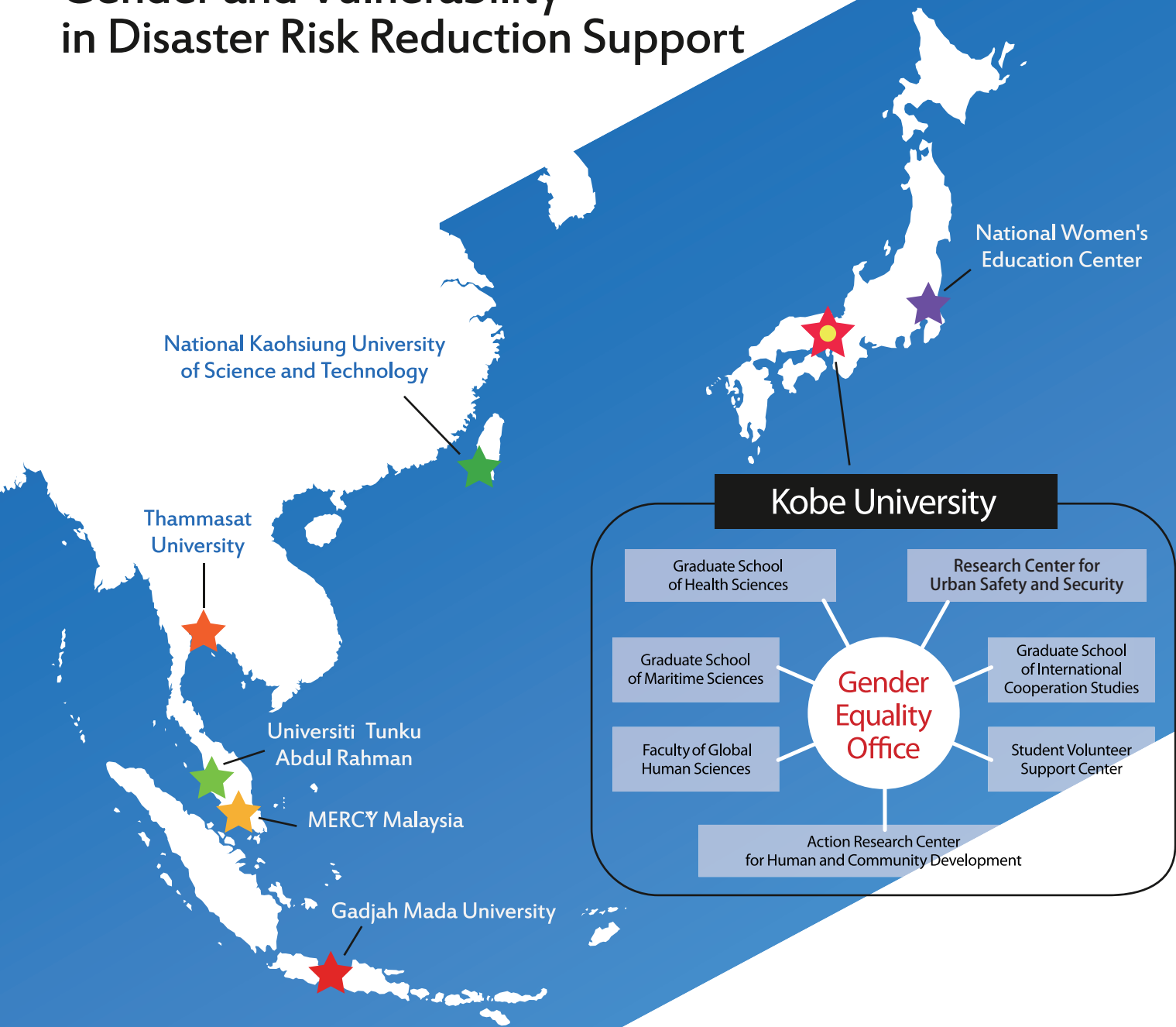


Kobe University UNESCO Chair

Gender and Vulnerability in Disaster Risk Reduction Support



神戸大学ユネスコチェアキックオフシンポジウム
ジェンダーや脆弱性に配慮した減災対策
神戸大学 男女共同参画推進室

Kobe University UNESCO Chair Kickoff Symposium

‘Gender and Vulnerability in Disaster Risk Reduction Support’

In 1995, Kobe University experienced the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake. One lesson of that experience was recognition that problems related to gender and to vulnerability under normal circumstances become more serious during disasters. Accordingly, since that time we have continued to include these perspectives in our scholarly and practical work on disaster.

This Kobe UNESCO Chair project will take our work on disaster, gender and vulnerability to a new level as we work with our partner institutions (see below) to create a safer world for everyone.

Date: 6 April 2018

Venue: Conference Room, Takigawa Memorial Hall, Kobe University

- 12:30 Registration
- 13:00 Performance: Introducing ‘disaster support culture’ from Kobe
Video presentations on DRR support from the partner institutions
- 13:30 Opening Remarks: TAKEDA Hiroshi, President, Kobe University
- 13:40 Congratulatory Remarks: KAWABATA Kazuaki, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan
- 13:55 Congratulatory Remarks: S. G. Corat, Director, Division for Gender Equality, UNESCO
- 14:10 Congratulatory Remarks: FUKUI Takeo, Project Coordinator, Section on Earth Sciences and Geo-Hazards Risk Reduction, Division of Ecological and Earth Sciences, Natural Sciences Sector, UNESCO
- 14:25 Introduction of the UNESCO Chair Project: UCHIDA Kazunori, Executive Vice President for Public Relations and Community Cooperation, Kobe University
- 14:40 Break
- 15:00 Panel Discussion: “The Importance of International Collaboration in Addressing Disaster: Visions and realities of gender and vulnerability in disaster” (Coordinator: Ronni Alexander)
Panelists: Representatives of the Kobe University UNESCO Chair partner institutions (see below)
- 16:30 Presentation of awards
- 16:45 Closing remarks: UCHIDA Kazunori, Executive Vice President for Public Relations and Community Cooperation, Kobe University
- 17:00 Reception, Cafeteria, Takigawa Memorial Hall

Kobe University UNESCO Chair Partner Institutions

1. Gadjah Mada University (Indonesia)
2. MERCY Malaysia (Malaysia)
3. National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology (Taiwan)
4. National Women’s Education Center (Japan)
5. Network for International Development Cooperation, Thammasat University (Thailand)
6. Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR) (Malaysia)

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開会挨拶

武田 廣 神戸大学長

本日はご多用中のところ、神戸大学ユネスコチェア「ジェンダーや脆弱性に配慮した減災対策」キックオフシンポジウムにご参加いただき、誠にありがとうございます。

シンポジウムの開催にあたり、一言、ご挨拶申し上げます。

神戸大学男女共同参画推進室は、ユネスコのご協力を得て、2011年にWomen in Science and Education というテーマのもとに、第一回国際シンポジウムを開催しました。それ以降、ユネスコ男女共同参画局からのご支援を受け、ジェンダー平等に関する国際的な視野を拡げることができました。

本日、ユネスコ ユニツイン ユネスコチェアプログラム (UNESCO UNITWIN-UNESCO Chair Programme) の意義について紹介くださいます、サニエ・ギルセル・コラット (Saniye Gülser Corat) ユネスコ男女共同参画局長には、第二回、第四回国際シンポジウムで講演いただき、また、第三回国際シンポジウムにおいて、ボコバ 前ユネスコ事務局長に講演いただいた際にも、ボコバ事務局長とともに来学頂きました。

コラット局長は、神戸大学の男女共同参画の推進を後押ししてくださっただけでなく、男女共同参画推進室にユネスコチェアを紹介くださり、その取得にあたってさまざまなアドバイスをしてくださいました。

おかげさまで、神戸大学は、男女共同参画について研究・教育の国際的なネットワークを国内外の機関の協力を得て構築することができ、本日ユネスコチェアキックオフシンポジウムを開催する運びとなりました。ありがとうございました。

ユネスコからは、もうお一方、地球科学防災課 プロジェクトコーディネーター 福井武夫様にも、ユニツイン ユネスコチェアプログラム (UNITWIN-UNESCO Chair Programme) の課題として災害がいかに重要かを話していただきます。

ユネスコチェア取得にあたっては、文部科学省 国際統括官付の皆さまにも、多大なご尽力をいただきました。

本日、川端和明 国際統括官に来賓挨拶を賜ります。

さて、1995年に阪神・淡路大震災を経験した神戸大学は、災害時にジェンダーの問題・弱者の問題が、日常よりも一層大きな問題となり、被災者・支援者に影響することを学び、その観点から

の学術的発信をしてきました。

こうした学術的発信や被災者支援などの経験をもとに、神戸大学のユネスコチェア事業は、本日お越しの連携機関の皆さまと、経験や研究の成果を共有しつつ、すべての人にとって安全安心な世界をつくるための研究・教育を行います。

連携機関からお越しの、

インドネシア・ガジヤマダ(Gadjah Mada)大学 ペルダナ(Perdana)先生、
日本国立女性教育会館 内海館長、
タイ・タマサート(Thammasat)大学 ワジワルク(Wajjwalku)先生、
台湾・高雄科技大学 呂先生、
マレーシア・トゥンク・アブドール・ラーマン(Tunku Abdul Rahman)大学 ファン(Huang)先生、
マレーシア・NPO マーシー・マレーシア(MERCY Malaysia) アミロール(Amirrol)様、
パネルディスカッションでの議論、よろしくお願いします。

神戸大学は、「学理と実際の調和」を理念とし、社会科学分野・理系分野双方に強みを有する伝統と特色をもっています。その特色をいかし、連携機関とともにジェンダーや脆弱性の観点から減災を考え、持続可能な社会の形成に寄与する文理融合型の研究・教育をこの神戸大学ユネスコチェアで推進していきたいと考えています。

本シンポジウムが、その実現の第一歩となることを祈念して、私の挨拶といたします。

本日はどうぞよろしくお願いします。

Opening Remarks

Professor Hiroshi Takeda
President, Kobe University

I would like to thank you for attending Kobe University UNESCO Chair Kickoff Symposium "Gender and Vulnerability in Disaster Risk Reduction Support" despite your very busy schedules.

Please allow me to say a few words as we open the symposium.

Kobe University Gender Equality Office held the first international symposium "Women in Science and Education" in 2011 with the support from UNESCO.

Since then, we have been supported by Division for Gender Equality, UNESCO and we were able to expand the international perspective of gender equality.

Today, UNESCO UNITWIN-UNESCO Chair Programme will be explained by Ms. Saniye Gülser Corat, Director, Division for Gender Equality, UNESCO. She has been with us for the second and the fourth International Symposia as the speaker. She also had been with us in the third International Symposium, where we had a pleasure honor of inviting Ms. Irina Bokova, a former Director-General, UNESCO. Ms. Corat has been supporting the gender equality initiative of the Kobe University and also she introduced us UNESCO UNITWIN-UNESCO Chair Programme. In the process of getting UNESCO Chair, we have received a lot of precious support from her.

Kobe University has established the international network on research and education supported by organizations inside and outside of Japan and today we have the first UNESCO Chair Kickoff Symposium.

We also have another representative of UNESCO, Mr. Takeo Fukui, Project Coordinator, Section on Earth Sciences and Geo-Hazards Risk Reduction, Division of Ecological and Earth Sciences, Natural Sciences Sector. He is going to talk about the importance of the disaster reduction in UNITWIN-UNESCO Chair Programme.

On attaining UNESCO Chair we have received great support from the Office of the Director-General for International Affairs, the Ministry of Education, Culture,

Sports, Science and Technology. Today we are honored to have Mr. Kazuaki Kawabata, Director-General for International Affairs himself and he is going to give us the congratulatory remarks later.

In 1995, Kobe University experienced the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake. We realized that during the disaster gender and vulnerability became a more serious problem and it affected victims and supporters in our community. We have been disseminating those in academic research outcomes.

Based on those experiences, Kobe University UNESCO Chair program is going to share experiences and research outcomes. With partner institutions, we do education and research further to make the safe and secure world for all.

In the panel discussion later, we have panel speakers from our partner institutions:

Ms. Melyza Perdana

Gadjah Mada University (Indonesia);

Ms. Fusako Utsumi

National Women's Education Center (Japan);

Associate Professor Dr. Siriporn Wajjwalku

Network for International Development Cooperation, Thammasat University (Thailand);

Professor Jin-Long Lu

National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology (Taiwan);

Associate Professor Ir. Dr. Yuk Feng Huang

Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR) (Malaysia);

Mr. Mohd Hafiz Amirrol

MERCY Malaysia (Malaysia)

The philosophy of Kobe University is "harmony between theory and reality" and we have traditional strength in both social and natural sciences. In taking advantage of this character of the University, we will research the disaster reduction in terms of gender and vulnerability together with partner institutions. We hope to promote education and research based on the integration of social and natural sciences in order to establish a sustainable society in the UNESCO Chair program.

We hope that we can make a great contribution in the future. I would like to conclude my opening remarks. Thank you very much and I appreciate your cooperation in the program.

来賓挨拶

川端 和明 氏
文部科学省国際統括官
日本ユネスコ国内委員会事務総長

この度は、神戸大学ユネスコチェア「ジェンダーや脆弱性に配慮した減災対策」の設置を心からお慶び申し上げます。武田学長や内田男女共同参画担当理事、またプロジェクトリーダーであるロニー・アレキサンダー先生をはじめ、ご関係の皆様、ユネスコチェア設置に至るまでのご尽力に敬意を表します。また、本日は、ユネスコからサニエ・ギルセル・コラット ユネスコ男女共同参画局長をはじめとした、ご担当の方々をお迎えし、盛大なキックオフシンポジウムが開催されますことをお祝い申し上げます。

ユネスコチェア及び大学間の国際ネットワークであるユニツイン事業とは、高等教育機関の連携・協働を促進することを目的として、1992年に創設された事業です。高等教育機関の国際的なネットワークの中で、国境を越えた知識の交流や共有を推進することを通じて、高等教育機関の能力向上を促すことを目的としています。現在、世界 117 か国において、700 を超える機関が本事業に参加しております。

昨年は、本事業がスタートしてから25周年の節目の年となりました。我が国では、昨年度当初は、2大学がユニツインに、4大学がユネスコチェアに登録されておりましたが、25周年となる昨年は、神戸大学をはじめ、一度に4大学が新たにユネスコチェアに申請し、登録が決定しました。取組のテーマも、ジェンダー、防災、教育開発、遺産保護、ESD／持続可能な開発のための教育など多様であり、各大学がそれぞれの強みを生かして、国際的な連携・協働の促進や人材育成などに取り組んでおられます。

その中でも、神戸大学の取組は、阪神・淡路大震災を経験した大学として、減災支援、特に災害時におけるジェンダーの問題や特別なニーズを持つ人々への支援をキーワードに、すべての人にとって安心安全な社会を模索しようとする特徴的かつ、SDGsへの貢献という観点からも非常に重要なテーマであると考えます。また、自然災害の多い日本だからこそ、世界をリードしていくことのできる大事な分野でもあります。

今後はユネスコチェアとして、減災に関して貴学がこれまでに培ってきた知見やノウハウを、災害の多い国々に発信・共有していただき、神戸大学ユネスコチェアの取組が国際的に展開されていくことを期待し、楽しみにしております。

最後になりますが、ユネスコチェアの設置にご尽力された、本日お集りの皆様に、改めて心からお祝い申し上げます。神戸大学のユネスコチェアのこれからの発展と成功を祈念いたしまして、簡単ながらお祝いのご挨拶とさせていただきます。

Congratulatory Remarks

Mr. Kazuaki Kawabata
Director-General for International Affairs
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan

First of all, I would like to extend my heartfelt congratulations on the establishment of Kobe University UNESCO Chair "Gender and Vulnerability in Disaster Risk Reduction Support". I would like to express my deep respect to the President Hiroshi Takeda, the Executive Vice President Kazunori Uchida in charge of Gender Equality, and Professor Ronni Alexander, Director, Kobe University Gender Equality Office. I also would like to extend my congratulations on this splendid organization of the Kickoff Symposium inviting Ms. Saniye Gülser Corat, Director, Division for Gender Equality of UNESCO.

This UNESCO Chairs and UNITWIN international networking program in universities was established in 1992 to enhance collaboration among higher educational institutions. An international networking helps institutions of higher education to share cross-border knowledge and to increase their institutional capacities. Now, the program involves more than 700 institutions in 117 countries.

It was the 25th anniversary of the establishment of this UNESCO Chairs and UNITWIN Programme last year. At the beginning of 2017, two Japanese universities were classified as the UNITWIN and four universities as the UNESCO Chairs, however, four universities including Kobe University applied for and were awarded the UNESCO Chairs at the end of 2017. Their themes are quite diverse; gender, disaster reduction, heritage preservation, ESD (Education for Sustainable Development). Each university takes advantage of its strength in promoting international collaboration and developing human resources.

Since Kobe University experienced the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, the keyword of the program identified by the University is disaster reduction focusing on gender issues and the people in need of the special assistance during disasters. This is a distinctive approach to achieve safety and security for all.

This is a very important theme in terms of contributions to SDGs. Japan is well suited in leading this field of activity as a nation prone to natural disasters.

I hope that Kobe University shares the body of knowledge and cultivated know-how with countries affected by disasters. I look forward to seeing the international expansion of the Kobe University UNESCO Chair program.

Please let me express my respect again to all of you who have made a great effort for this UNESCO Chair. I conclude with my wishes for the program's success.

