

アジア防災閣僚級会議 報告書

Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR)



Japan Women's Network for Disaster Risk Reduction 男女共同参画と災害・復興ネットワーク (JWNDRR) 2018

Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR)

Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) have been held every two years since 2005, to follow and materialize the Hyogo Framework for Action adopted at the Second UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction held at Kobe in January 2005, and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) adopted at the Third UN World Conference on DRR held at Sendai in 2015. They have been organized by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) in collaboration with host countries at the following venue:

- 1st Meeting: Beijing, China, September 2005
- 2nd Meeting: New Delhi, India, November 2007
- 3rd Meeting: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, December 2008
- 4th Meeting: Incheon, Korea, October 2010
- 5th Meeting: Yogyakarta, Indonesia, October 2012
- 6th Meeting: Bangkok, Thailand, June 2014
- 7th Meeting: New Delhi, India, November 2016
- 8th Meeting: Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, July 2018

The 2018 AMCDRR was attended by over 3,000 participants, including representatives from over 50 countries and 1,500 organizations. It adopted the “Ulaanbaatar Declaration” and “Action Plan 2018-2020 of the Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030”.

The Japan Women’s Network for DRR (JWNDRR) has been participating in the AMCDRR since 2014, in close collaboration with the Gender Stakeholder Group (GSHG) of ISDR Asia Partnership (IAP), Japan CSO Network for DRR (JCC-DRR), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), UN Women and other institutions and CSOs concerned.

アジア防災閣僚級会議

アジア防災閣僚級会議 (AMCDRR) は、2005年の第2回国連防災世界会議で採択された兵庫行動枠組の効果的な実現のために、2005年から約2年ごとにアジア地域で開催されてきました。2015年以降は、第3回国連防災世界会議で採択された仙台防災枠組の実現のために開催されており、主催は、国連国際防災戦略事務局 (UNISDR) です。これまでに開催されたアジア防災閣僚級会議は、以下の通りです。

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 第1回 中国・北京, 2005年9月 | 第2回 インド・ニューデリー, 2007年11月 |
| 第3回 マレーシア・クアラルンプール, 2008年12月 | 第4回 韓国・仁川, 2010年10月 |
| 第5回 インドネシア・ジョクジャカルタ, 2012年10月 | 第6回 タイ・バンコク, 2014年6月 |
| 第7回 インド・ニューデリー, 2016年11月 | 第8回 モンゴル・ウランバートル, 2018年7月 |

2018年7月3～6日、ウランバートルで開催された第8回アジア防災閣僚級会議には、50カ国、約1500組織から3,000人以上の参加者が集いました。会議の最終日には、「ウランバートル宣言」と「行動計画2018-2020 (仙台枠組の実施に向けたアジア地域の実施計画)」が採択されました。

男女共同参画と災害・復興ネットワーク (JWNDRR) は、ISDRアジアパートナーシップ (IAP) のジェンダー・ステークホルダー・グループ (GSHG)、防災・減災日本CSOネットワーク (JCC-DRR)、国際協力機構 (JICA)、UN Women、その他の機関や市民団体とも連携しながら、2014年以降、アジア防災閣僚級会議に参加してきました。

**Asian Ministerial Conference on
Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR)
3-6 July 2018, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia**

Report



**Japan Women's Network for Disaster Risk Reduction
(JWNDRR)**

Preface

We thank you all for participating in our side event on Agency and Leadership for Disaster Resilient Society: Case Analysis organized under the theme of inclusive recovery through incorporating gender and diversity perspective into planning process. We organized the event in collaboration with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) at Tuushin Hotel on 5 July 2018 as a part of program under the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) held in Ulaanbaatar on 3-6 July 2018. We also participated in preparing the report titled “the Progress Review & Way Forward: Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in Implementing the Sendai Framework in Asia in preparation for AMCDRR 2018”, which was initiated by Gender Stakeholder Group(GSHG) of ISDR Asian Partnership(IAP), as well as made contributions to the AMCDRR outcome document.

We thank all the generous support given to us by the Government of Mongolia, UNISDR, GSHG, UN Women, Japan CSO Network for DRR (JCC-DRR), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and all the other groups concerned.

We have made a series of policy recommendations on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) from a gender and diversity perspective since the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake. More than seven years have passed since the Earthquake, and the importance of consensus-building and dialogic process have come to be recognized as one of the most critical challenges. We hope that we can continue collaborating with you all for building more disaster resilient and inclusive society with gender and diversity perspective.

Akiko Domoto

President, Japan Women’s Network for
Disaster Risk Reduction (JWNDRR)

Japan Women’s Network for Disaster Risk Reduction (JWNDRR)



The JWND RR was established in 2011 after the Great East Japan Earthquake to promote the collective power of more than 150 women’s organizations in Japan and enhance partnership with those organizations. The JWNDRR has ever called for the importance of making Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) policy and action more gender-responsive to the central and local governments, civil society, and private sector through its awareness-raising and lobbying activities. In the process of the development of Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030 which was adopted in the 3rd UN World Conference on DRR in Sendai in March 2015, as well, the JWNDRR made a recommendation to integrate a gender and diversity perspective in the framework. In 2016, the JWNDRR, in collaboration with World Bank Disaster Risk Management Hub, Tokyo, held the international symposium titled ‘Towards Resilient Recovery from a Gender and Diversity Perspective’. This was held to commemorate the establishment of ‘World Tsunami Awareness Day’. The JWNDRR also organized an international symposium at The World Bosai Forum/ International Disaster and Risk Conference in Sendai in 2017.

(URL: <http://jwndrr.org/>)

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Introduction

We are happy to share with you this report on Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) held in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, from 3-6 July 2018. Four members of Japan Women's Network on Disaster Risk Reduction (JWNDRR) participated in the conference and organized side events in collaboration with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). We also participated in thematic events on gender issues organized by the Gender Stakeholder Group (GSHG), shared our documents and publications at the market place and, most of all, met so many friends from all over Asia and exchanged our ideas on how to mainstream gender and diversity issues in DRR policies and how to effectively implement them, how to enhance women's leadership and agency, and how to strengthen our collaboration to make our society more disaster resilient and sustainable.

We have been closely working with the ISDR Asia Partnership (IAP) and the individuals and organizations in the Gender Stakeholder Group (GSHG) (or Women Major Group) since the Asian Ministerial Conference (AMCDRR) for DRR held at Bangkok in 2014 and strengthened our collaboration ever since. We contributed to give inputs to the report on "Progress Review and Way Forward Gender Equality and Social Inclusion for Implementing the Sendai Framework in preparation for AMCDRR 2018", compiled by the GSHG. We also contributed to give comments on the Ulaanbaatar Declaration and Action Plan adopted at the Conference, from a gender and diversity perspective.

This report mainly compiled the outcome of our activities during the Conference. We hope to continue working with you all, and our friends and partners in Asia and the world on DRR from gender and diversity perspective. The schedule of JWNDRR participation is shown in Appendix 1, and overall conference program in Appendix 2.



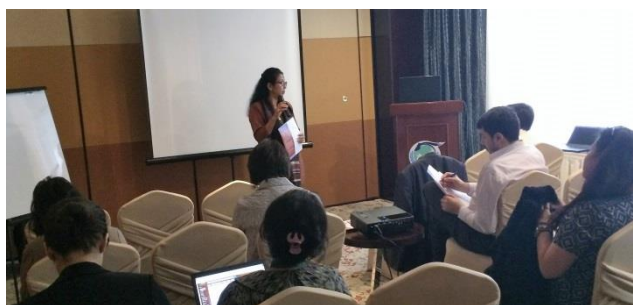
Members of JWNDRR participated in the Conference.
From left, Ms. Hana Kobayashi, Dr. Yumiko Tanaka,
Dr. Mikio Ishiwatari, Dr. Atsuko Nonoguchi and Ms. Akiko Shimizu (JICA).

I. Main Sessions Participated and/or Organized

1. Gender Stakeholder Group Meeting

Way forward for a transformative change - Consultation of the Stakeholder Group on Individuals and Organizations concerned with Gender Issues

The Gender Stakeholder Group (GSHG) meeting aimed at providing inputs to Asia Regional Plan for ensuring gender-responsive and inclusive implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR from 2018 to 2020. Duryog Nivaran led the session, and JICA, JWNDRR, UN Women, IFRC, Christian Aid, UNISDR and other organization concerned attended the session. The GSHG has worked to bring the status, recommendations and commitments of the governments and key partners to the forefront since 2012.



The Sendai Framework for DRR (2015-2030) states that a gender, age, disability and cultural perspective is needed in all policies and practices; and that “women and their participation are critical to effectively managing disaster risk and designing, resourcing and implementing gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programs; and adequate capacity building measures need to be taken to empower women for preparedness as well as build their capacity for alternate livelihood means in post-disaster situations.”

Participants reviewed the progress on actions on gender and social inclusion in DRR in the region over the past two years. Governments in Asia have committed to working towards gender inclusion through the statements made at the Third UN World Conference on DRR held in Sendai in 2015 and the Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR (AMCDRR) held in New Delhi in 2016.



Ms. Ramona Miranda, Duryog Nivaran (left)



Group Discussions (JWNDRR/JICA, UN Women, Red Cross and others)

Session 1: Presentations works on work so far

Ms. Ramona Miranda, Duryog Nivaran, facilitated this session. The following presenters reported activities conducted.

- ♦ Ms. Aditi Ghosh, International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)
The organization has conducted interview surveys on reproductive health and measures against gender-based violence (GBV) in Bangladesh. They found that women faced serious situations at flooding disasters.
- ♦ Ms. Renu Sijapati, General-Secretary at Feminist Dalit Organization(FEDO)
Nepal has repeatedly suffered from floods and landslides because of geographical and meteorological conditions. The organization aims at establishing the rights of Dalit women by organizing and empowering them for their mainstreaming into national development. Dalit have had lowest social status in the traditional Hindu social structure in Nepal, and seriously impacted by disasters.
- ♦ Dr. Mikio Ishiwatari, JWNDRR and JICA Senior Advisor
JICA is conducting training courses for staff of gender and DRR ministries and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in developing countries. JICA supported livelihood recovery following disasters in the Philippines and Nepal. Also, JICA and JWNDRR contributed to share knowledge at a series of gender/diversity and DRR events.



Dr. Ishiwatari,
JWNDRR/JICA

Session 2: Progress review document developed by Duryong Nivaran, UN Women, ADPC and Christian Aid.

Organizations concerned and ten countries provided progress information on gender and DRR issues. Major progress made were as follows:

- ♦ Six out of 10 countries reported initiating new policies on gender and social inclusion in DRR.
- ♦ Some countries started collecting disaggregated data. Issues are how to collect data systematically and how to use data collected.
- ♦ Partnerships and platforms on the gender issue have been strengthened.
- ♦ Governments and concerned organizations increased recognition of gender based violence (GBV) and sexual and reproductive health in disaster emergency response.
- ♦ Institutional arrangement and political will should be enhanced.
- ♦ Gender and social inclusion should be included in local DRR strategy, which is planned to be formulated by 2020 as Sendai Targets.

Participants discussed the priority steps for ensuring gender and social inclusion in the Asia Plan and in the Guidance Note for implementing the Sendai Framework in Asia. The participants considered how the AMCDRR could strengthen governments' and agencies' efforts to implement this agenda. They also confirmed the commitments from within the stakeholder group to assist the process.

2. Gender Thematic Event : DRR in Action

Achieving a gender and diversity inclusive Asia Regional Plan of Action

This Thematic Event aims to promote gender and diversity inclusive implementation of the

Asia Regional Plan of Action for the Sendai Framework, by reviewing progress and identifying how to address gender and disability inclusive DRR policies and activities in the region over the next 2 years. The Thematic Event took the form of an interactive panel discussion, with four case studies and a number of discussants.

CHAIR: Senator the Hon. Concetta Fierravanti-Wells - Minister for International Development and the Pacific, Government of Australia

MODERATOR: Ms. Ramona Miranda, Duryog Nivaran, South Asian Network for Disaster Mitigation

CASE STUDY PRESENTERS

- ♦ Ms. Kartika Juwita, CARE International, Indonesia
- ♦ Mr. Shakeb Nabi, Christian Aid, Bangladesh
- ♦ Ms. Dugersuren Sukhjargalmaa, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Govt. of Mongolia
- ♦ Ms. Gita Pandey, Red Cross Society, Nepal

DISCUSSANTS

- ♦ Ms. Chandani Joshi, Senior CSO and Women's Rights Activist
- ♦ Ms. Nguyen Thi Minh Huong, Viet Nam Women's Union
- ♦ Mr. Bjorn Andersson, UNFPA
- ♦ Ms. Smriti Aryal, UN Women (Gender Stakeholder Report on Progress and Challenges)

RESPONDERS

- ♦ Dr. Yumiko Tanaka, Vice President, Japan Women's Network for DRR and JICA Senior Gender Advisor
- ♦ IFRC (South East Asia).

