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QUARTERLY REPORT

1 January – 31 March 2014

Resilient Environment through Active DRR Initiatives (READI)

Funded by
United States Agency for International Development (USAID) /
Office of the US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)



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1. Executive Summary

Progress to date

- The cumulative number of BPBD staff trained in disaster preparedness and management is 141: 50 from BPBD Meulaboh/Aceh Barat, 25 from BPBD Mentawai, 21 from BPBD Bengkulu, 26 from Nias and Gunungsitoli, and 19 from BPBD Padang. The total participation reached 282% of the original 50-person target.
- Eighty-one BPBD staff (10 from BPBD Meulaboh, 17 from BPBD Mentawai, 16 from BPBD Bengkulu, 20 from BPBD Nias/Gunungsitoli, and 18 from BPBD Padang) was evaluated on knowledge retained two months after the initial training. The total staff evaluated reached 203% of the 40-person target. In the percentage, this progress reached 71 percent of 80-percent target.
- The program developed a total of 6 documents of hazard risk reduction plan; 5 documents of vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCAs) and 1 document of tsunami evacuation map of Padang. The progress on hazard risk reduction plan documentation has reached 120% of the target 5 hazard risk reduction plans developed.
- Estimated 467,056 people in Padang (50% of population) and in Bengkulu (12.5% of population) with access to improve emergency warning system for earthquake and tsunami. Government (BNPB, BPBD West Sumatra, and BPBD Padang) constructed 31 unit of sirens in Padang City and BMKG constructed 2 units of sirens in Bengkulu. This progress on people with access to emergency warning system has reached 28% of the target 1,679,289 people.
- The program identified a total of 113 buildings as potential vertical shelters, which is 226% of the original target of 50 buildings. In addition, 21 hills and highland areas surrounding villages that were also identified as evacuation sites, reaching a total number of 134 as potential evacuation sites.
- Number of people with access to evacuation routes is 374,965; 154,925 in Bengkulu; 115,000 in Nias; 35,500 in Aceh Barat; 5,120 in Mentawai; and 64,420 in Padang. This progress reached 375% of the target 100,000 people.
- The number of people participating in simulation/drill is 8,203; 465 from Nias/Gunungsitoli; 3,196 from Padang; 2,212 from Mentawai; 830 from Meulaboh; and 1,500 from Bengkulu. This simulation reached 82% of the target 10,000 people.
- Estimated 1,462,293 people within broadcast range of the AM/FM radio frequency to receive hazard information broadcast; 640,752 in Padang (75% of population); 58,883 in Mentawai (75% of population); 261,196 in Nias/Gunungsitoli (100% of population); 182,364 in Aceh Barat (100% of population); and 319,098 in Bengkulu (100% of population). This progress reached 146% of the target 1,000,000 people.
- In Mentawai Islands, number of evacuation routes repaired and easily accessible by community is 21 routes with total 3,916 meter; and number of simulation participants and people who have access to evacuation routes is 2,000 people.

Challenges

- Staff rotation occurred again in BPBD Bengkulu and BPBD Nias in this quarter. Head of BPBD Bengkulu M. Bakhsir was replaced by Mulyani, and Head of BPBD Nias Ogamoto Telaumbanua was replaced by Yuniman Zebua (served only 20 days from 16 January - 5 February 2014), and then replaced again by Elizaro Waruwu. These staff rotations affected the coordination of activities, mainly in Nias.
- Some of program activities in Padang delayed relating to the election of Padang Mayor on 5 March 2014. While the training activities involving BNPB also been delayed because of BNPB busy in handling some of natural disasters that occurred in Indonesia and also focused attention on the event of MMDirex (Mentawai Megathrust Disaster Relief Exercise) which was held on 17 to 23 March 2014.

- In connection with MMDirex event, BNPB formally invited Mercy Corps to support self-evacuation activities both in Padang and in Mentawai Islands. The activities included - information dissemination, capacity building trainings in the three villages, tsunami evacuation simulation, and construct/repair evacuation routes in Mentawai Islands. The highlight MMDirex dated 17-23 March 2014 was attended by Vice President of Republic of Indonesia and 18 countries, including ASEAN member states.
- There was a very significant difference between the activities carried out by NGO/Mercy Corps with BNPB in community empowerment. In the event of MMDirex for evacuation activities that involving the community, BNPB gave cash to people who participated in the evacuation simulation activities, while NGO/Mercy Corps did not provide cash for community mobilization. This can have negative effect on community empowerment activities and puts additional burden on Mercy Corps/NGOs staff to explain clearly the difference in community engagement approaches.

2. Program Overview

Program goal

Build disaster risk reduction (DRR) capacity and enhance resilience of vulnerable urban coastal populations in Sumatra. The objective of the program is to ensure that government officials and vulnerable communities in the target areas have increased knowledge of risks and mitigation measures and the skills to apply DRR models and to improve their access to a functional emergency information infrastructure.

Beneficiaries

The total population of the five target areas is 1,679,289, which covers Bengkulu (313,320), Padang (847,567), Meulaboh/Aceh Barat (182,565), Mentawai (77,078), and Nias (258,759). Nias encompasses Nias District (131,377) and Gunungsitoli (127,382).

3. Performance Summary

Refer to *Annex 1* for a summary table of progress indicators and beneficiaries.

Awareness Campaign and Pro-active Engagement

Jemari Sakato, local partner in Padang, in this quarter conducted activities such as installation of evacuation signs, evacuation maps dissemination, repairing evacuation route in Parupuk Tabing Village; workshop on emergency response information system in village and school in Hotel Ibiss (Purus, Ulak Karang Selatan, and Parupuk Tabing); distribution of leaflets in Ulak Karang Selatan Village, screening film of disaster in Ulak Karang Village; village level simulation involving 380 participants in Parupuk Tabing Village, and workshop on advocacy, partnerships, and closing the program (Purus, Ulak Karang Selatan, and Parupuk Tabing) at Hotel Basko. Sub-grant agreement with *Jemari Sakato* ended on 31 March 2014.

Cahaya Perempuan – Woman Crisis Center (CP-WCC), local partner in Bengkulu, in this quarter implement dialogue disaster policy in BPBD Bengkulu, intensive meeting to prepare tsunami evacuation simulation, and tsunami evacuation simulation involving 1,500 participants. Sub-grant agreement with CP-WCC ended on 31 March 2014.

READY, local partner in Mentawai, in this quarter implemented capacity building activities for village disaster preparedness team in the areas of safety training, early warning system training, logistics and distribution relief training, quick assessment training, and standard and operation procedure training. Also the local partner distributed evacuation map in Saibi and Saliguma Village and supported BNPB

Comment [BP1]: Which locations?

Comment [SY2]: Added.

event, MMDirex, in community mobilization on evacuation routes preparation and tsunami evacuation simulation. Sub-grant agreement with READY ended on 28 February 2014.

Yayasan Paramadina Semesta (YPS), local partner in Meulaboh, in this quarter carry on the activities quiz competition for elementary school level on the topic of disaster risk reduction and preparedness in the face of disaster, followed by 12 elementary schools located along the coast of Meulaboh. Sub-grant agreement with YPS ended on 28 February 2014.

L-Samaeri, local partner in Nias, in this quarter conducting meetings on simulation preparation, SOP discussions, installation evacuation signs, and implementation of tsunami evacuation simulation village level followed by 205 people. Sub-grant agreement with L-Samaeri ended on 31 March 2014.

Evacuation Maps

Evacuation maps are being printed and distributed. Evacuation maps for Bengkulu were 400 sheets to be distributed in 4 villages, each 100 sheets, in Penurunan Village, Kandang Village, Padang Serai Village, and Pondok Besi Village. In Mentawai Islands, 1,240 sheets were printed for the distribution in Tuapejat Village (240 sheets), Saibi Village (500 sheets), and Saliguma Village (500 sheets). In Padang, maps were printed and distributed more than 1,500 sheets in three villages, namely Purus Village, Parupuk Tabing Village, and Ulak Karang Selatan Village. Evacuation map of Padang City has been approved by BPBD and they also have used the map for MMDiREx. As much as 2,000 sheets were distributed to government offices and during MMDirex exhibition in Padang held on 20-23 March 2014. Meanwhile in Meulaboh, evacuation maps were printed in total 50 sheets, with 1x2 meters, for 5 villages and 4 schools.



Capacity Building

In this quarter, capacity building on DRR activities mainly implemented in communities. READI team also supported the MMDiREx event in two program areas, namely in Padang and in Mentawai Islands. These activities included information dissemination, trainings, formation of disaster preparedness team, develop evacuation map in the village level, improved evacuation routes, and tsunami evacuation simulation. Several activities were implemented jointly with BNPB, BPBD Padang, and BPBD Mentawai Islands.

Vertical Shelter

BNPB has not released the vertical shelter guidelines, which is still in a draft form, so the dissemination and workshops for building owners that can be used as vertical shelters was not conducted in the last quarter. The buildings that identified as potential vertical shelters have been included in the evacuation map of Padang. Some building managers have expressed interest that their building may be used as a vertical evacuation shelter, among them was Hotel Grand Zuri. In this regard, Hotel Ibis and Hotel Mercure, which are built with construction technology that can absorb shocks in the event of an earthquake, are waiting the management approval for these infrastructures to be used as vertical shelters.

Enhanced Emergency Information System (Emergency Masts)

In this quarter, the tender process commenced to select contractor for procurement and installation of EWS. The EWS model under READI will refer to the existing BNPB model that have been installed in Padang and in Mentawai Islands. The new EWS is planned to be installed in Bengkulu 1 unit, Meulaboh 1 unit, and Nias 2 units (1 unit in Nias and 1 unit in Gunungsitoli). In Padang and Mentawai Islands, READI program will only help improve communication and signal systems of BNPB/BPBD installed units to make it more effective and functional.

AM/FM Emergency Radio Broadcasting



DRR Dialog on Radio

Disaster information broadcasts in radio has taken place in the five program areas, namely Padang with Classy FM, Mentawai with Radio Sura, Nias with RRI, Meulaboh with RRI, and Bengkulu with RRI and Radio Flamboyan. Disaster information broadcasts implemented by two models with talk show/interactive dialogue and with public service announcements on disaster information about earthquake and tsunami.

Partnership

Partnership with the private sector is already underway, including with Radio Classy FM which provided time for disaster broadcast every Wednesday at 16:00 to 17:00 in Padang, Coffee Toffee which sponsored talk show in Radio Classy FM, and PT. Semen Padang which contributed printing evacuation map of 1,000 sheets for Padang city residents. Partnership with local government for DRR program was officially signed between Mercy Corps and local governments in Bengkulu, Padang, Aceh Barat, and Gunungsitoli.



