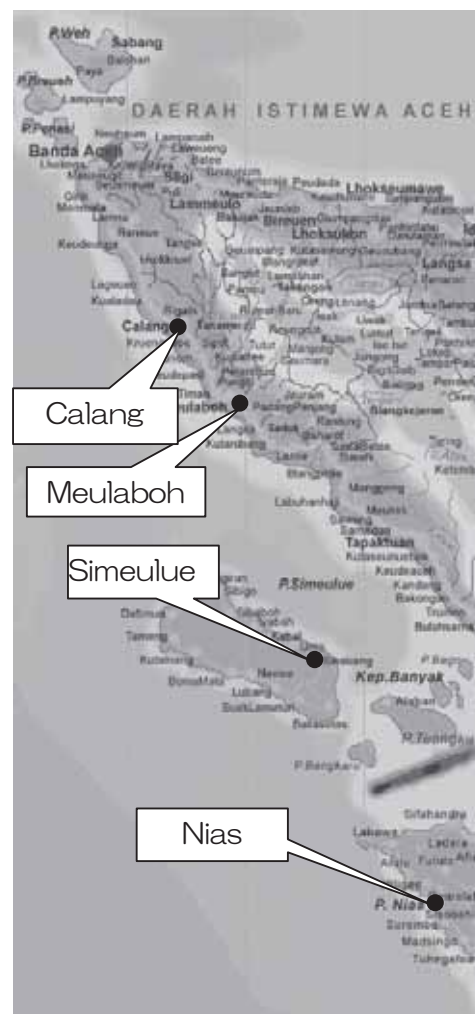


5-5. Report of Questionnaire Survey in Indonesia

5-5-1. Background

The serious Indian Ocean Tsunami disaster was attributed to the absence of a tsunami early warning system in the Indian Ocean like the Pacific and lack of knowledge about tsunami among the general public. Since the lack of perception about tsunami among local residents has not been proved clearly by data, ADRC conducted questionnaire and interview surveys in Sri Lanka and the Maldives. According to the results, 93.5% of the respondents in Sri Lanka, and 82.8% of those in the Maldives had never heard about tsunami before the catastrophe. As verified by the survey results, it was clear that the lack of public awareness on tsunami is the urgent issue to address in these countries. It is imperative that similar perception study should be conducted in each affected country to tailor the most effective and sustainable countermeasures to tsunami and other natural disasters. Since Indonesia is the country which took the most toll of human suffering, the conduct of this study is deemed necessary the soonest time possible.



5-5-2. Objectives

The purposes of this research are as follows:

- to assess and evaluate current situation and community's capacity to respond to natural disasters, and
- to propose a strategy for dissemination of tsunami knowledge and to raise public awareness regarding Tsunami disaster.

5-5-3. Period of Field Survey

Banda Aceh: From 10th October 2005 to 14th November 2005

West part of northern Sumatra (Calang, Meulaboh), Simeulue and Nias: From 20th November 2005 to 20th December 2005

5-5-4. Sample and Distribution

	Residents	School Children	Class Teachers	Government Officers
Banda Aceh	1,000	1,000	84	120
West of Northern Sumatra	1000	1,016	100	115
Simeulue	500	519	7	50
Nias	500	514	7	50
Total	3.000	3,049	198	335

