



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

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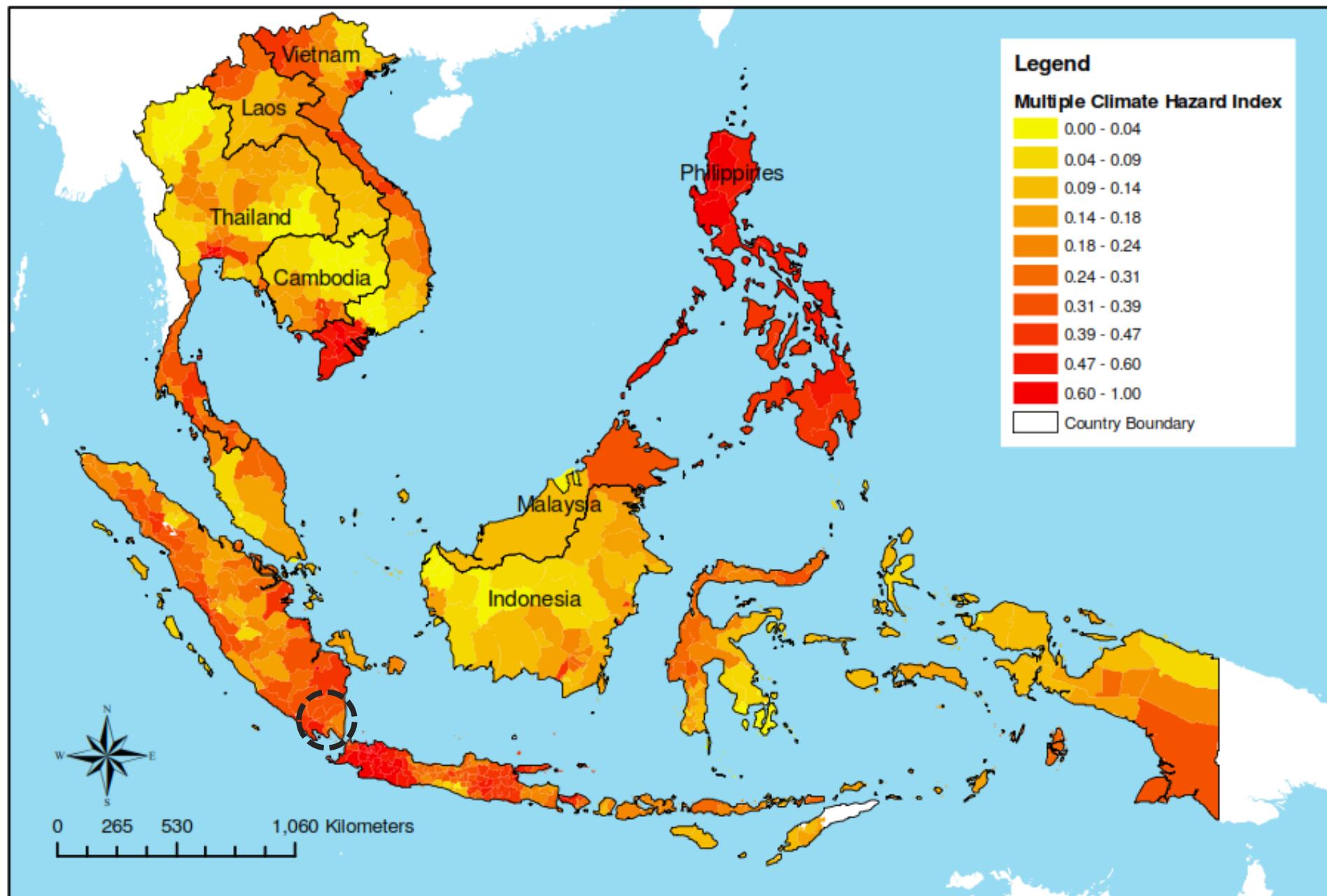
Outline

Background

Methods

Results

Discussion



Climate Change Vulnerability (EEPSEA, 2009)



Low income and communities who live in slums are more vulnerable to climate change

Slums = more built environment.
Built environment is key in making hazard to disaster
(Benson & Twigg, 2007)

