

EVACUATION ROUTE MAPPING AGAINST SLAMET VOLCANO DISASTER AT GUNUNGSARI VILLAGE, PULOSARI SUB DISTRICT, PEMALANG DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Villages inside the hazard zone of Slamet Volcano should have an evacuation map, as an anticipation and guidance to guide people evacuate when volcanic activity on the area arise to dangerous level. The experience which occurred at 2009 and 2010 indicate the necessity of the development of evacuation map for 7 villages inside the hazard zone in the Pemalang residential district, such as village of Gunung Sari. The main purpose of the developing an evacuation map is to make the village of Gunung sari becoming more vigilant to anticipate the danger of Slamet Mount eruption. Qualitative methods were used in this study, by handing out preliminary questionnaire to investigate the characteristic of the residents. The development of evacuation map also relies on the participation of the residents, then the resulted map were evaluated by assessing how far people can understand and comprehend any information provided on the map. The result of the investigation shows that Gunungsari's resident wants an evacuation map, shown by high enthusiasm on the questions of the necessity of an evacuation map and disaster preparedness team that is equal to 97% of the residents on Dusun Sipendil, 83% on dusun Sibedil, 67% on Dusun Silegok, and 63% on Dusun Krajan. The residents also understand and comprehend the information provided on the map nicely, especially about the timing and rendezvous location for the evacuation. It is indicated by high proportion of residents that answer the questions asked accurately, which is 100% on Dusun Sipendil, 97% on Dusun Sibedil, and 80% for both Dusun Silegok and Dusun Krajan.

Keywords: disaster prone area, evacuation map, society characteristic

1 INTRODUCTION

Slamet Volcano is located in Central Java Province which is administratively located among 5 districts namely Pemalang, Tegal, Brebes, Banyumas and Purbalingga. In the period of April to June 2009, volcanic activity of Slamet Volcano increased so that its status was raised from Normal (Level I) to Caution (Level II), then Warning (Level III), while from late June to early 2010 it was on Caution status (Level II). Since July 1st, 2011 until now, the activity of Slamet Volcano has turned back to Normal level (Anonymous, 2009).

There are seven villages in Pemalang District which are included into KRB (Disaster Prone Regions) of Slamet Volcano with the danger level is relatively the same that was in KRB Area I (Table 1), as shown in Slamet Volcano Disaster Prone Regions Map published by the Center of Volcanology and Geological Hazard Mitigation as the most competent part. It was also as stated on Fixed Procedure on Disaster Management and Handling Refugees in Slamet Volcano

No:02/BENCAL/PML/2009 (Suhadi and Deddy, 2007).

The main danger encountered by villages within the range of KRB Slamet Volcano in Pemalang District is lahar flow. The expansion of lava flows and hot clouds may threat as well if the eruption is severe. Gunungsari village characterized as the highest number of population among other villages which are located in KRB of Slamet Volcano in Pemalang, and traversed by several rivers should be prioritized in mapping evacuation route.

The objectives of evacuation route mapping against Slamet Volcano eruption disaster at Gunungsari village, Pulosari sub-district, Pemalang District is to prepare and facilitate the evacuation process that must be done when there is increasing activity of Slamet ngungsiVolcano and to prepare the Gunungsari villagers to be more aware and more ready in facing disaster eruption of Slamet Mountain.

The location of this study is at Gunungsari Village, Pulosari Sub District, Pemalang District. Evacuation

map prepared is to lead the people from their home to the evacuation point at each sub village as defined in Protap/02/BENCAL/PML/2009 (Suhadi and Deddy, 2007).

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Volcano has a complex definition. It is such kind of bump on the earth surface generated by remnant volcano. It can be defined as an ongoing magma activity or the emergence place of loose volcanic crumbs that comes from the earth core. A volcano is considered active when the magmatic activity can be observed obviously. The flow of lava from the summit crater or side crater, hot cloud, rock flow, lava eruption,

and so on indicates that the volcano is still active. Usually, the morphology of the active volcano is the generated perfect cone formation (Alzwar M., et al, 1987). Some classification and characteristics related to volcano can be seen in Table 1.

The history of Slamet Volcano eruption is the eruptive period ranging between 1 and 53 years, after the eruption in 1772, the next eruption was occurred again in 1825. After the 1825 eruption, frequency of the occurrence was more often that was in 1835, 1849, 1860, 1875, 1885 and 1904. Started in 1923, the eruption happened more frequent. The last eruption \was occurred in the midyear of 2009 in which turned to be warning status within around 1.5 months.