MoU Mercy Corps and Government of Bengkulu City on DRR

4. Monitoring and Evaluation

The analyze result of midline survey of program implementation that conducted October - November 2013 have been finalized. Generally implementation of READI Program in five program areas - Padang, Bengkulu, Mentawai, Meulaboh, and Nias - showed that awareness campaigns related to disaster mitigation at the community level and BPBD staffs have already increased, although there were people who did not play an active role in disaster relief efforts. The complete result of midline survey attached in Annex 2.

5. Moving Forward

Planned activities in the next quarter: Continued coordination with BPBD; distribution of evacuation maps; training for BPBD staff; radio broadcasting on DRR information; and early warning system construction.

Lessons learned

The private sector is involved in disaster risk reduction programs have been limited, although efforts have been made to engage them extensively. So far the private sector involved in READI activities are: 1) Classy FM to broadcast disaster information, 2) Coffee Toffee to sponsor the talk show, and 3) PT. Semen Padang for printing evacuation maps. Approaches to engage private sector in DRR program making some progress but face several difficulties because many private sectors still focus on providing assistance when a disaster occurs and in post-disaster activities, rather than engaging in preparedness efforts early on.

Project concerns

In the next quarter, the main concern is EWS tender process and equipment installation in Bengkulu, Meulaboh, and Nias. Meanwhile in Padang, Mercy Corps will help improve EWS system that have been installed by BNPB and BPBD to function optimally.

6. Annexes

Annex 1. Summary Table – Progress on Key Indicators

Annex 2. Midline Survey Report

Midline Survey Report Resilient Environment through Active DRR Initiatives 2013

“Resilient Environment through Active DRR Initiatives” (READI) Program addresses the needs of the most populated coastal communities of Sumatra and views resilience as the capacity of households, communities and institutions to reduce the likelihood and mitigate the impact of natural hazards; as well as their capacity to take swift action should a disaster occur.

MERCY CORPS INDONESIA
PADANG
2013

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FOREWORD

Thanks God because the abundance of His mercy and grace so that we can complete well the midline survey report of READI Program 2013.

Midline survey report of READI Program written from observations and assistance from several parties. Therefore, we would like to thank you to all those who have helped in the preparation of this survey midline.

We realize that there are still many shortcomings in the midline survey report of READI Program. Therefore we expect all parties to provide suggestions or constructive criticism to make good this report.

Hopefully, this midline survey report can provide benefits for all of us.

Padang, December 2013

Henry Sari

M&E Officer

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

MIDLINE SURVEY: PADANG, BENGKULU, MENTAWAI, MEULABOH, AND NIAS

This survey aims to collect data and information in the field about the activities that have been carried out by Mercy Corps Indonesia through READI Program (Resilient Environment through Active DRR Initiatives) with the government, local agencies, private sectors, and communities; evaluating from the result of program implementation during the mid-term (\pm 9 months); provide information regarding the implementation of READI as input for decision makers; determine the level of success / achievement and failures of READI program and the factors that contribute to the program; develop a range of alternative solutions that can be used in program improvement efforts in the remaining time of program.

The survey was conducted in five areas of READI Program intervention; Padang, Bengkulu, Mentawai, Meulaboh, and Nias. Respondents in this midline survey are community members, BPBD (District Disaster Management Agency) staff, and private sector. The data within this report was acquired by random sampling. Data was collected by questionnaires and direct observations. The topics in the questionnaire are on an awareness campaign, evacuation map, capacity building, tsunami vertical shelter identification, early warning system, AM & FM radio broadcast, and partnerships. Data was analyzed by descriptive quantitative and qualitative methods.

The results of this survey have shown that willingness at the community level and BPBD staff had been increasing, although there are still people who have not been active in disaster management. Most of the people have never seen an evacuation map, but the maps should be updated and disseminated evenly throughout the population. Evacuation maps are being completed with the relevant parties. Increased capacity in community-related disasters has been increasing. As for the sources come from government socialization, NGOs (Non Governmental Organization), trainings, simulations, media, television, radio, brochures, billboards, internet, information from neighbors, and the experience of the disaster that had ever. For vertical shelters, five areas have been identified. Nias, Mentawai, and Bengkulu are hilly topography, which has suggested that people can save themselves to the hills as a rallying point. However, Meulaboh and Padang which has a sloping area, vertical shelters that have been identified in the form of multi-story buildings. The early warning system (EWS) is still manual in the form of information from the mosque and a car driving around with a loud speaker, while EWS with technological systems is still very limited. Media information through community radio has a lot left, they would rather watch television, do not have a radio or the time to listen to one. But the disaster broadcast on radio was run and need to be packaged better and creative people to continue to be heard. Partnership READI Program with the private sector is still far from achievement.

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Mercy Corps Indonesia is actively seeking innovative ways to help Sumatran communities in improving the resilience of populations and assisting with preparedness so they can cope with natural disasters. The READI program addresses the needs of crowded coastal communities in Sumatra to improve the capacity of households, communities, and institutions to mitigate the impact of natural hazards; as well as their capacity to take quick action when a disaster occurs.

Indonesia is a country prone to natural disasters, and the occurrence of disasters has increased over the past decade. The Indonesian government has taken significant steps in response to the global disaster risk reduction initiatives. Indonesia has adopted the 2010-2015 Hyogo Framework for Action and has adhered to Law No. 24/2007 on Disaster Management and Government Regulation as the legal basis for disaster response in the country. In 2007, the Government launched the National Disaster Management Plan, which was updated by BNPB (National Disaster Management Agency) in 2010 as a five-year plan, known as Renas-PB 2010-2014. In 2010, BNPB and Bappenas (National Development Planning Agency) also launched a National Action Plan for Disaster Reduction 2010-2012.

With more than 10 years experience, Mercy Corps Indonesia seeks to provide real and lasting solutions, based on proven methodologies and innovative approaches to help local governments and communities. Public awareness campaigns for the community and trainings for the government have been conducted to increase capacity. By improving emergency information systems, the READI program will contribute to national and regional disaster risk reduction frameworks as well as global frameworks such as the Hyogo Framework for Action, the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) and resilient rural initiatives. Finally, this activity can be routinely funded by the Government of Indonesia and carried out under the supervision of BNPB as a reference for national program DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) in Indonesia and aims to create local resilience to hazards in the pilot villages across the country with a view to expanding the program to another location.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this survey is to:

1. Collect data and information from the field about activities carried out under the READI Program with government, local agencies, private sector and the community.
2. Evaluate achievement results at the middle of the program running (\pm 9 months).
3. Provide information about the implementation of the READI program as inputs for MCI and the government.
4. Determine the level of success/achievement and/or failure of certain aspects of the READI program and the factors that contribute to the results.
5. Develop a range of alternative solutions that can be used in order to improve upon the READI program.

II. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 Preparation

A great deal of effort went into the development and organization of the survey. The stages are outlined in detail along with the schedule and can be seen in Annex 1. Program Officers were chosen from each region to act as enumerators, which include local agencies. Materials were prepared in the form of a questionnaire and the data was processed through Magpi software.

In order to obtain the necessary data, certain interview techniques were utilized along with questionnaires, discussions with relevant parties and direct observation in the field. The Enumerator's material includes a sample list from each of the areas namely Padang, Bengkulu, Mentawai, Meulaboh, and Nias. Project Officers, M&E Officers and local partners were responsible for trainings and data collection in their respective areas across the 5 program areas.

The preparation of materials for both the public and the BPBD staff surveys are in the form of a 6-part questionnaire consisting of the awareness campaign, evacuation map, capacity building, identify vertical shelter, early warning system and a radio broadcast. In addition, there is also a questionnaire for the private sector. Once the questionnaire is completed it will be provided to the READI team for feedback and suggestions.

The survey period typically takes one month from start to finish, however since the test areas are so far apart and the time needed to meet the respondents also varies. For urban areas, namely Padang, Bengkulu, and Meulaboh respondents were easily accessible. However, access to respondents in Mentawai and Nias was more difficult due to the isolated villages, poor road access during the rainy season and cancelled boat rides due to difficult weather circumstances.

2.2 Methodology

The midline survey was conducted after the program ran \pm 9 months and the sampling consisted of roughly 3% of the total population. The sampling pool was chosen at random in order to get the best average and the survey was conducted in all 5 of the READI program areas: Padang, Bengkulu, Mentawai, Meulaboh, and Nias. The survey lasted for one month from 21 October - 26 November 2013.

The methods of data collection include observation, interviews using questionnaires, and discussion with the relevant parties. Data processing techniques were conducted using Magpi software to tabulate a percentage.

2.3 Sampling

The survey in this study was conducted by random household questionnaire (random sampling) in each village of the five READI Program intervention areas. The number of sample respondents is just under 3% of the total population of each village.

The sample number of respondents in each region is as follows:

| PADANG | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| No. | Sub-district | Village | Population (HH) | Sample (HH) |
| 1 | Koto Tengah | Parupuk Tabing | 2641 | 26 |
| 2 | Padang Utara | Ulak Karang | 2369 | 24 |
| 3 | Padang Barat | Purus | 1649 | 16 |
| | Total | | 6659 | 66 |
| BENGGULU | | | | |
| 1 | Teluk Segara | Pondok Besi | 486 | 9 |
| 2 | Ratu Samban | Penurunan | 1315 | 17 |
| 3 | Kampung Melayu | Kandang | 1293 | 16 |
| 4 | Kampung Melayu | Padang Serai | 653 | 10 |
| | Total | | 3747 | 52 |
| MENTAWAI | | | | |
| 1 | Siberut Tengah | Saibi | 482 | 10 |
| 2 | Siberut Tengah | Saliguma | 362 | 10 |
| | Total | | 844 | 20 |
| MEULABOH | | | | |
| 1 | Meurebo | Pasi Pinang | 242 | 7 |
| 2 | Meurebo | Peunaga Cut Ujong | 222 | 7 |
| 3 | Meurebo | Peunaga Pasi | 310 | 9 |
| 4 | Johan Pahlawan | Suak Ribee | 627 | 18 |
| 5 | Johan Pahlawan | Suak Sigadeng | 95 | 3 |
| | Total | | 1496 | 44 |
| NIAS | | | | |
| 1 | Bawalato | Botohaengan | 106 | 5 |
| 2 | Bawalato | Gazamanu | 430 | 17 |
| 3 | Bawalato | Tagaule | 140 | 7 |
| | Total | | 676 | 29 |

Five random BPBD staff was chosen from each of the five BPBD offices working in the READI Program areas. As for the private sector respondents they were all interested in cooperating with the READI Program.

2.4 Questionnaire

The community, BPBD staff, and private sector were given questionnaires so the enumerators could explore the information needed. There 7 sections of the questionnaire are as follows: awareness campaigns, evacuation map, capacity building, identify tsunami vertical shelter, early warning system, AM & FM radio broadcast, and partnership.

