

The 13th ASEAN & Japan High Level Officials Meeting on Caring Societies

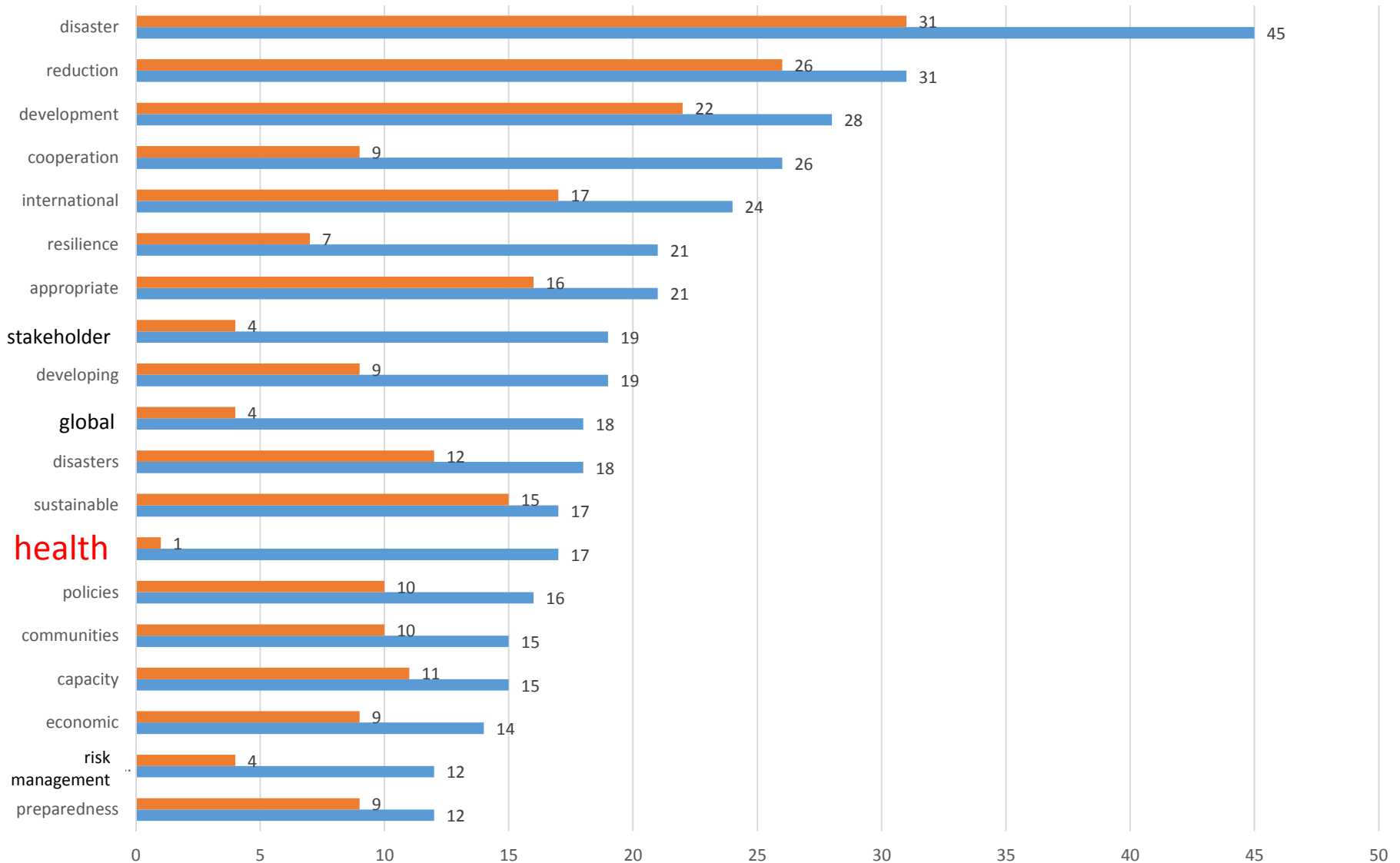
Proposal for maintaining health & lives of people based on Sendai Framework for Risk Reduction from 2015 to 2030

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Differences in frequency of use between HFA & SFDRR--- Words used more than 10 times

