

Increasing Women's Resilience to Disasters: An Analysis of Gender Mainstreaming in Natural Disaster Management in Bantul, Indonesia

JISPO
Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan
Ilmu Politik
2023, Vol. 13, No. 2: 307-322
[https://journal.uinsgd.ac.id/
index.php/jispo/index](https://journal.uinsgd.ac.id/index.php/jispo/index)
© The Author(s) 2023

Nurfadni Ramailis*

Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Sakir

Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

This article looks at how to enhance women's resilience to natural disasters in Bantul, as women are frequently classified as vulnerable groups. It employs qualitative methodologies, utilizing a case study methodology. Data were generally collected through interviews with disaster management authorities and planning sources. Other data were gathered secondarily through library examination, which includes papers, mass media, and other related documents. The findings indicate that the Regional Disaster Management Agency of Bantul has taken positive strides in incorporating gender factors into disaster management strategy. This includes measures to promote women's participation in planning processes, identify special hazards for women, and strengthen women's disaster preparedness. With this discovery, BPBD of Bantul district supports women in the face of disasters by strengthening their capacity through disaster management training and education, as well as disaster planning, in the hope that women's groups can increase women's roles in protecting themselves. This study adds to our understanding of gender marginalization in disaster management and can be used by the government to build more effective policies and programs that involve women in long-term disaster response efforts and promote gender equality.

Keywords

Disaster, women's resilience, disaster management, disaster planning, Bantul

Abstrak

Artikel ini membahas bagaimana meningkatkan ketahanan wanita terhadap bencana alam di Bantul karena wanita sering diklasifikasikan sebagai kelompok yang rentan dengan menggunakan metodologi

*Corresponding author:

Nurfadni Ramailis

Address: Jl. Brawijaya, Geblagan, Tamantirto, Kec. Kasihan,
Kabupaten Bantul, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta 55183

Email: Nurfadni.r.isip20@mail.umy.ac.id

kualitatif, khususnya metode studi kasus. Data umumnya dikumpulkan melalui wawancara dengan otoritas manajemen. Data lain dikumpulkan secara sekunder melalui kajian perpustakaan seperti artikel jurnal, media massa, dan dokumen terkait lainnya. Temuan kajian menunjukkan bahwa Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah Bantul telah mengambil langkah positif dalam mengintegrasikan faktor gender ke dalam strategi manajemen bencana. Ini termasuk langkah-langkah untuk mempromosikan partisipasi perempuan dalam proses perencanaan, mengidentifikasi bahaya khusus bagi wanita, dan memperkuat persiapan bencana perempuan. Dengan temuan ini, BPBD Bantul mendukung perempuan dalam menghadapi bencana dengan memperkuat kapasitas mereka melalui pelatihan manajemen bencana dan pendidikan, serta perencanaan bencana, dengan harapan bahwa kelompok perempuan dapat meningkatkan peran mereka dalam melindungi diri mereka sendiri. Studi ini menambah pemahaman kita tentang marginalisasi gender dalam manajemen bencana dan dapat digunakan oleh pemerintah untuk membangun kebijakan dan program yang lebih efektif yang melibatkan wanita dalam upaya respons bencana jangka panjang dan mempromosikan kesetaraan gender.

Kata-kata Kunci

Bencana, ketahanan perempuan, manajemen bencana, perencanaan bencana, Bantul

Introduction

The earthquake and tsunami disasters in Aceh in 2004 showed that 55-70% of the victims belonged to female groups (Rahiem et al 2021). This indicates that women are one of the most vulnerable groups when a disaster occurs. This is due to the low level of participation of women in self-rescuing training and socialization, which makes a large proportion of women's groups lack the knowledge and skills needed to respond properly when disasters occur. This generates women's dependence on other groups in terms of evacuation and emergency relief. Therefore, gender equality in disaster management is the key to overcoming this inequality. Strengthening the participation of women in training, socialization, and disaster planning, and ensuring that women have the knowledge and skills necessary to protect themselves and contribute in disaster situations can reduce the vulnerability of women's groups (Enarson and Morrow 1998). Demographic factors such as education to professions are influential for a group of women on how they can participate in disaster management training. The social role of women's groups tends to be at home, which