(Translated by Kobe University)

来賓挨拶

Saniye Gülser Corat 氏
ユネスコ男女共同参画局長

武田神戸大学長、川端文部科学省国際統括官、神戸大学そしてパートナー機関の方々、ご来場の皆様、こんにちは。

本日は、神戸大学ユネスコチェア「ジェンダーや脆弱性に配慮した減災対策」記念シンポジウムにてお話をさせていただけますこととても光栄に思っております。神戸大学が減災における国際的な研究において素晴らしい成果をあげられ、第一線でご活躍されていますことお慶び申し上げます。

また本日は、ユネスコチェアを推進する上で、他機関との協働の始まりの日でもあります。国際コミュニティとともに、減災対策においてジェンダー平等の必要性を共通認識とし推進していこうと宣言する日でもあります。

世界中で起こっている危機は、私たちに最も脆弱な人々を明らかにし守るような戦略が必要であることを再確認させます。女性は世界の貧困層の70パーセントを占め、災害時には、既に存在する社会的、経済的、政治的、文化的な不平等によって、より脆弱な立場におかれます。しかし同時に、女性はコミュニティを守り安全をもたらす重要な役割も担っています。

それぞれのコミュニティの女性男性どちらものニューズ、強み、脆弱性を認識しなければ減災対策の成功は難しいでしょう。まだ広く認識されていないこの独特なジェンダー平等や女性のエンパワメントと減災の関係が解明させなければ、強固で永続的な対策は世界中で進まないでしょう。

災害対策への1ドルの投資は7ドルの震災による経済損失を防ぐ価値があるといわれています。しかし、女性や女子が支えている災害時の人的、経済的、社会的コストや災害がジェンダー平等やエンパワメントについて与える影響についてはほとんど理解されていません。

国際的な減災対策のコミュニティは地域での女性の役割を見落とすべきではありません。女性は国々をよりレジリエントな対応力を持つよう備え、指導できるような奉仕活動能力を持ち合わせているのです。

この減災分野での女性のキーパーソンを特定し、彼らの活躍が見える化することを推進しなければと思います。特に世界の何百万人もの人々の生活に多大な影響を与え、繊細が必要とされる本分野において女性がリーダーシップを発揮できるポジションにつくことが重要です。今後、神戸大学は、減災プロジェクトでも政策においてもジェンダーを視野に入れた基本的な課題についての刷新的な解決策を探求されることと思います。

ユネスコでは、減災対策を含めた科学関連の分野において、女性の参画推進に努めています。すべてのユネスコプログラムは災害対策における女性のニーズとその役割を重要視しています。災害時レジリエンス、特に脆弱性の軽減政策や戦略の構築が重要です。これらは、国際的地域的な専門家のネットワーク内でジェンダーバランスの取れた代表性を確保するための高レベルのアドボカシー、能力構築、教育と意識向上を通じで実施されることでしょう。

例えば、2008年、ミャンマーでのサイクロン「ナルギス」の後、自然災害時に女性と女子が果たしている役割や具体的なニーズを強調し、ユネスコは400,000人以上の子供や地域社会を対象とした、ジェンダーに焦点を当てたミャンマー教育復興プログラム（the Myanmar Education Recovery Programme）を開発しました。

ユネスコの科学部門の男女共同参画局と災害リスク戦略局は、男女共同参画とDRRを連携させ戦略を推進してきました。我々は、DRRにおけるジェンダーの重要性の理解を向上させるために、2013年に連続セミナーを開催しました。セミナーでは、神戸大学が今後足がかりとしていただけるような体系的知識を構築しました。

また、ユネスコは主要な取組みのひとつである、TeachHerのような女子対象の理数系教育を推進しています。TeachHerは、科学教師を対象に女子のニーズや向上心について教育する官民共同のプログラムです。

私たちは、女子の科学教育促進のためのもっとも良い取組みを普及しています。「クラッキングコード（“Cracking the code”）」というウェブページをご覧いただきたく思います。そこには、科学と男女共同参画における革新的な取組みが紹介されています。

また、ロレアル - ユネスコ女性科学者賞（L'Oréal-Unesco for Women）を受賞された多くのロールモデルを通じ科学への女性の参画も推し進めています。

そして、ユネスコは政府間海洋学委員会（Oceanographic Commission）を主催し、津波の緊急時対応に関連する問題について、政策と技術的サポートを提供していることもお伝えいたします。

世界中の国々は、日本を減災活動の取組みの参考にしようとしています。私たちが今日始動しようとしているのは単なる研究提携ではありません。神戸大学は、ユネスコチェア「ジェンダーや脆弱性に配慮した減災対策」の推進を担い、この分野において参考となる事業を实践される重要な機関となられることでしょう。

私はユネスコ男女共同参画局長として、ユネスコチェアにおけるジェンダー平等のネットワークを拡大させていきます。2017年にはパリで会議を開き、本事業の重要な課題を特定し、機関間の今までの実績の取りまとめを行いました。これから神戸大学は、ジェンダー平等のための専門家と同盟国からなる主要グループの一員となります。

共に減災とジェンダー平等の連携を強化し、新しいプログラムと実践を開始しましょう。神戸大学の科学的知見と知識を結集し、ジェンダー平等と女性のエンパワメントのリーダーとして日本が認知されるようご活躍を期待しています。

ここでもう一度、今までの取組みの成果や今後更にユネスコチェアを通じ実践しようとなさっていることを称えたいと思います。

武田学長、この重要な取組みにおけるリーダーシップに感謝申し上げます。また、神戸大学の皆様がジェンダー平等と女性のエンパワメントの推進に尽力されていることに感謝申し上げます。

Congratulatory Remarks

Ms. Saniye Gülser Corat
Director, Division for Gender Equality,
Office of the Director-General, UNESCO

Professor Takeda, President of Kobe University,

Mr. Kawabata, Secretary-General of the Japanese National Commission for
UNESCO,

Professors and members of Kobe University and its partner institutions,

Distinguished participants,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Konnichi wa

I am honoured to be here today in representation of UNESCO to inaugurate this first-of-its-kind UNESCO Chair on Gender and Vulnerability in Disaster Risk Reduction Support at Kobe University.

Today, we celebrate the accomplishments of research and academic excellence that brought Kobe University to the forefront of international scientific thinking on Disaster Risk Reduction.

And today, we are also strengthening our institutional partnership and beginning a new chapter of our cooperation. Together, we pledge to advocate with the international community for countries and institutions to finally recognize that gender equality must lie at the heart of every effort we make on Disaster Risk Reduction.

Crises around the globe are constantly reminding us of the importance of having

a strategy to identify and protect the most vulnerable. Women comprise 70% of the world's poor, and women are more vulnerable to the impact of disaster due to existing socio-economic, political and cultural disadvantages. At the same time, women play a critical role in the protection and safety of their communities.

This is why no Disaster Risk Reduction activity can be successful unless it is built around the needs, strengths and vulnerabilities of women and men in any given community. We just cannot do business as usual, and this unique – and still widely unexplored – nexus between Gender Equality, women's empowerment and Disaster Risk Reduction is crucial if we want to design concrete and durable solutions for communities worldwide.

We hear that one dollar invested in disaster preparedness can prevent seven dollars' worth of disaster-related economic losses.¹ What we seldom hear are the human, economic and social costs that fall on women and girls in emergencies, and the impact that disasters have on gender equality and women's empowerment.

The international Disaster Risk Reduction community should not overlook the role that women play in their local communities; it should leverage their outreach capacity to educate and equip populations with coping mechanisms that can make countries more resilient.

We must encourage our stakeholders to identify key women experts in this field and make their work visible and prominent among the Disaster Risk Reduction community. We need women to take up leadership positions in this extremely sensitive field that has a dramatic impact on the lives of millions of people worldwide.

We are confident that Kobe University will identify innovative solutions to these and other fundamental questions that will break new ground for the inclusion of gender considerations in both programme and policy work for Disaster Risk Reduction.

At UNESCO, we do not spare any effort for the promotion of women's participation

¹ <https://public.wmo.int/en/our-mandate/focus-areas/natural-hazards-and-disaster-risk-reduction>

in and contribution to science-related fields in general, including in Disaster Risk Reduction.

All of UNESCO's programmes on disaster preparedness and prevention emphasize the needs and roles of women in building a culture of disaster resilience, in particular through the design of national policies and strategies to reduce vulnerability, through capacity building, education and public awareness, as well as through high-level advocacy for gender-balanced representation within international and regional networks of experts.

Following Cyclone Nargis in 2008, for instance, UNESCO developed the Myanmar Education Recovery Programme with a very strong gender focus, targeting over 400.000 children and local communities, and highlighting the specific needs and roles played by women and girls in times of natural catastrophes.

The Division for Gender Equality and our Disaster Risk Reduction colleagues in the Science sector have fostered UNESCO's strategic thinking on the linkages between Gender Equality and DRR. We organised a series of seminars in 2013 to improve understanding of the importance of gender issues in DRR. This work has developed solid institutional knowledge that Kobe University will certainly be able to build upon.

UNESCO also promotes STEM education among girls through some of our flagship initiatives such as TeachHer – a public-private partnership to train science teachers on the particular needs and aspirations of girls.

We identify and disseminate best practices for the promotion of science education among girls. I invite you to consult online our publication "*Cracking the code*", which has broken new ground in the field of science and Gender Equality.

We also promote women's participation in science through role models, in particular through our L'Oréal-UNESCO For Women in Science partnership and the many women laureates that have received our prize.

Let me also remind you that UNESCO hosts the Intergovernmental

Oceanographic Commission, which provides policy and technical support on issues related to emergency preparedness for tsunamis worldwide.

Countries worldwide look to Japan as an absolute reference for its Disaster Risk Reduction work, and what we are launching today is certainly more than just a research partnership. By hosting this UNESCO Chair on Gender and Vulnerability in Disaster Risk Reduction Support, Kobe University has taken up an important challenge that will position this prestigious institution as a reference in this field.

In my capacity as Director of the Gender Equality Division at UNESCO, I lead the work carried out by our extensive network of UNESCO Chairs on Gender Equality. In 2017, we convened a meeting in Paris to identify key issues for our work and coordinate our efforts. From now on, Kobe University will be part of this core group of experts and allies for gender equality.

Together, we can work to impel new programmes and initiatives to strengthen the linkage between Disaster Risk Reduction and Gender Equality with the scientific knowledge and expertise of Kobe University, and contribute to Japan being recognized as a champion for Gender Equality and women's empowerment.

Let me congratulate you once more for the impressive work that you have implemented so far and encourage you to drive even further your excellence through this UNESCO Chair.

Thank you, Professor Takeda, for your leadership on this important endeavour, and thanks also to your team for being so committed to supporting our work to promote Gender Equality and women's empowerment.

来賓挨拶

福井 武夫 氏
ユネスコ 自然科学局
環境・地球科学部 地球科学防災課 プロジェクトコーディネーター

ご紹介いただき、ありがとうございます。きょうは、この記念すべき、ユネスコチェアキックオフシンポジウムにお招きいただき、ありがとうございます。私のほうからも、神戸大学の皆さまへユネスコチェアに登録されたことをお祝い申し上げたいと思います。私はユネスコの自然科学局で、地球科学・防災を担当しております。せっかくの機会なので、私たちがジェンダーと脆弱性を防災の観点からどう考えているかについて、お話しさせていただきます。

まずは、これまでの災害における、いくつかの事例を紹介したいと思います。1991年にバングラデシュを大きなサイクロンが襲いました。20歳から44歳の方々の間で、女性の死亡率が100人当たり71名である一方、男性の死亡率は、1000人当たり15名で、女性の死亡率のほうが男性の約5倍でした。また、阪神淡路大震災の際に亡くなられた方は、女性が、男性の約1.4倍でした。2004年のインド洋大津波で亡くなった方の70パーセント以上が、女性でした。

こういった事実を踏まえて、国連のイニシアチブとして、2005年に兵庫行動枠組が採択されました。この中で、ジェンダーについて次のように述べられています。あらゆる災害リスク、管理施策、計画意思決定過程にジェンダーに基づいた考え方を取り入れるべきである、と。この枠組は2005年から2014年までの10年間にわたる防災プログラムでした。2011年にこの枠組の中間レビューが行われた際に、ジェンダーの視点と、効果的なコミュニティーの参加が、一番進捗が少ない分野であると述べられていました。

このため、2015年の仙台防災枠組においては、ジェンダーに関する記述がより強調されることになりました。ジェンダー、年齢、障害、文化というのを、全ての施策実務に取り入れ、女性と若者のリーダーシップを促進すべきであるとされています。特に、性別、年齢、障害などに分類されたデータをオープンな形で公開し、普及して、その上でリスク情報に基づいた意思決定をすることが重要だと述べられました。このような形で、ジェンダーの問題を、防災、減災のプログラムの中で取り組んできたわけです。ここから話題が、よりデリケートな話になりますので、日本語に切り替えたいと思います。

防災とジェンダーを考える上で、何が問題になっているのかということを考えることが大事ではないかと思います。また、その問題がなぜ生じているのかを考える必要があると思っています。今日は、東日本大震災の死者に関するデータを照会します。ご存じのとおり、約1万5000の方が亡くられており、内訳としては、女性が8000名、男性が7000名となっています。女性の死者数が男性の死者数よりも約1000人多いですが、これは果たして、女性の方が災害に対する脆弱

性が高いということなのでしょうか。このことを考える上で、ちょっと興味深いデータが 2012 年の男女共同参画白書にありましたので、ご紹介します。

これを見ていただくと、枠囲みのない、青い棒で書かれているのが死者です。左側が女性、右側が男性ということになっております。見ていただいて分かるように、女性のほうが、特に高齢者の部分で、多くの女性の方が亡くなっているということが分かります。特に注目していただきたいのが、もう一つの四角囲みの部分で、80 歳以上で、女性 9.7 パーセント、男性 5.3 パーセントとなっておりますが、これが、人口構成比を表しています。

80 歳以上の人口構成比を見ると、女性の方が倍ぐらい、この被災された 3 県に住んでおられました。男性と女性で死者数に 1000 人の差がありますが、その差というのは、実は、ほとんど、この 80 歳以上のところで生じています。死者数の差は、この世代の人口構成によるところが大きいということが言えるのではないかな、と思っております。

もう少し分かりやすくするために、一つグラフを加えました。これが各年代の、1000 人当たりの死亡率になっております。どちらが死亡率が高いのかを分かりやすくしたのが、次のグラフになります。60 歳以上の高齢者の方だけを見ると、男性のほうの死亡率が高く、その下の世代では、40 代、50 代は女性のほうが高くなっています。また、若い世代になってくると男性になったり女性になったりということで、何か結論が導き出せるかという、今時点で私は、答えを持っているわけではありません。こうした、どうして、死亡率に差が出てくるのかといったようなことを、より詳細に検討していくというのが、実は防災・減災を考える上で、役に立つのではないかというようなことを考えております。

現時点で、答えはありませんが、いろいろな過去の災害から、参考になるような教訓、学んだことがいくつかございますので、次のスライドから紹介します。まず、ジェンダーと関連して防災の中で、どんな問題があって、どんなことができるのだろうかということを、少し参考事例ですけれども、まとめたものになります。

例えば、土地利用の問題で言うと、水害に遭いやすい危険な地域に住んでいる方々の生活を見ると、男性の方々は昼間、外に働きに出られるので、実は、その災害の危険性の高いエリアに、女性が一日中過ごすことになってしまっていて、女性の脆弱性が高まっているというような事例が報告されています。水害、津波、地震について様々な早期警報システムが、開発されています。この早期警報に対して、女性の方がアクセスできていないといった事例も、国によってはあるということが分かっております。

それから、東日本大震災でも、よく問題になりましたが、避難所運営を含めた、いろんな応急対応の計画を作り、現場で管理をする人たちが、どうしても男性中心になってしまっていたことによる問題がありました。例えば、避難所の中で女性に必要な生活必需品が足りないというような状況が生じていたようです。この辺りはその後の災害においては、だいぶ改善されてきていると聞いていますが、こういった問題に対しては、まずは、防災施策を推進していく中でも、ジェンダーイコオリティを推進していく必要があると考えます。

それと同時に、災害というのはいつ来るのか分からないといった状況がございますので、現時点

の状況下で、いかにジェンダーの視点を、防災施策の中に導入していくかということを考える必要があると思います。これらの両面で進めるといいのではないかと考えております。

その次の課題として、ジェンダーに起因した不平等が、どのように脆弱性として現れるかということがあります。例えば、貧しい方々が、耐震性の低い住宅に住んでいたりします。それから、水害の被害を受けやすそうな地域に住んでいるなど、そういった状況が、いろんな所で散見されています。

日本では、なかなか想像できない話かもしれませんが、女性の権利に関連して、土地の所有権が女性にはないといったような国もあるそうです。そういった所で、災害によって、女性の方々が旦那さんを失うと、そのときに、実は一緒に土地の所有権まで失ってしまうという事例もあったということで、その脆弱性がこのジェンダーに起因した不平等によって、高まっていると言えるのではないかと考えております。こういったことに対しては、防災施策でやれることは限られていて、まずは男女平等な共同参画できる社会を実現していくというのが最も大事だと思います。

一方で、防災施策の中でも、住宅の耐震性の向上、地域防災力(自助・共助)の取り組みの推進、避難所のマネジメントの改善といったことで、防災の側でも役に立てるところがあるのではなかろうかということを考えています。

最後に、簡単に四つにまとめました。まず一つは、ジェンダーと防災を考える上で、何が問題なのか。なぜ、それが起こっているのかということ、考えてみるのが重要なんじゃないかと考えています。二つ目として、防災においても、ジェンダーの視点から、いろいろ考えられるようになるためにも、女性や、若者の方々に、より参画いただきたいと考えております。

三番目に、こういった観点で、この神戸大学を見ますと、過去の災害の経験もありますし、日本ですので、統計データもそろっております。また、国際的・国内的な研究ネットワークもお持ちだということで、この Gender and Vulnerability in Disaster Risk Reduction Support という、ユネスコチェアプログラムを推進していく上で、最も適当な機関なのではないかなと考えております。

最後に、防災の観点から最後に申し上げますと、ジェンダーの専門家、防災の専門家のコラボレーションをもっと進めていただき、防災側にも、よりメリット、より安全な社会、安全な世界を作るのに貢献していただくと、お互い Win-Win の関係が築けるのではないかと考えており、今後の活躍を期待させていただいております。簡単ですが、私からのあいさつに代えさせていただきます。ありがとうございました。

Congratulatory Remarks

Mr. Takeo Fukui
Project Coordinator,
Section on Earth Sciences and Geo-Hazards Risk Reduction,
Division of Ecological and Earth Sciences,
Natural Sciences Sector, UNESCO

Thank you for your introduction. Thank you very much for inviting me to this memorial kickoff symposium as the UNESCO Chair. At first, I would like to congratulate Kobe University on adoption as UNESCO Chair. As I was introduced, I am working at Natural Sciences Sector of UNESCO and I am in charge of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). I think it is also very good opportunity to introduce a view on gender and vulnerability from perspective of DRR. I would like to start with some facts in past disasters. In 1991, there was a big cyclone in Bangladesh and within the age group 20 to 44, the female death rate was 71 per 1000. The male death rate was 15 per 1000. The female death rate was about 5 times as many as the male death rate. As you may know, in the Great Hanshin Earthquake, number of deaths of women was about 1.4 times as many as that of men. In 2004, there was big catastrophic tsunami together with big earthquake in Indian Ocean and in this disaster more than 70% of those who perished in the tsunami were women.

