

Gender Mainstreaming in Forest Fire Disaster Management Policy in Riau Province

Risdayati

Faculty of Social Sciences and Political Sciences, Universitas Riau, Indonesia

risdayati@lecturer.unri.ac.id

Abstract

As a social problem, the forest fire disaster in Riau Province requires a systematic response, such as through social policies. This article will discuss forest fire disaster management policies. The findings of this article indicate that disaster management policies should take a gender mainstreaming approach when developing policy frameworks and implementing them. In addition, effective policies require collaboration among disaster stakeholders.

Keywords

policy; disaster; gender mainstreaming



I. Introduction

Natural disasters are a problem that this country must address, and they have turned into a social issue because they are dangerous to the community (Coleman and Cressey, 1980). Natural disasters are situations that can put humans in danger because they frequently result in a large number of casualties or environmental damage. Natural disasters must be dealt with quickly in order to minimize their impact.

Natural disasters are a serious issue that continues to exist in human life. Natural disasters can be devastating on both a psychological and physical level. Natural disasters have an impact on jobs and income. Following a natural disaster, recovery efforts are divided into three categories: rebuilding/replacing damaged infrastructure and homes, restoring livelihoods and income, and restoring the economic structure. The first and second focus can be accomplished by local governments, planners, and government authorities in general, whereas the third focus is more difficult to achieve (Vogel in Farazmand, 2001).

Efforts aimed at reducing the impact of disasters both natural disasters, human disasters and a combination of both in a community which is then given responsibility to the government in collaboration with the local community or organizations in a particular area to carry it out (Simamora, 2021). The lack of government attention is also one of the problems being faced. It is possible that the economic value brought by the mine is large. It can even become one of the main sources of income not only for areas where mining operations are located but also for foreign exchange through export activities (Hafik, 2021). In the implementation of government politics in the regions, it is not possible to only prioritize one aspect (economics) but it is important to pay attention to other aspects, namely environmental sustainability so that the implementation of green government is very important in supporting environmental sustainability in the political process of government in the regions (Dama, 2021). The Government of the Republic of Indonesia was formed to protect the whole of the Indonesian people (Angelia, 2020).

Disasters make certain groups, particularly women, more vulnerable to being impacted. According to Neumayer and Pluemper (2007), women have had a higher risk of dying in climate-related disasters over the last 20 years. According to Horton (2012), there was

stigmatization, violence, and exploitation of women in Haiti following the disaster.

According to Widayatun and Fatoni (2013)'s research, disasters not only cause death and injury, as well as damage to health facilities, but they also have an impact on public health issues such as the emergence of various post-earthquake diseases, clean water facilities, and poor health sanitation. For women and their partners, poor health, mental trauma, and access to reproductive health services are all issues. Furthermore, Enarson (2000) sees the impact of disasters on women's economic problems, such as economic impacts that cause women to lose access to their income, increase women's domestic work, disasters reduce social protection for women, and women's economic problems.

Then, following the Lombok earthquake in July 2018, two cases of attempted rape of a girl who was an earthquake victim in Lombok were reported on the Inews page based on data from the NTB LPA. According to Zastrow (2007), the psychological effects of sexual violence can include a fear of trusting others, feelings of shame and futility, and a skepticism that things will get better.

As a result of the disaster, women have faced discrimination and inequality, which has resulted in the problems described above. The choice of resolving social problems of violence against women to adat institutions proves that adat control and community attachment to the strength of local adat cultural institutions are still strong (Fadhlihah, 2020). Gender equality is one of the most important pillars in supporting the development process. Through equality, women have the opportunity to develop their potential in various sectors (Wayan, 2020). Acts of sexual harassment, rape, and sexual violence are among the events that cause unequal conditions and pose threats, according to Zastrow (2007). The existence of negative labeling, subordination, economic marginalization, double burden, and violence against women, according to Murthakamah (2013), can be seen as situations of discrimination, different roles, access, participation, and control over resources.

Gender issues are concerned with the inequity of social conditions in society as a result of certain groups' power relations. According to Oko (2008), this power relationship causes women to experience injustice and inequality, resulting in conflict. In addition, conflict is intended to arise as a result of unequal social structures that reflect disparities in living conditions.