CARE INTERNATIONAL INDONESIA shared the experience that women advocated the government on disaster risk reduction issues as an entry point in initiating the program. From the experience, it is emphasized the importance of a series of policy dialogue undertaken with women's leadership to promote gender equality and women empowerment.

CHRISTIAN AID BANGLADESH introduced a project of Dhaka Earthquake and Emergency preparedness, which aims to facilitate inclusive DRR programming for strengthening urban resilience. As key achievements of the project, the Bangladesh Government has taken the consideration of gender and diversity in policies and guidelines and ensured the full participation of women, men, girls, boys and diverse groups in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of DRR programs.

GOVERNMENT OF MONGOLIA explained the Mongolian DRR policy and legal framework. Main policy documents include the words of 'participation' and 'inclusiveness'. However, there are no words 'gender', 'men' and 'gender' in DRR related policies and procedures. The presentation raises an issue for including gender and diversity perspectives in disaster DRR policy and actions.

NEPAL RED CROSS introduced a case study from the program of the Strengthening Urban Resilience and Engagement. The program developed an effective approach for a social inclusion focusing on hard to reach populations in urban centers. As a result of tailored approaches for each individual hard to reach group, usually forgotten populations became engaged in the program and felt valued, promoting their behavior change.

JWNDRR/JICA commented that four case studies gave us good insights into women's leadership in climate change adaptation, DRR and urban resilience as well as government initiative in gender and DRR policies. However, as pointed out by Mongolian representative, we still have a long way to fully integrate gender perspective in DRR from the policy to the grassroots levels. Community empowerment is easier said than done, as people who are often vulnerable are not ready to be empowered. We talk about transformative leadership and agency, but we must start working more seriously on how women and vulnerable groups can really nurture dignity and self-respect and be capacitated in the ways they desire. We need to compile more cases and knowledge on these fundamental issues. Also tripartite coordination among women ministries, DRR ministries and CSOs are crucial for advancing gender responsive DRR at all levels.

UN Women shared the Regional Progress Report "Progress and Challenges of Gender and Social Inclusion in the Asia Regional Plan for Implementing the Sendai Framework" on behalf of the Gender Stakeholder Group. Key recommendations were as follows: 1) Understanding disaster risk, vulnerability and capacities, including collection and use of SADD data, 2) Inclusive Risk Governance, 3) Strengthening capacities of women and at risk groups, 4) Institutional and coordination arrangement.



Gender Thematic Event

3. Ignite Stage

Inclusive recovery with a gender and diversity perspective

At the Ignite Stage set at the Sükhbaatar Square, Dr. M. Ishiwatari made a presentation on recovery progress in Tohoku, following the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake. In particular, the local government faced great challenges for making effective recovery planning due to time and budgetary constraints, limited staff capacity and experiences. Dr. Y. Tanaka introduced a good practice of Kitakami, Ishinomaki in Tohoku, where participatory processes and collaboration worked well among women's

groups, local communities, local government and experts on housing/architecture, in recovery planning of resettlement and reconstruction of collective housing.



Audience at Ignite Stage



Introducing cases on Tohoku
by Dr. Ishiwatari and Dr. Tanaka

4. Statement by JWNDRR

Japan Women's Network for Disaster Risk Reduction (JWNDRR) made an official statement at Ballroom 1, Shangri-La Hotel on 5 July 2018. Dr. Y. Tanaka, Vice-President of JWNDRR, presented the statement on behalf of Ms. Akiko Domoto, President of JWNDRR. The statement said, to realize the Sendai Framework, JWNDRR has organized a series of seminars and workshops with development partners, such as JICA, the World Bank, UN Women, the private sectors, and CSOs. Also, JWNDRR has been conducting research works of recovery efforts from a gender and diversity perspective. Through these activities JWNDRR recognized that the inclusive consensus-building and dialogic democratic processes are required to and crucial in DRR efforts at all stages of disaster preparedness, response, recovery, reconstruction and prevention.



Statement by Dr. Tanaka

Specifically, the following three points were emphasized:

- 1) Governments and international communities should improve disaster-related data collection by sex, age, disabilities and other social attributes. These become foundation for any DRR activities;
- 2) Governments and international community should promote capacity building of women and people with disabilities, in particular. These groups need to be engaged in DRR planning and management to play the leading roles in DRR;
- 3) We should strengthen collaboration among CSOs and governments, UN and international organizations, and share lessons of these issues in Asia through learning events, such as seminars and workshops at all levels.

The whole statement is shown in Appendix 3.

5. Side Event by JWNDRR/JICA

Agency and Leadership for Disaster Resilient Society: Case Analysis Inclusive recovery through incorporating gender and diversity perspective into planning process

JWNDRR, in cooperation with JICA, held the side event focused on the agency and leadership of women through disaster-recovery and DRR. This side event aimed to examine effective approaches for inclusive disaster-recovery and DRR, drawing from cases/experiences in Japan and Asian countries. Five panelists from Nepal, Indonesia and Japan made a presentation of each case analysis. Introduction to the session was made by Ms. Akiko Shimizu, JICA, and the session was facilitated by Dr. Y. Tanaka. The closing remark was made by Mr. Takeshi Komino, Japan CSO Coalition for DRR(JCC-DRR). About 40 people actively participated in the session. The flyer of the side event is shown in Appendix 4 and presentation materials in Appendix 5.

Case 1: “Women’s leadership in reconstruction from earthquake in Gorkha, Nepal” by Mr. Arjun Kumar Karki, Secretary, National Reconstruction Authority (NRA), Nepal. Based upon the case analysis of the Project on Rehabilitation and Recovery from 2015 Nepal Earthquake implemented by the government of Nepal with technical supported by JICA, Mr. Karki made a presentation on the promotion of women’s leadership and empowerment through the establishment of women’s cooperative in Barpak, Gorkha district, to make effective implementation of livelihood projects and sustainable impacts on building back better community.

Case 2: “Inclusive recovery at Oyakaigan Coast in Tohoku, Japan” by Dr. Mikio Ishiwatari, Board Member of JWNDRR and JICA Senior Advisor on DRR. Dr. Ishiwatari made a presentation on the case of Oyakaigan Coast in Tohoku. He emphasized that disaster resilient communities can be created by engaging local communities, and women, in decision-making process.

Case 3: “Women’s agency and leadership in reconstruction of tsunami-battered community, Tohoku, Japan” by Dr. Yumiko Tanaka, Vice-President of JWNDRR and JICA Senior Gender Advisor. A good practice in Kitakami in Ishinomaki city in Tohoku was introduced. Active participation of women’s groups and local communities in the recovery planning of resettlement, nurtured women’s leadership and agency, to develop and implement women and elderly-friendly planning, and to meet the needs of variety of local people.

Case 4: “Age-inclusive emergency response: Older people’s protection during Mount Agung eruption in Bali, Indonesia” by Ms. Hepi Rahmawati, YEU Program Manager, YAKKUM Emergency Unit, Indonesia. The case study of Indonesia presented a project which aimed for community resilience through activities for women and elderly people.

Case 5: “Transforming gender roles and women’s leadership through disaster-recovery and DRR processes in Sri Lanka and the Philippines” by Dr. Atsuko Nonoguchi, JWNDRR

and Senior Consultant of Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd. From the joint study on Sri Lanka and the Philippines undertaken by JICA and Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security, the lessons learned were shared such as the importance to consider women as main actors and to conduct sensitization workshops to change the attitude of both men and women.



Opening by Ms. Shimizu (JICA)



Panelists: from left, Dr.Tanaka, Mr.Karki, Dr.Ishiwatari, Ms.Rahmawati and Dr.Nonoguchi



Presentation by Mr. Arjun Kumar Karki, Secretary, NRA, Nepal



Presentation by Ms. Hepi Rahmawati, Indonesia



Presentation by Dr. Nonoguchi (JWNDRR/Kokusai Kogyo Co. Ltd.)



Discussion with participants

6. Side Event by Gender Stakeholder Group and UN Women

Tools for Sex, Age, and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) and Gender Analysis

The Gender Stakeholder Group and UN Women organized a side event on “Tools for Sex, Age, and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) and Gender Analysis”. The objective of the session was to discuss the importance of employing rights-based approaches with sex, age, and disability disaggregated data and gender analysis for the design, implementation and monitoring of gender-responsive disaster risk reduction strategies. About 30 people participated in the event.

UN Women introduced about CEDAW provisions and how they can be used as the specific rights-based tools for DRR. Case studies were introduced by JWNDRR, UNFPA Indonesia and UN Women Bangladesh. JWNDRR shared a disaster simulation card game called “Crossroad” which was developed after the 1995 Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake in Japan. “Crossroad” is an effective game for people to understand that they should not dismiss minority opinions, including girls and other socially marginalized groups, especially in responding to disasters.



Game introduced by Ms. Kobayashi,
JWNDRR/IC Net Limited



Playing the Game

As an exercise, “You are a single mother, a community leader who often offer you a job is in-charge of food distribution. He is giving you an extra food supplies but in return he is repeatedly requesting you to come to see him at night. A new female counselor is dispatched from the town. Will you consult with her?” was asked. Majority answered that they will consult with the female counselor but a single player answered that she will not consult because she is afraid that information will lead to the community leader. The game was well received by the participants and they expressed that though it is a simple game it helps to understand problems/needs faced by other people, and also can be used as a consensus building and inclusive decision making tool.

As outputs of the side event, following recommendations were agreed.

- ♦ Employ rights-based tools, including CEDAW and human rights based approaches to causal analysis, in the design and implementation of DRR strategies and actions for gender responsive and gender-transformative programming.
- ♦ Ensure DRR strategies and actions are informed by sex, age, and disability disaggregated data and gender analysis, and address not only immediate needs and vulnerabilities but also root causes of inequalities.
- ♦ Strengthen collaborations between diverse stakeholders, such as between NDMOs national statistics offices, private sector (e.g. telecommunications), and women's machineries, for strengthened systematic collection and use of SADDD and gender analysis in both baseline data and post-disaster needs assessments to ensure institutionalization of gender responsive Disaster Risk Reduction.



Gender Stakeholder Group

7. Market Place

About 50 exhibition booths were set up at the Market Place in Sükhbaatar Square to promote, advocate and showcase good practices in disaster risk management. JWNDRR in collaboration with other gender stakeholder groups, such as Duryog Nivaran, UN Women and UNFPA, managed the booth. The publications of JWNDRR and partner organizations, such as Gender Equality Network Japan, Sendai Gender Equal Opportunity Foundation and JICA, were displayed. Many visitors stopped by and asked us about the activities of JWNDRR and how "Shelters for Everybody" and "Multilingual Shelter Kit" are utilized in Japan. It was a good chance for us to introduce our activities as well as to collect related publications developed by other organizations. Publications collected are shown in Appendix 7.



Market Place by Gender Stakeholder Group



Ms. Mizutori, Assistant Secretary-General and Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction, UNISDR, visiting the Market Place



Ms. Kobayashi(left) and UN Women Thailand staff at Market Place



JWNDRR Publications displayed

8. Closing Session and Documents Adopted

The closing session was held at Shangri-La Hotel on 6 July 2018. The documents adopted were “Ulaanbaatar Declaration” and “Action Plan 2018-2020 of the Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.” It was also announced that next AMCDRR would be held in Australia in 2020.

The Declaration, consisting of 28 sentences, has the 11th and 12th sentences in which a gender and diversity perspective is integrated. The 11th sentence focuses on the importance of development, implementation and monitoring of national and local DRR strategies inclusive of women and other vulnerable groups. The 12th sentence suggests all governments and stakeholders to promote full and equal participation of women in leading, designing and implementing gender-responsive DRR policies, plans and programs, through public and private partnership, supported by appropriate legal frameworks and allocation of necessary resources.

The Action Plan consists of the following four chapters: 1) Overview; 2) Implementation of the Asia Regional Plan during 2017-2018: Status, Challenges and Opportunities; 3) Action Plan 2018-2020; and Implementation and monitoring of the Asia Regional Plan. In the 1st chapter, the Plan is regarded as a main outcome document of the AMCDRR in Mongolia while it was based on the progress made by and lessons learnt from the previous Asian Regional Plan with a special focus on target (e) of Sendai Framework that calls for the development of national and local DRR strategies.

Gender issues expressed in Ulaanbaatar Declaration and Action Plan 2018-2020 of the Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 is shown in Appendix 6.

