

Disaster Prevention Seminar for People with Disabilities
～ Acting on the slogan “Leave no one behind” (SDGs) ～
Kanagawa Institute of Technology (神奈川工科大学)
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Disaster Risk Reduction for women with disabilities **— focusing on gender inclusive accommodation**

災害時における障害女性への配慮や支援の課題について
～ 熊本地震の経験から ～



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自己紹介：Self-introduction



1958年6月16日 熊本市生まれ

Born on June 16, 1958 in Kumamoto-city, Japan

1988年 脊髄腫瘍の摘出手術後、両下肢麻痺となる・・・(30歳)

In 1988, I got paraplegic after spinal tumor operation

1990年-1991年

ダスキン障害者リーダー派遣研修で、ロサンゼルス、バークレーなどで、
自立生活運動、米国障害者差別禁止法 (ADA=the Americans with disabilities Act)
の法制定過程や障害を持つ子どもたちの教育現場について学ぶ。

1990 through 1991

Studied abroad in US as a trainee of Duskin Scholarship Program.
Mainly focused on Independent Living Movement and Program,
how the ADA has been established, and inclusive education of
children with disabilities.



帰国後、1991年12月に熊本市で仲間たちと
「自立支援センター ヒューマンネットワーク熊本」
を立ち上げ、事務局次長として活動を開始する。

After coming back from US, my colleagues with disabilities and I established Independent Living Center “Human Network Kumamoto” in Dec. of 1991.

障害女性の複合的差別や課題解決のため、フェミニストカウンセリングについても学び始める。
I started learning about Feminist Counselling to cope with the issues of women with disabilities.

1996年 DPI(障害者インターナショナル)日本会議の常任委員となる
In 1996, appointed as one of the board members

1997年 熊本県議会議員補欠選挙で当選。以後、4期17年間、県議として活動。
In 1997, elected as one of the members of Kumamoto Prefectural Assembly for 17 years.

2014年 前任の三澤了議長の死去により、DPI日本会議の初めての女性の議長となる。
現在、常任委員27名中11名が女性に。

In 2014, appointed as the first female chairperson of DPI Japan after the sudden death of the former chairperson, Mr. Satoru Misawa.

Currently, 11 board members are female out of 27 members.



DPI (Disabled Peoples' International) 日本会議とは *DPI Japan*

DPI was organized in Canada in 1981 aiming to achieve full participation and equality of persons with disabilities all over the world. DPI Japan is the branch organization in Japan.

Our slogans are **Voice of our own** and **Nothing about us without us**.

1981年にカナダで誕生した障害当事者による世界的NGO。障害者の社会参加の拡大と平等を目指し国際的運動を行う。DPI日本会議は日本での活動団体。活動指針は、**Voice of our own（われら自身の声）、Nothing about us without us!（私たち抜きに私たちのことを決めないで！）**

1. 活動の三本柱 (Three main activities)

- ①障害当事者の運動 「われら自身の声(Voice of our own)」
Activities by persons with disabilities based on
"Voice of our own"
- ②障害の種別を超えて活動(精神・知的・身体・難病・発達障害、他)
Activities across any disabilities (Persons with psychosocial disabilities,
intellectual disabilities, physical disabilities and others)
- ③障害者の人権獲得運動
Realizing human rights of persons with disabilities

2. 8つの部会(8 sub-committees)

- ①地域生活(Independent Living in communities) ②バリアフリー(Accessibilities)
- ③権利擁護(Advocacy) ④インクルーシブ教育(Inclusive education)
- ⑤障害女性(Women/girls with disabilities)
- ⑥雇用労働・所得保障(Employment/Income security)
- ⑦国際協力(Overseas cooperation)
- ⑧尊厳生(Securing life with dignity)

Kumamoto Castle collapsed (倒壊した熊本城)





Crushed houses in
Mashiki-machi
(益城町の倒壊家屋)



People were scared and stayed outside
(損壊した家屋から逃げ出した人々)

Quite a lot of people chose to stay in cars
(避難所や損壊した家ではなく車中泊を選んだ人も多かった)

**Kumamoto
Earth
Quake
happened
on April 14
in 2016**



Evacuation Shelters were crowded(避難所はどこも過密状態)





Shelters with partitions
and without partitions

パーティションの無いシェルターと
パーティションが設置されたシェルター



Damage by Kumamoto Earthquake (Inside Kumamoto Prefecture)

熊本地震の被害状況(県内)



Up to Oct. 15, 2018
2018年10月15日時点

Human damage(人的被害):

- Death caused by earthquake: 50

地震による直接的死者数

- Earthquake related Death: 214

地震関連の死者数

- Injured People : 2,736

負傷者数

Housing Damage(建物の倒壊):

- Building and houses(ビル、住宅): 197,577

Women and girls with disabilities who were in difficulties (困難に遭った障害女性や少女):

Case 1: After the first big Kumamoto Earthquake, I moved to the shelter at the nearest district office. It was so crowded and no officers gave any attention to me. I felt it must be difficult to use wheelchair accessible bathroom safely and cleanly and I could not help going back to my house although after shakes were continuing.

熊本地震の発災後、最寄りの区役所の避難所に行ったが、人でごった返す中、職員も対応することなく、これでは車椅子の私は障害者用トイレは安心して使えない、もしくは不衛生だろうと判断し、余震が続く中、自宅に戻らざるをえなかった。



Women and girls with disabilities who were in difficulties (困難に遭った障害女性や少女):

Case 2: My daughter with intellectual disability was in danger of sexual abuse while I was away from her for obtaining daily supply at shelter. In the unusual situation, women, girls and children with disabilities were in high risk of assault.

