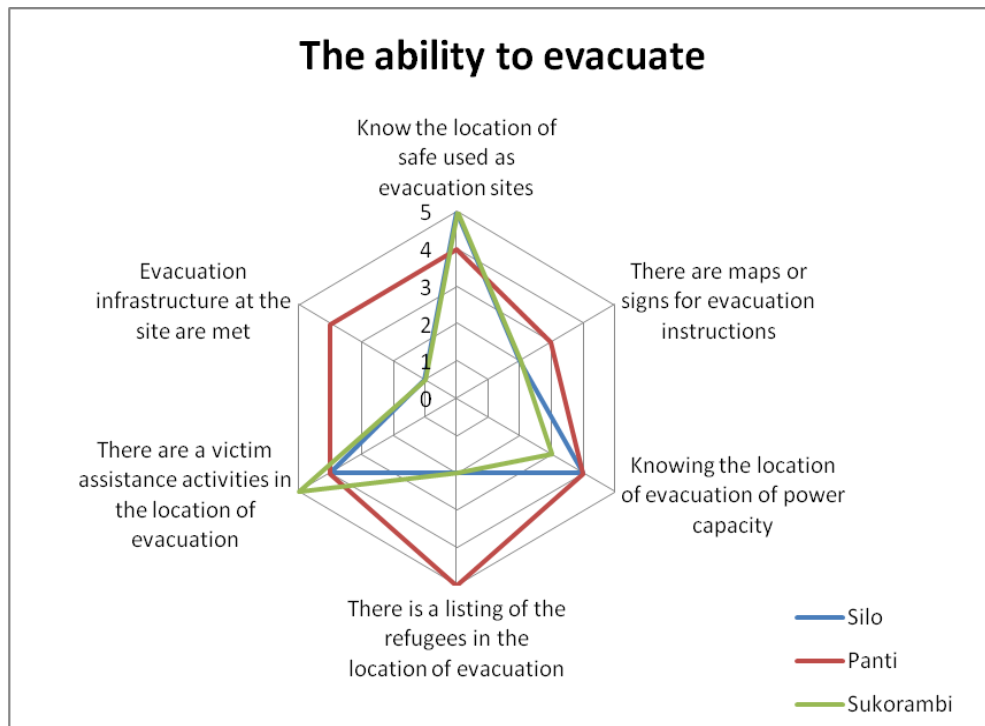


Furthermore, for local government officials, including the ability to give early warning signs of some parameters of the sound clarity of the warning, the official flood hazard warning information, good conditions and warning devices function, understand the meaning of warning devices, the way in case of banjir bandang warning. Based on the analysis results show that the average value of the ability to give early warning apparatus at 3.5 with the largest value for Subdistrict Sukorambi, Silo and Panti respectively are 3.75, 3.5 and 3.25. Following each provide an early warning capability.