5-5-5. Results of the Survey

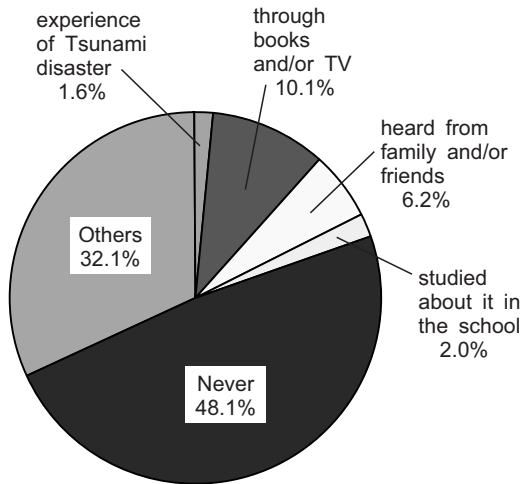
<Residents>

(1) Knowledge of Tsunami

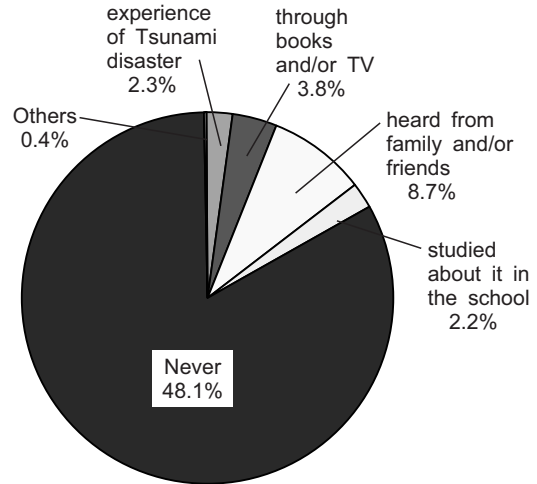
Many residents have knowledge of Tsunami, especially in Simeulue (*), 80% of residents know Tsunami. Half of them have heard it from their families, so it is confirmed that transferring experiences is useful and important.

(*) Only 6 of 65,000 residents in the island were killed by tsunami 26 Dec. 2004, because the last huge tsunami story in 1907 had been transferred within residents.

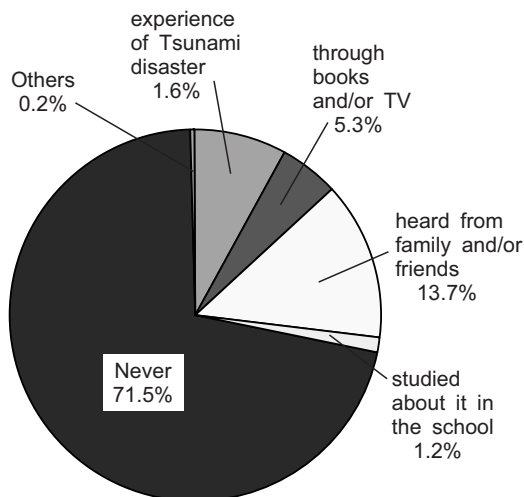
Banda Aceh



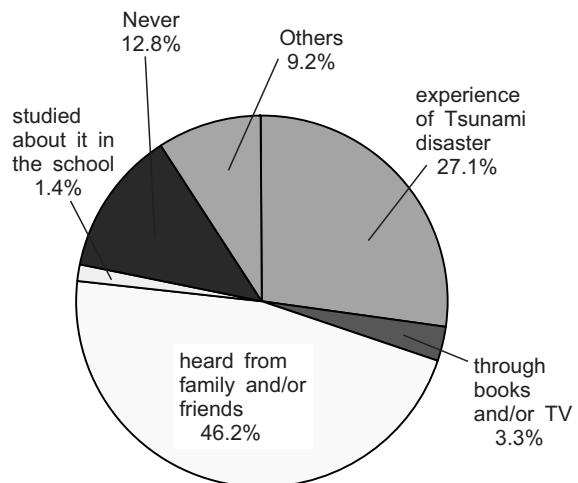
West of N-Sumatra



Nias



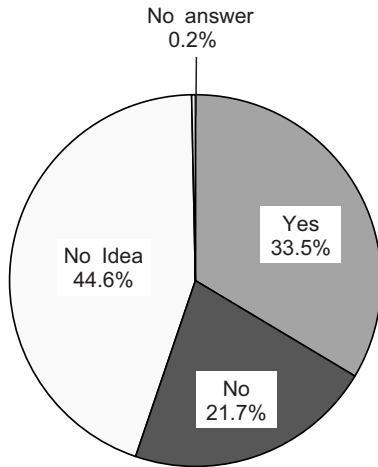
Simeulue



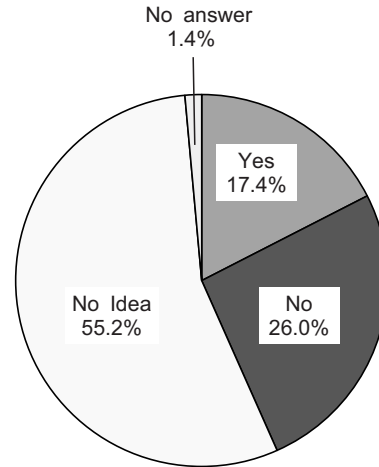
(2) Possibility of damage reductions in case of knowledge of tsunami before tsunami

Results are much different from Sri Lanka, only 30-40% residents thought they could have reduced the damages of tsunami if they had known more about tsunami. Because they cannot predict how big the tsunami was.