II Other Events

1. Pre-conference Event on Community Resilience

The Afghanistan Resilience Consortium (ARC), which was formed in 2014 by ActionAid, Afghanaid, Concern Worldwide, Save the Children and UNEP, organized this event on 2 July at BWP Tuushin Hot. The event aims at discussing (1) a practical definition of community resilience, (2) A practical model of community resilience, and (3) methods of measuring community resilience.

Panel members are:

Guru Nik, ARC; Koji Suzuki, ADRC; Lea Ivy Manzanero, Disasternet Philippines Program; Kriszia Lorrain Enriquez, Disasternet Philippines Program; Arvind Sinha, Focus Humanitarian Assistance; Ezatullah Sediqi, Afghanistan National Disaster Management Agency; Golam Sarwar Talukder, International Medical Corps; Mohammad Ashraf Himmat, Afghanaid.

Mr. Suzuki, ADRC explained town-watching as a tool to understand risks at the community level. Philippines panelists introduced households survey in (1) preparedness, (2) adaptability, (3) coping mechanism, (4) recovery at the household level. Afghanistan DRR organizations are taking multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral approaches. For example, the infrastructure projects of roads, water supply, electricity, etc., should include disaster management concepts at the planning stage. They are promoting an integrated approach combining hardware and software measures. Indigenous knowledge is useful and social capital is crucial in promoting community-based activities.

Participants discussed linkage between disaster and conflicts. IDP cannot return to original place because of security situations and availability of assistance. Some of them resettled in at-risk areas, since government organizations cannot manage land use properly.

2. Side Event on Japan's Dilemma

Challenges and lessons in recovery process from Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant accident:

Introduction to this side event was made by Takeshi Komino (Secretariat JCC-DRR, Secretary General CWS Japan/ADRRN). He also introduced the background of JCC-DRR, Fukushima Booklet Committee, and 10 Lessons from Fukushima Booklet.

Panel presentation/discussion

- ♦ Dr. Masaaki Ohashi (Professor, University of Sacred Heart, Co-chair of JCC-DRR): Presentation of 'Japan's Dilemmas in implementing Sendai Framework for DRR'
- ♦ Dr. Mitsuo Yamakawa (Honorary Professor Fukushima University, former Director of Fukushima Future Center for Regional Revitalization): Presentation of academic approach to communicating the realities of Fukushima



Mr. Komino (JCC-DRR)



Dr. Ohashi and Dr. Yamakawa

Key Message: 10 Dilemmas of Japan in relations to Nuclear Power Plant Accident in 2011 and SFDRR 7 Global Targets was shared. 10 dilemmas are as follows:

1. Indirect/related deaths exceeds 2,000 in Fukushima.
2. Disaster impact still ongoing after 7 years.
3. Long term 50,000 evacuees/IDPs becoming invisible.
4. Skyrocketing disaster management cost in Fukushima.
5. Nuclear power plant accident shut down all designated/core hospitals in affected area.
6. Schools have shut down, and children not returning.
7. Restarting of nuclear power plants without comprehensive local disaster risk reduction plans.
8. Exporting while struggling with recovery in Fukushima.
9. Early warning system that did not function in Fukushima.
10. Nuclear disaster risk information not mainstreamed.

Around 40 of Science Council Japan's recommendations related to the above Dilemmas were also shared with the participants, and it was agreed that such lessons from civil

society and academia in Japan should more proactively be shared. As SFDRR now includes man-made disaster in its scope, it is emphasized that AMCDRR should take on more of man-made disaster risk reduction as its themes.

3. Cultural Event

Hosted by the Government of Mongolia, the cultural event of “Besreg Naadam” was held after the closing session of the conference at the outskirts of Ulanbaatar City. This cultural event presented participants coming from overseas and Mongolia the cultural and art heritage of Mongolia, including horseracing by children, archery, Mongolian wrestling, play of traditional music instruments, singing and dancing by men and women, traditional singing method called “Khoomii,” etc. The participants were all impressed with the wonderful cultural and heritage arts of Mongolia.



Mongolian Wrestling



Traditional Dance

III Way Forward

The Ulaanbaatar Declaration emphasized the rights-based, people-centered and whole-of-society approach for disaster risk reduction (DRR), and full and equal participation of women in leading, designing, and implementing gender-responsive DRR policies, plans and programs, through joint efforts by public and private sector, supported by appropriate legal frameworks and allocation of necessary resources.

The “Action Plan 2018-2020 of the Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030” also emphasized the importance of gender mainstreaming and ensuring “women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in disaster risk reduction”. It also pointed out that it is necessary to “Invest in the development of resilient health systems, and design and implement inclusive policies to ensure access to social safety nets and primary health care services, including maternal, new born and child health, and sexual and reproductive health”.

While the Action Plan does not necessarily specify how the gender mandates can be materialized, it is expected that the Gender Stakeholder Group (GSHG) will continue to play an active role to promote, coordinate, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Action Plan for 2018-2020. The Japan Women's Network for DRR (JWNDRR) has been collaborating with the GSHG since 2012, and will continue working together with them since the GSHG can be a strong mechanism to promote gender mainstreaming in DRR to effectively achieve the objectives of the Action Plan.

We have been also working closely with the global gender stakeholder group(or Women Major Group) at the global platform for DRR, while we think its collaboration mechanism needs to be reviewed and further strengthened. We should be working with domestic institutions and CSOs as well as UNISDR, UN Women, IFRC, ADPC, JICA, World Bank and others. We need to bridge our activities between regional and global levels, so that our lessons learnt and good practices in Asian region, including Japan, can be more effectively shared at the global level and vice versa.

Appendices

Appendix 1. Schedule of JWNDRR Participation

1-7 July 2018, Ulaanbaatar

| Date | Day | Time | Activities | Venue & Persons in Charge |
|------|-----|--------------|--|--|
| 1 | Sun | 19:15 | Arriving at Ulaanbaatar (OMO502) | (Tanaka, Ishiwatari) |
| 2 | Mon | 10:00-11:00 | Meeting with JCC-DRR | Tuushin Hotel (Ohashi, Komino, Tanaka, Ishiwatari) |
| | | 11:30-12:30 | Registration, Check the Venue | Tuushin Hotel /Market Place /Shangri-La Hotel |
| | | 14:00-15:30 | Pre-Conference Event "Community Resilience" (Afghanistan) | Tuushin Hotel |
| 3 | Thu | 10:00-13:00 | Gender Stakeholder Consultation | Tuushin Hotel, Room: SULD 2: (Presentaion by Ishiwatari) (Tanaka) |
| | | 16:00-18:00 | Opening Ceremony | State Palace /Cultural Place (Ohashi, Tanaka,) (Komino, Ishiwatari) |
| | | 19:15 | Arriving at Ulaanbaatar (OMO502) | (Nonoguchi, Kobayashi) |
| 4 | Wed | 8:30-11:00 | Market Place (GSHG) | (Kobayashi) |
| | | 10:00-11:00 | Pre-meeting for side event by JWNDRR/JICA | Tuushin Hotel (Everyone) |
| | | 11:30-12:30 | Side Event on Japanese Dilemma from Fukushima | Soyombo3, Tuushin Hotel, JCC-DRR (Ohashi, Komino)(All Members) |
| | | 13:00-14:30 | Gender Thematic Event | Shangri-La Hotel Ballroom 1: Responder (Response by Tanaka) (All Members) |
| | | 14:30-16:30 | Distributing leaflets • Meetings with stakeholders | Shangri-La Hotel |
| 5 | Thu | 9:00 - 9:15 | Ignite Stage | Market Place: Presentation (Presentation by Ishiwatari and Tanaka) (All Members) |
| | | 9:00 - 12:00 | Official Statement | Shangri-La Hotel Ballroom 1: Statement (Statement by Tanaka) (All Members) |
| | | 14:30-15:30 | Side Event by JICA/JWNDRR | Tuushin Hotel Soyombo 2 (Presentation by Ishiwatari, Tanaka and Nonoguchi) (All Members) |
| | | 16:00-17:30 | Gender Side Even by GSHG and UN Women | Tuushin Hotel Soyombo 1 : (Demonstration by Kobayashi) (All Members) |
| 6 | Fri | 9:00-10:30 | Summary Plenary Session | Ballroom 2 & 3 |
| | | 10:30-12:00 | Closing Session | Ballroom 2 & 3 |
| | | 14:00-18:00 | Cultural Event | Chinggis Khaani Khuree Camp |
| 7 | Sat | 13:35 | Leaving Ulaanbaatar OMO503 | |

Appendix 2. Conference Program

| Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| 03 - 06 July 2018, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia | | | | |
| v. 08 May 2018 | | | | |
| Mon, 2 Jul | Tue, 3 Jul | Wed, 4 Jul | Thu, 5 Jul | Fri, 6 Jul |
| Registration 08:00 - 17:00 | Registration 08:00 - 17:00 | Registration 08:00 - 17:00 | Registration 08:00 - 17:00 | Registration 08:00 - 10:00 |
| Pre-Conference Events (09:00 - 17:00) | Stakeholder Consultations (09:00 - 13:00) BWP Tuushin Hotel | Ministerial Statements (09:00 - 12:00) Ballroom 2 & 3 Thematic Event 1 DRR in Action Remarkable successes in reducing disaster impact (09:00 - 10:30) Ballroom 1 Thematic Event 2 DRR in Action Community/local action for resilience (11:00 - 12:30) Ballroom 1 Thematic Event 3 DRR in Action Gender & Inclusiveness (13:00 - 14:30) Ballroom 1 Asian Leaders Meeting (14:00 - 16:00) London Room Thematic Event 4 DRR in Action Technology & Innovations (15:00 - 16:30) Ballroom 1 Thematic Event 5 DRR in Action Social protection & vulnerability reduction (17:00 - 18:30) Ballroom 1 | Technical Session Understanding Risk (09:00 - 10:30) Ballroom 2 & 3 Technical Session Investing in DRR (10:45 - 12:15) Ballroom 2 & 3 Featured Event 1 Strengthening disaster resilient infrastructure and urban resilience (12:30 - 14:30) Ballroom 2 & 3 Featured Event 2 Increasing public-private partnership and investment for DRR (14:45 - 16:45) Ballroom 2 & 3 Technical Session Preparedness and Build-back-better (17:00 - 18:30) Ballroom 2 & 3 | Summary Plenary Session Presentation of Draft Outcome Documents (09:00 - 10:30) Closing Ceremony Award of Video Contest Adoption of Declaration and Outcome Documents (10:30 - 12:00) Press Conference (Closed) 12:30 - 13:30 Beereg Naadam Festival Cultural Event 14:00 - 18:00 [Buses will leave from Shangri La from 12:00 - 13:00] |
| | | Side Events 09:00 - 17:00 Ignite Stage 09:00 - 17:00 Side Events 09:00 - 17:00 BWP Tuushin | Side Events 09:00 - 17:00 Ignite Stage 09:00 - 17:00 Side Events 09:00 - 17:00 BWP Tuushin | Side Events 09:00 - 12:00 BWP Tuushin |
| | Opening Ceremony | Technical Session DRR Governance (14:30 - 16:00) Ballroom 2 & 3 Technical Session Sendai Framework Monitoring (16:30 - 18:00) Ballroom 2 & 3 Official Reception By invitation only (19:00 - 21:00) Azem Villa | Official Statements (Stakeholder and Intl. Org.) (09:00 - 12:00) Ballroom 1 Thematic Event 6 DRR in Action Ecosystems-based DRR (12:30 - 14:00) Ballroom 1 Thematic Event 7 DRR in Action EW-EA (14:30 - 16:00) Ballroom 1 Thematic Event 8 DRR in Action Private sector interventions (16:30 - 18:00) Ballroom 1 | |
| | Press Conference | | | |
| | | | | |
| Pre-Conference Events Ceremonies Technical Sessions | | Ministerial and High-Level Events Featured Events | | Thematic Events Public Forum |

Appendix 3. Statement made by JWNDRR



Japan Women's Network for Disaster Risk Reduction

Statement for the 2018 Asian Ministerial Conference for DRR by Japan Women's Network for Disaster Risk Reduction (JWNDRR)

Akiko Domoto, President, JWNDRR

The JWNDRR has been active to advocate the Government of Japan for the revision of DRR policies and mechanisms with a gender and diversity perspective, since its inception in March 2011, after the great earthquake and tsunami hit eastern Japan. Also, the JWNDRR has made specific policy proposals regarding the formulation of the Sendai Framework for DRR from a gender and diversity perspective as a member of global Women Major Group.



To realize the Sendai Framework, we, the JWNDRR, have organized a series of seminars and workshops with development partners, such as JICA, the World Bank, UN Women, the private sectors, and CSOs. Also, the JWNDRR has been conducting research works of recovery efforts from a gender and diversity perspective.

