

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910751390503321
Titolo	Making disaster safer : a gender and vulnerability approach // Ronni Alexander, Siriporn Wajjwalku, editors
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Singapore : , : Springer, , 2023 ©2023
ISBN	981-9945-46-1
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xv, 235 pages) : illustrations
Collana	Kobe University Monograph Series in Social Science Research Series
Altri autori (Persone)	AlexanderRonni Siriphon Watchawankhu
Disciplina	363.348082
Soggetti	Emergency management - Social aspects Hazard mitigation - Social aspects Women disaster victims
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Intro -- Preface -- Contents -- Editors and Contributors -- List of Figures -- List of Tables -- 1 Introduction: Gender, Vulnerability and Disaster -- 1.1 The Kobe University UNESCO Chair on Gender and Vulnerability in Disaster Risk Reduction Support -- 1.1.1 The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake -- 1.1.2 International Disaster Risk Support -- 1.1.3 Kobe University and Disaster Risk Reduction -- 1.1.4 Key Concepts: Gender and Vulnerability -- 1.1.5 The Content of This Book -- References -- Part I Focusing on Local Women -- 2 A Critical Introduction to Gender and Disaster: Learning from Women Survivors in Northeast Japan -- 2.1 Introduction -- 2.1.1 The Importance of a Gender-Sensitive Approach to Disaster -- 2.1.2 Learning from Women in Northeast Japan -- 2.1.3 Conclusion -- References -- 3 Mainstreaming Gender Into Disaster Recovery Policy and Practice: The Case Study of Post-earthquake in Yogyakarta Special Province, Indonesia -- 3.1 Introduction -- 3.2 Situating Gender Vulnerability in Post-Disaster Recovery -- 3.3 Methods -- 3.4 Integrating Gender into Disaster Recovery Policy in Indonesia: Top-Down Approach -- 3.5 Women Are (Still) Vulnerable: Case Study of the Post-2006 Yogyakarta Earthquake -- 3.6 Root Causes, Dynamics, and Conditions of Gender

Vulnerability for the Yogyakarta Women Beneficiaries -- 3.6.1 Poverty Reduction (Economic Dimension) -- 3.6.2 Housing/Property Rights and Livelihood Restoration (Political Dimension) -- 3.7 Strategizing Gender Mainstreaming to the Key Challenges -- 3.8 Conclusion -- 3.9 Recommendations -- References -- 4 Health Literacy About COVID-19 Prevention Among Women in Low-Income Families in Indonesia -- 4.1 Introduction -- 4.2 Overview -- 4.2.1 COVID-19 as a Disaster -- 4.2.2 Health Literacy -- 4.3 Methods -- 4.4 Results -- 4.4.1 Overview of Health Literacy in Low-Income Women -- 4.4.2 Access to Information. 4.4.3 Understanding the Information -- 4.4.4 Information Appraisal -- 4.4.5 Information Application of COVID-19 Prevention -- 4.4.6 Surveying the Family Health -- 4.4.7 Providing Family Health Provision -- 4.4.8 Taking Care of Sick Family Members -- 4.4.9 Educating Family Members -- 4.5 Conclusion and Recommendation -- References -- 5 Vulnerability of Indigenous Women and Their Roles in Rebuilding a Resilient Community After a Disaster -- 5.1 Introduction -- 5.2 Women in Disaster Areas and Community Reconstruction -- 5.3 Vulnerability, Resilience, and Social Capital -- 5.4 Vulnerability of Indigenous Women in Disaster Situations -- 5.4.1 The Destruction of Social Capital by Top-Down Centralized Resettlement Policy -- 5.4.2 Inequitable Distribution of Relief Supplies Due to a Lack of Social Capital -- 5.4.3 Struggles Between Breadwinners and Providers -- 5.5 Gentle and Tough Leaders After Disasters -- 5.6 Frontline Staff Committed to Revitalizing Communities -- 5.6.1 Passing on Indigenous Culture, Maintaining Cultural Capital -- 5.6.2 Linking Tribal Resources, Accumulating Community Social Capital -- 5.6.3 Connecting Resources and the Tourist Market, Creating Local Job Opportunities -- 5.7 Analysis and Suggestions -- 5.8 Conclusion -- References -- Part II Focusing on Local Policies and Authorities -- 6 The Vulnerability of Farmers and Issues in Post-disaster Occupational Recovery at the Local Level: Policy Directions and Practical Guidelines in Chiang Rai Province, Thailand -- 6.1 Introduction -- 6.2 Natural Disasters in Thailand -- 6.3 Vulnerability -- 6.3.1 Vulnerability Concept, Priority Needs, and Vulnerability Reduction -- 6.3.2 Factors Influencing Vulnerability of Thai Farmers in Chiang Rai Province -- 6.4 Disaster-Resilient Community of Farmers and Consensus-Oriented Approach Under Good Governance -- 6.5 Conclusion -- References. 7 Local Government Initiatives to Foster Post-Tsunami Resilience in a Rural Coastal Community in West Java, Indonesia -- 7.1 Introduction -- 7.2 Disasters and Emerging Social Vulnerability -- 7.3 Disaster Recovery Post-Tsunami and Coastal Community's Resilience-Building -- 7.4 The 2006 Pangandaran Tsunami Recovery -- 7.5 Methods -- 7.6 Pangandaran Coastal Community and Its Vulnerability -- 7.7 Multi-level Governance for Disaster Recovery and Resilience -- 7.8 Actor-Network Theory (ANT) for the 2006 Tsunami Pangandaran -- 7.9 Gender Issues as a Form of Social Vulnerability -- 7.10 Interrelation of Disaster Recovery and Three Other Disaster Management Phases -- 7.11 Conclusion -- 7.12 Recommendation -- References -- 8 Emergence of Unconventional Risks and Hazards: Building Coping Capacities for the Most At-Risk Urban Communities - Focusing on Malaysia -- 8.1 Introduction -- 8.2 The Problem: The Emergence of Unconventional Risks and Hazards -- 8.3 The Challenge: Coping with Risks Through City and Community Resilience -- 8.4 Disaggregated Data for Inclusion in Leaving no One Behind -- 8.5 Calibrating Roles of Governments, Civil Societies, and Other Stakeholders in Building Coping Capacities for Resilience -- 8.6 Need for Policy Coherence -- 8.7 The Prescription: Action Planning