Table 1. Classification and characteristic of volcano

Type of Volcano	Type of Volcanic Eruption	Danger due to Volcanic Eruptions	The Level of Volcanic Activity	Volcanic Disaster-Prone Areas
1. A Type, has experienced magmatic eruptions at least one time since 1600. 2. B Type, magmatic eruption has not occurred since 1600, but still showed symptoms of activity. 3. C Type, unknown in history.	Hawaiian Type, magma is very dilute. Stromboli Type, short and frequent eruptions. Vulkanian Type, explosive eruptions. Surtseyan Type, the eruptions are explosive because the water vapor pressure is trapped in magma. Plinian Type, destructive eruptions.	Lava Volcanic Ash Incandescent Clouds Sand and Lapillus Volcanic Bombs Poison Gas The Danger of Cold Lava	Normal (Level I) Caution (Level II) Warning (Level III) Evacuation (Level IV)	Volcanic Disaster-Prone Areas I (KRB I), potential danger is lava Volcanic Disaster-Prone Areas II (KRB II), potential dangers are hot clouds, lava flow, lava, pyroclastic and stones fallout Volcanic Disaster-Prone Areas III (KRB III), the closest area to the source of danger.

3 METHOD

The sequence steps of evacuation route mapping against Slamet Volcano eruption disaster at Gunungsari Village, Pulosari Sub District, Pemalang District can be seen in the flow chart as shown in Figure 1.

4 PRELIMINARY AND EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Evacuation route mapping at Gunungsari Village involved community participation. It was conducted in each sub village including Sependil, Sibedil, Silegok and Krajan Sub Village. Before and after mapping the evacuation route, questionnaires were given to villagers in order to find out how far their understanding/comprehension against the evacuation map. Quantitatively, the percentage of the questionnaire were estimated by the following formula and exemplified at Table 2.

$$P = (f / n) \times 100\% \tag{1}$$

where *P* is percentage of data, *f* is frequency, *n* is number of participants.

Table 2. Respondent data criteria

No	Percentage (P)	Frequency (f)	Score
1	≥ 66	30	High
2	33 – 66	20	Moderate
3	≤ 33	10	Low

Table 3 shows the results of the preliminary questionnaire grouped into four aspects related to the evacuation route mapping. After mapping the route, the level of public understanding about the map can be determined by evaluation one (see Table 4).