causes the scope of female activity to revolve only around household affairs. Traditions and cultures play more roles in the domestic sphere alone, tasks such as caring for children, cooking, and taking care of the home cause most of their time to be in the home environment alone. Women are not free to study, especially in disaster management. Women's participation in public activities is still very low, which limits the opportunities for women's groups to participate in development. The Disaster Management Coordinator Unit (SATKOR-LAK PB) issued the management planning policy for the community with the intention of the community to comprehensively prepare for disasters. The policy is based on the following: 1) socialization and promotion through programs and advocacy, especially women's groups, can provide important information about disaster threats, measures taken to prevent disasters, and how to prepare for emergencies; 2) organizing training or special education for women's groups can make them acquire knowledge and practical skills in the face of disasters; it can improve their preparedness and ability to provide relief and respond to disasters; and 3) implementing an effective and accessible early warning system helps women's groups to act quickly and accurately when disaster threats arise; accurate and timely information can help them reduce the risk and impact of disasters.

Yogyakarta Istimewa Region (DIY) is one of the most disaster-prone regions in Indonesia because it has eight forms of land consisting of land of volcanic origin, marine, delusional, fluvial, solutional, airline, and anthropogenic. Each area in DIY has different characteristics of nature and social life, especially in the Bantul district. Bantul district is one of the regions in DIY that borders the Indian Ocean, where the Eurasian and Indo-Australian plates meet, both plates are the most vulnerable places to natural disasters, especially earthquakes, and tsunamis. Based on the potential disaster threat and the level of vulnerability that exists, then the estimated risk of disaster in DIY is high. In connection with disaster risk reduction, an effort can be made by reducing the level of vulnerability because it is relatively possible compared to reducing or minimizing the hazard. Gender differentiation through indicators such as equitable and equitable access, participation, and control of resources is believed to reduce vulnerability and enhance the ability of male and female groups to reduce disaster risk.

In 2020, Bantul district was the region with the highest natural disasters with 385 cases or 28.35% compared to other regions. This is due to its location in the low plains so that it is necessary for the government

through the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Bantul District to carry out disaster control, one of which includes planning and gender-responsive control. From IPG data in 2012, there was an unfair and unequal performance among women's and men's groups, so the BPBD of Bantul should have developed responsive gender planning.

There are various factors linked to a lack of understanding of women and disasters, such as education to professions that are quite influential for a group of women on how they can participate in disaster management training. In addition, society still puts women in domestic affairs such as caring for children, cooking, and taking care of home causes most of their time to be only at home. Based on this, authorities such as the National Disaster Management Agency should make disaster mitigation policies that involve women in strengthening the understanding of disasters.

In the context of regions with a high disaster risk, the involvement of women in strengthening their capacity against disaster plays an important role. In the district, the need for disaster management is critical given the geographical and environmental factors that can trigger natural disasters. In this view, the active participation of the women's group has become a significant element in efforts to reduce the risk of disasters in the region. The role of women is not only limited to the emergency response phase, but also in recovery, rehabilitation, and post-disaster reconstruction. In this case, women in the district are engaged in various activities aimed at rebuilding their communities and their neighborhood after the disaster.

The enhancement of the role of women in the face of disasters is carried out through various steps. Socialization has become a key factor in raising women's awareness of risk and preparedness in the face of disasters. Training is also an important approach to acquiring knowledge, skills, and capabilities in dealing with emergencies in assisting the recovery process.

Districts known for their high-risk index have been recognized as areas with challenges in disaster management. Table 1 shows a clear picture of the situation. In this regard, the role of women to reduce the risk of disasters is strengthened by enhancing their knowledge and skills of disasters. It is expected that this will enhance people's resilience in the face of natural disaster challenges.

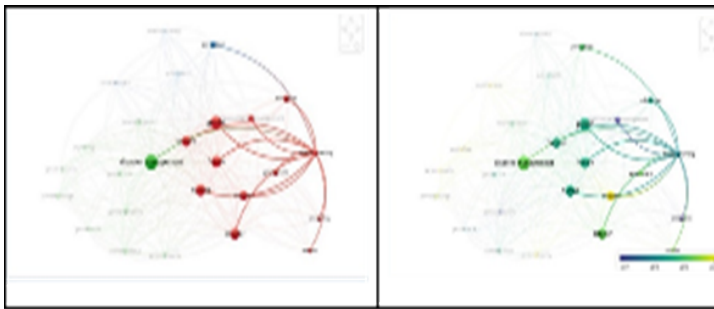
Tabel nilai indeks risiko Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta dari Tahun 2015 sampai dengan Tahun 2022