The content of the questionnaire can be found in Annex 2 and Annex 3.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 PADANG

3.1.1 Awareness Campaign

Community awareness in regard to emergency preparedness in Padang is constantly increasing. There were many disaster management activities carried out at the community, institutional and government levels. The community and government have realized that Padang City is prone to disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, landslides, and fires.

The READI program has three areas of intervention in the villages of Parupuk Tabing, Ulak Karang, and Purus. According to the survey results, 30.6% of people are actively involved in meetings for the preparation and planning of disaster risk reduction in their village in the form of VCA studies, socialization of earthquake and tsunami information and participating in rural appraisals conducted by Jemari Sakato, Mercy Corps and Kogami). The smaller level of participation in these three villages is because they are in urban areas where people are busy with their respective activities.

Community involvement in both training activities and in the 2010 and 2013 earthquake and tsunami simulations on disaster risk reduction amounted to 41.7%. The village office carried out the earthquake and tsunami simulations in 2010 and 2013, while there were also disaster management trainings by PMI, and firefighter trainings. Preparedness actions implemented by the community family's include preparing a standby bag, first aid box, saving money that can be used in unexpected conditions, preparing practical food and water, a flashlight and storing important documents. There has been great progress but 25% of the population has not yet taken the necessary precautionary measures.

Involvement of BPBD Padang staff in DRR preparation and planning meetings have been quite active, such as DRR preparation and contingency meetings. Training activities and simulations facilitated by Mercy Corps have also been carried out by many BPBD staff ie disaster management training, trauma healing training, contingency training, radio communication training, and others. BPBD Padang City has a disaster expert on staff to conduct training activities. BPBD staff also discusses preparedness with family and friends to ensure they have stored important phone numbers, prepared first aid kits, standby bags, food, water, flashlights, and have saved money.

3.1.2 Evacuation Map

Since the 2009 earthquake, the government and related institutions have distributed a lot of maps so that people can decide the best route to save them selves. Of those interviewed, 83.3% have seen the evacuation maps posted in front of Tabing Market Station, the seaside beach in Purus, at Damri intersection, in Village Office, in KSB (the disaster preparedness working group office), and on Paus Street. Only 36.1% of respondents said that the Mayor, BPBD, Basarnas, Jemari Sakato, KSB, BMKG, and NGO socialized the evacuation map.

Of the people interviewed, 80.6% of them claimed to have Signs have seen and understood the evacuation route in the disaster prone areas. In order to avoid traffic jams, people are encouraged to evacuate to the bypass but it is still very far away.

A large evacuation map was installed in the BPBD Padang office and has been socialized by the Preparedness Division of BPBD so that all staff can see it. Signs surrounding the BPBD office also exist so the staff knows where the meeting points and escape routes are located.

3.1.3 Capacity Building

The level of disaster knowledge in the field is constantly increasing. Respondants can typically answer most questions related to natural disasters and often gave examples of disasters caused by human activities. Many also gained knowledge of tsunamis from television after the tsunamis in Aceh and Japan. When asked about the signs of a tsunami, the applicants answered as follows: 72.2% of respondents said the main sign of a tsunami is a sudden low tide accompanied by a pungent smell of salt, 13.9% said a sound of thunder coming from the sea, 5.6% said high, elongated, black waves are visible, others said a 7.0 RS earthquake, birds and animals wandering around and many fish in the shore.

When respondents were asked what to do if there was an earthquake while they were indoors, 38.9% of respondents would cover family from the dangers of falling objects, 25% would hide under the table, 2.8% would protect their head and immediately turn off the stove. When asked what they would do after an earthquake if a tsunami was coming, 72.2% would immediately run to a height of at least 15 meters above sea level or a minimum of 3 km from the coast, 11.1% said they would carry a readiness bag, 33.3% would invite family and people around to evacuate via local evacuation routes.

The level of knowledge among BPBD Padang staff increased with trainings. However the turnover rate of staff in other offices brought the percentages down. Some new staff had no knowledge of disasters. The evaluation pre-tests were conducted from 27 to 30 August 2013 on disaster management training activities. Mercy Corps facilitated this process and there were a total of 19 participants that showed an increase in knowledge of 21.4%. After 2 months of training evaluated again was taken and around 70% of participants still remembered the topics given. BPBD staff already understood information in regard to disasters, including signs of a tsunami.

3.1.4 Identify Tsunami Vertical Shelter

As of now, 110 buildings have been identified as potential vertical shelters (a safe, secure structure to evacuate to during a tsunami). The buildings identified are offices, mosques, shops, schools, hotels, banks, universities as well as hills.

The people of Ulak Karang Selatan Village feel safe evacuating to SMA 1 Padang (a senior high school) and Al-Azhar school. The distance between the village and vertical shelter is < 1 km with an estimated 10-20 evacuation time. Purus Village has more options, with SD Damar elementary school, Hotel Mercure, flats, Governor's Office, STBA Prayoga language school, and Bank Indonesia at a maximum distance of 2 km with a 10-20 minute evacuation time. Parupuk Tabing Village can evacuate to SMP 13 junior high, Masjid Baitul Hamdi, Masjid Al-Jihad, and Masjid Jihad Jundo V. The community can also access the health center, which can be found just 1 km away.

The BPBD Padang office is located in the city center, in a multi-story building, which could be used as a shelter and the Governor's office is 1 km away and takes about 10 minutes by walking. M Jamil Hospital and a health center are also close to the BPBD Padang office. The disaster mitigation strategies that exist in the BPBD Padang office are the evacuation maps, evacuation signs, socialization, training and simulation, contingency activities, and early warning system.

3.1.5 Early Warning System

Only 47.2% of the respondents knew of the early warning system. Of the respondents, 72.2% were within range of an early warning system such as sirens, radios, and information from local mosques. When asked how to respond after an earthquake when the warning siren was sounded. 47.2% claimed they would evacuate to higher ground, 30.6% would simply run outside and 22.2% would run away from the beach.

There are early warning sirens and announcements from an on duty officer at the BPBD Padang office, so staff can evacuate to a safe place, up high and away from the beach.

3.1.6 AM & FM Radio Broadcast

Many respondents claimed to almost never listen to the radio and that television is their main source of news/entertainment. Only 52.8% of respondents had a radio or a tool that could capture radio broadcasts. People will spend 1-2 hours a day listening to information, news and music on the radio.

Disaster information has been heard by as many as 47.2% of respondents from RRI radio station, Susi FM, Padang FM, and FM Arbes in the form of news, disaster information and information from the Mayor.

BPBD Padang staff claimed they had limited time to listen to the radio, most with just 1-2 hours to listen to information, news and music. However, all respondents said they had heard radio broadcasts of disaster news, advertising services and information over the radio from the Mayor.

3.1.7 Partnership

Cement Padang and Telkomsel from the private sector will work together with the READI Program in Padang City to help print the map. Work with the private sector regarding building permits for vertical shelters is still under discussion.

3.2 BENGKULU

3.2.1 Awareness Campaign

Bengkulu city is one of the READI Program intervention areas. For activities in the community, Mercy Corps is working with a local organization called, Cahaya Perempuan - Women Crisis Centre (CP - WCC). The four villages the program targets are Pondok Besi, Penurunan, Kandang, and Padang Serai. Most of those interviewed had a High school education or equivalent. According to the survey, 45.7% of respondents actively participated in the preparation and planning for disaster risk reduction in their respective villages. Preparation activities included socialization of the disaster program (by PKPU, BPBD, CP WCC - Mercy Corps), conducting a participatory rural appraisal and disaster mapping. For training and simulation, only 43.5% were actively involved. For example, in 2012 the village office facilitated the earthquake and tsunami simulation. In 2007 the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) conducted simulations at the Penurunan Village office, disaster training in Department of Social Welfare by WCC, disaster response training by WCC - Mercy Corps in Bapelkes (2013), and SIBAD training by PMI (2010).

Up until now, the following preparedness measures have been taken by the respondents: 50% of the respondents had prepared a standby bag, 43.5% had a discussion with their family, 17.4% had prepared a first aid box, 13% had kept important phone numbers for an emergency, 8.7% prepared practical meals, 4.3% saved money to be used in unexpected conditions, 2.2% prepared practical drinking water, but there were still 30% who did not make and preparations for a disaster.

BPBD Bengkulu conducted an awareness campaign and it turned out very well. All the respondents had been involved in preparation and planning meetings for disaster risk reduction including a preparation of DRR socialization/workshop, a coordination meeting with NGOs and a coordination meeting with BPBD Bengkulu Province. Mercy Corps conducted a disaster management and EWS workshop as well as a simulation that 60% of the people attended. BPBD staff has socialized knowledge of disasters to families, friends, and relatives to ensure their preparedness. They have also stored important phone numbers, set up a practical food and prepared flashlights.

3.2.2 Evacuation Map

The evacuation map is posted in the village office, but only 45.7% of respondents claimed to have seen the map during trainings. Also the government of Bengkulu city distributed pamphlets after the 2007 earthquake. Since then, the map has been socialized by PKPU, PMI, WCC, and the village office.

There are no evacuation signs in this village, 89.1% of respondents had never seen the signs in their neighborhood. The remaining percentage had seen signs in other villages. However, 47.8% of respondents understood their evacuation routes; they obtained this information from neighbors or by watching people who ran to gather points during after the 2007 earthquake.

BNBD Bengkulu must still make improvements on the evacuation map. Results have shown that 40% of BPBD staff respondents had seen the map in draft form BPBD is planning on printing the final version of the map in 2014. Signs around office do not exist.

3.2.3 Capacity Building

The level of understanding on natural disaster respondents was 69.6%. Respondents understood the definition of a disaster and also understood the difference between man-made and natural disasters. Of the respondents, 87% understood the impact a disaster has on people in regard to physical and mental suffering, declining health status, and the cessation of economic activity. Many understood this by experience after earthquakes struck in 2007 and 2010.

Many also gained knowledge of tsunamis from television after the tsunami in Aceh in 2004. When asked about the signs of a tsunami, the applicants answered as follows: 78.3% of respondents said the main sign of a tsunami is a sudden low tide accompanied by a pungent smell of salt, 37% said high, elongated, black waves are visible 26.1% said a sound of thunder comes from the sea, and 21.7% said an earthquake measuring > 7 SR, 6.5% responded that bubbles appear in large quantities in the water and another 10.9% said that the ground cracked and water comes out, this occurred in Penurunan Village.

When asked what to do during an earthquake while indoors, 76.1% of respondents said they would protect family from falling objects, 37% would hide under the table, 26.1% would exit the house and 19.6% would protect their head with a pillow or other object.

When asked about actions taken in the event of earthquake and potential tsunami, 82.6% of respondents said they would immediately run to a higher area of at least 15 meters above sea level or a minimum of 3 km from the coast, 37% would gather family and others before evacuating to a predetermined place, 21.7% would carry a bag as well as money. For the men, if an earthquake strikes, they would go to the beach to see if the seawater is receding or not. When a disaster strikes and people run to gather points one family member often stays behind to ward off theft from their home.