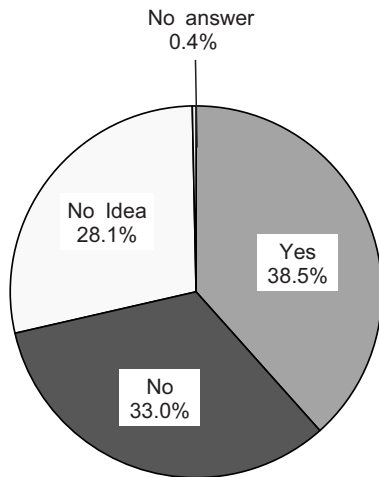
Banda Aceh



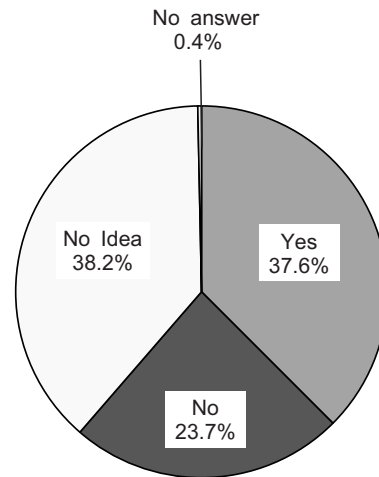
West of N-Sumatra



Nias



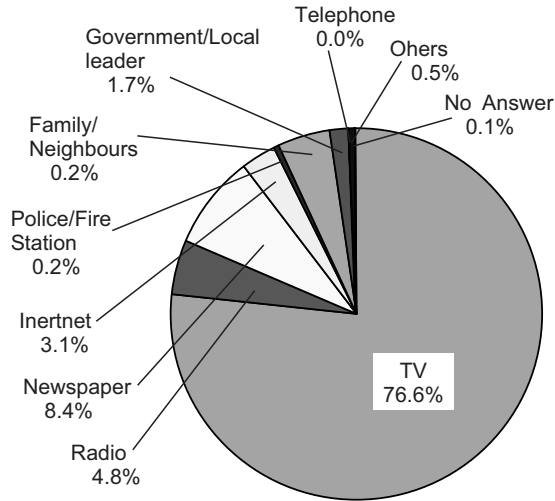
Simeulue



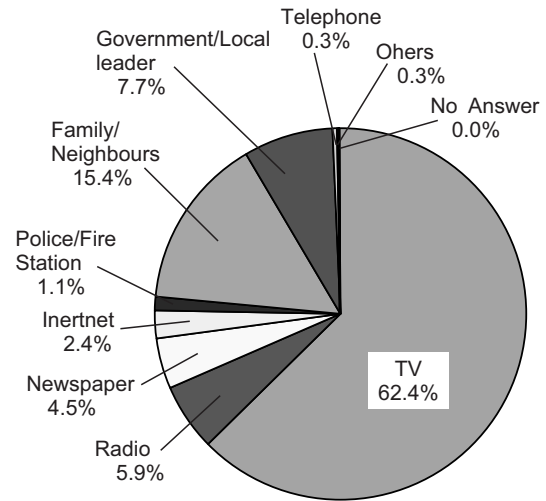
(3) Most important information during the first week after the Tsunami occurrence

The dominant of the respondents answered that the media most cater the information was TV (60-80%). This was because of one of the TV stations named MetroTV always present the news on tsunami in their program called breaking news “Indonesia is crying”. Another TV stations also broadcasted the news on tsunami in their head lines news.

