



# UNITAR Hiroshima Women's Leadership

Tsunami-based Disaster  
Risk Reduction Training  
Programme for World  
Tsunami Awareness Day



**PROJECT COMPLETION  
REPORT 2019 CYCLE**



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## OUR DIVISION

The UNITAR Division for Prosperity has an inherent strength in the areas of peace building, post-conflict reconstruction and disarmament as well as the broader themes of international peace and security. Our division develops and delivers focused and relevant needs-based training, including annual Fellowships and on-demand training programmes, in support of the Sustainable Development Goals, for a wide-range of beneficiaries.



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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- ▶ Embassy of the Federated States of Micronesia in Japan
- ▶ Embassy of the Republic of Fiji in Japan
- ▶ Honorary Consulate of Solomon Islands in Tokyo
- ▶ Mr. Nobuhito Ohtsu, Senior Researcher, National Research Institute for Fire and Disaster, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
- ▶ Hajime Kayanne, Department of Earth and Planetary Environmental Science (UG), Department of Earth and Planetary Science, Graduate School of Science, The University of Tokyo
- ▶ Dr. Anawat Suppasri, International Research Institute of Disaster Science, Tohoku University
- ▶ Tomoko Minowa, Policy Researcher, Natural Resources and Ecosystem Services, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
- ▶ Mariko Saito, Director, Programme Specialist, Gender Action Platform (NPO)
- ▶ Wakayama Prefectural Government
- ▶ Hirokawa Town Council, Wakayama Prefecture
- ▶ Inamura no Hino Yakata Tsunami Educational Centre, Wakayama Prefecture
- ▶ Hiro Elementary School, Wakayama Prefecture
- ▶ Hirohachiman Shrine, Wakayama Prefecture
- ▶ Sendai City Government, Miyagi Prefecture
- ▶ Sendai 3.11 Memorial Center, Miyagi Prefecture
- ▶ Sendai Arahama Elementary School, Miyagi Prefecture
- ▶ Ishinomaki Municipal Office, Miyagi Prefecture
- ▶ Ishinomaki Reconstruction Support Network “Yappesu” (NPO), Miyagi Prefecture
- ▶ Okawa Elementary School Bereaved Association, Miyagi Prefecture
- ▶ Ogatsu Rose Garden (NPO), Miyagi Prefecture
- ▶ Bosai Diorama Promotion Network (NPO)
- ▶ Marine Pro Ltd

Last but not the least, we would like to extend special gratitude to the Government and People of Japan for their generous financial contribution to support the implementation of the programme

# INTRODUCTION

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The effects of the devastating 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami remain seared into the collective memory of all nations, and particularly those most at risk from tsunami themselves. In 2018, severe earthquake hit the island of Sulawesi, Indonesia, triggering tsunami that killed more than 2,000 people in early October. With the “...ratio of dead to injured (being) much greater in tsunamis as compared to other natural disaster types” the inculcation of lessons learned from the experiences in these tragic events can assist in not only increased preparedness for the mitigation of tsunami related disasters, but also Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in general.

The Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, and its related outcome document, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015 – 2030), set goals for the reduction of loss of life, and livelihood, as a result of disasters. As outlined in the documentation for the Conference, in order to be able to achieve the targets of the framework, an “All of Society” inclusive approach is required.

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*Women and girls, suffer disproportionately in disasters.*

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As UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres announced on World DRR Day on 13 October 2017, “The poor and most vulnerable, including women and girls, suffer disproportionately in disasters. Let’s put more effort into tackling disaster risk to create a safer, more sustainable world for all. ”

Taking this announcement into consideration, the 4th Cycle of UNITAR Hiroshima Women’s Leadership in Tsunami-based Disaster Risk Reduction Training Programme for World Tsunami Awareness Day in 2019 put a major focus both on Sustainable Development Goals and “inclusiveness” to ensure that “no one is left behind” in terms of disaster risk reduction efforts.

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<https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/statement/2017-10-13/secretary-generals-message-international-day-disaster-reduction>

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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From 29th October to 7th November 2019, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Hiroshima Office, through the financial support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, implemented a 10-day programme entitled UNITAR Hiroshima Women's Leadership in Tsunami-based Disaster Risk Reduction Training Programme for World Tsunami Awareness Day (hereafter "the Programme") at Sendai, Miyagi, Wakayama and Tokyo. The Programme sought to strengthen participants' knowledge of tsunami-based DRR theory and practice, while also offering skills-based training in leadership and the development of multi-stakeholder coalitions.

Inviting 28 women from below 14 Pacific SIDS countries in 2019, the programme has brought a total number of 123 women from the region over four years since the launch of the programme. Participants included professionals in Disaster Risk Management, as well as those working in other capacities and fields in which knowledge of and training in DRR and gender mainstreaming is critical, including schools, media, community leaders, and government officials.

- ▶ Cook Islands
- ▶ Federated States of Micronesia
- ▶ Fiji
- ▶ Kiribati
- ▶ Marshall Islands
- ▶ Nauru
- ▶ Niue
- ▶ Palau
- ▶ Papua New Guinea
- ▶ Samoa
- ▶ Solomon Islands
- ▶ Tonga
- ▶ Tuvalu
- ▶ Vanuatu



**Faith Siba**  
2017 PA YouthCenter Women's Leadership  
in Business Based Gender Role Reformation  
(BRG) Training Programme for  
World Food Programme Day 2018

KNOWLEDGE TO LEAD  
unifair



# LESSONS LEARNED

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## WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Participants learned that women are not merely vulnerable victims of natural disasters, but women's leadership makes DRR and interventions more effective since women sometimes apply different perspectives and strategies than men, and majority of the population are under direct care of women. Also, women's involvement in community-based-DRR makes the community more resilient against disasters.

The design of the programme saw the themes of gender and DRR being frequently examined in tandem. Participants repeatedly heard from various speakers and resource persons that women's leadership should be fostered in normal times so that it could be fully utilised in the event of actual disasters. Participants discussed the first step to develop the women's leadership is to analyse and identify the roles of women in DRR from the aspects of division of labour, risk of women, discrimination against women, or evaluation of women's work, and establish women's leadership around the roles discussed.

One participant commented "in previous disasters, it was always men who played important roles, but this was a first experience for me to learn women also play important roles during disasters. We had women affected in our communities, and it would be far better if we have women leaders to support them during and after disasters."

## IMPACT OF LEARNINGS FROM JAPAN'S EXPERIENCES

The Programme's study tours and sessions in Japan made participants face the reality of tragic results caused by a disaster. Heartbreaking testimony from survivors, who are at the same time bereaved family of victims by Tsunami, made participants realize these disasters could also happen to themselves. They were particularly impressed by the local women's NGO, Yappesu. Experiencing the devastating loss caused by Tsunami, the head of Yappesu established the NGO to support and empower women providing various supports and services including organizing events at temporary housings led by women, networking peoples in a new environment after they were relocated, providing learning opportunities to mothers with small children, and supporting women entrepreneurs to launch their business. Participants were highly inspired by Yappesu initiatives, who continue to empower women to become leaders of the community while being a strong women leader herself.





## INCLUSIONARY ASPECT OF EMERGENCY DRILLS/ EMERGENCY PLANNING (LEARN FROM PAST) TSUNAMI TENDENKO

Participants of the Programme observed several emergency planning and evacuation drill during their time in Japan. The evacuation drill in which participants physically participated in on the day of the World Tsunami Awareness Day involved various stakeholders, such as students and teachers from elementary, middle and high schools, children and teachers from kindergarten, community people, elderly and physically challenged people at care facilities, private sectors, and local government officials. Participants were impressed by this inclusive approach that makes the community resilient against disasters.

It is not only important, however, to integrate a diverse range of stakeholders in practicing and reporting of drills, but also within the planning and implementation processes.

