

From disruption to *[in the making of]* the renewal of lives: Efforts to integrate maternal and reproductive health [MRH] into disaster risk management [DRM].

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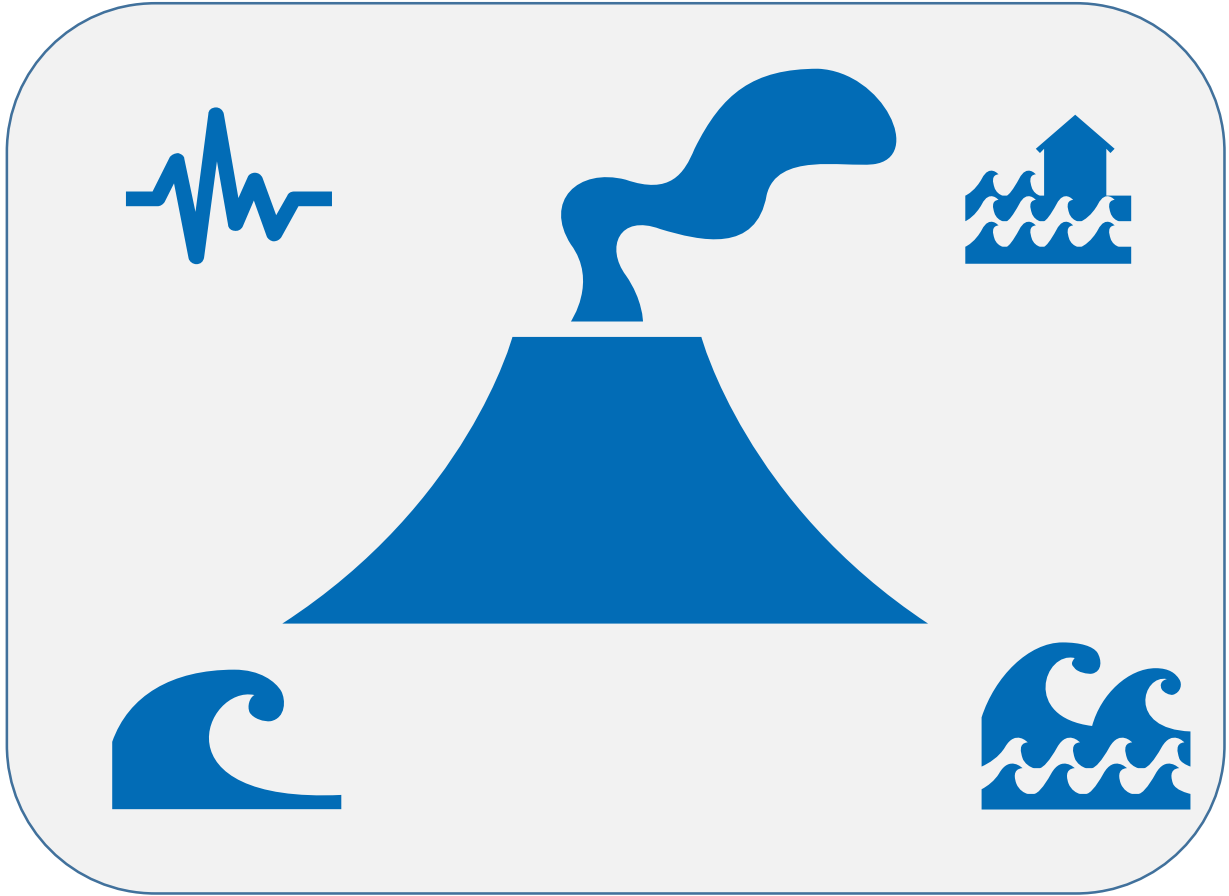


Christchurch, 05 December 2018

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Why matter?



Disasters **disrupt** the provision of maternal reproductive health (MRH) services.