According to the respondents, 47.8% said you should not panic in the event of an earthquake and potential tsunami but in fact when an earthquake struck Bengkulu city, the majority of people did panic. Also, 34.8% claimed to not be close enough to the shore to monitor the sea level and 17.4% would collect fish at the beach or river.

Disaster knowledge of BPBD staff was pretty good, as they provided good examples and potential impacts. Knowledge of preparedness action was also good based on the results of pretests and posttests on disaster management training held on 18-21, June 2013. Of the respondents, 16.5% obtained an increase in capacity after a 2-month re-evaluation to assess whether the tsunami knowledge and necessary actions could still be remembered.

3.2.4 Identify Tsunami Vertical Shelter

Bengkulu city has an undulating and hilly topography and very few multi-story buildings for evacuation in the event of a tsunami. Bengkulu city has a local law outlining the height of gathering points to ensure they are safe during a tsunami. Only 19.6% of respondents stated that their neighborhood was prepared for evacuation. The public gathering point is over 5 km away, so people have to use vehicles to evacuate and this creates a congestion problem as well as many accidents, as experienced in the 2007 earthquake. Travel time with traffic conditions could make the trip over 20 minutes. Penurunan Village is centrally located with many shops, but when a disaster strikes, the building owner does not allow people to use the building as a shelter.

Mitigation efforts to reduce disaster risk have been sought after by the local government, village, PMI, PKPU and WCC-Mercy Corps in the form of socialization, training, and simulation. However, 41.3% of the people are not familiar with these activities. Health facilities are available in each village, with the furthest being within 2 km. There is a meeting point near the BPBD Bengkulu office and the soccer field, Pagar Dewa and STQ. The health facilities available in Pagar Dewa are located 1 km from the BPBD Bengkulu Office.

3.2.5 Early Warning System

Currently, early warning systems are still functioning in Bengkulu. There are 2 units that belong to BMKG (Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency) with sirens capable of reaching the seaside. Of the respondents, 65.2% indicated awareness of the early warning system and knowledge of what to do when it is set off. Other early warning notifications are from the mosque loudspeakers, a car that drives around announcing information and sirens located in the village heads house. BMKG sirens still work, but most sirens located in the village heads house do not work. When responding to how they would react when the sirens go off, 71.7% said they would evacuate to a higher place, 17.4% would move away from the beach and 4.3% said they would exit their house and wait for the reaction of their neighbors.

The BPBD Bengkulu office can access the early warning systems after receiving data from BMKG's EWS. BPBD Bengkulu does not have EWS.

3.2.6 AM & FM Radio Broadcast

With the development of information and technology, radio has been abandoned by many people. Only 54.3% of respondents had a radio or a tool that could access radio broadcasts. Many people have switched to television because it is more entertaining. Also, people claimed to only have about 1-2 hours per day to listen to the radio, and even then most people listen to music, typically women who listen in the morning while cooking.

Respondents who listen to the disaster information on the radio were only 32.6% and it comes in the form of news and advertising through RRI radio station, Flamboyan FM, and Sehati. As for barriers to listening to the radio, the following were mentioned: do not own a radio, no time, and would rather watch television.

As many as 80% of respondents had a radio but had less than 1 hour to listen to news and music. On a good note, 60% of respondents had listened to a radio program that broadcast disaster information either from RRI radio station and/or Flamboyan FM.

3.2.7 Partnership

The READI program will work closely with the private sector in carrying out disaster management activities. To date, Mercy Corps is still recording and searching for information on the private sector to locate organization that want to partner with Mercy Corps both now and in the future.

From the survey results, there are 7 companies who indicated they are interested including PT ASDP (passenger ship crossings), Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Banking), Bank Bengkulu (Banking), PT. Pupuk Sriwijaya (fertilizer), PT. Varuna Tirta Prakarsa (Logistics - loading and unloading), Sucofindo Persero (consulting services) and PT. Pelabuhan Indonesia II (port services).

There are 6 companies that have a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) department that have worked on the following: education, providing scholarships to students, providing computers, building a junior high schools after a fire, health sector, donating an ambulance, economy, providing tents to street vendors, and providing small loans to entrepreneurs. They have also worked in the environmental area by planting casuarina trees, ketaping trees, pine trees, and creating a city park. In the field of disaster management they have cooperated with BASARNAS to conduct simulations. In the field of youth activities they have provided support for youth activities on national celebration days.

The companies involved and actively assisting communities affected by natural disasters only make up 28.6% of the total available. After the 2007 earthquake BRI Bank Rakyat distributed foods to the earthquake victims and in 2013 made a soup kitchen for the flood victims. 71.4% of companies engaged in activities on disaster risk reduction, including PT. ASDP who worked with BASARNAS on simulations each year and already have a SOP that refers to IMO and COLAS (International Standards). BRI has conducted a tsunami simulation every year among their internal staff and they have existing evacuation signs installed in and around the office. PT. Pupuk Sriwijaya has disaster management guides that have been distributed to their staff at the Bengkulu office. Sucofindo has socialized the preparedness and made an evacuation route for the office. PT Pelabuhan II has collaborated with BASARNAS and in 2012 carried out their own simulations.

Until now Mercy Corps was not very well known in Bengkulu, as only one company knew the programs and activities of Mercy Corps because their staff had transferred from Meulaboh where Mercy Corps works. Response from the private sector is good, they support Mercy Corps and 6 companies will cooperate and partner with Mercy Corps in programs and activities for future disaster risk reduction. This is an opportunity for Mercy Corps to foster partnerships with the private sector and to continue building a more active relationship.

3.3 MENTAWAI

3.3.1 Awareness Campaign

In the Mentawai Islands, which became the area of intervention programs with "READY" local agencies is Siberut Tengah District, Village are Saibi and Saliguma. Education level respondents are as follows: 40% Elementary school, 30% senior high school or equivalent, 25% junior high school, and 5% academic. Participate for community in the preparation of meetings and planning for disaster risk reduction in the neighborhood range from 75% is socialization earthquake and tsunami, meeting for making the hazard map, the formation of disaster preparedness group meetings, road building evacuation planning, and constructing a gate meeting. Only 35% of respondents are actively involved in training activities or simulations of disaster risk reduction.

For preparedness activities that have been carried out by the respondents is preparing bags standby and instant food (100%), preparing first aid box (85%), to prepare alternative lighting equipment (80%), save the money (50%), and saving important phone numbers (5%).

3.3.2 Evacuation Map

Existing evacuation maps and created together with the community. 100% of respondents had seen a map of evacuation in Village Office, in their respective villages namely Saibi and Saliguma village. But the only village Saliguma ever socializes with evacuation maps to the community with disaster preparedness group and village officials while Saibi just installed it. Sign evacuation on the path leading to the evacuation of the hills as the place to save themselves while there (95%) and 100% of respondents have understood the evacuation path.

3.3.3 Capacity Building

Increasing the capacity of community-level disaster assisted villages Ready - Mercy Corps can be seen from the results of a survey of 100% of respondents answered correctly on the definition of a natural disaster, natural disasters caused by human activity and natural phenomena as well as understanding the tsunami. The signs of the tsunami according to the survey, 100% answering sound of thunder, look black high wave length, tsunamis may arrive without prior receding tides, and sea water receded suddenly accompanied by a pungent smell of salt (90%), other answers which frightened animals (10%) and bubbles appear in large quantities (5%).

Actions should not be performed if the respondent tsunamigenic earthquake occurs are: approaching the beach (100%), are in the flow of the river and collecting fish on the beach (95%), carrying excess property (70%), back home before the stated safe by authorities (55%) and save yourself by using a vehicle (40%).

3.3.4 Identify Tsunami Vertical Shelter

Mentawai Islands has a hilly topography that public evacuation to escape while heading to the hills nearby a maximum distance of 400 m with a distance of 10-20 minutes of walk and jogged.

3.3.5 Early Warning System

An understanding of early warning systems in the community reaches 90% of respondents understood that notices to escape to the hills. Early warning systems in two villages namely Saibi and Saliguma still conventional, resources for notification after an earthquake using church bells. But for the Village Saibi early warning system does not work because no operator, where the operator who has been appointed also immediately fled to the hills. For Saliguma village early warning system by using the church bell function properly.

The reaction of the respondents after the earthquake and hear the church bells are going to place a higher (100%), away from the beach (55%), and only leave the house (20%).

3.3.6 AM & FM Radio Broadcast

The radio broadcast is a big potential in getting information to the public. 80% of respondents have a radio or a tool that can access radio broadcasts. Hours hear that varies the respondents 1 to 2 hours / day (40%), > 3 hours / day (25%), less than 1 hour / day (10%) and 2-3 hours / day (5%) with indefinite period of time by 70% and daytime - evening (5%). Reasons respondents listen to the radio is to listen to the information / news, songs, and programs. There are 80% of respondents had listened disaster information via radio Don Bosco, RRI, Sasaraina, and Sura FM. For Saliguma village never heard the radio Sura. Constraints encountered are not clearly broadcast quality 80% net and 20% of respondents did not have a radio.

3.3.7 Partnership

Partnerships in the Mentawai Islands with the local government, BPBDs, local NGOs, and the community have been pretty good. However, a partnership with the private sector has not run until now.

3.4 MEULABOH

3.4.1 Awareness Campaign

Meulaboh is one of the affected area is quite large on the earthquake and tsunami 2004. From the results of the survey in the area of intervention Mercy Corps and YPS (Yayasan Paramadina Semesta) there are two sub-districts; Meurebo Sub-district consists of Gampong Pasi Pinang, Peunaga Cut Ujong, and Peunaga Pasi village, as well as Johan Pahlawan Sub-district consists of Gampong Suak Ribee and Suak Sigadeng. These five villages are waterfront area affected by tsunami 2004.

From the survey results it obtained some information that is 64.9% of the respondents were actively involved in the meeting preparation and planning for disaster risk reduction in their neighborhood. Meeting ever held such as Participatory Rural Appraisal, action plans, mapping the disaster zone / evacuation map, dissemination of disaster management has been conducted from 2007 with some NGOs of which is Lembaga Bala Keselamatan, World Vision, Islamic Relief, PMI, BPBD West Aceh, village office, and YPS - Mercy Corps.

For training and disaster simulation only 48.6% who participated but the level of community knowledge about earthquake and tsunami in particular is good, this is because they have experienced in 2004 ago. The training ever held and attended by most of community is DRR training by Impact, YPS, Mercy Corps, training SIBAD by PMI, and simulation supported by World Vision, Red Cross, and Bala Keselamatan in 2010.