Through these activities we recognize that the inclusive consensus-building and dialogic democratic processes are required to and crucial in DRR efforts at all stages of disaster preparedness, response, recovery, reconstruction and prevention. At the stages of recovery and reconstruction, in particular, the voices of diverse groups should be reflected into urban/rural planning and reconstruction of houses and seawalls. It is important for citizens, local governments, and private sectors to make efforts to discuss such issues and reach consensus on them not only post-disaster period, but from ordinary times. As seven years have already passed since the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake, the importance of inclusive dialogic process has come to be recognized as one of the most critical challenges for gender-responsive DRR.

Furthermore, we would propose the following points:

- (1) Each government and international communities should improve disaster-related data collection by sex, age, disabilities and other social attributes. These become foundation for any policy formulation and implementation.
- (2) Each government and international communities should promote capacity building of women and people with disabilities, in particular. These groups need to be engaged in DRR planning and management to play the leading roles in DRR.
- (3) We should strengthen collaboration among CSOs and governments, UN and international organizations, and share lessons of these issues in Asia through learning events, such as seminars and workshops at all levels.

(URL: <http://jwndrr.org/en/>)

Appendix 4. Flyer of the Side Event by JWNDRR/JICA

Agency and Leadership for Disaster Resilient Society: Case Analysis

14:30~15:30
Thursday, 5 July
Soyombo 2

5 July
Thurs.

Case 1: Earthquake in Barpak in Gorkha, Nepal



Arjun Kumar KARKI
Women's leadership in reconstruction from earthquake in Gorkha, Nepal

Case 2: Oyakaigan Coast in Tohoku



Mikio ISHIWATARI
Inclusive recovery at Oyakaigan Coast in Tohoku, Japan

Case 3: Tsunami-battered Community in Tohoku



Facilitator
Yumiko TANAKA
Women's agency and leadership in reconstruction of tsunami-battered community, Tohoku, Japan

Case 4: Mount Agung Eruption in Bali, Indonesia



Hepi RAHMAWATI
Age-inclusive emergency response: Older people's protection during Mount Agung eruption in Bali, Indonesia

Case 5: Sri Lanka and the Philippines



Atsuko NONOGUCHI
Transforming gender roles and women's leadership through disaster-recovery and DRR processes in Sri Lanka and the Philippines



Akiko SHIMIZU
Secretariat



Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Japan Women's Network for Disaster Risk Reduction (JWNDRR)

Appendix 5. Presentation Materials for Side Event by JWNDRR/JICA

Case 1: “Women’s leadership in reconstruction from earthquake in Gorkha, Nepal” by Mr. Arjun Kumar Karki, Secretary, National Reconstruction Authority (NRA), Nepal

Women's leadership in reconstruction in Barpak, Nepal

July 5 2018

Arjun Kumar Karki,
Secretary of National Reconstruction Authority(NRA)




About the Quick Impact Projects (QIPs)

The Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) is one of the components of:
The Project on Rehabilitation and Recovery from Nepal Earthquake (2015 – 2018)

- Early recovery and rehabilitation from the Nepal Earthquake, and
- Formulating a more disaster resilient society and nation, during the urgent recovery and rehabilitation period from the Nepal Earthquake, reflecting the experiences and lessons learnt from past earthquakes in Japan



Key Concepts of QIPs

- Projects to resume daily life and recover and improve livelihood
- Small-scale projects directly contributing to local rehabilitation and recovery under RRP framework
- Model projects to be replicated to other affected areas

Gender Responsive Activities in Barpak

- QIP-18: Establishment and enhancement of a women's Cooperative in Barpak
- QIP-19: Livelihood improvement through goat rearing for women
- QIP-20: Improvement of vegetable farming practices for women

Background of the QIPs

- Out-flow of male population as migrant workers and increasing role of women in local society and economy
- Remaining disparity in gender issues: insufficient information to women on cash for work, increased number of Gender Based Violence after earthquake in the whole District
- No strong coordination among local community



➔ **Necessity of formulating a foundation for active women Participation in local society, economy and reconstruction**

1. Establishment and Enhancement of a Women's Cooperative

Objective:
To establish a women's cooperative in Barpak and strengthen its capacity in order to create a foundation for supporting women's participation in recovery efforts in the EQ affected community.

Activities with Women's Cooperative

- Support for 1st and 2nd initial gatherings for cooperative establishment (selection of Ad-hoc committee, preparation and approval of cooperative by-law)
- Logistic support for cooperative registration
- Training for Enhancing the Capacity of Cooperative Members

Main Achievement

| Indicators | Before EQ | After Project |
|--|-----------|---------------|
| Number of women's cooperative members (heads) | 0 | 406 |
| Total amount of savings collected by the women's cooperative (NPR) | 0 | 419,200 |
| Accumulated amount of loans provided through the women's cooperative (NPR) | 0 | 970,000 |

Main Outcomes:

- Organizing general assembly and regular meetings, establishment of fund
- Loan was provided from their established fund to 23 members for completing reconstruction of housing (as of Apr 2018).




2. Livelihood Recovery through Vegetable Farming for Women

Objective:
To increase the production of vegetables for self-consumption and to ensure food security and essential nutrition.

Activities:

- Provision of seeds and basic farm inputs
- Training on vegetable farming skills in combination with sensitization on nutrition and health
- Capacity building of the District Agriculture Development Office

Outcomes:

- Significant improvement in production
- Increased vegetable consumption
- Sales of excess vegetables in Barpak

➔ **Contributing to food security through increased self-production and consumption.**
Providing means to gain cash income.




3. Livelihood Recovery through Goat Farming for Women

Objective:
To revitalize goat farming by the women in Barpak and improve productivity in sustainable manner.

Activities:

- Provision of Boer cross breed goats (better quality)
- Training on basic goat farming skills
- Introduction of sustainable breeding system (to avoid inbreeding) and model goat shed
- Capacity building of the District Livestock Service Office

Outcomes

Improved Productivity, because not individual but cooperative

- Applied appropriate techniques, improved feed stalls and goat sheds
- Relatively lower mortality rate/ Higher growth speed
- Applied animal insurance as cooperatives




Changes Observed

● Changes in Behavior

- Increasing activeness in discussions among cooperative members

"Now I can speak in front of the public"

● Increased Self-confidence and self-esteem

- Significant number of participants consider themselves to have more knowledge and skills on cooperative activities and gender mainstreaming

"I made more friends and feel more unity among women"

"I feel more confident because I am earning money"

"I understand that there is not difference in daughter, step-daughter or son"

● Increased Ownership and Autonomous Activities

- Household visit to prevent spreading of seasonal flue
- Installation of dustbin in view-spot



Conclusion

Recovery of livelihood has been initiated in Barpak with assistance from concerned sector offices and women's cooperatives;

- The women's cooperative provides a mechanism of mutual help to promote collective actions and cooperation.
- Gender-responsive recovery and reconstruction processes promote women's empowerment and leadership.
- The women's cooperative and leadership augment government's support for livelihood recovery.



Building Back Better

Thank You for your attention.



Case 2: "Inclusive recovery at Oyakaigan Coast in Tohoku, Japan"

by Dr. Mikio Ishiwatari, Board Member of JWNDRR and JICA Senior Advisor on DRR

OYAKAIGN COAST IN TOHOKU AGENCY AND LEADERSHIP FOR DISASTER RESILIENT SOCIETY: CASE ANALYSIS

Mikio Ishiwatari, PhD

Senior Advisor, Japan International Cooperation Agency
Visiting Professor, The University of Tokyo
Board Member, Japan Women's Network for DRR

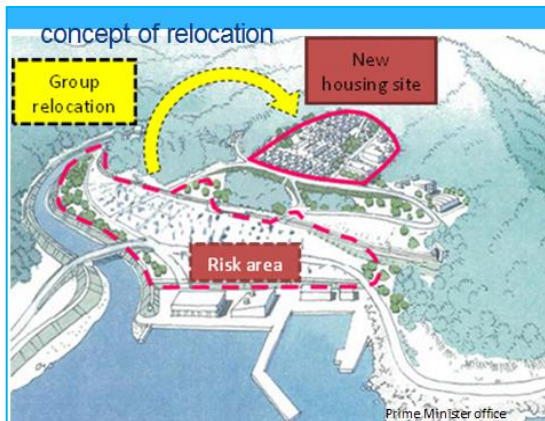
5 July 2018, Ulaanbaatar
2018 AMCDRR,

Resilient community
can be created
by engaging local communities
in decision making process

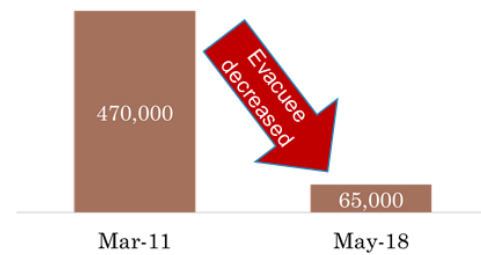
1. RECOVERY PROGRESS IN TOHOKU

The Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami in 2011

- over 20,000 people dead or missing,
- economic damage JPY 16.9 trillion, some USD 150 billion



How is recovery progress?



Housing reconstruction is completing



2. TSUNAMI DYKE RECONSTRUCTION

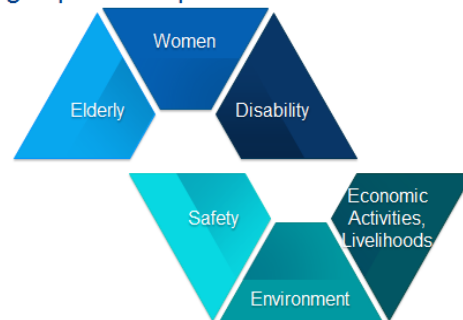
participatory planning
Oyakaigan coast, Kesenuma



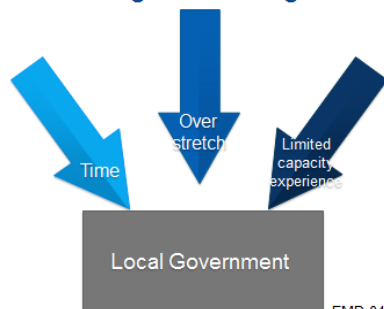
Reconstructing more resilient dyke



Recovery efforts should involve various groups and respond to various needs



However,
Decision making is a challenge.



FMD-0467-2DA-3N



Oyakaigan Coast

<https://water-pub.env.go.jp/>

10m high dyke plan 2012



Local communities requested government organizations concerned to

- (a) construct dykes based on local conditions,
- (b) involve local communities in decision making,
- (c) examine multiple alternatives,
- (d) share information with the public, and
- (e) develop comprehensive disaster management

Local communities established study group and planning committee



proposal from local community in 2015 preserve beach by setting back dyke Gov. accepted it; took 5 years




Project will be completed in 2020



Conclusion

1. Governments face difficulties in recovery works because of limited capacity, time constrain, etc.
2. By involving local communities resilient communities can be rehabilitated.
3. Balanced with environment issue

Case 3: “Women’s agency and leadership in reconstruction of tsunami-battered community, Tohoku, Japan”
by Dr. Yumiko Tanaka, Vice-President of JWNDRR and JICA Senior Gender Advisor



Side Event

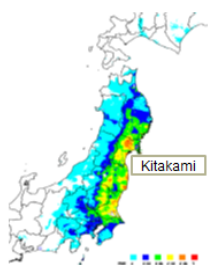
Inclusive recovery through incorporating gender and diversity perspective into planning process:

Agency and Leadership for Disaster Resilient Society:

Case Analysis on Women’s Agency and Leadership in Reconstruction of Tsunami-battered Community


2018 Asian Disaster Ministerial Conference
5 July 2018, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia
Yumiko Tanaka, JICA and JWNDRR

GREAT EAST JAPAN EARTHQUAKE 11 MARCH 2011



| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Magnitude | 9 |
| Type | Oceanic trench |
| Disaster-affected region | Mainly agricultural, forestry, and fishery regions (Rural areas and municipalities) |
| Tsunami | More than 8.5 meters in Miyako, 8.0 m in Ofunato |
| Fatalities, Injured, Missing P. | Dead: 22,010 Injured: 6,220 Missing: 2,592 |
| Homes damaged | Totally destroyed: 121,809 Half destroyed: 278,496 Partially destroyed: 726,443 |
| Evacuees | 470,000 (14 March 2011) |
| Economic Damage | 210 billion USD |

Source: Cabinet Office Japan(2016); White paper: Disaster Management in Japan



Source: (C)Yahoo Japan, (C)GeoCatalog

MAIN FEATURES OF KITAKAMI

- Lives of 185 residents of Kitakami were lost and 80 were missing, out of total 3,900 residents.
- 633 houses were totally damaged and 463 severely damaged, out of total 1,100 households.
- City Branch Office was struck by tsunami: only 3 evacuees were survived out of 57 (37 residents and 20 local officials). The survivors were 2 officials and 1 child.

