



GENDER EQUALITY IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION THE JAPANESE EXPERIENCES

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Disaster in Japan

Issues concerning gender equality which became apparent through our experiences with the Great East Japan Earthquake

Basic Disaster Management Plan Amended (December 2011, September 2012, January 2014)

Guidelines for disaster planning, response and reconstruction from a gender-equal perspective (May 2013)

Actual situation in Japan

Let's think 'How to promote the gender equality'

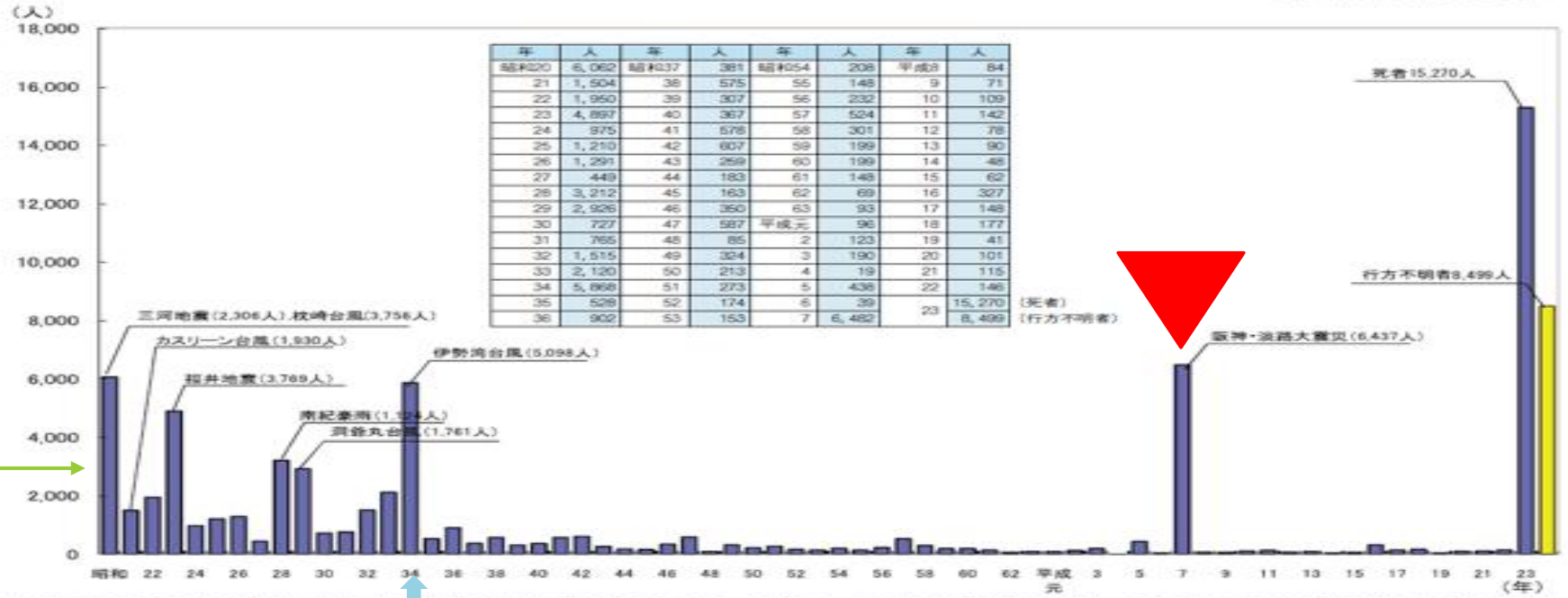
Actual situation in Japan Gender Gap Index World Ranking 2017

	Japan		Indonesia
GLOBAL INDEX	114	0.657	84
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	114	0.580	106
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	74	0.991	88
HEALTH AND SURVIVAL	Average Life 87.14 (80.98)		60
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	Member of Parliament Number 83 11.6%		95 17.1%

Mikawa Earthquake 1945/01/13
2306
Makurazaki Typhoon 1945/09/27
3756

The number of deaths or missing by disaster in Japan
1945~2011

(平成23年5月30日現在)