Indonesia – Disaster Prone Country



Total disasters in Indonesia since 1815:

22,234 Cases

Total disasters in Indonesia since 2007:

18,094 Cases



The Purpose of the Study

- To *understand the integration of MRH into DRM;*
- *Women, community leaders, health personnel;*
- *The process of integration;*
- *Experiences of the provision of MRH services during emergency response;*
- *The 2013 eruptions of Mount Sinabung;*

Central phenomenon of the study;

The participants;

Central phenomenon;

Definition of central phenomenon;

The case is **bounded** in specific event, place and time;

(Creswell, 2007 pp.103-104)

Study Design

A retrospective single case study design.

(Yin, 2018)

2013 eruptions of Mount Sinabung in Indonesia



Diagnostic Event Approach
‘to understand ‘tension’ and ‘dynamic’
and to examine relations between the
past, present and future’.

(Moore, 1987)



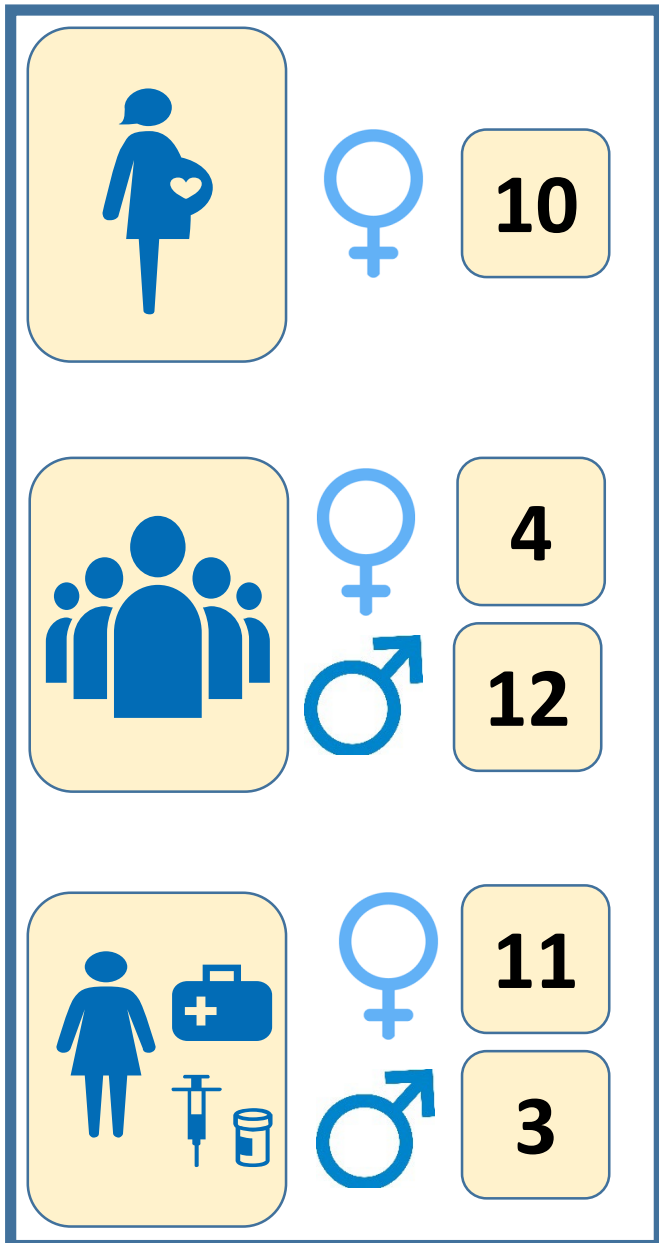
Picture source: <https://www.merdeka.com/peristiwa/gunung-sinabung-sudah-2314->

