

学部・研究科 Faculty/School	学科・コース Course
Graduate School of International Cooperation Studies	Department of Economic Development and Policies

(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

(1) In a field trip, we visited two places: Madang and Merope volcano areas. Madang is a sightseeing location with a beach in a coastal area about an hour and a half by bus from Jogjakarta and this area is prone to tsunami and floods. We had a chance to visit Disaster Responses Headquarters and the facility monitoring the beach. There was a short lecture on disaster drills, tsunami notice, and disaster risk management for floods. Merapi volcano is located at one-hour distance from Gadj Mada University. This volcano is still active and erupts about once every five years. The 2010 eruption is a major one and caused of many casualties and many village people were forced to evacuate. Also, we observed a disaster management center, an evacuation site, and the early alarming system. Staff at the Disaster Management Headquarters in Merapi volcano explained the procedure of monitoring, the information tool application and evacuation plan. In addition, the facility stored foods, study tools and toys for children, trucks for evacuees' transportation. I also visited a newly built community after disaster and some evacuees kindly shared their stories with us.

(2) In both areas, I got a good impression of their well –preparation for disaster such as an early alarming system. However, some of evacuees revealed that there are some problems they could not hear alarm siren. Disaster risk management in Japan has similar problems even we went through several kinds of disaster. Observing our alike situations made me realize its difficulty of disaster risk management. I would like to point out there are some improvement need to be done such as increasing number of times of alarm tests from once a year to every six months.

There are interesting points that disaster drills are to call a participation of tourists in addition to the local community and a drill hold at school is also including the surrounding community members. As far as I know, I had never heard of such a drill in Japan. Drills at school with community members could be very effective since the number of disaster responders would increase and it contributes to raise awareness toward disaster. On the other hand, one of community members in Merapi volcano area shared a story that after major eruption there was no single drill at all and s/he was concerned about it. According to a community leader, however, once a year drill was held, then it might a problem of PR and its distribution of information.

In the evacuation plan, each community is assigned to “sister village” and/or “sister school”. In case of eruption, each community as a whole is going to migrate to its “sister village”. The selecting process of “sister village” is done by taking its environment into consideration, such as no liver nearby. This is because the lava from the volcano flows faster along to the liver and crossing the liver is very dangerous. My question was what happens if both a community where they are originally from and “sister village” was damaged at the same time. What we should like to know is the statistic evidence which shows the probability of both two villages hit and damaged by disaster. One evacuee due to the Merapi volcano eruption has lived for two years at the evacuation site and her/his roof of makeshift house made from bamboos and every heavy rain caused leaked

and flood. In Japan, temporary housings with some degree of strength are built immediately after disaster. The difference between two countries was noted regarding the issue of temporary housing. It might be good way for them to be offered architectural technical advice as an aid, not just received funds.

- (4) During the last two days of the program, we tried to discuss and recommend measurement with gender and vulnerability standpoints. One of the most important agenda I grasped was the theme: Resilience. Resilience is such an attitude that dealing with disaster is a good opportunity to realize the bright side of it and try to rebuild a better community and social relation. In the process of reconstruction, it is crucial to encourage women to join in workforce and lead them to rethink social construction and gender role.

I found out the difficulty of building a gender-sensitive evacuation site. From lectures I learned that at the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake and the Great East Japan Earthquake, the sites are mostly run by men, many problematic situations happened because of it. For instance, women troubled to receive women's pads and most food prepared by women. The evacuation site might experience chaos, however, privacy issue and/or human rights should be taken care of. To overcome those problems, it might help that increasing women leaders and women participate in the decision-making process for goods distribution and evacuation site management. If I were staff at the disaster management team in the future, I believe what I obtained from this program surely will be sufficient enough knowledge to carry out disaster response missions.