Taking into consideration these facts, some descriptions on gender was included in the UN initiatives, the Hyogo Framework which was adopted in 2005. A gender perspective should be integrated into all disaster risk management policies, plans, and decision make processes. This is 10 year plan on DRR and from 2005 to 2014. Then, however, it was said that the inclusion of gender perspective and effective community participation are the areas where the least progress seems to have been made in the Hyogo Framework for action midterm review conducted in 2011. Therefore, the description on gender was strengthened in Sendai Framework. Gender, age, disability, and cultural perspective should be integrated in all policies and practices should be promoted. In particular, we need to obtain disaggregated data by sex, age and disability for risk informed decision-making. That is how we implemented about gender and other so far.

From next slide, I would like to explain in Japanese because I mentioned a little bit sensitive issues.

What are the issues on gender and DRR? First of all, we have to identify issues and we have to try to understand why those issues arise. This bar chart shows you the casualties in the Great East Japan Earthquake. Fifteen thousand people died. 8000 women and 7000 men died. Number of female deaths is about 1000 more than that of male deaths. Does it mean that the women are more vulnerable in disasters like earthquake and tsunami in comparison to men? This is the data from the whitepaper on gender equality of 2012 published by the Japanese government, the Cabinet Office. The blue bars show you the casualties. On the left, women; on the right, men and especially among the elderly more women died in comparison to men. Please pay attention to the black open boxes 9.7% women above 80 and 5.3 % men above 80 meaning the population of women in their 80s were about double of men in these three prefectures.

I earlier said that there was a difference of 1000 of deaths between men and women and it may be come from the age group above 80 years old. This is because of the difference of the number of women and men in these communities in terms of demographics. The red bar shows you mortality rate per 1000 people. To make comparison easier among 60 years old or above, mortality rate was higher among men than women. But between 40 and 60, the mortality was higher for women but for much younger generation the mortality was higher for men. I have no answer to explain why there are some differences in mortality rate according to the age. But I believe this data requires the thorough analysis to improve our DRR.

I said there are no answers but we learned a lot from past disasters. I would like to show you the summary of the lessons we have already learned. This shows you gender related issues in DRR together with possible actions. As for the land use, dwellers in the flood prone areas, many male dwellers usually work outside the area during daytime; therefore female dwellers always stay at home and they are more exposed to the risk and they are more vulnerable. Though we have seen the development of early warning systems on flood, tsunami and earthquake, the early warnings are less accessible for women in some countries.

At the time of the Great East Japan Earthquake, we often heard about issues of the shelter management. As the emergency management of shelters were mainly done by male members, there was shortage of necessities of women's lives. I heard there has been some improvement to some of these issues. What are the possible actions? First, above them, the gender equality should be promoted in implementing DRR actions. At the same time we should integrate gender perspective in DRR planning, since nobody can anticipate when the next disaster comes and hits you. We need to make progress in both of these two areas.

I earlier talked about the actual situation but I want to mention how gender inequality is impacting vulnerability. We can see many cases that poor people tend to live in unsafe houses and they tend to live in disaster prone areas. Concerning women's rights, due to lack of land ownership for women in some countries, many wives lose their land when they lose their husbands in disasters. When the husband died, women lose the land ownership, so this is one example of how vulnerability increased because of gender inequality. What we can do in DRR may be limited, so first of all we need to take actions to realize gender-equal society.

However, DRR actions are also helpful. If we can improve the safety of houses against earthquakes or if we can enhance the self-help or mutual help awareness in the community or if we can provide adequate shelters, they are also helpful to reduce vulnerability.

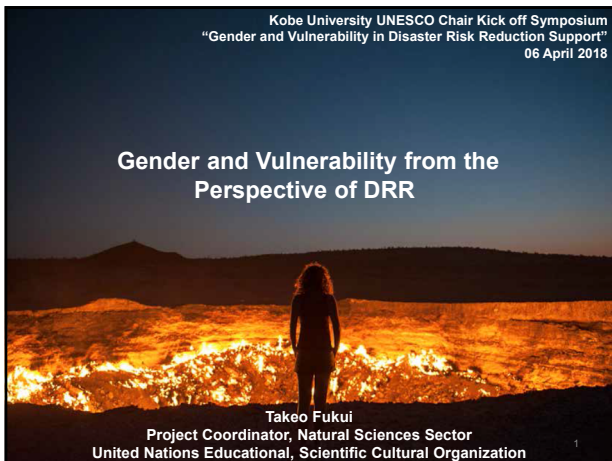
Allow me to conclude. There are four points.

First of all, we need to understand issues on gender and DRR and discuss the reason of issues.

To make it happen, a gender perspective should be integrated. Women and the youth leadership should be promoted. We need to engage women and the youth. Kobe University experienced the earthquake, has collected data on gender and DRR and has an international and national network of researchers. Therefore, Kobe University is the most appropriate university to disseminate UNESCO Chair on gender and vulnerability in DRR support.

As an expert on DRR, I sincerely hope that there would be a perfect collaboration between gender experts and DRR experts. That would strengthen DRR activities so that we can achieve safe and secure society. It will result in win-win for both.

I do hope that there would be a successful project. Thank you very much for this opportunity.

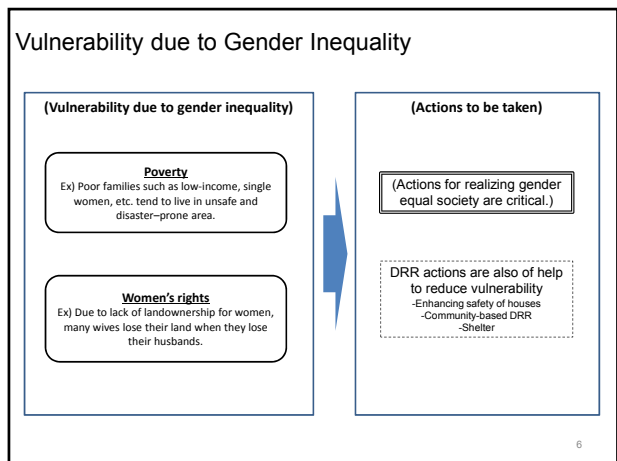
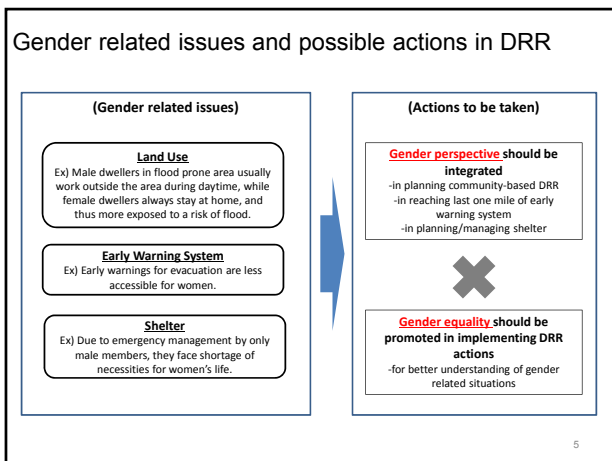
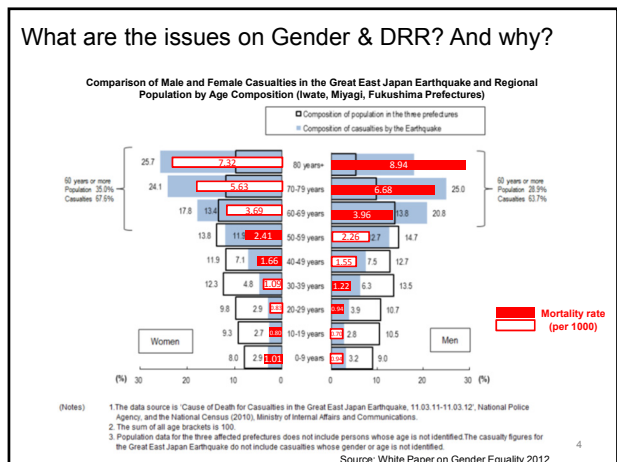


Facts in past disasters

- 1991 **The cyclone in Bangladesh** killed 140,000 people.
 Within the age group 20-44,
 -The female death rate was **71 per 1000**
 -The male death rate was **15 per 1000**
- 1995 **Great Hanshin Earthquake** killed more than 6,000 people.
 Number of deaths of women was about **1.4 times** as many as that of men.
- 2004 **Indian Ocean Tsunami** killed more than 200,000 people.
More than 70% of those who perished in the tsunami were women.

UN Initiatives

- 2005 **Hyogo Framework for Action**
"A gender perspective should be integrated into all disaster risk management policies, plans and decision-making processes, including those related to risk assessment, early warning, information management, and education and training;"
- 2011 **HFA mid-term review**
"Inclusion of a gender perspective and effective community participation are the areas where the least progress seems to have been made."
- 2015 **Sendai Framework**
"A gender, age, disability and cultural perspective should be integrated in all policies and practices, and women and youth leadership should be promoted."
"Disaster risk reduction requires a multi-hazard approach and inclusive risk-informed decision-making based on the open exchange and dissemination of disaggregated data, including by sex, age and disability,"



Conclusion

- Importance of understanding issues on gender & DRR.
- A gender perspective should be integrated in all policies and practices, and women and youth leadership should be promoted.”
- Kobe University is the most appropriate university to disseminate “Gender and Vulnerability in Disaster Risk Reduction Support”.
- Further collaboration between gender experts and DRR experts is desirable.

7

事業説明

神戸大学ユネスコチェア事業

Gender and Vulnerability in Disaster Risk Reduction Support

内田 一徳 神戸大学理事・副学長
広報・社会連携・同窓会・基金担当

神戸大学は、ユネスコとの間で MOU を締結し、男女共同参画推進室が中心となって、神戸大学ユネスコチェアの事業を本年 4 月 1 日から開始することになりました。

ユネスコチェアとは、知の交流と共有を通じて、高等教育・研究機関の能力向上を目的とするユネスコの認定プログラムです。認定された高等教育・研究機関は、国際的な連携・協働を促進することにより、人的・物的資源のシンクタンクとして、また教育・研究機関、地域コミュニティ、政策立案者間の橋渡しの存在としての役割を担うことを目指します。2018 年 2 月 1 日現在、世界でユネスコチェア事業の実施機関は 718 機関を数えます。

本事業では、インドネシア・ガジャマダ大学、マレーシア・トungkアブドール・ラーマン大学、タイ・タマサート大学、台湾・高雄科技大学の海外 4 大学、さらに NPO 法人マーシー・マレーシア、そして日本の国立女性教育会館と連携してユネスコチェア事業を実施します。神戸大学の学内では、男女共同参画推進室を中心に、国際人間科学部、海事科学研究科、保健学研究科、国際協力研究科、学生ボランティアセンター、ヒューマン・コミュニティ創成研究センターが協力連携して事業を推進します。

これまでの経過としては、「Gender and Vulnerability in Disaster Risk Reduction Support(ジェンダーや脆弱性に配慮した減災対策)」をユネスコチェア事業として 2017 年 4 月、ユネスコに申請しました。その後、ユネスコでの厳正な審査を経て本事業が採択され、ユネスコ事務局長オドレー・アズレー氏と神戸大学長武田廣との間で MOU を締結し、2018 年 4 月 1 日から事業を開始することになりました。神戸大学では初めてのユネスコチェア事業であり、ジェンダーや災害弱者の観点から自然災害に対する防災減災や復旧時の対応を検討する点に特徴があり、文理融合型事業としてユネスコからも注目されています。また、文理融合研究をビジョンに掲げる神戸大学にとって相応しい事業となることが期待されています。

本事業では、災害の多いアジアに位置する多くの機関と連携することによって、本学をジェンダーや災害弱者の視点から減災を考えるアジアの教育・研究拠点とするものです。

まず教育面では、防災教育の意識啓発を実施します。本年9月にインドネシア・ガジャマダ大学において、神戸大学、ガジャマダ大学、高雄科技大学の学生を対象とするサマースクールを開催する予定です。サマースクールでは、保健学、平和学、工学、経済学、法学などの多様な分野の講師による減災についてのレクチャーを行うだけでなく、NPO 法人所属の講師から災害救援の実践についても説明を行います。レクチャーの後、国籍、文化、宗教、専門分野も異なる学生がグループとなってワークショップを行い、ジェンダー・災害弱者の視点からの減災を考えていきます。さらに、学生だけでなく、学者や専門家、政策決定者などを対象とした研修会を開催するとともに、災害リスク軽減に対する市民の意識向上を目的とする啓発活動も実施していきます。

研究面では、連携機関が協力して防災減災に関する共同研究を行います。特に、ジェンダーと災害弱者への配慮に基づいた影響評価指標の策定や災害リスク軽減のための学際的なモデルの構築を検討します。研究成果は、学会誌などの専門誌への投稿だけでなく、成果を広く周知するために、ユネスコチェア最終年度には、減災に関するガイドラインを作成し、アーカイブ上の災害事例を通して、「減災のためにジェンダーや災害弱者にいかに配慮すべきか」を画像や漫画などを使って「情報の見える化」を図ります。そのために連携機関の研究成果発表・研究交流を行う国際シンポジウムも毎年開催する予定です。

さらに、地域のニーズに適合し、平等でよりレジリエンスのある社会構築を目的とした政策の提言も行い、ジェンダーと災害弱者の視点に基づく国際的な災害リスク軽減ネットワークを構築し、拡大していきたいと考えています。

Introduction of the UNESCO Chair Project: “Gender and Vulnerability in Disaster Risk Reduction Support”

Professor Kazunori Uchida
Executive Vice President
In Charge of Public Relations and Community Cooperation,
Kobe University

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you very much for your kind introduction. I am the Executive Vice President in Charge of Gender Equality Office of the Kobe University. My name is Kazunori Uchida. This is the first of a kind UNESCO Chair. We are very much grateful for this honor. Thank you very much, Ms. Corat and Mr. Kawabata for your support.

As was presented, between us and UNESCO, MOU was signed. Gender Equality Office of the Kobe University is going to embark upon this UNESCO Chair Program from the 1st of April. This is the reason that we are holding this kickoff symposium today.

As the background and the history were presented by the President, through the various people’s effort, this UNESCO Chair was acquired. Now, talking about UNESCO Chair, this might not be familiar to you but you can see the explanation of what the UNESCO Chair is all about. It is through the exchanges of wisdom and knowledge and sharing of them to improve the capacity and capability of higher educational institutions and research institutions. This is a UNESCO certified program. Once it is certified, higher educational institutions and research institutions will take responsibilities to promote the coordination and collaboration internationally. And like the human resource think tank plays as the bridge amongst the different educational and research institutions, regional communities, and policy planners. As was also explained, as of 1st of February 2018 on the global scale, the number of institutions which are certified by UNESCO as the UNESCO Chair amounts to 712.

Under this program, there are Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia; Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia; Network for International Development Cooperation, Thammasat University, Thailand; National Kaohsiung University of

Science and Technology, Taiwan; four universities and Mercy Malaysia, Malaysian NPO organization; National Women's Education Center, Japan. Together with those institutions, we are going to implement the UNESCO Chair. Inside of the Kobe University, we are going to act with the initiative of the Gender Equality Office to promote this Chair together with following: the Faculty of Global Human Sciences; the Graduate School of Maritime Sciences; the Graduate School of Health Sciences; Graduate School of International Cooperation Studies; Student Volunteer Support Center; and Action Research Center for Human and Community Development to promote this Chair.

What we have done so far was also presented by the President, "Gender and Vulnerability in Disaster Risk Reduction Support" was adopted as the subject matter of this UNESCO Chair. In April 2017, we filed the application with this content to UNESCO. After that, through the course of the very vigorous assessment by UNESCO, Audrey Azoulay, Director-General of UNESCO and Professor Takeda, the President of Kobe University signed MOU and started our project on the 1st of April this year. Four years is set for the term from the 1st April 2018 until the end of March, 2022. This is for the first time trial as the UNESCO Chair project from the perspective of the gender equality and the disaster vulnerability. We are going to shed light on the natural disaster and the prevention and the disaster reduction as well as the preparedness for disasters. This is indeed the fusion of humanities and science which is one of the visions of Kobe University. This is the most fitting for us to undertake this.

Under this project, we are going to have the liaison and coordination with the many institutions which are from the disaster-stricken and vulnerable regions with the perspectives of the vulnerability of the disasters including the gender issues through education and research in Asia. So, those are what we are planning to do. In education, we are going to enhance the awareness of the disaster prevention education. In September this year, in Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia, we are going to hold the summer school with the participation of Kobe University, Gadjah Mada University, and National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology students. In the summer school, we are going to have the sessions of the health education, peace studies, engineering, economics, and jurisprudence. We are going to invite the lecturers on those subject matters and we are also going to invite the lecturers from NPO to give us

the tips and practices of the rescue activities of the disasters. After the lectures, the students regardless of the nationality, culture, religion, and disciplines, they can make the groups to be engaged in the workshop activities to think about in-depth gender issues, the disaster vulnerability, and DRR. Not only the students, scholars, experts, and policy decision-makers are also invited to the seminars and training. Furthermore, in order to improve the awareness of the citizens for the risk reduction of disasters, we shall continue our activities for enlightening of these citizens.

On the research, the institutions will collaborate to do the joint research on DRR. Especially based on gender and vulnerability of disasters, we are going to come up with the impact assessment indicators as well as the interdisciplinary models for the risk reduction of the disasters. The outcomes of the research will be announced in the scholarly journals. In order to disseminate the outcomes further, in the last year of the UNESCO Chair program, we are going to prepare the guideline of DRR.

