



## Disaster Risk Reduction Profile Bengkulu City



Aerial View of Bengkulu City (Source: Wikimedia commons, Sbamueler, 2010)

This profile outlines the natural hazard risks to Bengkulu City. It describes the key physical characteristics, associated natural hazards, and the vulnerability of the natural, built, social, cultural, and economic environments to those hazards. It also assesses the disaster risk reduction (DRR) environment.

Vulnerability to natural hazards is aggravated by human behavior, knowledge, and attitudes, as people strive to go about daily life. Vulnerability is also influenced by land use, government policy related to land management (e.g. building permit, coastal management, mining, and forestry) planning, and the resources available to reduce vulnerability.

The impacts of natural hazards can be reduced through targeted disaster risk reduction measures. This can be achieved by utilizing identified strengths, and supporting identified weaknesses, whilst at the same time taking into consideration the development goals and aspirations of the district.

Much of the information provided in this profile comes from data contained in “Bengkulu in Figures, 2014” (BPS 2015) published by the Indonesia Department of Statistics (Badan Pusat Statistik – BPS) of the Bengkulu City. Information was also gathered and issues discussed at a one-day forum held with local government on 18 November 2014 (Appendix 1), subsequent correspondence with the local government; and a focus group on “Women’s Issues in DRR” held on April 17, 2015.

## 1.0 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Kota (city) Bengkulu is the capital of Bengkulu Province, Indonesia (Figure 1), located on the west coast of Sumatera Island. Bengkulu City has an area of 152 km<sup>2</sup> and shares a border with Central Bengkulu District in the north and east, Seluma District in the south, and the Indian Ocean in the west.



Figure 1: Location of Bengkulu City, Bengkulu Province, Sumatra, Indonesia.

## 1.1 Geomorphology, Geology and Soil

Bengkulu City occupies low coastal plains, small river basins, raised coastal terraces (0-10 meters above sea level), and relatively low-lying rolling hill terrain (25-50 meters above sea level) in the east (Figure 2). The topography of Bengkulu City is relatively flat<sup>1</sup>, with most areas having less than 15% slope. Where rivers have incised valleys, the side slopes are steeper (15-40%).

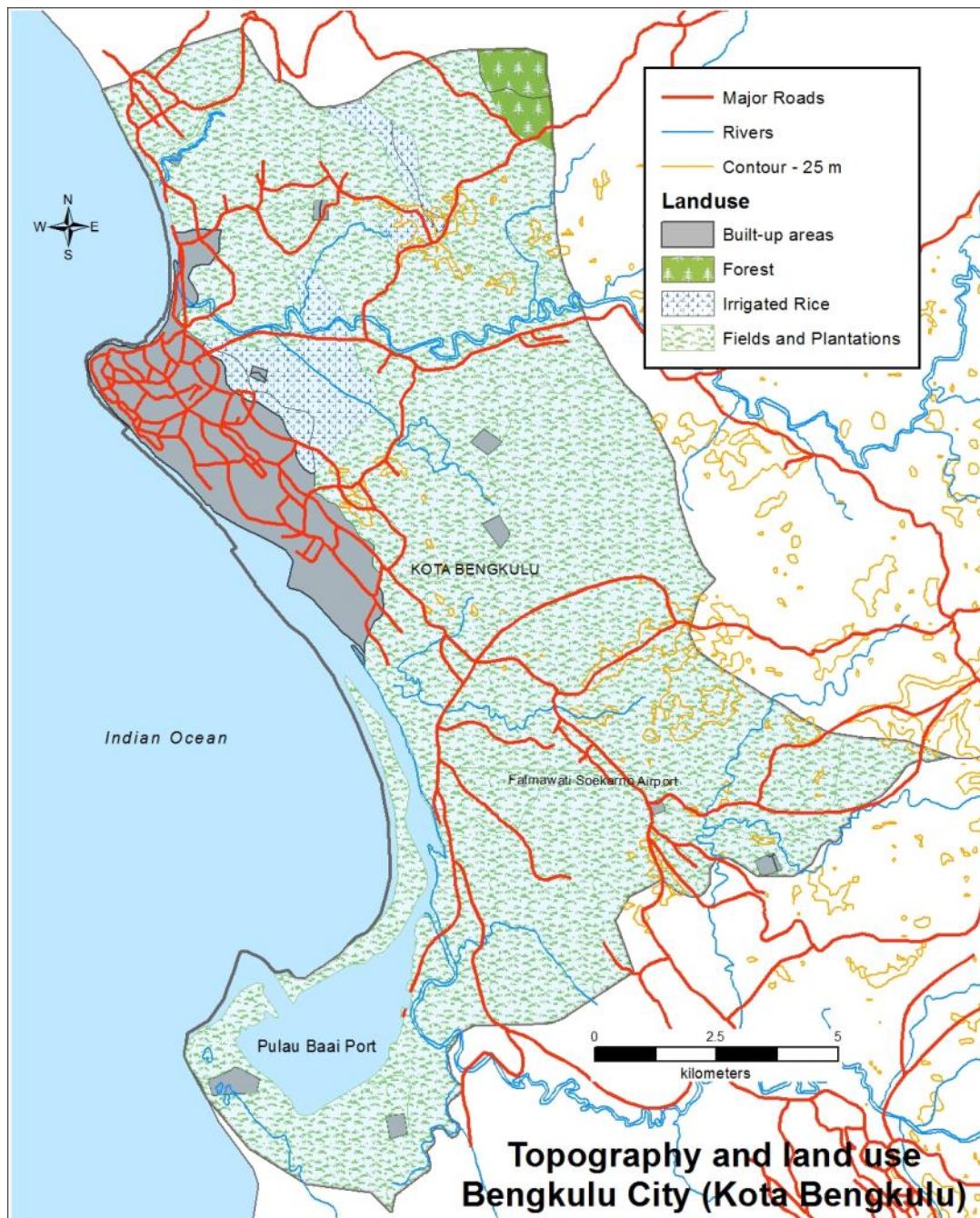


Figure 2: Topographic and land use map of Bengkulu City.

<sup>1</sup> 25 m contour interval is the best readily available topographic data

Bengkulu City is located approximately 150 km east from the Sunda Arc (refer Figure 1), the tectonic subduction zone in the Indian Ocean where the Eurasian and Indo-Australian tectonic plates meet. This feature generates significant earthquake and tsunami hazards for Bengkulu City. Associated with this plate tectonic margin is the Great Sumatran Fault which is located approximately along the eastern boundary of Bengkulu Province, and is also a source of significant earthquakes.

According to Geological Map of Bengkulu (Figure 3 - Gafoere, *et al.*, 1992), Bengkulu City generally comprises of Quaternary surface deposit, Pliostocene sediments and Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Five soil types are mapped; Regosol, Alluvial, Organosol, Kambisol, and Podzolic.

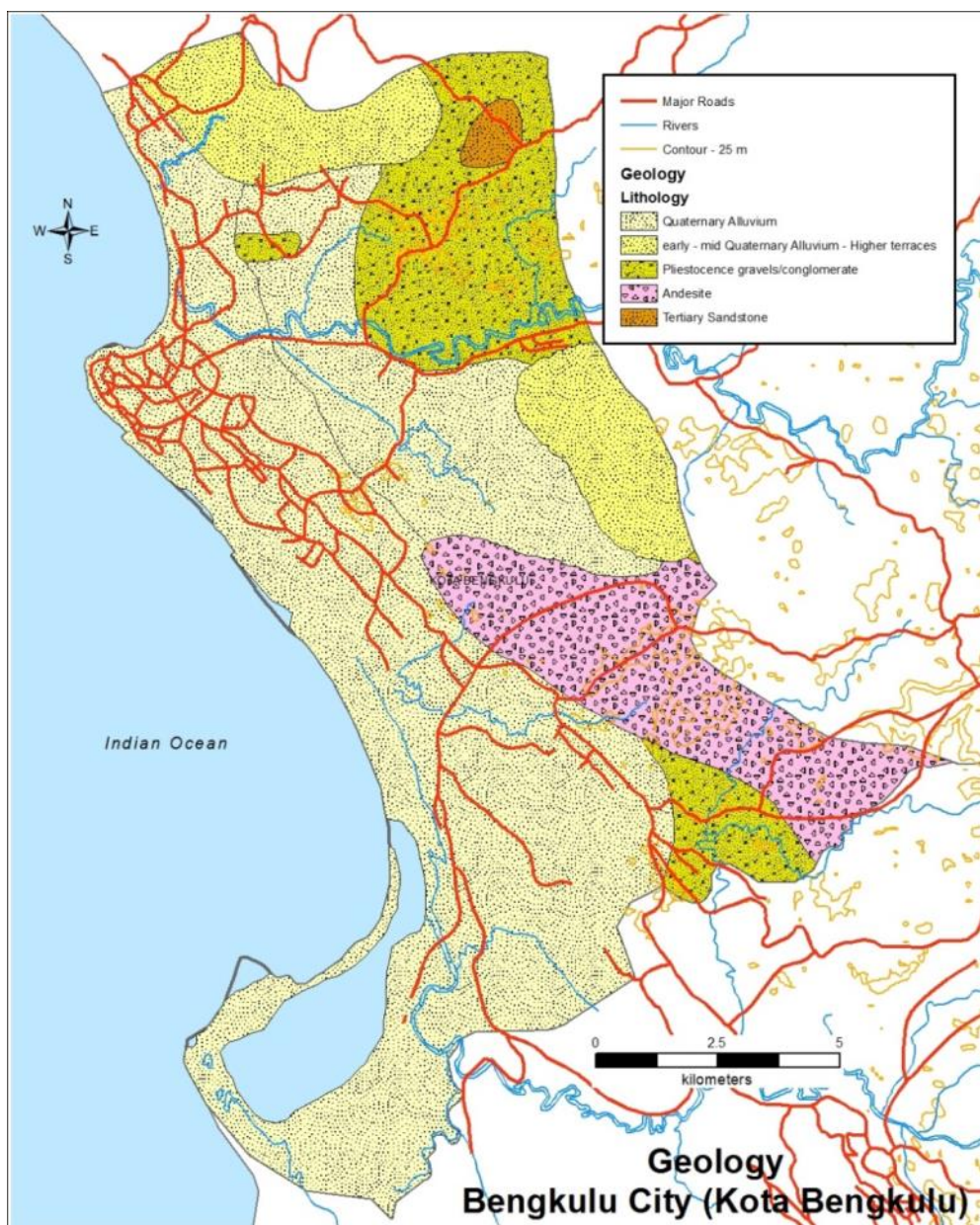


Figure 3: Geologic Map of Bengkulu City.





Figure 4: Multi-hazard Risk Map of Bengkulu City from BPBD Bengkulu City Office. Red and orange colours indicate higher risk and greens low risk



Figure 5: Earthquake Risk Map of Bengkulu City from BPBD Bengkulu City Office.

**Tsunami - ranked 23, score 24 (High)**

A small tsunami was recorded in 2007. The impacts on Bengkulu City are uncertain, but within the province of Bengkulu, there were 9 deaths, 18 injuries and 13,000 buildings damaged. Given the low topographic relief, parts of Bengkulu City are vulnerable to tsunami inundation. The tsunami hazard map produced by BNPB (Figure 6) shows the tsunami risk index of Bengkulu City, from low (green) to high (red).



Figure 6: Tsunami Risk Map of Bengkulu City from BPBD Bengkulu City Office.



### 1.4.2 Located on a low-lying coastal plain

#### Flood - ranked 234, score 34 (High)

The low lying coastal plain and river basins makes Bengkulu City prone to flooding in the wet season. About 17 major floods have occurred between 1815 and 2011. The most severe in 2008 which injured 2,339 people; resulted in 12,990 evacuations; three homes destroyed; and 44 ha of land damaged. In 2007, floods occurred in Bengkulu and caused landslides, which destroyed 361 buildings, and caused minor damage to 1,397 buildings; led 1,219 people to evacuate; and injured 3,338 people with one casualty. Figure 7 shows flood risk map in Bengkulu City.



Figure 7 Flood Risk Map of Bengkulu City from BPBD Bengkulu City Office.

### **Coastal erosion – ranked 262, score 22 (High)**

Bengkulu City's coastal territory is located on Western Sumatra Island, adjacent to the Indian Ocean. Bengkulu City's coast is subject to coastal erosion (0.5 – 2.5 m per annum), with coastal inundation causing environmental damage, disturbing fishing activities, and threatening housing located along the coast. Sedimentation results in shoaling in the port which requires dredging of the channel, and the use of groins to ensure the port's functionality.

#### **1.4.3 Landslide-prone soils**

##### **Landslide – ranked 475, score 11 (Moderate)**

Steeper river valley slopes comprised of unconsolidated quaternary sediments and soils are prone to landslides. In 2009, landslides destroyed nine homes with minor damage to 89 homes. There is little information on landslides as it is not a significant risk to the city.

#### **1.4.4 Climatic extremes and variability**

The wet and dry seasons make Pesisir Selatan vulnerable to forest fire and drought. Forest Fires are a yearly hazard in the dry season and cause respiratory related disease and deaths. Global warming and associated climate extremes may exacerbate drought and fire hazards.

### **1.5 Environment Vulnerability**

Despite being close to the Sunda tectonic margin, the coastline of Bengkulu is relatively stable. However, river drainage patterns may change in the event of an earthquake, affecting land-use.