To resolve conflict over gender issues and conflicts that arise as a result of disasters, a series of structured and integrated activities is required. According to Zastrow (2007), addressing gender issues through a policy paradigm requires a macro system response. According to research conducted by Koivisto and Nohrstedt (2016), policies play an important role in supporting and reducing the impact of disasters, as well as slowing down the effects of disasters. It's also linked to the creation of policies aimed at reducing disaster risk. This article will examine policies that can be used to deal with disasters in light of this situation, with a focus on gender vulnerability.

II. Research Methods

This article is a review of the literature that explains gender-based disaster management policies by describing relevant concepts and theories. The article's cross-cutting theme is policies that are implemented to reduce the impact of disasters using a gender approach based on biological and socio-cultural differences in the community. The strategic and practical needs of gender are discussed in discussions about gender-based disaster management policies. Various journals, books, and official reports related to gender-based disaster management policies were used as sources of data and information in the study.

III. Discussion

Disasters are events that endanger human survival by causing physical and material losses as well as the loss of human life. According to Parrilo in Soetomo (1995), a social problem is a condition that is felt to cause various physical or mental harm to individuals or society, and is a violation of social values or standards. from one or more aspects of people's lives, necessitating the search for solutions. On the basis of this statement, it is reasonable to conclude that disaster is a social problem that necessitates comprehensive solutions, namely policy. Furthermore, social policies are defined as policies that aim to improve people's welfare or quality of life (Midgley and Livermore, 2009). According to this definition, social policy is government policy addressing social issues (governmental social policies). According to Kwok in Colby (2008), governmental social policies with clear goals of addressing social justice are frequently taging critical issues of national concern and are frequently highly politicized through media coverage. In this case, the social problem being discussed is the disaster's impact.

Social policies can be used to improve and protect women from the effects of disasters based on this explanation. The policy has no direct impact on gender issues in disasters, but it does set up a system that makes it easier for women to get the help they need during a disaster. The fact that is put forward is of course very interesting to explore, especially when connecting women with certain societal cultures, which generally always do not provide reasonable appreciation and are sometimes very inappropriate for women (Kholil, 2021).

Gender mainstreaming must be considered as an integral part of activities in all policies and programs, in the sense that women and men must be involved in the policy and program development process, as well as in the implementation and monitoring of the policy and program. Gender mainstreaming also entails maintaining current inequalities and advocating for gender equality and justice. Gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment are not antagonistic concepts; rather, they complement one another. This is because gender mainstreaming can only be achieved if women are empowered (Osagi, 2011).

In the case of Indonesia, the government responded to gender-responsive policies by issuing Presidential Instruction (Inpres) No. 9 of 2000 on Gender Mainstreaming (PUG) in National Development. PUG aims to carry out the entire development process, from planning to implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, from a gender perspective, with the participation of citizens, both men and women. Gender mainstreaming is implemented by incorporating four (four) gender mainstreaming indicators, namely access, participation, control, and benefits. More information can be found in the diagram below:

