Kobe University UNESCO Chair

Gender and Vulnerability in Disaster
International COVID-19 Conference

Dates: 2021.2.20 (Sat) - 21 (Sun)

Venue: On-line

Participating Institutions:

Kobe University
Gadjah Mada University
Kaohsiung National University of Science and Technology
Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman
Mae Fah Luang University
Thammasat University

United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

UNESCO Chair on Gender and Vulnerability
in Disaster Risk Reduction Support,
Kobe University, Japan

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Director, Gender Equality Office, Kobe University 1

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Greetings

Ronni Alexander
Director, Gender Equality Office, Kobe University

I am very happy to share with you the report of our first Kobe University UNESCO Chair Online International COVID-19 Conference, held from 20-21 February 2021. The 45 participants included faculty and a total of 33 students from Kobe University and our UNESCO Chair partner universities: Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia; National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan; Mae Fah Luang University and Thammasat University, Thailand; and Universiti Tunku Abdal Rahman, Malaysia. The Kobe University UNESCO Chair is entitled "Gender and Vulnerability in Disaster Risk Reduction Support," and its purpose is to share experience gained since the 1995 Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake and to deepen connections with other countries and institutions to create a safer and more inclusive world. An important aspect of our UNESCO Chair is education, and as the only UNESCO Chair devoted to gender and disaster, we felt it was especially important to focus some attention on the current COVID-19 pandemic. Although the pandemic is far from over, it is important to reflect on what has happened so far, share our experiences and knowledge, learn from each other and work together to get through this difficult time and make a better tomorrow. One step in this process of reflection and cooperation was the holding of this International COVID-19 Conference.

The conference itself had two main parts: information sharing and knowledge production. The information sharing part featured presentations from each university reflecting the situation in their country from the perspective of gender and vulnerability. The knowledge production aspect was based on discussions in focus groups composed of students and faculty members from each of the participating institutions, group presentations and plenary discussions. The focus groups were tasked with responding to the following questions: (1) What are important issues to address in a pandemic with regard to gender and vulnerability? (2) What can individuals, groups, governments, NGOs, international organizations, and international networks like ours do to improve the situation? What can/will you do? (3) What would you want to share with future generations about this experience? Their final presentations were excellent and are included in this report.

I would like to take this opportunity to again thank all involved in the preparation and implementation of this conference. It is impossible to replicate on-line the actual experience of visiting a foreign country, but in addition to sharing knowledge, participants at this conference were able to make friends and deepen connections across borders. I hope those friendships remain and grow stronger, even after the memories of this on-line conference have faded and the current crisis is long behind us.

ごあいさつ

神戸大学男女共同参画推進室長
アレキサンダー　ロニー

２０２１年２月２０日～２１日に開催された初めての神戸大学ユネスコチェア　オンライン国際COVID-19会議の報告書を共有できることはとてもうれしいです。神戸大学とユネスコチェアの4か国のパートナー大学（ガジャマダ大学{インドネシア}、高雄科技大学{台湾}、メーファールアン大学とタマサート大学{タイ}、トゥンク・アブドゥル・ラーマン学{マレーシア}）から３３名の学生や先生が参加し、計45名の会議が開催されました。

神戸大学ユネスコチェアのテーマは「ジェンダーや脆弱性に配慮した減災対策」であり、１９９５年の阪神淡路大震災の経験を共有し、ほかの国や大学などとのつながりを強化し、より安全でインクルーシブな世界をつくることを目的としています。 ユネスコチェアの重要な活動の一つは教育で、ジェンダーと災害をテーマとする唯一のユネスコチェアとして、現在の新型コロナウイルス感染拡大に目を向ける必要があると考えました。 現在の流行は決して終わったわけではないですが、今までのことをふりかえり、経験や知識を共有し、お互いから学び、そして今の大変な時期を乗り越えてより良い明日をつくりだすために協力すること重要です。 よって、今回の国際COVID-19会議は、ふりかえりと協力のプロセスの一環として開催されました。

会議は、二つの部分から構成されています。 第一部の主な目的は情報の共有で、第二部は知識の創造を目的としています。 前半では、各大学の学生がジェンダーや脆弱性の視点からその国の現状を発表しました。 後半は、各大学の学生や教員から構成された分科会での議論、グループ発表と全体での議論を行いました。 分科会では、以下の問いかけに答えるような課題が与えられました。 （１）パンデミックが起きたら、ジェンダーと脆弱性に関する最も重要な課題とはなにか。（２）個人、集団、政府、NGO、国際機構や私たちのような国際的なネットワークは現状を改善するためになにかできるのか。あなた自身はなにができ、なにをするのか。（３）コロナの体験について、次世代になにを伝えたいか。これらの問いかけについての最終発表は非常に優れており、本報告書に掲載されているので、ぜひご覧ください。

最後にもう一度準備から実施までかかわった皆様に感謝の意を表したいと思います。 オンライン会議では、実際に外国を訪れることを再現することは不可能ですが、知識の共有以外に、本会議に参加された方々は国境を超えて友だちになり、つながりを強化することができました。現在の危機が過ぎ去り、本会のことが記憶から消えた後でも、この会議をきっかけに生まれた友情がずっと強くなり続けることを祈っています。

Conference Schedule

Day 1			
10:30-10:45	*Opening remarks & short lecture/introduction (15 min)*		*Ronni Alexander*
10:45-11:00	*Short videos from each group about COVID-19*		Order: MFU, UTAR, NKUST, UGM, KU
11:00-12:45	*Student presentations** 5 groups/15 min. = 90 min.*	*10 min./group presentation and 5 min. question/ comment*	Order: NKUST, UGM, MFU, UTAR, KU
12:45-13:15	*Discussion*	*Questions/comments*	*Plenary*
Lunch break	*Breakout rooms available if necessary for meeting, chatting, etc.*		
14:15-14:45	*Country group discussion: confirm understanding of presentations, etc.*	*Focus groups in breakout rooms.*	*faculty/staff will join as advisers for their students*
14:45-15:00	*Plenary*	*Presentation theme assignment explained*	*Focus group members announced*
15:00-16:00	*Mixed group discussion about presentation, situations in each country: questions and comments*	*Focus groups in breakout rooms.*	*faculty/staff will join as advisers for each group*
16:00-16:30	*Sharing and closing*		
Day 2			
10:30-10:45	*Good morning*	*Review assignment task for groups*	
10:45-12:30	*Focus groups: Prepare report for the plenary (5 min.)*	*Students in mixed groups. White board, etc. for brainstorming*	*faculty/staff will join as advisers*
12:30-13:15	*Focus group presentations, discussion*	*6 groups/5 min. per group*	*Order: To be announced*
13:15-13:30	*Closing remarks*	*Photo*	*Show Certificates, questionnaire*

Short Lecture

“Why Kobe University UNESCO Chair is Having a COVID-19 Conference”

Ronni Alexander
Director, Gender Equality Office, Kobe University

Kobe University UNESCO Chair: Gender and Vulnerability in Disaster Risk Reduction Support

COVID-19 International Conference 2021

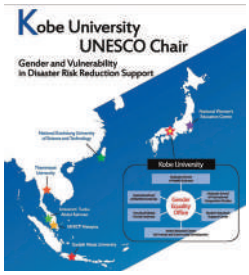
2021.2.20-21

Ronni Alexander

Director, Kobe University Gender Equality Office

WELCOME!

- Who is here?
  - Indonesia team (UGM)
  - Malaysia team (UTAR & Mercy Malaysia)
  - Thailand team (MFU & NIDC)
  - Taiwan team (NKUST)
  - Japan team (KU)



http://www.office.kobe-u.ac.jp/opge-kyodo-sankaku/index.html

What will we do?

Schedule

- Today (morning): videos and presentations from each team
- Today (afternoon): discussion in small groups
- Tomorrow morning: more discussion
- Tomorrow afternoon: presentation about your group discussions
- Closing ceremony

My talk

- Introduce Kobe University UNESCO Chair
- Introduce our conference
- Give some examples of why gender and vulnerability are important

Presentation schedule

- Short videos
1. MFU
2. UTAR
3. NKUST
4. UGM
5. KU

- Presentations (Saturday)
1. NKUST
2. UGM
3. MFU
4. UTAR
5. KU

Discussion Groups

Students	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6
MFU	Thanyachanok Nhorwaen	Kornkanok senabud	Siwakorn Kaewka	Chonnipa Amornwat	Ploypim Mamuen	Kunanon Pannin
NKUST	Chen, Hong-Wei	Lin, Hui wen	Wang, Hsiang-Chun	Lin, JIA-HUI	Liu, Kai Cheng	Su, Yu Chun
UTAR	Choong Ping Khang (M)	Hsieh, Yi Hsuan	Tô Thị Thu Hà	Heng Chun Keat (M)	PENG YICHING	Pang Jin Min (M)
KU	TANAKA KOTOMI	Mizuta Masanosuke	Ohzeki Ayako	Hirose Yuka	Miyoshi Norisa	INOOKA TOMOKA
	FENG JIEQIONG (Jean)	Babina Svetlana	Agstri Lestari Putri	Endar Kurianto	I Made Moh. Yanuar Saifudin	Yuniasih Purwanti
UGM	Dwi Puji Putranti	Ni Luh Seri Astuti				Marsha Yoke Nancy
Teachers	Syahirul Alim		Uki Noviana	Hersinta Retno Martani		Ariani Arista Putri Pertiwi
	Lim Ming Han	Lee Yee Ling	Huang Yuk Feng	Quake Huay Tin	Tan Kok Weng	
	Lu, Jinlong	Sun, Jhih-Sian	Yu, Huilung	Tseng, Kuo-Tsung	Tseng, Wen Jui	

What is a UNESCO Chair?

- Objective: creation of a university network for:
  - Teaching
  - Research
  - Cross-border sharing of knowledge
- Approval
  - Needs approval by UNESCO headquarters
  - Four-year period
  - No accompanying funding
- Role
  - Research, education, partnering, community outreach

UNESCO Chairs as of 2021.1.20
Worldwide: 831
Japan: 10

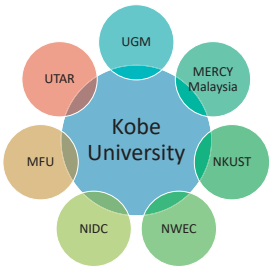
Kobe University UNESCO Chair

- Title: Gender and Vulnerability in Disaster Risk Reduction Support
- Purpose:
  - Share experience of disaster from Kobe University to the world
  - Deepen connections with other countries, institutions to create a safer and more inclusive world
- Duration: 4 years; 2018.4~2022.3
- Only UNESCO Chair on gender & disaster
- Under supervision of UNESCO Women's Division
- Part of a Global Network of UNESCO Chairs on Gender (23 chairs)

Partner Institutions

* Green: Students and Faculty attending this meeting
* Blue: Only faculty attending this meeting

- **UGM: Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia**
- **NKUST National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan**
- **UTAR: Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia**
- **School of Social Innovation, Mae Fah Luang University, Thailand**
- NIDC: Network for International Development Cooperation, Thammasat University, Thailand
- Mercy Malaysia, Malaysia
- **Kobe University, Japan**
- NWEC: National Women's Education Center, Japan



Tasks of our UNESCO Chair

This conference

RESEARCH	EDUCATION/ AWARENESS	GUIDELINES	POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS	DDR NETWORK EXPANSION
Joint research with partners • Gender sensitive and inclusive guidelines for disaster risk reduction • Build multidisciplinary model for DRR	Awareness & strategy implementation • Training for students, professional, policy makers • DRR awareness activities for local community	Establish guidelines • Circulate and disseminate through seminars, symposia, HP, etc.	Policy recommendations • Should meet local needs • Should aim to build more resilient and inclusive society	Expansion of DRR network • Build international DRR network based on gender equality and social inclusion

Why Kobe University UNESCO Chair is having a COVID-19 Conference

- The COVID-19 Pandemic is a global disaster
  - Serious social, economic implications at all levels: individual to countries, regions and the entire world
  - Global cooperation is necessary to overcome the pandemic
- The current crisis is not the first health emergency, nor will it be the last
  - Spanish Flu, HIV/AIDs, SARS, MERS, Ebola …
  - With increasing natural and human disasters, awareness and preparedness are essential
- A gender perspective and focus on vulnerability can help to make a safer world
  - If the world is safer for the most vulnerable in our communities, it will be safer for everyone

What are some of the issues for women?

- Issues especially affecting women and girls
  - Hardest hit jobs, healthcare and other frontline services
  - Jobs without social protection
  - Increased work as unpaid family, community caregivers
  - Take over when schools, childcare and other services are closed, reduced
  - Domestic violence
- Increases in:
  - Poverty, unplanned pregnancies, school dropouts, child labor of adolescent girls, household work, maternal deaths, food insecurity and malnutrition, trafficking, transactional sex, cyber harassment
- Reduced or loss of:
  - Income, financial empowerment, access to healthcare and WASH (water, sanitation, hygiene),
- Likely to be long-term negative implications - economic security & autonomy
- Women with multiple vulnerabilities are more likely to be adversely affected

Who is made vulnerable by COVID-19?

