

REGIONAL ASIA-PACIFIC CONFERENCE ON

GENDER AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

16-18 May 2016

Ha Noi, Viet Nam

Nyai Hindun Panity

Indonesia Society for Disaster Management

Purpose of Presentation

Addressing gender equality through collection and use of sex and age disaggregated data in through risk assessments, preparedness, emergency respond and post-disaster response – Indonesia Case

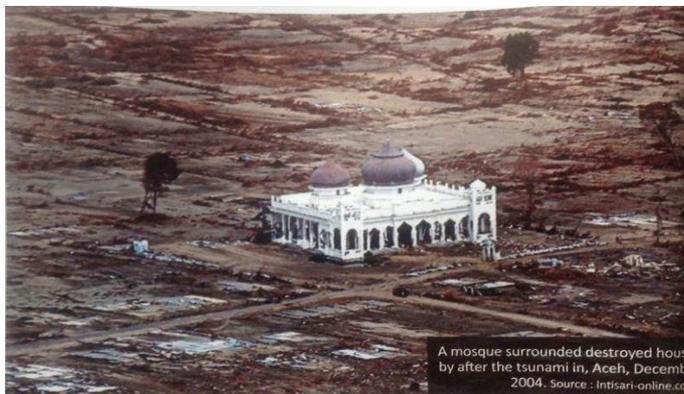
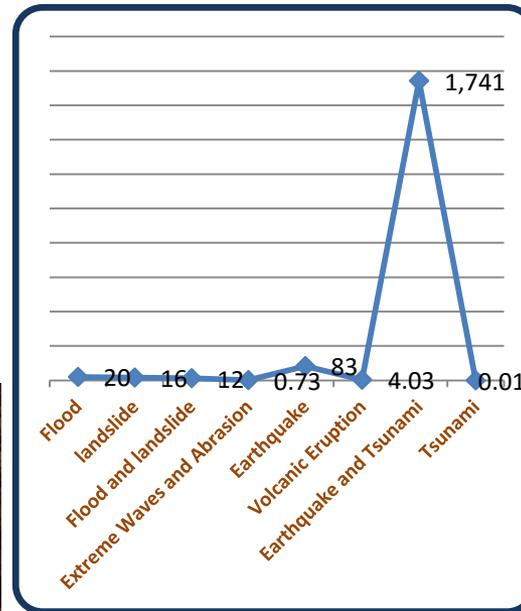
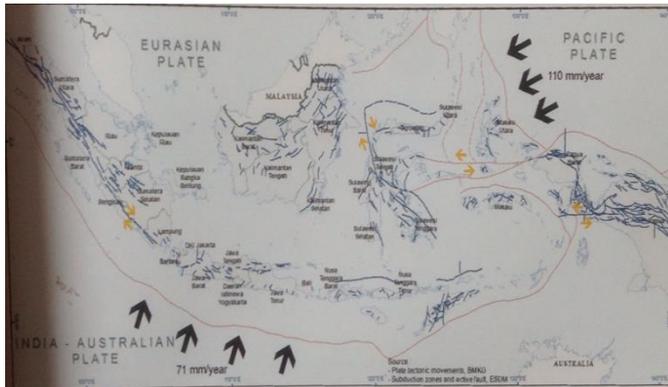
Outline

1. What are the experiences in Indonesia for collection, analysis of gender related disaster data?
2. How is the data being collected and shared to inform risk planning, preparedness and post-disaster response?
3. What has work well in Indonesia ?
4. What are the lesson learned ?