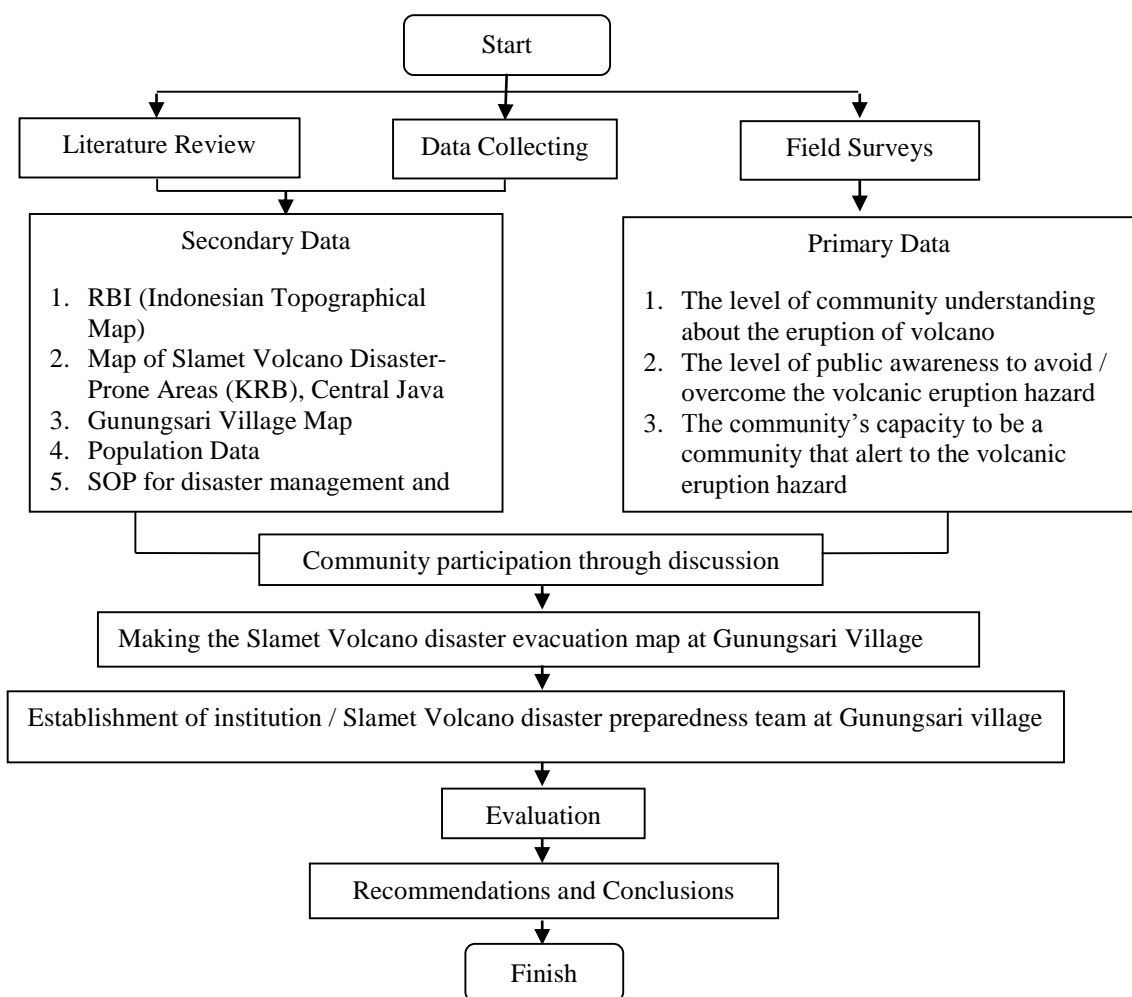


Figure 1. Flow chart of research method.

Table 3. Preliminary questionnaire results

Sub Village	First aspect score (%)			Second aspect score (%)			Third aspect score (%)			Forth aspect score (%)		
	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
Sipendil	86	7	7	86	7	7	100	0	0	100	0	0
Sibedil	97	3	0	97	3	0	97	3	0	100	0	0
Silegok	73	27	0	73	27	0	80	17	3	94	3	3
Krajan	90	10	0	90	10	0	80	20	0	97	3	0

- H, M, L : High, Moderate, Low
- First Aspect : The level of public knowledge about the eruption of Slamet Mountain
- Second Aspect : The public knowledge about the Slamet Mountain activity and the disaster-prone areas
- Third Aspect : The level of public understanding regarding evacuation
- Fourth Aspect : The public enthusiasm about the needed of evacuation map and disaster preparedness team

Table 4. Evaluation questionnaire results

Sub Village	First aspect score (%)			Second aspect score (%)			Third aspect score (%)			Forth aspect score (%)		
	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
Sipendil	86	7	7	86	7	7	100	0	0	100	0	0
Sibedil	97	3	0	97	3	0	97	3	0	100	0	0
Silegok	73	27	0	73	27	0	80	17	3	94	3	3
Krajan	90	10	0	90	10	0	80	20	0	97	3	0

- H, M, L : High, Moderate, Low
- First Aspect : The public understanding about the existing condition of Slamet Mountain
- Second Aspect : The public understanding about the disaster-prone Slamet Mountain areas in the region of Pulosari

Third Aspect	:	The public understanding regarding the time and place of evacuation
Fourth Aspect	:	The public understanding regarding of the evacuation maps' symbolization

The result of the preliminary questionnaire showed that most villagers were aware of their existence in disaster-prone areas, and considered the need of evacuation map as one of the guide in facing the risk eruption. Evaluation questionnaire given after drawing evacuation map also showed a good people understanding level regarding to the evacuation map and other matters related living at four sub villages in Gunungsari Village.

5 EVACUATION MAP

5.1 Sipendil Sub Village

Sipendil Sub Village is located at the upper area with Banyumas District as the south boundary, Krajan Sub Village at north, Silegok Sub Village at east side and Sibedil Village in the west. The distance between Sipendil Sub Village and central crater of Slamet Volcano is approximately 6.5 km. There are several rivers traversing Sipendil Sub Village including Walim River in the east, Lungsir River in the west, and Beser River. The map is shown in Figure 2. There are 236 householders living at Sipendil Sub Village that consists of 505 men and 497 women. They are divided into seven RT (neighborhoods). Vulnerable population groups are distributed evenly into 84 children, 26 elderly, 4 pregnant women and 3 people with disability.

The TPS (Temporary Shelter) is placed in Elementary School 01 Gunungsari. The location of this TPS is lower part of the village. It has 6 classrooms and school yard having enough space to accommodate the refugees. The longest distance from the resident house to the TPS is about 1 km. There are 7 four wheel vehicles that are ready to use for evacuation. Warning alert for evacuation command uses traditional instrument namely *kentongan* which is beaten continuously and also loudspeakers in mosques.

5.2 Sibedil Sub Village

Sibedil Sub Village is located in the west side of Sipendil Sub Village. In the north of this sub village is Krajan Sub Village and few part of Karangasari Village area, whereas in the east side, it is bordered by Jurangmangu Sub Village. The distance between Sibedil and central crater of Slamet Volcano is approximately 6.5 km. River traversing this region is Lungsir River that is bordered by Sipendil Sub Village. There are 241 householders consisting 602 men and 595 women that are divided into 8 RT. Vulnerable population groups are evenly distributed into 108

children, 60 elderly, 9 pregnant women and 6 people with disability.

