be overloaded while the less preferable shelter will be loaded under capacity.

IV CONCLUSIONS

This paper presents the estimation of demand for tsunami shelters in Padang, calculation the ratio of demand and capacity of shelters and estimation of the adequacy of the shelters. The study found that about a half of tsunami shelters in Padang could to overloaded if the vulnerable people to be evacuated to the nearest shelters. Some vulnerable people in some areas could not possibly reach any safety zone either by horizontal neither by vertical evacuation. Those areas are not covered by any shelters and far away from the hilly land. More shelters are needed to increase the possibility to help them from the disaster. In total, this study found that at least 37 more shelters with a capacity of 2000 are needed to ensure entire vulnerable people in Padang getting a help.

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