KITAKAMI CITY BRANCH OFFICE: BEYOND LOCAL COPING CAPACITY



2011年 : <http://www.asahi.com/special/10005/TKY201103210377.html>

TSUNAMI-BATTERED KITAKAMI




Kitakami River and Kitakami Great Bridge on the right (Googleearth, and http://s.webvinfo.jp/89485502_atw_ebrvinfo/201702/article_23.html)

Tsukihama (Googleearth)

RECONSTRUCTION CHALLENGES

- Most of 20 Kitakami's administration personnel was lost.
- Remaining 2 local officials were overwhelmed with immediate response for food, medicine, shelter and other emergency needs.
- They also had to make recovery and reconstruction plans immediately with allocated budget.
- In such situations, the local government tends to make one standard plan and, to avoid favoring one area over another, impose the same plans on communities.

ONE-SIZE-FITS-ALL GOVERNMENT PLANS FOR DISASTER RECOVERY HOUSING WITHOUT CONSULTATION



Photo by Y. Tanaka

Resettlement Housing made by government:

- I never lived in such a high-rise building before.
- Who are my neighbors ?
- Where is my relative?
- Where can I go for shopping?

TRIPARTITE COLLABORATION FOR INCLUSIVE RECONSTRUCTION IN KITAKAMI



COLLABORATION BETWEEN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND WOMEN'S GROUP

- Local government staff was too busy with reconstruction of large areas, decided to request local women's groups to join in the resettlement town planning.
- Women's groups got together to redesign resettlement town planning with their needs and interests.



Nikkori Center in Kitakami (Photo by Y. Tanaka)

WE ARE ONE KITAKAMI: WOMEN'S GROUP

- The members lost families and houses by Tsunami.
- The leader of Women's Group, lost her husband by tsunami, left with three children.
- Traditionally women's network was active: micro finance (revolving loan)
- After tsunami, they started as We are One Market Project to provide women with jobs selling locally produced vegetables and sea products and providing Children's Space.
- They built the multi-purpose activity center.

WE ARE ONE KITAKAMI: WOMEN'S GROUP



The multi-purpose activity center was built.

<https://readyfor.jp/projects/kitakami/announcements/35780>;
<http://w-v.jp/furusato/kitakami>



Discussions took place many times with active participation of women's groups.
(Photo by Hiroyuki Teshima)

Local committee's and Women Group's requests:

- They want to watch and take care with each other in a small group.
- There should be flat houses, and clustered together so that they can visit with each other.
- There should be slopes rather than stairs.
- The houses should not be facing south, but to Kitakami River.
- Preserve the natural forests.
- Keep the open ground in the middle so that they can hear children's voices.
- Put the public service offices together.



LONG-TIME FRIENDS WOMEN WON THE RIGHT TO LIVE TOGETHER



Photo by John R. Harris, FCCJ, March 2017



Not stairs, but slopes were built between houses at Nikkori Social Housing.
Photo by Y. Tanaka

HOW DID THEY DECIDE WHICH HOUSE TO LIVE IN ?



They discussed until everyone agreed. The Kitakami women's group listened to everyone and coordinated different views and opinions.
(Photo by Hiroyuki Teshima)

LESSONS LEARNT

• Inclusive multi-stakeholder approach:

Inclusive and dialogic processes among local government, local citizens, including women's groups, and experts contribute to rebuild sustainable community.

• Respects for women's roles and capabilities:

Kitakami women's group played a crucial and leading role to finally rebuilding better community, based upon their bond generated through communal activities at normal times.

Message: It is crucial to improve gender-equal participation in decision-making and promote women's agency at normal times. What you cannot do at normal times cannot be done at emergency times.

Case 4: “Age-inclusive emergency response: Older people’s protection during Mount Agung eruption in Bali, Indonesia”
by Ms. Hepi Rahmawati, YEU Program Manager, YAKKUM Emergency Unit, Indonesia

Age-inclusive response: protection for older people in disaster

Prepared by YAKKUM Emergency Unit
Ulaan Baatar, 05 July 2018

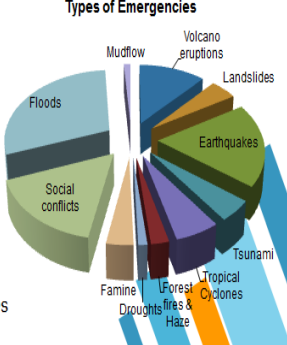



YEU's Programme Overview Since 2001

85 emergency responses
>300 villages
22 provinces
32 schools
6 countries
49 women groups

Partnership: 350 CBOs
9 DRR Forums

Types of Emergencies




Challenges for Older People In Indonesia

Globally, the number of persons aged 60 and above is expected to more than double by 2050 and more than triple by 2100, increasing from 901 million in 2015 to 2.1 billion in 2050 and 3.2 billion in 2100. Sixty-six per cent of the increase between 2015 and 2050 will occur in Asia
Source: World Population Prospect 2015 Revision

- 1. Economic – 72% of older men and 59 older women are still working**
32% older women are head of the family, Limited job opportunity due to decreasing productivity
- 2. Health**
Decrease of physical and mental ability which sometimes cannot be addressed through improved health services (esp. degenerative diseases).
- 3. Social – 2,7 million OP are at risk**
Changes in social life due to shift in family and social values where cases like abandonment, violence and social exclusion have increased.

“Approximately 4,8% of the poor elderly have disability conditions. The largest type of disabilities are deaf or hard of hearing, vision impairment & physical disabilities”

Source: Website of the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs (7/5/2017)



Increased Vulnerability During Disaster

- Poor data collection
- Poor consultation – unfriendly facilities
- Lack of specific targeted interventions to meet specific needs
- Suffer physical and psychological distress
- Neglected



From the Practices



What need to be improved

- ▶ Disaggregate data by age and gender
- ▶ Consult older people on their priority needs
- ▶ Acknowledge their roles as “Historians” of disasters and local wisdom
- ▶ Provide Age friendly livelihood support
- ▶ Engage older persons in mitigation and preparedness activities





Case 5: “Transforming gender roles and women’s leadership through disaster-recovery and DRR processes in Sri Lanka and the Philippines”
 by Dr. Atsuko Nonoguchi, JWNDRR and Senior Consultant of Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd

Transforming Gender Roles and Women’s Leadership through Recovery and DRR Processes in the Philippines and Sri Lanka



July 5, 2018
 Side Event of AMCDRR 2018
 @Ulaanbaatar

Atsuko NONOTUCHI, Ph.D.
 JWNDRR
 Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd.



1. Outline of Case Study in the Philippines & Sri Lanka

- JICA's Research Project focused on Gender and DRR

1) Schedule

| | The Philippines | Sri Lanka |
|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 st | July 5 to July 18, 2015 | Sep. 22 to Sep. 29, 2015 |
| 2 nd | July 27 to Aug. 8, 2015 | Oct. 14 to Oct. 22, 2015 |

2) Research Objectives

to analyze how JICA & other organizations promoted women's agency and leadership

3) Methodology

- literature review;
- key informant interviews & focus groups interviews; and
- analysis

2. Analytical Points

- Needs for shift in the recognition of women in a disaster context:

Victims



Agents of Change

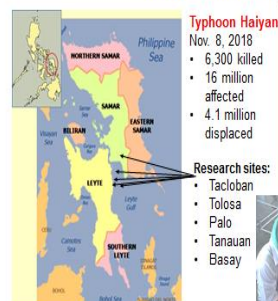
- Disasters as opportunities to transform stereotyped gender roles and promoting women's leadership through recover & prevention (DRR) interventions

depending on *how women's **agency** and **leadership** are developed by GO/donors/NGOs*

“the ability to define one's goals and act upon them”

Kabeer, N. 1999

Case of The Philippines



JICA Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) 2014-2016

- Support for 15 women's associations to get their businesses restarted
- Tailor-made Training (skill & business)
- Provision of tools/equipment & facility
- Assistance for expanding sales channels



Case of The Philippines (2)

UNFPA-DSWD Women Friendly Space after Feb. 2014

- Set up of WFS
- Training for local women as facilitators who help GBV/VAW survivors at WFS



NHA Bunk House Sagkahan, Tacloban after March 2014

- Set up of WFS within the Bunk House
- Both women & men involved in camp management
- A woman in-charge of GBV/VAW issues appointed



3. Key Findings: The Philippines

Positive Outcomes of QIPs:

- collective power among members of each women's association developed through working together & knowledge-sharing
- strong network with DSWD developed
- sales channels expanded to supermarkets

Challenges for QIPs:

- Some associations had difficulty with making profits enough to regularly distribute among members
 - ← a lack of specific knowledge on marketing
- Many women had difficulty with balancing their time between house chores/child-care and QIP activity
 - ← no sensitization workshop conducted for men & women
- Women's representation & leadership limited to income generation activity
 - ← QIPs designed in that way

Case of Sri Lanka



Indian Ocean Tsunami
Dec. 26, 2004
31,000 killed
0.5 million affected
78,000 houses destroyed

Research Sites

- Trincomalee tsunami-affected
- Rathnapuram prone to landslides
- Batticaloa prone to floods

- #### JICA T-CUP 2006-2009
- Construction of houses & other structures/facilities in newly-developed village (Japan Sri Lanka Friendship Village)
 - Skill Training for women & men
 - Micro-finance for women's groups by a local NGO



Case of Sri Lanka (2)

JICA DIMCEP 2010-2013

- Awareness-raising workshop & Hazard mapping
- Set up of rain gauges
- Formation of a village disaster management committee



Oxfam Community-based DRR Project supported by DiP ECHO

- Leadership of women & PWD
- Non-stereotyped roles for women
- Flood & drought control based on indigenous knowledge
- Integration of GBV/VAW into CBDRR



3. Key Findings: Sri Lanka

Positive Outcomes of T-CUP & DIMCEP

- information on a house design and land property rights shared among women and men (women's needs reflected in the design)
- women's access to financial resources increased
- risk awareness raised among women and men
- women involved in a village disaster management committee

Challenges for T-CUP & DIMCEP

- money borrowed by women not used for women, but men and no change in women's limited mobility
 - ← no sensitization workshop conducted for women and men
- women's businesses not successful
 - ← no professional business training provided
- women took a stereotyped role in the VDMC
 - ← no intervention to encourage women to take non-stereotyped and leading roles in the project

4. Lessons Learnt & Recommendations

For women's agency and leadership:

- It is important to consider women as main actors and make a project's plan on a basis of that recognition;
- It is essential to conduct sensitization workshop to change the attitude of men and women so that women can actively participate in CBDRR and take non-stereotyped and leading roles;
- A project's activity should not be limited to income generation, but expanded to GBV/VAW issues and CBDRR activities so that women's representation and leadership can be expanded to ordinary time's development; and
- It is also important to provide more professional training on marketing so that women can make good profits and be economically empowered.

Appendix 6. Gender Issues Expressed in Ulaanbaatar Declaration and Action Plan 2018-2020 of the Asia Regional Plan

【Gender Issues expressed in Ulaanbaatar Declaration】

11. *Ensure* a human rights-based, people-centred and whole-of-society approach in development, implementation and monitoring of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies inclusive of women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities, older persons, displaced and migrant populations, and those in vulnerable situations such as the poor and marginalized.

12. *Promote* full and equal participation of women in leading, designing, and implementing gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes, through joint efforts by public and private sector, supported by appropriate legal frameworks and allocation of necessary resources.

(Source: https://www.preventionweb.net/files/56219_ulaanbaatardeclarationfinal.pdf)

【Gender Issues expressed in Action Plan 2018-2020 of the Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030】

Overview

1.6 Importantly, there has been an increase in the frequency and accumulated impact of events at the local-level. 7 The figures cited above do not fully capture such events which are not consistently documented. These localized events are leading to growing vulnerability and inequality across countries and populations. Disaster risk remains disproportionately concentrated in low income households and communities in all economies. Disasters deepen such inequalities and disproportionately affect most at-risk populations, in particular, children, women, persons with disabilities, older persons, displaced and migrant populations and those in vulnerable situations such as the poor and the marginalised.