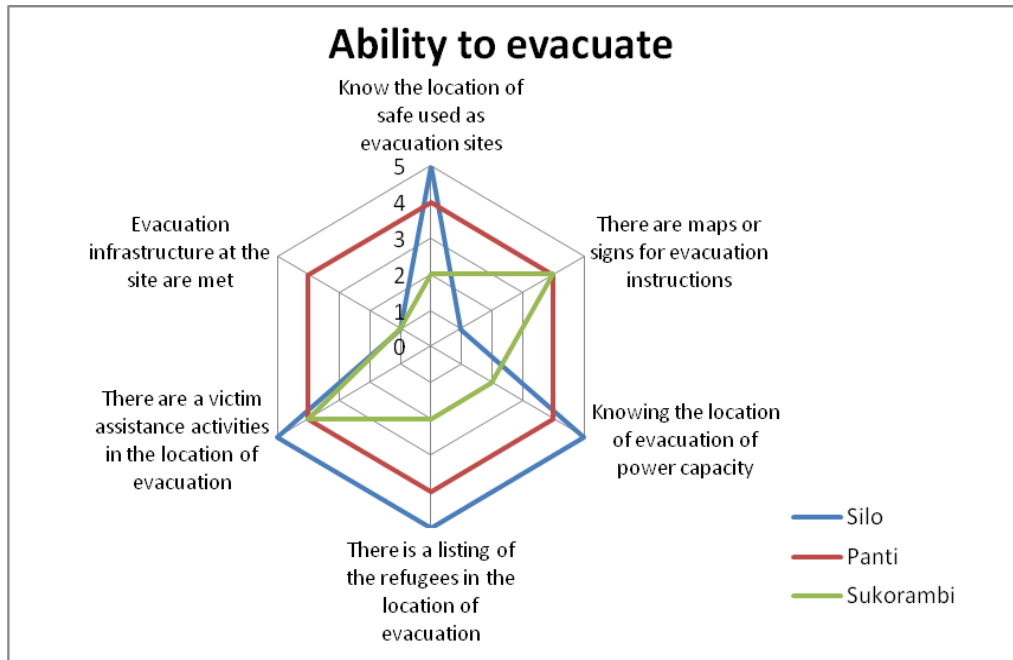


3. Conduct Evacuation Capability

Indicator of the ability to evacuate can be seen from a secure knowledge of the location used as evacuation, there are maps or signs for evacuation instructions, knowing the location of evacuation capacity, there is a listing of the refugees in the location of evacuation, there are activities at the location of the victim assistance, evacuation and evacuation infrastructure at the site are met. Based on the results of analysis show that on average the ability to evacuate in the study area amounted to 3.39 or enter into a medium category. Subdistrict Panti has a higher ability than the Subdistrict Silo and Sukorambi with in their respective percentages were 4.00, 3.67 and 2.5.

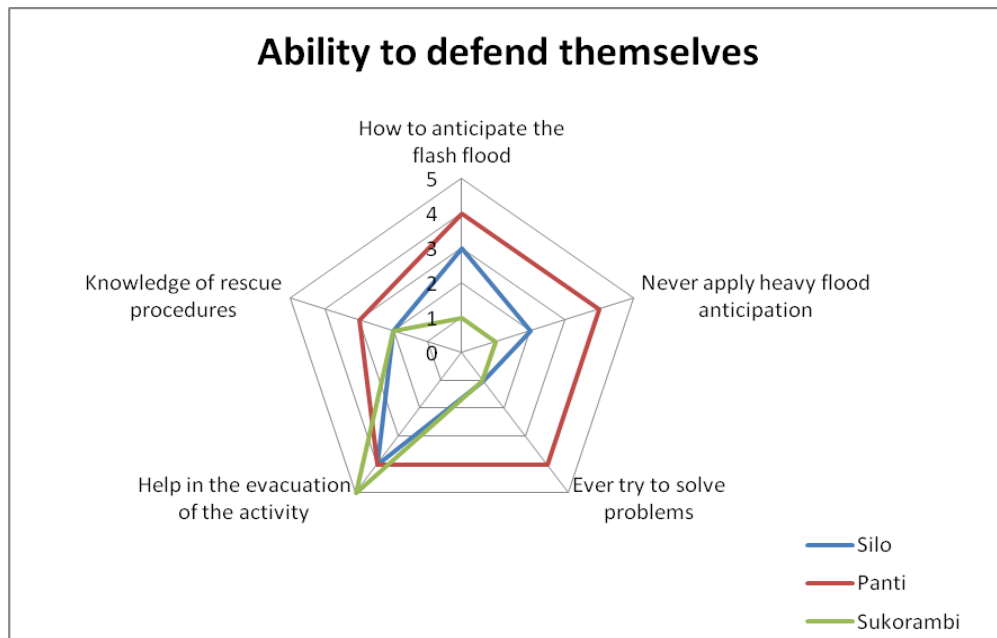


Furthermore, the ability to evacuate for the local government official consists of several parameters, are knew the location used as the location of safe evacuation, there are maps or evacuation instructions, knowing the location of evacuation capacity, there is a listing of the location of refugees in evacuation, rescue victims there are activities at the evacuation location, facilities and infrastructure at the evacuation sites are fulfilled. Based on the results of analysis show that the average government's ability to perform the evacuation is 3.39 included in the medium category. Subdistrict Panti has the greatest capacity with a value of 4.00 followed by the Subdistrict Silo and Sukorambi respectively are 3.67 and 2.5.