The TPS is located in Elementary School 06 Gunungsari. It belongs to Sipendil Sub Village. It has 6 classrooms and school yard providing enough space to accommodate the refugees. The longest distance from the resident house to the TPS is about 1.2 km (see Figure 3). There are 6 four wheel vehicles as independent transportation facilities that are ready to use for conducting evacuation. As in Sipendil Sub Village, *kentongan* and mosques loudspeaker are also used as the warning sign.

5.3 Silegok Sub Village

Silegok Sub Village is located at the east of Gunungsari Village bordered by Sipendil and Krajan Sub Village as its west side, Karangasari Village at north and Penakir Village at east. The distance between Silegok Sub Village and the central crater of Slamet Volcano is approximately 7 km. Walim River is a marker of the border between Sipendil and Krajan Sub Village. There are 150 householders living at Silegok Sub Village including 358 men and 339 women that are divided into 4 RT. Vulnerable population comprises with 31 children, 5 elderly, 4 pregnant women and 1 inhabitant with disability.

The TPS is located in Gunungsari Village meeting hall. It belongs to Sipendil Sub Village. The longest distance from the resident house is about 2 km. The evacuation map is shown in Figure 4. There is only 1 four wheel vehicle for transportation. As in Sipendil Sub Village, it also uses *kentongan* and mosques loudspeaker to give warning.

5.4 Krajan Sub Village

Krajan Sub Village is located at the lower part of Gunungsari Village. It has Sipendil Sub Village as the south boundary, Karangasari village as south boundary, Silegok Sub Village as east boundary, and Sibedil Sub Village as west boundary. The distance between Krajan Sub Village and the central crater of Slamet Volcano is approximately 7.5 km. Walim River traverses the east side of Sub Village, while Lungsir River in the west, and Beser River. There are 381 householders living at Sipendil Sub Village comprising with 633 men and 635 women that is divided into 8 RT. Vulnerable population groups are evenly distributed into 113 children, 42 elderly, 10 pregnant women and 4 people with disability.

Since Krajan Sub Village is located at the lower area, there is no TPS built here but there are two assembly points provided if the evacuation is needed (see Figure 5). Independent transportation facilities used here are 12 four wheel vehicles. *Kentongan* and mosques loudspeaker can be functioned as the warning sign.

5.5 Scenario of Evacuation at Sependil Sub Village

The location of temporary shelter is at Elementary School 01 Gunungsari which has open space with 60 meters in length and 30 meters in width, the total area is 1800 m². It can accommodate 1.079 resident house of Sependil Sub Village. The availability of independent transportation facilities is assumed to be

able to standby at each location or each RT. From some scenarios, the estimation of overall time required to evacuate all of the residents to the TPS is 1 hour 37 minutes 22.8 seconds (the quickest) and 3 hours 6 minutes 7 seconds (the longest).

5.6 Disaster Preparedness Team

Disaster preparedness team at each Sub Village as seen in Table 5 was formed to follow up the preparation of evacuation maps that have been done, and is expected as an activator related to the activities in each village.

Table 5. Disaster preparedness team among four sub villages in Gunungsari Village.

Position	Role	Name			
		Sependil	Sibedil	Silegok	Krajan
RT/RW	Public Relation/ Data collector	1. Sartono 2. Jahid 3. Kayat 4. Dibyo 5. Mito 6. Hartono 7. Kiswanto 8. Tanto	1. Mudin 2. Sukino 3. Untung 4. Subagyo 5. Herman 6. Topo 7. Sodikin 8. Suidin 9. Sukarno	1. Ma'ani 2. Kismo 3. Roto 4. Kasdi 5. Wage	1. Jahir 2. Kasno 3. Sutono 4. Kholil 5. Kismo 6. Raid 7. Tamran 8. Ta'at 9. Waito
Karang Taruna (Youth Organization)	Security/ Information	1. Weling 2. Suspriyanto 3. Bagyo 4. Mifat 5. Sanah	1. Kandar 2. Tamso 3. Tarmo 4. Ismail 5. Muhrim	1. Sutrisno 2. Ris S. 3. Khasanudin 4. Tarman 5. Sohir	1. Adi Yuwono 2. Mukhlis 3. Sabaryanto 4. Jaenudin 5. Suswondo
PKK	Kitchen/ Consumption	1. Rikhati 2. Endang S. 3. Atikawati 4. Johariyah 5. Kholipah 6. Anis 7. Muarawati	1. Mutmainah 2. S. Khotijah 3. Minarsih 4. Sukini 5. Khalimah 6. Jaetun 7. Edi R.	1. Siti P. 2. Patimah 3. Wati 4. Widi 5. Janah 6. Muamalah 7. Munirah	1. Wiharyati 2. Iin 3. Khoripah 4. Ibu Sutono 5. Rahayu 6. Tanti 7. Nur 8. Muniroh 9. Sri 10. Waningsih
LINMAS	Coordinator/ Security	1. Ratam 2. Manto 3. Tarson	1. Tarmo 2. Darmo 3. Sunoto 4. Ismail 5. Aminudin	1. Wasun 2. Kismo 3. Takip 4. Darsono	1. Wahyu 2. Sutrisno 3. Marsono 4. Solihin 5. Daryo 6. Waito 7. Japidin 8. Tarwin
Volunteers	Transport Section	1. Priyanto 2. Udin 3. Anto 4. Puji 5. Untung P. 6. Untung Karno 7. Trisono	1. Soleh 2. Tahril 3. Jaelani 4. Tamso	1. Guguh	1. Suyatmo 2. Heri 3. Mulyono 4. Nurkholis 5. Untung
Midwife	Health Section	1. Mei Kristiyanti	1. Sisworo 2. Ning S.	-	-