The coastline is vulnerable to coastal erosion and aggradation relating to sediment load within the rivers. Potentially this may result in the loss of mangroves or redistribution of mangroves.

Mangroves are also vulnerable to the impacts of tsunamis. The loss of mangroves, from both natural and anthropogenic causes, can exacerbate erosion, and result in the loss of a key coastal environment that harbours marine ecology. Groundwater and land are susceptible to salt water contamination from tsunami inundation.

Climate Change is likely to bring more extreme weather with more drought and floods and potentially more forest fires. Forest and crop cover will change in response.

The majority of land use in Bengkulu Province is forest, predominantly located in the east in Muko-Muko, Bengkulu Utara, Lebong, and Kaur Districts (Figure 1) which has become National Park. Deforestation, illegal logging and conversion of forests to palm oil plantations for example, modifies catchments, increases and concentrates run-off, and increases erosion and flood potential. Mining activities upstream of Bengkulu City also cause sedimentation in the rivers which also exacerbates flooding. There is little mitigation undertaken by plantation or mining companies to reduce the impact they are having on water quality and increased flood risk.

## 2.0 BUILT ENVIRONMENT

### 2.1 Land Use

The ratio of developed areas to undeveloped land is 1:2. Developed areas comprise housing, trade and commerce, and offices. Housing is generally spread evenly across all sub-districts. Trade/commerce and office use is constrained to a few central-oriented sub-districts (Figure 8), such as Muara Bangkahulu, Teluk Segara, Ratu Agung, Ratu Samban, and Gading Cempaka. Developed land covers area of 46 km<sup>2</sup> (32%). The undeveloped area of Bengkulu City is predominantly in crops, plantation and forest (see Figure 4).

### 2.2 Buildings

Many buildings and infrastructure in Bengkulu City do not have permits, commonly do not adhere to spatial plans, and are often not constructed in accordance with building code. Geological, geotechnical and geomorphological conditions are generally not considered, nor are natural hazards. Modern building construction utilizing cement and brick has surpassed local wisdom and practice. For example, traditional Sumatran-style houses (“Panggung”) provided some protection from flood. Buildings constructed of wood provide more resilience to earthquake shaking.

### 2.3 Transportation

Bengkulu City had 812 km of roads in 2011, of which 670 km were asphalted (86%), 84 km gravel (10%), and 28 km in soil (4%). Of these, 86% of roads are in good condition, 6% in medium condition, 4% lightly damaged, and 4% heavily damaged. From data presented in Table 3, road conditions in Bengkulu City have improved from previous years, indicating local government investment in roading.

Table 2 Road length based on its condition (km) in Bengkulu City, 2007-2011.

Year	Good	Medium	Light Damaged	Heavy Damaged
2007	428	91	18	10
2008	462	91	4.8	3.4
2009	486	96	97	6.8
2010	554	39	11.5	42
2011	698	50	31	33

Fatmawati Soekarno Airport is the only commercial airport in Bengkulu Province, and is located 3.5 km from the coast. This airport is a main gateway of air transportation in and out of Bengkulu Province.

Pulau Baai Port is a main sea gateway of goods traffic to and from Bengkulu Province. Many commodities from surrounding districts, such as those from agriculture (palm oil, rubber, coconut, cocoa and coffee) and coal, pass through the port. The entrance is maintained by two breakwaters and the channel is dredged. Recent sedimentation has caused some difficulty in maintaining the channel.



## 2.4 Energy and Water Supply

Electricity is generated using diesel and coal-fired plants and is supplied to 91,661 subscribers (BPS 2014). The production of electricity in 2013 was 294,708,996 kWh.

Currently the water authority of Bengkulu City (PDAM) has 29,911 subscribers, approximately 40% of the total households in Bengkulu. There are many complaints about the poor quality of water and flows restricted to 12 hours a day. Most of people in the city still use groundwater from shallow dug wells.

## 2.5 Waste management

Waste management from its source has complied with UU/Act No 18 Year 2008 regarding waste management. The volume of household waste that goes to landfill managed by the local government from 2008 - 2012 is shown in Table 3.

Table 3 Total household waste managed by local government of Bengkulu City

Total Household Waste (m <sup>3</sup> )	Year				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	485 296	624 072	501 894	710 911	700 803

## 2.6 Built Environment Vulnerability

Significant infrastructure within Bengkulu City is located on low lying ground close to coast which makes it vulnerable to earthquake shaking and liquefaction, tsunami inundation, coastal erosion and flood inundation.

### 2.6.1 Poor construction and development control

Many buildings and developments in Bengkulu City are vulnerable due to poor development control, and lack of consideration of ground conditions and natural hazards.

### 2.6.2 At risk major transport gateways

Both the port and airport are at risk from hazards and the ports capacity is diminished by sedimentation. Disruption may have significant impacts on the economy and contingency arrangements should be formulated.

### 3.0 SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

#### 3.1 Administration

Bengkulu City consists of nine administrative sub-districts (Figure 8) and 67 villages (Table 4). Most villages are located in Teluk Segara sub-district, i.e. 13 villages. Although having relatively vast areas, the Selebar and Kampung Melayu sub-districts have only six villages.



Figure 8: Administrative sub-districts (kecamatan) of Bengkulu City (BPS 2015 - NB: this map only shows 8 and predates the creation of the 9<sup>th</sup> sub district, Singgaran Pati, in 2011).

Table 4 Total villages, hamlets, neighborhood association, and area of Bengkulu City

No	Sub-districts	Village	Hamlet	Neighborhood Association	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )
1	Selebar	6	39	169	40.890
2	Kampung Melayu	6	25	111	40.091
3	Gading Cempaka	5	30	123	9.687
4	Ratu Agung	8	40	166	7.840
5	Ratu Samban	9	28	92	2.847
6	Singgaran Pati	6	35	123	10.867
7	Teluk Segara	13	31	96	2.558
8	Sungai Serut	7	22	77	7.740
9	Muara Bangkahulu	7	30	134	24.357
<b>Total</b>		<b>67</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>1091</b>	<b>146.877</b>

### 3.2 Demographics

The population of Bengkulu City in mid-2013 was 334,529.

#### 3.2.1 Age and sex

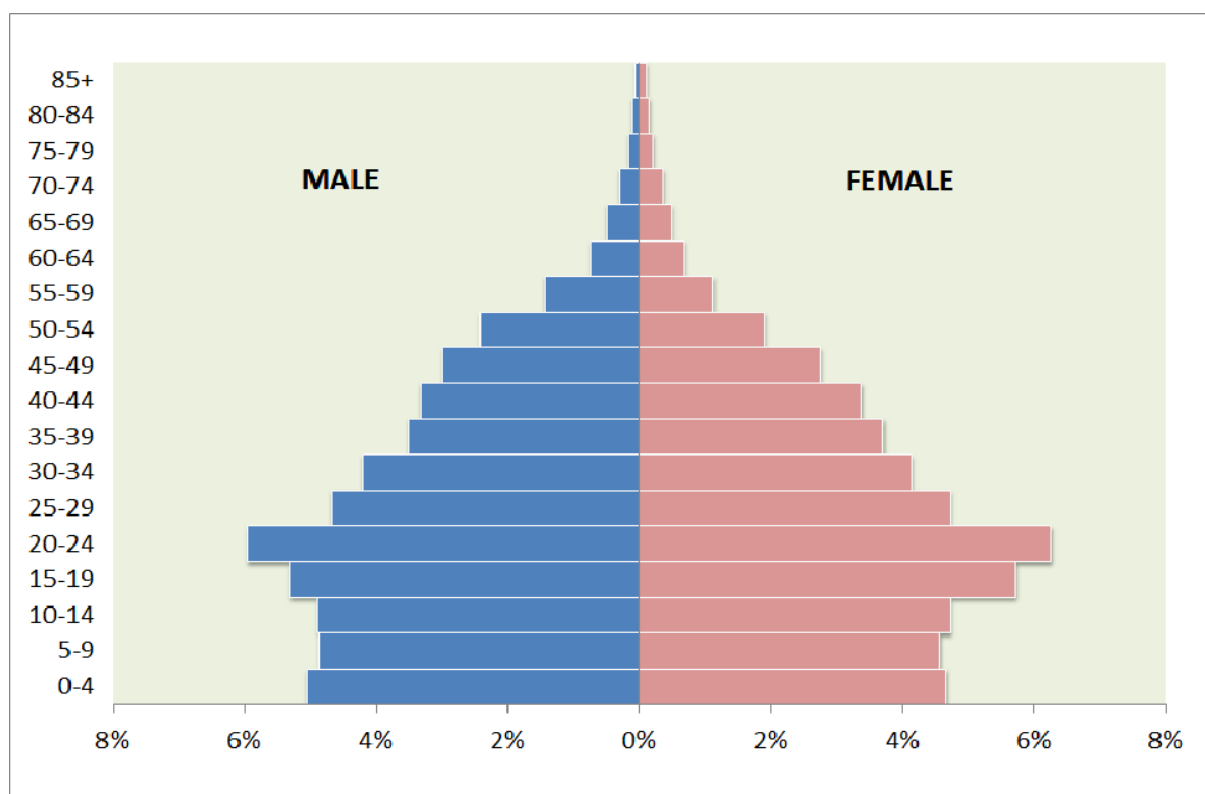


Figure 9: Population Pyramid, Bengkulu City. Gender ratio is 101 males per 100 females.

### 3.2.2 Population distribution and density

The population density of Bengkulu City is about 2,280 people per km<sup>2</sup>. The population distribution for the sub-districts is shown in Figure 10.

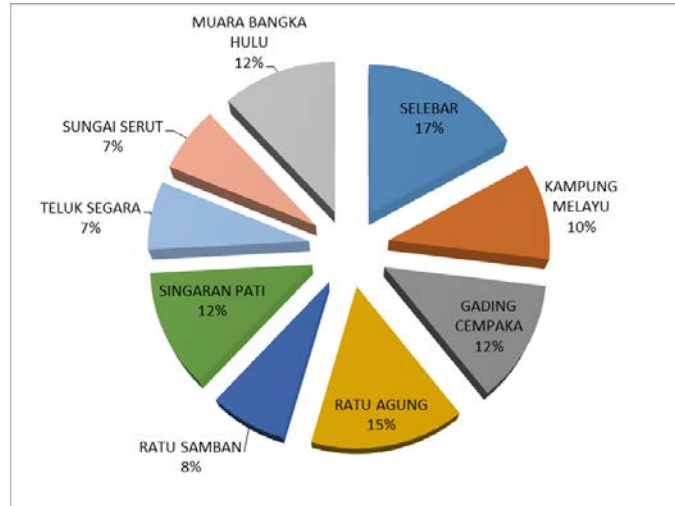


Figure 10: Population density per sub-district.

### 3.2.3 Transmigration

Bengkulu City is made up of a number of ethnicities as shown in Figure 11.

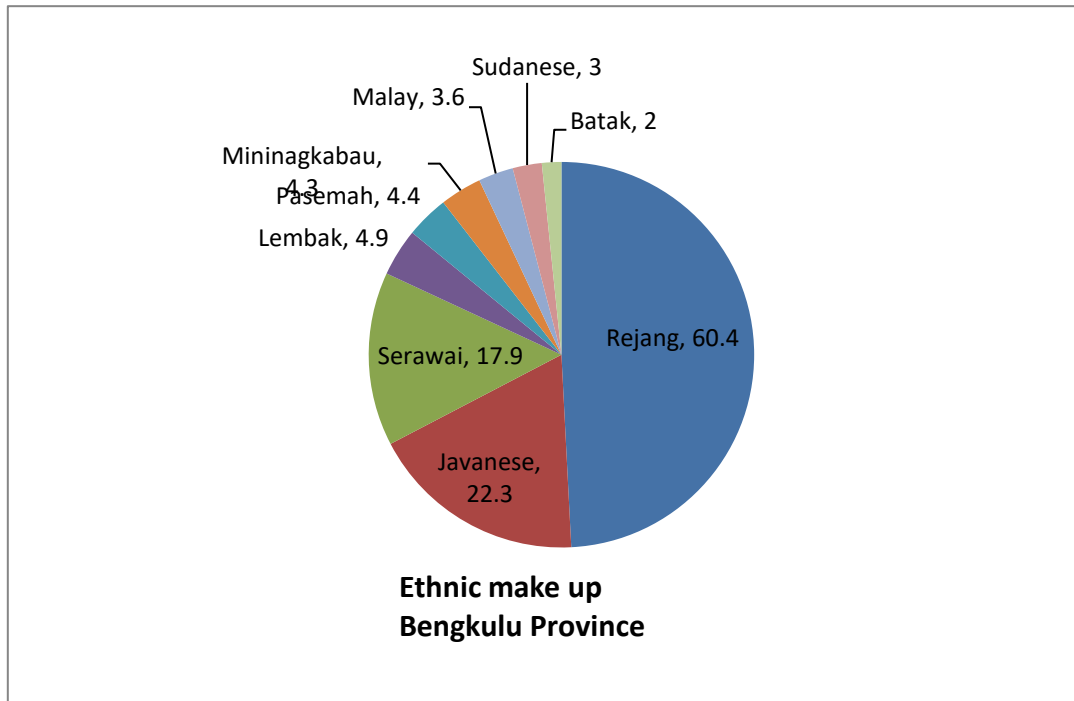


Figure 11: Ethnic groups of Bengkulu City.