As for the actions that have been performed by the respondents, mostly housewives are as follows: 89.2% had discussed with friends about the things to do if disaster strikes, 24.3% had prepared a standby bag, 8.1% had prepared a first aid box, 16.2% have money as savings that can be used in unexpected conditions, 2.7% had been stored important phone numbers to be contacted in emergency conditions, 10.8% have preparing practical food, 2.7% has prepared practical drinking water, 10.8% have prepared a lamp or flashlight in the event of an earthquake, 8.1% have set up a spare battery, and 5.4% had kept important documents and a whistle for safety when disaster strikes. But there are still 2.7% of respondents who have not done the preparation when disaster strikes.

Awareness campaign in BPBD Aceh Barat staff have been increased where the staff has been actively involved in the meeting preparation and planning for disaster risk reduction, which engage in the preparation of DRR meeting, the formation of TRC team (Quick Response Team), and meeting preparation at the time of floods and fires. In addition, BPBD Aceh Barat staff have also been following the trainings which are TRC training by Mercy Corps in 2013, Sphere training, fire training in 2012, Tangguh Sub-district, and Youth Disaster Preparedness (2012). Simulation activities that have been performed are simulation on firefighting, simulation on earthquake and tsunami, and simulation on flood.

Preparedness activities in around BPBD Aceh Barat office have started to be implemented, which are already socialization from Chief of BPBD, has prepared first aid box, setting up infrastructure for emergency needs.

3.4.2 Evacuation Map

In 2007 Aceh Barat Government had been put on evacuation map on the road. Support of some NGOs also exists, ranging from village map evacuation created by community themselves. However, only 37.8% of respondents who had seen or had evacuation map. This map can be seen on the billboard or in village office. 62.2% of respondents had never been informed about socialization of evacuation map. Evacuation map is installed only on the side of the road but never socialized. While 37.8% of respondents who have been involved in the creation and dissemination of evacuation map that have been carried out by World Vision, YPS - Mercy Corps, Red Cross, Committee, CWS, and BPBD Aceh Barat.

Installation of signs on the evacuation route has been done by World Vision earlier but now many are damaged. 62.2% of respondents know the signs in their neighborhood. 21.6% had never seen signs around the residence, and 16.2% of respondents stated that the signs that have been installed already broken.

The level of knowledge and understanding of the evacuation routes at the level of education respondents who have a high school or equivalent that most (37.8%) was 83.8% are aware of the evacuation routes and 16.2% who do not understand the evacuation route.

Installation of evacuation map in surrounding office is existing and has been socialized by Chief of BPBD Aceh Barat. Signs in surrounding office are not exist, but BPBD staff already knows the route to the evacuation site.

3.4.3 Capacity Building

Community capacity in disaster has been increased. The amount of information and knowledge that goes through the government, NGOs, the media, brochures, and others. Moreover, Aceh Barat has had experience of the devastating earthquake and tsunami disaster in 2004 which is the best lesson when disaster strikes again.

The level of knowledge about the understanding of natural disasters has reached 64.9%, but still there are respondents who stated that the disaster was God's will, and 2.7% did not know. 100% of respondents answered a flood disaster caused by human activity. 70.3% of respondents answered that earthquake is disaster caused by natural phenomena. The impact of the disaster that can lead to a high risk of physical and mental losses (18.9%), cessation of economic activity (8.1%). 73% of respondents replied loss of physical, mental, decreased health status and cessation of economic activity. Regarding the definition of tsunami reached 86.5% of respondents who answered correctly.

From the results of the survey respondents' attitudes and habits during the earthquake was in the room are as follows: 67.6% secure and family from the dangers of falling objects that may fall and not leave the house in a hurry, 2.7% hide under the table.

Knowledge of the signs of tsunami that is, 73% of respondents said low tide suddenly accompanied by a pungent smell of salt, 35.1% said high waves visible black elongated and magnitude > 7 RS, 27% said the sound of thunder is very strong in sea, 16.2% stated bubbles appear in large quantities, and the other 16.2% of respondents answered that the breakdown of soil and water issued.

Community action in the event of an earthquake potential tsunami it is done run immediately and save themselves to a higher area of at least 15 meters above sea level or a minimum of 3 km from the beach, invite family and people around to save yourself, go to the designated place of refuge, follow local evacuation route. The order is based on the percentage of answers about things not to do if an earthquake potential tsunami is panic, approaching the beach, collecting fish on the beach, carrying excessive possessions and returned home before the state declared safe by the authorities. But in fact, if there was an earthquake some men went to see the condition of sea water at the beach while the women and children had run to Seunebok.

Increasing the capacity of disaster in BPBD Aceh Barat staff can be seen as follows, 60% of respondents answered correctly on the definition of a natural disaster, catastrophic examples can be presented either caused by natural disasters or man-made. An understanding of the losses from the tsunami disaster and also understandable because they had experienced earthquake and tsunami disaster in 2004. The measures carried out during the disaster have also been understood.

3.4.4 Identify Tsunami Vertical Shelter

Infrastructure of evacuation in the form of multi-storey buildings for the people residing in the coastal area already exists. Community in Gampong Suak Ribee and Suak Sigadeng village will run toward the firehouse / BPBD Aceh Barat / Safety Center office that are an escape building built by BRR (Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency). The distance between these buildings with a residential of approximately 1 km and if it is assumed people saved themselves by walking and jog it takes no longer than 20 minutes. To Gampong Peunaga Cot Ujong, University of Teuku Umar

became the alternative as vertical shelters. While Gampong Peunaga Pasi community will run toward the Alpen building. But when an earthquake occurred a few months ago, people are more confident towards the horizontal lines that go to Seunebok.

In every village there is a health center or sub health as health infrastructure. Farthest distance to access the health center is around 1 km. To Gampong Suak Sigadeng, medical clinic built by Balai Keselamatan is inactive due to the absence of a medical team in the village. If people want to seek treatment then they will go to health center in Suak Ribee village.

Infrastructure of mitigation in the form of physical building and awareness and increasing capacity to face the threat of disaster is already in five villages' intervention of YPS - Mercy Corps. After tsunami 2004 has been a lot of local institutions/foreign entry into these villages. As for the means of mitigation are evacuation route signs, vertical shelter, socialization on disaster, disaster management training, simulation, and evacuation map. The agency that support these activities, among others BPBD Aceh Barat, CWS, World Vision, Islamic Relief, PMI, and now YPS - Mercy Corps.

BPBD Aceh Barat office building is used as the escape hall/vertical shelter for the surrounding community. Four-story building was built by the BRR. Health facilities are also available in the health center, a distance of approximately 500 m from BPBD Aceh Barat office.

3.4.5 Early Warning System

Respondents' knowledge of the early warning system reached 62.2%. Community assumes it is an early warning system siren. Early warning systems in villages in case of a disaster are the sirens car from BPBD Aceh Barat, the announcement from the mosque loudspeakers, moving car of BPBD Aceh Barat, information from SIBAD team and information from each others. However, approximately 59.5% of the respondents do not have access to early warning. If the earthquake occurred, the community immediately runs to the safe zone.

The reaction of the respondents after the earthquake and heard sirens early warning is to a higher place (64.9%), away from the coast (54.1%), waiting for orders (10.8%), and only leave the house (8.1%). For the conditions of the early warning system in the neighborhood community that serves only 40.5%, while 59.5% of respondents said no EWS.

For an early warning system that technologically advanced, BPBD Aceh Barat has not yet, in the event of a disaster, sirens were taken from the car of BPBD. Communication tool used is radio HT and toa.

3.4.6 AM & FM Radio Broadcast

Radio is an effective media of communication when disaster strikes because when a disaster then all access of information is break. In addition to the role of radio in disaster when it comes, then for preparedness radio can also play an active role. However, with the rapid development of technology, the radio has begun to be abandoned by community. This proved to be only about 48.6% which still has a radio or device that can access the radio broadcast. Listening hours of community also limited to less than 1 hour a day. Time to listen to the radio is not necessarily, however housewives prefer listen to the radio in the morning while cooking to listen the songs and news information. Only 37.8% of disaster information through radio listening is via RRI, Dalka, and Fas FM in the form of news, talk shows, advertising, promotion of disaster, and counseling.

All BPBD staff who responded has listening the radio although only less than 1 hour and time to listen the radio is not necessarily. The reasons they are listening to the radio are listening news/information and song. All respondents had listen of the disaster broadcast via RRI and Dalka FM in the form of talk shows, weather information, and advertising services.

3.4.7 Partnership

The partnership between Mercy Corps and BPBD Aceh Barat, Aceh Barat local government, YPS and related agencies is good enough. However, a partnership with private sector until now has not existed.

3.5 NIAS

3.5.1 Awareness Campaign

In Nias Island, Mercy Corps partnered with L-Samaeri conducting awareness campaigns for disaster in Bawalato Sub-district and in three villages namely Botohaengan, Gazamanu, and Tagaule. The education level of respondents was limited to primary school and livelihood as farmers and fishermen. Disaster awareness campaign has begun to grow in the community, this is due to Nias Islands is one of the prone areas to earthquake and tsunami. Community participation and engagement for disaster risk reduction is quite good at promoting the activities of disaster management, VCA (Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment) , DRR planning action , creating hazard map and disaster preparedness team building meetings. For disaster preparedness team training and simulation has been conducted in the chapel. Preparedness measures that have been carried out, among others, discuss with family, preparing first air box, stored important phone numbers, money for savings, and setting up the lights.

In BPBD Gunungsitoli and BPBD Nias has been informed the importance of disaster preparedness. This has been done coordination meeting disaster relief in the preparation of DRR document, meeting to perform volunteer disaster relief team and discussion of draft local regulations and SOP (standard operating procedures). BPBD staff have also been actively involved in training activities or simulations on disaster risk reduction in the form of simulation earthquake and tsunami, training SAR (Search and Rescue) in Medan (2011), emergency response training in Banda Aceh by WFP (2012), disaster management training by Mercy Corps (2013), and disaster management training by BNPB.

BPBD staff has also conducted preparedness actions among other things: discuss with friends and family, preparing first aid box, prepare standby bags, storing important phone numbers, preparing practical food, drinks, and a flashlight.

3.5.2 Evacuation Map

Evacuation village map is exist and created with participation of the local community and facilitated by L-Samaeri. 62.1% of respondents had seen the evacuation map in the process of drafting in the head village home also see it in the church building at the time of the simulation. The map also been disseminated to the public, but only 55.2% of respondents who had attended the socialization of the map. Evacuation signs are not in their neighborhood. But they already know to run to the nearest hills.

Evacuation map in surrounding BPBD office already exists but has not been socialized. Only 20% of respondents who saw the signs of evacuation in around office, but 80% of respondents already know the path to save them selves in the event of a disaster.

