

2.4 Summary of results

(1) Residents

- While many residents evacuated to a higher place at the occurrence of Tsunami, a certain number of people (9,04%) went to sea to have a look as the sea level dropped
- 44,70% residents answered no idea about knowledge of Tsunami disaster occurred in Indonesia, 21,70 % of residents have very limited knowledge of tsunami, and 33,60 % think that the Tsunami damage could have been reduced if they had known more about it.
- 76,70 % of residents answered Television is most useful information source soon after Tsunami. Because first week after tsunami disaster, the situation in Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar was still not normal, and people really wanted to know about the rescue work in order to get information about people who save from the disaster. They want to know whether their family or relatives were saved. The media of information in the first week was TV where there was one of much known TV station, Metro TV, giving full information on their Breaking News on Tsunami disaster. People also got the information from the IDP camps where they were temporarily stayed.
- Most of respondents answered that the most effective ways to raise public awareness on disaster reduction were Establishment of Tsunami early warning system and planting trees along the coast.

(2) School Children

- 36,02% Of School children responded that they never learnt about natural disaster, however 92,84 % would like to study them, which shows high interest for disaster education, within the students.

- The survey revealed that 63,78% of children were still ignorant about the cause of Tsunami, while 36,22% have properly understood it. This result underlines the dire need of promoting disaster education urgently.
- It is expected that disaster education in schools in turn might have a positive impact on educating adults as well, since 77,11% of children used to talk with their families what they learnt in the school.

(3) Class teachers

- 35,71% from 84 teachers answered that they had a well-functioning curriculum on a subject for learning about natural disasters.
- Teachers answered that reading books (42,86%), videos (32,14%), picture books (22,62%) and posters (2,38%) were effective for a education material for disaster reduction.

(4) Government officers

- 16,67% of those surveyed answered that training / seminars and drills for natural disasters were available in their offices. Other 83,33 % of the general authorities were not available of these training /seminars.
- 80,83% of surveyed officials feel the need to take disaster reduction measures for tourist. Specially Pamphlets on Tsunami in different languages are made available in hotels is considered as the most effective way to preserve their security (51,55%).
- According to the survey results to government officials, disaster reduction measures to be taken are establishment of early warning system for natural disaster (17,19%), strengthening capability of search and rescue and

emergency of medical service (13,37%) and enhancement of emergency information dissemination system (11,81%).

- Sirens and bells is considered as the most effective tools to disseminate disaster warning to the residents (26,48%), followed by TV (25,55%) and radio (24,30%).