Past

Present

Future

Data Collection and Analysis



Main Themes	Sub-Themes
1. <i>Situation</i> : The provision of MRH services	1 The quality of MRH services
	2 MRH services recording [pencatatan], confidentiality, and documentation
	3 MRH services referrals
2. <i>Background</i> : Living in the temporary shelter	1 No privacy and inability to rest.
	2 Security, hygiene, and sanitation issues
	3 <i>Bilik Mesra</i> at the temporary shelter.
3. <i>Assessment</i> : The government responses	1 Health authority's response
	2 The visit of President SBY
	3 The President Jokowi's KIS enhanced access to MRH services and plan for the new relocation

Theme 1: Situation - The provision of MRH services



'I went to check my pregnancy several times... more than five times... The bidan [midwife] touched my tummy and asked what I felt. But every time I visited the clinic, the medicines were itu-itu aja dan 'generic' [monotonous and very basic]'

[Woman, II, Village 1]

Theme 1: Situation - The provision of MRH services

'DINKES [District Health Office] asked us to develop a schedule to come to UKA Temporary Shelter... and stand by at the health post in UKA... Although the equipment was limited, we tried our best. I think the services were better compared to 2010... there was a system in place... Of course, 2013 was not perfect'

[HP, II, CHC 1]

Theme 2: Background – Living in the temporary shelter



'The first days in UKA, everything was not stable. Military personnel helped us with setting up the shelter, building toilets and bathrooms, and distributing blankets... It was tough for me. I was pregnant at that time and had to sleep in an open room without dividers'

[Woman, II, Village 1]

Theme 2: Background – Living in the temporary shelter

'There were more than 10 latrines and bathrooms built in UKA. They were not very pleasant to use. Very dirty. Besides, they were built quite far from our place. During the night, it was very dark as there was no light around. I was so scared to use the toilet. I was afraid if a man approached me'

[Woman, FGD, Village 1]

'There were maybe two or three Bilik Mesra made at UKA Temporary Shelter. But we did not use them because it was not in line with our culture... I wish they spoke to us before they created those rooms'

[CL, II, Village 2]

Theme 3: Assessment - The Government Response

'When President SBY visited us, we were very happy... We then had our local disaster management authority. BPBD worked very systematically. That is, their expertise... They trained some of us on how to manage communities during a disaster... I could see people from Medan and Kaban Jahe became more serious in helping us'.

[CL, FGD, Village 1]

'After the visit of President, everything changed. The JOKOWI KIS helped us a lot. It helped me to deliver safely at Evarina Hospital. I even used that for checking my baby after he was born... I did not pay when he was immunized. The KIS card had saved my life and family. Imagine without KIS card? Where would I deliver my baby?'

[Woman, II, Village 2].

Theme 3: Assessment - The Government Response



'When he visited us, he promised to relocate us to a new place... BPBD asked us to choose whether we move to Siosar or get money to buy a house and land... We opted for Siosar'

[Community Leader, FGD, Village 1]

Key Recommendations

for the 'unfinished business' of integrating MRH into DRM

Micro-Level

Integrating MRH into Health Action in Emergencies

Meso-Level

Guidelines for temporary shelter for conducive provision of MRH services

Macro-Level

Strengthen disaster management capacity at district level → First respondents multi sectoral responses

