

Gender Mainstreaming in Post Disaster Reconstruction in West Sumatera

Mediana Desfita¹, Taufika Ophiyandri², Benny Hidayat³, Jendrius⁴
{mediana.desfita@yahoo.com¹}

Civil Engineering Universitas Andalas, Padang, Indonesia¹²³
Sociology Universitas Andalas, Padang, Indonesia⁴

Abstract. Natural disasters in Indonesia are very common, ranging from earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, landslides, forest fires, volcanic eruptions, and failures that can be directly caused by humans. Some of the damage that occurred in Indonesia was minor, but there were very serious damages such as the tsunami in Nangroe Aceh Darussalam, the earthquake in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, and the earthquake off the coast of West Sumatra in September 2009. The tsunami and earthquake outages, coupled with a lack of lifestyle, have caused significant damage to assets and infrastructure. Under these circumstances, Indonesia needs to expand and implement its own regulations to properly dispose of or dispose of fallout at the facility. Otherwise, the loss and suffering of Natural disasters can be even greater. On September 30, 2009, there was a 7.9-point earthquake on the west coast of Sumatra. Lack of lifestyle and damage to infrastructure. Most of the infected died mainly in Aceh and the island of Sumatra in West Sumatra. There were 1,150 dead, 1,214 seriously injured, and 1,688 slightly injured. One of the key factors in building a natural disaster response facility is to evaluate and adopt important directives from such implemented natural disaster response structural activities. In addition to the outlined weaknesses and failures in disaster response, the strengths and outcomes could be important guidelines for building more advanced national disaster response equipment in the future. Therefore, in order to gain knowledge of the substances used to form anti-disaster devices, it is necessary to thoroughly study the anti-disaster steps or structures of herbs. Disaster preparedness by minimizing vulnerabilities is perceived as a better way to deal with disasters than public disaster response. Creating a tradition of prevention is important for dealing with the consequences of regular risks and failures. Disaster risk haircuts are described as a conceptual framework that minimizes the risk of social vulnerability and failure and considers the possibility of avoiding (avoiding) or limiting (mitigating) damage. I am. Residential areas are far from their original place of residence, starting with the provision of unsecured and accommodating housing, which is primarily a facility for girls and children. Even when distributing disaster funds, the unique desire for the elegance of this girl and her kids is no longer considered. We identify gender roles in West Sumatra's public reconstruction disasters through records of West Sumatra's herbal disasters and collect records from the realm of individuals who are deeply involved in the nature of West Sumatra's reconstruction failures. It focuses on the goal of properly explaining the role of gender in the post-disaster reconstruction of West Sumatra.

Keywords: Gender Mainstreaming, Reconstruction Post-Disaster, West Sumatra

1 Introduction

Blind gender Post disaster reconstruction place women and children into difficulties to continue their post disaster time. (Gender Worksheet, 2020). This can be solve if gender factors are replicated, integrated into laws and regulations related to post-disaster activities themselves, and the activities undertaken are more integrated to support sustainable development (Gender Worksheet, 2020).

In general, women and children are very vulnerable gender groups under normal and even post-disaster situations. Fact is that 72 hours after a disaster, women, and children are in many ways vulnerable to violence. On the other hand, sexlessly built Huntara (temporary housing) has created a temporary housing that does not give women and children a sense of security as one of the checked aspects. Disasters are part of the vulnerability. To reduce the impact of a disaster, you need to reduce the vulnerabilities of disaster components with vulnerabilities. Achieving sustainable development requires implementing disaster risk mitigation strategies and measures to mitigate vulnerabilities. (Yumarni, Amaratunga & Haigh, 2014).

Women are at higher risk of disasters than men, but women are who enable communities to cope with disasters (Enarson, 2016) and (Chatun, 2018). In current disaster management practices, women are considered helpless victims, and their skills, knowledge, and abilities at each stage of the disaster cycle are not recognized (Ariyabandu, MM, and Wickramasinghe, 2018). Gender equality in disaster risk mitigation plays in leadership, management, and decision-making, as women are not only victims of disasters, but also act as agents for changes in disaster risk mitigation preparation. We need women's empowerment to be responsible (Secretary-General, 2015).

Gender mainstreaming have to be integrated in disaster risk mitigation strategies. (Childs & Krook, 2006), It can be used as a powerful tool to mitigate women's vulnerabilities resulting from a variety of factors, including lack of access to resources and the increasing number of women participating in the disaster risk mitigation policy-making process. However, strengthening gender mainstreaming is a long-running process, with many long-term stakeholders including advocacy, advice, and support, capacity building, method and tool development, and alertness in progress tracking requires input.