Through the actual disaster examples on the archive, we are going to visualize information which should be taken into consideration for the gender and the vulnerability for DRR by using the cartoons or the visual images. In order to do that, we are going to hold the international symposium to present the result of the research and studies amongst the research institutions and universities every year. Furthermore, we need to fit our studies to the needs of the community so that we can create the society which is equal and resilient. We are going to advocate such policies based on the gender and the vulnerability of the disaster.





United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
 UNESCO Chair on Gender and Vulnerability in Disaster Risk Reduction Support, Kobe University, Japan

神戸大学ユネスコチェア

Gender and Vulnerability in Disaster Risk Reduction Support
ジェンダーや脆弱性に配慮した減災対策

実施部署: 神戸大学男女共同参画推進室
Chair Holder: ロニー・アレキサンダー室長


ユネスコチェアの目的: 大学間ネットワークを形成し、国境を越えた教育・研究活動を通して知識の交換を促進

認定機関の役割: シンクタンク、教育地域連携、機関連携(橋渡し)

ユネスコチェア実施機関: 712機関 (2018年2月1日現在)

神戸大学ユネスコチェア

Gender and Vulnerability in Disaster Risk Reduction Support
ジェンダーや脆弱性に配慮した減災対策



[神戸大学体制]

- 保健学研究科
- 国際協力研究科
- 学生ボランティアセンター
- ヒューマン・コミュニティ創成研究センター
- 国際人間科学部
- 男女共同参画推進室
- 海事科学研究科





United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
 UNESCO Chair on Gender and Vulnerability in Disaster Risk Reduction Support, Kobe University, Japan




神戸大学ユネスコチェア

Gender and Vulnerability in Disaster Risk Reduction Support
ジェンダーや脆弱性に配慮した減災対策

MOU { **オドレー・アズレーユネスコ事務局長**
武田 廣神戸大学学長

事業期間: 4年間(2018.4.1 ~ 2022.3.31)

特徴: ジェンダーや災害弱者の観点から自然災害を捉える文理融合型事業

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
 UNESCO Chair on Gender and Vulnerability in Disaster Risk Reduction Support, Kobe University, Japan

神戸大学ユネスコチェア

Gender and Vulnerability in Disaster Risk Reduction Support
ジェンダーや脆弱性に配慮した減災対策

教育・意識啓発	防災教育の意識啓発の実施 ・ 学生、学者、専門家、政策決定者等を対象にした研修の開催 ・ 災害リスク軽減に対する市民の意識向上を目的とした啓発活動
研究	連携機関研究者との共同研究の実施 ・ ジェンダーと災害弱者への配慮に基づいた災害の影響評価指標の策定 ・ 災害リスク軽減のための学際的なモデルの構築
ガイドライン	ガイドラインの策定・普及 ・ セミナー、シンポジウム、HPを通して普及
政策提言	政策提言 ・ 地域のニーズに適合し、平等でよりレジリエンスのある社会構築を目的とした政策の提言
減災ネットワークの拡大	減災ネットワークの拡大 ・ ジェンダーと災害弱者の視点に基づく国際的な災害リスク軽減ネットワークの構築・拡充

Panel Discussion

Panelists: UNESCO Chair Partner Institutions' Representatives

Ms. Melyza Perdana, Gadjah Mada University (Indonesia)

Mr. Mohd Hafiz Amirrol, MERCY Malaysia (Malaysia)

Professor Jin-Long Lu, National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology (Taiwan)

Ms. Fusako Utsumi, National Women' s Education Center (Japan)

Associate Professor Dr. Siriporn Wajjwalku, Network for International Development Cooperation, Thammasat University (Thailand)

Associate Professor Ir. Dr. Yuk Feng Huang, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR) (Malaysia)

Coordinator: Ronni Alexander, Director, Kobe University Gender Equality Office, and Professor, Graduate School of International Cooperation Studies

Ronni Alexander

Thank you for the introduction. I am Ronni Alexander. I will be the coordinator for this panel. I want to begin though by extending a very warm and heartfelt welcome to our guests, to my colleagues here, to my friends and hopefully those who will become my friends, to all of the students especially those wonderful members of the chorus who sang for us and spoke to us about their commitment to disaster prevention, and to anyone who doesn't fit into any of those categories I just mentioned. Thank you for being with us today. We appreciate your attendance. I am the Director of the Kobe University Gender Equality Office and also a Professor in the Graduate School of International Cooperation Studies. My field is peace studies. I am a peace scholar, a peace educator and a peace activist. I am also a dreamer and I think dreaming is okay. I dream of creating a world where everyone feels safe regardless of their gender, their sexuality, their ethnicity, their physical or mental conditions or any other affiliation or characteristics.

Today's panel will begin to address what might be necessary to help make that dream come true. Probably, it is not necessary to ask you whether you have ever thought about gender and vulnerability and disaster seriously. For many people, this is a very new idea. So let me just take a moment to remind you and remind ourselves that gender is much more than counting woman. Vulnerability is much more than adding new variables to our research. Gender is about who is able to access the social, political, economic, and physical resources of our societies and who is not. Gender cuts across all categories of people and all fields of research although sometimes we might have to be creative to find hidden gendered relations.

Ms. Corat and Mr. Fukui have already mentioned that gender is a concept that is not just important. It is essential for understanding why some people survive and others do not. This UNESCO Chair on Gender and vulnerability in Disaster Risk Reduction Support is an exciting opportunity to work together, learn together, and join together to make our societies and the world a safer place for everyone. Today's panel discussion will, I hope, give you an idea of who is involved in this project and we have a really interesting and exciting group of people here and also what their different partner institutions have to offer at this stage. But please remember we have only just started. This is just the beginning. Today, we don't have very much time and we have a great panel and the way I would like to do this is to ask everyone first to introduce themselves very briefly so you know what wonderful people they are and how we have this very diverse and talented panel. Then, I will ask them to once again speak for a few more minutes about their institutions and what they are thinking at this stage about the contribution of their institutions to this project. I ask you all to keep within the time limit so that we will have time for questions and comments from the floor at the end. I want to invite each and every one of you to join us in exploring the possibilities of this new project. Because it's new, because it's different, there is a place for everyone and all of your input. I look forward to showing that in the next hour or so with you. I would like to ask our first panelist.

Melyza Perdana

Thank you, Professor Alexander, for the time. I would like to express my gratitude for Ms. Corat and also the Vice President and all of the participants and audience of this program. So please allow me to introduce myself. My name is

Melyza Perdana. I am a nurse and a teacher in the Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, Public Health and Nursing at Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia. My expertise is chronic disease and long-term conditions and also infectious disease and we also put a lot of research and my expertise is related to disasters. At this moment, I would like to share our experience, our nursing institution experience regarding disaster and how we put gender and vulnerability into the platform.

Indonesia is known as a supermarket of disaster so within these 10 years we had a lot of disasters. In 2004 we had a big earthquake in Aceh and also in 2006 we have an earthquake in Bantul in our area. And besides that, we also have a volcanic eruption which also can be found in our city in Jogjakarta. A volcanic eruption is accounted as number two disaster that commonly happens in Indonesia because we are located in Pacific Rim of fire. I would like to show you this picture. This is where we are located in Java Island and we are surrounded by many volcanic mountains.

Here is a little bit about our university. We established in 1949 which is younger than Kobe University but we are known as the oldest and largest institution of higher education in Indonesia. We are located in Jogjakarta where has a lot of potential for natural disasters such as earthquakes. We also had experienced the eruption from our Merapi volcano. Recently we also faced many kinds of hurricanes in the rainy season. But being prone to disaster is not always a disaster. It gave a chance for us and our university to deal with many things.

Basically our school of nursing we have four programs towards managing disaster in education, research, social services and also networking. In education, for instance, we had the Simulated Hospital and I will show you the picture of the Simulated Hospital later on. In the daily life, in daily activity, the Simulated Hospital functions as the training facility for our students. But in the real disaster like the earthquake in 2006 and Merapi eruption in 2010, it functioned as the real hospital. For research, we do a lot of research in disasters. For social services, all the students involved and for networking as well.

Also, we work a lot with Kobe University. We had the annual seminar on the disaster with Takada sensei and it is held in December. Most of the time it is

held in December because at the moment, we celebrate the anniversary of Children House so this Children House was established in 2006 after we got the earthquake in 2006. So together with Takada sensei, we opened the Children House by the donation of Kobe citizens. This Children House at the moment has a function of the rehabilitation for children which is, you know, somehow also becoming the vulnerable groups. At the moment, so many children and also women are affected by the earthquake. Many children get amputated because of the fracture so we are taking care of them in the Children House and up to now it still functions as the rehabilitation center.

So another thing regarding Bantul earthquake. This Simulated Hospital is the daily function of our study but then during the disaster situation we also did surgery in the Simulated Hospital and the lab became the inpatient department because there is a lot of victim at the moment so we have to extend the real hospital to the Simulated Hospital. We also manage many donations not only from local but also international. Due to networking, in 2007 and 2008, we were also funded by JICA for the mobile rehabilitation program. You may see in this picture that our staff they are doing a mobile rehabilitation for children, for women, and for elderly who are being affected by the disaster. We received many in the support of JICA and we get charity and distribute money to other institutions.

Again, in 2010, we were hit by the disaster which was volcano eruption and it affected many people as well even though it is only in the small area of the Jogjakarta but many people are affected. Again, our mini hospital which is named Ismangoen Building become the center for the management so it becomes the volunteer center and charity and we deal with many patients with burn wound at that moment. I would like to press this. Not only the teachers but the students are actively involved in the way of managing the disaster response from acute to the rehabilitation and also the preparedness one. We trained our student during that moment to have my healing training and we spread them to the shelter area. They gave many trauma healing for the shelter patients. This is the condition at that moment. Many women also involved in the shelter area. They were giving helps also not only men, also children. Children were affected and we did many things to help them to cope with this situation. I think this is the last slide of mine. Thank you for the attention.

Ronni Alexander

Thank you, Professor Perdana. I think we got her whole introduction rather than just her personal introduction. I will invite the other panelist to do as you like. You can be short and come again or do the whole thing at once. Chaos is always good on a panel discussion. But as you see Gadjah Mada University is very active and Jogjakarta is a place where there are many disasters of different kinds that require different kinds of expertise. For the students here, this is where the summer program for the UNESCO Chair will be held. I am sure you are out there running to get an application so that you can go. I will be happy to see Professor Perdana again in the summer at Gadjah Mada University.

Mohd Hafiz Amirrol

Hello. Good evening. My name is Hafiz Amirrol and I think I am the only one who is not from the academic background. I am representing Mercy Malaysia. Mercy Malaysia is an NGO based in Malaysia and the long name is Medical Relief Society of Malaysia, Mercy Malaysia. We were established in 1999 and I am proud to say that our founder, a doctor, is a female doctor, Jemilah Mahmood, who is now based in Geneva working for ICRC. We started as International Humanitarian Relief Agency and now we are moving forward looking into development issues as well and our current focus is to strengthen the humanitarian and development access. I myself am an architect by training and I am practicing urban designer and my work in Mercy Malaysia focuses on disaster risk reduction, disaster risk management and also resilience building. Thank you.

Jin-Long Lu

Good afternoon everyone. My name is Lu Jin-Long. I am from National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology, quite a long name. I am from Taiwan. I know Taiwan is a kind of little bit maybe famous in Japan. Japan is very popular in Taiwan. Maybe some of you have not had a chance to visit Taiwan. I hope you can find some time to visit Taiwan. I can be your guide. Actually, I am a part-time taxi driver, a qualified taxi driver, not an Uber driver. I am a really qualified taxi driver. Today, I am very happy to attend this Kickoff Symposium. Especially I like the kickoff, this term, as I was a rugby player. So when I heard kickoff it means game start, so I have to work now. I wish you

have a wonderful time in the rest of this event. *Arigato gozaimasu.*

Fusako Utsumi

Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen. I am the President of National Women's Education Center. My name is Fusako Utsumi. I am so big. I am very much afraid that I am preventing you to see the slide better because I am in your way. Sorry about that. National Women's Education Center was established in 1977 by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of Japan as an institution for women's education. National Women's Education Center is English name and because of this name's initials are used to call our institute as NWECC. About the introduction of NWECC and the roles to be played, I will come back in the second round of my time. Thank you.

Siriporn Wajjwalku

Good afternoon everybody. First of all, I would like to thank you Kobe University for inviting me and also congratulations to Kobe University for this project. My name is Siriporn Wajjwalku. I am a full-time professor at Thammasat University in Bangkok. At the same time, I am invited to help the university in the northern part of Thailand, Mae Fah Luang University in Chiangrai to set up a new School. The School's name is Social Innovation, Mae Fah Luang University, which is located in the northern part of Thailand. So now I work half-time in Chiangrai and half-time in Bangkok. And 4 years ago, I set up the network called Network for International Development Cooperation (NIDC) as my expertise is on international relations and international development. As for the Network, we are trying to be a bridge between policymaker, academic, and practitioners in the field of development. Actually, what we are doing is research because we would like to provide some new ideas into the world of practitioners and also policymakers. We also arrange the forum so that we can link people together. For this project, with Kobe University, actually, our main research will be about the natural disasters in the northern part of Thailand which I will explain later. Thank you for giving me an opportunity to join this project.

Yuk Feng Huang

Good afternoon everybody. My name is Yuk Feng Huang. I am from Malaysia. Currently, I am an Associate Professor at the Department of Civil Engineering,

Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia. My expertise is in the field of water resources engineering. My main research interests are climate change study and drought forecasting. Currently, I am the Chairperson of Research Centre for Disaster Risk Reduction (CDRR) based at UTAR, which was established in 2014 by our Adjunct Professor, Dr. Yasuo Tanaka. I am a *Professional Engineer* with *Practising* Certificate under the Board of Engineer Malaysia (BEM) since 2013. I am very grateful to get the opportunity to join this program. UTAR actually is a new university. We are only 15 years old. We started in 2002 but we are actually in very good progress in terms of the research and also teaching. Finally, I would like to thank Kobe University to invite me, especially Professor Ronni Alexander, to join this program. We have already planned some activities to support this UNESCO Chair. We hope that our contribution can make the Chair a huge success. Thank you.

Ronni Alexander

As you can see, this UNESCO Chair is not a project made up of entirely gender experts. We have people in engineering, political science, humanitarian relief, logistics, social science, nursing-from all different fields. We actually spent a lot of yesterday trying to learn how we can use these same words but understand that we mean different things and how we can talk to each other. So it is very exciting right from the beginning, but you can see why we have a slightly chaotic panel. Now, I think everybody has a PowerPoint that they will use to explain their institutions. Professor Perdana, do you have anything to add? I said I would be merciless about time but it's hard to do it from here.

Mohd Hafiz Amirrol

Thank you. The topic that I will be sharing today is on the importance of international collaboration in addressing disaster with the specific focus on gender vulnerability and disaster. Let me start with a very general introduction to disaster and crisis, the field which Mercy Malaysia works upon. So what is a disaster? It is a serious disruption of the functioning of the community. It involves hazards and vulnerability and the disaster because of the consequences of inappropriately managed risk. The key word here is inappropriately managed. If we can appropriately manage, we should be able to lessen the risk of the disaster. Even though disaster itself is not within our capability to manage but the risk is within our capability. Disaster and crisis of

the 21st century, some images just to remember, some things are not. We don't want to remember them but it is good to always remember and not forget the thing about the disaster. So this is the Syrian crisis, many refugees left Syria and also in North Africa. This is also in Jordan because of the Syrian refugee crisis.

A little bit of what the world, what the global humanitarian actors have achieved in 2017. I won't go to the statistics but these are the numbers and if you look at the numbers, million is always there meaning that the numbers are big and that is not necessarily good because for me the philosophy of working in a humanitarian agency, the biggest goal is to close down an agency meaning that once agency is no longer needed, then there is peace. But of course many people wouldn't agree with that.

Disaster and crisis, how the international world is addressing it? There are humanitarian response plans. There are humanitarian agreements, commitments, frameworks and so on and so on but basically this is what the latest 2018 humanitarian response plan is all about. There are 21 main humanitarian response plans with four regional refugee response plans are in focus and some other works that have been put into the priority list.

In 2016, there was a very important thing called Agenda for Humanity which is an output from the World Humanitarian Summit and there were key players in the humanitarian field who agreed on these five core responsibilities; prevent and end conflict; respect rules of war; leave no one behind; work differently or innovatively to end needs; invest in humanity. Of course, there are a lot of drawdowns from all these five core responsibilities. But if you look at those five core responsibilities of the Agenda for Humanity, there is a big portion of commitments made on empowering women and girls which is 66 commitments. I think what we are doing today even though we are not formally registered in this commitment but it helps to achieve this commitment of the Agenda for Humanity.

How do the humanitarian players work in this field? We have a thing called the core humanitarian standards or CHS in short. It is structured around 9 commitments. I won't go to all because it is all available online but the main

focus is on the community and people affected by the crisis with four main guiding principles which are impartiality, neutrality, independence, humanity. Of course, those are a little bit of a very general background on how the global humanitarian framework helps us to move and deliver commitments to those in need. Then, there are many global frameworks, many global agreements which establish common goals towards resiliency. Of course, the most the closest to us on DRR is the Sendai Framework for disaster and risk reduction 2015-2030. There are a lot of goals and aims but the key outputs of the Sendai Framework are the four points. Number one is the understanding of disaster risk; number two strengthening disaster risk governance; number three investing in disaster risk; and number four "Build Back Better. Also, there is the new urban agenda which focuses on urban areas because urban disaster risk is also a pressing issue which needs to be addressed. Of course there are the sustainable development goals and in our contacts we are focusing on goal number 11 but not forgetting numbers 3, 9, 13 and of course 5 which is gender equality.

This cross-section just helps you to understand how the SDGs work. A bit on gender-sensitive humanitarian actions, what we have outlined here is how to approach gender-sensitive humanitarian actions; number one, access and participation; number two to address it with dignity; and number three on empowerment. With that to a commitment to humanitarian actions, of course, sustainable development goals, goal number five.

How Mercy Malaysia is addressing all this in the context of our own work is that we approach our work to the total disaster risk management. We do things in a holistic cycle meaning that after the emergency response, there is a rehabilitation phase, a prevention mitigation and of course there is a preparedness part. What is the main aim of our work is to achieve a safe and resilient community which is connected, which understands their level of risk and vulnerability, which has good planning and procedures and knows and understands their available resources. Thank you.