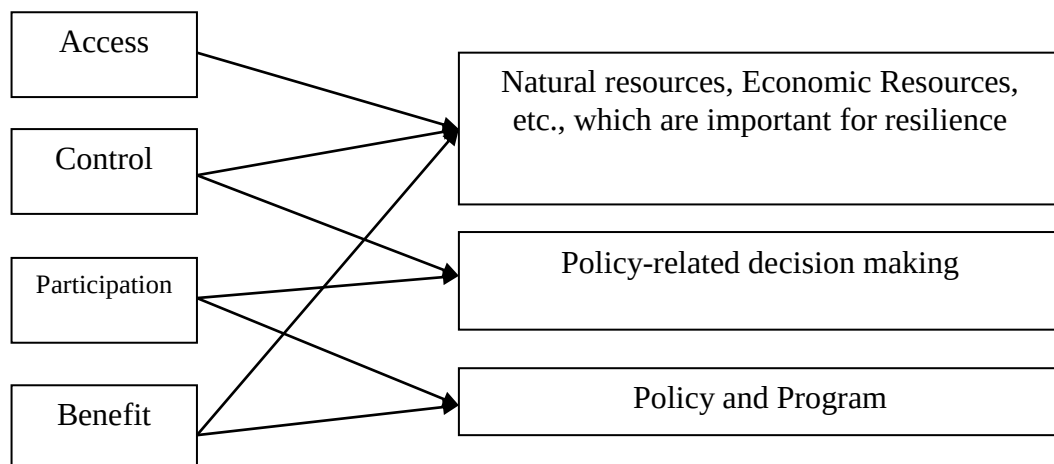


Figure 1. Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in Policy

The above-mentioned need for optimizing gender mainstreaming measures is intended to ensure that women do not face increased vulnerability as a result of both impacts and disaster policies that are less gender responsive. At the same time, gender mainstreaming allows the government to work more efficiently and effectively in developing just and gender responsive policies, programs, and activities, as well as policies and public services, as well as programs and legislation. All people, both men and women, should be treated equally. This is because gender mainstreaming aims to protect women's and men's rights to equal opportunities and recognition.

At the end of the day, gender mainstreaming will improve the quality of policies at both the national and local levels. The higher the level of gender awareness, the better the climate change policies that are produced. The implementation of disaster management policies necessitates assistance from a variety of sources. Tan (2013) states in his research that policies must involve a variety of stakeholders, including the government, NGOs, and a cohesive community. As a result, policy implementation can be carried out to its full potential.

Ramadhan (2018) research reveals the failure of policies that do not include multi-sectoral integration. DKI government policies do not yet have full support from the DKI DPRD, which could prevent the executive from enacting policies. The conclusion of this paper is that the DKI government faces a number of issues that must be addressed, and that the communication aspect, both internal and external, remains a major roadblock to the successful implementation of flood prevention policies in DKI Jakarta.

Based on the explanation that has been described previously, the following is the framework for analyzing gender-based disaster management policies, namely:

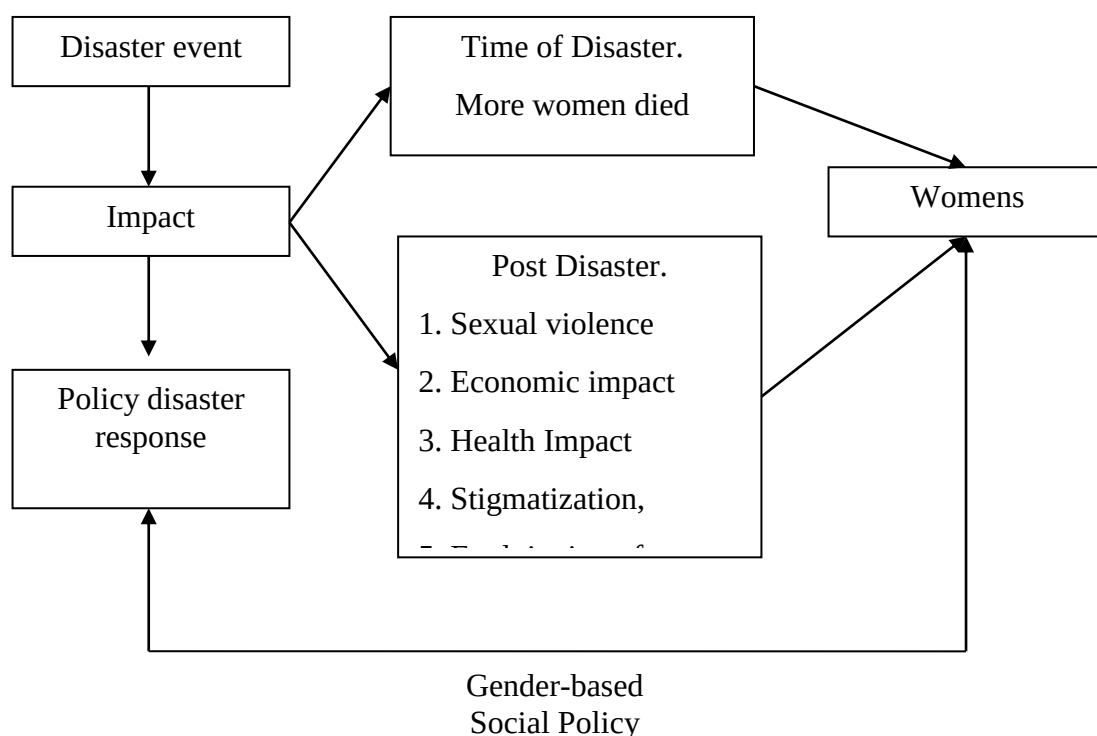


Figure 2. Disaster Policy Response Framwework

Collaboration between interconnected stakeholders is also required for effective policies. According to Tan (2013), the government, non-profit organizations, and communities can collaborate to provide effective interventions, and a policy serves as a link

between these levels. From the statement that collaboration can be a strategy for bringing about social change by utilizing the collective nature of various groups.