Isewan Typhoon
1959/09/26
5098

資料：昭和20年は主な災害による死者・行方不明者（理科年表による）。昭和21～27年は日本気象災害年報。昭和28年～37年は警察庁資料。昭和38年以後は国土技術研究センター「自然災害による死者・行方不明者」データベースによる。

(注) 平成7年の死者のうち、阪神・淡路大震災の死者については、いわゆる関連死919名を含む（兵庫県資料）。
平成22年の死者・行方不明者は速報値。
平成23年の死者・行方不明者については、東北地方太平洋沖地震のみ（緊急災害対策本部資料）。

(出典) 内閣府「平成23年度版防災白書」図1-1-10を引用

図 自然災害による死者・行方不明者

The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake



<http://www.city.kobe.lg.jp/safety/fire/hanshinawaji/higai2.html>



(平成17年12月22日現在) 2005/12/22

- 死者 the number of deaths 6,434人
- 負傷者 the number of injured people 43,792人
- 全壊及び半壊棟数
the number of houses or buildings fully or partially destroyed 249,180棟

The Great East Japan Earthquake



<https://www.city.ofunato.iwate.jp/www/contents/1454980254594/index.html>

- (平成24年5月30日警察庁発表) 2012/5/30

死者 the number of deaths 15,859人,

行方不明者 the number of missing 3,021人

負傷者 the number of injured people 5,942人(2011/10/17)