| NO | KABUPATEN/KOTA | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | KELAS RISIKO 2022 |
|----|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| 1 | BANTUL | 187.20 | 187.20 | 187.20 | 187.20 | 187.20 | 187.20 | 157.30 | 167.97 | TINGGI |
| 2 | KULON PROGO | 203.20 | 203.20 | 203.20 | 203.20 | 203.20 | 203.20 | 180.80 | 157.94 | TINGGI |
| 3 | GUNUNGODUL | 157.60 | 157.60 | 157.60 | 157.60 | 157.60 | 157.60 | 142.09 | 122.42 | SEDANG |
| 4 | SLEMAN | 153.60 | 105.45 | 99.46 | 90.17 | 83.72 | 83.72 | 78.96 | 80.01 | SEDANG |
| 5 | KOTA YOGYAKARTA | 124.80 | 80.88 | 78.46 | 73.00 | 72.86 | 72.86 | 72.57 | 69.46 | SEDANG |

Table 1 Disaster Risk Index

In Table 1, Bantul occupied the district with the highest risk of disaster with 167.97 cases in 2022. Kulon Progo was in the second position with a medium-risk index with 157.94 cases. The third position was occupied by the Gunung Kidul district with moderate risk and a risk index of 122.42. Sleman district was in fourth position with the risk grade and the medium index, which is 80.01. Lastly, the city of Yogyakarta had a risk index of 69.46 and was also placed in the middle-risk class. The results of this ranking indicate that the Yogyakarta special area as a whole posed a high risk of natural disasters, both high and moderate risk. All this emphasizes the importance of effective and responsive disaster management steps throughout the DIY region, especially in Bantul district which has a high-risk index.

The Bantul district is located on the southern Java Island and has a history of vulnerability to disasters. Potential disaster risks in the Bantul district include as follows: 1) Earthquakes that can cause damage to local communities as occurred in 2006; 2) Floods and rainy seasons, especially in steep areas; the farmlands in the Bantul district are vulnerable to disasters; 3) Tsunami risk if there is a deep, sea earthquake off the coast of Bantul; 4) Droughts which can affect agriculture and the existing water supply in the Bantul district; and 5) Forest fires which can occur especially during the rainy season.



Picture 1 Bibliometric Analysis by VOSViewer

In terms of studies on disaster management, as seen Picture 1, it can be seen that there is limited research that focuses on the influence of gender on disaster management. This research is important to be used as evaluation material and information about planning to strengthen the capacity of women against disasters in the Bantul district through BPBD of Bantul. Therefore, this article will contribute to the existing research by examining the questions about gender elimination in the management of natural

disasters. This study focuses on planning of disaster management to strengthen women's capacity against natural disasters in the Bantul district. By conducting this research, it is expected to make a substantial contribution to the better understanding and practice of disaster management and better service to community.

This study uses a qualitative research method with case study approach. Using this method, we analyze how gender plays important roles in natural disaster management and planning to strengthen women's capacity in the face of disasters in the Bantul district.

Data analysis was done with qualitative data analysis software. The mind map function makes it much easier to map out the results of the data collected. The data in this study were grouped into two, namely primary data and secondary data. The primary data were obtained by conducting direct observations to see the activities and programs carried out by the BPBD and direct interviews with the Bantul District Disaster Management Agency. This secondary data supports and complements primary data in the analysis. By collecting and studying both of these data, this research has a comprehensive source of information for conducting in-depth analysis. Primary data provide direct insight from the parties involved, while secondary data gives a broader perspective of the sources of information available. The combination of the two will provide a more comprehensive picture of gender mainstreaming in natural disaster management and women's capacity-building planning in the district.

This study aims to see how the scheme and allocation of gender-responsive budget on gender equality programs in natural disaster management planning strengthens women's capacity in the face of disasters in the Bantul district. Analysis of the collected data was carried out through four stages: data aggregation, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing (Miles & Huberman).