2. Implementation of the Asia Regional Plan during 2017-2018: Status, Challenges & Opportunities

2.10.3 **Gender and inclusiveness in disaster risk reduction:** Disasters affect people differently due to varied types and levels of vulnerability. Inequalities in the region are increasing and deepening due to socio-economic factors and compounding disaster impacts. Such inequalities in the development and resilience pathway should be reduced through taking action to promote equitable economic growth, reinforced by a commitment to social inclusion and environmental conservation. “Leave no one

behind”, the cornerstone of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, should be the core guiding principle of all disaster risk reduction policies, strategies, plans and actions. A people-centred approach, engaging the most vulnerable, is critical for risk-informed development.

3.1 Priority 1: Understanding Disaster Risk

b. Strengthen regional cooperation including through public-private partnerships for the research, development and application of science, technology and innovation for disaster risk reduction, with particular consideration for the needs of those most at-risk, including children, women, persons with disabilities, older persons, displaced and migrant populations and those in vulnerable situations such as the poor and marginalized.

3.2 Priority 2: Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance to Manage Disaster Risk

3.2.1 Regional Actions

f. Promote and support gender-sensitive and gender-responsive disaster risk reduction actions, including universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services.

3.3 Priority 3: Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience

3.3.2 National and Local Actions

i. Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in disaster risk reduction.

p. Invest in the development of resilient health systems, and design and implement inclusive policies to ensure access to social safety nets and primary health care services, including maternal, new born and child health, and sexual and reproductive health.

3.4 Priority 4: Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response and to “Build Back Better” in Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

3.4.2 National and Local Actions

b. Integrate disaster risk reduction into disaster preparedness planning, ensuring comprehensive and accessible service and referral mechanisms to promote the specific needs of women and girls, children and youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, displaced persons and other at-risk populations, including prevention of and response to gender-based violence.

(Source: https://www.preventionweb.net/files/56219_actionplan20182020final.pdf)

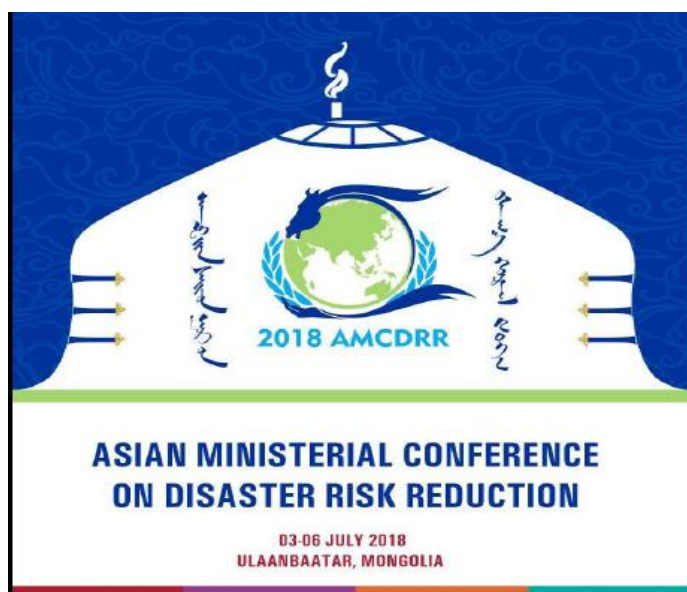
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アジア防災閣僚級会議

2018年7月3～6日 モンゴル国ウランバートル

報告書



男女共同参画と災害・復興ネットワーク
(JWNDRR)

はじめに

男女共同参画と災害・復興ネットワーク（JWNDRR）は、2011年3月11日の東日本大震災をきっかけに、国内的、国際的にジェンダーと多様性の視点から政策提言をおこなってきた団体です。このたび、7月3～6日にモンゴルの首都ウランバートルにおいて開催されたアジア防災閣僚級会議（AMCDRR）に、関係者の皆様のご支援を得てJWNDRR運営委員が参画いたしました。

JWNDRRは、本会議においてサイドイベント「災害にレジリエントな社会に向けて：エージェンシーとリーダーシップについての日本及びアジアの事例発表」を国際協力機構（JICA）と共催しました。多くの方々にご参加くださり、ここに厚くお礼申し上げます。また、アジアで活動する国際機関や国際NGOにより構成される「ジェンダー・ステークホルダー・グループ」と連携し、ジェンダーと多様性の視点に立って、本会議の成果文書や行動計画策定への協力を積極的におこないました。

本会議は、国連国際防災戦略事務局（UNISDR）がモンゴル政府の協力のもとで開催したのですが、JICA、UN Women、防災・減災日本CSOネットワーク（JCC-DRR）、その他の市民団体や国際機関、皆様のご協力を得て、私たちは多くのことを学び、知見や情報交換をすることができました。

東日本大震災から7年以上が経過しましたが復興過程は未だ続いており、ますます多様な人々が意見を表明し、防災や災害リスクの削減に向けた政策・計画の場に参画する合意形成プロセスが求められています。行政や企業、住民が共に意思決定に参画することによって相互の協力関係も構築され、災害に強い、レジリエントな社会をつくることができると考えます。その意味で、本会議への参加及び多様なセッションの企画・共催は、時宜を得たものであり、ジェンダーと多様性の視点に立った政策や取組の重要性を示すことができましたと確信しています。

男女共同参画と災害・復興ネットワーク
代表 堂本暁子

男女共同参画と災害・復興ネットワーク(JWNDRR)



東日本大震災を契機に、全国の150以上の女性団体が立ち上がり、連携を強化するために設立された。設立以来、各種シンポジウムの開催や広報活動、ロビイング活動などを通じて、政府や地方自治体、企業、市民組織に対し、ジェンダー・多様性の視点に立つことの重要性を訴えてきた。2015年3月に仙台で開催された第3回国連防災世界会議で採択された仙台行動枠組の策定過程においても、ジェンダーと多様性の視点を取り入れるよう提言した。2016年には、世界津波の日制定を記念して、「ジェンダー・多様性の視点からの復興を目指して」と題する国際シンポジウムを世界銀行東京事務所（防災ハブ）において開催した。2017年には、世界防災フォーラム/ダボス会議@仙台においても国際シンポジウムを企画運営した。

(URL: <http://jwndrr.org/>)

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アジア防災閣僚級会議への参加

本報告書は、2018年7月3～6日、モンゴルの首都ウランバートルで開催された、アジア防災閣僚級会議の参加報告書です。男女共同参画と災害・復興ネットワーク（JWNDRR）からは、田中副代表、石渡運営委員、野々口運営委員、小林運営委員の4名が参加し、サイドイベントを開催しました。また、ジェンダー・ステークホルダー・グループが主催する会合や、ジェンダー・テーマ・イベントなどにも積極的に参加・協力しました。さらに開会式を初めとし、ステートメントの発表、イグナイト・ステージでの発表、マーケット・プレイスでの展示などもおこなわれました。多くの団体や個人の方々と、防災や災害リスクの削減に向けて、どのようにジェンダー・多様性の視点に立った政策や計画の策定・実施に参画していけばよいのか、女性のリーダーシップを醸成し、災害対応能力をどのように向上していけばよいのか、どのように災害にレジリエントで持続可能な社会を目指すのか、などという課題について、たくさんのご意見や有益な経験を共有していただきました。

堂本暁子JWNDRR代表及び船橋邦子運営委員、大野曜事務局長が、2014年にバンコクで開催されたアジア防災閣僚級会議に出席して以来、私たちはアジアの国際機関や市民団体から構成されている「ジェンダー・ステークホルダー・グループ」と積極的に交流し、防災閣僚級会議の成果文書や行動計画へのインプットをおこなってきました。今回、同グループが中心となって取りまとめた、Progress Review and Way Forward Gender Equality and Social Inclusion for Implementing the Sendai Framework in preparation for AMCDRR 2018という活動の進捗状況についての報告書作成にも貢献しました。さらに本会議で採択された「ウランバートル宣言」や「行動計画2018-2020（仙台枠組の実施に向けたアジア地域の実施計画）」の草案に対してもコメントを提出し、その結果ジェンダーと包摂の視点が反映されたと考えています。

本報告書には、私たちが企画・共催・参加した、さまざまな活動が掲載されています。本報告書が皆様の今後の活動の一助となりましたら大変幸いです。



アジア防災閣僚級会議に参加した JWNDRR の運営委員：
向かって左から 小林花、田中由美子、石渡幹夫、野々口敦子、及び清水亜希子氏（JICA）

I. JWNDRRが主催・参加したセッション

1. ジェンダー・ステークホルダー・グループ会合

変革的進化に向けて：ジェンダー・ステークホルダー・グループによる意見交換

本ステークホルダー会合は、仙台行動枠組の実現に向けて、2018-2020年にとるべき地域行動計画へのインプットを行うことを目的として開催された。ISDR アジアパートナーシップ（IAP）とジェンダー・ステークホルダー・グループが主催したプレイベントである。



スリランカの市民団体であるドゥヨグ・ニヴァラン（Duryog Nivaran）のラモナ・ミランダ氏がモデレーターを務め、男女共同参画と災害・復興ネットワーク（JWNDRR）、JICA、UN Women、IFRC、Christian Aid、UNISDR等が出席した。ジェンダー・ステークホルダー・グループは、2012年以来、政府や関係機関がジェンダー課題について議論・推進し、コミットするよう働きかけてきた。

仙台防災枠組2015-2030では、ジェンダー、年齢、障害、文化などの要素が、全ての政策や施策に組み込まれる必要があり、女性の参加は、防災計画、政策、プログラムに不可欠であり、能力強化や女性の地位向上が防災に必要であり、生計の代替手段の強化が復興には求められる、としている。本会合の参加者は、過去2年にわたるこの地域でのジェンダー・社会的包摂性の進捗についてレビューをおこなった。アジアの諸国の政府は、このテーマについて前回のデリー大臣会合で女性の参画についてコミットしている。

セッション1: これまでの進捗について

ラモナ・ミランダ氏が進行役を務め、以下のような発表が行われた。

- ◆ アディティ・ゴシュ氏（International Planned Parenthood Federation : IPPF）
リプロダクティブ・ヘルス、性暴力などについてのインタビュー調査をバングラデシュで実施した。洪水後の状況で女性が厳しい状況に置かれていることを指摘した。
- ◆ レヌ・シジャパティ氏（フェミニスト・ダリット組織、ネパール）
ネパールは、地形、気象条件により洪水や土砂災害に繰り返し襲われている。ダリットと呼



ラモナ・ミランダ氏（向左）



グループ討論

ばれる被差別グループ女性への権利の確立や、国家開発へダリットの意見が反映されるよう活動している。ダリットは、ヒンドゥー社会で最下位に置かれ、災害で最も被害を受けている。

◆ 石渡幹夫 (JWNDRR/JICA)

JICAは、アジアや中南米の女性省、防災省、市民団体のスタッフを日本に招へいし、研修を実施している。また、フィリピンやネパールの災害後には、女性を対象とした生計復旧の支援を行っている。JICAとJWNDRRはこうしたナレッジを共有すべく一連のイベントを実施してきた。



石渡 (JWNDRR/JICA)
の発表

セッション2：進捗報告書のレビュー

ワークショップ形式で、Duryong Nivaran、UNWomen、ADPC、Christian Aidにより作成された、アジアにおけるジェンダーとDRRに関する進捗報告書の内容について議論がおこなわれた。報告書には、国際関係機関と10か国の政府が情報を提供している。その主な内容は以下の通り。

- ◆ 10 か国のうち 6 か国でジェンダー・包摂性についての新たな防災政策が促進されている
- ◆ ジェンダーに関するデータの収集を始めた国がある。しかし、どのようにデータをシステムティックに収集するのか、また収集されたデータをどのように活用するのかが課題である。
- ◆ ジェンダーと DRR のパートナーシップやプラットフォームは強化されてきている。
- ◆ 政府と DRR 関係機関は、災害時の性暴力やリプロダクティブ・ヘルスの重要性についての認識を高めている。
- ◆ DRR 関連組織の活動や、女性の意思決定過程への参画はさらに強化する必要がある
- ◆ ジェンダー・包摂性は、地域防災戦略に含まれるべきである。地域防災戦略は、仙台目標eとして2020年までに作成されることとなっている。

参加者は、仙台防災枠組の実施のための行動計画やガイダンスノートに含まれるべきジェンダーと多様性の観点が、どのように防災政策において推進されるのか、そのために必要な優先行動について議論をした。また、アジア防災閣僚会議を通じて、ジェンダー・多様性の観点から、どのように政府やDRR関係機関を強化できるのか、ジェンダー・ステークホルダー・グループの役割は何か、そのような活動をどのように支援できるかなどについて議論した。