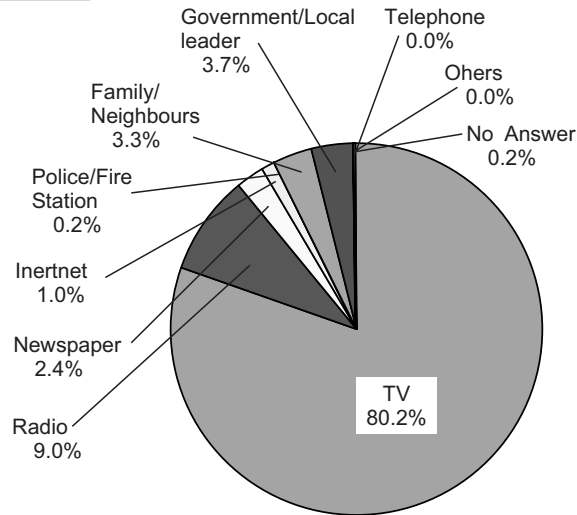
Banda Aceh



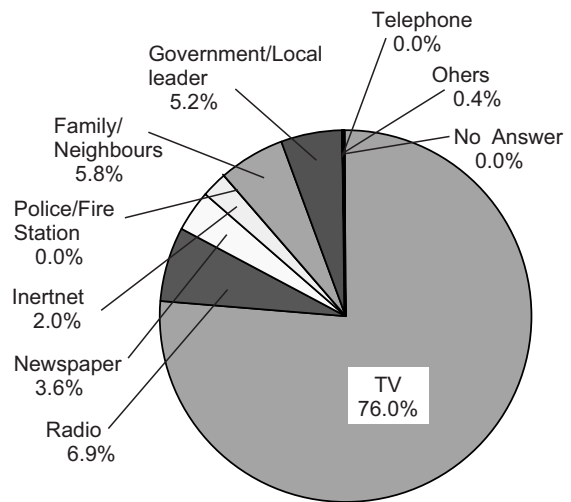
West of N-Sumatra



Nias



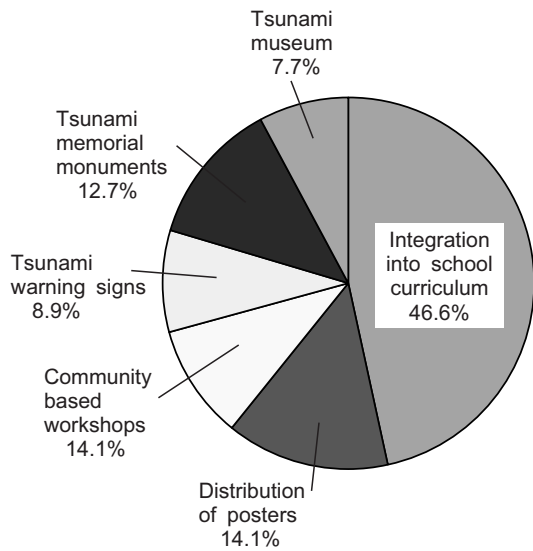
Simeulue



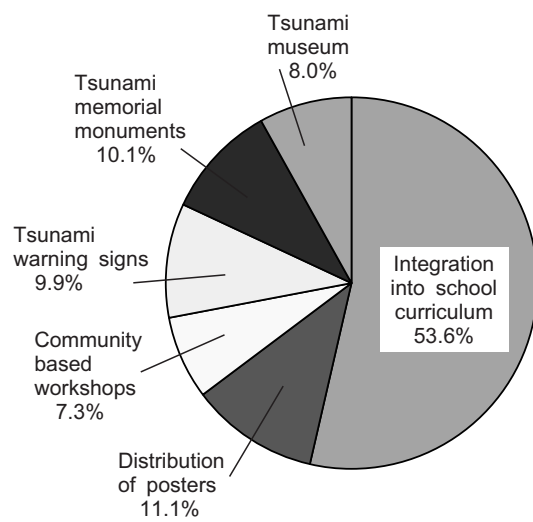
(4) Most effective way to utilize the lessons for preventing/mitigating

Most of the respondents in each place, especially in Nias, answered that the most effective way to utilize the lessons for preventing/mitigating the tragedy was the integrating the tsunami disaster studies into school curriculum. This was because the big disaster can be an experience and lessons to the next generation for them to be able to escape if there is another tsunami in the future.