Transmigration seems to have resulted in a heterogeneous ethnic mix. However there have been some land incursions which have caused social unrest.

### 3.2.4 Religion

The majority of the population is Muslim, with Catholic and Christians making up the most of the remainder as per Table 5. Because Muslim is the dominant religion in Bengkulu City, there are many mosques in this area.

Table 5 Religious representation in Bengkulu City

Muslim	Christians	Catholic	Hindu	Buddha	Khong Hu Chu
96.37 %	1.54 %	1.63 %	0.14 %	0.28 %	0.04 %

### 3.2.5 Health

In 2013, the hospital ratio was 1.56 per 100,000 people, meaning that approximately one hospital served 156,000 people. The number of medical staff in Bengkulu City is low, with the ratio of medical staff per 1,000 people being 1.78.

### 3.2.6 Disabilities

In 2013, 706 disabled people were identified by the District statistics department (BPD). However, detailed information and groups of disabled people is not documented. The lack of information has implications for emergency management planning as disabled people should be catered for in disaster preparedness and response planning.

## 3.3 Social and Culture Vulnerability

### Youthful Population

Bengkulu City has a youthful population. Younger people can be more vulnerable to disasters due to dependency on adults for food and shelter etc.. However there is an opportunity to educate the population on hazards, potential impacts risk reduction and preparedness, through schools. Educating young adults and youth should consider utilising social networking and the internet.

### Predominantly Muslim

Being predominantly Muslim means that there is one large established community to target risk reduction measures. However, disasters are seen by some as a consequence of immoral behaviour and/or destiny (e.g. God's will), which can make it difficult to build a self-resilient attitude to reducing risk. Other religious minorities also need to be catered for in risk reduction and preparedness education and planning.

### Immigration

Given the ethnic mix in Bengkulu City, there are minor ethnic, racial, religious and social issues. Migrant population from outside the district may be more a vulnerable to hazards as they are often unaware of the hazard issues, and the risk reduction measures in place. Social conflict has also developed because of a social gap and perceived inequality. Heterogeneous communities with a variety of ethnic and economic backgrounds can cause issues, i.e. disputes over land between residents.

### Partly prepared for an emergency

The lack of knowledge, awareness, and preparedness for hazard events increases vulnerability. The mindset of people is often that a disaster is the responsibility of the government.



## 4.0 ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Economic growth rate of Bengkulu City is about 18%, higher than the Bengkulu Province growth rate of 6%. Bengkulu City is a growth center in the province. The growth rate of the province itself is projected to be about 8.7 - 9.2%.



Economic activities rely on transportation, communication, trade-commerce, and service sectors. Under-developed economic sectors with potential for growth include fishing, sea transportation, industry, and tourism (Figure 12). In the plantation areas and surrounding districts the main agriculture products are palm oil, followed by coconut, rubber, cocoa and coffee. The biggest port in the Bengkulu province is located in Bengkulu City. Many products from surrounding areas use this port to export their product such as coal, palm oil and agriculture products.

Figure 12: Tourist beach Pantai Panjang, Bengkulu City.

### 4.1 Economic Vulnerability

#### 4.1.1 Vulnerable Port

Bengkulu City is predominantly a Port city with much of the locally produced commodities shipped from here. As with most ports, it is at risk from many hazards, and the inability to use the port would have a significant impact on the economy. A disaster mitigation strategy for the Port should be considered a priority.

#### 4.1.2 Vulnerable tourist industry

Tourism is primarily based along the beaches of Bengkulu City. Tourist infrastructure is vulnerable to earthquake and tsunami hazards, in addition to long term coastal erosion associated with sea level rise. There is an opportunity to work with the tourism industry to keep their customers safe by having tsunami evacuation plans, and staff trained in executing them.

## 5.0 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION ENVIRONMENT AND CAPACITY

### 5.1 The Regional Agency for Disaster Management

The Regional Agency for Disaster Management (BPBD) of Bengkulu City was established according to the Local Regulations No. 3 of 2011, and is responsible to the mayor. BPBD's organization structure consists of the Head, the Directing Elements, and the Executing Elements. The agency currently has 28 staff. The organisational structure is shown in Figure 13. Further information can be accessed at the website of BPBD Bengkulu City at <http://www.bpbdbengkulukota.go.id/>.

The budget for Disaster Management is mostly allocated from the national budget. It is hoped that the local parliament will vote to further support DRR policy and activities. The Budget figures do not distinguish between reduction and other disaster management roles, but anecdotally it seems support for DRR is very small compared with budget for emergency response. However, the amount of BPBD budget has increased from 2010 as shown in Table 5.

Table 6 BPBD Budget, 2010-2015.

Year	Amount (IDR)	~USD*
2010	200,000,000	\$14,500
2011	807,500,000	\$56,000
2012	392,020,000	\$27,200
2013	2,866,880,400	\$198,800
2014	1,066,880,000	\$74,000
2015	2,282,459,000	\$158,284

\*based on exchange rate of 1 USD = 14420 IDR



Figure 13: Organizational structure of the Bengkulu City BPBD.

## 5.2 Disaster Management regulations

The government of Bengkulu City has established regulations for disaster prevention, especially for rehabilitation and reconstruction. In an effort to instigate disaster prevention, government has initiated programs, such as:

- *Barrier construction in the form of vegetation forests along the coast for tsunami mitigation;*
- *Determination of Tsunami safe zones throughout Bengkulu City, and equipping safe zones with public kitchen, clean water, toilets, light, health facilities;*
- *Dissemination of disaster risk information through stickers, disaster hazard maps, and evacuation signs;*
- *Disaster simulation involving all community; and*
- *Reconfiguring disaster organization structure.*



Bengkulu city has one vertical tsunami evacuation shelter in the low-lying sub-district of Kampung Melayu and one in Teluk Segara (Figure 8). However, no Standard Operation Procedures (SOP) were in place for the management and use of the latter shelter as at November 2014.

Figure 14: Vertical Evacuation shelter, Teluk Segara in Bengkulu City

In 2006, by Mayoral Order the disaster prevention and refugee executive unit has been established. Installation of response equipment such as tsunami sirens, generator, and lights has been done. An additional emergency budget of IDR 40 Million (USD \$2780) was set aside in 2012.

Regulations exist for buildings but compliance is low. More education, particularly for builders on the importance of complying, and enforcement would help.

## 5.3 Disaster Management Structure and Coordination

The coordination of disaster management for Bengkulu City is laid out in the 2014-2018 Disaster Management Plan (RPB). The Disaster Management Plan of Bengkulu City is the



guideline for all disaster management and covers all phases of disaster management. The RPB was drafted according to the disaster risk assessment using structured methods.

The disaster management policy at the national and regional levels cannot be viewed independently from the vision and mission of Bengkulu City. The disaster management mission of Bengkulu City is “Realizing Prosperous and Dignified Bengkulu City, APBD (Provincial Annual Work plan and Budget) for the People”. The vision will be realized through the disaster management mission by: 1) realizing good government management; 2) accelerating the development of urban infrastructure; 3) realizing smart, healthy, and honorable communities; and 4) developing a creative economy and supportive business climate. There is good political support for Disaster Management in Bengkulu.

The disaster management policy of Bengkulu City was drafted based on the regulations and organizational management for each phase of disaster. Disaster phases are: prevention, mitigation, preparedness, emergency response, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. BPBD of Bengkulu City is the leading sector in the disaster management efforts. The effort to implement the actions in RPB Bengkulu City is through cross-sector cooperation of the institutions relevant to disaster management in Bengkulu City.

In normal situations, regional and district BPBD perform the coordination functions and implementation of activities, including prevention, mitigation, and preparedness. In emergency situations, they perform command and coordination functions, as well as carrying out emergency response. However, the roles of each of these seems unclear and the relationship between the provincial BPBD and the Bengkulu City BPBD could be improved to ensure coordination across DRR activities.

The Social Agency and a few NGOs in Bengkulu City work mostly on rehabilitation and recovery. PKPU (Indonesian NGO) previously had a joint program with UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) Indonesia regarding community-based DRR. Their activities include forming a disaster preparedness forum and developing of contingency plan at village level, but no special activities for vulnerable groups were included.

Women are largely involved in DRR forum, for example in Teluk Sepang sub-district. However, capacity building program for vulnerable groups are not established and suitable materials need to be developed for each group e.g. materials for children need to be different from those for women and elders. Isolated residents of the small islands surrounding Bengkulu City need attention in an effort to make them more resilient.

### **5.3.1 Issues in the DRR Environment**

Figure 15 summarises the strengths and weaknesses of the DRR environment within Bengkulu City based on a Disaster Risk Reduction, Local Government – Self Assessment Survey (LG-SAT) developed as part of the StIRRRO programme. The survey determined that there seemed to be adequate funding and good community development in Bengkulu. All areas require some improvement and none needed immediate attention.

The lowest scores for Bengkulu are in the categories of ‘building and development controls’, ‘regulations’, ‘education and training’, and ‘strategic plan’. These scores are within the ‘room for improvement’ performance range. Efforts in capability and capacity training in Bengkulu district could be focused on these four categories.

### Budget for DRR

Opinions at Focus Group Discussions indicated that there is a lack of budget and hence a lack of capacity for the implementation of extended DRR networking and programmes. Activities seem to focus on response. This is somewhat contradictory to the survey result as indicated in Figure 15.

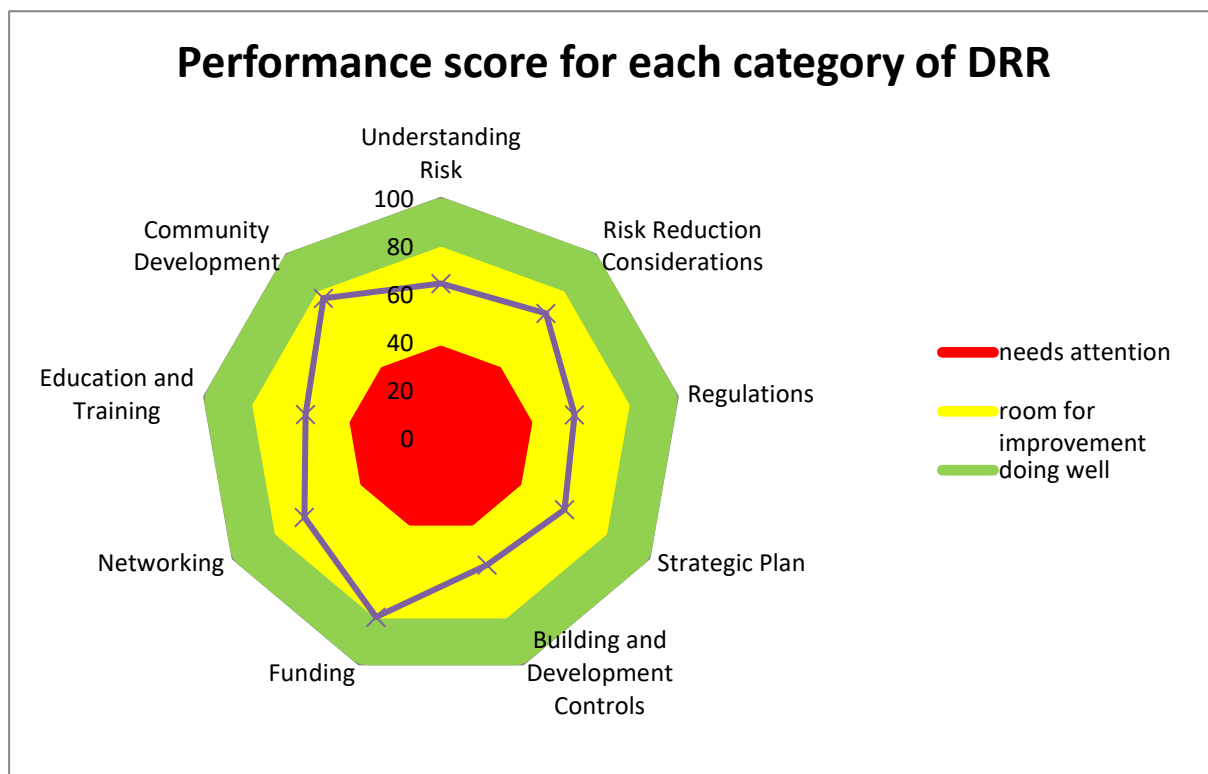


Figure 15 Summary of the DRR environment in Bengkulu City based on a DRR Local Government – Self Assessment Survey developed as part of the StIRRRD programme

### Regulations

While there are regulations in place there seems a lack of suitable controls particularly related to building development.

### Coordination

While the regulations, policies and plans for DRR are in place with a BPBD structure, education and training and networking (stakeholder interaction) and integration across all agencies in Bengkulu City needs improvement. Interaction only happens during training, workshops and simulation and excludes the private sector and universities. The quality of the relationships needs to be improved to develop a collaborative disaster risk reduction environment. A DRR forum set up and run by BPBD would be one way to improve coordination, networking and collaboration across all the stakeholders

Activities between government, universities, NGO's, private sector and the media have been implemented, but are not yet optimal. Research on disaster risk reduction is vital and funding needs to be increased. There is a lack of awareness from private sector for DRR and a lack



of use of media to disseminate disaster-related information. Issues that impede better networking include:

- Sectorial ego
- Lack of human resource
- Relatively small budgets
- Lack of coordination

### **DRR resource materials**

Suitable education materials need to be developed for a variety of community groups. There is also a lack of suitable digital maps and mapping software, despite data being available. Understanding all the elements of risk needs improvement.