3.5.3 Capacity Building

The level of community knowledge in Nias Island has been trained with the experience of earthquake and tsunami a few years ago. Understanding of natural disasters, catastrophic examples due to human or natural causes and the impact of the loss suffered as a result of the disaster. Knowledge about the tsunami have also been socialized, low tide is a sign of a tsunami that many people know.

On actions performed during an earthquake if were inside the room is hiding under the table, secure and family, protect head and get out. The actions to be done in case of earthquake potential tsunami is run immediately and save to a high area at least 15 meter above sea level or at least 3 km from the coast (75.9%), invites families to save and go to the designated evacuation place. The activities should not be conducted according to the respondents is to go to the beach and collect the fish on the beach.

The level of knowledge BPBD staff has been increased with the activities of disaster management training. Mutation rate BPBD staff to other office affected capacity in the knowledge BPBD Office face obstacles. Psychological factors to other BPBD staff less in conducting capacity building because fear of being transferred to other office that are not related to the disaster. On 16-19 July 2013 has been implemented disaster management training in Gunungsitoli. The participants were BPBD Gunungsitoli and BPBD Nias staff. From the assessment results of the pre and post test during training then obtained an increase of 14.9% knowledge. And after 2 months of evaluation again, the result is only 60% of participants who still remember the material presented during training.

Disaster knowledge about the understanding of natural disasters, examples of disasters caused by natural and man-made, the impacts due to the loss, the understanding of the tsunami and the signs can be understood. Knowledge of the behavior in the event of an earthquake while in the room then the action taken is hiding under the table, securing the head and straight out of the office. The actions to be done in case of a potential tsunami earthquake is immediately run and save to a high land at least 15 meter above sea level or at least 3 km from the beach, go to the designated place of refuge, and follow local evacuation routes.

3.5.4 Identify Tsunami Vertical Shelter

There is no infrastructure of evacuation in the form of multi-storey buildings in Gazamanu, Tagaule, and Botohaengan village. Nias Island has a hilly topography so that people will run to the nearest hills when tsunami with distance around 100-300 m. Church and school building are also used as a place for community evacuation in case of disaster. Health facilities in the form of existing health center in Botohaengan village and Tagaule village with distance from the houses of 200 m. But Gazamanu village have no health facilities.

Around BPBD office also unavailability of vertical shelters, if there is tsunami that BPBD staff will fled to higher ground and away from the beach. Nearest health facilities are available around BPBD Office within 500 m.

3.5.5 Early Warning System

There is no access to early warning systems in three villages assisted by L-Samaeri. Moreover Gazamanu village also have no access to electricity, this is one isolated village. Access road leading to village is still difficult, especially in the rainy season. The reaction of community in the event of earthquake, will run to high ground and stay away from the beach.

Early warning systems in BPBD Office are still a siren from the car. There is no early warning system with technology. If there is a big earthquake then BPBD will inform the community through the car around.

3.5.6 AM & FM Radio Broadcast

Radio broadcasting on disaster is one way of communicating disaster information to community, but only 34.5% of respondents who have access to radio and in their homes. Many people do not have a radio and no radio signals in some villages. Listening time respondents also very limited at less than 1 hour, the time is not necessarily. 31% of respondents listen to the radio to find further information and news and to listen the songs.

Radio is still media information for respondents BPBD staff, there are 60% of respondents were able to access the radio with time to listen around 1-3 hours a day with time is not necessarily. Disaster information was also accessed through radio RRI in the form of news.

3.5.7 Partnership

Cooperative relationship with the government has been quite good. The Government welcome for disaster management program. Partnerships with institutions that have the same disaster program is good enough. But for private sector yet there is nothing that can be partnered with Mercy Corps in Nias Island, it is influenced by the limited companies and the economy rate is still low in Nias Island.

IV. CHALLENGES AND FEEDBACK FROM RESPONDENTS

After READI Program run for 9 months, based on direct observation and interviews conducted in the midline is known challenges and conditions that exist in the field. In addition it is quite important is the input from respondents with respect to the conditions that exist in each region as well as the implementation of program that are currently running. In summary, the challenges and these inputs need to be poured as a program evaluation.

4.1 Challenges

4.1.1 Padang

The challenges faced in Padang are:

- a. Evacuation signs are already much damaged;
- b. Many people who do not access / listen to the radio;
- c. In Parupuk Tabing village, with economic and educational levels are already high, people are more confident if disaster socialization figures are experts;

- d. Urban communities are busy with activities so it is difficult to collect all meetings for socialization;
- e. Lack of facilities and infrastructure of disaster at sub-district level;
- f. Lack of community confidence with KSB members to inform about disaster;
- g. Uneven and lack of transparency in the distribution of aid after the disaster.

4.1.2 Bengkulu

Challenges faced in Bengkulu are;

- a. The absence of signs to the evacuation site;
- b. There are still many people who do not get disaster information;
- c. Many mangrove plants were damaged;
- d. Conditions BPBD Bengkulu Office is still temporary and inadequate infrastructure.

4.1.3 Mentawai

The challenges faced in Mentawai Islands are:

- a. The early warning system by using church bells in village Saibi not functioning due to the lack of operators;
- b. The quality of the radio frequency in the village and Saliguma Saibi still lacking;
- c. Lack of signs - evacuation and evacuation routes socialization;
- d. Information and dissemination of disaster management at the community level is still lacking;
- e. Disaster information dissemination has not been evenly distributed throughout the other parts of the hamlets;
- f. Disaster Preparedness Group has not been so active in the community to socialize disaster.

4.1.4 Meulaboh

The challenges faced in Meulaboh are:

- a. The absence of early warning systems technology in BPBD Aceh Barat Office;
- b. Evacuation signs in communities already much damaged;
- c. Access to vertical shelter from Gampong Suak Sigadeng still far, there is no path nearby;
- d. Community more confident run into Seunebok (horizontal lines) rather than rise to the escape building (vertical shelter);
- e. Community is familiar with the habits of previous NGO that provides compensation in any activities and meetings;
- f. Lack of quality radio waves.

4.1.5 Nias

The challenges faced in Nias are:

- a. Access road to Gazamanu village still very bad/difficult;
- b. Signals for radio broadcast in all the villages have not been met;
- c. Electricity is not reach to Gazamanu village;
- d. Evacuation route signs have not been there.

4.2 Feedback from Respondents

4.2.1 Padang

Inputs from Padang respondents are:

- a. To be installed evacuation route signs in the neighborhood community;
- b. Create disaster broadcast with good quality and disaster information as well as modified with song and understandable language communities. Broadcast time is also on every time (morning, afternoon, and evening);
- c. To disseminate disaster program should be brought in resource persons who are experts in the field of disaster and disseminated in mosques after Maghrib prayer;
- d. Brochures information on disaster distributed directly to community;
- e. It is recommended that the fire department conducted training for KSB members;
- f. Mercy Corps staff directly go into the community for socialization on disaster so that community know and trust;
- g. The existence of government attention in the field of disaster. The government provides a vehicle for the disabled and elderly victims in time to save;
- h. Evacuation map created by distance, so that made pocket books and evacuation maps for school children;
- i. The wider community to be involved in simulation earthquake and tsunami.

4.2.2 Bengkulu

Inputs from Bengkulu respondents are:

- a. Community expects the installation of the signs to the evacuation site;
- b. Evacuation maps posted in public places accessible to the public so that people both newcomers and residents know fled to safer places;
- c. Socialization on disaster must involve the wider community, step on-screen media use at night as a means of transfer knowledge so that all people can enjoy it;
- d. Disaster broadcast through radio should use language that is easily understood listener;
- e. Society requires simulation activities so that they know how to save themselves when disaster strikes;
- f. Held mangrove planting and maintenance of casuarina trees.

4.2.3 Mentawai

Input from Mentawai Islands respondents are:

- a. Repairing radio antenna so that a wider range and sound quality to be clean;
- b. Increased capacity for Disaster Preparedness Group;
- c. Disaster information through radio broadcasts enhanced with advertising and news;
- d. Disaster information dissemination is done evenly to all corners of the villages;
- e. Should road to the evacuation site in cast concrete.

4.2.4 Meulaboh

Input from Meulaboh respondents are:

- a. Cooperation in the sharing of information between radio and local authority, and also more disaster information through radio;
- b. To increase the capacity of community-level on disaster better targeted in the form of posters, brochures, and information boards;
- c. In order to be disseminated through schools;
- d. Construct evacuation route in Suak Sigadeng Village;
- e. Establish cooperation with Telkomsel in disaster programs;
- f. Training to improve the capacity of BPBD Aceh Barat staff more emphasis on practice;
- g. The committee members are given incentives to work optimally;
- h. Improvements to signs that have been damaged;
- i. For disaster programs through radio broadcasts are expected to be more creative and quality. Information on disaster was broadcast in the morning, afternoon, and evening hours because people do not necessarily hear. If there is a broadcast routine, schedule to be broadly;
- j. Simulation activities carried out again to remind the public and must involve all of community;
- k. Mercy Corps can make a physical development program for vertical shelter;
- l. Basically people support disaster preparedness activity and hope this is can be continued.

4.2.5 Nias

Input from Nias respondents are:

- a. Community really hope that the Government build asphalt roads to the villages were still isolated;
- b. It is expected that the inclusion of electricity to isolated villages;
- c. The village is not receiving any radio signal, it is expected installed radio antenna;
- d. Socialization on disaster management and simulation that is often done with an easily accepted and understood the general community;
- e. Community expects Mercy Corps provide transportation assistance if disaster strikes;
- f. Community expects Mercy Corps has DRR program continuously.
- g. Installed evacuation signs and disseminated through the simulation along with the community;
- h. In order this program remains disseminated periodically, to remind community that the potential hazard did not recognize the time and when it happened.

V. CLONCLUSION

The results of this survey as a whole in the five READI program areas - Padang, Bengkulu, Mentawai, Meulaboh, and Nias - shows that awareness campaigns related to disaster mitigation at the community level and BPBD staff had been increasing, although there are still people who have not been active in disaster relief efforts.

Most people have ever seen a map of the evacuation, but the maps should be updated and disseminated evenly throughout community. Mercy Corps is finishing evacuation map with BPBD and related parties.

Increased capacity in community-related disasters has been increased. As for the sources come from government socialization, NGOs (Non-Governmental Organization), training, simulations, media, television, radio, brochures, billboards, internet, information from neighbors, and the experience of the disaster.

For vertical shelters, five areas of READI Program have been identified. Bengkulu, Mentawai, and Nias are in area that has a hilly topography suggested that people can save to the hills as a rallying point. While Padang and Meulaboh which has a sloping area, vertical shelters that have been identified in the form of multi-storey buildings.

The early warning system is still manual in the form of information from the mosque, the car, while early warning system with technological systems is still very limited.

Media information through radio has a lot left by community, they would rather watch television, do not have a radio, and there was no time. But the disaster broadcast on radio was run and need to be packaged better and creative to continue to be heard.