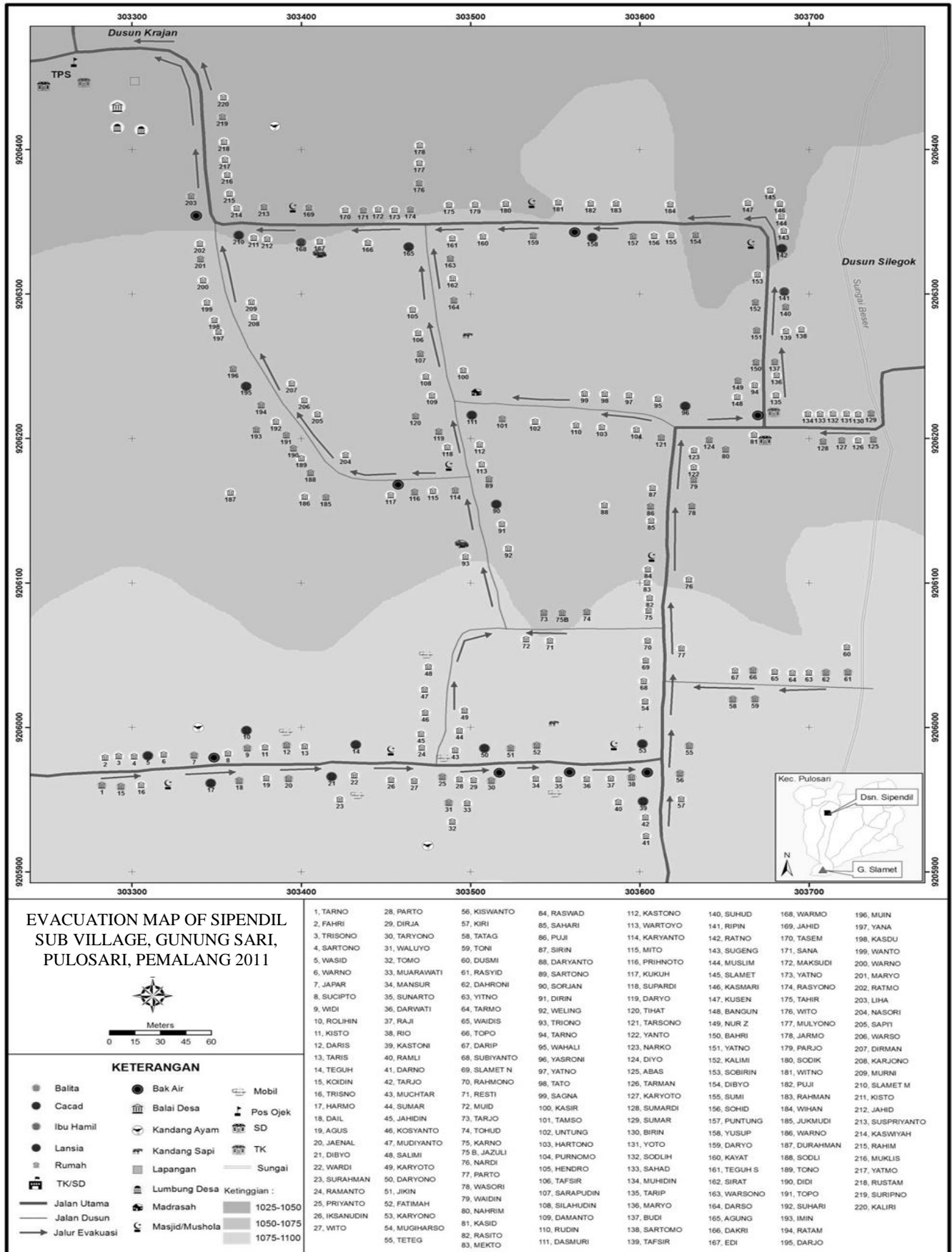


Figure 2. Evacuation map of Sipendil Sub Village.

