



**Education Center for
Disaster Reduction,
University of Hyogo**



Report of the University of Hyogo – Eubios Looking Beyond Disaster Youth Forum (LBD3)¹

Venue: Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institute, University of Hyogo
Kobe, Japan, 8-11 September 2013

1. Introduction

The organisers of LBD3 were the Education Center for Disaster Reduction at the University of Hyogo, Eubios Ethics Institute, American University of Sovereign Nations (AUSN), and Sakura=Net. Youth and experts were invited to participate in this international forum with 90 participants from different countries all around the world to share experiences of disasters and to develop realistic action plans to rebuild communities that meet the needs and aspirations of young people. Kobe lost five thousand lives in an instant in 1995 with the Great Hanshin Earthquake. The city rebuild so rapidly it amazed people from around the world, but the legacy of the lives lost and experiences gained was shared in LBD3.

At LBD3 there were more experts interacting with young professionals and youth than in LBD1 and LBD2, and the geographical focus was more global. Presenters included leading global experts, as well as some previous LBD participants presenting the implementation of their action plans. Many new participants with experiences from rebuilding communities joined the LBD network in the Kobe meeting from other communities around the world, and the venues and dates for LBD4 and LBD5 in 2014 were decided.

Some of the participants will have experienced natural disasters, and the challenges that means for their communities. Some have developed structures to enhance youth community service, and youth involvement in recovering from communities. The ongoing LBD programme fosters information exchange between members who have faced many different types of disaster (not directly human-made, although many have significant contributory factors from human activity and environmental change). The training forum focuses on the development of practical action plans, and the evaluation of ongoing plans, which meet the needs of people in different communities affected by disasters. These

¹ If you have any inquiries you can write to the organizers. Comments on this report to Dr. Michiko Banba and Dr. Darryl Macer through the LBD email: lookingbd@gmail.com

forums will empower youth with a variety of skills and talents, and a heart to help others, with further tools they need to activate and accelerate change in their vulnerable communities through the (further) development of action plans with a focus on their successful implementation and sustainability. By making clear, concise and actionable plans, young people will learn how to engage their peers and communities and monitor the progress of their initiatives, while being mentored by leading experts around the world. Disasters happen at any time and we need support for many of these plans for our communities to rebuild.

While hazards are natural, disasters are not. Young people need to not only be aware of the risks and impacts of hazards, but also have take action to prepare for and respond to disasters. Young people have shown already their potential to create a world that takes a proactive stance against tragedies caused by disaster. Disasters can destroy communities but also rebuild them. As key agents of promoting change we have gathered young community leaders in the Youth Looking Beyond Disaster programme.

Session 1: Orientation to LBD and Getting to Know Each Other

The Venue for LBD3 sessions was the Center for Disaster Management Education of the University of Hyogo, at the Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution. After registration the participants had a guided tour of the Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institute (<http://www.dri.ne.jp/english/index.html>). DRI offers programs by which visitors can learn the effects of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake and lessons learned from the experience that should be shared with younger generations. If a major disaster strikes to Japan or anywhere in the world, the DRI is supposed to provide information and suggest advice on what should be done, what kind of aids and supports should be sought, how to call for volunteers, and many other issues associated with crisis management. In order to do that, our team is trained and ready to help in whatever we can. Also, the DRI brings together a number of organizations involved in disaster prevention and preparedness, to be a unique and major center for disaster prevention.

This first session was chaired by Dr. Darryl Macer and Dr. Michiko Banba. Dr. Masayoshi Kiyohara the President of University of Hyogo gave welcome remarks to the participants, introducing the importance of the topic of the University and the city of Kobe. The University had been training students in Disaster Prevention as well, and they had been involved around Japan in relief operations. Kobe has been a meeting point of cultures for centuries, with many European houses, and a China town, and forest and mountains in the city limits.

There was explanation of the Looking Beyond Disaster Forums (LBD1, LBD2, LBD3) by Prof. Darryl Macer . He had developed the idea of Youth Looking Beyond

Disaster (LBD) through his activities of Eubios Ethics Institute and UNESCO, while he worked as the Regional Adviser for UNESCO, when it had happened that all three cities of Eubios Ethics Institute had suffered from major disasters – Christchurch, New Zealand had a severe series of earthquakes; The Great East Japan Earthquake had affected North Eastern Japan, including Ibaraki. There also were severe floods in Bangkok, Thailand.

The First LBD was the UNESCO Youth Forum: Looking Beyond Disaster, held in December 2011 in Christchurch, New Zealand, with 100 participants from around the world, under the auspices of UNESCO, with funding principally from the New Zealand National Commission to UNESCO, and UNESCO Bangkok and UNESCO Apia, and other sponsors. Youth developed 25 action plans to rebuild communities from disasters.²

The Second LBD was the Second UNESCO Youth Forum: Looking Beyond Disaster was held in August 2012 in Sendai, Japan, with a similar number, with funding from Eubios Ethics Institute and the Education Center for Disaster Reduction University of Hyogo, under the auspices of UNESCO. Participants developed a further 25 action plans to rebuild communities from disasters.

The Third International Youth Forum Looking Beyond Disaster (LBD3) continued with the team who funded and organised LBD2, led by Professors Darryl Macer and Michiko Banba, with funding from the Education Center for Disaster Reduction University of Hyogo and Eubios Ethics Institute, in cooperation with the American University of Sovereign Nations.

Dr. Macer also updated the participants on the parallel and older Youth Peace Ambassadors International program (YPA). In October 2010 the first YPA was held in Hiroshima, Japan, and YPA2 was held in March 2011 in Phnom Penh. Eubios Ethics Institute was NGO he founded in 1990 and it started supporting UNESCO conferences from 1992, and Kobe was an important city, for the UNESCO Asian Bioethics Conference organized by Eubios Ethics Institute in 1997 that saw the launch of the Asian Bioethics Association. Eubios Ethics Institute continues to support the YPA and LBD programs, and the action plans are on www.eubios.info and on the www.facebook.com/EubiosEthicsInstitute

He also introduced the American University of Sovereign Nations (AUSN) Certificate in Community and Peace Program that gives credits to those who are active in community service. **There were self-introductions by all participants.**

Session 2: Sharing Experiences of Disasters: From the Great Hanshin Awaji

² The current LBD action plans, profiles of participants and some reports of the results, along with general objectives of the LBD forum and recommendations are available on the Eubios Ethics Institute website http://www.eubios.info/youth_looking_beyond_disaster

Earthquake to the Great East Japan Earthquake

- This was chaired by Dr. Michiko Banba and Dr. Elizabeth Maly. Dr. Michiko Banba, Associate Professor, Education Center for Disaster Reduction, University of Hyogo talked about the **Damages of the Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake and the Great East Japan Earthquake and Recovery Process**. She introduced the concept of HAT Kobe (Happy Active town)

Dr. Liz Maly, a Senior Researcher at the Disaster Reduction Institute, Kobe (lizmaly@gmail.com), talked about **Housing Recovery Issues in Tohoku after the Great East Japan Earthquake**. Among the Housing Recovery Challenges in Tohoku, were Relocation Issues for Recovery Planning, Historical Tsunami and Relocation, Risk-based Planning, Housing Recovery Issues, The Recovery Process, Temporary Housing. She also addressed what is needed for permanent housing reconstruction.

The Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami hit at 2:46 pm, March 11, 2011, with a 9.0 magnitude earthquake, and tsunami up to 40 meters run up. There were fires and a nuclear accident. Disaster Damage (as of 7 Mar. 2013) includes 15,880 dead people, 2,694 Missing, and 2,303 Secondary deaths. The Total is 20,877. There were also 57 Solitary deaths. There were 315,195 Evacuees (as of June 2013: 293,782 remain). The Housing damage included: totally damaged 128,931 ; Half damaged 269,045; Partially damaged 736,323.

