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論文題目	Decomposing and restructuring women's disaster vulnerability through their voices: Case studies from rural and urban Afghanistan (現地の声に基づいた女性の災害脆弱性の概念の分解と再構築：アフガニスタンの地方部と都市部のケーススタディ)		
<p>(論文内容の要旨)</p> <p>The main aim of this dissertation is to understand women's disaster vulnerability in Afghanistan, examine the results within the theoretical frameworks of gender, and propose recommendations for disaster prevention policy in the country. In particular, the study identifies the factors which contribute to women's vulnerability pre-disaster and post-disaster. Focus groups were carried out in both rural and urban communities before and after the conduction of a disaster education program by a non-profit organization. The study applies Grounded Theory (GT) and Interpretive Structural Modeling (ISM) in order to identify, understand and map the inter-relationship between vulnerability factors identified, as well as to analyze the overall effect of the disaster education program in both communities. The dissertation contains seven chapters described in more detail below. Chapter 1-3 present the introduction, literature review and methodology of the study, respectively. Chapters 4-6 discuss the main results of the study, and Chapter 7 presents the conclusions and recommendations.</p> <p>Chapter 1 introduces the study problem and background, and presents the research aims and objectives. Many studies show that disasters do not affect people equally. In particular, the number of female victims in disasters around the world higher than for men. This is the case of Afghanistan, a developing country, with relatively low capacity to cope with natural disasters. Due to long term civil war there are scant reports and no academic studies that investigate the vulnerability of Afghan women in disasters. Thus, the main aim of this study is to understand women's disaster vulnerability in Afghanistan and to propose recommendations for an engendered disaster management policy in the country.</p> <p>Chapter 2 introduces the concept of vulnerability and a detailed review of the literature on gender studies and gender issues in disasters from around the world. Furthermore, it discusses research approaches used in gender studies, and in particular discusses the applicability of Focus Groups (FGs) for data collection, and Grounded Theory (GT) and Interpretive Structural Modeling (ISM) for data analysis. The use of these two last methods combined is an original contribution of this study.</p> <p>Chapter 3 describes the methodology of the study, which included a review of the literature and field data collection in rural and urban areas of Afghanistan through the use of segregated focus groups with Afghan women, men, and disaster management authorities in two different time periods (in January and November 2017). The second field visit was done after the conduction of a disaster education training program by a non-profit organization at the same communities. The use of GT for coding and categorizing vulnerability factors, and the use of ISM for</p>			

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<p>the stratification of factors identified is explained.</p> <p>Chapter 4 presents the vulnerability factors of rural Afghan women pre- and post-disaster. The study found that disaster education and cultural issues are main factors of vulnerability. The application of ISM helped to stratify and clarify inter-factor effects, and confirmed the importance of cultural issues for rural women. For example, due to the lack of female teachers (and budget for this), women and young girls are marginalized from education, and need to travel outside the community to find health clinics with female doctors. The lack of protective measures and infrastructure were found to be key contributing factors increasing exposure and risk pre-disaster. The lack of road infrastructure, evacuation shelters, access to drinking water and health facilities greatly increased women's vulnerability post-disaster.</p> <p>Chapter 5 discusses the vulnerability factors of urban Afghan women pre- and post-disaster. Disaster education and cultural issues are the main factors of vulnerability. The findings were similar to those for rural women, however, cultural issues play a somewhat lesser role. Urban women and men are more dependent on government authorities, and less cooperative with them as compared to the rural group. The application of ISM helped identify new interfactor effects, and the stratification confirmed the lower importance of cultural issues for urban women, and also showed that there was less concern regarding protection measures and infrastructure, although the urban women recognized the need to maintain clean ditches and canals to avoid urban flooding.</p> <p>Chapter 6 presents the findings of the second field trip after the application of a disaster education program. The program helped to increase awareness, knowledge and disaster preparedness of rural and urban women and men, at least in the short term, with a higher impact on rural women. The rural community took initiatives to secure drinking water by digging a well, and build an evacuation shelter and one-room health clinic. Overall, the factors of vulnerability identified in this study are in agreement with past studies, among them the need for disaster education. However, past studies have not addressed the specific need for segregated arrangements for women and men and the implications this has both logistically and financialy.</p> <p>Chapter 7 concludes and summarizes the results obtained in this paper, and formulates recommendations for an engendered disaster prevention policy in Afghanistan.</p>			