We know that COVID-19 is worse for:

- Older people
- People with underlying medical conditions

Some factors helping you to recognize vulnerability

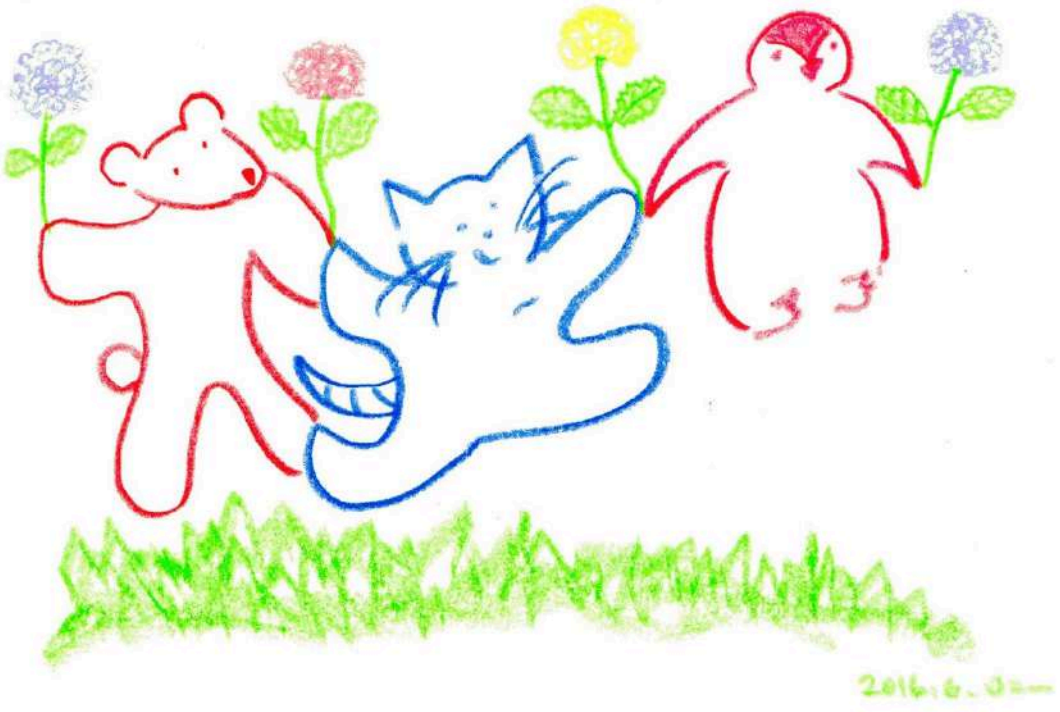
- gender, age, income, employment status, ethnicity, sexual orientation, language, disability, living alone or with others, living with school-aged or younger children, lifestyle choices, living spaces (prisons, care homes, small and crowded spaces)
- Women, men, other genders/sexualities are affected differently. Please think about those differences – What? How? Who? Why?

Objectives of our conference

- Share our experiences during the COVID-19 Pandemic
  - Similarities? Differences?
  - What were some important issues? Why?
- Reflect on the COVID-19 Pandemic from the perspective of gender and vulnerability
  - What kinds of problems? Hate/discrimination?
  - Who needs special help and why?
  - What might be done?
  - Why is gender, vulnerability important?
- Reflect on how we can 'Build back better'

What I hope you will do here

- Learn from one another!
- Be courageous! Ask a question or give your opinion.
- Reflect on your own experience!
- Think about what you can do for your community!
- Think about how and why gender and vulnerability are important!
- Think about how to pass on this experience to future generations!
- ENJOY!



Covid-19 Video Links

Mae Fah Luang University

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o3qcng-N6OE

Universiti Tunku Abdal Rahman

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JVe17zRJ59c

National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6aBtggHVAVg

Gadjah Mada University

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q2hMF3faC3E

Kobe University

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HkVoJw4XXuw

Student Presentations

National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology

Gadjah Mada University

Mae Fah Luang University

Universiti Tunku Abdal Rahman

Kobe University

What Have We Learned from Covid-19 in 2020

Presenters：**Kai** and **Nick**

February 20, 2021

Our team

Nick Kai Shan Jill Tina Shelly Hannah Arien

Outline

1. The invisible vulnerability under Covid-19
2. The voices of the front line in pandemic prevention
3. The economic impact
4. The influences for international students and the graduates
5. Conclusion

The invisible vulnerability under Covid-19

Brides from China

1

Brides from China

- Teasing
- Emotional bullying
- Self-strengthening
- Caring for the disadvantages
- Friendly pluralistic society

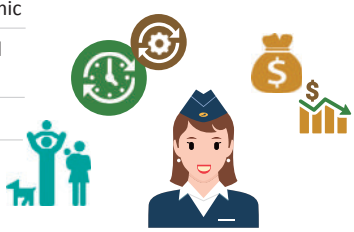
The voices of the front line in pandemic prevention

- Flight attendants
- Medical staff
- Pioneers of community pandemic prevention

2

Flight attendants

- Receiving mission under pandemic
- Income decreasing due to global lockdown
- Surprisingly family reunion
- Slashies



Medical staff

- Unbelievable work load
- Guardian angel
- Community support
- A lot of bitterness to do the job well

Pioneers of community pandemic prevention

- Quarantine checking
- Shortage of epidemic supplies
- Unconditional love for hometown

The economic impact

- Lockdown
- Business stagnant Unemployment
- Subsidy from government Revitalization plan
- Handmade bun shop Travel agency

3

The resilience of small businesses

- Job opportunities for Middle-aged women
- No business registration no compensation
- Employer and employee survive together
- God helps those who help themselves

The impact for international students and the graduates of 2020

- the graduates of 2020
- international students

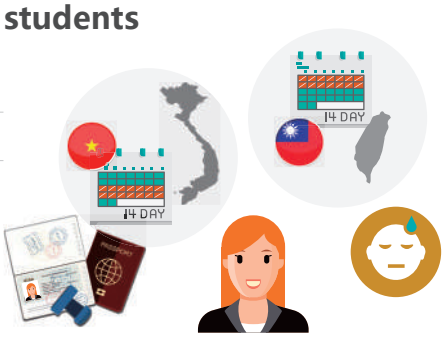
4

The graduates of 2020

- Decrease in job opportunity
- Internship brings job opportunity
- The world changes constantly
- On-line interview / work remotely

International students

- Hard to get visa
- Quarantine21 days
- Dull student life



Conclusion

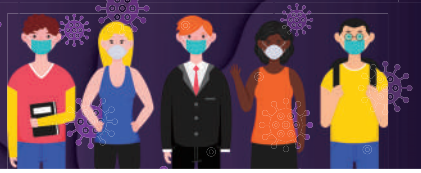
5

Conclusion

- Covid-19= public health + economy + society
- We are united
- Cooperation solves the pandemic crises
- We should increase our knowledge and ability to adapt the ever change society

Behind every cloud
there is a silver lining.

We hope all of us are well and safe.



Thank You !

COVID-19 EXPERIENCES IN INDONESIA

(issues, adaptations, and innovations)

DWI PUJI PUTRANTI
NI LUH SERI ASTUTI
AGSTRI LESTARI PUTRI
ENDAR KURIANTO
I MADE MOH. YANUAR SAIFUDIN
MARSHA YOKE NANCY

LOCALLY ROOTED, GLOBALLY RESPECTED ugm.ac.id

Cultural side-religious gathering

Cultural side-performing art

Educational side

DAILY ACTIVITIES AT SCHOOL

- Closing schools or semi lockdown and substitutes to online classes (digital learning)
- Advantages and disadvantages of digital learning are always exist. Adapt to the new learning approach is a must !
- Learning process refers to learning in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0 and community 5.0 (Merdeka Campus)

Educational SIDE

DIGITAL LEARNING WITH ONLINE CLASSES

Teaching-learning activities, student assignments, and examinations utilize online platforms, for instance, Google Classroom, Zoom, Webex, etc. (due to large-scale social restriction regulation)

LOCALLY ROOTED, GLOBALLY RESPECTED ugm.ac.id

EDUCATION INNOVATIONS IN RESPONSE TO PANDEMIC

University initiated to develop practical-based activities in augmented (AR) and virtual reality (VR) for immersive distance learning

HOW IS COVID-19 AFFECTING INDONESIA IN HEALTH

Barriers in health service

Limited covid-19 detection tools

Most people don't use masks

Panic

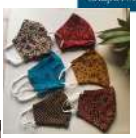
Many medical personnel died

Medical personnel lack personal protective equipment

Full covid-19 patient care center

Online Consultation

Empowerment of Local's MSME by the government



Massive Recruitment Healthcare Workers to Care Covid-19 Patients

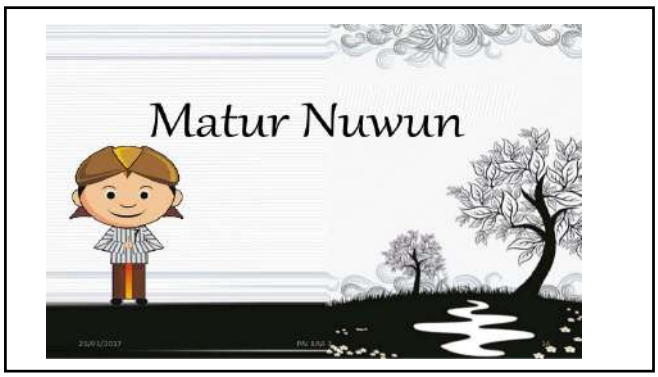
PCR test for people with symptoms and close contact of confirmed cases of Covid-19

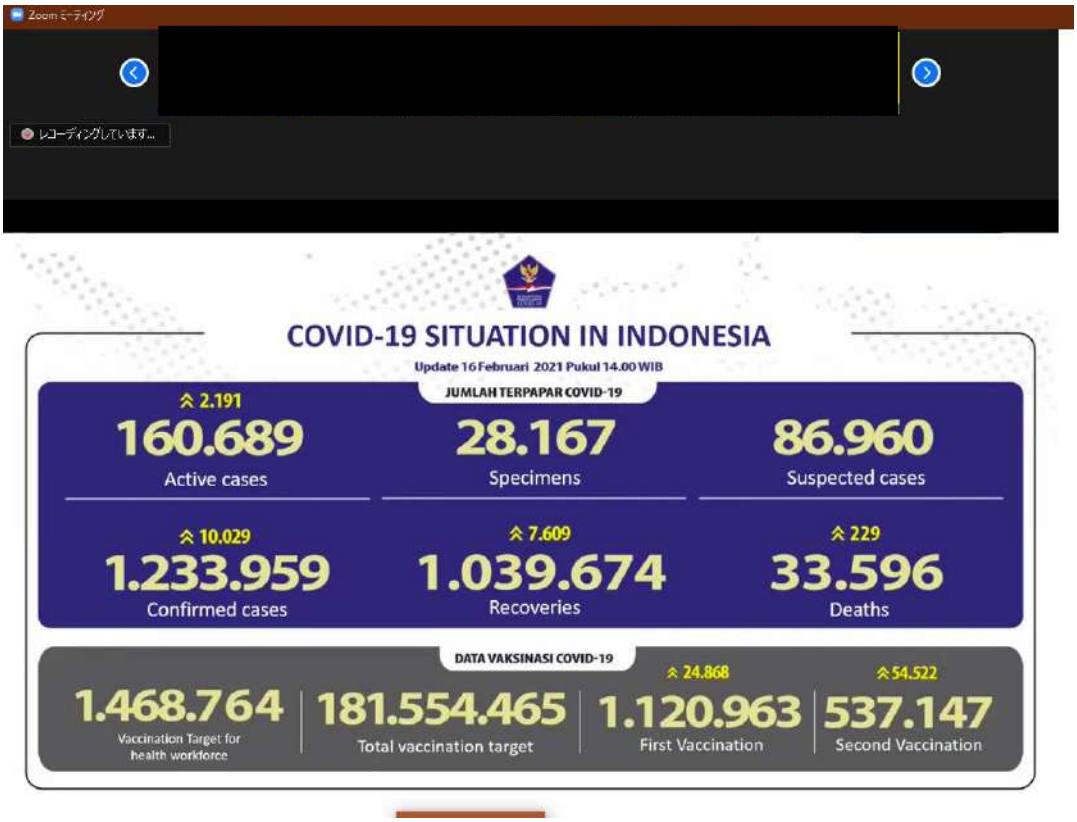
Covid-19 Emergency Hospital and Building

THE INNOVATIONS IN INDONESIA

Locally made COVID-19 detector approved by Health Ministry

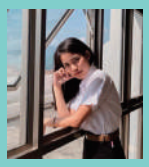
TELEHEALTH


Matur Nuwun


Zoom ミーティング
レコーディングしています...
COVID-19 SITUATION IN INDONESIA
Update 16 Februari 2021 Pukul 14.00 WIB
JUMLAH TERPAPAR COVID-19
2.191
160.689
Active cases
28.167
Specimens
86.960
Suspected cases
10.029
1.233.959
Confirmed cases
7.609
1.039.674
Recoveries
229
33.596
Deaths
DATA VAKSINASI COVID-19
1.468.764
Vaccination Target for health workforce
181.554.465
Total vaccination target
24.868
1.120.963
First Vaccination
54.522
537.147
Second Vaccination

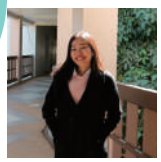
Kobe University UNESCO Chair
"Gender and Vulnerability in Disaster"
International COVID-19 Conference
Thailand Cases

Presented By



Kornkanok Sanabud
2nd year student
School of Social Innovation

Siwakorn Kaewka
4th year student
School of Social Innovation



Chonnipa Amornwat
1st year of MA program
School of Social Innovation

Today's outlines

01 The Experiences and Impacts of COVID-19 in Thailand

02 Impacts of COVID-19 to Rural Women in Pineapple Micro-Enterprises of Nang Lae Sub District in Chiang Rai

03 Education "Door-to-Door": The Teacher's Creative Response and Strategy to the Covid-19 Impact in Rural School in Chiang Rai

04 Impacts of COVID-19 on Merchants in Chiang Rai Night Bazaar and Night Market Walking Street

What has life during COVID-19 pandemic been like in Thailand?