The GEJE was a wide area, multi-locational disaster, a 500 km by 200 km zone. The Earthquake/Tsunami History in the Sanriku Area was known and there are predicted Earthquakes in Japan. Increased measures are included in the Great East Japan Earthquake Reconstruction including physical infrastructure to prevent future damage, such as Levees, Land Readjustment and Residential Relocation to high land area.³ There are a number of historical examples of relocation. A variety of information was provided. Some areas that use temporary housing were shown, and there are Newly-built Temporary housing (48,447 units) including prefabricated house and wooden house; and Private apartments used as temporary housing (61,442 units). There is also existing public housing & government- owned accommodations (10,824 units).

A new policy was designated Temporary Housing. Actually, more people are living in “designated temporary housing” rental housing than in newly built temporary housing. These are mainly used in urban areas (where there are empty apartments). The rent is paid by the government (60,000 yen/month). The good points are that this is cheaper than

³ [http://watari2011.exblog.jp/13393902/;](http://watari2011.exblog.jp/13393902/)

http://www.kahoku.co.jp/img/news/201109/20110915_syo01.jpg

temporary housing, and people can move into it quickly, live comfortably, residents can choose where they live. The bad points are it is hard to keep track of scattered residents, provide support and information, a complicated system to manage (government, landlord, contract), residents lose social connections, many residents move to cities.

Rev. Dr. Timothy Boyle, Professor, Kwansai Gakuin University, Nishinomiya, Japan talked on **At What Cost? The Nuclear Power Industry and Discrimination**. His text is here. The March 11, 2011 earthquake and tsunami, along with the nuclear disaster that is a direct result, plunged Japan into its worst crisis since WWII. The outpouring of concern and solidarity that came from around the world was certainly heartening to those of us here in Japan, particularly in the affected areas of northeastern Japan. It will take years for Japan as a nation to recover from this triple disaster, but for the almost 20,000 people who lost their lives and the far larger figure of those who have lost loved ones, homes and jobs, much will forever be lost.

Even a nation as well-prepared for natural disasters as Japan was woefully unprepared for the scope of this calamity, as there is really no way to adequately prepare for a monster tsunami up to 16 meters high along 500 km. of coastline. One place that should have been better designed to withstand the onslaught, however, was the nuclear facility in Fukushima. Built to withstand the “expected” height of a large tsunami, the 5.5-meter barrier was no match for the estimated 14-meter tsunami, and the present nuclear crisis was a direct result of both that inadequate design and an inability to manage such an unprecedented situation.

It’s been 2½ years since the onset of this still evolving disaster, and while there has been much progress in certain areas of the overall recovery, huge questions still remain concerning the crippled power plant and how to prevent further radiation contamination. We’ve all heard the various doomsday scenarios of what might still transpire, and while I think that the probability of at least the more sensational ones is pretty low, I must admit that my former level of confidence in the safety of nuclear power has been irreparably damaged, and continues to weaken with each new revelation of the problems that continue to develop.

Others on this panel are addressing those kinds of issues, however, and so my role today is to take a look at this issue from the standpoint of the human rights of the exploited workers in the nuclear industry. As the presentation schedule states, I have been associated with the buraku liberation movement for some time, and one fact concerning workers who are recruited to clean and service nuclear power plants is that many of them are of buraku descent. For those of you who are not familiar with the issue of buraku discrimination, I want to give just a brief overview of who make up this segment of the Japanese population and how things got this way. If you are interested in learning a bit more about what is involved in this issue of buraku discrimination and why it is still with

us even today, I have a paper on my website entitled, “A Brief History of Buraku Discrimination in Japan,” and I’ve included that link in the abstract. <http://www.konkyo.org/English/ABriefHistoryOfBurakuDiscriminationInJapan>

Ethnically, the buraku people are no different from other Japanese, and there is nothing about their appearance or their names that would indicate they are members of this class of people. Thus, the situation is very different from the kind of racial and ethnic discrimination that is common in most other countries. The closest analog to the discrimination this class of people within Japanese society face is probably that of the “untouchables” within the caste system of India. Likewise, the Sinti-Roma people found in certain European countries face a similar dynamic within their societies, and so a good deal of interchange has developed between these groups in recent years, despite being from such different linguistic and cultural backgrounds, because they share so much in common in the types of discrimination they each face.

Historically, the buraku people, or “burakumin” as they are called in Japanese, stem from the early days of Japanese history, when their ancestors were forced into doing work that was considered “defiling,” such as removing the dead bodies of both humans and animals, or in the case of animals, processing their meat for food and their skins for leather. Each society has people within it who are marginalized by the circumstances they find themselves in, and in societies dominated by an animistic worldview that focuses on being purified from any perceived defilement, once a person has been put into that category, it’s difficult to get out. Thus, the ancestors of the burakumin found themselves in a vicious cycle, where dealing with dead bodies made them even more defiled in the eyes of others, which then lead to a situation where continuing in this line of work became their only option.

Over the centuries, this class system became more and more codified into the structure of society and reached its peak during the Edo Era that ended with the opening of Japan to the outside world about 150 years ago. Things got so bad during that time that laws were enacted that required people outside that caste to discriminate against the burakumin under the threat of being ostracized and put into that category themselves. Even though this system of enforced discrimination was officially ended in 1871, discriminatory attitudes towards these people had been so deeply ingrained within the Japanese psyche that it has proved very difficult to eradicate. While the level of discrimination is nowhere near what it used to be, even today, buraku discrimination still rears its ugly head, and one area this is clearly so is in the area of employment. Ordinary Japanese companies often turn down qualified applicants from a buraku background simply to “be on the safe side” and avoid any potential problems that might arise from their customers finding out that an employee is a burakumin, or other such rationalization. So, let’s focus in on this area of

employment — particularly the unskilled day laborers who have been recruited for the dangerous jobs of doing maintenance on the nuclear reactors and related facilities.

Prior to the 2011 earthquake and tsunami, Japan had 54 operating nuclear reactors that produced about 1/3 of its electric power. Three more multiple reactor plants were under construction with 10 more in advanced stages of planning, all with the goal in mind of producing 40% of Japan's increasing electrical demand by 2018. Needless to say, these plans have been radically changed by the disaster at Fukushima Daiichi, and this rude wake-up call has brought on a level of soul searching in Japanese society that hasn't been seen for quite some time. As a part of that soul searching, we want to lift up the plight of the workers who are called on to do the dangerous work of maintaining these facilities, and who have been charged with the daunting task of cleaning up the mess and preventing a far worse situation from developing. Who are these people? And how are their human rights being addressed?

A good place to begin to understand this issue is a documentary produced by a Japanese photojournalist, Kenji Higuchi. You can view this trilingual documentary on youtube, and I would encourage you to go to the site listed in the abstract. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mJTUWVDjarg> It includes Japanese subtitles when he is speaking in English and English subtitles when the dialog changes to Japanese. And it also has the entire dialog in French subtitles as well. It was produced a few years before the Fukushima accident, but already, there had been several significant accidents within the Japanese nuclear industry. Higuchi begins by saying, "I am Kenji Higuchi. I stumbled on these stories as a young photographer 20 years ago. It changed my life. The scenes I saw, the stories I heard — I found them difficult to believe at first — that workers go near the reactor and get exposed and that many of them get ill with radiation sickness and sometimes die; or that these people are farmers or fisherman or laborers picked off the streets of the slums of Tokyo and Osaka. But when I started looking, I found so many of these people didn't know what happened to them or, if they did, were too frightened to speak out. The thing that struck me was that all their stories were the same. During these years, I have scratched below the surface and discovered the underside of Japan — a side the world knows nothing about. People don't believe that such a thing like this could happen in a country like Japan, a country where the companies are famous for treating their workers so well."