Overview- Hazards and Disaster

- Indonesia is the fourth largest population in the world (119.5 million male and 118 female).
- Indonesia is also one of the most disaster prone country in the region.
- The country is affected by earthquake, floods, droughts, volcanos, landslide and forest fires

- Over 187,000 people have died due to different disaster mentioned above, most of whom (174,112)died of the 2004 Tsunami earthquake.
- Sex and age disaggregated data on death is largely not collected, however statistics show that disaster in Indonesia are not gender neutral
- 77 % of the death from the 2004 Tsunami in Aceh were female



Overview-Gender Equality Situation in Indonesia in Relation to Disasters

- Vulnerability and capacity of women's girls, boys and men to respond to disaster in different
- Their experiences of disaster are not only due to sex and gender roles, they may also influenced by wealth, age, disability, ethnicity and other socie-economic factors
- After disaster women are much likely to seek support from informal structure and social network, other women with their kinship group than from official but such informal structure are often invisible to outsiders.
- Some women were marginalized and hence more vulnerable than others: women on low income, widows, Female Headed Household (FHH), women living alone, member of indiginious community or women with cognitive or physically disabilities.
- Disaster affect women, girls, boys and men differently that lead to different impact and needs
- Existing of Gender Based Violence (GBV)
- The increase economic pressure and psychological stress impact by disaster may lead to arise in domestic violence against women and girls and to men abandoning their families
- during longrunning crisis women's workload may increase as they can be left in the charge of households whom their menfolk have to migrate in search of work
- After Disaster women bargaining position in the competetion of relief aid and other scarce resources maybe weaker, single women and FHH are particularly likely to lose out.
- Intervention is visible symptoms women's vulnerability and fail to look of underlying problem

Vulnerability Profiling for Disaster Response

Risk Planning and Preparedness

Need of Data	Indicator	Source	Important Values
Vulnerable Group	Number and presentation of population under 5	Population Census (SP) 2010	Population under 5 or balita is categorized into vulnerable group who need special attention when evacuation or self-preservation from disaster
	Number and proportion of disability according to its types	SP 2010 and Village Potential Survey (PODES) 2011	Disable person is the most vulnerable and together with their families should involve in the evacuation procedures or guarantee their sustain life, then, disable person may need special attention when intervention in crisis situation
	Number of household (HH) with 1 (One) elderly 60+	Population Census 2010	Household with one member of elderly categorized into vulnerable group because another member of HH will give focus and special attention to elderly 60+ when evacuation or self-preservation
	Number of Female Headed Household (FHH)	Population Census 2010	female headed household is categorized into vulnerable group since they have long respond then men in self-preservation of danger, plus they already get busy with domestic responsibilities then the focus to prepare the self-preservation is low against disaster

Emergency Respond

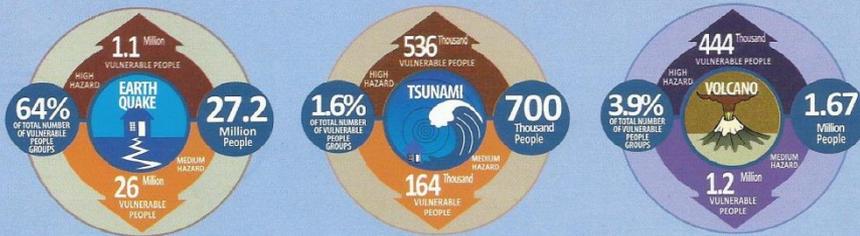
Need of Data
Death/Missing
Number of victim (death, missing, hardly injured, lightly injured, IDPs, affected) by sex
Data of victim (death, missing, hardly injured, lightly injured, IDPs, affected) by name and sex
Variabel
Number of IDPs
Number of IDPs (men/women/total)
Number of IDPs (men/women/total) by age
a. < 1 year
b. 1-5 year
c. 6-12 year
d. 18- 60 year
e. > 60 year
Number of Vulnerable IDPs
Pregnant mother
Lactating mother
Disability