One participant experienced the evacuation drill in a wheelchair and commented that this experience was eye-opening for her as she had taken for granted evacuations of people without such disabilities or other special needs. The importance of all stakeholders being involved was stressed at several of the study visits and during engagement with local partners. Everyone including children from elementary school level to the elderly, should be prepared to evacuate themselves at the event of disasters and such evacuation planning should be discussed regularly.





## **STRUCTURE / DESIGN OF THE WORKSHOP**

The Workshop was designed for participants to go through the outbreak/impact of disasters, various reconstruction initiatives from different sectors and observing of the initiatives to enhance preparedness in an event of disasters. Study tours that complemented lectures helped participants contextualise their learnings. Several participants commented on the well balanced theory, practical exercises and study tours of the workshop. While some participants felt the agenda covered too much in a short period traveling to three cities, the flow of the programme, which went from the past experience to future preparedness, was very effective to motivate them to study in order to make their countries more resilient to disasters.

## **DIVERSE RANGE OF PARTICIPANTS**

A key element in the design of the Programme was the incorporation of people from various backgrounds, not only from their affiliates but also the inclusion of representatives from other cultures and regions, which served to encourage dialogue and engagement on a national level.

Much of the discussion focused on the challenges faced by participants related to common issues: communication, misogyny, funding, etc. However, the ways and means in which participants sought to solve these issues differed significantly across the group, leading to significant engagement and cross-fertilisation of ideas.

## **VARIOUS LEVELS OF TOOLS AND TECHNOLOGIES TO ENHANCE PREPAREDNESS**

The participants observed various high-tech facilities and technologies to prepare for potential disasters, such as satellite warning system, emergency control rooms, sea level measuring devices, seacoast surveillance cameras, and tsunami evaluation towers. While such facilities and technologies are not readily available in many countries, alternative tools which can be relatively quickly applied were also introduced, such as smart phone applications, home emergency kit, customized Go-Bags, playing cards and handkerchief for children to learn preparedness, DRR Songs and Diorama. Participants discussed how these tools can be customized so that it fits to their countries' context.

## RECOMMENDATION

- ▶ Continue to focus on capacity building for women, sharing a safe space for them to speak out, empowering them, making them aware of their rights, and giving them the skills and tools to be able to take action
- ▶ Continue to invite cross-sectional participants to build networks and for experience sharing
- ▶ Include more disaster types, including cyclones and water surges to meet the demands of participants
- ▶ Enhance Alumni network, and consider follow-up conference and training on trainers





# PARTICIPANT'S VOICE

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## PARTICIPANTS' VOICE

- ▶ It is vital that this course discuss the empowerment of women is required in DRR and its vital for any response to a disaster anywhere in the world.
- ▶ Gender issues is one that all our women back in the communities need to have more awareness on
- ▶ I would also give my acknowledgement to the UNITAR management, Japanese Government to open this door for others to be part of those preparedness for the world future event.
- ▶ Excellent methodologies used for learning. Group activities/exercises and study tours were a big plus point.
- ▶ This training was the best workshop on climate change. All the tools and all the presentations are useful to me.
- ▶ Training was very useful and informative. That assisted us as women developing our leadership in the area of DRR.
- ▶ This workshop has been an eye opener for me concerning the different disasters we have in our individual countries, the way our government operates and acknowledge "gender equity" depending on what situations. DRR is one of those inequality where very little voice of the women is heard. The bag of knowledge taht I have gained from this workshop have strengthened and empowered me to go back and work with the alumni participants from UNITAR to make a difference in our home, village, community and as a nation.





## RECOMMENDATIONS

### More Pacific Context:

- ▶ Can UNITAR arrange some other training/workshops on or based on DRR for cyclones, volcano flooding, especially on local government and community level for the South Pacific countries
- ▶ Let's do this training in the Pacific Region if there are good stories.

### Topics:

- ▶ If a session on developing DRR plan in terms of finance can be included because not all of us are accountant or financially literate at this level.

### Follow-up Scheme:

- ▶ There should be some mechanism in place to follow up on Alumni through a conferencing together. It can be at the regional/national level for sharing of progresses with the action plans and revisiting /monitoring of action plans.
- ▶ A follow-up workshop for the 2019 participants in 2-3 years has to indicate that they have actually taken back what they have learned from this workshop.
- ▶ I fully recommend that a follow-up attendance from my island to the next UNITAR training form women's leadership in Tsunami-based DRR training programme for Tsunami Awareness Day based on the grounds to fully facilitate and provide what knowledge and skills were implemented and materialized according to our work action plan.

### Gender:

- ▶ This workshop is a recommended (highly) workshop for all women and it would be great to have a workshop like this for the men based on "gender equality" to help our other SIDS and also some other big countries improve the percentage of "gender equality" to at least 50% or more



## ABOUT UNITAR

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The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was established in 1965 as an autonomous body within the United Nations and is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. The mandate of UNITAR is to enhance the effectiveness of the work of the United Nations and its Member States in the fields of peace and security and in the promotion of economic and social development. UNITAR designs and conducts worldwide some 500 different training activities per year for more than 40,000 beneficiaries, including diplomats and other government officials, non-governmental representatives, and local authorities.

The UNITAR Hiroshima Office, having first become involved in designing courses focusing on human security and maritime environments in 2003, has developed a unique understanding of the needs of beneficiaries as they work towards strengthening local capacities to build sustainable ecosystems and disaster response measures. The Office has implemented numerous annual training Programmes including the UNITAR Hiroshima Sea and Human Security Training Series and the UNITAR Hiroshima Biodiversity Training Series which, combined, trained over 400 participants and developed networks of expertise across the world.



# STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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The UNITAR Hiroshima Women's Leadership Tsunami-based Disaster Risk Reduction Training Programme for World Tsunami Awareness Day is a comprehensive training programme that supports Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The programme will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets:

## GOAL 4 – QUALITY EDUCATION

- ▶ 4.4 – By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.

## GOAL 5 – ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

- ▶ 5.5 - Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.

## GOAL 10 – REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

- ▶ 10.2 – By 2030 empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.
- ▶ 10.b - Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes.



2019年10月20日 鈴木

仙台から来た  
がんばって下さ  
鈴木奈津江  
2019.10.20

東北は、初めて来ました。  
見聞が、本当に良かったです。  
東北には、初めて来ました。  
4階、屋上まで、見て来ました。  
おかげで、とても良かったです。  
ぜひ、ご報告させていただきます。  
野口 八

SMILE!!  
2019.10.5

- Be the light -  
明日は必ず来る  
この暗闇が明日の光に  
なりますように。  
2019.10.5 Taisei

この記憶を  
後世へ語りつづける  
私たちの役割だと思います。  
7/27のお祭りがとても良かったです。  
2019.10.6

With Love from Hong Kong  
2019.10.5

良知が来られたと、とても嬉しかったです。  
かみさんが、お話をしてくれました。  
ありがとうございます。  
2019.10.5

がんばって  
ガンバッテ  
ファイト  
2019.10.5

IS MY STRENGTH  
OF  
46:1

The Great East Japan Earthquake  
Yamaguchi Elementary School

## GOAL 11 - MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

- ▶ 11.5 - By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
- ▶ 11.b - By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

## GOAL 13 - TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

- ▶ 13.1 - Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
- ▶ 13.3 - Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
- ▶ 13.b - Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and Small Island Developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

## GOAL 16 – PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

- ▶ 16.6 – Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

### SPOTLIGHT ON: THE SDGS

UNITAR Programmes are aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals. Each programme has a different focus and concentrates on a selection of the 17 goals. The programme focuses on the following:





# PROGRAMME SUMMARY

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The 4th Cycle of UNITAR Hiroshima Women's Leadership in Tsunami-based Disaster Risk Reduction Training Programme for World Tsunami Awareness Day in 2019 was conducted between 29th October to 7th November 2019, inviting 28 women from 14 SIDS countries. These participants travelled from Sendai, Miyagi, Wakayama, and finally to Tokyo. The interaction of participants from diverse fields and geographical locations, tasked with addressing common issues and concerns, encouraged knowledge-sharing, peer-learning, and the formation of a Community of Practice.