Gender Target Planning

Gender target-specific planning is a budget that meets the basic needs of women where the allocation of basic needs planning for women is referred to as a gender target special budget or gender-specific budget. This budget is very important so that the needs of women can be met at the time before and after disasters. If women's needs are unmet, planning will not be realized well. This basic need of women becomes important when women are included in the vulnerable groups when natural disasters occur. Gender-specific planning involves an in-depth analysis of the gender

dynamics that influence a context. It includes an understanding of the gender role in gender-specific budget allocation.

The context in the specifically targeted gender planning research aims to meet the needs of women before, during and after disasters. The needs of women before, during and after disasters must be separated because women’s needs during a disaster are very different. In this case, the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of the Bantul district provides the needs of the women's groups after, during and after a disaster. BPBD provides some female needs such as socialization to the female groups before disasters, logistics during disasters, and prevention, rehabilitation and recovery for the women group after disasters.

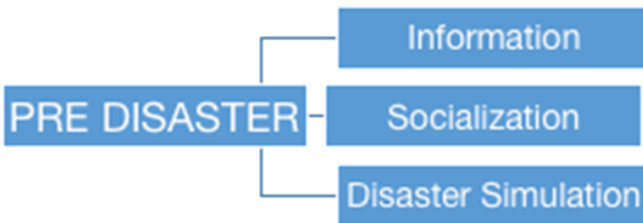


Figure 1 Pre-Disaster Planning

As seen in Figure 1, before disasters BPBD of Bantul provided a special budget for providing information to gender targets and conducted socialization of the sexual abuse for the female groups like one done on Tuesday, October 18, 2022, in Kalurahan Wukirsari. There were 30 participants in this socialization project of healthy families. This socialization and education were carried out by the staff of the district disaster management body of Bantul. This gave them an understanding the importance of the preparation of women’s groups for natural disasters. The BPBD also provided information about the disaster for the community especially the simulation of how to evacuate women affected by natural disasters

By combining information, socialization, and simulation of disasters, women’s groups can become more prepared and resilient in the face of disaster risks. This approach helps improve the understanding, knowledge, and skills of women in responding to disaster threats quickly and effectively. This pre-disaster effort involves the participation of women’s groups.



Figure 2 During Disaster Planning

As seen Figure 2, when a disaster occurs, the BPBD had an important role in responding to disaster victims. It provided the logistics needed by the affected communities including a range of basic needs such as clean water and food. The BPBD provided ready-made food or food packages for isolated or lost access to food sources. Besides, distribution of clean water was a priority, especially in situations where the water supply was disrupted by disasters.

Evacuation facilities provided by the BPBD were key elements in disaster response efforts. Evacuation sites were safe and convenient to accommodate disaster-affected communities, providing temporary shelter as well as support facilities necessary in emergencies. In the face of various types of disasters such as floods, earthquakes, or volcanic eruptions, the BPBD had a central role in preparing and managing evacuation sites to maintain the safety and well-being of affected communities. Through strategic deployment, adequate facilities, and good coordination with various stakeholders, the evacuation facilities provided by the BPBD played an important role in mitigating disasters and providing support to women's groups and communities in need.

Health team run by BPBD of Bantul played a critical role in ensuring the well-being and health of the people affected by disasters. In emergencies, the health of the victim and the individual was often a top priority, and the BPBD health team was at the forefront of providing medical services, equal care, and psychosocial support. The team was tasked with responding quickly, providing medical assistance, and planning and implementing effective healthcare efforts amid environmental challenges and often difficult and solid collaboration. The BPBD health team played an important role in minimizing the impact of disaster-related health and supporting the recovery of affected communities.

The BPBD of Bantul also stated that community had to participate to help when a disaster occurred. The participation of women’s groups at the time of the disaster was seen in the public kitchen area as a form of solidarity. It was prepared in such a way with various plans aimed at minimizing victims in the event of a disaster. The steps taken by BPBD with a focus on the three things above were judged to be the right steps and could close many possible negative backstage. The efforts to deal with the disaster carried out by BPBD were not exempt from the participation of the community.

