

Women's Strategy for Disaster Resilient Village

(Case of Cikole Village – Lembang, Indonesia)

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Abstract—Cikole Village is at an active tectonic risk which is influenced by the tectonic activity of the Lembang Fault. In dealing with disaster risk in Cikole Village, women's community who are members of the PKK (Family Welfare and Empowerment) have developed the Disaster Resilient Women's Forum (FWTB). So how can these PKK optimize their roles? This study aims to formulate a strategic programs for the role of women's community in Cikole Village in realizing a disaster-resilient village. FGD process is used to identify the current state of the PKK's role. Then those conditions are compared with the literature related to the strategic framework of the role of women as one of the main stakeholders in disaster management efforts. The PKK can optimize its role in bringing Cikole village into a Disaster-Resilient Village and in line with the strategic plan of FWTB, with the following strategies: 1) support the Cikole Village government to encourage the formation of Disaster Resilient Families; 2) Disaster Donation Program for the allocation of disaster emergency activities; 3) Providing Disaster Management Classes; 4) Provision of Health Care Facilities by providing health programs towards an early recovery mechanism.

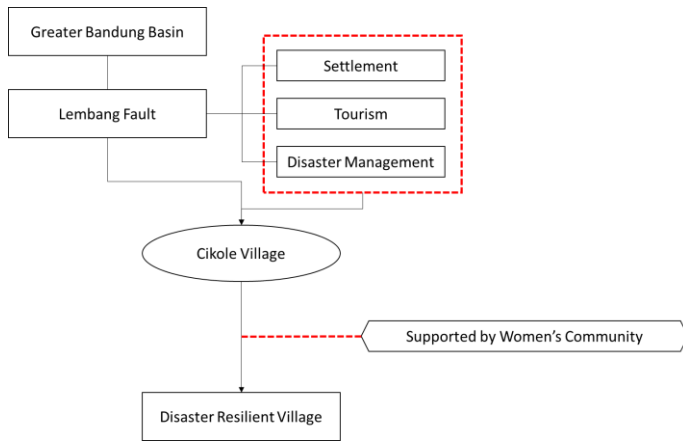
Keywords—strategy, the role of women, disaster resilient village

I. INTRODUCTION

Greater Bandung Basin in West Java Province is a large area around 2.300 km² with volcanic areas around it [1]. It also faults the Bandung basin called the Lembang fault. The Lembang Fault has a length of 29 km below the earth's surface [2]. However, in the midst of the threat of an earthquake that is estimated to threaten the Lembang fault, there are still many residents who do not know and ignore the threat, this is evidenced by the rise of densely populated settlements in the Lembang fault [3]. This is inseparable from the Lembang fault area itself which is a tourism area [4]. Tourism areas will

attract people to develop their economy where tourism is proven to be able to affect the regional economy [5]. Local people can work in several tourism sectors such as attractions, amenities, accommodations, and others [6]. In addition, the community will also choose to live around their workplace and make social development in that place [7]. However, the Lembang fault is active, and preparedness education is needed for the people who live there [8]. Various engineering tools have been carried out to minimize and reduce disaster risk [9]. So it is necessary to do alignment between the tourism environment determinant and disaster management so that both can work and do not destroy each other [10]. Because in fact, landscape-based tourism and natural resources must be preserved so that the people who live in it can also continue to benefit from tourism activities in that place [11]. Therefore, it is necessary to test the feasibility of tourism first before the tourism area is opened [12].

Cikole Village is located in Lembang District, West Bandung Regency which is included in the physiography of North Bandung City [13]. Cikole Village is at an active tectonic risk which is influenced by the tectonic activity of the Lembang Fault [14]. In dealing with disaster risk in Cikole Village, women's community who are members of the PKK have developed the Disaster Resilient Women's Forum (FWTB) in Cikole Village [14]. This is done to realize the resilience of Cikole Village in facing the risk of earthquake natural disasters. Women who have been seen more often as objects, in the sense of being victims of disasters, in fact - women in Cikole Village took the initiative to take on the role of subjects in disaster management. So how can these women's community (PKK) optimize their roles? This study aims to formulate a strategic programs for the role of women in Cikole Village in realizing a disaster-resilient village.



Source: result of team discussion.

Fig. 1. Strategic programs for the role of women in Cikole Village in realizing a disaster-resilient village.

II. METHODS

This study was conducted using the literature comparison method to formulate a strategic programs for the role of women in Cikole Village in realizing a disaster-resistant village. The formulation of this strategic is based on the FGD process to identify the current state of the Cikole Women's role. FGD itself is a systematic and focused discussion about an issue or problem [15]. Then those conditions are compared with the literature related to the strategic framework of the role of women as one of the main stakeholders in disaster management efforts. The FGD was held on February 18, 2021, at the Cikole Village Hall. This activity involved PKK women as administrators of the Disaster Resilient Women's Forum.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Disaster Resilient Village (Destana) is a community-based risk management program with the hope that the community will not only become the object of the process but can be actively involved in reviewing, analyzing, handling, monitoring, and evaluating disaster risk reduction efforts in their area by maximizing existing local resources [16]. The fact states that disaster risk is related to the community's ability to cope with the hazards that are around them [17]. Another study showed that the death rate due to disasters was higher for women than men, this was caused by differences in the inability to cope with hazards and lack of access to early warning information [18,19].