He continues by interviewing workers who suffer from severe radiation-related health problems and the families of those who have died. One of them was named Kunio Murai, and here is what Higuchi said concerning him and many others like him: "Every year, the power stations are shut down for maintenance. It is then that hundreds of people are needed to go inside, into a sea of radiation. So many people are needed because each

person is only allowed to be exposed to a certain limit. The place is too radioactive to stay longer. It's structured like a pyramid. At the top are the companies like Hitachi, Toshiba and Mitsubishi who helped construct and maintain the plants for the electrical companies. At the bottom is a large pool of subcontracted laborers working near the reactors. Some are skilled ..., but others, I realized, are from a part of Japanese society I myself didn't know — uneducated, some almost unimaginably poor. I discovered that Murai was a burakumin, a member of the untouchable class in Japan. This group of people has traditionally been discriminated against in the workplace. This is very sensitive. At first, he didn't want to tell me." In his interview with Murai, Higuchi learns much about how he and other workers were treated. Murai succumbed to the radiation-caused disease he had shortly after the interview, and he is just one of many who have died early deaths because of their radiation exposure.

This "same story" these workers tell is one of both skilled and unskilled laborers being sent in to do clean-up and maintenance work where dangerous levels of radiation are present. With proper equipment and training, the danger would be considerably less, but these workers often were without adequate protection and training. The treatment of such workers is often more like that of a tool to be used and then discarded when it's no longer useable, rather than like valuable human beings created in the image of God. Many testified that they had not been informed of the danger of radiation and often were not even provided with masks. Their radiation exposure is monitored, and they are rotated frequently so that no one individual receives too much — in theory, that is. In actuality, however, such standards are difficult to maintain, sometimes accidentally mismanaged and sometimes overlooked in order to maximize profits. When one worker tried to take his case to court, it was thrown out because he couldn't prove how much radiation he'd been exposed to. With that kind of legal system and standards, how could anyone "prove" their case for damages? There is too much at stake for the state, and so individual human rights and interests are ignored. Higuchi reports that in order to maintain a facade of respectability, the power companies often "buy silence" by giving injured workers a lump sum of up to 20 or 30 million yen.

Not only is greed on the part of power companies trying to earn more money to blame, but also the lack of education of the workers. Many have testified that they had no idea what they were doing, and the "easy money" being offered certainly seems good when you are desperate for work. Needless to say, such workers are easily exploited, and the subcontracting system insulates the plant operators from responsibility — at least in part, as well as protecting their regular employees from layoffs, etc.. Almost 90% of the workers employed at nuclear plants are from such subcontracted labor, and particularly those who

are day laborers receive the least safety education as well as the most radiation, since they're the ones sent in to do the really dangerous work.

Because many of these men live a day-to-day existence and even view themselves as rather worthless people with no future, talk of protecting themselves against radiation for their future health often falls on deaf ears. Why worry about the distant future when you're simply focused on surviving today? And since such workers are typically laid off as soon as they reach their legal limit of radiation exposure, some try to hide their true exposure by doing such things as covering the detector. Others try to hire on at another plant under a different name so that they can pretend to be fresh. Such workers have been given the nickname, "nuclear gypsies," which, of course, is a derogatory name in itself. To the power companies, they are simply a "living tool" to be used while useful and then discarded.

What about the present cadre of workers still trying to deal with the continued release of radiation at the Fukushima plant and prevent it from getting worse? During the first few weeks of the crisis, it was widely reported that these heroic workers were working under hellish conditions with only 2 meals a day of bland rations and one blanket to sleep on. Some of them were reported to be victims of the tsunami itself, with missing family members and lost homes. The media, both Western and Japanese, expressed astonishment that things couldn't be better coordinated than that. While facilities to meet their needs were finally installed, I recall how dumbfounded I was in hearing about their plight and the excruciatingly slow response of the government to do something about it.

In his 3/16 blog (<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/CTSOS/message/8828>) written shortly after the disaster, Higuchi states, "This is an accident that was bound to happen. TV and radio routinely refer to it as 'beyond expectations.' But when it comes to Big Science, it is wrong to use such a phrase. Unquestioning faith in our ability to control and exploit vast resources began in the era of oil, and it has continued into the era of nuclear power. Japan's big energy industries have put the pursuit of profit ahead of the pursuit of humanity. It is common knowledge that earthquakes bring tsunamis. Tokyo Electric Power failed to fully incorporate this knowledge into their reactor systems. So now we have to listen time and again to people calling this catastrophe 'beyond expectations.' ... There is no way the phrase 'beyond expectations' should be tossed around so mindlessly at a time like this."

As one who has "mindlessly" benefited from cheap, dependable energy for so long, there is a sense in which our present situation is "beyond expectations." The question now is, "What are we going to do about it?" There are no easy solutions to our dilemma. If we could guarantee its safety, nuclear power would be the cheapest and cleanest form of energy, but it is now abundantly clear that we cannot guarantee the avoidance of such

failures; and failures here are far more disastrous than they are with any other kind of electric generation. Thus, while electricity produced by nuclear plants has been touted as the cheapest alternative, when the cleanup and health costs are figured in, it's obvious that it becomes the most expensive form of energy even just from an economic point of view, not to mention the horrendous suffering that goes along with that. Alternative energies such as solar and wind are certainly worth pursuing, but they are for the most part undependable and so can only serve as supplements to our main sources. Thus, for the time being, we're stuck with fossil fuels as our main energy source. I personally think the role of CO2 in climate change has been considerably overestimated, but clearly further increases in greenhouse gasses, along with the accompanying carbon soot, etc., is not desirable.

I want to close by saying that we do have quite a dilemma on our hands, and so some sacrifices (as well as some compromises) will have to be made. I don't know all the answers to that, but I do say this in closing: whatever we do, the human rights of the workers who have to do the dirty work need to have top priority.

Next, Yuji Asaishi, Incorporated Association "Empowerment through Participation and Challenge" talked on **Empowerment through Participation and Challenge**. He talked on some Support Activities in the Great East Japan Earthquake. They had established an Incorporated Association "Empowerment through Participation and Challenge". The activities included "E-patch", "Manabi-no-Heya" in Likuzentakata City (The Room of Study Support

Then Taiki Myamoto, Iwate Prefectural University talked on **Disaster Assistance of Youth in Tohoku**. Iwate is the second largest prefecture in Japan, with a population of 1,300,000. The main activities are farming and fishery. Some of the words of people in Iwate include: we will accomplish recovery by all means; Please don't forget this disaster.

Marie Goto, Tohoku Fukushi University than talked on **Learning by my 3.11 experience**. She stressed the importance of the connections of people. She was at Sendai Station at the time and she shared the story until she got to her home. Then she talked about life after 3.11 and remembered the cooperation of families to get supplies. Her volunteer activities after 3.11 included: Cooperation volunteer with Kobe Gakuin University; Problem of the care of the heart of the victim. This includes that the wound of the heart that is not healed even if time passes, and the Importance of snuggling up to pain and sorrow; Activity about the Disaster prevention education. In Conclusion she stressed the value of "Natural daily life", and her appreciation to "Given life".

Takehiro Baba, Tohoku Fukushi University, shared his experiences and volunteer

experience.