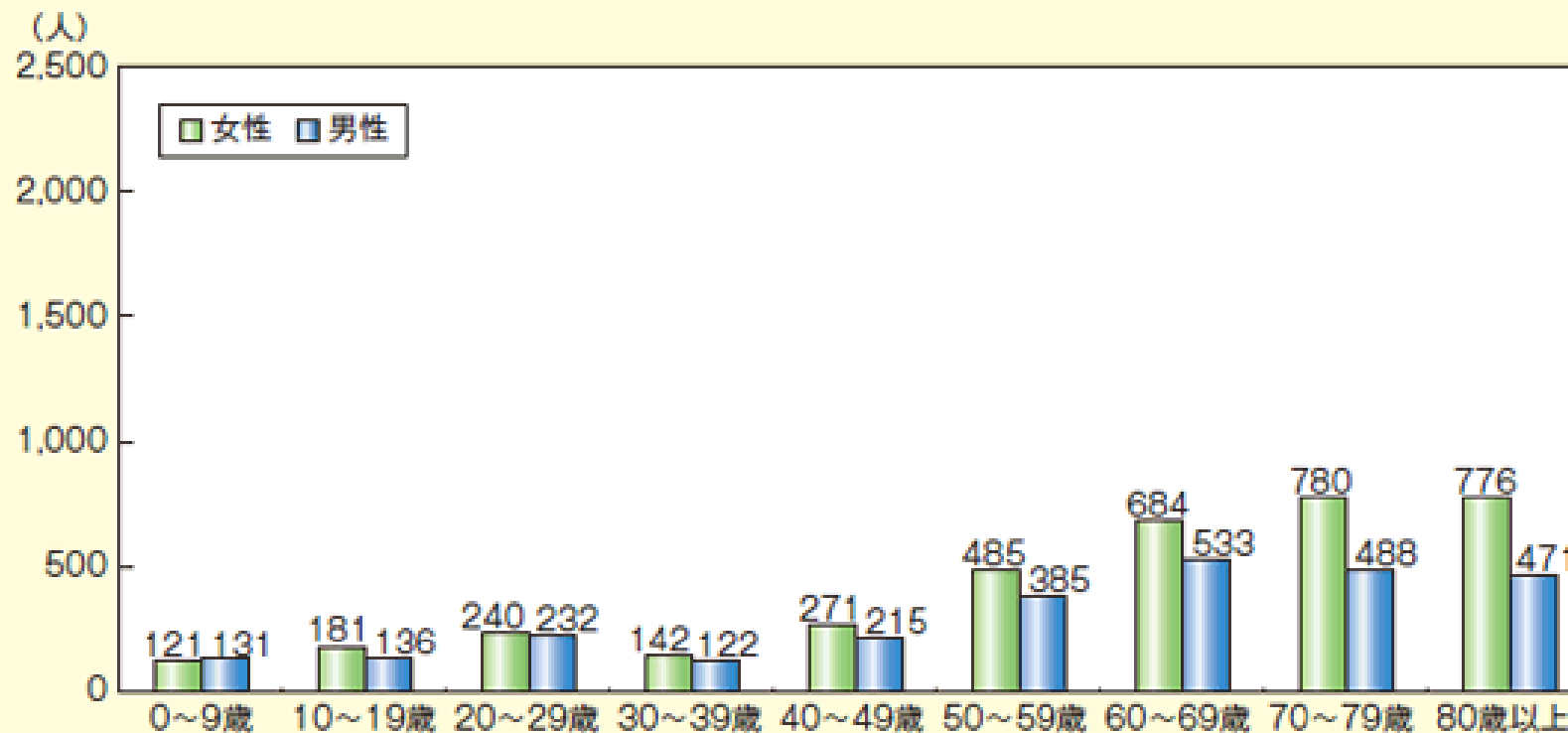
全壊 10都県 約13万棟

The number of fully destroyed houses or buildings : about 130,000 in 10 prefecture

半壊 13都道県 発生, 約26万棟

The number of partially destroyed houses or buildings : about 260,000 in 13 prefecture