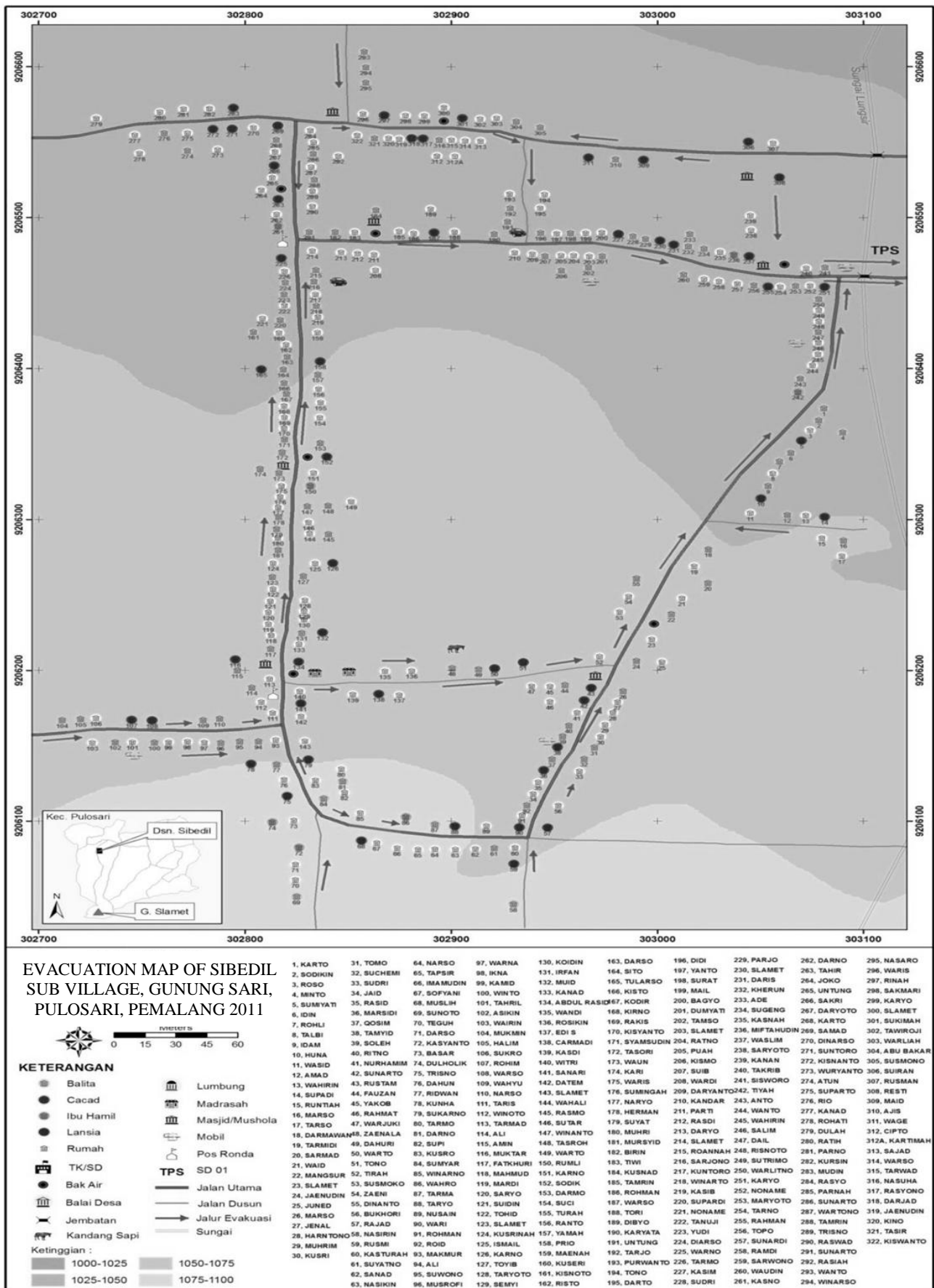


Figure 3. Evacuation map of Sibedil Sub Village.