Ronni Alexander

Thank you and I apologize for being strict about the time. I am sure he has much more to share with us. But this has given us a little bit of information

and background on what some of the issues of humanitarian support are about and how it relates to this project. Mr. Amirrol's organization is involved on the ground in the practice of humanitarian support.

Jin-Long Lu

That's a kickoff. I would like to take a few minutes to introduce my university, National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology, and our research team. Originally I was a teacher of National Kaohsiung Marine University, but since February 1st in this year, we have merged with the other two universities; Kaohsiung First University of Science and Technology and the Kaohsiung University of Applied Sciences. Now, we have five campuses from the northern part of Kaohsiung to the southern part so if you have chance to come to Taiwan and visit our university, I can arrange one day tour to visit all the campuses, also for high school students, if you want to come to our university, I can make arrangements.

Right now, we have almost 28,000 students and 9 Colleges and 36 Departments. Our mission includes building pro-industry oriented teaching culture, valuing students' innovation and creativity, and developing the marine technology. Regarding my department, I am from the Department of Shipping and Transportation Management. We offer four programs from bachelor degrees to master and Ph.D. degrees. We also offer a master executive program for on-job students. Our course includes three main parts; shipping, international logistics and air transport, that's my major. We also value students' language skills, computer and information techniques, and practical training. We have 13 members in our department; 8 Professors, 2 Associate Professors, 2 Assistant Professors and one Lecturer. However, we also encounter gender equality issue. We only have three members who are female, less than one third, so I think that might be an issue.

We also have many exchange partners most in Asia, also in Kobe University but just as I know, the exchange program only limit to Maritime College so I wish we can expand more to other Colleges in some day in the future. Other partners are Nagasaki University, Korea Maritime and Ocean University, Vietnam Maritime, Hong Kong, and Dalian Maritime University in China.

Regarding our research, we have five members including me in our research team. Dr. Tseng, our former Department Chair, he has focused on reconstructing medical and life insurance in Taiwan using the female vulnerable groups depending on natural resources as a case. Dr. Sun, she has worked on this issue for a few months to discuss how to enhance women's resilience power using evidence from a village in Southern Taiwan. Dr. Yu would like to examine the legal system of disaster relief from the perspective of gender equality and vulnerability. Dr. Tseng, another Dr. Tseng, tries to design an emergency recreation system using information and communication technology.

About myself, I have to say in all honesty and I am very sorry to say that I don't have so much experience to touch this kind of study related to gender equality or gender issues. But I think maybe most of the people in Taiwan, maybe include all the young people, I am wondering if they are aware of how the gender difference is in disaster risk and reduction, so I want to explore or investigate people's awareness of gender difference in disaster risk and reduction. If we can do survey across different countries, we also may find some conclusions about this project. Here are some pictures of our meeting. Thank you very much.

Ronni Alexander

Thank you, Professor Lu. You can see he has a whole group of people engaged in research that is relevant to this UNESCO Chair project and that he himself is engaging now and thinking about ways to be related to this. We will have students at the summer program from the National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology so students going from Kobe will be able to study with those students from Taiwan and also students from Indonesia. Also, the survey of young people and I think it is interesting also to ask young people here how much they think about these issues so we can cooperate there, too.

Fusako Utsumi

Please allow me to make comments and presentation on NWECC. NWECC, as I said earlier, was established in 1977 under the auspices of Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of Japan for women's education. Last year we saw the 40th anniversary. NWECC is indeed created by the hands of women throughout Japan with the cooperation and the aspiration that they

would like to build only one national center for women's education in Japan. The Ministry of Education of the time responded to those women's request and built NVEC. It is located in Hiki County, Saitama Prefecture away from the urban cities. It is very scenic town but a little bit inconvenient to commute. I heard that the Ministry of Education believed the best location is away from the urban areas.

Now NVEC's objectives and missions are to promote women's education and contribute toward the formation of a gender-equal society. To create such a society, NVEC has established four main programs as follows: Training, Research, International Cooperation, and PR and Information Dissemination. Today, out of those four programs, I would like to report on the program related to the disaster and gender especially.

This might be too long. I apologize. On the left-hand side, you can find the picture. This is the oldest and the representative training program. This NVEC forum is held for 3 days and has more than 1000 participants every year. Lectures, symposia or more than 50 workshops were held at that time.

This is the picture of the symposium. On the year of the Great East Japan Earthquake, we held this symposium on "Disaster Restoration and Gender". The Governor of Yamagata and an NPO representative of Kobe participated as the panelist and had the very lively discussion about establishing a community in terms of gender equality.

At the bottom, you can find a different picture. This is the training for leaders. Leaders' training has been continued for a long time in NVEC in order to train regional leaders for promoting gender equality. We invite managerial officials from regional women's centers as well as the representatives of the local authorities for the training. Professor of Fukushima University who has acted as the chief of the shelter after the disaster was making the comments as one of the panelists.

This is the counselors' workshop on the disaster and gender. In NVEC, the gender equality course, we are receiving a lot of consultations. In the workshop, participants were encouraged and learned to find the differences in the level of

the loss and damages between sexes at the time of the disasters. They also shared techniques and perspectives on counseling toward victims of the disasters. Also at the bottom picture, there was the workshop which the Reconstruction Agency and NWEC organized jointly. A representative from NPO doing activities in Iwate, Fukushima, and Miyagi and Director-General of the Gender Equality Bureau Cabinet Office made the presentations about deconstruction from gender equality perspectives in the workshop. The next is the International Cooperation Program in NWEC. We hold the seminar for potential leaders from Asia every year in order to promote gender equality in their countries.

In 2011, we held the seminar under the theme of women's role in the disaster recovery. They went to Kobe and visited the Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution and also have the communication with the Mayor of Amagasaki City, who is a woman. Other than the leadership training, we also held an international symposium on "Disaster Restoration and Gender" and invited renowned lecturers in 2011. Ms. Akiko Domoto, the former Governor of Chiba Prefecture, had delivered the keynote address and also Dr. Sepali Kottegoda, the Chair of APWW, delivered the keynote address.

The last program is NWEC Women and Disaster Archives. This is the archive of disaster relief activities and run together by both nation-wide women's centers and NWEC. They have given how they look at the disasters from the women's perspectives and there is the registry of such archives from the women's associations throughout Japan. Women's strong ties throughout Japan make it possible to provide this archive. Thank you very much.

Ronni Alexander

You can see that the National Women's Education Center is very active in educating and promoting women in a variety of contexts. The UNESCO Chair will be particularly involved in the archive and all of the work that is conducted in connection with this Kobe University UNESCO Chair will be in the National Women's Education Center archive and available to people, anybody who is interested in accessing it. I think also from Utsumi sensei's presentation, we learned that maybe people forget the work on gender and disaster. These have been around for a long time, and people in Japan after the Hanshin Awaji Earthquake have been working on this issue, although it's not seen as a major

issue in some contexts. There is a whole wealth of information and work that's been done and that's going to also help us in the promotion and in developing this project.

Siriporn Wajjwalku

Thank you again. I will be introducing my network. I actually prepared this pamphlet and then I will distribute to you all if you are interested. What I am going to talk now is about activities that we have already conducted for some time, and we hope that this will somehow make a contribution to the project. I put these three keywords: DRR, CSOs, and Coordination, because actually our organization, our work mainly focuses on "coordination" because we believe that coordination is the key issue for emergency and humanitarian management. Coordination provides some matching between needs and responses, namely demand and supply.

Then Chiangrai, why is Chiangrai? I think many of you know Thailand and Bangkok and if you live in Bangkok, you don't realize that we are facing the problem. But if you are in the northern part of the country, in Chiangrai, the province that actually shares borders with two countries, Myanmar and Laos, you would understand the risk of natural disaster.

In the province, we have two tributaries of Mekong River, so it means somehow that many things happen in our neighboring countries which we do not expect, or we cannot control. That's why Chiangrai is the disaster-prone area.

Look at statistics here. These are earthquakes recently from 2013 up to 2017, we have earthquakes every year. Sometimes, the hypocenter was not in Thailand but was in Myanmar, however we felt it because we are very close to it. The magnitude was up to 6.8 sometimes. It means that things collapse. I had an experience once; it was 5.1, and I woke up because all things in my house shook and dropped. So this is the situation. The point is that the preparation is not ready because we do not get used to this kind of situation. This is something very new for our people.

Then, if you look at landslides, this is something that happens more often in

Thailand since 2005. You see this statistic that only in Chiangrai province alone since 2005, we have had landslides many times particularly in August and September because this is the rainy season, and Chiangrai is the mountainous area. It happens very often, in 2006 and 2007 up to 2008, 2009, and 2010. So, this means that every year we have a landslide.

Now, the situation of landslides is getting better than earthquakes because now we know how to deal with it. Another situation is flood. As I said, we have two tributaries of the Mekong in the province. In the past, actually we knew when the water would come, because the water comes according to the season. But recently because of some constructions upstream, sometimes we do not know whether it comes or not, and in the season when it is not expected to come, it comes; or in the season that it should come, it doesn't come. So the problem is here. When we cannot predict things, disaster happens because people cannot evacuate; we don't know what's going on. From the statistic, you see the situation has been rather critical since 2013. In 2013, we had three or four times of floods. Here now last year we also had a big flood.

Why is CSOs? Before I move to CSOs, there is one more issue about Chiangrai that I would like to mention. Apart from being the disaster-prone area, as the province shares border with two neighboring countries, we have vulnerability. First, there are many ethnic people living in the mountainous areas. Sometimes we don't know what happen to them because it's really difficult to access to them and it's also difficult for them to access the government's support when disasters happen. In Chiangrai, there are more than 30 ethnic groups, and every group has their own culture and livings.

Second, there are a big number of migrant workers from neighboring countries, Myanmar in particular, moving into the province for jobs and settlement. Now in Chiangrai, the government declared some area as special economic zones; there are three special economic zones in one province. It means that we need a lot of labor, and some time they are not registered. If nothing happens, it's fine for them. But if something happens, it's really difficult to manage this type of people due to their status. Moreover, some of them are stateless people whom will face difficulty to access to support if something happens.

However, good thing about Chiangrai is that there are a number of NGOs in the

province, and NGOs in Chiangrai are very strong, compared with NGOs in other areas. From the slide, you see the list of NGOs in the province and they are local. As they are local ones, it means that whatever happens, and if the government cannot reach the area, these local NGOs can; they know each other, they can reach each other, and they can help each other as well. You see the NGOs number 8 on the list, this is a special group for women and daughters in the area. We also have NGOs number 4 on the list which focuses on elderly people.

Then, I go to volunteers. This is also another group in the area that they are very strong and help each other. An interesting thing is that the people from Nakhon Si Thammarat, the Southern part of the country became to be volunteers, and came to Chiangrai, the most up north of the country to support people during the emergency. Being volunteers, they are not organized, but willing to help. They are different from NGOs, which are organized groups of people. The point that I would like to make here is about the number 3 and number 4 in the list, actually these are business people. They are volunteers, and donate reliefs. However, as businessmen, sometimes, it is hard for them and the public to separate their business from their donation. And sometimes reliefs are politicized and publicized for benefit of some people.

Then I go to the issue of coordination. Why coordination? Actually, as all of us know, coordination is critical particularly during an emergency. It helps matching needs and supply that is available. It helps to avoid the concentration particularly in some political areas or political constituencies resulting to unequally distribution, namely, some people get while some people do not. In post-disaster, coordination is still important because it helps for efficient preparation.

The situation in Chiangrai is that according to the website, all these 13 groups, they gather according to their expertise, but we don't know whether and how they coordinate with each other. The most important point is that we don't know whether and how they coordinate with the government during emergency. This is the issue that my team would like to dig it out more to see how it is going on with the hope that it can be some lessons learned for other people. Thank you. That's all.

Ronni Alexander

Thank you for that very enthusiastic and interesting presentation. I again apologize for cutting your time off. I think the stress on the coordination, of course, is very relevant to this project. Also that even though Siriporn sensei talked about ethnic minorities or migrant workers or stateless people, we also have to remind ourselves perhaps that all of those people have genders and that among those people perhaps some genders, some people, are more marginalized than others. That's where this emphasis on gender and vulnerability comes in.

Yuk Feng Huang

As I had mentioned, this subject on gender and vulnerability in terms of disaster risk reduction is actually quite new for UTAR. We do not have any past experience to share on this matter. Currently, we have the on-going research related to the flood forecasting and drought forecasting, but it's on the technicalities and we have never attempted to link it to this gender issue and vulnerability. In view of the rage of climate change, my own research actually is focused on the impact of climate change on the water resources of Malaysia, the abundance or the lack of it. We have the more frequent or severe droughts in the country even though in Malaysia we have a huge amount of rainfall averaging 2500 millimeters of rainfall per year. We still are facing the problems of drought but we should call it dry spells in terms of drought because the severity of our drought in Malaysia is not that serious.

In order to support the UNESCO Chair, our research center has come up with the list of activities or programs which we will carry out in the next 4 years' time to support the Chair. The title of our program actually is the "Initiative for Constructing Inclusive Flood Disaster Risk Reduction Communities at Pahang River". Why the Pahang river basin? The Pahang river basin is the biggest river basin in Peninsular Malaysia. We have two parts forming Malaysia. We have the west Malaysia which is also called Peninsular Malaysia which is located and borders southern Thailand. The east Malaysia (across the south of South China Sea) is the northern part of the island of Borneo (excepting Brunei) which shares a very long border with Kalimantan, Indonesia. In Peninsular Malaysia or in general in Malaysia, we don't have the disaster like earthquakes, typhoons etc. The most frequent disaster to occur in Malaysia is the flood. For Peninsular Malaysia, we have floods inundating almost every year especially

during the northeast monsoons from November to January. So the coastal states located in the east of the Peninsula suffer from the disastrous floods.

Our study area, the Pahang river basin is located on the middle of the east coast of Peninsular Malaysia. However, the Pahang river basin is very big and hence our focus will be on two small towns known as Temerloh and Kuala Kerau. We have chosen these two small towns because in 2014 they had suffered very severe floods. In our program, we are focusing not only on the gender aspects for in Malaysia, we have another issue to consider. On the top of the gender issue, we also have the multi-ethnic and also multi-cultural problem. In Malaysia, the peoples are made up of many different ethnicities, like we have Malay, Chinese, Indian and a host of many others. We therefore also face the challenges of communication and community, along with the gender issue.

This is the study area. As you can see here, the two small towns are actually located in the middle of the river basin, where is actually quite close to the downstream. Usually, the flood always occurs at the downstream area because all the run up from the upstream will go down to the lower part of the river basin and also because the lower end is flatter so the accumulation of rainfall and especially the rising coastal tide causes the flooding easily. These are some of the pictures taken during the floods in 2014. The water level actually rises up to very high dangerous level. This water level in 2014 is even higher than the historical high water level that happened in the 1971 which had been the record in Malaysia. The research center in Malaysia NAHRIM, forecasts that in the future, we will have more severe drought and more severe flood because we will have the extreme high flows and low flows. We have a more frequent extreme drought and also more frequent extreme rainfall. This issue will become more challenging if one considers the impact of climate change.

These are the programs enlisted by our research center. It is just the initial list. First, we would like to produce the collaboration plans for disaster responses and recovery among the residents and the outside NGOs. This is because what we have noticed is that when during the disaster and the aftermath, when then the NGO people come to help the villagers, they actually feel reluctant to receive the help because they do not know who these people are and are unfamiliar with outsiders. They actually refused to receive the help

from the NGOs. So I think it's very important initially, we try to introduce to get a good connection and rapport between the NGOs and the villages so that they get acquainted with the volunteers that may come to aid them in the future. Second is to produce training program for the DRR leaders. We have many villages located along the river basin. Some of them are the Malay villages, some are Chinese or Indian villages and some are those of the native people's villages. For our training program, we will have every village to send a representative who is usually the head of the village. So we will give some training to this head of the village. When they return to their respective village, they can provide the training. The next one is to promote the mutual DRR collaboration among different gender, ethnic, race, and cultural committees. As I mentioned just now Malaysia, we have different cultures and races. So we have on the top of the gender issue, the elderly problem, children problem, we also have the different issues.

Then, next is to produce DRR, an educational material specific for the elderly, females, and children. We also need to produce it in different local languages. Therefore, we need to have a few versions of the materials. Next is to produce DRR training programs especially for the vulnerable people, create a disaster reconstruction plan for each community. We also need to create the disaster fund. We need to have the fundraising for the relief efforts and the equipment needed. We have to produce a flood risk map too. The flood risk map actually can help the community to point out where is the safe location, the highest location in their areas, so they should know the direction where they should go during the flood.

The last is to prepare a Flood Respond Base and identify the Flood Respond Group who will be responsible for initiating the response operations as soon as required for the community. So our research team members shall consist of the lecturers from the research center and each of the topics will be handled by at least two lecturers. Hopefully, we can get the list of activities carried out in next 4 years' time.

Ronni Alexander

Thank you very much. This is a sort of model project for this UNESCO Chair.

You can see the themes of connection, training, education, reaching different groups of people are all very important parts of the UNESCO Chair project. It reflects the multidisciplinary nature of this project as well and we look forward to working together on promoting this project in the next 4 years. I would like now to ask, is everybody happy? I like panels to be happy. I would like to open this up now to the floor for questions or comments. You are welcome to ask your questions and make your comments in either English or Japanese. Also, please identify yourself and if you are asking or commenting in relation to a particular panelist, please identify the panelist as well.

Saniye Gülser Corat

I am Gülser Corat from UNESCO. I want to thank the panel for really very informative and very comprehensive presentations and I want to thank Kobe University for putting together such diverse but complimentary group of partners. I think at UNESCO, we are very much focusing on reaching out to new partners, unusual suspects, if you will, so this is wonderful to have universities, different departments, nursing school, group that works on the ground directly and it's very encouraging, very good as collaboration. I also like that you have all these areas that you have identified. Maybe what I would humbly suggest is to look at that program and see where you make the connections with gender very explicit because one of the things that happens in work that involves gender equality and something else if the intention, if the connections are not clearly stated. They may get overlooked by those who are not as well versed in the issue as the primary researchers and primary actors.

