Nursing Contribution to Implement Sendai Framework of Disaster Risk Reduction

World Society of Disaster Nursing
Japan Association of Nursing Academics
Struggling for Implementing Priorities of SFDRR into Practice, Education and Research by World Society of Disaster Nursing and Japan Society of Disaster Nursing

Hiroko Minami
Head of International Committee of Japan Disaster Nursing
About 1500 members
Establishment of an international society of disaster nursing has been required, to promote international academic exchange and collaborative research.
WSDN aims to contribute to the health and welfare of people through promotion of international academic exchanges and collaborative research of disaster nursing, and systematization of disaster nursing knowledge and practice.

Activities

1. Conduct a conference aiming for academic exchanges.
2. Facilitate an International collaborative research.
3. Develop a domestic and international network of disaster nursing.
4. Other activities deemed related to disaster nursing.

Conference

| The 1st WSDN | Chairperson       | Hiroko Minami          |
|              | Country           | Japan                  |
|              | Scheduled date    | January 9-10,2010      |

| The 2nd WSDN | Chairperson       | Donna Mead             |
|              | Country           | Wales,United Kingdom   |
|              | Scheduled date    | August 23-24,2012      |

| The 3rd WSDN | Chairperson       | Dr. Xiuhua Li          |
|              | Country           | China                  |
|              | Scheduled date    | June 21-22,2014        |

| The 4th WSDN | Country           | Indonesia              |
|              | Scheduled date    | 2016                   |
World Society of Disaster Nursing

Japan
1. Aich Medical University College of Nursing
2. Chubu University
3. Fukuoka University Faculty of Medicine School of Nursing
4. Fukuyama Heisei University Faculty of Nursing Department of Nursing
5. Hyogo University of Health Sciences Faculty of Nursing
6. Ibaraki Christian University
7. International University of Health and Welfare School of Nursing and Rehabilitation Science at Odawara Department of Nursing
8. Japan Society of Disaster Nursing
9. Jichi Medical University School of Nursing
10. Jobu University School of Nursing
11. Kochi Women’s University Faculty of Nursing
12. Konan Women’s University Faculty of Nursing and Rehabilitation
13. Kure University
14. Kyoto Tachibana University
15. Kyoto University Graduate School of Medicine Major of Health Science
16. Meio University
17. Mejiro University Faculty of Nursing
18. Mie Prefectural College on Nursing
19. Niigata College of Nursing
20. Niigata University Faculty of Medicine School of Health Science
21. Niigata University of Health and Welfare
22. Okayama University
23. Saitama Medical University
24. Showa University School of Nursing & Rehabilitation sciences Department of Nursing
25. Siebold University on Nagasaki
26. St. Mary’s College
27. The Japanese Red Cross Hiroshima College of Nursing
28. The University of Tokushima Faculty of Medicine School of Health Science Major in nursing
29. Tokyo Healthcare University
30. University of KinDAI Himeji Department of Nursing
31. University of Hyogo
32. Yokohama City University Medical Studies Collage of Nursing

China
1. Shandong University
2. The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Taiwan
1. Taipei Nurses Association, Taiwan

Indonesia
1. Persatuan Parawat National Indonesia
2. Gadar Medik Indonesia
3. Pro emergency

Korea
1. Red Cross College of Nursing

Thailand
1. The Nurses’ Association of Thailand

UK
1. University of South Wales

USA
1. American Red Cross

http://www.wsdn2008.com
The International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) was established in 1994. It led to the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR) starting in 1990 and ending in 1999. In 2000, the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were launched, aiming to end poverty by 2015.

In 2005, the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 was adopted, which focused on disaster risk reduction. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was agreed upon in 2015, continuing the work on disaster risk reduction.

The expansion of nurse’s role as gatekeeper of community for health and other services is highlighted as a significant development in disaster risk reduction efforts.
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

• The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries

• Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015 - 2030

2015

Lessons Learned from Nurses on Disaster around the world (Public Forum of Third UN World Conference on DRR)

2016

Discussion "How Nursing Contribute to SFDRR" (The 17th Conference on Japan Society of Disaster Nursing)

Concretezation of role of Nursing Science and practice for SFDRR (Public Forum of Third UN World Conference on DRR)

Step 1

Step 2

Session: Word into Action

Step 3

Commitment) Research and Capacity Development for SFDRR work and Disaster Nursing

ICN

World Society of Disaster Nursing

Japan Society of Disaster Nursing

Sustainable Community

COP21

International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR)

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015 - 2030

International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action


Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR)

Sustainable Community 2015

Lessons Learned from Nurses on Disaster around the world (Public Forum of Third UN World Conference on DRR)

Discussion "How Nursing Contribute to SFDRR" (The 17th Conference on Japan Society of Disaster Nursing)

Concretezation of role of Nursing Science and practice for SFDRR (Public Forum of Third UN World Conference on DRR)

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COP21

International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR)

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015 - 2030

International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action


Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR)
Nursing Initiative

2015

The 17th Conference on Japan Society of Disaster Nursing

The 35th Conference on Japan Academy of Nursing Science

2016

The 18th Conference on Japan Society of Disaster Nursing

The 4th Conference on World Society of Disaster Nursing

2017

The 19th Conference on Japan Society of Disaster Nursing

Commitment: Research and Capacity Development for SFDRR work and Disaster Nursing

Word into Action; Contributing to Sendai Framework from Nursing (JANS,JANS,RNSJ,IRNS,JSN,WDN)

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and Contribution of Nursing Science (Ver2)

Session: Word into Action

Discussion “How Nursing Contribute to SFDRR”

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and Contribution of Nursing Science (Ver1)

Concretization of role of Nursing Science and practice for SFDRR

Lessons Learned from Nurses on Disaster around the world
EpiNurse Nepal: Participatory monitoring of Health security on Disaster

Sakiko Kanbara, Tara Pockarel
A. Pandey, Ma Regina, S. Miyagawa, R. Ngatu, HJ. Lee and H. Miyazaki
Pathogenesis & Surveillance system on Disaster

(A) Living Environment Assessment
- Type of shelter
- Water source
- Kitchen
- Toilets available
- Hand-washing facilities
- Clothing
- Source of light (electricity)
- Acceptable spacing
- Health care

(B) Physical Assessment
- Fever
- Cough
- Eye irritation
- Loose stools
- Fractures
- Edema

(C) SPEED
- Fever
- Cough
- Eye irritation
- Loose stools
- Fractures
- Edema

(D) Early Warning Alert and Response System (EWARS)
- Influenza Like Illness
- Severe Acute Respiratory Infection
- Diarrhoea
- Acute Bloody Diarrhoea
- Suspected cholera

Mobile clinic
Shelter
Mobile clinic
Hospital

1 month after Quake
Once a month

Detected only by diagnosis in Public Hospital

Who care? When and How to know??

Preparation
Environment
Behavior
Symptom
Syndrome
Disease

J rapid Monitoring tool Kit
EpiNurses (Epidemiology+Nurse)

EpiNurses use ICT Toolkit to assess living conditions and provide crucial yet hard-to-collect evidences of communicable diseases and prevent an eruption of health threats.