2 Methodology

Using the 'research onions' the model proposed by (Saunders ; K. LEwis, Philip; Thornhill, 2019) Saunders et al. (2019) as the research methodology framework, where research strategies are case studies. Using qualitative and quantitative methods. Data collection method is semi-structured interview using a questionnaire survey.

The Steps of the research phase can be seen in Figure 1.

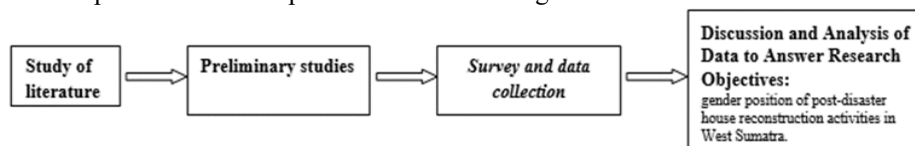


Fig 1. Steps of Research Stages

3 Result and Discussion

Start literature review talk about disasters, post-disaster reconstruction, gender, and matrilineal system as a cultural order in the study area, In the preliminary study phase it will introduce the study area. Continue with a questionnaire, as a tool then conduct a pilot survey. After that, revisions and improvements the Survey and data collection start with the distribution of questionnaires, The respondents are the community in West Sumatra. The discussion and data analysis doing to get answers of the research objectives using SIDA model.

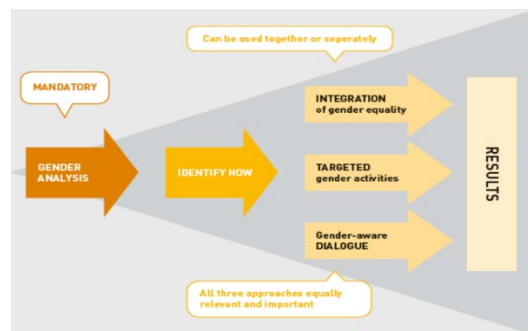


Fig 3. SIDA Flowchart

4 Conclusion

Although West Sumatra is an area that adheres to a matrilineal system, where women are the center, in practice, there are still weaknesses in the application. One of them is concerned with disaster response; the design of gender analysis assistance is not always applied so that the needs and the process of distributing aid cannot produce gender-specific outputs. Temporary housing, which may constitute violence against women, is another example. A study of in post-disaster reconstruction-based gender in west Sumatra is needed.

References

- [1] Ariyabandu, MM and Wickramasinghe, M. (2003). (2018). Ariyabandu, MM and Wickramasinghe, M. (2003) Gender Dimensions in Disaster Management – A Guide for South Asia, Colombo: ITDG South Asia. Natural Hazards and Earth System Sciences, 18(6), 1785–1810. <https://doi.org/10.5194/nhess-18-1785-2018>
- [2] BNPB. (2016). Indonesian disaster risk.
- [3] Childs, S., & Krook, ML (2006). Gender and politics: The state of the art. *Politics*, 26(1), 18–28. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9256.2006.00247.x>
- [4] Enarson, Elaine. (2012). Review of Women confronting natural disaster: From vulnerability to resilience. *American Journal of Sociology*.
- [5] GENDER WORKING PAPER. 1–14. 2010, K.-S.(2010)
- [6] Khatun, H. (2003). (2018). Khatun, H. (2003) Livelihood strategies in disaster risk reduction in Bangladesh, In: Sahni, P. and Ariyabandu, MM(eds.), *Disaster Risk Reduction in South Asia*, New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/199/5/052040>
- [7] Saunders ; K.LEwis, Philip; Thornhill, A. (2019). *Research Methods for Business Students* (Eighth edi). New York : Pearson, [2019]: Print edition typeset in 9.5/12 ITC Slimbach Std by Pearson CSC.

- [8] Secretary-General, (2006). (2015). Secretary-General, (2006) Implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction: Report of the Secretary-General to the UN General Assembly. 14, 470–486. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdrr.2015.09.013>
- [9] Shamsul AB (1989). Change and Continuity in Minangkabau: Local, Regional and Historical Perspective on West Sumatra. Edited by Lynn L. Thomas and Franz Von Benda-Beckmann. Monographs in International Studies Southeast Asia Series No. 71. Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Center. *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies*, 20(1), 124–126. <https://doi.org/10.1017/s0022463400019998>
- [10] í, F. . G. (2009). Terminology of Disaster Risk Reduction.
- [11] Yumarni, T., Amaratunga, D., & Haigh, R. (2014). Assessing Gender Vulnerability within Post-earthquake Reconstruction: Case Study from Indonesia. *Procedia Economics and Finance*, 18(September), 763–771. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s2212-5671\(14\)01000-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/s2212-5671(14)01000-4)