### **Staff Turnover**

Staff rotation at BPBD is very high, thus difficult to maintain capability and continuity of effort. The capacity of human resources at BPBD needs to be developed through training and education.



## 6.0 REFERENCES

<http://www.bpbd.bengkulukota.go.id/>.

BNPB, 2013. *Indeks Rawan Bencana Indonesia*. Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana, 2013.

BPS 2015: Kota Bengkulu Dalam Angka 2014 (Bengkulu in Figures 2014). Badan Pusat Statistik, Kota Bengkulu, 2015.

[http://bengkulukota.bps.go.id/webbeta/website/pdf\\_publicasi/Kota-Bengkulu-Dalam-Angka-2014.pdf](http://bengkulukota.bps.go.id/webbeta/website/pdf_publicasi/Kota-Bengkulu-Dalam-Angka-2014.pdf)

Gafoer, S., Amin, T.C. & Pardede, R. 1992. *Geology of the Bengkulu Quadrangle (0912), Sumatra (1:25000)*. Directorate General of Geology and Mineral Resources, Geological Research and Development Centre, Bandung.

# Appendix 1: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD) RESULTS

## Bengkulu City, 18 Nov 2014

---

### 1. HAZARD (TYPES, WHEN, AND WHERE)

---

- *Earthquakes* → tectonic → anytime (2000/2007) → province.
  - *Tsunami* → post earthquake → all coastlines.
  - *Flood* → November-February → Bengkulu City 2014, Seluma 2014, Mukomuko 2014 (1500 houses were damaged)
  - *Landslide* → November 2014 → BU dan Benteng
  - *Social* → 2013 Binduriang → with civil defense.
- 
- *Typhoon* → 2012 → Lebong, Bengkulu.
  - *Liquefaction* → 2000/2007 → Bengkulu.
  - *Coastal erosion* → along the coastline of Bengkulu.
- 

### 2. STRUCTURAL VULNERABILITY (BUILDING CONDITIONS, ETC.)

---

- *Earthquake impact towards structural condition was not considered.*
  - *Local wisdom was not considered.*
  - *Geological and morphological aspects were not considered.*
  - *Shear Wave velocity ( $V_{s30}$ ) was now considered.*
- 
- *Building constructions do not adhere to spatial planning.*
  - *Buildings do not have any building permit.*
  - *Geotechnical aspects were not considered.*
- 

### 3. SOCIO-CULTURAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMICAL HAZARD

---

- *Migration success*
  - *Heterogeneous ethnic groups*
  - *Economic gaps*
  - *Online gaming*
- 
- *Ethnicity, Religion, Race, and Social issues*
  - *Land seizure*
  - *Habits in community (illegal logging, illegal housing)*
  - *Technology illiteracy*
  - *Technology misuse*
- 

### 4. PLANNING

---

- *Regional regulation on DM (Perda PB No. 3/2011)*
  - *The above-mentioned local regulation has only been implemented in Rejang Lebong District*
-



- 
- *Disaster Management Plan, Regional Action Plan, and Regional Crisis Center (RCC) have already been established*
- 
- *Research on disaster is needed.*
  - *Legalization of documents are needed.*
  - *Legislative and executive should have the same perspective.*
  - *Budget allocation for disaster management should be prepared.*
  - *Government → Business → Community.*
- 

## **5. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STAKEHOLDERS IN EFFORT OF DRR (FORM OF RELATION, QUALITY OF RELATION, WHEN ETC.)**

- 
- *Pre-disaster:  
Interaction has not gone well.*
  - *Interaction only happens during training, workshops, simulation (government agencies, NGO)*
  - *Interaction with private sector has only been started.*
- 
- *Good interaction, but improvement in the quality of relation is needed.*
  - *Collaborative disaster risk assessment is needed.*
  - *Interaction with stakeholders is not organized.*
  - *Research funding is vital.*
- 

## **6. NETWORKING IN EFFORT OF DRR (FORM OF RELATION, ACTIVITIES, WHEN, ETC.)**

- 
- *Related government agencies*
  - *NGO, Universities, Private sector, Media (DRR Forums).*
  - *Activities between above-mentioned networks have been implemented, but not yet optimal. Problems:  
Sectorial ego  
Human resources  
Relatively small budget  
Lack of coordination*
- 
- *University involvement is not yet optimal.*
  - *Lack of awareness from private sector for CSR*
  - *Lack of use of media to disseminate disaster-related information*
  - *Involvement of religious leader/figure in the dissemination of disaster information*
  - *Involvement of (medical) doctor's forum in disaster response.*
-

## Appendix 2: TRANSCRIPT WOMEN'S FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD) Bengkulu City, April 2015

---

*Assalamualaikum wr. wb.* (May the peace, mercy, and blessings of Allah be with you). Finally we can start our event. On behalf of Gadjah Mada University and GNS Science, we'd like to thank you all ladies and gentlemen, for coming today, on a sunny, lively Friday after an exercise and mutual cooperation. Today we are going to talk about women issues in the face of disaster. To make it shorter, Mr. Bambang as the host for today's event will be delivering a speech. Mr. Bambang, the floor is yours. [00:01:43.07]

Thank you. *Assalamualaikum wr. wb.* Peace e upon us all. Let me say my gratitude to the Almighty God, whose blessing and mercy allowed us to gather today in \_\_\_\_\_ in this sunny morning with the representatives from Gadjah Mada University and New Zealand. I'd like to Welcome you all to Bengkulu City. Today is the last day, because the program has been compressed into two days only, ladies and gentlemen. Today this event will mark out continuous effort for disaster risk mitigation. Ladies and gentlemen, please understand if today ... (unclear, fast speech) there are still delays. I'd like to apologize in advance. That's all from me. *Wabillahitaufik walhidayah.* (May Allaah give you guidance and success.) *Wassalamualaikum wr.wb.* (And may the peace, mercy, and blessings of Allah be with you.) Good luck with your duty, my fellows. [00:03:34.16]

Thank you, Mr. Bambang. Let's begin. Out of sight but in the mind, right, sir? If not so, we wouldn't be going to the BPBD office, the orange house. Before starting our discussion, let me introduce Ms. Silvia at the back. There's Mr. Julian from GNS New Zealand. Mr. Julian will be documenting our event. I'm asking for your consent to be documented along with the event for the sake of the program, not for publicity. There's also Ms. Pedra from New Zealand too. She is the coordinator for West Sumatera Province in the STIR (Strengthening Indonesian's Resilience) program. She had to visit here to in order to understand the issues in Bengkulu. There's also Ms. Silvia, the program manager for STIR as well, only for New Zealand. Next to her is Ms. Prantika from UGM who will help translating what we will be talking about today. Okay, that's all. Ladies and gentlemen, you will introduce yourselves. What is your name, ma'am? I'll write your name down. Also you, sir, from BPBD? Later on we will introduce ourselves, our affiliations, and what we've been doing in relation to disaster risk reduction. I'll be sitting down; I'm rather tired.



So, for today, we'd like to know how far the issues of women has been focused on in Bengkulu City or how far it has become part of disaster management, especially in relation to pre-disaster efforts, or what we call disaster risk reduction. In case of response, it's for when the disaster has already happened. So, the goal of disaster risk reduction is so that we can minimize losses from the disaster. In short, it is the preparation prior to the disaster. The term isaster risk reduction means the activities that are done in order to reduce the risk of disaster—for example, disaster-prepared village. Welcome, ladies and gentlemen. It's not too late. We'll be introducing ourselves, ladies and gentlemen. So, this activity has been going on in all target areas of the program. In Bengkulu, it's one in Bengkulu City. We'll be doing it all over Bengkulu next year. In Central Sulawesi, it's been going in Palu, Donggala, and Polewali. In West Nusa Tenggara, it's been going in Mataram City and Sumbawa. In West Sumatera, we've been doing this in the South Coast (Kao). We move around, but each area as different issues. Sometimes it's women's issues, in other areas we also talked about children and people with disabilities as well as minority groups. We actually selected women's issues because they are one of the aspects of the vulnerable group. You probably have heard that in disaster, there is a vulnerable group. According to the law, it includes women, children, people with disabilities, the elderly people, as well as minority ethnic groups. Ladies and gentlemen, in viewing vulnerability, it depends on a person's perspective. While one may say that only villagers may be in a vulnerable position, it is not necessarily true. People in the city may also become part of the vulnerable group, for example as the houses in the city stand close to each other, when there is a fire—this makes them part of the vulnerable group because it's difficult to carry out a speey evacuation in such a condition. So, the definition of the vulnerable group may change—I mean the target, depending on the disaster context. That's all from us, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you very much for your participation.

We hope this program will finish by 11, so that some of you who has other things to attend to may do so, and so that the gentlemen will be able to do Jum'ah prayer without any problem.

I'll introduce myself first, then you'll introduce yourselves one by one. My name is Esti Anantasari, from Gadjah Mada University. I have a background in Antropology, so I'm a special traveling soldier. If you asked me what I did, I'd say I was a traveling housewife. In this program, I'm in charge for the socio-cultural aspect. The area I'm in charge for is actually not Bengkulu but West Nusa Tenggara (NTB). I have some people in NTB working on this program. However, because we have to do a socio-cultural observation, *alhamdulillah*



(praise be to Allah) I can join all of you. Thank you. Let's start from Mr. Tabri. Who doesn't know Mr. Tabri yet? [00:09:52.25]

*Assalamualaikum wr wb.* Please let me introduce myself. My name is Tabri. I work for the the Regional Disaster Management Agency as the Head of Rehabilitation and Construction Division. My background is actually agriculture, but since I was stationed here, let's learn together. That's all.

*Wabilahitaufik walhidayah. Wassalamualaikum wr wb.* [00:10:27.12]

Thank you. My name is Yudi \_\_\_\_\_. I'm a lecturer at Bengkulu University on soil biotechnology. I'm here to represent my gender, from Bengkulu University. [00:10:49.02]

Thank you. My name is Desi Amalia. I'm with the Indonesian Women Coalition. That's all. [00:11:01.09]

*Assalamualaikum wr. wb.* My name is Irni. I work in \_\_\_\_\_. I'm with the Disaster Prepared Group of Teluk Sepang. [00:11:21.14]

*Assalamualaikum wr. wb.* My name is Khusyuluanti. I'm here to represent the disaster risk reduction forum in *Kelurahan* Teluk Sepang. I'm a housewife. That's all. Thank you. [00:11:54.13]

*Assalamualaikum wr. wb.* My name is Gisa Petrilia. I'm with BPBD of Bengkulu City, from the Emergency and Logistics Division. Thank you. [00:12:17.07]

I'm Enci Marlina, staff of BPBD, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Division. Thank you. [00:12:31.12]

Thank you. *Assalamualaikum wr. wb.* Good morning. I'm sorry I was late; I was dealing with some remains—a member of my village passed away, so I handled the remains until the funeral then I went here. My name is Abriyanto, \_\_\_\_\_ *Kelurahan* Karang Serai , Kampung Melayu District, Bengkulu City. I am responsible for making some of the policies on disaster reduction strategies in one of the villages, i.e. in *Kelurahan* Karang Serai . In Kampung Melayu Districts there are two *kelurahan*: Ingpasir and Karang Serai. That's all from me. Thank you for the invitation. *Wassalamualaikum wr. wb.* [00:13:32.20]

*Assalamualaikum wr. wb.* My name is Kartini. Along with my fellow, Mr. Irianto, I'm representing *Kelurahan* Padang Sereh, from the Destana—Desa Tangguh Bencana (Disaster Resilient Village)—that sometime ago \_\_\_\_\_ visited. We received the invitation to this event. Thank you. [00:14:06.01]

*Assalamualaikum wr. wb.* I'm from \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. I represent University \_\_\_\_\_. Thank you. [00:14:26.29]

Thank you. *Assalamualaikum wr. wb.* My name is Mustakin Usman, with the Health Office of Bengkulu City on Disaster Division \_\_\_\_\_ session. Thank you. *Wassalamualaikum wr. wb.* [00:14:50.02]

*Assalamualaikum wr. wb.* Good morning ma'am, miss. My name is Noviahat from BPBD of Bengkulu City. I'm the Head of the Disaster Prevention/Pre-Disaster Sub-Division. That's all. *Wassalamualaikum wr. wb.* [00:15:09.09]

*Assalamualaikum wr. wb.* My name is Susi Handayani \_\_\_\_\_. I'm with the Stupa foundation \_\_\_\_\_ and women and children empowerment. In relation to disaster issue, because we focus on education issues, we're focusing on education, for example some disaster awareness programs for children especially. We go to schools. We focus on Stupa, within the clusters of children, teenagers, children with disabilities as well as \_\_\_\_\_ children. We work with the four clusters. We haven't had any learning module for the disaster awareness program. However, we're focusing on our plan to design some modules aimed for practical application. Thank you. [00:16:14.09]

You've done quite a lot of activities, right, *Mbak Susi*? Go ahead, *Mas Agus*. [00:16:20.17]