The programme was designed to incorporate several different learning methodologies, including:

- ▶ Interactive lectures
- ▶ Practical exercises
- ▶ Group discussion and exercises;
- ▶ Individual exercises
- ▶ Self-directed readings
- ▶ Study Tours, and
- ▶ Final group presentations

## STUDY TOURS

In order to contextualise the Programme, as well as to respond to the need for practical examples of tsunami preparedness planning at government and community levels, as outlined by participants in the needs assessment, study tours were arranged to the following:

### Sendai (Miyagi)

- ▶ 3.11 Memorial Mueum
- ▶ Arahama Elementary School
- ▶ Tsunami Evacuation Facility

### Ishinomaki (Wakayama)

- ▶ Okawa Elementary School
- ▶ Ogatsu Rose Garden
- ▶ Ishinomaki Reconstruction Housing

### Wakayama Prefecture (Wakayama)

- ▶ Emergency Disaster Control Center

## Hirokawa Town (Wakayama)

- ▶ Hiromura Embankment
- ▶ Tsunami Awareness Ceremony
- ▶ Hiro Elementary School
- ▶ Hiro Hachiman Shrine
- ▶ Hirokawa Town Hall
- ▶ Inamura no Hino Yakata Tsunami Educational Centre

## FINAL PRESENTATIONS

The participants were requested to develop and present the action plans at the end of workshop based on the learnings and experiences throughout the workshop. The action plan was developed in a group formed by two to three countries and such group discussion after the UNITAR sessions has provided a casual opportunity to discuss their experience and to develop regional networks.



# NEEDS ASSESSMENT

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## NEEDS ASSESSMENT

To ensure that the Programme's training modules were aligned with not only best practices within the DRR sphere, but also with the self-assessed needs of the participants, a two-level assessment was undertaken. In the first level, a preparatory needs assessment for the Programme was undertaken through a review of feedback and evaluations from the Programme's previous cycle, a review of relevant literature, and interviews with regional and thematic experts. Building upon the responses received, in the second level, a questionnaire was developed and submitted to the participants.

The results of the assessments indicated 75% of the respondents have not received prior trainings on key topics such as SDGs, DRR, and Gender, thus there is a need for introductory sessions outlining the concepts and themes. 100% of the respondents answered their focus area in the programme is SDGs, Community-based-DRR, and Women's Leadership in DRR.

Regarding the leadership aspect of the Programme, the assessments showed that while the participants were, in general, leaders within their field and/or communities, there was a need for further discussion around how to advocate community and how to promote networking to raise the knowledge of DRR and women's leadership in the sphere of DRR.





International Organization for Migration  
IOM



# DAY 1

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29 October 2019, Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture

## COUNTRY REPORTS

The Country Reports were a pre-Programmed assignment in which participants, acting in pairs based upon their nationality, were required to give a five-minute presentation on the state of DRR in their respective countries. These presentations served as an ice-breaker exercise to allow participants to gain further insight into each other's roles, responsibilities, and their current situation.

The Country Reports highlighted the following key issues:

## CIVIL SOCIETY AND GOVERNMENT COLLABORATION: CHALLENGES

- ▶ How to make a national multi-sectoral platform effectively functioning in Civil Society
- ▶ The gap of technical capacities between ministries and CSOs
- ▶ Misperception between government and NGO's cultures and competition on DRR initiatives
- ▶ Roles and responsibilities between the Government and Civil Society are not clear
- ▶ Remotely scattered geography makes the communication an issue
- ▶ Internal Displacement

## CIVIL SOCIETY AND GOVERNMENT COLLABORATION: OPPORTUNITIES

- ▶ Improve education system both in the main island and the outer islands
- ▶ Develop a central database where all stakeholders can receive accurate and relevant information
- ▶ In Alignment with the SDGs goals, the Government is updating its National Strategic Plan to ensure that the challenges are improved
- ▶ Increased collaboration, networking and partnership building at all levels (Community, Dist Provincial, National and International)
- ▶ Increase awareness programs on DRR for the Government and Civil Society.
- ▶ Review Disaster Management Policy/Plan and Legislation and ensure clear indications of roles and responsibilities of the Government and Civil Society



...d from  
2011  
and

OBJECTIVES  
Describe effective  
communication techniques

OBJECTIVES  
Discuss community-based  
Disaster Risk Reduction

OBJECTIVES  
Outline the mechanisms  
processes involved in  
shakes and tsunami

OBJECTIVES  
Outline the role of women  
leadership in  
Disaster Risk

Car Park

OBJECTIVES  
Develop  
Red



## WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP IN THE FIELD OF DRR: CHALLENGES

- ▶ Women roles, particularly in the outer islands, have always been tied to home
- ▶ Household workload
- ▶ Level of education for women
- ▶ DRR is a male dominated field
- ▶ Physical capabilities
- ▶ Cultural norms limiting role of women in decision making
- ▶ Limited participation of women responding and mentoring other women to be champions in DRR

## WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP IN THE FIELD OF DRR: OPPORTUNITIES

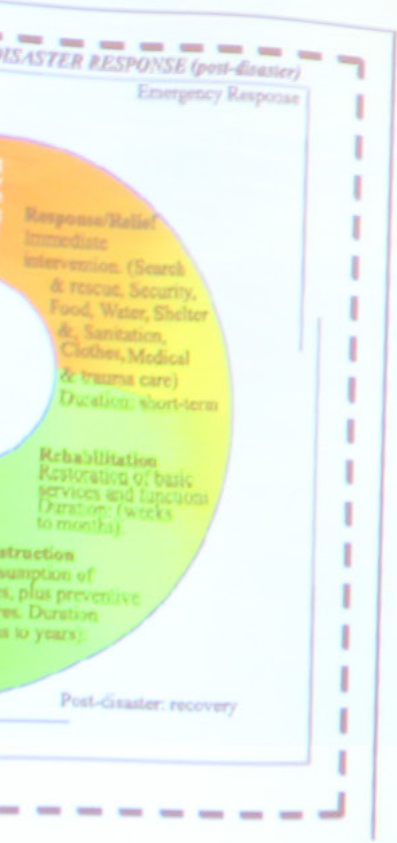
- ▶ Enhance Raise awareness on existing gender policies
- ▶ Training for women to empower them in the field of DRR and continuous attendance to Women Leadership Training from both Government and Civil Society
- ▶ More women in Government and decision making positions
- ▶ Network to empower women to become active and influential members in their communities

## EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION

Effective communication is critical to any sustainable change process, including those focused on DRR and gender roles. This UNITAR-designed session focused on the components of communication that can serve to disrupt the linkage between the sender (encoder) of any communication and the receiver (decoder). The discussion made over the barriers to communication that may exist in their own countries, including those which may transcend cultural and national differences and those which may be due to specific cultural realities and practices. Though number of similarities were identified, it was discussed the ways and means to mitigate cultural differences lied in communication were crucial especially in such emergent and extraordinary situation when disaster happened.

PONSE

YCLE



# DAY 2

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October 2019, Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture

## INTRODUCTION TO DRR

Day 2 of the Programme started with a presentation by Ms. Tomoko Minowa, Policy Researcher, Natural Resources and Ecosystem Services, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), introducing the experience of Japan at 311 Great East Japan Earth Quake and Tsunami, and discussed disasters are not natural, but observed only when negative or no intervention was taken to hazards.

The presentation also covered international frameworks and platforms of the Hyogo Framework of Action adopted in 2005, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction adopted at the 3rd World Conference on Disaster Reduction, and those in the regional context.

Following the introduction of these international frameworks, the discussion continued how DRR is captured in the context of Sustainable Development Goals. Participants discussed the DRR concepts are inter-connected and captured in various SDGs goals and it means there is a necessity to mainstream DRR in various areas of our daily lives.