第1-特-2図 阪神・淡路大震災の男女別・年齢階層別死者数（兵庫県）

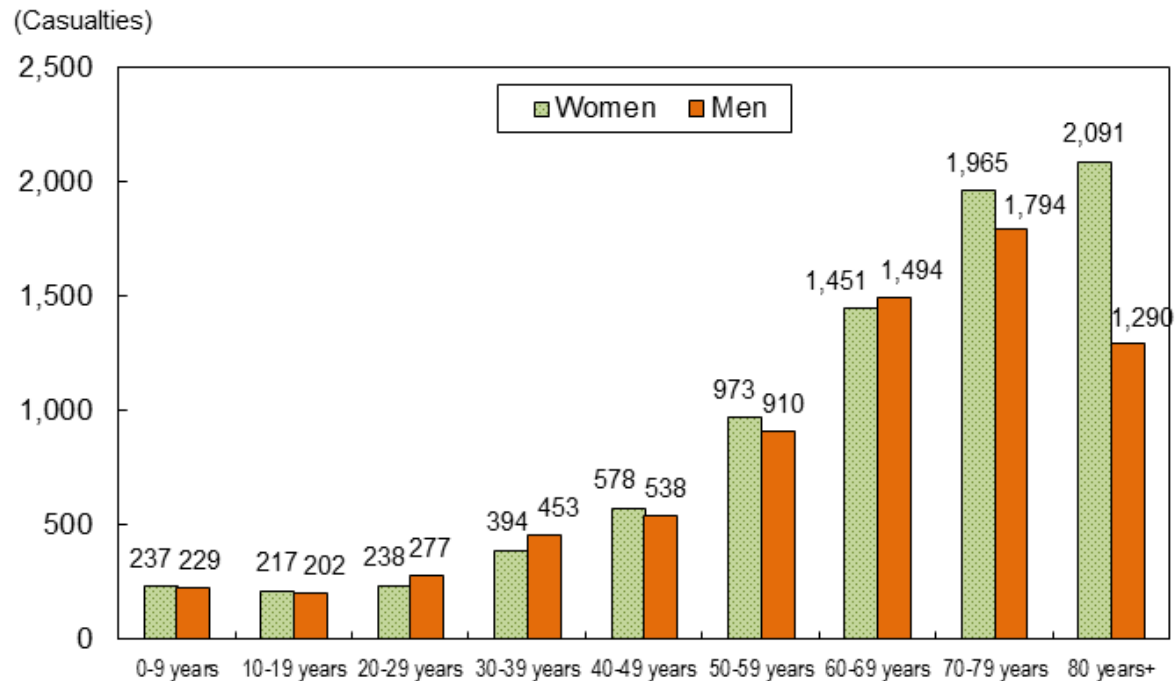


(備考) 1. 兵庫県「阪神・淡路大震災の死者にかかる調査について」(平成17年)より作成。
2. 性別不詳、年齢不詳は除く。

阪神淡路大震災 男女別・年齢階層別死者数
内閣府 平成24年男女共同参画白書

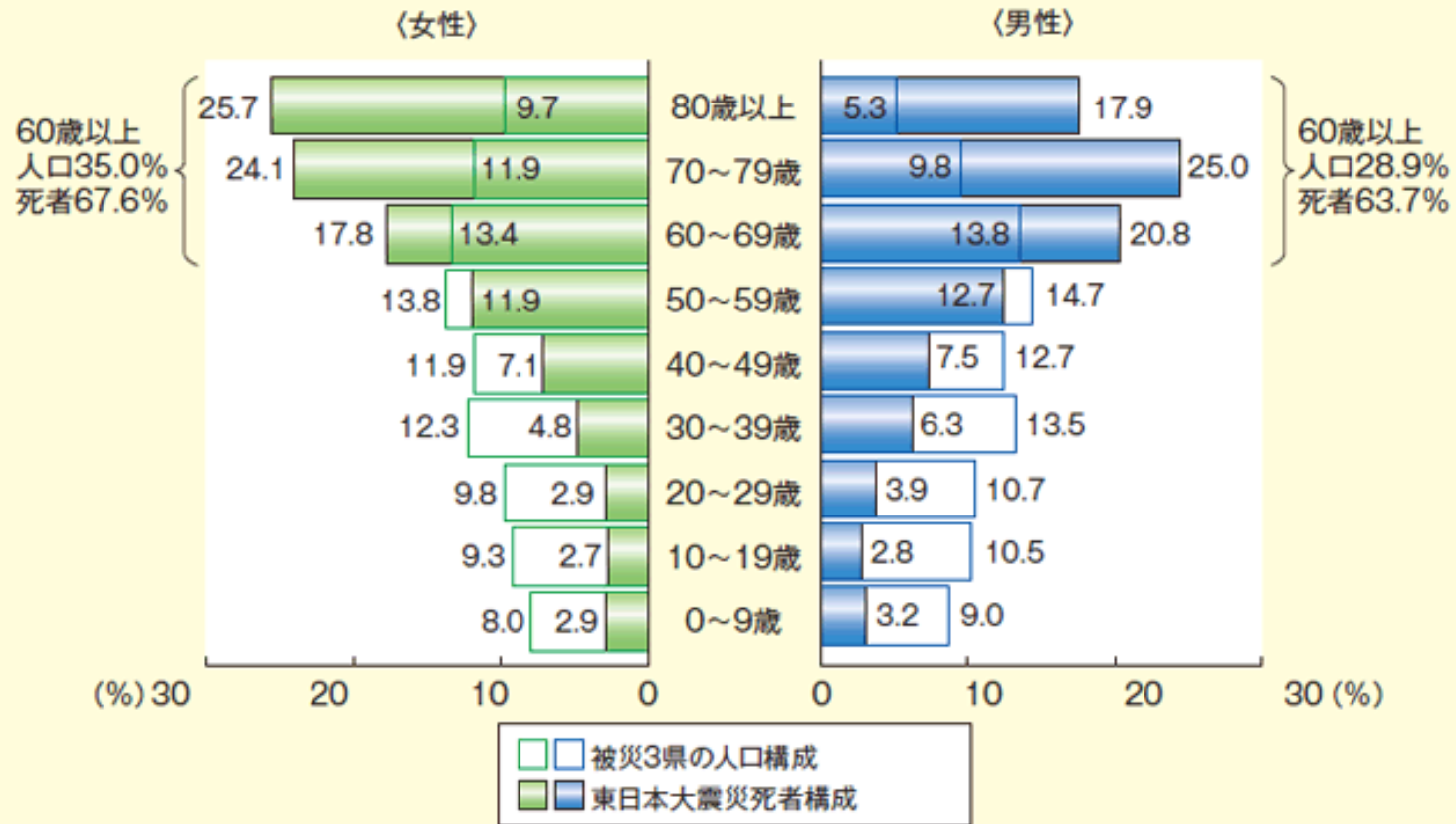
http://www.gender.go.jp/about_danjo/whitepaper/h24/zentai/html/zuhyo/zuhyo01-00-02.html

東日本大震災、ジェンダー・年齢別死者 (岩手、宮城、福島)



(Notes) 1. The data source is 'Cause of Death for Casualties in the Great East Japan Earthquake, 11.03.11-11.03.12', National Police Agency
2. Figures do not include casualties whose gender or age is not identified.