Mae Fah Luang University during COVID-19 Pandemic

Source: Facebook MFU Photoclub

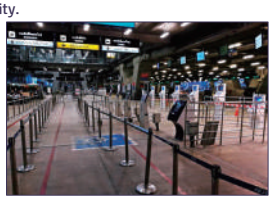
1.The Impact on Employment

According to the National Statistical Office and Social Security Office and Bank of Thailand's article, the COVID-19 pandemic impacted Thailand's employment. The workers need to reduce the working hours and lay off if necessary, which influences their income.

Source: https://www.alamy.com/bangkok-thailand-26th-sep-2020-people-visit-the-job-expo-thailand-2020-in-bangkok-thailand-sept-26-2020-the-national-job-fair-runs-from-sept-26-to-sept-28-credit-rachen-sageamsakxinhuaalamy-live-news-image376804810.html

2.The Impact on Tourism and Aviation

COVID-19 has also impacted Thai tourism by decreasing the number of foreign tourists from a total number 32,582,548 people in 2019 to 6,692,775 people in 2020 (-79.46%), even though Thailand has begun to receive 'special' tourists to come to Thailand under conditions of detention in ASQ (Alternative State Quarantine), an alternative state-designated detention facility.



Source: https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/05/1063092

3. The Impact on Export

COVID-19 pandemic has hit the lowest number of Thai export, 22.5%, for the first time in more than ten years. In the first five months of 2020, the Thai export has shrunk to 3.7% due to lockdown measures of each country.

Source: https://www.aseanbriefing.com/news/guide-thailands-import-export-procedures/

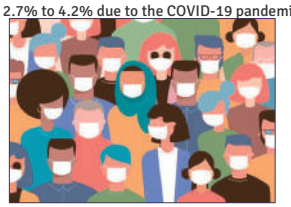
4.The Impact on Education

COVID-19 has forced the school closure to prevent the virus spread. However, other problems arise, such as the gap in education accessibility and social and mental issues.

Source: https://www.unicef.org/thailand/stories/school-reopening-how-teachers-and-students-are-adjusting-new-normal-thailand

5.The Impact on Health

The number of COVID-19 cases in Thailand today has reached 23,746, with 79 people died, and it is continuously increasing day by day. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic has significantly influenced the severe mental conditions among Thai people. For instance, stress levels among medical personnel increased from 4.8% to 7.9%, while among the general public, they increased from 2.7% to 4.2% due to the COVID-19 pandemic (Bangkok Post, 2021).



Source: https://www.bangkokpost.com/thailand/general/1885665/face-masks-compulsory-on-all-trains

Chiang Rai province

Source: https://th.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E0%B9%84%E0%B8%9F%E0%B8%A5%E0%B9%8C:Thailand_Chiang_Rai_locator_map.svg

These are our mini projects on COVID-19 Issue

Invisibility in the Border: Impacts of COVID-19 to Rural Women in Pineapple Micro-Enterprises of Nang Lae Sub District in Chiang Rai

By Chonnipa Amorwat

Background

Since the big hit of Covid-19, economic activities have struggled or shut down forever, especially for the micro-enterprises, such as Nang Lae' Pineapple in Chiang Rai. This small business is the only primary source of income for most rural women in this area. The COVID-19 situation stops tourists from visiting Chiang Rai, making the rural women's lives more vulnerable due to their lesser income.

No.	Age	Social Status	Income before COVID19	Income after COVID19	Government Support?
1	70	Widow, lives alone	800 - 1,000 Baht	300 - 500 Baht	5,000 Baht for 3 months
2	42	Single	1,000 - 2,000 Baht	300 - 600 Baht	5,000 Baht for 3 months
3	55	Married, no children	2,000 - 3,000 Baht	400 - 1,500 Baht	5,000 Baht for 3 months
4	43	Married, with children	More than 2,000 Baht	300 - 500 Baht	5,000 Baht for 3 months
5	55	Widow, live with daughter	More than 1,000 Baht	300 - 600 Baht	5,000 Baht for 3 months
6	44	Married, with children	More than 2,000 Baht	Less than 200 Baht	5,000 Baht for three months
7	42	Married, with children		300 - 500 Baht	
8	55	Married, with children	5,000 - 8,000 Baht	500 - 700 Baht	5,000 Baht for 3 months
9	43	Married, with children		300 - 500 Baht	
10	22	Single	1,000 - 2,000 Baht	300 - 600 Baht	5,000 Baht for 3 months

Findings

- They get fewer benefits, which are unable to cover the cost of living, especially for married women with children.
- There is no specific policy related to women in SMEs. The government compensation policy is 5,000 baht per three-month under the national policy only for those who are registered. Meanwhile, most rural women cant access this system.
- All rural women were shocked and stressed to face the situation of COVID-19. Before the COVID-19, the women pineapple seller was living in poverty. Now it has become worse since COVID-19 because of their lesser income. Therefore, there is no adequate income to support their family.
- They want the government to provide the compensation policy to pineapple micro-enterprise since they are not included in this policy. They want the government to check up on them and survey how their lives have been affected by COVID-19 and provide help.

Education "Door-to-Door": The Teacher's Creative Response and Strategy to the Covid-19 Impact in Rural School in Chiang Rai

By Kornkanok Sanabud

Background

The COVID-19 force the school closed for 3 months. However, not all students have the fortune to easily access education, especially in the rural area, for instance, Mae Ta La Witthaya School, located on a hill of Doi Luang National Park, Chiang Rai.

This middle school consists of students from Hmong ethnic group who have no facilities at their home, such as electricity (they use only a solar panel) and electronic devices to access online study, like in urban school.

These challenges reinforce teachers of this school to create a solution for students in providing education. Therefore, the solution to this problem is "door-to-door" education.

Findings

- "Door-to-door" education is an approach of getting access to education by going to the student's home and providing the assignment or homework and teach some lessons at students' home. The teacher will go to one student's home with at least four students at one meeting time.
- For teachers, this approach is the most effective way to preserve the quality of education.
- Because of the 'door-to-door' education, students and parents are delighted to meet their teachers at home. Therefore, when the students are happy, the lesson will be also received very well.

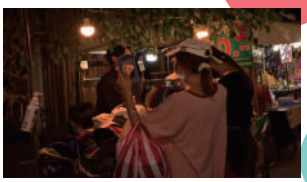
The Impact of COVID-19 on Merchants in Chiang Rai Night Bazaar and Night Market Walking Street

By Siwakorn Kaewka

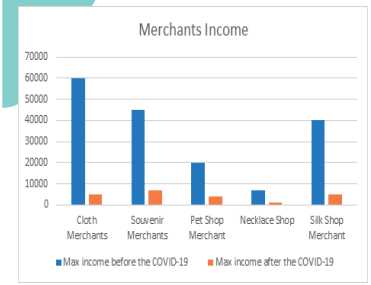
Background

As a consequence of the COVID-19, most shops have been close since March 2020 and reopen around August 2020. However, foreign tourists still cannot enter Thailand, which makes shops, e.g., Night Bazaar and Night Market Walking Street, experience a declining income of around 90%.

Moreover, the issue of crossing the border illegally causes decreasing the number of domestic tourists as they feel afraid of COVID-19 spread. Also, the curve policy causes the closure for these particular shops, which is at night.



Findings



- Merchants in both Night Bazaar and Night Walking Street are suffering from heavily falling income for almost 90 percent compared to their max income before the COVID-19.
- Due to that, some merchants cannot afford to pay for the rental shop, which will cause them to shut down their business.
- To survive their business, these merchants reduce their products price to draw attention from domestic tourists instead of foreign tourists because they cannot enter Thailand.
- The government provides "the Half-Half policy and Left No One Behind" to stimulate people to buy things and help merchants make sales.

THE END

Thank You For Kind Attention

School of Social Innovation,
Mae Fah Luang University, Thailand

HEAVEN FOR THE PEOPLE

REDEFINING THE ROLE OF THE MOSQUE AS A COMMUNITY SOCIAL HUB

The rapid progress of the Covid-19 pandemic has led us to re-evaluate the importance of our daily living environment. The religious world in all traditions responses to natural disasters in the forms of offering social support and conduct in the community. However, it is noted that after a year of the deadly pandemic, most of the architecture design of existing mosques in Malaysia are not able to provide comprehensive social support to serve as pandemic shelters during Covid-19 outbreak, even though mosques are found located in just around every corner of the towns and cities.

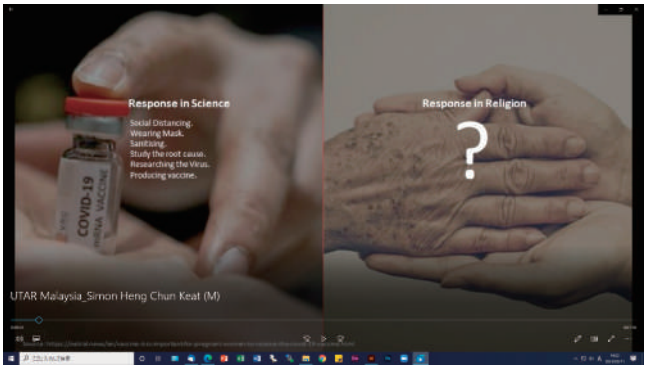
The design direction is to reinforce the forgotten roles, and transforms them into a living, dynamic and social friendly institution and platforms, where a refuge albeit temporarily during the time of natural pandemic disasters is forged. It serves to act as a pilot project that hopefully will encourage other mosques would follow suit upon its successful implementation.

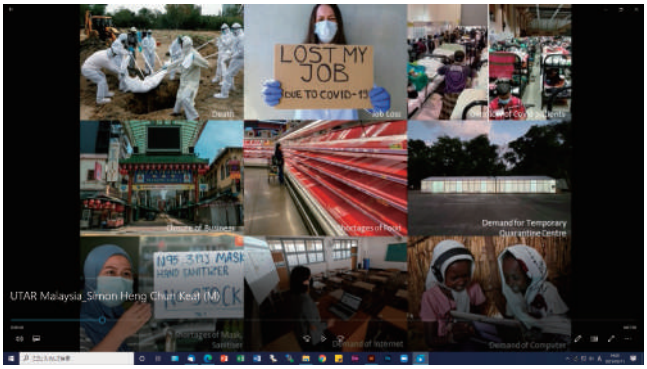
The project is inspired by the idea of heaven in the Quran teaching, in which the garden of paradise will be there to welcome those who do the righteous deeds. The centre is embedded with meaning of heaven, through the architectural intervention of social program and spaces. Each visitor arrives at his own conclusions and grows emotionally.

The heavenly centre eventually will become a hub to please Allah, with the greeting of peace, a Jannah like place (Garden), a place with companion, a place with food and drink, and a home for the community in times of dire needs.

