

学部・研究科 Faculty/School	学科・コース Course
海事科学部	グローバル輸送科学科 航海マネジメントコース

(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) What I saw in this program was disaster happened in other countries and Indonesian culture and their everyday life. I had less previous knowledge about disaster, then from lectures, I learned that definition of disaster and disaster damage. The topic that caught my attention was the way of soil running off due to flood, and Taiwanese students' presentation about disaster risk management. At the fieldwork, we visited BPBD DIY (Regional Board for Disaster Management), Merapi volcano evacuation site, the village where people migrated due to Merapi volcano eruption. The most impressed issue to me was the way of life in Indonesia. While I stayed there for two weeks, I had an opportunity to observe their lives. Surprisingly, Jogjakarta is a city with a lot of traffic and crowded streets. There are many Muslim people, I could observe women wearing hijab and living based on Islamic precepts.

(2) What I thought in this program was, 1. How to communicate in English, 2. How to tackle with gender and vulnerability at the time of disaster. In the first half of program, I had difficulty of comprehending English contents, especially, those which I had no prior knowledge. I had prepared for lecture, however, there was not enough information in Japanese and therefore actual lectures indicated me information I had never heard of. I realized strongly that my sufficient command of English is necessary to understand lectures fully. Group discussion and group work helped to foster supplemental understanding of lectures. I was hard to say details of my thought in English, however, using smartphones' translation tool and/or getting help from other students make it possible to communicate within the group.

Regarding gender, both Indonesia and Japan carry out insufficient measurement toward the aftermath of disaster. Women tended to face difficulties at the evacuation sites. A problematic point I think is that gender is not easily recognizable and people's appearance does not say its gender. This makes things complicated and needs effort to deal with. After discussion at group, I was agreed with mostly our reached conclusion, yet some disagreements between students happened because of our various backgrounds. It is essential to seek compromises and mutual agreement if possible.

(3) What I felt in this program was Indonesia and Japan have done similar disaster response activities but we differ in the course of rebuilding our lives afterward. We visited BPBD DIY (Regional Board for Disaster Management), around Merapi volcano and comprehended the Indonesian disaster risk management system. Some similar measurements to Japanese are; at first people gather in evacuation sites, then move to other facilities; storing of food; aids from military force; the way of establishing evacuation sites. However, interviews with evacuees and discussion with other students indicated some dissimilarities. For instance, handling mental health mainly relies on religion. This shocked me at first, yet I understood religion is their common ground and it might become an efficient way to treat mental health issues. At evacuation sites, it is crucial that support must be provided in taking religion into consideration. If any, religion might serve community as well in Japan.

One of interviewees said that they did not have so much resist moving to a new place and did highly assimilate to a new life in making new relationships and helping each other more than before. This point

very much differs from our problem in Japan: “solitude after disaster”, therefore, I would like to study further what factor makes this difference.

Staying in Indonesia was exciting and comfortable, other than crowded streets. The time we stayed was a dry season and it was mild. Islamic precepts are observed in every aspect of life there. Most of foods are spicy but tasty. It was interesting that it seems not “high-tech” city, but such as delivering taxis system was more convenient than Japanese one.

(4) What I learned from the program was gender and vulnerability, and Indonesian disaster measurements. I grasped that both gender and vulnerability are fluid concepts, thus establishing a rigid initiative to solve all problematic situations is impossible. The common manual is not good enough to respond to specific gender needs. My proposition is establishing the system in which evacuees’ opinions quickly reflect on measurements and it should be prioritized than creating evacuation sites beforehand. For supporting potential gender-related needs, for example, it might be done by the Internet survey study. The difficulty is however which idea is adopted and if the majority’s opinion is taken over, it is obviously influenced by current gender gap in our society. Another way of gathering opinions might be small group public meetings. I think that this makes it possible to reach more mutual agreement on disaster risk management. Stating one’s opinion and /or revealing gender might be hard occasionally, thus, it is efficient and essential way to create open society which everyone could share diverse ideas from different people in our everyday life. On the one hand, an important matter is establishing the system to distribute information and goods in a secure and an efficient manner, on the other hand, gender issue heavily depends on our openness towards new and/or different agendas.