Post Disaster Response

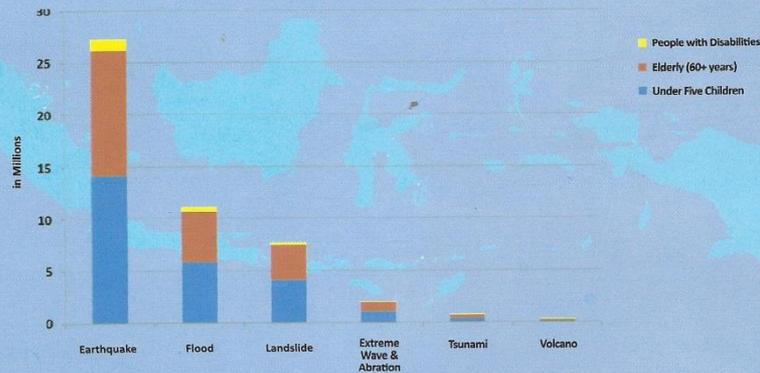
Number of Population (Population Census 2010)																					
	Total Pop	0-4 year	5-6y	7-9 y	10-12 y	13-14 y	15y	16y	17y	18y	19y	20-24y	25-29y	30-34y	35-39y	40-44y	45-49y	50-54y	55-59y	60-64y	65+
Men/boys																					
women/girls																					
Health (Village Potential Survey 2010)																					
Number doctor by sex																					
Disability (Population Census 2010)																					
Number of blind population by sex																					
Number of deafness population by sex																					
Number of motor-disable population by sex																					
Number of absentminded population by sex																					
Number of mental retardation population by sex																					
House Charateristic (Village Potential Survey 2011)																					
Number of Female Headed Household																					

Exexample of Profiling Vulnerable People Exposed to Natural Hazards

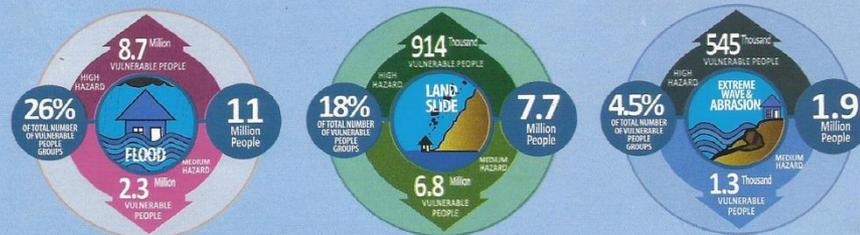
VULNERABLE PEOPLE EXPOSED TO NATURAL HAZARDS



Number of Vulnerable Groups Exposed to Natural Hazards in Indonesia



Source: Adapted from 2010 Population Census, BPS and 2011 Disaster Risks Assessment, BNPB.

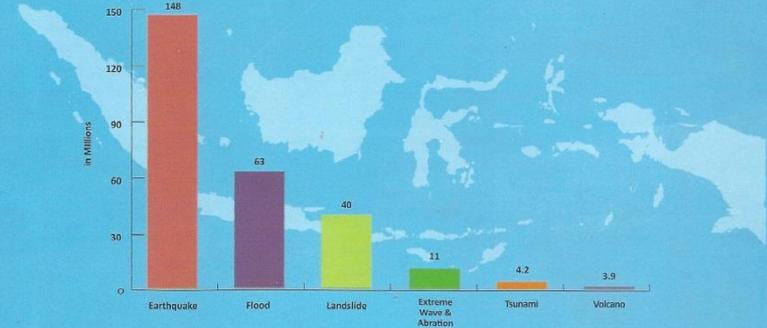


Percentage of Total Number of vulnerable groups in Indonesia, 42.1 million (2010 Population Census, BPS)

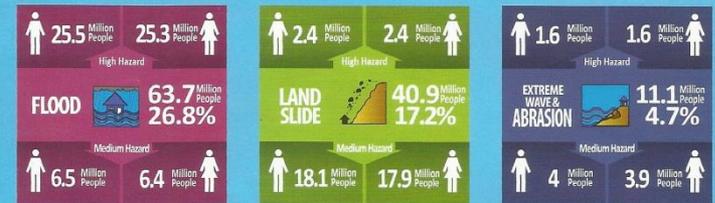
POPULATION EXPOSED TO NATURAL HAZARDS



Population Exposed to Natural Disaster Hazards in Indonesia



Source: Adapted from the 2010 Population Census, BPS and 2011 Disaster Risks Assessment, BNPB.