COVID-19
and Social Architecture in
MALAYSIA

NORTH AMERICA
North Pacific Ocean
North Atlantic Ocean
ASIA
AFRICA
SOUTH AMERICA
South Pacific Ocean
South Atlantic Ocean
Indian Ocean
AUSTRALIA

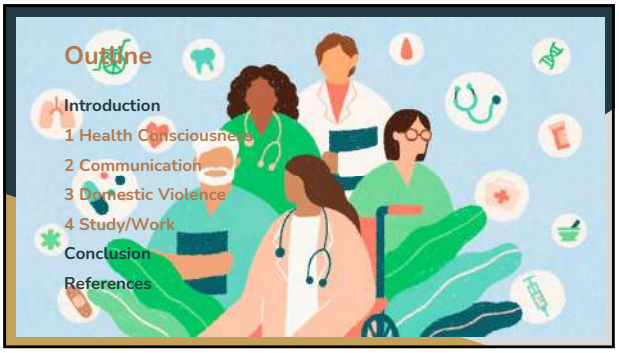

Response in Science
Social Distancing.
Wearing Mask.
Sanitising.
Study the root cause.
Researching the Virus.
Producing vaccine.
COVID-19
Response in Religion
?
UTAR Malaysia_Simon Heng Chun Keat (M)

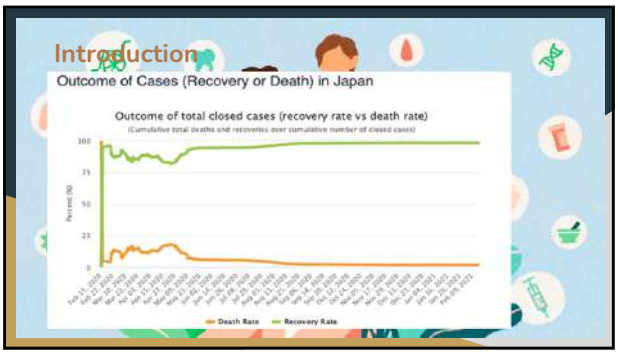

LOST MY JOB
DUE TO COVID-19
Death
Job Loss
Closure of Business
Shortages of Food
Demand for Temporary Quarantine Centre
N95 3ply MASK
HAND SANITIZER
Shortages of Mask, Sanitizer
Demand of Internet
Demand of Computer
UTAR Malaysia_Simon Heng Chun Keat (M)

90,000 Job Losses in 2020 due to Covid
PERKESO
UTAR Malaysia_Simon Heng Chun Keat (M)

UTAR Malaysia_Simon Heng Chun Keat (M)

Changes in Daily Life
in Japan Due to Covid-19
Kobe University
PENG JIEQIONG(Jean)/Svetlana Babina/Yuka Hirose/[illegible]


Outline
Introduction
1 Health Consciousness
2 Communication
3 Domestic Violence
4 Study/Work
Conclusion
References


Introduction
Outcome of Cases (Recovery or Death) in Japan
Outcome of total closed cases (recovery rate vs death rate)
(Cumulative total deaths and recoveries over cumulative number of closed cases)
Percent (%)
Death Rate
Recovery Rate

1 Health Consciousness

- The update of tiered diagnosis and treatment
  The "Proposal for surgical-related procedure for novel coronavirus disease 2019 positive or suspected patients" was issued in April 1st, 2020.
  How to protect both infected patients and other patients during Covid-19?
- The improvement of sanitary habits
  However, the prevalence of avoiding touching the eyes, nose, and mouth, which had the lowest prevalence in the early phase, showed no significant improvement (around 60%).
- Search and judgement on health Information
  Information from the Expert Meeting and central/local governments, including the Prime Minister, are relatively trusted by survey participants.
  Nevertheless, what about the channels for vulnerable groups?

2 Communication

- **Rapid advancing in school/work communication through the use of modern technologies**
  Japan had been conservative in communication, while face-to-face interaction was prevailing. With the spread of Covid-19, universities and companies started having online meetings and increased the use of new technologies, which might be considered as a positive outcome of the current situation of pandemics.

  At the same time, it creates **the issue of unequal accessibility to technologies among the population**, as many people have to work/study at home, using their own computers/wifi. It increases the burden of payment for electricity and other utilities. Moreover, existing inequalities might widen, as access to technologies allow wider access to resources. e.g. students with good internet might be able to join more online conferences/ workshops

2 Communication

increasing mental health issues due to the impossibility to talk to friends and socialize at school/work. It leads to depression and other psychological problems. Online classes/remote work do not give a full feeling of connection to others, lead to inability to fully express ideas and receive relevant comment/argument

new students/ new employees are **unattached to the new group** they belong as they have never met them in person. It prevents them to meet and make new friends and achieve the understanding and consciousness of being the part of this group

for those who move to new city/country, it is difficult **to adapt** due to the lack of friends and acquaintances

3 Domestic Violence

In Japan, it is said that **the number of domestic violence increased during COVID-19.**

That is because **we have to stay home for a long time and it can be stressful.**

Japanese government said that he number of consultation of DV became **1.6 times more than the previous year.**

5

3 Domestic Violence

Most of the victims of DV are **women.**

Age group of **30s and 60s** tend to be victims.

That is because many people of these age groups may change their lifestyle and it can be stressful and will be cause of DV.

4 Study/Works

1.Students need to join the class at their home

→ Advantage: can use their time more efficiently because they do not have time to commute.

Disadvantage: cannot communicate with friends face to face. Especially, it was difficult to make new friends for freshman.

2.a lot of events were cancelled or postponed.

→Advantage: chance to use money decreased. Most students should have save money. It will be helpful for them in the future.

Disadvantage: cannot experience which has important role in their lives like entrance ceremony, graduation, and coming of age ceremony.

7

4*For International Students/Workers

Entry Restrictions and Entry Bans
The entry of non-Japanese nationals who have stayed in 73 countries to contain the coronavirus outbreak. Starting from 3 April 2020, foreign nationals who have stayed in the listed countries or territories within 14 days before arrival in Japan became subjected to being denied entry to Japan (Mofa, 2020).

At the early pandemic, the announcement regarding **the entry restriction and ban was not available in foreign languages**, which made it difficult for some migrants worker/international students to access this crucial information (Human Rights Working Group, 2020).

Inequality based on nationality and made the Japanese government's treatment of residents without Japanese nationality as "second class citizens". Everyone is possible to bring the virus, whatever their nationality. (Human Rights Working Group, 2020).

The government and the public's **concerns over international travellers' bringing the virus into the country rather than increasing infections within the country** Human Rights Working Group, 2020).

1

4*For International Students/Workers

Financial Assistance and Economic Stimulus Package

In early emergency state, international students and technical intern trainees, **whose visas had expired** but were not able to return to their home countries due to travel restrictions. These group of people were excluded from financial assistance and economics stimulus package (Human Rights Working Group, 2020).

MEXT has set different criteria for international students to qualify for the handout, which is to have attained a GPA of 2,30 or higher (top 30%) in the previous school year to be able to get the funding (Japan Times, 2020).

Conclusion

COVID 19 has brought plenty changes in daily life of students and workers in Japan, which we have never expected

- it became **more difficult to cope with this changes** so lots of people are facing many challenges daily
- However, **there are some positive aspects**, for example, advancing the usage of communication in Japan to prevent the spread of the infection
- While dealing with rising challenges, we should try **to find positive outcomes or instruments for change** from the current situation
- **The lack of socializing is one of the main issues** the people in Japan are facing, and the main challenge for the society to cope with

10

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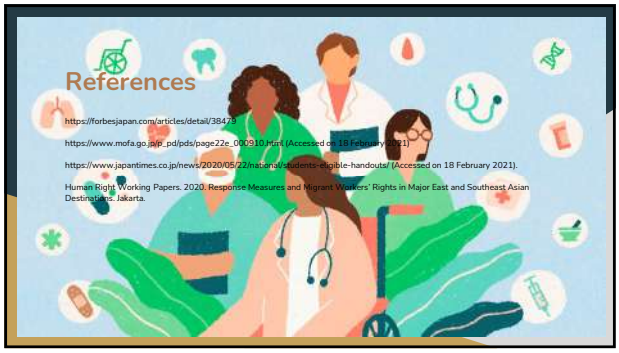
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LGBTQ+ IN JAPAN UNDER COVID-19

Presenter:
Tomoka Inooka, 19505291H/ Kotomi Tanaka, 20039363M/ Masanosuke Mizuta, 18371146w / Lauren Peng, 20750181/ Ayako Ohzeki, 16360086

CONTENTS

○INTRODUCTION

○THE VOICE OF LGBTQ+

○SAME-SEX MARRIAGE

○CONCLUSION

INTRODUCTION

▷ **LGBTQ+** = one of the groups which suffered heavily from COVID-19

Lesbian	Gay	Bisexual	Transgender	Questioning
woman whose sexual orientation is bound for other women	man whose sexual orientation is bound for other men	whose sexual orientation is bound for both sexes	whose "objective" sex and their gender identification do not match	Those who are not sure or in doubt about their sexuality

⋆ **SOGIE** means **sexual orientation**, **gender identification** and **sexual expression**
⋆ SOGIE has **diversity** and **LGBTQ** is only a small part of it (not standing for all definition of sexuality)

▷Their challenge

- Social restrictions ...**Insufficient** support・Increased **unemployment**
- Wall at the time of infection
  ...By becoming **a close contact** and **not** being recognized as **a family**

Deprived of the safe place → **Mental illness**

What makes LGBTQ+ struggle with difficult situation

▷discrimination based on stigma

- "unnatural" "abnormal" "unusual" → Being a target of abuse
- lack of productivity → Having difficulty in receiving support
- "badly" influence heterosexuals = "threat" → • It is "just" to eliminate • Children should not touch the thoughts of homosexuality

LGBTQ+ is **"biological wrong"** and **unsuitable for "gender norm"** so they can be **"threat"** for "normal" people

⇒they tend to be **discriminated** and **made invisible** in a society which can bring them **mental illness**

▷mental illness

Forecast to increase this time as well ← Occurring disaster /economic problems, The number of people with **mental illness** increases

97% of suicides have mental illness

→ Increased mental illness indicates increased suicide rate

THE VOICE OF LGBTQ+

Teens in Osaka

I'm a high school student, probably lesbian. Thankfully, I got a lecture of LGBTQ in school. The lecture was wonderful and easy to understand. However, after that lecture, my teacher said "You should have an interest in diversity by studying there is some people like that." This comment is right, but I felt that she/he is not imagine there is a sexual minority in front of him/her. I was disappointed in the situation of lack of imagination such a sexual minority around them. Is there someone who can share this strange feeling?

Teens in Miyagi-prefecture

I'm second grade of high school. Is it called x-gender? I felt something big strange, I feel in love with both men and women. On the contrary, I can't understand whether I'm a women or men from day and day. It was hard when I was in love with same sex, I had a problem with bullying in school. What matters most is no-mention of my sexuality in a lecture of LGBT. I'm weird.

Forties
in Shizuoka-prefecture

I'm a Male-to-Female (MtF) woman. In my work place, no one didn't concern with my past. When I started working in daytime after I turned 30, I had gotten bad mouth soon. I thought it will be quiet if I remain ignored those, but it didn't. I quit my job and body condition getting worse. Sleeplessness etc. I don't want to make my mother cry. So, I do myself as much as I can.
I considered taking a vacation, but I have works as a woman, thus I cannot take a vacation. I lost the will to live.

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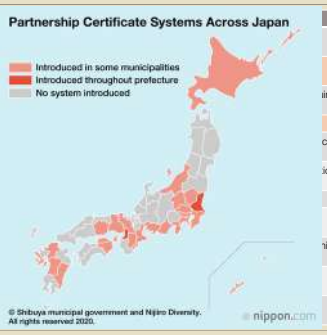
SAME-SEX MARRIAGE

8

Homosexual activity	
Same-sex marriage	
Right to change legal gen	ires surgery
Same-sex adoption	
LGBT discrimination	contexts
LGBT employment discrim	ion only
LGBT housing discriminat	
Homosexuals serving ope	
Blood donations by MSMs	nite deferral)
Equal age of consent	
Conversion therapy	

Partnership Certificate Systems Across Japan



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CONCLUSION

10

1) Despite Japan's increasing acceptance of sexual minorities, there remains work to be done.
2) COVID-19 has highlighted the disparities obstructing equality.
3) Hopefully, the dire conditions confronting politicians and voters will help to accelerate the acceptance of sexual minorities.

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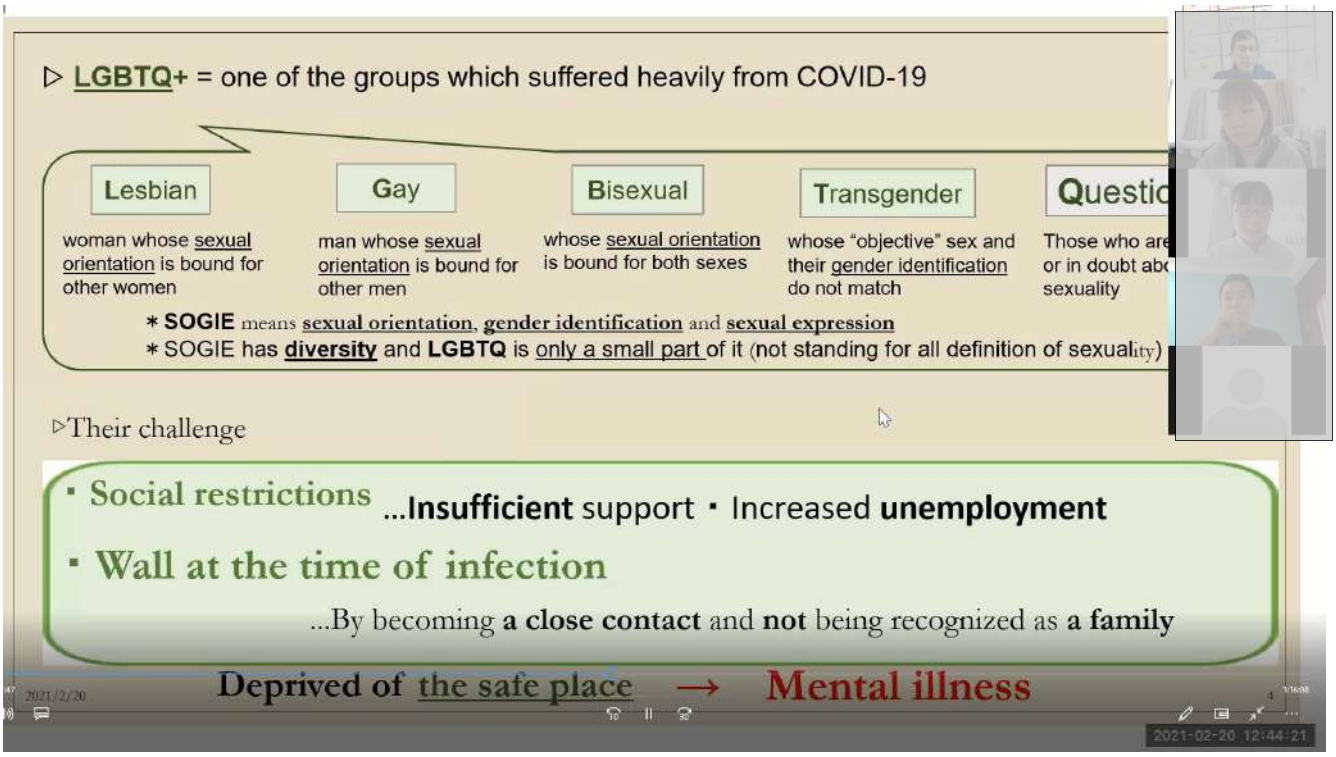
THANK YOU