Relocation sites in disaster prone areas and DRM Policy

Thank You



Terima Kasih

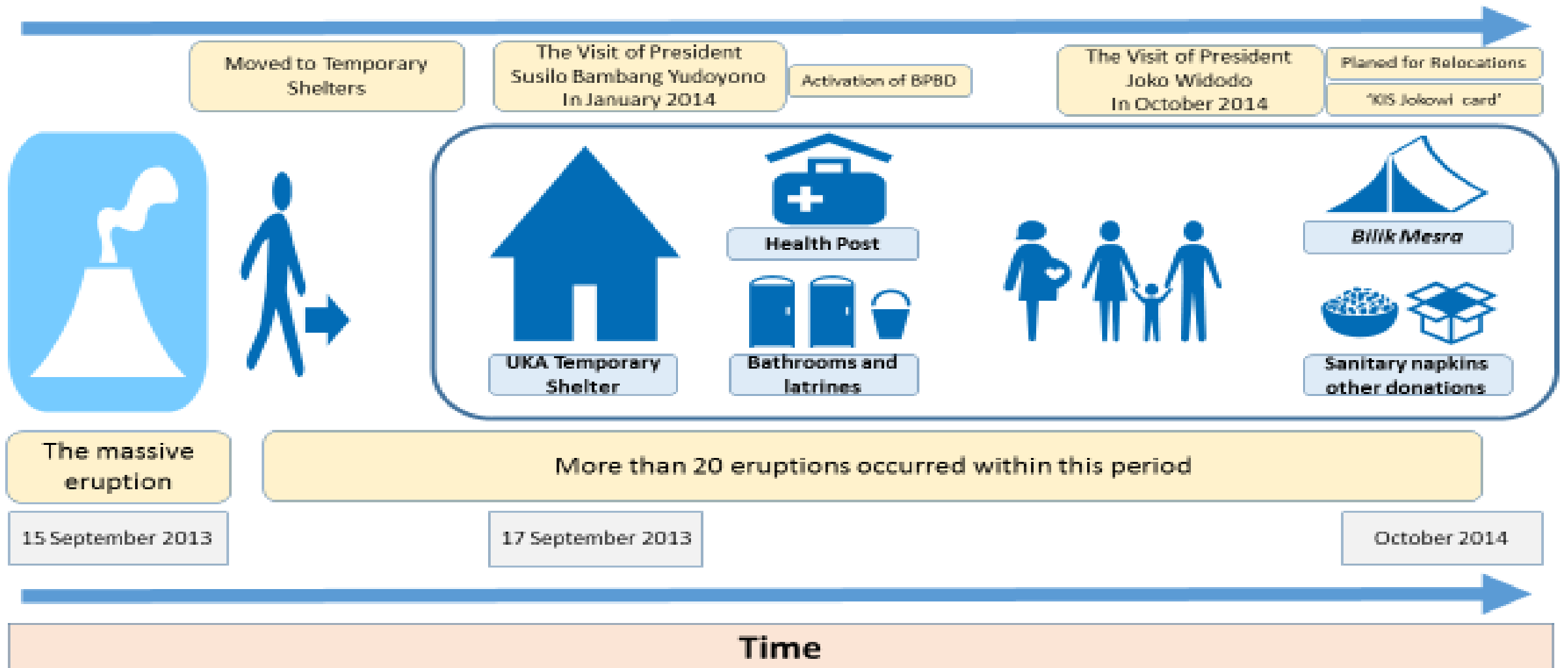
My sincere appreciation goes to:

- Women, community leader, and health personnel participated in this research;
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 - My Supervisors: Professor Eleanor Holroyd and Dr Tineke Water;
 - Auckland University of Technology, Aotearoa;
 - DevNet Conference Organiser;