In the final session, participants are grouped and started to discuss their action plan to be presented at the end of the workshop. This exercise worked as a brainstorm session with input and suggestions from DRR specialists.

## ECOSYSTEM-BASED DRR

A key element of the discussions in the Programme was the areas of overlap between tsunami disaster planning and other emerging risks. Led by Professor Hajime Kayanne of the Graduate School of Science at the University of Tokyo, this presentation examined the ecological processes behind island formation in many areas of the Pacific, coupled with related climate change and natural disaster-related risks and impacts. To counter this degradation, Professor Kayanne introduced the example of Tuvalu, which represents the possibility of implementing ecosystem-based coastal protection, thereby representing sustainable land management against sea level rise in small island countries. While such approaches alone are not enough to save small islands from rising sea levels, it is important

that green and traditional grey technologies are utilised together, and that such ecosystem-based management gains the understanding from local government and people.

The presentation was augmented by an in-depth practical exercise undertaken by participants, which saw them assembling and analysing 3D diorama of both Tuvalu, where two participants took a lead to assemble, and Ishinomaki City, the site of significant devastation from the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami. The participants examined the geographical features and vulnerable areas to tsunamis, then further discussed ways in which tsunami-evacuation routes can be visualised and modelled using such dioramas. One participant commented that she observed similar exercise before in her country, which was, in fact, carried out by one of the UNITAR alumni participated in the previous cycle of UNITAR Tsunami-based DRR Women's Leadership Programme. Discussion developed how this type of exercise could be carried out in their countries and communities involving various stakeholders to share a common understanding against the unique geographical features and evaluation routes of their own communities, especially as a means to engage children in disaster and evacuation planning.



## DAY 3

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October 31, 2019, Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture

### ARAHAMA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Arahama Elementary School is situated approximately 700 meters from the coastline. Immediately after the earthquake struck, the four-story, concrete-reinforced building became the evacuation area for 320 residents, students and school staff. The tsunami surged up to the 2nd floor, and everyone who had evacuated to the school building managed to escape safely to the rooftop, where they were evacuated 27 hours later. The school has been preserved as a memorial museum, sharing the story and lessons learned in the lead up to, and during, the disaster.

Participants experienced first-hand the devastation wrought by the tsunami, and the specific processes undertaken for effective disaster planning which saved hundreds of lives. The school's evacuation plan had been revised in 2010 when the Chile Tsunami hit the area, which saw the evacuation point moved from the school grounds to the rooftop of the school, and the first aid and emergency supplies moved from the school gym on the ground floor up to the 3rd floor. The visit stimulated discussions among participants regarding the importance of school evacuation planning that revisited time to time to incorporate the right decision of such lessons learned.

### SENDAI CITY

The tour continued to the visit of 311 Memorial Museum and the presentation by the Sendai City Government. The Sendai City Government explained its experience on and after the March 11, 2011 earthquake and tsunami and its emergency response to the disasters, including rescue operations, setting up the evacuation centre, hearing the needs of victims, and humanitarian and administrative support. City officials explained that during these operations, women's views were significantly missing from original evacuation planning, such as the evacuation warning, which was not clearly communicated to women who stayed home to care for children or the elderly. Sendai City introduced its current evacuation and Disaster Reduction Planning, and their initiatives as "Disaster-Resilient and Environmentally-Friendly City" developed after the disaster, incorporating female citizens' views.





→ 2011年3月

2011年4月

2011年5月

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## COMMUNITY BASED DRR

Following the study visit, a presentation was made by Mr. Nobuhito Ohtsu, Senior Researcher, National Research Institute of Fire and Disaster, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, examining the concept of community-based DRR utilising lessons learned from the Great Hanshin Earthquake in 1995. The presentation introduced the idea of BOKOMI, Disaster-Safe Welfare Community, the voluntary disaster prevention organization led by various players including Resident's Association, Elderly Associations, Women's Associations, PTA, Volunteer Fire Corps, business establishment, etc. Such disaster prevention based on daily welfare activities led by various players are they key to make the community resilient to disasters. Ohtsu emphasized women are taking critical roles in community to minimize loss of lives by providing technical and social supports, such as proposing community-based disaster prevention or evaluation plans focusing on vulnerable people.

## UNDERSTANDING EARTHQUAKES AND TSUNAMIS

In order to further contextualise the training and provide a deeper understanding around the causes of tsunamis, a presentation was delivered by Professor Anawat Suppasri of the International Research Institute of Disaster Science (IRIDeS) at Tōhoku University. The mechanisms and characteristics of earthquakes and tsunamis were outlined, as were the historical records of tsunamis – both natural and recorded by humans over time. Lessons learned from the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami with regards to planned versus actual utility of evacuation centres and ways and means of Building-Back-Better – one of the hallmarks of DRR – were introduced.



## DAY 4

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**November 1, 2019, Ishinomaki, Miyagi Prefecture**

### **OKAWA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**

Okawa Elementary School in Ishinomaki City shares the tragic experience of how failures in emergency response planning cost the lives of 84 students and teachers, the only school to suffer casualties in the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami.

As participants listened to the poignant and heart-wrenching experience of one father who had lost his son, the tragic human cost and impact of the tsunami was felt by all the participants. Participants witnessed a parent still walking through the ruins of the former school grounds looking for the remains of their child even after 9 years from the Tsunami disaster. This was a very moving interaction and stimulated discussion among participants regarding the importance of evacuation planning and drills that could spell the difference of life or death in the midst of disasters especially as a contrast to the story of Arahama Elementary school they visited a day before, where all people evacuated to the school rescued safe and alive.

### **OGATSU ROSE GARDEN**

The tour continued to a local non-governmental organisation, Ogatsu Rose Garden, where participants met a female survivor, who opened the garden to promote the return of people to the abandoned neighbourhood. Though the entire community has now completely relocated to the inner land, and the area has been designated a non-residential area, the initiative of the owner to reconstruct the community served as one of several examples of women's strong leadership in the reconstruction of communities.

### **RECONSTRUCTION HOUSING**

Participants then moved to the community center reconstruction housing where approximately 110 households are accommodated. After the 311 Great East Earthquake and Tsunami, survivors first accommodated in the evacuation centers then relocated to the temporary housings and, finally, if they did not have any place to return, moved into such reconstruction housings. The community ties they had before the disaster was torn down and residents now have to develop new networks. This community center plays a crucial role where residence meet and communicate time to time to form a new community, which is especially important for those people living in the aging society requiring various social supports.

## FIRST-AID EMERGENCY BOX (OTASUKE BOX)

The local SME, Marine Pro. Ltd, introduced an emergency box, which was created based on the experience of 311 Great East Earthquake and Tsunami. The idea is to support one's survival for three days after the outbreak of disaster while all facilities stop operation and rescue operation may not reach be reached. The Emergency Box accommodates food, water, utensils, sanitation, and toilet supplies that will support one person for three days. Participants discussed that this type of emergency kit should be developed by each countries and region by taking the geographical, climatic, cultural and habitual differences into considerations.

## ISHINIOMAKI CITY GOVERNMENT

Participants received a presentation by Ishinomaki government officials and the video taken on the day, not only gave a great shock to the participants to know the reality of tsunami disaster, but also explained the effort done after the incident to rebuild the city and community.

## NADE NADE

The representative from Nade Nade, an aromatherapeutic massage saloon, talked about her experience after the 311 Tsunami. Nade Nade, in Japanese, means hand-massage healing. She is a professional aromatherapist and decided to do what she can do to support affected people by offering the support in her capacity. The aromatherapeutic massage helped not only adults but she found it will help children who suffered from severe trauma after the Tsunami retrieve their mental stability. She started to help parents learn the aromatherapeutic massage to heal their own children on their own.

