

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

I attended the 2019 UNESCO Chair Summer Program and it consisted of lectures on disaster risk management focused on gender and vulnerability, discussions, field trip and fieldwork, and workshops. I am grateful that this program fostered my ability to carry out tasks in a global setting. The two-week program gave me an opportunity to study and communicate with people with various academic and cultural backgrounds and even to build a very good friendship I would like to continue for the future. I appreciate all of you organized this program for giving me this chance.

(1) What I saw:

There were lectures in the first week and a field trip in the second week. Lectures in English were mainly on disaster risk management focused on gender and vulnerability gender. Lectures covered a variety of topics such as meteorology, disaster management, forensic medicine and this enabled to broaden my knowledge. My major is Nursing and I have some knowledge of nursing at disaster, some of Indonesian students also major Nursing, so on common ground we both could do in-depth discussion of disaster-related nursing.

In the field trip, we visited and lectured from staff at tsunami and volcano-related facility and interviewed community members at the evacuation site. At the facility, there are evacuation route maps and hazard maps, and a traditional musical instrument, Kentongan which uses as a disaster alarm. And I had an opportunity to observe the facility monitoring the coast. We also visited BPBD, the center for Merapi volcano eruption. There are an evacuation route map and hazard map when the volcano erupts and I also had a chance to see building utilities. Furthermore, at the evacuation site for the 2010 eruption, I interviewed some of the community members.

(2) What I thought:

Both Indonesia and Japan are island countries being prone to disasters, but disaster risk management differs in some ways. The first one is tsunami risk management. I learned there are a hazard map, and education for simulating disaster, however, still houses are on the coastline and their businesses mainly related to fishing, I thought more raising awareness toward disaster should be done. Staff informed us that they understood their disaster education is working because community members changed their acts like escaping further away from the coast than before and changing their business venues. "Evacuating far from the coast" is a very vague standard however and it is difficult for each of them to judge "how far" is enough and prepare for unexpected situations in order to protect themselves from tsunami. Actually, some of them continuously run their businesses on the beach with no embankments. The second one is that community bond has both pros and cons. For instance, people who have originally excluded from a community might tend to have limited access to disaster measurement and its information. Those problems might apply for Japanese cases and it is crucial to establish the system to deliver information to all community members.

(3) What I felt:

I thought my preparation for this program was not enough. For my preparation, I visited the Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation institution at Kobe and studied disaster risk management and evacuation alarm. My knowledge is small for its actual operating system, therefore, it was not possible to compare Indonesian measurements with Japanese ones.

In Indonesia, there are many Muslim people and I had an opportunity to observe their lives based on Islamic precepts.

Students in this program are from three different countries and none of us are English speakers, but communication was done in English. I felt I needed to speak out, at the same time, I felt less confident in my English proficiency. Yet, one student advised me to speak up so that group members saw what I comprehended and did not need to feel do not ashamed of your English skills since all of us, non-English speakers are put on the same situation. This realized me it is important to command English on this given precious opportunity.

(4) What I think about gender-sensitive disaster risk management:

Gender refers to socially and culturally constructed distinction of sex. At the time of disaster, gender implies biological meaning, also gender is itself holding a variety of concepts; ethnicity culture, race, race, social class, age, handicapped or not. Unfortunately, the time of disaster especially tends to reinforce preexisting gender-role and it might foster to increase women's house chore. Thus, in order to not create those situations, I think that it is necessary to establish gender-sensitive measurement.