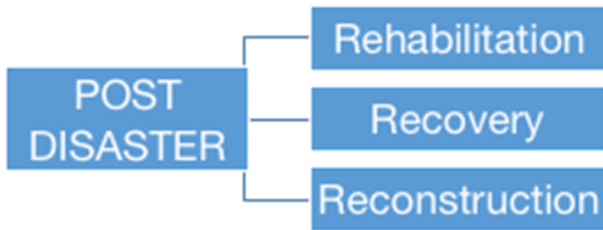


Figure 3 Post Disaster Planning

As Figure 3 shows, after the disaster, the emergency responses during a disaster and post-natural disaster was carried out consisting of rehabilitation and reconstruction. Based on an interview with Nurwasi Rofiah Sakti, a staff member of the Field Prevention Preparedness and Disaster Management, the BPBD of Bantul after the disaster focused on three issues: rehabilitation, recovery, and reconstruction. In post-disaster, the BPBD of Bantul performed rehabilitation for the distressed Bantul community. Rehabilitation and recovery were related to mental health for disaster-affected vulnerable groups. In other words, it was a rebuilding or reconstruction of a community that was affected by natural disasters.

Our findings reveal that the neglected needs of women before, during and after disasters were still common. Women were considered differently from men. Based on an interview with Nurwasi Rofiah Sakti, women’s needs were often forgotten such as the absence of a special female toilet as well as the limited rooms for breastfeeding. However, Antoni Hutagaol, the Head of the Field of Emergency and Logistics, said that the needs of women did not have to be specialized because when a disaster occurred it was an emergency.

The BPBD of Bantul had an integral role in helping disaster-affected communities to rise and overcome resistance, through coordinated

rehabilitation, reconstruction, and recovery efforts, It helped ensure that women's groups and local communities could continue their lives, while improving resilience and preparedness to face potential disaster threats.

Reducing Disaster Risk for Women

Women are vulnerable to disasters so that reducing the risk of disaster by managing the risks present in this vulnerable group is important. Managing the risks present in vulnerable groups will be more effective by involving them in disaster risk reduction activities because they will be better prepared to face disasters according to their needs. Disaster risk reduction policies and actions can be organized without ignoring the needs of the vulnerable group. When women follow disaster hazard reduction, they will recognize risks easily in their surroundings and can make disaster preparedness plans, where women can also make the right decisions, understand how to save themselves, and recover quickly when their plans are completed. In this case, the reduction of disaster risk to women will be more effective by involving them in the activities that have been made by the BPBD, such as socialization on reducing the risk of disasters and practices in tackling disasters.

In the context of planning for disaster risk abolition, the BPBD of Bantul district carried out disaster risks reduction by doing socialization of disasters to schools and villages that are vulnerable to disaster in the district of Bantul, disaster simulation, and training. When a disaster occurred, BPDP established public emergency kitchen and provided logistics and post-disaster psychological recovery of victims of women with trauma when the disaster occurred. The BPBD of Bantul district made efforts to reduce the risk of disasters against women and carried out activities that inherently reduced disaster risks for groups of women who were vulnerable to disasters in Bantul.

Planning disaster risk reduction for women was an approach to women's security and well-being to build a resilient community in the face of disaster. Formulating disaster risk mitigation strategies was focused on women in planning and implementation. This strategy of involving women in planning and implementation could create women resilience to unexpected disaster risks.

Planning Gender Equality in the Disaster Management

Gender equality planning should be included in planning of disaster management. There are gaps in the relationship between men and women

in access to power, resources, participation, and control in decision-making. Gender justice in this case can be positioned between males and females to obtain opportunities and rights for women as humans so they can participate in activities.

This will empower women to play an active role in planning, decision-making, and implementing of disaster response measures, and changing existing social dynamics and creating a more disaster-resilient environment. This can be done by eliminating inequality for women through efforts such as strengthening their capacity and opening their access to disaster management. In this context, the BPBD of Bantul established access for women either physical or non-physical as seen in Table 2.

| Physical | Non-physical |
|-------------------------|--|
| Bridge | Socialization |
| Tsunami evacuation site | Training |
| SAR post | Focus grub discussion (FGD) |
| Tower GS | Formation of a disaster-safe education unit (SPAB) |
| Evacuation road | Policy formulation |
| Place of relocation | Policy planning |

Table 2 Physical and Non-Physical Access for Women

Participation is an indicator that shows whether men and women are directly involved in the management of natural disasters such as volunteering when a disaster occurs. In this case, women in Bantul were involved in establishing public kitchen when a disaster occurred. This contribution reduced the risk of disaster vulnerability to women.

Control is another indicator that shows whether women can influence decision-making. The BPBD of Bantul involved women in making decisions such as meetings about disaster management and preparedness, preparing preparedness policies, and regular monthly meetings held by the BPBD.