## YAPPESU

Finally, representatives from Yappesu, the Ishinomaki Reconstruction Support Network met participants. Yappesu is an NPO established with the aim of turning Ishinomaki City into a hospitable and lively City. The goal is for each of the residents to be able to take part in the reconstruction process so everyone can live happily, sharing experiences in a broad range of activities including reconstruction, child-raising, children and youth, temporary and community housings community activities, and on-site coordination with external organisations. Yappesu discussed the importance of a community network for survivors, and how their work with supporting women to generate their own income and move back into the workforce has played an important part in empowering women and strengthening the community especially at the reconstruction stage from the disaster.

Participants discussed how the disaster has, little by little, changed the perception of women in the Tohoku area. It was also noted that many of the problems mentioned existed before the 3.11 disaster, however the disaster served to highlight and exacerbate the issues as people lost their family and community networks, as well as their jobs and income sources. The issue of increased suicide, particularly by men, was surprising, and the question of not only how, but where to deal with the issues became a point of focus.



倉庫

4月19日

# DAY 6

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November 3, 2019, Wakayama

## WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP IN DRR

Presented by Mariko Saito, Director and Programme Specialist of the Gender Action Platform (GAP) in Tokyo, the presentations on Women's Leadership in DRR sought to:

- ▶ gain or reinforce understanding on the concepts of gender, gender equality and women/girls' empowerment;
- ▶ understand the inter-linkages between gender and DRR and strategies for gender responsive DRR; and
- ▶ understand key elements of women's leadership to advocate the importance of gender-inclusive leadership in DRR

Participants were placed in small groups to discuss the depth of knowledge around these points within their own organisations and communities. The SDGs were discussed in depth, particularly regarding the targets and indicators built into the 2030 Agenda – with 34 relevant targets from 11 of the 17 Goals.

The presentation then focused on gender and DRR. Participants were introduced to key elements of the global frameworks mentioned below.;

- ▶ Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030)
- ▶ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- ▶ Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)
- ▶ Paris Agreement and UNFCCC processes (e.g. Nationally Determined Contributions, and National Adaptation Plans)
- ▶ Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA)
- ▶ Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

Discussion lead to the realization of gender inequality in daily lives, such as in division of labour, access to resources and services, economic insecurity, access to decision making, increase vulnerability of society and community. It was agreed that gender factors increase the resilience of society and community in a form as developing social networks, caring abilities, extensive knowledge of communities, or high levels of risk awareness.

“Women and Leadership” was discussed. Women's leadership style could be different from men's style, especially methods of control and power structure. Women tend to be more democratic and seek to enhance “ability of the group” and focuses on helping the community members come together. Building such leadership of women during in their daily lives will be critical to develop a disaster-resilient-society and community.



Government employee  
(female)

An open question and answer session around these concepts then led to a practical exercise that examined the question “How do we integrate gender into the DRR planning”.

Participants developed a list of strategies to ensure the women’s leadership role was incorporated in a DRR project for a fictitious Province A considering the various aspects, such as key stakeholders and approaches to them, women-specific-needs, or good entry points to develop DRR, such as sanitation, early warning, livelihoods, etc. This group exercise helped participants brainstorm gender aspects later reflected into their final presentation.





# DAY 7

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**November 3, 2019, Wakayama**

## **PREPAREDNESS AND EVACUATION CONTROL CENTRE**

Nankai Trough Mega Earthquakes are currently a large concern for all over Japan. Scientists predict these could be more severe than a 9-magnitude earthquake and would affect almost half of Japan's regions/prefectures with death tolls of more than 90,000. Participants were first given background information followed by the various DRR initiatives Wakayama Prefecture is taking.

Some initiatives introduced to participants included DRR apps "Wakayama Prefecture DRR Navigation," which share disaster-related information DONET earthquakes/Tsunami observation services, and evacuation cards for families distributed through elementary schools.

In order to enhance DRR awareness in community, Wakayama Prefecture sends specialists to DRR community events or to schools, where people learn hands-on lessons about evacuation shelter operation or assistance of people-in-needs.

Financial support is given to reinforce wooden houses to earth-quake resistant steel-framed houses. Methods to minimize economic loss by disasters were also introduced.

At the end of the presentation, participants joined the study tour of the emergency control centre of Wakayama Prefecture and observed various technologies, such as the Central Control centre to be function as directors control room in case of emergency, evacuation facilities, and DONET earthquakes/Tsunami observation systems.

## **LEADERSHIP OF THE SELF AND LEADERSHIP IN TEAM**

This presentation built on the insight gained from the DiSC Personality Profile Test, was conducted to provide participants with insight and tools with regard to how teams develop. The presentation utilised the Tuckman Model of team development, which dictates that teams go through a number of stages in their development towards becoming a high-performing team (forming->storming->norming->performing).

Participants discussed successful and unsuccessful teams they had been a part of and outlined the reasons for such success or failure. Many of the comments related to traditional roles within society, as presented in the Country Reports and needs assessment documents. Following an in-depth outlining of each of the steps of the Tuckman Model, participants worked in groups to identify ways and means that they could incorporate into their daily activities to push their teams forward.

In order to contextualise the content of the presentation, participants were then tasked with a team “egg-drop” exercise which saw them working to develop a product which would protect an egg when dropped from the ceiling, with limited materials and time. The team development witnessed, even in the short amount of time given to the exercise underscored the processes inherent in the Tuckman Model. Participants were then provided with a number of job aids which would allow them to analyse their team dynamics and manage team development upon their return.



# DAY 8

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## **November 5, 2019, Tsunami Awareness Day, Hirogawa-cho, Wakayama**

Taking place on Tsunami Awareness Day itself, the Study Tour began with a visit to Hirokawa town participating the ceremony at Hiromura Embankment along with local elementary and junior high school students to put a handful of soil on embankment, praying to protect the adjacent village from tsunami. The embankment was created following the devastation of the Ansei Tsunami in 1854 by the landlord, Goryo Hamaguchi, who privately funded to establish the embankment to provide much-needed income to villagers devastated by the disaster. The embankment stands as a symbol to promote awareness today, using the lessons of yesterday.

The ceremony followed by an annual community ritual led by a Shinto Priest to appeal to deities to protect them from tsunamis. Participants commented on the role of traditional beliefs and customs playing an important role in community education and awareness raised against disaster risk reduction.

Participants then moved to Hiro Elementary School for a debriefing and question-and-answer session from the principal regarding annual school plan of evacuation drills carried out several times assuming various types of disasters, including tsunami, earthquake, fire, or intrusion of suspicious person.

The evacuation drill saw children seeking cover under their desks following an initial earthquake warning, followed by an official tsunami evacuation warning. The students assembled and quickly evacuated to higher ground, each knowing the location of the evacuation rally point – a local shrine - and each having been empowered to make their own decisions and helping others holding hands together while running to the evacuation points, showing the spirit of “mutual-help”. Participants commented on the efficacy of the drill, along with the involvement of a number of stakeholders, and committed to introduce the observed practices into their own evacuation plans and procedures upon their return.

Following lunch, participants moved to the Inamura-no-Hino Yakata Tsunami Educational Centre. Participants listened to the lecture from the Director of the Centre about the story of Hamaguchi Goryo, a villager from Hirokawa Town, who, following the Ansei earthquake in 1854, lit fires to guide fellow villagers to higher ground and protected them from the ensuing tsunami. Participants viewed the video that shows one of the critical lessons learned of Japan during the 3.11 Great Eastern Japan Earthquake and Tsunami, “Tsunami Tendenko” which means everybody shall evacuate on their own and not wait for other family members to come back to their home. People should evacuate believing their family members are also evacuating on their own. The video addresses the idea that “self-support needs to be prioritized while “mutual-support” and “public-support” are also indispensable supports after saving your own life.