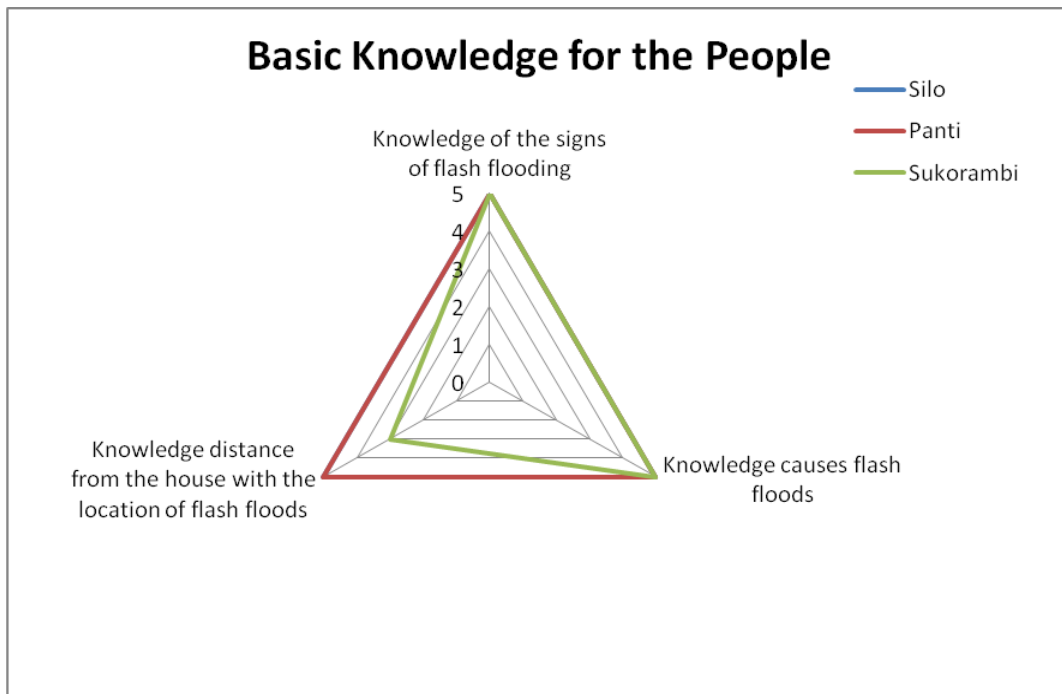
4. Themselves Defend capability

The parameters used to measure the ability to defend themselves including how to anticipate the banjir bandang, banjir bandang anticipated implementation, application of problem solving, the activities in the rescue, evacuation and rescue procedures knowledge. Based on the results of analysis show that an average of 2.33 for the ability to defend themselves included in the low category. Average abilities to defend themselves in Subdistrict Silo is 4 or in the highest category compared with the Subdistrict Silo and Sukorambi respectively are 2.00 and 1.00. Below each parameter value the ability to defend themselves.