Demography also plays part in determining their vulnerability in disaster

Many studies tell that women and elderlies are more vulnerable to disasters



UNDP (2010), ‘women are vulnerable not because of **natural weakness** (i.e. because of their sex) but rather due to **socially and culturally constructed roles** (i.e. because of their gender)

Ginige, Amaratunga, & Haigh, (2014); Metha, (2007); women more vulnerable to disasters due to many factors, such as power-relation, roles, capacity and needs

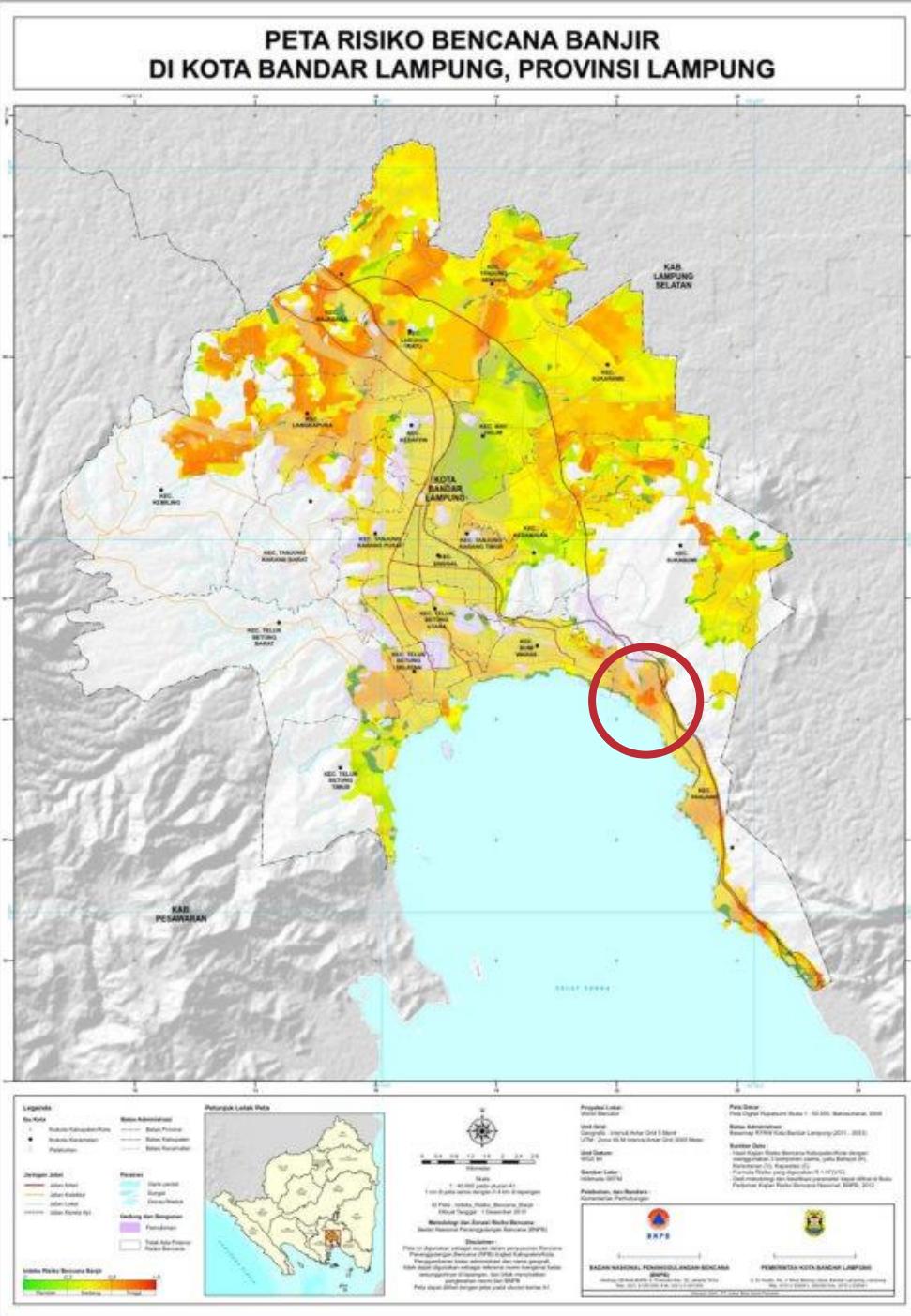
Disaster Emergency;