2. ジェンダー・テーマ・イベント

ジェンダーと多様性の視点に立ったアジア地域行動計画の実現に向けて

議長： C.フィエラヴァンティ・ウェルス（オーストラリア連邦国際開発・太平洋大臣）

モデレーター： ラモナ・ミランダ（ドゥヨグ・ニヴァラン、スリランカ）

取組事例の発表：

1. カルティカ・ジュウィタ（CAREインターナショナル、インドネシア）
2. シャケブ・ナビ（クリスチャンエイド、バングラデシュ）
3. ドウゲルシュレン・スクジャラガラマ（労働社会福祉省、モンゴル）
4. ギタ・パンディ（赤十字社、ネパール）

討議者：

1. チャンドニ・ジョシ（女性の権利のための活動家、ネパール）
2. ングエン・ティ・ミン・ホング（ベトナム女性連合）
3. ビジョン・アンデルセン（UNFPA）
4. スミティ・アリヤル（UN Women、ジェンダー・ステークホルダー・グループからの報告）

レスポnder：

1. 田中由美子（JWNDRR/JICA）
2. 国際赤十字赤新月社連盟

本セッションは、アジア地域のジェンダー・多様性の視点からのDRR活動の進捗の確認、および活動や政策にかかる議論をととして、2018～2020年の行動計画を含む「『仙台防災枠組2015-2030』実施に向けたアジア地域行動計画」の実施促進を目的に開催された。4つの団体からの事例紹介や討議者からのコメントなどを通して、パネルディスカッションが行われた。

CAREインターナショナル（インドネシア）：プログラムのエントリーポイントとして、女性が災害リスク削減にかかる課題について政府に提唱した事例が紹介され、ジェンダー平等と女性のエンパワーメントの促進を図るため、女性のリーダーシップによる政策対話の重要性が強調された。

クリスチャンエイド（バングラデシュ）：都市部のレジリエンス強化を目的としたダッカの防災プロジェクトについて発表があり、ジェンダーや多様性の視点を政策やガイドラインに取り入れた事例や、プロジェクトのすべての段階（計画、実施、モニタリングと評価）に女性、男性、女児、男児、多様なグループが参加した事例が紹介された。

モンゴル政府：DRRにかかる政策や法的枠組みについて説明があった。主要な政策には、「参加」や「包摂」という用語が組み込まれているが、「女性」「男性」「ジェンダー」という言葉はDRRに関連する政策や計画には反映されていないことに対して問題提起し、ジェンダー・多様性の視点を政策や計画に統合することの必要性を主張した。

赤十字社（ネパール）：社会的弱者を対象にした、都市部のレジリエンス強化のためのプログラムが紹介された。このプログラムでは、社会的弱者に対する社会包摂を促進するため、効果的なアプローチを開発し、地域のキャパシティビルディングにつながる参加型の活動を行った。多様性に考慮したアプローチのより、これまで開発から取り残されてきた人々がプログラムに参加するようになり、行動変容の促進や参加者の尊厳回復に貢献した。

4つの団体からの発表後、田中（JWNDRR/JICA）がフロアから発言を求められた。田中は、発表はそれぞれ、気候変動、災害リスク削減、都市部の災害レジリエンス、及び政府のジェンダーとDRRに関する取り組み状況についての好事例を紹介しているが、モンゴル政府の指摘にもあったように、全てのレベルのDRR政策においてジェンダー視点を統合するには至っていない。DRR政府関係機関と市民団体のより一層の協働が求められている。コミュニティ防災においても、最も脆弱な被災者のエンパワーメントを醸成する方法や対策は十分とは言えない。変革的リーダーシップやエージェンシーについても議論されているが、最も脆弱な

人々がどのように自己肯定や尊厳を高めていけるのかという根源的な課題に関してはさらなる知見や事例の蓄積が求められると述べた。

UN Womenからは、ジェンダー・ステークホルダー・グループが取りまとめた進捗報告書の一部が紹介され、1) 性別、年齢、多様性の視点に立ったデータの収集と分析、及び災害リスク、脆弱性、キャパシティの把握、2) 包摂的な災害リスク管理、3) 女性や社会的弱者グループの災害対応能力の強化、4) 関係機関の連携、などが提言された。



ジェンダー・テーマ・イベント

3. イグナイト・ステージ

ジェンダー・多様性を考慮した包摂的な復興

ウランバートル市中心部にあるスクバータル広場に設置されたイグナイト・ステージにおいて、石渡幹夫（JWNDRR/JICA）から、東日本大震災の復興の現状について、自治体は早期の復興を求める圧力や限られた能力や復興経験などにより、住民の意思が十分に反映された復興が可能かどうかという問題が提起された。田中由美子（JWNDRR/JICA）からは、石巻市北上地区において女性団体や市民団体が移転地の復興計画づくりの意思決定過程に積極的に参加し、多様なニーズが反映された優良事例が紹介された。（午前9時から9時15分まで）



イグナイトステージの参加者



石渡と田中からの発表

4. ステートメントの発表

男女共同参画と災害・復興ネットワーク（JWNDRR）は、7月5日、シャングリラホテルのボールルーム1で開催されていた公式文書発表セッションにおいて、ステートメントを発表した。堂本暁子JWNDRR代表に代わり、田中由美子JWNDRR副代表が、ステートメントを読み上げた。ステートメントの主な内容は、以下の通りである。



田中によるJWNDRRの
ステートメント発表

JWNDRRは2011年に発足して以来、国内の防災関連の政策・計画に対してロビイング活動を行い、ジェンダー・多様性の観点から各種の提言をおこなってきた。また、アジアの国際機関や市民団体から構成されるジェンダー・ステークホルダー・グループとも、2014年以来、緊密に連携し、アジア地域やグローバルな会合において成果文書などへのインプットを共同で提示してきた。これらの活動から、ジェンダー・多様性の観点は、災害リスク削減に不可欠であり、あらゆるレベルの政策・計画に反映されていかなければならないと確信している。特に今回提言したいのは、1) 性別、年齢別、障害などを含む災害統計の収集と活用の促進、2) 災害リスク削減の全ての過程において女性を含む多様なグループが参画できるような能力強化の推進、3) 知見や教訓を共有するために、国際会議などを通じた、国際機関、政府、市民団体との連携の強化、などである。

5. JWNDRR/JICA共催のサイドイベント

災害にレジリエントな社会の構築のためのエージェンシーとリーダーシップについて：
ジェンダーと多様性の視点に立った包摂的な復興計画を目指して

JWNDRRは、災害復興・災害リスク削減（DRR）を通じた女性のエージェンシーやリーダーシップの醸成をテーマにしたサイドイベントをJICAと共催した。アジアの経験をもとに、ジェンダー・多様性の視点から、多様な人々が参画する災害復興・DRRのあり方や効果的なアプローチについて議論した。冒頭、清水亜希子氏（JICA）がパネリストを紹介し、田中由美子（JWNDRR/JICA）がモデレーターを務めた。閉会の辞は小美野剛（JCC-DRR）がおこなった。参加者は約40名。

事例1：「ネパール・ゴルカの震災復興における女性のリーダーシップ」

A.K.カルキ（ネパール復興庁次官）は、「ネパール地震復旧・復興プロジェクト」（JICA 支援）において、女性の生計向上のための支援や女性グループの組織化支援を通して、女性のリーダーシップおよびエンパワーメントに貢献した取組事例を紹介した。

事例2：「東北・大谷海岸におけるインクルーシブな復興」

石渡幹夫（JWNDRR/JICA）は、宮城県大谷海岸における復興の意思決定プロセスへの市民の参画にかかるコミュニティ・レジリエンスの好事例を紹介した。

事例3：「東北・津波被災地の復興段階の女性のエージェンシーとリーダーシップ」
田中由美子（JWNDRR/JICA）は、宮城県石巻市での女性グループの活躍による復興プロセスや、ジェンダーや多様性の視点を取り入れたまちづくりの好事例を紹介した。



清水氏（JICA）による開会



パネリスト（左から田中、カルキ氏、石渡、
ラマワティ氏、野々口）



カルキ氏（ネパール復興庁次官）の発表



ヘビ・ラマワティ氏（インドネシア）の発表



野々口（JWNDRR/国際航業株式会社）の発表



参加者との質疑応答

事例4：「高齢者の災害対応：インドネシア・バリ島の火山噴火時の高齢者の保護」
 ヘピ・ラマワティ（インドネシア・YEU プログラム・マネージャー）は、高齢者や女性のため支援を通じたコミュニティのレジリエンス向上に向けた活動事例を紹介した。

事例5：「スリランカとフィリピンの復興・DRR段階におけるジェンダー役割・女性のリーダーシップの変革」

野々口敦子（JWNDRR/国際航業株式会社）は、JICA とジョージタウン大学による共同研究に基づき、インド洋大津波で被害を受けたスリランカ及びフィリピンの台風ヨランダ被害復興への支援事例について、女性を主要なアクターととらえることや、男女の行動変容を促す啓発活動の実施の重要性などの教訓を共有した。

6. ジェンダー・ステークホルダー・グループとUN Women共催の サイドイベント

性別、年齢、障害別データとジェンダー分析ツール

ジェンダー・ステークホルダー・グループとUN Women 共催のサイドイベント「性別、年齢、障害別データとジェンダー分析ツール」は、ジェンダーの視点に立った災害リスク削減戦略を形成、実施、モニタリングをする上で、性別、年齢、障害別データ（Sex, Age, and Disability Disaggregated Data : SADDD）を整備しジェンダー分析を行うことが、人権に基づくアプローチの観点からも重要であることを議論する目的で開催された。約30人が参加した。



クロスロードを紹介する小林
 (JWNDRR/アイシーネット)



参加者によるクロスロードの実施

UN Womenからは、災害リスク削減において、国連女性差別撤廃条約（CEDAW）が人権に基づくツールとして活用できることが説明され、その後、JWNDRR、UNFPAインドネシアとUN Women バングラデシュから具体的なツールの紹介があった。小林（JWNDRR/アイシーネット）は、1995年の阪神・淡路大震災後に開発された、災害シミュレーションゲームの「クロスロード」を紹介した。「クロスロード」は、日本発祥のゲームであり、災害対応時に少数の意見（女性、女兒や社会的に弱い立場にある人など）を尊重することの重要性を気づくようになるためのゲームである。

ツールの紹介は演習形式で行い、「あなたはシングルマザーです。あなたにこれまで仕事の世話をしてくれた村のリーダーが、避難所の食事の配給責任者をしています。いつもあなたに優先して食事を配給してくれますが、夜に会いたいと何度も誘われています。新しい女性のカウンセラーが市から派遣されました。あなたは彼女にこのことを相談しますか？」という設問を題材とした。それに対して、大多数は女性カウンセラーに相談するのを選んだのに対し、一人は相談しないと回答し、その理由として、カウンセラー経由で情報が洩れ、自身や家族への報復が怖いことを挙げた。この演習をとおして、参加者からは、とてもシンプルなゲームであるにも関わらず、多様な人々の問題やニーズが把握できること、また、多様な人々の意見を包摂した意思決定ができるゲームであるという高い評価を得た。最後に、「クロスロード」の体験者が気づくことで、自主防災組織へ女性が登用された事例を紹介した。

最後にサイドイベントの成果として、以下のような提言をまとめた。

- ◆ 災害リスク削減戦略やジェンダーの視点に立った防災活動を形成、実施する上で、国連女性差別撤廃条約（CEDAW）や人権に基づくアプローチを要因分析ツールとして活用する。
- ◆ 災害リスク削減戦略や活動を策定する際には、性別、年齢、障害別データを収集し、ジェンダー分析に基づいて策定するとともに、差し迫ったニーズや脆弱性のみに焦点を当ててではなく、不平等の根本原因にも対応すること。
- ◆ 防災担当省庁の全国統計担当官、民間セクター（通信）、ナショナルマシーナリーなど多様な関係機関との連携を強化し、性別、年齢、障害別データ（SADDD）の体系的な整備を行うこと。また、ジェンダーの視点に立った災害リスク削減を推進する上で、SADDDとジェンダー分析をベースラインデータと災害後のニーズアセスメントに活用すること。



ジェンダー・ステークホルダー・グループ（GSHG）

7. マーケット・プレイス（展示ブース）

防災に関する最新の取り組みを展示・紹介する目的で、約50団体の展示ブースが、ウランバートル市中心部にあるスクバートル広場のマーケット・プレイスに設置された。JWNDRRもジェンダー分野のドウヨグ・ニヴァラン、UN Women、UNFPAと共同で出展した。

JWNDRR、一般社団法人 GEN・J、公益財団法人せんだい男女共同参画財団、JICAの報告書やマニュアル・キットの展示を行った。マーケット・プレイスには多くの来場者があり、JWNDRRの活動について説明したり、公益財団法人せんだい男女共同参画財団が作成した「みんなのための避難所作り」や一般社団法人 GEN・Jが作成した「避難所キット」がどのように日本で活用されているかについての質問への対応をした。JWNDRRにとっては他の機関の資料を収集、情報共有を行う良い機会となった。