My name is Agus Iriyanto. I'm with therequired in \_\_\_\_\_. Thank you, ma'am. *Assalamualaikum wr. wb.* [00:17:01.21]

*Assalamualaikum wr. wb.* Good morning. My name is Hema, short for Hemawari. I'm with the Layak Bengkulu foundation that deals with community economic empowerment and disaster management. Thank you. [00:17:24.19]

*Assalamualaikum wr. wb.* Good morning. My name is Bambang Puryadi. I'm currently stationed in the City's BPBD as the Head of Prevention and \_\_\_\_\_ Division. So the Prevention division is the frontline soldier. Then further \_\_\_\_\_ ... in order to learn about this duty, our duty, that disaster prevention is our responsibility, this means that we should improve our cooperation and get to know each other. Please support this program because this year there are still many activities by BPBD or BNPB (the National Disaster Management Agency). Our programs of course started at the bottom, such as life guards, etc., which I cannot mention one by one. So, I'm looking forward to receiving your support, ladies and gentlemen

from UGM and New Zealand. We'd like to ask for your support, for us to cooperate. That's all, ladies and gentlemen. [00:19:41.14]

I'd like to express my thanks to Mr. Bambang who has opened his doors for you. We shouldn't only be having this sort of activities in times on need, but when we are not in need, we should also cooperate and keep in touch with each other. Also, Mr. Bambang, please do not forget us who are not with BPBD. Our coordination should not be limited to during disaster, but more importantly prior to disaster we should join hands. Well, ladies and gentlemen, we've introduced ourselves to one another. There's actually one more institution whose representatives are not here yet, that is the *Badan Pemberdayaan Perempuan* (Women's Empowerment Agency). We invited them too because we know they must have disaster-related activities. However, they are probably indisposed or coming late. Thank you for your attendance today. Today we'll be sharing our experiences and our hopes for the things that we haven't done in Bengkulu. Since there are the gentlemen from BPBD here, we can be a source of material, or insight about the conditions out there. Our fellows from the NGOs as well as the audience, you understand better about what has been happening in the society. Our office have limitations, as there are many things to take into account. By gathering here, we will talk about the issues that you didn't know yet. We would like to know, here in Bengkulu, what are the disaster risks that stand out most? [00:21:35.11]

Tsunami. Earthquake. [00:21:38.22]

Flooding. [00:21:46.01]

Tornado. [00:21:45.24]

Oh, there's quite a lot. Is there more? So, if we are to make levels, ladies and gentlemen who live in Bengkulu, which disaster took the highest number of casualties? [00:22:03.15]

Earthquake. [00:22:08.18]

The disaster with the most impacts would be the earthquake? [00:22:08.18]

Tornado and flooding. [00:22:14.27]

In the last workshop, you shared that in Bengkulu, when there is a 5 Richter scale earthquake, the people are still calm? [00:22:24.07]

We're used to it. [00:22:24.05]

So the people here have adapted to it, haven't they? So when there is a shock on that scale, people would think it's okay? Is that how it is? Wow, that's incredible. [00:22:36.17]

Is it just us? On TV, people seemed to have panicked over it? [00:22:45.10]

So that's what happens now, you're all immune to it. Well, in relation to women's issues, in your own offices, do you have any experience managing DRR activities especially in relation to women? Would anyone want to share? The ladies from Teluk Sepang—from the *Destana* forum? *Destana* is Disaster Resilient Village—that's wonderful. [00:23:20.03]

*Assalamualaikum wr. wb.* I'd like to ask for permission to share my experience in *Kelurahan* Teluk Sepang. The disaster risks that threat Teluk Sepang are mostly earthquake and tsunami, because the location of the village is the farthest and the most remote. The fellows from BPBD might also know because we have often carried out activities alongside them. Thank God I came across the term disaster-related from a long time ago, when *TNI* (the Indonesian National Armed Forces) established *SIBAT*, I joined the cause until today. In Teluk Sepang we conduct simulations, coordinated mostly by women and housewives. [00:24:41.27]

How many members are there, ma'am? [00:24:44.11]

The last time it was 30. Now it has increased with the members of *SIBAT*. And then there are those who joined independent evaluation the other day. There are also cadres, especially housewives. The main point is the housewives, who do not work, while their husbands do. In Teluk Sepang, mostly the women participate in the activities. Since a long time ago, Teluk Sepang has received a shelter building or a temporary evacuation center in relation to the issue of tsunami. The building was established. BPBD responded well to the shelter in Teluk Sepang. At first, we had a DRR forum. Under the forum, there are volunteers. The forum take actions when there is a disaster, as lately we faced flooding, Ms. Esti. [00:26:23.16]

When was it? Not too long ago? [00:26:25.23]

In 2014, ma'am. So the city's BPBD, Health Office, and *DPRD* (the Regional House of Representatives) lent their support for the community. The women were active too—you may ask Mr. Armeni, who has met the women from Teluk Sepang. When there was flooding the other day, BPBD was there too. Now about this shelter building, since we're able to meet with BPBD representatives today, I think this is a good moment. So about the shelter in our village, until today we don't know yet if the building has been transferred into us officially. The

thing is, first, at the building, there are teenagers loitering around at night, and young women too—at night, when there is not a lamp installed. We're also still wondering in the forum, do we actually reserve the right to prohibit them or not from loitering around the building \_\_\_ later on. The building is really good, just like a mall in the city. However, as it is located in Teluk Sepang, it became a place to hang out. So I'd like to ask BPBD representatives, can we—the forum—do a picket for maintenance? The building is too good to waste. I'd like for Mr. Bambang to tell us the outline so that we'll know the details later on. Second, there has been enthusiasm among the community, especially in Teluk Sepang, on the disaster preparedness. [00:28:44.26]

What do you do for now? [00:28:47.19]

In terms of pre-disaster activities, we map the areas, especially *Kelurahan* Teluk Sepang. From the mapping, we can anticipate, for example in the case of tsunami, what to do and how. The people in Teluk Sepang are already aware of it. So in the map, the vulnerable group is mentioned—just like you said earlier—there is a vulnerable group. If a disaster really happens, what we the forum and the volunteers hope for is that once they are in the field, they can help the vulnerable group. We predicted that it would take 20 minutes to get to the shelter building. We expect that in case of a disaster, the 3,000 people in Teluk Sepang will have already reached the shelter. We also received some first aid trainings for the victims \_\_\_\_\_. *Alhamdulillah* (praise be to Allah), we have had some trainings. That's all I can share for now. If you have any question, I'll try my best to provide the answers. Thank you. *Wassalamualaikum wr. wb.* [00:30:13.08]

Let's continue with your elaboration first. What is your affiliation? [00:30:16.18]

PKPU (*Pos Keadilan Peduli Ummat or the Community Caring Justice Post*). [00:30:21.00]

Go ahead, sir. Are you member of the forum too? [00:30:23.08]

Thank you. Please let us share our experience and problems in anticipating natural disasters, such as flooding, earthquake, and tornado. In *Kelurahan* Padang Serai, a flood occurred in 1989. Bengkulu City in general took a hit, but the impact was most felt in Padang Serai and its surrounding villages, including Teluk Sepang. All are in Kampung Melayu District. [00:31:14.24]



Is it because Kampung Melayu is on the coast? [00:31:18.22]

Yes. Geographically, Padang Serai and Teluk Sepang are not really different. If say, Teluk Sepang is located one meter from the coastline, Padang Serai will be three meters from it. From experience, since 1989 there has been a flood, then there were earthquakes in 2000 and 2007. At the time, BPBD was not yet established. Instead, there was **SatGas SOS or SATKORLAK** under the management of the Social Office as well as other relevant agencies. With the establishment of BPBD, there is an element that developed to the village level, by the name of Destana Forum. We're actually not members of Destana but Kestana, *Kelurahan Tangguh Bencana* (Disaster Resilient *Kelurahan*). It is *kelurahan* instead of *desa* (village). In the Kestana forum, there are people at the front guard, which we call SIBAT. SIBAT is part of the Destana forum, which consists of people under 30 years of age, who will be on the frontline during disaster. Around 20 people have been trained by the city's BPBD, in collaboration with the relevant institutions. From this experience, based on the decree from BNPB, the Destana forum is meant for disaster-prone areas, especially on the coastline of Bengkulu City, starting from Pondok Besi area, where there is the Pasar Bengkulu, to Teluk Sepang. All the areas are prone to tsunami because the gulf area is at a low height. In Kampung Melayu Districts, *Kelurahan* Padang Serai, and *Kelurahan* Teluk Sepang, Destana forums have been formed. They have made initial observations for mapping of disaster vulnerability, geographical conditions, etc. Some guidelines have been made in collaboration with the *kelurahan* for actions during disaster –disaster risk reduction. The books have already been published, but we didn't bring any copy because we didn't expect to need it, since Padang Serai and Teluk Sepang have received the copies for their respective *kelurahan*. So in the book, we have outlined the fundraising plans as well as anticipatory measures in the SOP. That's all that we can share, Ms. Esti. We'll take questions and answer them based on our knowledge. [00:34:46.26]

There are books for that? For each of the *kelurahan*? [00:34:52.00]

Yes, there are. It started with *Kelurahan* Teluk Sepang. [00:34:54.07]

Oh. So who wrote the books? [00:34:57.03]

The (Destana) forum. [00:34:59.28]

So it's for mapping and it details everything. [00:35:02.08]

It is for use in the *kelurahan*. [00:35:06.12]

Did men and women participate? You did too, sir? So what do the women in the Destana forum do, what field do they focus on? [00:35:17.08]

In the kitchen. [00:35:22.02]

What are the women in the forum involved in? [00:35:31.01]

Every field there is, for example here \_\_\_\_\_. In the Destana in my *kelurahan*, men and women have equal rights and positions. We don't discriminate against gender because we deal with our responsibilities together. The women here do participate actively. Instead of just waiting around, the women also participate. Especially in mapping—mapping of the environment, disaster vulnerability of *kelurahan*. In the forum, there are the logistics division, the first aid division, the soup kitchen division, etc. Men and women participate in the divisions. I'm in charge of the soup kitchen as a coordinator. I was originally a committee of PKK (Family Welfare Movement) in *Kelurahan Padang Serai*. Along with other women we were automatically in charge of the soup kitchen. *Alhamdulillah* (praise be to Allah), no earthquake has happened in our area recently, but there was once a strong earthquake when the Destana hadn't been established. Our soup kitchen so far is only in name, because we haven't had any equipment yet. However, we have an evacuation center, an assembly point. In Padang Serai, there is an area that fulfills the requirements for an assembly point during earthquake. Therefore, the people of Padang Serai won't have to evacuate out of the *kelurahan*. They should go up to RT (Neighborhood Association) 16. People from Teluk Sepang may also evacuate to Padang Serai, but we already have a shelter so all we need to do is go to the shelter during a disaster. [00:37:49.28]

Is it far? [00:37:51.21]

It is quite far, ma'am. It's because there is a damaged bridge. There used to be a bridge that would cut down the trip from Teluk Sepang tu Padang Serai considerably, but it is heavily damaged. We have requested the Pemda to repair it, but so far there hasn't been any response. So \_\_\_\_\_ the active participation of the people in Padang Serai shows that everyone is aware that what we've been doing is not only the responsibility of the men. Us women have to actively participate in order to maintain our social participation. [00:38:37.00]

So is it still going? [00:38:40.16]

*Alhamdulillah* (praise be to Allah), it is. We still keep in touch. We have meets and as \_\_\_\_\_ things that we wouldn't want could happen, but we are prepared because we \_\_\_\_\_ (someone is taking a call) \_\_\_\_\_. [00:39:00.10]

In relation to preparation for disaster, what have been done in Padang Serai, sir? [00:39:04.00]

Thank you. The first thing we prepared is the assembly point. *Kelurahan* Padang Serai has an area of which geographical height is over 10 m above the sea surface, which is RT 16. Second, we have always been proposing for an assembly point through P2KP (the Urban Poverty Project). We currently have an assembly point but if it's not strategic, it won't matter. At least it has to provide access for cars. Third, along with BPBD we have provided directions for people to evacuate to point them to the assembly point. Fourth, the communication system between the Destana forum, the *kelurahan* government \_\_\_\_\_. Fifth, the facilities and infrastructure are in need of attention, especially transportation and communication, which are still lacking. In the future, we hope that UGM will cooperate with us to help us with the needed facilities. I think that's constitute our main preparation, ma'am. [00:40:32.20]

So far, for example, during evacuation simulation, who are involved? Only the female activists are or are children involved too? Have you carried out any simulation before? [00:40:48.22]

We have. Some mothers brought their children during the simulation. I didn't because my children are grown up. Meanwhile, the young mothers brought their children along with them and place them at the daycare. Ladies, because the Destana women are already aware of their roles \_\_\_\_\_ because we receive help from experts from \_\_\_\_\_. However, we have the personal motivation to evacuate ourselves in case of a disaster. [00:41:28.17]

Have the vulnerable group been identified? [00:41:32.03]

They have. They are the pregnant mothers, the elderly people, infants, and children. [00:41:41.24]

So there is gender awareness. Are there men in the soup kitchen division? [00:41:45.23]

There are. We work with the logistics division. [00:41:52.14]

That's how it should be. Cooking does not necessarily have to be attributed to women. Sir, so far what are the activities in relation to disaster preparedness? [00:42:09.02]