私の娘は知的障害がある。私が避難所で、日用品の配給のため娘と離れている間に、彼女は性的被害に遭いそうになった。非日常の中、障害のある女性、少女、子どもたちの性的被害の危険性は高い。



Women and girls with disabilities who were in difficulties (困難に遭った障害女性や少女):

Case 3: I have psychosocial disability and raising two children with autism. After the earthquake happened, my condition got worse and it was hard to take care of children because the nursery was closed caused by the earthquake attack.

私は精神障害があり、二人の自閉症の子どもを育てている。熊本地震の後、私の体調が厳しくなった。地震のため保育園が休園となり、子どもを預けることができず、子どもの世話が難しくなった。



UN Convention of Rights for Persons with Disabilities(CRPD)

Concluding observations on the initial report of Japan stipulates...

(障害者権利条約の対日審査後の総括所見では・・・)

Article 6 Women and girls with Disabilities (第6条 障害女性と少女)

- (a) Adopt effective and specific measures to ensure equality and prevent multiple and intersectional forms of discrimination against women and girls with disabilities in its gender equality policies, and mainstream a gender perspective into its disability-related legislation and policies;

ジェンダー平等政策において、障害女性や少女の平等を保障し、複合的・交差的差別を防止するための効果的かつ具体的な手段を講じること。そして、障害関連の政策や法律にジェンダーの視点をメインストリーム化すること。



UN Convention of Rights for Persons with Disabilities(CRPD) Concluding observations on the initial report of Japan stipulates...

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Article 6 Women and girls with Disabilities (第6条 障害女性と少女)

(b) Take measures to **empower women and girls with disabilities**, ensuring that all their human rights and fundamental freedoms are equally protected, and including their **effective participation** in the design and implementation of these measures.

障害女性と少女がエンパワメントできるよう、彼女たちの人権と基本的な自由が(他の者と)同じように平等に守られるための手段を講じること。そして、これらの手段を計画し実施する際には、**障害女性や少女たちの効果的な参画を保障する**ものであること。





UN Convention of Rights for Persons with Disabilities(CRPD)

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Article 11 Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies

(第11条 危険な状況及び人道上の緊急事態)

(a) Amend the Basic Act on Disaster Management to reinforce the rights of persons with disabilities to privacy and non-discrimination, including the provision of reasonable accommodation, and with regard to issues related to disaster prevention and reduction and situations of risk and humanitarian emergency;

危険な状況及び人道上の緊急事態において、災害対策基本法によって障害者のプライバシーや差別を受けない権利の行使を確保し、防災や減災に関連して合理的配慮を実施すること。

(b) Ensure that shelters, temporary housing and other services provided in situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies are accessible and disability-inclusive, **taking into account age and gender**;

危険な状況及び人道上の緊急事態における避難所、仮設住宅、その他のサービスについては、利用可能であり、障害インクルーシブであり、年齢やジェンダー(性差)を考慮して行われること。

Issues to be considered

► In the emergency period the accessible and reasonable environments could be easily collapsed into the inaccessible and inconvenient environments. Under those circumstances, for persons who have faced multiple difficulties to speak out and request their needs even in the normal period, especially for women with disabilities, it is quite hard to ask and call for their serious and earnest needs. Therefore, inclusive disaster risk schemes for women with disabilities is essential.

災害時は、それまで多くの人たちが声をあげつくってきた環境が、いとも簡単にバリアフルな社会に逆戻りさせられてしまう。そして日常的に声を上げにくい人たち、特に困難が重複しやすい障害のある女性をはじめとした複合的な困難を抱える人たちが、緊急で切実な声さえ上げられない状況を考慮し、支援や救援の仕組みを作っておくことが重要である。



- ▶ For Disaster Risk Reduction, government agencies should keep the information not only on the persons with disabilities who receive services on daily-base but also on the persons with disabilities who do not need daily-base services or who have not reached to the services yet.

防災・減災のためには、行政は日常的にサービスを受けている障害者だけではなく、サービスは受けていない障害者やサービスが必要でありながら何らかの事情で受けていない人について情報を得ておく必要がある。

- ▶ Evacuation shelters and centers should accommodate persons with disabilities in terms of relief supply, building accessibilities, and so on. Especially, the advanced training of disability awareness and gender awareness to the officials and volunteers is definitely important in order to realize appropriate and reasonable support for persons with disabilities.

一時的避難所は、建物の構造も救援物資の支給においても、アクセシブルである必要がある。特に、自治体職員やボランティアが、障害のある人を適切かつ合理的にサポートするためには、障害理解やジェンダー多様性への理解を深めるための高度な研修を受けておく必要である。



- ▶ For Disaster Risk Reduction for women with disabilities, it is crucially important for women's policies and services to include and cover the issues of women with disabilities in both normal period/emergency period. Moreover, planning process of DRR policies in the local and national committees should include women with disabilities.

障害女性に関する防災・減災においては、通常時あるいは緊急時における女性政策に、障害女性の課題やニーズについても含め、認識しておくことが極めて重要である。さらには、国、地方自治体での防災・減災計画が議論される委員会に、障害のある女性の参加を確保する必要がある。

- ▶ Imagination and flexibility to diversity is key to the DDR for persons with various needs and identities including women/girls with disabilities.

多様性への想像力と柔軟性こそが、障害女性や少女を含む多様性を持つ人たちの防災・減災への鍵となる。

So far, thank you for your attention!



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