ジェンダー・ステークホルダー・グループ
の展示ブース



水鳥真美UNISDR代表のマーケット
プレイス視察



小林（JWNDRR）とUN Women
タイ事務所スタッフ



JWNDRR などの展示物

8. 閉会式と採択文書

会議最終日（7月6日）にはシャングリラホテルで閉会式が行われ、「ウランバートル宣言」および「行動計画 2018-2020（仙台枠組の実施に向けたアジア地域の実施計画）」が採択された。次回のアジア防災閣僚級会議の開催は、2020年にオーストラリアと発表された。

ウランバートル宣言は、28の文章から構成されているが、11番目と12番目の文章には、ジェンダー・多様性の視点が明記されている。11番目の文章では、政府および関係機関が、

女性を含む多様な人々が参画するDRRの計画・実施・モニタリングを確実にする重要性が謳われた。12番目の文章では、ジェンダー視点に立ったDRRの政策、計画・事業において、官民が連携し、法的措置を取り予算を確保したうえで、女性も計画・実施に参画し、リーダーシップを発揮できるように推進していく重要性が強調されている。

一方、行動計画は、第1章「概要」、第2章「アジア地域計画の実施（2017-2018）（現状・課題・機会）」、第3章「行動計画（2018-2020）」、第4章「アジア地域計画の実施とモニタリング」から構成されている。1章で、行動計画（2018-2020）が、今回モンゴルで開催されたアジア閣僚級会合の主要な成果物として位置づけられているが、同計画は、それ以前に策定され、仙台防災枠組のターゲット(e)の国家・地方レベルにおける災害リスク削減戦略の策定に向けて、成果をあげている「アジア地域計画」の成果・教訓をもとに策定されたとも記載されている。

II. その他のイベント

1. プレイベント：コミュニティ・レジリエンス（アフガニスタン）

本イベントは、7月2日、アフガニスタン・レジリエンス・コンソーシアム (ARC)により開催された。ARCは、ActionAid、Afghanaid、Concern Worldwide、Save the Children 及び UNEPにより2014年に設立された。このイベントの目的は、以下の通りである。1)コミュニティ・レジリエンスの定義の検討、2)コミュニティ・レジリエンスの現実的なモデルの提示、3)コミュニティ・レジリエンスのモニタリング手法についての検討。

パネリストは、以下の通り：

Guru Nik; Lea Ivy Manzanero, Disasternet Philippines Program; Kriszia Lorrain Enriquez, Disasternet Philippines Program; Arvind Sinha, Focus Humanitarian Assistance; Ezatullah Sediqi, Afghanistan DRR Agency; Golam Sarwar Talukder, International Medical Corps; Mohammad Ashraf Himmat, Afghanaid; 鈴木弘二アジア防災センター所長。

鈴木所長は、コミュニティがリスクを理解する手法としてタウンウォッチングを紹介した。フィリピンからは、世帯レベルでの（1）備え、（2）適応、（3）対応、（4）復興についての調査の説明があった。アフガニスタンの防災機関は、複数のステークホルダーの参加、複数セクターが関与するアプローチをとっている。例えば道路や水道、電気などのインフラプロジェクトでは、計画段階から防災の視点を入れ込むことが必要である。アフガニスタンでは、ソフトとハードを組み合わせた統合アプローチが進められている。地域社会が持つ知恵は有益であり、コミュニティ防災を推進するには、社会関係資本が重要となる。さらに参加者は、災害と紛争の関連についても議論をおこなった。国内避難民は治安や支援へのアクセスといった理由により、もとい地域には帰ることができないことがある。政府の土地利用規制が厳格ではないため、災害の危険地域に住むケースもみられるという課題などについて議論がおこなわれた。

2. 日本のジレンマ：福島第一原発事故の復興における課題と教訓

本イベントは、防災・減災日本CSOネットワーク(JCC-DRR)により7月4日に開催された。

小美野剛（JCC-DRR事務局、CWS Japan/ADRRN事務局長）が開会の挨拶を述べ、JCC-DRR・福島ブックレットの紹介をした。その後のパネルディスカッションでは、大橋正明（聖心女子大学教授、JCC-DRR共同代表）が「日本のジレンマ」を発表し、山川充夫（福祉大学名誉教授、元福島大学うつくしまふくしま未来支援センター長）が、日本の学界における福島原発事故に対する提言の発表をおこなった。

仙台防災枠組の7つのグローバルターゲットに即した日本の10のジレンマについては、以下の通りである。

1. 福島で2000人を超え増え続ける「原発事故関連死」
2. 7年たった今も続く被災
3. 見えない存在にさせられる5万人の国内避難民
4. 膨らみ続ける原発事故のコスト
5. 原発災害で沿岸部の拠点病院すべてが閉鎖
6. 休校・閉校した学校、戻らない子どもたち
7. 地域防災計画が不十分なまま再稼働される原発
8. 福島原発災害の収束を待たずに再開された原発輸出
9. 福島では機能しなかった早期警戒システム
10. 事故後も軽視され続ける原発災害リスク情報

パネリストは、「上記ジレンマに関連しては、日本学術会議が40の提言を出している。そのような学界の提言、そして市民社会からの教訓は、広く共有されるべきである。仙台防災枠組は人災も含んでおり、AMCDRRにおいて更に人災に関する防災に切り込む必要がある」と強調した。



小美野剛氏の発表



大橋正明氏と山川充夫氏の発表

3. カルチャー・イベント

会議最終日（7月6日）の閉会式の終了後、モンゴル政府の主催で「Besreg Naadam」と呼ばれるカルチャー・イベントが、ウランバートル市郊外で開催された。このカルチャー・イベントは、国内外からの会議参加者に対して、モンゴルの伝統的な文化・芸術を紹介する目的で行われ、子どもたちによる競馬、アーチェリー、モンゴル相撲、伝統楽器演奏、男女の歌とダンス、男性の伝統的唱法「ホーミー」等が披露された。参加者たちはその素晴らしさに大いに魅了された。



モンゴル相撲



伝統舞踊

III. 今後の課題

本会議で採択されたウランバートル宣言は、災害リスク削減のために、「権利に基づく、人々を中心とする、全ての社会を包摂する」アプローチを提唱している。それに伴い、災害リスク削減の政策、計画、事業を計画・実施していくためには、女性の全面的で平等な参画が不可欠であり、そのためには法的枠組の整備と適切な資源（予算や人材）の確保が必要であるとしている。

同様に、本会議で採択された「行動計画2018-2020（仙台枠組の実施に向けたアジア地域の実施計画）」においても、災害リスク削減のためにはジェンダー主流化の促進が必要であり、意思決定過程への女性の全面的かつ平等な参画の重要性が提唱されている。併せて、レジリエントな健康システムの開発に向けた投資が必要であり、特に幼児と子どもの健康、及び性的・リプロダクティブ・ヘルスを含むソーシャルセーフティネットの構築とプライマリヘルスケアサービスの充実の重要性が強調されている。

今回、ジェンダーや社会的包摂について、行動計画の随所に記載されたことは大きな前進であるが、具体的にどのように実現するかについては明記されていないが、ジェンダー・ステークホルダー・グループ（GSHG）が、今後も、行動計画の促進、調整、モニタリングと評価について中心的な役割を果たしていくことが期待されている。男女共同参画と災害・復興ネットワーク（JWNDRR）は、2014年以来、GSHGと緊密に連携し、行動計画などにジェンダー・多様性や社会的包摂の視点が統合されるように働きかけてきた。GSHGは、2016年には既にガイダンス・ノートを作成しており、多様な組織で構成されているGSHGの活性化が、今後の行動計画の目標達成に大きく貢献すると考える。

JWNDRRは、グローバルレベルのジェンダー・ステークホルダー・グループ（女性メジャーグループ）とも連携し、2017年、メキシコで開催されたグローバルプラットフォームにおいてサイドイベントを共催したり、成果文書へのインプットに貢献してきた。今後、ジェンダー・多様性の視点に立って、仙台防災枠組の4つの優先目標を達成し、具体的な効果を発現していくためには、国内の被災地で活動している多様な機関や市民団体（CSOs）をはじめとし、UNISDR、UN Women、赤十字社、アジア災害予防センター（ADPC）、JICA、世界銀行やその他の国際機関などとも、有効なアプローチや事例・知見を共有し、さらなるロビイング活動や情報共有活動の強化をおこなっていくことが喫緊の課題である。

添付 1. 日程表

2018 年 7 月 1～7 日 ウランバートル

| 日 | 曜 | 時 間 | 活動内容 | 場所 |
|-----|---|--------------|---|---|
| 1 日 | 日 | 19:15 | ウランバートル到着 (OMO502 便) | (田中、石渡) |
| 2 日 | 月 | 10:00-11:00 | JCC-DRR との会合 | Tuushin Hotel (大橋・小美野、田中、石渡) |
| | | 11:30-12:30 | 登録、会場の下見 | Tuushin Hotel / Market Place / Shangri-La Hotel |
| | | 14:00-15:30 | プレ・コンフェレンス:コミュニティ・レジリエンス(アフガニスタン) | Tuushin Hotel (大橋、小美野、田中、石渡) |
| 3 日 | 火 | 10:00-13:00 | ジェンダー・ステークホルダー・グループ会合 | Tuushin Hotel, Room: SULD 2. (4F) (石渡発表、田中) |
| | | 16:00-18:00 | 開会式 | State Palace / Cultural Place (田中、大橋)(小美野、石渡) |
| | | 19:15 | ウランバートル到着 (OMO502 便) | (野々口、小林) |
| 4 日 | 水 | 8:30-9:30 | マーケット・プレイス(展示ブース) | Market Place(小林) |
| | | 9:30-11:00 | | |
| | | 10:00-11:00 | サイドイベントの打ち合わせ | Tuushin Hotel (全員) |
| | | 11:30-12:30 | サイドイベント: 日本のジレンマ:福島からの報告(JCC-DRR) | Soyombo3, Tuushin Hotel, (大橋、小美野発表)(全員参加) |
| | | 13:00-14:30 | ジェンダー・テーマ・セッション | Shangri-La Hotel Ballroom 1: (田中がリスポンダー)(全員参加) |
| 5 日 | 木 | 14:30-16:30 | ビラ配り・関係者との協議など | Shangri-La Hotel |
| | | 9:00 - 9:15 | イグナイト・ステージ | Market Place: 発表(石渡、田中が発表)(全員参加) |
| | | 9:00 - 12:00 | オフィシャル・ステートメント | Shangri-La Hotel Ballroom 1: 発信(田中が発表)(全員参加) |
| | | 14:30-15:30 | ジェンダー・サイドイベント(JWNDRR/JICA) | Tuushin Hotel Soyombo 2 (石渡、田中、野々口が発表)(全員参加) |
| 6 日 | 金 | 16:00-17:30 | サイド・イベント(ジェンダー・ステークホルダー・グループと UN Women) | Tuushin Hotel Soyombo 1 (小林がツールの紹介・実演)(全員参加) |
| | | 9:00-10:30 | 全体会議(総括) | Ballroom 2 & 3 |
| | | 10:30-12:00 | 閉会式 | Ballroom 2 & 3 |
| 7 日 | 土 | 14:00-18:00 | カルチャー・イベント | Chinggis Khaani Khuree Camp |
| | | 13:35 | ウランバートル発 OMO503:成田着 19:30 | |

List of JWNDRR Board Members
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 大野 曜 : JWNDRR事務局長
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 原 ひろ子 : もと城西国際大学客員教授
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 村松 泰子 : 公益財団法人日本女性学習財団理事長
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- Masako Tanaka : Advisor, Japan Women's Watch
 田中 正子 : JAWW(日本女性監視機構) 顧問
- Atsuko Usui : Deputy-Director General, Saitama Supporting Center for Regional Evacuees
 薄井 篤子 : NPO法人埼玉広域避難者支援センター副代表理事
- Fumiyo Yamaguchi : President, NPO Partnership Nagareyama
 山口 文代 : NPO法人パートナーシップながれや代表
- Shizue Yamazaki : Kamagaya Gender Equality Promotion Center
 山崎 静江 : 鎌ヶ谷市男女共同参画推進センター



Japan Women's Network for Disaster Risk Reduction (JWNDRR)

Address: 2-6-8 Shiba-koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0011, Japan

Tel & Fax: +81-3-6435-6355/ 03-6435-6355

E-mail: saigai.gender@gmail.com

URL: <http://jwndrr.org/>

男女共同参画と災害・復興ネットワーク/ JWNDRR

〒105-0011 東京都港区芝公園2-6-8 日本女子会館6階OWL内