

## **ABSTRAK**

### **KEKERASAN BERBASIS GENDER TERHADAP PENGUNGANI DI UGANDA PADA MASA COVID-19**

**Oleh**

**ALIFIA NABILA PRAMANDA**

Kekerasan berbasis gender merupakan isu yang kerap dialami oleh pengungsi. Uganda sebagai negara penerima pengungsi terbanyak di Afrika menampung 1,4 juta pengungsi pada saat wabah COVID-19 menyebar di waktu yang bersamaan. Pandemi COVID-19 meningkatkan kasus kekerasan berbasis gender sebanyak 31,4% terhadap pengungsi di Uganda. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat bagaimana kekerasan berbasis gender terjadi terhadap pengungsi yang menetap di Uganda pada masa pandemi COVID-19. Penelitian dikaji menggunakan teori keamanan manusia dengan membahas dari sisi tujuh jenis keamanan manusia yakni keamanan ekonomi, pangan, personal, kesehatan, komunitas, politik, dan lingkungan untuk melihat bagaimana kekerasan berbasis gender terjadi.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif. Data diperoleh menggunakan teknik studi pustaka serta menggunakan triangulasi data untuk mengumpulkan data dari berbagai sumber baik berupa dokumen primer maupun sekunder.

Hasil penelitian ini menemukan bahwa para pengungsi mengalami berbagai bentuk ancaman keamanan manusia pada masa pandemi, (1) ancaman keamanan ekonomi, khususnya pada sulitnya mendapatkan penghasilan dan minimnya donor bantuan, (2) ancaman keamanan pangan, dalam bentuk pemotongan bantuan kemanusiaan dan kenaikan harga pangan, (3) ancaman keamanan kesehatan, dalam bentuk wabah COVID-19 itu sendiri, terganggunya kesehatan psikologis, serta sanitasi menstruasi yang buruk, (4) ancaman keamanan personal, yakni kekerasan domestik, pemerkosaan, kekerasan fisik (5) ancaman keamanan komunitas, dalam bentuk rasisme serta konflik dengan penduduk lokal, (6) ancaman keamanan politik, dalam bentuk kurangnya penegakan hukum dan kebijakan kemandirian pengungsi yang tidak terlaksana, (7) ancaman keamanan lingkungan, seperti deforestasi dan langkanya sumber daya alam.

Kata kunci: Kekerasan berbasis gender, pengungsi, COVID-19, keamanan manusia

## **ABSTRACT**

### **GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AGAINST REFUGEES IN UGANDA DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

**By**

**ALIFIA NABILA PRAMANDA**

Gender-based violence is an issue that is regularly experienced by refugees. Uganda, as the country receiving the most refugees in Africa, accommodated 1.4 million refugees when the COVID-19 outbreak spread at the same time. The COVID-19 pandemic increased cases of gender-based violence by 31.4% against refugees in Uganda. This research aims to see how gender-based violence occurs against refugees living in Uganda during the COVID-19 pandemic. This research uses human security theory by discussing seven types of human security: economic security, food security, personal security, health security, community security, political security and environmental security. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method. Data was obtained using library study techniques and using data triangulation to collect data from various sources in the form of primary and secondary documents. This research found that refugees experienced various forms of human security threats during the pandemic, (1) threats to economic security, especially difficulties in earning income and a lack of aid donors, (2) threats to food security, in the form of cuts to humanitarian aid and increases in food prices , (3) threats to health security, in the form of the COVID-19 outbreak itself, disruption of psychological health, and poor menstrual sanitation, (4) threats to personal security, namely domestic violence, rape, physical violence (5) threats to community security, in forms of racism and conflict with local residents, (6) political security threats, in the form of lack of law enforcement and unimplemented refugee independence policies, (7) environmental security threats, such as deforestation and scarcity of natural resources.

**Keywords:** gender-based violence, refugees, COVID-19, human security