Thank you. We're with \_\_\_\_\_ of Bengkulu City... to prepare for disaster prevention we ... **confidence** .... [00:42:43.02]

How many things are there? Are there more? [00:42:46.09]

Disaster profile, SOP of disaster management for all institutions, disaster response. [00:43:10.14]

Have you done pre-disaster activities? SOP details what to do in case of a disaster, right? Is that all? Preventive measures are also needed. What about preventive measures? Is there any pre-disaster activity? [00:43:43.27]

The Health Office of Bengkulu City can at least appoint a disaster team in the community. However, we have to share that the team is probably only formed by the decision of the head of the office. Nevertheless, we still hope for routine meetings, which do not need further funding for the *Puskesmas* (community health center) fellows because there are 20 *Puskesmas* in Bengkulu City and we already have one unit of ambulance car for evacuation, courtesy of all the *puskesmas*, as well as professional team. For this purpose, we have prepared some people appointed by the coordinator, and we have documented \_\_\_\_\_ the team in all *puskesmas*. Therefore, when there is a disaster, we will be prepared to be in the field. However, we need to understand the current system by the Social Office of Bengkulu City on how to continue the disaster funding, which is always rejected by DPR (the House of Representatives). Why? Because there are disaster agencies. When there is a disaster, people are coming to us. We can't make plans of meetings and other requirements if there is no agreement on how we go about it. DPR probably has directly stated that BPBD is responsible for disaster-related issues, and we know that in the last meeting—there was a meeting a few months ago to discuss this, with the Social Office, BPBD, and the Regional Secretary. So in case anything happens, they will be the ones in charge. [00:45:48.06]

What about programs that involve the community, sir? Does the Health Office have such a program? For example, training. [00:45:56.18]

Well, we are planning cadre training. We have cadres. We have some communication with the Health Office and other organizations. So probably some materials on health will be included in the training, for the women's meetings. We have invited BPBD to share some materials on health because we do not have special funding for it. [00:46:25.23]

So along with DPRD, everything related to disaster will be BPBD's responsibility. BPBD now carry a big responsibility, i.e. how to involve relevant institutions. Actually the Health Office has a chance to, in my opinion, for example to train women about simple first aid kit at home, for example in case of earthquake, tsunami, or injury, how to treat it—but it wasn't approved to be included in BPBD. [00:47:00.15]

Yes, to be included in BPBD because we have a centered system. Before BPBD was established, the system used to be \_\_\_\_ us, including equipment. Now it's not the case, so that has been reduced. We cannot communicate on disaster issues so far with the Health Ministry of the Republic of Indonesia. [00:47:19.29]

Then, in relation to disaster, the Health Office is more involved in emergency response, sir? In terms of pre-disaster programs, such as training, dissemination—*Wa'alaikum salam wr.wb.* Yes, sir, over there? [00:47:35.26]

What I can share and what I have always shared every time BPBD conduct a meeting \_\_\_\_ us, where I was always invited and asked to come by the head of the office, because it is my field of expertise—there has been a few meetings. When there is a disaster, we shouldn't—we hope that especially the local government—in this case we are not only the executors, but the local government, in this case the mayor, has to be very responsive. It shouldn't only appoint other people to represent in the meetings. What about the local government representing itself? As the executors in the field, we don't know how to take responsibility because the decision-makers, the head of the offices, are always asking us to represent them. I think we need to emphasize that the mayor or the governor are really responsive to the issue of disaster, not only the disaster agencies. We at the disaster agencies are only executors, the ones who \_\_\_\_ are the government, the head of districts, the mayor, etc. [00:49:05.13]

Okay, so some people have unresolved issues. I'm sorry, what's your affiliation? The Destana forum? PKK from which hamlet? Oh, \_\_\_\_ Sub-district around here, then? In the City? Welcome. Where are you from, ma'am? From PKK. Yes, welcome. Gentlemen,

welcome. Where are you from? Welcome. Let's listen to the meeting first. So some people might have unresolved issues on disaster prevention. [00:49:58.17]

We're with BPBD, especially the pre-disaster division. In Bengkulu City there have been many pre-disaster activities. First, we have made evacuation routes. Some signs have been posted, especially in *kelurahan* along the coast up to the temporary evacuation shelter before relocation to the final evacuation shelter. We also have provided some socialization to \_\_\_\_ last year for two disaster-resilient *kelurahan*, *Kelurahan Husman* (?) and *Kelurahan Padang Serai*, under direct guidance of BPNB. [00:50:55.17]

When was this, sir? [00:50:57.09]

In 2014. It was not long ago. *Insyah Allah* (God willing), in 2015 we will help 4 more *kelurahan* to be disaster-resilient. [00:51:10.08]

Which *kelurahan* are those, sir? [00:51:11.29]

Probably toward the north. First, from Teluk Sepang, Pasar Bengkulu, Malaberoh, and there are two more *kelurahan* that we have proposed. Mr. Kadin has made the proposal for 4 more *kelurahan* in Bengkulu City. [00:51:57.24]

Which Sub-districts, sir? [00:52:04.13]

\_\_\_\_ kertas up to Rawa Timur, there are four more \_\_\_\_\_. [00:52:19.25]

Good luck, sir. In relation to disaster prevention, does BPBD have any program that pays special attention to women? [00:52:31.13]

Every time there is training, we invite other parties who are involved in pre-disaster programs, especially those concerned with disaster, such as Pupa (NGO), WCC, or Mercy, PCI, and the community, especially the *kelurahan* forum. The *kelurahan* are in coastal areas that are prone to tsunami and flooding. That's what we've been doing. Last year, as has been \_\_\_\_ by Mr. Firman, the head of the preparedness division, in the drafting of pre-disaster SOP, we involve relevant institutions such as the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Public Works, Bappeda (the Provincial Development Planning Agency). [00:53:38.29]

Has it been put into practice, sir? [00:53:44.09]

We have conducted a practice run with the help of WCC (*Cahaya Perempuan*) and Mercy, especially in Teluk Sepang, which is prone to flooding and tsunami. That is why BNPB gave us a test building or a temporary shelter in Teluk Sepang. [00:54:23.15]

Thank you very much, sir. Let's move on to *Mbak Yususi*. In relation to women and children, do you have any experience with them in Pupa? [00:54:34.21]

Pupa has provided training in 2011, but in relation to disaster management—I have never been with a crisis center. Actually since 2000, when the first earthquake hit Bengkulu, the community has had a quick response, but usually in helping with basic needs for women and children, such as formula, feminine napkins, etc. For quick response only. But then since 2003, we started developing a responsive disaster-aware village. 00:55:27.12]

Oh, you already developed that? [00:55:29.22]

Yes, we did. Actually since 2003 we started mapping Kaling Village, then Air Tartar—at the time it was 4 villages. But I forgot; it was so long ago in 2003. We did mapping, identified the potentials of the areas, developed a management team, as well as helped economy empowerment in the community by making *keramba* (floating fishnet cages) and planting crops in .... [00:56:04.23]

So it is an alternative livelihood? [00:56:06.04]

Yes. So for example, when a disaster hit and supplies cannot enter the area, the people are able to optimize the existing resources. We did that until 2006. In 2007-2008, the villages were integrated \_\_\_\_\_, so the group was at sub-district level. [00:56:28.28]

Has it developed? Is it still running today? [00:56:31.03]

It has developed. However, because I am no longer in the crisis center, I am not aware of its progress. Some of the community members, when I asked about it, said it was not running anymore. I think it should be noted that when the community is assisted, it will \_\_\_\_\_ but when the assistance ceases, it will no longer run. This can be self-criticism, is the assistance method not suitable, or are there other problems? For example, in Pupa, because we focus on education and we target children and women, we see that what is important is a change in attitude, that when they live in a disaster-prone area, they have to be aware of the looming risk of disaster and of how to minimize disaster risk. That's what we are trying to instill in the children, because our organization deals with education context. Now we can go to some schools. We are still working on the issues of test grow, reproductive health, sexual health, but there are also other materials. We have information on how they sometimes forget what to do when they are discussing something. So critical awareness is instilled during childhood,

and we think that it is important. When they have awareness, as children, at least they may not fall victim to the disaster. A few times I also helped BPBD in the City or Province. I was also a consultant for Mercy. When we conduct disaster observation in the community, we always approach the women. It is always easier to gather the women, and they have stronger commitment. It would be a problem if we invited them but they didn't come. I have seen it in practice, although I should not think negatively. In my experience, the women are often involved, but if there are critical ones who can provide information to the others, it would be better. One may make an approach to the women, but the women cannot utilize that to improve our abilities, especially during decision making in relation to funding, where the women's voice are usually not heard. So when we are establishing that, usually only the men attend meetings. In relation to funding, the men dominate the scene. What I can learn from this situation is that the women in the community .... [01:00:07.06]

In Teluk Sepang, the women's ideas are accepted and most of them are rather critical. It can be said that women also participate in decision making in Teluk Sepang. [01:00:22.27]

How many people are like you there, *Mbak Khus*? [01:00:25.09]

Many of them. [01:00:25.15]

Is that so? That's amazing. [01:00:26.25]

I mean, the good thing is that the women are empowered. The women should not only work in administration. We have to be aware that we are part of it. When we are part of it, we should get the "benefits", not in material terms but more about knowledge, awareness, so that we can motivate others to and be empowered. That's the important thing. [01:00:59.16]

There is an important issue here. Ladies and gentlemen, you should know that some sponsors/funding require the participation of women. Today even some of the current government programs set that requirement, considering some of those programs are funded by foreign organizations. It has become critical as today women also participate in activities, but, I don't mean any disrespect, not all women in position of power have the willingness to voice their opinions. So what should we do to be critical? Some women feel reluctant or afraid to have different opinions from the men. That is what this meeting is for, because we want to know how far women participate—whether as participants only or as activists. [01:02:13.21]

What you said earlier encouraged me to voice my opinions. In practice, BPBD always support any cooperation with women because we are aware that so far women have only



been a burden for men, not to mention they are in the vulnerable group. Children are also close to women, so we have to communicate with women and in practice rely on them. For example, our leader is a woman, many of our fellows are women, the programs also often involve women. In each of the activities, as I mentioned earlier, such as disaster resilient *kelurahan*, we also involve women empowerment in the management of food resources, such as medicinal plants for the family (*toga*), medicinal garden, and other women-related pre-disaster activities. So, really, the activities carried out by BPBD always emphasize and support women's programs. [01:03:44.10]

Let's give a hand. We're looking forward to your future actions, sir. Go ahead, Mr. Agus. [01:03:50.08]

Thank you. I'm with the City's Social Office. In 2014 we were hit by 2 disasters, social and natural. In Bengkulu City, there are 24 cases of social disasters, such as fire; there are 4 cases of natural disasters such as flooding and landslide. [01:04:28.08]

What are social disasters, sir? Social disasters include flooding, riot, inter-tribe conflict—which usually happen between Bangka and Lintan tribes. Once we were summoned by the local police because of a conflict between Lintan and Bangka tribes. Then, there was the riot in Muriang those are social disasters. [01:05:16.28]

So those are social disasters? What about the natural ones? [01:05:22.25]

It is obvious, such as flooding, landslide, and earthquake. I think it is commendable when only one house catches on fire, or hit by a landslide, or get flooded, the people help. I don't know what happens in other areas, ma'am, but here we help out right away when there is a landslide. The help we provide may be ration, food, clothing, soap, feminine kit—such as feminine napkins. [01:06:04.18]

Those lean toward quick response, right? What about training or assistance from the Social Office to the two conflicting tribes, sir? [01:06:18.00]

We can't do that. We only provide material support. [01:06:25.00]

What if the disaster has happened? [01:06:27.01]

We come right away to anyone who needs help. Only material support. We distribute it. Whether it is single or multiple victims, we are ready to help. [01:06:39.10]

So you only distribute them? Nothing prior to disaster, though? [01:06:42.16]

Nothing yet. Essentially, we provide mental-social help. [01:06:49.12]

After the disaster. [01:06:51.11]

When there is a fire, we gather the victims and the surrounding residents, then provide them with social guidance and assistance. [01:06:58.22]

But so far there hasn't been assistance or visitation for the two conflicting tribes, sir? [01:07:09.23]

Not yet. We provide help right away. A resident was killed and we helped his wife. That often happens in small bridges and other places. [01:07:23.02]

When there is a problem, when someone dies, you help. *Mbak* Hema, please share with us. [01:07:33.20]

Thank you. I'm with \_\_\_\_\_ foundation. Since 2010, the foundation (Layak) has been involved with ODHA (people with HIV). At the time, Layak fellows provide facilitation and special outreach for people with HIV. Then in 2010, actually maybe since the 2007 Bengkulu earthquake, we broke out to other issues. The issues were there, only not yet focused on. So we also have cooperated with Mercy and UNDP on community-based disaster risk reduction, not in Bengkulu but in Muko-Muko. In terms of our experience involving women, as mentioned by *Mbak* Esti, we have to involve women. However, during FGD or workshop where both men and women are present, usually the women's voice are drowned in the men's, especially if \_\_\_\_\_ the men in the village. Only a small number of women are usually present, if any. So we usually conduct a special FGD, because the women there usually already have routine meetings such as *pengajian* (prayer meeting) and *arisan* (social gathering). So we use those meetings. Instead of opening new forums, we use the existing ones. In the morning, those women take care of their family, while the men do so in the evening. We also facilitate the establishment of the disaster prepared forum. Usually when we form a committee, the women will volunteer themselves for the positions such as secretary, treasurer, logistics division, while actually the men have the opportunity too. We always have to improve such facilitation. Besides that, Layak personnel have also conducted mapping (engmalaya) called \_\_\_\_\_ marketing analysis. We analyzed the constraints during emergency response. We also conducted HEA or the Household Economic Approach, or the analysis of domestic economy. Therefore, during preparation, we quickly understand the economy of the households in the most affected community groups when a disaster occurs.