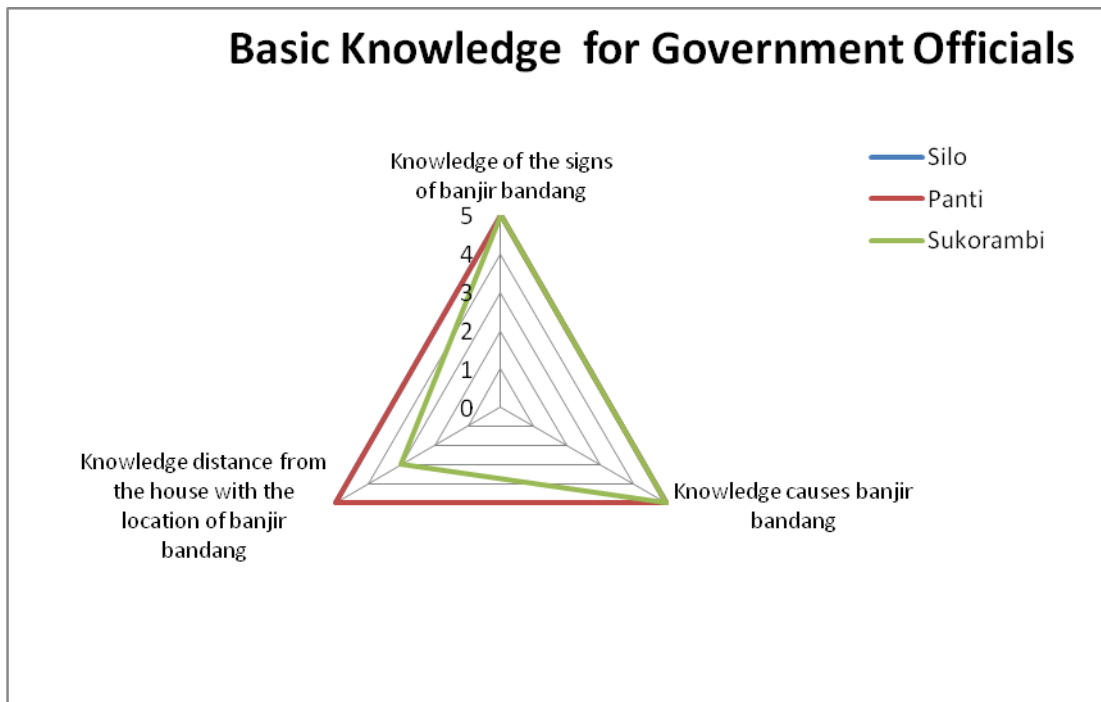


5. Basic knowledge of Banjir bandang disaster

Basic knowledge of banjir bandang parameters specified by several parameters, are knowledge of the signs of banjir bandang, The knowledge of banjir bandang cause, knowledge of distance from the house to banjir bandang location. Based on the results of analysis show that the average basic knowledge of banjir bandang and consciousness of 4.77, including the very high category. Furthermore, subdistrict Panti and Silo have a basic knowledge as 5, then Subdistrict Sukorambi has a value of 4.7. Complete details on the value of each parameter can be seen in the following charts.

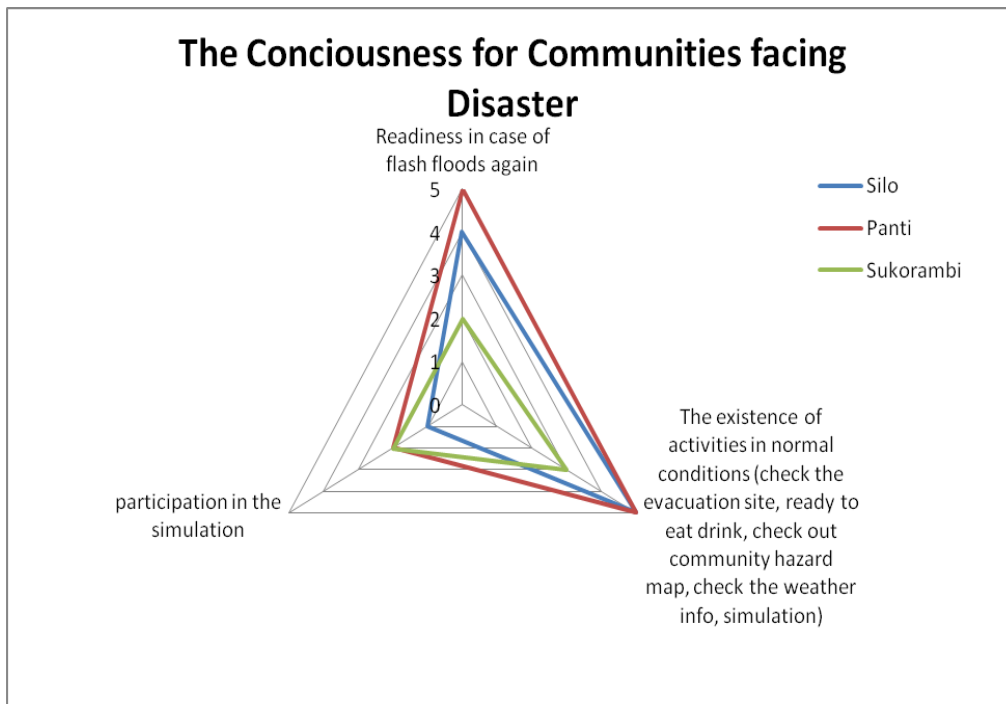


Government officers have the same value with the knowledge society with a value of 4.77 for Subdistrict Panti and Silo as 5 while the Subdistrict Sukorambi as 4.33. Here is the value of each parameter of the basic knowledge of government officials.