Sayaka Kimura, Tohoku Gakuin University, said that we are responsible for the future. Her story started recollecting a phone call from the university classmate. He lived nearer to the coast. He said “The Fire department and the government office were washed away by Tsunami”. I regretted that I could just give light words to him saying “Do our best to overcome this”. So I became a Volunteer at the shelter. The activities included: Detection of the needs of minorities and matching between needs and resources/services; and discovery of key persons in areas. They needed to offer Care and support at the shelter; Establish a system of support; Secure employment for the disaster victims; Discover needs carefully; and Relationship building with the affected people.

We started “student organizations of disaster relief” with the Mission to help victims have hope and get a sense of security. Also to help and guide farmer’s recovery and to watch. They also recorded the memory of the earthquake, and told them to the next generation. We were working on identifying needs of minorities, and on connecting them to Non Profit Organizations which is working on disabled people and pregnant women. My role was listening to the story of people in the shelters. It was said that there are 1000 or more shelters in the areas I visited about 10 shelters on a day at the most.

There are five important Points: The first one is Support and care Management of the shelter, the management system, because there were a lot of gaps. The second is establishment of a system that performs continuous support. The third thing is securing employment of victims for stabilizing their life. The fourth is the discovery of the detailed needs and anxiety. Last, how to build a relationship with the affected areas. In considering the future of disaster prevention, this is a really important issue.

At the first the farmers we began to support were full-time farmers of strawberry. In farmland which was flooded about 150 cm by the tsunami, there were mud and rubble on the top of the greenhouses. After that, we kept scraping mud for about 5 months. More than a hundred Volunteers helped in total. And thanks to them, We harvested strawberries in the winter of the year of the earthquake.

The following year, I was involved in a memorial service in the district, and helped the ceremony of floating lanterns on the water. The district was the place damaged terribly. More than 300 people died, or are missing by the earthquake. I was sincerely honored that we were able to held the memorial service.

As a part of a university project, I wrote about the earthquake experience and took part in the publication of the book with many other people. In addition, we participated in workshops and the place to talk about the earthquake reconstruction, And we have listened to the opinions about earthquakes. Also, we listened to the disaster experience, and summarized in the booklet. I know the real voice of the citizens from the disaster area. I

want to support citizens' own independent-minded of " regional construction". Therefore I keep visiting that disaster area. And of course, from now on, I want to keep involved in the disaster area. In addition, I do not forget to leave a memory of the earthquake constantly, go and tell. And in the future, I want to take a role which can connect regions.

Next, Ms. Aki Yamanaka, Utsunomiya University described how she contributed to Fukushima by stock investment. They decided to go to the affected area first, then tried to find out what their needs were. She interviewed organizations also, in October 2011 in Ishinomaki (Miyagi Prefecture) , and in December with Fukushima Prefectural Hospitals Bureau (Fukushima city). The prefectural government department which controls the prefectural hospitals in Fukushima. We visited in order to hear health professions' opinions.

As a Project they took part in "Nikkei STOCK League", because they study management and economy. The Nikkei STOCK League seemed to be a project that meets peoples needs in Fukushima and also uses the strength of our seminar. The "Nikkei Stock League" is a stock study contest organized by Nikkei Inc. They construct a portfolio of an investment brand by thinking "How you would like to carry out the future of Japan". This contest encourages not short-time speculative investment but long term investment to companies that promote social values you believe in. We performed virtual investment to companies selected using the Internet , according to this philosophy.

Masahiko Jin, Tohoku Gakuin University, said he studied economics as a freshman of Tohoku Gakuin University, Sendai, Japan. I belonged to "volunteer station", a student volunteer group. We volunteer to do work like removing tiles, and helping fisheries.

Megumi Sato, shared some experiences of the two and a half years since the Great East Japan Earthquake. She talked on her life as an evacuee and on disaster reduction education she had done as a volunteer. She emphasized that connection with people was very important, and also discussed the future. There was then some general discussion. The Welcome Party was organized by Sakura Net

Session 3 : Education and Roles of Universities for Disaster Resilient Societies

This session started the second day and was chaired by Dr. Darryl Macer and Dr. Michiko Banba. Professor Dwikorita Karnawati, Professor in Engineering Geology and Disaster Risk Reduction, Vice Rector for Cooperation and Alumni, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia, talked on **University Social Responsibility for the Development of Resiliency in Disaster Prone Area in Indonesia.**

Gadjah Mada University has 56000 students and 4000 lecturers/researchers. The education is multi disciplinary (18 Faculties in Science & Tech, Engineering, Life Science, Humanity and Art). The research was multi and interdisciplinary (28 Research Centers &

10 Working Groups, including the WG in Disaster Risk Reduction and Resiliency – DR3). Research-based Student Community Services were embedded in the curricula as the compulsory subjects. 6000-9000 students every year were deployed in the community for 2 months community empowerment and development program (3 credits).

She described some problems in Disaster Risk Reduction & Resiliency, including: Socio-technical problems: Community has limited access to the research results; Capacity of the local community & government; Socio-cultural-economical conditions; Linkage of education/academic-community-local government-industry needs to be further strengthened; Scale effect & hierarchy: Scale of the problems/ disaster magnitude; Hierarchy levels, needs scale adjustment for policy framework and strategic approach. She discussed:

- Socio technical approaches in USR
- Applied research-based education & community service
- Address the local/ indigenous knowledge and technology
- Simple & low-cost
- Socio-engineering approach
- Social mapping: (existing capacity perception, expectation,
- Social intervention in development of designed of :
- Technology
- Community empowerment program
- University-community-government-industry partnership

Research-based education and community service was important for integration of research into learning program and community service. They also promoted research excellence (Interdisciplinary & three in one package).

Student Community Service helped public education for future generations, there was never ending communication and consultation. Public education at the stage of RESPONSE and REHABILITATION Towards MITIGATION was important. Implementation of community and cyber based landslide early warning system with crowd sourcing technology (Partner : Pacific Disaster Center – University of Hawai, US Pacific Commander & APDR3) was used. They had helped in the development of early warning systems in mining sites in Myanmar (partner : UMG Myanmar). There were also Youth Leadership Programs. University Social Responsibility (USR) should be embedded in the process of Education, Research and Community Services. USR should also be research based with Socio-Tech. approach. Transferring research products into practice is important. USR also need to address the indigenous knowledge

University-Community-Government-Industry Linkage needs to be further strengthened

Sam Johnson, Founder, Student Volunteer Army, New Zealand talked on **Disaster Assistance Activities by Youth**, describing the LBD1 experiences. He then invited people to join in a new LBD project on “**Mobilizing the Youth Voice for Disaster Preparedness: Youth progressing Hyogo Framework for Action 2015**”.

The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) is instigating a review of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HYA) - the inter-governmental document that has inspired the world to better prepare for disaster. The Special Representative of the Secretary General for the UNISDR, Margareta Wahlström, has identified the need for young people to have a strong voice in disaster preparedness. The Volunteer Army Foundation, based in Christchurch, New Zealand and born from the students who used social media to both mobilize and organize over 11,000 spontaneous volunteers to help meet community needs after the 2010 and 2011 earthquakes are building a targeted global youth campaign to prepare a framework for youth actions in disaster risk management, as a contribution to the Hyogo Framework review, – clearly identifying youth priorities and accountabilities for disaster risk reduction. The intention is to present it at the World Disaster Meeting in Japan in 2015.

Sam Johnson, the founder of the Student Volunteer Army and chair of the initial UNESCO Looking Beyond Disaster Youth Forum in Christchurch, together with other Foundation members and international colleagues have developed this concept note at the suggestion of Ms Wahlström. They are presently seeking feedback and support to progress the concept to reality and implementation.