▷ LGBTQ+ = one of the groups which suffered heavily from COVID-19
Lesbian
woman whose sexual orientation is bound for other women
Gay
man whose sexual orientation is bound for other men
Bisexual
whose sexual orientation is bound for both sexes
Transgender
whose "objective" sex and their gender identification do not match
Questio
Those who are or in doubt abo sexuality
* SOGIE means sexual orientation, gender identification and sexual expression
* SOGIE has diversity and LGBTQ is only a small part of it (not standing for all definition of sexuality)
▷Their challenge
· Social restrictions ...Insufficient support · Increased unemployment
· Wall at the time of infection
...By becoming a close contact and not being recognized as a family
Deprived of the safe place → Mental illness
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Focus Group Presentations

Group 1

Group 2

Group 3

Group 4

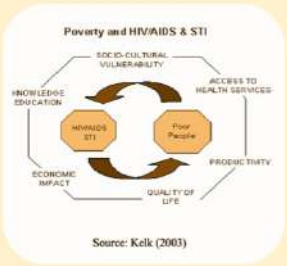
Group 5

Group 6

Poverty, One of the Most Vulnerable Elements During Covid-19

KU - Jean
KU - Tanaka Kotomi
MFU - Thanyachanok
NKUST - Nick
UGM - Dwi Puji Putranti
UTAR - Choong Ping Khang

1 Poverty & Vulnerability



2 Supports for the Poor from Health Care

KEY: HELPING EACH OTHER

1. **Recruiting more volunteer of health care team** from across the nation for giving the health care for the poor (Willander, 2020)
2. **Cooperate with NGOs, schools, universities, and the community to managing health care system** in the community settings (as appropriate) especially for lower income groups. (Community based health care) (WHO, 2020)
3. Don't focusing only on COVID-19 handling. **Define the health problems with the highest number** (depend on each countries health status) to prioritizing the healthcare needs for lower income groups (protecting the essential health services). (Blanchet *et al.,* 2020)

3 Supports for the Poor from Economic Factors

Provide Job Security

- Securing the income, providing comfort physically and mentally
- Lowering crime rate (Arumugam, T., 2020.)

Provide Low Cost Car/Motorcycle Rental Services

- Providing transportation and means to earn money through food delivery/ride-hailing (Uber, Grab, etc)

Low Cost Residential Area/ Emergency Rental Assistant Program(ERAP)

- To provide shelter for those who chased out by landlords during financial crisis.

Government Money Subsidiary (Such as BSH Malaysia)

4 Supports for the Poor from Education

Nine ideas for concrete actions from the International Commission on the Futures of Education (UNESCO, 2019)

1. **Strengthen education as a common good.**
2. Expand the **definition of the right to education.**
3. Value the **teaching profession and teacher collaboration.**
4. Promote **student, youth and children's participation and rights.**
5. Protect the **social spaces provided by schools as we transform education**.
6. Make **free and open source technologies available to teachers and students.**
7. [illegible]
8. [illegible]
9. Advance **global solidarity to end current levels of inequality.**

"We cannot return to the world as it was before"

5 The Significance of Sharing Covid-19 to Future Generation

To not **waste** this experience,
and to **stop this negative spiral**

Ex) Poverty

We tell future generation...

By the Internet

6 Conclusion

- The common difficulties
- Problems become tricky by the pandemic
- Find the best solutions
- Share the experiences and methods

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Group 2

Arien Lin (NKUST, TAIWAN)
Babina Svetlana (KU, JAPAN)
Kornkanok Senabud (MFU, Thailand)
Mizuta Masanosuke (KU, JAPAN)
Ni Luh Seri Astuti (UGM, INDONESIA)
Shan Hsieh (NKUST, TAIWAN)

The Important Issues address in a pandemic with regard gender and vulnerability

Indonesia
Gender: women
vulnerable group : Children, elderly, disability, and people with comorbidity

Taiwan
Gender: Woman
Vulnerable: Chinese bride and health worker

Thailand
Gender: women
Vulnerable: Children from ethnic group

Japan
Gender: All genders (women and man)
Vulnerable: Elderly, pregnant and company worker

Indonesia

Thailand

What can we do to improve the situation?

- Protecting ourselves
- Protecting others with humanity
- Using local wisdom
- Providing an inclusive communication platform
- Strengthening an efficient and frequent communication for both government and community

What can/will you do?

- follow the rules
- protect ourselves
- be brave
- help each other (cooperation) & be part of volunteers during COVID-19
- stay productive in order to avoid mental illness

What would you want to share with future generations about this experience

Credit : https://www.esamerfoundation.org/tag/covid19/

- **Discipline**
- **Acceptance for the situation**
- **Changing habit or Adaptation**
- **Resilience**

Thank you very much.

Group 3

Group members

1. Huang Yuk Feng (UTAR, Malaysia)
2. Thanikun Chantra (MFU,Thailand)
3. Ayako Ohzeki (KU, Japan)
4. Agstri Lestari Putri (UGM, Indonesia)
5. Uki Noviana (UGM, Indonesia)
6. Siwakorn Kaewka (MFU,Thailand)
7. Hsiang Chun Wang(NKUST,TAIWAN)
8. To Thi Thu Ha (NKUST, Taiwan)
9. YU, Huilung (NKUST, Taiwan)

What are important issues to address in a pandemic with regarding to gender and vulnerability?

1. Increasing pressure for housewives
2. Unemployment rate increasing, poverty
3. Lacking of health-care personnels: doctors, nurses, staffs
4. Wedding party delaying and cancelling
5. Pregnant woman
6. People with chronic diseases
7. Single mom especially with small Children

Example for it…

Wedding party delaying due to…

+ Social lockdown
+ Serious Coronavirus spread out
+ Limitation on the number of participants

What should people do?

- Get Marriage in paper first
- Still celebrate but without friends and relatives
- Livestream on wedding mariage

Another Example

Health services disturbed for people with chronic disease or pregnant women because

- Afraid go to hospital
- Anxiety with risk exposure
- Social distancing
- Coronavirus spread out
- Health service restrictions

What should people do?

- ➔ Stay at home
- ➔ Reschedule non-essential or non-urgent face-to-face appointments
- ➔ Online consultation

What can governments, NGOs, international organizations and international networks like us do to improve the situation?

- **Financial support:** Raising fund to support people and countries
- **Medical support**: Doctors and nurses and even medical supplies
- **Social support:** Accommodation, food distribution to the needed groups
- **Advertisement and instruction**: To enhance public's awareness
- **Multilingual support:** To access health care service and public health recommendation
- **Health support:** Promote the new adaptation in Pandemic like new normal lifestyle
- **Mental support:** To reduce stress and anxiety during th… nde…

For a clear example

The One Foundation: Launch the projects which focus on determining needs and distributing fund where necessary and also allocate the funds toward containment strategies and counselling.

Thailand government: Announced financial policy to support the people and stimulate domestic economic such as Haft-Haft, No one left behind and We win policy

WHO: The COVAX project to help low-middle income economies countries to be able to get access to the vaccine and many more.

What can individuals do to deal with Coronavirus?

Step 1
Keep calm and stay positive

Step 2
Searching what is Corona virus and what we should do to protect ourselves?

Step 3
Concerned about current affairs, and update the news

Step 4
Strictly follow the government's instructions and policies

Step 5
Give our hands to people who need help

What will you share?

I will

- Causes, Impacts, and Solutions
- Changes in Individuals life, Family's life, and social life
- Valuable lessons: Being patient, Being positive, Staying healthy by washing hand, wearing mask, having a balanced diet
- Always be well-prepared in terms of mental thought, be ready for any situations and have a strong financial ability

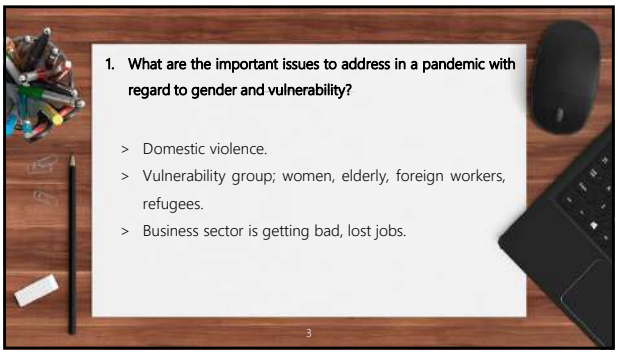
What would you want to share with future generations about this experience?

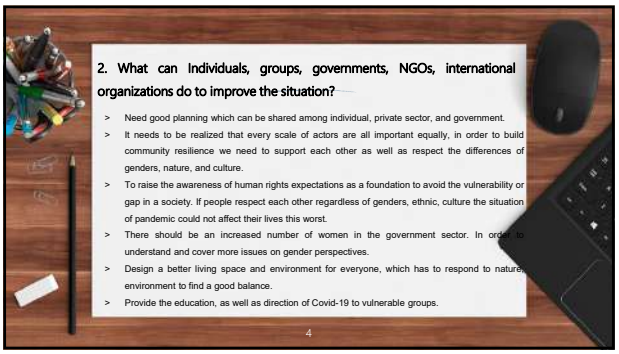
1.Be prepared for everything which is not in your plans.
2.Be ready for coming situation.
3.Be patient and positive

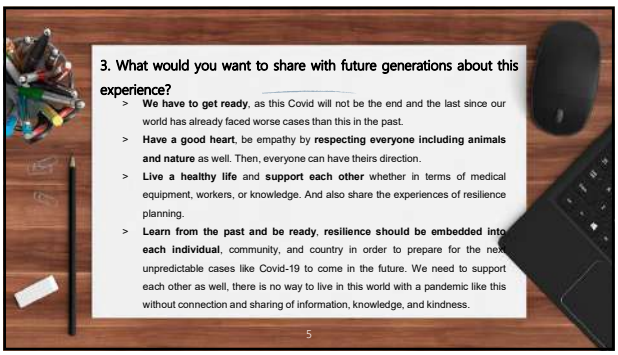
Thanks for your listening!

Group 4
UNESCO
CHAIR KOBE

Report discussion
Similarities
1. What are the important issues to address in a pandemic with regard to gender and vulnerability?
2. What can Individuals, groups, governments, NGOs, international organizations do to improve the situation?
3. What would you want to share with future generations about this experience?
Diversity from Each Country
1. Indonesia
2. Thailand
3. Japan
4. Taiwan
5. Malaysia
2


1. What are the important issues to address in a pandemic with regard to gender and vulnerability?
> Domestic violence.
> Vulnerability group; women, elderly, foreign workers, refugees.
> Business sector is getting bad, lost jobs.
3


2. What can Individuals, groups, governments, NGOs, international organizations do to improve the situation?
> Need good planning which can be shared among individual, private sector, and government.
> It needs to be realized that every scale of actors are all important equally, in order to build community resilience we need to support each other as well as respect the differences of genders, nature, and culture.
> To raise the awareness of human rights expectations as a foundation to avoid the vulnerability or gap in a society. If people respect each other regardless of genders, ethnic, culture the situation of pandemic could not affect their lives this worst.
> There should be an increased number of women in the government sector. In order to understand and cover more issues on gender perspectives.
> Design a better living space and environment for everyone, which has to respond to nature environment to find a good balance.
> Provide the education, as well as direction of Covid-19 to vulnerable groups.
4


3. What would you want to share with future generations about this experience?
> We have to get ready, as this Covid will not be the end and the last since our world has already faced worse cases than this in the past.
> Have a good heart, be empathy by respecting everyone including animals and nature as well. Then, everyone can have theirs direction.
> Live a healthy life and support each other whether in terms of medical equipment, workers, or knowledge. And also share the experiences of resilience planning.
> Learn from the past and be ready, resilience should be embedded into each individual, community, and country in order to prepare for the next unpredictable cases like Covid-19 to come in the future. We need to support each other as well, there is no way to live in this world with a pandemic like this without connection and sharing of information, knowledge, and kindness.
5

Diversity from each country
What can we learn from each other?
6

INDONESIA

What I learned from different countries during the COVID 19 pandemic:

- Education. In Thailand, school or education is door to door.
- Gender and vulnerable people. In Japan, LGBT are a vulnerable group and require special notification
- Regarding housing which is pandemic center in Malaysia which is used as a place that provides all the necessities of life for the community, including health.
- Handling of COVID 19 is good in Taiwan, starting from tightening flight attendants, restricted accommodation and medical staff get additional salary.
- In Indonesia, education is carried out online. Elderly and women are a vulnerable group while LGBT has not become a concern. Government owned buildings such as guest houses for handling Covid 19, and Indonesia also makes tools to detect Covid 19 (GENOSE)

By carrying out this activity, starting from discussion and sharing, we can learn together, exchange information about difference and similarities between countries during the COVID 19 pandemic, which results can be applied in our respective countries. So, together

7

Thailand

I've learned that, even though we are different by various factors such as background, locations, and, cultures but we still can faced and experienced the same situation such as the impacts from pandemic which can also lead to gender vulnerability such as domestic violence

The way we shared about the solution as well which some points can broaden my ideas and perspectives from each of my teammates experiences.