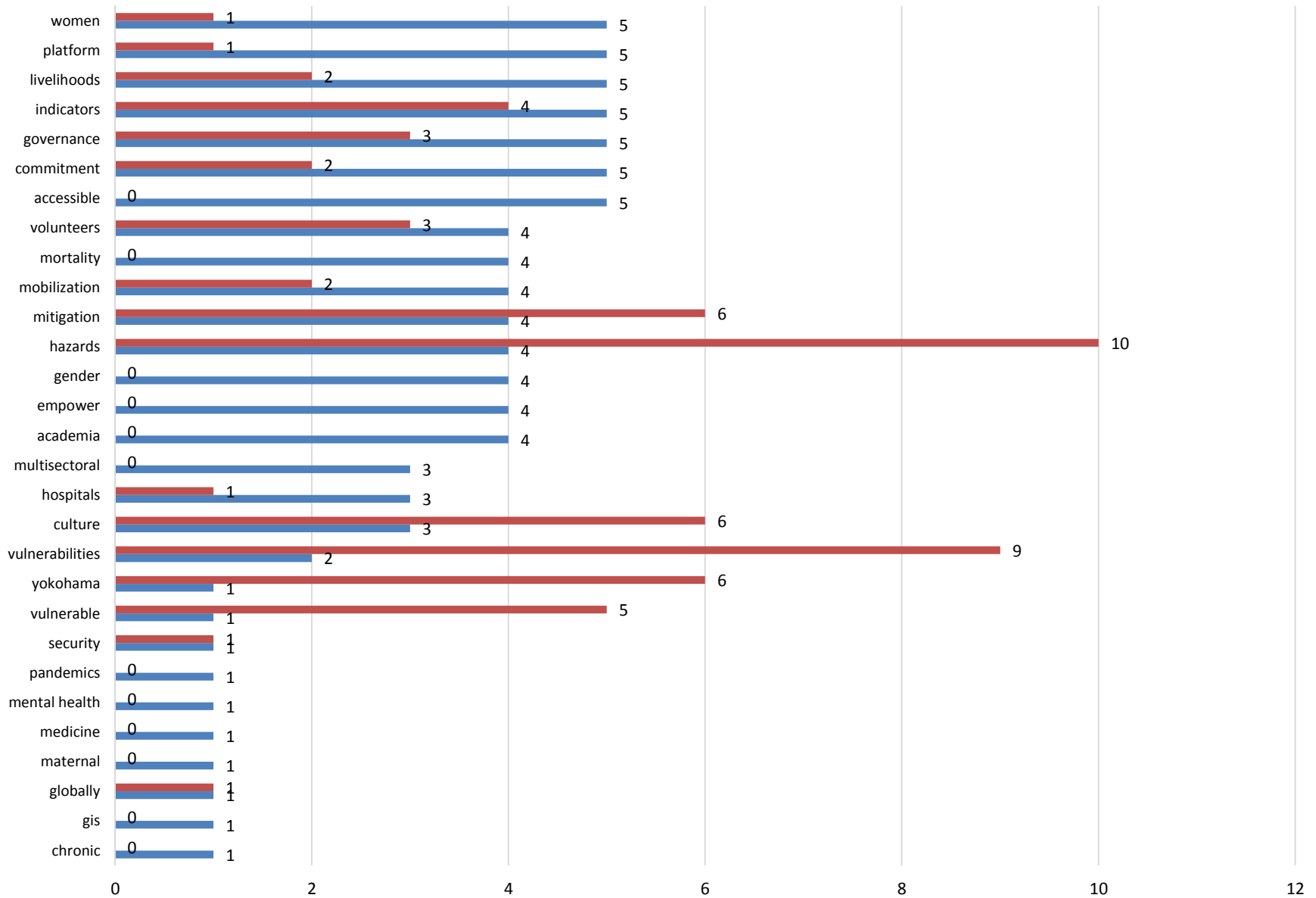


Red HFA; Blue SFDRR

Kanbara, S., Yamamoto, A., Minami, H., et al, 4th World Society of Disaster Nursing (2015)

Differences between HFA & SFDRR

Words used from 1 to 5 times



■ HFA ■ SEDRR

Overview of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction from 2015 to 2030



7 targets of SFDRR

- (1) Number of deaths
- (2) Number of disaster-affected individuals
- (3) Economic loss
- (4) Loss of important infrastructure
- (5) Number of countries adopting disaster risk reduction strategies
- (6) International cooperation
- (7) Improved access to early warnings and disaster risk information