If you think that I want to raise as things that kept coming to my mind as I was listening to the different presentations, as you said, Dr. Alexander, in the beginning, all these other groups are gendered so when we talk about ethnic groups, age groups, linguistic groups, they are all gendered and we should never forget that gender enters every other differentiation and that's the key of this project. I was thinking about the language issue which Dr. Huang mentioned. There is also the possibility that especially women may not be literate so some of the communication outreach materials have to be in formats that are not only for people who can read and write. We see that a lot in outreach efforts. Also, even for those who can read and write, the messaging is very critical. How do you come up with messages that can reach and make

sense for different groups including women versus men. You mentioned that you are going to work with village leaders.

Usually, information passed to village leaders do not trickle down. That's our experience especially when we look at the gender equality dynamics. So you really have to find ways to include representatives of all who live in that community.

In my introductory congratulatory remarks, I said I will give you some examples of my experience, if I may take another few minutes. Dr. Alexander, I very much agree with what you said at the beginning of your comments that gender equality is not about numbers. It's about numbers only to begin the conversation because you really have to have representatives of all groups including girls and women. Usually, when girls and women are represented, they are in minorities, so they don't have a voice. So we really have to look at numbers but only in order that we reach a critical mass so that there are enough of them in the room in whatever contexts you have the conversation in, so that they feel they can voice their own opinions. Having one or two women in a setting does not guarantee that you will get any ideas about the issues that concern them. So numbers are very important to start the process but numbers are just the beginning because what really matters is voice, agency as we call them in gender equality literature which means that those who participate can talk and when they talk they are listened too.

This is really also very critical especially in research activities. I was doing research in a previous life before UNESCO and I was working with a group of engineers on water resources management project in Bangladesh. I was the only non-engineer and only woman on the panel of experts. We were going from village to village to look at possibilities of flood protection through building embankments which is one of the easiest ways to do it. Every place we went to I was trying very hard to make sure that we talk to people who will be affected by the embankment. At the location of the embankment, the engineers kept talking to the children that would follow us around because in that country wherever you go, there are many children who immediately know there is a foreigner there and they come and go around with you. Every time when we went back to the drawing table, I would ask them whether they did a

consultation with people who are affected by the initiative and they said yes. So I would then follow up who you did consult. Usually, it's one or two men who don't have any work and who are wandering around and the children. We don't even know if those were the people who would be at all affected directly or indirectly with the location of the embankment with the way embankment would affect the agricultural area and their questions. So whom you talk to and how you talk to them is also very, very important in the research.

Another example that I thought about through Professor Alexander's comment about numbers but also your presentation where you listed several different forms of disasters because in the beginning I thought there was too much focus on earthquakes but it's not only earthquakes but floods and tsunamis. It's all kinds of disasters that we are talking about in DRR. There again let me share with you an example about the gender impact of floods again in Bangladesh. I arrived in Bangladesh I think a few days after the 1998 floods and I arrived in Dhaka which is the capital city which is also the capital of the main industrial activity in Bangladesh which is textiles. Now, the overwhelming majority of people who work in that industry are young women who come from villages to work while they are considered to be young and have nimble fingers. There is that description of young women being more appropriate for that kind of work, garment industry. Usually, they come and stay in groups together and work in shifts and they protect each other by staying together because it's very important for them to stay safe and secure, protect their honor so that they can go back to their village when they are passed to working age. What happened with those floods to places where they were living were underwater so they couldn't live in their usual places so they were on the street in makeshift living conditions. As a result, they were subject to a lot of sexual violence and rapes. As a result, there were a lot of issues related to honor, not to talk about unwanted pregnancies and most of those young women just because of the flood and just because they were in Dhaka working for the garment industry to make money and sent to their families in villages, they became victims of human trafficking because they didn't have the possibility to go back to their villages. They were not accepted by their families. So it's not only people who get affected by floods for a temporary period of time but this was a life-changing disaster. We don't have exact numbers, thousands of young women and thousands of children who were produced as a result of this flood in an

unwanted, unplanned, unexpected way. We didn't even know this was in 1998, so 20 years on, we don't know what happened to many of these young women.

So these are things that are really very important and the human dimension of all these disasters which we don't automatically think about or know about but when you experience them. At UNESCO, we heard I don't know if it's true but the first people who moved in after the 2004 tsunami, they were not aid workers, it was not the government, it was not the UN, it was human traffickers. Because they know this is the time when a lot of people are very vulnerable and lost. The human trafficking is now one of the largest global money-making operations. So we do community radio as UNESCO, one of our activities is community radio in disaster-affected areas. Through community radio we transmit messages about those situations and warnings because education and access to information are really critical to avoid many of the problems. Sorry for taking so much time but I wanted to share some of the personal experience, so thank you.

Ronni Alexander

Thank you very much for this comment. Does anybody have anything to respond? If not, let me thank you and say that we need to be aware of the longer term that as you say disaster isn't something that happens and then it's over but there are very long term effects and also we have to be daring to be brave to talk about rape to talk about sexual violence, gender-based violence and call it as it is and to look at it not just for women and girls but also for boys because boys are subjected to this too in different ways and to be really sensitive about the kinds of violence that disaster brings. Thank you. Do we have other questions or comments?

Questioner

I am a second year student of the Graduate School of Human Development and Environment here. I actually formerly worked for the investment banking for 20 years. I was heavily involved in diversity issues in Hong Kong and covered Asia Pac and I used to work with colleagues from all over the world. Related to the earlier comments, my question is that I think during the disaster in Japan which happened in Tohoku and also happen in Kumamoto, the number of younger women were victimized and one of the incidents happen in Kumamoto was

actually done by a volunteer. The male volunteer has done sexual assault to I think like 10 years old younger, a very teenager in Kumamoto at the shelter. I think what we would like to learn from all of you is how do you conduct education to the younger generation in your country because I think in Japan talking about sex, I mean, to sexual education here I think it's too very, very behind. It is something and somewhat taboo and we do not discuss. I think your country's women are very outspoken compared to Japanese and I would like to know how you do the education for, like starting from elementary level students and also for their parents. I think that's something that we need to do. That seems possible. Thank you.

Siriporn Wajjwalku

I think we have these kinds of education in high school. I think in elementary school, we also have it recently. That was not during my time but recently we have it. Related to the disaster, I think particularly in Bangkok we had problem of flood, very severe flood in 2011. We recognized these serious issues because our Thammasat University opened the university to be the temporary shelter during that time and our student also became volunteers. We witnessed somehow like the case so later on as far as I know, the university has a plan somehow to give some like training if something happens again, I mean if the disaster happens again. But the problem is that the subject like this, DRR preparedness or something, these kinds of subjects are not included and not mainstream in the curriculum. For example, Faculty of Political Science, I teach in this faculty. We have these subjects. We have only two or three subjects related to the disaster. We have subjects related to, for example, like trafficking or other problems. We also have the subject about violence and also women violence but it's not somehow mainstream in the curriculum, so in this sense, it will be very difficult. Now, of course, some people try to mainstream bit but still a bit far away. Even you say that in our society women have more freedom to talk to discuss and women can go up to a high procession work in the place that men work, but still if we think about the education, it is still a long way to go.

Melyza Perdana

Actually, we don't have data about the sexual harassment or sexual abuse when

the victims are staying in the shelters. It is also somehow taboo to talk about sexuality in Indonesia, but currently I think many people are aware of this. So the government agency makes kind of video related to sexual harassment for children and also for teenagers and it is spread out and I think the awareness of sexual harassment currently is also coming up. During the disaster, most of the disasters happen, most of the victims will stay together. We will use the big house and the male victims will kind of stay outside and the female are inside. So kind of the women are protected by the male victims most of the time. But yes, there are cases of sexual abuse, then but it is not reported yet.

Mohd Hafiz Amirrol

It is very true so if we look into the one example like Rohingya refugees case in Cox's bazaar when it started, of course, there are gender issues on protection and so on. After almost a year, sexual, gender-based violence issues are getting higher and higher of course because it is related to mental health and psychosocial problems. So most agencies including Mercy Malaysia, what we try to do is that we will make sure that protection issues and protection approaches are included in all of our programs whether it's public health, whether it is shelter, whether it's educational or mental health and psychosocial, every single aspect of protection especially on gender, on marginalized community will be set. There are educational programs in that so it is targeted based on specific programs at specific locations.

Ronni Alexander

Thank you and thank you for raising this important issue as something that we need to include in our guidelines and think about how we can approach it as a sensitive issue in all of our countries. Other questions or comments?

Questioner

Good afternoon. I am a research student at the Graduate School of International Cooperation Studies and I am from Tajikistan. First of all, I would like to thank everyone especially panelists for sharing the stories and Dr. Alexander for moderating it. My question is kind of following the previous conversation about volunteers and probably it is mostly addressed to Mr. Mohd Hafiz Amirrol. I am sorry if I pronounced it wrong. Well, I have actually heard about Mercy Malaysia before. What I would like to say that while working with

the delivering humanitarian assistance and delivering aid to other countries, I know that Mercy Malaysia they send troops even to other countries. Probably for volunteers and staff, it is very hard to get to the place where disasters happened and mentally very difficult to overcome this threat or maybe this empathy to this people so they have to overcome it and work harder to help to these people or maybe they can be afraid that anything can happen with them too. I have heard the story when Mercy Malaysia came to China in order to deliver aid after the earthquake and in borders of Tajikistan one of the members was actually injured. My question is, are there any orientation programs run by NGOs that are delivering humanitarian assistance for strengthening mental health to the volunteers so they won't be mentally damaged or even harm other people that actually struggled after disaster already? Thank you.

Mohd Hafiz Amirrol

Thank you for the question. Yes, in fact, our founder Dr. Jemilah was shot on a mission in Iraq in 2003. If I am not mistaken and one of our volunteers had a very serious mental health issue returning from Aceh after the Indonesia tsunami. Yes, we do have induction training, all the preparation for our volunteers and our staffs because Mercy Malaysia works based on the strength of our volunteers. We are not like the big group like Oxfam or World Vision which they don't use volunteers. We depend on volunteers. In one side, it helps to save cost. But on the other hand, it is difficult to manage volunteers and we have like 7000 volunteers at the moment and we make sure that all of our registered volunteers have to go through basic mission training, volunteer induction programs and all training step by step which include not only physical preparation but most importantly mental health and psychosocial so those are mass for all of our team to go through.

Ronni Alexander

Thank you. The point also is well taken that it isn't just the residents or the people in the area but people who come to help who are also experienced very traumatic situations. Thank you. We have time for maybe one more question or comment.

Questioner

I will speak in Japanese. Thank you very much for your wonderful

presentations. I am in the global leader training program and I used to be a nurse. When I was engaged in nursing and looking at the people, there are so many different types of the people, from the younger ones to the older ones, and the women or sick people. We are the experts in nursing. Gadjah Mada University is participating in this project and we admire your participation and I am very much interested in that. I have a question. You are talking about the empowerment for the vulnerable people who are engaged in empowering the vulnerable, is there any criteria or standards to assess whether the nurses or the people who empower the people were successful. Is there any measurement or the parameters by which you will be able to say the case was successful?

Melyza Perdana

Thank you for your question. So actually, we did many activities about the empowerment. The empowerment is not only for the women but because most of the volunteers that involved in our program are women and we did many empowerments not only for like you sit there, we have the rehabilitation programs. At that time we did kind of training a lot of women to go to help us to do the rehabilitation program in the community. There are not many nurses who can do the homecare. Then we do kind of training the community especially the women because women have a lot of time to work and they have the modern science so they are much more sensitive to the patients. So at the moment, we have the program for 1 year and it helps us so much. For the indicators, we don't have the exact indicator for the successful program but then we can see the participation and how active they are in helping the people who get injured after the disaster. Thing other than the empowerment that we did is regarding the psychosocial program so because in the community we had again those volunteers in a public health center, which is most of them are women. So we did kind of empower the women and also encourage them to have the awareness of the disaster. We involve all of them in the drill as well. We can see whether the program is effective or not by the participation of them in the program itself.

Ronni Alexander

Thank you for that question. I think this brings us back on one level to the SDGs and on another to think about how in a disaster everyone has to save

herself or himself and they need to be empowered to know what to do to be able to do that and part of empowerment is the psychosocial and educational awareness of how they can make themselves safe and hopefully make other safe too. We are running out of time so I would like to ask our panelists if they want to make a final comment or perhaps sing a song. You can do whatever makes you feel good and perhaps since we started here, can we start at the other end?

Yuk Feng Huang

Everybody else is talking about the education for the young women on how to protect themselves. I believe education also be directed towards the young men to educate them on what to do and also what not to be done in order that safety is the priority. Thank you very much.

Siriporn Wajjwalku

I focus again on coordination. I think coordination is really important. First, before we talk about coordination, maybe let people know the distribution of information and strengthening in coordination among groups of people is very important. It should be at the local level, at the place people, face the problem. If we look at the situation from at the central somehow, we don't understand what exactly happens and even we have a very good intention, somehow it doesn't matter what people need. Thank you.

Fusako Utsumi

I think that being connected is quite important especially for UNESCO Chair. Many different organizations are to be connected which would result in wonderful outcomes. We have about 300 related organizations related to the NWECC and that connection is very strong. We have a connection with each individual woman and we hope to make a progress.

Jin-Long Lu

I have to say I totally agree with Ms. Corat said the number is may not be a very important issue but it is just beginning because the numbers can help us to know or find what problems behind the numbers. But actually, in Taiwan I just want to share we had suffered so many disasters from earthquakes to typhoons to floods even to droughts. But the numbers disclosed by the

government, in terms of the casualties, disclosed by the government only showed how many people lost their lives in this disaster but we don't know how many people in terms of their genders, so I think maybe this is also a problem. So I think maybe this is the start or beginning to know the gender issue, any kind of relation to the disaster reduction. Thank you very much.

Mohd Hafiz Amirrol

I think this is a very powerful platform that we are sitting on currently not only for the humanitarian development and peacebuilding nexus but to address the gaps between knowledge management and knowledge creation and practice on the ground. So I am very honored to be among researchers and academicians and practitioners alike.

Melyza Perdana

I also would like to refer to what everyone has talked multidisciplinary is important but then I think that every vulnerable and also gender have to voice their opinions because I am thinking when we have the shelter, for instance, we are dealing with some specific needs, the daily needs like toileting. Sometimes, men do not think about this specific thing. The place where the women have to voice their need. Gender in disaster I think is very important and very novel issue here.

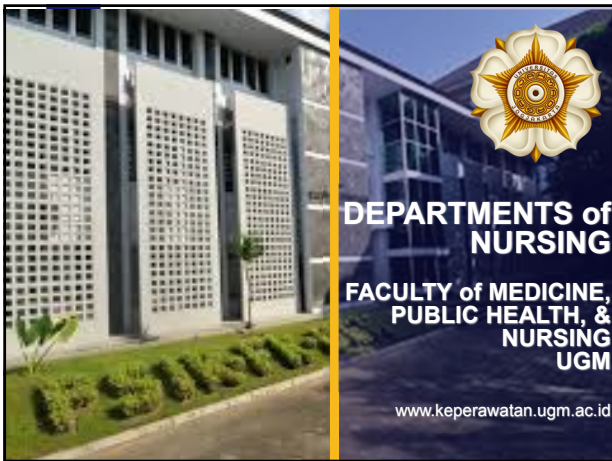
Ronni Alexander

I guess my job is to summarize this very diverse and rich panel. I am not really feeling up to it. But I want to first thank each of the panelists for their very interesting and important contributions. When we go back and think about it, I think they have identified a lot of areas that will now have to pursue and diversity is good, multidisciplinary is good. Different types of organizations are very good. It sounds perfect but it's actually kind of hard to do. I think with this group of very talented and interesting people, we can find a way to do it. I am hoping that this UNESCO Chair will also be a model for how to really do interdisciplinary, integrated and useful research and education.

I think we have been reminded that education should happen for all age groups. Each of our countries and places have different groups that we think are at risk

and are marginalized. All of those groups also have gender issues. Gender is more than just who is a man and who is a woman. We have also issues of sexual minorities and other minorities to address, issues of sexual violence to address. We have to work efficiently and 4 years doesn't sound like it's going to be enough but hopefully we can get our agenda and have specific goals for the next 4 years when they come.

Ms. Corat has spoken in her comments earlier about a culture of disaster resilience. I think this is where we are aiming that we are going to build a new culture that will of course be equal and be inclusive, that it will focus on the most unsafe in our societies so that everybody can be safer. That people will think about not only who dies or who does not die but will also think about how lives are ruined or impacted by the disaster. We know that everybody can't go back to the way it was but we can try to find ways to help everybody move forward to recreate and rebuild their lives. In the next 4 years working on this UNESCO Chair, we can do that hopefully. We will really be able to have an impact on the disaster risk reduction on a global scale. So thank you very much. Please join me in thanking our panelists and also thanking you for your good questions and comments and participation.



INDONESIA

- Supermarket of disaster (WHO, 2010)
- Volcano eruption is number 2 disaster that cause many victim after earthquake & tsunami (The National Disaster Management Agency of Indonesia, 2013)
- Part of the Pacific "Ring of fire", active volcanoes as a result of complex subduction of the Indo-Australia and Eurasia tectonic plates → home to 129 active volcanoes (Hays, 2010)

Locally Rooted, Globally Respected www.ugm.ac.id



Universitas Gadjah Mada

- Established : December 19, 1949
- The oldest and largest institution of higher education in Indonesia
- Located in Yogyakarta, Indonesia
- There are 18 faculties, 68 undergraduate study programs, 23 diploma study programs, 104 masters and specialist study programs, and 43 doctorate study programs.

