

PILOT SURVEY OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE (KAP)



DISASTER PREPAREDNESS IN PADANG CITY 2013



BNPB



BADAN PUSAT STATISTIK



NATIONAL AGENCY FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT (BNPB)
STATISTICS INDONESIA (BPS)
UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)

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FOREWORD

Praise be to God, the Almighty, for with His mercy and grace we have been able to finish the report on Pilot Survey of Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice (KAP) to identify people's awareness, emotional attitudes, and behaviour models towards preparedness for disasters, particularly in the region of Padang city, West Sumatra. This report is one of the media to disseminate the results of activities, published by the Centre for Data, Information and Public Relations, BNPB; in collaboration with Directorate of Population and Employment Statistics, BPS; and facilitated by UNFPA.

The pilot survey was conducted in ten villages that fall into the category of high-hazard earthquake and tsunami disasters. The result is expected to be an initial step to improve the preparedness and capacity of the community in facing emergencies, which ultimately can reduce the risk of probable disasters.

Hopefully this report can be a reference for the government and other institutions to evaluate the preparedness and risk-reduction activities as well as to draw up action plans to prepare for and respond to the identified risks and hazards, in order to create a community that is responsive, agile and resilient in dealing with them. All comments and constructive criticisms are welcome, especially those that will improve our next reports.

Jakarta, October 2013

Dr. Sutopo Purwo Nugroho

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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Alhamdulillah, we praise and thank God Almighty who has made us able to complete and publish this report on Pilot Survey of Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice (KAP) – Disaster Preparedness in Padang City. This publication is the result of collaborative initiative between BNPB and Statistics Indonesia (BPS) to identify the knowledge, attitudes and practice of people living in areas with a high level of earthquake hazard in the city of Padang. This result is also a documentation of KAP pilot survey that will enrich the master plan of tsunami in Indonesia.

The strategy towards a powerful nation in terms of disaster threats is *“Keep the people from disasters, keep disasters from the community, live in harmony with the risks of disaster, explore and develop local wisdom of the community”*. This must of course be accompanied by science and technology. It is the starting point for realizing disaster risks reduction and towards a responsive, agile and resilient community.

This activity is a form of never-ending learning process of the government, community and the business world concerning the earthquake of 8.5 magnitude that occurred on 11 April 2012 in Simelue Aceh, where there are issues that are overlooked from the illustration of community preparedness at the time. This report is expected to capture the lack of knowledge, mindset and behaviour of the people towards disaster. Natural disasters should empower the nation to continue to implement disaster risk reduction and preparedness as an effort to strengthen the resilience against unexpected disasters.

Hopefully the collaboration between BNPB and BPS can provide benefit to all parties and its lessons learned can be utilized to strengthen the existing disaster risk reduction activities. Such programs should be developed by humanitarian workers in order to minimize the loss of life and property, and help the people who live in earthquake and tsunami prone areas.

Thanks to the whole team of authors both from BNPB and BPS, as well as a special appreciation to UNFPA that supports these activities from the beginning to the end. We hope that the partnership and this activity can continue to develop in the future as a fulfillment of our call for humanitarian mission.

Jakarta, October 2013
Dr. Syamsul Maarif, M.Si.

Head, National Board for Disaster Management (BNPB)

PREFACE

Access to data is critically important during all phases of a humanitarian situation. Accurate data is the cornerstone of effective emergency preparedness, conflict prevention, emergency relief, and the rehabilitation and reconstruction process. New and emerging technologies enhance the value of data in preparation for emergencies through development of contingency plans, vulnerability analyses, and reliable baseline indicators. During acute phases, data is important for implementing and targeting effective responses. In chronic disasters, data should set the design and delivery for short-term humanitarian programmes, as well as their monitoring and evaluation. Reliable data must be used as well in programming for rehabilitation and reconstruction during the post-crisis phase.

Data cultivated through UNFPA's Population Development programme proved extremely valuable during UNFPA's support of humanitarian efforts in 2005, following the conflict and disaster in Aceh. UNFPA conducted a gender-based analysis that evaluated social, economic, and cultural changes in the day-to-day lives of IDPs living in camps and shelters. In a similar vein, UNFPA conducted a post-disaster, post-conflict population census in Aceh and Nias in 2005. This post-tsunami census was a unique and unprecedented exercise in terms of its timing, use of techniques and methodologies, the local political situation, and the conflict environment during which census activities were conducted. Results of this census have been proven to be the only comprehensive population information data available on these areas from this time.

UNFPA is committed to continue its technical support in the area of population data for disaster management. Some products of the collaboration between BNPB, BPS and UNFPA include: the availability of baseline data and information as the result of data merging from 2010 Population Census and 2011 Village Potential Survey, and analysis document on vulnerability and exposure of Padang City to earthquake and tsunami, a pilot KAP survey, and incorporation of population component into national disaster management plan are.

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