Benefit is the last indicator that women involvement has a positive impact on themselves and families. The BPBD of Bantul carried out disaster family programs in villages that are vulnerable to natural disasters. As a result, women understood self-preparation and knew how to evacuate

themselves when disasters occurred. All this would reduce the impact of disasters on women and community in general.

In planning gender equality and involving women in disaster management, the BPBD of Bantul gave special attention to the needs, aspirations, and rights of women in facing disasters and building a resilient community. Through this gender planning, the women groups in Bantul increased accessibility to cope with disasters and promoted positive change for themselves and community.

Conclusion

This article concludes that the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Bantul district involved women in the disaster management by including gender equality planning to strengthen the capacity of women as a vulnerable in the face of disasters. Groups of women participated in activities or programs of disaster management held by the BPBD. This made them able prepare their needs in pre-disaster, during disaster, or post-disaster emergency response such food, clean water and health services. This made women as important as men as they knew how to respond and participate appropriately in the event of a disaster.

In this case, women were expected to cooperate with male groups to implement well the disaster management when natural disasters occur. There is no privilege for women compared to men to create gender equality planning and involve women in the management of disaster. As the result, all this can contribute to increase the resilience of vulnerable groups like women in the face of disasters.

Funding

The research for this article was financed by PK-KM (Merdeka Campus Competition Program) organized by DIKTI and Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta in 2022.

Acknowledgement

We would like to thank the Ministry of Education, Research and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia for the grant program of the independent university competition (PK-KM). In addition, we would like to express our gratitude to the laboratory of the governmental science study program of the University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta that supported this research. We also thank the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Bantul for its cooperation in this research-based internship program.

References

- Al Asy Ari, Muhammad Khoirul Hadi, Rini Idayanti, Afitatul Munawiroh. 2019. "Peran Perempuan dalam Penanganan Bencana Studi Meningkatkan Rasa Kemanusiaan pada Jiwa Perempuan dalam Penanggulangan Bencana." *Jurnal Studi Gender dan Anak*: 583-595.
- Al Asy Ari, M. K. Hadi, Herliani, R. and Lisnawati, A. 2019. "Konstruksi Gender dan Kebijakan Mitigasi Bencana pada Pekerja Perkebunan Kopi di Lereng Gunung Argopuro," *AN-NISA: Jurnal Studi Gender dan Anak* 12(2): 648–65.
- Alifa, S. and Wibowo, A. 2015. "Peran Kelompok Rentan dalam Penanggulangan Bencana dan Pengurangan Resiko Bencana di Desa Tangguh Bencana (Studi Deskriptif Satuan Tugas Desa Tangguh Bencana di Desa Gunung Geulis, Kecamatan Sukaraja, Kabupaten Bogor)", *Jurnal Ilmu Kesejahteraan Sosial* 16(1):16–32. doi: 10.7454/jurnal kessos.v16i1.71.
- Ananda, M.N. Tri, M. B. Santoso, and M. Zaenuddin, M. 2019. "Perlindungan Perempuan Korban Bencana," *Share: Social Work Journal* 9(1): 109. doi: 10.24198/sharev9i1.22750.
- Catriona, Firanda, Ria Ariany, Roni Ekha Putera. 2021. "Model Kemitraan Sekolah Cerdas Bencana Alam Penanggulangan Bencana Gempa Bumi dan Tsunami di Kota Padang." *Jurnal Desentralisasi dan Kebijakan Publik* 2 (1).
- Creswell, J. W. 2012. *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*. Pearson, Inc.
- Enarson, E., & Morrow, B. H. 1998. "Women Will Rebuild Miami: A Case Study of Feminist Response to Disaster." *The Gendered Terrain of Disaster: Through Women's Eyes*, September, 171–184. http://www.gdnonline.org/resources/women_will_rebuild_miami.pdf
- Fitri, Susilowati, L. S. 2016. "Peningkatan Kapasitas Masyarakat dalam Menghadapi Risiko Bencana Berbasis Gender", *Angewandte Chemie International Edition* 6(11): 951–952.
- Gaard, G. 2015. "Women's Studies International Forum Ecofeminism and Climate Change." *Women's Studies International Forum* 49: 20–33. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.wsif.2015.02.004>
- Hastuti, H. 2017. "Peran Perempuan dalam Menghadapi Bencana di Indonesia," *Geomedia: Majalah Ilmiah dan Informasi Kegeografian*, 14(2): 13–21. doi: 10.21831/gm v14i2.13812.