Problem Statement: Young people – our future community and economic guardians- are currently disconnected with the development of the frameworks underpinning international disaster risk management, planning and implementation.

Solution: The creation of a global framework for youth actions on disaster risk management that can inform the development of global risk reduction frameworks and operational plans

Project Purpose and outcomes: The purpose of the project is to develop the solution to the problem by:

1. Engage everyday youth via global and grassroots networks to host conversations on disaster risk management (DRM) defined as “processes for designing, implementing, and evaluating strategies, policies, and measures to improve the understanding of disaster risk, foster disaster risk reduction and transfer, and promote continuous improvement in disaster preparedness, response and recovery practices, with the explicit purpose of

adjustment to increasing human security, well-being, quality of life, resilience, and sustainable development” .

2. Identify priorities and barriers for DRM services at community, local, national, regional and global levels.

3. Collectively, design a *Global Framework for Youth Actions on DRM* (GFYD) to present at the United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk in Japan in 2015 to inform *HFA2*.

Outcome statement: Youth have participated in and positively impacted on the development of future global level disaster risk reduction frameworks and targeted actions.

Background – UNISDR: The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) is the office of the United Nations that advocate for and action disaster risk reduction (DRR) initiatives. The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015 emerged from the World Conference on Disaster Reduction held in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan in 2005 to ‘explain, describe and detail the work required by governments, local authorities, international agencies, disaster experts and many others to reduce disaster losses’⁴. It is provided as a strategic and systematic approach to reducing our nations’ vulnerabilities and risks to hazards through five key priorities; 1) *Make Disaster Risk Reduction a Priority*, 2) *Know the Risks and Take Action*, 3) *Build Understanding and Awareness* 4) *Reduce Risk*, 5) *Be Prepared and ready to Act*. The HFA responds to the need for a comprehensive, integrated, multi-disciplinary approach to identifying and implementing disaster risk reduction measures and will be reviewed at the World Disaster meeting in Japan in 2015.

The Five priorities: *Youtube video explanation:*

http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=ph-HqI2Vn1Y

Further information: www.unisdr.org

Context: The *Synthesis Report of Government Consultations* show that, since 2007, governments have been steadily increasing progress in the implementation of the five priorities and the three strategic objectives of the HFA. However, progress is reported to be consistently lower in HFA priority 4: *reducing the underlying factors that create risk*. This was confirmed in the recent Fourth Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction held in Geneva.

The consultations show general support for the continuation of HFA, the agreed principles and the desire to build on the progress to date with HFA2. The Global Platform has led to a clear focus being placed on implementation and a call for an immediate start to develop targets and better monitor the reduction of risk and building of resilience.

⁴ UNISDR Summary on the Hyogo Framework for Action. <http://www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/hfa>

It is expected that the HFA2 will recognize the need to govern disaster risk reduction and resilience with clear responsibilities, enable local action, address climate risk and recognize a central role for science. Specific focus should be on addressing the causes of risk, including the roles and contributions of stakeholders and to develop targets and indicators to monitor the reduction of risk, to be led by UNISDR. Periodic review mechanisms will need to be established, including voluntary peer reviews. – Chairs Report⁵

Youth and grassroots communities play a pivotal role in assisting governments, non-governmental and private sectors, in implementing HFA and, importantly, in ensuring community priorities are not lost in high-level discussions. This, the ‘community’ aspect of governing disaster risk management, has gained very strong momentum at the Global Platform, signaling the need for collective voice, community monitoring and informed citizens who ask for stronger leadership on addressing the causes of risk.

Background: The Volunteer Army Foundation was formed to carry on the legacy of the remarkable student led response to the Christchurch earthquakes in 2010 and 2011. Students in New Zealand used social media to mobilize, organize, feed and water over 11,000 spontaneous student volunteers in the aftermath of the disaster, identifying community needs and helping their city. They have shared their experiences internationally both responding to and preparing communities for disasters, with particular involvement in the UNESCO Looking Beyond Disaster program. The Foundation specializes in youth engagement, community preparedness and service learning.

The networks developed through the UNESCO *Looking Beyond Disaster* program, British Council Global Changemakers, IAVE 10th World Youth Volunteering Conference, Google Big Top meeting on technology in a disaster and the St Gallen Leaders of Tomorrow provide the initial networks and avenues through which this project can be delivered. The Volunteer Army Foundation is governed by professional trustees and funded through a mix of charitable funding and corporate sponsorship.

Further information: www.volunteerarmy.org

Proposed Project Structure

<i>Project Legal structure</i>	Hosted under the Volunteer Army Foundation Charitable Trust
<i>Project Leader</i>	Sam Johnson (interim until formalized)
<i>Project base</i>	Volunteer Army Foundation HQ, Christchurch, New Zealand
<i>Project Team</i>	Global Coordinator Consultation leader

⁵ http://www.preventionweb.net/files/33306_chairssummarypostdraft1.4.pdf

	Campaign leader Outreach leader Ambassador leader Research coordinator Support team – volunteer interns
<i>Global Team:</i>	International team of 10-12 young leaders capable of leading consultations in their countries and of advising the development of the project.
<i>Partners</i>	Preliminary discussions have taken place with several leading international youth organisations that have expressed their interest in greater engagement and assistance. For example, the International Association for Volunteer Effort (IAVE), British Council Global Changemakers, St Gallen Symposium.
Ambassadors network	Youth Around the World who champion the cause and be involved.

Budget: The project will require cash and in-kind support that will be sought from private and public organisations.

Item	Draft Estimated Cost	Description
Project Team	US\$200,000	Global Coordinator and 5 x support staff, supported by volunteer interns.
Administration/ Overheads	US\$40,000	General Administration
Travel for Global Team	US\$60,000	Travel budget reflects the intention to allow the global team to represent the project at regional conversations, and attend the World Conference in 2015.
TOTAL	US\$300,000	

Timeline

Delivery Date	Stage	Responsibility
	<i>Planning Stage</i>	
June 28th	Project scoping and peer review completed	VAF, international youth leaders, advisors.
July 8-12th	<i>UNISDR Regional Platform Fiji:</i> host	VAF, pacific leaders,

	informal workshop with pacific leaders on this project to seek endorsement and funding input.	funders, UNISDR.
August 30th	Establish global team and draft work plan	Global Team.
September 30th	Work plan finalized	Project leader, interim Project coordinator
	Funding confirmed	Project leader
September-December '13	Regional consultation plans developed and major partnerships secured.	Global Team/ Project team
	Stage Two	
Early 2014	Prepare for consultations	All
May 2014	Round 1 consultations held and draft priorities developed	All
Mid-late 2014	Stage Three	
	Draft Framework prepared	Project team, Global team.
	Round 2 of consultations: review draft Framework and develop action plans for increased local impact and implementation	Project team, Global team,
Early 2015	Stage Four	
	Prepare for World Conference, and Children's Conference	Project Team, Global Team
	Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, Japan.	Project Team, Global Team
Mid 2015	Stage Five	
	Review Develop / distribute tool kits to help youth increase implementation and hold leaders to account for promises.	VAF + Global Team

Dr. Aiko Sakurai, Associate Professor, Kobe University talked on **The Great East Japan Earthquake and the Japanese Education Sector**. There were various impacts of Disasters on Education **including**: Direct Costs to Education; Physical damage to capital

assets and the cost of damage to school buildings, sporting facilities, books, computers, cooking centers, etc.; Cost of demolition and clearing of unsalvageable facilities; Indirect costs to education; Damage to the flow of services and the cost of education and sport facilities used as evacuation and relief centers; Additional transportation costs due to damaged roads; Loss of income to teachers; Other educational services disrupted; Secondary effects; Employment rates of the graduates; Promotion rate to higher education.