According to Tan (2013), effective collaboration is characterized by the development of long-term relationships among stakeholders through the division of roles and clear expectations. Hogue (1994) developed a collaborative framework through a systematic division of levels, goals, structures, and processes to make the division of roles and expectations clear. The framework for collaboration is as follows:

Table 1. Framework for Collaboration According to Hogue (1994)

Level	Goals	Structure	Process
Networking	Shared dialogue and understanding, providing basic information needs	Non-hierarchical, flexible network, roles are less clearly defined, Community action is the main network between members	Low-key leadership, less decision making, less conflict, informal communication
Cooperation	The same needs and provides coordination, reduces the same service and ensures the work is done	People as communication liaisons, roles are discussed to be defined, Semi-informal networks, large groups, generate funds	Facilitative leaders, complex policy making, multiple conflicts, formal communication in a group
Coordination atau partnership	Sharing resources with those in need with the same problem, combining resources to create something new	People as policy makers, roles are clearly defined, groups build new resources and pool resources	Problem-focused Autonomous Leadershi, group policy making in the main group or sub group, clear communication
Coalition	Sharing ideas and willing to spend resources, building a commitment for approximately 3 years	All members are involved in decision making, roles and time are defined, formal network is written in an agreement, group builds new resources and pools funding sources	Share Leadership, formal policy making from all members, communication is a priority aspect
Collaboration	Share vision and build interdependent systems and	Using consensus in decision making, timing and evaluation are	High Leadership, Mutual trust, high level of productivity, ideas

	opportunities	formulated, formal networks are written in agreement	and decisions are shared equally and build intense communication
--	---------------	--	--

Source: Hogue (1994)

According to Tan (2013), the impact of collaboration will result in (a) tangible impacts, (b) policy development, (c) system development, and (d) resource development, as shown in the table. As a result, policies that prioritize gender equality and involve collaboration from a variety of stakeholders can help to alleviate social disaster issues.

IV. Conclusion

According to the discussion, disaster management must pay attention to the socio-cultural community in order to carry out comprehensive disaster management effectively. Efforts to develop and implement an effective disaster policy through the mainstreaming of a gender approach must be considered. Then, through Networking, Cooperation, Coordination or partnership, Coalition, and Collaboration, effective collaboration is required by establishing long-term relationships based on a clear division of roles and expectations among stakeholders.

References

- Angelia, N. (2020). Analysis of Community Institution Empowerment as a Village Government Partner in the Participative Development Process. Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal) Vol 3 (2): 1352-1359.
- Colby, Ira C. 2008. Comprehensive Handbook of Social Work and Social Welfare (Social Policy and Policy Practice). John Wiley&Sons, Inc.
- Coleman and Cressey. 1980. Social Problems. New York.
- Coleman, J.W and Cressey, D.R. 1984. Social Problems, Second edition. Harper & Row Publishers. New York.
- Dama, M., et.al. (2021). Implementation of Green Government by the Regional Government of East Kalimantan Province as a Form of Ecological Principles (Case Study of the Impact of the Implementation of Coal Mining Policy in Samarinda City). Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal) Vol 4 (3): 4445-4457.
- Enarson, Elaine. 2000. Gender Equality, Work and Disaster Reduction: Making the Connections.
- Fadhlihah, Musta'in, and Isnaini, S. (2020). The Hegemony Practices of Indigenous Agencies in the Settlement of Violence against Women in Sigi Regency. Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal) Vol 3 (1): 635-643.
- Farazmand, Ali (ed.).2001. Handbook of Comparative and Development Public Administration, 2 revised and expanded ed., New York: Marcel Dekker Inc
- Fatimah, Dati. 2008. Gender Mainstreaming dalam Pengurangan Risiko Bencana. Circle Indonesia.
- Fenna, Alan. 2004. Australian Public Policy, Second Edition. Australia: Pearson Longman.
- Hafik, M.M., et.al. (2021). Legal Analysis of Post-Mining Forest Rehabilitation and Reclamation. Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal) Vol 4 (4): 14353-14358.

