2.3 Survey on Government Officers

Number of samples: 115

Q1. Is there any training/seminar available in your office to study about natural disasters?

Yes, 25%  
No, 75%

Q2. Is there any emergency drill for natural disaster in your office?

Yes, 18%  
No, 82%
Q3. When tsunami occurred on 26\textsuperscript{th} December 2004, do you think you responded adequately/properly enough on your role/mandate?

No, 32%  
Yes, 68%

Q4. (Related to Q3.) Is there any reflection/regret/future task for you?

Yes, 25%  
No, 75%
Q5. When Tsunami occurred on 26th December 2004, do you think you responded adequately/properly enough to the requests from the residents?

No, 36%
Yes, 64%

Q6. When Tsunami occurred on 26 December 2004, was the system of information collection and dissemination successfully functioned?

No, 74%
Yes, 26%
Q7. After the occurrence of Tsunami, did you collect the information about damage situation of residents?

No, 21%
Yes, 79%

Q8. Is there any opportunity to exchange opinions with community?

No, 3%
Yes, 97%
Q9. Do you think the evacuation drill with community will be needed?

No, 7%
Yes, 93%

Q10. What kinds of countermeasure for natural disasters would be needed in the future?

- Establishment of early warning system for natural disasters
- Enhancement of emergency information dissemination system
- Strengthening capability of search and rescue and emergency medical services
- Improvement of public information on disaster risk management (including distribution of Hazard Maps)
- Strengthening capability of search and rescue and emergency medical services
- Establishment of early warning system for natural disasters
- Raising public awareness on disaster at the community level
- Strengthening of governments response capability for disaster
- Fostering community leaders for disaster management
- Promoting school education on disaster reduction
- Designating places for emergency evacuation such as high buildings and hills
- Designating potential risk areas (e.g., Assessment, analysis and publication of Tsunami inundation area maps)
- Displaying tsunami warning/evacuation signs
- Development of evacuation places and routes
- Building Infrastructures for disaster prevention, such as Sea walls, Planting trees along the coast
Comment: Government officers focus on establishing of early warning system, enhancement of emergency information dissemination system, reinforcement of capability of search and rescue as well as medical service.

Q11. Do you think the disaster countermeasures for tourists will be needed?

No, 30%
Yes, 70%

Q12. (For the person who answered “Yes” in Q11.)
What kind of measure of prevention is most effective for tourists?

- Pamphlets on Tsunami in different languages are made available in hotels.
- Display signboards for evacuation routes in hotels.
- Display signs for evacuation in different languages in the city.
- Other
- % 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40

Legend:
- Pamphlets on Tsunami: 37%
- Display signboards: 13%
- Display signs: 20%
- Other: 1%
Q13. What is the most effective way of information dissemination to the residents at an event of disaster?

![Bar chart showing the most effective ways of information dissemination]

Comment: Most of government officers said that the most effective ways to disseminate information are TV, Radio and sirens/bell.

Q14. Where is the most suitable place for evacuation center?

![Bar chart showing the most suitable places for evacuation centers]
Comment: Most government officers 83% suggested that the best place for evacuation is Building designated as an evacuation center.

**Characteristics of the survey samples of government officers**

1. **Age:**

   ![Age Distribution](chart1.png)

   - 60 above, 0.9%
   - 50–59 years, 17.4%
   - 40–49 years, 40.9%
   - 30–39 years, 22.6%
   - 20–29 years, 18.3%

2. **Gender:**

   ![Gender Distribution](chart2.png)

   - Female, 15%
   - Male, 85%