She described some damages in Education Sector in Ishinomaki, Miyagi Prefecture. Directly, Death among school children: 163 (50.6%) of 322 total students' casualties in Miyagi; Missing students: 19 (47.5%) of 40 of total missing students in Miyagi; Death of missing: 182 (29.5%) of 617 (nationally); Death of teachers:12; Destroyed schools: 10 out of 43 elementary schools 23.3%) in Ishinomaki) and 4 out of 21 junior high schools (19%) in Ishinomaki. 7.2 % (14/193) of total demolished schools in Japan.

In one case study from the Tsunami Affected Areas near Kazuma Elementary School in Ishinomaki, children made a Recovery Map Making Program in Ishinomaki. This involved 79 G4 students at Kazuma Elementary School, Ishinomaki-city, Miyagi Prefecture. The goals included: To make the children face their experiences of the disaster through walking around the school district where the reconstruction and recovery process is currently underway and to give them a chance to be involved proactively in a process of reconstruction; To keep records of the reconstruction process of the school district as a "map" of the community's ongoing reconstruction activities as well as for the school's educational program; To share the records with other Japanese and the rest of the world for future disaster prevention; Recovery Map Making Program in Ishinomaki; Reconstruction Map Making Program at Kazuma Elementary School.

Session 4 : Ethical Issues and Community Building in Disaster Recovery Process

This was chaired by Dr. Akiko Ishihara and Dr. Michiko Banba, Prof. Marlon Patrick P. Lofredo, Saint Paul's University, the Philippines talked on **Ethics and Disaster in the Philippines**. He discussed the ethics of disasters in general, and asked if a disaster natural or manmade. Because we are in the way of the water it is a disaster. If people were not there it would not be called a disaster. Ethicists have avoided applying the term ethics to natural terms. There are basic questions, like who to save, SALL + save all; OR SGNw – save the greatest number.

Signs in Manila on flooding to show the height. He discussed the politicalization of a disaster, people become indebted to politicians over life. Local mayors want to keep the squatters because they will vote for the mayors, so not to removed them. Blind faith...God will take care of me. The tagalog term "Ka loob" ethics is important, for extension of self. Help others for community and for self. He showed a group lifting a

house. It is difficult to recover from a typhoon because another one comes or monsoon rains, comes all the time.

In 2011 the Philippines was the world's most disaster-hit country with 50 documented natural disasters. In 2012 it was the third most disaster-prone country in the world (after Tonga and Vanuatu). It topped the list of countries with the highest mortality rate (2,360 people killed) due to natural disasters in 2012.

There were 363 natural Disasters from 1980 – 2010: No of people killed: 32,956; Average killed per year: 1,063. The cumulative number of people affected was 116,212,416. Average affected per year: 3,748,788; Economic Damage (US\$ X 1,000): 7,417,145; Economic Damage per year (US\$ X 1,000): 239,263

Next Prof. Akiko Ishihara, Kumamoto University, Japan talked on **Conflict transformation and peace-building in the affected areas by the TEPCO Fukushima 1st Nuclear Disaster**. She worked in Conflict Transformation (CT) and Peace building (PB). I work with people who were affected by the nuclear disaster which occurred following the Great Eastern Earthquake “CT and PB” usually work with civil wars, Japan-Korea-China relationship, etc. Why? is a “CT and PB” person working with the nuclear disaster? Example 1 was a Stakeholder Map (Conflict among Family Members). Example 2 was a Conflict between New Residents and Old Residents in Iwaki-city Peace is Not a state without war. Peace is a state in which people's human rights are fully respected. She also discussed a Conversation Workshop Using Circle Process.

Next Tetsuro Yoshida, Fukushima University discussed a **Study tour in Fukushima**, the Suta_Fuku Project. Fukushima nuclear accident raised many issues. He did a tour at Iwaki City, a dialog with fishermen. He discussed resident's motivation to next action. The Realities do not carry the media. There was a change to resources for Tourism. Chernobyl has become a tourist spot now. Then there was general Discussion

Session 5: Roles of Youth, Communities & Governments

Darryl Macer discussed Disaster Ethics and Building upon the Christchurch and Sendai Communiques. Then Dr. Achmad Subarkah Yuniarto, CEO of Schlumberger Indonesia, discussed **Beyond Sustainable Development Community Transformation and Participation of Private Sectors**. He discussed a Shifting Paradigm for Sustainable Development. Some key words included: Globalized, Uniformity, Individual, Specialization, Networked Local, Diversity, Collaboration, Resilience. He also discussed Ethics and Integrity Education, Health & Life, Quality Disaster, Crisis Management, Resources Management, Knowledge Management, Entrepreneurship, Economic Empowerment, Rooted Community, Networked Local, Diversity and Resilience. Participation of people should be promoted through Social Investment.

He discussed a Framework ... Reflection of Corporate Values ... Embedded in Business. Ethics and Integrity Education included Ethics and Governance; Connected to Business; Rooted in Local Community, Centered on People; Integrity: transparency & accountability; Collaborative, and Health and Life Quality. Knowledge Management Entrepreneurship included Economic Empowerment, Complementing, Not Replacing Government's Responsibility. Participation Through Social Investment was important Framework ... Reflection of Corporate Values ... Embedded in Business. Partnership and Collaboration includes Community, Government and CSO.

Transformation towards community's resilience development can be made through strengthening of local community capacity and global connectivity, and centered on people. Ethical, accountable, and collaborative social investments integrated to businesses may impact significantly on community transformation. Proper deployment of Industry's best practices and adapted science and technology are key enablers in accelerating transformation process

Benjamin Morris, UK talked on **Youth Perspectives on Disaster Management - Why we are here?**

Mohammad Haroon, Afghanistan talked on **Youth action in Afghanistan**

Mizan Bustanul Fuady, Kobe University talked on **Youth-based Disaster Risk Reduction Activities in Indonesia and Japan: Potential and Challenges for Start-up, Sustainability, and Development.**

Session 6: Progress reports of LBD1/LBD2 Action Plans and Working on Action Plan

This session included some results of action plans, and was chaired by Darryl Macer.

Muslihudin (Uli) Sharbinie, Indonesia talked on a Volunteer School in Disaster Area. He said that there is no exception that every child has right to have education. In theory, the state guarantees the right of children to education as outlined in the Constitution of 1945. However, in practice other facts prove that there are millions of children due to various barriers have not had access to education.

In general there are three main barriers, economic barriers, culture and geography. Economic barriers are community income levels that they are not able to finance their children's education. These conditions especially for orphans and those whose parents do not have a steady job. Cultural factors is a view to place education is not something that is important for children especially for women. There is a common view within the community that is no matter how high on level she will eventually return to the "kitchen". While geography factor is a long distance from residential to schools as well as dwellings geography prone to natural disasters such as earthquakes, hurricanes, floods and landslides.

To overcome these obstacles, in 2012 the Diva Tunas Bangsa Foundation (Yayasan Diva Tunas Bangsa) opened Diva Tunas Bangsa Vocational High School. The opening of that institution has been helping rural children gain an education so they can be equal with other children and in turn forward their future will be brighter.

The opening of the school is still facing problems, to mention there are two main problems, namely the cost for children who can not afford and orphans, operating costs and efforts to ensure the safety of students as a place where the school is located is an area prone to earthquakes and disasters, especially hurricanes. In 2012 in the local area has occurred landslides and hurricanes and resulting in loss of property and lives.

Therefore, special efforts are needed so that the continuity of education and children's safety could be guaranteed. Alternative is to do with foster parents and to seek training to mitigate the negative impact of natural disasters.