# DAY 9

November 7, 2019, Tokyo

## FINAL PRESENTATION

The participants were requested to develop and present the action plans from the following six aspects based on the learnings and experiences throughout the workshop;

- ▶ Action 1: at the regional/international level
- ▶ Action 2: at the national level
- ▶ Action 3: at the town/city/district/island level
- ▶ Action 4: at the community level
- ▶ Action 5: at the workplace
- ▶ Action 6: at the family and the individual level

The presentations were prepared and carried out in the following groups;

- ▶ Group1: Palau, Republic of Marshall Islands, Federal State of Micronesia
- ▶ Group2: Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Nauru
- ▶ Group3: Niue, Cook Islands
- ▶ Group4: Fiji, Vanuatu, Tuvalu
- ▶ Group5: Samoa Kiribati, Tonga

## HIGHLIGHT OF THE PRESENTATION

The focus of the workshop centered around gender mainstreaming and inclusive approach of DRR as well as multi-stakeholder coalition in the preparation for reducing the risk by anticipated future disaster. Though participants were from different regions and countries with various affiliations and backgrounds, this group exercise that continued whole through the 10-days workshop helped participants to understand the difference and similarity of each regions and countries and the necessity of holistic and inclusive approach for DRR.

The presentations shared many common learnings gained through the workshop as well as some unique initiatives and perspectives as below;



To build safer, resilient and sustainable Islands with gender inclusion



#### Action 1: at the regional/international level

- ▶ Develop a disaster framework and network sharing system by linking and engaging with Regional Stakeholders for financial support
- ▶ Establish a DRR network for women in the Pacific region in order to voice their concerns pre and post disaster and involve more women in decision making
- ▶ Establish a Pacific data base on disaster
- ▶ Stock-take all parties included in women's leadership program and engage with them
- ▶ UNITAR Alumni Network
- ▶ Gender-inclusive Training – Training for Trainers
- ▶ Financial assistance from International communities
- ▶ Networking through social media

#### Action 2: at the national level

- ▶ Include women parliamentarians and women that completed DRR training to participate in the DRR planning and program to address and prioritize measures at a national level
- ▶ Circulate the DRR Plan to all National, Island and Government Ministries, including all existing policies, legislations and frameworks concerning Gender Inclusiveness
- ▶ Advocate active women participation in DRR
- ▶ Conduct emergency evacuation drills (school, community)
- ▶ Introduce Early Warning System
- ▶ Conduct outreach and awareness raising

#### Action 3: at the town/city/district/island level

- ▶ Conduct and implement 'BOKOMI' approach
- ▶ Conduct gender-mainstreamed Table-Top Exercise
- ▶ Review and strengthen municipality DRR plan

#### Action 4: at the community level

- ▶ Mobilise women's group in emergency response activities through scenario cases
- ▶ Utilize existing women's group and youth group for awareness raising
- ▶ Develop or revise existing drills and evaluation plan
- ▶ Use Diorama to map out communities' geographical locations
- ▶ Form a DRR team in the community
- ▶ Develop a safe environment such as embankment and silt traps

#### Action 5: at the workplace

- ▶ Develop a gender-inclusive Disaster Response Plan
- ▶ Check existing DRR plans and policies, and if not available, develop and establish one.
- ▶ Establish a mechanism on how to address the DRR policy procedures and review the plan annually.
- ▶ Prepare Go-Bags
- ▶ Conduct information sharing with colleagues
- ▶ Allocate budget for DRR



#### Action 6: at the family and the individual level

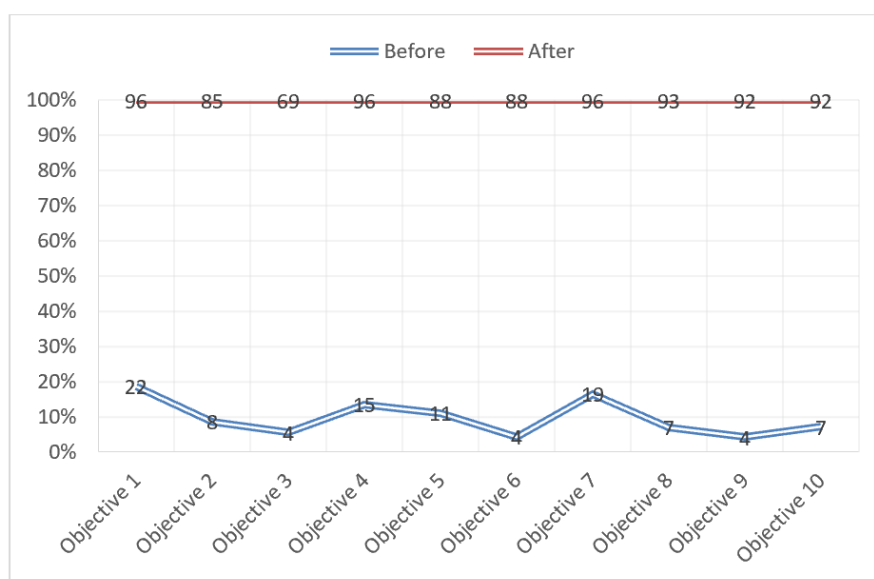
- ▶ Establish a Food & Medicare distribution system 'Go Bag' for all age groups.
- ▶ Conduct family discussions on DRR plan
- ▶ The "Promise" (Tsunami Tendenko)
- ▶ Conduct regular family drills and health checks
- ▶ Discuss topography and geography with family members
- ▶ Use evacuation cards
- ▶ Prepare emergency fund

# EVALUATIONS

The Programme was subject to anonymous evaluation process undertaken at its conclusion. This included both a self-assessment before/after questionnaire, outlining change in knowledge, as well as a feedback questionnaire, evaluating the pre-delivery content, the Programme content, and objectives of the training.

The evaluation data showed that 100% of respondents ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ that it was likely that they would use the information acquired upon their return home. 96% of respondents ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ that the Disaster Risk Reduction action plan developed by the end of workshop was relevant to their learning needs.

There were a total of ten learning objectives and participants evaluated their level of understanding before and after the workshop. The following chart shows a clear increase in the levels of understanding after the workshop. Prior to the Programme, only 4% of participants felt that they possessed a ‘moderate’ to ‘high ability’ to “outline key lessons learned from Japan’s experience with the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami (Objective 6)”, while 88% of respondents felt that they had gained a high understanding of such by the end of the Programme. Similarly, regarding being able to “Discuss the importance of gender mainstreaming in Disaster Risk Reduction (Objective 8)”, those indicating that they had a ‘moderately high’ to ‘high’ understanding grew from 7% of total respondents to 93% by the end of the Programme.



Regarding the methodology utilised in the Programme, including interactive lectures, study-tours, and practical exercises, 100% of respondents indicated that they ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ that it was useful. Similarly, the trainers/facilitators of the Programme were seen as effective at presenting information by 96% of respondents, at responding to questions from participants and at stimulating participant involvement by 93% of respondents.

The workshop was evaluated as useful by 96% respondents and 100% respondents answered they will recommend the workshop to a colleague.

# ANNEX 1 - MEDIA

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## Annex 1 - Media Coverage

The programme was covered by the publications below ;

- ▶ Ishinomaki Kahoku Shinpo
- ▶ Sankei Shimbun Online
- ▶ Sankei Shimbun
- ▶ Yomiuri Shimbun







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# 旧大川小で防災研修

## 14カ国の女性リーダー

石巻



佐藤さん(左)の話に聞き入る参加者たち

太平洋の島国14カ国の女性たちが1日、「津波防災に関する女性のリーダーシップ研修」の一環で、石巻市を訪れた。参加者たちは東日本大震災の最大被災地から、減災や女性の視点を取り入れた防災について理解を深めた。

研修は、国連訓練調査研究所広島事務所が主催。パプアニューギニアやサモアなどから、政府、市民団体の女性27人が参加した。震災の津波で児童・教職員計84人が犠牲となった石巻市の旧大川小では、6年生の次女みずほさん(当時10)を亡くした佐藤敏郎さん(56)が講話した。

佐藤さんは「ここは悲しいことが起きた場所。でも、未来を拓く場所になったらいい。そのために、あの日の事実、命に向き合いたいと思っている。目を背けてはいけない」と強調。「自然は平等だ。どこにいても、誰に対しても災害は来る。でも、助かることはできる」と、大川小の教訓を未来の防災につなげることの重要性を呼び掛けた。