at the Local Level -- 8.8 Case 1: Disaster Risk Reduction and Smart Community Through Inclusive Partnership in Seberang Perai, Penang, Malaysia -- 8.9 Case 2: Malaysia's Local DRR Strategies -- 8.10 Lessons Learned and Moving Forward -- 8.11 Conclusion -- References -- Part III Focusing on Alternative Actors and Practices -- 9 Toward Climate-Resilient Development and Management: Developing Indicators of Climate Hazards in Malaysia -- 9.1 Introduction -- 9.2 Overview of Climate Change -- 9.2.1 Climate Hazards -- 9.2.2 Decision Support System on Climate Disaster Risk Reduction. 9.3 Climate Hazards DSS Conceptual Model Development: A Case Study at the Cameron Highlands, Malaysia -- 9.3.1 Development Process of Climate Hazard DSS (HADSS Ver. 1.0) -- 9.4 Conclusion -- References -- 10 Volunteerism and Disaster Resilience in Thailand: Institutional Design for Reducing Migrant Workers' Vulnerability to Floods in Thailand -- 10.1 Introduction -- 10.2 Volunteerism, Disaster Resilience, and Institutionalism -- 10.3 Preliminary Review on Volunteerism and Disaster Management -- 10.4 Disaster Volunteerism in Thailand: From the 2004 Tsunami to the 2011 and 2019 Floods -- 10.5 Volunteerism, Resilience, and Vulnerability of Migrant Workers in the 2011 and 2019 Flooding -- 10.6 Institutional Environment of Disaster Management in Thailand -- 10.7 Conclusion -- References -- 11 Feeling and Drawing the Invisible: Identifying Vulnerability Through Alternative Expressions of the 2011 Northeast Japan Disaster -- 11.1 Introduction -- 11.2 Considering Vulnerability -- 11.3 Considering Art, Stories, and Storytelling -- 11.4 Art, Stories, and the Popoki Friendship Story Project -- 11.4.1 Drawing -- 11.4.2 Workshops -- 11.5 Conclusion -- References -- 12 Conclusion -- 12.1 Introduction -- 12.2 Where We Are: The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction -- 12.2.1 From Management to Prevention -- 12.2.2 Women in Disaster: As Victims, as Agents -- 12.2.3 Beyond Response: Inclusiveness and Disaster Resilience -- 12.2.4 Power Relations in Disaster Management -- 12.2.5 Alternative Actors and Practices in Disaster Governance -- 12.3 Progress of International Efforts: The Mid-Term Review of the Sendai Framework -- 12.3.1 Mid-Term Review of the Sendai Framework -- 12.3.2 Japan's Voluntary National Report -- 12.3.3 Thailand's Voluntary National Report -- 12.4 Where We Are Going: A World with Zero Climate Disasters -- 12.4.1 The Loss and Damage Fund -- 12.4.2 Early Warnings for All -- 12.4.3 Recommendations -- References.

---

## Sommario/riassunto

This edited book was produced through a transnational and transdisciplinary UNESCO Chair Project on Gender and Vulnerability in Disaster Risk Reduction Support. Contributors come from five disaster-prone Asian countries, and the chapters reflect their rich knowledge and practical experience in disaster management and humanitarian assistance. The chapters, all with a focus on gender and vulnerability, illustrate that gender can make people, especially women, vulnerable. The chapters address the experiences of state and non-state actors responding to disaster and promoting recovery at the local level. However, while women and vulnerable people may be victims of disasters, they also serve as agents for recovery and voices for better disaster preparedness. In sharing both successes and failures, as well as suggestions for the future, this book speaks to the need for transdisciplinary knowledge and multilevel coordination, as well as full equality for all genders and respect for human rights, in order to cope with increasingly more frequent, intense, and complex emergencies. This book is of interest as a text to students in a variety of disciplines who are focusing on disaster and health emergencies, as well as to practitioners and others promoting disaster risk reduction and

resilience.

---