



Chapter Three: Orange Indonesia

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"The violence typically happens more frequently after a disaster. Husbands often get angry with their wives, not during but after the flood. Some men also liked peeping when we lived at the shelter...they said it was just for fun."

- Adult woman, Bima

Key Findings



Risk factors identified in the disaster response



What can be done?





Snapshot



A data collection team, comprised of an in-country Lead Researcher, two field level supervisors (one male and one female), two assistants to field supervisors (one male and one female) and 12 PMI Volunteers (six females and six male) collected the following data:

- Seven hundred and nine household surveys (352 female and 357 male respondents) were collected across 40 villages (20 in Aceh and 20 in Bima).
- One hundred and seventy one disaster affected individuals (38 men, 43 women, 49 adolescent boys and 41 adolescent girls) participated in 16 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs, eight in Aceh and eight in Bima).
- Fifteen KIIs (two health care staff, two psychosocial support staff, one religious leader, two police staff, two affiliated to religious institutions, four government agency staff, and two national NGO staff) were conducted.
- 18% of respondents reported that early marriage caused women and girls distress after the disaster. 13% of respondents reported that domestic violence caused women and girls distress after the disaster.
- Perpetrators are male community members (30%), strangers (17%) or husbands (13%).
- Women, girls, men and boys seek out either community leaders (55%), family members (43%) or the police (31%) to help them address the problem. There is a heavy reliance on community leaders and the village level dispute resolution mechanism to “solve” SGBV related cases.
- FGDs with adolescent boys and girls in Aceh point to the increase in sexual harassment in shelters, especially where there were no toilets. Several SGBV cases from Aceh communities emerged which were pre-existing to the disaster and continued long afterwards.
- KII respondents call for better inclusion of persons with disabilities and better coordination among provincial level disaster responders and women and child protection actors.
- 50% of household survey respondents stated that religious counselling would aid both male and female survivors in coping, followed by legal aid and awareness on SGBV (37%), support group for women for female survivors (28%) and support group for men for male survivors (25%). Respondents also said they would like to talk to their families about such issues (24%) and receive psychosocial counselling (19%).