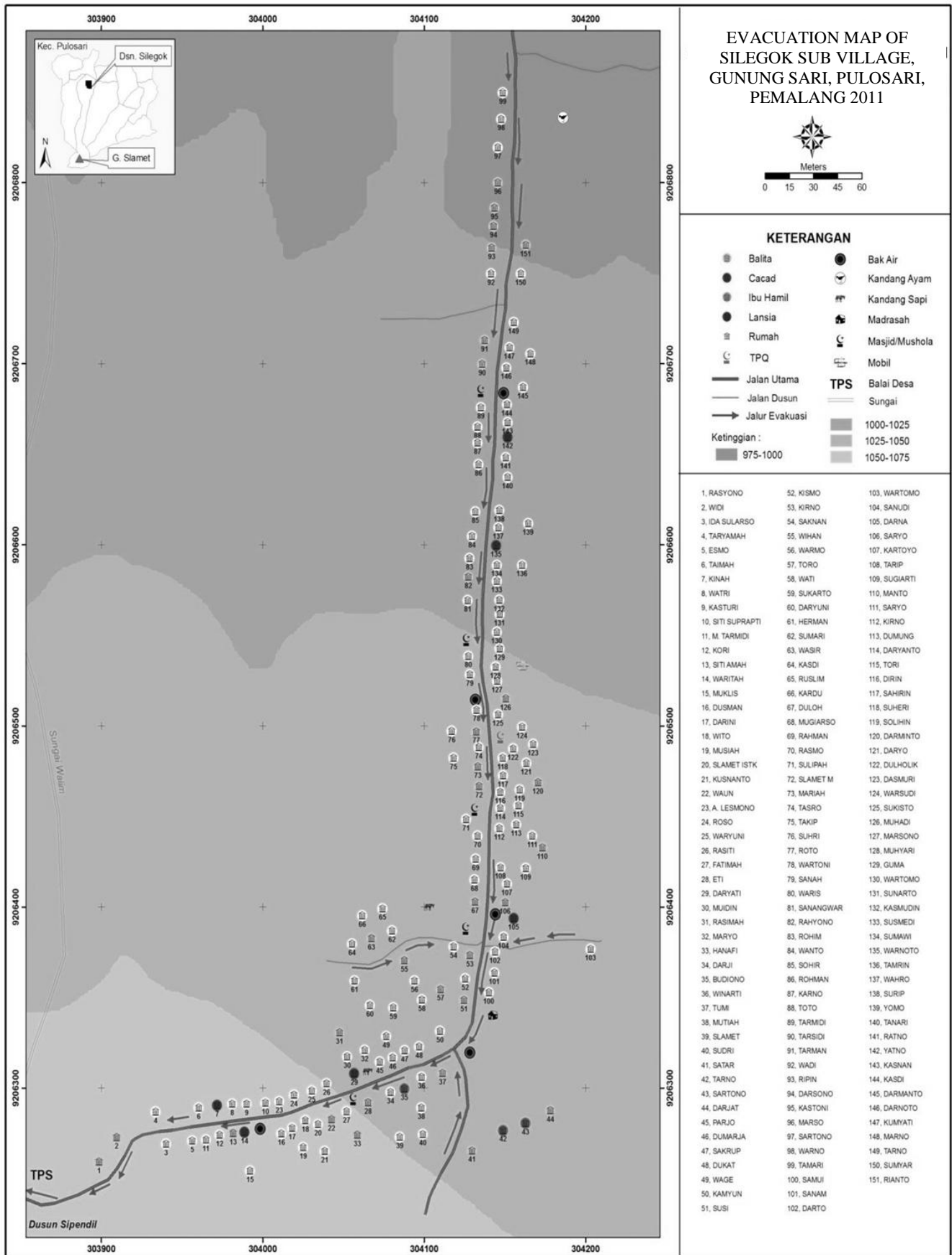


Figure 4. Evacuation map of Silegok Sub Village.