That's what we have been doing. The majority of the people there are farmers, but there are 3 types of farmers: the landowner, the land renter, and the laborer. The most affected wouldn't be the laborers nor the landowners, but the renters. That's what's on our minds so far. Then if we \_\_\_\_ until today in the facilitation areas, the forums are always running. They also have cooperated with the Agriculture Office and BPBD. There are lands where they can plant corn, with seeds from the farmers, and they will share the land and crops. *Alhamdulillah*, the forums are still active. [01:12:18.05]

Thank you, *Mbak Hema*. Yes, sir? [01:12:26.16]

Thank you. In Teluk Sepang, we built a shelter. We're still maintaining it. So we \_\_\_\_ handed it over. But it does not stop there; building shelter only is not enough. This year, we have drafted a proposal that \_\_\_\_ (unclear) \_\_\_\_, over the facilities and infrastructure of the shelter. *Alhamdulillah*, we received word that \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ will come in April. We will propose funding for Teluk Sepang, Tambak Siring \_\_\_\_ in the future, for clothing, lamps. So the shelter is not only a camp when there is tsunami. When there is no disaster, it belongs to the community \_\_\_\_\_. [01:13:51.13]

Who have the authority to manage? The current incoming people may come in, but the rest can't; who manages that? [01:13:59.08]

It actually belongs to BPBD and the city government, but eventually it will be \_\_\_\_\_. We develop it through the programs, but it was not handed over just like that, meaning there is still responsibility as \_\_\_\_\_. But we are working for it so that \_\_\_\_ in other places can \_\_\_\_ be maintained. As for the soup kitchen, the community will organize it \_\_\_\_, maybe for weddings. The rent will be managed for the community, and how it will be run. I also aspire that sometime in the near future, maybe this month, I will receive the report on the treatments on the three beaches. Maybe after Monday I will actively approach the communities on the three beaches. We will also establish disaster camps in those areas too. For now, this aspiration hasn't been realized, because the people here—NGOs and the like, in the triangle in BPBD logo—the blue triangle shows active the government, community, and the business sector. Now the business sector hasn't moved. The community has, for instance, with *arisan* among the women. The women here are active through the NGOs. They have learned and built some understanding of disaster \_\_\_\_\_. [01:15:59.12]

So, BPBD should be more active in approaching the business sector, sir? [01:16:04.19]



That's right. [01:16:05.21]

Wait a moment, sir. I have to ask the others. The women from universities? As far as you know, Mrs. Yudi, what has the university done (about disaster management)? [01:16:15.11]

Ms. Esti, the late Mrs. Emma was actually more expert on the issue. It is not my area of expertise, but I was asked to be the research coordinator on women issues. I'm actually very interested in the issues of disaster and women and children—which I think is very important. We will research on the issue, so that we can formulate solutions. So far, that's the information I have. [01:16:54.02]

It's okay. In fact, now that you are present, maybe we can conduct a research together in the future, or at least expanding network for now. I'm currently linking you to some of my colleagues who are interested in women issues. Please meet Mrs. Yudi. Go head, *Mbak* Desi. [01:17:22.20]

I'm with the Indonesian Women's Coalition (*KPI*). *KPI* was established in 1998, and an earthquake hit Bengkulu in 2000. At the time, the Regional Secretariat established a soup kitchen, which was managed by the women agencies around the secretariat. As time went by, the coalition gathered the representatives of areas that were most affected the Aceh tsunami, the Loketenda Mount in Maumere, and Bengkulu earthquake. We drafted a disaster management SOP facilitated by Oxfam. The SOP was divided into 3 phases: pre-disaster, during disaster, and after disaster. The SOP was expected to benefit the women, especially *KPI* members in the areas that were most affected by disasters. That's all from me. [01:18:45.24]

Do you have any example of a pre-disaster activity, *Mbak* Desi? [01:18:47.11]

Here, at first we mapped the areas, as we have members in some agencies in several areas, such as Pasar Baru agency. Those areas also mapped their respective province, especially when any of their members live in the disaster-prone areas. That's all from me. [01:19:20.28]

So, the coalition is more into interagency coordination? For instance, Pupa and Layak, both NGOs, so they can invite other NGOs to take part. Is there any joint program on socialization to women? [01:19:43.28]

So far no, because the SOP was only drafted last year. [01:19:46.20]

Thank you, *Mbak*. [01:19:49.15]

We will have it, because a community forum will be established, the Bengkulu Community Forum. The communities are separate, for example KPI, Pupa, Layak, etc. we will establish the community forum. [01:20:14.03]

Please focus on the problems of the vulnerable group. Please, gentleman from the Public Works Office. [01:20:30.05]

*Assalamualaikum wr. wb.* Thank you, ma'am. We are with the Public Works Office \_\_\_\_\_. In every basic plan of our activities involves men and women—but it does not focus on the vulnerable group. In the Public Works, we make efforts so that the community has business and run it, during productive ages. This includes mapping, where the age limit is around 16-30 when the individuals are still energetic. That's why for our office, the target is not only women but \_\_\_\_\_, meaning we treat women and men as equals. In terms of disaster management, no individual is free from it when it happens, whether it is earthquake or tsunami or any other disaster, including social disaster mentioned by the Social Office earlier. So I think since a long time ago, we've been pretty specific. [01:22:32.18]

So, it is almost the same with the Health Office, right Mr. Mustakid? The funding for disaster is received by BPBD, without the activity.... [01:22:42.05]

For instance, we clearly do not have any existing funding for disaster management. [01:22:47.26]

So you were involved by BPBD when they conduct activities with other SKPD (local government task force)? [01:22:54.06]

That's right. Coincidentally, we just moved here from BPBD. Thank you. [01:23:00.09]

Thank you, sir. Mr. Fabri focuses more on emergency response, right? I will skip you for now, but if you have something to share, please let me know. Yes, gentleman from PKPU. [01:23:13.29]

*Assalamualaikum wr. wb.* I'm with Bengkulu City PKPU, which is also an agent of disaster risk reduction activities. Bengkulu PKPU was established in Bengkulu after the earthquake in 2002, when we started conducting some programs in Bengkulu and the surrounding areas. In 2002 we started doing rehabilitative and response activities. We started with response activities. Then in 2007 we still \_\_\_\_\_. In 2010, we conducted socialization on disaster risk reduction, in collaboration with the Indonesian UNDP, for Bengkulu area. Overall, it was a community-based disaster risk reduction program. By then we made plans, and then we

established a preparedness forum in *Kelurahan* Teluk Kuning and *Kelurahan* Pengurunan.  
[01:24:42.17]

This was the last time? [01:24:44.26]

Yes, the one where we stopped. [01:24:46.22]

From 2010 to 2011, the two areas became our target villages. The two areas have threat of earthquake and tsunami. We also work together with TNI (the Indonesian National Armed Forces) as well as Mercy, Layak, etc. in Bengkulu City and the surrounding areas. So far in terms of disaster risk reduction activities, the latest is in 2015, where we will conduct training of disaster awareness as \_\_\_\_ we focus on Bengkulu City. We have also conducted training in Bogor, where we also involved the local partners in Aseango—the Philippines, Thailand, and Malaysia were involved too, and one other country was not. But we conducted the training for PKPU's local partners in ASEAN. [01:26:03.15]

How many, in percentage, are the female provincial volunteers involved in those activities?  
[01:26:11.03]

We allocated fifty-fifty (men-women) volunteers. [01:26:19.02]

Did it work? [01:26:20.16]

We're still at recruitment stage; we haven't been at implementation stage. We specifically allocated the numbers of male-female volunteers at fifty-fifty. [01:26:33.19]

In Tempuing and Pengurunan, is there any program that involve mothers or pregnant mothers, or any program specifically related to women, *Mas*? [01:26:49.14]

So far, our activities in collaboration with UNDP are more on \_\_\_\_, ma'am. And we opened the network with the Provincial BPBD and the City BPBD. So far we are active \_\_\_\_ disaster preparedness on the choice of the Provincial BPBD. [01:27:11.19]

So it's more about opening network? It looks like there is no program geared specifically to women yet? But the programs are more about opening the access to forums that haven't had any connection to the offices, so serving as a bridge? [01:27:32.00]

But the women are more active, ma'am. The women are more active and they attend every activity we conducted. So we invited them \_\_\_\_ to join training with the Provincial BPBD.  
[01:27:50.03]

After the training, do these women apply their knowledge in their respective areas?  
[01:27:56.17]

One of our forum members certainly did. [01:28:02.06]

Didn't the others? [01:28:03.25]

They might need to go through a process. [01:28:05.22]

In your opinion, *Mas*, why didn't they apply their knowledge after the training? [01:28:14.17]

It might be because of the cultural factor. [01:28:15.27]

Is culture \_\_\_\_\_ the last? [01:28:18.06]

It is just as *Mbak Hema* from *Layak* already mentioned earlier. There's not much difference with that case. \_\_\_\_\_. Aside from that, the men are more involved, but the internal activities in the kampongs are for the women because of the access. [01:28:53.19]

So, it's still a tug of war? Yes, ma'am, from *Rawa Makmur*? [01:29:04.09]

*Assalamualaikum wr. wb.* I am from *Kelurahan Rawa Makmur*. We \_\_\_\_\_ joined training provided by the ladies and gentlemen from the City BPBD, so the knowledge that we gained was then disseminated to the women of *Rawa Makmur*. The training was on active DRR activities—disaster risk reduction, for when there is flooding, earthquake, and tsunami, how to overcome the disaster. [01:29:56.08]

What was the program? I'm sorry, I haven't \_\_\_\_\_ asked. [01:30:03.12]

We were told that earthquake may be followed by tsunami. Before that happens, *insya Allah* (God willing) we will join DRR training on fire management. There are tips for reduction of active substances. So we have prepared a group of committee—in the group, some of us are responsible for cookies, while the others prepare other things. [01:30:43.22]

It's for alternative livelihood? [01:30:45.10]

Yes, adaptive, yes... alternative. [01:30:47.20]

Disaster risk reduction for adapting to climate change? [01:30:53.14]

So, the knowledge we gained, we disseminate it to the women of *Rawa Makmur*, and we do that often. So at every *arisan*, we state that the area is prone to disaster, so they have to be prepared for it. [01:31:18.06]

Do the women listen to you when you tell them about the disaster? [01:31:22.20]

Yes, they do. We have performed two physical simulations. With the knowledge that we gained, *alhamdulillah* we have carried out a simulation with RT 1. There are 3 RTs who will participate in the simulation to prepare for earthquake, tsunami. We have provided information for them through this program, ma'am. [01:32:10.16]

Do the husbands listen to you too? [01:32:14.17]

*Alhamdulillah* they do. Our area is rather vulnerable, ma'am. We've had floods. Besides Teluk, our area is often flooded. So if it occurs in the morning, people evacuate, how and where? So far we only asked for aid. Where will be able to ask for aid? [01:32:35.17]

Where do you usually ask for it? [01:32:36.20]

We usually ask BPBD. But there is a problem, ma'am. We lack funding for socialization—so it's not possible to have a gathering such as this without refreshments. But, if we have some funding, we distribute refreshments to the residents in attendance. [01:33:10.00]

So, for instance, when you explain things to the women, they listen to you? [01:33:12.18]

Yes, they do. [01:33:15.18]

Them men do too? [01:33:16.03]

*Insya Allah*, ma'am. Because, I think our village is resilient, so people listen. But indeed when there is a disaster, we look at \_\_\_\_\_. I am a curious person, probably because I am an Acehnese. In Aceh, 172 members of my family were missing. Until today, I don't know where their graves are. So my experience, with my nephews/nieces and cousins, have to be shared with our brothers and sisters in Bengkulu, who are our brothers and sisters although not blood-related. We have to share how to overcome disaster. [01:34:05.16]

So you have an amazing history that makes you even more brave. So you're not a Bengkulu native? Is your husband a Bengkulu native? How about a Bengkulu native sharing to fellow natives? Among Bengkulu natives, if the wife is critical to the husband, does he listen? [01:34:28.06]

I'd like to respond to these amazing stories, I mean the experience. I was talking to Mr. Armen earlier, there should be intergroup meetings. PKPU has a lot of communities in a lot of places. And there are other agencies. For instance, the women could gather and make a jamboree. But this jamboree is a disaster-aware community, all women. To share knowledge



and experience. We have to urge something—for example we want a regional regulation to pass, what regulation is need by women. Something along that line. If we are separate in different areas, we are weak, so we can only encourage the passing of village-level policies. But together we will be able to work on higher levels. So for instance, this plan is to be drafted next year, so we can help designing an activity that can involve women to learn from and to strengthen each other. And there should be training for women, for example counseling training for trauma healing. We might not be experts, but during a disaster, everyone needs to share. One village may be affected and ours not. If we have the capacity for counseling, we can come and be the confidant for the women. I have done so a few times when there was a tornado in Lebong and Mahak. They needed an outsider to comfort them. After the women's group is strengthened, we can be volunteers. Something like that. In the future we may be empowered like that, and have a greater scope. Thank you. [01:36:43.22]