き入っていた。研修は10月29日に仙台市で始まった。和歌山や東京も訪問し、7日まで日本に滞在する。

## 「世界津波の日」で防災啓発 和歌山・広川町では「津浪祭」

2019.11.6 06:22 産経WEST | ライフ

国連の「世界津波の日」の5日、和歌山県内でも津波防災への関心を高める取り組みが各地で実施された。広川町では、過去の津波の犠牲者を慰霊する「津浪祭」が行われ、和歌山市内などでも巨大地震発生後の津波到来を想定した避難訓練があった。

津浪祭が行われた広川町は、江戸時代の安政南海地震（1854年）の際、実業家・浜口梧陵（ごりょう）が津波から村を守った「稲むらの火」の逸話で知られる。

津浪祭では、地元の小中学生ら約80人が、堤防を補修して地域全体で守る意味合いを含め、周辺に土を盛った後に過去の自然災害の犠牲者を偲（しの）んで静かに手を合わせた。

日本で津波防災を学ぶため来日している太平洋やインド洋などの島嶼国（とうしょこく）の行政職員や市民団体のメンバーも参加した。

小中学生らと一緒に堤防で土を盛ったソロモン諸島の行政職員の女性（27）は「過去の自然災害の記憶を風化させず、地域の子供たちに引き継ぐすばらしい行事」と話した。

町内では地域の安全を祈願する神事もあり、西岡利記町長が「地震の後には津波が来ると常に警戒心を持って、有事に対応できるように心がけてほしい」と参加者に呼びかけた。

また町内では、JR西日本和歌山支社と合同の列車避難訓練も実施された。

南海トラフ巨大地震で津波に襲われ、列車が緊急停止したと想定。訓練列車が緊急地震速報を受けて踏切付近で停止すると、小学生や地域住民らが乗務員の誘導で線路に降り、高台に向けて一斉に避難した。



堤防に土を盛る地元の子供や海外からの参加者ら＝和歌山県広川町

# 災害の記憶 次代に引き継ぐ

## 広川町・津浪祭

国連の「世界津波の日」の5日、県内でも津波防災への関心を高める取り組みが各地で実施された。広川町では、過去の津波の犠牲者を慰霊する「津浪祭」が業者・浜口梧陵が津波から

行われ、和歌山市内などでも巨大地震発生後の津波到来を想定した避難訓練があった。

津浪祭が行われた広川町は、江戸時代の安政南海地震(1854年)の際、実

村を守った「稲むらの火」の逸話で知られる。津浪祭では、地元の小学生ら約80人が、堤防を補修して地域全体で守る意味合いを込め、周辺に土を盛った後に過去の自然災害の犠牲者を偲んで静かに手を合わせた。

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で土を盛ったソロモン諸島の行政職員の女性(27)は「過去の自然災害の記憶を風化させず、地域の子供たちに引き継ぐすばらしい行事」と話した。

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避難訓練も実施された。南海トラフ巨大地震で津波に襲われ、列車が緊急停止したと想定。訓練列車が緊急地震速報を受けて踏切付近で停止すると、小学生や地域住民らが乗務員の誘導で線路に降り、高台に向けて一斉に避難した。

定例会見中の知事もシェイクアウト訓練

県庁では、緊急地震速報の発表時に職員が一斉に身を守る行動を取る「シェイクアウト訓練」を実施。定例会見中の仁坂吉伸知事も机の下に身を隠した。

訓練後、仁坂知事は「県は将来、地震・津波に必ず襲われる。ソフト・ハードの対策を進めているが、せっかくなので訓練を行うことが大切だ」と話した。



堤防に土を盛る地元の子供や海外からの参加者ら—広川町

「世界津波の日」



広川町で営まれた「津浪祭」

# 「命を守る」誓い、新た

## 世界津波の日 各地で訓練



国連が定めた「世界津波の日」の5日、県内各地で津波を想定した訓練が行われた。津波の由来となった故事で知られる広川町では、南海トラフ巨大地震を想定した大規模な避難訓練が実施され、地元住民や外国人ら約1700人が参加。串本町や田辺市の子ども園や保育所では、子どもたちが高台や大きな建物へ逃げ、いざという時の心構えを学んだ。

### 安政南海地震 犠牲者を追悼

広川

「世界津波の日」は1854年11月5日(旧暦)の安政南海地震で、豪商・浜口梧陵が稲わらにつけた火を住民が目印にして高台へ避難し、津波から逃れたという故事「稲むらの火」にちなみ、2015年に制定。それ以来、県内各地ではこの日に津波を想定した訓練が行われている。

南海トラフ巨大地震で最大約9メートルの津波が想定されている広川町では、安政南

広村堤防に土を盛り、津波への備えの誓いを新たにする児童や外国人ら(広川町で)

海地震の犠牲者を追悼し、浜口梧陵の功績をたたえる「第117回津浪祭」を開催。式前には梧陵が私財を投じて海岸沿いに築いた広村堤防の上で、地元の小中学生らが土をまき、手を合わせて犠牲者の冥福を祈った。

JR西日本との訓練では、地震の影響で電車が緊急停車したとの想定で、電車から降りた地元の小学生や住民、鉄道関係者ら計約300人が避難場所へと急いだ。

訓練には、国連機関の防災リーダー研修で来日中の太平洋などに浮かぶ14島嶼の政府関係者の女性ら約30人も参加した。地球温暖化の影響で国土水没の危機に瀕している南太平洋・ツバルの首相府気候変動・災害局政策アドバイザー、リ

ティアナ・タラケさん(27)「災・減災についてたくさんは、これほど大規模な避難学び、自国での取り組みに訓練はしたことがない。防生かしたい」と話した。

I came today to learn about the concept of 311. It's sad but you can only be coming here

東北大学 SCRUM with international students

I hope everything will improve soon and I also want to help by volunteering

ARAHAMA AREA

I hope ARAHAMA area can be reconstructed soon!

Love & Peace 3/11 日東北地震 頑強くをさい♡ 5日友好!

Lupa Tavita Tuvaki 2017 November

I love Arabama and people who live in So, I will come back again!!

I learnt a lot for this trip. Cleaning Arabama Beach and Observing Arabama Elementary School that was damaged. I hope all the people survive and keep strong and give the experience to others.

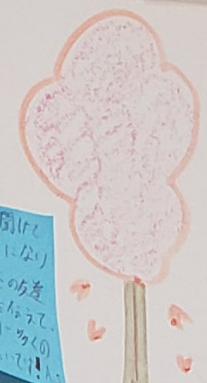
Thank you so much for holding such a good event. I'm waiting for you the next year with you!

また来封! 荒浜!

The memory of the people who were lost and who will be in my mind to face tomorrow



荒浜郵便局



浪分桜



荒浜 せんだいメモリア

バスにのって 海水浴やきのこ狩り

Impossible to imagine how the tsunami was. These places and experiences give sneak-peaks of the feelings

Let us pray for a world without disaster. 世界に災害がなくなることを祈ります

Let us pray for a world without disaster. 世界に災害がなくなることを祈ります

Handwritten notes in Japanese and English, including 'I hope you can be with us all time more Laurentu Tokura ap.'

Handwritten notes in Japanese and English, including 'It's tragic that you used though I wish that the spirit to victims rest peace.'

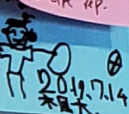
被災された方々の思いがたれまへるために。二度と繰り返さないために。

주민들의 아픔이 치유되고, 희망을 보기를 바랍니다. Kim Soobyeon

荒浜のことを忘れないうちにしたいです。頑張ります!

今回の震災で、7月1日(金)まで学校から帰らなかった。

Handwritten notes in Japanese and English, including 'I hope you can be with us all time more Laurentu Tokura ap.'