Partnership READI Program with private sector still far from achievement. Efforts need to be intensified in the next 9 months to involve the private sector.

ANNEXES

Annex 1. Time Schedule *Midline Survey*

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITY MIDLINE SURVEY READI PROGRAM - MERCY CORPS

| No. | Activity | PIC | Sep | Oct | | | | Nov |
|-----|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|
| | | | I | I | II | III | IV | I |
| 1 | Prepare questionnaire | M & E Officer | | | | | | |
| 2 | Revisi for questionnaire, etc. | M & E Officer | | | | | | |
| 3 | Collect the data in the field | M&E Officer, PO | | | | | | |
| 4 | M&E visit to the field: | | | | | | | |
| | Bengkulu | M&E Officer, PO | | | | | | |
| | Meulaboh | M&E Officer, PO | | | | | | |
| | Mentawai | M&E Officer, PO | | | | | | |
| 6 | Data entry to Magpi | M&E Officer, PO (NIAS) | | | | | | |
| 7 | Analysis of data | M & E Officer | | | | | | |
| 8 | Reporting | M & E Officer | | | | | | |

MIDLINE SURVEY

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR COMMUNITY & BPBD STAFF

READI PROGRAM – MERCY CORPS

"Good morning/afternoon/evening Mr/Mrs. My name is I am from Mercy Corps Indonesia. We are currently conducting a survey on disaster management. The results of this survey will be used to evaluate Mercy Corps Indonesia achievement (evaluating) after the program run 9 months and the final result is to be achieved as information to take further action. Are you pleased available? (if not pleased, then find other respondents). All information that you provide is confidential".

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| No. of respondent | |
| Date of visit | |
| Name of enumerator | |
| Respondent identity | |
| Name of respondent | |
| Sex | |
| Range of age | A. 0-5 year; B. 6-14 year; C. 15-24 year; D. 25-59 year; E. ≥ 60 year; |
| Sub-district | |
| Village | |
| Education | |
| Occupation | |

A. Awareness Campaign

1. Are you actively involved in meetings for the preparation and planning of disaster risk reduction in your neighborhood?
 - a. Yes.
What has been mentioned in the meetings?
 - b. No.

2. Are you actively involved in disaster risk reduction trainings or simulations?
 - a. Yes.
Could you mention what training/simulation? Where and when?
 - b. No.

3. What measures do you currently utilize in this neighborhood in preparation for the event of a disaster?
(Answer may be more than one, enumerators collect information from the respondents and do not read the answers)

- a. Discuss with friends about the actions of self-rescue in the event of an earthquake/tsunami.
- b. Prepared a standby bag.
- c. Prepared a first aid box.
- d. Saved money that can be used in unexpected conditions.
- e. Stored important phone numbers to contact in emergency conditions, such as the hospital or relatives, or others.
- f. Prepared practical food (durable and edible without needing to be cooked) to be used in emergencies when earthquake occurs.
- g. Set up a practical drinking water reserve at home (drinking water in bottles or in containers) to be used in emergencies when an earthquake occurs.
- h. Set up a lamp or flashlight during earthquake.
- i. Prepared battery backup in case of earthquake emergencies.
- j. Don't know.
- k. Other.

B. Evacuation Map

- 1. Have you ever seen or do you possess an evacuation map?
 - a. Yes.
Where?
 - b. No.

- 2. Have the evacuation maps ever been socialized?
 - a. Yes.
Who is socializing?
 - b. No.

- 3. Are there evacuation route signs in or around your neighborhood?
 - a. Yes.
 - b. No.
 - c. They are broken/missing.

- 4. Do you understand the evacuation routes?
 - a. Yes.
 - b. No.

- 5. Any comments, suggestions/input about the evacuation route in your neighborhood?

C. Capacity Building

- 1. What is a natural disaster?
 - a. Events that lead to cracked or collapsed buildings.
 - b. The movement of the earth's crust.
 - c. Acts of God.
 - d. Outstanding natural phenomena that cause loss of life, the environment, and can not be addressed by the community.
 - e. Other.
 - f. Don't know.

- 2. Disasters caused by human activity are:

- a. Tsunamis.
 - b. Typhoons.
 - c. Floods.
 - d. Earthquakes.
 - e. Don't know.
3. Following the disaster caused by natural phenomena are:
- a. Earthquake;
 - b. Uncontrolled deforestation;
 - c. Air pollution;
 - d. Social conflict;
 - e. Don't know.
4. High risk disasters could potentially lead to:
- a. Physical and mental illness.
 - b. Declining health status.
 - c. Cessation of economic activity.
 - d. Answers a, b, c, true.
 - e. Don't know.
5. A series of high speed sea waves at with enormous strength that hit the coastal areas as a result of geological activity on the ocean floor is called:
- a. Tide Up and down.
 - b. Earthquake.
 - c. Tsunami.
 - d. Flood.
 - e. Don't know.

To question no. 6-9, the answer should be no more than 1
(Enumerator gathered information from respondents, but did not read the answers.)

6. If you are in your room during an earthquake, what should you do?
- a. Secure yourself and your family from the dangers of objects that may fall.
 - b. Hide under a table.
 - c. Protect your head with a pillow or other object.
 - d. Immediately turn off the water, stove, and disconnect the power supply.
 - e. Stay in your house.
 - f. Use the emergency stairs but avoid the elevator/escalator.
 - g. Other.....
 - h. Don't know.
7. Which of the following is a sign of a tsunami?
- a. A sudden low tide with a strong smell of salt.
 - b. A tsunami can come without receding tides.
 - c. Bubbles appear in large quantities.
 - d. There is a very strong rumble in the sea.
 - e. A high, black wave.
 - f. Other.....
 - g. Don't know.

8. What should you do in the event of an earthquake and potential tsunami?
 - a. Immediately run to a higher area of at least 15 meter above sea level or a minimum of 3 km from the coast.
 - b. Carry SIBAD bag (Emergency Disaster Preparedness) as well as enough money.
 - c. Help to save family and those around.
 - d. Go to the designated place of refuge.
 - e. Walk to the evacuation site.
 - f. When driving a vehicle, immediately pull over, lock and leave the vehicle and proceed to safety on foot.
 - g. Follow local evacuation routes.
 - h. If you are already in a high area, wait for information from the authorities via radio before leaving your safe haven.
 - i. Other.....
 - j. Don't know.

9. What should you avoid doing in the event of a potential earthquake or tsunami?
 - a. Panic and call people on the phone.
 - b. Approach the coast to see the sea.
 - c. Save yourself by driving a vehicle.
 - d. Stand in the river or by a bridge.
 - e. Collect fish on the beach or riverside.
 - f. Evacuate with excessive possessions.
 - g. Return home before the authorities declare it safe.
 - h. Other.....
 - i. Don't know.

D. Identify Tsunami Vertical Shelter

1. Is there any available infrastructure to evacuate to in the event of a disaster near your work?
 - a. Yes.
Which structure? How far?
 - b. No.

2. Is there any available infrastructure to evacuate to in the event of a disaster near your home?
 - a. Yes.
Which structure? How far?
 - b. No.

3. Are there mitigation efforts to reduce disaster risk, both physically and through the development of awareness and capacity in the area you work/live?
 - a. Yes.
What form? What is the distance?
 - b. No.

4. What is the distance between your house and the nearest vertical shelter, either a building or hill?
 - a. 0 - 100 m.

- b. 101 – 200 m.
 - c. > 200 m.
5. How long does it take to reach the vertical shelter by walking or jogging?
- a. < 10 minutes.
 - b. 10 – 20 minutes.
 - c. 21 – 30 minutes.
 - d. > 30 minutes.

E. Early Warning System

1. Do you understand the meaning of "Early Warning System"?
 - a. Yes.
Explain
 - b. No.

2. Does your place of work have access to an early warning system?
 - a. Yes, there is.
What model/type is the early warning system?
 - b. No.

3. What was your reaction/response after earthquake and hearing the warning sirens?
 - a. Waited for a command.
 - b. Waited for my neighbor's reaction.
 - c. Ran out of the house.
 - d. Ran to a higher place.
 - e. Ran away from the beach.

4. What is the condition of the early warning systems around your house?
 - a. Functioning.
 - b. Not working. (Why?)
 - c. Nothing.

F. AM & FM Radio Broadcast

1. Do you have a radio or a tool that can receive the radio broadcast?
 - a. Yes.
 - b. No (skip ahead to F7)

2. How often do you listening to the radio?
 - a. Less than 1 hour/day.
 - b. 1 -2 hour/day.
 - c. 2 - 3 hour/day.
 - d. > 3 hour/day.

3. When do you listen to the radio?
 - a. Morning.
 - b. During the day.
 - c. Night.

- d. Not often
 - 4. What is your reason for listening to the radio?
 - a. For the music.
 - b. For the information/news.
 - c. For the programs.
 - d. For my favorite announcer.
 - e. Other:
 - 5. Have you ever listened to disaster information via the radio?
 - a. Yes.
In what form?
 - b. No.
 - 6. What is the name of the radio station you most commonly listen to for disaster information?
 - 7. What is your barrier to listen to the radio, if any?
 - a. The quality of the broadcast is not clear.
 - b. There is no time.
 - c. Do not have the electronic device to access the radio.
 - d. Other:
 - 8. Any input/suggestions to improve the disaster radio programming?
.....
- Any suggestions/feedback/comments on the disaster risk reduction program implemented by Mercy Corps at this time?
.....
- 9. Interview Location: GPS

Annex 3. Questionnaire for Private Sector

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PRIVATE SECTOR

READI PROGRAM – MERCY CORPS

"Good morning/afternoon/evening Mr/Mrs. My name is I am from Mercy Corps Indonesia. We are currently conducting a survey on disaster management. The results of this survey will be used to evaluate Mercy Corps Indonesia's achievement upon completing the final nine months of our program. The final results will be utilized to take further action. Are you available? (If not available, then find other respondents). All information that you provide is confidential."

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| No. of respondents | |
| Date of visit | |
| Name of enumerator | |
| Respondent Identity | |
| Name of respondent | |
| Sex | |
| Range of age | A. 0-5 year; B. 6-14 year; C. 15-24 year; D. 25-59 year; E. ≥ 60 year; |
| Name of company | |
| Address | |
| Main business | |

Please circle one of the answers below.

1. Does this company have and/or implement Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs?
 - a. Yes.
What is the form of CSR activities that have been implemented?
 - b. No.

2. Is the company involved in actively assisting communities affected by natural disasters?
 - a. Yes.
When? Where?
 - b. No.