- Hamijoyo, Santoso. 2001. Konflik Sosial dengan Tindakan kekerasan dan peranan Komunikasi. *Jurnal Mediator*. Vol.2. No 1
- Hogue, T. (1994). *Community-based collaborations—Wellness multiplied*. Bend, OR: Oregon Center for Community Leadership.
- Horton, Lynn. 2012. After the Earthquake: gender inequality and transformation in Post-Disaster Haiti. *Journal Gender and Development* 20:2, 295-308
- Instruksi Presiden (Inpres) No. 9 Tahun 2000 tentang Pengarusutamaan Gender (PUG) dalam Pembangunan Nasional
- Inter-Agency Standing Committee. 2005. *Guidelines for Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings*.
- Inter-agency Working Group on Reproductive Health in Crises. 2010. *Inter-agency Field Manual on Reproductive Health in Humanitarian Settings*.
- Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak – KPPPA dan Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional – KPPN. 2011. *Kertas Kebijakan 6: Gender dalam Bencana Alam dan Adaptasi Iklim*.
- Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak – KPPPA. 2017. *Panduan Teknis Perlindungan Hak Perempuan dan Anak dari Kekerasan Berbasis Gender pada Situasi Bencana*. Jakarta.
- Kholil, S., Zulkarnain, I., and Simamora, I.Y. (2021). The Existence of Women in the Batak Angkola Family in North Padang Lawas. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)* Vol 4 (1): 827-837.
- Koivisto, Jenni. E and Nohrstedt, Daniel. 2016. A Policymaking Perspective on Disaster Risk Reduction in Mozambique. *Journal Environmental hazards*. hl 1-17.
- Midgley, James and Michelle Livermore. 2009. *“The Handbook of Social Policy”*. California: SAGE Publications Ltd.
- Mileti, D. (1999). *Disasters by design: a reassessment of natural hazards in the United States*. Joseph Henry Press, Washington, D.C.
- Neumayer, E., & Pluempert T. (2007). The gendered nature of natural disasters: The impact of catastrophic events on the gender gap in life expectancy 1981-2002
- Osagi. “Important Concepts Underlying Gender Mainstreaming”, 2001, dalam www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/pdf/factsheet2.pdf
- Pittaway, Ellen, Linda Bartolomei, and Susan Rees. 2007. *Gendered Dimensions of The 2004 Tsunami and a Potential Social Work Response in Post-Disaster Situations*.
- Quarentelli, E. L. (1998). “Disaster recovery: research based observations on what it means, success and failure, those assisted and those assisting.” Preliminary Paper #263, Disaster Res. Ctr., University of Delaware, Newark, Del.
- Ramadhan, Gilang. 2018. Implementasi Kebijakan penanggulangan banjir di DKI Jakarta. *Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi (JIA)* Volume XV Nomor 1 bulan Juni.
- Simamora, R., Nasution, Z., and Purwoko, A. (2021). The Influence of Awareness of Taruna Coral Youth on the Mitigation of Longsor Land Disaster in the North Tapanuli Regency. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)* Vol 4 (3): 4110-4115.
- Soetomo, 1995. *Masalah Sosial dan Pembangunan*, Jakarta: PT. Dunia Pustaka Jaya.
- Tan, Ngho Tiong. 2013. Policy Collaboration for Social Recovery After Disaster. *Journal of Social Work in Disability & Rehabilitation*, 12-145-157.
- The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. 2016. *Unseen, Unheard: Gender-Based Violence in Disasters, Asia-Pacific Case Studies*. Kuala Lumpur.
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). 2005. *Panduan Pencegahan Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Masa Darurat Kemanusiaan*.

- Wayan, K.Y.I., and Nyoman, S. (2020). Women and Cultural Patriarchy in Politics. Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal) Vol 3 (3): 2158-2164.
- Widayatun dan Fatoni, Zainal. 2013. Permasalahan Kesehatan dalam Kondisi Bencana: Peran Petugas Kesehatan dan Partisipasi Masyarakat. Jurnal Kependudukan Indonesia Volume 8 No 1 Tahun 2013 hal 3-52.