Percentages are of total population in Indonesia (2010 Population Census, BPS)

Exexample of Profiling Vulnerable People Exposed to Natural Hazards-Provincial level

Population Exposed to Flood Hazard

No	Province	Population Exposure Hazard Class						Total	% Exposed
		High			Moderate				
		Male	Female	Total High	Male	Female	Total Moderate		
1	Aceh	834,426	834,923	1,669,349	160,616	164,435	325,051	1,994,400	44.38%
2	North Sumatera	1,315,663	1,289,631	2,605,294	186,076	184,590	370,666	2,975,960	22.92%
3	West Sumatera	131,167	131,784	262,951	25,232	25,248	50,480	313,432	6.47%
4	Riau	650,052	616,447	1,266,499	303,066	283,464	586,530	1,853,029	33.46%
5	Jambi	260,379	251,081	511,460	71,155	67,552	138,707	650,167	21.03%
6	South Sumatera	1,010,420	981,664	1,992,084	181,301	174,829	356,131	2,348,214	31.52%
7	Bengkulu	75,146	72,826	147,971	65,976	65,287	131,263	279,235	16.28%
8	Lampung	260,473	242,484	502,957	74,529	69,713	144,242	647,199	8.51%
9	Bangka Belitung Islands	21,513	19,921	41,434	14,164	13,063	27,227	68,662	5.61%
10	Riau Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
11	DKI Jakarta	2,139,318	2,082,651	4,221,969	345,203	340,413	685,616	4,907,584	51.08%
12	West Java	3,369,713	3,218,395	6,588,108	1,438,016	1,379,082	2,817,098	9,405,206	21.85%
13	Central Java	4,001,431	4,042,400	8,043,832	818,258	818,300	1,636,558	9,680,389	29.89%
14	DI Yogyakarta	82,130	84,736	166,865	40,829	41,901	82,730	249,596	7.22%
15	East Java	7,762,466	7,936,961	15,699,428	1,453,279	1,477,649	2,930,928	18,630,356	49.71%
16	Banten	649,232	615,783	1,265,015	204,979	193,734	398,713	1,663,728	15.65%
17	Bali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
18	West Nusa Tenggara	160,258	164,302	324,560	22,113	22,671	44,784	369,343	8.21%
19	East Nusa Tenggara	70,086	72,091	142,177	67,210	67,538	134,749	276,926	5.91%
20	West Kalimantan	715,634	704,777	1,420,411	314,610	306,569	621,179	2,041,590	46.44%
21	Central Kalimantan	339,099	324,993	664,092	148,703	137,175	285,878	949,970	42.94%
22	South Kalimantan	963,622	959,534	1,923,156	41,422	39,725	81,147	2,004,303	55.27%
23	East Kalimantan	381,066	346,997	728,063	204,629	187,456	392,085	1,120,148	31.53%
24	North Sulawesi	2,778	2,630	5,408	3,278	3,102	6,380	11,788	0.52%
25	Central Sulawesi	1,363	1,309	2,671	7,233	6,938	14,170	16,841	0.64%
26	South Sulawesi	1,500	1,613	3,113	15,024	16,025	31,049	34,162	0.43%
27	Southeast Sulawesi	1,608	1,598	3,207	8,628	8,486	17,114	20,321	0.91%
28	Gorontalo	65	63	128	343	331	674	802	0.08%
29	West Sulawesi	636	697	1,333	2,039	2,101	4,140	5,473	0.47%
30	Maluku	9,048	8,839	17,888	203,976	200,441	404,418	422,305	27.54%
31	North Maluku	14,439	13,530	27,969	6,221	5,796	12,018	39,986	3.85%
32	West Papua	64,448	57,454	121,902	21,384	18,848	40,233	162,135	21.32%
33	Papua	241,136	212,911	454,047	84,344	75,290	159,634	613,680	21.66%
	Total	25,530,315	25,295,025	50,825,341	6,533,836	6,397,752	12,931,592	63,756,930	26.80%

