

Author's Accepted Manuscript

Social Vulnerability of Marginalized People in Times of Disaster: Case of Thai Women in Japan Tsunami 2011

Kannapa Pongponrat, Kayoko Ishii



PII: S2212-4209(17)30287-X
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdr.2017.09.047>
Reference: IJDRR676

To appear in: *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*

Received date: 2 June 2017
Revised date: 21 September 2017
Accepted date: 24 September 2017

Cite this article as: Kannapa Pongponrat and Kayoko Ishii, Social Vulnerability of Marginalized People in Times of Disaster: Case of Thai Women in Japan Tsunami 2011, *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdr.2017.09.047>

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting galley proof before it is published in its final citable form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

Social Vulnerability of Marginalized People in Times of Disaster: Case of Thai Women in Japan Tsunami 2011

Kannapa Pongponrat^{a*}, Kayoko Ishii^b

^aLecturer, College of Innovation Thammasat University, Thailand

^bAssociate Professor, College of Sociology Rikkyo University, Japan

kannapap@hotmail.com

sari.kayoko.007@gmail.com

*Corresponding author.

Abstract

Although Japan has a long history of disaster response experience with comprehensive disaster preparedness plans and management, the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami generated an unexpected and massively devastating tsunami that affected the Tohoku region on March 11, 2011. This led to catastrophic destruction in the coastal areas of the Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures. Besides massive physical destruction, the tsunami disaster also created significant socio-economic impacts on people and put them into vulnerable situations. Among the tsunami victims, there was a small group of Thai women who lived in Ishinomaki city, one of the worst tsunami-affected areas. They were struggling with their life, actually even before the tsunami disaster happened. Findings from this exploratory study conducted through qualitative research provide understanding of the pre-existing socio-cultural conditions of Thai women in Ishinomaki. Their conditions of living were addressed which lead to understanding conditions of degrees of social vulnerability in times of disaster as a 'double vulnerability' for Thai women in this case. They needed assistance in both the physical aspect to reboot their living condition and mental assistance to recover from the stress of the tsunami experience. There is a discussion on intersecting issues found in this case including gender inequality, limited access to information and assistance, language barriers, immigration statuses, and even limited social network for support as all these issues are vulnerabilities threatening marginalized people. Implications from this exploratory study could help to raise awareness and understanding of marginalization in disaster management by considering the importance of social vulnerability in relation to the diversity issue and marginalized people as it can become significant challenge of disaster management. Government, aid agencies, and other related authorities and organizations, then, would be able to identify a resilient strategy for those marginalized in times of disaster recovery and management.

Keywords

Marginalization, Thai women, tsunami disaster, vulnerability

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/7471902>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/7471902>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)