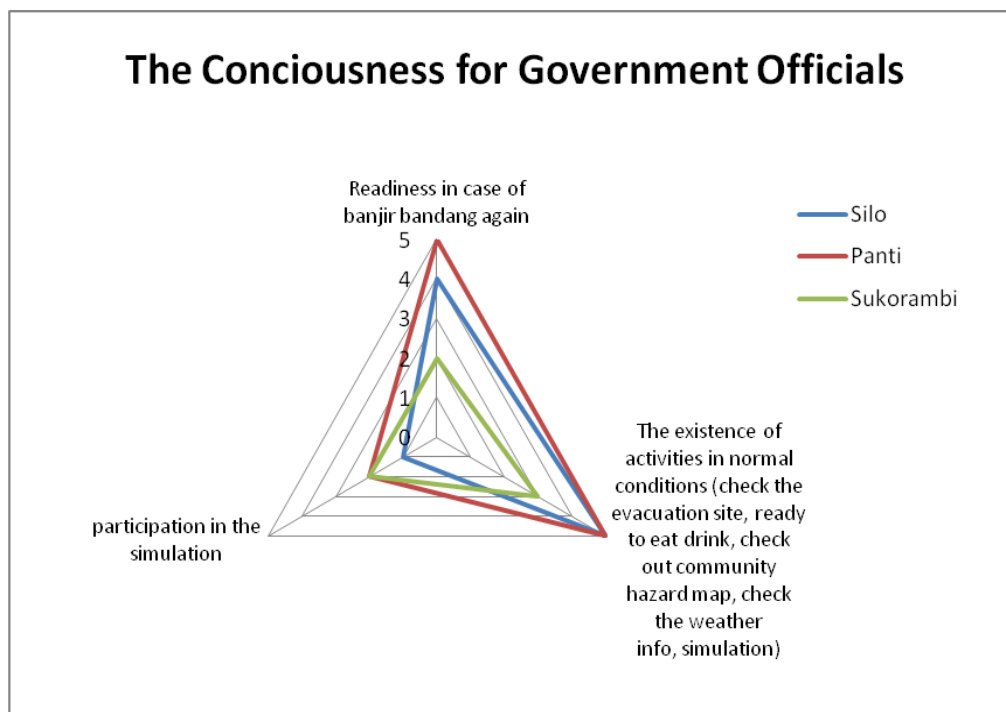


6. Banjir Bandang Disaster Awareness

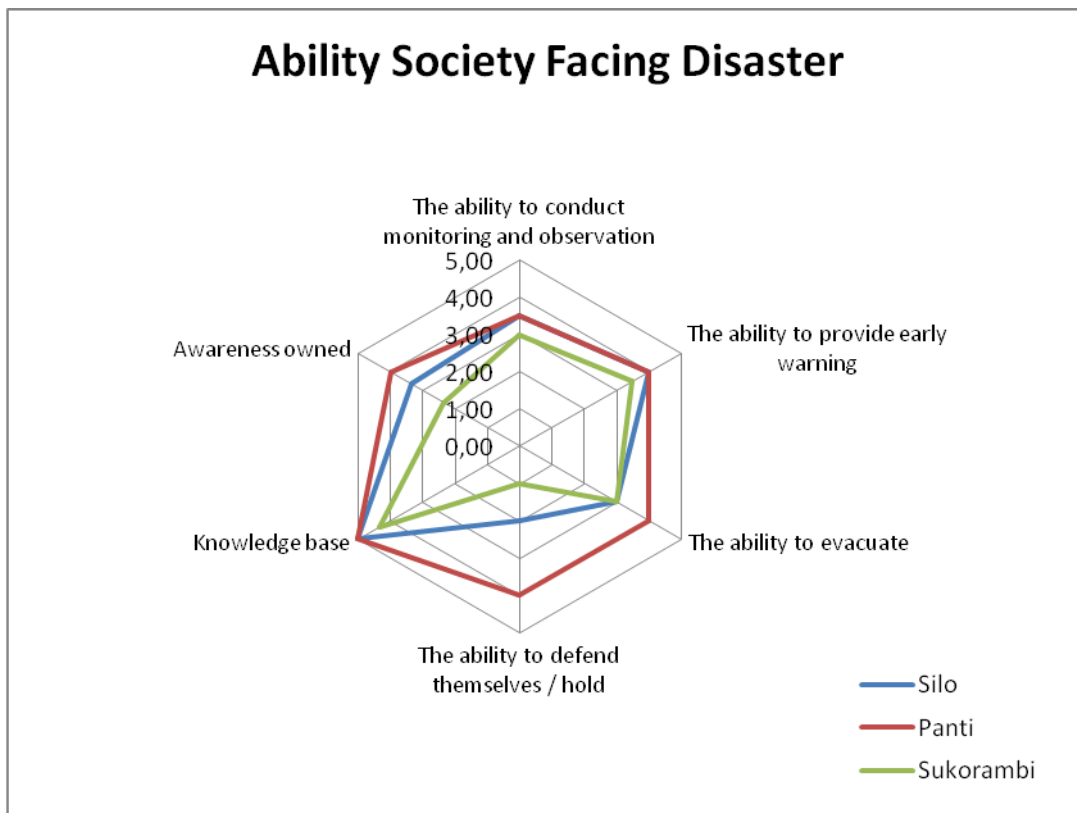
Awareness Indicators face banjir bandang measured by three parameters include Preparedness in case of another banjir bandang, the activity in normal conditions and the participation in the simulation. Detailed discussion of awareness by the public and local government officials. Based on the results of analysis show that the average awareness in the research area of 3.22 or into the medium category. Values have the highest awareness in sub district Silo in 4, followed by 3.33 in Silo and 2,33 in Subdistrict Sukorambi. Below the level of public awareness in the face of disaster.



