

Recognizing Women and Marginalized Communities' Perspective in Disaster Risk Reduction. Case Study: Bandar Lampung City, Indonesia

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Many studies and experiences tell that women and elderlies are evidently more vulnerable to disasters. With different roles, capacities, and needs, it is important to consider their involvement in disaster risk reduction effort. To do this, gender mainstreaming and social inclusion in policy is especially important as a way to represent women and marginalized communities' perspectives to recognize different needs and capacities. This article is a case study on gender mainstreaming and social inclusion within DRR framework in Bandar Lampung City. It follows two main steps which involve disaster risk assessment in the city, followed by identification of existing policies and infrastructures in addressing gender and social inclusion into DRR in the built environment. The study is conducted through both primary and secondary data collection. A secondary data collection includes the analyses of existing documents on city's disaster risk profile, local regulations, documents, while primary data collection was done through focused group discussion with residents of Way Lunik sub-district—one of the most densely populated & marginalized area in Bandar Lampung City. Content analysis and policy analysis are done to answer the research question. Bandar Lampung City is considered to be one of the most vulnerable cities to climate change. In Bandar Lampung, the level of seasonal rainfall intensity is declining in every season; which lead to increase of flood, flash flood, drought, and extreme weather probability increase each year. Meanwhile Indonesian women's participation in community meetings to identify infrastructure priorities was lower than for other components. While there are some policies mentioning social-inclusion in development, there are no relevant gender-sensitive budget policy or specific affirmative actions for women and marginalized groups in DRR yet. Way Lunik, as a residential area located near coast, is often struck by flood; meanwhile most of its residents are elderlies without caretakers making them one of the more vulnerable communities in Bandar Lampung City. When flood came, most of elderlies who had limited knowledge of disaster risk reduction efforts, cannot do much because they didn't have enough energy and most of them have illness, so they just waited for government support. However, there is still lack of apparent action to include them in the city's DRR efforts. These results reflect lack of representation and inclusion of women and marginalized groups in decision making and management of infrastructure construction, especially related to disaster risk reduction efforts. It further argues on the importance of the acknowledgement of women and vulnerable communities in DRR policies and practice.

Keywords: gender mainstreaming, social inclusion, vulnerability, disaster, capacity