Vulnerable group Exposed to Flood hazard

No	Province	Population Vulnerable Groups Hazard Class							Total	% Exposed	
		High				Moderate					
		Under Five Children	Elderly	Disability	Total High	Under Five Children	Elderly	Disability			Total Moderate
1	Aceh	178,175	99,029	14,123	291,327	34,859	21,134	3,155	59,148	350,475	7.80%
2	North Sumatera	297,977	140,402	16,654	455,033	42,741	20,875	2,437	66,052	521,085	4.01%
3	West Sumatera	26,833	17,692	2,434	46,959	5,567	3,808	542	9,917	56,876	1.17%
4	Riau	142,580	53,280	6,402	202,262	72,524	21,811	3,055	97,390	299,652	5.41%
5	Jambi	50,706	31,859	3,227	85,792	15,192	6,437	801	22,431	108,223	3.50%
6	South Sumatera	201,739	123,396	13,665	338,800	36,862	23,380	2,629	62,871	401,671	5.39%
7	Bengkulu	14,984	7,748	1,119	23,852	12,672	6,435	935	20,042	43,894	2.56%
8	Lampung	50,737	32,968	2,845	86,551	14,185	10,555	928	25,669	112,220	1.47%
9	Bangka Belitung Islands	4,193	2,572	314	7,079	2,800	1,581	195	4,577	11,656	0.95%
10	Riau Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
11	DKI Jakarta	362,711	209,278	19,616	591,606	54,482	45,828	3,780	104,090	695,696	7.24%
12	West Java	612,536	447,467	43,336	1,103,339	260,998	189,324	18,816	469,137	1,572,476	3.65%
13	Central Java	681,436	745,851	55,382	1,482,669	146,173	153,506	12,510	312,189	1,794,858	5.54%
14	DI Yogyakarta	12,861	24,943	2,301	40,106	6,275	11,264	973	18,513	58,619	1.70%
15	East Java	1,246,197	1,481,897	118,468	2,846,562	231,537	345,670	26,496	603,704	3,450,266	9.21%
16	Banten	121,044	60,151	6,106	187,300	39,730	18,658	1,907	60,296	247,596	2.33%
17	Bali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
18	West Nusa Tenggara	31,681	20,285	2,397	54,363	4,652	3,007	311	7,971	62,334	1.39%
19	East Nusa Tenggara	17,882	11,017	1,341	30,239	17,246	9,187	1,353	27,786	58,025	1.24%
20	West Kalimantan	145,749	92,066	10,702	248,518	61,689	38,442	4,496	104,627	353,145	8.03%
21	Central Kalimantan	65,161	36,794	4,556	106,511	29,958	13,222	1,817	44,997	151,508	6.85%
22	South Kalimantan	182,011	116,741	13,372	312,124	8,104	4,554	522	13,181	325,304	8.97%
23	East Kalimantan	78,614	29,608	3,559	111,782	41,573	16,023	1,744	59,340	171,122	4.82%
24	North Sulawesi	414	718	57	1,189	466	849	66	1,381	2,570	0.11%
25	Central Sulawesi	256	120	14	390	1,394	730	87	2,211	2,602	0.10%
26	South Sulawesi	312	281	32	625	3,052	2,796	316	6,164	6,790	0.08%
27	Southeast Sulawesi	382	185	28	595	2,027	1,037	137	3,201	3,796	0.17%
28	Gorontalo	14	7	2	23	73	38	9	121	144	0.01%
29	West Sulawesi	144	120	13	277	476	297	33	806	1,083	0.09%
30	Maluku	1,937	1,069	99	3,105	47,996	25,895	2,529	76,420	79,524	5.19%
31	North Maluku	3,565	1,271	126	4,962	1,526	503	62	2,091	7,053	0.68%
32	West Papua	15,886	3,736	386	20,008	4,704	1,457	141	6,301	26,310	3.46%
33	Papua	59,250	11,161	1,066	71,477	18,500	4,877	524	23,900	95,377	3.37%
	Total	4,607,967	3,803,712	343,742	8,755,425	1,220,033	1,003,180	93,306	2,316,524	11,071,950	26.00%