Locally Rooted, Globally Respected www.ugm.ac.id

School of Nursing

- ✓ Education
 - ✓ Simulated Hospital
 - ✓ Lecture Hall
 - ✓ Tutorial Room
- ✓ Research
 - ✓ Many faculty focuses on disaster
- ✓ Social Service
 - ✓ Students and staff are actively involved in disaster management in Indonesia
- ✓ Network
 - ✓ University, NGO & government

Locally Rooted, Globally Respected www.ugm.ac.id

Annual International seminar on Disaster

- In Collaboration with Kobe University
- Started in 2004
- 2017: the 13th

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Bantul Earthquake 2006

- Acute phase → students and staff became volunteers
- Ismangoen Building(simulated hospital) was functioned as real hospital
 - Manage 150 in patients
 - Operated many fracture patients
 - Centre for nurses volunteer from Indonesia
- Health services in disaster area

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Bantul Earthquake 2006

- In collaboration with JICA hold “mobile rehabilitation” for victims



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Volcano Eruption 2010

- Victims
 - ✓ 324 died → severe burns, respiratory problems, and broken bones
 - ✓ 598 people are hospitalized
 - ✓ 343,909 people evacuated to the safety zone, 12.4 miles (20 km) away from Merapi

(Hays, 2010)

- Material losses IDR 33 billion
- Airport closed

(The National Disaster Management Agency of Indonesia , 2011)

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Ismangoen Building

- Center for Volunteer and Charity from Indonesia National Nurses Association
- Students and staff became volunteers
 - Burn unit, hospital
 - Temporary shelter
- Responsible for
 - Charity activities
 - Trauma healing
 - Data management

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Thank you



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The Importance of International Collaboration in Addressing Disaster: Visions and Realities of Gender and Vulnerability in Disaster

HAFIZ AMIRROL
Head, Building Resilient Communities
MERCY Malaysia

DISASTER AND CRISIS: AN INTRODUCTION

Disaster



WHAT IS DISASTER?

A disaster is **a serious disruption of the functioning of a community** or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental **loss and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community** or society to cope using its own resources.

Disasters are seen as the **consequence of inappropriately managed risk**. These risks are the product of a combination of both **hazards** and **vulnerability**.

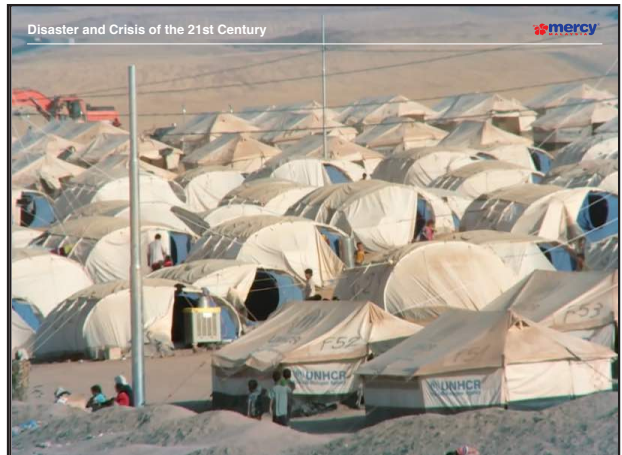
Disaster and Crisis of the 21st Century



Disaster and Crisis of the 21st Century

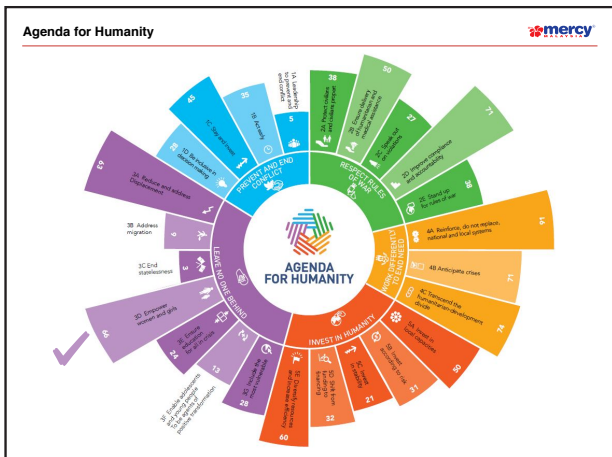
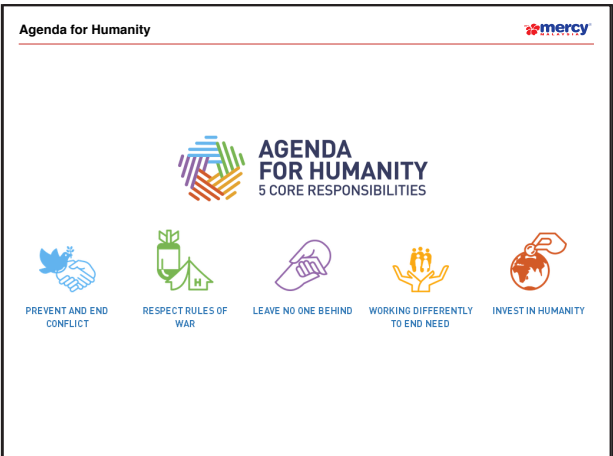
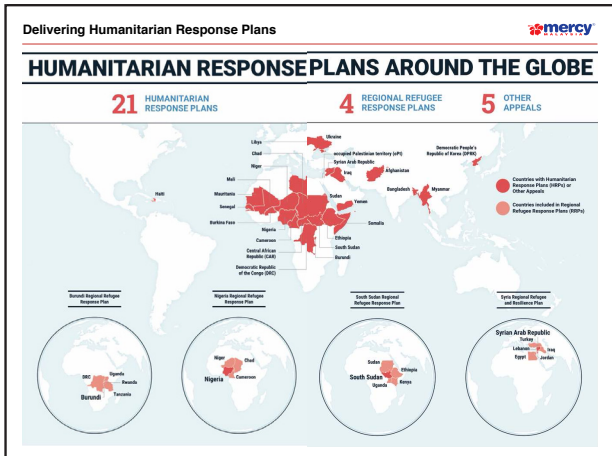


Disaster and Crisis of the 21st Century





DISASTER AND CRISIS: HOW THE INTERNATIONAL WORLD IS ADDRESSING IT?



GLOBAL FRAMEWORKS: COMMON GOALS TOWARDS RESILIENCY

1. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction



SEDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (2015 - 2030)

FOUR PRIORITIES OF ACTION

1. Understanding disaster risk;
2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk;
3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience;
4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Source: About the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

2. The New Urban Agenda



Key Elements For A New Urban Agenda

To create a pattern of sustainable urban development fostering a new model of city:

1. **Urban Rules and Regulations.** The outcome in terms of quality of an urban settlement is dependent on the set of rules and regulations and its implementability. Proper urbanization requires the rule of law.
2. **Urban Planning and Design.** Establishing the adequate provision of common goods, including streets and open spaces, together with an efficient pattern of buildable plots.
3. **Municipal Finance.** For a good management and maintenance of the city. Municipal finance systems should redistribute parts of the urban value generated.



Source: Habitat III, The New Urban Agenda, 2016

3. Sustainable Development Goals



Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development

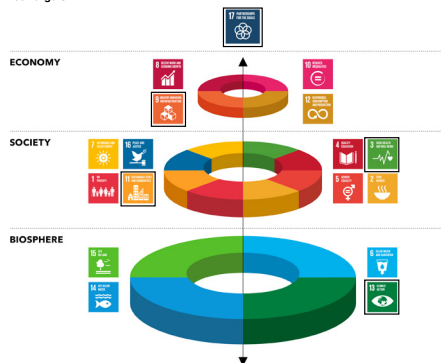


Source: UN, The Sustainable Development Goals, 2015

3. Sustainable Development Goals



17 Goals : 169 Targets



Source: UN, The Sustainable Development Goals, 2015

Humanitarian Actions



GENDER-SENSITIVE HUMANITARIAN ACTIONS

ACCESS AND PARTICIPATION

Access to facilities, services and information (e.g. latrines, wash points, non-food item distributions, entitlements) must be equally and safely accessible to women, girls, men and boys.


Participation in activities such as meetings, committees, and training and employment programs must also be equal and safe for all.

Meaningful participation

Participation must be safe, equal and meaningful for women, girls, men and boys.

DIGNITY

Dignity is about having your needs met in a respectful way. This will not happen if you are ignored, discriminated against, insulted, or embarrassed. The needs of an individual will differ in every cultural context so preserving dignity means consulting women and girls on what is needed.

Humanitarian Actions 

GENDER-SENSITIVE HUMANITARIAN ACTIONS

EMPOWERMENT
Empowerment is the process of gaining control over the self, over ideology and the resources that determine power.

Women's empowerment is the process through which women, individually and collectively, become aware of how power structures operate in their lives and gain the confidence to challenge the resulting gender inequalities.

Women's empowerment can take place in different interdependent spheres. Achieving transformational change in power relations between women and men means working across all these interdependent dimensions of women's empowerment in a holistic way:

1. economic;
2. social;
3. political;
4. personal;
5. legal.

Humanitarian Actions 

COMMITMENT TO HUMANITARIAN ACTIONS


WORLD HUMANITARIAN SUMMIT 2016, ISTANBUL, TURKEY

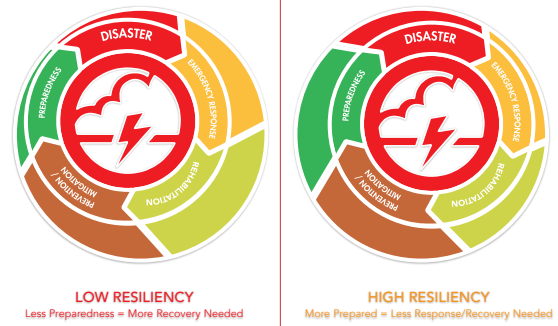
1. Gender-sensitive humanitarian response;
2. Draw on expertise of local women and women's groups and empower them as central actors, leaders and agents of change;
3. Scale up assistance and support to women's groups;
4. Increase percentage of implementing partners that are women's groups.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





DISASTER AND CRISIS: HOW MERCY MALAYSIA IS ADDRESSING IT?

Total Disaster Risk Management (TDRM) 




LOW RESILIENCY
Less Preparedness = More Recovery Needed

HIGH RESILIENCY
More Prepared = Less Response/Recovery Needed

Towards a Resilient Community 

ACHIEVEMENT



SAFE AND RESILIENT COMMUNITY

INDICATORS

- ...is connected. It has relationships with external actors who provide a wider supportive environment, and supply goods and services when needed.
- ...understands their level of risk and vulnerability. They have the ability to assess, manage and monitor its risks.
- ...has good planning and procedures. They are engaged with the system to support disaster planning, response and recovery.
- ...knows and understand their available resources. They recognize their value and has the ability to protect, enhance and maintain them.

PROGRAMS

- CBDRM**: CBDRM is to provide a platform for communities to actively participate in disaster risk reduction activities, gain knowledge, skills and competencies in DRR and indigenous early warning systems are enhanced and used.
- SPP**: SPP is designed to generate a culture of disaster awareness and response amongst school children, teachers and staff. It prepares schools and its ecosystem into becoming safer and more resilient.
- RH**: RH is to increase and introduce hospital and its management to DRR and improve the hospital's disaster preparedness and early warning systems through the implementation of DRMA.
- PS**: PS is a program to provide DRR and DRM education for private and corporate sector through SPES for Private Sector and Business Continuity Plan (BCP) in making them more resilient in the event of disaster.
- LGU**: LGU is to educate, train and strengthen relevant LGU stakeholders on DRR and DRM. It will also function as the main mechanism to connect all five components of BRCC into a well connected resilient ecosystem.

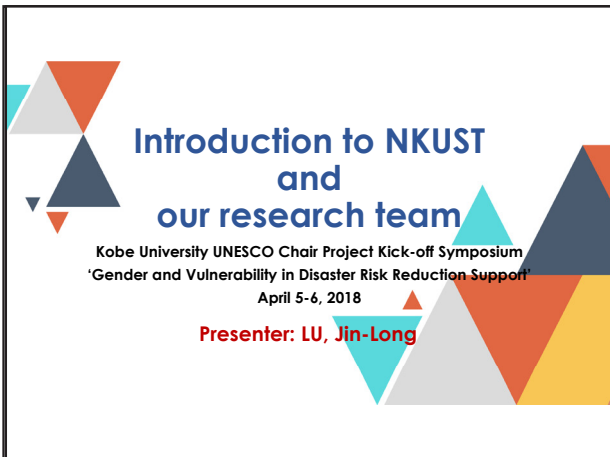



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Introduction to NKUST and our research team

Kobe University UNESCO Chair Project Kick-off Symposium
'Gender and Vulnerability in Disaster Risk Reduction Support'
April 5-6, 2018

Presenter: LU, Jin-Long



Our University



NKUST ? National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology

Since Feb. 1, 2018

第一科大

6 Colleges:
Mgmt., Engineering, Foreign Languages,
Electrical Engineering and Computer
Science, Finance and Banking,
General Education

4 Colleges:
Mgmt., Ocean Engineering, Maritime
Hydrosphere Science, General Education

5 Colleges:
Mgmt., Engineering, Humanities and Social Sciences,
Electrical Engineering and Computer Science,
General Education.




國立高雄科技大學

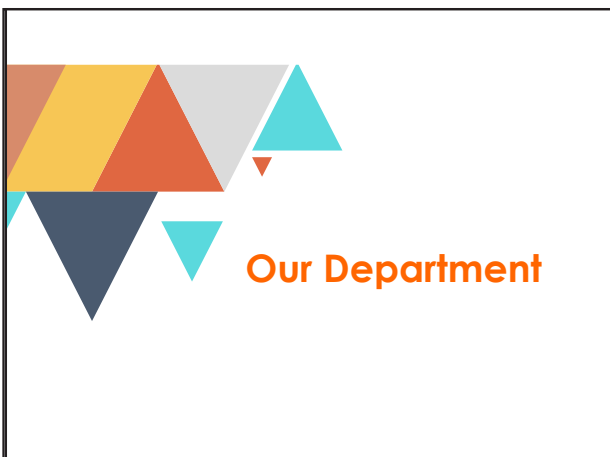
National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology

Location
5 campuses

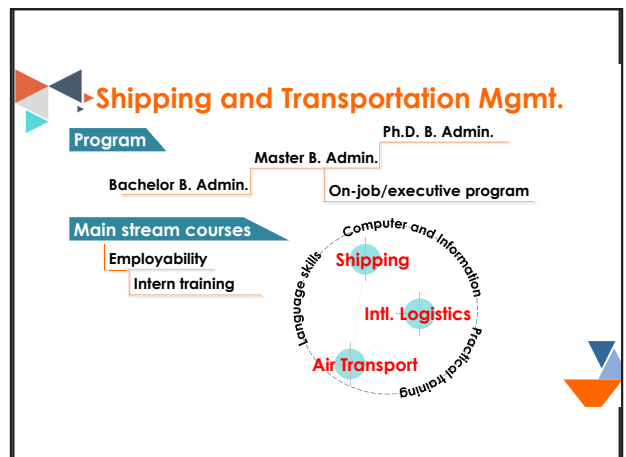
Population
27,600 students

Academics
9 Colleges
36 Departments

Missions
Pro-industry oriented
Innovation and Creative
Marine technology

Our Department



Shipping and Transportation Mgmt.

Program

- Ph.D. B. Admin.
- Master B. Admin.
- Bachelor B. Admin.
- On-job/executive program

Main stream courses

- Employability
- Intern training

Language skills


Computer and Information

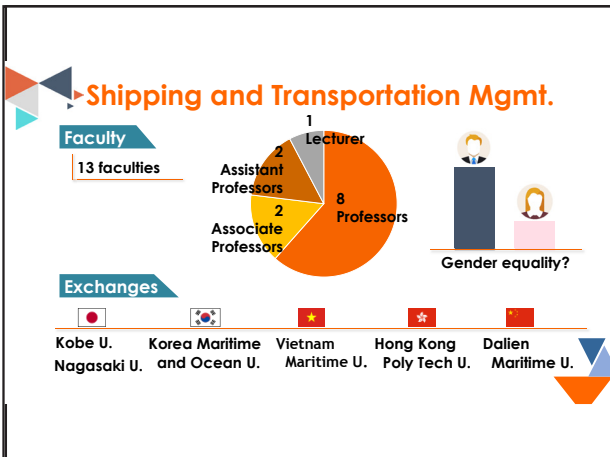
Shipping

Intl. Logistics

Air Transport

Practical training





Natural Disaster Adaptation – Gender Differences

Dr. Tseng
Reconstructing micro insurance in Taiwan: The female vulnerable groups dependent on the natural resources

Dr. Sun
Rural women's role in improving resilience after disasters: Evidence from a fishing village in southern Taiwan

Natural Disaster Adaptation – Gender Differences

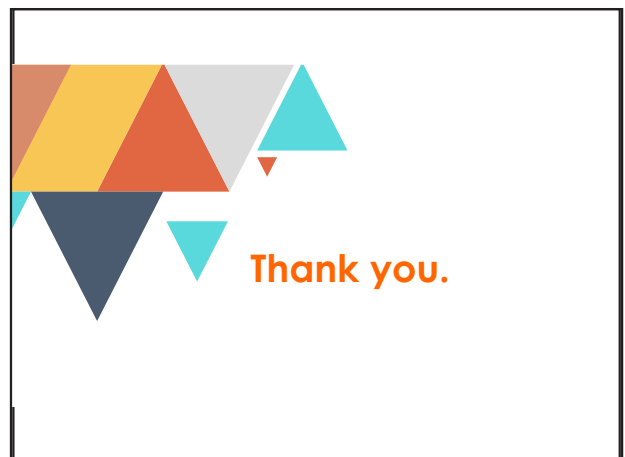
Dr. Yu
Examining the legal system of disaster relief in Taiwan from perspectives of gender equality or vulnerability

Dr. Tseng
Using ICT to design an emergency evacuation system for elder people

Natural Disaster Adaptation – Gender Differences

Dr. Lu
Exploring people's awareness of gender differences in disaster risk reduction

Meetings



The Importance of International Collaboration in addressing Disaster: visions and realities of gender and vulnerability in disaster

NWEC National Women's Education Center of Japan
April 6, 2018



NWEC National Women's Education Center of Japan
April 6, 2018

Introduction of NWEC

Establishment

- NWEC opened in July 1977 as an institution to promote women's lifelong learning.
- It was established by Ministry of Education (at the time) in response to strong demand from women and women's organizations throughout Japan.
- NWEC was restructured into an Independent Administrative Institution in April 2001.

Objective

- As the only national center for women's education in Japan, NWEC's principal objective is to promote women's education, and contribute toward formation of a gender-equal society.