Provision of facilities, privacy and security issues (*Islam, 2011; Krishnan & Twigg, 2016*);

Gender-based violence, human rights violation (Zeccola, 2011);

Susceptibility to mental illness (Turnip, Klungsøyr, & Hauff, 2010)

Method



Qualitative Analysis

- Desk review
 - Focused Group Discussion

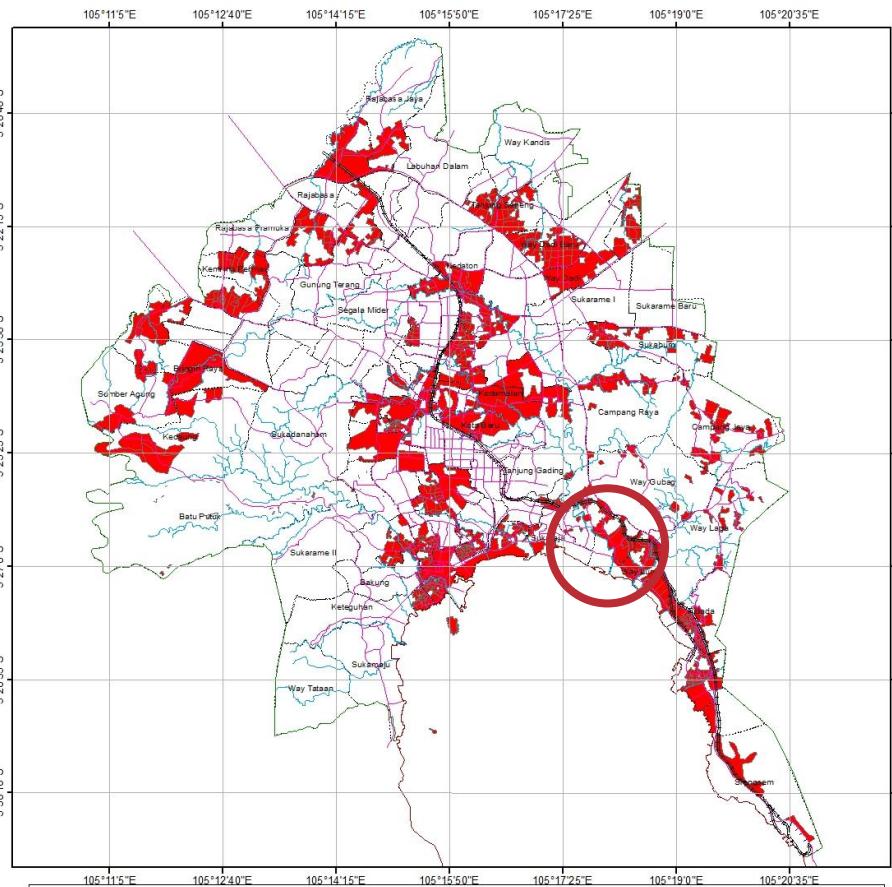
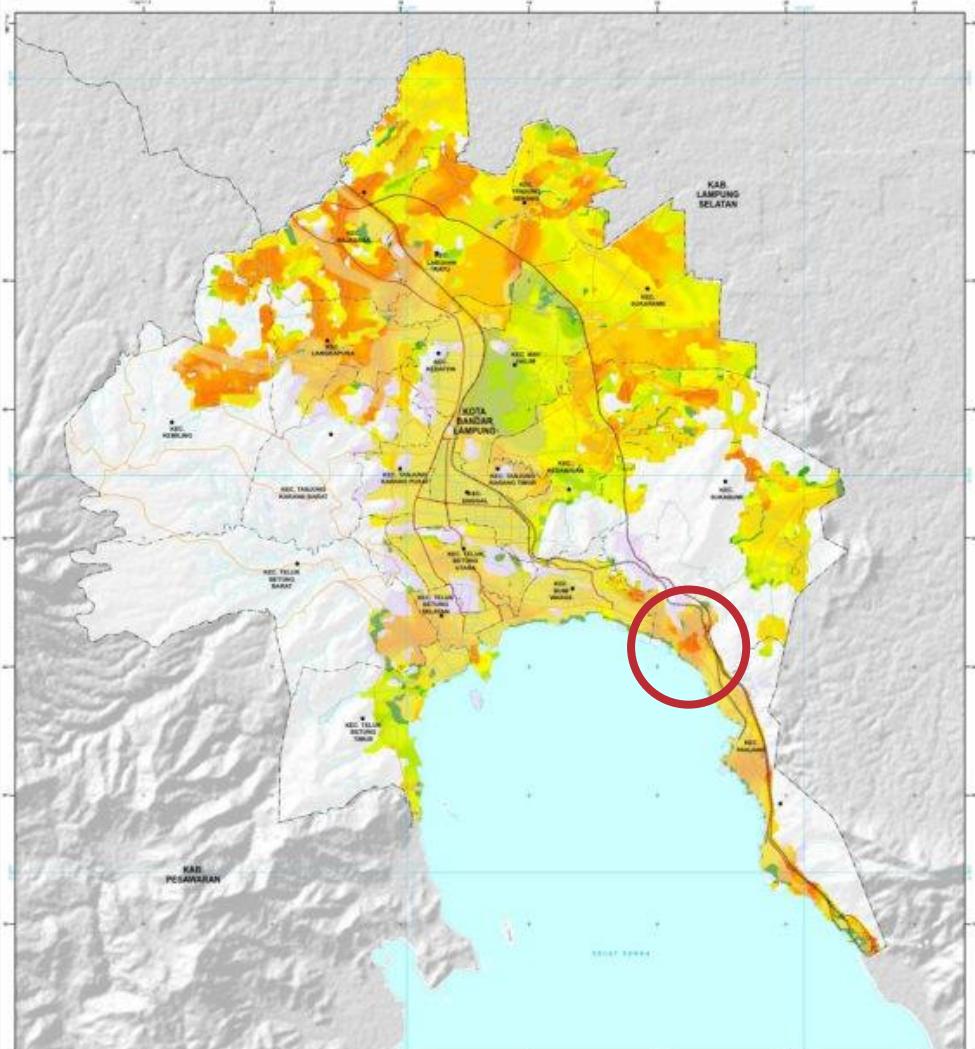
Desk review