Use and analysis of Population Data

Risk Planning and Preparedness

No	Village	Women/girls population										
		0-4	5-6 y	7-9 y	10-12 y	13-14 y	15 y	16 y	17 y	18 y	60-64 y	65+
1	Nitunglea	82	44	46	58	21	8	4	15	3	44	81
2	Lidi	90	44	45	38	14	2	3	6	6	35	87
3	Reruairere	45	16	26	42	19	9	8	7	5	38	78
4	Maluriwu	43	24	40	30	17	10	6	9	3	38	101
5	Kesokoja	78	34	43	49	19	7	6	8	2	51	102
6	Ladolaka	50	26	35	47	10	6	4	3	9	43	98
7	Tuanggeo	40	20	41	37	12	2	2	3	0	28	88
8	Rokirole	60	25	41	48	46	17	3	4	3	42	77
Sub Total		488	233	317	349	158	61	36	55	31	319	712
Total		488	899								1031	

Post Disaster Response

Transition	Recovery/Reconstruction
Identify number of affected people	Identify population, age, number, structure and distribution
Identify population who need temporally shelter (especially external IDPs who return, before is the troop from the dispute party, internal IDPs and people who living between local community)	Population socio demographic characteristic (external IDPs, Internal IDPs, local community.)
Human capacity based on sector	Population geographic dynamic (vertility, mortality, migration, relation,etc.)
Identify management and coordination issues	Identify the skill of recent fertility (sexuality, number of marriage, procreation, using of family planning contraception, etc.)
Need of urgent reproductive health	Impact of socio demography crisis against population
Infrastructure that need rehabilitation (school, hospital, health center, etc.)	All skill in economic sector including doctor, statistic expert, nurse, teacher, etc.
Violence cases based on sex and gender	Rate of property, no land, food distribution, housing and facility of household
Identify the group of special population (teenage, children, elderly, sick person, orphan, etc.)	Number and distribution of party interest-sub population (children, teenage, women with fertility age)

Emergency Respond

No	Village	Sex		TOTAL				
		men /boys	wome n	Total Pop	pragnan t women	Incoming complicatio n pragnant women	Women at reproductiv e age	Men
1	Nitunglea	554	866	1420	57	11	355	284
2	Lidi	602	754	1356	54	11	339	271
3	Reruairere	497	589	1086	43	9	272	217

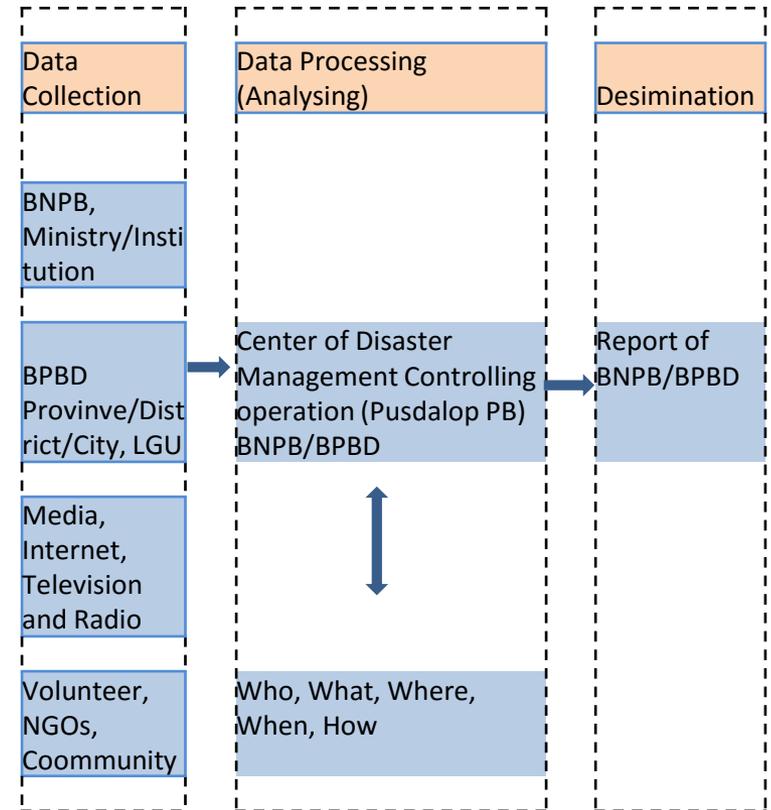
4	Maluriwu	452	642	1094	44	9	274	219
5	Kesokoja	573	715	1288	52	10	322	258
6	Ladolaka	513	669	1182	47	9	296	236
7	Tuanggeo	393	558	951	38	8	238	190
8	Rokirole	491	685	1176	47	9	294	235