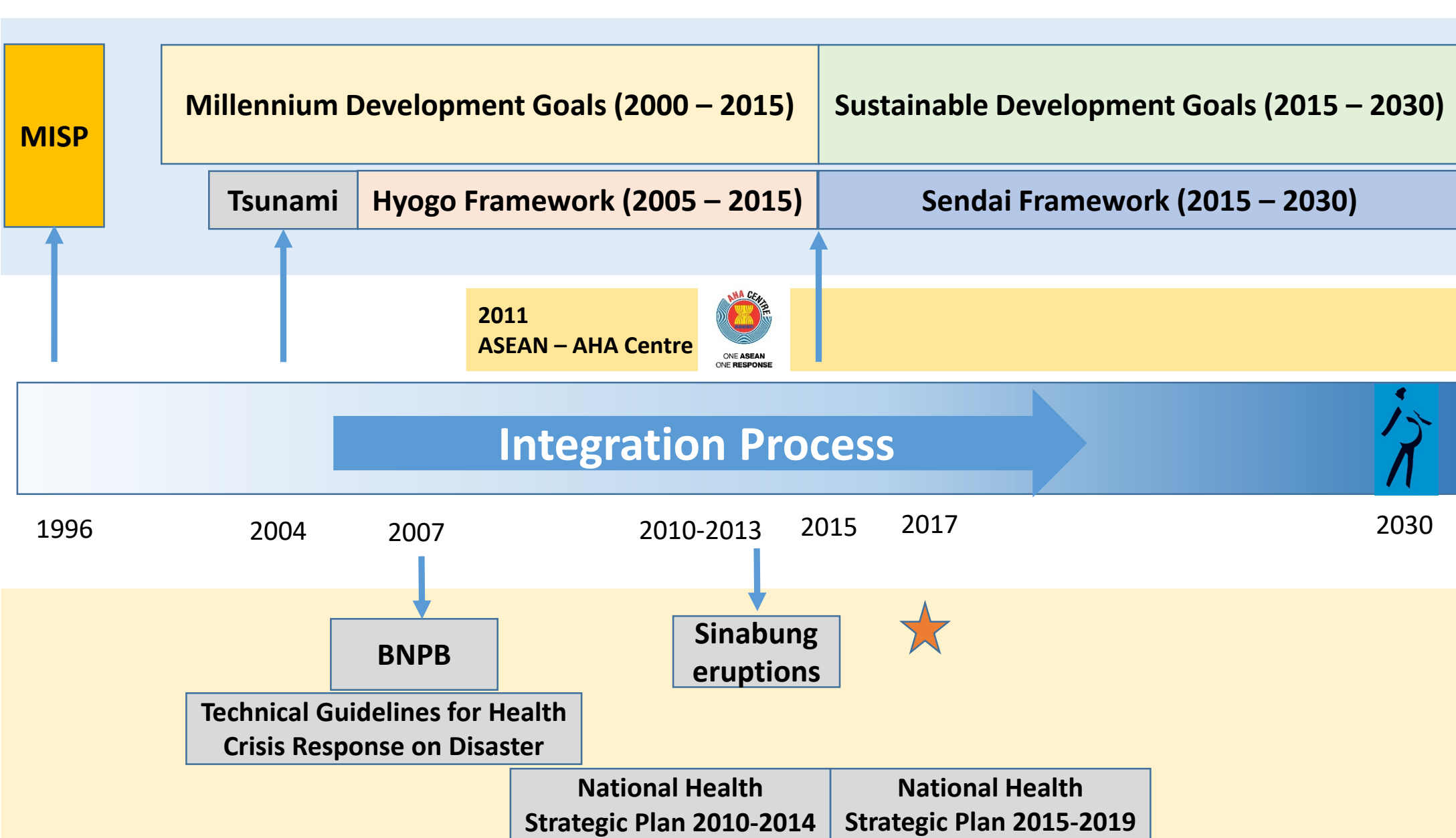
Supplements

Findings

Events and Processes



Integration of MRH into DRM – Meeting SDGs' targets



SDG

Goal #3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Targets:

- ✓ Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services;
- ✓ Strengthen the capacity of all countries for DRM;

[Source: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg3>]

Case Study and Diagnostic Event Approach

‘to understand ‘tension’ and ‘dynamic’ and to examine relations between the past, present and future’. (Moore, 1987)

‘Diagnostic Event’ to clarify the relationships between ‘event’ and ‘process’. (Scheffer, 2007)

‘Processual Ethnography’ (Moore, 1987, Donahoe, 2009)

Advocates to use this approach for developing social theories (Glaeser, 2005)

Part of ‘micro-ethnography’ for ethnographic case study. (Simons, 2009)



<http://www.komodonews.info/letusan-gunung-sinabung-banyak-penerbangan-tertunda/>



Application to this research:

To diagnose the ‘event’ by looking at socio-cultural context and the ‘**process**’ of the phenomenon.