Sarita Worravitudomsuk talked on **Into the nature and shared values**. This was an Action Plan from Looking Beyond Disaster (LBD2). The plan included activities including Farming, Local food, Shojin cooking, Workshops, Tea picking day trip, River cleaning and Disaster preparedness Practice. There was also an environmental Workshop by Satish Kumar

Rimesh Khanal, Nepal introduced the YPA7 event on behalf of the other Nepalese participants. The **Seventh International Youth Peace Ambassador Training Workshop (YPA7)** will be held 19-25 January 2014 in Kathmandu and Lumbini, Nepal.

Kengo Naruta and Yuta Hayashi, University of Hyogo, Japan talked on **Volunteer Activities of the students of University of Hyogo**. LAN (Leaders' Active Network) is a volunteer group running by students. We will be the team which could help many kinds of people. We have some advisers who are working for disaster research. The University of Hyogo dispatches Student Volunteers 6 times for disaster affected areas. They also held symposium for volunteers in affected areas, including Tohoku. They also held a symposium with students, did advertising in school festivals, with local people. They also publish LAN TIMES. We supporting farming projects and try to sell the products made in Tohoku area. Also connect with another youth groups and Support for disaster affected area together.

Teguh Heriyanto talked on Marine Ecosystem as a Sink for Carbon Dioxide. He is a Student of Fisheries and Marine Science Faculty, University of Riau, 28133- Pekanbaru, Indonesia. Global warming remains a current issue and everyone always discusses it everywhere. Most people had felt the side effect. It happened due to the increasing of greenhouse gas emissions to atmosphere, related to the increasing of public demand to fuel. A lot of people have found the way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. One of them is protecting environment and reforestation. Scientific data shows that marine ecosystem has

a big potential as carbon sinks. One of them is Mangrove ecosystem.

Dumai is one of locations in Indonesia which has mangrove forest ecosystem. But not many people have awareness to protect mangrove forest ecosystem in this area. It occurs due to the lack of public understanding to mangrove's function in carbon dioxide reduction. Therefore, increasing of community involvement, awareness and participation need to be done, especially to young people in the communities.

Coastal education is one of the ways to implemented Action Plan in workshop and seminar format, this program consist of Mangrove orientation, planting of mangrove seeds, controlling of mangrove forest condition. This program had raised the knowledge, awareness and motivation of young people to protect mangrove forest in their area.

Achmad Wildan, Undergraduate Student of Diponegoro University, Indonesia talked on **Mangrove Ecosystems can reduce the Impact of a Tsunami**. Indonesia is a country that has a high level of vulnerability to the threat of natural disasters. The Indonesian archipelago is located at the confluence of three tectonic plates (triple junction plate), that is Indo-Australian plate which is relatively moving to the north ,and the Eurasian to the south and the Pacific plate to the westward. Two frequent natural disasters which often happen in Indonesia in the last decade are earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Major earthquakes followed by a tsunami devastated the city of Aceh in 2004, followed by the earthquake in 2006, Bengkulu earthquake in 2007, Tasikmalaya earthquake in 2009, the Padang earthquake in 2009, the earthquake that rocked Aceh in 2011, and some earthquakes that happened in 2012 and 2013 with different threat levels.

Mangrove forests are considered as effective ways in reducing the impact of tsunamis. So mangrove planting must be planned around the coastal areas, with the purpose to withstand tsunami waves. This is based on the fact that some areas affected by large tsunamis had relatively little impact due to the mangrove forest. But some also showed that at certain levels the mangrove forest can not withstand the amount of energy and height of the tsunami, mangroves will be damaged and consequently join the areas swept away by a tsunami, so the impact is more severe. Surely it is a challenge for the scientists to prove whether the effects of mangroves could be beneficial in reducing the effects of tsunami.

Morenike Olufon, Nigeria described her Youth Peace Ambassador (YPA) Action Plan that was to hold the **Second Youth Awareness Seminar** in Coventry, United Kingdom. The aim of the seminar is to inform youth about YPA programs and other national and international projects which youth can partner with to ensure development and peace in their respective communities of residence or origin. The second Youth Awareness Programme is prompted as a result of the success of the first Youth Awareness Seminar held in March, 2013, in Coventry, UK, where 38 youth registered to become active in their community of residence or in UNESCO youth programmes. It was planned to be held in

October, 2013.

Anggita Putri Chaerani, Reynaldo Krissantha Azarya, Muthiah, Rashif Arka, Indonesia, talked on **Indonesian Greenaction Forum “A Green Pathway for Sustainable Environment”**. Indonesian Greenaction Forum is a dynamic social networking forum offering a range of possibilities for engaging youth in order to advance their awareness, role and commitment in environmental conservation and protection. Our planet is suffering due to many environmental problems that may affect people, societies, and ecosystems. These problems can result in major consequences for everyone’s daily life.

As far as we concerned, every one ought to do something for environmental protection and that’s why we initiated to created this Indonesian Greenaction Forum. The general objective is to engaging active and passionate youth to advance their environmental awareness, role, action plan and commitment in environmental conservation. The specific objectives are:

to broaden knowledge and mutual understanding regarding environmental issues globally especially in Indonesia;

to exchange and share environmental information in Indonesia including best practices between members of Indonesian Greenaction Forum nationally and internationally;

to provide a environmental networking forum by cooperating with national and international organizations and a voice for children and youth in achieving a sustainable environment through their greenactions.

This organization will involve more than 500 children and youth from Indonesia. They must be active and passionate people that do action plan, role, and commitment capably. Partners include: TUNZA Eco-generation, Seoul-South Korea, UNESCO Jakarta, Eubios Ethics Institute. Indicators of success include: Environmental problem in Indonesia will be reduced especially in place that Indonesian Greenaction Forum events were held; Indonesian Greenaction Forum becomes increasingly recognized; Amount of people included in our events increasing.

The Indonesian Greenaction Forum was awarded a UNESCO Youth-led Initiative Grant Scheme 2013. We already have a partnership with TUNZA eco-generation that they will support us with promotional goods. Some projects include: Rhino Food Garden Conservation in National Park of Way Kambas, Lampung – Sumatra; Coastal Peace Park in Dumai-Riau, Sumatra; Representing IGaF in 6th UNEP TUNZA SEAYEN Meeting and The United Nations High Level Panel on Post 2015 Development Agenda and promotion of IGAF’s Eco-projects at Nusa Dua, Bali; Srikandhi Trash Bank, Semarang – Central Java; Manggarai Green Ambassador, Jakarta – Java; “Because We Have Only One Earth” – Essay Competition, Padang – West Sumatra; Agroforestry Education, Jepara – Central Java; Conservation through Education and Empowering the Local Community,

Gorontalo-Sulawesi.

There was general discussion and Working on New Action Plan and Networking, while also touring around the city of Kobe to see the recovery site from the Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake.

Session 7: Working on Action Plan and Networking and Practice Presentation of draft action plans and Workshop

This was chaired by Dr. Darryl Macer and Dr. Michiko Banba. Salvador Cantellano and Owen Novello, Australia gave a review of the website and Digital film-making for Looking Beyond Disaster. The website was developed and grew out of LBD1 and LBD2. All could participate and share information.

Session 8: International Cooperation to Support Disaster Victims was organized by CODE, and participatory activities were organized by Masamichi Yoshitsubaki, head of the secretariat, CODE, Chiaki Okamoto, and Tomohiko Ueno, staff, CODE.

Session 9: Action Plans was chaired by Dr. Darryl Macer, Dr. Michiko Banba and Dr. Dwikorita Karnawati. Closing Remarks were given by Dr. Teruo Shinmen, Vice President, University of Hyogo.