Collection and use of sex and age disaggregated data (SADD) and socially excluded people

1. SADD in Indonesia is collected from existing system such as combination of population census and village potential survey , national disaster risk assessment and regular data from center of disaster mangement controlling operation (Pusdalop PB)
2. By the regulation of Head of BNPB No. 8 Year 2011 about the standarization of Disaster Data, BPBD (Provincial/ District/C ity Agency for Disaster Management) and BNPB at nasional and international level are responsible for SADD collection , managing including data consolidated
3. SADD from combination of population census and village potential survey in DRR Policy inform policy maker to develop policy/guideline in disaster risk management , in Planning focused and targeted planning could be done to prepare and analyse population exposed to hazards , in Implementation gender balance / affirmative action , in Monitoring as the baseline data.
4. SADD that already collected will be keep in excel format or spesific application in DIBI (Disaster Data and Information) and will be verified through meeting with related ministry/institution/ LGU for the sophisticated data and will be analysed by BPBD and BNPB
5. SADD from used in DRR Policy Planning as references for humanitarian actors including both government and non government in policy making and program for disaster risk reduction, in Risk Assessment BNPB has drown the data from 2010 Population Data to conduct nasional risk assessment in 2011, in Disaster response as the data is more detail on population by sex and age so it could be rapid used to determine vulnerable person (elderly, disability, FHH, children , pragnant women)

Role and Function of BNPB

1. BNPB has regulation on Gender Mainstreaming on Disaster Management which include gender analysis (Tool is Gender Analysis /GAP) which analyse access, participation, control and benefit from women, girls, boys and men including disability, elderly, etc. In the present time, BNPB is working on the guideline to integrate gender analysis into all stages in disaster risk management including tools, skill, system and policy
2. Data in BNPB could be downloaded at <http://dibi.bnpb.go.id>
3. BNPB is the lead agency for disaster management, in disaster response will share report anytime as needed, in DRR planning and implementation and monitoring will coordinate the SADD with related ministerial/institution/ private sector/community, international community.



Management Flow of Data and Information (Regulation oh Head of BNPB No 7 Year 2010 Disaster Data and Information Management

What has work well in Indonesia

Availability of National Law on Disaster Management/ Other Policy

Availability Policy on gender mainstreaming in disaster management

Availability of tools and system of gender based data to inform risk planning, preparedness, emergency respond and post-disaster response

Using of gender based data in disaster respond

Challenges in the Collection and Use of SADD in Indonesia

SADD in Pusdalop/ BNPB is not being used yet as the reference for humanitarian actor

Indonesia in HFA report still has weak indicator in gender

Absence on SADD in the mostly reporting even the tool and system already provided it

Recommendation

Mainstream SADD should into DRR system, policy and tool

Develop capacities and skill of national and local disaster management agency to understand gender equity and equality including collect and use of SADD

Technical guideline on gender mainstreaming including SADD need to develop by BNPB

SADD should used with the consideration with the strategic need of women and girls

Gender based data should consider the impact of sex and gender roles

Terima Kasih