第1-特-3図 東日本大震災における男女別死者数と地域人口の年齢構成比較（岩手県・宮城県・福島県）



- (備考) 1. 警察庁「東北地方太平洋沖地震による死者の死因等について【23.3.11～24.3.11】」及び総務省「国勢調査」(平成22年)より作成。
 2. 数値は男女それぞれを100としたときの各年齢階層の構成比(%)。
 3. 被災3県の人口構成は、年齢不詳を除く。東日本大震災死者構成は、性・年齢不詳を除く。

http://www.gender.go.jp/about_danjo/whitepaper/h24/zentai/html/zuhyo/zuhyo01-00-03.html

Evacuation site



Elementary school/junior high school gymnasium is designated as a shelter

Issues concerning gender equality which became apparent through our experiences with the Great East Japan Earthquake

By Japanese Gender Equality Bureau

- * It is **difficult** to carry out response measures from the perspective of gender equality immediately after a natural disaster occurs.
- * Differences between the needs of men and women are **not considered** when carrying out emergency response measures.
- * Women are **not involved** in the decision-making process for disaster management and recovery policies.

Japanese Gender Equality Bureau described the response after the Great East Japan Earthquake as follows.

It is **difficult** to carry out response measures from the perspective of gender equality immediately after a natural disaster occurs.

Immediately after the earthquake struck, the Japanese government requested that response measures be carried out while considering the needs of women or families with children.

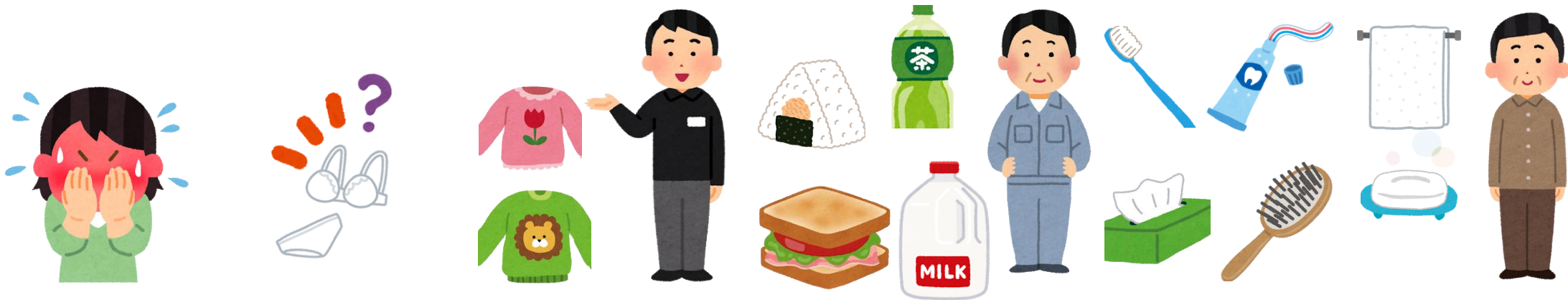
However, this was not widely recognized in the front lines of the response efforts.



↓

Differences between the needs of men and women are **not considered** when carrying out emergency response measures.

- There is a shortage of menstrual products and women's underwear. Since most of the people who run the evacuation areas are men, it is difficult for women to receive and ask for the necessary supplies.



- There is no space where women can nurse their babies or change in the evacuation areas.



There is no space where women can hang up their clothes, so they are unable to hang up their underwear.



Saving for emergency





• The withdrawal or isolation of men in the temporary housing became a problem.

Unemployment

Death of his wife or family

Loss of property



Masculinity

isolation

alcoholism

dementia

Women prepared the meals for people in the shelter



Not paid

Men took out the rubble of the town caused by Tsunami.



paid

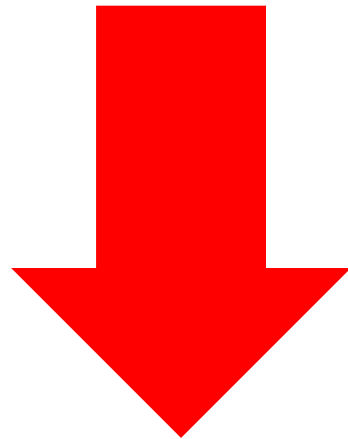
Women are not involved in the decision-making process for disaster management and recovery policies.