Furthermore, for awareness-level local government officials have an average of 4.13 with the highest level of awareness in the Subdistrict Silo as 4.57 is included in the highest category followed by the subdistrict Silo and Sukorambi respectively are of 4.35 and 3.48.

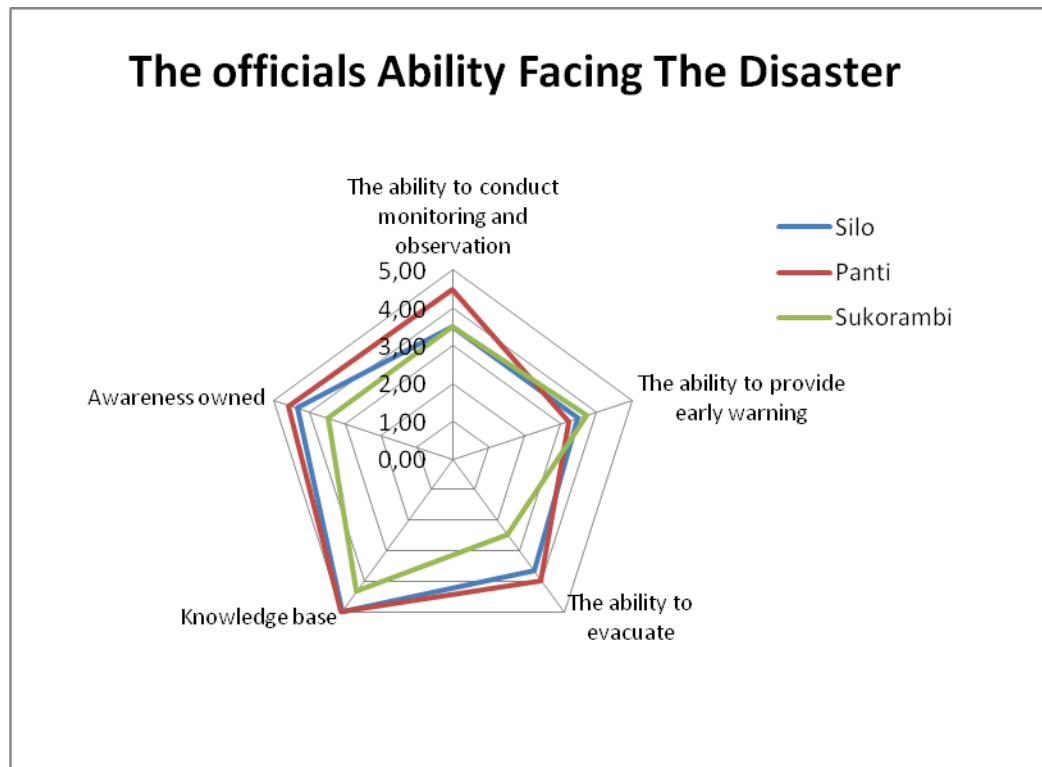


Community capabilities and forces in the face of Disaster capacity is the average of each indicator. Based on the results of analysis show that the average community's capacity for coping banjir bandang disasters is 3.47 included in the medium category. Subdistrict Panti has an average of 4.08 or higher in the same category while Subdistrict Silo of 3.47 in the same category are and Subdistrict Sukorambi of 2.86 in the medium category, too. Therefore, for Subdistrict Silo and Sukorambi need increased capacity to cope banjir bandang disasters.



On the other hand, the average ability of the local government official in banjir bandang disaster in three areas of study is 3.93 included in the high category with the highest value of 4.26 at Subdistrict Panti, followed Subdistrict Silo and Sukorambi respectively in 4.00 and 3.51. Judging from these results indicate that the ability of its officials are relatively equal among the three regions. Here the value of the ability of each area of research.

The officials Ability Facing The Disaster



Generally could be concluded that the ability of community in Subdistrict Panti is highest in the face banjir bandang, followed by the Subdistrict Silo and Sukorambi. While the ability of government officials in the three areas of research are relatively equal.