Thank you, *Mbak*. In a moment, sir. The PKK women haven't had their chance yet. [01:36:52.12]

Do you have any question? Please go ahead. [01:36:55.20]

*Assalamualaikum wr. wb.* Thank you, Ms. Chairman. I'm sorry we were late; we just got the news. PKK only works on counseling when there is a disaster, and acts as a mediator, for instance for the wife of the mayor, to give donation. So we distribute aid, and help in the kitchen soup, so far. So we focus more on disaster response. [01:37:32.18]

But you haven't had PKK gatherings where you talk about disaster? [01:37:37.27]

Whe did, in the City. [01:37:48.00]

Only that one event, thought? You haven't gone to the lower levels afterward? [01:37:50.06]

Actually there is a program for that, but so far it's only been PKK socialization. So it touches on our duties when there is a disaster. [01:38:01.28]

Oh yes. It could be arranged so that in the future, during Mother's Day or Kartini Day you talk about disaster, not only family welfare. Maybe that can be arranged. [01:38:13.15]

This year, we talk about child sexual crime. [01:38:17.22]

Oh yes, that's important too. It is a social disaster too. [01:38:20.20]

Do you join the workshop, *Mbak*? It's on Kartini Day next Tuesday. [01:38:35.17]

O, you're right. You have the floor. [01:38:37.26]

Yes, what was shared by Ms. Susi from Pupa, we also have talked about it with the Chairlady and she also considered it. Our subordinates also ask that the relevant stakeholders involved in disaster in Bengkulu City, from SKPD offices or from outside such as the police force, TNI, and Basarnas (the National SAR Agency), we proposed meetings with them, at least once or twice a month, to talk about the future measures to take, how the community responds, how prepared we are to face future disasters. We would also like to ask you to spare some time for the activity—separate meetings with NGOs, especially when requested by the community, we will also talk about women issues. The response from BNPB was very good, so we'll follow up on that and we'll set up a convenient time. [01:39:56.18]

Okay, *alhamdulillah*. Today we're going a bit slow. This is why we listen to others' experiences. Listening is not an easy feat. I believe if you're bored, you'll talk among yourselves. Right? It happens. But we needed to have this meeting so that we know each other, because it turns out that our friends over at PKPU have already done so much. Our friends in Pupa as well, and Layak has other activities. This is a good opportunity, Mr. Bambang, because you actually have a lot of companions. Although most of them have only worked in the context of disaster response. It's okay, better late than never. DRR activities emphasize pre-disaster actions. Ladies and gentlemen, if a disaster hit our area, for instance tsunami or earthquake or landslide, what are the women-related issues that are most difficult to—or that most often appear? [01:41:06.27]

May I answer your question? The problems that often arise in relation to women—for instance fire; during a fire, I don't see these women; they didn't come. The Social Office comes in to ensure that the relief is received. As you said earlier, the women experience shock because fire took all their belongings. But the Social Office has the way, so we approach them, we hand over the relief supplies—clothing, towels, rice—then the women come to us and smile. So that's the secret: we show the supplies, the women will smile. I think that's one of the ways to deal with women mentally. Thank you, ma'am. [01:42:33.26]

So there is a perception. [01:42:35.24]

Thank you, sir. You mentioned earlier that in every incident, for example fire, no participant comes. We are actually available, but we have targets, sir. It means that we don't have a lot

of resources, so when we come, we don't inform the media, or we come whenever we can, and without much help/relief. As with the fire that happened in Jitra the other day. We came but we didn't inform the Social Office about the places we go to and what we do. For instance, our PPI fellows provide healing, how to comfort the family. If you expect more, we'll replace the Social Office worker. I mean, with the existing social institutions, for example NGOs. [01:43:45.22]

I said I didn't see them. [01:43:46.06]

Everybody must have their own way, I am sure, but their way of showing attention is different. In relation to the earlier question—during a disaster, what problems in relation to pregnant women, breastfeeding women, and children are most often to arise? Don't they want to be evacuated because, for instance, they want to look after their properties, or because of the shock? Or something else. In your experience. [01:44:31.03]

Thank you. So here it goes. I responded to what the ladies and gentlemen there, first, on the issue of gender equality. In Bengkulu City, there are many women organizations that care about disaster. So far, without any communication, they don't know about each other. For instance, I was surprised that PKPU were concerned with the general public. Meanwhile, we are involved with the people directly in the frontline, with the disaster management forum. Within my 30 years of experience in the community, since 1988 I worked as a village officer, in *kelurahan*, now after our village became a *kelurahan* we non-civil servants, stepped aside. So we now work in social organizations. I'm the chairperson of LPM—others at BPD at the village level, become the head of RT, etc. Many people are actually concerned about disaster, but in the past, the organizations are still separate structurally. Today BPBD has root elements, Destana, Sibat, etc. In the past, in the 1989 disaster—I'm sorry, we're only members of the community, we are not affiliated with other agencies—a week after the disaster, a team had only just been established; I don't know what team. But we have evacuated the people to a safer place. For now, as communication has become more modern—cell phones weren't available at the time—what we call \_\_\_ far \_\_\_ not to mention \_\_\_\_\_. So we come to the problem. The current condition, there are many organizations. So BPBD may talk and devise a program like what you mentioned, with gatherings at every other month. So the identities of the organizations that are concerned about disaster, we know their posts. That's the first thing. Second, to be honest, the Destana forum has an organizational identity, but we don't have realization of that. For instance, 30 uniforms for Destana members and 20 for Sibat, so it's 50. What did the gentleman say about our group

when there is a disaster? We are not seen? Why? It's because we don't have visual identification. Probably BPBD or \_\_\_\_ could communicate with BNPB to buy uniforms for the organizations. Because we lack funding. I think that's all from me. Thank you. [01:48:00.22]

This gentleman earlier likes to think, it seems. Ladies and gentlemen, it seems that we all here understand that indeed women shouldn't only be participants but also activists in disaster activities. There are indeed many challenges, because we won't only face bureaucratic issues but also men-women relationship. I have one more question before going back. I'd like to ask, in terms of social and culture, how is the relationship between men and women in Bengkulu? [01:48:49.22]

It's harmonious, obviously, ma'am. [01:48:56.02]

What is it like? [01:48:57.20]

It's okay. [01:48:59.18]

Yes, ma'am, you're a Teluk Sepang native, right? [01:49:15.29]

We'd like to ask the gentlemen from BNPB, so we the forum has a forum to detect \_\_\_\_, so we have messages from our colleagues, how \_\_\_\_ member \_\_\_\_ we'd like to request training. Training for the soup kitchen. TU members made a list of DU members, but the training starts from the soup kitchen because we can cook. We'd like to have training, is that possible? [01:50:02.19]

What would you be trained on? [01:50:02.19]

Well, because we were hit by a disaster... it's usual for the women to cook at home, but for 3,000 people... how many rice is needed... something like that, ma'am. [01:50:25.29]

Oh, yes, that would be confusing, right? You're right. But my question hasn't been answered. Are you native of Bengkulu, Mbak? I'd like to know about the involvement of women, in terms of socio-culture, in the relationship between men and women or husband and wife. The wife takes care of the children; the husband takes care of the finances? Or both take care of the finances? [01:50:59.13]

Thank you. I have been involved with the anthropology department of Universitas Indonesia. So in Bengkulu, men and women are almost equal. The women are probably higher, because in Medan the men are dominant. But in Bengkulu they're equal; it's good. [01:51:28.13]

Are there certain tribes, sir? [01:51:28.13]

In Bengkulu, it's Bengkulu. With Padang or Batak, it's clear. [01:51:37.08]

Maybe in Bengkulu there's a certain kampong or something. [01:51:40.22]

In Bengkulu in Pesisir Melayu, there are Malay people, ma'am. In the center there is Gelam. \_\_\_\_ It's not tribe here. [01:51:49.01]

Seruma is Serawai. [01:51:48.11]

Lemba and Pesisir Melayu, right. [01:51:52.26]

Men-women? [01:51:54.01]

It's good to join, there is no.... [01:51:57.14]

Can women work outside the home? [01:51:59.18]

Yes, they can. [01:51:59.26]

Is there any female Tagana (Disaster Preparedness Volunteer under Social Office) member, sir? [01:52:00.20]

There are many in Tagana. It's how it is. It's different from Medan where the men do everything. In Padang, the women are active, so are the women in Bengkulu. [01:52:13.29]

In history, long ago, men are more dominant in Bengkulu. So for instance, in 1989 the men carried the money and the women stayed to manage the home. Earlier I said that men and women were in harmony like there was no conflict, it's because that's how relationship between men and women was. But now the culture has changed and developed. Now , for instance (if we often go to the maret), the older people usually go to the market alone. The younger ones usually go with their spouses. So there are changes. But men used to be in the position of power. Including in the area of BMAB (Badan Musyawarah Adat Bengkulu or Bengkulu Deliberation Body)—not long ago, a woman started entering the committee, where it used to be only men, when in fact there were problems experienced by women—for instance sexual harassment often happened because of *Cempalung*. *Cempalung* is the mistake done by hand and feet. Those problems were handled by men. Today, there are two women in BMAB in the city and there are two as well in the province. So, the culture has changed. But indeed in the beginning, it was the same case with other tribes \_\_\_\_.

[01:53:55.19]



So there have been social changes, right? How is it, sir? Are you a Bengkulu native, Mr. Madi? [01:53:59.21]

Yes, I am. But, forgive me, this is not about whether men are the dominant party. We welcome what Mr. Armen said earlier about the meetings between the NGOs and the community. We're happy with such meetings. So far, PKPU has been more focused in the province's BPBD, both in terms of dominance or activities. We are usually invited by BPBD in the province to \_\_\_\_ an activity or coordination. In the city, it might be a groundbreaking activity to do. We'll be ready to accept such task and we will welcome such groundbreaking activity in Bengkulu City. Since 2010-2011, we often coordinate with BPBD in the city for the implementation of all the programs by PBKU Bengkulu. After 2011 and entering 2012 until today, we have only been invited by the City's BPBD for 2 activities untuk seluruh program pelaksanaan yang ada di PKPU Bengkulu, dan pasca 2011 menjelang 2012, i.e. one by the Health Office yesterday and this activity today. We would like to, Mr. Armen, in May on the 18<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> we will conduct training for disaster volunteers. We will invite 50 people as representatives of Bengkulu Province and we'd like to hear some recommendations from the City's BPBD for the training. Some recommendations may become a good concept to add into the training. I think that's all, sir. This is a report for us on the activity. Thank you. [01:55:58.28]

I welcome the good intention of *Mas* with PKPU. So this meeting is like meeting a soul mate. PKK women, after this meeting, what are you inspired to do? Or is this only a meeting? Please don't be afraid to voice your opinion. What are your plans? Our friends here plans to meet and coordinate. What about you? [01:56:32.13]

I think it's the same, because we listen to everything shared in this meeting too. Later on we might coordinate with the chairlady, if there is any plan for improvement \_\_\_\_ and change \_\_\_\_ for the sub-district. And then our actions during disaster, are they for \_\_\_\_\_. I think that's all. Thank you. [01:57:02.29]

Thank you, ma'am. Ladies and gentlemen, it's 11 o'clock sharp. Our discussion should not be over yet, as we still have a lot of things to talk about. However, due to time constraint and the men's obligation for salat al-Jumuah, which we respect, I'll provide a short description of what I have listened to for the last two hours. There have been a lot of DRR-related activities, although many of them are still disaster response activities. But here the first problem is the emphasis that women are not supposed to be participants only but also active members, so use the existing opportunity to be involved in organizations. Then we might invite other



women, who are still shy and reluctant, to come out. Because without all of that, we will be behind, in terms of information. Then, next, all parties are aware that so far disaster activities have been individual. In our term, they are still parochial—everyone has done them, but separately because they have no connection to each other yet. So, Mr. Armet, Mr. Bambang, Mr. Tabri—oh, Mr. Tabri is not present; okay; but there is Mr. Firman—gentlemen, you all have a lot of friends who care about disaster issue. And it turns out there are multiple versions of disaster preparedness groups, which I think is an asset for Bengkulu City. If we wait for BNPB to design disaster preparedness programs or resilient village—because now there are many terms, disaster resilient village, disaster prepared village, disaster prepared kampong—all these have their merits. It would be really good if BPBD, with its official duty at coordinating, can coordinate. It will be a very good asset, sir, rather than to wait for sponsorship or foreign donation, which will take time. If the local stakeholders are still capable, it's better. And I think we need to have a collective plan; so not only discussing things but also planning for actions, because in November we will be making an action plan. I'd like to ask for permission to include all of your names in the invitation for the action plan, so that women will have a voice in the action plan. So if you receive an invitation in November, please save the date. Hopefully we'll meet again then. On behalf of our team, I'd like to thank you all, ladies and gentlemen, for making time to attend this discussion. Later on we can still be in touch after this meeting. I'm sorry for the limitation of today's event. *Wassalamualaikum wr. wb.* [02:00:19.10]

A round of applause, please. [02:00:22.03]