- city's disaster risk profile,
 - local regulations,
 - documents,
 - literatures

FGD

- Way Lunik residents
 - ✓ Densely populated
 - ✓ Marginalized
 - ✓ Prone to flooding

PETA RISIKO BENCANA BANJIR DI KOTA BANDAR LAMPUNG, PROVINSI LAMPUNG



Marginalized Communities in Bandar Lampung

PMKS (People with social welfare problems)

1. Poor people – 49.711
 - Female-headed household
 - Pregnant women
 - Children
2. Neglected senior citizen – 1.526
3. Neglected children – 2.307

Gender Issues in Bandar Lampung

Subordination, relates to a condition that consider someone is not important in an activity

Stereotyping, relates to labelling of someone based on physical or non-physical characteristics

Marginalization, is related to work division based on gender type

(Women Empowerment and Children Protection Office, 2012)

ACCCRN (2010), during village meetings only male family members are invited.

FGD (2018), women rarely participate in village development planning meetings. Even though there's already a regulation requiring women representatives to attend. When they attend, their aspiration is rarely implemented due to them seen as less prioritized than hard infrastructure.

FGD (2018), Way Lunik's residents are mostly elderly. They fulfil their daily needs from their children's remittance, some even work hard labour to earn extra living





"If the tide is coming or heavy rain pour in, flood came within 2 hours. Sometimes mud also come to the house, even mud from the last flood 3 month ago not cleaned thoroughly yet. I don't have any strength to clean by myself. I have to wait my son come home"

– Mrs. S. 69 years old

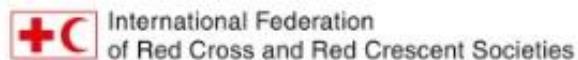


Lack of gender component in regulations, and elderly-focused activities in DRR regulations. No gender-sensitive budget policy or any other affirmative action → Bandar Lampung government has not pay enough attention, increased vulnerability

Lack of women participation in meetings → different level of knowledge and preparedness inn community, lack of inclusivity and safety during disaster emergency

THANK YOU

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