Priorities for Action

- Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk
- Priority 2: **Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk**
- Priority 3: **Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience**
- Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to «Build Back Better» in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

Priorities for Action

Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to «Build Back Better» in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

- Experience indicates that disaster preparedness needs to be strengthened for more effective response and ensure capacities are in place for effective recovery. Disasters have also demonstrated that the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, which needs to be prepared ahead of the disaster, is an opportunity to «Build Back Better» through integrating disaster risk reduction measures. Women and persons with disabilities should publicly lead and promote gender-equitable and universally accessible approaches during the response and reconstruction phases

Proposals



- 1. To cooperate among various organizations such as GO, NGO; academic societies, professional associations, educational institutes, and others.**
- 2. To develop concrete strategies based on daily living people-centered & people-participating mutual care**
- 3. Necessity of gender-sensitive disaster mitigation and/or reduction plan**
- 4. To establish strategies for achieving universal health coverage (UHC)**
- 5. To facilitate capacity building**
- 6. To identify outcome indicators**

Disparity in living and needs in evacuation centers after the Great East Japan Earthquake



1. Living environment

- ❖ **One week after the occurrence of the Great East Japan Earthquake, partitions, changing rooms, breast-feeding rooms, bathing facilities and kids rooms started to be installed. However, such facilities are not yet installed at some evacuation centers.**
- ❖ **Some evacuation centers are equipped with rooms where women can put on makeup and chat (located next to a police waiting area), while others have no area for drying washed clothes and underwear.**
- ❖ **In many evacuation centers, temporary toilets and bathing facilities are separated for men and women. However, temporary toilets are set outside of the building and the security is not protected at some evacuation centers.**

Disparity in living and needs in evacuation centers after the Great East Japan Earthquake



2. Items essential for women

- ❖ **Clothes and underwear (especially brassieres), sanitary items, incontinence pads, nursery items (baby formula, weaning food, diapers, slings, feeding bottles, disinfectant, etc.) for women and pregnant and postpartum women are short of supply.**
- ❖ **Portable bidets, sanitary briefs, panty liners, sanitary pads, hand cream, lip balm, pouches, security whistles, incontinence pads, mirrors, and first-aid explanatory cards are distributed to women as a “Lady’s kit” at some evacuation centers.**

Symptoms observed after the Great East Japan Earthquake



< Generally observed symptoms >

- ❖ Aggravation of chronic diseases such as hypertension, hypoglycemia/hyperglycemia and asthma
- ❖ Infectious diseases such as pneumonia, influenza and gastroenteritis
- ❖ Constipation caused by changes in diet and poor toilet conditions
- ❖ Undernutrition, lethargy and development and aggravation of bedsores due to lack of caretakers
- ❖ Accumulated stress, anxiety and insomnia

< Women-specific symptoms >

- ❖ Cystitis, vulvitis and vaginitis due to difficulty maintaining sanitation of the body part
- ❖ More females need mental care than males.

According to the "Survey on people's health and living (June 5, 2011 issue)" of Rikuzentakata City after the Great East Japan Earthquake, conducted by the Public Health Network, 109 of the 21,320 subjects were recommended to have a checkup and to receive 'mental health care', and **65.1%** (71 people) were **women**.

Establishment of Nursing Care Provision Systems

“Town Healthcare Room: THR” activities to establish a new system to provide nursing care, and evaluation of such activities
(Local nursing consultation services)

Various activities are under way nationwide in Japan

Supporting method for improving individual self-care abilities and contribution to community building

Health advisor system

Cooperation between Hyogo Prefecture and Hyogo Nursing Association

Clarification of the importance of continued support for survivors and development of a system for such support

Mid- and long-term health support and consultation activities after disaster

Public health nurses and volunteers of the Prefecture/Cities and the Hyogo Nursing Association

Identification of care needs

Providing support for survivors of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake at evacuation centers and/or temporary housing

The College of Nursing Art and Science, University of Hyogo, Kobe City College of Nursing, Hyogo Nursing Association

Town Healthcare Room



History:

Town Healthcare Room had started since 2000

Purposes:

To provide an opportunity for residents in a community to consult nurses about how maintain/improve their health through conversation,.

To develop a place for easy access and residents-friendly to support that people live well



Thank you very much.



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