

学部・研究科 Faculty/School	学科・コース Course
Graduate School of Health Sciences	Department of Public Health

(1) 見たこと/What you saw; (2) 考えたこと/What you thought; (3) 感じたこと/What you felt;
(4) ジェンダーに敏感な災害対策はどのようなものだと思いますか

This UNESCO Chair Summer Program consisted of a field trip and lectures held at Gadjarda University in Indonesia.

First, on a field trip, we visited two places, the Kamadang area located in the south part of Jogjakarta and the village located in the north part where the Merapi volcano eruption evacuees live. This Kamadang is well-known as hit and damaged by tsunami. The village has Disaster Response Headquarters and it is in a rural part of the country. My question arose, “How do they alarm in case of emergency?” They revealed that recently siren is using yet traditional instruments are still used as alarm and placed at everywhere in this village. It is a tube-shaped round bamboo painted white and red. Sound hitting by wood stick echoed well and it seemed to reach every direction. They even hit it differently so that various tones alarm different kinds of danger. Also, the “20, 20, 20 Poster” made by FPRB (disaster risk reduction forum) designed to easily catch people’s attention because numbers: 20 (seconds earthquake lasts), 20 (minutes later tsunami hits), 20(meters of tsunami) are clearly indicated, its illustration appeals to even illegible people. I realized that this kind of visually impressive poster is very effective for the time of emergency.

In addition, I visited Lifesaver Headquarters at Baron Beach. This beach rarely consists of a river in the front and the sea in the back, and a sandy beach between them. Lifesavers watched a whole beach and images from cameras outside of the building. The waves seemed always high and powerful with not so strong winds, thus, I could imagine how dangerous this area would be in the storm.

Next, we visited the village where the Merapi volcano eruption evacuees live. The Merapi volcano is still active and a recent major eruption occurred in 2010. At BPBD (BNPB The National Disaster Management Agency), I learned their evacuation measurement for the elderly, women, children, and the handicapped. There is also the list included persons who need to be transported by cars with special care at the time of evacuation. I felt a community has a strong tie. From my observation, I especially came up with the topic, “community”. In Japan, the evacuation system is somehow well managed, however, attitudes like protecting personal information affects negatively. For instance, some are not willing to reveal their handicapped children. It prevented from carrying out a smooth evacuation measurement. At the time of emergency, whether or not its community’s function works well become the main agenda. Disaster drills and/or education should be required of participation of a whole community, therefore, it might contribute to raising awareness toward community bond in urban areas in Japan. At BPBD, we had a good opportunity to observe a special room with cutting-edge equipment. Many monitors showed the volcano and town in real-time. The inside of the volcano is also watched constantly and it makes it possible to predict an eruption-symptom. In case of eruption, they hold a meeting and give an evacuation order to the community. Even they sometimes stay overnight in that room to deal with the emergency. It is very interesting for me to see actual supplies distributing to evacuees and there are cars becoming in-house power generators. The stored “supply boxes” seemed very practical and varied such as a box for persons with babies, and with children, or a box with tableware and food, and further, I would like to know how

logistics work for “boxes”. From the lecture of Marcy Malaysia, I comprehended that there is training manual for each facility. I had looked into this issue and in Japan various personnel from any kind of occupations participate in medical-logistics at disaster drills. If I had a chance, I would like to join in this drill. My position as a nurse does not tend to be included in DMAT members, however, my experience might be made good use of medical-logistics at disaster.

After the 2010 eruption, the area around Merapi volcano is restricted to live, therefore, village people forced to move to evacuation sites at first, next temporary housing, then the area called “Huntap” where a whole community migrated. In a course of my preparation for this program, an issue of social capital of reconstruction at the Grate Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake drew my attention, therefore, I interviewed this issue with this village people. I grasped their stories well with translation by Indonesian students. I understood that their strong community bond led to a successful Huntap measurement with a community as a whole migrated. One of interviewees revealed that migration of a whole village brought merit in terms of reconstruction and s/he established its company. According to an interviewee, s/he commutes to where s/he used to live and after work s/he is back to “Huntap” where s/he has a house now. S/he said s/he well understood of a hazard map and impossibility to live in the old house any more. Now s/he obtained sufficient housing and job from the government, in the end, s/he had no complaint. The hazard map is effective for not only indicating location of evacuation sites but also fostering to understand disaster. This “Huntap” measurement might not happen in Japan since there are differences in kind of community from Indonesia, the government compensation, and gaining enough land for a whole community migration. However, it is the one good suggestive measurement for Japan.

In conclusion, this program’s main theme was gender and vulnerability. I usually tend to think over a matter as a nurse, however, this program gave me an opportunity to see a thing with different viewpoints such as gender.

Their “Supply box” was very impressive to me because boxes contained necessary goods for childbearing. At BPBD, women staff explained the facility and I could see actively working women there. From the lecture of Professor Roni Alexander, I learned the percentage of women faculty at universities in Japan, Taiwan, and Indonesia. I already had knowledge of the low women’s rate at the leadership position in Japan, and I got shocked even so when I heard similar situations Taiwan and Indonesian students. There might be cultural and/or historical reasons for this, but I am encouraged to know women leaders increased gradually. At the time of disaster, also, having women leaders surely would encourage other women.

In this program, we had discussions and workshops on evacuation sites and one of our group team agendas was supporting for women, children and the elderly. Especially, a privacy issue is very important for women’s quality of life at the evacuation site. In Indonesia, there are many Muslim people, therefore I guessed Indonesian students emphasized on more women’s privacy.

I experienced several discussions and presentations. Given several scenarios easily made me think what an actual measurement should be. And communicating with students with different backgrounds from mine gave me a lot of thought. Cultivating a broader viewpoint is important, and especially, it is crucial when we establish a gender-sensitive disaster risk management.