The role of gender in disaster mitigation has not been widely discussed in Indonesia, especially in Cikole Village, there are differences in gender understanding of disaster mitigation preparedness. Based on the results of the FGD, the condition of the Cikole Village community has been identified in detail, showing that men and women have different preparedness knowledge about disaster mitigation. Male citizens have more control over strategic and applicable matters related to disaster risk management knowledge [14]. In fact, both male and female residents are aware of the potential for

disasters that exist in Cikole Village. However, the involvement of women in disaster risk management activities in Cikole Village is still less involved. Especially in activities related to program evaluation, program improvement proposals, preparation of disaster risk studies, training to increase knowledge on disaster, disaster risk management groups, and post-disaster damage and loss assessment activities.

The women who are members of the PKK form a community forum "Women Resilient to Disasters" to strengthen the same understanding [14]. The Disaster Resilient Women's Forum (FWTB) as a village-level Disaster Risk Management Forum (FPRB) is a non-profit organization formed voluntarily. This forum is dedicated to dealing with disaster risk reduction that lurks in Cikole Village as well as implementing first aid in handling disaster emergencies and post-disaster rehabilitation.

Many strategies and frameworks identify the role of women as one of the main stakeholders in disaster management efforts. Although women have been the victims of disasters more often, in reality, women play an important role in rebuilding efforts, women play an important role in the disaster response and recovery phase, especially at the household level [19]. However, their role in organizational decision-making, particularly in disaster risk management, is still limited and creates equity issues for those most affected by disaster hazards [20].

A. Women's Strategies Framework toward Resilient Village

To increase the role of women in the context of disaster risk management, it is necessary to identify the obstacles that hinder their role such as socio-cultural factors, socio-economic factors, individual characteristics, legal and institutional factors [20]. The Cikole Village women's community (PKK) can optimize its role in bringing Cikole village into a Disaster-Resilient Village and in line with the strategic plan of the Disaster Resilient Women's Forum, with the following strategies:

B. Planning and Regulation Programs

Planning and regulation are two things that cannot be separated. Disaster management planning needs to be done to minimize disaster risk through disaster risk management [21]. This is because disaster mitigation planning is not only the responsibility of the local government but also requires cooperation with the people who inhabit the area [22]. This then needs to be further developed institutionally to clarify the position of disaster mitigation in the law [23]. Correct regulations and in accordance with the hierarchy of legal regulations in Indonesia need to be made to become the basis for implementing disaster risk management [24]. Thus, the people who inhabit the area will be active towards all forms of disaster-related activities, because they will understand the importance of disaster risk in their area [25].

The situation in Cikole village, the women's community (PKK) has formed the Disaster Resilient Women's Forum (FWTB). The existence of the Cikole Village PKK is currently very close to the community. This is a strength for PKK to be involved in disaster risk management. The role of PKK through FWTB can support the Cikole Village government to provide health protection to vulnerable groups against the impact of disasters and encourage the formation of Disaster Resilient Families (Katana).

C. Administration and Technical Programs

Disaster administration activities can be carried out on various bases, such as website-based [26]. In addition, various latest technologies can also be used to map disaster locations using a GIS base which can be used to prevent disaster impacts and mitigate disasters [27]. The involvement of academics is also considered to be able to help increase public awareness of disasters in their respective regions [28].

Programs and Functions of PKK activities in Cikole Village have made a significant contribution to the community by carrying out various social, economic, health, and harmony functions in the household. Through FWTB, as an effort to increase the role of PKK in the implementation of disaster risk management functions at the local level.

D. Funding Programs

Funding needs to be done in disaster mitigation planning to prepare everything related to prevention, early warning, and other disaster-related matters [29]. The use of disaster management funds is differentiated based on the stages of disaster management, namely pre-disaster, emergency response, and post-disaster [30].

Village funding sources currently have not allocated special funds for disaster mitigation activities or the development of the Disaster Resilient Women's Forum. Currently, the PKK is used to managing money, such as "kencleng" money, social funds, "arisan". The PKK program can be added to the Disaster Donation Program. In an Islamic society, donating can be of value to alms. If a person is not financially strong, then they can make a small donation, without coercion. The role of PKK can be increased in the management of donations transparently and responsibly for the allocation of disaster emergency activities.

E. Capacity Building Program

Capacity building program needs a community wise to be done, as community based activities such as preparedness and climate adaptation [31]. Education to the public regarding awareness of the risks that exist around them is also necessary to increase the readiness of local communities in dealing with natural disasters that do not necessarily come [32]. It aims to achieve disaster resilience in people living in high-risk areas [33]. The success of disaster risk management will be a reference in the development of capacity building at higher levels, such as the national level [34].

The condition of the Cikole community does not yet have trained personnel in disaster mitigation, both at the stage of disaster risk reduction, emergency response operations, and post-disaster recovery. The residents of Cikole Village have never received any training or simulation of evacuation and self-rescue practices. Women who are members of the PKK, through FWTB can optimize their roles by: 1) Providing Disaster Management Classes – one of the PKK programs is providing free training classes, usually to develop interest and enthusiasm, keep yourself busy and work more productively. Towards the realization of disaster resilient village, coaching materials can be developed for materials related to disasters; 2) Provision of Health Care Facilities – In providing health care facilities, PKK are used to being Posyandu cadres to provide health services and periodic check-ups for toddlers and the elderly. This role can be augmented by providing health programs towards an early recovery mechanism.

IV. CONCLUSION

In optimizing the role of women in realizing a disaster-resistant village, several strategic efforts can be made. Through PKK as a forum for women's organizations in Cikole Village, it can facilitate several efforts, such as supporting the Cikole Village government to provide health protection to groups vulnerable to the impact of disasters, encouraging the formation of Disaster Resistant Families (Katana), transparent and responsible management of donations for the allocation of response activities. Disaster emergency, provision of disaster management classes, provision of health service facilities through optimizing the role of Posyandu.

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