The St. Paul's University faculty members presented LBD4 plans. Dr. Wahyu Wilopo, UGM, Indonesia and Dr. Agung Setianto, UGM, Indonesia presented the plans for Looking Beyond Disaster Forum (LBD5) in September 2014 in Yogyakarta. Dr. Darryl Macer, American University of Sovereign Nations, USA introduced the LBD programs and follow-up. All youth and their teams made final presentations. Certificates will be issued, and general issues for follow-up will be discussed. **The plans included:**

Children focused

Ms. Umayra Priyanto, Mr. Surya Adhi Kurnia Bhakti (Indonesia) - Helping Homeless Kids

Education

Mr. Ari Fakhrus Sanny, Ms. Nora Evriani, (Indonesia), Ms. Sayoko Murakami (Japan) - Child Disaster Awareness for School and Communities (CDASC) and Forecasting Disaster

Mr. Benjamin Morris (Wales) - Educating Refugees on Disaster and Safety Procedures

Mr. Muslihudin (Uli) Sharbinie (Indonesia) - Volunteer School in Disaster Area

Ms. Shanti Lasminingsih, Mr. Dhia Octa Dessandhya Aggaputra, Mr. Deni Welfin, Mr. Rashif Arka Muhammad (Indonesia) - Public Education for Children on Landslide Mitigation in Yogyakarta

Mr. Takehiro Baba, Mr. Uda Naoto, Ms. Niki Seira, Mr. Kengo Naruta, Ms. Mayu Watanabe, (Japan) - Disaster Reduction Education

Environment

Mr. Teguh Heriyanto, Mr. Fernando Setiawan Sihotang (Indonesia) - Mangrove Communication Media

Events

Mr. Diwas Chaulagain, Mr. Rimesh Khanal, Mr. Bibek Adhikari, Ms. Bijayata Maharjan, Mr. Dibakar Babu Bhattarai, Ms. Deepa Maharjan, Ms. Dolma Lama (Nepal) - Nepal National LBD Forum

Mr. Aziz Ibrahim Adibowo, Ms. Lintang Gustika Paratu, Ms. Anhdina Ratri Aryani, Ms. Almira Elmida Kustari (Indonesia) - Founding KRI (Disaster Volunteer Community of Indonesia - Komunitas Relawan Indonesia) and Holding a Youth Disaster Festival in Yogyakarta

Mr. Marlon Patrick Lofredo, Mr. Dino Ticar Tordesillas, Mr. Chadwick B. Tan (The Philippines) - Organizing LBD4 in Philippines

Dr. Prof. Ir. Dwikorita Karnawati, Dr. Wahyu Wilopo, Dr. Agung Setianto (Indonesia) - Organizing LBD5 in Yogyakarta

Mr. Sasaki Akihiko (Japan) LBD3 photographs and video

Tourism

Ms. Anggita Putri Chaerani, Ms. Erwina Salsabila, Mr. Reynaldo Krissantha Azarya (Indonesia) - Reviving Tourism to Mt. Merapi

Mr. Kawakami Sho (Japan) - Tour sharing the memories of the great Hanshin earthquake in 1995

Mr. Yoshida Tetsuro (Japan) - Tour to Chernobyl and Feedback on Nuclear Disasters for Japan

Media

Mr. Achmad Wildan, Ms. Emilia Rizky Ekanandya Lakzmi, Ms. Arfika Pertiwi Putri (Indonesia) - The Role of Mass Media for Disaster Management

Ms. Eileen Claire Macapagal, Ms. Cheryll Angeline B. Serrano, Mr. Ian P. Mangosing, Ms. Mary Grace Ver, Mr. Justin David (the Philippines) - Life: Before and After Disaster Network making

Mr. Miyamoto Taiki, Mr. Iwasaki Hirotaka (Japan) - The Network for Disaster Reduction and Recovery

Mr. Koike Hirotaka, Mr. Mizan B.F. Bisri (Japan) - Volunteer Group Foundation for Students and Collaboration with Kobe RMC: An Action Plan

Mr. Yuji Aasishi, Mr. Masahiko Jin, Mr. Genta Nakano, Ms. Aki Yamanaka (Japan), Mr. Ari Fakhrus Sanny (Indonesia) - Raising Funds for LBD Action for Disasters

Policy

Mr. Mohammad Haroon (Afghanistan) - Towards a National Framework for Disaster Management

Ms. Morenike Olufon (Nigeria) - Laws to Help us Deal with Disasters?

Youth Exchange

Ms. Akiko Ishihara, Dr. Michiko Banba, Ms. Megumi Saito (Japan) - Exchange Tour - Fukushima Youth to Nagasaki/Minamata

Ms. Marie Goto, Ms. Yamanaka Aki, Ms. Takemoto Natsumi (Japan) - Changing Indifference to Interest

8. Conclusions

The outcomes of LBD3 included greater efforts aimed at saving lives and reducing the suffering from disasters and greater multidisciplinary cooperation in disaster management. There were many examples of persons giving hope in concrete ways for recovery of communities from disasters. Further efforts should be made to support youth-led projects to be implemented in different countries. There was development of evaluation and fund raising skills among participants. Persons could learn lessons from the rapid recovery in Kobe after 1995. The persons also could better examine the psychosocial issues and challenges of community rebuilding. Governments were urged to help set the social and the policy structures ready for rapid response to disasters. The participants agreed to continue to follow up on recommendations on information flow in disasters; youth resilience, rebuilding communities and disaster response expressed in the Christchurch and Sendai Communiqués of LBD1 and LBD2. LBD3 continued to strengthening the global network of young people across the world empowered to share experiences and exchange ideas on disaster and community.

There was a Farewell party organized by Sakura Net. The next day a half Day Trip to Awaji Island to visit "Nojima Fault Preservation Museum" (This fault was made by the 1995 Great Hanshin earthquake).

AUSN Certificate in Community and Peace

The forum can also count as 2 credits towards AUSN Certificate in Community and Peace (and implementing the action plan presented and/or developed at LBD3 will count as a further 2 credits for another course).⁶ Students who wish to gain the credit for attendance of this course should complete the assignment provided at the end of the Forum, for the credit of the course "Principles of Disaster Prevention". Students may still wish to

⁶ <http://americanuniversitysovereignnations.com/certificate-programs/community-and-peace/>

watch the on-line course. The course description reads: “This course considers the prevention, management and community recovery from disasters. Disasters are increasingly frequent from many causes, and communities can work together to overcome them. The course will review activities of the ongoing Youth Looking Beyond Disaster (LBD) program, and compare roles of volunteers and governments, and the infrastructures that can enhance the recovery from disaster. The course will review principles used in different cultures to prevent disasters and methods used to recover from them. It will evaluate activities that will be effective for community action that will build community resilience together by reducing the risk before, providing better relief during, and recovering rapidly after a disaster. There will be discussion of how to recognize the enormous human and developmental costs of natural disasters, and the causative factors; effective disaster risk reduction; disaster mitigation technologies and infrastructure; the roles of youth networks in recovery from disaster, and examples from different countries and of different disasters.”

Organisers

The organisers were the Education Center for Disaster Reduction at the University of Hyogo, Eubios Ethics Institute, and American University of Sovereign Nations (AUSN), in cooperation with Sakura-Net, and Fullbright Academy of Law, Peace and Public Health.

The current LBD action plans, profiles of participants and some reports of the results, along with general objectives of the LBD forum and recommendations are available on the Eubios Ethics Institute website http://www.eubios.info/youth_looking_beyond_disaster