8

Japan

・In Japan, it is said that the number of DV is increasing and I learned that the same thing is happening in Indonesia.

The common points of these 2 countries

・Some women have to rely on their husbands financially.

・Gender role is clear in the society

I think these can be causes of DV.

9

Taiwan

After the discussion, I've learned more what foreign countries are suffering and their situation. It is a special experience to work together,share our opinions, and learn from each others. Listening to each group members' statement, I harvest a lot.

When we talk about the solutions to the issues in the pandemic, everyone's thoughts are practicable. There are still a little weakness in Taiwan policies, so I think their thoughts can be the best ways to improve it.

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Malaysia

I see Japan and Taiwan are controlling the cases at a stable level. Although they have higher intensity of population compared to malaysia. And they managed quite well, which without sacrificing the economy.

I believed the cases can be controlled through the cooperation of the citizen.

I believe the success is because, the citizenis following the SOP.

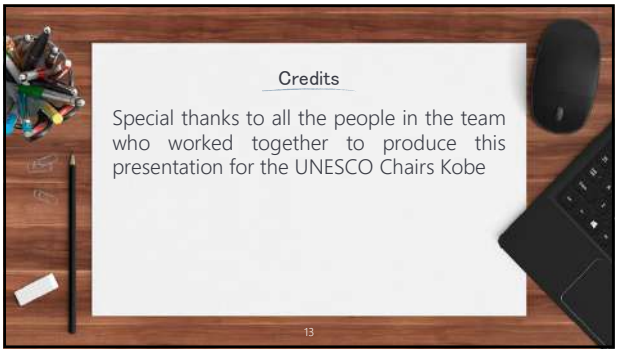
11

Thanks!

Any questions?

Group 4

12


Credits
Special thanks to all the people in the team who worked together to produce this presentation for the UNESCO Chairs Kobe
13

I Made Moh. Yanuar Saifudin
Kai
Lauren Peng

Group 5
FGD

Norisa Miyoshi
Ploypim Hamuen

Important issues to be addressed

01 issue

- Violence in family/domestic
- Women with children who study online
- People who have a chronic disease
- Children (miss vaccine)
- Non-citizens
- Workplace
- Mid-small business (employee)
- Not wearing a mask

Cabin crew in Taiwan

Pro
- Have time to spend with family
- Gain more ability to seek for side jobs

Con
- Less money
- Potential to lose job
- High risk to get infected

Actions that can be taken to improve the situation

- Social capital (sharing each other)
- Raise the community awareness
- Regulation

02 issue

Individuals, Groups, Governments, NGOs, International Organizations, International Networks

Notes to share with future generations

01 Educate about disaster preparedness

02 Educate about digital literacy

03 Educate the next generation to always be grateful and keep the connection to other

04 Maintain healthy behaviors

03 issue

Thank You

UNESCO Chairs Kobe: COVID-19 International Student Conference Group 6

1. Kunanon Pannin (MFU)
2. Marsha Yoke Nancy (UGM)
3. Su, Yu Chun (NKUST)
4. Pang Jin Min (UTAR)
5. Tomoka Inooka (KU)
6. Yuniasih Purwanti (KU)

Vulnerability group

- Migrants (Illegal migrant case study of Chiang Rai)→ no home, cannot return to their home regions, pregnant cannot afford to give a birth in hospital.
- Children → study from home (may experience more frequent and severe acts of violence and losing access to many of the supports they rely on.
- International students → time lag, lack of connection with other students, and online classes also have some problems, not only positive sides
- People with chronic disease → afraid to go hospital

Discussion

- In Japan, financial support from government was available for all indivisuals including foreignes or international students in same ways (though, at first, there were some issues; excluding sex workers, provide it to the head of family)
- Submit some documents for application → money is paid to bank account automatically

What would you want to share with future generations about this experience?

- Technology
- Social Media
- Social Movement
- New Career opportunities

- Technology → as digital tools have been used to help activists and citizens communicate, organize, and mobilize.
- Social Media → a double-edged sword, facilitating movement mobilization online but also facilitating the spread of misinformation, and much more worryingly, disinformation.
- Social Movement → opens up a new community-led social movement to address health and social needs
- New Career opportunities → a development of technology during this period provide good opportunity for people to have new Career

THANK YOU

謝謝

ขอบคุ

ありがとうございました

MATUR NUWUN

TERIMA KASIH

HAPPY AND FUN

Questionnaire

Kobe University

Gadjah Mada University

National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology

Mae Fah Luang University

Universiti Tunku Abdal Rahman

Kobe University UNESCO Chair Online International COVID-19 Conference Questionnaire

The Total number of returned questionnaire: 30

Gadjah Mada University, 9; National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology,7;
Mae Fah Luang University, 5; Kobe University, 9

Q1:Did the conference meet your expectations?

YES: 29 NO: 1

Comment:

Actually beyond my expectations. At first I think this conference is very scientific conference where we must tell about our Covid-19 research, how the research results, and then we discuss about it. But it turns out to be more attractive, enjoyable, yet add insight of Covid-19 impact in wider perspective.
Yes, the conference was held with a fruitful atmosphere. It was beyond my expectation.
The conference was so amazing, participants from various countries shares their views about COVID 19 handling strategies. I meet my expectations in this conference that I can also participate to think about what should my country do next to prepare about the new life would goes after COVID 19 pandemic.
Yes, of course, this conference even exceeded my expectations
Yes. I feel so grateful to be part of this conference. This conference gave me such a great opportunity to share about COVID in each countries. And this conference can answer my curiosity about how different countries try to manage this situation.
Yes, of course. Actually, it's more than my expectation.
Yes, The conference meet my expectations and I really love it.
Yes, the conference was extraordinary as I expected before.
Yes, the conference very well executed. It was beyond my expectation.
Yes, because I'm a second year student. This conference has given me a lot of experience. Especially, communicating and exchanging knowledge with friends in different countries.
I can meet another friend from many countries as I expected!
This conference is a particularly good idea to gather many people from different countries.
Yes, I have learned the cases from other countries during the situation of Covid-19 under those gender issues and non- gender issues.
Yes, this meeting met my exception, but if we can face to face to discussion it will be better.

Yes, of course! I had a chance to listen to different points of view, discussed about related issues and made a lot of new friends too.
This conference was too interesting. I have lots of fun during the discuss with my groupmates. This is not only just finish the presentation and share, but also can communicate with different countries people. This is the most valuable point.
It was better than expected. Although it was done by video, still learn a lot.
This conference was pretty good because it connected five countries-Indonesia, Thailand, Japan, Taiwan, and Malaysia and enabled these countries to share their experience, information, and knowledge about the COVID-19. Every teachers and students loved to share their perspectives, which was a precious opportunity to realize other countries' suffering and situation by listening to foreign students' true experiences in their countries.
I have never participated in online conferences before, so it was hard to imagine how we can discuss topics freely and with the people we had never met before, but it turned out to be not so difficult and easy to follow everyone's points.
Everyone is so nice and cooperated! It is really happy to participate this conference!!!
I took part in this conference because I am interested in gender studies and have a plan to go abroad to study it. In the group presentation and discussion, I was able to think deeply about the relation between gender and vulnerability particularly under this pandemic, and acquired wider viewpoints from other participants from many countries, so this conference was more valuable than I have expected.
From the beginning, I had a desire to learn each country's situation. Needless to say, I was able to learn about the Taiwan government's wonderful response, and on the other hand, gender issues common to countries (most of them affecting women). Beyond that, the experience as an opportunity to speak English was extremely good, and I also felt a lot of challenges in that I have lots to learn.
I was able to participate in a meaningful discussion about vulnerability in the coronavirus pandemic. I was able to learn each country's situation from a citizen's perspective instead of that of the administration, which was of great help in understanding the whole picture of the pandemic.
It was interesting to understand the global situation that I did not know about, and that values are slightly different from country to country.
It was very difficult to work with fellow students because it was online, and the mental burden was large. I felt the organizer's side could have given us directions in that respect.

Q2. What did you learn from the conference?

I have three point about it. First is almost all parts of the world affected by the Covid-19 pandemic such as economic downturn, an increase in cases and death rate, lack of personal protective equipment and medical personnel, medical staff workload overload and not ready yet to face this biologic disaster, although several countries were ready to face this pandemic because of previous pandemic experiences. Second is major shift in the education sector. Nowadays in every country education become online at all levels of education. It has its advantages and disadvantages. Last but not least is about violence and women empowerment. Women empowerment turned out to be a big issue during the pandemic in several countries, such as domestic violence to women is higher because husband got fired and family economic down, jobs pile up of women role in the house as a mother, as a teacher during online school, as a chef, sometime be the breadwinner too. And the domestic violence because people stress out with current condition then increasing their emotions. This condition can be caused due to government activity restriction regulations, restrictions on entry and exit of a country, many workers were laid off from companies to limit company costs during Covid-19, and economic downturn.
I obtained many insights and perspectives from other countries on how life changing amidst COVID-19 pandemic. We know that all country fight against similar virus, however, the challenge of each country is different. It may appear as result of the different health system, social and cultural background, geographical landscape, etc.
What I learned the most was, every study subject can also participate to innovating their knowledge for helping each other. Although the COVID 19 pandemic is a biological disaster, but non biological study program can participate to help reducing the detriments due to COVID 19 as well.
I learned that by sharing information we can help each other between countries, especially in overcoming problems caused by the COVID-19 pandemic such as gender and vulnerability issues.
I learned that we're in this together, I mean really...together. Even there were some different situation in each countries, but there were so many similarities. And from those similarities we can learned how other countries try to handle that. That gave me new perspective.
I learn that is so much good person and trying so hard to make a better world.
I have learn many things. I have learns about the vulnerability in each country, how they can manage the problems, and new insight about the pandemic, because I just learn about the migrant problems in Thailand that affected with pandemic, because in Indonesia there are not many migrant problems, we struggle with the eruption and flood in this pandemic situation.
I learned a lot about the problems that exist in each country and how they deal with them. There are some similarities about the problems in my country and maybe it is possible to use a solution from another country adapted in my country. sometimes there are also unexpected problems that do not happen in my country, especially regarding gender.

We can share and learn from many countries, many perspectives related to the situation during pandemics as well as the actions to deal with the problems under gender and vulnerability perspective.
This conference gives me perspective and how to each countries handle with the COVID-19 pandemic.
I can learn good teamwork and managing time. It's a very new experience to work with people outside my country, So it challenges me to be able to share the idea and brainstorm.
The conference is help us to understand what other countries have to cope with during the pandemic and how them react to it. After that, compare to others about the effectiveness of the response policy.
Even we do face the same situation, we face different experiences. Connection and collaboration are really important during this period.
I've learned that the pandemic can caused the negative effect to each country even under the gender issues such as domestic violence, the government feedback to compensate people also different and interesting to learn.
In this conference I learned it is similar to every countries about pandemic and government policy, also I found we are lucky enough to go to school or go outside in Taiwan. Through this meeting, I felt worthy to know the pandemic situations in other countries. In this time, we are not single from our country, we are in a big family to comfort and courage from each other.
By taking part in the conference, I've learnt a lot from professors and friends. Not just only Covid 19 topic, and connecting and team work skill as well. Thanks to you guys, I had a fantastic experience of two-day online studying. It was informative and really exciting, to be honest. Besides, I also got the chance presenting my ideas and thought in terms of the Covid 19 effects and issues, then enhanced discussing and public speaking skills afterward. I'm really appreciated about those things!
Through this conference, I learn that depends on different countries, they have different solutions to deal with problems. Also, I understand many countries thought and method about COVID-19. To Taiwan, listening and sharing opinions are also important.
Learning the various ways of coping with COVID-19 in different countries, and when we encounter it in the future we may be able to improve technology, social media, etc., so that our live won't be stagnated.
I've learned the abilities to conclude the information I found and figure out how to present it clearly.
Learning for cooperate with people from many country.