- Percentage of female members for prefectural disaster management councils: 3.6% (There are no female members in 12 prefectures.) *As of April 2011
- Percentage of female members involved with formulating recovery plans in committee meetings: 11.2% *As of April 2012; Data for 38 municipalities located in coastal areas.

EX.

Iwate Prefecture Committee for reconstruction		
2013	19 participants (1 woman)	5%
2018.3	25 participants (4 women)	16%

It is important to understand how to carry out emergency response measures **from the perspective of gender equality even before a natural disaster occurs.**



○ **Administration of the Evacuation Areas**

The plan clearly states that

the evacuation areas must be administered by considering the needs of women as well as families with children by doing the following

- : promotion of the participation of women in administering the evacuation areas
- ; provision of special spaces for women (clothes drying areas, changing rooms, and nursing rooms)
- ; the distribution of menstrual products and women's underwear by women; ensuring the safety of the evacuation area, etc.

○ Administration of Emergency Temporary Housing

The plan clearly states that

the emergency temporary housing must be administered by

assuring the safety of the residents,

providing psychological health care to prevent solitary death or withdrawal,
building a community among the residents,

promoting gender equality

making arrangements so that the views of the residents, beginning with women, are reflected.

Guidelines for disaster planning, response and reconstruction from a gender-equal perspective (May 2013)

Japanese Gender Equality Bureau

Guidelines and Instruction handbook

Presenting basic matters,
based upon disaster experiences of the past,
to be used as guiding principles for local governments
to take actions and respond **from a gender equality perspective**
in prevention, emergency, recovery and reconstruction, and other stages.

Expecting local governments
to draw up or revise local disaster management plans, shelter management manuals, and so on,
to draw up guidelines or manuals individually,
and to establish organizations for disaster prevention and reconstruction from a gender equality perspective.

Being available for reference to volunteer deals with fire or flood, welfare and child commissioners, community disaster prevention organizations, NPOs, NGOs, community groups, companies, universities, and other organizations that engage in disaster prevention or reconstruction activities.