市民農園



農業

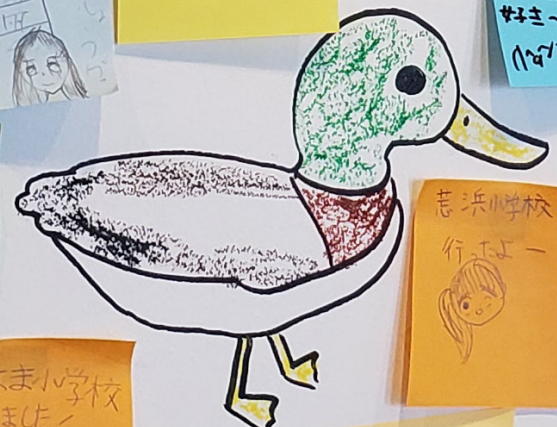
心なながきれいたつ

国芸セターのははきれて"スマホの写真集"に11ページあります。国芸セター大好き (12/7) Yuumi

Handwritten notes in Japanese and English, including 'I hope you can be with us all time more Laurentu Tokura ap.'

Handwritten notes in Japanese and English, including 'I hope you can be with us all time more Laurentu Tokura ap.'

Handwritten notes in Japanese and English, including 'I hope you can be with us all time more Laurentu Tokura ap.'



カモ

荒浜小学校に行ってきました

荒浜小学校に行こう

Handwritten notes in Japanese and English, including 'I hope you can be with us all time more Laurentu Tokura ap.'

Handwritten notes in Japanese and English, including 'I hope you can be with us all time more Laurentu Tokura ap.'

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# ANNEX II - AGENDA

	Monday 28 October Arrival	Tuesday 29 October	Wednesday 30 October	Thursday 31 October	Friday 1 November
Hotel	Sendai Kokusai Hotel	Sendai Kokusai Hotel	Sendai Kokusai Hotel	Sendai Kokusai Hotel	Sendai Kokusai Hotel
Venue		3F Room Sakura	3F Room Sakura	Study Tour & 3F Room Sakura	Study Tour
JTB	Airport Pickup Accommodation			Bus Water	Bus Water and Snack
8:30 - 9:00				Bus @9:00	Bus @ 8:30
09:00 - 09:30			9:00-9:30 After Action Review	Study Tour Sendai City	Study Tour Ishinomaki City
09:30 - 10:00			9:30-11:00 MODULE 2 Introduction to DRR Takeda	9:00-9:30 Bus	8:30-10:00 Bus
10:00 - 10:30				9:30-10:00 Memorial Monument of Affected House Foundation	10:00-11:30 Lecture by Mr. Sato @Okawa Elementary School
10:30 - 11:00				10:00-11:00 Arahama Elementary School	11:30-11:45 Bus
11:00 - 11:30		11:00-12:00 Introduction Agenda Objectives	Coffee Break	11:00-11:15 BUS	11:45-12:30 Ogatsu Rose Garden
11:30 - 12:00			11:30-13:00 MODULE 3 Sendai Experience and DRR Planning Takeda	11:15-12:00 Sendai City Presentation 12:00-12:30 @311 Memorial Museum	12:30-13:00 Bus
12:00 - 12:30		Lunch @ Hotel		12:30-13:00 Bus	13:00-14:00 Lunch@Reconstruction House
12:30 - 13:00					14:00-14:40 Ishinomaki City Presentation
13:00 - 13:30			Lunch @ Hotel	Lunch @ Hotel	14:40-14:50 Break
13:30 - 14:00		13:00-15:00 Country Reports			14:50-15:20 Nadenade NGO By Ms. Suzuki
14:00 - 14:30			14:00-15:00 MODULE 4 Ecosystem-Based DRR Kayanne	14:00-15:30 MODULE 6 Community-Based-DRR Ohtsu	15:20-15:30 Break
14:30 - 15:00					15:30-16:30 Yappesu Presentation By Ms. Kaneko
15:00 - 15:30		Coffee Break		Coffee Break	16:30-16:45 Closing/Group Photo
15:30 - 16:00		15:30-16:30 Country Reports	15:00-16:30 MODULE 5 Diorama Exercise		16:45-18:15 Bus
16:00 - 16:30				16:00-17:30 MODULE 7 Understanding Earthquake and Tsunami Suppasri	
16:30 - 17:00		16:30-17:30 MODULE 1 Effective Communication UNITAR	16:30-17:30 Mentoring Session		
17:00 - 17:30					
17:30 - 18:00					
18:00 - 18:30		18:00-19:30 Welcome Reception			18:00 World Cup Bronze Final
18:30 - 19:00					
19:00 - 19:30					
19:30 - 20:00					

Saturday 2 November	Sunday 3 November	Monday 4 November	Tuesday 5 November WORLD TUSNAMI DAY	Wednesday 6 November	Thursday 7 November	Friday 8 November Departure
Wakayama Granvia Hotel	Wakayama Granvia Hotel	Wakayama Granvia Hotel	Wakayama Granvia Hotel	Shinjuku Washington Hotel	Shinjuku Washington Hotel	
<b>Travel &amp; Study Tour</b>	<b>Prefecture Hall</b>	<b>Prefecture Hall</b>	<b>Study Tour</b>	<b>Travel Annex Bldg. 4F Room Sakura</b>	<b>Annex Bldg. 4F Room Sakura</b>	
Bus x2 Lunch@Restaurant	Bus	Bus	Bus, Lunch Box Water and Snack	Bus x2 Lunch@Restaurant		Airport Drop-off
Checkout @ 6:45 Bus @ 7:30	Bus @ 8:15	Bus @ 8:15	Bus @ 7:00	Bus @ 6:15		
FLIGHT JL2202 SDJ: 09:40 Osaka Itami: 11:00	After Action Review	After Action Review	Study Tour Hirogawa Town 7:00-8:30 Bus 8:30-9:00 Ritual of sand compilation with elementary school students 9:00-9:45 Tsunami Memorial Ceremony 9:45-10:00 Transfer to Hiro Primary School 10:00-10:20 Hiro Elementary School Introduction by staff 10:20-11:30 Shakeout Drill From Hiro Elementary School To Hiro Hachiman Shrine Lecture from Priest @Hiro Hachiman Shrine 11:30-12:00 Bus 12:00-13:00 Lunch@ Hirogawa Town Hall Lunchbox by JTB 13:00-13:30 Transfer to Inamura Fire Hall 13:30-15:30 Inamura Fire Hall 15:30-17:00 Bus	Flight JL110 Osaka Itami 9:30 Tokyo Haneda 10:40	9:00-9:30 Evaluation 9:30-10:30 Preparation for Presentation	
	9:30-11:00 MODULE 8 Introduction to Gender Saito	9:30-11:00 Wakayama Prefecture Presentation and Emergency Center Guided Tour			10:30-12:30 Presentations (Room Sakura, 4F)	
12:30-13:30 Lunch by JTB	Coffee Break	Coffee Break			10:30-12:30 Presentations (Room Sakura, 4F)	
	11:30-13:00 MODULE 9 Women and Leadership Saito	11:30-13:00 MODULE 11 Leadership of the Self UNITAR		12:30-13:30 Lunch by JTB	12:30-13:00 Graduation Ceremony 13:00-14:30 Reception (Room Kiku, 3F)	
13:30-15:00 Bus to Wakayama Pref.	Lunch @ Venue	Lunch @ Venue		13:30-14:00 Bus to Hotel		
	14:00-15:30 MODULE 10 Women and DRR Saito	14:00-16:00 MODULE 12 Leadership in Teams UNITAR		14:00-16:30 Debriefing / Mentoring Session		
15:00-17:00 Debriefing Session	Coffee Break					
	Mentoring Session	Mentoring Session		16:30 Check-In		
17:00-17:30 Bus to Hotel	17:00-17:30 Bus to Hotel	17:00-17:30 Bus to Hotel				
18:00 World Cup Final						