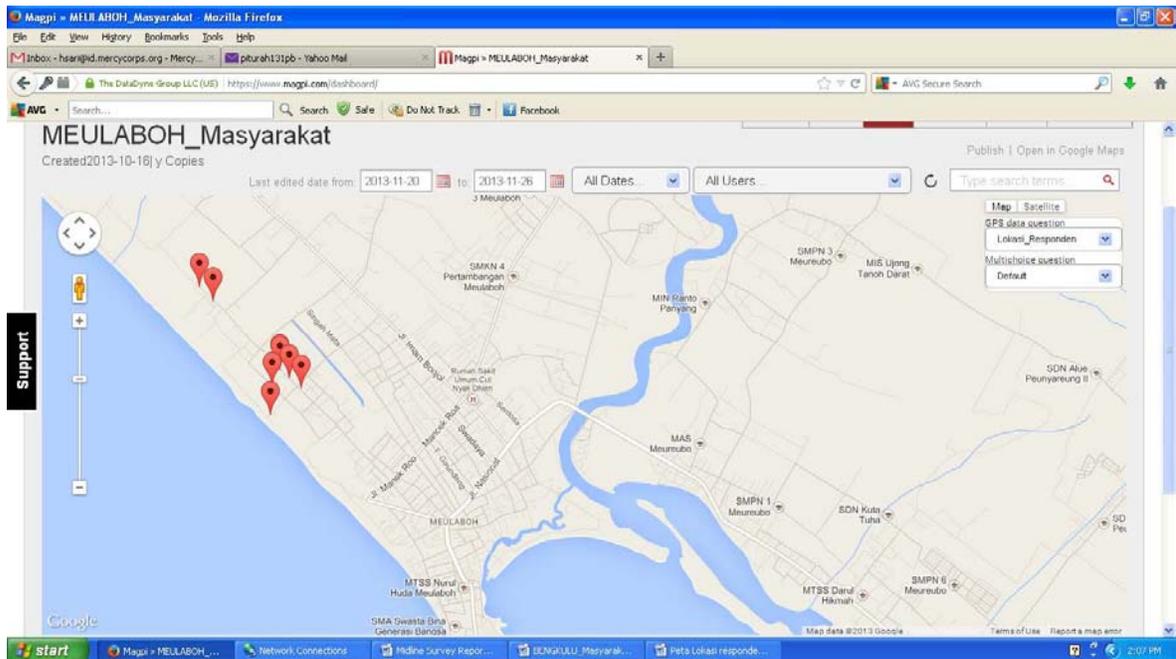
3. Is this the company involved in any disaster risk reduction activities?
 - a. Yes.
What is the form of activities?
 - b. No.
Why?

4. Does this company know the programs/activities of disaster risk reduction conducted by Mercy Corps?
 - a. Yes.
What impression does this company have on the activities carried out by Mercy Corps?
 - b. No.

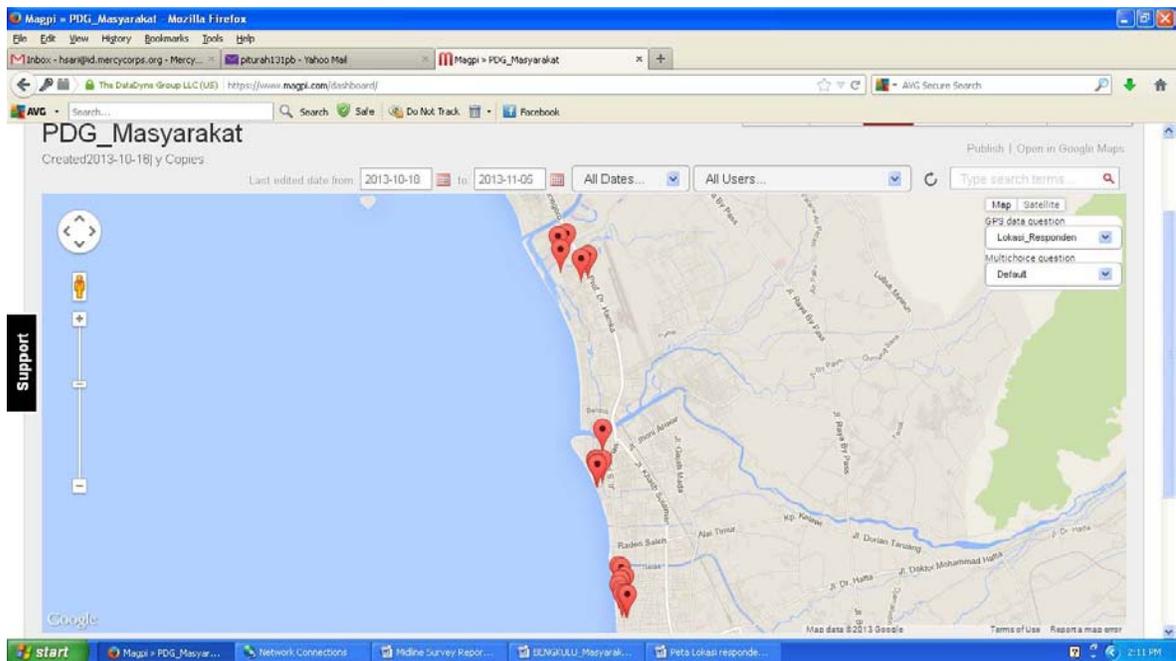
5. Could this company possibly work together/partner with Mercy Corps in disaster risk reduction programs/activities in the future?
 - a. Yes.
 - b. No.

6. What kind of field cooperation might be done with Mercy Corps?
.....
7. Interview Location: GPS

Annex 4. Respondent's Map

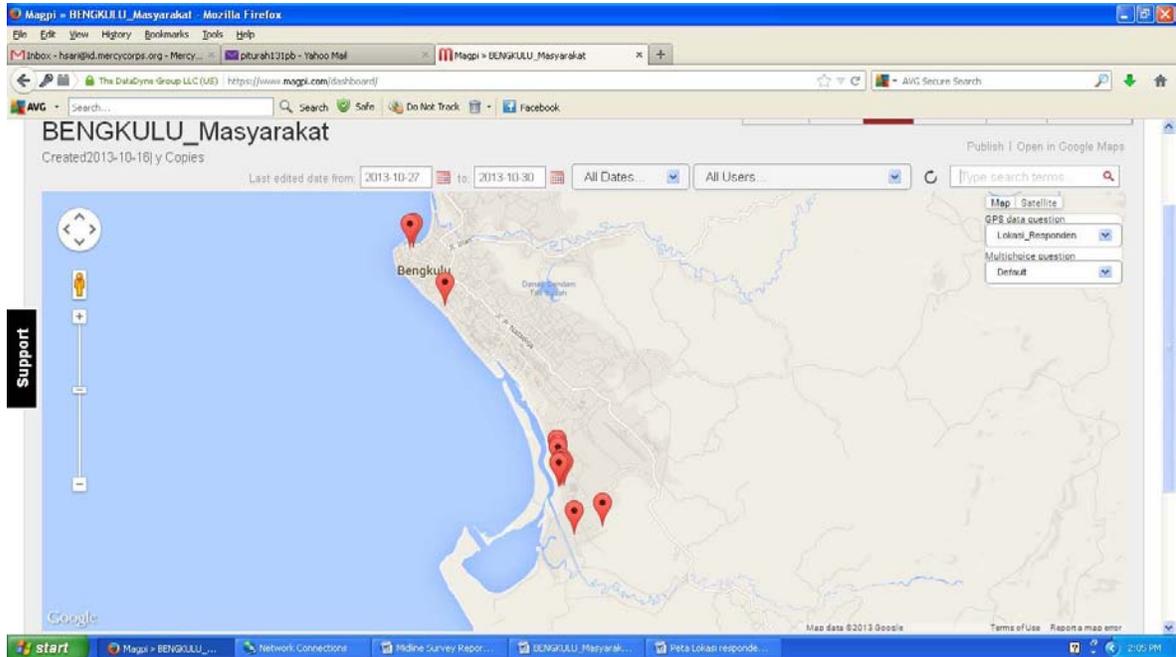


Map location of respondents Gampong Suak Ribee and Suak Sigadeng, Meulaboh.

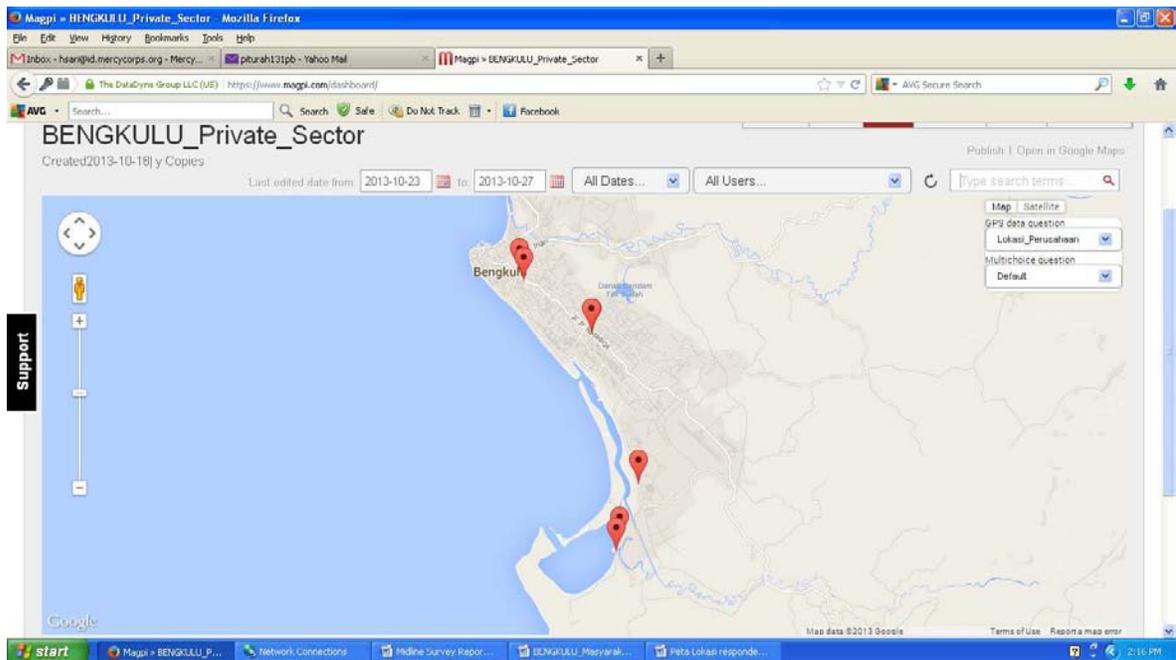


Map location of respondents Parupuk Tabing, Ulak Karang Selatan, and Purus, Padang.





Map location of respondents in Bengkulu city.



Map location of the private sector in Bengkulu city.



Annex 5. Photos of midline survey activity.



Data collection in Bengkulu city



Data collection in Suak Sigadeng village, Johan Pahlawan sub-district, Meulaboh