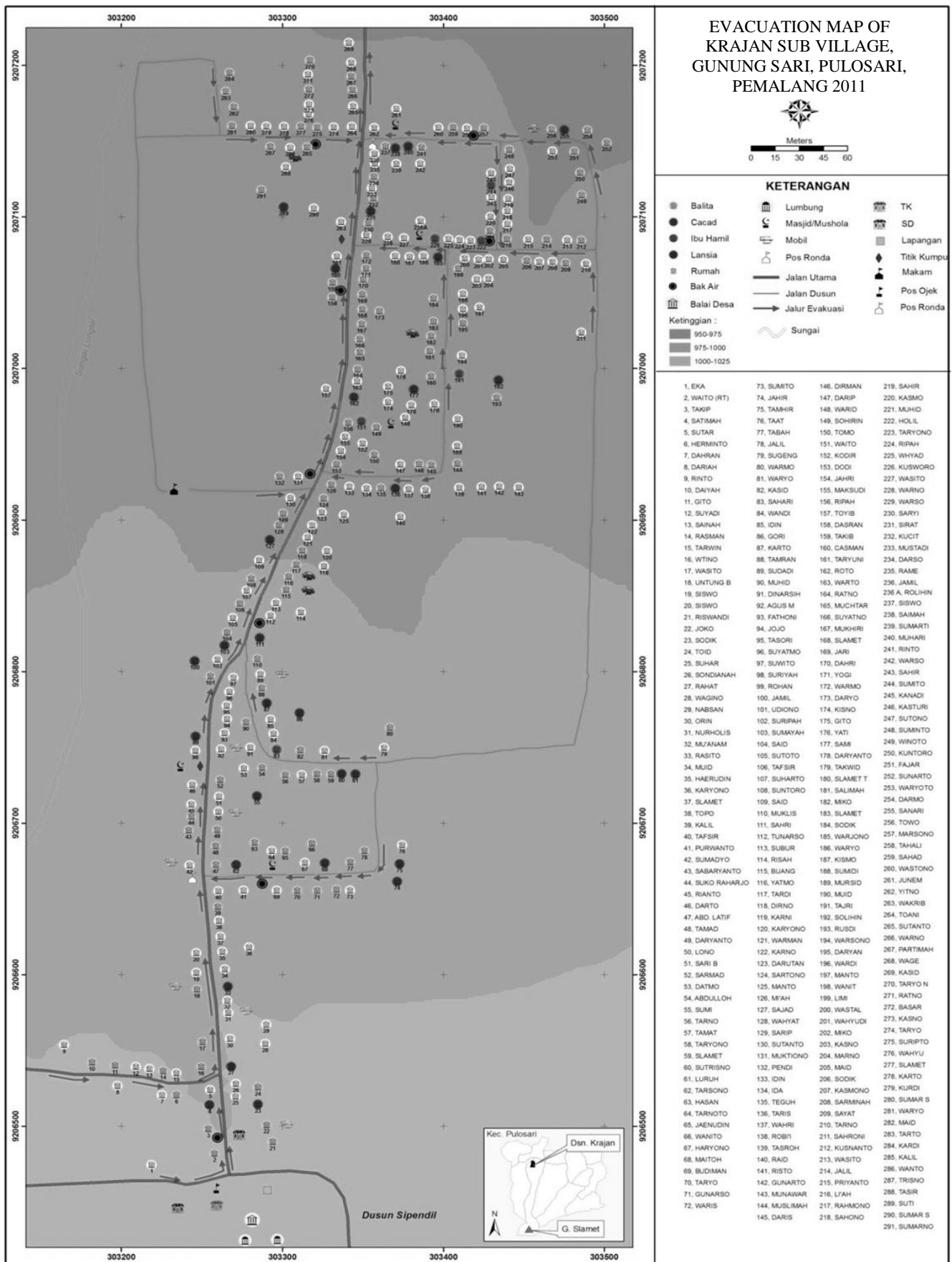


Figure 5. Evacuation map of Krajan Sub Village

6 CONCLUSIONS

Some conclusions that can be inferred from mapping the evacuation route against Slamet Volcano eruption disaster in Gunungsari Village, Pulosari Sub District, Pemalang District are as follows

- a) In general, people living at those four sub villages in Gunungsari village has been aware about their existence in Slamet volcano disaster-prone areas so that they consider using evacuation map as guidance. The preliminary questionnaire showed a high public enthusiasm about whether evacuation map is needed. Percentages of disaster preparedness are 97% for Dusun Sipendil, 83% for Dusun Sipedil, 67% for Dusun Silegok and 63% for Dusun Krajan.
- b) A good understanding level of the drafted evacuation map for evacuation site, people evacuation time, and restricted area eruption. The evaluation questionnaires resulted, mainly for evacuation time and location, 100 % at Sipendil Sub Village, 97% at Sipedil Sub Village, 80 % at Silegok Sub Village, and 80 % at Krajan Sub Village.
- c) Understanding level towards Slamet Volcano current status is quite low, namely 36,67 % for Sipendil Sub Village, 20 % for Sipedil Sub Village, 63,33 % for Silegok Sub Village, and 36,67% Krajan Sub Village.

7 SUGGESTIONS

Some recommendations can be given for succeeding research are as follows:

- a) Evacuation map may not be the ideal since coordination with surrounding villages has not been accounted yet, especially for Silegok Sub Village.
- b) Evacuation maps and disaster preparedness team intended as the main aim should be more organized and have the legality of their presence. Hence regulations / decision on village level or on the higher level should be considered.
- c) In order to optimize the implementation of the survey, participants should be specified in advance before. The survey results can be more representative as well as actual condition in the community.
- d) There are seven villages in Pulosari District included into disaster-prone areas. Those villages should be prepared as well so that each village has an evacuation guideline. Local government is expected to be able to conduct periodically dissemination or evacuation training either for

people or disaster preparedness team, so that the people can directly feel the condition that may occur during disaster attack

- e) A tight cooperation with the observatory post at Gambuhan Volcano as the extension of the Centre of Volcanology and Geological Hazard Mitigation (CVGHM) in Bandung having the most understanding agency regarding to volcanic activity of Slamet Volcano is considered important. The location of observatory post is not too far from the Gunungsari Village, so that it apparently becomes easier to find out the latest information about Slamet Volcano activity.

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