I have learned more what foreign countries are suffering and their situation in the COVID-19. It is a special experience to work together, share our opinions, and learn from each other. Listening to each group member's statement, I harvest a lot. When we talk about the solutions to the issues in the pandemic, everyone's thoughts are practicable and pretty well. There is still a little weakness in Taiwan policies, so I think their thoughts can be the best way to improve it. Because of different accents, sometimes I can't catch what they want to express. But, my teammates are very nice and patient, they always try to help me understand in a simple way. I appreciate them very much. This online conference is connection from country to country and let us learn more precious information, knowledge, and kindness. Thanks for this UNESCO project, this special and unforgettable experience I will keep in mind forever.
It was interesting to learn about the current situation regarding Health and Covid 19 in various countries, how the societies deal with it and what successes they have in fighting the health crisis. Also, as the backgrounds of participants were very different, it was interesting to listen to their opinions through the lens of their experience and knowledge. I learnt many things I would never think about the issue by myself.
The biggest one is leadership because everyone need to be encouraged and guided. And another one is that I learn different aspects about Covid-19 happened in other countries, which help me regard problems more objectively.
We have learned from each school's students, and it's a vast way to rethought COVID-19 from them. In this meeting, I pick up to be practical and empathetic toward obstacles—for example, safe areas of building for domestic violence women or knowing how other cases we never considered before.
I learned disasters including this pandemic can reveal the "hidden" or "ignored" vulnerability since they force vulnerable group into so difficult situation comparing other groups. The presentations from each university told me a lot about that, and all examples or cases were interesting for me and I will make full use of them on my study.

First, the current situation of and measures taken by countries, plus each individual's view. For example, coronavirus can be easily spread in Indonesia because many people live in a house. In Thailand, there is no environment in which children of ethnic groups in the mountains can receive online education at the same level as urban children. On the other hand, with respect to measures taken, the government in Taiwan was controlling the supply of masks so people can buy ten every other week. I found it interesting that there are policies that should be emulated, although there are issues which are unlikely in Japan. With respect to what we can do, opinions settled on one point and nobody disagreed. It was to start with steps to protect ourselves and then protect others. I felt happy and also surprised that where the talk ended was the same because of the universal awareness. Next, my challenge. While the video was connected, I honestly had lots of trouble listening to the English of a student in Indonesia and a teacher in Thailand. I also couldn't keep up with everyone's typing speed in the chat function through which we talked all night, and I couldn't say what I thought on the spot easily. Fortunately, some people asked me how things were in Japan through the private chat, so I could say what I thought to some extent. In either case, the fact that I normally don't use English backfired, and I faced the challenge of my English ability, and learned what my own challenge is.
I learned the importance of cooperating and helping each other, while each of us does what we can in the areas which cannot be covered by the government during the pandemic in any country.
I was able to learn about perceptions of and challenges to do with global social issues during the pandemic and realized sharply that if I could only master English, communication would be possible no matter how diverse the mother tongues are.
Even when we refer to the same term, coronavirus, I was able to realize firsthand that the situation varies from country to country.

Q3. What questions were you left with after the conference?

I think Indonesia need carried out more research about domestic violence and role of women during this Pandemic of Covid-19.
When will the pandemic end?
"Is COVID-19 still stated as the pandemic even after the global mortality rate has been decreased so high until now ?"
What other actions can we take to overcome the problems that we are currently facing, especially gender issues and vulnerabilities during the Covid-19 pandemic?
Mmm.. actually I want to know deeper about how Taiwan and Thailand handle this situation in the middle of political things.
What more we can do?

I have question to another country like: - How the disability group adapt with the pandemic? - Is there any helps for the illegal migrants in Thailand that affected with the pandemic? - When the Malaysia present about the mosque new design to become a shelter, how about another holy place for another religion ?
Are we ready to implement solutions to the problems that existed during the pandemic?
Are we already learned from pandemics to pass it to the future generation?
All the questions are already answered in the discussion group. So, that there is no question left.
The question is how we can make people awareness rise up higher, and also make them take responsibility among themselves.
I was curious about the presentation from Japan, about the problem of lack of socialization in Japan as a respond to the gender vulnerability. How to define the socialization there? Please give the example, thank you.
I just have a wonder about how NGOs, governments can give supports to those vulnerable people that we already discussed about. From my perspective, vendors at the street markets and local markets are the ones that supporting is needed first. We should take an action for them first, their finance status are not really good, their lives depend on what they can sell at the market, but during the pandemic they couldn't sell anything, so how can they raise their children and their family? How can they afford for basic human needs when they couldn't earn money?
Actually, there was no any special question left with after the conference. Those relative questions have already got the answers and been solved.
I understood very clearly in the meeting.
I think my main question was to understand how do we look and solve the certain issue when there are so many viewpoints and lenses to look at it?
No! We have exchange our contact information so we can maintain connection even this conference closed.
Would this pandemic end sooner if everyone concerns and be careful about this like we all?
Actually not, but I came to think I would like to research more about the relation between gender and vulnerability, especially about sexual minorities, since it was difficult to find data about them.
I learned what I should do and what I can do through the conference. There was also a system which I felt it would be good for Japan to have. How we will introduce and should disseminate that in the future is a question.
Even though enthusiasm to help each other is so alive around the world, the big question is why international cooperation does not progress smoothly for the benefit of each country.

Since this conference had a focus on Asian countries, I wondered what the situations and views in the U.S. and Europe are like.

Q4. What action will you take to help make your community safer?

I will : Encourage people to strictly follow the government's instruction and policies with exemplify the right thing: Counseling about covid-19 continuously so that they are more aware: Helping each others: Do research about Covid-19 in community.
Obeying the health protocols whenever and wherever. Helping the community in needs.
Doing research to figuring out how to helping people who are being impacted by COVID 19.
first we can start from ourselves to follow health protocols and lead a healthy life, then we encourage our families and communities to adhere health protocols such as washing hands, wearing masks, maintaining physical distancing, living a healthy life and helping each other
I will : a. Try to educate my community about how to apply health protocol in daily life b. Try to make safety net for woman or maybe people who vulnerable in domestic violence, maybe with a women forum?
Start from myself to do a healthy life, and then encourage my friend and relative to do same thing.
Become more discipline and more aware with my community condition, because in my community there are a group that like to share opinion/news/update about the pandemic or about the newest news.
Protecting ourselves before protecting others is like preparing our mental and physical health besides that we have to build a sense of help to others and not let other people with difficult situation. We have to decreased their burden.
Helping each other and do the healthy life and the last encourage people to always BE HAPPY!
Start with ourselves and follow the rules, and then educate other people in community to protect themselves and social responsibility.
Educate them and help them as much as I can.
The social responsibility is the most important in term of prevent the spread of virus. So that take care of yourself is one of the ways to help the community then help other to understand about the virus and how to prevent the infection.
It's better start from me, then spread the awareness though people nearby and encourage them to think about others too along with encourage them to try spreading knowledge to others and so on.

Be a good responder by the government protocol on health protection as well as help raise the awareness about gender equality and human rights protection.
Go out less, wash your hand and wear masks frequently.
For me, strictly following the SOP of the government, having good habits of washing hands and keeping distance are those should be put in priority. Besides, raising public awareness about the Covid 19 pandemic, causes and how to protect ourselves from this fatal disease, and the most important point is staying healthy and stay positive messages are also what I'm doing on my Facebook account.
Before protecting others, we should protect ourselves first. This is also what we had discussed in the conference. Doing our best, wearing the mask, keep distance, and value the pandemic. Following the government's policies to prevent trouble before it happens.
Do a good job in self-protection, cooperate with government policies, and care for each other and help others.
Keep telling people that it's dangerous without wearing a mask. Also, it's still important for us to have a strong crisis awareness.
Keep wearing mask and the habits to washing my hands.
I will comply with the government's policies. For example, I will wear a mask when I go to public places. Wearing a mask not only is to comply with the government's policies, but also is a protect for ourselves and others. Now, Taiwan is trying to reduce the domestic cases as much as possible. To reach this goal, Taiwanese citizens should be compassionate and cooperate with each other. Actively wearing a mask and trying our best to prevent from virus spreading continuously in our community.
I realized I want to start trying to understand people's opinions and thoughts, trying to look outside of my usual viewpoint and make decisions/conclusions, putting myself on the place of others first.
For me, international students will be my community. I think it is very important for me to pay attention to the mood or situation of other international students/my friends in Japan. During Covid-19, I loss lots of opportunity to meet with them. Someone might be forgotten. Therefore, I need to keep noticing their situation by seeing their movements shared on the social media and sometimes even chat/call/video with them.
I want to pass down the information I have to them. What we got may not be 100 percent correct, but that's why we need to talk about them and try to discuss it not only with ourselves.
I am still not sure what I can do for my community, but I'd like to tell what I have experienced to the future generation.

I have no intention of making specific considerable efforts. I think we should make many people share an awareness of protecting oneself first. Say there were a person who cannot think of others; that person should protect him or herself even if that person doesn't care about others, so I would like to recommend this first.
I want to help each other to meet the needs of community members, and to raise my voice to realize a society in which anyone can live in comfort and with a sense of security.
First, not take actions that will cause expansion of the pandemic. And, among such actions, I will not take any action which puts those who are vulnerable more at risk. If a similar situation or another disaster happens in the future, I will take action which makes good use of this reflection.
I will try not to be infected by coronavirus.

Q5. How did you feel during the conference?

At first I was nervous and not confident because of the topic and my prior knowledge. Many question on my head before the conference like could I following the current discussion about the topic? How about my team? Is my opinion go wrong? etc. But nothing happened, I am very happy during the session, no wrong opinion, my team works very compactly and well and we got a lot of praises from the lecturers, so proud.
It was fun, however, frequent silence sometimes make it awkward.
I was so nervous because I thought that I wasn't capable to participate.. but, all of the participants encourage me to working together with them.
It is very fun.
I feel so happy because people really enjoy this conference so much.
Happy.
At the first I feel nervous and excited at the same time, because I can meet and get to learn many things from another countries. And during the mix group discussion I got many insight and of course new friends (LoL).
Great and so interesting!
Fun!
I'm feeling impressed and excited to communicate with other friends in other countries. However, everything worked out as well as we intended.
Excited to share the idea and it's because of the online conference the working in a team is not smooth due to an internet connection.

At first, I though that this conference would be very formal but it quite very comfort to join in.
Fun. Members of my group are really nice.
I felt good and impressed but I expected more discussion from my group since they were not talking and discuss much on the first day.
I felt very grateful, exciting and some nervous.
It was great, useful, and informative.
I think it is great. During this conference, we can share the information with other countries, it is a very valuable thing. We finished whole things by ourselves under professors' leading, sense of achievement is full. Hope I can attend the similar international conference next time.
That was really great, it was an unforgettable experience to share experiences with friends from other countries
For me, it's glad to see all the students and teachers that participated in the conference could share what they know or learn to others selflessly.
Its hard to talk to each other in video conference.
In the beginning, when I discussed issues about COVID-19 with foreign students, I had difficulty in understanding, which made me feel very nervous. However, their kindness and patience made me feel more relax to talk with them.
It was easy and fun, especially when we are in a room altogether. It was a bit awkward to start conversation at the beginning in a new discussion group, but after some time it went well.
I felt warm, interesting and grateful. Like the comments at the beginning, most of the students were excellent, nice and cooperated. We even discussed our university, our countries and culture. It seemed like that I really met with them
I felt the bond between all the people while unique because it is something that you cannot always have with others. Only when we all care and respect for it then would we feel it out loud.
I found that we all facing the same difficulty now, and what we must do is also shared by all of us. Actually, this is no wonder since COVID-19 is a global issue, but this conference made me realize afresh about it.
I sometimes understood the situations and measures taken by other countries by seeing and hearing about them, but sometimes I felt frustrated because I couldn't keep up with the pace.
I found it very interesting to listen to the actual voice of each country that I could not capture through newspapers and SNS media alone. I realized the importance of imagination.

To be frank, I was overwhelmed by the English fluency. Although English is not their mother tongue, they speak English at a speed and with such a substantial vocabulary that beginners barely understand. I really respect them, feeling that this is an international standard. I honestly thought I would not need to study English in the future, but I want to work on improving my English to the level that I can catch up with them. It was a really good stimulus. I also thought that the attitudes of those actively asking questions and speaking during the conference were something that would be difficult to learn in Japan.
It lacked excitement due to it being online.

Q6. What did you like about the conference?

I like the learning ambience during conference. A learning ambience that can broaden our knowledge with heavy topic without the pressure and fear of being wrong but in enjoyable, active, lots of exchanging opinions, and easy to catch way. Very fascinating conference !
Video sharing during the opening ceremony, group presentation, talking with colleagues from other countries, and absolutely ice-breaking!
I like how the conference was going… the technical Event lists were so arranged so the conference was on time as scheduled.
I like the atmosphere where we can share and tell stories about the conditions and problems in each of our countries and the solutions that have been implemented to overcome them.
I like the way people can speak up their thought without worrying to be judged.
The atmosphere and the people.
What I like the most about the conference is there is a mix group discussion so we can take the opportunities to share our opinion, listen and learn from the other.
All the participant, topics, groups, teachers and everything.
I like when we are in the break out room to share Covid-19 experience in our country and help each other to find the question. It’s very fun for me!
I like when other countries present their perspective, I can know the current situation in other countries. Also we can meet new friends there.
The shared experience of others and how they react to it.
I like meeting friends who come from different places and we can exchange our experiences to others.
The differences experience that we’ve shared during the conference.
I very like the game we played on second morning, It's really helpful to bring up energy.