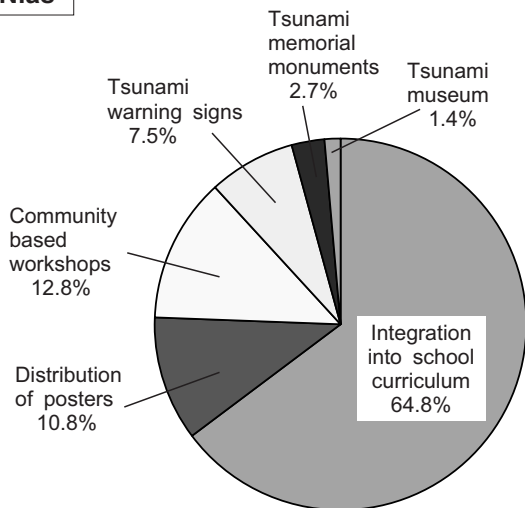
Banda Aceh



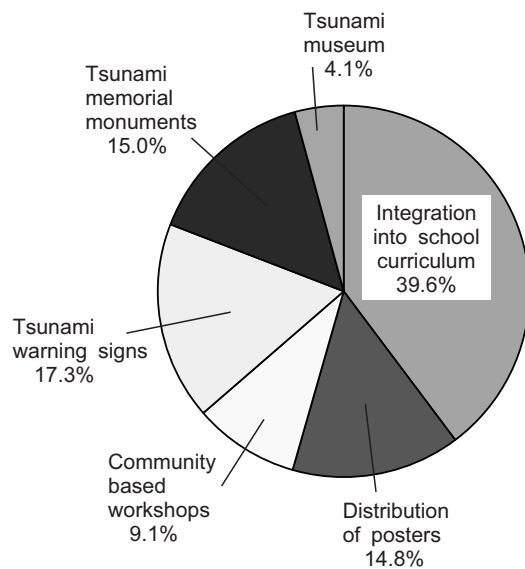
West of N-Sumatra



Nias



Simeulue



(5) Countermeasures for Tsunami Disasters

Establishment of early warning system is strongly needed in every district. Strengthening of government's response capability for disaster is also highly requested. Residents of Banda Aceh, hit by huge tsunami, hopes to planting trees along the coast. Improvement of public information on disaster risk management (including distribution of Hazard Maps) is particularly needed in Nias and Simeulue

Banda Aceh	West of Northern Sumatra
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of early warning system for natural disaster (60.9%) 2. Planting trees along the coast (51.0%) 3. Building Infrastructures for disaster prevention, such as Sea walls (49.4%) 4. Strengthening of government's response capability for disaster (38.5%) 5. Enhancement of emergency information dissemination system (35.7%) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of early warning system for natural disaster (68.9%) 2. Strengthening of government's response capability for disaster (57.1%) 3. Enhancement of emergency information dissemination system (35.7%) 4. Strengthening capability of search and rescue and emergency medical service (43.8%) 5. Raising public awareness on disaster at the community level (38.9%)
Nias	Simeulue
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of early warning system for natural disaster (66.4%) 2. Raising public awareness on disaster at the community level (50.0%) 3. Improvement of public information on disaster risk management (including distribution of Hazard Maps) (49.6%) 4. Building Infrastructures for disaster prevention, such as Sea walls (44.6%) 5. Strengthening of government's response capability for disaster (41.8%) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planting trees along the coast (55.2%) 2. Establishment of early warning system for natural disaster (41.2%) 3. Improvement of public information on disaster risk management (including distribution of Hazard Maps) (38.4%) 4. Building Infrastructures for disaster prevention, such as Sea walls (34.6%) 5. Designating places for emergency evacuation such as high buildings and hills (26.8%)

<Government Officers>

(1) Countermeasures for Tsunami Disasters

They have a high needs for establishment of early warning system, especially in Nias.

Banda Aceh	West of Northern Sumatra
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of early warning system for natural disaster (82.5%) 2. Strengthening capability of search and rescue and emergency medical service (64.2%) 3. Enhancement of emergency information dissemination system (56.7%) 4. Building Infrastructures for disaster prevention, such as Sea walls (45.0%) 5. Planting trees along the coast (40.0%) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of early warning system for natural disaster (82.6%) 2. Enhancement of emergency information dissemination system (60.9%) 3. Strengthening capability of search and rescue and emergency medical service (60.9%) 4. Strengthening of government's response capability for disaster (39.1%) 5. Promotion of school education on disaster reduction (39.1%)
Nias	Simeulue
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of early warning system for natural disaster (90.0%) 2. Improvement of public information on disaster risk management (including distribution of Hazard Maps) (52.0%) 3. Promotion of school education on disaster reduction (52.0%) 4. Strengthening of government's response capability for disaster (50.0%) 5. Raising public awareness on disaster at the community level (40.0%) 5. Designating places for emergency evacuation such as high buildings and hills (40.0%) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of early warning system for natural disaster (64.0%) 2. Improvement of public information on disaster risk management (including distribution of Hazard Maps) (64.0%) 3. Strengthening capability of search and rescue and emergency medical service (58.0%) 4. Raising public awareness on disaster at the community level (58.0%) 5. Enhancement of emergency information dissemination system (52.0%)