Programs

Training

- Training of leaders to promote women's active participation in society
- Training of women to lead the next generation
- Training of personnel to support women in challenging circumstances
- Initiatives to expand women's participation in the field of education
 - Training of gender equality leaders in communities
 - Summer school for junior and senior high school girls
 - Training of counselors at women's facilities
 - Gender-equality seminars at universities, etc.

PR & Information Dissemination

- Centralization and dissemination of information that contributes to promotion of women's participation
- Promotion of the collection and preservation of historical documents pertaining to gender equality
- Strengthening and reinforcement of PR activities targeting a wider variety of entities
 - Operation of the Information Center for Women's Education (collection and provision of books and materials)
 - Operation of the Women's Archives Center (Collection, preservation and provision of literature and materials pertaining to women; Creation of databases)
 - Operation of the Women's Information Portal (Website)

NWEC implements 4 types of programs based on its core functions (Training, Research, PR & Information Dissemination, and International Cooperation)

Research

- Research required to establish a foundation upon which to realize a gender-equal society
 - Research on gender statistics
 - Research on initial career planning and promotion of active participation
 - Research on promotion of female faculty's active participation
 - Research on e-learning-based support for education and learning

International Cooperation

- Training of staff to promote gender equality in Asia
 - Responses to international issues
 - Seminars for Gender Equality Officers and Women Leaders in the Asia Region
 - NWEC's global seminars
 - Issue-specific training such as "Promotion of Cooperation in Combating Trafficking in Persons in ASEAN Nations"

Symposium "Disaster Restoration and Gender"

October 2011



This symposium was organized as one of the programs comprising the Forum on the Promotion of Gender Equality, which attracts approximately one thousand attendees each year. Ms. Meko Yoshimura, Governor of Yamagata Prefecture and Chair of Administrations Neighboring the Disaster Area, reported on the status of support measures undertaken by Yamagata Prefecture immediately after the March 11 disaster, and talked about the importance of wide-area collaboration among administrators, especially in times of disaster. Ms. Junko Nakamura, President of the NPO Community Support Center Kobe, who established the NPO after volunteering in the aftermath of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, noted that it was important that citizens actively engaged in recovery work themselves without relying on the government, and that NGOs played a significant role in facilitating recovery. Mr. Motosu Suzuki, an editor-in-chief for Kikkaku Shimpu newspaper, pointed out the existence of various disparities between urban and rural areas from his position as an on-the-scene reporter in the disaster area. The coordinator of the Symposium, Prof. Nobuko Higashira of Rissho University, noted that gender issues absent during ordinary times arise in times of emergency, and a lively discussion on gender-equal community building ensued.

Training for Regional Gender Equality Promotion Leaders

June 2012

A three-day seminar for managerial staff at gender equality centers, local government officers, and leaders of private organizations promoting gender equality in their communities. Ms. Aiko Donoto, former governor of Chiba Prefecture, gave a lecture entitled "Life After the Great East Japan Earthquake: Reconsidering Japan from a Gender-equal Perspective" in which she expounded on the importance of promoting women's participation in decision-making, and women, the elderly and disabled people, becoming involved as stakeholders. In a workshop for local government staff, Mr. Kazuhiko Amano, a specially appointed professor at Fukuoka University, presented a report. Mr. Amano was responsible for the evacuation center that accommodated the largest number of evacuees in Fukushima Prefecture after the disaster. Based on his knowledge of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake and the Chubu Earthquake, he realized that women only areas were also needed at evacuation centers in Fukushima, and he collaborated with local women's organizations to operate them. He also described how evacuees gradually transitioned from receiving support to supporting each other and engaging in activities geared toward recovery and restoration.



Workshop on Disaster and Gender at the Training Course for Counselors at Women's Facilities

February 2015



This seminar targeted counselors handling women's consultations at gender equality centers and DV counseling support centers across Japan. NWEC adopted "Disaster and Gender" as the theme for the seminar's workshops. Participants learned about gender disparities in conditions during disaster and issues confronting women, especially in terms of safety and prevention of violence. Through such workshops, they also learned about what issues they should pay attention to as counselors when providing counseling.

Relay Talk on Tohoku Today – Restoration from the Viewpoint of Gender Equality (Co-hosted by the Gender Equality Division, Reconstruction Agency)

August 2015



This program was organized as one of the programs comprising the Forum on the Promotion of Gender Equality under the joint-auspices of the Reconstruction Agency, a government entity, and NWEC. Representatives of three NPOs operating in the three prefectures affected by the disasters in Tohoku (the earthquake and tsunami in Iwate and Miyagi Prefectures, and the earthquake, tsunami and nuclear power station accident in Fukushima) presented reports on their respective activities. Ms. Keiko Takegawa, Director-General of the Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office, collaborated with NWEC to provide the latest information on national and international initiatives. The Reconstruction Agency also displayed panels introducing gender-sensitive measures being taken in each area toward recovery throughout the three days of the forum.

International Cooperation



Seminar participants

NWEC hosts a Seminar for Gender Equality Officers and Women Leaders in the Asia Pacific Region annually. The FY2011 seminar was held between October 20-29 around the theme "Women's Role in Disaster Recovery" with the attendance of 11 participants working at national machineries, NGOs and educational institutions from 9 Asian countries (India, Indonesia, Korea, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, China, Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh).



Tour of the Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution



Opinion exchange with Ms. Kazumi Inamura, Mayor of Amagasaki City

On October 25, participants visited the Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution in Kobe. There they experienced the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake through video and sound, and learned about the recovery process from records and displays. In the afternoon, they visited Ms. Kazumi Inamura, Mayor of Amagasaki City, where they engaged in a lively discussion.

International Cooperation



Seminar speakers and trainees

Ms. Akiko Domoto, a representative of the Japan Network for Women and Health, presented a lecture on disaster recovery from a gender-equal perspective; and Dr. Sepali Kottegoda, Chair of Asia Pacific Women's Watch (APWW), lectured on key issues and challenges in terms of mainstreaming gender into disaster management policy in the Asia Pacific Region.

Every year, NWECC hosts an international symposium to which it invites famous speakers from overseas. In 2011, with the support of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), we hosted a symposium around the theme "Disaster Restoration and Gender" at the JICA Research Institute. A poster session presented by participants on the Seminar for Gender Equality Officers and Women Leaders in the Asia Pacific Region featuring initiatives for addressing gender in disaster prevention and mitigation in their respective countries was held in conjunction with the symposium. This offered a valuable opportunity for lively discussion on government policy and gender equality measures in each country.



Ms. Akiko Domoto's keynote address



Dr. Sepali Kottegoda's keynote address

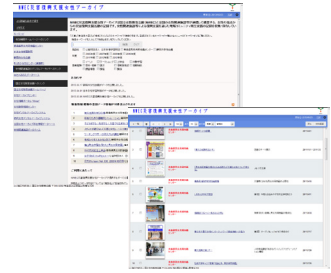
NWEC Women and Disaster Archive

NWEC Women and Disaster Archive provides records of disaster relief activities and educational programs on gender and disaster management undertaken by women's centers and groups in Japan.

The Archive aims:

- > to facilitate sharing information on women's experiences in natural disaster and their efforts to recover local communities with gender perspective
- > to raise awareness of gender-sensitive approach in disaster management

The Archive is maintained in cooperation with National Women's Education Center of Japan (NWECC), and women's organization.



URL: http://w.archive.nwec.jp/j/meta_pub/G0000337wd

NWEC National Women's Education Center of Japan



DRR – CSOs and Aid Coordination in Chiangrai, Northern Thailand

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 Bangkok, Thailand

Map of Chiangrai



Source: <http://www.bangkoksite.com/Chiangrai/index2.htm>

Why DRR in Chiangrai ??

Earthquake in Chiangrai 2013-2017

Year	Date/Time	M/I	Hypocenter
2017	18 April Time 4:13 p.m.	5.1	Myanmar (20.71 , 100.12)
2016	24 August Time 5:34 p.m.	6.8	Myanmar (21.06 , 94.45)
2015	16 November Time 02:15 a.m.	2.2	Chiang rai (19.69 N , 99.70E)
	7 October Time 01:57 a.m.	2.4	Chiang rai (19.68 , 99.57)
	16 August Time 06:02 p.m.	3.0	Chiang rai (19.62 , 99.73)
	24 May Time 01:27 p.m.	5.1	Myanmar (20.56N , 99.02E)
2014	6 December Time 05:20 p.m.	5.9	China Yunnan (23.29N , 100.29E)
	5 W.R. 2557	6.3	Chiang rai
2013	20 September Time 05:05 p.m.	2.4	Chiang rai (20.23N , 99.95E)
	7 May Time 03:17 a.m.	5.4	Myanmar (20.70N , 99.84E)
	7 February Time 10:12 a.m.	4.3	Myanmar (21.10N , 99.85E)

Source : Seismological Bureau Thai Meteorological Department
http://www.earthquake.tmd.go.th/earthquakestat.html?pagenam_star=2&totalRows_star=320

Landslide in Chiangrai 2005-2010

Year	Date	Area
2005	2 August 2005	Mae Sai District
		Mae Sai District
	7 August 2005	Mae Fah Luang District
	15 August 2005	Chiang Khong District
	28 August 2005	Wiang Pa Pao District
	23 September 2005	Muang Chiang rai District
	27 September 2005	Wiang Pa Pao District

Landslide in Chiangrai 2005-2010 (2)

Year	Date	Area
2006	7 August 2006	Mae Fah Luang District
	14 September 2006	Thoeng District
	21 September 2006	Mae Sai District
	6 December 2006	Mae Fah Luang District
2007	1 May 2007	Mae Fah Luang District
	3 June 2007	Mae Fah Luang District
	11 July 2007	Mae Fah Luang District
	3 October 2007	Wiang Pa Pao District
	9 October 2007	Phaya Mengrai District

Landslide in Chiang rai 2005-2010 (3)

Year	Date	Area
2008	14 June 2008	Wiang Pa Pao District
	1 August 2008	Phan District
	29 August 2008	Mae Fah Luang District
2009	7 August 2009	Chiang Saen District
2010	17 August 2010	Chiang Khong District
	11 September 2010	Mae Suai District
Source : Department of Mineral Resources http://www.dmr.go.th/download/article/article_20110815102000.pdf		

Flood in Chiang rai 2011-2017

Year	Month	Area
2017	October	Muang Chiang rai District
2016	September (7 September)	Muang Chiang rai District, Mae Chan District ,
	August	Muang Chiang rai District,
2015	-	-
2014	-	-
2013	8 August	Wiang Chai District, Chiang Khong District
	9 August	Muang Chiang rai District
2011	21 August	Wiang Chai District, Phaya Mengrai District
	22 August	Wiang Chai District
2012	-	-
2011	25 July 2011 to 30 November 2011	Muang Chiangrai District Source: Thaiwater http://www.thaiwater.net/web/index.php/flood-history.html

Why CSOs in Chiangrai ??

List of NGOs in Chiangrai

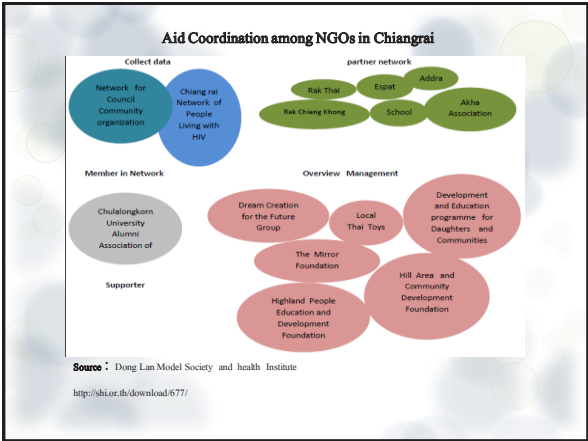
1. The Mirror Foundation
2. Highland People Education and Development Foundation
3. Hill Area and Community Development Foundation
4. Local Thai Toys Group (The Elderly People Group)
5. Rak Thai
6. Network for Council Community organization, Chiang rai
7. Dream Creation for Future Group
8. Development and Education Program for Daughters and Communities
9. Akha Association
10. Chulalongkorn University Alumni Association of Chiang rai
11. Rak Chiang Khong
12. Chiang rai Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS (TNP+)
13. Northern Thailand River
14. School
15. Espat
16. Addra

List of Volunteer Groups in Chiangrai

1. Luk Chang Asa, Chiangmai University
2. Volunteer Spirit Network
3. Ichitan Group Public Company Limited
4. PTT
5. Team Fix It Center
6. Team Design for Disasters : D4D
7. Staff Volunteer Toyota
8. Southern Disaster Management Network (Nakhon Si Thammarat)

Why Aid Coordination ??

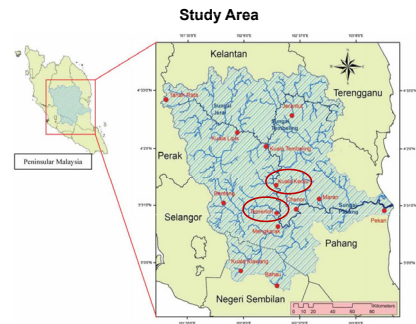
"Coordination save life"



o Thank you

Initiatives for Constructing an Inclusive Flood Disaster Risk Reduction Communities at Pahang River (Temerloh and Kuala Kerau) : Focusing on Genders, Multi-Ethnic and Multi-Cultural Collaboration

By
Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR), Malaysia



Programs/Activities

- Produce a collaboration plan for disaster responses & recoveries between residents and outside NGO & communities
- Produce & carry out a training program for the DRR leaders in the resident communities and outside
- Promote the mutual DRR collaborations among different gender, ethnic, race and cultural communities
- Produce DRR education materials specific for elderlyies, females, and children

- Produce & carry out a DRR training program specific for the vulnerable peoples
- Create a disaster reconstruction plan for each community and update it regularly
- Create a disaster reconstruction fund at each community, and carry out fund raising activity regularly
- Produce a flood risk map for each community, and also a flood emergency response plan
- Prepare a flood response base and carry out a flood response drill at each community to increase the flood response capacity

Thank you

男女共同参画貢献賞及びユネスコチェア連携賞の授与

神戸大学名誉教授、京都教育大学監事の朴木佳緒留先生に神戸大学男女共同参画貢献賞が授与されました。

授与理由：神戸大学男女共同参画推進室は、2007年に設置されましたが、それは、朴木先生の長年のご尽力に依るものでした。朴木先生は、初代男女共同参画推進室長として、また神戸大学、学長補佐として JST「女性研究者支援モデル育成」事業、「女性研究者養成システム改革加速」事業、「女性研究者研究活動支援事業(連携型)」事業を推進され、神戸大学の男女共同参画を長年にわたって牽引されました。

引き続き、ユネスコチェア連携賞が農学研究科教授、男女共同参画推進室元室長(2010年～2012年) ツェンコヴァ・ルミアナ先生に授与されました。

授与理由：ツェンコヴァ先生は、2010年にユネスコ前事務局長ボコバ氏が来日の際、面会の手はずを整え岡田副室長、他室員、院生と京都まで会いに行かれました。ボコバ事務局長からは、ユネスコのジェンダー平等担当局長のコラット氏を紹介いただき、そこから神戸大学はユネスコの男女共同参画局との緊密な連携が始まりました。ツェンコヴァ先生は、コラット氏を男女共同参画推進室主催の国際シンポジウムに招聘するだけでなく、コラット氏を講師として内閣府、兵庫県でも男女共同参画担当者に対するセミナーの開催を企画し、また文部科学省でも一般の人も含めたセミナー開催を提案し、そのセミナーには多くの人の参加がありました。ユネスコチェアについては、コラット氏から紹介を受けたものであり、ツェンコヴァ先生によるユネスコとの緊密な連携なしにはユネスコチェアの採択はありえませんでした。まさに第一回神戸大学ユネスコチェア連携賞にふさわしい方です。

閉会挨拶

内田 一徳 神戸大学理事・副学長
広報・社会連携・同窓会・基金担当

閉会にあたりまして一言ご挨拶申し上げます。コラット局長、川端国際統括官、福井氏、その他パネリストの皆様、本当に熱い応援の話をありがとうございました。アミロール氏が最後におっしゃったように、パワフルプラットフォームができたと思います。皆様の強い絆とご協力のもとで、このプロジェクトが無事良い航海ができるように、「ボンボヤージュ」と言いたいと思います。是非ともこの強い絆によって、良い成果が出せるように頑張りたいと思いますので、コラット局長もまたいろいろな意味でご協力をお願いしたいと思います。文部科学省からも何かサポートが頂けるのかなと思いますので、よろしくお願ひしたいと思います。朴木佳緒留先生、ツエンコヴァ・ルミアナ先生、本当におめでとうございます。冒頭で「幸せはこべるように」を歌っていただいた神戸大学附属中等教育学校の皆様、ありがとうございました。本当は、復興ソングの「花が咲く」で終わるのがいいのかもしれませんが、後ほど皆さんで歌えればいいなと思います。

皆様、本日は、長い時間ありがとうございました。今後ともよろしくご支援の程をお願いいたします。ありがとうございました。

Closing Remarks

Professor Kazunori Uchida
Executive Vice President
In Charge of Public Relations and Community Cooperation,
Kobe University

In closing, please let me say a few words. Ms. Corat, Mr. Kawabata, Mr. Fukui, and the other distinguished panelists, thank you very much for your enthusiastic input and your strong ale. A powerful platform was mentioned by Mr. Amirrol. I believe we were able to establish such a powerful platform because of the ties and the connection with you.

I want to say Bon voyage. I sincerely hope that we will have a nice trip of this project. With our strong ties and connection, I hope that we will be able to bear fruit. To make it happen, I would like to ask for your further assistance.

Ms. Corat, I am pretty sure that we are able to get the assistance from UNESCO and from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology as well. Professor Kaoru Hounoki and Professor Roumiana Tzenkova, congratulations for your awards.

Also, students from Kobe University Secondary School who sang a beautiful song, thank you very much for your participation. This song is about the reconstruction, so probably to conclude the Symposium is better to sing this song, let's sing a song together later.

Thank you very much for joining for a long time.

I conclude with my wishes and I would like to ask for further support.
Thank you very much.

Kobe University UNESCO Chair
Kickoff Symposium

'Gender and Vulnerability in Disaster Risk Reduction Support'

神戸大学 ユネスコチェアキックオフシンポジウム
ジェンダーや脆弱性に配慮した減災対策

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