On time, professional and well-prepared.
In the conference, I like the discussion the most. Listening opinions from different countries' students, and make a presentation together. I can't believe that we did it. I also want to appreciate my teammates, because of everyone's efforts, we hade a wonderful memory.
Being able to learn how to deal with the epidemic from different countries allows me to think about whether there is a better way to make my country better.
From scale 1 to 10, I will give it 11.
Atmosphere
There were more fun activities in the conference, such as Video, Kahoot, and so on. Every Video made by different countries was very interesting and included many elements and characteristics which belonged to each country. In addition, the questions in Kahoot were interesting, too. I choose the answer that I thought the right one, but the outcomes were usually out of my expectation. How fun it is! I liked the arrangements of this conference. It is very fantastic!
I think the part, that participants were from different countries and it was interesting to see how each group dealt with the same tasks completely differently and in their own unique way.
Mixed group discussion and presentation with other countries' students. I think it was a really valuable experience for us to improve our teamwork ability and exchange our different culture during this process.
Freely share your thought on specific issues while also learn more about them through discussion.
I really liked the way of crating discussion groups because students from each university were well-distributed (I mean well-balanced), so I could have a chance to think about an issue from multiple perspectives.
More than anything, I could learn the situations of other countries. With respect to the content of the conference, I was able to not only have a conversation in the lecture but also continue the talk through SNS, and meet people with different backgrounds. In addition, a professor joined the group and summarized the talk point by point.
I found the country-by-country presentations interesting, and the experience of discussing and sharing each other's situations and views, and deepening mutual understanding by spending a lot of time on group discussions and presentations to be very valuable for me.
It was good that since there was no country which has more representatives, people from each country proactively and responsibly conveyed their information, so I could understand extensively and could get a chance to talk.
I was grateful that the discussion aimed to center on graduate students.

Q7. What did you dislike about the conference?

Maybe the one who didn't on the camera during the conference. It's kind of limiting interactions each others.
The silence
Doing a Q n A in chat room was so ineffective because all of the conference members were focused on live conference camera. The time limit for innovation project was too short.
I didn't really like about people being not active in the discussion.
I like all about the conference, but I really hope the conference will be held directly so we got more opportunities to talk and learn.
When we go to the outbreak room, many staff in many universities are there. So, we can not share many ideas. From my perspective I feel uncomfortable. If it decreases the staff just 1/room might be better!
Not many people brave to talk but not that serious.
I just don't like doing the conference though online platform.
I would like to discuss more to other people beside my group in order to exchange the experiences and knowledges.
There is a little bit pity is that because of the COVID-19, we can't meet face to face, only can use online facetime. Maybe this way would caused misunderstanding, delay, and decrease people's empathy. For this, I hope the pandemic can pass soon, and meet guys in physically.
I thought the only regret was the video communication, but it also a great experience.
Its hard to talk to each other in video conference.
There was not enough time for discussion to share our feelings in COVID-19. Unfortunately, we can't really interact with foreign friends… There were still a screen blocking between us. I hope that the COVID-19 will end soon, and, in the future, I will have an opportunity to meet foreign friends in person and have good conversations with them.
I felt I needed couple of short lectures at the beginning. It started with one by Alexander sensei and it was great, but I felt I would be more prepared to discuss if the topic was covered a bit more by professors/invited practitioners at the beginning.
Maybe time control? But even myself didn't want to leave hahaha.

It's a bit too short to get in touch with all the participates. I thought about what way could be better for an online course like it.
Nothing in special but I just felt the schedule was too tight.
It may be interesting to discuss more among students after the group presentations. This means, for example, after discussing within the group, Groups 1 and 2 will further share their opinions.
There is nothing in particular, but conducting group work late in the evening was somewhat tough because of the time difference. Internet connectivity seemed to be an issue in some countries.
For preparing a presentation with members whom I'd just met for the first time, the meeting on the first day was not enough, so we gathered personally that night to further discuss, and each member created slides after breaking up. Since it took time to prepare the presentation, I was slightly lacking sleep. While I participated on the second day, I had a lot of time left until the final finishing time that day. I was personally not satisfied with how to use the time. I am very satisfied with the content of the conference.
It was hard to be actively involved in the conference because of the lack of excitement and difficulty to hear sound.

Q8. If we do it again, what should we change? What should we keep the same?

Since this is an international scientific forum it is better to use zoom background template from committee to make the conference look presentable.
I think we could do the ice breaking more often (maybe 2 ice breaking each day).
Maybe, the time for innovation project needs more time.
More participants from many countries in Asia.
Maybe we can have some rules being agreed like we need to open up the camera, people have to speak their thought up. And maybe we need some games to breaking the ice
Before the conference may be we could be gather or communicate through facebook or else, so when we have to discuss with the small group we can search the name and we can upload the file or a picture or presentation in that group.
Time effectiveness
More games for participants.
I think if we can meet in physically is better.
SURE! but it must be great if we can do it in a real workshop! ^^
The time is quite early in the morning in Thailand so that if the time change to noon, it would be better.

If we could make it in person, it might be better. But in this period, I understood.
I think the time for common meetings can be less, and spare time to group discussions, so that we can have more time to communicate with people from other countries.
Generally, the time schedule was reasonable, everything happened as planned. But, the discussing and presentation time should be longer, so we can raise our questions and discuss more with the presenters.
I think whole process has gone well. But there was a little delay in second day, it wasn't affected too much, because we can hear more opinions and sharing. By the way, the KAHOOT game in second day was so interesting, you can keep it, that's a great warming game.
I thought discussing with each other was a great idea which could continue.
In the group time, I suggest that maybe we can design an icebreaker to reduce the sense of embarrassment when we meet new teammates at the first time. And the activities like opening videos and Kahoot can keep the same.
May be adding couple of lectures regarding the topic, because I felt that the topic was too wide and since we started discussion very quickly, I didn't know from what side should I start. It went surprisingly great at the end when everyone covered such an interesting and unique issues in completely different ways.
I also want to listen some professors or experts to share their field related to the topic. If the time is enough for adding this, that will be great!
The group discussion is always the best part for me, for we could have more chance to hear individual' opinion directly. But it's a bit of pity that we couldn't hear more voices from the professor' s side this time.
I enjoyed the video from each country, so it should be kept the same, I think.
I am fully satisfied with the pre-learning about the current situation, and with the structure of the conference. If there is any area for improvement, the time for individual research in the pre-learning should be increased.
Next time I would really like to participate face-to-face, but depending on the pandemic situation, I believe that partially adopting online participation such as through Zoom is conceivable as an alternative.
It was all I could do to listen to the presentation of each group and country, largely because of the issue of my English ability. I could not take many notes, so I thought it would have made it easier to understand if those presentations and their transcripts had been distributed later. It was interesting to see a video of each country, as I could see quite well the color (characteristics) of each country.

I got the impression that the running of the conference overall was left to the student participants, so I felt their burden would have been reduced if the organizer had given a little firmer direction.

Q9. If you have other comments, please feel free to write them here.

I am very grateful to you for organizing this international conference. As this is my first international conference experience, there is lot of things to be had. I am very proud to be part of this conference.
I can’t wait to join another agenda with Kobe UNESCO Chair
Thankyou team for making this enjoyable yet thoughtful conference. So lucky to be here!
Thank You Ronni Sensei and the team. I am really happy and grateful I can join the conference and get to know many new things.
I can't wait for the next conference. Thank you.
I very enjoy this conference and Thank you for this conference! I hope the cooperation with KU-MFU will be a good friendship! ^^
I think everywhere is so good, but I suggest that we can switch back to the small room in the last end 5-10 minutes to let us say goodbye and appreciate to each other.
This was a great learning experience and environment. I hope this activity will continue and I am very happy to participate in it.
Too good to say anything else.
And finally, thanks for all of teachers and students who participate in this UNESCO project. It is an unforgettable experience, and I will keep in mind forever. I hope that I can meet your guys again soon. Keep safe and well~
Everything was great, thank you!
I had an excellent time. Thank you.
I was able to have a fulfilling time and deepen my learning by participating in the program. I am very grateful to be able to exchange opinions with many university students in real time in an era when you cannot meet face-to-face, and to be given such a valuable and meaningful opportunity.
I really felt how fulfilling these two days and their preparation period were. I am regretting that my language skill dragged me down. I am full of gratitude for the help of seniors and professors in Kobe University, overseas students and professors who mainly interacted in the same group. I truly felt that kindness crosses borders. I would like to actively participate in this kind of program after improving my English ability if there is any in the future. Thank you very much for offering me an opportunity for a really wonderful experience.

Kobe University UNESCO Chair Online International COVID-19 Conference

Ronni Alexander
Director, Gender Equality Office, Kobe University

From 20-21 February, we held the Kobe University UNESCO Chair Online International COVID-19 Conference. The 45 participants included faculty and a total of 33 students from Kobe University and the UNESCO Chair partner universities in four countries (Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia; National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan; Mae Fah Luang University, Thailand; and Universiti Tunku Abdal Rahman, Malaysia). The ten Kobe University students came from three different faculties and graduate schools. They enthusiastically made presentations in English and actively participated in discussion groups.

The two-day conference began with Alexander's greetings and short presentation. We then watched short videos chosen by the students from each university about how to prevent COVID-19. The basic elements of preventing infection are the same in every country, but the differences in the cultures and approaches of the different countries visible in the videos were very interesting. The videos were followed by 10-minute presentations from each university focusing on COVID-19 and the theme of the Kobe University UNESCO Chair – gender and vulnerability in disaster risk reduction support. Ten minutes is a short time, but the presentations touched on a wide range of topics, including such things as differences between rural and urban areas, religious support, and the situation of LGBTQ+ people.

Most of our time and energy was spent in small group discussions and presentations. The groups of students from different countries, cultures and fields of study discussed gender and vulnerability focusing on (1) the most important issues; (2) what each person will do; (3) what to share with future generations. At the end, each group presented on their work. It was impressive that although each group discussed the same topics, their presentations focused on such different aspects as poverty or refugees/indigenous people, and others. Our understanding was further deepened by excellent comments from faculty members from all of the participating universities. According to the follow-up questionnaire and a report meeting with Executive Vice-President Sugimura, although the conference was held on-line, the students were not only able to gain new information and insights, but they were able to make new friends, too, making it a very worthwhile experience. Regardless of whether next time is on-line or in person, I hope we will be able to continue to share information and search together for solutions.

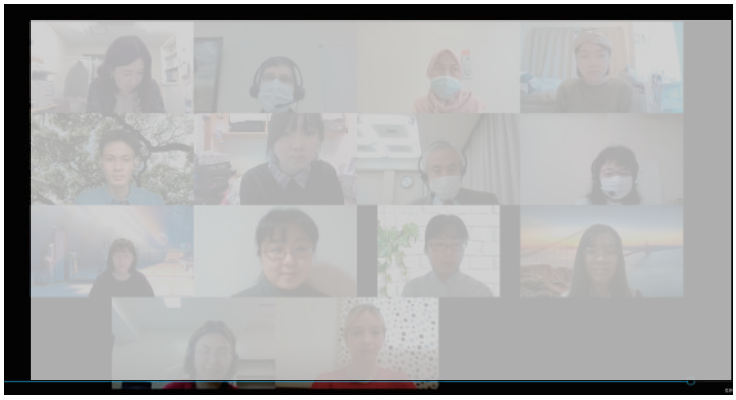
神戸大学ユネスコチェア　オンライン国際COVID-19会議

神戸大学男女共同参画推進室長
アレキサンダー　ロニー

2月20日~21日に神戸大学ユネスコチェア「International COVID-19 Conference」（オンライン）を開催しました。 神戸大学とユネスコチェアの4か国のパートナー大学（ガジャマダ大学{インドネシア}、高雄科技大学{台湾}、メーファールアン大学{タイ}、トゥンク・アブドゥル・ラーマン学{マレーシア}）から３３名の学生や先生が参加し、計45名の会議となりました。 神戸大学からは3部局・10名の学生が精力的に英語で発表し、グループ討論に参加しました。

二日間にわたる会議は、アレキサンダーの挨拶と報告から始まりました。次に、各国の学生が選んだ短いCOVID-19対策動画をみんなで鑑賞しました。 感染防止対策はどの国も同じでしたが、それぞれのビデオに文化や国の違いを読み取ることができて、好評でした。 その後、神戸大学ユネスコチェアのテーマであるジェンダーと脆弱性を中心に各国の学生がプレゼンテーションを行いました。 10分間という短い時間でしたが、都市部と農村部の違いや宗教による支援、LGBTQ+の人々の状況など、さまざまな視点からの報告を聞くことができました。

最も時間をかけたのは小グループによるディスカッションと発表です。 国、文化、専門が異なる学生が、ジェンダー・脆弱性を中心に①コロナの課題や対策、②自らの関わり方、③次世代に残していくものについて議論し、最終日にその成果を発表しました。 同じテーマであったのに、それぞれの焦点がジェンダー、貧困、移民・少数民族などと異なっていたことが印象的でした。 また、大学の教員の適切なコメントによって理解がさらに深まったと思います。 学びふりかえりアンケートや3月2日に開催された杉村理事への報告会での感想によると、オンラインだったのに、新しい情報や視点を得ることができ、しかも友だちもできたことで、とても有意義だと思う人が多かったです。 次回もオンラインでしょうか、それとも対面でできるでしょうか。今後も、情報を共有しながら、一緒に対策を探っていきたいと思います。



Kobe University
Gender Equality Office

TEL 078-803-5017, 5471
URL http://www.office.kobe-u.ac.jp/opge-kyodo-sankaku/
E-mail gnrl-kyodo-sankaku@office.kobe-u.ac.jp