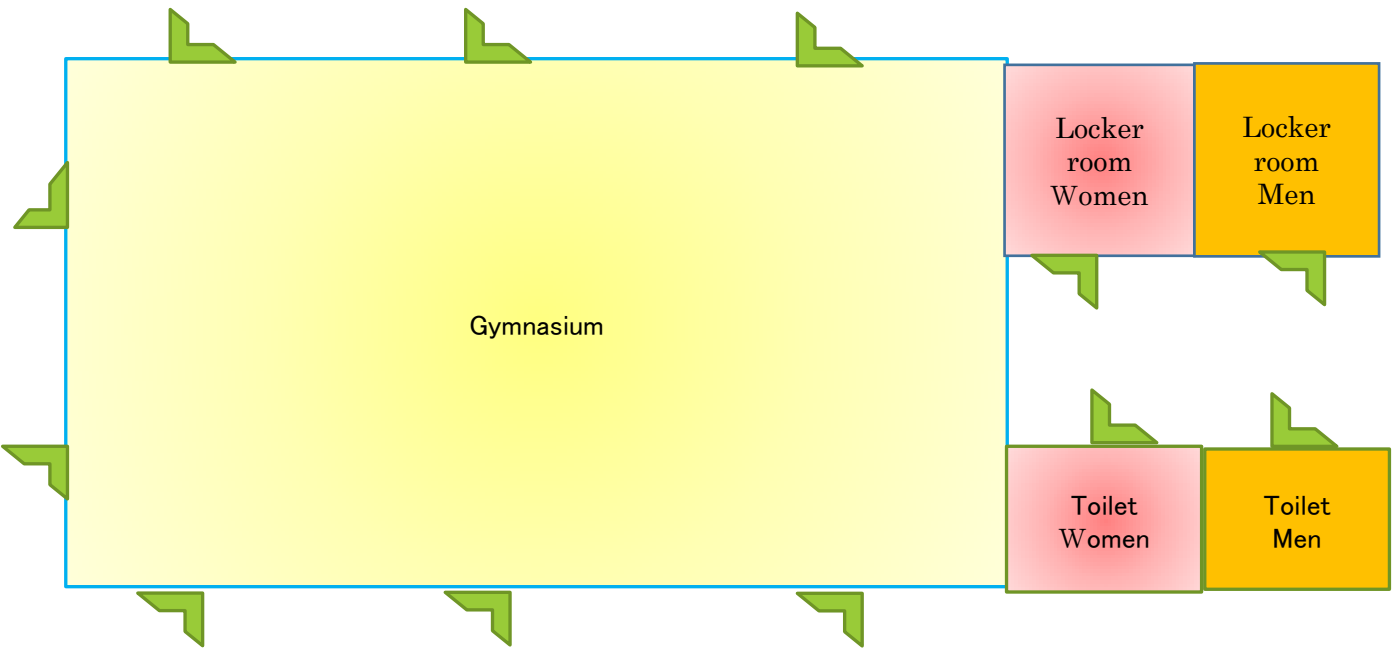
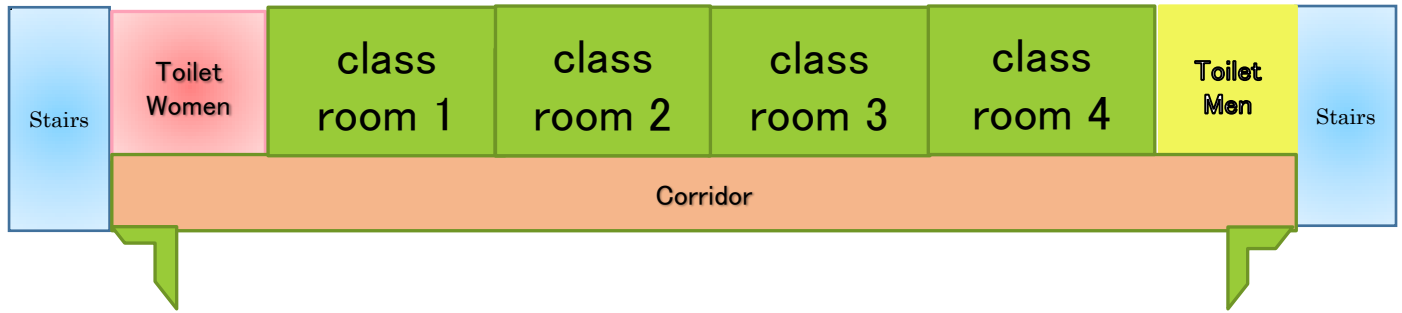
Guidelines for disaster planning, response and reconstruction from a gender-equal perspective (May 2013)

Japanese Gender Equality Bureau

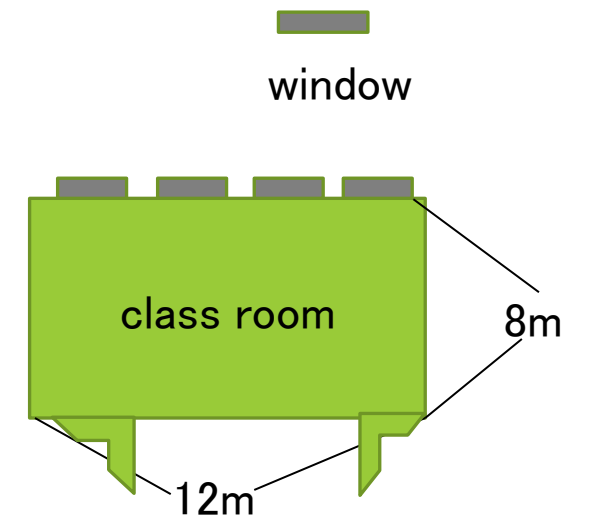
Basic concepts

- : promotion of gender equality in daily life is the foundation of disaster prevention
- : position women as the leader
- : Consider the different effects of disasters between men and women
- : Respect human rights and secure safety and peace of mind while respecting male and female differences
- : Private sector and government collaborate to promote gender equality

How to promote the gender equality?



Gymnasium



Reference

<http://www.jice.or.jp/knowledge/japan/commentary09>

<http://www.city.kobe.lg.jp/safety/fire/hanshinawaji/higai2.html>

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Gender Mainstreaming in Disaster Risk Reduction –The Japanese Experiences