- Hedriyanti, G. and Syamsuddin. 2021. "Peran Perempuan terhadap Penanggulangan Bencana di Dinas Sosial Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan," *Jurnal Mimbar Kesejahteraan Sosial* 4(2): 21–37.
- Khairunnisa, K. and Alhadi, Z. 2020. "Kendala Peran Perempuan dalam Pengurangan Risiko Bencana Gempa Bumi dan Tsunami di Kelurahan Air Tawar Barat," *Jurnal Manajemen dan Ilmu Administrasi Publik (JMIAP)* 2(3):26–33. doi: 10.24036/jmiap.v2i3.156.
- Lisabella, M. 2013. "Model Analisis Interaktif Miles and Huberman." *Universitas Bina Darma*, 3.
- Marlina, S. 2017. "Strategi Penguatan Organisasi Perempuan dalam Pengurangan Risiko Bencana di Kota Banda Aceh." *Pascasarjana Universitas Syiah Kuala*, 6(2), 47.
- Marwan, M. 2022. "Analisis Tingkat Ketangguhan Bencana Kelurahan Kastela Kota Ternate (Studi Kasus Pandemi Covid 19)." *Jurnal Ilmiah Mandala Education*, 8(1), 1157–1169. <https://doi.org/10.58258/jime.v8i1.2951>
- Miranti, A. et al. 2021. "Strategi Komunikasi Bencana dalam Kesiapan Membangun Mental Perempuan dalam Menghadapi Bencana Kebakaran pada Anggota PKK RW 06 Kranji, Purwokerto Timur", *Amaliah Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 5(1).
- Murtakhamah, T. 2013. "Pentingnya Pengarusutamaan Gender dalam Program. *Ilmu Kesejahteraan Sosial*, 2(1), 37–54.
- Narieswari, L. et al. 2012. "Peta Tematik Risiko Bencana untuk Penguatan Peran Gender dalam Penanggulangan Bencana," *Jurnal Ilmiah Geomatika* 18(1): 72–83.
- Parasari, R. R. and Nurhaeni, I. D. 2021. "Manajemen Bencana Responsif Gender: Kajian Inovasi Layanan Organisasi pada Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah Kota Surakarta," *Jurnal Wacana Publik* 1(11): 62-81.
- Prianti, D. D. 2009. "Perempuan dalam Konstruksi Pemberitaan Bencana," *Jurnal Ilmiah Komunikasi* 1(1):1–14.
- Rahiem, Maila D.H., Husni Rahim, Robin Ersing. 2021. "Why Did So Many Women Die in the 2004 Aceh Tsunami? Child Survivor Accounts of the Disaster," *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction* 55: 102069.
- Riyaning, R., Parasasri, A., Dwi, I., Program, A. N., Ilmu, S., & Negara, A. (n.d.). "Manajemen Bencana Responsif Gender: Kajian Inovasi Layanan Organisasi pada Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah Kota Surakarta." *Jurnal Wacana Publik* 1 (1).

-
- Siregar, Juli Sapitri, Adik Wibowo. 2019. "Upaya Pengurangan Resiko Bencana pada Kelompok Perempuan ." *Jurnal Dialog Penanggulangan Bencana* 30-38.
- Suryatna, Bevaola Kusumasari & Hempri. 2015. "Peningkatan Kapabilitas Pemasaran Pasca Bencana bagi Perempuan Hunian Tetap Pager Jurang Sleman, Yogyakarta ." *Indonesia Journal of Community*, September 1 (1).
- Susiana, S. 2015. "Penerapan Konsep Perencanaan dan Penganggaran Responsif Gender (PPRG) dalam Pembangunan Daerah (Studi di Provinsi Papua dan Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta)," *Aspirasi: Jurnal Masalah-Masalah Sosial* 6(1): 1–12.
- Widyastuti, D. A. R., Birowo, M. A., & Sidhi, T. A. P. 2019. "Konsep Diri Perempuan di Kawasan Rawan Bencana Gunung Merapi." *Jurnal ASPIKOM* 4(1).

